"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today and probably tomorrow; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,719. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

LINER METAPAN SUNK IN HARBOR CRASH; 168 SAVED

Run Down by Freighter Iowan in Fog at Entrance to Ambrose Channel.

HUGE HOLE TORN IN HER SIDE

Disabled Ship Races for Life to Shoal Water, Where She Goes Down.

"S. O. S." BRINGS RESCUERS

While a Reservist Chorus Chanting "Tipperary" Calms Passengers' Fears.

BRITISH CRUISER RESPONDS

The Lancaster Disappears When Aid Is Not Needed — Metapan Has $500,000 in Gold Aboard.

The Iowan, an 8,000-ton freighter of the Hawaiian-American Line, sank the Metapan, a 5,000-ton steamship of the United Fruit Company, in a fog at the entrance to the Ambrose Channel at 8:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. With water gushing through a great hole that extended below the water line 15 feet aft of her bow, the Metapan barely was able to get to shoal water at the east bank of the channel 200 yards away.

All the seventy-six passengers of the sinking steamship, as well as her crew, were rescued after she grounded. She sank by the head, but the forward bulkhead held against the inrushing torrents and the stern buoyed her up while the prow burrowed into the sandy bottom. In another hundred yards she would have been submerged.

Capt. Spencer of the Metapan remained with his ship all night, and no statement could be obtained from him; but other officers said that they were at a loss to account for the manner in which the Iowan had proceeded.

Blame Freighter's Captain.

The passengers laid all the blame for the accident on Capt. R. W. Pearson of the Iowan. They said that he had the Metapan in sight for 300 yards and that he disregarded her signals. They all agreed in praising Capt. Spencer, although some blamed the officers for telling the passengers that there was no danger. Twenty-eight passengers who were taken aboard the Atlantic signed the following statement:

New York Harbor, Oct. 15.

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned passengers of the steamship Metapan, wrecked this day in collision with the Iowan, beg to testify that in our opinion as eyewitnesses of the accident the cause was absolutely beyond the control of our Captain or officers, and heartily recommend that they be exonerated from all blame.

The Iowan was outbound, having left her Brooklyn pier in the morning, and the Metapan was entering the harbor with passengers from South and Central American ports.

Race for Life to Shoal.

When the collision occurred the freighter's bow sank more than half way through the Metapan and she held her position there, filling the hole for three minutes. When she withdrew the Metapan settled about three feet at the head, while clouds of steam poured out of the hold, causing many passengers to think that their ship was afire.

The Iowan disappeared in the fog, and Capt. Spencer knew that it was a matter of life and death to reach shoal water. His pilot informed him that this was about 200 yards distant, and the Captain instructed him to make full speed for the bank of the channel.

As soon as she was clear of the Iowan, the Metapan sank foot by foot. A river of water pouring into her head was pulling her rapidly downward when she struck bottom in eighteen feet of water. The sudden stop of the ship threw most of the passengers off their feet. After ramming the bank, the ship's bow was submerged almost completely and her screw was clear of the water.

Passengers Sing "Tipperary."

Most of the passengers first realized the great peril they had been in just after it was passed. The shock of the steamer reaching safety on the sandbank increased the alarm considerably. It was followed by the order to lower away the boats.

The passengers were reassured by the calmness and strict discipline of the crew, an orderliness that was attributed by many to six British reservists from Lima, who were on the forward part of the ship. When the collision occurred they immediately started to sing. "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and kept it up until all danger was passed. Then, joined by several others, they formed in front of the cabin and sang, "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," a compliment they paid later to the physician at Quarantine, who passed the passengers and crew after a brief examination and permitted them to proceed.

The passengers went over the rail in five boats. Lifeboat No. 4, which was filled with women, reached the water first, but before it had been rowed away it was discovered that two women had been left.

F. C. Heyworth, one of the English reservists, volunteered to take Mrs. M. R. Pickering to the lifeboat. She clung round his neck while the big Britisher climbed down, hand over hand, the passengers on deck and in the boats cheering. Next came Mrs. Newton P. West,

Continued on Page 7.

DEAL EQUALLY WITH ALL, SAYS DR. ELIOT

But the Allies Stand for Law and Freedom, and We Must Not Forget Our Debt to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—"The American people will be true to its debt to England and France, and although we hope that the time will never come when they will turn to the United States, yet we must not forget the debt we owe them," declared President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University in an address before the Business Women's Club tonight. Dr. Eliot spoke on "America's Duty in Relation to the European War."

"Germany," said Dr. Eliot, "has placed itself on record that it believes that 'might makes right.' It has violated the first principle of liberty and freedom, when, disregarding the sanctity of contract, it violated its treaty with Belgium. Germany, the country which prided itself so much on its culture, progress, and civilization, without provocation, devastated a nation and country that was a great deal smaller and weaker than itself.

"America has been startled by the action of Germany. It has been startled by the violations of the sanctity of contract and the plunging of nations into war—the worst war that this world has ever seen.

"The notion that chivalry, progress, civilization, and love for fellow-beings have advanced in the world has received a terrible setback from Germany. The declaration of the German Chancellor that treaties were merely pieces of paper, to be disregarded in times of war, has startled everybody. 'Might makes right' seems to be Germany's religion. We in this country deny that might makes right.

"Our Government has been right in its declaration of neutrality. We want at present to deal equally with combatants on both sides. If we trade with one, we must trade with all. It is impossible for us to be neutral in our feelings and sentiment. Germany and Austria-Hungary stand for imperialism and militarism. The other countries, England and France, stand for freedom and liberty under law. We must not forget our debt to them."

M. P. AND BROTHER SHOT BY A TURK

Noel and Charles R. Buxton Wounded at Bucharest—Neither Likely to Die.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Bucharest says:

"Noel Buxton (Member of the British Parliament for North Norfolk), and his brother, Charles Roden Buxton, sons of Sir Thomas Powell Buxton, former Governor of South Australia, who had been in Bulgaria to confer with Bulgarian politicians regarding Bulgaria's attitude toward the European war, were both shot today by a young Turk, Pachel Hassan.

"The Buxtons were traveling in an automobile with a son of M. Guechoff, former Bulgarian Premier, to attend the funeral of the King of Rumania, when Pachel fired four shots at the party with a revolver.

"One of the Buxtons was shot through the lung. The other was only slightly wounded.

"The would-be assassin was arrested. It appears that he had just arrived here from Salonika. He had a passport which was visèed in Constantinople on Sept. 26."

The correspondent says it is believed that the wound of neither of the Buxtons is dangerous. He does not say which of the brothers was shot through the lung.

Noel Buxton has traveled extensively in the Near East. He is Chairman of the London Balkan Committee and has actively interested himself in Macedonia. He served with the Bulgarian Staff during the war in the Balkans. He is 43 years old.

Charles Roden Buxton was private secretary to his father in South Australia. He has been interested for a long time in welfare work. Mr. Buxton lived for a time in Texas, where he studied ranching.

BLACK SEA BATTLE MAY HAVE STARTED

Russian and Turco-German Fleets Near to Each Other and Heavy Firing Heard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russian fleet previously reported manoeuvring off Constanza passed Varna at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, steaming in the direction of Burgas and Constantinople, according to the correspondent of the Corriere della Sera.

Rumanian newspapers state that at Constanza heavy firing was heard at sea, and assume that the Russian fleet engaged the Goeben and the Breslau and the accompanying Turkish vessels. Constanza, however, is seventy-five miles north of Varna, which Russians since have passed, hence the report for the present may be treated with reserve.

It is stated, however, that the Breslau was off Sulina at one of the mouths of the Danube, eighty-five miles north of Constanza, a few hours before the appearance of the Russian vessels off Constanza, and left escorting southward two steamers flying the Turkish flag. The Breslau was joined by the Goeben, and the Turkish vessels all proceeded southward.

If these accounts are correct, the two fleets must have been very close together, as the Turco-German vessels, handicapped by the slowness of their convoy, could hardly reach the Bosporus long before the Russians

OUR BANKERS MAY NOW LEND TO THE WARRING NATIONS

Change of Official Attitude Toward European Loans Made Known in Washington.

GOLD LIKE GOODS IN TRADE

Administration's First Attitude Was Intended to Conserve Our Supply

AND DISCOURAGE APPEALS

Shipments of Gold and Goods Now Put in the Same Category, but Gold Is Liable to Seizure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—It was admitted in a high authoritative quarter today that shipments of gold to belligerent countries and loans by American bankers to bankers or other persons in belligerent countries were to be regarded as included in the shipments of contraband articles that might be sent from the United States to the European countries at war without violating the neutrality to which this Government and its people were pledged. Such shipments of gold and placing of loans, it was said, came within the category of the State Department's official announcement yesterday that, generally speaking, a citizen of the United States could sell any article of commerce to a belligerent Government or its agent.

It was explained, however, that there was a distinction between loans made by the Government of the United States to a belligerent Government and loans made by individual citizens of the United States to private persons in belligerent lands. In the first instance, it was pointed out, such a loan would be a clear violation of the neutrality of this Government. In the other case, the private loan could not properly be construed as an unfriendly act on the part of the United States Government. The only danger involved in such a private transaction, according to the understanding obtained, would be that a Government at war with the nation to which the gold or money shipped in furtherance of the loan was in transit would have the right to seize the gold as contraband of war.

Bryan's Reply to Bankers.

Although no official announcement was made on the subject and no detailed explanation was offered with respect to the analogy between gold shipped in furtherance of loans and other articles that were contraband but could be sent to belligerent countries without violating neutrality, it seemed to be clear from what was said that the Government had no intention of discouraging American bankers who might find it to their advantage to make loans to bankers and others in countries now at war. The only official announcement heretofore made with reference to loans came from Secretary Bryan last August in the form of a public explanation of the attitude of the Government with respect to an inquiry of the Swiss Government.

The Swiss Government desired to borrow money in this country, supposedly to pay the expenses of the large force it was keeping on its borders to prevent violations of neutrality, and it asked the State Department whether there would be any objection on the part of the United States to its negotiations with American bankers. The response of Secretary Bryan was also the Government's answer to a prior inquiry from a New York banking house—said to have been that of J. P. Morgan & Co.—as to what the State Department's views would be with regard to a loan to France.

Secretary Bryan made it clear in his statement that there was no objection on the part of the United States for the Swiss Government, which was not engaged in hostilities, to obtain a loan in America. But it was explained that a loan made by American bankers to a country at war was to be construed as a violation in spirit of the President's declaration of neutrality.

It became known today that at the time the position of this Government was defined, and there was fear that if heavy loans were arranged for European belligerents the shipments of gold abroad would prove a serious detriment to the United States.

Government's Attitude Changes.

Another reason for discouraging foreign loans, it was said, was that groups of persons in this country or the countries at war might organize to arrange for loans to the belligerents by popular subscription and cause a rivalry that would arouse bad feeling, and might lead to serious trouble.

Since then, however, the Government has given careful study to this and all other matters involving the observance of the neutral position of the United States and its attitude toward contraband, and apparently it has resulted in a modification of the original position with respect to loans that American bankers might desire to make to other private concerns in countries at war.

ASKS DIET FOR $2,500,000,000

Germany Plans Vast Public Works to Aid the Unemployed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The Telegraff today publishes the following dispatch from Berlin:

"The Prussian Government will ask the Diet for a war credit of more than $2,500,000,000. Government work on the railways and highways will be proposed in order to cope with the unemployment situation and to give relief to small communities. At a joint sitting of the party leaders it was decided unanimously to support the Government's programme.

"The sitting of the Diet will partake of the character of a war session and [illegible] days."

ALLIES PUSH GERMAN LINES BACK IN FRANCE, CHECKING MOVE TO CAPTURE COAST TOWNS; GERMANS IN BRUGES AND OSTEND PORT CLOSED

BERLIN DENIES REPULSES

Says Troops Have Nowhere Lost Ground and Advance Continues.

KAISER MOVES IN CLOSER

His Headquarters Established in France—Orders Captured Priests Treated as Officers.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ACCUSED

German Officer Says They Used Women as Shields for Their Machine Guns.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Information concerning the progress of the war was given out in Berlin today as follows:

"German troops in Belgium are now marching in part toward Ostend and in part in a southwesterly direction toward the French frontier. The headquarters of Emperor William have been moved further into France.

"The Russian armored cruiser Pallada, of 8,000 tons, built in 1906, has been torpedoed by a German submarine at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. The torpedo launched by the submarine caused an explosion on board the cruiser, and the Russian vessel, with her entire crew of 600 men, went straight to the bottom.

"There has been heavy fighting in France east of Soissons and the Argonne. The French official reports about successes in the Woevre district are untrue. The Germans nowhere have lost ground. Etain (twelve miles to the east of Verdun) is in German hands. French attacks against our position near St. Mihiel have been repulsed.

Found 32 German Steamers.

"The war booty obtained in Antwerp cannot yet be estimated. Twenty-six thousand Belgians and 2,000 Englishmen have been interned in Holland. In the harbor of Antwerp we found thirty-two German steamers the boilers of which apparently had been disabled.

"Russian forces have been defeated near Schirwindt (in East Prussia, nineteen miles to the east of Gumbinnen) with a loss of 1,500 prisoners and 20 cannon. German troops have repulsed the Russians south of Warsaw and hold Southern Poland as far as the Vistula River.

"Emperor William, acting on a petition handed to him by Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne, has ordered that French Catholic priests among the prisoners in Germany who entered the French ranks as common soldiers shall be treated in Germany in the same manner as are French officers.

"It is reported here from Stettin that German torpedo boat destroyers discovered six vessels of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish nationality loaded with goods and provisions destined for London and Grimsby, and also for Russia. All were taken into Swinemunde."

Saved Antwerp Church.

When the German troops entered Antwerp, according to information given out today, the Church of Notre Dame was in danger of fire. The troops devoted their energies to stopping the spread of the flames, and the church was saved. Not more than twelve civilians were killed in Antwerp during the bombardment.

A German officer has sent in a report to the effect that a Russian Major, on the East Prussian frontier, forced the inhabitants of the villages under his control to join the Russian troops in the trenches. Furthermore, he used women as shields for the Russian machine guns. Later this Major was captured and shot by the Germans.

The British and the French, it is declared here, fear that the advance of the Germans in the direction of the French coast will endanger the present situation of the allied forces.

Communication between the fortress at Warsaw and Ivangorod, on the western bank of the Vistula River, has been interrupted by a German detachment. Austrian and German troops are preparing to cross the Vistula.

A telegram received here from Rotterdam says that the losses of the Belgian and English troops during the bombardment of Antwerp were tremendous. Bursting shells from the German side repeatedly killed at one time between forty and fifty soldiers in the Antwerp trenches.

The statement from Russian sources to the effect that two German submarines were sunk during the advance [illegible]

off the Gulf of Finland last week on the Russian cruiser Pallada was denied officially in Berlin today.

More than 2,000,000,000 marks ($500,000,000) already has been paid in on the war loan. This is nearly 1,000,000,000 marks more than is required.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, accompanied by his suite, arrived in Brussels at noon, on Wednesday, Oct. 14.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LOSS IS PUT AT 1,350,000

Berlin Said to Count 700,000 in West, 150,000 Germans and 500,000 Austrians in the East.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Chronicle has received from a correspondent in Holland who has lately been in Berlin the following:

"The authorities in Berlin estimate their total losses in France and Belgium up to date as more than 700,000 men. This does not include their losses on their eastern frontier which they estimate at more than 150,000.

"They also acknowledge that Austrian losses exceed 500,000. Official reports which have been published only concern a portion of Prussian losses in France. No official lists have been published regarding losses of troops from Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, or Hanover.

"From this evidence the Austro-German losses approximate 1,350,000. This figure covers killed, wounded, and missing, and, of course, includes all prisoners."

SUBMARINES BY RAIL, RUMORED GERMAN PLAN

Would Transport Them to Channel Coast and Launch Them Against British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A widely circulated rumor in London tonight is that the Germans expect to transport by rail to places on the Belgian and French coasts a number of submarines with which to attack the British fleet. The entire feasibility of transporting submarines by rail is the contention of a well-known American engineer here who in the past has had considerable to do with the study of submarines and of the handling of submarine mines. He said:

"It would be possible to transport submarines by rail from Germany to the Belgian or French coast once the railroad lines will be secured, but after reaching the coast would come the problem of escaping British war vessels or mine fields."

The rumor has it that the Germans may try to send the submarines from near the mouth of the Scheldt.

FINDS 'DUMDUMS' NOT FACTORY MADE

Verdict of Swiss Champion Rifleman Invited to View Germany's Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German Legation here, having invited the public to come and see dumdum bullets alleged to have been taken from French and British soldiers, the Journal de Geneve sent the Swiss champion rifleman, Herr Meyer von Stadelhofen, who, after a careful examination of the bullets, remarks that they have all been roughly and recently altered by means of a file, saw, or puncheon, and that they are all quite differently cut so that they could not have come from any factory. As proof, Herr Stadelhofen says that the lead was still very bright. His conclusion is that this bullet exhibition has been specially prepared by the German Government.

It has been decided to put the Swiss Army into new uniforms of gray-green without any touch of bright color as at present.

GERMAN LINER SUNK BY BRITISH CRUISER

Yarmouth Sends Markomannia to Bottom and Captures Emden's Other Tender, a Greek Steamer.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Admiralty announces that the British cruiser Yarmouth has sunk the German Hamburg-American Line steamer Markomannia in the vicinity of Sumatra, and has captured and is taking into a harbor the Greek steamer Pontoporos. Both the Markomannia and the Pontoporos had been reported as accompanying the German cruiser Emden as supply ships.

The Yarmouth has sixty German prisoners of war on board.

The Markomannia had a gross tonnage of 4,505, and was in the African service. The Emden has [illegible] since she sank a [illegible] in Bengal Bay.

Summary of War News.

Continued advances of the allied forces near the Franco-Belgian frontier are reported by the French War Office bulletins. Estaires has been retaken from the Germans. Gains at many points along the intrenched lines from Lens and Arras to Verdun and St. Mihiel are also claimed.

The German troops have occupied Bruges and Thielt in the advance toward Ostend.

Berlin announces that the German forces in Belgium are marching on Ostend and in a southwesterly direction, or toward the coast, on the French frontier.

It is asserted that from six to eight German army corps are operating on the East Prussian frontier, where Berlin reports that the fighting continues favorable to the Germans.

Berlin reports that on the battle line in Poland an advance of eight Russian army corps was repulsed with heavy loss.

In Galicia, south of Przemysl, a Russian column, according to an official statement from Petrograd, defeated an Austrian force and took 500 prisoners and several guns.

The British cruiser Yarmouth has sunk the German liner Markomannia, near Sumatra, and captured the Greek steamer Pontoporos. Both were acting as supply ships for the German cruiser Emden.

Rome hears that fire in the arsenal at Triest has destroyed an Austrian dreadnought and damaged other craft.

It is reported that Turkey has hinted that unless more money is forthcoming she will be compelled to demobilize her army. Turkey generally gets her loans from France and England.

The Italian Ambassador in Washington announces that Italy will remain neutral unless some overt act forces her to mobilize.

OSTEND NOW CLOSED TO REFUGEE SHIPS

Coast Panic Spreads to Calais and Dunkirk—3,000 Belgian Wounded at Folkstone.

FOLKSTONE, Oct. 15, (via London.)—The cross-Channel steamers which have been busy for days past transporting refugees from Ostend, which port is now closed owing to the approach of the Germans, are being employed now in bringing refugees from Dunkirk and Calais. These refugees are Belgians who succeeded in getting to France from their own country, and, owing to the panicky feeling in the French ports are now just as anxious to come to England.

The Leopold II., one of the regular Ostend liners, which left here last night, was warned not to enter Ostend, and proceeded to Dunkirk, where she remained until this afternoon, when the vessel returned to Folkstone.

Heavy firing could be heard at Dunkirk throughout the night, but it was said that the Germans were a long way from the town.

The Princess Henrietta, which left Ostend yesterday with Belgian soldiers who were landed at Calais, also arrived here this afternoon, bringing refugees. Calais, they reported, is filling up with people from the surrounding country and from Belgium. A fleet of fishing boats has also arrived filled with passengers from coast ports. Three thousand Belgian wounded have arrived here. Some have not had their wounds dressed for six days.

The Kenilworth, one of the last four steamships to leave Ostend, arrived today bringing 2,000 refugees. Among them were some Belgian soldiers, and as they were not wounded the inference was that the Belgians considered the taking of Ostend by the Germans inevitable, and so caused the removal of every one who otherwise would likely to be taken prisoner.

The Captain of the Kenilworth said that he left Ostend at 8 o'clock last night. No Germans were then in evidence, but all regular communication across the Channel to Ostend has now been stopped. Three other vessels which sailed from Ostend with the Kenilworth have not yet arrived.

Another small steamer reaching here today from Ostend by way of Calais reported that the residents of Calais were in almost as much of a panic as the people of Ostend, apparently believing that the Germans would soon be upon them.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—As indicating the panic among those leaving Ostend, more than a dozen oyster trawlers arrived at Lowestoft, Suffolk, today, crowded with refugees, mostly women and children or old men.

All bore evidences of fright and exposure. One little girl died on the way across the Channel of exhaustion. The Mayor and other officials of Lowestoft met the unfortunates and distributed food and clothing among them.

OSTEND HOST IN HOLLAND.

Fugitives Reach the Border After Great Hardships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Rotterdam dated Wednesday in which the correspondent says:

"Arrived on the Dutch frontier at 6 o'clock last evening as one of a great army of fugitives from Ostend. The refugees were still streaming in this morning, and it began to look as though the whole population of the once gay town and its satellites would soon be in Holland.

"A Taube aeroplane dropped two bombs yesterday, one in the neighborhood of the aviation sheds and one near the general hospital, setting fire to a brewery. The machine was briskly attacked by guns, but the range was too great.

"A vast crowd was clamoring at the station for means of escape. The sea front presented an extraordinary spectacle. The usually gay and busy promenade was deserted, except for groups of poorly clad folk carrying bundles who appear to have abandoned all hope of leaving the country. Some were weeping, but the majority preserve a stoical

[illegible] of the most pathetic sights was

Continued on Page 2.

AMERICANS IN LONDON AFRAID OF INVASION

But Ambassador Refuses to Issue Passports—Appeal to Washington Talked Of.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—While some Americans here entertain fears of a German invasion, that is not considered by the United States Embassy as a valid reason at present for departing from a new rule regarding passports which has been issued by Ambassador Page.

This rule was posted at the headquarters of the American Relief Committee a few days ago, and reads:

The American Ambassador has been informed by the British Government that his Majesty's authorities do not require passports from American citizens for residence or travel in or exit from the United Kingdom.

The Ambassador will therefore no longer issue passports except in cases where it can be clearly established that they are necessary.

While this was stated to be the attitude of the Embassy today, there was an intimation that it might be changed should Americans' fear be based on more than is now the case.

A number of resident Americans have been insisting that the Ambassador has no right to refuse to give passports to them as long as they can establish their right of citizenship, whether by birth or naturalization. They believe it is playing safe to have a passport, no matter whether there is a demand for it or not, and they are considering an appeal to Washington on the question whether Mr. Page has the right to refuse a passport to a citizen.

ENGLAND GIVEN UP A RIGHT OF ARREST?

London Paper Says Navy Has an Order to Leave Belligerents on Neutral Ships.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post today asserts that it has proof that the British fleet has received official orders not to arrest nationals of belligerent powers in neutral ships.

In an editorial the newspaper demands to know who is responsible for the order, what it means, and how it can be reconciled with Great Britain's obligations to her Allies.

BRITISH ROYALTIES HAVE LEFT LONDON

King, Queen and Their Children Gone to the Country to Stay Indefinitely.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Virtually all the members of the British royal family departed from London today for Sandringham for a stay the duration of which is not announced.

Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria left the capital in the morning on a special train, which was shortly followed by another special train bearing King George, Queen Mary, Princess Mary, and Princes Albert and John.

A great crowd assembled at the station and greeted the King and Queen enthusiastically.

Henry W. Thornton, the American General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway, personally saw to the departure of the royal family and was presented to the King and Queen on the platform.

ALLIES RETAKE ESTAIRES

Are Pushing the Germans Back Along the Left Bank of the Lys.

ALSO ADVANCE IN CENTRE

Gains Near Craonne, Rheims, and Elsewhere Point to Weakening of Invaders' Lines.

GERMANS REACH THE SEA

Only 12 Miles from Ostend — Thielt in Their Hands and Fresh Army of 90,000 Coming.

PARIS, Oct. 15, 10:10 P. M.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

The news of the day indicates gains at several points along the front.

On the left wing, to the north of the Lys, we have taken Estaires.

On the centre, to the north and east of Rheims, we have made an advance of nearly two kilometers, (about a mile and a quarter.)

On the heights of the Meuse and in the Woevre region we have made gains to the south of St. Mihiel and near Marcheville.

The official communication, given out in the afternoon, was as follows:

In Belgium German troops coming from Antwerp are marching toward the west, and the evening of Oct. 14 they reached the region of Bruges and Thielt (fifteen miles southeast of Bruges.)

First—On our left wing the enemy has evacuated the left bank of the Lys. Between the Lys and the Canal of La Bassée the situation shows no change. In the region of Lens and between Arras and Albert our progress has been marked. Between the Somme and the Oise there has been no change. The Germans have cannonaded our line without, however, delivering any infantry attacks.

Second—On the centre, between the Oise and the Meuse, we have advanced in the direction of Craonne. To the northeast of the highway from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims and to the north of Prunay, in the direction of Beine, several German trenches have been taken. Between the Meuse and the Moselle, after having repulsed during the night of Oct. 13-14 certain attacks to the southeast of Verdun, our troops advanced on the 14th to the south of the highway from Verdun to Metz.

Third—On our right wing the partial offensive movement undertaken by the Germans in the Ban de Sapt, to the north of Saint Dié, has been definitely checked.

In Russia the fighting continues along the front beginning in the vicinity of Warsaw, stretching along the Vistula and the San as far as Przemysl, and further in a southerly direction as far as the Dniester.

There has been no change in East Prussia.

GERMANS ENTER BRUGES.

Also Occupy Daume, Likewise Eschen on the Dutch Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—After some fighting near Ursel the Germans cleared the road to Bruges, and today entered Bruges and Damme. Before the German Army an aeroplane flew over the town and dropped a bomb near the Lancers' barracks, but little damage was done.

In Ghent, the German soldiers are housed in the large buildings, and the officers are billeted in the houses of the well-to-do.

The houses of those of the inhabitants who have fled have been broken into. Many of the shops, however, are open, and some of the factories remain at work.

The Germans pay with paper for most of the things they demand, but in some cases horses have been taken without even this acknowledgment.

The time limit for the return of the inhabitants of Antwerp has been increased by the Governor to seventeen days.

The Dutch Government is still negotiating for their return, but has not yet received satisfactory assurances from the Germans.

Strict regulations are enforced in the city. The doors of all houses must always be unlocked; lights have to be burning throughout the night, and nobody is allowed in the streets after [illegible]

manded by machine guns behind sandbag barricades.

The German garrison is principally composed of elderly men of the Landwehr, with some detachments of marines.

Looters seem to have taken great fancy to bicycles. One tradesman, who returned to the city, found his cycle shop entirely cleared out. He noticed a wrecked English aeroplane near Esschen. This place on the Belgian frontier, the village nearest to Rosendaal, Holland, is now held by the Germans, the Death's Head Hussars being among the troops occupying it. Ten of the inhabitants have been selected as hostages for the good behavior of the rest.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 15.—After sharp fighting in the neighborhood of Maldegem the German army occupied Bruges. In the neighborhood of Oostburg fugitives are streaming over the frontier despite the rain. The endeavors to induce the refugees to return to Antwerp do not yet seem to be meeting with much success and the Dutch are apprehensive that an epidemic of disease may break out. Cases of scarlet fever, which under such conditions is very deadly, have already been reported.

THE HAGUE, (via London) Oct. 15.—The concentric movement of German troops in Belgium upon Ostend is progressing. The vanguards are believed to be at Bruges, Thourout and Dixmude.

FIGHTING IN ALSACE.

Shells Fall in Swiss Village, Close to the Border.

GENEVA, (via Paris) Oct. 16.—A violent artillery combat occurred yesterday near the Swiss frontier in the region of Ferette, Pfetterhausen, Seppers and Beisel.

During the firing ten shells fell into the Swiss village of Largin, near Bonfal, doing material damage only. The German casualties in the fight, according to reports which have reached here, were between 600 and 800, but those of the French are not known.

2,000 CAVALRYMEN SWIM RIVER AND WIN

French Cuirassiers Perform a Daring Feat—Germans Said to Be Abandoning Trenches.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, via Paris, Oct. 16, 12:09 A. M.—Infantry and cavalry, after a period of comparative inactivity, have been doing more fighting during the last few days than for several weeks.

Two thousand French cuirassiers have distinguished themselves by a daring feat in swimming the River Lys, where it flows deep and swift. They completely outwitted the Germans, who were awaiting them on the other side with machine guns and heavy artillery.

The French horsemen made a long detour during the night. One man swam the river with a rope, then dragged over a cable, which he attached to a tree. The others, holding to the rope, crossed singly with their horses through the swirling waters.

Arrived on the opposite bank, the French drew up in line and charged the German flank at Merville, driving the Germans back and opening the way for the passage over the river of a division of allied infantry, who later occupied Estaires.

The present war differs from all previous wars, inasmuch as no one knows what a battle begins and when it ends. What is now known as the battle of the four rivers—the Scarpe, the Somme, the Oise, and the Aisne—may be regarded as concluded, and a fresh stage of the operations has begun with the fall of Antwerp and the appearance of a strong allied army in Belgian territory, where it has made its presence felt by the capture of Ypres.

Meanwhile the siege of the German positions further south has become merely desultory. Some parts of the line, where a hail of shells was a daily occurrence five weeks ago, are now enlivened by artillery fire only at rare intervals. At one very important point today only thirty shells were fired throughout the entire day.

The infantry on both sides, however, are kept constantly on the alert, although the Allies have found it possible to reduce the strength of those actually on the firing lines.

The remainder of the very strong allied forces at these various points are kept in reserve within measurable distance, ready for any emergency. The cold and wet have made trench work very trying, but the Allies are well provided with blankets and waterproof sheets. The soldiers are also combatting the cold by means of sheets of parchment, which they wear under their uniforms and are found to resist the cold well.

Many of the advanced German trenches appear to have been abandoned, and the Allies were able to make much headway today where previously they had met with furious resistance. The idea prevails that the Germans are preparing to retire at the centre and concentrate their energies further north, where it is supposed they intend to make another attempt to break the Allies' line.

It appears evident that the commanders of both armies have been awaiting reinforcements where they are most needed, and in the meantime are feeling each other out. There is reason to believe that these fresh forces have arrived and have been assigned to their proper places, and a rapid development may be expected. The newly arrived German troops are thought to have come directly from Germany, and are composed of second and third reserves, who need a period of pulling together before going to the front.

The allied commanders expect the Germans to deliver another powerful blow, looking to the achievement of their one great objective—Paris. But this is awaited with confidence in the power of the allied armies to respond with a vigorous counter-blow.

MUELHAUSEN RETAKEN?

Basle Hears French Troops Are Again in the City.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that a message from Basle states that the French have reoccupied Altkirch and Mülhausen.

The Germans, it is said, were compelled to use 150 motor cars to carry off their wounded.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The right wing of the Allies is beginning to show signs of activity. According to reports reaching Paris, there was an almost continuous firing of heavy artillery yesterday along the frontier. A force of Germans made a spirited attack on French troops, in which numbers were wounded. As night closed, this force of the enemy was driven back in the direction of Mülhausen.

The French first occupied Mülhausen on Aug. 9, one day after they had captured Altkirch and one week after the German troops first entered French territory at Cirey. On Aug. 11 the French fell back from Mülhausen but still retained Altkirch. On Aug. 17 the French retook Mülhausen and extended their lines into upper Alsace to a distance of fifty miles, covering the passes of the Vosges. On Aug. 24 the French again moved out of Mülhausen.

fend the centre, weakened by the advance of the Germans in the direction of Nancy. As the German drive south continued more troops were withdrawn, and on Sept. 7, when the Germans reached the extreme point of their advance on Paris, Altkirch was also abandoned.

NEW GERMAN ARMY COMING.

Ninety Thousand Fresh Troops on the Way from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany is bringing up a great reserve of reinforcements. It is reported here that ordinary traffic on the main part of the German railways has been suspended for the last four days for the hasty transport of a new army of 90,000 freshly trained men, consisting of Landwehr and reserves, who are coming to the western battlefield.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—"Germans arriving here," says the Copenhagen correspondent of The Times, "state that, owing to the failure of the Russians to make progress, the Germans have decided to transfer immediately considerable masses of troops from the eastern to the western fronts for an advance on Paris.

"This transfer probably has begun already, as ordinary train traffic is delayed forty-eight hours.

"The plans for the occupation of Paris drawn up by the Germans before the battle of the Marne," continues the correspondent, "contemplated a demand for an indemnity of a billion dollars, and unless the entire sum was paid within a fortnight, property of equal value was to have been taken to Berlin, including art works and libraries, and retained there until full satisfaction of the indemnity was made."

THINKS GERMANS CHECKED.

London Also Sees Signs of Their Centre Weakening.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Military observers believe that the German movement toward the French coast has been definitely checked and that the Allies' advances, reported by the Paris official bulletin, show that the Germans have been compelled to weaken their centre and left in order to strengthen their right again.

However, although the Germans have failed to break the allied line, and have themselves been compelled to give ground, they are now in a better position, having a front which stretches from the Swiss frontier to Antwerp and Dutch territory, so that there are no flanks which the Allies can turn. The Allies can attempt to break it, and this is believed to be what they are trying to do on the Belgian frontier.

Under the pressure of the allied troops the Germans have been forced to evacuate the left bank of the Lys River, which is a considerable way east of points which their advance guards reached last week. Further east, in the Lens district and southward between Arras and Albert, where the Germans made their first attempt to work round the Allies' left, the English and French have made "notable progress."

Evidence that the German assaults are being made with less force is conveyed in the intimation that between the Somme and the Oise their artillery attacks are not being followed up with infantry charges.

In the centre the Allies have also advanced, particularly toward Craonne and northeast of the road from Berry-au-Bac to Rheims. North of Prunay, which is slightly to the southeast of Rheims, some German trenches have been carried.

All this shows a determined effort to drive the Germans away from Rheims, which was again under bombardment today. The famous cathedral has again been made the target of the German artillery, the Germans accusing the French of having used the towers for military purposes. The French advance in this vicinity indicates an attempt to force a wedge between the German right and left wings.

A report comes from Basle through Rome that the French have reoccupied Altkirch and Mülhausen, in Alsace, but if this were so, it probably would have been mentioned in the French official statement.

The Germans have occupied Bruges and are probably near Ostend. The main German force, however, is thought to have proceeded southward to assist in the attempt of the Germans to establish themselves on the French coast. With the Allies occupying Ypres, and possibly other troops between that city and Nieuwpoort, ten miles southwest of Ostend, they may be compelled to fight their next serious battle along the roads and railways running eastward from the coast.

SHELL RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

Germans Said to Have Destroyed Another Part of Structure.

PARIS, Oct. 15, (Via London.)—The Temps says that a German shell fell in the Rheims Cathedral Tuesday and destroyed the gallery of an apse.

Three other shells, according to the newspaper, demolished a part of the law court. The public attorney was buried in the ruins of the court building. He was extricated, suffering greatly from shock.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Chalons-sur-Marne says that German artillery continues to bombard the Cathedral of Rheims.

THREE MEN TOOK A TRENCH.

Routed Two Companies of Germans, Says French Officer's Letter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Morning Post's Paris correspondent takes the following story from an officer's letter published in The Expresse de l'Ouest. It is the exploit of two Corporals and a private, which, like other episodes in the war, is of such a character that in fiction the author would have been blamed for extravagance.

"The enemy's trenches and ours," the writer says, "were between 400 and 800 yards apart, and from time to time patrols were sent out to see what was happening in the enemy's lines. Two days ago one of our patrols, all volunteers, got as near as they could to the enemy's lines by bicycles, then dismounted, and crawled forward, taking about two hours to go 200 yards. They were then only ten yards away from a section of German machine guns, and had not been seen. The watchfulness of the enemy had been relaxed, and half the men had gone to get their soup, while the rest were away from the guns.

"The three French soldiers did not hesitate, but jumped into the trench. One, who had served in the colonies and knew the working of a machine gun, turned a gun around and poured a rain of fire into the Germans nearest him. They never imagined they had only three men to deal with, and bolted. Two companies took to flight.

"The French artillery that had been watching the three men opened fire and completely smashed up the enemy with grape, so that the three men succeeded in taking two machine guns and routing two companies.

"In the evening the two Corporals were promoted to be Sub-Lieutenants and the soldier an Adjutant. All three were recommended for the medal."

Iron Cross for Zabern Commander.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (via London.)—Col. von Reuter, who was commander of the Zabern regiment last year when trouble occurred between the townspeople of Zabern and the military, has received

Developments in the Campaign in France and Belgium



1. German troops in force entered Bruges and Thielt yesterday.
2. According to the Paris official bulletin, the Germans have evacuated the left bank of the Lys River along which they were pushing toward the sea coast.
3. The allied forces have regained Estaires in the course of the advance toward the Belgian frontier. Apparently the Germans are retiring on Lille and Courtrai.
4. Further progress of the allied forces in the region of Lens and between Arras and Albert is reported by the French War Office.
5. The Allies are also pushing forward in the district around Craonne. Near Rheims, it is said, they have advanced over a mile.
6. The official French statement that the allied troops have made gains near Marchéville shows that the line has been pushed eastward some distance in this region.
7. It is also stated that gains have been made by the Allies south of St. Mihiel. Apparently the Germans are still holding tenaciously to that town, which they seized when they threw troops across the Meuse River in that vicinity.
8. A Basle dispatch says that French forces have again occupied Mülhausen, but failure of Paris to chronicle this makes the report doubtful.

OSTEND NOW CLOSED TO REFUGEE SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

a stream of wounded and bandaged soldiers, who limped through the streets on crutches or were helping one another along on the way to the Red Cross boats.

"The misery of the town is accentuated by the contrast it presents with the frivolous aspect in normal times. I fear some dozen English newspaper correspondents and photographers have been trapped.

"Last night I slept with a little party of Ostend business men on the bare boards of a schoolroom attached to a monastery. A blanket each was all the good monks could give us. During the last hour and a half of the journey from Ostend a thick Scotch mist wetted us nearly to the skin, and thousands crossed the frontier in the most wretched condition. There were many babies in arms, and scores of pretty girls from Ostend and Blankenburg were seen tramping through the mud in the daintiest shoes and stockings. Some of the best known people of Ostend, hotel proprietors, shopkeepers, and retired professional men, I met, practically penniless for the time being, content to pay 30 centimes for a cup of coffee and by permission of the landlord retain the chair thus captured for the whole night. Straw had been laid down in all the churches, where old and young, rich and poor, slept."

ENGLAND MAY REPAY HOLLAND

Question of Compensation for Care of Belgian Refugees Raised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—There is every likelihood that the British Government will soon be called upon to consider the question whether Great Britain should offer aid to Holland in caring for half a million Belgian refugees now on Dutch territory, according to information received from influential sources. Providing food, shelter, and clothing for so huge an army of fugitives is already beginning to be a severe drain on the authorities and people of the Netherlands, and a strong feeling prevails here that the burden of succoring the unhappy subjects of King Alfred belongs to England.

The Daily Chronicle today prints an editorial article believed to be inspired officially in which it is urged that a wiser course than bringing the Belgians in Holland to this country would be "for our Government, with or without those of our allies, to compensate the Dutch for the cost of keeping them." Besides showing Great Britain's gratitude to Belgium, such a step, it is argued, would aid in solidifying the good relations now prevailing between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands.

At the Dutch Legation it was said that the people of Holland were aiding the Belgian refugees without hope of recompense, and would continue to do so to the best of their ability. Wherever possible, however, the Government of the Netherlands will urge upon the Antwerp fugitives the desirability of returning home under the guarantees offered by the German authorities. The legation is without knowledge of any negotiations begun by the British Government concerning compensation to Holland for hospitality to refugees.

With regard to rumors circulating in the United States concerning the alleged weakening of Holland's neutral attitude in favor of Germany, Jonkheer Van Swinderen, the Dutch Minister, said:

"I should like you to reiterate the fact that Holland's neutrality remains unshakable. The Netherlands will turn its guns on the Germans should they attempt to violate our neutrality at the mouth of the Scheldt as quickly as she would on the English if they sought to enter the Scheldt from the North Sea."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is every reason to suppose that Holland will endeavor to maintain her neutrality, but the arrival of so many thousand refugees will assuredly accentuate the strong pro-British feeling that exists in the Isle of Walcheren. I cannot speak for other parts of Holland, but I know here the people are emphatically pro-German. I have been talking to a doctor of Middleburg, and he is so enthusiastically British he has devised an interesting little scheme to affect public opinion in America.

and published for sale in America. I should outrage the neutrality of my country were I to sell them here, so I have arranged for a man in Philadelphia, who was born in Flushing, to push the sale of the cards in America, and all the profits are to go to Belgian refugees. He will also give lectures the proceeds of which will go to refugees in Holland. As you see, the words on the cards are intentionally uncomplimentary to Germany."

The dealer gave me a half dozen of these postcards, one of which shows a picture of a charming little Dutch boy and bears the following words: "We have a few big dikes that keep the water out. We can cut some of these dikes and drown the bears out." Another inscription runs thus: "The tallest grenadier is 9 feet. I have 9 feet of water to dispose of."

URGES SOCIALISTS TO FIGHT.

It Is the Beginning of the Revolution, Says French Leader.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A powerful appeal to join in the war is made today in a Bordeaux journal, La France, to the Socialists of neutral countries. The writer, who conceals his identity, for obvious reasons, under the signature, "A Socialist," but who is one of the greatest living French Socialists, says:

"Let Socialists of neutral States have the great courage to look reality in the face, and they will see that neutrality is only a lifeless formula at the moment when the destinies of the world are being decided for centuries to come. It is their duty not to leave the settlement to chance. Life has altered the deep meaning of the word 'war.' It is no longer the war we denounced; it is the beginning of the universal revolution."

INVADERS REACH NORTH SEA.

German Force Arrives at Blankenberghe, Close to Ostend.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says:

"The Amsterdam Telegraff learns from its Sluis (Netherlands) correspondent that fighting has occurred in the vicinity of Bruges.

"After a brief battle near Ursel, (southeast of Bruges,) the correspondent says, the Germans opened the way to Bruges yesterday. They arrived at Bruges and Damme, four miles northeast of Bruges, this morning. They also have appeared at Blankenberghe, (on the North Sea, twelve miles northeast of Ostend,) and are expected to arrive at Ostend today."

GERMAN CONVOY CAPTURED.

Loss of Food Will Be Felt by Troops on Firing Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The capture of another big German convoy, the second within a fortnight, will, it is said, render the situation critical at several points in the north.

As before, the feat was accomplished by the cavalry, who have done so much lately to harass Germans in this way.

The prisoners, brought in daily, seem to be just as famished as were Gen. von Kluck's men, when he was rushing headlong on to Paris.

Diaries found on the bodies of German soldiers show that ever since the retreat from the Aisne began the Germans have been increasingly short of food.

WOULD RETURN TO ANTWERP.

Refugees Send a Committee to Investigate—Special Trains Planned.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch from Rotterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Belgian fugitives in Holland elected a committee which went to Antwerp today to study the possibilities of repatriation for the refugees. If the report of the committee is favorable, it is likely that there will be a general return of the Belgians to their homes.

ROME, (via Paris,) Oct. 15.—Arrangements have been made to run special trains from the Dutch frontier to Antwerp to carry back Belgian refugees, the majority of whom are expected to return within a fortnight. This information is contained in a dispatch received here from Paris.

FIGHTING IN A MOTOR CAR.

British Driver Describes Tactics Used Against Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OSTEND, Oct. 15. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The driver of one of the Allies' armored motor cars, fitted with three Maxim guns, who has been some of his experiences today. He is a land owner, sportsman, and a skilled motorist. He said:

"We have eight men in each car, including the driver and the man who sits beside him to take the wheel if he is hit, and a Lieutenant who commands. We generally start at 2 A. M. We dash straight on with all guns going when we find the Germans. They always throw down tree trunks after we have passed, but we never go back the same way. We have good maps and know all the roads. We just rush on at forty miles an hour till we come to a suitable side road, then turn up it and off we go.

"Twice we dashed through and past great columns of Germans, firing as we went, and must have done tremendous damage. The tightest fix I have been in was when we went over a dead horse and the steering gear jammed. There were Germans rushing up on both sides and I had to clear the gear while the others kept them off. We got through five belts on each gun; there were 450 cartridges in each belt and we can fire 600 a minute. That time it was just getting daylight and the German fire went wide. Only two of us were hit and not seriously.

"The other day one of our drivers was shot through the head and the commander beside him, a famous airman, took the wheel. Our guns fire the same cartridge as our rifles, so we never get short of ammunition. We carry bully beef and biscuit to eat and blankets to sleep in under the car. We turn in about 9 P. M. as a rule. I have only slept twice in a bed since I joined.

"Some of the cars are fitted with Hotchkiss guns which only fire 250 cartridges a minute.

"We took forty prisoners one day. They were all starving and we fed them and took them ten miles, trailing behind at great risk to ourselves."

PARIS PRESS ENCOURAGED.

Newspapers Regard Gains in Northwest as Vitally Important.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The news of the occupation of Ypres by the allied troops dissipated from the local newspapers the last traces of depression caused by the fall of Antwerp, regarding which some point out the apparent disappointment voiced in the German official messages over the escape of the Belgian garrison and the destruction of their supplies.

The Temps says the Allies' presence in Ypres indicates the firmness of their connection with the Belgian Army, which is still regarded here as a serious factor probably little impaired by the Antwerp fighting.

The Liberté points out that the crucial point of the northern battle line is now outside of French territory. This it regards as the point of the utmost importance as likely to force the Germans to continue their movement further north than was originally expected. It concludes:

"A considerable retreat seems to be the most likely consequence of the enemy's denuding the central lines which are now in places hardly more than mere screens."

The Intransigeant similarly emphasizes the importance of the word "Belgium," which appears in today's French bulletin, though it says:

"It is uncertain whence the allied troops, occupying Ypres, come or how far the allied line continues from south of Lille to the environs of Ghent. But one fact emerges clearly: There has so far been no attempt on the part of Gen. von Kluck to resume, as alleged to be his intention, the vast turning movement on our right wing, by which he drove the Allies from the Belgian frontier to the gates of Paris. In order to accomplish such manoeuvres he will be compelled to prolong the line right to the coast which he is at present apparently not doing. Even then it may well be doubted whether his forces are of sufficiently good quality or numerous or fresh enough to accomplish the task. It was beyond the powers of the army which won the battle of Charleroi, though then greatly our superior in numbers, unwearied and victorious."

The Intransigeant reminds its readers that the German failure to mention the French operations is the best indication of allied success, and that while it is impossible that a combat on such a gigantic scale should be finished with the speed of old-time battles, the outlook is promising.

PRIEST DEFENDS REPRISALS.

Not Contrary to Christian Teaching, He Is Quoted as Saying.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Standard publishes the following from its Copenhagen correspondent:

"A member of the German Reichstag, a priest by the name of Hein, writes to the Vossische Zeitung: 'It is true that our soldiers shot every French and Belgian scoundrel, men, women, and children alike, and that they destroyed their habitations, but anybody who regards this as contrary to the

AIRMAN IN BATTLE FAR ABOVE CLOUDS

In Thrilling Chase British Aviator Forces German Scout to Descend in French Lines.

BOMBS STAMPEDE CAVALRY

British Official Report Credits the French Airmen with Effective Attacks on Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The official War Information Bureau issues the narrative of an eyewitness from the headquarters of the British army in France, supplementing his story of Oct. 11 of the movements of the British forces and the French armies in immediate touch with them. The narrative is dated Oct. 13 and follows:

"From Friday the 9th of October until Monday the 12th so little occurred that a narrative of the events can be given in a few words. There has been the usual sporadic shelling of our trenches which has resulted in but little harm, so well dug in are our men, and on the night of the 10th the Germans made yet a fresh assault, supported by artillery fire, against the point which has all along attracted most of their attention.

"The attempt was again a costly failure toward which our guns were able to contribute with great effect.

"Details have been received of an exciting encounter in midair. One of our aviators on a fast scouting monoplane sighted a hostile machine. He had two rifles, fixed one on either side of his engines, and at once gave chase, but lost sight of his opponent among the clouds. Soon, however, another machine hove into view which turned out to be a German Otto biplane, a type of machine which is not nearly so fast as our scouts. Our officer once again started a pursuit. He knew that owing to the position of the propeller of the hostile machine he could not be fired at when astern of his opponent. At sixty yards range he fired one rifle without apparent result. Then as his pace was carrying him ahead of his quarry he turned round, and, again coming to about the same distance behind, emptied his magazine at the German.

German Dives Into Cloud.

"The latter began at once to descend as if either he or his machine were hit, and shutting off his engine and volplaning to free his hands, the pursuer recharged his magazine. Unfortunately it jammed, but he managed to insert four cartridges and to fire them at his descending opponent, who disappeared into a cloud bank with dramatic suddenness. When the British officer emerged below the clouds he could see no sign of the other. He, therefore, climbed to an altitude of some 7,000 feet and came to the conclusion that the German must have come to earth in the French lines.

"The French airmen, too, have been very successful during the last three days, having dropped several bombs among the German cavalry and caused considerable loss and disorder, and having by similar means silenced a battery of field howitzers.

"The German anti-aircraft guns recently have been unusually active. From their rate of fire they seem to be nearly automatic, but so far they have not had much effect in reducing the air reconnaissances carried out by us.

"A striking feature of our line—to use the conventional term which so seldom expresses accurately the position taken up by the armies—consists really of a series of trenches not all placed alongside each other, but some more advanced than others, and many facing in different directions. At one place they run east and west along one side of a valley. At another almost north and south up some subsidiary valley. Here they line the crests, and there they are on the reverse slope of a hill, or possibly along a sunken road, and at different points both the German and the British trenches jut out like promontories into what might be regarded as the opponents' territory.

"Though both sides have moved forward at certain points, and withdrawn at others, no very important change has been effected in their dispositions, in spite of the enemy's repeated counter attacks. These have been directed principally against one portion of the position won by us, but in spite of the lavish expediture of life they have not so far succeeded in driving us back.

"The situation of the works in the German front line as a whole has been a matter of deliberate selection, for they have had the advantage of previous reconnaissance, being first in the field.

Trenches for Retreat.

"Behind the front they now have several lines prepared for a step-by-step defense. Another point which might cause astonishment to a visitor to our intrenchments is the evident indifference displayed to the provision of an extended field of frontal rifle fire, which is generally accepted as being one of the great requirements of a defensive position. It is still desirable, if it can be obtained without the usually accompanying drawback of exposure to the direct fire of hostile artillery, but experience has shown that a short field of fire is sufficient to beat back the infantry assaults of the enemy, and by giving up direct fire at long or medium ranges and placing our trenches on the reverse slope of a hill or behind the crest, it is in many places possible to gain shelter from the frontal fire of the German guns, for the men are well trained in musketry and under good fire control, and the dead ground beyond short range from their positions [illegible] relatively small terrors.

"[illegible] front trenches of the Germans usually lack a distant field of fire, and if they would be rendered untenable by us by that time they would be exposed to a fire from the German guns in the rear and to cross-rifle fire from neighboring works.

"The extent to which cross-fire of all kinds is employed is also remarkable. Many localities and areas along the Aisne front are swept from the works directly in front of them, but are rendered untenable by rifle fire from neighboring features or by that of guns that are out of sight. So much is this the case that among these hills and valleys it is a difficult matter for troops to find out whence they are being shot at.

"There is a perpetual triangular duel. A's infantry can see nothing to shoot at, but are under fire from B's guns. The action of B's guns then brings upon them the attention of some of A's artillery waiting for a target, the latter being in their turn assailed by other batteries. And so it goes on. In a wooded country in spite of aeroplanes and balloons smokeless powder has made the localization and identification of targets a matter of supreme difficulty."

TO DROP EVENING SHOWS.

London Theatres to Give Matinees Instead—Bars to Close at 10 P. M.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Following on a police order closing all public bars at 10 o'clock, several theatres announce the dropping of evening performances except twice a week and the playing of daily matinées instead.

Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree at His Majesty's Theatre and Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore at the Criterion are leaders in the movement, which has already been supported by the management of the Haymarket and is likely to spread to every playhouse

ITALY PICKS UP MINES.

Balloon Crew Discover Some Set by Austria Near Venice.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 15.—The crew of the Italian dirigible balloon P-4 reported today that while flying over the Adriatic Sea they discovered Austrian floating mines.

The naval commandant of Venice immediately dispatched five tugboats to pick up the mines in the vicinity of Venice.

FEARS FOR LONDON'S ART.

Sir Claude Phillips Draws Attention to the Airship Peril.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—Sir Claude Phillips, Keeper of the Wallace Collection, the well-known art connoisseur, has addressed a letter to the newspapers in which he calls the attention of the Government to the need of taking prompt steps to protect London's art collections from danger through possible raids by airships.

PRINCESS MARY'S APPEAL.

A Christmas Gift for Every British Soldier and Sailor Asked.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Princess Mary, daughter of the King, has issued an appeal in which she says:

I want you all to help me send a Christmas present from the whole nation to every sailor afloat and every soldier at the front. On Christmas Eve, when, like the shepherds of old, they keep their watch, doubtless their thoughts will turn to home and loved ones left behind. Perhaps, too, they will recall the days when as children themselves they were wont to hang up their stockings, wondering what the morrow had in store.

I am sure we will be happier on Christmas morning to feel that we have helped by sending our little token of love and sympathy—something useful or of permanent value, the making of which may be the means of providing employment in the trades adversely affected by the war.

It is hoped that the appeal will result in the raising of $500,000 for the provision of gifts taking the form of an embossed brass tobacco or cigarette box, pipe and tinder lighter, and candles for the Indian troops.

MANY GET GERMANS' PATENTS.

British Manufacturers Taking Advantage of New Law.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The confusion into which the war has thrown the patent situation in Great Britain is clearing up with the working of the act of Parliament extending the power of the Board of Trade to suspend any patent, license, or registered trade mark granted to any subject of a State at war with this country.

Permission to manufacture such articles is granted upon application and upon the payment of a royalty fixed by the Board of Trade after a hearing at the Patent Office. This royalty is devoted to a suspense fund, the disposition of which after the war will largely depend upon the treatment meted out to British holders of patents in hostile countries.

Taking into consideration patents and trade marks, Germany and England are about on an equal footing in this matter, there being more German holders of patents in England and more registered British trade marks in Germany.

At present the Patent Office in London has as many applications as its machinery for fixing royalties can take care of, most of them having to do with chemical materials.

CANADIANS BEING LANDED.

Crowds Watch Debarkation at Plymouth—More Transports Arrive.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 15.—More transports bearing Canadian troops arrived here today. The vessels which arrived yesterday are ranged in pairs in the harbor at Devonport.

The music of bands mingled through out the day with cheers and greetings as the men hailed each other from ship to ship.

The Canadians received a debarkation order from the War Office unexpectedly this evening. Despite the rain, crowds turned out to watch the landing and entraining of the troops, which began with a contingent of Strathcona's Horse.

The various contingents were headed through the streets by their bands and pipes. Owing to the difficulty of berthing the transports, in consequence of the neap tide, the debarkation of the Canadians will, it is expected, be slow.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Extensive camps have been prepared for the Canadians on Salisbury Plain. The first contingents are expected there from Plymouth in the course of the night.

The movements of the troops will probably be conducted during the night time, in order to avoid delay to other railway traffic.

DECLARES ITALY WILL STAY NEUTRAL

Ambassador In Washington Says Only Some Overt Act Will Alter Her Attitude.

AUSTRIAN CABINET ALARMED

Appointment of Zupelli as Italian War Minister Causes Apprehension in Vienna.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Italian Government's policy in regard to the European war was explained by Ambassador Macchi di Cellere today. He stated that Italy would not take up arms unless she was forced to do so by some overt act which threatened her own safety.

Although officially a member of the Triple Alliance, and bound by, this agreement with Germany and Austria-Hungary for purposes of mutual protection, the Ambassador declared that his country had no intention of endangering its neutrality by yielding to the influence of any outside powers to take sides in the conflict.

This attitude of positive neutrality, Signor di Cellere continued, which was supported by the present Ministry, would in all probability continue to be upheld even in case of minor changes in the Government.

This assertion was made in answer to inquiries as to the possible effect of the appointment of a successor to the Marquis di San Giuliano, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is seriously ill.

The Ambassador explained that the reported military movements in his country were in no way in the nature of offense. The return of the Colonial troops from Tripoli, he stated, was merely part of a previously contemplated plan of two-year volunteer service in the colonies. The present class having served its required period, was now returning to Italy for discharge.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Messaggero today publishes a telegram from Vienna which says that the appointment of Gen. Zupelli as Italian Minister of War is causing some apprehension in the Austrian capital, the fear being entertained that Gen. Zupelli, who comes from Capo d'Istria, near Trieste, will favor the joining of the Austrian Province of Istria to Italy. It is rumored here that a special court courier has left Vienna for Rome with an autograph letter from Emperor Francis Joseph on the subject.

In connection with the appointment of Gen. Zupelli it is recalled that when, in the course of the reign of King Humbert, Signor Zanardelli was forming a Cabinet he chose Gen. Baratieri as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and that this Ministry was compelled to dissolve chiefly because of the fact that Gen. Baratieri came from Trent, Austria.

A dispatch from Venice says that at a meeting of voters in Feltre, held to elect a new Deputy to represent that town in place of the late Deputy Guido Fusinato, all the candidates withdrew from the contest in order to permit of the election of Signor Battisti, until recently representative from Trent in the Austrian Chamber of Deputies. Signor Battisti a short time ago was charged by Austria with high treason for having come to Italy to make speeches in favor of the annexation of Trent to Italy.

The Socialist candidate in Feltre, on returning from the contest, said that "the election of Signor Battisti must also be a protest against the infamous war which compels Italians under Austria to fight for a cause that is not their own." It is expected that Signor Battisti will be unanimously elected. The Italian Chamber will then have Signor Barzilai from Triest and Signor Battisti from Trent as Deputies.

The Gazetta Del Popolo, a Turin newspaper, having asked King Nicholas of Montenegro to give his views regarding the war, received an answer from Gen. Martinovitch, who, in the name of the King, replied as follows:

"This terrible war is the revenge attempted throughout a century, which this time, we hope, will be strictly defined—of oppressed nationalities against the nefarious work of the Vienna Congress. The nationalities supported by the Triple Entente did not provoke the sanguinary struggle, which was imposed upon them by the reactionary spirit of the German world, wishing definitely to consolidate its own reign on the sufferings of the weak in contempt of international law."

The General added that the neutrality of Italy contributed to success against the oppressors. The Italian Government, he continued, would be able to choose the moment favorable to take such new decisions as were demanded by Italian interests. He ended by saying he hoped that Italy, besides rejoining her children still outside her Kingdom, would help the Slav nationalities in the Balkans to take the place due to them "on the steps of the altar where justice is law."

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the situation created by France in offering asylum at Havre to the Belgian Government, an action which, it says, followed the Italian law in giving guarantees to the Pope, declares this fact shows that the law which has worked so well in Rome during the last forty-four years has been found to be perfect.

"By a curious coincidence," the newspaper continues, "the Belgian Cabinet accepting from France treatment equal to that enjoyed by the Holy See in Italy, is a Catholic Cabinet belonging to that party which in Belgium often has asserted that the Pope has not the liberty nor the independence necessary to exercise his prerogative. In this tragic hour France treatment equal must recognize that the Italian law possesses a liberal spirit, precise juridical sense, and great political wisdom."

The Tribuna, a Government paper, in an article in which the situation is reviewed, says that the present war cannot be compared with the wars of 1866 and 1870, and that it is illusory to claim that it will last three, six, or nine months.

"This is not a war of government," says the paper, "but of nations—of races. That they have fundamental interests involved, similar to those of the Napoleonic wars, may result in its continuance for a year or years. Therefore Italian neutrality is a transitory condition, due to circumstances which may change at any moment.

"There is thus necessity for military, economic, and diplomatic preparation on the part of the Government, and moral and political preparation on the part of the public. The future decisions of Italy will be taken with a view to the absolute exclusion from Italian interests of outside influences and unpractical idealisms."

SCOTS' TRIBUTE TO BELGIAN.

Salute Wounded Colonel as if He Were the Reviewing Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A picturesque incident illustrative of London in wartime occurred today in Victoria Street. With bagpipes playing martial airs, a company of the London Scottish Regiment was marching toward the nearby barracks when their Captain spied among the crowds on the sidewalk a little Belgian Colonel of cavalry, in gold lace uniform, but with his left arm in a sling. He was gazing with eager curiosity upon the brawny lads in kilts. The Captain promptly saluted the wounded Belgian and then gave the command "Eyes right," whereupon the company passed before the little Colonel as if he were their reviewing officer. The compliment brought tears to the Colonel's eyes and he stood rigidly at salute until the last of the column had gone by.

CATCH MYSTERIOUS STEAMER.

Supposed to Have Intended to Sow Mines Near British Coast.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Daily Mail reports that British gunboats last night overhauled and captured a mysterious steamer attempting to pass the Downs off Deal.

It is supposed the steamer was attempting to sow mines.

BELGIANS MUST JOIN ARMY.

All Men, 18 to 45, Have Two Days to Enlist or be Treated as Traitors.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Belgian Government, before removing to France, says a dispatch from The Hague to the Exchange Telegraph Company, ordered all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 to enter the army within two days or be treated as traitors.

Allies Order 50,000 Tent Stoves.

MERCER, Penn., Oct. 15.—An order for 50,000 sheet-metal tent stoves has been received by a local manufacturing concern from the British and French Governments. Announcement to this effect was made today. Either oil or

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St.
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included

RUSSIANS BEATEN BERLIN REPORTS

New Advance of Eight Army Corps Against East Prussia Repulsed.

VICTORY, RUSSIANS SAY

Germans Driven Back from the Warsaw District with Loss of 10,000 Men.

FIGHTING NEAR PRZEMYSL

Siege Raised, Says Austrian Report —Russians Report Gains South of There.

BERLIN, Oct. 15, 5 P. M., (via London, Oct. 16.)—The following official report was received today from army headquarters:

"A new attack by the Russians in the direction of East Prussia has been repulsed and an advance of Russians, consisting of about eight army corps, between Warsaw and Ivangorod, has been successfully met with heavy losses to the Russians."

BERLIN, Oct. 15, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—It was announced officially today that the battle to the east of Wirballen, in Russian Poland, which has been raging since Oct. 4, continues favorable to the Germans. Repeated attempts of the Russians to storm the trenches have resulted in heavy losses. The Russian efforts to drive out the Germans by terrific artillery fire daily so far have failed.

"The Austrian stronghold of Przemysl," (in Galicia,) the German official statement continues, "is now entirely freed of the Russian siege. The Russians are reported to be in fortified positions along the line of Stryi, Sambor, and Medyka, which now are being attacked by the Austrians. This line is supposed to keep in check the direct Austrian advance from Przemysl toward Lemberg."

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The following German official statement was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"It is reported officially from Vienna that our cavalry already has entered the fortress of Przemysl, Galicia, from the west. The enemy, perplexed by the rapidity of our operations in Russian Poland and Galicia, tried in vain to prevent our relief of the fortress by detaching troops to the west. They were, however, unable to resist the advance of our army.

"The Fifth and Sixth Russian Infantry Divisions attacked by us, have fled in the direction of the River San.

"A Cossack cavalry division and an infantry brigade in a strong position west of Dynow, Galicia, were defeated after brief resistance.

"In the Carpathians the Austrians occupied Toronya after four days of fighting and pursued the enemy in the direction of Wyskow. Smaller successful skirmishes have taken place in the Visso Valley."

Sauter's Telegram Company has received from Vienna by way of Amsterdam the following Austrian official communication:

"Yesterday our troops occupied the fortified heights of Starasol, Galicia. Our attacks on Stryi and Sambor also have been successful.

"North of the River Strwiaz we have occupied the heights southeast of Przemysl. Our pursuit of the Russians over the Carpathians has been successful. We have reached Wyskow and Skole."

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 15.—Dr. Konstan Theodore Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to this country, said tonight that the recently published report that the Russians had evacuated Lemberg, said this seemed improbable, and was, in his opinion, the result of a misunderstanding.

"The last wireless of Count von Berchtold sent me today," he said, "does not mention Lemberg, and the statement would also be in contradiction of the reports that the Russians still maintain their positions east of Przemysl."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.—The Russian General Staff issued the following statement today:

"There is no change to report on the East Prussian and Central Vistula fronts.

"South of Przemysl a Russian column engaged and defeated the Austrians, taking seven officers and 500 soldiers prisoners and capturing many rapid-fire guns."

PIERCED GERMAN LINE

Russians Near Warsaw Inflicted Serious Defeat—10,000 Prisoners.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 16.—The Courier publishes a report to the effect that the German force which entered the Warsaw, Russian Poland, region after two days of hard fighting was cut in two and driven back on the Lodz, Petrokoff, and Kielce line. The newspaper says it is claimed that 10,000 German prisoners were taken.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16, 4 A. M.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Fighting is now in progress thirty miles from Warsaw. The town of Grodsisk, which was captured by the Germans, has been retaken by the Russians. The fighting a few days ago was within seven miles of Warsaw."

STORY OF TENNENBERG TRAP.

How Von Hindenburg Lured Rennenkampff to Terrible Defeat.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Daily Mail publishes a letter describing the earlier operations in East Prussia.

"At the opening of hostilities," says the writer, "the German war plan was to strike through Belgium to the heart of France, and then, Paris having capitulated, to settle with Russia. At first only a small force was sent to the eastern frontier in the hope that it would be sufficient to protect Germany against invasion for a few weeks, but the dark storm clouds in the east grew rapidly, and by the middle of August the Russian Army was pouring into East Prussia.

"On this, the Imperial Government decided upon a complete change. Troops destined for the west were shifted to the east. Gen. Rennenkampff's advance on Königsberg was perfect in every detail, particularly in the measures taken to cover a possible retreat. On Aug. 17 he took Stallupönnen. The Germans fell back through Gumbinnen to Insterburg, where they took up a very strong position on the west bank of the Angeropp, which here flows north, meeting the Inster at Insterburg. The Pregel, formed by the two, flows west through Königsberg.

"The fighting of the Russians at this point won the plaudits of their enemies. After two days of effective artillery fire on both sides the Russians, by a quick stroke from the north, forced the passage of the Pregel to west of Insterburg. Rennenkampff's whole line moved rapidly on Königsberg and he seemed certain to carry out his part of the first campaign to take Königsberg. Why did he fail to do so?

"Meanwhile an army under Gen. Shilinski had advanced in two main bodies, one from Bielostok through Lyck, the other from Mlawa through Soldau. After constant fighting, in which the Germans offered comparatively little resistance, the Russian vanguard emerged from the swamps and reached firmer ground near Osterode. This was the moment at which the German, commander, von Hindenburg, displayed his skill as a strategist. It is said that in manoeuvres previously held on the same ground, he had solved the identical problem.

"Troops arrived from the Rhine and Belgium. Artillery was rushed from Thorn and Graudenz. All was ready, while his powerful centre advanced from Osterode. On Aug. 27 von Hindenburg hurled a mighty force upon the Russian left at Neidenburg, captured the town, and drove the enemy back into the swamps and lakes. A powerful German reserve force was now thrown upon Ortelsburg, bending back the enemy's right and forcing it into the swamps precisely as his left had been treated.

"The Russian position was practically a circle in shape. Outside this circle the land sloped up. Toward and surrounding the enemy inside was a network of swamp and lake. On three sides stood the Germans. On the fourth side escape was only possible through swamps and boggy streams. Then followed one of the most frightful battles in history, a battle which has caused some German officers to go mad from its very horrors.

"The Germans closed in, concentrating a terrible fire on the Russians, who now, quite unable to manoeuvre their guns, sank in the mud. Horses and men were embogged. The nature of the region caused the Russians to break up into helpless groups, many of which were forced further and further back into the awful swamps. The mists of evening added to the weirdness of the fray. Out of the blackness of the night rang the wild neighing of horses, mingled with the despairing shrieks of men sinking in quicksand and slime.

"Only the Sixth and half of the First Army Corps succeeded in escaping and recrossing the frontier. They had lost heavily. Germany was jubilant, and the battle of Tennenberg was celebrated as the Russian Sedan. For some days I saw groups of Russians rounded up in the swamps. Many, however, gave themselves up rather than die of hunger.

"Von Hindenburg was at once raised in rank to general oberst. He marched ninety-four miles in four days and engaged Rennenkampff at Gordaren. The Russian General, however, realized the peril of his position in time and brought the greater part of his army back to Suwalki in good order, a task of extreme difficulty. His problem was not merely to regain Russia, but also, when once across the border, to recover communications with his base at Suwalki.

"He anticipated the designs of the enemy and hurried a containing force to Lyck. This force was defeated, many prisoners being taken by the Germans. For this the Germans claim a second great victory. The subsequent recapture of Lyck by the Russians shows, however, that Germany has overestimated the results of her success."

BIG ARMY IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Six to Eight German Army Corps Face Russians There.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—It is estimated by a war correspondent of the Cologne Gazette, according to a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter Telegram Company, that from six to eight army corps are defending the East Prussian frontier from Schirwindt southward to Lyck.

According to the Petrograd correspondent of The London Times ground prevails for the belief that in the forward movement of the Austro-German main forces, which commenced Sept. 27, Gen. von Hindenburg commands the centre, King Ludwig of Bavaria the Czenstochowa army, and the Austrian General Danki the Austro-Germans, constituting the cover for the right flank of the centre, while the strategic command of all the Austro-German troops is in the hands of the German General Staff.

CZAR CAUTIONS OFFICERS.

Tells Them Their Lives Are Needed and Urges Prudence.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograde says that the reckless bravery of the Russian officers, daily resulting in a long list of casualties, has constrained Emperor Nicholas to urge the commissioned cadets at Tsarskoe-Selo to be more cautious.

Addressing them he said that, while he did not doubt their courage, he needed all their lives. He was certain that all were ready to sacrifice their lives, but these should be reserved for imperative circumstances, as the useless depletion of officers might entail serious consequences. He concluded: "Therefore I ask you to take care of yourselves."

REFUGEES WARSAW PROBLEM.

Halls and Warehouses Filled with Homeless Victims of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WARSAW, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Thousands of fugitives crowd the city.

They come from all parts of Poland, but principally the frontier towns and villages which the Germans have been ravaging now for more than six weeks. It rends one's heart to hear of the sufferings of these poor refugees, mostly Jews, but with a considerable sprinkling of Poles and Lithuanians.

Every available hall, every empty warehouse, is filled with them. They must have shelter and food, and Warsaw has risen heroically to the task of providing them with these necessities. Yet how they suffer and what a struggle is theirs for bare existence!

My first visit was to the largest hall in Warsaw, called the Swiss Valley, where large philharmonic concerts usually are held, and in ordinary times it is a gathering place of society. It is now converted into a refuge for 600 or 700 homeless fugitives who have left all behind them and fled in terror, frequently on foot for many miles, and carrying their possessions on their backs. The majority are old men, women, and children. In the babel of voices are frequently heard pitiful cries of poorly fed children, shrieks of more lusty ones, the groans and wailings of mothers who still seem stunned and stupified by their frightful experiences.

Dinner was being served when I arrived. At several long tables sat the women—many with babies in arms—and children, while the men were being served in one of the large corridors, standing in endless rows to take their turn at the steaming pots. In the main hall were many fugitives crouching on the floor, some on mattresses, and piled about them were little mounds of household effects that they had succeeded in saving from their wrecked and ruined homes. It was truly a picture of the direst misery, and in the faces of young and old one could read calamity.

Kalisz is probably a heap of ruins, these recent arrivals told me, and of the usual population of 65,000 barely 2,000 are left. The German soldiers have abandoned it but are quartered three or four miles away in the village of Oputook. Kalisz itself is only a fortified camp. It is visited daily, however, by German cavalry who use it as a reconnoitering base. All the gardens have been destroyed and the trees cut up for barricades, and even crosses from the cemetery have been displaced to be used in the work of fortification.

Refugees tell dreadful stories of what they saw on their flight through this unfortunate part of Poland. Everywhere were burnt and pillaged villages, towns destroyed and gardens heaps of ashes and ruins. One old man, a former country school teacher, saw three peasants hanging from a tree with all signs of having been frightfully tortured, as their arms and legs were broken in several places. They evidently had been accused of espionage and summarily executed. While telling me of this sight the old man fairly shook with terror of the reminiscence and when he finished was sobbing aloud.

How Warsaw is going to take care of these poor unfortunates is still an unsolved problem. There is already a wave of unemployment spreading in the city and it is impossible to find work for this enormous increase in the town's population. Some are being sent to the southern coal mines and others are employed on fortification works at Novogeorgiosk, but they are the pick of the lot. It is the old and infirm, the women and children, that must be provided for and though contributions come in steadily, yet there is not half enough for all and appeals for speedy help are being made both at Petrograd and Moscow, cities which still are practically free from the horrors of war.

KEEPING GERMANS BUSY.

Russian Explanation of Failure to Advance in East Prussia.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The German war plan having suffered heavily before Warsaw, attention has now been turned to the other flank, south of Przemysl, where heavy fighting is in progress. Obviously, German tactics once more require some success on one flank or the other for their development.

The Russians are not contemplating at the moment any considerable operations into East Prussia, contenting themselves with having driven out the invader and holding him back beyond his own frontiers. That is immobilizing at least six or seven German army corps while the great battle takes place elsewhere.

So far the Germans have not had any success on their right flank south of Przemysl, where, on the contrary, the Russians have inflicted a partial defeat on the Austrian troops holding this portion of the German line, and have captured seven officers and 500 men.

GERMAN SPIES IN POLAND.

Had Secret Telephone and Telegraph Wires to Forward Information.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Standard correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russian troops who have endeavored to treat German civilians in Poland with consideration find them constantly giving information to the German armies by means of subterranean telephones and telegraphs, evidently constructed before the outbreak of hostilities. The Russians discovered these wires after all other means of communication had been cut off.

Many German civilians, pretending to be school teachers, entertained the Russian troops with cordiality and extracted information in return for "delicious refreshments, intelligently administered."

At the village of Margrabov, at Insterburg, and at other towns occupied by the Russian troops, "peaceful spies were discovered and treated in accordance with the existing customs of war."

CHOLERA ALARMS HUNGARY.

New Recruits in Austria Suffer from Scarcity of Clothing.

VENICE, Italy, Oct. 15.—According to reports reaching Venice cholera is making rapid strides throughout Hungary and the progress of the disease is causing alarm among the people.

The Hungarian authorities, it now appears, were too lax in the beginning in the matter of the sanitary supervision of prisoners' camps, which since have been placed under special control. Prisoners no longer are permitted to camp in the open air, and now all suspect cases are being isolated in hospitals.

Other dispatches reaching Venice relate that the Austrian Commissary Department is breaking down, so far as the equipment of new recruits is concerned. These men are suffering from a scarcity of clothing and boots, especially heavy Winter garments.

It is reported from Trieste that all able-bodied men in Austria are being forcibly compelled to assist in constructing fortifications. Any man refusing to do this work is arrested. The people are expressing indignation because of this.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



From a statement made by a war correspondent of The Cologne Gazette it would appear that the battle line on the East Prussian frontier now extends from Schirwindt southward and to Lyck. The town of Goldapp, (1,) in East Prussia, has been cleared of civilians by the German authorities "for military reasons." On the battle front of the main Austro-German and Russian Armies, extending from Warsaw down into Galicia, there has been hard fighting at the southern extremity on a line running from Medyka through Sambor to Stryi. This news, given out by the Austrian General Staff, disproves a report of the evacuation of Lemberg by the Russians, and would seem to cast doubt on another report that the siege of Przemysl has been raised entirely.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Reports from London and Paris that the German advance in Belgium has been checked also admit that the Germans have occupied Bruges and Thielt. This state of affairs seems to be somewhat like the first days of the war, when the Belgians "successfully checked" the German advance by retiring each day to a new position, five or ten miles in the rear.

The important gain for the Allies lies, however, in holding back the attempted advance of the German cavalry from Lille to the coast. The latter were first driven back from Hazebrouck and have now been forced back from Arras, Estaires, and Ypres.

The presence of a new British army in this field of fighting means increased strength for the line of the Allies near the border, and is probably responsible for the successes in this region during the last two days. The arrival of these troops on the line from Arras to Ypres will release the cavalry divisions from this field and make them available for operations still further to the north.

The next few days should determine whether the fighting power of the Allies is sufficient to enable them to carry the German intrenchments. Though the Germans have fewer men along their line than have the Allies, their positions in the firing trenches, sheltered from shrapnel fire by splinter proofs and bomb proofs, will enable them to put up a strong resistance.

Unless the Allies can concentrate sufficient artillery to overcome that of the Germans at the point of attack, the frontal assaults will be almost hopeless. However, the advantage of artillery fire always lies with the assailants. They know where the fight is going to be, and can move their guns to this point, while the defender must keep his artillery strung out along his line in order to offer resistance at any point that might be attacked. A manoeuvre like this takes several days to develop, so the result cannot be determined before Sunday, and the news may not reach us for a day or two later. The reported successes near Craonne, Prunay, and in the region east of Verdun do not count for much in themselves except that they keep the Germans so busy all along the line that they cannot oppose the French advance in case they should be able to break through the line at any point.

In East Prussia the Germans have been successful in withstanding the assaults of the Russians on their lines, and the positions of the opposing armies along the border are practically unchanged. In Poland the Russians are making use of their concentration of forces to assume the offensive against the German invasion.

According to the news from Rome, which has generally proved reliable, the Germans have been defeated in their assaults on Warsaw. If the Russians are able to gain a success in this part of the field it will give them a chance to get in the rear of the German Army, where they can threaten to keep the Germans off from their base in Galicia. Such a move, if successful, could have but one result. The Germans would have to fall back from their advanced position on the Vistula under conditions similar to those which have just enforced the retreat of the Russians from Tarnow.

In Galicia the removal of the overpowering pressure of the Russian Army and the diversion of Russian strength to Poland have given new life to the Austrian forces. With their ranks filled up by levies of reserves and with their spirits raised by a resumption of aggressive movements the Austrians have pressed forward to Przemysl, where they defeated the efforts of the Russians to check their advance. This resulted in the abandonment by the Russians of their line of investment on the west side of the city and their retreat across the San River.

The relief thus given to the beleaguered Galician fortress will further tend to raise the spirit of the Austrians. The army that the Russians will find in their front, when they have been sufficiently reinforced to resume the aggressive all along their line, bids fair to be a very different proposition from the armies weakened by disaffection that melted away before the first Russian advance into Galicia.

This general retirement along the Russian front would naturally require them to call back their cavalry divisions from Hungary. While the infantry and artillery are moved north into Poland for the hard fighting of the great battle there, the mounted forces will be expected by their raids in Galicia to hold the captured territory and check the further Austrian advance on this flank of the main army.

The Russians are apparently taking no chances in this decisive battle along the Vistula. They are sacrificing minor objects and drawing in every detachment with the design of making sure of having such strength on the battlefield that the outcome will be beyond question. If they win this battle, they can regain the points that have been abandoned for a time. If due to attempts to hold too much they should find themselves defeated in Poland they might lose all.

BELGRADE OUT OF DANGER.

Payment of Pensions Resumed There—Servia's Food Supply Large.

NISH, Servia, Oct. 14, via London, Oct. 15.—In an optimistic official communication given out today the Servian Government announces that "Belgrade being no longer in danger, the pensions of retired officials, beginning today, Oct. 14, will be paid at the State Treasury in Belgrade and no longer at Nish."

The communication sets forth also that the supply of cattle and foodstuffs in Servia is so abundant that the export of such products is permitted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Servia, Oct. 15 (Dispatch to the London Standard.)—Archduke Frederick has now ceased to play the rôle of leader of the operations of the Austro-Hungarian troops. He merely bears the nominal appellation of Commander-in-Chief. In reality his power as commander has been transferred to the German Commander-in-Chief, who is actually conducting the present movements of the Austro-Hungarian troops. Consequently the Austoro-Hungarian Army must now be regarded not as an independent adversary but as the right flank of the German forces concentrated on the eastern front.

It is essential to the Austrian Government to conduct, if possible, still more energetic operations against the Servian forces for political considerations, as a successful advance of the Servian army on the banks of the Drina, though of little strategic significance, would certainly have the effect of provoking an open rising among the southern Slav nations of Austria.

The advance of the combined Servian and Montenegrin troops in Bosnia is successfully proceeding apace. An extensive portion of Bosnian territory is already in the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin armies. The operations of the Servian troops in Bosnia are meeting with success. Their appearance at Vlasenits threatens the main body of the Austrians who crossed the Drina and continue to fight in the district of Krupagen.

Praise Wilson Neutrality.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—Praise for President Wilson for his neutral attitude in the present war was voiced today by ex-President Taft and Andrew Carnegie at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce.

"President Wilson has taken the exact stand," Mr. Taft said, "and has expressed it with admirable accuracy."

ASQUITH'S SON IN TRENCHES

Was Among Antwerp's Defenders—Popular with Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News says there is official confirmation of the statement that Arthur Asquith, third son of the Prime Minister, was in the trenches outside Antwerp during the German attack.

Mr. Asquith was recently enrolled with the Royal Naval Reserve in the section which engaged in the defense of Antwerp. He is a very popular officer.

In an interview yesterday Stoker Lawrence of the Naval Reserve, who has just returned from the Antwerp trenches, said one of the best liked and hardest workers of the officers was the Premier's son.

"Lieut. Asquith's first thought," he added, "is for the comfort and feeding of the men. He roughs it with the boys, who think the world of him; takes his food with them, and has the same as the others. The last time I saw him he was drinking his tea from a corned beef can."

SEIZE GERMAN LINER GRAECIA.

Hamburg-American Ship, from New York Aug. 27, Taken to Gibraltar.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A dispatch to Lloyd's from Gibraltar says the Hamburg-American Line steamer Graecia, from New York for Cadiz, Spain, was brought into Gibraltar today as a prize.

HUNGARIANS BITTER AGAINST AUSTRIANS

Invasion of Their Plains by Russians Roused Fierce Resentment Against General Staff.

HATRED OF ITALY GROWS

Will Go Hard with That Country if Teutonic Powers Win, Hungarian Newspaper Man Intimates.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A letter from Budapest, via Italy, received by the London correspondent of a Hungarian newspaper and dated Oct. 7, says:

"Yesterday another 7,000 refugees arrived at Budapest from the Maramaros regions, where the Russian advance guards have penetrated by forcing two passes of the Carpathians by Koros-mezo and from Bukowina. They spread alarming news as to numbers of the invading force, though the latter did little damage to property.

"You can imagine the horror of the people here when the first trainloads of refugees arrived at Budapest from Maramaros with all the Hungarian and German population of the District and a good many educated Ruthenians among them. Though we were used to seeing refugees from Galicia, these, conveying the fact that the Russians were in Hungary, caused tremendous alarm.

"Worst of all was that officially they only gave two lines of news about this all-important affair, though even the children knew already that they had invaded the whole of northern Transylvania and were nearing the great plains. We had four thousand refugees here already when the official communiqué gave these two lines: 'Some patrols of Russian cavalry penetrated the Carpathians at Fabionica but were repulsed.'

"Now the situation is this: In that region we have no regular troops at all, only hurried reserves and some thousands of gendarmerie, for the military authorities thought the passes were well defended from this side merely because an army in Bukowina defended the other side of the Carpathians; thus they neglected the defense of the Hungarian side. This created an unprecedented uproar in Hungary on the part of the people and the press, which took courage on this occasion to express its opinion.

"You must understand that this invasion means that the army in Bukowina was routed, otherwise the Russians could not have crossed over the passes of the Carpathians; and because they tried to make us believe we were victorious in that part of the theatre of war the revelation was the more terrible. The Hungarian people never believed in the capability of the Austrian Generals, and this was fresh proof of their standpoint.

"The shock came like thunder from a clear sky. The papers unanimously demanded that the most exhaustive measures be taken to free the country from the invaders, and the Pest Lirlap this morning urged a change of the Commander in Chief, threatening the General Staff with Hungarian disaffection which will sweep them away from the face of the earth. It says they are mighty careful that the Russians shall not get near Vienna or Prague, but care very little for Hungary, though Hungarians are the only elements in the army they can rely upon.

"I don't know what they know or think in England about the relations between Italy and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, but from what I can gather things look rather dark. The Italian press is doing its utmost to bring about the intervention of Italy on the side of the Triple Entente, and we, the Hungarian press, have received advices from the Foreign Office to restrain from further agitation against Italy. It was going on wholesale in the early stages of the war, for the non-intervention of Italy on the side of Austria and Germany was considered the meanest game she ever played. So we stopped abusing her, but the Minister of the Interior nevertheless expelled some of the Italian papers from Hungary because of their hostile attitude and the false reports they circulated from Servian headquarters.

"We are convinced here that Italy will only join if things go absolutely wrong with us, and some politicians even believe she will join in on our side if we happen to be victorious. They believe her to be capable of anything after the way she has behaved. However, one thing is certain: she will have a hard time of it if we come out on top, for I don't believe the German Kaiser will ever forgive the treacherous way Italy behaved, not to speak of the Austrian military party, which is a thousand times worse than the German in getting revenge.

"The Italians in Fiume and Trieste begin to show signs of uneasiness, and the Irredentist movement is going on as before. I hear that very serious steps are about to be taken against them, but the authorities refrain as much as possible from giving Italy any cause for intervention. Of course, as soon as they become uncontrollably impertinent something will have to be done with them, and I am quite sure this will be the point where Italy will have to play her part in the game.

"There is even some indication that the Irredentist movement may be conducted from Rome, and that it is Italy who wants to provoke a pretext. All she wants is to see Austria executing some Italians in Trent, for this would be a good excuse and an acceptable pretext for a declaration of war on Austria."

$1.20 for $2.50 Russian Cord Shirts

Hairline cords in blue and white; black and white; green and white; helio and white; tan and white.

$1.85 for $3.50 and $3.00 Dress Shirts

French Pique bosoms with laundered cuffs or soft pleated and multi-tucked bosoms with limp cuffs.

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Open-End Four-in-Hands —finest, heftiest, full-bodied silks of extra heavy brocade.

All these are standard values from our regular stock.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Today at Saks
450 Men's Raincoats
radically underpriced

$10 Raincoats at $4.95
A new slip-on model, made of English Canton cloth, in either tan or olive.

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A handsome double texture, thoroughly rubberized raincoat, in tan or olive.

$35 Aquascutums at $25
The last word in English raincoats; combines service, style and international fame.

$35 Burberry's at $25
A typically English raincoat of gabardine, full waterproof silk lined, and a bear for wear.
(6th Floor)

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

The fitness of Saks dress clothes

¶ Speaking of evening clothes, how many garments fit the occasion that fail to fit the wearer!

¶ How many tuxedos and claw-hammers conform to convention that fail to conform to anything else!

¶ How few, indeed, that can hold a candle to Saks clothes for style and mobility of line.

¶ These evening garments of ours this Fall are masterpieces of making and studies in style.

¶ Even in the implacable black and white uniformity of evening, they are distinguishable, individual, not dissimilar, and yet not quite the same.

Tuxedo Coats	$22 to $30
Dress Coats	$25 to $38
Trousers	$5 to $12.50
Evening Vests	$3.50 to $12

SPECIALS IN SAKS EVENING CLOTHES!

Dress Coat and Trousers.
Silk lined $28

Tuxedo Coat and Trousers.
Silk lined $25

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

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RIKER HEGEMAN
Reliable Drug Store Service

NORWEGIANS TRYING TO KEEP SHIPS FREE

Consider Restrictions Troublesome, but Strive to Satisfy the Warring Nations.

MANY VESSELS NOW HELD

Trade with America Has Increased and They Desire to Keep It Unrestricted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Considerable comment is being made in the Norwegian press upon British seizures of Norwegian vessels, an almost daily occurrence. The Trade and Shipping Gazette says:

"The restrictions placed upon neutral trade by the regulations concerning contrabands may be troublesome, but they are bearable provided shippers are correctly informed as to what is contraband and what are the regulations affecting such. Difficulties, however, arise when shippers are ignorant of these regulations or after having been informed of them find that they are not being carried out.

"In such cases restrictive measures may seem arbitrary. Even shippers who are loyally anxious to observe the regulations are in danger of being involved in difficulties. During the last few days a prize court has had before it several cases of seizure of ships that had not offended in any way against the existing regulations.

"Neutral countries are loyally deferring to the wishes of the nations now at war provided their legitimate interests are not sacrificed. The last thing they desire is to irritate the belligerent powers, and with this object in view Norwegian shippers have taken measures to prevent the necessity for interference with Norwegian trade with America. This trade has witnessed an important increase due partly to the fact that it one of the few direct routes and also because Norway is obliged to export to transatlantic markets goods hitherto sold to Europe."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Swedish Government has applied to Berlin for the release of six Swedish vessels laden wit htimber destined for Great Britain which have been seized by Germany and brought into Swinemunde. No reply has been made so far.

ENGLISH GIFT TO RUSSIA.

Ten Ambulance Cars Paid for by Popular Subscription in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Because it is expected that within three weeks the Archangel route will be closed to navigation as a result of ice, a committee here which is arranging to present ten ambulance cars to Russia is bending every effort to get them shipped before the closing of that route. If this cannot be done they will be sent via Norway and Sweden. As they would be under Red Cross protection, it is not believed they would be held up.

This information was given out today by W. E. W. Hall, Honorary Secretary of the committee. He is one of three Americans interested, the others being H. C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Committee, and A. F. Martin. The funds have been raised by subscription, and it is known as "The City of London Russian Cavalry Ambulance Presentation." The sum raised is about $35,000. The Lord Mayor is at the head of the committee. The presentation will be made to Russia through Prince Imiretinsky, now in London.

LONDON DRIER THAN EVER.

Closing Hour for Restaurants and Saloons to be 10 P. M.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The closing hour for restaurants, clubs, and saloons, which had been fixed at an early stage of the war at 11 o'clock at night, will be made 10 o'clock beginning next Monday.

At Woolwich and Greenwich the closing hour will be 7 P. M., and the suggestion has been made that no saloons reopen till 10 o'clock in the morning instead of at 5 or 6 as at present.

The curtailment of the night hours is apparently due to the desire of the authorities to keep drinking at a minimum.

PICKED TO CHECK EPIDEMIC.

Prof. Bosserer Takes Pessimistic View About the German Army.

AMSTERDAM, Oct 15, (via London.)—The Het Leven today publishes an interview which its correspondent at Metz had with Prof. Bosserer, who, he says, has been charged with the task of combating a threatened epidemic among the German troops.

The correspondent says that Prof. Bosserer gave him an unfavorable account of the health of the German troops, asserting that there were a large number of cases of dysentery and inflammation of the lungs, and several cases of typhus among them. He added, according to the correspondent, that nothing else could be expected when soldiers had to stay five days in trenches half full of water.

Correct Dress for Men

Overcoats

for Fall and Winter; from the loose fitting slip-on at $13.50 in both light and heavy weights, to the dressy silk-lined overcoats at $25, $30, $40, $50 and $55 the range is varied—all are dependable and stylish.

Neckwear at 50c. that has never been excelled at this price.

George G. Benjamin

Ask your Dentist

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SOAPLESS CREAM TOOTH PASTE

No dangerous germs can live in Pyrodento mouth.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

It arrests decay

BRITAIN ANSWERS CHINA.

Unable to Interfere with Japan's Occupation of Railroad.

PEKING, Oct. 15.—Replying to the Chinese protest concerning the occupation by the Japanese of the railroad in Shantung Province, which has been made use of in connection with the campaign against Kiao-Chau, Great Britain has announced that she is unable to interfere with her ally.

Japan has no alternative, the British answer says, owing to the fact that this railroad is German-owned, and that the Germans were using it for military purposes.

TWO WIRELESS SHIPS SEIZED.

One in Bismarck Islands, Other by Canadians—Accused of Aiding Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Admiralty announces that the Administrator at Rabaul, on Blanche Bay, in the Bismarck Archipelago, reports the capture of the small German sailing vessel Comet, with a complete wireless telegraph equipment on board.

The Bismarck Archipelago was occupied by a British naval force Sept. 11. Rabaul is not far from Herbertshohe, which was the seat of the German administration of the islands.

NANAIMO, B. C., Oct. 15.—The ninety-ton gasoline launch Empress Ninth was captured by Canadian authorities yesterday at Comox Spit, in Union Bay. The crew, two men and a woman, all giving the name of Kohfe, were taken into custody.

The launch had about nine months' supplies aboard, carried three auxiliary engines, and was equipped with wireless apparatus. It is supposed that the crew were intercepting messages from the wireless station at Cape Lazo.

Two other men, also named Kohfe, were arrested at Campbell River. They are charged with being German spies. Both parties were sent to Nanaimo to wait further instructions.

The launch left Victoria a few days ago without clearance papers.

AUSTRIAN ARSENAL FIRED.

Completed Dreadnought Destroyed and Other Craft Damaged.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—Fire in the Government arsenal at Trieste, the principal seaport of Austria-Hungary, on the Adriatic Sea, has virtually destroyed an Austrian dreadnought just completed there, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

Six torpedo-boat destroyers also were damaged by the fire, which quickly enveloped the workshop.

It is alleged that a quantity of woodwork in the arsenal was soaked with petrol. A number of workmen have been arrested.

The arsenal is said to have been greatly damaged.

It is held here that this fire, undoubtedly incendiary, shows to what lengths Austria's internal enemies will go to cripple her. The battleship was to be launched next Sunday with imposing ceremony.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Berlin via Amsterdam confirms the report of a fire in the Austrian dockyard at Monfalcone, but says only three "steamers" were damaged. It adds that the monetary loss was heavy.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Dispatches from Triest say the attempt to burn the dockyard of Monfalcone, 16 miles north-west of Triest, and the principal naval shipyard of Austria, has caused a deep impression among the authorities, as it is considered to prove that there exist daring and powerful internal enemies.

The evidence shows that the attempt was especially directed against a dreadnought, for launching which arrangements had been made for next Sunday. The vessel was badly damaged and the fire caused serious damage to six torpedo boat destroyers in course of construction.

The police of Triest have arrested several of the 6,000 workmen of the dockyard and a strict watch is being kept on others.

INVASION ALARM SCOUTED.

Daily News Calls the Warning "Absurd Scare-Mongering."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Daily News, in an editorial article, says:

"The most curious contribution of the day is the article by the military correspondent of The Times, who asks his readers to expect an early attempt by the Germans to land a quarter of a million men in England. How this feat can be carried out while we command the seas he makes no attempt to explain.

"The thing is just an absurd exercise in scare-mongering. Doubtless the writer is inspired by zeal for conscription, strangely untimely now, just when the military authorities can get more volunteers than they quite know how to handle, but the article illustrates the impossibility for our yellow press to take even the gravest matters seriously. The war presents itself to them not as a death grapple of mighty empires, but as a succession of pretexts for lurid sensationalism."

PRINCE DEFIES DOCTORS.

George of Servia's Condition Worse —Crown Prince Back at Front.

ROME, Oct. 15.—According to letters received here from Servia, Prince George, eldest son of King Peter, is not progressing favorably owing to his refusal to submit to the orders of the doctors who are treating a wound he received in a recent battle.

Crown Prince Alexander of Servia also was wounded in the head, but his hurt was a slight one and after it was dressed the Crown Prince found it unnecessary to remain in bed and continued his military work.

TURKS PARALYZE BLACK SEA TRADE

Closing of the Dardanelles a Heavy Blow to Once Busy Russian Ports.

SHIPS HOLD BACK IN EGYPT

German Rule at Constantinople Is Shown in the "Requisitioning" of Goods on Steamships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ODESSA, Oct. 15, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—At the beginning of the war the Russian Black Sea ports were prosperous commercial centres. Now their trade is paralyzed and their harbors and quays are empty.

It is not Austria that has paralyzed South Russian trade and caused the customs authorities to request that all merchandise lying in the customs warehouses should be quickly removed, as they refused to be held further responsible for the goods. The trouble lies with Turkey. One of the most pressing questions for Russia when the war is over will be the Dardanelles. At present, besides several large vessels belonging to the Russian Steamship and Navigation Company that are laid up at Alexandria, four steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet with full cargoes of tea and other colonial goods are waiting at Port Said until they can pass the Dardanelles in safety.

It was hoped at first that the situation at Constantinople would improve sufficiently to allow these steamers to go on to Odessa, but the boarding of vessels belonging to the Russian Steamship and Navigation Company at Constantinople and the seizure of flour, oil, butter, eggs, in short, of every kind of fresh or tinned provisions found on board, have decided the Russian volunteer fleet to keep the boats at Port Said.

I write "seizure," although the Turks gave a receipt for the goods taken; but every one knows that Turkey cannot and will not pay, and no war risk covers the seizure of goods by a neutral power. Russian trade and the British carrying trade of the Black Sea will be paralyzed until the dictatorship of Gen. Liman von Sanders at Constantinople is over.

Russian residents in that capital sent their families away at the commencement of the war, and the few Russians who remain will endeavor to avoid the Turks and their German officers in every way until the end of the war. The Russian gunboat attached to the embassy, it is said, has put out to sea in order to avoid threatened interference with the wireless apparatus.

The Czar's subjects at Constantinople know that any malicious rumor spread by German agents or the slightest resentment shown on their side might cost the lives of the entire colony.

At the start of the war the authorities here took their passports from all Austrian and German subjects. Later about 3,000 reservists belonging to the German and Austrian Armies were sent to Oranburg Government. The remainder of the colony, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen blustering members, were not interfered with. Last week, however, lists of subscribers to the German naval defense fund were found, and in consequence of this eighty members of the German colony are now in prison. Among them is one of the Directors of the factory. The other, who is also a German reservist, is on his way to Grenburg.

TURKEY MUST DEMOBILIZE.

Reported to Have So Informed Germany, Alleging Lack of Funds.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Central News dispatch from Rome says:

"According to a telegram from Constantinople published here, Turkey has informed Germany that, owing to a lack of money, she will have to demobilize her army."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—No confirmation of the report reaching Rome from Constantinople that Turkey has notified Germany of her intention to demobilize her army because of financial embarrassment was received today at the Turkish, German, or British Embassies. Official advices reaching the State Department, however, apparently were in conflict with the report. A message from Constantinople said the Turkish Government was seeking to purchase 100 motor trucks in the United States. It was not stated whether the trucks were intended for military use or not.

REGISTER TODAY!

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Polls Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

ASSASSIN PROUD OF DEED.

Prinzip, Who Killed Archduke, Grows Eloquent at His Trial.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Additional details have been received here of the arraignment at Serajevo on Tuesday of Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria; Prinzip's wife, and twenty-one other alleged accomplices in the crime.

According to these details, Prinzip, in addition to having admitted that he shot the Archduke and the latter's wife, declared that, far from repenting his deed, he was proud of what he had done. It was not a crime, he said, as his object was not to kill a man but to show the world the desperation to which the whole Slav population under Austria had been reduced.

After the Slavs had tried by every means, legal and illegal, to obtain justice and recognition of their rights, Prinzip said, Austria continued to trample on the nationality, language, culture, religion, and everything which the Slav nation as a whole or families as individuals considered most sacred, using all the weapons at its disposal.

"The moment arrived when rebellion was a duty, when the only thing possible was to protest by striking at the individual who incarnated such a despotic, retrograde, and cruel organization," Prinzip declared.

The prisoner grew eloquent as he proceeded, declaring that he was no more a criminal than those Hungarians, Italians, Poles, or Irishmen, "who, for the same distressing conditions in their countries during the nineteenth century, followed Kossuth, Mazzini, Mieroslavski, and Daniel O'Connell in attacking tyrants and tyranny, regardless of the means they used."

TALE OF FRENCH CRUELTIES.

Dr. Strobel Relates His Experiences as a Captured Reservist.

The German information service in the Hotel Astor made public last night a letter from Dr. Armin H. Strobel, a physician and a member of the German military reserve, who left Cleveland at the outbreak of the war, hoping to join his regiment. With about 900 other German and Austro-Hungarian reservists, he sailed for Rotterdam on the Nieuw Amsterdam, in the latter part of last August. But the reservists never got to Rotterdam. Instead, the Nieuw Amsterdam was halted by the French auxiliary cruiser Savoie and taken to Brest. This is what happened at Brest, according to Dr. Strobel, who was subsequently released because of the fact that he was a medical and not an active officer of the German Army.

"Everything went smoothly," says Dr. Strobel, "until the Channel was reached. It was foggy, and when the fog lifted we saw the French warship La Savoie close at hand. She fired a shot across the Nieuw Amsterdam's bow and brought us to. Our steamship carried a cargo which included flour, beer, and $500,000 worth of silver. It was declared contraband of war, and ship, cargo, and passengers were brought into the French harbor of Brest.

"The next morning the women were ordered to gather in the dining room and the men were lined up to be taken off the ship. An hour later 900 Austrians and Germans, ranging from 16 to 68 years of age, found themselves on the way to the fortification Crosson, near Brest, without having seen their families again. A Pole, who understood no French, wanted to turn back, in order to insure the safety of his possessions. An officer laid him low with four pistol shots, and then ordered a soldier to kill the writhing man with a shot. The path was very steep and the trip lasted about two and one-half hours, though it was covered in double-quick time. Among the prisoners was a pastor from Emden, an old, very corpulent man, who could not march. The Government Architect Sprung, from Berlin, and another prisoner of war supported, and finally carried, the theologian. When they could not proceed they begged the commanding officer to parole the unfortunate man, but the request was denied. The old man finally collapsed completely, and his companions in misery who wanted to assist him were driven back at the point of the bayonet.

"At last we arrived in Crosson, and then our misery really commenced. In each of the small compartments of the barracks sixty-six prisoners were placed, although they were designed to hold a much smaller number. This lack of air was the most horrible thing of all. I finally reached the point that groups of ten men alternated at the windows, in order to breathe a little more easily.

"There were twenty-six officers and six physicians among the prisoners. The officers and physicians succeeded, by continuous protests, in being transferred to the city prison of Brest. Here it was much better. Later the physicians were released entirely."

GERMANY NOT BOUND BY HAGUE RULES

Failure of Servia and Montenegro to Sign Nullified the Conventions.

NO BASIS FOR PROTESTS

But British Government Is Reported as Keeping Careful Record for a Future Accounting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—In connection with the talk here about the United States recognizing the validity of the protests against German aeroplanes dropping bombs on Paris and other violations of The Hague conventions which as such have no bearing whatever on the present war the British public generally regards the deliberations of the delegates to the 1907 Hague Conference as absolutely binding on the conduct of modern warfare and the newspapers frequently refer to the conventions in that light. The fact that the conventions were made null and void simply because they were not ratified by the two least important powers engaged in the present conflict, Servia and Montenegro, seems to have been forgotten even by many diplomatic authorities here.

Presumably Germany has not forgotten, however for a casual perusal of the conventions clearly shows how German troops have violated the spirit and letter of them again and again, although all except a few of the articles received German ratification. There were fifteen conventions and in each is a clause reading: "The provisions of the present convention do not apply except to the contracting Powers and then only if all belligerents are parties to the convention."

Thus Germany can plead she is not obliged to pay any attention to the regulations framed at The Hague because Montenegro and Servia, two belligerents, are not parties to them. Great Britain would consider such excuse for the alleged brutality of German warfare as unjustifiable for The Hague conventions are based simply on civilization's ideas of how war should be waged and the Allies have observed the principles they adopt to the fullest extent.

Germany began violating these rules early in the campaign when the cruisers Goeben and Breslau apparently without reason, shelled an undefended port on the Algerian coast which is forbidden by Convention 9. Only one sentence in the important convention relating to the conduct of war on land was excepted from Germany's ratification—the clause forbidding the forcing of the inhabitants of territory occupied by one belligerent to furnish information about the other belligerent's army.

Among the articles which Germany did ratify and which she openly has flouted are those prohibiting the confiscation of private property, pillage in any form, levying of taxes on occupied communities except for the immediate needs of the occupying army or the administration of the occupied territory, general penalizing, financially or otherwise, of a population because of the acts of individuals for which the community cannot be held responsible, seizing or destroying an enemy's property unless imperatively demanded by the necessities of war, abolishing or suspending the rights of actions of the nationals of the hostile nation and seising municipal property or art or scientific institutions even when they are State property.

In the same convention it is provided through Article II. that: "Inhabitants of territory which has not been occupied, who on the approach of the enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist invading troops without having had time to organize themselves shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war." Not only did German soldiers shoot any civilians who opposed their progress in any manner whatever, but they even announced openly that they considered the Belgian Civil Guards, a regularly organized body, as franc-tireurs, liable to be shot down if captured.

Such violations of the laws of international combat are, of course, less sensational than atrocities alleged to have been practiced on Belgian peasantry, but the British Government is keeping careful track of them for use in its final summing up against Germany

Holland's Second War Credit.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 15, (Via London.)—The First Chamber today passed the measure providing for the second war credit of $20,000,000.

Holland Stops Exporting Oil.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the exportation of petroleum from the Netherlands has been forbidden by royal decree.

PORTUGAL HAS SENT TROOPS TO EAST AFRICA

Two Expeditions, One in British Transports, Are Now on Their Way.

C. Rangel de Sampiro, the Portuguese Consul General in New York, announced yesterday that two Portuguese expeditionary forces, one of which sailed on British transports, left Lisbon on Sept. 10 to reinforce the regular garrisons in Portuguese possessions in Africa, which possessions adjoin German possessions.

Senhor de Sampiro said he had received no official confirmation of the report that Portugal had already declared war against Germany, but he would not be surprised to hear that it was true. Portugal has an army of eight corps in active service, he said, but, with the calling out of its first and second reserves, would be able to put half a million men in the field. There had been as yet no call for the reserves in this country, but many of his fellow-countrymen here had volunteered and returned home with the expectation of fighting.

One expeditional force of about 5,000 men had sailed, the Consul General said, for Angola. Another, of 6,000 men, had started for Mozambique.

AMERICAN RECTOR JAILED.

Head of College at Louvain Freed by Our Minister's Efforts.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Vatican has received a report from Mgr. Jules de Becker, Rector of the American College at Louvain, Belgium, describing the days during the destruction of that town.

Mgr. de Becker in his report tells of his imprisonment, together with Mgr. Willemsen, formerly Rector of the college, and of the assistance rendered by the Spanish Minister to Belgium and by Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, through whose aid they were liberated.

80 BOER REBELS CAPTURED IN FIGHT

Col. Brits's Force Engages Part of the Command of the Mutinous Col. Maritz.

BOTHA TAKES THE FIELD

Hertzog Offers His Services to the Premier — Well-Known Men Arrested, Accused of High Treason.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16, 2:30 A. M.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cape Town says that Col. Brits, the officer appointed by Gen. Louis Botha, Premier and Commander in Chief of the Union of South Africa forces, to take over the command of the rebel, Lieut. Col. Solomon Gerhardus Maritz, reports that one of his patrols has engaged a part of Maritz's force at Raledraai and taken eighty prisoners.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 15.—As a result of Lieut. Col. Maritz's rebellion in the Northwest Cape Province, Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa and commander of the troops of the Union, is taking the field earlier than he originally intended to do.

Gen. Botha is placing himself at the head of several strong Dutch commandos, organized on the old burgher lines, which are affiliated with regiments trained for the Union Defense Force.

Commandants, field cornets, and burghers who served under Gen. Botha in the South African war are rallying to his call, irrespective of their political views, to fight beside the English in defense of the empire against which, twelve years ago, they were in arms.

This fact has had a marked effect on waverers, who are now flocking to Gen. Botha's standard.

The rebels within the Union having openly declared themselves, the Government does not consider itself obliged to deal gently with them; out of consideration for certain Dutch who, even though they are not strong supporters of the Government, are said to have drawn the line at rebellion.

The Government is also adopting stern measures by arresting prominent men who are suspected of sowing sedition and charging them with high treason.

Gen. Hertzog, who has been one of Gen. Botha's most bitter opponents, has placed his services at the disposal of the Premier.

Gen. Hertzog is one of the five Boer leaders who were mentioned by Lieut. Col. Maritz in his "ultimatum" to the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Maritz said that unless the Government guaranteed to him before 10 A. M. on Oct. 11 that it would allow Gens. Hertzog, De Wet, Beyers, Kemp, and Muller to meet him at the point where he and his fellow-rebels then were in order that he might receive instructions from them, he would forthwith make an attack on the loyal forces and proceed to invade the territory of the Union. When he sent his ultimatum Maritz already had in his force German troops and cannon.

A dispatch sent from Johannesburg on Oct. 14 said that the silence of the Boer leaders mentioned by Maritz was the most disquieting feature of the situation. The offer of Gen. Hertzog to aid Premier Botha apparently is likely to remove this anxiety, as Hertzog is regarded as the most influential of the Boer Generals.



WHEN a man's winnin' he says he's "on VELVET." Bein' "on VELVET" for pipe diet is a sure way of gettin' in th' winnin' class.

Velvet Joe

VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, puts into your pipe the finest qualities of Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* with that aged-in-the-wood mellowness that comes of two years' ageing. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

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Styles for the "Younger Set"

Youthful interpretations of the latest French modes.

Suits—unusually smart effects in the newest models and materials—$35, $45, $55. Fur-trimmed, $58, $65.

Coats—service and outing styles in belted, ulster, Russian and French novelty effects— $28, $35, $45.

Dresses—of silk, satin, serge and broadcloth, in smart, new designs— $35, $45, $65

Tailored Serge Frocks, $25 up.

Dance Frocks—of lace, chiffon, crepe de chine and satin; in new draped, circular and pagoda effects— $35, $45, $65.

Blouses—smart suit styles, of Georgette crepe, crepe de chine, Canton crepe and chiffon— $7, $10, $15.

Misses' Hats—unusually *chic* effects—$10, $15, $18.

Fur Sets of soft prime pelts—$50 up.

Fur Coats—new, youthful models—$95, $125 up.

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Costumes Tailleurs

The "personal" touch sought by women who demand more than a mere expression of fashion, is realized in the tailleur suits and costumes sponsored by this shop.

The origin of some models are traced to the militant influence—the chic Zouave jacquette, the dashing Hussar coat, the deep girdled Cossack. Then again fashion turns to the bell-flare silhouette, a graceful, voluminous type of coat and skirt. Choker and large flare collars are "comme il faut." Pendant buttons—braiding a la militaire—the pocket and shirred skirts are all new notes. Fur trimming is much used.

Women's Tailleur Suits	*29.50, 35.00, 45.00*
Women's Velvet & Corduroy Suits,	*39.50, 45.00, 59.50*
The "Georgette" Suit—a Zouave Model	*65.00*
Compose Suits of Charmeuse and Cloth,	*65.00*
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Original Paris and London Suits,	*98.50 to 150.00*

Exclusive imported fabrics are featured from Rodier and Roubaix—silk chiffon velvets, breitschwanz cloth, silk duvetyn, ruisse d'or, peau de laine, silk velour, wool velour, gabardine, broadcloth.

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Separate Department

Correct models for riding, the camp, the lodge, the mountain climb or shooting box.

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Together with the best French models and tailleur hats are original productions from the Benwit Teller & Co. workrooms, featuring the small kepis, shakos, moujiks, tricornes, bicornes and the large cossack and cavalier sailors.

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Attention is invited to this department, where, for a limited time, the following special prices will be made:

Tailor Suits, Afternoon Dresses, Evening Dresses 85.00 and upward

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The authentic Paris styles as created by *Callot, Agnes, Bernard* and other famous couturiers, are being displayed in this department and can also be duplicated at very short notice.

The usual moderate scale of prices prevails.

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In our large and exceedingly choice collection of Tailor Suits, Dresses and Skirts for immediate wear are the following at specially low prices:

TAILOR SUITS of black cheviot, medium length coat; mourning silk collar.	*Value $32.50*	26.50
TAILOR SUITS of imported broadcloth; two smart models; coats in medium length, silk trimmed.	*Value $40.00*	32.50
DRESSES of crepe de chine; surplice waist; full plaited tunic.	*Value $32.50*	26.50
SKIRTS of black serge, long tunic models; trimmed with braid and buttons.	*Value $8.50*	5.50
SKIRTS of fine black serge, long plaited tunic.	*Value $11.50*	8.50
SKIRTS of Chaddah poplin, long tunic model.	*Value $12.00*	8.50
SKIRTS of imported Eolienne, long plaited tunic.	*Value $20.00*	15.50

Special orders for correct mourning apparel executed in the shortest possible time, at very reasonable prices.

Children's Winter Coats

Sizes 2 and 3 years.

A limited quantity of smart little models in colored broadcloth, corduroy and chinchilla.

3.50 to 8.50

Regularly $5.00 to $10.50.

Sale of Dress Fabrics and Suitings

BLACK BROADCLOTH—54 inch; imported; beautiful quality, charmeuse finish, sponged and shrunk. *Formerly $2.25 yard* 1.65

TAILOR SUITINGS—1,500 yards of imported plain and novelty suitings, all superior quality. *Formerly $1.75 to $2.25 yd.* 1.00

CORDUROYS—1,000 yards of plain and two-toned effects in the leading fall colors; 21 and 27 inch. *Formerly $1.50 yd.* 1.00

WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY—27 inch; superior quality. *Formerly $1.10 yard* 75c

The Famous "Regis" Kid Glove

Sold exclusively by us, in all sizes for Women and Misses. 2 clasp, in black, white and all the fashionable Autumn street shades. Specially priced, pair, 1.25

Men's High Grade Sleeping Garments

At 1/4 to 1/2 Off Regular Prices

In the most popular styles and Fabrics for Fall and Winter wear

300 Men's Pajamas 2.25

Regularly $4.50.

Striped Taffeta Flannel, soft, silky finish; splendid assortment of colors. Perfectly tailored and finished with military collar and silk frogs.

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Regularly $2.50 & $2.95.

Finest madras and mercerized fabrics in plain colors, or corded and satin stripes. Excellent tailoring and finest finish. Silk frogs.

Men's Night Robes 75c

Regularly $1.00.

600 "*Fruit of the Loom*" Muslin Night Robes; cut on generous lines, splendidly finished and unequalled for excellent service.

Broadway & 19th Street

INSISTS BRITAIN HAD SECRET TREATY

German Ambassador to Publish Documents Bearing on Belgian Agreement of 1906.

ASSAILS ENGLISH DENIAL

And Asks His Government for the Text of the Documents Found at Brussels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, today issued a formal rejoinder to the British Government's denial that there has been an Anglo-Belgian military agreement since 1906. The British Government's denial was issued in London last night and was given out simultaneously through the British Embassy in Washington.

The German Government launched its charge on Tuesday, saying that its military officers, after taking possession of the former Belgian capital at Brussels, had found in the archives of the Belgian General Staff documents proving the existence of an Anglo-Belgian military agreement. The German allegation is that this alleged agreement was negotiated by Gen. Nathaniel Walter Barbardiston, who was serving as Military Attaché at Brussels in 1906 with the rank of Colonel, and that it was approved by Major Gen. James Moncdieff Grierson of the British General Staff. Gen. Grierson died suddenly of heart disease immediately after his arrival in France at the beginning of the present war. Gen. Barbardiston is now commanding the British forces attacking Tsing-tau. In the official denial issued by the British Government last night the positive statement was made that "no suchagreement has ever existed."

Count von Bernstorff today retorted that the British denial proved nothing, and that the documents found at Brussels, relating to the alleged negotiations between Barbardiston and the Belgian General Staff, would be published in full. Ambassador von Bernstorff has telegraphed to his Government asking for the text of the documents. The statement issued by the German Ambassador today follows:

Concerning the Anglo-Belgian military agreement existing since 1906, a formal denial has been issued by England, which proves nothing. The documents are in the hands of the German authorities, and will be published in full. The facts remain that a so-called "neutral" country concluded a military agreement with England, which provided for landing of British troops in this "neutral" country. The document proves that by its own free will "neutral Belgium" accepted the British offer and decided to fight on the side of the Allies.

England instigated Belgium to go to war, and when the time came to protect the unfortunate little country it was left to its own resources. Germany, on the other hand, which had heard of Belgium's agreement with England at the beginning of this war, offered to protect Belgium and to pay full indemnity for all her losses. Germany would have religiously kept her promise.

The documents found in Brussels further prove that as far back as 1906 England was systematically trying to bring about the coalition which has now forced war on Germany.

Count von Bernstorff said today there was a belief in some quarters in this country that Germany had ignored the protests of Luxemburg and Belgium and dispatched troops through those countries as an "offensive" move, and an impression that this was done because Belgium offered the shortest and quickest route from Germany into France. Count von Bernstorff said this was not true; that Germany knew that France stood ready to invade Germany through Belgium, and that what Germany did was "defensive," not "offensive." Count von Bernstorff insisted that Germany had not utilized the Belgium route because it was the quickest and easiest into France, but had gone through Belgium only because she was forced to act on the defensive to prevent the use of the Belgian route by France.

The position of Germany, he said, was expressed by the German Chancellor in his speech of Aug. 4 before the German Diet, when he said: "The French Government had notified Brussels that it would respect Belgian neutrality as long as the adversary respected it. But we know that France stood ready for an invasion. France could wait, we could not. A French invasion on our flank on the Lower Rhine migh have been disastrous. Thus we were forced to ignore the rightful protests of the Governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. The injustice—I speak openly—the injustice we thereby commit we will try to make good as soon as our military aims have been attained. He who is menaced as we are and is fighting for his all can only consider the one and best way to strike."

CHARGE ENGLISH DUPLICITY.

German Press Comments on the Alleged Belgian Agreement.

ROME, via Paris, Oct. 14.—The alleged documents of the Belgian General Staff inscribed "English Intervention in Belgium," which it is said were found by the German military authorities in Brussels and were published by the North German Gazette, are causing comment in German newspapers, some of which were received here today.

The Kreuz Zeitung says the documents show that long ago it was decided in case of war that Belgium would side with France and England. The Deutsche Tages Zeitung says that it hopes now that the neutral States will cease to speak about "the brutal violation of poor, innocent little Belgium."

"The documents show," says the Vossische Zeitung, "the duplicity of England and her indifference at planning a violation of Holland. They also show the wisdom of Baron Greindl (the Belgian Minister to Berlin), who had the right opinion about trusting English protection. His prediction was realized. Belgium bleeds from a thousand wounds received in behalf of British interests, and the indignation of the English statesmen over the sanctity of a treaty is mere hypocrisy."

WOULD NOT KEEP TREASURES

Prof. Frey Says Works of Art Are Not a Proper War Indemnity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post says the question whether Germany shall appropriate any of the art treasures found in the towns through which her armies have passed is being seriously discussed in Berlin.

Dr. Karl Frey, Professor of the History of Art of Berlin University, sends a long statement on the subject to the newspapers, from which the following is taken:

"Apart from the circumstance that it is wise not to divide the skin before the bear is shot, it is not the task within the competency of savants to discuss the nature of a war indemnity. The question can confidently be left in the hands of diplomatists, who will undoubtedly solve the problem in a manner that will produce a result commensurate with the immense sacrifices made and the efforts expended and that will prove satisfactory to the German conscience.

"We must, however, decline on artistic and ethical grounds a war indemnity payable in works of art. Pictures are no equivalent for the precious blood that has been shed and for all the misery and wretchedness caused to all classes and ranks of our people by the infamous and unjustified attack of our enemies. This would be reckoning from the standpoint of the antiquarian.

"To remove works of art from their milieu, to make overfilled galleries still greater torment to the visitor, cannot be the wish of any sincere friend of art. Dr. Bode has already pointed out correctly that the piratical example set by the English and French in this respect is not worthy of imitation.

"He might quite well have said that this is not the German method, as the self sacrificing efforts on the part of our soldiers always and everywhere to protect the enemy's monuments of art (vide Rheims) have proved, notwithstanding all lying gossip."

GASPARRI BEGINS WORK.

New Papal Secretary Outlines a Policy Regarding the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 15.—Cardinal Gasparri, who was appointed Papal Secretary of State on Tuesday, began his duties today. He discussed with his predecessor, Cardinal Merry del Val, pending international questions interesting to the Holy See, the conversation between the two Cardinals lasting almost all the morning.

Afterward Cardinal Gasparri asked for all dossiers, files, and documents connected with the war and spent the afternoon examining them. It is reported that he has already outlined a policy in connection with the war, embodying the principal ideas of the Pope, who was with him a long time late today.

It is said that the Pontiff hopes that by following the lines he has suggested peace may be hastened.

Confirm Spain's Treaty with Us.

MADRID, via Paris, Oct. 15.—The Council of Ministers has approved the ratification of the treaty of arbitration between Spain and the United States.

CALLS NATION BLIND TO ITS WAR PERIL

"Throw a Searchlight on Our Unpreparedness," Gardner Urges in Congress.

THINKS CARNEGIE WRONG

Bullets Cannot Be Stopped with Bombast, He Asserts, Assailing the Peace Propaganda.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who recently returned from Europe, introduced a resolution in the House today calling for the creation of a National Security Commission to examine into defense conditions here, and make a report to Congress with recommendations as to what should be done. Mr. Gardner demanded that "a public searchlight" be thrown upon America's unpreparedness for a war, defensive or offensive, against a real power.

"In my opinion," said Mr. Gardner, "the effect of vast sums of money spent by Andrew Carnegie in his peace propaganda has been to blind Americans to the fact that our national security from a military point of view is undermined."

The proposed commission would consist of three Senators, three Representatives, and three members to be appointed by the President. Discussing his resolution, Mr. Gardner said:

"Nearly every army and navy officer to whom I have spoken tells me the same story of inadequate security. I have yet to speak to a single member of either the Committee on Naval Affairs or the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, in whose judgment I have confidence, who does not, in private, make exactly the same admission. Yet all these gentlemen seem to consider it their duty to refrain from making any public statement.

"We are the most prosperous nation on earth, and to the south of us lies the wonderful South American continent which we have closed to European colonization by the Monroe Doctrine. I simply cannot understand how any intelligent student of history can fail to see that we are impotent to defend ourselves and to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by moral suasion and financial might alone.

"The time has not yet come when the United States can afford to allow the martial spirit of her sons to be destroyed, and all the Carnegie millions in the world will not silence those of us who believe that bullets cannot be stopped with bombast nor powder vanquished by platitudes.

"It is true that with respect to the present European war my views are not those of a neutral. I am entirely convinced that the German cause is unholy and, moreover, a menace to the principles of democracy. Furthermore, I believe that the God of battles will visit defeat upon the Germans. But, no matter which side wins, we must remember that since the beginning of time victorious nations have proved headstrong and high-handed. We must begin at once to reorganize our military strength if we expect to be able to resist high-handedness when the day of necessity comes.

"Of course, all this is unpopular doctrine. It would be far easier for me to declare that all is well and that our present military establishment, coupled with our National Guard and our Naval Militia, is to be depended upon for our defense. Unfortunately, I cannot bring myself to believe any such thing."

TO INVADE ENGLAND, GERMANY'S CHIEF AIM

Army to Strike for Calais Now as Channel Base, Says Louis Fisher, Just Back from Berlin.

GIGANTIC GUNS ON THE WAY

Real Fighting Zeppelins as Much a Secret, He Says, as Were Cannon That Took Antwerp.

Now that Antwerp is captured, the prize among the Allies' possessions most ardently wished for by the German Army is Calais, in France, from which point Louis Blériot first crossed to the English coast by aeroplane five years ago, according to Louis Fisher, a German-American, who has just returned here from Germany.

Mr. Fisher brought with him letters commending him to the American public as one specially fitted to tell the German side of the war story with fairness and comprehensiveness, since he visited both the eastern and western battle fronts just before sailing for America late in September.

It seemed from Mr. Fisher's credentials, which he exhibited to a TIMES reporter, that he had been sent to the camps of war prisoners near Berlin and to the centres of operations in Belgium and Prussia, under a pass from the General Staff of the German Army, so that he might be in a position to deny in America stories of German atrocities which had found their way back to Germany from this country.

"It is really a cruel amount of deception from which Americans suffer," he said, "but if you will let me make a little prediction about the war, based upon my very recent visits to both the German fighting lines, I will predict that you folks in this country will have constant cause for the next three months to marvel at the German military preparedness and power.

"Here is what I fully expect: That you will hear of the German Army pounding away every day until it adds Calais to the list of captured cities. Then Calais will take a place in history as the first great centre for the assembling of a hostile aerial navy. You have heard of Zeppelins in this war, but you haven't been permitted to hear enough to gain any comprehensive idea of them or their way of working. I am well advised when I say that not a single war Zeppelin has yet appeared above any battlefield.

Secret of the Zeppelins.

"You have read about the old-fashioned passenger carrying Zeppelins which the German Government has risked on the minor scouting work, but its real fighting airships, like its real siege guns, it has kept for English service.

"And the fighting Zeppelins you will first hear of within a very short time after Calais falls. And then you will find also that there is much more than excited gossip to the stories of the new German siege guns that shoot twenty-seven miles.

"What they can accomplish sounds fantastical. I have not seen one of them in action. I think they have never been in action yet. But I saw one near Brussels being transported on toward the coast. A Captain in charge of it was from the Krupp works. It was a huge thing, and the shells from it stood nearly as high as my body. The Krupp official in charge of it said that ordinary siege artillery soldiers would never be able to shoot the guns, and for that reason special crews from the Krupp works would always have to be provided.

"He thought the one big fault of the gun was that it could not be dismantled for transportation purposes. In the rumors about this type of gun that have reached the British and American papers the calibre was placed at 58 centimeters. And that statement has been denied. I spoke to the Krupp Captain about this, and he laughed over the stories that had got out. He told me the bore of the gun was really 52 centimeters wide. It was developed with just one kind of battle in mind, and this was a battle to keep a German fleet of transports free from the fire of British battleships while it should cross the English Channel from some such place as Calais to some such place as Dover.

Fire Across Channel.

"Now I know the idea of bombarding the British coast from the French coast at Dover sounds ridiculous, but watch the German siege guns after Calais falls. And then watch for the big Zeppelin fleet that will appear overhead to keep the Channel free of warships also, while the German Army of invasion gets under way. I heard constantly that the number of armored war Zeppelins exceeded eighty, and I know that none of them has yet been used. The whole fleet has been held in reserve to surprise the British after the Germans should come within striking distance of their coast.

"You can get a truer picture of the war situation in this country if you constantly hold in mind that the British Government is the one valid and genuine foe that Germany is after. The Germans had anything but a sense of hopelessness when I left Berlin on Sept. 26. They were confident that they had the Russians whipped back upon Warsaw, and were using up the French at so fast a rate that France would soon have no more soldiers to throw into the battle zones. The concentrated thought of the Kaiser's people was on the invasion of Great Britain, and all operations that had been completed were viewed in the light of preliminary moves leading up to the great undertaking across the Channel from Calais.

Laughing at Their Foes.

"German soldiers and officers wherever I went in two long automobile tours in the fighting zones were laughing at the lack of military skill on the part of their opponents. They considered the Russian Army to be so poorly organized and equipped that it really was hardly fair sport to use up its troops. The Germans insisted that they fought the Russians with the comparative strength of three army corps against seven, and yet pushed them into swamps, forced the surrender of great bodies of them, and finally endangered Warsaw itself.

"On the Belgium front I found the Germans laughing about the poor range of the Allies' siege guns, and the way in which nearly all the Allies' artillery fire fell far short of its target. On the other hand the soldiers of Germany took great heart from the devastation they viewed along the line of their advance, where shells from the German siege guns and mortars had preceded them.

"I believe I saw more of the German operations than any newspaper correspondent, for none got so near as I did to either front. I took hundreds of photographs of wounded men in the hospitals at Brussels, together with their depositions and the depositions of officers of the hospitals that they were hit by dum-dum bullets. The great, ragged wounds themselves proved this to be the case.

"And more than that, we obtained dum-dum bullets in large quantities from the wounds, and these I photographed as they were brought out. This country may reserve its decision as to whether such bullets have been used, but in the end it will have to admit that they were used in large quantities.

"I was constantly astonished at the manner in which the Germans maintained communication between their fighting units and their commissary stores. The German Army has been well fed in the field, and will continue to be well fed, even in the big over-Channel operations now looming directly ahead."

Mr. Fisher said that in the camps of prisoners near Berlin he found the Russians and the British very bitter toward each other, as each group blamed the other for tactical errors which led to the failure of their campaigns. He insisted that he had seen wounded German soldiers whose eyes had been gouged out by Belgians, and heard from troops stories of onslaughts by the civilian populations of Belgian towns which made the destruction of the towns a pressing military necessity.

BIG SLIDE TIES UP THE PANAMA CANAL

Great Mass of Rock and Earth Plunges Into the Waterway North of Gold Hill.

CHANNEL ALMOST FILLED

Bottom Being Forced Up by Weight on East Bank—Six Ships Held Up—Delay Indefinite.

PANAMA, Oct. 15.—A serious landslide on the east side of the Panama Canal north of Gold Hill occurred during the night. Traffic has been stopped and Col. Goethals is unable to say when the canal will be navigable again, but he said he hoped that a few days would prove sufficient time in which to reopen the waterway.

A preliminary survey today showed that the slide extended for a distance of about 1,500 feet north of Gold Hill and started on a line from 63 to 100 feet from the edge of the canal. It is not possible yet to estimate the amount of rock and earth that entered the channel, but it is said that it must have been many housands of cubic yards.

It was first reported that there had been movements from both sides of the canal, but this proved to be untrue. A large mass of traprock, mixed with loose earth, sloughed into the channel. There was no disturbance at Cuoaracha.

An accurate survey is being made, to determine the extent of the dredging necessary. The débris now virtually fills the channel to the west bank, and the bottom of the channel also is being forced up by the weight along the east bank.

The slide began at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and became serious during the night, when the main movement was observed.

Four vessels at Cristobal and two at Balboa have been delayed, awaiting the opening of a new channel. All the available dredges already have been put to work to clear out the channel.

SLIDE CAUSES NO ALARM.

Canal Board Explains That Earth Is Merely Settling.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—News of the Panama Canal slide caused no alarm at the Isthmian Canal Commission offices today. While regretting the temporary tie-up, the officials said the slide would have its compensation from an engineering point of view, because it would hasten the final subsidence of the mobile material in the cut, thereby insuring the permanence of the waterway.

No official report on the slide had reached the commission today. It was recalled, however, that in almost every reference to the Culebra cut operations Col. Goethals had said that the earth had not reached a state of equilibrium, and that probably it would be necessary to continue dredging operations there for many months after the waterway was opened.

It was hoped that these earth movements would not be sufficiently extensive to interfere with the navigation of the canal, although the channel at some points in the cut, notably at Gold Hill, where the earth reached its greatest height on the Isthmus, necessarily would be considerably reduced in width for a while. However, the rainy season, which is supposed to have loosened the earth, has doubtless hastened its movement in the cut, and the slide consequently has assumed proportions beyond the control of the great hydraulic dredges.

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It ensures for the project the most efficient and economical management, and it means that waste in none of its numerous forms will be permitted to disturb the calculated ratio between the investment and the income it is designed to yield.

T.-S. is really a synonym for O. K.

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Are prepared to make to order in the greatly enlarged Dressmaking Department, on the Third Floor,

Tailored Suits,
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from the latest Parisian interpretations of the new modes and from correct materials such as are used by the leading French Couturiers,

At Very Moderate Prices

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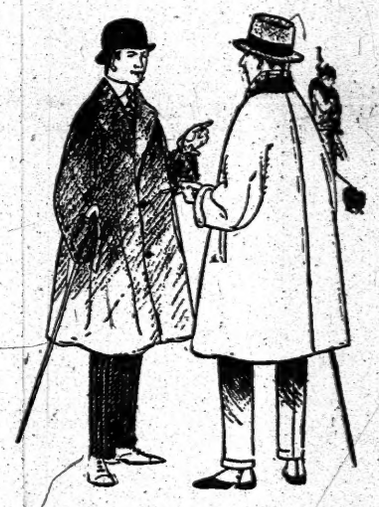
Broadway and Thirty-third Street *Store Opens at 9 A. M.* *Closes at 6 P. M.*

A Perquisite of the GIMBEL Men's Clothing Store

Is to secure from its regular staff of wholesale tailors the particularly good things as they come along.

This is so because we rank—after but four years in New York—among the very largest retailers of men's high quality clothing.

So, in addition to its regular superb Fall stocks, brimful of what is newest and most fashionable in Men's Clothing, the Men's Store presents today an unusual lot of



Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

At $19.50

Bought dollars under the market, otherwise prices would have to be $25 and $27.50. Men will find:

Suits at $19.50—Hand Tailored
Sober in cut and cloth for men of conservative tastes. A new pepper-and-salt mixture will be popular. Also youthful styles in smart Tartan plaids, rough blue cheviots, fancy mixtures, and other good fabrics.

Overcoats at $19.50—Raglan Sleeves
Full skirted, "boxy" coats in rough homespuns and cheviots. Also Knitted Overcoats in five colors; silk-lined top and sleeves.

Overcoats at $19.50—Fall Weight Chesterfields
Fully silk-lined, in Oxford gray or black, and silk-faced lapels.

Winter Overcoats, $19.50—Of Heavy Kersey
Oxford gray or black, fully lined with Skinner's satin, in a Chesterfield model, with velvet or cloth collar.

All Sizes, from 33 to 44
In both Overcoats and Suits, and including "longs," "shorts," "stouts," "slims," as well as regulars.

This Is Clothing of a Type Worth Buying
at its full price. How much more so, then, at its special price today!

Winter Overcoats—English—at $30

Recently landed, made especially for GIMBELS in London. Soft, fleecy cloth, light, but warm; in ten handsome shades of grays, browns, olives, etc. Raglan or straight shoulders, regular or kimono sleeves, sweeping skirts. Sizes 34 to 44. See them. Fourth Floor

Clean-up of Odd Dinner Sets

This is a most opportune time to invest in a new dinner service, for in the readjusting of our stocks after the September Fair many unusual values are offered in patterns that threaten to run short.

It is difficult to determine, and of little importance to you, whether this is the largest stock of dinnerware in New York or not; but one thing is certain, these GIMBEL styles and values cannot be excelled.

$45 Limoges China Service, 100 pieces, floral decorations, $27.50.
$35 Limoges China Service, 100 pieces, bread and butter plates, $19.50.
$27.50 English Porcelain Service of 100 pieces, $15.
$85 Limoges China Service, 108 pieces, coin gold handles, $47.50.
Fifth Floor

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Belgian Relief Fund *Belgian Relief Fund*

STRICKEN BELGIUM

Needs *Your* Help

Yesterday's Contributions, $5,374.37. Fund to Date, $153,999.64

Thousands of Belgian WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Innocent Victims of the War's Relentless Devastation, are Homeless, Helpless, Destitute. This Fund is for Them.

The Day's News Is Telling the Pitiful Story

"We say nothing about causes; what we are speaking of is the fearful desolation and ruin, the heartrending distress, the unspeakable agony of hundreds of thousands of **Belgian non-combatants** who, a few short weeks ago, were dwellers in quiet and happy homes, and who are now **wanderers on the face of the earth**—fatherless, perhaps, or widowed; homeless and forlorn and almost hopeless, surely. . . . The mere extent of the misery defies realization; the individual horrors are too infinitely varied to grasp. . . . **We ought to send a million dollars** and much more."

It Pulls at the Heart-Strings—and Purse-Strings

"Brooklyn.

"Belgian Relief Committee:—
"Enclosed find money order for $1. It is a small amount, but, as little as it is, may God put a blessing on it to help some poor suffering woman or child of the Belgians. L. K."

"New York City.

"Belgian Relief Committee:—
"I sent you several weeks ago $250 for the Belgian Relief Fund, but in light of the terrible need now existing, that seems rather small. I therefore send you an additional check for $750 to round out my subscription to $1,000. D."

"Manchester, Mass.

"Belgian Relief Committee:—
"It gives me great pleasure to enclose a small check which I wish were a thousand times as large for the innocent victims of the war, especially the peasant women and children. I listened to Mme. Vandervelde at one of her meetings last week, and was moved more than I can express, not alone by what she said, noble and restrained as that was, in behalf of lonely, suffering women and children of her land, but by the obvious signs of the torture of spirit in her bearing. Although an utter stranger, I must offer my personal sympathy, for when the heart is wrung it is impossible not to express something of the emotions. "E. H."

"New York City.

"Belgian Relief Committee:—
"From a little is given this small sum made up as follows:
"Wife's house account..... $2.00
"My tobacco account..... 1.50
"Seven-year-old child's account (who, after seriously listening to our talk of the Belgian orphans' condition, said: 'I want to buy a bun for one of them.') 0.01
"$3.51

"You may expect other small sums from this source during the continuance of the war. B."

Stricken Belgium Needs *Your* Help Also

Some Are Giving Weekly or Monthly. You?

"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY."

***1 Cent*—Smallest individual contribution to date.**

***$10,000*—Largest individual contribution to date.**

***134*—Contributors Oct. 14.**

***3678*—Contributors to date.**

***25*—States represented.**

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE
10 Bridge St., New York.

Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. DeForest, Chairman of Executive Committee.
Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the U. S.
Pierre Mali, Consul-General at New York.

Lyman Abbott	Henry W. DeForest	Bernard Raap
Otto T. Bannard	Cleveland H. Dodge	John Van Rickstal
Armand Batta	Lionel Hagenaers	Francis Lynde Stetson
James M. Beck	Thomas H. Hubbard	Thomas Thatcher
Cornelius N. Bliss	Rev. O. A. Nys	Frank A. Vanderlip
Robert S. Brewster	W. Barclay Parsons	Alfred T. White

Checks should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall St., and contributions sent there or to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York.



Dobbs & Co Hatters
242 Fifth Ave.
between 27th & 28th Sts.
Dobbs & Co offer the variety of hats necessary to properly complete a gentleman's wardrobe
Knapp-Felt Hats $4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Av. Hats $5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats $6

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WHITMAN ASSAILS GLYNN INDORSERS

Those Who Pounded Governor and Sulzer See Things Differently Now, He Says.

DOESN'T FEAR WILSON PLEA

Chairman Tanner Says It is a Sign of Panic and Voters Will Resent Outside Interference.

Organizations and individuals who have indorsed the candidacy of Gov. Martin H. Glynn were assailed by District Attorney Whitman in an address delivered at 6 o'clock last evening at the opening of the headquarters of the Whitman College Men's League at 18 East Forty-first Street. The attack was made by Mr. Whitman soon after he had heard that President Wilson and George McAneny, President of the Aldermen, had come out in support of the Democratic State ticket.

"Certain people who have pounded Sulzer and pounded Glynn are now seeing things in a different light," he said. "They are even asking you to vote for eleven of the State Senators who attempted to whitewash ex-Senator Stillwell and who have been renominated.

"Many organizations and individuals who have now indorsed Mr. Glynn were until a few weeks ago bitterly opposed to him. But for some reason or other, or because of some influence, they have changed their minds about the State administration. They are asking the electorate to indorse what they know is unclean.

"Now, I don't want to criticise the man at the head of the National Administration, who has handled the situation so admirably during the war in Europe. But you don't have to put back in power Glynn, Bensel, and Sohmer in order to indorse President Wilson."

Calls Wilson Note a Sign of Panic.

After reading President Wilson's letter indorsing Gov. Glynn's candidacy for re-election, Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, made this brief statement yesterday afternoon:

"As a general thing, wherever the National Administration takes a hand in State affairs when there is no national election, the result is the same. It is a sign of panic and is resented by the voters of the State, who object to outside interference."

Mr. Whitman made an attack upon Gov. Glynn at noon yesterday at the Young Republican Club, Broadway and Sixteenth Street.

"For the first time this year a District Attorney, instead of the Attorney General, conducted a prosecution for illegal voting in this State," he said. "He sentenced twenty-one men for illegal voting, and what did Tammany Hall—and by Tammany Hall I mean the Democratic Party in this State—and what did Gov. Glynn, the champion of clean elections, do? They amended the election law for the purpose of making illegal voting in New York City possible. I intend to counteract this Fall the evil accomplished by the Legislature and the Governor. I intend to see that colonizers do not vote illegally under this amendment."

Mr. Whitman then charged that Mr. Glynn had not abolished any of the useless boards and bureaus in the year he has been Governor, and that he would not if re-elected. He continued:

"There has been extravagance and gross waste at Albany, and to prove it it is only necessary to call in evidence the report of James W. Osborne, the Governor's own Commissioner, who reported after an investigation that the State Commissioner of Highways was totally unfit. Mr. Osborne, at the Governor's own command, found evils and advised that they be corrected. They have not been corrected."

Attacks Sohmer Appointments.

"Tammany Hall has moved to Albany," said District Attorney Whitman in speeches on the west side last night. In support of his statement he named more than a score of Tammany leaders and followers who, he said, had been appointed transfer tax appraisers, or to other places in the transfer tax department by Controller Sohmer. He criticised Gov. Glynn for appointing "Packey" McCabe Conservation Commissioner.

"William Sohmer has been physically unable to attend to the duties of his office, I know," Mr. Whitman said, "and I will make allowances for his personal infirmities, but I may fairly ask Gov. Glynn if he approves of the policy of leaving the affairs of the Controller's office under the control and direction of the Fourteenth Street organization. The finances of this State are in charge of Tammany Hall.

"As for 'Packey' McCabe: What particular qualifications has he for the office of Conservation Commissioner? The only conserving he ever did was the conserving of money for himself, and his political career was such that Democrats in Albany repudiated him, and voted the Republican ticket. But now they say reform has come, that it is a new deal all around, that they must all support Wilson, and they are using some of the reflected lustre of his high ideals and respected principles to carry along their political schemes in New York."

Mr. Whitman spoke at five meetings last night. They were held in the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club, at Columbus Avenue and 101st Street; the Fifteenth Assembly Republican Club, Broadway and Eighty-third Street; the Republican headquarters of the Nineteenth and Thirty-first Districts, at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street and Lenox Avenue and 116th Street, and in the auditorium of the Polish Catholic Church at 408 West Fortieth Street. President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University presided at the meeting at Eighth Avenue and 116th Street. In his address at the Polish church Mr. Whitman said:

Assails Glynn's Economy.

District Attorney Whitman said:

Gov. Glynn's claims of economy are easily shown to be unsound. Real economy in State affairs is not in denying appropriations to complete necessary buildings, to make necessary additions to the great institutions which the people of the State have authorized, and which are necessary for their continued health, enlightenment, and progress, but economy ought to consist in abolishing useless places.

Money paid for more than 4,000 new offices, exclusive of laborers, added by Dix, Sulzer, and Glynn, more than offsets the vetoes of Gov. Glynn for improvements the Legislature thought wise. Even if some of these vetoes had been proper as part of a general plan of retrenchmen and economy, they were entirely inconsistent with the attitude of Gov. Glynn and his immediate predecessors in swelling the payrolls, creating useless bureaus and positions for the purpose of paying out the State's money to incompetent and inefficient employes for political reward.

The place to save is not on needed buildings and necessary State institutions and improvements. This practice of false economy is simply the postponement of necessary payments to a later date—borrowing from tomorrow for today. The place to save is on the useless payroll. The increase in this payroll is $3,825,035.27 a year. That, I believe, can be cut in two and better by consolidating departments, by abolishing useless offices, and by compelling men to give the State a day's work for a day's pay. The office holding industry is one of the few that is flourishing in this State under Democratic rule. Gov. Glynn has given the industry an additional lift, for the July payroll of 1914 is shown to be $98,079.63 in excess even of the Sulzer July payroll.

Increase of $15,000,000.

Gov. Glynn carefully refrains from a comparison with the last previous Republican administration. It is not to be wondered at that he prefers to compare his own administration with those of Dix and Sulzer, but, when he does so, it but emphasizes the incompetence and the extravagance of all three of the Democratic administrations. Let him be frank and say what is true—that the Democratic administration of 1913 and 1914 is costing the people $15,000,000 more than the last Republican administration of Gov. Hughes.

The only fair comparison is with that Hughes administration, for with Mr. Glynn there have been nominated on the Democratic ticket Mr. Bensel, Mr. Sohmer, and others who have been in official life and a part of the two preceding Democratic administrations, so that the State ticket which we oppose in this campaign is composed of men who have been controlling the affairs of the State since the end of the Hughes administration. Incompetence, extravagance, and dishonesty in the previous Democratic administrations were not alone in the Governor's office. Mr. Bensel was State Engineer and Mr. Sohmer was Controller in each of those administrations.

We have good Democratic authority for the viciousness of the acts in their departments, and yet they are offered to the people of this State to continue the same course of conduct for another two years—a course of conduct which may include refusal to testify for fear of self incrimination as in the past, which will probably continue the wasteful and criminal expenditure of the people's money in the Highway Department, where the most scandalous condition of fraud and corruption have been shown to exist.

During four years we have had investigations. These investigations have cost the State something like $900,000. No attempt was made to replace the officials, shown by the Democratic investigators to be dishonest and corrupt, with honest successors. No effort was made to change the plan of department administration which permitted the whole State Government to be honeycombed with favoritism and graft and corruption and which permitted the sandbagging of contractors who, in many instances, wished to serve the State as honestly and efficiently as they would any other employer.

What good were the investigations, which uncovered the trails of graft, when Gov. Glynn, directed by the Constitution so to do, failed to follow them and persistently refused to allow others to follow them.

The people of this State demand a clean house. They will never get it by the election of the Democratic State ticket.

Progressive Indorses Whitman.

Mr. Whitman received a letter yesterday from Raymond Smith, former Progressive leader in Kingston, in which he pledged his support.

"As a true Progressive and one in sympathy with its national and State platforms," he wrote, "I feel I cannot conscientiously support Mr. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor. I believe that a vote for Davenport is equal to a vote for Glynn, and Col. Roosevelt has shown by words and actions in his tour up-State that he desires only to defeat you at the polls."

Mr. Whitman starts on his up-State tour this morning. He will speak at Catskill at noon and in Amsterdam in the evening.

REGISTER TODAY!

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Polls Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

WILSON INDORSES GLYNN'S CANDIDACY

"You Have Acted with Candor and Directness in Cause of Progressive Legislation."

McANENY TO SUPPORT HIM

City Counsel Polk and J. N. Wallace Praise Governor Also—Many Tributes to Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—A cordial indorsement of Gov. Glynn to succeed himself was given by President Wilson today in a letter to the Governor, the text of which the White House furnished to the press. This letter backs up what was said by Secretary Bryan in his Brooklyn speech with reference to the Governor and leaves no doubt of the President's earnest wish that Mr. Glynn be elected. The Governor is alluded to by the President as a progressive. The President's letter follows:

The White House, Oct. 15, 1914.

My Dear Gov. Glynn: I am very glad to hear of the hopeful prospects of the campaign in New York. I feel a most cordial interest in it, as I need hardly say, and want to give myself the pleasure of expressing to you personally my earnest hope that the voters of the State will return you to your post as Governor with an emphatic majority.

Your record is open and to be judged for itself. You have not kept anything back, but have acted with candor and directness. The Democratic voters of the State have given you decisive approval at the primaries. I hope that every man who goes to the polls next month will look upon your candidacy as embodying the cause of progressive legislation and the advancement at every point of the interests of the people.

You have my cordial best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

THREE MORE INDORSE GLYNN.

McAneny, Polk, and J. N. Wallace Praise Governor.

Democratic leaders here were jubilant yesterday over the letter President Wilson wrote indorsing the Democratic State ticket.

"The letter is admirable and in every way satisfactory," said William Church Osborn, State Chairman. "It is the climax of a series of incidents which show the attitude of the Washington Administration toward the State ticket. The letter indorses Gov. Glynn and the legislation in which the Governor was interested, and it will have a very satisfactory effect upon the Glynn campaign."

Gov. Glynn left the city before the letter was given out. After a long conference with his legal adviser, John G. Saxe, the Governor set off on a two-day speaking trip up State. His first stop was at Tarrytown.

Prominent local Democrats also indorsed the Glynn ticket yesterday. Among these were George McAneny, Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, and J. N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company. Mr. McAneny said:

As a Democrat, I am more than glad to have the chance to support for re-election a Democratic Governor who has made good. Outside the affairs of city government, we are accustomed to act on party lines, and the candidates now in the field are party candidates purely. Whatever may or may not have been, his record of real achievement throws the balance heavily in his favor.

To the people of the State the sort of management the State finances have had during the past year or more means a very great deal. Without at the moment going into the detail of figures, I can certify from my own knowledge, and after careful consideration, that as a result of Gov. Glynn's recommendations and vetoes and the cutting out of the city's share in a direct State tax, our city tax rate for the year 1913 will be between nine and ten points less than it would otherwise have been. The total figures that have been used, in so far as they affect the city, are slightly in error. The exact amount of the city's share in a saving of $11,000,000 would, however, be $7,819,000. All of this would have gone into the budget we are now asking for 1915, and the exact increase in the tax rate would have been 9.14 points.

To put it briefly, we owe to the Governor's work the saving of an extra dollar on every thousand of valuation. The truth of this statement is as incontestable as is the advantage resulting to every taxpayer throughout the city.

Corporation Counsel Polk wrote to Francis Lynde Stetson, Chairman of the New York County Glynn Campaign Committee, explaining that he could not be present at the last meeting of the committee, and adding:

You, according to the daily papers, so clearly and ably stated the issues in your speech at the meeting that there is little more to be said. I feel sure that Gov. Glynn, if elected, will, by his personal efforts, accomplish a great deal toward the reorganization of the Democratic Party of the State.

Mr. Wallace wrote to Gov. Glynn as follows:

Your record for efficiency and economy, as Controller and Governor of the State is such that I write to tell you that you will have all the support in the coming election that I can give.

William B. Ellison, ex-Corporation Counsel, who, as counsel for the four police organizations, recently wrote to District Attorney Whitman and Gov. Glynn asking what their attitude was toward police legislation, received a reply from the Governor which said:

I have great respect for the police force of the City of New York, in my opinion unsurpassed by any police force in the world. I shall endeavor, in good faith, to understand their needs and to give them fair treatment. I must, however, say to you, as I have said to many others who have submitted detailed lists to me, that I cannot make campaign pledges upon particular propositions not embraced in the party platform; and that, until the proposed legislation comes before me for legislative action I shall keep open-minded.

When Chairman Osborn was asked what he thought of District Attorney Whitman's attack upon State Engineer Bensel he said:

"It is burned powder. When the District Attorney of New York County asked the Grand Jury to quash the indictment against Tom Hassett, Bensel's former secretary, that ended the case against Bensel, because, at the time of the indictment, the charge was made that they were going to get Bensel through Hassett."

NAGLE ENJOINS TAMMANY.

Gets Court Order to Review Contest for Committee Place.

When the Executive Committee of Tammany met yesterday to consider the contests of Percy Nagle and Frank J. Hendrick, in the Thirtieth Assembly District, and Patrick H. Sullivan and Harry Perry in the Third District, for membership in the committee following the primary election, Secretary Thomas F. Smith announced that Nagle had obtained a temporary injunction restraining the committee from taking any action.

Nagle contended that members of the County Committee who were elected in his district and who represented the regular district organization, met on Oct. 2 and elected him a member of the Executive Committee. On Oct. 8 a copy of the resolution electing him was filed with the Executive Committee, but that body refused to seat him. The Hendrick faction refused to recognize the action of the Nagle committeemen and held a meeting of their own, outside of Nagle's clubhouse and elected Hendrick.

It is for the Executive Committee to decide which is entitled to be seated. The temporary injunction is returnable before Justice Ford at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

McADOO PRAISES GERARD.

Redfield, Gov. Baldwin, and Senator James Also Indorse Him.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, sent a letter yesterday to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, stating that he intended to do everything in his power to help the election of Ambassador Gerard as United States Senator. Other letters of indorsement were received from William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Gov. Simeon Baldwin of Connecticut, and Senator Ollie James of Kentucky. Secretary McAdoo wrote:

Some time ago I sent to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a letter of congratulations upon his nomination as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator in New York and assuring him of my cordial support. I take great pleasure in telling you the same thing and saying in addition that I shall be only too happy to do everything in my power to secure his election.

The Democratic margin in the Senate of the United States is uncomfortably small and the party policies are already too easily jeopardised by any defection in the Democratic ranks. It is of vital importance, therefore, that the President shall have behind him here a loyal body of high-minded and patriotic Democrats who will sustain him constantly in the great work he is trying to do for this nation.

Ambassador Gerard is that kind of a Democrat. He ought to have the support of every man who believes in President Wilson and wants to see a continuance of that kind of Government which is permeated with the highest ideals, the most unselfish devotion to the public interest, and the practical application of sound and progressive principles, of which the President is the living embodiment. Ambassador Gerard would greatly strengthen the Democratic forces in the Senate and be of immense aid to the Democratic Party and the President.

Secretary Redfield wrote:

I have too long delayed expressing to you my gratification at your nomination for Senator, but this has not been because it failed to give me the greatest pleasure. I shall be more than glad to do anything I can in support of your nomination.

Gov. Baldwin's letter read:

I was pleased to note the nomination of Justice Gerard as United States Senator. It is of special importance, in the present condition of affairs, both in and out of the United States, that the Democratic Party should send its best men to Washington.

Senator James wrote:

I am very anxious to see Ambassador Gerard elected to the Senate. I know he would make a great Senator and reflect the highest honor upon the State of New York and the entire nation.

The Greenwich-Chelsea Democratic Club, meeting at 64 Greenwich Avenue last night, indorsed the candidacy of Ambassador Gerard and passed resolutions condemning the attack made upon him by William D. Guthrie at the meeting of the Union League Club.

AFTER ENROLLMENT FRAUDS

District Attorney's Office Moves Toward Many Prosecutions.

Several warrants for false registration were issued yesterday to Magistrate Murphy in the Tombs Court on application of Assistant District Attorney Royal H. Weller, head of the election bureau in Mr. Whitman's office. All of the cases were in the Third and Fourth Assembly Districts.

Mr. Weller has received the challenge affidavits from every election district in the city for the first two days of registration. In many instances there is evidence of fraud and many more warrants will be asked for. There are more than 1,000 affidavits, and more are expected today and tomorrow.

DENIES MOOSE SLUMP.

Leader Lesser of the Thirty-first Says Party is Still Active.

Jacob J. Lesser, Progressive leader in the Thirty-first Assembly District, gave out a statement yesterday in which he denied that the party was losing strength in his district.

"The organization is as active as ever," he said, "and the men whom it elected, Congressman Chandler, Senator Salant, and Assemblyman Schaap, have made such excellent records that the voters are enthusiastically behind the party.

"The nomination of Mr. Schaap for Justice of the City Court, which has been approved by the Bar Association and by good citizens of all parties, has given the whole district a personal interest in the campaign.

"Isidor Hershfield, the nominee for the Assembly, is so far above the average candidate for the Assembly that the electors of the Thirty-first District know that the Progressive organization is on as high a plane as ever."

ONLY ONE MOOSE TICKET.

Rhode Island Court Denies Hartford Wing Place on Ballot.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—The so-called Hartford faction of the Progressive Party, which indorsed the bulk of the Republican ticket, is not entitled to place its nominees on the State ballot under the head of Progressive, according to a rescript handed down by the Supreme Court today.

A straight Progressive ticket was nominated on Oct. 3, with Fred D. Thompson for Governor. The Hartford wing held a convention a week later and indorsed nearly all the Republican State ticket, headed by R. Livingston Beeckman. As the Secretary of State refused to accept the nominations of the convention of Oct. 10, Walter G. Hartford and others sought writs of mandamus to compel him to place the names on the ballot. In denying the petition the court found that it did not appear that the nominees of the Hartford faction were selected by any legally constituted body representing the Progressive Party.

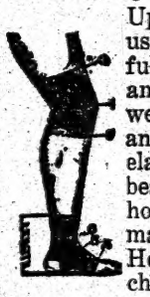
Charge $4,000 Theft.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15.—George William Trout, a messenger for the American Express Company between Boston and Albany, was arrested tonight at the request of the Albany police accused of the larceny of $4,000 on one of his runs on Sept. 19. He waived extradition and will be taken to Albany tomorrow.

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Up-to-date doctors are more and more using silk elastic hosiery in the successful treatment of varicose veins, sprained ankles, backaches, lame joints and weak knees. The pure gum rubber, silk and cotton thread, from which our elastic hosiery is made, are the very best obtainable. The elasticity of our hosiery gives uniform support, which makes it very comfortable to wear. Hosiery made from cheap rubber and cheap cotton exerts a harsh, stiff pressure on the skin, and proves very distressing to the wearer. For comfort and results wear Riker's Elastic Hosiery. We can supply you ready made or will make to your order. If you find it inconvenient to visit any of our stores we will send an expert man or woman fitter to your home.

PRICES THAT REPRESENT A SAVING TO YOU
Anklets—
Silk, $2.50; thread, $1.75
Knee Caps—
Silk, $2.50; thread, $1.75
Knee Leggins—
Silk, $5.00; thread, $3.00
Garter Leggins—
Silk, $3.00; thread, $1.75
Garter Hose—
Silk, $3.50; thread, $2.00
Pull Straps—
25c each extra.
Abdominal Belts—
Silk .....$5.00 to $10.00
Thread ...$3.50 to $7.50

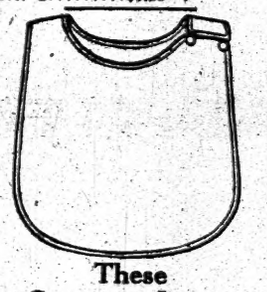
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Fine quality white rubber and fully guaranteed. That means they have been carefully tested and found sound. We replace them if by any chance they are not. An inspection will show you that $1.10 is an extremely low price for this excellent bag.
No. 1..... $1.10
No. 2.....$1.25



These Garments Insure Bodily Warmth and Comfort

Dependably made of first quality materials and thoroughly guaranteed. Only in our stores can you find such quality so reasonably priced. Protect your system from the ills attending sudden changes of temperature by wearing one of these garments.

The cost is little enough to pay for the world of warmth and comfort they give.

Alaska Lung Protectors—red felt, 45c.

Paper Vests—light weight; for men and women; 43c.

Chamois Vests—all sizes; for women, $2.50; for men, $2.75.

Kid McCoy Reducing Belts

Will add years to your life and take much from your girth. Make you feel physically fit, a younger and stronger man $5.00

ABDOMINAL BANDS



Of sanitary natural wool; warm and comfortable, affording ample protection for the delicate digestive organs and back. Made in 10 sizes, light, medium or heavy weight, at
75c, 1.25, 1.50

For Rheumatism

Imported Knee Warmers. Sanitary natural wool. Give a world of comfort and relief. Made in 10 sizes; pair..... $1.50



Play a World Series In Your Home
CHRISTY MATHEWSON BASE BALL GAME
is interesting and exciting. Permits all the plays and combinations of the real game $1.00

Riker's Expectorant
Is the Best Remedy for Coughs and Colds



No matter what kind of a cough or cold is afflicting you—Riker's Expectorant is the best remedy to use.

There is probably no other cough remedy now in existence which has survived with so much honor the storms of nearly three-quarters of a century. And year by year the popular demand for Expectorant is steadily increasing. Try a family size bottle at 60 cents. If it does not give entire satisfaction, return the empty bottle and your money will be refunded. Family size bottle, 60c. Small size 25c

Use Jaynes' Gargle For Sore Throat



A preparation you can depend upon to quickly relieve any inflammation of the throat. Used with great success in treating canker and tonsilitis; the bottle, 25c, 60c

MAPLE CRUTCHES

Made from seasoned split maple, smooth and beautifully finished. 36 in. to 60 in. long. All sizes; per pair. $1.50

Same as above, with leather covered padded arm rests; per pair.... $3.50

Black ebonized finished wood, leather covered padded arm rests; per pair..... $5

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RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
Telephone Your Orders to Nearest Riker-Hegeman Store

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Special Order
Dressmaking and Tailoring Dep't
(Third Floor)

Women's Tailor-made Suits, embodying distinctive features, made to order

at $85.00, $100.00, $125.00 & $150.00

Superior materials and workmanship.

In emergencies, orders can be completed at short notice.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

B. Altman & Co.

An Exhibition of
Autumn and Winter Fashions
for Misses, Debutantes and Young Girls

is now being held in the new Exhibition Room on the Fourth Floor (Madison Avenue addition).

The models displayed present the authentic modes in dress for all occasions, including evening, luncheon, shopping, motor and sports garments.

Millinery, Gloves, Shoes and Hosiery, reflecting the latest styles are among the accessories featured in the Exhibit.

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By Rex Beach
THE AUCTION BLOCK

Rex Beach's new novel is illustrated with twenty-eight drawings by Charles Dana Gibson

The story is written with all the author's well-known virility of style, and has more humor than any other of Beach's books

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HARPS

The perfect mechanical construction,
The absolute correctness of scale,
The unlimited guarantee,
The warrant to withstand climatic changes and the artistic beauty of

Lyon & Healy Harps

place them on a pedestal of their own.

Their QUALITY of tone
Their VOLUME of tone
Their PURITY of tone

is indorsed by the greatest living artists. The HARP can be easily learned, is most fascinating, and has a magnetism purely its own.

A splendid assortment of
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Harps for Rent
Harps Repaired

Catalogue free for the asking.
Investigate our EASY PAYMENT plan.
Prices range from $75 to $1,200.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th Street

W. L. DOUGLAS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called, especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

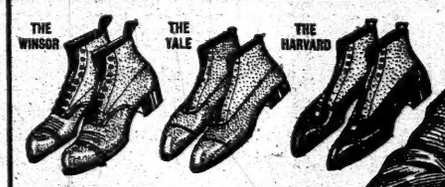
If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00
$4.50 & $5 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES
$3.00 $2.50 $2
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.
$3.00 $2.50 $2



THE WINSOR THE YALE THE HARVARD



If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear.
W. L. DOUGLAS,
160 Spark Street, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:
93 Nassau Street.
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847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad St.
PATERSON—192 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av.

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for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the

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Isn't the three-minute walk down West 38th Street worth while to save $20.00 on a gown that unmistakably bears the Fifth Avenue stamp of style and exclusiveness?



Gowns for street, afternoon, and evening wear, from $18.50 to $55.00.

Made to your individual measure.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT-MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
48 West 38th Street

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at the Galleries of
Fifth Ave. Auction Rooms
333-341 Fourth Av., at 25th St.
An Unusual Aggregation of
Home Appointments
of superior excellence received from private families and several estates and including property inherited from the estate of
Harvey W. Hall, Deceased
removed from his late residence, MILTON POINT, RYE, N. Y., and consisting of
Colonial, Hepplewhite and Chippendale Furniture,
rare old Lustre Ware, Historical Plates and Platters, Copper, Brass, Sheffield Plate, Delft, Lowestoft and other Porcelains, Oriental Rugs, Oil Paintings;
ALSO MODERN FURNITURE in great variety, including a complete Gold Boudoir Suite, Steinway Upright Piano, a large assortment of Solid Silver Tableware, rich Glassware mounted in silver, and many other objects of value.
THE SALE BY AUCTION will be held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, Oct. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, each day at 2 o'clock.
HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.



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ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
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Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M.
No Extra Fare.
Lackawanna Railroad
Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
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Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 43d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

TO WAR ON MURPHY, BUT VOTE FOR GLYNN

Independent Democrats, at Gibboney Dinner, Plan to Continue Tammany Fight.

SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT

Committee to be Appointed to Decide on Campaign for New Party Leader.

Independent Democrats in New York City, who have fought Charles F. Murphy's leadership of Tammany Hall, foregathered at a dinner given to Stuart G. Gibboney, one of the most active anti-Murphy men, at the National Democratic Club, 756 Fifth Avenue, last night and decided to keep up the fight against Mr. Murphy and his leadership, regardless of their stand on the Democratic State ticket. Most of the twenty-five anti-Tammany men present said they intended to vote for Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard, but that this would not prevent them from trying to rid the party of Murphy.

One of the speakers was John A. Hennessy, but so far as could be learned he made no mention of Gov. Glynn or the State ticket, and did not announce what his course in the campaign would be. His speech was mostly an attack upon Mr. Murphy. The dinner was private and was given by a number of Mr. Gibboney's friends, the most active in the affair being Gustavus A. Rogers, former Assistant Corporation Counsel, who was defeated at the primaries on the Hennessy ticket for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention.

Among those present, besides Mr. Rogers, Mr. Gibboney, and Mr. Hennessy, were Manton M. Wyvell, secretary to William Jennings Bryan; John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port; Tenement House Commissioner John J. Murphy, Register John J. Hopper, Bert Hanson, Verne M. Bovie, Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Sidney Newborg, Daniel J. Dugan of Albany, Stephen Ryan of Chenango, Harry P. Keith of Suffolk, and Eugene McGuire of the Bronx.

"The purpose of this dinner," said Mr. Rogers, "is primarily a tribute to Stuart G. Gibboney for his active and efficient services in the interest of clean, Democratic politics in our State and for the prominent part he has taken as one of Woodrow Wilson's first advocates and for his consistent support of clean politics and against the domination of Charles F. Murphy. Another object of the gathering is to give notice that the fight against Murphy and his leadership has not terminated, and, however, we vote as regular Democrats, it is and will be upon the clear understanding that it is not to be construed as an acceptance of Murphy's leadership in either the State or the county. Our devotion is and will be to the leadership of Woodrow Wilson and the high ideals for which he stands.

"To that end we call upon all Democrats throughout the State who are not as yet registered and enrolled, who are opposed to Murphy and his rule, to enroll as Democrats upon the remaining registration days so that they may be qualified to vote at coming primaries. It was also agreed that a committee consisting of seven members, to be known as the Committee on Ways and Means, be appointed by Mr. Gibboney, this committee to determine what steps should be taken in State and county campaigns and also to arrange the details of the movement for proper leadership in our State politics. The members of the committee will be announced later."

Letters of regret at not being able to be present were also received from Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk, Dudley Field Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Mayor Roscoe Irwin of Poughkeepsie. No Tammany men were at the dinner, although several were in the club at the time.

HIS TREASURES UNGUARDED.

Caretakers of Mr. Walters's Pictures in Paris Have Gone to War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Henry Walters of Baltimore, the well known art collector and banker, told at the White House today, where he went to discuss the cotton situation with President Wilson, that a number of valuable art objects, mainly paintings, which he had bought abroad and had stored in Paris, had been left uncared for by those responsible for their safe-keeping. Mr. Walters said he had received a letter from Paris stating that all the caretakers of the gallery where his purchases were stored had gone to the war and that the last of them had turned to key in the lock.

When Mr. Walters will get his art purchases is problematical.

Smoked, Then Committed Suicide.

Michael Healey, 28 years old, an ironworker of 787 Ninth Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by jumping off the pier at the foot of West Fifty-fourth Street. Several men were fishing on the dock and Healey asked them for a match. After smoking for a few moments, he took off his hat and coat and jumped over. He came to the surface only once. Policeman Dawson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station searched the coat and found Healey's union card, issued by Local 15, Structural Iron Workers, and a request that his sisters Margaret and May and his wife be notified. His wife said that he was worried because he was idle.

LINER METAPAN SUNK IN HARBOR

Continued from Page 1.

wife of a whaling Captain of Kingston, Jamaica. She was too old to make such a heroic descent and was lowered in a boatswain's chair.

Two Refuse to Leave.

Two passengers remained with Capt. Spencer and some of the officers on the Metapan. They were T. S. Haight and Capt. James C. Besley, an explorer. Capt. Besley remained on board to save from destruction by salt water 8,000 feet of films, showing pictures of Inca cities discovered by his expedition a little more than a year ago, and several cases of specimens and curios. After his first explorations some 10,000 feet of films of Capt. Besley's expedition had been stolen from a ship on their way to this country, and he had formed a new expedition chiefly to replace these films.

Just after the collision the wireless operator of the Metapan sent out the distress call of the sea, "S. O. S.," and "Save Our Ship" was responded to by vessels in all parts of the harbor and its vicinity.

One answer came from the British cruiser Lancaster, which was just outside of the harbor. According to some of the passengers, the Lancaster approached until she could be seen from the Metapan and then disappeared when it was seen the ship was safe.

Only a few hundred yards from the Metapan the Atlantic, a dredger of the United States War Department, was at work on the channel. She put overboard two power boats and a steam launch, which took aboard persons from the lifeboats. The 65-foot fishing launch R. C. Lundy, which was returning from fishing off the New Jersey coast near Seabright, ran alongside and took aboard others from the boats.

Taken Aboard Tugs.

Twenty-eight of the passengers and twelve men of the crew were taken from the Atlantic and carried to the Fulton Street pier by the tugboat W. F. Dalzell of the United Fruit Company and the Atwood, which had been hired by newspapermen. Thirty-six passengers were landed at Sheepshead Bay by the R. C. Lundy.

Capt. E. O. Smith, of the Mallory steamship Alamo, inbound from Galveston, said that he saw the Metapan aground and offered assistance. There were at least twelve steamships around her, an dthe Captain said all the passengers had been taken off.

The Metapan went aground in May, 1912, off the mouth of the Magdalena, trying to get the Royal Mail Steam Packet Arcadian off the sand, and in August, 1913, she nearly sank at her pier in New York through the sea-cocks being left open. She recently was put under the American flag. Her last port was Kingston, Oct. 10.

The cargo of the Metapan comprised $500,000 in gold bars from Colombia, 60,000 sacks of coffee, and 27,000 bunches of bananas.

The Iowan is a comparatively new freighter of 4,064 gross tonnage, built for the Pacific Coast trade via the Straits of Magellan. She had about 5,000 tons of cargo on board.

After the collision the Iowan tried to get up to Pier 6, Bush Stores, South Brooklyn, but finally she anchored for the night at the entrance to Ambrose Channel.

LIST OF THE PASSENGERS.

Names of Those Who Were Aboard the Metapan.

Following is a list of the passengers aboard the Metapan:

FOR THE CRUISE.
William R. Davis.

FROM CARTAGENA, COL.
J. J. de Pombo.

FROM PUERTO COLOMBIA, COL.

Blarer, Albert.	Jarvis, Harold W.
Dugand, Rafael.	McLean, George A.

FROM SANTA MARTA, COL.

Brundage, Walter A.	Reinhard, Mrs. Catherine.

FROM COLON.

Baird, A. S.	Maduro, Henry L.
Bayly, Charles R.	Mahedy, Miss M. C.
Pasley, James C.	Masia, Ramon.
Bordas, Andre.	Medal, S.
Cahn, Felix.	Medal, S., Jr.
Cockburn, John S.	Medal, Miss C.
Courts, James C.	Medal, Miss Lucille.
Courts, Miss Sue.	Medal, Miss Maria.
Goldsmith, Louis.	Meserve, Dr. E. A.
Goldsmith, Mrs. L.	McCord, P. A.
Goldsmith, Alfred J.	McLean, A. A., Jr.
Gutierrez, Dr. Daniel	Mullins, William E.
Greenhorn, Frank.	Neret, Alexandre.
Haight, T. S.	Neret, Mrs. A.
Heyworth, P. G.	Nolan, Miss A. J.
Holbrook, John K.	Nolan, Miss Lillian.
Howie, A. S.	Oblol, Remon.
Howie, Mrs. A. S.	Pirie, Charles N.
Howie, Miss Betty.	Pole, Albert.
Hubbard, E. L.	Pratt, John L.
Kemp, William G.	Ragan, Charles W.
Kemp, Mrs. W. G.	Samuels, Miss V.
Labertonieu, J.	Senge, Clarence E.
Leighton, James C.	Shepard, Harry.
Lester, Charles E.	Stranways, Henry F.
Mackenzie, William.	Tabor, O. Benson.
Taylor, C. W. H.	Treacy, Mrs. J. P.
Treacy, James P.	Winegar, Otto E.

FROM KINGSTON.

Dickson, Miss Fanny.	Neilson, Robert.
Goodwin, Miss Essie.	Pickel, Miss Rose.
Gray, W. B.	Pickering, Mrs. M. R.
Lackey, Robert M.	Sassine, J.
Lindo, Miss Daisy.	West, Newton P.
Neilson, Mrs. R. D.	West, Mrs. N. P.

The Metapan did not carry any second or third class passengers.

STORIES OF SURVIVORS.

Explorers and Reservists Among Those on the Metapan.

William Logan, second officer of the Metapan who reached New York on a tug with several men of the crew, said that he was on the boat deck at the time of the collision and saw the Iowan when she loomed out of the fog about 300 yards ahead.

"I cannot understand how the Iowan ran into us in the way she did," said Logan. "We had been creeping slowly through the fog all the forenoon, and it was so thick at 10 o'clock that the Captain hailed a power boat to get the position of the Scotland Lightship.

"The Iowan was steaming full speed, and by the way she steered it looked to us as if she was cruising around for her health. Capt. Spencer, who was on the bridge with the pilot we had just picked up, gave three warning blasts that he was going astern, and the Iowan answered, but he did not touch his propeller. When she was within twenty feet of our bow the Iowan's skipper dropped his anchor, which dragged the Iowan into us with terrific force, cutting the Metapan on the port bow from the rail right down below the water line."

Mr. Logan said that the forward bulkhead had held and that there was no water in the engine room. The baggage was piled upon deck dry and ready to be taken away from the Metapan today.

Capt. Spencer beached the Metapan on the eastern shore of the entrance to the Ambrose Channel in a most seamanlike manner, the second officer said, and she is resting in eighteen feet of water with a slight list to starboard. She could be got off by the wrecking tugs in two or three days, Logan thought.

Rescued Forty-eight Persons.

Anton Lundy, skipper of the R. C. Lundy, said that when he was returning with the fishing party at 3:30 P. M. he heard several whistles and saw the Metapan with her bow down and her crew lowering lifeboats.

"I immediately went close alongside," said Lundy, "and took forty-eight people out of the boats, including several women and two children. Then the Captain shouted to me from the Metapan to go ahead, as she was resting comfortably on the sand and there was no danger.

"The passengers did not have anything but what they stood up in, and some of them were very lightly clad. Three of the men stood up in the bow of the boat and sang: 'It's a Long Way to Tipperary' to cheer the women until we landed at the R. C. Lundy dock at East Twenty-third Street and Emmons Avenue, Sheepshead Bay, when two of the women broke down under the strain and had to be taken to a restaurant, where they were restored with hot coffee."

With Capt. J. C. Besley, the explorer, were thirteen men, returning from South America in response to the call to the colors from France and Great Britain. Dr. Edwin Meserve of the Peruvian Expedition of 1914-1915, which was sent out by Yale University and the National Geographical Society, was among them. Dr. Meserve is an American, but he said that he was going to do Red Cross work, if nothing else.

Besides Capt. Besley and Dr. Meserve the men on their way to Europe were J. F. Cockburn, H. F. Strangways, C. Bailey, H. Shephard, C. W. H. Taylor, A. Baird, P. G. Heyworth, Percy McCord, and O. B. Taylor, who were seeking places in the army of Great Britain, and J. L. Labertoniere, R. C. Dugand, and A. Borden, returning to fight for France. Dr. Meserve said that his records, which include data on tropical diseases of which he and two other physicians had made a study, were saved.

H. F. Strangways, who is interested in Lima mining projects, was in the after part of the ship when the Iowan struck. He said that his daily life in South America had been full of so many shocks, such as blasts and bumping on freight trains, that he did not even notice the shock.

J. K. Holbrook of 110 West Fortieth Street, a member of the Besley party, said:

Inca Relics Aboard.

"The most valuable parts of our stores are in cases in our cabins and may escape. We had already sent back about 10,000 feet of film, but 8,000 feet are on board the ship.

"The collection of Inca relics probably will not come to harm. Possessions of ours on the Metapan include two Inca mummies, a collection of Inca skulls and bone, pieces of jewelry, Inca objects made of a composition of gold, silver, and bronze, and painted 'huacos,' or pottery water-bottles, which had been entombed with the mummies. We discovered a new Inca city somewhat smaller than the two great ones which we reported after our last expedition. This was the ruin of a city called in the Quichua language 'the golden cone.'"

Clarence E. Seage, a passenger, who lives in Crescent Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., said:

"The fog had been very dense. It was beginning to lift when the accident happened. I stood on deck, listening to the fog sirens, which shrieked on all sides of us, when I saw the Iowan coming toward us at a distance of between 200 and 300 yards.

"Capt. Spencer blew his whistle three times, meaning for the Iowan to back up. The Iowan answered the signal, but, instead of backing up, came right ahead at a fast speed. We slowed down, stopped, reversed, and then, as the danger became apparent, put on full speed back. Many passengers were on deck watching this, but none believed until the last moment that there was any likelihood of an accident. The Iowan had plenty of chance to avoid us. When she was within fifty feet of us we saw the danger we were in."

Charles E. Lester, President of the Hartwell-Clitter Coal Company at 1 Broadway, said that the passengers owed their lives to the good seamanship of the Captain.

Carman Trial to Begin Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 15.—When Joseph Ferri of Inwood, L. I., today interrupted his trial for the murder of his brother-in-law, Florentine di Giovanni, on Aug. 24, to plead guilty to murder in the second degree, the last obstacle to the trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman for the death of Mrs. Louise Bailey was removed. Mrs. Carman's trial will open on Monday before Justice Kelby. She is charged with first degree murder.

REGISTER TODAY!

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Polls Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

There is a touch of "The Spirit of '76" in the awakening of Americans to the superiority of their own natural products.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Clearance of Raincoats For Men & Young Men

The Product of Hodgman Rubber Co., America's Foremost Raincoat Makers

Coats worth up to $10.00 — *$4.50*

Coats worth up to $20.00 — *$7.50*

Made of imported Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds, some with silk, fancy plaid or plain linings.
Sizes 34 to 46

Every Coat Guaranteed Waterproof

Fourth Floor

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Men's Clothing Department

Has prepared for Today and Saturday, the following attractive values:

Men's Fall Overcoats at $18.50

In smart, loose-fitting raglans and slip-ons, made of high grade fabrics, in browns, blues, grays and mixtures; also full silk-lined models for dress wear; in sizes 33 to 46 chest.

Regularly $25.00 to 30.00

Men's Fall Suits, - at $25.00

Carrying the conviction of style and quality in fabrics and tailoring. There is an excellent choice of models, ranging from the conservative to the most extreme; sizes 33 to 48 chest measure, in all proportions.

Men's Light Weight Overcoats, at $24.50

Full silk lined dress models, some braid bound; single and double-breasted close-fitting styles with velvet collars; and a wide range of loose fitting raglans and slip-ons; sizes 34 to 48 chest. Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

Young Men's Suits, - at $15.00

Cleverly hand tailored models, in plain blues, grays and a splendid variety of new dark mixtures; sizes 32 to 40 chest measure.

Regularly $22.50

Young Men's Overcoats, at $15.00

In loose-fitting raglan effects with lapels or button-to-neck models; neat black and white mixtures predominate; sizes 32 to 42 chest.

Regularly $20.00

The Men's Shoe Department

CONVENIENTLY located on the Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance, offers a large and complete variety of correct Fall and Winter Footwear made of the most approved leathers, for evening and street wear.

Our Bench Made Shoes at $10.00

should appeal to the man who has been having his shoes made by a custom shoe maker. They are constructed on the most approved lasts and are equal in every respect to the most exclusive made-to-order shoes.

Special for Today and Saturday

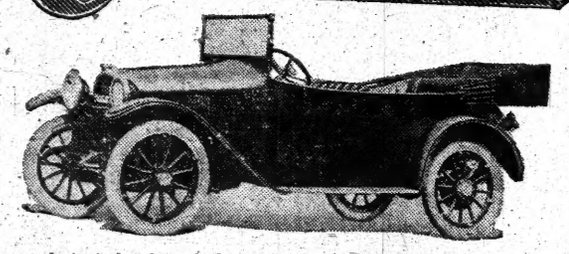
Men's Shoes at $3.75 and 4.85

Regular Values $5.00 to 7.00 pair

made in lace and button styles, on good-fitting custom lasts, in tan or black Russia calfskin and patent coltskin.

NOW $985

Detroiter



Latest foreign design of body. Wheelbase 112 inches. Powerful, long stroke 3½x5 motor. Westinghouse starting and lighting system. One-man mohair top. Crown fenders. Full floating rear axle. 20-gallon gasoline tank in cowl.

W. J. DONNELLY & CO.,
Eastern Wholesale Distributers
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NOTE:—Pending our placing a retail dealer in Greater New York we will sell direct to the retail trade at wholesale prices.

It's easy to learn the new steps with the music of the Victrola.



Victrola IV, $15
Oak

The Victrola Section on the Seventh Floor of James McCreery & Co. is an ideal place in which to select a Victrola. Its atmosphere is restful, permitting a most leisurely, thoroughly satisfactory selection.

McCreery's Victor Payment Plan provides every purchasing convenience,—for example:—

Victrola IX ($50), *$5 a month.*
Victrola X ($75), *$5 a month.*
Victrola XIV ($150), *$7.50 a month.*
Victrola XVI ($200), *$10 a month.*

Complete Stock of Red Seal Records; Every Late Dance Record; All the Popular Song, Light Opera and Ballad Records.



The Hesitation, Maxixe, One Step, Tango, and other dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.



Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the One Step

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street — Seventh Floor. — *5th Avenue*

TELLS HOW TO TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

John Barrett Points Out to Credit Men a Rich Field for Our Commerce.

URGES A BETTER FEELING

Says Latin-America and This Country Must Stand Together for the Final Struggle with Asiatics.

Speaking at the nineteenth annual Fall dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association, held last night at the Hotel Astor, John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, appealed for greater appreciation for the material and moral greatness of the other American republics, and told those present how to obtain better commercial and personal relations with those living in them. Much of his speech was devoted to the influence of Pan-American sentiment on international peace.

"Europe, the seat of boasted culture," said Mr. Barrett, is now engaged in the most cruel and uncivilized war the world has known in the last two thousand years; but in America twenty-two nations are at peace and working for each other's welfare. The issue in Mexico is a mere bagatelle compared with the war in Europe."

Then he told of the settlement symbolized by the statue known as the Christ of the Andes, when Chile and Argentina, "inspired to war by better cause than the countries of Europe," nevertheless settled their difficulties by arbitration. "But for Pan-American mediation," he continued, "the United States would have been found, when the European war broke out, at war with Mexico, with all of Latin America against us. And, further, I honor China and Japan; they are great nations. But the Asiatic way of thinking is different from ours; and it will be well for Latin America and the United States to be united when the final struggle comes."

A Rich Field for Trade.

Mr. Barrett then told of the great trade possibilities in the three fields of the Caribbean, the east coast, and the west coast, and reminded his hearers that last year Argentina, with 9,000,000 persons, did a larger foreign trade than Japan, with 50,000,000, or China, with 300,000,000. He proceeded next to "kill several bogies" concerning the relations between the United States and the southern countries. First, he said, when talking to a Brazilian or a Chilean talk of Brazil or Chile, not of Latin America; citizens of the southern republics do not like to have the diverse and widely separated nations classified under one head. "There is no greater bogy," he said, "than the belief that North Americans are disliked in the southern countries. Such feeling as there is against us can be compared to the agitation against certain foreign countries by American Jingoes, which is for political reasons only. The people who make public sentiment are not anti-American."

Other bogies were the notion of the lack of shipping facilities and the reputed sending of most South American mail via Europe, both of which Mr. Barrett killed with ease and dispatch. The question of credits, he said, is now the greatest problem in Pan-American relations; New York would probably lose $200,000,000 worth of business in Latin America this year because the extension of credit facilities did not come sooner.

Commercial representatives, he added, should know first of all the products they are to sell; special knowledge of the field, if necessary, could be acquired later. The use of the excellent papers of Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, and other large cities for advertising purposes was recommended.

Mayor Discusses City's Credit.

Mayor Mitchel, who was introduced by Edward D. Flannery, President of the association and toastmaster, spoke of the problems of the city's credit.

"The credit of New York," he said, "is as sound as that of any city in the world; but any credit may be overstrained if taxed too heavily."

One way of easing the strain of which he told was the plan now being taken up by the city administration with the object of putting the city on a "pay-as-you-go" basis.

"After fifteen years," he said, "the funded debt will be reduced steadily. This means heavy taxes for some years, but the reduction in the debts will, in time, largely balance the increase. And we are doing our best to develop new sources of city revenue and lighten the burden on real estate."

He spoke also of the prompt action by a syndicate of banks in lending money to meet the $80,000,000 of obligations maturing in Europe and the $20,000,000 at home, which, he said, was necessary to conserve the city's credit abroad.

Charles E. Meek, President of the National Association of Credit Men, observed that New York City always seemed to be under fire, and that persons throughout the country should recognize that New Yorkers were citizens of the Commonwealth, not a separate race, and that the nation needed a financial and commercial centre.

"We strive to create, not to destroy," he said, "and that work was never more needed than now." He added that the slump in business on account of the war was not as serious as might have been expected, and that the cotton question was the one remaining dark cloud on the horizon.

The Globe Employes' Ball.

The second annual ball of The Globe Employes' Association will be held at Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue, next Sunday evening.

POSTUM.

MEDICAL AUTHORITY SLAMS COFFEE USE

Says Its all Right as a Medicine But Not As a Food—Contains Destructive Drug Caffeine.

"Tea and coffee are not in any sense food, therefore cannot add constructive tissue to our bodies," declares Dr. Joseph M. Aikin, of Omaha, Neb. "This is not the worst of it," says Dr. Aikin. "Any substance that is not wholly a food, or that contains destructive in excess of constructive elements for tissue building, is harmful.

"The caffeine and theim in coffee and tea are cerebral stimulants, the tannic acid is an astringent, affecting especially the muscular fibers in the intestinal walls. They are useful as medicine, but not as food. Tea and coffee inebriety is increasing more rapidly than our native born population."

NOTE.—Children not only desire but often need a warm nourishing table drink as much as their parents. Consequently with the banishment of the coffee pot from the family table INSTANT POSTUM finds ready favor. This delicious food-drink is absolutely pure and free from the coffee drug caffeine.

WAR HALVES PORT'S TRADE.

September Figures Show Great Drop In Imports and Exports.

A statement of the foreign commerce at this port for September given out yesterday by J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician of the Custom House, shows heavy declines in both imports and exports, due in large part to the European war. Imports of merchandise for consumption during last month aggregated $60,943,218, compared with $78,643,085 in the corresponding month of 1913. Goods entered for warehouse in September had a value of $15,175,323, while in the same month a year ago their value was $17,394,134.

Domestic exports for the month are set down at $60,490,197, a big falling off from September, 1913, under normal conditions, when shipments reached $75,272,514. Exports of merchandise originating in foreign countries and shipped out of this port in September were valued at $1,405,409, as against $1,203,420 the same month last year. Gold and silver imports declined greatly from the corresponding month a year ago. Imports of foreign gold here last month aggregated $810,592, compared with $1,748,072 in September, 1913. Imports of domestic gold last month had a value of $94,604, compared with $501,229 the same month one year ago.

September exports of domestic gold were stated to be valued at $765,999, against $355,350 in September a year ago. Foreign gold shipments abroad were $500, and in the corresponding month of last year none.

Duties collected on direct importations last month reached $7,258,237, against $11,561,869 in September, 1913.

DRAG JUSTICE INTO A SUIT.

Mrs. Sutton Says Husband Accused Her of Improper Conduct.

The trial of a suit for a separation brought by Mrs. Louise S. Sutton of 139 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, against her husband, Francis M. Sutton, a wealthy importer, began yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Maddox. Mrs. Sutton testified that one of the chief causes for her disagreement with her husband was his charge, often repeated, that she had been guilty of improper conduct with her brother-in-law, Supreme Court Justice Russell Benedict of Brooklyn.

"Almost daily for a year before we finally separated, in 1909," she said, "my husband insinuated and openly charged that I had been guilty of improper relations with my brother-in-law, Justice Benedict. My husband knew very well that his insinuations were scandalous and untrue. For a time I ignored his remarks and treated them with the absolute scorn they merited.

"I told my husband not to couple my name with that of Justice Benedict. I protested in vain. His charges, often repeated, and his conduct in general finally made me a nervous wreck. I could neither eat nor sleep. I was often awakened by hearing him walking about the house. His restlessness after our retiring hour made me very nervous. He would often say to me: 'Just wait, I'll fix you.'"

The witness was interrupted by Isaac N. Oeland, counsel for Sutton.

"I move that the testimony be stricken out. It isn't a threat," said the attorney.

"Well, it certainly isn't an expression of endearment," Justice Maddox said, and he overruled the objection.

Mrs. Sutton asserted that her husband often tossed the household bills across the table to her, refusing to pay them, and that before they separated he stopped the family account in five department stores, although she said he was worth a half million dollars and had an income of $30,000 a year. The witness said that when she intimated she would bring a suit for separation against him, he said:

"That will do you no good. I have plenty of money and I can buy any Judge, and I will do so if you ever go to court."

Mr. and Mrs. Sutton were married in 1892, and three years later they separated. They became reconciled in 1908 for a short time and separated again. A suit for divorce brought by Mrs. Sutton against her husband was dropped two years ago. They have three children—Sherwood Sutton, Miss Dollie Sutton, a student at Vassar, and Francis M. Sutton, Jr., now attending school in Brooklyn. Since the present suit was started Mrs. Sutton has received $250 a month alimony.

The defendant in the suit is head of the importing firm of Francis M. Sutton & Co., with offices at 17 Battery Place, Manhattan. After he and his wife separated he went to live at his country home in Elmhurst. In his answer to her suit he denies her charges, and asserts that he never made any accusations involving the name of Justice Benedict.

HOW RARE BOOK MEN PLANNED A 'KILLING'

Three Letters Written by Col. Hartley Introduced by Government at Trial.

PROSECUTOR MAKES SLIP

Receives Tart Rebuke from Mrs. Bird When He Inadvertently Calls Her "Mrs. Farmer."

Three letters, which were written confidentially by Col. William J. Hartley, one of the defendants in the rare book case, to Glenn Farmer, were put in evidence yesterday by Assistant United States District Attorney Roosa at the trial before Judge Foster in the Federal District Court of James J. Farmer, Hartley, and others for the use of the mails to defraud. They were considered by the Government to show the way in which the parties to the alleged conspiracy discussed their victims behind their backs.

Several profusely gilded volumes were produced in court, as Mrs. Emma Bird, the widow from Salt Lake City, was recalled to complete her testimony. She identified a check for $17,500 she had given as part payment for the $52,000 she had undertaken to pay for books, and explained how she had come to meet Glenn Farmer. He was recently convicted in Boston and the $17,500 check was made payable to him.

He was introduced to her, she said, by Gov. Wells of Utah, an old friend of her family, and so she was obliged to treat him courteously.

"Did you ever consult your father or brother in this matter?" asked James R. Ely of counsel for the defense.

"No," replied the witness. "If I had I should never have bought the books."

"Now, Mrs. Farmer," began Assistant District Attorney Roosa.

"Don't dare call me Mrs. Farmer," broke in Mrs. Bird.

"I beg your pardon for the unintentional injustice," said Mr. Roosa.

Then Franklin H. Monson of Adams, Mass., was called and described a visit of Col. Hartley in June, 1909. He talked well, he said.

"He stayed from 2 o'clock until 5," said the witness, "and I could not get a word in edgeways."

Mr. Monson owned a ten-volume set of Plutarch's "Lives." Hartley told him, he said, the Anglo-American Authors' Association wanted to get hold of it, and when Mr. Monson said it was worth $1,000, promised at once to pay that sum.

"Now I've treated you liberally," the witness said that Hartley remarked, "you ought to take some of our books."

Agreed to $3,600 Purchase.

So Mr. Monson agreed to buy some rare editions of Shakespeare and other works for $3,600, and gave Hartley a check for $100 to clinch the bargain.

Then the Colonel gave Mr. Monson a neat little blue card, which he said would admit him into any library in New York.

"Into J. P. Morgan's?" asked the witness.

"Into every library, except Mr. Morgan's," he said that Col. Hartley replied.

"But I never had occasion to use the card," added Mr. Monson.

However, the witness said that he grew suspicious and stopped his $100 check and this brought another visit from Hartley.

"He was much excited," said Mr. Monson, "and wanted to know why I had stopped the check. He said Farmer had given him fits."

Then the Government introduced the letters from Col. Hartley to Glenn Farmer. One of them ran:

6|10|1909.—On Train to Pittsburgh for More.

Friend Jim: This is gilt-edged business, believe me. He is a mutt. The kind you like to talk about—the sacredness of contracts and the criminality of trying to secure books from you to resell at a large profit before they are really paid for. So I wrote the letter as I did, couched in very humble language, to you, to show him if he tries to get wise to resell your books before he has them fully paid for. Why, you can tell him you have a mind to fire me as Recording Secretary, anyhow, for even daring to plan such a very great criminal act, and with the leading lawyer of the town as accomplice, too.

Ain't it awful, Mabel? Lovingly thine, COL. BILL.

P. S.—Rome.—Nathan is with me. He knows about Monson, and said he would pay all of it cash sooner than be exposed as a party to such a deal as this.

"Victim Ready for Killing."

A second letter put in by the Government read:

Pittsfield, Mass., June 14, 1909.

Dear old fat blonde pal: The victim is ready for the killing. He went over and lifted the can on the check and told the bank to pay it. Cannot afford, he says, to have a scandal like this get out. He is worth fully $50,000 cash. Then he put me on the trolley after buying me cigars and a drink of egg phosphate. So now you write him nice letters after you get him and a little tact will do lots, if you use caution. Your own pal, COLONEL BILL.

A third Government exhibit ran:

Boston, Mass., June 20, 1909.

Yes, you can send me the volumes you speak of in your letters that they may serve a purpose up here, if I can arrange to get to the wealthy Summer residents, especially now that President Taft is coming up here.

Fall River will also be looked over and after by me. Thrice BILL.

P. S.—Poor Elsie Sigel. I knew her dear old granddaddy very well. Used to sell him lots of stuff at from 3 to 5 per volume. Hers was a sad fate, truly.

Theodore A. Stanley, a farmer of New Britain, Conn., was then called, and told of the unsuccessful efforts of William Scott, one of the defendants, in 1909 to sell him books at from $7,000 to $12,000 a volume. He had told him he would manage the resale of the books at a large profit at a later date, the witness testified. The trial will continue today.

SEIZES GERMAN BANK FUNDS

Attached in Suit Over South American Draft Transaction.

August Stumpp & Co., importers of 66 Beaver Street, got an attachment from Justice Ford yesterday against the assets of the German South American Bank in this city, in a suit for $50,562 for breach of contract. Deputy Sheriff Ginsburg later attached the accounts of the defendant with Brown Brothers and the National City Bank.

Mr. Stumpp explained last night that his company held a draft for £10,000 on London, which the German South American Bank, whose principal office is in Rio Janeiro, would not accept. Mr. Stumpp said he cabled for other reimbursement, and the bank declined to make it.

ROCKEFELLER WINS LONG FIGHT FOR LAND

Levy, Whose Mind Failed, Regains It and Deeds Little Plot Oil Man Wanted.

HE HAD AGREED NOT TO SELL

Ex-Merchant and a Saloonkeeper, Who Sold in 1908, Long Refused Offers for Pocantico Holdings.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 15.—A plot of ground 50 by 100 feet in size, to obtain which John D. Rockefeller has struggled with never failing persistence for years, was added to the estate of the oil man at Pocantico Hills today.

Hyman Levy, once a merchant of this town, who is often called another Rip Van Winkle, deeded the lot to Mr. Rockefeller. In doing so, he followed the example of John Melin, the Swedish saloonkeeper, who capitulated to Mr. Rockefeller in 1908.

Melin, who ran a saloon on the outskirts of the Rockefeller estate, agreed with his next door neighbor, Levy, many years ago, that come what might, John D. Rockefeller should never get control of the Melin and Levy lots. That agreement was iron bound, and agents of the oil man became convinced after a while that it was a waste of time to attempt to negotiate with the two men.

But one day in 1904 Hyman Levy scratched his leg. He feared blood poisoning and he worried so much that he became ill. His mind was affected and he lost his memory of friends and business transactions. He lived the life of a recluse.

Time went on and Melin held to his agreement not to sell his land. But little by little business dropped off at the saloon. Then Melin's wife died and a little later his sister died. Melin lived alone in the little inn until he met a young Swedish girl. He married her, but the marriage brought no luck and on July 25, 1908, the inn went under the hammer. Melin tried to prevent Mr. Rockefeller from buying it, but Mr. Rockefeller got it just the same.

The auction sale had become ancient history in Sleepy Hollow when, on Nov. 19, 1913, the news went about that Hyman Levy was himself again. He had gone to a fireman's picnic, and the effect had been wonderful. His mental powers came back to him and he recalled his friends by their names. He recalled his agreement with Melin, too, and was astonished to hear that the pledge not to sell to John D. Rockefeller had been violated.

Since that time Mr. Rockefeller has been trying to get the little lot and house which Levy owned. No mention was made yesterday of the price but it was said that Levy got just what he wanted. Mr. Rockefeller will raze the house and put his landscape gardners to work on the ground.

SORORITY CONGRESS MEETS

Resolution Passed Against Greek Letter Societies in High Schools.

The National Panhellenic Congress, an organization of women, which held its thirtieth convention at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution against Greek letter sororities among the high school girls of the country.

The Panhellenic Congress had delegates from eighteen national sororities, representing 70,000 college women. The President of the congress, Mrs. J. H. Crann, presided.

The resolution against the high school sororities ruled that girls belonging to such organizations must resign immediately or they would be debarred from joining sororities upon their entrance in college.

The reasons given for the objection to the high school societies was that the younger girls had not sufficient discretion and through the societies formed selfish cliques. It was also said that high school girls, living usually at home, did not need the protection of sororities. The girls are said to join the societies sometimes without the consent of their parents.

The principal objects of the Panhellenic Congress are to improve the conditions of sorority life, to co-operate with the college authorities in all efforts to improve social and scholarship standards, and to be a forum for the discussion of all questions of interest to college women.

The delegates were guests of the Women's University Club at luncheon and held a conference with National Y. W. C. A. officers. This has been the first meeting of the congress in New York and the next will be held in San Francisco.

REGISTER TODAY!

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Polls Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

The methods and materials employed in making our first suit of clothes were those of men wise enough and broad enough to build for the future. Having realized the advantages of making this sort of clothes, we today continue to build for the future by giving men and young men exactly what they demand.

Fall Sack Suits $18 to $50
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A Wonderful Sale of $25 Overcoats, Suits & Balmacaans at $15

Today and Tomorrow

For Details See Today's Evening Journal or World

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GLASTENBURY Established 1835 KNITTING CO. — GLASTENBURY TRADE MARK

FOR MEN

Every garment is shaped to the figure, and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury two-piece flat-knit underwear has a record of over half a century's satisfaction to the consumer.

Affords protection against sudden chills, colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Made in fifteen grades, and all weights of fine wools, worsteds and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

320 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
2005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C-B Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G-H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A-H Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers.

Robert Reis & Co., Wholesale Distributors, New York.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. T.

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

THIS Extraordinary Sale of Pianos and Player-Pianos Continues Three More Days. All Are Instruments Made by Hardman, Peck & Co.

THE collection includes Hardman Grand and Upright Pianos, Harrington Pianos, Autotones and Playotones.

Some of the instruments have been out on rental, returned to the factory in which they were made and entirely reconstructed, so that they are practically new instruments in every particular.

Others are pianos and player-pianos that have never been used at all. These are in discontinued case designs that we are closing out at very radical reductions in price.

Also included in the sale are a number of very beautiful Art pianos, as superb in their musical perfections as in their exquisite case designs. They are now priced far below their real values.

The following groups:

HARDMAN GRANDS	as low as $350,	regularly $750	and upwards
HARDMAN UPRIGHTS	as low as $250,	regularly $450	and upwards
HARRINGTON PIANOS	as low as $150,	regularly $250	and upwards
HARDMAN AUTOTONES	as low as $600,	regularly $750	and upwards
AUTOTONES and PLAYOTONES	as low as $250,	regularly $425	and upwards

MUSIC-ROLL SALE.

SEVERAL thousand new music rolls for all standard players (65 and 88 note) of the highest grade, are offered at a very large saving. Many slightly used rolls as low as 10 cents each.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

A SMALL part of the purchase price may be paid when the instrument is bought and it will be delivered to your home immediately. Payments may be completed in small weekly or monthly installments to suit your convenience.

Hardman, Peck & Co.

Founded 1842

Brooklyn Store, 524 Fulton Street Near Hanover Pl.

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Foreign fabrics used in

Hart Schaffner & Marx overcoats

YOU may not know it, but we are the largest distributors of very fine imported weaves for men's clothing in this country. We maintain our buying offices in the important woolen centers of Europe.

The same fabric from which your exclusive custom tailor offers to make an overcoat from $60 to $100, you will find in our goods at $25 to $60.

Not something just like it, but the same identical fabric.

Our label in clothes is a smal' thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
New York Chicago

We alone in New York sell these clothes.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

THE average net paid circulation of the Daily and Sunday New York Times during the six months ended October 1, 1914, was 259,673—*a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating, and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.*

COLLEGE FOOTBALL PREPARATION---BASEBALL---PIPING ROCK GOLF BRINGS OUT LARGE FIELD

BROWN DEFEATS WESLEYAN, 16 TO 0

Forward Pass and Long Run in Second Period Starts Victors on Winning Way.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 15.—Brown University took Wesleyan into camp, 16 to 0, on Andrews Field this afternoon, and between the halves the Brown relay team beat Wesleyan's runners over the two-mile course in 8 minutes 22 2-5 seconds. Brown's next game will be played with Cornell at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Oct. 24.

Wesleyan held Brown scoreless during the first period, but the first play on the opening of the second period was a forward pass, Clark to Norcross, in which the latter rushed thirty yards across Wesleyan's goal line. Clarke kicked the goal. Just before the close of the period Gordon, Brown's pinch kicker, displaced Blue at right halfback and booted a field goal from Wesleyan's 43-yard line. The other touchdown came in the last period after a march down the field on straight football. Twice fumbles caused Brown to lose chances of scoring, once when Andrews dropped the ball on Wesleyan's 14-yard line, and again when Norcross dropped it within six inches of Wesleyan's goal line. Line-up and summary:

Brown.	Position.	Wesleyan.
Ormsby	Left end	Morse
Ward	Left tackle	Talbot
Gottschall	Left guard	Young
Mitchell	Centre	Thompson
Maxwell	Right guard	Sargent
Farnam	Right tackle	Gordon
McBee	Right end	Hallock
Murphy	Quarter back	Sloane
Norcross	Left half back	Crafts
Andrews	Right half back	Markthaler
Butner	Full back	Hingley

Score by periods—Brown, 0, 10, 0, 6—16.

Referee—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Bergen, Princeton. Head linesman—Mr. Thorpe, De La Salle. Time—Two periods of twelve minutes each and two of ten minutes. Brown scoring: Touchdowns—Norcross, Frazer. Goal from touchdown—Clarke. Goal from field—Gordon.

Substitutions—For Brown, Chandler for Butner, Clark for Murphy, Staff for Maxwell, Blue for Andrews, Frazer for Norcross, Bailey for Ormsby, Murphy for Clarke, Clarke for Murphy, Maxwell for Staff, Staff for Gottschall; for Wesleyan, Johnson for Crafts, Bovard for Hallock, Flewelling for Morse, Stokley for Sloane, Marshall for Stokey, Wilkinson for Sargent.

SHARPE CLOSES GATES.

Cornell Coach Puts Team Through Drill with No Spectators Near.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Cornell's last hard practice before the Bucknell game was held in secret today, Coach Sharpe establishing a line of pickets from the would-be managerial squad about the field to warn off all spectators. The squad has been bothered more or less by the crowding out on the gridiron of undergraduates and Sharpe does not think that their presence helps the eleven. Today's was the first secret practice outdoors this season, but this plan may be continued.

That the team is not entirely free from injuries was shown today when Murnick reported with a bruise that may keep him out of the game with Bucknell. Should Coach Reed decide to give his left guard a rest either Snyder or Tilley will get the place Saturday. Snyder, who is only 18 years old, has shown a lot of promise this year, but lacks maturity. Tilley played guard on last year's freshman eleven and is a very promising man. He has not had much time to practice so far, however.

While Captain O'Hearn warmed up today and did a lot of running exercise, it is still doubtful if the coaches will take a chance on him in the next game. Lauts and Eckley played right end in the scrimmages today and Shuter continued at left halfback and Kleinert at fullback. The Varsity showed up well in the scrimmage, making big gains against the scrubs and carrying the ball for long distances without interruption. The team is trying out a number of forward passes and some improvement in this work has been noted. Inaccuracy of passing has been a big fault at Cornell all fall.

"Subs" Get Chance at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Preparations for the Colgate game on Saturday were continued today. The 'Varsity went through a light scrimmage, a number of substitutes being in the line-up. McEwan's place at centre went first to Weems and then to Parks. Goodman has joined the hospital squad. Weems's passing was only mediocre. Oliphant's place in the backfield was filled by Ford this afternoon. Coffin and Mitchell also got a chance behind the line when Benedict and Hodgson gave way. Ford got away for a thirty-yard run around end, taking the ball to the scrubs' fifteen-yard line, but Benedict failed to kick a goal from placement. Hilney and Hoge, promising end candidates, were tried out today. The former played a fast game and is likely to get a chance against Colgate. McDermoot continues to do good work as a substitute quarter back, and is indulging in a lively competition with Harmon and Mullens for the position. With Hobbs out of the game the coaches are without a suitable substitute for Prichard.

Navy Trains to Break Up Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 15.—The closeness of Saturday's game against the University of Pennsylvania added interest to the practice of the Navy team this afternoon. Among those who witnessed the practice was Capt. W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Academy, who will see the game in Philadelphia on Saturday. The line candidates had a course in breaking through and opening the line under Jack Oates and Hall, an old Navy lineman, while the backs were divided into two squads, Head Coach Howard taking charge of one and Dalton the other. The work consisted of punting and handling the ball. Blodgett will start the game at left half back, and will do the kicking, as his punting this afternoon was excellent. The Navy back field will average about 180 pounds, and it is expected that more use of the forward pass will be made than by any Navy team since the play has been permitted.

Encouraging Work by Stevens Team

Despite the fact that rain fell during practice the Stevens "Tech" football team went through a lively scrimmage against the second team yesterday and showed up to excellent advantage, tearing through the scrubs' line at will and running off some pretty forward passes. For two days this week the boys have been idle owing to the unavoidable delay in having their suits sent back from Baltimore, but under the instruction of coaches Henry, Myers and Van Ingen, the latter being an old end man who has returned to assist in helping out the team, the men have taken on added vim and are rounding into fine form. Captain Stretch has returned to college and will undoubtedly start in the Union game on Saturday. Herrisoff has proved to be a tower of strength at full back and Howell at end seldom lets anything get by him. The forward passing of Todd and his long end runs through the entire scrub team proved to be the feature of the afternoon's practice.

Tome to Play at Lawrenceville.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Oct. 15.—With every indication of having the strongest football team in years, Tome 'Varsity will journey to Lawrenceville next Saturday to play that team on the gridiron. Jimmy Meenan, the star full back of the Tome team, who has been out of the game for the last week on account of injuries, will be able to play, and, with Gillespie, will form the mainstay of the Blue and White against the Lawrenceville warriors. Tome has not been defeated this season, and expects to give its opponents the toughest fight of their lives.

Hunter to Coach Cornell Teams.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Talbot Hunter of Toronto has been engaged by the Cornell athletic management to coach the hockey, lacrosse, and soccer football teams, the first time that a single coach has been engaged for these three sports. Hunter is well known here, having coached the hockey team that won the intercollegiate championship in 1912 and also the lacrosse team.

TIGERS NEED QUARTER BACK

Boland Has Not Yet Come Up to Expectations of Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Princeton 'Varsity substitutes lined up against the first-string football men today, and for the third successive afternoon the regulars had their hands more than full. A single touchdown was the extent of the 'Varsity's scoring, and that came only after the hardest kind of plugging. The coaches took the opportunity offered by rainy weather to give Boland plenty of practice hurling forward passes with a wet ball. The results showed that he needed it; for only three of the two dozen that the 'Varsity tried were successful.

Tibbott got the 'Varsity's single tally. After an exchange of punts, a fumble put the regulars in possession of the ball on the scrubs' 25-yard line. Tibbott slipped around right end and ran to the 5-yard mark before he was thrown. On the next play he hustled around the opposite wing for an easy touchdown that ended the 'Varsity's scoring, for the scrub line stiffened and held its own with the first-string forwards. Ames was used for a time at quarter back, but Boland played the position the better part of the afternoon.

The coaches had determined to give him a thorough trial before they abandon the hope of developing him into a capable field general. Quarter back is the big problem for the Tigers, and one that will have to be solved before the Dartmouth game, only ten days away.

It was announced today that one-third of the proceeds of Saturday's game with Lafayette will go to the Red Cross fund which is being raised by an undergraduate committee. The admission price has been raised from 50 cents to 75 cents, with the consent of the Lafayette management.

NAVY TEAM POWERFUL.

Middies Outweigh Pennsylvania, Their Opponent Tomorrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 15.—Pennsylvania will play one of the most powerful teams of the East Saturday when they face the Navy eleven. For the first time this season, Penn will be outweighed not only in the line but in the backfield. The Navy line will be three pounds heavier per man, the backfield nine pounds heavier, while the average of the whole eleven will show a difference of five pounds to the man.

If the Navy eleven proves considerably stronger than it was last Saturday, then Pennsylvania is in for a very hard game. Perry, the giant centre, is in shape to play, while Graf, the regular right end, will also be in the game. De Roode will displace Schlossbach at right tackle, putting further strength into the line, as he is ten pounds heavier than the latter.

The Navy found that because of their heavy backs, they had not developed sufficient variety to their attack. They have put all the week on developing open field plays and forward passes, and they expect to show some fast formations.

Pennsylvania is going into the game determined to win, and the team is expected to show a more varied attack than any they have had to date. Better team play is expected, both offensively and defensively. Much attention has been given to the interference which should prove much more effective than in any of the previous matches.

Indian Football Captain Deposed.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 15.—The most important change in the Carlisle Indian line-up this season was caused by the forced retirement tonight of Capt. Busch from his position as Captain and right guard at the suggestion of the coaches for the good of the team. His position at right guard will no doubt be filled by either Lasa or Hawk Eagle, both of whom have been showing up well as "sub" guards. The injuries and the changes in the team will naturally cause a lack of team work for the game on Saturday, but it is expected that today's practice marks the beginning of rapid improvement in the team. No one has been elected to fill Capt. Busch's place, but it is thought a man will be selected who will have the qualities of leadership, which were lacking in the retiring Captain. The placing of Bird at right end has made Pratt available for a back-field position, and he is receiving considerable praise at right half back, where he probably will play on Saturday. He has never handled the ball and is prone to fumble on that account, but it is expected that he will develop into a first-class back as the season progresses. The Indians' practice today consisted of a long signal drill, in which the regular line-up showed many changes, due to the injuries to Looks Around and Crane, which have rendered them unavailable for the Pittsburgh game, and to the playing of Bird, a diminutive end from last year's scrub team, who has been doing such good work that he has displaced Pratt for the regular position of right end. The shifting of Weldman to the back field has left the position of left tackle to be filled, and it is probable that either Ranco or Gillman will be assigned to this position.

New Formations for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 15.—The Amherst squad got a two and a half hours' workout this afternoon and is being whipped into a co-working team. Coach Riley let up on the scrimmage today, having only ten minutes of this part of the practice, but gave all the linemen a thorough drill in both offensive and defensive tactics, while the backs were under the tutelage of Prof. Gettell, the strategist who formerly coached Trinity. Prof. Gettell is a member of the Amherst faculty and has been teaching the backs some new trick formations. The offensive work of the team as a whole is being developed and pushed to its limit. New formations are being tried out and the backs were kept working fast. Capt. Warren successfully sent the ball spinning over the crossbar from the thirty-five-yard line in the short scrimmage, but there was no further scoring. After supper the team was kept going through signals under powerful lights and Coach Riley is building up a team that will be heard from as the season progresses.

Punting Drill at N. Y. U.

In spite of the drizzling rain, the New York University football team spent yesterday afternoon in a practice which terminated only when it became too dark to distinguish the players. The period was occupied with punting practice for the backfield men, of whom Capt. Huntley displayed the greatest ability and got off several nice ones in good form. The coaches also gave attention to the catching of punts and passing the ball. These preliminaries were followed by a snappy signal practice for the 'Varsity, much stress being laid upon the perfection of the forward pass. In yesterday's line-up several of the men were shifted, notably the transfer of Somers, the right tackle, to right end, for which position he is being tried out. A promising candidate reported for practice in the person of Story, of the freshman class, who appeared to have good form and is a likely candidate for either an end or a half back position.

Big Colleges Sidetrack Langford.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—Officials for the Yale-Harvard and the Yale-Princeton football games have been chosen as follows:

Yale-Harvard—Referee, Nathan A. Tufts, Brown University; umpire, David Fultz, Brown University; linesman, Fred W. Murphy Brown University; field judge, Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania.

Yale-Princeton—Referee, Nathan A. Tufts, Brown University; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; linesman, Joseph W. Beacham, Cornell; field judge, Fred W. Burleigh, Exeter.

The Central Board of Officials assisted in the selection. For the first time in years William Langford has received no assignment for either of Yale's big games. Never before have so many Brown graduates figured as officials. Tufts, a newcomer in the game of the "big four," is the only official who will figure in both matches. He will be seen at both Yale and Harvard in minor matches this Fall. Fultz umpired both the games last year.

Lafayette Holds Signal Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 15.—Until darkness precluded all further work, the Lafayette football team worked on its signals in preparation for the game at Princeton on Saturday. So uncertain is the line-up for that game that Coach Crowell is taking these last few days to get every member of his squad so familiar with the code of signals that he can send any man into the game, knowing that he can at least fully understand the plays. In addition to the five 'Varsity men who are now out of the game with injuries and sickness, Thomas is forced to go to bed today, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to get in the game on Saturday. Little material improvement is shown by any of the other men on the injured list.

Player Has Concussion of Brain.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 15.—James Mustain, tackle on the Lombard College football eleven, lies in a critical condition at a hospital here, suffering from concussion of the brain, the result of a blow received during practice yesterday. He has been unconscious many hours.

HARVARD'S GREAT 'BACKS' ALL HURT

Team That Plays Tufts Will Be Merely Crimson Team in Name.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 15.—The team that the Harvard coaches had working out today for Saturday's game with Tufts did not look very much like the combination of stars which three weeks ago Charley Brickley had on hand to start into the hardest campaign laid out for any Eastern college team. Saturday the Crimson will be minus its entire backfield, comprising Brickley, Hardwick, Logan, Mahan, and Bradlee, and, with makeshifts at guard and tackle, the line will be far below the usual mid-season standard. In another week things will be different, but just now Harvard is in the doldrums if ever a team was.

Today in drilling for the game with Tufts the 'Varsity did nothing except work on defense. The scrubs, who had been equipped with the Tufts plays, had the ball all day and for a time had the 'Varsity guessing on forward pass plays and a lot of open running football. Gradually, however, the first string awakened and at the end of the scrimmage stopped about everything. Tufts' defense is not rated very good this year, and Harvard figures that its own attack will be strong enough for several touchdowns. In the backfield today were Swigert at quarter back, and McKinlock, Whitney, and King. Whitney is a good kicker, and the other two men are fast running backs, but very green on the defense.

Withington has been put back at guard and R. Curtis at tackle, as Morgan and Sweetser are out for the rest of the year, and Bigelow is not quite ready. It would be possible for Logan, Bradlee, and Hardwick to play Saturday, but all are lame and there have been too many injuries lately to take chances with the Michigan game only two weeks away. Pennock did not leave the hospital today and will not be on the field until the first of the week.

Mahan did more running today, while Logan spent much time dropkicking. He used to be very clever and is coming back fast. Francke, now ready for football, will be used in the backfield instead of at tackle. He always has been a back and five weeks is not thought time enough to get him ready to play on the line. Soucy and Trumbull, with Coolidge, now make up the rushline strength defensively.

YALE ENDS SCRIMMAGE.

Ellis Expect Close Battle with Notre Dame's Eleven Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—With ten minutes practice in a drizzling rain Yale today closed scrimmage work before the Notre Dame game on Saturday. So few of the regulars were kept after the signal drill that the 'Varsity eleven resembled the scrubs. All the first string men were in the dress rehearsal except Alex Wilson, who, however, reported in uniform for the first time this week. Trainer Mack said that Wilson might start in the game Saturday, but as he has had no scrimmaging this week indications slightly favor retaining Archie MacLeish as field general.

Tommy Cornell won his old 'Varsity place at half back for the day and found holes in the scrub rush line which netted him two 20-yard advances. Taking the ball from Kelly, the 'Varsity were not held until they had registered a touchdown. On the five-yard line a fumble almost cost them possession of the ball, but "Tug" Wilson picked it up and slipped through the broken line for the score. Oakes played left guard for the first time this week and will start Saturday's game there. Wiley was at centre during the signal work, but Carl White displaced him in the scrimmaging.

The condition of Atwood Violett, who was bumped in a collision with Carroll Knowles yesterday, showed that his injury was nominal and he will leave the hospital in time to see the Notre Dame game. There have been no serious injuries at Yale this year.

Although Weldman has had Capt. Talbott's place all week the captain will return to left tackle against Notre Dame. Yale expects a close game with Notre Dame.

Fordham Works on Wet Field.

The rain yesterday afternoon gave the Fordham squad its first opportunity to practice under adverse weather conditions, and Coach "Skip" Weynard made the most of it by trying out every play on the Maroon list. For two hours the eleven was opposed by the husky youngsters of the High School of Commerce, and during all but the last few minutes the scholastic warriors were allowed to keep the ball on the Fordham defense. The best the high school plungers could do against the Maroon defense was to make one first down. Rice, who played right guard for the 'Varsity in the absence of Conklin, was especially successful in piling up the attacking backs. The Commerce eleven proved more expert at hurling the long forward pass, but every attempt to cross the line of scrimmage was frustrated by the Maroon back field.

During the last fifteen minutes Fordham had the pigskin and showed speed that bodes ill for Middlebury tomorrow. Uncorking a series of trick plays and end dashes, Dunn and Regan circled the Commerce ends time and again, while Yule found no trouble in plowing through their defense for three touchdowns. Capt. Weymard was also called back from the line and dropped a beautiful field goal from the 30-yard line.

Seton Hall Abandons Football.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 15.—The Faculty of Seton Hall College here announced today that there would be no more football at the institution as a result of the death yesterday of Charles C. Hays, the Fordham Prep student, who died from injuries resulting from a kick received in a game against St. Peter's College eleven of Jersey City. The student body was assembled this morning, and Mgr. James F. Mooney, President of Seton Hall, made the announcement of the abolishment of the sport. In order to give added interest to athletics and fill in the gap made by the dropping of the football, sixteen basketball teams will be organized. Frank Hill, the famous centre of the Crescents of Paterson, will coach the 'Varsity five.

N. Y. M. A. Coming to Play Manual.

The New York Military Academy is to play Manual Training School at football tomorrow at Suburban Oval. With the team comes the whole student body, 260 strong, and Faculty. The cadet band will be in the company. The boat Ramadell has been chartered to bring the boys to Brooklyn. New York Military Academy has one of the strongest teams in its history. Last Saturday they defeated St. Stephens's College, 7 to 0—the same team that New York University defeated the preceding week by 13 to 0. Manual realizes the task that confronts them, and will prepare for a hard and fierce game. The loss of five of its best players for the Commercial game was costly to Manual.

Parker's Race to be Accepted.

That George Parker of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, Cal., complied with all the regulations of the Amateur Athletic Union when he equaled the world's amateur record of 0:21 1-5 for 220 yards, in the California track and field championships at Fresno on Oct. 3, is vouched for by William Unmack, Vice President of the Pacific Association of the A. A. U. in a letter received yesterday by P. W. Rubien, Chairman of the Record Committee. Accompanying Mr. Unmack's letter was a copy of the record sheet and certificates to prove that the distance was correct. Howard Drew, the wonderful colored sprinter, finished two feet behind Parker in his record-breaking race. According to Mr. Rubien, the mark will go on the A. A. U. record book. Parker is the sprinter who was sent to Australia with the All-American team that swept everything before them in the Antipodes. Concerning the Californian's ability, Mr. Unmack said: "He returned to this country undefeated from scratch, and out of thirty-seven races, handicap and scratch, was only defeated four times. He ran the 100 yards in 0:09 4-5 once, 0:10 flat seven times; 0:21 4-5 twice in the 220, 0:22 flat a number of times; the fifty in 0:05 3-5, seventy-five yards in 0:07 4-5, and many other good runs, including 0:48 1-5 for the 440 yards."

CATHEDRAL CLUBS' BOXING.

Brooklyn Organization Starts Tournament as Manhattan Finishes One.

The Cathedral Club of Brooklyn is holding an amateur boxing tournament, the semi-finals and finals of which will be held at their gymnasium on Oct. 20 and 22, respectively. The club has offered prizes for the winners in the 106, 115, 125, and 135 pound classes. The prizes are diamond scarf pins for first place in each of the classes and goldfilled watches for the second prizes. The club intends holding monthly shows of this character throughout the Winter and invites all registered amateurs to take part.

L. J. Madden of 434 Hudson Street, New York, who has charge of the entries, has already received a number for the coming tournaments.

The Cathedral Club of Manhattan is also running a boxing tournament at its clubhouse, 144 East Fiftieth Street. There were several splendid bouts in the preliminaries and semi-finals. The results follow:

140-Pound Class—Harry Smith, Brown's A. C., defeated Dan Jorlo, Greek-American Club; Alex Lund, unattached, defeated Ricky Hurley, West Side Y. M. C. A.; Louis Mentel, Jolly Boys' Club, defeated Fred Kabelitz, Cathedral Club (Brooklyn). Final—Smith defeated Lund; Mentel defeated Smith.

110-Pound Class—Sam Hahn, unattached, defeated George Burchell, Union Hill A. C.; Morris Goldberg, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Fred Mackey, Pennant A. C.; Andrew Koenig, Iroquois A. C., defeated Andrew Mangles, Cathedral A. C.

Final—Hahn defeated Goldberg; Koenig defeated Hahn.

120-Pound Class—Max Klein, West Side Y. M. C. A., defeated Walter Hunter, Jolly Boys' Club; John Hunter, Cathedral A. C., defeated Bob Galliard, unattached; Abie Gardner, Pennant, defeated Edward George, unattached.

Final—Klein defeated Hunter; Klein defeated Goldberg.

130-Pound Class—Harry Grossman, unattached, defeated Charles Hartmann, Gansman A. C.; Robert Miles, Twenty-third Street Y. M. C. A., defeated Joe Kendel, Cathedral A. C.; Samuel Gordstein, Trinity Club, defeated John Cook, unattached.

Final—Grossman defeated Gordstein; Miles defeated Grossman.

BLACKBURN LEADS SKATERS

New Yorker Wins Three-Mile Race at Madison Square Garden.

William Blackburn, a New York boy, won the three-mile roller skating race at the Madison Square Garden last night from a field of ten competitors, all professionals. The race was exceedingly interesting and Blackburn beat out Jack Woodworth of Washington by less than two feet. All the racers, with the exception of two who fell and dropped out, were close together within the last couple of laps of the finish. Practically all of them had been in the lead for part of the race, which was thirty-six times around the big hall.

Toward the end, Blackburn jumped into the lead and began to pull away from the others. He never had an advantage of more than five yards, however. Woodworth made a spurt in the last lap, which brought him almost on even terms with the New Yorker. Woodworth is the southern champion.

Johnnie Clark of New York took third place and Billy Yale of New Haven was fourth. Blackburn made the excellent time of 9 minutes, 35 seconds.

Winners with the Cue.

Charles Otis of Brooklyn continued his excellent display of form last night in the fourth block of his match with John Dankelman of Manhattan for the metropolitan three-cushion carrom billiard championship, at Keeney's, in Brooklyn, and won by the score of 50 to 38. This is the third victory the Brooklynite has scored over Dankelman, and his last in this block. Otis's efforts brings Otis's score for the four nights up to the required 200 points. Dankelman's aggregate is 175 points.

Alfred De Oro, holder of the world's championship title in three-cushion carrom billiards, who is practicing for his match with George Moore at Doyle's, was forced to extend himself yesterday in one of his exhibition games to gain the victory. He contested in two games and won both. In the afternoon his opponent was Harry Goldman, who made De Oro play hard to win by the score of 50 to 45 in sixty-one innings. In the evening De Oro was opposed by George La Rue, but after sixty-nine innings the champion was returned the winner by the score of 50 to 37.

Close competition was witnessed last night in the two games decided in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion tournament at the Morningside Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue. In the first game C. Johnson, scratch man, defeated C. Bleyer, 22 to 18. Johnson was playing for 22 points, while his opponent had to make 20 to win. The contest required forty-two innings. In the second game M. Isaacs and A. Meyer, both playing at twenty points, were the contestants and, after thirty-five innings of close playing, the former won, 20 to 17.

Hoppe Now Leads in Billiards.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Willie Hoppe, champion American billiardist, today took the lead over Melbourne Inman, champion at the English style, by winning two matches at 18.2 balkline, 1,000 to 189. Hoppe now has 2,404 points to his credit, while Inman has 2,215. Hoppe was in excellent form in the afternoon, taking only nine innings to get his 500. Inman obtained only 30 points. Hoppe had high runs of 176 and 114 in the evening, but fell far toward the last, while Inman did much better. Score:

Hoppe—50 146 90 10 14 41 37 15 1 90 28 1 1 5 1 29 16 15 176 0 8 114 4 1 18 5 63 24 1 0 5. Total—1,000. Average, 32 8-31.

Inman—0 10 2 5 11 9 2 0 0 1 7 0 2 1 2 6 4 2 0 5 6 34 4 3 1 3 4 17 4 5 0. Total—183. Average, 6 9-29.

Coaches Defeats Kramer.

Manager Donnelly's innovation of a mid-week show at the Olympic Athletic Club was a success, in spite of the absence of one of the boxers scheduled for the semi-final bout. The remaining two contests went the limit, and a large crowd witnessed some fast milling. And Coaches of Harlem and Billy Kramer of the Bronx furnished the fireworks in the feature event. There was plenty of action in each of the ten rounds, but Coaches held the upper hand throughout. He used both hands effectively, and scored many clean blows, while Kramer was wild and landed only occasionally. In the first ten-round contest Eddie Clifford and Pete Hartly boxed a draw. Frank Coates, "the man who can't box Tommy Robinson," but "injured his hand," and a four-round bout was substituted.

Accused Dillon and Brown of Faking

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Suit to recover the $750 given to the manager of Jack Dillon as the latter's share of the proceeds of the Dillon-Brown bout here last night was filed today by the club that promoted the fight. The bout was called off by the referee after the fourth round on the ground that it was a fake. Dillon, who was arrested last night, was released today on $1,000 bond.

The assistant prosecuting attorney this afternoon refused to issue warrants against Dillon, his manager, Samuel Murburger, and his trainer, Robert Stolkin, charging them with obtaining money under false pretenses, by taking a fight and the three were released.

St. Agnes A. A. Election.

The members of St. Agnes Athletic Association of Trinity Church, 121 West Ninety-first Street, held their annual meeting and election of officers in the clubhouse last night. E. M. Ball, Jr., was elected President, Eugene Sanger Vice President, N. Meyer Secretary, H. Gibbs Treasurer, and George Hicks Financial Secretary. The Board of Governors is made up of E. S. Beggelheim, R. Page, and S. Thompson. A resolution was adopted to postpone the preliminary trials for the Church Athletic League cross-country championships at Van Cortlandt Park from Oct. 23, the date selected for the beginning of a series of road races, to Oct. 30.

Directum to Race William Again.

After a week of negotiation James Butler has given his consent to allow Directum I., holder of the world's race record of a heat in 1:58, to pace one more race against William, the three-year-old with a pacing record of two minutes. A purse of $5,000 for a "best two in three" race over the same track at Grand Rapids, Mich., on which William beat him about a month ago, was the temptation which could not be overcome. With a good day and track the horses will meet for the last time this season on next Wednesday.

Stake Races Only to be Run Off.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 15.—Owing to continued rain and poor track conditions all light harness races scheduled to be decided at the track of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association here were called off tonight, except for five stakes, which are to be run Saturday. There will be no racing tomorrow. The five stakes listed for Saturday are the Championship Stallion Trotting and Pacing events, the Circuit and Ashland for trotters, and the Kentucky for pacers.

TOPPING LEADS IN PIPING ROCK GOLF

One Hundred and Twenty-four Tee Up on Links at Locust Valley.

Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, who was runner-up to Francis Ouimet in the French championship at La Boulie last Spring, won the medal in the qualifying round of the invitation golf tournament over the links of the Piping Rock Club at Locust Valley yesterday with a score of 78. It was only through a finish which was nearly sensational that Topping came out ahead. He made the last nine holes in 35.

The score of the medalist was a stroke better than Maxwell R. Marston, the Greenwich winner, and Archie M. Reid, the St. Andrew's Club champion. The greatest surprise was the failure of Gardiner W. White, who led the field at Nassau on the first day, to gain a place in the first sixteen. White took 80, largely because he found it impossible to putt. He took three tries for the cup on so many greens that he could hardly keep track of them all.

In contrast to the tournament of a year ago in which Findlay S. Douglas was the winner and in which a field of eighty started, there were 124 to tee up yesterday from 133 entries. In view of this fact the Golf Committee decided to add two sixteens to the three originally planned, and there will be beaten eights in all of them.

Piping Rock is not an easy course, and because of the fact that it is one of the best-trapped courses in the country many of the players found trouble. Therefore the general run of scores was high. Topping went out in 43, taking 8 on a three hole by getting well bunkered. Again he met with difficulty at the sixth, but once the turn was reached he played flawlessly. The scores:

First Sixteen.—Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 78; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, 79; Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's, 79; H. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, 80; Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, 81; James R. Hyde, South Shore, 81; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, 82; Maxwell R. Wood, Nassau, 82; F. H. Jennings, Nassau, 83; R. F. Mundy, Ardsley, 84; C. Tiffany Richardson, Nassau, 85; E. A. Lynch, Piping Rock, 85; H. C. Bernet, Nassau, 86; Reginald S. Worthington, Shawnee, 86; McClinton Hall, Garden City, 87; John M. Ward, Garden City, 87.

Second Sixteen.—Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 88; W. R. Thurston, Nassau, 88; Gardner Hubbard, Piping Rock, 88; F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, 89; C. Law Watkins, Piping Rock, 89; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 89; Ellis Adams, National, 89; C. S. Macdonald, National, 89; Winthrop Hicks, Nassau, 90; R. M. Tarleton, Great Neck, 90; A. L. Norris, National, 90; George Palen Snow, Piping Rock, 90; F. C. Jennings, Nassau, 91; L. Martin Richmond, Oakland, 91; F. A. Seidwedel, Rockaway Hunt, 91; Herbert M. Harriman, National, 91.

Third Sixteen.—R. H. Williams, Jr., National, 91; R. P. Worrall, Nassau, 92; Morton L. Feary, Richmond County, 92; W. H. Nichols, Jr., Nassau, 92; H. R. Townsend, Baltusrol, 92; Harvey S. Ladew, Piping Rock, 93; John S. Bates, Piping Rock, 93; Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, 93; C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 93; Bernard J. Prentice, Piping Rock, 93; J. E. Davis, Nassau, 93; James A. Stillman, National, 93; J. R. C. Tappan, Nassau, 93; Effingham Lawrence, Piping Rock, 94; F. D. Weeks, Jr., Piping Rock, 94; Courtlandt P. Dixon, National, 95.

Fourth Sixteen.—E. L. V. Hoppin, St. Andrew's, 95; C. V. Brokaw, Nassau, 95; D. Humphreys, Piping Rock, 95; Herbert C. Pratt, Nassau, 95; C. H. Thieriot, Piping Rock, 95; F. B. Pratt, Nassau, 96; E. Cos Kerr, Garden City, 96; W. P. Thompson, National, 96; F. C. Russell, Dyker Meadow, 96; Raymond Chauncey, Rockaway, 96; C. N. Fair, Nassau, 96; Charles L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, 97; C. H. Middendorf, Piping Rock, 97; S. A. Salvage, Piping Rock, 97; James B. Taylor, Piping Rock, 97; Louis Montant, Piping Rock, 97.

Fifth Sixteen.—Fuller Potter, Piping Rock, 98; Sterling Ivison, Piping Rock, 99; E. B. McMullan, Midland, 99; H. Dewing, Piping Rock, 99; Dr. Frank Oakland, Nassau, 99; L. S. Parsons, Dyker Meadow, 99; D. A. Loring, Jr., Nassau, 99; H. C. Brokaw, Nassau, 99; C. F. Watson, Jr., Garden City, 100; J. C. Donal, Piping Rock, 100; Seymour Johnson, Piping Rock, 101; Charles A. Lindley, Piping Rock, 101; Daniel Chauncey, National, 101; Grant Campbell, Piping Rock, 101; H. R. Winthrop, Piping Rock, 101; L. A. Ripley, National, 103; A. R. Fish, National, 103.

NEW RECORD FOR OUIMET.

Plays Brookline Golf Links in 71, Equaling Vardon's Score.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 15.—Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, today set a new amateur record of seventy-one for the Country Club course, equaling the professional record made by Harry Vardon of England in the national open tournament in 1913.

Ouimet's score was made in the qualifying round of the club's amateur open tournament in competition with a field of 125, including C. W. Bass of Portsmouth, N. H., the New Hampshire champion, and W. B. Seeley of Connecticut.

Seventy Real Estate Golfers Play.

Seventy members of the Real Estate Golf Association competed in a tournament at the Oakland Golf Club yesterday. It was their second competition of the season, the earlier one having been held at Baltusrol. The men were divided into two classes, A and B, those rated up to 15 being included in the A division, and those from 16 to 30 in the B group. The prize for the best gross score in Class A was won by A. B. Ashforth, who went out in 40 and came back in similar figures for a score of 80. The net prize was won by F. T. Turiel with a card of 80, 8—72. L. J. DuMahaut won the selected gross prize with a 39, 40—79, while W. C. Balkmap proved the net winner with 83, 8—75.

W. J. Cockin won the best gross in the B division, his card reading 45—43—88. R. D. McManus, with 102, 30—72, won the net prize. The selected gross prize went to Russell Marston, 42, 46—88, and Stephen H. Tyng received the net award with 88, 11—77.

New Plans for Staten Island Golf.

Different conditions will be tried for the annual Staten Island golf championship tournament, which will be held this year over the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club. Instead of letting any who wish enter this tournament, it has been decided to have only sixteen players compete in the championship proper. There will be eight from the Richmond County Country Club and a like number from Fox Hills. The Richmond County officials will name their players, but at Fox Hills it has been decided to have a thirty-six-hole qualifying round to determine the fortunate eight. This medal play test is scheduled for Sunday, Oct. 18. The championship will start on Saturday, Oct. 24, the first match round to take place in the morning and the second round in the afternoon. There will also be an eighteen-hole medal play handicap on that day.

Advertising Golf at Pinehurst.

Arrangements have been made to hold the annual golf tournament of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests at Pinehurst, N. C., during the week beginning Jan. 11. There are a number of golfers in this city who usually participate in this tournament, and it is predicted that the coming event will be the largest in point of attendance ever held by the association. In addition to the numerous golf events, for which there will be over seventy prizes, there will be the usual golf ball and annual golf banquet given by Leonard Tufts.

Mixed Foursomes at Dunwoodie.

A mixed foursomes was played at the Dunwoodie Country Club yesterday, eleven pairs taking part. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Roberts were the winners with a card of 99, 18—81, second prize going to Mrs. J. H. Williams and W. MacDougal, with 91, 8—83. Others who handed in scores were: Miss Louise Bader and William R. Moon, 99, 15—84; Miss F. Adelaide Duff and D. H. Thompson 94, 8—86; Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Macdonald, 100, 15—85.

Too Wet for Trotters to Race.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 15.—Rain interfered again today with the programme of the meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association. It was announced that another attempt to race off the principal events would be made tomorrow.

SCORES OF 92 LUCKY.

Win Handicap Prizes in Women's Golf on Arcola Links.

Scores of 92 proved the winners in the one-day women's golf tournament held on the links of the Arcola Country Club yesterday. Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield won the gross prize with a 92, while Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl and Mrs. C. J. S. Fraser of Cranford tied for the lowest net, Mrs. Faith returning a card of 95—3—92 and the other 99—7—92. In the play-off Mrs. Faith won first award and Mrs. Fraser the second.

Later in the day there was an approaching and putting competition, every woman approaching three balls to the home green. This resulted in a tie between Mrs. M. H. Frayne of Dunwoodie, Miss H. Gardner of Westfield, Mrs. C. L. Greenhall of Hollywood, and Mrs. T. H. Thomas of Hackensack. All had scores of 9. On the play-off Mrs. Greenhall won first prize and Mrs. Thomas the

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 16, 1914.

RESTRAINT OF COMPETITION AND STIMULATION OF TRADE.

Four Judges unanimously concur in Judge LACOMBE'S decision that the regulation of rates by pooling business is lawful. It was Judge LACOMBE who said that the same statute, as up to that time construed, would be violated "by two individuals who have "been driving rival express wagons "between villages in two contiguous "States, and who enter into a com- "bination to join forces and operate a "single line." That was thought to be in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision that all combinations in restraint of trade were unlawful, even if they actually stimulated trade, and even if they exercised no influence upon trade, but merely had power to do so. The Supreme Court was irritated that anybody could think that it had ever held such views, and elaborately explained that it always had been unalterably of the opinion that only combinations which misconducted themselves by restraining trade unduly, according to the light of reason, were obnoxious to the statute.

Accordingly Judge LACOMBE applies the light of reason, and finds that the steamship conference is a "good trust." It did indeed "fix" rates in such manner as to "yield the highest net return" to its members. But its rates were not excessive, and it remedied "deplorable" conditions in a disorganized business which was ruined by unreasonable competition. The combination is not sentenced to capital punishment for the mere fact of existence. Its conduct is examined and found correct except in one respect. It is unfair competition for several to unite in opposition to the competition of others. They may restrict their own competition, but they may not combine against the business of other competitors. The conference is directed to reform its methods in this respect, and go and sin no more.

This is a distinct advance in the evolution of the trust question, and apparently not limited in application to the steamship business. Under similar conditions railways could pool their rates and divide their business, if this unanimous decision is right. There is no order of dissolution, or of unrestricted competition such as we have become accustomed to. The court has both the will and the power to discriminate between fair and unfair competition and to correct abuses. The Trade Commission bill, therefore, seems to be a superfluity, particularly since the Trade Commission's decisions, whatever they are, must be passed upon by the courts. The Clayton Omnibus Trust bill also loses its motive. Its chief, if not its sole, purpose was to give labor unions the right to exist. To be sure, nobody ever knew of a union's being dissolved merely because it was a union, but it was asserted that there was some restraint upon the right of combination by both capital and labor. Under the steamship decision both have a right to exist when their conduct is good according to the light of reason.

It is hardly too much to say that if the Supreme Court had made itself clear in the same sense there never would have been any trust question such as has tormented the country for two decades. Incidentally it may be remarked that the decision that the steamship conference has a right to live comes after its death. The war has dissolved all business arrangements between the citizens of the warring nations and the steamship business is "wide open." This capitalist trust receives what the unionists call their "magna charta" after it has expired. Business moves faster than the courts, particularly when business is being regulated in ways other than its own. The courts teach business men law, but it is just as necessary that business men should teach the courts business. A great deal of trust law has not been business law. The two laws are in process of assimilation which would have been nearly completed if an entire new set of statutes had not now to be learned by courts and business alike. When Congress stops grinding out laws business men can rest, work, and prosper. It is worth while to remark this upon the day that the President signs what has been declared to be the "last" of the constructive trust bills.

REGISTRATION DAY.

There are only two more opportunities to register, and the clumsy election law of this State places them both together, so that a man who is away from town or sick on one of the days is pretty likely to be similarly ineligible on the other. These two days are today and tomorrow. The man who neglects to register today on the ground that he will have another chance tomorrow is in danger of finding that something will come up at the last moment to baffle him. He should register today and make sure that he will not lose his vote.

The man who fails to register because he is not much interested in the campaign often regrets it later. Campaigns have a way of becoming surprisingly interesting toward the end. This particular campaign involves issues of importance and the filling of high offices, and the vote should be heavy.

THE ONE-TERM PLANK.

A vast hall, the size of a city block, with 17,000 human beings crowded in it on a torrid night in July, in a hot Southern city. Incessant movement and confusion, a great glare of electric lights, messenger boys darting in and out of the crowd. Vast discomfort from the elbow-to-elbow proximity of tired, perspiring men in multitudes. Every man in the place utterly worn out by seven days and nights of ceaseless din and hard work, thinking only of getting home; nearly everybody counting his vanishing "roll" with anxiety, for they had come prepared to stay three days and the trouble had lasted seven—seven days and nights of bitter contention; in a city where the hotel rates had been trebled. One night the convention did not adjourn until 8 the next morning, and was at work again in a few hours. Utter exhaustion, and a fierce intolerance of any man who had a word to say which would delay the rush to the swamped and jammed railroad stations.

Ten o'clock on the last night. Vice Presidential nominations are being made, and the overwearied, impatient crowd howling down the speakers and shrieking to everybody to cut it short. A. MITCHELL PALMER arises and moves to postpone the rest of the Vice Presidential nominations until midnight and adopt the platform now. It is the last straw. The roar of anger and refusal is cyclonic. The Chairman intervenes in a hoarse and broken voice, and with bitter disgust and loud protests the convention yields. Senator KERN begins to read. They have consented to it, but nothing can make them consent to hear him; indeed, they could not if they chose, for his voice has gone to wreck in the strenuous week, in which he has been active in the fray. He reads in his remnant of a voice.

Seventeen thousand men begin talking at once. Such a noise is called a "hum of voices." In newspaper dispatches, but it was more like a cannonade than a hum. All over that city block rose a roar of sound. KERN read desperately on, not caring whether he was heard or not so he got through his task and let the Vice Presidential nominations be made. The reporters sat directly under him, as he stood on the edge of the platform; but they could not hear a word; they only saw his lips move. Of course, not a delegate heard a word; even the Chairman, sitting beside him, made no pretense of trying to hear him, and drank ice water incessantly, with a handkerchief tied round his neck to prepare him for the work his strained, sore throat and voice had yet to do.

At last the convention knew, by KERN'S retiring, that the hour's reading was over. The Chairman said something inaudible, which the crowd knew was the putting of a motion, and they yelled "Aye!" Then the Vice Presidential nominations were resumed, and enough order was restored to hear the next speaker.

In such manner, we are asked to believe, one of the gravest questions that can affect the American Government was decided for all time—the question of amending the Constitution. We are told that the Democratic Party must now alter the fundamental law of the land because in that roaring babel they "pledged" themselves to do so; that they are committed irrevocably to the amendment limiting the President to one term of office, a question which the framers of the Constitution debated long and earnestly. The wisdom of 1787 was overturned by the "deliberations" of that crowd in Baltimore. Everything in that platform, heard by not a single man who voted for it, must be carried out in law; and the Constitution has got to stand it.

Twelve men wrote the platform. They were the sub-committee of the Committee on Resolutions. In drafting it they pursued a policy of give-and-take; that their report might be unanimous each conceded something, that his own pet plank might go in. One of them, Mr. BRYAN, had a liking for a plank favoring a constitutional amendment limiting the President to one term; the others let him have that plank and asked his acceptance for their own favorites. Mr. BRYAN, there is reason to believe, has since changed his mind concerning the necessity of this amendment; but even if he has not, we decline to believe that a fundamental change in the Constitution of 1787 is made obligatory because Mr. BRYAN thought it was advisable in Baltimore in July, 1912.

If President WILSON did check Congress in carrying out this "mandate" and induce it not to pass this unwise amendment, he deserved well of the people. It is the fashion to say that the wisdom of the fathers is not wisdom today; but in deciding not to limit the nation in the choosing of a President whom it might need they were wiser than were the twelve men who sought to pledge the party and the country to a reversal of them on that clamorous night in Baltimore. They did not pledge the party or the country; the plank should be left where it is, moribund, and no effort should be made to revivify it.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

Doubtless Dr. FINLEY, the distinguished President of the University of the State of New York and Commissioner of Education, did not need to take a pedestrian tour through the southwestern counties in order to learn that many of the country schools are alive only for five hours of five days a week for some forty weeks and the rest of the time are dead. That is the impression reported by his companion, Dr. DEAN of the Division of Vocational Training. It probably confirmed the inference from ample statistics and reports in the Department of Education. But the sight of the little roadside schoolhouses, "often in the most barren places," of the young girl teachers at salaries of $8 to $12 per week, of the rustic pupils wrestling with such instruction as can be obtained on such terms, may well have made the information previously possessed more real and moving.

The handicap imposed by such conditions in considerable parts, not only of our State, but of all the States, upon the progress and prosperity of the whole country is very serious. For one thing—and this the head of the Vocational Division must most clearly understand—the utter inadequacy and barrenness of much of our rural schooling is closely connected with the fact that the yield per acre of American farm land is in extensive areas less than one-third the average yield of tilled land in Germany, and that the proportion of wholly untilled, but tillable, land in farming regions is very great. If as large a part of the land in this State were cultivated and as well cultivated as in the Rhine provinces of Germany, the product would easily be quadrupled, or more.

One of the roots, if not the chief root, of this obvious evil is defective schooling. Not only are the schools outside of cities or large towns often far too few, but the amount and kind of training they give is scandalously inferior. One effect of it is to divert the attention and inclination of the farmers' children from farm life, in which they are not instructed, and toward the towns, where alone they can make any use whatever of such instruction as they do obtain. This instruction is divorced from the occupation of the parents and contributes little or nothing toward the maintenance or development of the vital industry in which the latter are engaged. While much intelligent effort has been expended in this State to give training in agriculture in special ways and in advanced schools there remain too many and too extensive regions in which like work in the "district schools" is entirely wanting. Indeed, it is hardly too much to say that more and better teaching in this direction is given in city schools than in those of the purely farming sections.

Yet it is in the farming sections and in the primary schools that the most can be done in building up an intelligent, interested, and efficient class of farmers and farm workers, who will be willing to "stay on the farm" and able to make of farming an attractive and successful occupation. Many of the disadvantages of farm life which alienated the more active farmers' children are vanishing with improved means of communication. What remains to be done is to train these children as early as possible in that knowledge of farming which will make for success, and, therefore, for the most practical and enduring interest. This is, of course, but a part of the general modern movement toward education for living the actual, common, every-day life of America, which gains constantly in force in all parts of the land. But it is an immensely important part, and one that has been by far too long neglected.

FIRST ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

More than one-third of the Senate are to be elected on Nov. 3, and it will be the first time in the history of the country when all the Senators chosen have been elected by popular vote. Outside the South there is a vigorous contest going on for nearly every Senatorship involved. In the eight Southern States there is no contest; in the four border States, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, and Oklahoma, there is a contest, though the odds are so much in favor of the Democrats as to make the fight one-sided. The remaining twenty States are in the North, and there is a fight in all of them.

So much wisdom, sanity, and foresight is needed at Washington just now that it is to be hoped the result may be an improvement rather than a setback in the quality of our Senatorial representation—the more so as we are to lose the services of two of the foremost men in the Senate, ROOT of New York and BURTON of Ohio. The greatest interest centres in Pennsylvania, where BOIES PENROSE, the engineer of the old Quay machine, is running for re-election. There is a revolt against him, an effort to redeem the State from the reproach of being the last great State in the Union represented in the Senate by a boss, but it is divided between two candidates, PALMER and PINCHOT.

Next to this the most interesting fight is in Illinois, where ROGER C. SULLIVAN is running on the Democratic ticket against Senator SHERMAN and RAYMOND ROBINS, a Progressive. Two Democratic Senators and a Democratic Representative from other States have issued an appeal to Illinois Democrats to bolt SULLIVAN on the ground that he is a machine boss, and are working against him. The division of his opponents, however, promises his election.

It is unusual for an election in Vermont to arouse national interest, but it is aroused this time because of the unheard-of possibility that a Republican Senator may be defeated. The Senator is DILLINGHAM, one of the props of the old Aldrich organization in the Senate. Against him are running a Democrat and a Progressive, the latter being the man who has placed DILLINGHAM'S re-election in doubt. He is CHARLES H. PROUTY, formerly Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Vermont has been showing signs of unrest for some years, and PROUTY'S vigorous campaign has seriously troubled the Republicans.

New Hampshire, Vermont's next-door neighbor, has shown more signs of unrest than Vermont; in fact, she elected a Democratic Senator two years ago, a revolutionary thing. The Republican candidate is Senator GALLINGER, also an old-time organization man, and now one of the leaders, with PENROSE, of the Republicans in the Senate. The Democratic candidate, Congressman STEPHENS, is making the Republicans very uneasy.

The fact that California was the greatest of the Bull Moose States in 1912 keeps public curiosity high concerning the showing she will make this year. The Republicans have been claiming that the Bull Moose strength is gone, but from this distance their claims do not seem to be borne out. FRANCIS J. HENEY, next to Gov. JOHNSON the Bull Moose leader, is running for the Senate, and if he does not carry the State he seems likely to elect the Democratic candidate, ex-Mayor PHELAN of San Francisco.

Indiana is interesting because of the fact that the indomitable BEVERIDGE is campaigning for the Senate again as a Progressive candidate. He cannot be elected, but he has a strong personal following and will run far ahead of the Bull Moose ticket; and Senator SHIVELY'S chances of election seem very strong, the more so as the Republican candidate, HUGH TH. MILLER, seems a negative personality.

A genuine effort to unhorse Senator SMOOT in Utah has at last been made by a fusion between the Democrats and Progressives, who have nominated against him another Mormon, JAMES H. MOYLE. In Kansas the Republicans have put the whole question of Progressivism to the touch by nominating an old standpat warhorse, ex-Senator CURTIS, who is opposed by a Democrat named NEELEY and by the Progressive leader in the House, VICTOR MURDOCK. The campaigns in other States are interesting, though of less general interest; and the first popular election of Senators has placed before the people issues and personalities that deserve to be marked and followed.

The report that the members of the Harvard Corporation have refused to accept the resignation of Prof. HUGO MUENSTERBERG is altogether credible. Certainly, they would not be influenced by the offer of a gift of money to the university with the condition attached that they must dispense with the services of the distinguished professor of psychology. And what Prof. MUENSTERBERG has thought, said, or written with regard to the war in which his native land is engaged as a belligerent would have no weight in the minds of the men responsible for the administration of the university. In American institutions of learning the spirit of academic freedom prevails.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

American Complaint Vindicated.

While only the American papers were criticising impatiently the methods of the British censors in delaying and suppressing war news, even those of us who have joined in the complaints had an underlying consciousness that the authorities in London had a right to use their own discretion in deciding what was and what was not desirable publicity, and to decide it from their standpoint as army men, not from ours as journalists eager for early information about everything connected with the war.

So, though we have growled about what looked to us like needless and even stupid interference with the transmission of news, we have not been really angry, but more or less cheerfully and more or less successfully have devoted ourselves to the task of getting what we wanted from other sources. And, fortunately for the American public, what the censors of one side wouldn't let through those of the other were usually anxious to get into print.

That there has been substantial basis, however, for American fault-finding about the British censorship—that it was not due wholly or even largely to inconsiderate forgetfulness of the relative importance of national and journalistic interests—is shown by the fact that the London papers, with steadily increasing vehemence, are now making exactly the same charges against their own censors that have been made here.

This City Is Doing Its Share.

New York is not often, if ever, credited by the rest of the United States—a considerable and even important remainder—with having a population notable for warm hearts. On the contrary, we hear quite frequently from the inhabitants of the American hinterland that we are sadly lacking in tender and generous sentiments, in the beautiful neighborliness, in the gentle courtesy, which prevail in other parts of the country.

Observers who are thoughtful as well as remote may be inspired to doubt the accuracy of these established opinions if they study the contributions which New York is making from day to day to the various funds in process of collection here for the relief of sufferers from the war in Europe. In spite of the "hard times" about which we hear at least enough, and though the efforts to raise money have not yet been specially strenuous or systematic, none of the several appeals has been made in vain and every one of the funds is growing steadily and rapidly. Already their aggregate approaches the million mark.

The Red Cross, which knows nothing about frontiers, is getting, as is right in the circumstances, more than the other organizations, but they are all getting not a little.

A Service Dubiously Valuable.

Among the latest changes made in the new revenue bill is the elimination of the paragraph which imposed a tax on proprietary medicines. Whether this is an improvement as well as a change depends upon the point of view.

As explained by the distinguished statesmen who did it, the action in question was taken on the theory that such a tax would be transferred by the makers of these medicines to the druggists, and then by the druggists to "the poor" in the shape of advanced prices of the remedies they buy. One cannot help remembering, however, that the profit on most of these preparations is enormous, or help wondering whether this was not one of the few cases in which the ultimate consumer would escape the usual fate of payment.

There is to be considered, too, the possibility that ready-made and self-prescribed medicines are a luxury rather than a necessity of "the poor," and that the class thus sympathetically described would be benefited rather than injured by anything that tended to prevent them from being their own doctors.

THE SOUTH'S COTTON.

Reflections of One Who Declined to "Buy a Bale."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was today importuned by a young lady to buy a bale of cotton. Of necessity, I am circumspect in expenditures. I had no reason to buy cotton and said so. It would be of no use to me. I have no room for it in my hall bed-room. Nor does it appeal to me as a speculation. I know nothing of the cotton market and do not invest my small savings without long investigation.

To my astonishment the young lady was mightily indignant. I am a self-seeker. I have no generosity, no public spirit. No, worse. I am a cold-blooded Yankee inheriting an ancient grudge from my grandfather. Who knows but this whole situation is a Yankee scheme to buy the South's cotton for next to nothing? Where is my patriotism? Are all my interests self-centred? Do I care nothing at all for my country?

I made my escape speedily, but have thought much of the incident, for the young lady is very beautiful. In truth I have a whole-souled regard for the future of my country. I have much faith in its mission and its ability to serve the world. Therefore I have been revolving in my mind the question wherein my patriotism is proved wanting. Is it because I will not help the South? But the South has not asked help. It has asked me to buy a bale of cotton. Should I buy it as one buys a pin-cushion at a church fair? Of late, while I have contributed of my substance to the church, I have not attended the bazaars of the Ladies' Aid Society. Is not this disguise as dishonest as it is useless? If the South is asking charity, let the South ask for it. Then it would have our contributions and have its cotton too.

But the cotton is offered to attract attention and popularize the movement. There, I thought it was a church-fair scheme.

My desk-mate, who was born in Virginia and went to Princeton for a year, suggests another solution. He says that if we buy cotton and hold it till next year, paying interest and storage meanwhile, it will prevent a sudden break in the price and distribute this year's crop over two years' consumption.

But, say I, is not a break in the price just what is needed? If the break comes, will it not effectually limit planting next year and so equalize production with demand? And will not an artificial demand, such as my young friend is furthering, stimulate production so that next year we will have it all to do over again? This year's demand has disappeared. Under the best conditions next year's cannot be double normal. WM. WALKER GIBSON.

New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

Would They Be Adequate if Germany Challenged the Monroe Doctrine?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article, "Germany's Place in the Sun," voices the thought of millions of Americans at this moment. It is safe to say that until this war the average American at least was totally unaware that a great and powerful nation had built its power and its civilization frankly on the ancient but discredited doctrine that "might makes right." And, as you conservatively say, "We cannot fail to see what it would mean for us." When England and France lie prostrate before this implacable aggression, who will say nay to this nation of Napoleons?

The Germans have never concealed their contempt for the Monroe Doctrine. They have taken small pains to conceal their small opinion of us as a nation. Suppose they should decide to challenge that doctrine? What argument could we make in its behalf? We, too, have been peacefully sleeping in a world of armed force. Had England enjoyed the protection of compulsory military service for the last forty years she would not have looked on helpless at the fall of Antwerp. Like most Americans, I had come to believe war almost an anachronism; had accepted a small army and a modest navy as an axiom. Now I believe the hour calls to America to wake up. I don't believe in getting excited or becoming hysterical, but I believe we must have an army and a navy. Our army is a Corporal's guard.

In these days of swift transportation, no mere stretch of water is protection. A German sympathizer recently said to me, and I think in all seriousness: "Within a year Canada will be a German province." Of course, that seemed to me a joke, but nothing is impossible except the silly assumption that an army can be made in a few days. My reply to the prophecy was that it could never be while the United States stayed on the map, but when the map of the world is being rearranged who and what is to keep us on it? EDWIN MILTON ROYLE.

Darien, Conn., Oct. 14, 1914.

STORIES OF OUTRAGE

Written to Mrs. Charles A. Post by Her Sister in France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Oct. 8 is a quoted letter from Mrs. W. Astor giving the statements made to her in Plymouth by wounded soldiers of atrocities they witnessed in Belgium. I have received a letter from my sister whose chateau is near Brest, Brittany. She is helping in the care of the wounded, and the tales of horror told to her are the same as those related to Mrs. Astor.

Mrs. Astor writes: "One poor creature (wounded soldier) was absolutely shattered, he said, not from fear of the war or of the guns, but at seeing two Belgian women with both hands cut off."

My sister writes: "My poor wounded are oppressed not so much by what they have suffered as by the horrors they have witnessed. One man told me he had seen a German hack off a child's legs, and had seen women with their breasts cut off."

These two accounts, corroborative of so many statements made on reliable authority, have come from places and men so far apart that there is no possibility of personal suggestion. One is related to Mrs. Astor by an English soldier in Plymouth, the other by a French soldier on the coast of Brittany.

In another letter my sister writes: 'A friend of mine in Brest has heard from her daughter who, with her mother-in-law and other female relatives, the men all gone to the army, were alone in their chateau near Nancy when the Germans shelled their village. The chateau not being destroyed, they took possession, the officers bringing women with them. They forced the ladies to witness scenes of an indescribable orgy. They then looted the place, bestowing the portable valuables on the women. As a final scene, petroleum was poured on the floors and the owners were made to watch the burning of their chateau, after which they were told to run, and as they did so the men prodded them with their swords.

These are the deeds of officers and soldiers of the Kaiser who, with God's help, he says, is "waging a holy war to save civilization from the barbarism of the Slav."

As you receive many letters vouching for only kindness received from the Germans, I should like to state what is not generally appreciated in this country, and that is the difference in the characteristics of the various nations forming the Empire of Germany. These correspondents have evidently had the luck to come in contact with South Germans, principally Saxons, who are generally a kindly good-hearted people; but those who have had the misfortune to face the Prussians have a different story to tell.

With apologies for taking more of your space, may I make another statement to answer several letters describing Alsace as never having lost her Germanism in spite of belonging to France, since the times of Louis XIV., the proof given, that, in Alsace, they still speak German. Your correspondents omit to state that the Alsatians speak French as well as German, and, if the latter language has been preserved it is because France was generous enough to allow the people of her former German province to speak the language of their forefathers, just as England has never prevented the Canadians from speaking French.

As a contrast, since 1870, under the iron rule of Prussia, it has been a penal offense to teach or speak French in Alsace. The Alsatians have, however, remained in heart so loyal to France that, after forty-four years of the new nationality, a Zabern incident was still possible, and, in spite of all penalties, the Alsatians are still speaking and learning French in secret. There is an Alsatian maid in my family who writes and speaks it perfectly and describes how the children in her district met surreptitiously the lady who taught them, and that they always spoke French when no Germans were within hearing.

Germany has not dared put her Alsatian soldiers, except individually watched, in front of the French troops. What a contrast with the Boers, almost all of whom England can rely on to defend her South African possessions. M. C. POST.

Bayport, L. I., Oct. 10, 1914.

The German People's "Unanimity."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I do not think that the unanimity of the German people for this cursed war need surprise any one, even though it embrace the wise as well as the foolish. I remember that the English people were equally unanimous for the Boer war; the Irish members in Parliament being just as unanimous against it, thereby getting for themselves much English hatred. When it was all over and the deluded nation was counting the cost, I asked Mr. Redmond what the English members now thought about the matter. He answered, with a good-natured laugh, that they never mentioned it. A new unanimity had driven out the old wicked and corrupt unanimity.

As to the intellectual classes, university dons and professors and "national" and "professional" poets, there is some fibre in that kind of intellect which makes it parasitical and inclined to worship the *fait accompli* and what is generally called "force." Yet Dr. Brandes, though a professor, was not of that type. Some years ago he asked what had become of the German intellect, and whether it had been absorbed by the administration or had joined the military staff. J. B. YEATES.

New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

Respect for the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I had occasion to spend last Saturday night in Port Jarvis, N. Y., and after a short walk about the town repaired to the moving pictures, which were held in a theatre of no mean size. The pictures were excellent, the piece de resistance being the Edison film presented in Baltimore at the recent 100th anniversary of "The Star-Spangled Banner," which portrayed in a truly stirring way the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the night and the arrival of the dawn with the flag "still waving," and when the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner" arose my husband and I stood up, thrilled with patriotism, to find that we alone were standing of a house of certainly not less than five hundred persons.

It is true the audience applauded heartily, and Young America in the gallery whistled through his fingers (probably with his hat on his head) in appreciation of his flag and national air, yet the looks of surprise and curiosity which were cast at us convinced me that our simple act of respect was looked upon as not only out of the way, but as a desire to be conspicuous.

BERNARDINE R. THOMAS.

New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Fire Insurance Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The several items recently printed in your paper about penalizing the owner of burned property have been particularly interesting to me, for the reason that for some years I have been advocating just this thing, but my belief is that the result can be better accomplished by amending the insurance laws rather than doing as Commissioner Adamson suggests, that is, making a new law.

The plan I have advocated is to so amend the laws governing fire insurance that damages would not be collected by any one on whose premises a fire originates. This would give protection, as at present, against fire originating in a neighbor's premises, and, as you very properly say in your editorial article, "All fires excepting those started by lightning and earthquake are preventable and the fault of somebody," the result would be an immediate falling off in the number of fires because of the extra care that would be taken to prevent them.

C. FRANK CRAWFORD.

New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

Not Wesleyan Methodists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES "E. W. S." quotes a prayer offered at a "Methodist" prayer meeting in a Welsh city. These "Methodists" are not our "M. E." nor the English "Wesleyan Methodists," but the Welsh "Calvinists," who for some reason unknown call themselves "Methodists" among the Welsh people everywhere. The original "Methodists" are the Wesleyans, and the name was given to Wesley's followers about 100 years or more after John Calvin's death.

New York, Oct. 8, 1914. CYMRO.

WIENER'S OFFER A JOKE?

Hasn't $10,000,000, Friends Say—Prof. Muensterberg Ready to Quit.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Major Clarence Wiener has played a huge joke on Harvard University if it accepts Prof. Hugo Muensterberg's resignation in the hope of getting a bequest of $10,000,000, in the opinion of those who know Wiener here.

According to his relatives and associates in this city, Wiener has no fortune to bequeath unless it has been acquired suddenly and without knowledge of his friends.

Wiener received a bequest from his father, who died here about ten years ago, sufficint, it is said, to allow him to live modestly. He was the son of a music teacher of note in this city, whose widow married Baron von Gaertner, well known in the musical world. His fortune, it is said, did not reach any great amount ten years ago.

J. B. Ketterlinus, a printer, at 41 Arch Street, was just as surprised as the Major's friends to know that he had jumped into the millionaire class.

"That's just like Clarence," he said today. "I am not sure he has the $10,000,000 to leave Harvard. If he based the bequest upon a prospective inheritance from me, Harvard will be disappointed. I have no $10,000,000 to leave anybody."

Mr. Ketterlinus said that Wiener had made some money, but had had his "ups and downs." He also said that he did not intend to make Wiener his sole heir.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The resignation of Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, whose pro-German utterances have stirred up a storm, is likely to be rejected by the Harvard corporation at its next meeting on Oct. 28. His sudden offer to resign has put the issue squarely between him and the post card offer of Maj. Clarence Wiener to leave the university $10,000,000.

President Lowell has been greatly embarrassed by the publicity given the Wiener incident, which was taken seriously by no one in authority. Prof. Muensterberg, who at first dismissed the Wiener post card as a joke, is now treating it with extreme seriousness.

The recent news that Major Wiener had not $10,000,000 to leave to anybody has only confirmed what was thought here before.

For years Prof. Muensterberg has been a centre of controversy at Harvard. Since his violent utterances on the war the university authorities have been flooded with protests concerning him. In the last few weeks the protests have been so strong that it was hinted that his resignation would be soon forthcoming.

To all of the protests Prof. Muensterberg paid no heed. As soon as the $10,000,000 offer was well circulated and well fixed in the public mind he suddenly sent in a resignation based solely on the post-card offer. This put it squarely up to the corporation and incidentally cut the ground out from all other protests, as the resignation carefully specified the Wiener incident.

The strong criticism of Prof. Muensterberg by Norman Hapgood in The Harvard Advocate was apparently shared by others. It is no secret that the majority of the faculty is openly opposed to the Muensterberg propaganda.

$658,000 FOR CHARITY.

Many Baptist Institutions Benefit Under R. H. Crozer's Will.

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 15.—Bequests of $658,000 are made to charity by the will of Robert F. Crozer, a capitalist, which was probated here today. The Crozer Theological Seminary, founded by Mr. Crozer's father, receives $100,000 in trust and $10,000 to be used to aid students. The American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia, the American Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, and the American Baptist Home Mission Society, New York, receive $50,000 each in trust and each also receives $10,000 outright.

Various charities and Baptist church societies in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania receive bequests varying from $5,000 to $50,000. Mr. Crozer left $200,000 for the establishment of a hospital in Upland, his home near here.

CARE OF INSANE UNPAID.

Mercer Co. to Sue Relatives of 100 Inmates of State Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 15.—Upward of 100 residents of Mercer County are to be made defendants in suits by which the county will seek to recover more than $10,000 alleged to be due for maintenance of insane persons in the State Hospital here.

The county spends about $35,000 annually for the support of indigent persons at the institution, and realtives of the inmates are ordered by the court to pay the county small weekly sums toward the amount. The county is maintaining some 200 persons at the present time, but only about 40 per cent. of their relatives have complied with the order.

ANSWERING THE 'HASSGESANG'

In yesterday morning's TIMES there appeared under the title, "A Chant of Hatred Against England," the translation of a poem by Ernst Lissauer, originally printed in Jugend, a Berlin publication. The following lines in reply reached THE TIMES office early yesterday afternoon, evidencing a speed of production truly remarkable, considering the technical excellence of the composition:

French and Russian, they matter not,
For England only your wrath is hot;
But little Belgium is so small
You never mentioned her at all—
Or did her graveyards, yawning deep,
Whisper that silence was discreet?

For Belgium is waste! Ay, Belgium is waste!
She welters in the blood of her sons,
And the ruins that fill the little place
Speak of the vengeance of the Huns.
"Come, let us stand at the Judgment place,"
German and Belgian, face to face.
What can you say? What can you do?
What will history say of you?
For even the Hun can only say
That little Belgium lay in his way.
Is there no reckoning you must pay?
What of the Justice of that "Day"?
Belgium one voice—Belgium one cry
Shrieking her wrongs, inflicted by
GERMANY!

In her ruined homesteads, her trampled fields,
You have taken your toll, you have set your seal;
Her women are homeless, her men are dead,
Her children pitifully cry for bread;
Perchance they will drink with you—"To the Day!"
Let each man construe it as he may.
What shall it be?
They, too, have but one enemy;
Whose work is this?
Belgium has but one word to hiss—
GERMANY!

Take you the pick of your fighting men
Trained in all warlike arts, and then
Make of them all a human wedge
To break and shatter your sacred pledge;
You may fling your treaty lightly by,
But that "scrap of paper" will never die!
It will go down to posterity,
It will survive in eternity.
Truly you hate with a lasting hate;
Think you you will escape that hate?
"Hate by water and hate by land;
Hate of the head and hate of the hand."
Black and bitter and bad as sin,
Take you care lest it hem you in,
Lest the hate you boast of be yours alone,
And curses, like chickens, find roost at home
IN GERMANY!

BEATRICE M. BARRY.

SAYS EXAMINERS' AID COMPETED IN TESTS

Complainants Assert Typist Marked Civil Service Papers and Gave Orders.

ADMITS COACHING COUSIN

J. J. McNulty Told Questions That Had Been Put to Him Earlier —Nurse Testifies.

More complaints of irregularities were heard against the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday, when the State Civil Service Commission continued its investigation in the Municipal Building.

The attack centred on David A. Scott, a stenographer for the municipal commission, who acted as assistant to Dr. Henry P. de Forest, the local commission's official examiner in physical tests, at finger-print examinations. It was charged that a man engaged as stenographer had no right to assist in the examination of candidates. The chief objection against Scott, however, was that he was a candidate in the finger-print examinations, and it was brought out that Dr. de Forest and the other medical examiners knew this when they permitted Scott to assist them.

Many of the witnesses testified that Scott did not limit himself to helping Dr. de Forest, but marked papers, asked questions, and gave orders which should have come only from the examining physicians.

Scott passed the physical examination, but failed in the final mental tests, with a hundred others. Only thirteen survived the final tests. In his defense the witness denied that he had taken any initiative in the examinations. He insisted he had acted merely in a clerical capacity and had marked no papers except at the direction of Dr. de Forest.

One of the rejected candidates who expressed bitterness against the Municipal Commission was John J. McNulty of 1,991 Second Avenue. It was disclosed that he had passed the physical tests in spite of the fact that he had heart trouble. He failed on the practical tests. He complained that he could have had a better chance of passing the practical tests if he had taken the examination in the afternoon instead of the morning. Then, he said, he could have had the advantage of coaching by those who had taken the examination in the morning. He asserted that he knew of a specific case of coaching, and that from hearsay he understood that was general. The witness found himself in deep water when he admitted that he had coached his cousin, Thomas Quinlan.

Applicant Coached Cousin.

"I took my examination in the morning and my cousin took his three hours later," he testified under direct examination by Special Deputy Attorney General Frank Moss. "So I had plenty of time to tell my cousin what went on. I told him what to expect, and as a result he passed with a grade of 98 per cent. That is what coaching did for him."

Frederic R. Coudert, attorney for the Municipal Commission, was astonished to hear such an admission.

"Did you think that coaching your cousin was quite all right?" he asked.

"Yes, I did," replied the witness.

"It wasn't illegal."

"Didn't you know it was a misdemeanor?"

"No, replied McNulty. "I never knew that."

McNulty admitted he had coached other prospective candidates. He said that any one could have had the same advantages. He admitted that he had complained of unfairness to Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Commission, but also admitted he had failed to tell Dr. Moskowitz how he himself had coached candidates.

Another rejected finger print expert was Emil Herz of 228 Second Street. He was dropped at the beginning because of defective eyesight. He went to an eye specialist, who told him that he should not have been rejected. Mr. Moss was willing to put Herz's eyes to a test on the witness stand after Herz had told of his ability to count ridges in a finger print without the aid of magnifying glass or pointer. Mr. Moss got the original examination charts and had the witness count ridges. He counted sixteen, as against fifteen which he counted when he took the examination. At this point he was shown by Dr. de Forest that the right answer was seventeen. Mr. Moss did not accept this answer until he had verified it through Frederick Kuhne, the Police Department finger print expert.

Witnesses against Scott were Louis J. Gottlieb, Raymond F. Farrell, and Caleb C. Hughes, none of whom reached the eligible list as a finger print expert. Mr. Moss introduced their original examination papers of the physical test, which showed mar

CONSUL JAECKEL TO WED MISS RIDGWAY

New Yorker Will Take Philadelphia Society Girl as Bride on Nov. 21.

GO TO STAVANGER, NORWAY

Son of Hugo Joeckel and Columbia Law Graduate Recently Entered Diplomatic Service.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 15.—The engagement of Theodore Jaeckel of New York, United States Consul at Stavanger, Norway, to Miss Violet Ridgway, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Ridgway of this city, was announced today. Miss Ridgway, who is a conspicuous figure in the social life of this city and a great favorite, has just returned home from abroad, where she has been visiting her cousin in Paris, the Countess George S. Ginoux De Fermon, formerly Miss Elizabeth Cochran, of this city.

The wedding will take place on Nov. 21 at the residence of the bride's brother Thomas Ridgway of 1525 Pine Street.

Mr. Jaeckel comes of a family well known in New York. He is the son of Hugo Jaeckel of New York and Paris. He was graduated from Williams College and the Law School of Columbia University. They will sail for Norway immediately after their marriage. Mr. Jaeckel recently received his appointment as Consul at Stavanger.

ROBERT G. HOPWOOD WEDS.

Brother of Mrs. C. G. Gates Marries Miss Dorothy K. Fetterolf.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 15.—Miss Dorothy Kellum Fetterolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Curtin Fetterolf of 135 Bellevue Avenue, and Robert Gaddis Hopwood of Minneapolis, Minn., were married tonight in the Christian Union Congregational Church.

The matron of honor was Mrs. Charles G. Gates of Minneapolis, sister of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy H. Brown, Amy J. Copeland, Laura H. Lyman, and Betty O. Brandt of Montclair, and Mildred E. Fetterolf of Philadelphia, a cousin of the bride.

Warren J. Hopwood of Minneapolis, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Harold L. Judd and Philip Corbin of New Britain, Conn.; William E. McGrath of Chicago, Ill.; Harold C. Wyman of Minneapolis, Garvin Taylor, and Carlos M. Fetterolf, brother of the bride, both of Montclair.

Following the ceremony there was a large reception at the home of the bride's parents.

J. C. BRADYS ON HONEYMOON

New Yorker and Bride, Former Lady Pery, Arrive at White Sulphur.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 15.—Mr. and Mrs. James C. Brady, who were married yesterday at Sea Verge, Monmouth Beach, N. J., the Summer home of Mr. Brady's brother, Nicholas F. Brady, arrived at the Springs this morning in a private car and joined the large honeymoon colony. Mr. and Mrs. Brady, who was Lady Victoria Mary Pery, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Limerick, went to the New Greenbrier Hotel, where they will be for several weeks.

MISS JULIA MEYER A BRIDE.

Married to John Chambre St. Germans Eliot of Stratford-on-Avon.

The wedding of Miss Julia Ernestine Meyer, daughter of Adrian Meyer of Norfolk, Conn., to John Chambré St. Germans Eliot of Stratford-on-Avon, England, took place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, rector of the church, officiated. Only the nearest relatives and friends attended the ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast at the Hotel Biltmore.

The bride wore her traveling gown and was attended by her sister, Mrs. G. E. Atwood of this city. Mr. Atwood was Mr. Eliot's best man. The couple left later for a short honeymoon.

Mr. Eliot is the son of the Rev. J. C. Eliot of Stratford-on-Avon, and has been in this country a little more than a year.

MISS BELKNAP'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Paul Townsend Jones on Oct. 23.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Belknap, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, and Paul Townsend Jones, a son of the late Dr. S. Beach Jones and Mrs. Jones, will take place on Friday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's brother, Waldron Phoenix Belknap, 112 East Eightieth Street, in the presence of the immediate families only. The Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church will officiate.

Miss Belknap will have her young niece, Miss Serena Deas Murphy, the daughter of Dr. Deas Murphy and Mrs. Murphy, as her only attendant. Her brother will give her in marriage.

Mr. Jones will have his brother, Leonard C. Jones, as his best man. Miss Belknap is a granddaughter of the late Henry Rutgers Remsen and a niece of Maitland Belknap, Mrs. Robert McA. Lloyd and Mrs. Deas Murphy. The engagement was announced in June, 1913.

Miss Ewing Weds Lieut. McLauren.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Miss Leila Brevard Ewing, daughter of Major Charles Beverly Ewing, U. S. A., and Mrs. Ewing, and Lieut. William Burruss McLauren, First United States Cavalry, were married tonight at the residence of Maj. and Mrs. Ewing, 2327 North Charles Street, by the Rev. William Sheets, rector of Loyola College. The bride wore white satin and tulle combined with duchess lace. Her father, wearing full dress uniform, gave her in marriage.

Lieut. McLauren had for his best man Lieut. Leo G. Hefferman, Fifth United States Cavalry, now stationed at Fort Myer. After a brief honeymoon trip South, Lieut. and Mrs. McLauren will leave for the former's post, Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming.

STEINAM—KUBIE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Steinam of 285 Central Park West announce the engagement of Mr. Steinam's sister, Miss Matilde Steinam, to Isaac Kubie of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

CHEZ MAURICE IS OPENED.

Maurice and Florence Walton Dance in Their New Ballroom.

Maurice and Florence Walton, the exponents of modern ballroom dancing, who recently returned from abroad, where they danced before the King and Queen of England, opened a ballroom and restaurant of their own last night in what was formerly known as the Palais de Danse, in the Winter Garden building. Under their management the place is now known as Chez Maurice.

The new resort has been handsomely decorated and a Bulgarian color scheme carried out. There is a large new dancing floor in the centre of the room, but last night the crowd which attended the opening was so great that most of this space was taken up by tables. Space, however, was left for Maurice and Miss Walton, and the pair appeared in six dances during the evening. Together they danced a valse classique, the lulu fado, the Maurice fox trot, hesitation, and one-step, and in addition Maurice executed his well-known skating dance as a solo number.

The dance room and restaurant was opened at 10:30 o'clock, at which hour the place will be open every night. Between dances by the two stars there will be dances for the public.

A LOTOS CLUB RECEPTION.

Large Gathering Greets Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the Author.

There was a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the first reception of the season of The Lotos Club, given in honor of Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, the author, at the clubhouse, 110 West Fifty-seventh Street. The handsome rooms of the club were decorated with palms and Autumn flowers and there was music throughout the afternoon.

Receiving with Mrs. Atherton were: Mrs. chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. J. W. Fosdick, Mrs. Lindley M. Garrison, Mrs. Henry Gleason, Mrs. George B. M. Harvey, Mrs. J. H. McKinley, Mrs. Stanley Middleton, Mrs. Frederick P. Morris, Mrs. Charles H. Post, Mrs. Charles W. Price, Mrs. John Harsen Rhoades, Mrs. Walter C. Runyon, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Mrs. David H. Taylor, Mrs. John Adams Thayer, Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Mrs. William Wallace Walker, Mrs. Irving R. Wiles, Mrs. Worden Morrison, Jr., and Miss Cordelia Lea.

On Committee of Arrangements were the President of the club, Frank R. Lawrence, Charles W. Price, Secretary; Dr. William Wallace Walker, J. H. McKinley, Henry Junge, Richard Arnold, Dr. Frank Taylor and John Elderkin. Chauncey M. Depew and many other prominent persons were present.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The christening of the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, born on Sept. 23 last, will be held next Sunday at Oakland Farm at Newport. This is their second son and will be named George Vanderbilt. On Monday Mr. Vanderbilt and his family will go to their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Blair Thaw will give a tea dance on Saturday, Nov. 28, at the Cosmopolitan Club for their débutante daughter, Miss Barbara Thaw. On Dec. 4 and Jan. 4 they will give dances at the club for both of their daughters, the Misses Katharine and Barbara Thaw.

Miss Marion Tiffany, a daughter of Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey by her first husband, will make her début this season. Mrs. Godfrey, who is in mourning for her mother, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, will not entertain for her daughter until late in the season, when she will give a large dance at Sherry's.

Capt. R. H. Pierson, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pierson, who have been at Fort Gibbon in the interior of Alaska for two years, are at the Hotel Astor for a week before leaving for Fort Williams, Me.

Miss Elise C. Robinson, whose home is in Paris, was compelled to leave there last month owing to the war, and is now with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer at Gedney Farm, White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. Charles H. Marshall will give three dinner dances for her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Banks Taylor, the first on Dec. 23 at her home, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street. Mrs. Thomas E. Satterwaite, another aunt of the débutante, will give a large luncheon for her at Sherry's on Dec. 3 and a dinner on Dec. 4.

The wedding of Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth and Stephen Guion Williams, whose engagement was announced last week in these columns, is to take place on Monday afternoon, Nov. 9, in St. James's Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. Bishop Frederick Courtney will officiate. Only relatives and a few intimate friends are to be present, and there will be no reception.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of Robins' Nest, a home for crippled children in Tarrytown, N. Y., is to be held tonight in the Town Hall at Irvington, N. Y. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. George Jr. Schradv, and Mrs. J. Henry Whitehouse are among the patronesses.

Entertain Their Wedding Attendants

Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, whose marriage to Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., is to take place next Tuesday, entertained her wedding attendants at dinner last night at her home, 19 East Fifty-third Street. The guests were the Misses Cornelia Landon, Mary Morris Ostrander, Beatrice Pratt, Helen Russell, Janet Kissel, Evelyn Witherbee, and Catherine Hamersley.

Mr. Pyne also entertained his attendants at a dinner at the Union Club. They included his brother, Percy R. Pyne, 2d; Killaen Van Rensselaer, Malcolm Sloane, Norman Armour, Wistar Kendall, Newton Rae, Marshall Russell, Stephen Landon, and Emlen Drayton of Philadelphia.

Miss Florence E. Sheridan Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William P. Sheridan of 217 Riverside Drive have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Erwin Sheridan, to Harold Bourne Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Miller of 37 West Seventy-second Street. No date has been set for the wedding.

C. A. Taylor Leases Daly's Theatre.

Charles A. Taylor, who was formerly the husband of Laurette Taylor, the actress, has taken a five years' lease of Daly's Theatre at Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street and will reopen the theatre about Nov. 1, when he will make a revival of the spectacular melodrama "Yosemite," which was one of the earlier successes of Miss Taylor. The theatre is being remodeled by the owners. The annual rental of the house is said to be $25,000.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Adele Blood and her company left last night for Plattsburg, where the first performance of "Milady's Boudoir" will take place tomorrow night.

Under the direction of the Liebler Company Nazimova will appear in Basil Macdonald Hasting's play, "That Sort," at Atlanic City Oct. 23, coming into New York soon afterward.

Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the English actress who is to appear here in "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet," will arrive today on the Baltic. Her supporting company will be made up of Americans.

One hundred and fifty members of the Century Theatre Club will give their first theatre party of the season on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at the Comedy Theatre to see the play, "Consequences."

Mayor Mitchel and members of the Department of Buildings, Board of Aldermen, Police Department, Fire Commission, and the Fire Marshal and members of his staff, will visit the Vitagraph Theatre in a body on Monday night to view the fire-prevention picture play, "The Locked Door."

HELPS IMMIGRANTS TO MAKE WAR GIFTS

State Department of Labor Will Receive Contributions for the Red Cross.

MITE BOXES FOR BELGIANS

They Will Be Sent to Those Desiring to Save Small Change—Contributors to the Funds.

Immigrants not long in this country, and for that reason unfamiliar with the best way of contributing to the relief of the wounded among their own countrymen in Europe, will be able to extend aid hereafter through the New York State Department of Labor. This was announced at the offices of the American Red Cross in this city yesterday. Contributions from 10 cents to $1 will be received and forwarded by the Department of Labor to the Red Cross. They should be sent to Mrs. Marion K. Clark, Bureau of Industries and Immigration, 95 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Subscriptions of $3,637 were received by the New York Branch of the Red Cross yesterday for the European fund. This made the total sum collected in this city for the Red Cross $251,398. Subscriptions to this organization should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street, or at 130 East Twenty-second Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

The Red Cross Fund.

Trinity Church	$504
Tobacco Board of Trade	500
Christ Church, Rye, N. Y.	354
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	233
Trinity Church, Watertown, N. Y.	188
First Presby. Church, Portville, N. Y.	161
Douglaston, L. I., bridge party	150
E. G. Richards	150
Caroline K. Lee	150
Grace Epis. Church, White Plains, N. Y.	100
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Grinnell	100
Mrs. Haslett McKim	100
A. B. Hepburn	100
St. Luke's Church	90
Salary of nurse for one month from Westchester Red Cross	60
Ascension Church, West New Brighton	56
Westchester Red Cross	54
Steamship Coamo collection	51
Through Staatz-Zeitung	48
Grace Church, Port Huron, Mich.	38
St. Luke's Chapel	37
St. Mark's Epis. Church, Palatka, Fla.	35
Pleasantville churches	27
First Presby. Church, Glen Falls, N. Y.	25
Anonymous	25
Central Church of Disciples of Christ	24
St. John's Church, Tuckahoe	21
St. Mary's P. E. Ch., Hillsboro, Ohio	19
Central Presby. Ch., Huntington, N. Y.	18
Baptist Church, Oyster Bay	15
Zion Church, Hudson Falls, N. Y.	20
Union Congregational Church, Tuckahoe	13
St. Nicholas Ave. Presby. Church	12
East Harlem Presbyterian Church	10
Mrs. Edmund J. Gibling	10
E. E. Cady	10
Missy Society, Church of Sea and Land	10
Grace Church, Union Springs, N. Y.	10
R. E. Trefflurth	8
United Presby. Church, Saxman, Kan.	8
First Meth. Church, Plattsburg, N. Y.	8
Holy Cross Mission	8
Mrs. Johnny Burlington	5
Presbyterian Church, Samtilus, N. Y.	5
M. E. Church, Warwick, N. Y.	5
Anon.	5
Presbyterian Church, Palmyra, N. Y.	5
Christ Church, Hudson, N. Y.	4
Free Baptist S. S., Oneonta, N. Y.	3
Felix Club	3
Dakota Camp Fire Girls	2
Miss H. C. Curtis	2
M. I. C.	1

The Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Fund for the relief of women and children is now $153,799, of which $5,174 was received yesterday. The Belgian Committee will send to persons who desire to save their pennies and nickels and dimes for the relief of the Belgian sufferers miniature sealed wooden barrels. Directions for returning the barrels are pasted on them and they can be obtained for the asking by writing to the Belgian Bureau at 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions to the Belgian Fund included $1,415 contributed to Mme. Vandervelde, the wife of the Belgian Minister of State. Other subscriptions were:

Through the Rev. T. Pypers	$37
L. L.	25
St. And ew's Epis. Church	20
Anonymous	1
L. A. F.	5
F. H. Jones	20
Grace Ref. Ch.	30
M. E. Church, Fishkill	6
E. Bonfils	100
Mrs. N. Paris	25
W. F. D.	10
G. A. Davis	10
St. James' Epis. Ch., Big Br'ch	10
Dominick & Dominick	5
Mrs. F. P. Bellamy	25
M. D.	25
A Friend	100
E. E. Cady	10
S. E.	1
W. M.	2
C. J. Stevenot Co.	10
B. Gutter & Son	10
J. A. Murray	5
H. W. Starr	100
Patrick Ryan	25
Mrs. W.H. Mucker	100
A Friend	5
G. E. Z.	5
W. Hinchman	100
Miss H. J. Peck	10
J. H. Mead	10
Mrs. K. Marrs	50
A. Carnegie, 2d	100
H. S. Baker	25
L. L. Smart	25
J. S. Melcher	100
C. T. Root	50
M. B. Siegman	25
B. Lowenstein	10
M. F. Hendricks	10
W. E. Reeve, Jr.	15
F. S. M.	10
C. C. Nott, Jr.	25
Miss M. M. Bonnell	5
W. J. Mathewson	100
Ladies' Aid Soc. Pres. Ch., Graham, N. C.	14
L. H. F.	15
E. E. Barcroft	50
F. H. Bolton	5
Miss B. G. Brooks	$25
Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Carnegie	100
Amelia Hollenlenback	50
E. M. Lockwood	5
Miss A. Bent	10
F. H. Kinnicutt	25
H. R.	30
Miss E. C. Griffen	10
I. P. Towne	5
A. Forbes	100
E. B. Cutting	50
E. B.	3
Grace W. Canaut	5
M. A. Stowell	10
Through J. Bullot	5
Miss Hatch	5
G. Pearson	5
P. Steenwerckx	2
F. C.	2
Anonymous	1
Mrs. M. J. Mulrenan	1
Mrs. C. O. Baker	50
G. S.	2
V. B.	1
An Englishwoman	1
Anonymous	1
E. R. W.	1
The Rev. J. W. Day, St. Louis	5
J. L. Sauervein	5
Mrs. J. Stephenheffer	5
Rosexells	2
H. D. W.	5
Ref. Ch. of Accord, N. Y.	13
Marie E. Patton	10
Mrs. C. M. Anderson	1,000
A. J. McCook	25
C. H. Dodge	750
Collect, by Mme. Vandervelde:	
Mrs. J. H. Magbee	25
Miss A. H. Magbee	50
Mrs. A. A. Harbenbergh	25
Miss A. Pollifame	100
Miss M. Kennelly	10
Mrs. W. F. Sheehan	50
A Friend of Belgium	1,000
F. L. Curtis	145
L. Borthereau	10

The Committee of Mercy Fund for destitute women and children in Europe amounted to $5,619. August Belmont, Treasurer, reported that these contributions were received at the headquarters of the fund, Room 338, Fifth Avenue Building, yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

"M. E. B."	$25
C. J. Bowles, Stockport, Iowa	4
Churches, Montavilla, Ore.	8
Welsh Baptist Ch., Wilkes-Barre, Penn.	2
Mrs. E. V. R. Ellsworth	25
St. Paul's P. E. Ch., New Haven	76
Congregational Ch., Etiwanda, Cal.	4
Mary A. Chamberlain and sisters	82
S. A. Lewisohn	100

GERMAN FUND.

The Rev. E. Miller, Francesville, Ind.	$25

French Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is now $19,942. Of this amount $325.50 was received yesterday from these persons:

Miss Agrauth	$1	Mrs. F. Franklin	10
The Rev. W. S. Hayward	1	Demarest Bros.	50
Mrs. C. D. Orth	1	Mrs. K. Marrs	50
The Smith-Worthington Co.	25	The Trend Magazine Pub. Co.	100
R. B. Dolan	2	Mrs. G. H. Michler	5
C. C.	25	The Rev. J. W. Day, St. Louis	1
George Lueders	5		

These subscriptions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris were announced yesterday:

J. W. Holimback	$100	Anna C. Collier	10
T. Newbold	100	In Memoriam	10
Benjamin Thaw	100	C. Vail	10
C. A. Kidder	100	E. O. Emerson, Jr.	10
W. J. Curtis	50	W. W. Robertson	10
Albert Strauss	50	P. A. Chambers	5
J. O. H. Pitney	50	Wilbur Van Duyn	2
Anonymous	50	Henry W. Ely	2
Mrs. C. A. Griscom	25	D. W. Barton	2
M. Blumberg	10	Jay Bachman	2
Mrs. L. H. Rowland	10	Anna A. Montgomery	1

This fund amounts to $76,008 now.

Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

KNIT SOCKS AT PEACE TALK.

Barnard Girls Aid Red Cross While Listening to Rev. Mr. Holmes.

While the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, spoke against war before the students of Barnard College yesterday afternoon the girls in his audience were busy with darning needles knitting socks for the Red Cross.

At the conclusion of the Rev. Mr. Holmes's address Miss Buliah Amidon and Miss Millia Davenport, two of his most ardent listeners, brought forward a pair of socks knitted during the discourse by the two girls.

"The hope that the forces of civilization would prevent this war," said the Rev. Mr. Holmes, "rested in the wide sympathy of university men of all the nations, the Socialist creed of the brotherhood of man, the Church, and the women. All of these failed to prevent war, and the only hope for the future is that the mothers of all lands raise a generation with such hatred for war that there never can be another one."

The young women who plied their knitting needles said that the work did not interfere in the least with their enjoyment of the discourse, and that Red Cross work and lectures could be very advantageously combined, in their opinion.

Dance Tonight in Aid of Red Cross.

A dance under the auspices of the American Dance Club for the benefit of the American Red Cross will be held tonight at the Hotel Majestic. An entertainment will take place during the dinner hour, made up of Grecian dances and singing, and a magician will also contribute to the programme. The artists will be Elsie de Vorte, Harriet Bowden, Wilma Winn, and Ernest Evans. The managers of the dance are Mrs. Newton Adams, Miss Ethel O'Conner, Miss Lorraine Mishler, Hiram Foster, and George E. Rule.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $23 from Miss Gladys W. Wheeler, Remsenberg, L. I., to be devoted to the Belgian refugees and sufferers; also $2 from E. S. for the Red Cross Society.

BROWN HONORS TAFT.

The ex-President and Carnegie Are Among Recipients of Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 15.—In a line that extended from the campus of Brown University to the historic First Baptist Meeting House participants in the exercises attending the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Brown University marched down College Hill this morning to listen to the university address and to witness the presentation of honorary degrees. A special chapel service for the students in the university was held at 8:45 o'clock, at which ex-President William Howard Taft was the chief speaker.

The "assembly" was sounded at 9:45 o'clock warning those who were to take part in the parade to form in line. Those who were to receive honorary degrees marched at the head of the second division. At the very end of this division was ex-President Taft, and as the line moved forward through the crowds that had gathered he was greeted with applause. Andrew Carnegie, another recipient of a degree, joined the line at the church.

Dr. William Peterson, Vice Chancellor of McGill University of Montreal and delegate from the University of Edinburgh, was the orator of the day. After he had delivered his address thirty-seven honorary degrees were conferred. Only two degrees were given in absentia, President Arthur Hadley of Yale University and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, who were not present, were honored as the heads of two of the colleges founded before Brown.

The candidates for honorary degrees were presented in groups of six. Prof. Walter G. Everett read the names of the candidates and Dr. Faunce presented the parchments. Of the thirty-seven recipients of degrees, one person was a woman. Twenty-two men received the degree of Lit. D., seven received the degree of Litt. D., and one the degree of D. D., and one the degree of A. M. Ten of the men honored by Brown University are Presidents of colleges or other institutions and twenty-three are in educational work.

These were the recipients of honors:

DOCTOR OF LAWS—William H. Taft, former President of the United States; Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from Argentina; Frederico Alfonso Pezet, Minister from Peru; Le Baron B. Colt, United States Senator; Andrew Carnegie, Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University; Clarke Howard Johnson, Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; Presidents M. Carey Thomas, Bryn Mawr College; Alexander Crombie Humphreys, Stevens Institute of Technology; Prof. Woodrow Wilson, Johns Hopkins University; Howard Edwards, Rhode Island State College; Albert Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University; Lyon Gardiner Tyler, William and Mary College; John Grier Hibben, Princeton University; Jacob Gould Schurman, Cornell University; Arthur Twining Hadley, Yale University, (absent); Nicholas Murray Butler, Columbia University, (absent); Prof. Carl Copping of the University of California; Edgar Fahs Smith, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania; William Peterson of McGill University; Robert C. Smith, and Stephen O. Edwards.

DOCTORS OF LITERATURE—Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress; James Ford Rhodes, historian; the Venerable Archdeacon William Cunningham of Cambridge University; Prof. Frank William Taussig of Harvard, Prof. Paul Sherey of the University of Chicago, John Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution, and Prof. John Mathews Manly of the University of Chicago.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY—The Rev. George Angier Gordon of the Old South Church, Boston, the Rev. George Hodges of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown of Yale, Prof. Shailer Mathews of the University of Chicago, and the Rev. Augustus Kenny de Blois of the First Baptist Church, Boston.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE—Dr. Simon Flexner of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research and Louis Agricola Bauer of the Carnegie Institution.

MASTER OF ARTS—John Davidson Rockefeller, Jr., of New York.

The celebration closed tonight. In the afternoon Brown won from Wesleyan at football by a score of 16 to 0. Delegates and Alumni attended a formal dinner at the Churchill house tonight.

Music Festivals in High Schools.

Prof. Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College, Chairman of the Music Committee of the New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission, has arranged a series of music festivals in the auditoriums of the high schools in connection with the celebration of New York's three hundredth year of chartered commerce. An orchestra under the direction of Leo Schulz will be one of the features of the first four concerts. Besides conducting, Mr. Schulz will be heard as solo 'cellist. The first concert will take place in the Great Auditorium of City College on Monday evening, Oct. 26. All the concerts will be free, the money for them having been given by the State through the Tercentenary Commission.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra begins its season today in its home city with a public rehearsal, to be followed by a concert tomorrow night. Of its regular members only three are missing, and they are on the ocean bound for this country.

Mme. Julia Culp, the Dutch lieder singer, is due to arrive here on Nov. 8, and opens her season in New York with an appearance with the Philharmonic Society on Nov. 12 and 13. Her first recital will take place on Dec. 10 in Carnegie Hall. Coenraad V. Bos will again be her accompanist.

The People's Symphony Concert Auxiliary Club, Anthus Musical Director, will hold the first of a series of six chamber music concerts in the Auditorium of the Washington Irving High School on Saturday evening, Oct. 24, at which the Kneisel Quartet will be heard, assisted by Pauline Mallet-Prevost, pianist. The programme will include Schumann's Quartet in A, Glasounow's "Interludium in Modo Antico," and Cesar Franck's piano quintet.

Carl Friedberg, the German pianist, has arrived in this country, and will start on a concert tour this week. He makes his first New York appearance at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 2.

The Music Lover's Club, an auxiliary of the Symphony Society of New York, will have explanatory talks on musical compositions by Walter Damrosch on Monday afternoons, Nov. 9, Dec. 14, Jan. 4, Feb. 1, and March 1 at the Little Theatre.

Anna Pavlowa produced in London this week for the first time a new ballet called "Chiora's Awakening," arranged by Ivan Clustine, in which she will be seen at her appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in November.

Sigismond Stojowski, the Polish pianist, has returned from Europe and will resume teaching at the von Ende School of Music.

The Harmonie Polish Singing Society of New York will give a concert at the Central Opera House on Saturday evening.

SEND CALL TO BANKS OF RESERVE SYSTEM

Federal Board Wants First Stock Subscription Payment on Nov. 2.

PLAN TO START ON NOV. 15

Preliminary Conference with Regional Bank Directors, However, Will Fix the Exact Date.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The call for the first installment of subscriptions to the capital stock of the Federal Reserve banks was issued today. Subscriptions are payable on Nov. 2, and the amount to be paid is 1 per cent. of the paid-up capital stock and surplus of the subscribing banks. The call was ordered by the Federal Reserve Board after consideration of the general financial situation and the emergencies that have arisen in consequence of the war in Europe.

A vexatious problem at the present time is encountered in the administration of the proposed cotton loan fund. It was said at the Treasury Department that if the regional reserve banks had been organized, as was at first planned, months ago, and were now in operation, the proposed fund could be administered through them without any doubt as to legal responsibility or authority.

Before the payments on account of capital stock are due there will be a conference in Washington of the Directors of each of the twelve regional banks for a general discussion of the situation. The details of the organization of the reserve banking system also will be considered. This conference is to be held on Oct. 20, and all the Directors of the reserve banks will be invited to be present, as the Federal Reserve Board regards the final steps in the organization of the system as of the highest importance to the business interests of the country.

At this conference efforts will be made to determine just when the new system shall go into operation. The Reserve Board plans that all the reserve banks shall begin business on Nov. 15 if no unexpected obstacle presents itself. It was the original plan to start the reserve banks of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis simultaneously about Nov. 1, if possible, but the Reserve Board today decided that there was no more reason for delay in organizing the other regional banks than there was urgency for establishing the banks in business in the three cities named.

The law provides that no regional bank shall begin business with a subscribed capital of less than $4,000,000. The subscribing banks have thirty days after notice from the Organization Committee in which to make payments. One-sixth of the subscription must be called for payment within three months after the first notice and another one-sixth within six months. The remainder of the capital stock subscribed is subject to call when deemed necessary by the Federal Reserve Board. All payments of capital stock of the reserve banks are required to be made in gold or gold certificates.

The Reserve Board contemplates another call for payment on stock subscriptions as provided by law, but this call will not be made for several months.

MISS HERR SECRETLY WED.

Daughter of Newark Police Judge Bride of Dr. Mohrbacher.

Miss Olga Herr, 19 years old, daughter of Police Judge Charles F. Herr of Newark, was married on Oct. 8 in St. Joseph's Catholic Church, East Eighty-seventh Street, to Dr. John J. Mohrbacher, 28 years old, of 401 Bergen Sereet, Newark. Friends of the young couple said yesterday that there had been an elopement following an estrangement between Dr. Mohrbacher and Judge Herr.

In making the announcement of the marriage yesterday Judge Herr said that he had not been apprised of the marriage until Wednesday. Other members of the family, however, he said, knew of it. He denied that there had been an elopement. Dr. Mohrbacher, he said, had informed him of the wedding over the telephone.

Miss Herr was a student at the Central High School of Newark. Dr. Mohrbacher is connected with the medical staff of the Board of Education. He had been visiting the Herr home for some time, but it was believed that he was attentive to Judge Herr's older daughter. On Oct. 8 he met Miss Herr with an automobile and they motored to Manhattan. Dr. Mohrbacher became a convert to Catholicism and the Rev. Father Gaius Bruder, rector of St. Joseph's, married them. After the marriage the bride returned to her father's house and remained there until the announcement was made.

SCHOOL HEAD DROPS DEAD.

John Fruauf, Principal of Public School No. 14, Stricken in Street.

John Fruauf, Principal of Public School No. 14 and living at 2,041 Fifth Avenue, dropped dead last night at 116th Street and Madison Avenue. With his wife, he had been to a moving-picture show, and at about 11:30 o'clock they were returning home when he was suddenly taken ill and fell to the sidewalk.

Mrs. Fruauf called for help and Policeman Crawford of the Lenox Avenue Police Station came to her assistance. An ambulance from the Harlem Hospital was called and Dr. Oates said that Mr. Fruauf was dead, death being probably caused by heart disease. Mr. Fruauf was 51 years old.

Prof. Frederick A. Cleveland.

Frederick Aldrich Cleveland, Professor of Modern European History at Bryn Mawr College, died yesterday from tuberculosis at Saranac Lake, N. Y., in his thirty-ninth year. Prof. Cleveland was born in Palmyra, N. Y., and was the son of the late Frederick E. Cleveland, a lawyer of this city, and Mrs. Catherine Sexton Aldrich Cleveland of Palmyra, who survives him. He was graduated from Cornell University, from which he received the degree of B. A. in 1899. During his college career he was one of the editors of The Sun, Widow and Literary Monthly. Prof. Cleveland was a member of the fraternities of Alpha Delta Phi and Phi Beta Kappa. From 1900 until 1904 he was a member of the staff of The Evening Mail and was in business in this city. Prof. Cleveland did graduate work at Cornell, Freiburg, and Harvard Universities from 1907 until 1911, when he went to Bryn Mawr. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Sculptor Bartholdi's Widow Dead.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Mme. Bartholdi, widow of Auguste Bartholdi, the sculptor who made the Statue of Liberty presented to the United States by the French Government and erected in New York Harbor, died at her residence in this city on Monday.

REGISTER TODAY!

Today and tomorrow are the last days of registration for the November State election. If you do not register you cannot vote. Enroll when you register, so that you can vote at the next primaries.

Polls Open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NOTED MATHEMATICIAN DIES

Michael A. McGinnis Wrote a Book on Algebra While in Prison.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 15.—Michael Angelo McGinnis, a mathematician of international fame, died here today a charity patient in a hospital. While confined in the Missouri penitentiary for misuse of the mails, he wrote a book on algebra, called "Algebra the Universal Solution for Numerical and Literal Equations," which was published in this country and attracted the attention of mathematicians and educators all over the world. He was a descendent of John M. Napier, the inventor of logarithms, who died in 1617.

For some time McGinnis was Professor of Mathematics at a college in Wichita, Kan., and later at a college in Missouri. Not long after this he was sent to the penitentiary again for forging a deed, and in August, 1910, applied to the Governor of that State for a pardon, alleging that he had worked out a number of mathematical problems that had been universally despaired of. Among these, he claimed that he had found the exact ratio of the diameter of a circle to its radius; that he had found the exact root of all numbers, and that he could reduce equations of the tenth degree.

Prof. Greenwood, Superintendent of the Kansas City public schools, said in August, 1910: "There is not a mathematician in Europe or America who is this man's equal in solving numerical equations. But for drink, he would be an international authority today."

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL J. VINING, Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives in 1911, died yesterday after an operation for appendicitis in a hospital at Celina, Ohio. For several years he was one of

PLANT AND SKINNER QUIT THE NEW HAVEN

Way Open for Reorganization After Stockholders Meet on Oct. 28.

NINE RECENT RESIGNATIONS

Plant on Board Less Than a Year—Skinner Appalled by $11,000,000 Secret Deal.

Two more Directors of the New Haven Railroad resigned at yesterday's meeting of the board, William Skinner and Morton F. Plant.

These resignations, following those of William Rockefeller, George F. Baker, Charles F. Brooker, and James S. Elton last month, which had been preceded by several others, including those of J. P. Morgan, John L. Billard, and James H. Hustis, opened the way for a radical reorganization of the board.

It was announced that, as the annual meeting of stockholders will take place on Oct. 28, no steps would be taken before then to fill the vacancies.

The board now consists of D. Newton Barney, Farmington, Conn.; Frederick F. Brewster, New Haven; W. Murray Crane, Dalton, Mass.; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia; Howard Elliott, Boston; James S. Hemingway, New Haven; Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven; Henry K. McHarg, Stamford; Edward Milligan, Hartford; Francis T. Maxwell, Rockville, Conn.; John T. Pratt, New York; A. Heaton Robertson, New Haven; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia; James L. Richards, Boston; Robert W. Taft, Providence; J. Horace Harding, New York; A. S. May, New Haven, and A. E. Clark, New Haven.

Mr. Skinner, who is a member of the silk firm of William Skinner & Sons and a manager of the Silk Association of America, is a large stockholder. He has been a Director since 1902, and is also a Director of the Irving National Bank and the First National Bank of Boston, and a Trustee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Charles S. Mellen, in his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, told of Mr. Skinner's anxiety about the expenditure of more than $11,000,000 in the Westchester Railroad deal, after the Directors had approved the report of the committee, in which no explanations were offered.

"Skinner," said Mr. Mellen, "had a very funny expression. It was rather an expletive. He came into my office with both hands up and said: 'Holy Caesarea Philippi! What in the world have you been doing?' I said: 'I will appoint you, Mr. Skinner, a committee to go and find out.' 'And, on your life,' said Skinner. That is the way it occurred. That is the way all of them voted."

Mr. Mellen had told the commission just before that he had been much "humiliated" when he had himself tried to discover from Mr. Morgan what the money went for.

Mr. Plant has been long associated with the Southern Express Company and is Chairman of the board. He is a Director of the Atlantic Coast Line, which includes the Plant system of railroads, of which he was a Vice President. He is also a Vice President and Director of the Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Company and of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad Company. He had been a Director of the New Haven since January, 1913, but because of poor health has not attended many meetings. He is a well-known yachtsman, and his marriage last June to Mrs. May Caldwell Mainwaring created much interest.

As the decree in the Government's Sherman law suit against the New Haven and the New England Navigation Company is expected within a few days, formal resolutions were adopted authorizing the Directors to deliver certain securities to the Trustees in conformity with it. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Directors of the New England Navigation Company, which was also held yesterday.

The New York, Ontario & Western Railroad also met and re-elected officers. They are: Chairman, Howard Elliott; President, John B. Kerr; Secretary and Treasurer, Richard V. Rickard; Assistant Secretary, James B. Fleming, and Assistant Secretary, Arthur L. Parmelee.

BIG NOTE A "DEAD HORSE."

Closed a Deal Between Billard and Steamship Co., Crim Thinks.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven Railroad, was before the Federal Grand Jury again yesterday. It is understood that he was requested to supplement the testimony given on Wednesday by Norman L. Bassett and Benjamin G. Ward, the Maine lawyers, regarding the $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Gov. John F. Hill. Mr. Mellen will appear again this afternoon.

Speaking of the Hill note, J. W. H. Crim, Mr. Mellen's counsel, said that his own surmise about it was that it really was as Mr. Mellen had said, a "dead horse." Without professing to be fully posted concerning the transaction, the most rational explanation of it, in his opinion, Mr. Crim said, was to be found in the testimony of Samuel Hemingway, Treasurer of the Second National Bank of New Haven and a Director of the Billard Company, which he gave before the Interstate Commerce Commission. He said that the Billard Company had bought $1,700,000 of bonds of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, a concern organized in December, 1911, to take over the Eastern Steamship Company, the Maine Steamship Company, and the Metropolitan Steamship Company No. 2 of Maine. Mr. Crim suggested that the note was issued in connection with that transaction.

The New England Navigation Company, which was a New Haven subsidiary, owns 30 per cent. of the common and 40 per cent. of the preferred stock of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, both of which have voting rights. In addition it owns 44 per cent. of its bonds. In the Government's complaint against the New Haven, it is set forth that the New Haven owns a majority of the stock of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, but that, according to Mr. Crim, is an error, although the Billard Company owns the majority of its bonds.

Gov. Hill, according to this theory, was the agent by which these bonds were acquired by the Billard Company. The New England Securities Company, which was organized as a convenient agent for supplying funds for enterprises in which the New Haven was interested, gave in payment for these bonds a $1,500,000 note and paid $200,000 in cash. The bonds were then passed over to the Billard Company and the note was cancelled. How it came to remain among the papers of the late Governor, Mr. Crim did not know, but he suggested that as it represented a transaction, which had been completed and did not concern Mr. Hill, he preferred not to destroy the note, but to preserve it, marked as not his property, among his effects.

HELPED BY CITY MARSHAL.

Instead of Evicting Poverty-Stricken Family He Aided Them.

A writ of eviction was granted in the Second District Municipal Court in the Bronx yesterday against Mrs. Jane Markey of 2,537 Cambreilling Avenue. City Marshal John Hoefling went there yesterday afternoon with the owner, Mrs. Michael Pascucci, to serve it. He found Mrs. Markey occupied four rooms in the basement with her three children. The eldest, a girl of 15, said Mrs. Markey was away, just having obtained a job at $9 a week, after being idle for five weeks. The father has been dead a year. The family owed $2.25 for last month's rent and $8.25 for this month.

Hoefling looked inside and returned to the landlady with the news he would not evict the family, on the technicality that it was raining. According to the City Marshal, Mrs. Pascucci told him she would make a complaint and have him removed if he did not serve the writ. Instead of doing so, he took a $5 bill out of his pocket and gave it to the Markey girl, telling her to get some food. He assured her he would see his friends and raise a fund to tide them over their difficulties.

INVESTIGATE ST. CLAIR CASE

Grand Jury Starts Inquiry Into Actress's Testimony.

The Grand Jury began an investigation yesterday into the conflicting testimony of Edith St. Clair, given in the disbarment proceedings against Max D. Steuer and in a civil suit which she brought against Abraham L. Erlanger for alleged breach of contract. It is expected that a report will be made today to Judge Rosalsky.

Both Mr. Steuer and Mr. Erlanger appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday. The Grand Jury adjourned before Assistant District Attorney Manley had submitted all the evidence.

In Miss St. Clair's suit against Mr. Erlanger, she testified he had made a contract with her to pay her $75 for life. She obtained judgment. Later she asserted that Mr. Steuer had induced her to bring the suit, and that her testimony was false.

The hearing before George C. Holt, referee, in the disbarment proceedings against Mr. Steuer closed yesterday. John B. Stanchfield and Charles F. Matheweon, attorneys for Mr. Steuer, and William Travers Jerome, counsel for Mr. Erlanger, will submit briefs to Referee Holt, who will forward his findings to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court early in December.

LAWYER GOES TO PRISON.

William H. Maginis Sentenced for Robbing Estate as Trustee.

William H. Maginis, for twenty-five years a lawyer here, was sent to the penitentiary for a year yesterday by Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, on his plea of guilty, entered some time ago, to the charge of taking money from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Vorhees of Dryden, N. Y., of which he was a trustee.

Following his plea of guilty, Maginis tried to repay the money, but he has returned only $13,000 of $40,000 originally taken.

Maginis is 47 years old and lived at Douglaston. With George Albright, he was a trustee of Mrs. Vorhees's estate, which was estimated at $200,000 when she died in 1895.

RESORTS.

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22 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Swimming pool, billiards, bowling. Thes Dansants from 4 to 6 Saturday afternoons under the direction of Miss Emily J. Semple. American Plan. Grill Room a la Carte. Rates and booklet on request. J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor. Telephone White Plains 2200.

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Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York. Open All Year

Garden City Hotel

GARDEN CITY, L. I.

Special Winter Rates

One of the Most Exclusive Country Hotels in America, a combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Every outdoor and indoor amusement. Excellent schools. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes. Write for illustrated Booklet and rates. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House

SUMMIT, N. J.

Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking. Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES

on the Beach Atlantic City.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.

NEW ARBOR DANSANT.

A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL DENNIS

Atlantic City, N. J.,

IN AUTUMN

Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home. Directly on the ocean front. Capacity 800. WALTER J. BUZBY.

ALAMAC HOTEL

Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lazy-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

HOTEL RUDOLF

On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Av., Near Beach.

Special Fall and Winter Rates. Private baths. Rooms en suite with running water. Booklet. Chas. Mancrief. Monroe Hutchins.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines

Lakewood, N. J.

A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.

An abundance of lake-walks and drives.

Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.

Daily orchestral concerts.

NOW OPEN

FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

PALMER HOUSE.

Improved, newly furnished, opens on or about Oct. 1. new management. For rates, information, Miss Delbey, Mgr.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.

Up to date in every particular. Booklet. Phone 188. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

"In the Berkshire Hills."

THE IRVING HOUSE

Dalton, Mass.

The Irving House offers for the Fall and Winter months, rooms and suites at reduced rates. Steam Heat; Electric Lights; Baths; Excellent Board. Apply for Prices.

W. H. MacINNIS, Mgr.

HIGH TOBACCO TAX IN REVISED WAR BILL

Under Spur of Threat Committee Raises the Greatest Levy to $1,200.

AGREE ON WINE IMPOST

A General Tax of 8 Cents a Gallon —Senate Adopts Amendment as to Newspaper Shipments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Senate Committee on Finance today agreed to several important modifications of the War Tax bill. Under spur of the threat of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska to offer an amendment raising the tobacco tax to an extraordinary height, the committee itself decided to report an amendment grading the tax up to $1,200 on the largest manufacturers. Another amendment removed the tax on call notes, while the amendment agreed to yesterday, partially lightening the bill's burdens on newspaper publishers, was adopted by the Senate.

The committee amendment to the tobacco schedule provides that manufacturers shall pay these taxes: On sales which do not exceed 100,000 pounds, a tax of $6; on sales exceeding 100,000 pounds but not exceeding 200,000 pounds, $12; on sales exceeding 200,000 pounds but not exceeding 400,000 pounds, $24; on sales exceeding 400,000 but not exceeding 1,000,000 but not exceeding 5,000,000, $300; on sales exceeding that amount but not exceeding 10,000,000 pounds, $600; on sales exceeding 10,000,000 pounds, $1,200.

The proposed tax on the manufacturers of cigars is: On every persons whose sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $3; from that number to 200,000 cigars, $6; from that number to 400,000 cigars, $12; from that number to 1,000,000 cigars, $30; from that number to 5,000,000, $150; not exceeding 20,000,000 cigars, $600; and exceeding 20,000,000, $1,200.

The proposed tax on manufacturers of cigarettes, is; or manufacturers whose annual sales do not exceed 1,000,000 cigarettes, $12; not exceeding 2,000,000 cigarettes, $24; not exceeding 5,000,000, $60; not exceeding 10,000,000 cigarettes $120; not exceeding 50,000,000 $300; and exceeding 50,000,000; $1,200.

The Senate today adopted a committee amendment that had not previously been made public. The amendment was drafted to avoid an injustice to persons interested in call loans that are renewed from day to day. As the bill came from the House each one of these renewals of the note would have been subject to a tax of 2 cents for each $100 or fraction thereof. Today's amendment removed call notes from the operation of the tax.

Agree on Wine Tax.

Before the Senate convened the committee finally agreed on rates affecting wines. Instead of different rates for sweet and dry wines, as provided in the bill as it passed the House and subsequently was amended by the Committee on Finance, the committee, dropping its own amendments as well as the House classification, recommended a rate of 8 cents a gallon on dry and sweet wines with a further levy of 55 cents a gallon on wine spirits.

On the floor of the Senate the committee amendments were agreed to without divisions, and generally without much opposition, although progress was at times seriously retarded by campaign speeches.

Mr. Smith of Georgia spoke at some length in favor of his amendment for the relief of the cotton growers, but no vote was reached. Mr. Overman of North Carolina revived an old issue when he offered an amendment directing the Treasury Department to pay back to the Southern States $65,968,598.81 collected under the cotton tax in reconstruction times. This money, he urged, should be used for the purchase of cotton.

The committee's amendment to the paragraph taxing freight and express bills of lading was adopted by the Senate. The amendment, which is intended to relieve newspaper publishers of the delay incident to making out and stamping bills of lading, requires simply that sworn statements shall be made each month as to the number of bundles shipped. A stamp tax of one cent a bundle is to be paid. The amendment also provides that a number of parcels of newspapers shipped in one package destined for delivery at different points along the line may be tied into one general bundle and counted as a single package for the purpose of the law. The text of the amendment reads:

> That a consignment of newspapers to any one point or to different points by the same train or conveyance when inclosed in one general bundle at the point of shipment shall be considered as one shipment, and, in lieu of a bill of lading therefor, the publisher of such newspaper shall file on or before the 15th day of each month with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which such newspaper is published a report under oath showing the number of such shipments during the preceding month, to which report such publisher shall affix and cancel stamps equal in value to 1 cent for each shipment so reported; provided, further, that the report herein required shall not include shipments of newspapers delivered in points within the county in which the same are published.

Ask Aid for Wheat and Copper.

The expected complications over the cotton amendment developed today, when Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a regular Republican, offered an amendment to the amendment, to extend its provisions in a general way to the grain crop, and Mr. Smoot, a regular Republican from Utah, asked to have the copper production of Utah protected in the same way.

Mr. McCumber's amendment provides that when No. 1 Northern wheat declines to a price of $1.10 a bushel. No. 1 barley to 65 cents a bushel, and No. 1 white oats to 50 cents, the Secretary of the Treasury shall purchase grain and hold it until he can sell it at a profit of 2 cents a bushel. At the same time, he could prohibit importations of grain. For these purposes the Secretary of the Treasury would be authorized to issue $500,000,000 of bonds, twice the amount provided in the amendment relating to cotton.

Mr. Smoot's amendment calls for an issue of only $50,000,000 in bonds to buy copper at 10 cents a pound. Both Mr. Smoot and Mr. McCumber belong to a school of politics that makes it difficult to believe that their amendments are offered for any other purpose than to worry the Democratic sponsors of the cotton measure.

MISS PANKHURST'S LECTURE

British Suffragist Will Discuss "War from Every Point of View."

Miss Christabel Pankhurst announced yesterday that the subject of her lecture at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 24, would be "War from Every Point of View, as an Englishwoman Sees It." She asserted her firm belief in the final success of the Allies, and spoke of the Englishwoman's desire for peace.

"We wish peace," she said, "but peace with honor."

Speaking of the effect upon the women's movement if Germany was the victor in the war, she said:

"Man's influence in Germany is disproportionate. Bismarck said that Germany was a male nation. We do not wish nations to be either male or female."

Mrs. Belmont has given up one floor of her headquarters for Miss Pankhurst's use while she is in this city. Miss Pankhurst took luncheon with Mrs. John Winter Brannan of the Woman's Political Union yesterday and will have luncheon with Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the President of the union, today.

Tickets for the lecture will be on sale at the Belmont headquarters, 15 East Forty-first Street. A special contribution will be taken at the Carnegie meeting, the object to be announced later.

SEEK BOMB CASE SUSPECT.

Police Are Looking for Man Mrs. Whalen Saw Enter Cathedral.

While Inspector Faurot declined to make public yesterday the results of the police inquiry into the source of the two bombs which were exploded Tuesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral and at the Church of St. Alphonsus, it was expected at Police Headquarters that an arrest would be made soon. The police have under surveillance a man against whom they are collecting evidence.

Mrs. Margaret Whalen of 83 Madison Avenue, who was in the cathedral when the explosion occurred, has given a description of a man whom she saw enter the side door two minutes before the explosion. She says he was about 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, light complexioned, smooth shaven, and dressed in a brown suit.

The bomb outrages continued yesterday to be the chief subject of conversation among radical groups. Joseph J. Ettor, an I. W. W. strike leader at Lawrence, exhibited anger when he was asked if he thought the I. W. W. was responsible.

"I do not know who made them or exploded them," he retorted, "any more than the man in the moon does. And what is more I do not care."

At the Ferrer School last night few anarchists were in the study rooms, which are usually crowded. Alexander Berkman said he was too busy organizing the unemployed to talk further about bombs, and that within two weeks an organized army of the unemployed would be holding public demonstrations on a much larger scale than that of last Winter.

ROME, Oct. 15.—The Vatican authorities expressed surprise and regret at the bomb outrages perpetrated on St. Patrick's Cathedral and the rectory of St. Alphonsus Chuch, New York. Pope Benedict has asked Cardinal Pietro, the new Papal Secretary of State, to advise him as to the developments in the case.

M. C. DAY LEAVES $652,544.

Greater Part of His Estate Is Willed to Phillips Academy.

Melville C. Day, the retired lawyer who died at Florence, Italy, on Dec. 29, 1913, left a net estate in New York of $652,544, the residuary part of which, $162,065, goes to Phillips Academy, at Andover, Mass., according to the appraisal of the estate filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. The gift is in addition to one of $300,000 to the academy which Mr. Day provided in his will on the condition that annuities of $2,500 be paid to Harriet C. Frost and Mary C. Frey; annuities of $500 each be paid to Frank Goodwin, Clara Goodwin Staples, Katherine D. Locke, and Emma Gould, or the bequest would go to Yale University under like conditions. The residuary estate is an absolute gift.

The estate includes holdings of bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, appraised at $48,562; Liggett & Myers, $16,660; St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railway, $20,200, and the P. Lorillard Company, $11,875.

The following stocks are enumerated among the assets: Shares of the Central Leather Company preferred, appraised at $47,250; United States Rubber Company preferred, $42,650; the American can and Foundry Company, $53,900; the American Woolen Company, $80,000; the American Can Company, $26,850; the Great Northern Railway preferred, $25,325; the National Biscuit Company, $23,650; the Northern Pacific Railway, $21,875, and the General Chemical Company, $21,400.

Mr. Day was a graduate of Phillips Academy, Class of 1859, and a graduate of the Yale Law School. He had made gifts aggregating $260,000 to the academy prior to his death. He left $25,000 to the Wardwell Home for Old Ladies, at Saco, Me., subject to annuities to Jane Locke and Sarah Wingate.

ALASKA LAND BILL PASSES.

Coal Conservation Measure Now Goes to the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Given up as dead legislation less than a week ago, the Alaska Coal Land Leasing bill, revived at the instance of President Wilson and Secretary Lane as part of the Administration's programme of this session, awaits only the President's signature to become a law. It was passed in the House today with practically no opposition.

The bill is designed to throw open to a system of leases under competitive bidding the immense coal resources of Alaska tied up the last eight years, and pending claims will be adjudicated within a year.

The Bering River, Matanuska, and Nenana coal fields will be the first surveyed, the Government retaining 5,120 acres in the Bering and 7,560 acres in the Matanuska fields, and one-half of all other coal areas. To prevent monopoly, or in other emergencies the Government reserves the right to mine coal for the benefit of the army and navy or for the operation of the Government railroads in Alaska.

Leases will be made in blocks of forty acres or multiples of that amount not exceeding 2,560 acres altogether in any one lease, and to run not more than fifty years.

Royalties paid by lessees must be at least 2 cents a ton, with a maximum unrestricted. Proceeds from leases will be used to reimburse the Government for building the Alaskan railway.

"This is the end of an eight-year struggle," said Secretary Lane tonight. "Eight years ago the coal lands in Alaska were locked up. During that time Alaska has been declining. Now her coal is to be opened to the world under conditions that will prevent monopoly, and, I trust, insure development."

OPPOSES MISS STRACHAN.

Mayor Says Promotion Might Look Like Politics in School Board.

Mayor Mitchel said yesterday that he is opposed to the promotion of Miss Grace C. Strachan to be Associate City Superintendent of Schools because of her political activity in the past. Miss Strachan is Superintendent of Schools in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. At one time she was President of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, and was active for the equal pay law. The Mayor denied that he was campaigning against Miss Strachan, but said his personal opinion was that she was not the most desirable person for the place. Asked his reason for his opinion, he said:

"Her appointment might be construed as an injection of politics into the Board of Education, which is just what I want kept out of it. I think Miss Strachan is an able woman in many ways. While I believe in equal pay, I do not believe in some of the methods used to get it."

Miss Strachan's present salary is $5,000 a year. The Associate City Superintendent gets $6,500.

CITY BREVITIES.

When responding to an alarm in Williamsburg yesterday, the driver of Hook and Ladder Co. 108 was forced to choose between running down women and children and colliding with a row of push-carts. He chose the latter and the contents of the carts were scattered all over the street.

Nurses in the Williamsburg Hospital had difficulty in quieting their patients yesterday when a tenement across the way in South Third Street, near Bedford Avenue, caught fire. Smoke blew into the wards of the hospital and there was a small panic before the Fire Department extinguished the blaze.

Gaetano Vescara, 4 years old of 1845 Lawn Avenue, Ocean Park, Queens, died in St. Mary's Hospital, yesterday afternoon from burns received while playing about a bonfire near her home.

The neckwear workers' strike against Oppenheimer, Franc & Lansdorf on 25 East Twenty-eighth Street, which has been on for eight weeks, was settled yesterday at a conference attended by Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation, a representative of the firm and one from the strikers. It was agreed that union wages should be paid, and the 175 strikers, of whom 150 were women, returned to work. Col. Reagan also settled the strike of the glove cutters against the New York city Glove Manufacturers' Association yesterday. The strikers are to receive a flat increase of 15 cents a dozen, and no trimming is to be done by the cutters. They all returned to work yesterday.

Louis Bookin, 24 years old, of 330 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, who is accused of having sent a box of supposedly poisoned candy to Robert Geib, a prominent manufacturer, was held by Magistrate Voorhies in the Gates Avenue Court to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ELDER COLLECTION SOLD.

Rare Theatrical Books and Autographs Bring $2,845.

The late George P. Elder's collection of theatrical books, autographs, portraits, views and play bills, illustrating the history of New York City and the dramatic stage, was sold in two sessions yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company.

Benno Loewy paid $330 for Joseph N. Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage from 1750 to 1860," two quarto volumes extended to thirteen by the insertion of nearly 1,000 actors' portraits, theatre views, letters of theatrical celebrities connected with New York, play bills and programmes, illustrating both the history of the American stage and that of New York City. Many of these portraits and views are of extreme rarity.

M. Barlow gave $200 for J. S. Hagan's continuation of Ireland's work from 1860 to 1870, four large quarto volumes extra-illustrated, with 1,000 portraits, autograph letters, play-bills, scenes, and views.

The same bidder obtained for $3500 a collection of more than 200 views of theatres in America, wood cuts and engravings, &c., all neatly mounted or inlaid to quarto size.

A painting by Asher B. Durand of William Henry Chippendale, one of the company of the famous Old Park Theatre in New York, was bought by Mary Chippendale for $80. Chippendale began life as a printer in Ballantyne's shop in Edinburgh, and set up some of the first editions of Sir Walter Scott's novels. He came to America in 1838 and remained here about seventeen years. The painting was executed in 1847.

Robert Gould Shaw of Boston obtained for $245 one of the earliest and rarest playbills issued in New York: "For the Benefit of the Poor. Thursday, Dec. 20, 1753. At the New Theatre in Nassau Street. This evening will be presented (being the last time of performing before the holidays) a Comedy, called 'Love for Love,' and a Ballad Farce called 'Flora, or Hob in the Well.'" The underbidder was Evert J. Wendell of this city. The manager of the theatre was Lewis Hallam and his company was popularly known as "The Virginia Comedians."

The total for the sale was $2,845.

JURY IN CROSS DIVORCE SUIT

Justice Ford to Let Twelve Men Pass Upon Wife's Charges.

Supreme Court Justice Ford decided yesterday that the suit for divorce of Anna F. Cross against Ferdinand L. Cross, of the jewelry firm of Cross & Beguelin, should be submitted to a jury. The couple were married in 1898. Mrs. Cross won a separation in 1902 with $100 a month alimony on allegations of cruel treatment.

The questions to be presented to the jury are whether Mr. Cross lived with a Miss Thompson at Schroon Lake in 1911, and whether he lived with Ray Stone at 706 West End Avenue, at 176 Orange Road, Montclair, at May's Hotel, Blue Ridge, N. Y., and other places between August, 1911, and December, 1913. The jury will also be asked to ascertain Mr. Cross's income. His mother, Mrs. Hannah Cross, who was wealthy, died at Stamford, Conn., on Nov. 30, 1913. A letter to the plaintiff from Mrs. Cross, dated five days before Mr. and Mrs. Cross were married, will be read at the trial. The letter runs:

> My Dear Florence:
>
> I am writing you, as dear Ferd has an extreme idea of how he is fixed, and I though that it might worry you. He has only told me a little, but I can guess the rest.
>
> He has an interest in that well-established and lucrative business at 17 Maiden lane, is a stockholder and Director, and his income is assured to him. All of Mr. Cross's property was left to myself, but I am willing only for the prosperity of my sons and their families, and as I am a rich woman, as a matter of course, my sons are rich men.
>
> I was very glad that you were pleased with my wedding present to your dear self.
>
> Mrs. Cross left an estate of about $1,000,000. Frank M. Garland, named as executor in the will, refused to act on the ground that he believed that the biggest part of the estate had disappeared. Ferdinand Cross and William T. Cross filed a contest, and on Jan. 24, 1914, threatened to have the body of their mother exhumed from Greenwood on the ground that she had died from other than natural causes.

This charge was made on the report of two physicians, who made an autopsy and declared that codeine sulphite had been found in her stomach. Nothing ever came of the case, as it was afterward declared that the codeine sulphite was contained in legitimate medicine.

Mr. Cross has denied all his wife's accusations.

Mustaches Barred at the N. Y. U.

Mustaches do not appeal to the seniors of the New York University College and School of Applied Science, and as a result the class voted yesterday at its weekly meeting to forbid any adornment of the upper lip. The class did not give any reason for its dislike of the mustache, but it is ascribed in some quarters to a wish to appear as unlike the Germans as possible, as the cause of the Allies is undoubtedly favored more than that of their opponents. In the past freshmen have been forbidden to wear any facial adornment, but the rule has not been applied to sophomores and upper classmen.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru .....Oct. 16

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Oct. 19

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma .....Oct. 22

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Talthybus...Oct. 22

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa..Oct. 23

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru .....Oct. 21

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:11 | Sun sets..5:21 | Moon rises..2:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:46	5:00	11:00	11:21
Governors Island	5:09	5:21	11:32	11:51
Hell Gate	6:52	7:11	1:12	1:31

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 15.

SS San Guglielmo, Naples, Oct. 2.
SS Petroleine, Dartmouth, Oct. 3.
SS Santiago, Progreso, Oct. 8.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Oct. 10.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans, Oct. 4.
SS Guehl, Tuxpani, Sept. 23.
SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Oct. 10.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Mauretania	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Baltic	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Carolyn	Balboa	Oct. 9
Isthmian	Cristobal	Oct. 6
Cayamon	Progreso	Oct. 8
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Oct. 13
Alliance	Colon	Oct. 10
Boniface	Barbados	Oct. 8
Altamaha	Port Arthur	Oct. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 13
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 9
El Dia	Galveston	Oct. 8

DUE TOMORROW.

Olympic	Glasgow	Oct. 16
New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Themistocles	Patras	Sept. 28
Clio	Lisbon	Oct. 3
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 10
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 10
Santa Cruz	Colon	Oct. 8
Splendor	Catania	Oct. 10

DUE SUNDAY.

Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Herm	Barcelona	Oct. 2
Maracas	Port of Spain	Oct. 9
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 15
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Whitgift, Montevideo	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Suriname, Belize	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Duca di Genova, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Brazos, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Storbond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Ikanja, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Archencrag, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Samland, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Marquette, London	——	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Boringuen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Santiago, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 15.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 10 A. M.; due 10th, forenoon. Cunard Line.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled, time and distance not given; due 16th, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 161 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Santa Cruz, San Francisco to New York, was 582 miles S. at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 142 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 680 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, passed Martin's Industry at 7:15 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 19 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 20 miles S. of Winter Quarters at noon.

SS Radnor, Port Arthur to New York, was 100 miles S. at noon.

SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 191 miles S. at noon.

SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 110 miles E. at noon.

SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 174 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Satilla, Boston to New York, passed Ambrose Lightship at 5 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam, Oct. 15.
SS Duca d'Aosta, at Naples, Oct. 15.
SS Jan Van Nassau, at Rotterdam, Oct. 15.
SS Tonawanda, at Plymouth, Oct. 15.
SS Zinzibar, at Messina, Oct. 9.
SS John D. Archbold, at Savona, Oct. 13.
SS Purus, at Pernambuco, Oct. 14.
SS Campania, at Liverpool, Oct. 15.
SS Cedric, at Queenstown, Oct. 15.
SS Kristianiafjord, at Bergen, Oct. 15.

Sailed.

SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, Oct. 15.
SS Adriatic, from Queenstown, Oct. 15.
SS Re d'Italia, from Naples, Oct. 15.
SS Alsiniana, from Colon, Oct. 15.
SS Il Piemonte, from Genoa, Oct. 14.
SS Fredrick VIII., from Christiansand, Oct. 15.
SS Britannia, from Horta, Oct. 15.

Passed.

SS Chicago City, New York for Bristol, passed Fastnet.
SS Noordam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS St. Paul.

Germany—Service suspended.

France—Service suspended.

Austria—No sailing at present.

Belgium—No sailing at present.

Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.

Hungary—No sailing at present.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 26, SS Potsdam.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergenafjord.

Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 16, SS Duca di Genova, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo.

NEED OF UNIVERSITY HALL.

Fire at Columbia Calls Attention to Inadequate Facilities

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Pressure continues to fall over the greater portion of the country, and the Ohio Valley depression has become better defined with more general rains east of the Mississippi River, except in the Northeast, where there were only light showers. There is also a marked depression over the Canadian Northwest, but thus far without precipitation, and fair weather prevailed throughout the West, except in Missouri, Iowa, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

It is considerably warmer in the Northwest, and slightly warmer elsewhere, except in Tennessee, the East Gulf States, and along the Pacific Coast.

There will be rains Friday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lake region, and the Atlantic States, probably continuing Saturday in the latter districts. There will also be showers Friday in the West Gulf States, and probably on Saturday in the East Gulf States. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Friday and Saturday, except in the Far Northwest, where rain is probable by Saturday.

It will be warmer Friday in the Plains States and on Saturday in the Central Valleys and the upper lake region.

Winds along the north Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable becoming northeast and east Friday and Saturday; middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east and southeast; south Atlantic Coast, moderate south and southwest.

FORECASTS.—TODAY AND SATURDAY. Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday and probably Saturday.

Western New York—Cloudy, probably showers Friday; Saturday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	48	53	4 P. M.	57	63
6 A. M.	47	55	6 P. M.	57	63
9 A. M.	49	58	9 P. M.	54	62
12 M.	55	61	11 P. M.	52	62

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 58; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 89 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.82 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.09 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
3:00—52 William St.; Kuhn, Loeb & Co..	Not given
11:30—121 Forsyth St.; I. Goldstein.....	Slight
11:55—161 Lewis St.; Philip Mustine..	Slight
P. M.	
12:15—1,298 Amsterdam Av.; D. Reeves.	Slight
12:55—4 Union Sq.; Jacob Handert.....	Slight
1:00—207 E. 125 St.; Richard Furling..	$700
2:10—228 E. 135 St.; not given.....	Slight
2:30—100 1st Av.; Wm. Goltz.....	$50
2:45—48 Willett St.; J. Rubin.....	Slight
3:05—998 Trinity Av.; not given.....	Slight
4:35—384 3 St.; Rose Tlinger.....	Slight
5:20—441 W. 37 St.; Geo. Cheelar.....	Slight
6:25—58 St. and Madison Av.; M. J. Steiceg.....	Not given
6:30—248 W. 22 St.; Savoy Waist & Dress Co.....	Not given
7:40—130 Prince St.; M. Yermes.....	$500

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

The following eligible lists of school teachers are announced by City Supt. Maxwell:

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL.

BOOKKEEPING—Sidney Kaplan, 78.5.

MECHANICAL DRAWING—Harry Jacobson, 98.

EVENING ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

CONTINUATION CLASS—Annie W. Hochfeldor, 100.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS—William M. Finger, 98.25; Samuel Seligsohn, 98; Nathan M. Dansiger, 88; Jacob E. Halperin, 97.

DAY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

SHOPWORK — Robert N. Stannard, 83.7; Robert W. Kuhn, 90.9; Harrison M. Kuemmerle, 80.75; Isadore Reh, 74.96.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Albert L. Quinn, 78; Dorothy C. Langdon, 76.75.

COOKING—Rose Osborne, 73.25.

KINDERGARTEN.

Julia Caught, 89.8; Florence E. Anderson, 88.915; Helen Griffin, 83; Frances Ackerly, 88.715; Kate Dickerman, 81.915; Hadassah Kaye, 81.5; Sarah Britt, 78.85; Marguerite F. Cook, 78.75; Carmen Schulich, 78.65; Harriet Morton, 78.625; Gladys A. Rutherford, 78.45; Marie Dose, 76.95; Genevieve Carlin, 75; Charlotte W. Peace, 73.85; Helen Terrell, 72.6; Marguerite C. Loughlin, 72.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Examiners until Oct. 19 will receive applications for placement upon the evening high school eligible lists for 1914-15 in any of the following subjects: Applied Mechanics (men), Chemistry (women), Elocution (women), English (men), Physical Training (women), Physics (women), Physiology (men and women), Spanish (men and women), Stenography and Typewriting (men and women), Wood Turning and Pattern Making (men).

The Alumnae Association of Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, will hold its annual theatre party on the evening of Nov. 16. It has engaged the Liberty Theatre for that occasion, and Douglas Fairbanks and company will appear in "He Comes Up Smiling."

Elementary School 100, Manhattan, has been discontinued.

Clara E. Beaudry has been appointed as a teacher of music in the elementary schools.

The class conducted at the Blythedale Home, Hawthorne, N. Y., has been made an annex of P. S. 192, Manhattan.

It has been decided that the old building of P. S. 66, Queens, shall be used again for school purposes.

Rose Gerstein has been appointed as an assistant teacher in the Eastern District High School.

Edith S. Arnold, an assistant teacher of commercial branches, has been transferred from the Eastern District to the Bay Ridge High School.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BROWN SCHOOL OF TUTORING

Boys' School & Office, 341 West 75th Street. Girls' School, 239 West 75th Street. Phone Col. 8894.

Founded 1906. Positively only one at a time with a teacher enables brilliant, handicapped, and average to do at least 2 years' work in one. All advantages, and more, of class schools; none of the disadvantages. Pupils taught how to study. Study supervision. 15 teachers, each with at least 12 years' experience. Personal interviews at home or school welcomed.

"A School with an Atmosphere of Work."

Many Boys Fail to Pass

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.

A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

The Barnard School for HOUSEHOLD ARTS 228 W. 79th St.

Household Accounts, Discussion of Values, Apportionment of Income, Comparative Study of Monthly Budgets, Bank Accounts.

Practical courses in Cooking, Dressmaking, Decorative Arts, Conversational French, English, including Dramatic Art, Millinery. Part time courses.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY

35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.

Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.

A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.

A staff of 12 professional teachers.

SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

CUTLER SCHOOL

REMOVED TO

49 and 51 East 61st Street

Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

FRENCH COURSES

An OPPORTUNITY to learn French among French people. Elementary and advanced. Monday, Thursday evenings. NOW OPEN. Terms moderate. Professor FRENCH, Y. M. C. A., 109 West 54th St.

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SUITS, OVERCOATS, &C., $12.

$1 DOWN $1 WEEKLY

MEN'S CLOTHES on CREDIT

READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.

HAMILTON-MARTIN CO., Tailors

171 BROADWAY. Entre 6 Cortlandt St.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Oct. 15: Lieuts. W. J. Colyer, to Comr.'s office from 7, assigned to duty in office of Chief Inspector; J. H. Quirk, to Comr.'s office from 13, assigned to duty in office of Chief Inspector. To take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 16: Patrol. Daniel Van Dann, to 15 from 6 Insp. Dist; C. J. Thompson, to 16 from 65, assigned as station house attendant; F. E. Beston, to 21 from 6 Insp. Dist.; P. J. Carroll, to 146 from 167, assigned to clerical duty; E. J. Doyle, to 147 from 6 Insp. Dist.; J. M. Tubridy, to 173 from 172; Henry Immen and E. J. Donohue, to 6 Insp Dist. from 88 Prect; T. J. Hayden, to 6 Insp. Dist. from 37 Prect.

Temporary assignments: Sergts. Michael Coughlan, 2, to 99, from 4 P. M. Oct. 14, to 8 A. M. Oct. 26; Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 18, to Comr.'s office, 7 to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 18; George Kalb, 52, to training school for 10 days, from Oct. 15; A. T. Wing, 150, to C. O. duty in Special Squad No. 1 for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 18; J. A. Logomarsini, 167, to 11 Insp. Dist. for 14 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 16. To 12 Insp. Dist., from 278, for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 17: Alexander Beggs, J. T. McCarthy, Thomas Culhane, L. J. Andreson. To Det. Bu.: J. J. Quinn,

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that can be made today is in Municipal Bonds of leading cities in the United States, and they are exempt from income tax.

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HOTCHKIN & CO.
Dealers in all
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Connecticut Securities
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Phone 3580 John. Private Phone to Boston.

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Hartford, Conn.
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BANKERS.
Established 1870.
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
NEW YORK CITY and other high grade municipal bonds.
Special circulars on request.

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Announces the opening of an Office at No. 46 Wall Street, and offers to its depositors all the conveniences of a Banking Office in the center of New York's financial district.
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Canada AND THE West Indies
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NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.

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80 BROADWAY.
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Allows Interest on Deposits.

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The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under Banking Laws. Wars cannot affect this Security. You can open a Savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated June 19, 1914.
DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Call Money Drops to 7%—Investment Houses Are Still Tied Up.

A decided change for the better in the money market was indicated yesterday by an announcement posted in the Stock Exchange that a large amount of money was being offered by a New York bank for loan on call at 7 per cent. Hitherto the rate had been held up to 8 per cent., where it was established when the Stock Exchange closed. Brokers who act for the large banks reported a liberal supply of money at the lower rate. Most of the banks had been lending some money at 6 per cent., but new loans and amounts larger than those ordinarily required by customers have been paying 8 per cent. Money for ninety days was being offered freely at 6 per cent., the previous rate having been 1 per cent. higher. Naturally, commercial paper showed a tendency to sell on a lower basis, and the changes were taken to reflect a substantial betterment in the loan position. There has been more or less shifting of loans from brokerage houses which had to pay 8 per cent. to sources available to customers where they were able to obtain easier terms. It was reported yesterday, though not confirmed by official sources, that several of the banks have been retiring their Clearing House loan certificates. The Clearing House Committee has not called for the retirement of these, but the fact that no additional certificates have been taken out in the last fortnight points to the approach of the time when this emergency measure will no longer have to be availed of.

The fourth call for the payment of gold or foreign exchange to the syndicate handling the loan made for the account of New York City was made yesterday and may have been responsible for a further slight increase in both demand and cable rates. A little over $6,000,000 in gold was taken yesterday for Canada presumably on account of the New York City maturities. At the same time the banks are receiving the first installment of gold from out of town for account of the pool formed to supply exchange.

There was a disposition evident in investment circles to criticise the banks for their continued refusal to restore borrowing privileges to the bond houses. Most of these firms are now carrying unusually large balances in order to meet demands made upon them, and their inability to finance transactions is holding back the recovery because of their inability to take new issues put out by corporations and municipalities. The City of Buffalo yesterday failed to receive a single bid for an issue of $2,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds, not because of any fault of the securities, but because of the difficulty of carrying them. The investment dealers generally have paid off a considerable share of their loans outstanding a few weeks ago and have strengthened their remaining accounts by the deposit of more collateral.

Reduction in the Amalgamated Copper Company dividend from $1.50 to 50 cents a share was not unexpected in view of the similar reduction previously made in the Anaconda's payment, on which the Amalgamated is largely dependent. New York City notes eased off slightly and the investment demand proved lighter than it had been. The Bank of England reported an increase for the week in gold coin and bullion of $13,390,000, making an increase of $158,000,000 over the amount held at the end of the first week in August.

"OUTLAW" MARKET MOVES.

Phones in Columbia Trust Building Used by Brokers Discontinued.

The "outlaw" market for Stock Exchange securities, which was established in New Street back of the lower end of the Exchange building immediately following the suspension of trading, found itself forced to move yesterday. Most of the brokers dealing in the Street were formerly engaged in handling puts and calls, and their efforts to trade in listed stocks despite the ban has been frowned upon by the Exchange authorities.

The brokers have been keeping in touch with their principals by means of public telephones in the lower hallway of the Columbia Trust Company Building. Yesterday morning it was discovered that these telephones had been put out of service, a sign hung over the disconnected switchboard which said: "Service discontinued at the request of the building management."

It took but a moment for the brokers to decide to move a block further south, where public telephones are available in the basement of the building at 42 Broadway, and there business went on as before. Some of the brokers held the Stock Exchange and banks responsible for their loss of telephone service, but they said that it made no difference and that they felt no bitterness over the matter.

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Bay State Gas	.10	.11	.10	.11
100	Butte & London	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
800	Chief Consol	.85	.90	.85	.90
100	Crown Reserve	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Eagle & B. Bell	.95	.95	.95	.95
700	First National	1⅛	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
200	Goldfield Con	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Goldfield Oro	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
150	Humboldt	.14	.14	.14	.14
400	Majestic	.10	.10	.07	.07
800	Mexican Metals	.20	.20	.17	.17
800	Nevada Douglass	.60	.60	.56	.56
200	New Baltic	.90	.95	.90	.95
100	Old Domin. t. r.	5	5	5	5
100	Oneco	.60	.60	.60	.60
50	Stewart	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	U. V. Exten	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	U. P. Sharping	7½	7½	7½	7½

6,525

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1⅛	2
B. S. Gas	.10	.12	La Rose	.72	.75
Bingham	1	1	Majestic	.03	.06
Bohemia		1⅛	McKinley	.40	.43
Bost'n Ely		.25	Mex. Met.	.17	.18
Butte & L.	.15	.20	New B'lic	.75	1.00
Calaveras	1	1 1-16	Nevada	.60	.70
Chief	.70	.90	Ohio Cop.	.05	.20
Crown Res.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Rhode Isl.	2	3
Davis-D.	.30	.38	So. Lake		
Eagle & B.	.85	.95	Un. Verde Ext.	1	1⅛
First Nat.	1 1-16	1⅛	Yukon	1⅛	2⅛
Gold F. C.	1⅛	1⅛			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 13:

	Oct. 13.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.	
Customs	$967,067	$6,025,022	$65,670,737	
Ordinary	948,931	7,978,697	91,732,504	
Corp. in tax	10,553	280,511	8,283,446	
Miscellaneous	163,814	1,439,967	26,345,377	
Total	1,480,366	15,743,599	193,012,066	
Expenditures	3,085,618	29,258,286	228,611,833	
Deficit	1,605,247	13,514,286	35,599,767	

Bank of England.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve	Increased £2,049,000
Circulation	Decreased £181,000
Bullion	Increased £2,471,478
Other securities	Decreased £4,170,000
Public deposits	Increased £5,880,000
Other deposits	Decreased £1,818,000
Notes reserve	Increased £2,598,000
Government securities	Decreased £400,000

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 26.46 per cent.; last week it was 24.53 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

GET EQUAL CHANCE IN CHINA

President of Asiatic Society Praises Wilson Administration.

The American Asiatic Association, at its annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, elected Willard D. Straight President for the ensuing year. These Vice Presidents were chosen: Lowell Lincoln of New York, T. B. Wilcox of Portland, Ore.; Alba B. Johnson of Philadelphia, John B. Cleveland of Spartansburg, S. C.; Ellison A. Smyth of Pelzer, S. C., and F. Hellyer of Chicago.

President Straight told the association in his address that the American bankers, who were originally in the six-power loan to China, had retained their interest in the construction of the Hukuang Railway.

"Work is now progressing on the lines of the road," said he, "and the Administration at Washington cannot be complimented too highly for its endeavors to hold the Chinese Government to the provisions of the loan agreement, in order to assure to American manufacturers an opportunity equal to that accorded their British, French, and German competitors to sell their products for the construction of these lines."

MORE PAPER REGISTRATION.

Fisk Rubber Co. Appoints Bankers Trust Co. Its Registrar.

The Fisk Rubber Company has appointed the Bankers' Trust Company registrar of its commercial paper. The plan is to become effective at the beginning of the Fisk Company's fiscal year on Nov. 1.

Little was done in respect to the registration of commercial paper before February, 1911, when the International Paper Company announced the future registration of all of its paper. At the present time there are numbered among the corporations registering their paper some of the oldest and most conservative, and considerable progress along this line has been made, not only in New York, but in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,211,827	+	$16,648
Twenty-one roads	9,783,028	—	1,829,205
Total (24 roads)	10,994,855	—	1,812,557

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$5,385,307	$5,231,985	$4,775,891
Exp. and tax.	4,423,927	3,899,321	3,566,680
Net	961,380	1,332,664	1,209,211
Other income	377,502	486,434	395,022
Total income	1,338,882	1,719,098	1,605,133
Charges, &c.	351,332	584,417	502,337
Surplus	757,187	1,134,620	1,012,396
Pref. divs.	202,821	202,821	202,521
Surplus	554,366	931,799	809,775

CHICAGO & ALTON for August—

Gross	1,328,562	1,483,111	1,403,259
Net after tax	425,041	429,156	374,013
Other inc., deb.	40,536	61,381	63,299
Total income	375,206	367,775	311,621
2 mos. gross	2,607,999	2,820,168	2,633,840
Net after tax	719,959	738,135	712,331
Other inc., deb.	99,979	105,837	105,813
Total income	819,930	833,269	606,518

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for August—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	176,965	149,136	27,828
Net after taxes	66,795	56,063	10,732
Sur. after chgs.	40,892	31,557	9,334
Two mos. gross	328,113	288,037	40,178
Net after taxes	111,639	103,328	8,312
Sur. after chgs.	61,237	54,846	6,396

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net earnings	712,061	849,874	802,528
Dep., int., &c.	432,757	243,400	221,828
Balance	279,304	606,474	580,639
Pref. dividends	276,500	553,000	553,000
Surplus	2,804	53,474	27,699

MONTANA POWER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	908,884	866,680	42,184
Net after taxes	627,339	605,094	22,245
Sur. after chgs.	400,732	382,343	18,389
Nine mos. gross	2,812,766	2,573,988	238,777
Net after taxes	1,973,099	1,797,324	175,774
Sur. after chgs.	1,253,883	1,127,923	125,960

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.37
Belcher	.30	Occidental Con.	.35
Best & Belcher	.05	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.46	Overman	.19
Con. Cal. & Va.	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Crown Point	.35	Sierra Nevada	.09
Gould & Curry	.01	Union	.11
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Juila	.01	Yellow Jacket	.31

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.68	C. O. D.	.03
Midway	.09	Comb. Fraction	.05
Mizpah Exten.	.24	D'field Daisy	.03
Montana	.48	D'field Bl. B.	.02
North Star	.01	Florence	.32
Rescue Eula	.08	D'field Con. M.	.10
Tonopah Exten.	2.60	G'field Merger	.18
Tonopah Merger	.23	Jumbo Exten.	.46
West End	.59	Silver Pick	.04
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.27
Atlanta	.18	Round Mountain	.30
Booth	.03	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.03

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5	6
Elkton	43½	45	McKinney	22¼	28¼
El Paso	99	119	Old Gold		2
Findlay	2		Portland	102⅞	103
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	100	105
Isabella	11⅜	11⅝	R. B. H.		4

REOPEN MARKET FOR CALL MONEY

First National Bank Takes Lead in Offering Cash on Exchange Collateral.

REDUCES RATE TO 7%

Other Banks and Trust Companies Follow Suit—Street Cheered by Improved Conditions.

The First National Bank took the lead among institutions of the financial district yesterday in establishing the first market for call money secured by Stock Exchange collateral that has existed since the Exchange closed, on July 30. Besides renewing operations, the bank reduced the rate for funds on call from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent., the former interest charge having been in force since July 30 on most call loans outstanding on that day. The demand loans existing when the market closed have been allowed, for the most part, to remain as they were, except those which were voluntarily paid off by the borrower.

The First National made known its willingness to make loans at the lower rate through Secretary George W. Ely of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Ely announced in the morning that a bank—the name was not then stated—was ready to accept stocks and bonds as collateral for a limited amount of money, for which applications should be placed through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. Later it was learned that the First National Bank was the lender, and in the afternoon several other banks and trust companies were reported in the market on a 7 per cent. basis. It is expected that the call rate will be reduced to this level by all the leading banks within a day or two.

In designating the collateral to be accepted for loans the lending banks based their calculations on the final prices for securities the day the Exchange closed, although recessions have been reported in private dealings during recent days. It was reported that the margin between the market value of collateral that was asked and the amount of the loan ranged from 25 to 30 per cent., in place of the customary 20 per cent. of normal times.

The easement of the call lending rate brought considerable cheer to the Street as an indication of loosening credit conditions. This feeling was increased late in the day when it became known that ninety-day loans were obtainable in some banking quarters at 6 per cent., as contrasted with the flat rate of 7 per cent. that had existed for three weeks and of 8 per cent. a month ago. Other maturities continued at 7 per cent.

The demand for fresh call loans yesterday was small. With the Stock Exchange closed the greatest field for borrowing is removed from the market. The fact that the Clearing House of the Exchange, which is conducting trading in stocks, was designated as the agent for borrowing at the lower rate was believed to indicate a willingness on the part of the lending bank to supply funds for purchases of securities by investors. The Clearing House requires that only cash deals be made at or above the final prices of July 30, but with demand credits available the Street supposed that brokers could pay cash in buying and extend credit to their customers at the same time for the stocks bought for their account. Neither the bank nor the Clearing House made public the purpose of the loans made yesterday.

Funds at this centre have been increased lately from several sources. The flow of cash from the interior has been considerable since the war brought a check upon activity in the industries and trade, and brokers have gradually been paying off a part of their old loans. The high rate of interest demanded by the banks worked to facilitate the reduction of Stock Exchange loans by those brokers who were able to do so in the restricted credit market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.97½	$4.97⅛	$4.97⅜
Cable sterling	4.98⅛	4.98¼	4.98⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.97⅜	$4.98⅛
Paris	5.05⅛	5.05⅜
Berlin	.92⅝	.92½
Switzerland	5.06	5.05
Holland	.42⅛	.42⅜

New York Clearing House exchanges, $231,581,657; balances, $16,336,416; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $332,000.

The local banks have gained $5,105,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium; San Francco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 7.81¼ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23¾d, off ⅛d; New York, 51⅝c, off ⅛c.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export buying was again in evidence in the wheat market, and while the amount of business actually executed was shrouded with more or less mystery, some authorities estimated that the total business would aggregate around 1,500,000 bushels in all positions. Notwithstanding the better export demand the market showed an underlying feeling of heaviness, and closing quotations were only ¼ to ⅝c above the lowest of the day and ⅛ to ⅜c below the final of Wednesday.

In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.12¼; No. 2 hard, $1.11¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.13⅜, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.16¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.21	1.20⅝	92⅝
May	..	..	1.26¼	1.26⅛	95⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.13¾	1.12	1.12¼	1.12½	83
May	1.18⅜	1.17⅜	1.17⅞	1.18½	88⅛

CORN.

The corn market was inactive and easy, closing with net losses of ⅜c. Prospects of more favorable weather over the West had a tendency to discourage buying.

The local cash market was easy, No. 2 yellow being quoted at 80¼c to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67⅝	66½	66⅝	67½	67¼
May	70	69¼	69¼	70	69¼

OATS.

Reports from Europe that native oats were being offered more freely worked to give the oats market an easy tone and final prices were ⅝@1¼ net lower. The local cash market was easier; standard, 49½@50½c; No. 2 white, 50@51c; No. 3, 49@50c; No. 4, 48½@49¼c; fancy clipped white, 51½@53½c; ordinary clipped white, 50@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	47¾	47⅞	48¾	37⅞
May	51⅝	50¾	51⅜	51½	41

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed pronounced weakness early in the day owing to further selling by stock yard interests and influenced by the weakness in corn as well as continued liberal receipts of hogs, but late in the session there was a partial reaction on covering, although final prices were irregular. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 18,000, estimated for Friday 13,000; Kansas City received 7,000, and Omaha, 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.32
Jan.	10.07	9.90	10.07	10.10	10.47
Ribs—					
Oct.	11.02	11.00	11.00	11.05	10.30
Jan.	9.90	9.72	9.83	9.90	10.45
Pork—					
Jan.	18.80	18.70	18.80	18.92	18.05

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again weak under renewed pressure of hedging operations against free offerings of crude, which was selling on the basis of 3½ cents. A rally in the lard market, after early weakness, caused a partial recovery late in the day, but closing quotations were 1 to 10 points net lower.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday.
Spot	..	..	5.15@5.40	5.20
October	..	..	5.15@5.40	5.20
November	5.20	5.15	5.18@5.22	5.28
December	5.33	5.28	5.30@5.31	5.35
January	5.40	5.36	5.40@5.41	5.45
February	5.50	5.48	5.50@5.54	5.52
March	5.64	5.63	5.65@5.66	5.66
April	5.78	5.76	5.78@5.81	5.80
May	5.88	5.88	5.88@5.90	5.93

COTTON.

The progress made in establishing a fund of $130,000,000 to carry part of the year's crop caused a slight hardening of spot prices in some parts of the South. Most of the cotton now being offered for sale is for November and December shipment. Southern shippers are not selling much cotton for January delivery, and there is practically nothing offered at present prices for later deliveries.

COFFEE.

Liquidation of coffee contracts through the Voluntary Committee was more active, and the committee felt encouraged over the attitude of those holding open contracts, as the faster liquidation proceeds the chances for reopening the Exchange will be so much improved.

In the local cash market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,485 packages. Quite a small proportion of the fresh creamery is fancy and prices for such ½c. higher. All other grades very plentiful, moving slowly and values unsettled. Creamery, extras (93 score) 32c.; higher scoring lots, 32½c.; firsts, 28@31c.; seconds, 25@27½c.; thirds, 23@24c.; creamery, held, extras, (93 score) 31c.; higher scoring lots, 31½c.; firsts, 27½@30c.; seconds, 25@27c.; State Dairy, finest, 30@30½c.; good to prime, 28@29c.; common to fair, 22@25c.; prospects, extras, 25@26c.; firsts, 23½@24½c.; lower grades, 22@23c.; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c.; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c.; seconds, 21@21½c.; lower grades, 19@20½c.; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c.; current make, No. 1, 20c.; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,240 cases. There is increasing scarcity of high-grade eggs, showing a large proportion of new-laid quality, for which prices are tending upward. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 31@33c.; extra firsts, 29½@30c.; firsts, 28@27c.; seconds, 21@22c.; thirds and poorer, 18@20c.; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@19c.; checks, good to prime, dry, 18½@19c.; undergrades, 16@16½c.; storage or current, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 23c.; firsts, 22½@22½c.; seconds, 20½@21½c.; undergrades, 18@20c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 48@50c.; selected, 36@46c.; seconds whites, as to size and quality, 32@46c.; Western gathered whites, 28@33c.; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 33@35c.; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@32c.

REDUCES RATE TO 7%

ROCK ISLAND UP TODAY.

Folk Confers with Witnesses for Stock-Rigging Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel to the Interstate Commerce Commission, was in conference today with witnesses scheduled to appear before Commissioner Clements at a preliminary hearing, beginning tomorrow, into the financial operations of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, initiated by a Senate resolution. The present hearing possibly will last only a day or two, to be resumed later.

The commission's experts have been going over the books of the corporation to investigate charges made on the floor of the Senate that a small number of financiers reaped great profit from manipulations of the company's securities to the injury of small stockholders.

MORE GOLD FOR ENGLAND.

Fourth Installment, Amounting to $7,678,850, Paid on City Debt.

Banks in the $100,000,000 syndicate formed to meet maturing debts of the city in Europe paid in to J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday the fourth installment, amounting to $7,678,850. All told the syndicate members have now furnished $24,741,534 in gold sertificates and foreign exchange, the first payment being $8,227,000, the second $4,000,000, and the third $4,805,704.

The gold certificates deposited at each call for funds are being exchanged at the Sub-Treasury for gold, which is sent to Ottawa to be put to the account of the Bank of England. Yesterday the syndicate managers drew from the Sub-Treasury $6,051,900 in coin and bars for shipment to Canada.

ROAD MAY INCREASE FARES.

Long Island Seeks to Overcome Its Deficit of $1,000,000.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad Company, in a letter to the Business Men's Association of Flushing, says that an advance in the price of monthly commutation tickets is being considered, together with an increase of round-trip fares, in order to overcome a deficit of $1,000,000 last year, which bids fair to be larger in 1914.

"The passenger rate advances," says the letter, "will not produce enough revenue to make a yearly surplus, but enough to reduce materially our annual deficit."

AMALGAMATED DIVIDEND CUT

Fifty Cents a Share Will Be Paid in Place of $1.50 as Formerly.

The Amalgamated Copper Company declared yesterday a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share in place of the $1.50 that shareholders received quarterly during 1913 and in each of the previous payments made this year.

The reduction was forecast last month when the Anaconda Copper Mining Company cut its quarterly payment from 75 cents to 25 cents. The Amalgamated owns 3,184,366 shares of the 4,662,500 Anaconda shares outstanding, so that the smaller return made by the latter reduced the controlling company's income by $1,692,183.

Toronto Brokers Resume Cash Trading.

TORONTO, Oct. 15.—Authorized trading among brokers of the Toronto Stock Exchange was begun today. The trading is for cash and is restricted to securities listed both on the New York and Toronto Exchanges. No prices will be published. The question of opening the Exchange will not be considered until the New York and London Exchanges resume operations.

Receiver to Protect Brazil Railway.

In appointing W. Cameron Forbes ancillary receiver for the Brazil Railway Co. of 25 Broad Street, yesterday, Judge Mayer empowered him to give financial assistance to any corporation in which the railway was interested if necessary to protect the railway. Mr. Forbes has also been appointed, with David T. Davis, ancillary receiver for the Madeira-Mamore Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Brazil Company.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company will meet in San Francisco on Oct. 31 to act on the quarterly dividends on the first preferred and preferred shares. The payment of $1.50 per share is expected to be voted, payable on Nov. 16.

The syndicate composed of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co., which underwrote the $35,000,000 City 4½ per cent. bonds last April, expired yesterday by limitation and was dissolved. The bankers made no statement as to the amount of bonds that has been placed with investors, but it is understood that about 60 per cent. of them have been sold.

Directors of the corporation of Biker & Hegeman Stock, which owns a majority interest of stock in the Biker & Hegeman Company, will declare a stock dividend of 10 per cent. next Monday. This will be the first dividend paid by the corporation.

ASK RESERVE LAW CHANGES

Bankers Want System Made Attractive to State Institutions.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15.—The American Bankers' Association today determined to send a committee to Washington to urge the Federal Reserve Board to advocate changes in the new law which would make membership in the system more attractive to State institutions. Several speakers said that State banks should delay joining the reserve system until changes were made in the law.

The convention ended tonight after the election of officers and the adoption of a resolution calling upon the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant rate increases sought by the railroads. Unless railroad and transportation interests, the resolution said, could be made prosperous, and unless confidence in the stability of their securities was restored and maintained no permanent relief from existing conditions could be expected.

The new officers of the association are William A. Law of Philadelphia, President, and James K. Lynch of San Francisco, Vice President. Other officials were re-elected. Seattle was chosen for the 1915 convention city.

The committee on Federal legislation reported that it had considered requests that the constitutionality of the income tax law be tested, but had decided that the association should not take the initiative.

The new executive council of the association tonight established a department designed to promote a better understanding of the banking business by the public.

CLAYTON BILL SIGNED.

President Approves Measure Completing Anti-Trust Programme.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—President Wilson today signed the Clayton Anti-Trust bill, thus completing the Administration's trust programme. There were no ceremonies connected with the signing of the bill.

The Chicago Association of Commerce, in a telegram to President Wilson, today approved the Anti-Trust and Trade Commission bills.

"We believe that in the administration of these laws the opportunity afforded for a prompt hearing upon complaint will result in the speedy suppression of evil practices and in the promotion of honest business," the message said.

While railway securities legislation probably will be deferred until the next Congress, because no conclusion on the form of it has been reached and because President Wilson believes there is no pressing demand for it now, Mr. Wilson told callers today the question was still an open one.

WABASH SEES HOPE IN RATE INCREASE

Bondholders Will Leave Road with Court Till Revenues Advance.

NET INCOME FOR YEAR LESS

Committee Tells Commissions Other Lines Suffer from Same Conditions.

The plan for reorganizing the Wabash Railroad, filed with the commissions of Illinois and Missouri, has been withdrawn, and no further attempts will be made now to take the road from the courts. The Committee of Bondholders reports that without higher rates it seems impossible to earn enough to pay anything on the new capital needed.

The Reorganization Committee consists of Winslow S. Pierce, Chairman; Robert Goelet, Bernard M. Baruch, Thomas H. Hubbard, Alvin W. Krech, Robert Fleming and Johannes Luden.

Failure of the plan is not laid upon the war disturbance of finance, but upon conditions local to this country. When the plan was completed, about Jan. 1, it appeared that unfavorable tendencies then apparent were in process of correction. After Jan. 1 conditions grew more unsatisfactory, so that growing operating costs outran all practicable economies. The committee says that with the largest business of any year but one in ten, and with $10,500,000 spent on improvements, the income for the year ended June 30, was the smallest of any year but two in a decade.

In this situation the committee decided that it was unfair to try to get new capital on which it was almost certain that no return could be earned. In the notice to the State commissions withdrawing the application the committee said:

> Increased operating costs, increased taxes and reduced rates have produced the result that for this year of large business the earnings of the property applicable to the payment of fixed charges fell more than $375,000 short of providing for the interest on underlying mortgages, and provided no return whatever on the large capital expenditure made during the receivership. Since 1908 the taxes on the property have increased 44 per cent.

From 1905 to 1911, inclusive, passenger transportation contributed an average profit at the rate of about two mills per mile per passenger carried, over the cost of operating passenger service. Under existing passenger rates, as reduced by law, revenue from the transportation of passengers is at the rate of one mill, and the margin above cost of that service is represented by less than the net earnings from mail and express business alone.

From 1906 to 1910, inclusive, freight transportation contributed an average revenue, over cost, of one and one-half mills for each ton carried one mile. Under existing cost conditions revenue from freight transportation only exceeds its cost at the rate of one mill for each ton carried one mile—a decrease of 33⅓ per cent. in the space between revenue and cost.

Passenger rates have been broken down and freight rates have been held stationary or reduced in an era of rapid advance in the cost of everything entering into the requirements of railway operation. During the last few years one-third of the space between revenues and cost has closed.

The situation of the Wabash is not unique. Its position is in the path which all of the railways of this country are following in varying stages of progress.

There can be but one of two outcomes—disaster to the railways and all the railways represent in their relations to investments, savings, insurance and to general business, as well as to public requirements and convenience; or an intelligent reversal of the policy which has carried so far beyond the interests and demands of the people and so far beyond the remedy for evils sought to be corrected.

The receivership officials who have been operating the Wabash have been asked to present a request for an increase in State freight and passenger rates which will "check and reverse the growing disaster now upon the Wabash and other railroads in the same territory."

GROSS INCOMES INCREASE.

But Expenses of Great Western and Alabama Southern Also Go Up.

The Chicago Great Western Railroad Company reports a gross income of $14,260,222 in the year ended June 30, an increase of $259,904 over 1913. Operating expenses increased $571,026 with a total of $10,881,168. The net income of $3,426,105 was $316,654 less than in the preceding year.

The Alabama Great Southern Railroad Company earned a total income of $5,385,307 in the year ended June 30, a gain of $153,322 and net revenue amounted to $1,151,236, a decrease of $257,468 from the record of 1913. The balance for dividends was $757,187, a falling off of $377,433 and the surplus after dividends was $162,866.

Northwestern Elects New Treasurer.

Special to The New York Times.

BUYERS' BUILDING FOR THIS CITY

One, to Cost $3,000,000, Projected for the Country's Department Stores.

TWO SITES CONSIDERED

National Retail Dry Goods Association Directors Act on This and Other Matters.

Plans for the erection of a thirteen-story building, to cost $3,000,000, in which the New York offices of a large number of this country's department stores will be housed, will be placed before the members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association for their consideration at the annual convention of that organization, to be held here Feb. 10 and 11 next. The Board of Directors of the Association, which met in this city on Wednesday, in referring the matter to the action of the general membership expressed its approval of the project. Two possible sites for what will be known as the National Retail Dry Goods Association Building, have been suggested. One is in the Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue district and the other in the vicinity of the Grand Central Terminal.

If the plan proposed goes through, the offices of the association, with restaurant, library, &c., will be located in the new structure, together with the buying offices of the members of the national association and affiliated bodies. For the small retailers who are in the habit of visiting this market at intervals individual rooms will be provided, taking in an entire floor, containing 40,000 square feet of floor space. One syndicate has already agreed to lease 65,000 square feet, and similar pledges thus far obtained mean the disposal of three floors. The influence on the realty movement which the erection of a building for such a purpose will have should prove a very great one, since the manufacturers in this city will no doubt consider proximity to this buyers' headquarters much to their advantage.

The National Retail Dry Goods Association now comprises between 35 and 40 per cent. of the department stores of the country. In addition to this number there are the members of the State associations in New York, California, Virginia, Connecticut and Illinois, which were organized by the national association and are in close touch with the latter organization. In Illinois there are over 350 members of the State association and the stores located in the loop district of Chicago are expected to become members shortly.

The Board of Directors at its meeting Wednesday decided to suggest to members that the sale of goods made in this country be pushed. This was embodied in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association suggest to the members of that association that they do everything in their power to encourage the sale of American-made goods over goods of foreign manufacture, and that such action on their part would be a practical means of meeting the present problem of unemployment. Members should suggest to their salespeople that they try to persuade customers to buy American-made goods in preference to imported merchandise."

The Board put itself on record as being strongly opposed to the Stevens or Price Maintenance bill, claiming that the passage of the measure would create a privileged class and limit the independence of the retailer and the consumer. In taking this stand on the Stevens bill, however, the Board condemned indiscriminate price-cutting as a means of stimulating trade, stating that any action on the part of the retailer that is harmful to those with whom he does business is not in keeping with the high standard of ethics of the members of the association.

Sympathy was expressed with movements now on foot to remedy conditions in the South, and the best way to assist this section, it was pointed out, is for the department stores of the country to push the sale of cotton goods and, where feasible, to have cotton goods sales. The scrip plan, through which merchants in the West are giving with every purchase of $1 a ticket entitling the customer to ride one mile on a railroad, was discussed by the members of the board and the practice condemned. Another question taken up was that of lighter packing cases, a number of complaints having been received from Western members on the score that the freight and express charges for merchandise shipped them was entirely out of proportion to the net weight of the goods. By giving specification as to containers when orders are placed, the board thought, this evil would be considerably mitigated. The sale of pattern magazines containing the advertising of mail order houses and other competitors by the department stores was described as opposed to the best interests of the retailers, and the board also registered its disapproval of the practice of coupon giving.

In commenting on the general business situation in this country, the board, which is made up of department store owners from every section, said that the number of unemployed at the present time compared with that of a year ago is slightly greater. Retail collections, it was stated, have fallen off somewhat, but, as far as banking conditions are concerned, there has been no curtailment of normal credits. The banks, it was set forth, are doing everything in their power to meet local conditions. The feeling was expressed that the increased interest rate was tending to create conservatism in the expansion of the retail business.

STATE REALTY MEN MEET.

Will Take Action on Proposed Measure Providing for Licenses.

A big delegation of out-of-town real estate men arrived in the city yesterday to attend the two days' convention of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York, which will open this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Hotel Astor. It will be the first convention of the State association ever held in New York City, and all of the realty organizations will be represented at the various luncheons, dinners, and tours of inspection planned for today and tomorrow.

Mayor Mitchel, who was to have welcomed the delegates at the morning session, has been obliged to postpone his address until the afternoon meeting. Speeches on different phases of realty activity will be made by Tax Commissioner John J. Halleran, Laurence M. D. McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; Gage E. Tarbell, and Robert E. Dowling, Chairman of the Workingmen's Compensation Commission.

The convention will be called to order by President William H. Moffitt. William C. Breed of the Merchants' Association will take Mayor Mitchel's place in the address of welcome in the morning, and a response will be made by Thomas J. Overturf of Buffalo. A discussion will follow on the proposed measure for licensing real estate brokers led by R. A. Borland of Norwich, and L. D. Woodworth of Rochester. The delegates will be taken for a ride in the telephone company's cars in West Houston Street, and in the afternoon there will be an automobile trip to Queens followed by a luncheon at the Queens Chamber of Commerce. In the evening the members will attend the electric exhibit in the Grand Central Palace, and later they will be conducted through the New York Times Building.

The convention will close tomorrow evening with a dinner at the Hotel Astor, at which Mayor Mitchel and Borough President Marks will be among the speakers.

BANK LOSERS SEE MAYOR.

Mandel Depositors Also Tell Whitman of Small Swindler.

There was excitement at City Hall yesterday when 100 depositors of the failed Mandel east side banks marched down to demand that Mayor Mitchel help get their money back, or at least keep Adolph Mandel from participation in the bank's affairs. Men, women and children in varying stages of poverty thronged the Hall and demanded to see the Mayor at once. The men shouted, the women wailed, and the Mayor, hearing the disturbance, sent for a representative of the delegation.

Louis H. Schuttzer of 30 Avenue B, chosen to do the talking, told the Mayor many depositors were left penniless and begged the Mayor to hasten a settlement. The Mayor told Schuttzer he sympathized with the depositors and sent him to Bank Supt. Richards. Schuttzer said Mr. Richards always referred them to subordinates, who gave scant satisfaction.

Schuttzer told the Mayor that since the banks failed six persons had committed suicide in want, and that in the delegation was a woman with a baby in arms who has slept in parks for six nights. Before being evicted from her home, he said, she had tried suicide with gas.

Later 400 depositors went to see District Attorney Whitman, who told the committee that the matter would be investigated.

The committee told Mr. Whitman that a young man had swindled many depositors by collecting a quarter each from them under promise to take the matter to the District Attorney's office.

The Jewish Community, which is looking after the interests of the depositors, issued a statement last night saying that the affairs of the banks must be given to a liquidating company that will hold the assets till there is a better real estate market, or the depositors must accept very little. To realize upon the assets now would bring only a small part of their value.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 15.—Spots, middling, 6¾c. Sales, including to arrive, 995 bales; Augusta, sales, 1,143 bales; Dallas, 8,147; Galveston, 100; Houston, 5,486; Memphis, 1,050; Mobile, 25; Norfolk, 618; Savannah, 1,675.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 15.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Rain Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate to fr. w. winds.

S. Car.—Rain and slightly cooler Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Rain Fri., except fair in s. w.; somewhat cooler in n. Sat., unsettled, probably showers; moderate s. and s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Rain Fri., except fair in n. w. Sat., rain in n., fair in cent. and s.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala.—Cloudy Fri.; rain at night or Sat.; gentle w. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Unsettled Fri.; showers at night or Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Showers Fri. Sat., probably fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Showers Fri., except fair in n. w. Sat., fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Ark.—Unsettled Fri., probably showers. Sat., fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Rain Fri. Sat., unsettled and somewhat warmer.

Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., probably fair and somewhat warmer.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat., probably fair; moderate, possibly fresh, shifting winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri. Sat., probably fair and somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri., rain in s. Sat., fair, warmer; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

L. Mich.—Rain Fri., except fair in n. w. Sat., fair; moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

U. Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e. by Sat.

Wis.—Fair Fri. Sat., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate variable winds.

Minn.—Fair Fri.; warmer in w. and s. Sat. fair; moderate shifting winds, becoming s.

Iowa—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w. Sat. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri.; warmer in w. Sat. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Fri.; warmer in e. Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Fair; warmer Fri. Sat. fair.

Neb.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair; warmer in e.

Okla. and Kan.—Fair, warmer Fri. and Sat.

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RESERVE BOARD AIDS BIG COTTON POOL

Federal Body Likely to Administer It Until New Banks Are Organized.

SEEKS LEGAL AUTHORITY

Secretary McAdoo and His Colleagues Agree That South Is in Need of Prompt Relief.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Federal Reserve Board spent the greater part of the day discussing the proposal to raise a fund of $150,000,000 for the relief of Southern cotton planters. At the close of the session Secretary McAdoo said that no conclusion had been reached.

The scope and details of the plan were presented to the board by Festus H. Wade, President of the Mercantile National Bank of St. Louis, who was accompanied by George W. Simmons of St. Louis. The necessity of relief for the planters was admitted by members of the board and the plan was approved in principle, but the doubt as to the board's legal authority in the administration of the loan was not settled. It is known, however, that President Wilson is anxious to have the board further the plan and that he believes the board should take charge of the administration of the pool, as those behind it have requested.

The subscriptions to the fund embrace $50,000,000 from the banks of New York, $7,250,000 from the banks of St. Louis, and $40,000,000 made up by the banks of New England, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Cincinnati, whose capitalists are all more or less interested in the business prosperity of the cotton-producing States. The New England subscriptions were said to have come largely from banks interested in cotton spinning.

Confidence in the ability of the managers of the fund to raise the last $50,000,000 was expressed by members of the board on the representations coming from the bankers. It was explained, however, that the subscriptions had been made upon the condition that the fund be administered by the Federal Reserve Board, and the question of the power of the board to do so might make some difference in the attitude of the subscribing bankers.

The details of the conference held in New York yesterday in regard to the plan were laid before the Reserve Board by Mr. Wade. This plan proposed that the fund be turned over to the Federal Reserve Board and loaned by that body to the Federal Currency Associations or to the Reserve Cotton banks. The plan also carried the provision that the loans should be payable on or before the expiration of one year at the option of the borrower with the right to the Federal Reserve Board to extend such loans for two periods of six months each. The present rate is placed at 6 per cent., and the loans to be based on a price of six cents a pound for cotton secured by warehouse receipts.

There was general unanimity among the members of the board as to the need of authority on the part of the currency associations to perform this proposed service. The currency associations are an adjunct of the Aldrich-Vreeland plan of issuing emergency currency and act simply in an intermediary capacity between the Treasury Department and the national banks in the distribution of currency. This was regarded as very doubtful if these associations could accept legal responsibility for the loan of the proposed cotton fund.

The general opinion at the close of the conference was that the fund might be administered either through the Treasury direct or through the reserve banks. If the banks were organized they probably would be placed in charge of the pool.

Mr. Wade and Mr. Simmons expressed entire confidence in the ultimate success of the plan. They did not regard the present hitch as likely to cause delay, and said that all the machinery of the fund would be organized and in working order within a few days. Secretary McAdoo manifested similar confidence. While there is no sanction of the law for the plan, it is held that the Federal Reserve Board shall do, it is held to be highly improbable that criticism would be offered from any quarter if the board should volunteer to do what is asked of it.

It is generally regarded as probable that the board will assume the administration of the fund and deal directly with banks in the cotton territory. This plan can be pursued until the reserve banks are organized and then the further administration of the fund can be accomplished through the banks.

Assurances were given by those who participated in the conference that as soon as the details could be arranged the organization of the fund would be completed and the business of making loans would be given. The conference considered the necessity of formulating its plan most carefully and submitting it to the subscribing banks before it would receive final approval. This is made necessary by reason of the terms and conditions on which the subscriptions thus far have been made.

NEW YORK'S SHARE $50,000,000.

Bankers Take Hopeful View of Proposed Cotton Pool.

Bankers interested in the proposed pool of $150,000,000 to help the South carry a part of its cotton crop over into more prosperous times, said yesterday that they were waiting to learn of the attitude of the Federal Reserve Board toward the plan before making any apportionment of funds among local institutions. It was learned, however, that tentative arrangements provided for a call for $5,000,000 each upon several of the larger banks which had approved the movement, while other portions would be established in proportion to the capital and surplus of the smaller banks. The plan as prepared by Festus H. Wade of St Louis, sets New York City's share of the pool at $50,000,000.

Local bankers believe that one of the earliest results of the pool's formation will be the reopening of the Cotton Exchange. It is held that if Exchange operations could be renewed the work of distributing cotton to spinners both in this country and in the other nations that are not severely crippled by the war would be greatly facilitated, and in case the demand proved larger than was expected in some quarters the resources of the pool would not be taxed to carry the burden of undigested cotton. In fact, many bankers think that a part of the funds should be kept in New York to help finance cotton brokers after the opening of the market.

The Cotton Exchange authorities are bending every effort to an early resumption of business. The committee in charge of the liquidation of contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed reported yesterday that satisfactory progress was being made in the formation of a banking syndicate to handle the remaining "long" interest. It is estimated that not more than $2,000,000 will be needed to carry out the plan proposed, and the chief problem that faces the committee is to gain the consent of the majority of brokers to a tax on contracts after the market opens with which to make good the funds advanced by the syndicate.

ELECT H. H. WESTINGHOUSE.

Directors Select Him as Head of Air Brake Company.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—Henry H. Westinghouse of New York, brother of the late George Westinghouse, today was elected President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company to succeed his brother. He has been Vice President of the company for many years.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Presses and Lathes Decided by the Appraisers.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday decided protests filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. regarding imported presses. The articles in dispute consisted of machines of two different kinds on which duty was taken at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the old tariff for manufactures of metal. The machines were claimed to be dutiable at only 30 per cent. ad valorem as "printing presses." The testimony was to the effect that the sole function of one class of machines is to coat the surface of paper for the purpose of producing a tinted effect, while the other machines are used for printing and embossing. The importers maintained that a decision of the Customs Court covering rotary presses used to print wall paper designs was controlling in the case of the machines at issue, but this is denied by Judge Fischer, who affirms the Collector's assessment. The principle of the board's ruling will apply to importations made under the present act.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. failed in protests against the action of Collector Malone in classifying for duty as manufactures of metal certain parts of No. 2, Hexagon Turret lathes. The rate was 20 per cent. ad valorem under the present law, whereas the importers claimed that the parts are properly dutiable with the lathes as machine tools at 15 per cent. In overruling the protests the board held that there is nothing to indicate that the disputed machine parts are other than additional attachments or extra parts which may be used in connection with the lathes.

TO GET MORE DYESTUFFS.

Proposing Monthly Shipments Under the American Flag.

In order to insure themselves of a regular supply of dyestuffs, importers in this city of German color and chemical products have interested the local agents of the Holland-American Steamship Company in a proposal that the company operate a vessel under the American flag monthly between this port and Rotterdam for the purpose of bringing over shipments not to exceed the usual amount for a given month.

The steamship company's agents here have met the proposition in a sympathetic attitude and, upon receipt of approval from their home office, it is expected that they will be able to offer the dyestuff trade regular freightage which will fully comply with the requirements of the German Government as at present understood. These requirements are that the quantities exported must not be greater than usual amounts reaching America, shipments to be made in American bottoms, and garantee given against re-exportation.

It is believed in importing circles here that the British authorities will raise no objections to the new plan as it will be carried into effect along the lines of the specially chartered steamer Matanzas, now en route to Rotterdam for a cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals and sugar beet seed. A representative of the Cassella Color Company said yesterday that there appears to be but little dyestuff goods on the way at the present time.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Algarradas, José—L. D. Greenhall, $965.
Arano, Vincent J.—W. L. Koburger, $100.
Avcoolile, Lena—M. M. Toch, $144.
Abramson, Louis—Bank of United States, $112.
Bjork, Peter J.—Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., $344.
Berman, Morris—J. Schulman, $211.
Bernstein, Morris—Morewood Realty Holding Co., $1,170.
Bell Adele R.—M. McKeon et al., $162.
Boldtmann, Emilie E., and Augusta D. Krueger, executors—H. Hall, $465.
Bohn, Ulrich—S. Goldstein, $351.
Blohm, John F.—Hudson Trust Co., $180.
Bohm, Alfred D.—Detroit Press Prés, $117.
Bremniger, Karl, and Walter von Ellnenbell—J. B. Owens, $136.
Broadway Printing Co.—H. C. Hallenbeck, $1,116.
Commerford, James—M. J. Hanner et al., $172.
Crawley, Mansfield C., and Crawley Co.—Prentiss Press, $736.
Cummings, Richard E.—F. T. Rand, $129.
Carlisle, Robert J., Jr.—J. A. Murray et al., $149.
Clark, Abraham L.—C. Schard, $194.
Doeiger, Charles A.—Max Koppel, Inc., $271.
Dawley, William J.—C. M. Hoyt, $148.
Edelstein, Alexander—J. Schulman, $447.
Frohling, Victor, and Harold F. Sazelbye—O. E. Goldschmidt, $1,517.
Franicolini, Matilda—J. Kmetz, $7,897.
Gordon, Samuel—J. A. McCafferty, $1,030.
Gangemi, Anthony—R. Ponzio et al., $124.
Goldenberg, Joseph, and Sarah T. Samuels—Graybill, Ella—C. R. Schiess, $2,190.
Goldsmith, Joseph E.—M. Greenspan, $362.
Greenfield, William J.—J. Lebovitz, $194.
Grape Fruit Co.—Bailey Scott Co., Inc., $278.
Hall, George S.—West Side Bank, $318.
Hirsch, Bernard—W. Walther, $5,068.
H. M. Stamis & Co.—Sinclair & Valentine Co., $118.
Harris, Simond D. and Mark—E. C. Flanagan, $911.
Horn, Robert A.—United Wine and Trading Co., $848.
Heinze, F. Augustus—E. Gould, $1,264.
Holland, Michael—M. B. Miller et al., $364.
Huppert, Isaac, and A. Fred Silverstein—New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., $22,502.
Hudson, Walter—G. Golde, $568.
Johnston, Elliott & Co., Inc.—D. S. Walton et al., $1,045.
Kreshak, Peter—H. Dubinsky, $164.
Keenan, Michael J. and Elizabeth C.—S. G. McNerney, $801.
Knadler, Eleanor—Delvina Bulanger, $246.
Kelly, Margaret A.—A. McCormack, $321.
Lowerre, George H.—M. L. de Valencia, $344.
Levine, Philip—J. Schulman, $184.
Linke, Hans—A. Schoonmaker, $2,118.
Leopold, Charles—Hotel Shelburne, Inc., $380.
Libermann Dairy Co.—Munnsville Plow Co., $122.
McKeon, Margaret—M. E. Ruly, $1,068.
Manno, Frank—C. Carmeci, $363.
Michalisky, Samuel, and Mandel Finkelstein—D. C. Kassel, $1,143.
Murphy, Rivinac & Co., Inc.—E. G. Spoor et al., $534.
North American Films Corp.—D. J. Smith, $537.
National Cafe Co.—Cook Bernheimer Co., $215.
Orkin, Julius—C. A. Silver, $244.
Nell, James, Jr., and William—H. Y. Rosenthal, costs, $330.
Robinson, James—L. Rosenberg, $109.
Rust, John—H. Wenke, $124.
Rothschild, Emanuel—West Side Bank, $3,149.
Redling, George A.—American Exchange Cigar Co., $390.
Rones, Max—M. Weinfeld, $149.
Reiss, Emil—E. F. Faller, $1,630.
Remington, Mary M.—Industrial Savings & Loan Co., $307.
Rod, Barnet W.—"Scher," $239.
Riegel, Hyman—J. Elias, $235.
Simon, Morris—L. Rosenberg, $1,173.
Saul, William—Hickey Cont. Co. et al., costs, $109.
Squarey, Edmond M.—J. Chisholm, $104.
Selden, Harry—P. Schildkraut, $496.
S. N. Wood & Co.—H. J. Mendetz et al., $945.
Stafford, Charles H.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., $151.
Strawgate, Ike, and Jacob Nussbaum—People, &c., $2,000.
Safe & Ventilating Window Co.—Tucker Speyer & Co., Agent, $599.
Telcher, David—J. E. Siegel, $1,648.
Thomas G. Gowlin, Inc., and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—John Mulstein Co., $1,259.
Tice, Lillian—F. de Montebello et al., $109.
Telesca, John B., or Giovanni B.—H. Meisenberg, $528.
Thomas, Augustus L., and George W. O'Neill—C. A. Needham, $301.
Timmins, Edw. M., Thomas F. Timmins, and James A. Walsh—O. Molestad, $632.
Weintraub, Milton—W. B. Joseph, $476.
Westerberg, Oscar—E. Mullen, $582.
Wolfsohn, Leopold—Musical Courier Co., $253.
Willett, William, Jr.—J. W. Osborn and others, $1,606.
Wayne Light Commercial Car Co., Inc.—Read Printing Co., $1,655.
Woolex Knitting Mills, Inc.—L. N. Littauer, $122.

In Bronx County.

Brilliant, Jacob—I. Auerbach, $170.
Charter Publishing Co., Westchester Reporting Co., J. Henry Esser, Charles F. Twidy, Frank M. Foster, and William A. Twidy—A. Fogal, Jr., $298.
Foody, James J.—Julius Kessler & Co., $207.
Graybill, Ella—Charles R. Schleiss, $2,190.
Hyman, Abraham and Clara—Ferdinand Munch Brewery, $1,406.
Hyman, Clara—Sarne, $536.
Kellbert Construction Co., Francis X. Kell, and Edward E. Shubert—H. Worhoftig, $145.
Lessey, George A.—J. L. Bosch, $380.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Buss, Louis C., and William Wanner—A. Eisenstein, March 27, 1914, $224.
Fellows, Cornelius, Jr.—S. Hanford, April 8, 1914, $1,354.
Garden Taxicab Co.—A. S. Sherwood, Jan. 2, 1914, $219.
Illinois Surety Co. and George McRae—People, &c., Aug. 27, 1914, $5,000.
Miller, Charles S.—K. F. Lindemann, Aug. 20, 1914, $686.
McElroy, Lawrence—D. Richardson, July 8, 1914, $179.
Raphael, Gustav and Elizabeth—Seneca Distributing Co., Oct. 25, 1912, $243.
Raphaels, Gus and Elizabeth—Seneca Distributing Co., Oct. 29, 1912, $248.
Seymour, Daniel, and Louis F. Therasson, executors—New York and Philadelphia of the R. E. Church, Sept. 9, 1914, $1,646.
Abbott, Pearl E. I. Armstrong, July 22, 1912, (cancelled,) $25,059.
Rosenthal, Moses—T. B. Sayre, Oct. 6, 1914, (vacated,) $227.

In Bronx County.

Howard, Michael D.—Bronx House Wrecking and Building Material Co., Aug. 11, 1914, $353.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday, 6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday, 6@7.
The quotation is for six months' paper.

German and Austrian Exports.

Under a recent date, a firm doing business as forwarding agents, with its main office in Berlin and other headquarters in this and other cities here and in Europe, has notified a number of importers that it has been bringing over very large cargoes from Germany, Austria, and other countries at war, and is in a position to make further deliveries by way of Rotterdam. These agents intimate that little difficulty will be experienced in bringing merchandise here if German and Austrian exporters are instructed to ship to them.

Belfast Is Looking Up.

Consul Hunter Sharp, who is stationed at Belfast, writes that, although that city has suffered severely on account of the war, prospects are now brighter than for some time past. "In the linen trade," he says, "short time is still in operation, but there is nothing to indicate that a further reduction in hours will be found necessary. It is said that there is no occasion for overanxiety as to the supply of flax, as quantities of the fibre are still coming in and with the stocks in hand work can be carried on for a considerable time."

Jewelers Comply with Ruling.

In explaining the reasons leading to the incorporation of the Collection Bureau of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade, Beekman, Menken & Griscom, general counsel for the organization, state that the action was taken following the decision of the Attorney General, who ruled that a membership corporation could not engage in the collection business. The Board of Trade felt, it is pointed out, that it desired to meet any suggestion made by the Attorney General, and agreed to follow certain plans for reorganizing the methods and conduct of its business without having recourse to the courts.

The World's Raw Silk Markets.

The local raw silk market is quiet, with prices rather weak and irregular. The Yokohama market continues to favor buyers, and reelers have had to make further concessions during the week. Sales for the week there were 4,200 bales, and stocks have increased slightly. At Canton the market is firmer, and as a result of the lessened production the reelers are showing themselves less anxious to sell than was the case some time ago. Business is still handicapped by war conditions. Shanghai is dull and featureless, the only thing of note being the reduction in exchange, which has lowered the lay-down costs.

Furniture Trade Confident.

There is a feeling of increased confidence in the retail furniture trade coincident with the general impression that conditions in the near future are bound to show an improvement. Very few of the manufacturers are concerned over the export situation, since production is largely restricted to the needs of this country. Dealers in the South have been hit by the depression that exists there, but this seems to be the only notably weak spot in the situation confronting the trade. At the New York Furniture Exchange the registration of buyers is satisfactory, and is taken as an indication that the trade is in its normal condition.

Wrought Metal Effects Offered.

An importing house has just placed on exhibition in its sample rooms a collection of wrought metal work, the product of a German manufacturer. The novelty of the pieces and the comparatively low prices at which they are offered serve to make the showing a very attractive one. A sealing wax set for the desk, in which different colored wax tablets of the proper size are "fried" in a pan set over a candle, is an article that displays ingenuity in design, and money boxes which are small-sized safe deposit boxes in Spanish treasure chests make up one part of the collection. The manufacturer has informed his agent that he will continue to operate his factory during the war by using boys under the drafting age.

Cotton Goods Prices Breaking.

In sympathy with the drop in the price of raw cotton, and the subsequent easing off in gray goods values, easier prices are becoming the rule in certain varieties of the finished goods. Prints are only in moderate demand at the moment, and whatever price strength remains in them is due to the unsettled condition of the dyestuff markets. In heavy colored cotton goods even the dyestuff uncertainty has been unable to maintain values, which are moving downward slowly in spite of the efforts of sellers to keep them at what they maintain are profitable levels. In bleached goods also there is weakness, and it is intimated that a revision of values on well-known branded lines is imminent. In dress cottons of the better sort prices are well maintained, these goods in the unfinished state showing little of the weakness that has recently characterized other cotton goods in the gray.

Gray Goods Quieter.

Business in the local gray goods market was not so active yesterday as on Wednesday. There was some small business done on 38½-inch 64-64s at 5⅞ cents, but few of the other constructions received much attention. Several good-sized bids for 39-inch 80-80s were reported for 1915 delivery at 5¼ cents, but so far as could be learned the mills continued firm in their demands for 5½ cents. Similar bids were reported on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3½ cents, but again the mills were firm for 3⅝ cents. Sheetings were a little easier and slightly more active, but drills were very quiet. A few sateen orders were taken. Lawns continued in good demand, and fine-yarn goods prices remained steady generally. The day's closing prices on several standard constructions of printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3½c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

Another Cotton Plan.

A local wholesale house received a letter from a retail concern in Paris, Texas, yesterday in which was outlined a new plan for the movement of the heavy cotton crop. Under this scheme, which is to be known as the "Paris plan," an organization to be called the "One Bale Cotton Investment Association, Unincorporated, of Paris, Texas," will be brought into being. The organization is to be made up of interested business men and farmers. Its chief aim will be to buy up as much cotton as possible at 8 cents per lint pound, basis middling, and hold it out of the market until July 1, 1915. It is thought that 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales of cotton can be taken off the market in this way, at a figure which is said to be the production cost per pound, thus enabling the farmers to hold out for a higher price on the balance of the crop. It is also planned to discourage the planting of full acreage next year, but to limit it to a point which would make cotton a profitable commodity for the grower. Steps are being taken to interest the proper persons in Washington in the idea, which is not thought particularly well of in some quarters here. Stock in the association sells for $50 a share.

BUSINESS NOTES.

J. L. Brown & Co. resident buyers, have removed from 41 Union Square to the Marbridge Building, Sixth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.

The dress goods buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance, 75 Spring Street, will meet at that address on Tuesday for the placing of Spring orders. On Thursday next a meeting of the silk buyers of the Alliance will be held.

WILSON WILL OPEN THE TERCENTENARY

President Agrees to Preside at Service Conducted by Ministers of All Denominations

AT HIPPODROME OCT. 25

Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel Will Also Be There—9,000 Are Expected.

President Wilson has agreed to preside at the opening of the tercentenary celebration of the founding of New York City, which will commence on Sunday, Oct. 25, with a union religious service at the Hippodrome under the auspices of Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rabbi Mendes.

It was only recently called to the attention of the Tercentenary Committee that no plan had been formulated to recognize the religious feature of the celebration. The trustees appointed J. D. Crimmins and the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, D. D., to arrange for such a religious celebration.

A group of clergy and laymen met at the Automobile Club a few days ago to confer. They were: John D. Crimmins, Bishop L. B. Wilson, the Rev. E. G. Fitzgerald, Christian F. Reisner, D. D., Allan MacRossie, D. D., Charles L. Goodell, Frank Oliver Hall, David James Burrell, D. D., John Gerardus Fagg, Junius B. Remensnyder, D. D., George U. Wenner, D. D., A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., Walter Laidlaw, D. D., Charles A. Eaton, D. D., J. Herman Randall, D. D., John P. Peters, D. D., Henry Mottet, D. D., Rabbis Stephen S. Wise, Joseph Silverman, and Maurice H. Harris. This list represented all the denominations in New York City, Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

All the pastors of these three denominations will preach upon a subject related to God and history. A big mass meeting was planned at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock. A committee waited upon President Wilson who pledged himself to be present unless unusual States duties connected with the war situation should keep him away. Gov. Glynn has promised to make a trip from another section of the State to be present, and Mayor Mitchel also is expected to be there.

The following will have some part in the service: Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rabbi Mendes, who has charge of the oldest synagogue in the city. Tali Esen Morgan will put a platform on the stage, holding 1,200 singers, is already actively engaged in gathering and preparing them to lead the music. Tickets of admission have been extended to the churches, and the doors will be opened at 2:15. Those who do not have tickets will be admitted at 2:45. It is expected that 8,000 or 9,000 people will be able to get into the Hippodrome.

It will be the first time in the history of the city that all the various religious denominations have come together for one celebration.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SEABOARD WINE GROWERS, INC., dealers in wines at 2 Jones Lane, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $15,017 and nominal assets of $26,555, consisting of accounts, $24,269; wine tanks, $1,500; stock, $585, and mortgages, $211. Among the creditors are V. Wellisch, $7,340, money loaned; Charles Schuler, $2,118; Brinkworth Express Company, $800, and Sonoma Wine and Brandy Company, $610.

JOSEPH A. SAMUELS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Lawrence and Abraham Samuels, who compose the firm of L. & A. Samuels & Co., manufacturers of costumes and dresses, 19 East Thirty-third Street, by these creditors: C. Kaimanowitz, $580; Isaac Auerbach, $110, and Albert H. Bullwinkel, $340. They also made an assignment to H. Howard Babcock. Liabilities are $7,000.

TABACCHINI-DIAMANT COMPANY, INC. —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Tabacchini-Diamant Company, Inc., manufacturer of women's and children's hats at 151 Lenox Avenue, by these creditors: Hannah Diamant, $987; Davis & Latten, $190, and Max A. Witt, $82. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and executed a chattel mortgage for $3,000 to Adele Tabacchini without any consideration.

METZ BROS., composed of Joe and Sam Metz, dealers in cloaks and suits, 91 and 93 Division Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,495 and assets $2,002, consisting of stock, $1,000; machines and fixtures, $1,000, and cash on hand, $2. Judge Mayer appointed Charles H. Griffith receiver.

PAUL TANZMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Paul Tanzman, dealer in corsets and gloves, 151 Essex Street, by these creditors: I. Newman & Sons, $222; Weingarten Bros., Inc., $352, and Warner Bros. & Co., $594.

M. SINGER MILLINERY CO., Inc.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the M. Singer Millinery Co., Inc., of 92 Bleecker Street, by these creditors: John Ankrow, $641; Louis Blasky, $100, and Holyoke Covered Wire Co., $100. The company made an assignment on Sept. 25 to Harry Zalkin. The liabilities are said to be $24,000.

FRANK S. BARONS, a dentist, of 619 West 144th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $904 and assets $299.

AARON LITTMAN.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Aaron Littman, manufacturer of furs, 142 West Twenty-fourth Street, on application of H. & J. J. Lesser, who said that creditors had accepted 50 cents on the dollar, payable 30 cents cash and 20 cents in secured notes, due Jan. 10 next. The liabilities were about $49,000.

SHENBAUM & BARACH.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 26 against Shenbaum & Barach, manufacturers of muslin underwear, 656 Broadway. Abraham D. Barach has settled all the debts of the firm.

RAILWAY TRACTION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Railway Traction Construction Company, of which Joseph G. Robin, the former banker, was Treasurer, and against which a petition was filed on Jan. 23, show liabilities $267,064, of which there are secured $36,339, unsecured $109,655, and notes $70,870, of the South Shore Traction Company, held by the Northern Trust Company. The nominal assets are $184,046, consisting of cash, $323; bonds, $110,000, of the South Shore Traction Company; collateral for loans with the Garnegie Trust Company, and accounts, $73,723, of which $58,839 are due from the South Shore Traction Company. Among the creditors are the Northern Bank of New York, $86,339; Babylon Railroad Company, $77,219; Bankers' Realty and Security Company, $10,402; Fidelity Development Company, $500, and Joseph G. Robin, $6,787.

SASON BROTHERS, manufacturers of kimonos, 91 Allen Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $3,804 and assets $2,625, consisting of stock, $300; fixtures, $400, and accounts, $1,923.

MOSES LUCKMAN, dealer in poultry, 141 Monroe Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities $2,147 and no assets.

DAVID HEDERI, wholesale dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, 71 Franklin Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $15,238 and known assets $2,268, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures, $750, and cash in bank, $13. He also has accounts of $10,500, the present value unknown, and real estate in Cranford, N. J., which cost $12,000 and is mortgaged for $9,000.

DAVID WEISS, manufacturer of ostrich feathers, 8 Washington Place, has made an assignment to Julius H. Reiter.

DAVID WALDMAN, dealer

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Vacant Plot Sold in Upper Fifth Avenue Section—$400,000 Lease in Thirty-eighth Street—Greenwich Village Deal—Bronx Buyers—Suburban Transactions—Business and Dwelling Rentals.

A little more activity was noticeable in the realty market yesterday than has been the case earlier in the week. The upper nineties, in the Fifth Avenue district, which have shown considerable activity lately for fine residences, furnished an interesting sale and an important commercial lease was closed in Thirty-eighth Street close to the new Sixth Avenue elevated station.

The uptown sale involved the vacant plot on the south side of Ninety-eighth Street, 250 feet east of Fifth Avenue, which has been purchased by Luis J. Francke of Brookville, L. I. The plot is 25 by 100 and it was purchased from John Russell Pope, the architect, who bought the property in August from H. Augustus Coleman. Knowledge of this earlier deal was announced simultaneously with the resale by the brokers in both transactions, Pease & Elliman.

Mr. Pope recently bought the block front on Fifth Avenue between Ninety-sixth and Ninety-seventh Streets for which plans are being prepared for two large residences, one for Mr. Pope and the other for an unnamed investor who was represented by Mr. Pope in the original deal.

$400,000 Lease in Thirty-eighth Street.

The growing importance of the Thirty-eighth Street block, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, due to the Lord & Taylor store at Fifth Avenue and the new elevated station at Sixth Avenue, is shown in a large lease closed yesterday by Pease & Elliman of the entire ground floor and basement in the new loft structure of 63 to 67 West Thirty-eighth Street, adjoining the Sixth Avenue court. The building runs through to 62 and 64 West Thirty-ninth Street. The lease has been made to W. T. McDonald for the Colony Construction Company for a term of years, the aggregate rent being about $400,000. The entire space obtained is about 20,000 square feet. After extensive alterations the place will be opened as a restaurant and tearoom.

Greenwich Village House Sold.

Joseph Muhling has sold to Vincenzo Cesareo, 59 Grove Street, a three-story building on a lot 20 by 54.1. The buyer will occupy. Pepu & Brother negotiated the sale.

Union Settlement Buys.

Title to the dwelling at 244 East 105th Street has been secured by the Union Settlement Association. This acquisition squares a 75-foot plot at 242 to 248, which abuts the recently completed house the association built from plans by Hill & Stout at 229 to 243 East 104th Street. The 105th Street plottage will be held to protect the rear of the settlement house until such a time as an extension is required.

A Recent Buyer.

Harry B. Davis is the buyer of the six-story loft at 237 Mercer Street. Vacant property at Deal Beach, N. J., was given in part payment. E. A. Weinstein negotiated the trade.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold for the Value Realty Company premises known as 1,047 Tiffany Street, a three-story frame store and dwelling on a lot 20 by 100, to Philip Henry Blight as an investment.

Schwab & Co. have sold for a client 1,524 Brook Avenue, a four-story brick tenement on plot 25 by 100, and in conjunction with Max Alexander have sold for H. B. Davis 2,246 Webster Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment 40 by 90.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for W. W. Adams the five-story tenement at 2,383 Arthur Avenue, on plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company has sold the two-story and cellar brick building on the west side of East Twenty-second Street, 280 feet north of Clarendon Road, on a plot 20 by 100, for William Leck to a client for investment. The property, which is known as 340 East Twenty-second Street, has been held at $6,500.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 80 by 100 on Oxford Place to Henry L. Braden, a plot 60 by 100 on Kinsey Avenue to William A. Decker, and a plot 60 by 100 on Rose Place to Frank J. Leicht.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company have sold at Hempstead plots to C. A. Harvey, and Andrew Harkness, and at Valley Stream to James Mullen, and Bernard Quinto.

New Jersey.

On its development at Garwood the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue to T. J. Seifert, and a plot 60 by 100 on Hemlock Avenue to M. E. Mead.

Commercial Leases.

The United Women's Apparel Company, formerly located at Thirty-fourth Street, near McCreery's, has leased the store and second floor at 1 West Forty-second Street. It was formerly occupied by Israel Miller, who has leased a larger store at 15 West Forty-second Street, for the sale of shoes. Both leases were made by Walter J. Salomon who has also leased to Harry B. Schepps the store at 735 Sixth Avenue and the store at 742 Sixth Avenue to Gutterman & Mintz, haberdashers.

N. Brigham & Hall and William D. Blodgood, Incorporated, have leased for G. B. Tripler, Incorporated, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $50,000 the northerly half store at 37 Park Row to J. Gumpel & Son, retail clothiers.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have rented for George A. Sidenberg to Charles A. Weld the four-story dwelling 45 East Forty-ninth Street.

Shaw & Co. have leased at the estate of Elizabeth Pickford Gardner the four-story dwelling at 57 West 130th Street to Frank Masterson.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Ashbel Green his place at Mount Kisco to Haisey Malone.

Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.

A new corporation has been formed entitled "Estates of Tappan Zee, Inc.," to take over the Philipse Manor property, just north of Tarrytown-on-Hudson. The officers of the new company are to be Robert E. Farley, President; L. Ward Price, Secretary, and C. H. Mitchell, Treasurer.

To Extend Gas Mains.

The up-State Public Service Commission has approved a considerable extension of the lines of the Patchogue Gas Company in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, after a hearing in New York City at which no opposition was heard to the exercise by the company of franchises received from the Town Board and Superintendent of Highways.

The territory through which the company is permitted to extend its gas mains and appurtenances is that part of the town of Brookhaven lying north of the main line of the Long Island Railroad, and that part of the town outside the incorporated village of Bellport, between Bellport and the town of Southampton, and between the Long Island Railroad and the Great South Bay.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Nicholas Av, 1,228-1,246½, n e corner of 172d St, 94.6x125, six-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against Collier Construction Co. and others; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $210,735.99; taxes, &c., $3,377.34; to the County Holding Co., a party in interest, for $210,000.

128th St, 45 East, n s, 235 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; C. W. Slade against M. A. Brosnan and others; S. B. Robinson, attorney; P. L. Klock, referee; due $10,734.19; taxes, &c., $235.87; to the plaintiff, for $10,500.

Madison St, 352, s s, 240.2 ft e of Scammel St, 23.3x85.1, five-story tenement and stores; W. F. Randolph and others against David Cohen and others; Cary & C., attorneys; T. F. Joyce, referee; due, $20,815.29; taxes, &c., $704.40; to the plaintiff, for $20,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

23d St, 250-252 West, s s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 50x98.9, vacant; also 22d St, 265 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x98.9, vacant; also 22d St, 261 West, n s, 262.6 ft e of 8th Av, 28.9x98.9, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. and Hoadley and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; W. G. Brown, referee; due, $69,749.24; taxes, &c., $2,807.90; to the Nassau Mortgage Co., a party in interest, for $55,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Spring St, 118, s s, 77.9 ft e of Greene St, 22.8x51, seven-story loft and store; German Savings Bank against G. J. Jetter, individually and as administrator, and others, action 1; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; J. O. Farrell, referee; due, $5,518.16; taxes, &c., $398.80; subject to a prior mortgage of $15,000; to the plaintiff, for $16,500.

By Samuel Marx.

16th St, 441-443 West, n s, 260.4 ft e of 10th Av, 40x92, two five-story tenements and stores; Emilie Hoffman against J. S. Hannon and others; Stern, B. & T., attorneys; W. Allen, referee; due, $5,835.35; taxes, &c, $361; subject to first mortgage of $20,000; to Samuel Mitchell, for $24,682.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

3d Av, 2,537, s w corner of 138th St, 43.11x74.3x36.5x57.3, five-story office and store building; also Forest Av, 963 to 967, w s, 405.11 ft s of 165th St, 50x100, three three-story tenements; E. S. Appleby and others against Austin Carr and others; Cannon & C., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $45,702.83; taxes, &c., $3,516.24; subject to prior mortgage aggregating $9,250; to August Moebus, for $59,850.

By Joseph P. Day.

Southern Boulevard, 550, w s, 450 ft s of Avenue St. John, 50x115, six-story flat and stores; M. M. Trageser against Sag Harbor Estates and others; S. S. Levine, attorney; Louis Fridiger, referee; due, $7,683.24; taxes, &c., $100; subject to mortgage of $34,500; to the plaintiff, for $35,500.

By Henry Brady.

137th St, 461 East, n s, 620.10 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100, three-story dwelling; E. Steward Burrill against Lydiard Horton and others; Worcester, W. & S., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $4,874.25; taxes, &c., $137.18; to the plaintiff, for $5,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, 2,180 and 2,182, n w corner of 103th St, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; Abel King and others against M. E. Gerleit and others; Lese & C., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $13,564.68; taxes, &c., $2,470.00.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

238th St, East, n s, —— w of Martha Av, runs n 100x s w 106.7x w 75.8x s w 34x e vacant; H. S. Moore against M. L. Knox; H. Hilseth, attorney; W. S. Smith, referee; due, $2,185.26; taxes, &c., $506.76.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Bennett Av, e s, 304.3 ft n of 181st St, for a six-story apartment, 104.7x87; Bennett Avenue Realty Co., 59 West 32d St, owner; A. F. Gilbert and P. W. Burnham, 80 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, ... $85,000

Magenta St, n s, 75 ft w of Bronx Boulevard, for a two-story brick storage house, 52x100; estate of Emilie Raldinger, 232 West 22d St, owner; William Pringle, 441 Tremont Av, architect; cost, ... $28,500

92d St, 206 to 210 East, for an eleven-story stock house, 73x114.10; Jacob Ruppert, Inc., 1,639 3d Av, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost, ... $150,000

111th St, s s, 287 ft e of 7th Av, for a six-story tenement, 105x100.11; 114th Street and 7th Avenue Construction Co., 1,884 7th Av, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost $130,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 99, to a twelve-story loft and office building; United States Life Insurance Co., 277 Broadway, owner; E. C. Schmidt, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost..... $10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, w s, 214.8 ft n of Stanton St, 20x100; Jacob Nusbaum to Albert Cohn, 444 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J., (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, H. Brodsky, 23d St and Broadway, Bayonne, N. J. $100

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, at centre line of 153d St, runs s 75x100; Great Centres Realty Co. to Samuel Green, 205 West 64th St, or 45 west 34th St, Oct. 14. .....$1

ELIZABETH ST, 170, e s, (Lot 47 of Spring St, 19.8x50; Teresa Gidari to Maria Livoti, 286 Elizabeth St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 14 .....$1

FRONT ST, 359, s s, 200 ft w of Jackson Square, 25x140 to n s of South St, (282,) (Foreclosure Aug. 5;) Maxwell Davidson, referee, to Josephine E. Carpenter, Bar Harbor, Me., trustee of Franklin E. James, Oct. 14; attorneys, W. B. & G. F. Chamberlin, 32 Nassau St $25,000

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD and Grand Av, being the homestead between 120th and 127th Sts; also land on Kingsbridge Road, near 193d St and all lands, &c., which William McManon died seized, &c.; Martin M. Molenaor to Alwin and Wilfred Molenaor, at Mancos, Col., 62¼-100 parts of all title, quitclaim, July 10; attorney, Wilfred Molenaor, Broadway and Hillside Av. $1

LAWRENCE ST, w s, 118.6 ft s e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100; Hedwig Glass to Helma Glass, 601 West 135th St, Oct. 6, (mtg $48,000) $100

LENOX AV, n e s, Cathedral Parkway, runs w 125x n 171.10 to s s of 111th St x e 83.9 to s w s of St. Nicholas Av x s e — to w s of Lenox Av x s — to beginning; Charlotte A. W., wife of Robert L. Fowler, Jr, to Lucy W., wife of Peter C. Hewitt, Ringwood Manor, N. J., B. and S., C. A. G., confirmation deed, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

MADISON AV, e s, at corner of 40th St, 100x34.8x irregular; 40th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 25x98.11; 40th St, n s, 225 ft w of Park Av, 24.10x98.9; 40th St, n s, 220 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.3; Richard Billings to Billings Estate Corp., 115 Broadway C. A. G., Sept. 23; attorneys, Whitridge, B. & R., 59 Wall St $100

MULBERRY ST, 283, e s, 72.10 ft s of Houston St, 20x50.6; Mary M. Tully, referee, to Hy. Hull, 281 Mott St, Oct. 1; attorneys, J. & T. H. Troy, 16 Court St, Brooklyn $4,000

NAGLE AV, e s, 150 ft s w of Ellwood St, 50x125; the Haipin Building Corporation to Randolph Hurry, 242 Lexington Av, Oct. 15, (mtg $41,000); attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $68,000

WADSWORTH AV, n w corner of 190th St, 72.3x—; Wadsworth Terrace, w s, at centre line of 190th St, 81.2x—; Emily A. Hurry and others, executors, to Haipin Building Corporation, 154 Nassau St, Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $50,000

17TH ST, s s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, 25x84; Richelieu Realty Co. to John V. Miller, 22 Sumner Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 1, (mtg $25,000;) attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 299 Broadway $1

83D ST, 28 East, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x98.9; Annabella Curtis to Benj. F. Curtis, at Scarborough, N. Y., (mtg $37,500,) Oct. 6; attorneys, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

56TH ST, 410 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x91.2; Clifford C. Snyder and others to Conrad Prehn, 21 East 82d St, (mtg $16,000,) Sept. 10; attorney, A. Erdman, 35 Nassau St $100

76TH ST, s s, 125.1 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Boardman Wright to George H. Wright and others, New Milford, Conn., Oct. 2; attorneys, Sutro & Wright, 233 Broadway $1

79TH ST, 168 East, n s, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15.6x102.2; Bernard Weiss to 161 East 79th Street Co, 30 East 42d St, (mtg $10,000,) July 29; attorney, Sidney Nordlinger, 160 Broadway $100

106TH ST, 52 East, s s, 305 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Henry Bornstein to Sister Hornstein, 784 Kelly St, (mtg $22,000,) all liens, Sept. 10 .....$1

111TH ST, 232 and 234 East, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 40x100.11; Realty Realization Corp. to Gertrude Realty Corp., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, B. and S., all liens, Sept. 16; attorney, M. Bernstein, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn $1

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x97.2 to centre line of former Harlem, or Benson's, Creek, x—x81.6 to beginning, with a t to centre line of block; Mary A. Kaufman to Florence M. Arnold, 193 Montague St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, all liens, Oct. 14; attorney, Edwin H. Kaufman, 193 Montague St, Brooklyn $1

123D ST, 524 West, s s, 266.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av; 33.2x100.11; Matilda, wife of Aaron Jedel, to Herbert A. Cassin, 347 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, mtg $34,000, Oct. 9; attorneys, Goldsmith, C. C. & W., 61 Broadway $100

130TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Cath. M. Hands to M. Christine Pope, 134 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, (mtg $3,000,) Oct. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

140TH ST, n s, 164 ft w of 7th Av, 22x99.11; Aaron J. Lebenheim and others, executors, to Johanne C. Neumann, 21 East 108th St, (mtg $27,000,) Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,761, w s, 200 ft n of 196th St, 20x93.5; Geo. E. Buckbee to Frank L. Mitzel, 225 4th Av, Oct. 15; attorney, George E. Buckbee, 507 Tremont Av....$1

COLLEGE AV, 1,037, w s, 22x92.6; Ellis C. Murphy to Addie B. Seligman, 1 East 59th St, and another, executors, (mtg $7,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, S. Wechsler, 253 Bway.$1

FOX ST, 1,163, w s, 26.3x87; Annie Roberts to Isaac Lowenfeld, 106 East 64th St, (mtg $8,500,) Oct. 13; attorneys, Lind & P., 46 Cedar St $1

LOTS 33 TO 35, Block 40, map of Bruce Brown Land Co.; John Bohlmann to Luci Boschen, 433 East 57th St, (mtg $1,260,) Oct. 14; attorney, Luci Boschen, 433 East 57th St $900

LOTS 10 AND 11, map part Trask Estate; Emilie Sicher to Emma Loewenthal, 1,575 Avenue A, ¼ part, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 27; attorney, N. D. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$100

MERRIAM AV w s at s e s of University Av, 42.10x125; Simbar Realty Co. to Somvil Holding Co., Inc., 1,029 East 163d St, Oct. 14; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 162d St, strip 1x10; Arthur R. Bell to May W. Magee and another, (executor,) 886 Morris Av, June 30; attorney, Bergman & D., 3,219 3d Av $80

WILLIS AV, 310, e s, 25x100; Kathie Fischer to Elkan Fox, 1,018 East 108th St, mtg $22,000, Oct. 15; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

160TH ST, n s, 86.9 ft e of Union Av, 20.5x77.4; Maurice Fitzgerald to Wolf Burland, 801 Cauldwell Av, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

167TH ST, 855 East, 25x irregular; William L. Phelan to Phelan Brothers Construction Co., 2,045 Ryer Av, mtg $2,800, Oct. 14; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

233D ST, n w corner of Herkimer Place, 50.6x97, also w w Webster Av, s w corner of Brookline St, 33.7x108.1; Henry F. Keil to Wedgewood Co., 401 East 163d St, Sept. 30; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 53d St, 75.10x39.8; George H. Warren to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, Oct. 14, due Nov. 1, 1919; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $110,000

CHERRY ST, 90, n s, 16.10x100; Margaret Farrell to Andrew Reisman, 144 East 86th St, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadw- $3,000

ESSEX ST, 138-136, —x—, leasehold; Elias Mayer and another to Louis Block, 55 Monroe St, Oct. 14, 1 year $2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Max Spiro to same, Oct. 14, 1 year $1,000

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75; John Byrne to Broadway Savings Institution, 7 Park Place, Oct. 15, due Nov. 1, 1915; attorney, Rachel B. Kelly, 233 Broadway $9,000

PARK AV, e s, 25 ft s of 97th St, 50x100; George M. Fitzpatrick to Joseph Horowitz, 906 East 173d St, Oct. 2, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Friedman, 309 Broadway..$5,000

2D AV, 1,586, —x—, saloon lease; Jacob Holschuh to George Ehret, 1,197 Park Av, demand, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney, Edward M. Burghard, 111 Broadway $1,000

3D AV, e s, 40.5 ft s of 58d St, 20x80; Anton Rauch to John Jaburg and others, 12 Leonard St, Oct. 13, 2 years, 6 p. c.....$4,000

79TH ST, n s, 287.6 ft w of 3d Av, 15.8x102.2; 161 East 79th St Co. to Bernard Weiss, 163 East 79th St, Oct. 15, prior mtg $10,000 due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $22,500

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; David Lubelsky to Terence F. Gallagher, executor, 89 West 60th St, Oct. 15, due Jan. 6, 1915; attorneys, Deyo & B., 111 Broadway $18,000

130TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of Lexington Av, 40x99.11; Emma A. Howson to Beatrice Realty and Construction Co., 866 Stone Av, Brooklyn, 2 years, 6 p. c., Oct. 8; attorney, Alexander Sachs, 366 Stone Av, Brooklyn. $1,000

190TH ST, n w corner of Wadsworth Av 182x63.6; Halpin Building Corp. to Max Marx, 419 Convent Av, due June 11, 1917, 6 p. c., Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $3,000

Bronx.

EAST ST, n s, at w s of Long Island Sound, being Lots 29 and 30, map of B. F. Horton, 155.1x170; Rochelle Horton to Nicholas A. Horton, 173 Horton St, Oct. 9, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Nicholas A. Horton, 173 Hartow St. $1,000

FOREST AV, s w corner of Park Lane, irregular; William B. Randall to Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 740 Main St, White Plains, N. Y. Sept. 29, due Dec. 6, 1915, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

MERRIAM AV, w s, at s e s of University Av, 42.10x125; Sonwil Holding Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Oct. 14, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney F. A. Scott, 15 Wall St. $55,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Simbar Realty Corporation, prior mtg $55,000, Oct. 14, due Sept. 14, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St. $4,000

160TH ST, n s, 86.9 ft e of Union Av, 20.5x77.4; Wolf Burland to Maurice Fitzgerald, 212 E. 32d St, Oct. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,740

167TH ST, 855 East, n s, 25x irreg.; Phelan Bros. Construction Co. to William G. Wood and ano (Trus.), 62 Maple Av, New Rochelle, Oct. 15, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

239TH ST, n s, 41 ft e of Richardson Av, 50x109; Moses L. Finkelstein to Samuel Granich, Oct. 8, 2 years, 5 p. c.; attorney M. L. Finkelstein, 1,870 Prospect Av..$500

239TH ST, n s, 91 ft e of Richardson Av, 50x100; Moses L. Finkelstein to Rose Granich, 1,320 Prospect Av, Oct. 18, 2 years; attorney, same $300

261ST ST, s s, 37.4 ft e of Spencer Av, 25x100; also Lot 463, map Forster-Schmitt prop.; Joseph Gilli to Louis Guerr, 762 Dawson St, prior mtg. $5,500, Oct. 14, due Jan. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

COLUMBUS AV, 955, store floor and part basement; Laoni Uthoff to Thos. F. Muiryan, 955 Columbus Av, 5 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Fitch, M. & G., 32 Nassau St. $2,400

GRAND ST, 369, store floor, &c; Ralph Bogart to Daniel Hoffman, 238 Cleiry, Brooklyn, 2 9-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1912; attorney, Joseph A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway $2,700

2D AV, 1,586, store and basement; Valentine Lapp to Jacob Holschuh, 324 East 83d St, 10 years, from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, E. M. Burghard, 111 Broadway.....$1,200

5TH AV, 1,429 and 1,431, all; Joseph Shenk to Benj. Rechson, 70 East 99th St, 4 11-12 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Leo Rosenberg, 115 Broadway $12,600

9TH AV, 519, all; Annie T. L. Atterbury to Jacob Schiff, 2,498 8th Av, 10 5-12 years, from Oct. 15, 1914; attorney, John R. Weins, 38 Nassau St. $1,800

145TH ST, 302 West, store, &c; George Keissling to Marie Stockinger, 302 West 145th St, 4 years, from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St. $1,380

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGES.

COLUMBIA TRUST CO., trustee, to Harris D. Colt and another, trustees $25,000

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF U. S. to William H. Beam, Trustee. $10,000

SAME to Sarah A. McElhinney $8,500

GROSSMANN, SAMUEL, to Carolina Greenfield $100

HILTON, FREDERICK M. Trustee, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank.....$24,000

LEVY LEWIS to Hannah Silverstein..$1,000

LIEBMANN, SAMUEL, and another, executors, to Viola S. Liebmann and another..$1

NEUMANN, JOHANNA C. to Martha E. Neumann $100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. to Alfredo Del Genovese.....$25,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

MADISON AV, 563; Jennings & John against Robert Bonner, owner; W. P. Ellison, contractor $566

4TH ST, 31 to 35 East; S. Tannenbaum & Co., Inc., against Groesman Estate, owner; Gennaro Ragozzino, contractor.....$123

12TH ST, 415 West; David Meyer against Gaspere Caleca, owner and contractor..$110

34TH ST, 124 West; Joseph Vraunstein against David C. and I. A. Watts, owners; S. & L. Kupferman, contractors.....$104

122TH ST, 351 West; Thurman E. Ford against John C. Fajin, owner; Boese Refrigerating Co., contractor $110

SAME PROPERTY; Ezra H. Ford against same $156

148TH ST, 412 to 420 West; Andrew Soldity against Nellie E. Peck, owner and contractor $343

180TH ST, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, 100x100; Maurice Kern against Hennion Construction Co., owner and contractor; Harry Brown, contractor $110

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

27TH ST, s s, whole front between Broadway and 5th Av.; Aldgerwood Manufacturing Co. against 230 Fifth Avenue Corporation and others, Oct. 10, 1914.....$462

5TH AV, 424 to 434; Crooke Heating and Ventilating Co., Inc., against F. V. & J. H. Burton and others, Feb. 26, 1914..$6,364

Bronx.

WALKER AV, n s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25.1x102.7; Harris-Rose Construction Corporation against Michael D. Howard, owner and contractor, July 25, 1914....$480

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, e s, 23.5 ft n of 62d St, 23x100; Frank L. Loring against Williamanna H. Loring and others, (partition;) attorneys, Fiero & Fiero.

5TH AV, 302, and 21st St, 3 West; Max M. Warburg against Flemish Realty Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Strocck & Strocck.

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Henry Burden against Elizabeth Demarest and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

37TH ST, 145 East; Paul L. Kiernan against Nancy A. Furst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. E. Gunn.

39TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; City of New York against William Henn, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, F. L. Polk.

68TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of Central Park West, 24.11x100.5; Ella A. Brown against City Island Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

109TH ST, 343 East; New York Trust Co. against Giuseppe Fusco and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

123D ST, 414 East; Eleanor Le Roy against Nicholas M. D'Amico and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

Bronx.

CROTONA AV, 2,308; Rudolph Schreiber against Rutherford Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. Hess.

LOT —, Block 2,846, Section 11; Simeon M. Barber against Elbert Osborne Smith and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

LOT 26, westerly half, map of South Belmont; Fannie J. Jones against William Schmitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Harding.

TRINITY AV, e s, 220 ft s of 156th St, 20x85.2; City Real Estate Co. against Agnes C. Geoghegan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney H. Swain.

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x150; the American Savings Bank against Ray Weiss and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Irwin & Orr.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE

31 Nassau Street

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE

5-story, 20-ft. American basement house, 66TH ST. AT MADISON AV.

14 rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN,

41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

Brooklyn.

Beautiful Brick Houses

FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al. in Equity, 10-68.

By virtue of an order, entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 601, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company of the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also $200,000.00 face amount of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York; said real estate comprising a frontage of 56 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street; 49 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet and 8 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1909, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on November 4, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stocks, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon, hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,

Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.

Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of Kings.—TIMOTHY HOLLAND, Plaintiff, against BARNARD MONAHAN and "MARY" MONAHAN, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to the plaintiff; the People of the State of New York; also the heirs, wives, widows, devisees, and assigns of the defendants herein or any of them, and all persons unknown to the plaintiff having an interest in or a general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action, and the City of New York, Defendants.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated July 14, 1914.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address: 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

To the defendants Barnard Monhan and "Mary" Monhan, his wife, the name "Mary" being fictitious, her true Christian name being unknown to plaintiff; also the heirs, wives, widows, devisees, and assigns of the defendants herein or any of them, and all persons unknown to plaintiff having an interest in or a general or specific lien upon the real property described in the complaint in this action:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Russell Benedict, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the County of Kings, dated the 15th day of September, 1914, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings in the County Court House in the Borough of Brooklyn, City and State of New York, on September 16, 1914, in which said clerk's office the summons and complaint were also filed on the 15th day of September, 1914.

Dated September 16, 1914.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office Address: 149 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW York.—PHILIP A. ROLLINS, Alfred A. Wheat, Roswell S. Nichols, and William S. Woodhull, Plaintiffs, against FREDERICK A. MOORE, Defendant.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within six days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 8th, 1914.

FULTON J. REDMAN,

Attorney for Plaintiffs,

32 Nassau Street,

Manhattan, New York City.

To Frederick A. Moore:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Alexander Finelite, one of the Justices of this Court, dated the 10th day of September, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

Dated New York, September 10th, 1914.

FULTON J. REDMAN,

Plaintiffs' Attorney,

32 Nassau Street,

Manhattan, New York City.

NET EARNINGS Of Realty

are to

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 96 LIBERTY ST., N. Y., TEL. 1884 CORT.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale.

A—Great bargain, private residence, four stories, high stoop, brownstone, 16 feet, fine rear; $36,000; near 79th St., between Madison and Park Avs. Mann, Box L 203 Times Downtown.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av., for sale; reasonable price.
W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

West 85th St. elevator apartment house; bargain for cash; all leased. Owner, 124 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy house-keeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—Elevator apartment, houses, flats, or tenements in any section of the city; have cash buyers; quick results. Charles Galewski, Inc., 206 Broadway.

Wanted to rent small house unfurnished; modern improvements; garden space; hour cut; preferably near water; rent reasonable; immediate occupancy; no agents. L 60 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful seven (7) room residence, near railroad station and Great South Bay; house has all modern improvements, is trimmed in hardwood and is handsomely decorated; electric light fixtures, shades and screens, sanitary bathroom, nickel fixtures; steam heat; large living room with big brick fireplace, large sunny dining room, bright model kitchen, butler's pantry, four bright bedrooms; double floors throughout; house is perfectly built and handsomely finished; on landscape wooded plot, 75x140, a big bargain at $5,900. For full particulars and photos write C. J. B., second floor, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Chicken farm; $15 a month buys this dandy poultry farm, with fine well-built 8-room house; all good garden soil; in great poultry country; big town of 10,000; sell all you raise right here; handy to trolley and railroad; one hour from city; very healthy; factories of all kinds, plenty of all-year work; only $100 down payment required. Farm, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BIG FRUIT FARM BARGAIN!
68 acres, mile station, main highway, 50 acres cultivated, 8,000 bearing trees, excellent condition, good 8-room house, barn, outbuildings; half mile bay, desirable section; $8,000; worth double! Bargains everywhere.
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
Woolworth Building, NEW YORK.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. Keller, Box 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

At Lynbrook, L. I.—To rent, furnished or unfurnished, a 7-room corner house, bath, laundry, large pantry, hot-water heat, gas, fireplace in dining room, inlaid floors; perfect condition. No agent. Otersen, Box 354, Lynbrook, L. I.

Handsome 6-room bungalow, all improvements; south shore, only 45 minutes out; restricted neighborhood; ideal home; must be sacrificed; $200 down, balance $20 a month. Shore Front, Box 156 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Loft, 40x90; reinforced concrete floors, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing; 9 miles from New York; plenty help to be secured; $70 per month, including heat; 100 insurance in 1st State. Address Loft, 804 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

The most productive big farm, (496 acres,) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees. Will split up. E. B. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 6 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Sale—A bargain to a quick buyer; investment property; all rented; paying 18 per cent. on money invested; must be sold. William Mallett, 158 Central Av., Jersey City.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Two modern corner steam heated apartment houses, Jersey City Heights; all rented; savings bank mortgage to exchange for private dwelling or house rented in floors. J. Irving Walsh, 73 West 11th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

To Sublet.—Attractive corner office suite; 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, singly or as suite; reasonable terms; tenant can become permanent; immediate possession. Inquire Room 910, Fitzgerald Bldg., 1,482 Broadway.

Small private office to let with desk, including stenographer's service. $15. Address Madison Square section, T 134 Times.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; redecorated; strictly first class.
W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Part of store, basement, or desk room; hardware district. Walls, 83 Walker St.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
5 large housekeeping rooms, $55.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

1054, 74 West.—Beautiful, convenient, perfectly lighted apartment, 6 rooms, bath; 5 large closets; very special concessions; present tenant obliged to quit housekeeping. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

Will sublet 4 beautiful rooms—$28—all modern improvements; best location on Washington Heights. Apply Apt. 34, 214 Haven Av., corner West 180th St., or Telephone Cortlandt 5859.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
618-338 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.

WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 80th.

Will sublet a 3rd large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

157TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

19th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

7-8 large rooms, all light; elevator; convenient location; moderate. 327 West 56th.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $27.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, 112 West 47th St. Rent $720.

252 West 86th St., bet. West End Av. and B'way; rents, $1,200 to $1,250.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

7 CORNER ROOMS, $60.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
FIVE ROOMS, $42.50; 30-32 E. 128TH ST.
48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $900, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath, redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

East Side.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service. 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

176th, West; (214 Audubon Av.)—Front corner elevator apartment, fourth floor; 4 handsomely furnished complete housekeeping rooms; immaculate, pretty home. Markham. Phone Audubon 3810.

610 WEST 116TH STREET.
2-3 and 5 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; moderate rentals. Apply Thompson, Tel. Morningside 3040.

97th, 209 West.—Eight rooms, bath; every room sunny; high-class; elevator; corner apartment; subway, "L"; references essential. Apt. 7E.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

West End Av., 225.—Completely furnished apartment; 6 rooms, bath. Apply Superintendent.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light, Harrison.

High-class studio living apartment; two light rooms, bath. Fay, 301 West 57th St.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

East Side.

Apartments to let furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 25 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted for a few months by two adults, furnished six-room-and-bath apartment, all modern improvements; references exchanged. Address Box 107, Elberon, N. J.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment; Dec. 1 to April 1; seven rooms, two baths; between West 50th and 104th Streets; two adults; best references. Address 2,315, Singer Building.

Five men wish furnished apartment, 8 rooms, until June 1; not above 72d St. R 291 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

213T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, private bath; steam; excellent table.

84TH, 117-119 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

58D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen, couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV. 2,053, 123D.—Attractively furnished airy rooms; steam; home cooking; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Single, double rooms; well heated house; good table; reasonable.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; baths, electricity, telephone.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; reference.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath, with excellent board, in Southern family; references. Telephone 6051 Schuyler.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (BELL 2.)—EXCEPTIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PARTICULAR, HOME-LOVING PEOPLE.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 64 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Warm large, medium rooms; meals; reasonable.

103D, 280 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

114TH ST., 506 WEST.—Private Jewish family have light, airy room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged. Apt. 42.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; reference; table guests.

129TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single, adjoining; excellent table; phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—A cozy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Subway; beautiful Riverside; finest, healthiest section; The Audubon; select family hotel; contains 80 rooms; 3 vacancies; bright, large room, bath, $18 two; another, $16; smaller room $8; including good home board; dining rooms on main floor, separate tables; reception parlors; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

150TH, 420 WEST.—Large back parlor, well heated; southern exposure; running water; electric light; telephone service; also two single rooms; refined Jewish family. Telephone 8257 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double, sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot and cold water, with superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

LADY (young) desires room and board with private family, or in high-class boarding house between 40th and 50th Sts.; references. T 167 Times.

QUIET COUPLE wish comfortable furnished quarters, two rooms, private bath preferred, with board, between 90th and 110th, west of Amsterdam Av. L 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wants room and board, private family; modern apartment; shower; state rates, particulars. W 4 Times.

PROFESSIONAL man desires board, room, in private family. D. W., Times Harlem.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room, beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Medium light room, newly furnished; running hot and cold water; steam heat; two extra large, light front parlor; beautifully furnished to suit; steam heated. Ring doctor's bell.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio room; steam heat; running water; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; also small room; references required; breakfast if desired.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

6TH ST. 21 WEST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH. INGRAM.

9TH, 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments, one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath; other rooms; steam, electricity. 'Phone Chelsea 7541.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

22D, 240 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable large room; running water; bath; $7, $8.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

50TH ST., 43 WEST.—High-class accommodations for gentlemen; rooms, hot and cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rosseau.

63D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

65TH, 320 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; all improvements; telephone.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; references.

56TH, 350 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOM; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

57TH, 158 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; electric lights; also other rooms.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, other large rooms; excellent location; gentlemen preferred; $11 and $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large room and alcove; select location; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

69TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath, steam heat; front parlor.

60TH, 181 WEST.—Physician's floor; private house; elegantly furnished. Tel. Col. 30.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor, bed room, bath; handsomely furnished; references. Telephone 5357 Columbus.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; $8.50; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 214 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, bath adjoining; moderate.

72D, 122 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Good home; elevator apartment; one, two gentlemen; private. Sly.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, other rooms; all improvements; board optional references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 153 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH ST., 110 WEST.—Top floor medium room, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; electricity; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $8 up; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front rooms; moderate; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electric light; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, near Subway; references.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; small room; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; Subway; owner's residence; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST ST., 119 WEST.—Newly renovated private house; large, small rooms, well furnished, telephone; moderate; references; parlor suitable dentist.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 156 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 47 WEST.—Two beautifully furnished rooms, connecting with bath; also single room; telephone pay station.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; also front parlor.

83D, 219 WEST.—Attractive parlor and adjoining bedroom; southern exposure; steam; no other roomers; gentlemen; independent entrance. Dunne.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room; light and attractive; private family; gentleman; $3. Halsey.

83D, 166 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; absolute comfort and cleanliness; business women or gentlemen. Tindall.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH, 147 WEST.—Medium-sized fine room, adjoining bath; large wardrobe. Thomas.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; second floor; telephone; Subway; gentlemen; references.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

87TH, WEST, (near Broadway.)—Well furnished room, adjoining bath; exclusive, new apartment; hall service. Schuyler 6491.

87TH ST., 819 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Attractive front room, dressing room; clean, select house.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; private house; telephone.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

92D, 204 WEST, (Subway.)—Large front room; one flight; small room. Possons.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful suite, furnished or unfurnished; very reasonable; near Subway and elevated station. Mrs. E. Burns.

95TH, 310 WEST.—Bright sunny room; elevator apartment; near Subway. Apt. 7L.

96TH, 231 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Beautifully furnished room, facing Broadway; very large; also other rooms. Apt. 3D.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; telephone, electricity, $2.50, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sunny suite; singly; elevator; refined home. Phillips.

106TH, 205 WEST.—Connecting parlor, single room; newly furnished; all improvements. Wettre.

110TH, 200 WEST.—Front room, handsomely furnished; private family; high class. Apt. 5 C.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Unusual, large, light room; running water; block from Subway; private family; telephone. Morgan.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; by week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

114TH, (1,064 Amsterdam Av.)—Extra large rooms, family two; telephone; electricity; moderate. Nicoll.

113TH, 325 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private family; suitable for teacher or business woman; elevator.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 46.

116TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, (489 Manhattan Av.)—Corner room; southern exposure; high class. Apartment 4H.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 6I.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cooke.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; private family; board optional. Oakley.

121ST, 819 and 819 WEST (Morningside Heights).—Delightful, all-the-year-round location; opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms with southern sun; single or double, two windows; $6, $7 week; single, $4; single or double, with eastern sun, $5, $6; kitchen privilege; reception room for callers; meals entirely optional at cost to co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity, hot water, telephones; Broadway Subway. Chaperons: Miss Williams, Tel. Morningside 8760; Mrs. Young, Tel. Morningside 4230.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

122D, 212 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; board optional; conveniences; references.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable room, independent entrance, private family elevator. Carroll.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences; board optional; telephone; Subway; reasonable. Earle.

138TH, 606 WEST.—Airy, light bedroom; all conveniences. Apartment 5I.

142D, 600 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room and medium sunny; high-class elevator apartment; Subway. Apt. 63.

A.—A.—A.— HOTEL MIRA.
61 WEST 39TH ST.
Furnished rooms, with or without private bath; rates per day, $1 up; weekly, $5 up.
Telephone 2411 Bryant.

BROADWAY, 3,089, (122d.)—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; sunny, clean, refined; reasonable. Brown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883.—Large room, near bath; two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 189.—Artistically furnished front bedroom; refined environment; private family; Subway. Oscar.

FRANKLIN AV., 1,275, (169th St.)—Sunny rooms, private house; German cooking; steam.

LARGE, sunny room; all improvements; telephone, elevator, shower bath; handsomely furnished; $5; references; private family; West 164th St. Address Box F 57 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 81. Southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful front and back rooms; single or double; private family; convenient to Subway. Phone 8868 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water; shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 128th St., corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, No. 1 University Place.—Large double and single rooms; private baths; corner house; all light rooms.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references.

WEST END AV., 543.—Sitting room and bedroom, with private bath; references.

Bronx.

TRINITY AV., 1,026.—Large furnished room; heat and bath.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; we guarantee applicants without publicity. Wire or telephone Bryant 5083.
RELIANCE LEASING CO., 25 West 45th St.

YOUNG married couple wishes large room of two small rooms and bath; private family preferred; must be in walking distance of Columbus Circle; references. Write, stating price, particulars, &c., T 169 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—One with experience in factory costs preferred. Address, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected. Competent, L 69 Times.

COOK, white, wanted, also do general housework, two in family, four rooms. Apply 12 noon, 321 West 55th St., Apt. 6S; references.

NURSE.—Experienced; two young children; $20 monthly; country. Address "Farm," X 315 Times Annex.

SALESLADY large manufacturing concern desires the services of an experienced saleslady to wait on showroom customers; one that is familiar with ready-to-wear trade; good salary; steady employment; excellent opportunity; none but experienced need apply. Address K 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Female, wanted by large, busy law office; state age, salary, experience, and references. L 209 Times Downtown.

WOMAN.—Want clever woman to fill high-class position; permanent; honesty most important; salary. Irving Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

APPLICATIONS are being issued for position of Civil Service Investigator, open to women who have investigating experience. We prepare you for small fee, payable instalments. Call after 4, Universal Civil Service School, 8th floor, 140 Nassau St. No political influence needed.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 44 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Young man to solicit classified advertisements for large daily newspaper on commission basis. Address X 314 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS of experience and standing with highest class commercial houses; commission. Call Room 510, 1,400 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—One with experience in factory costs preferred. Address, stating age, previous experience, and salary expected. Competent, L 69 Times.

MANAGER.—In retail store, salary and commission; $1,000 security; references exchanged. Box L 68 Times.

PERFUMER WANTED.—Competent, reliable man for permanent, steady connection; must have a formula for a high-grade bouquet odor that is to run through a whole line of high-priced toilet preparations which in uniqueness and attractiveness was never surpassed; unequalled opportunity for one who can comply with requirements. Address strictly confidential applications to B. L. Campbell, High Rock Way, Allston, Mass.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING SALESMAN wanted by reputable New York concern; salary. R 290 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted to sell city trade on commission; high-class, attractive goods; good chance for active, hard-working man; man familiar with selling electrical trade preferred. Comfort, care of Times Office, 2 Rector St.

SALESMAN.—For popular priced dress; must be acquainted with catalogue houses and jobbers; commission only. 208 East 9th St.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in butcher's tools and supplies; salary and commission. National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

SALESMAN wanted to handle men's neckwear for large department store trade; commission basis. L 65 Times.

SKETCHER wanted by a prominent lace manufacturer to originate lace designs; home work; good pay for young man or woman having artistic disposition. Apply by mail to Leavers, Box T 153 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

YOUNG MAN wanted with machine shop experience to install and adjust steam heating specialties; give age, experience, school training, wages expected. T 177 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

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BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' services featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesman. Employment Department

NO FINAL ACTION ON CARRANZA TENURE

Report of Acceptance of His Resignation and Nomination of Villareal Premature.

AWAIT ZAPATA DELEGATES

Villa Supporters Want Southern Leader Committed to Action of Aguas Calientes Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—No confirmation was received by the State Department today of the advices which reached here yesterday from Villa headquarters at Juarez that the resignation of Gen. Carranza as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army in executive control in Mexico City had been accepted at yesterday's session of the convention of Constitutionalist Generals at Aguascallentes and Gen. Villareal nominated for Provisional President.

The expectation yesterday morning was that the resignation of Carranza would be accepted before the end of the day. It had been virtually before the convention ever since it was originally tendered by Carranza on Oct. 3 to members of the convention meeting in Mexico City, at which time it was not accepted. Instead of acting finally and choosing a Provisional President, the convention became involved in a debate over postponing action until Zapata could be represented in the convention by delegates.

Reports received from Consular Agents Carothers and Canova today informed the State Department that the convention had adjourned until next Tuesday, Oct. 20, to await the arrival of Zapata delegates. The Villa forces argued that the convention should not take final action until Zapata's forces were afforded every opportunity to participate in the convention. It was argued that if the Zapatistas approved the action of the convention they would be bound to abide by its decisions.

The latest dispatch to the department from Consular Agent Leon J. Canova, sent from Aguascalientes at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday but not received until this morning, said the convention was harmonious and had been declared sovereign in secret session, that would not take up the naming of a provisional President until after the Zapatista delegates had had an opportunity to be represented.

Robert V. Pesqueira, formerly the confidential representative of Gen. Carranza, in Washington, today sent a long telegram from San Antonio, Texas, to the Aguascalientes convention, a copy of which was made public by the Constitutionalist agency here, as follows:

"Permit me to call your attention to the fact that the rebel Maytorena, by continuing his attacks upon the border towns of Naco and Agua Prieta, which are now garrisoned by loyal Constitutionalist troops, is producing great excitement and alarm in this country, and is creating the danger of a serious complication relative to our foreign relations.

"His forces are repeatedly violating the neutrality laws by crossing and recrossing to American soil, and have gone to the length of firing on our troops from American territory.

"I believe these matters should be called to Gen. Villa's attention so that he may order Maytorena to take necessary precautions in his manoeuvring so as not to endanger or put to the test our international relations with the United States.

"I also consider it pertinent that you bring before Gen. Villa and make him realize the danger of permitting ex-Federalists to again take part in the politics of our country by enlisting in the Division of the North and thus re-entering the strife. Forty-eight ex-Federal officers who were interned at Fort Wingate have been accepted by Villa for service, and twelve ex-Federal Generals now in El Paso are negotiating with him for the purpose of enlisting under his command. Many Huertistas and ex-Federal Generals are now in San Antonio expressing themselves as friendly to Villa and attempting to enroll in his division.

"I suggest that some resolution be adopted by the conference prohibiting ex-Federal officers from enlisting under the Constitutionalist banner, and, in the event hostilities are opened, that both sides agree not to permit a single ex-Federal to take part in the conflict, as it has been amply proved their final aim is treason."

The Villa headquarters here denounced as untrue tonight reports from the Carranza agency at El Paso that Villa had confiscated properties worth $1,000,000 in the State of Durango. A dispatch from Villa sources at El Paso to this effect was made public.

Gen. Funston reported to the War Department today that sixty-five priests and nuns in Vera Cruz desired to leave Mexico. Arrangements are being made for their transportation. President Wilson and Secretary Bryan had been told that at least 500 priests and nuns were anxious to leave Vera Cruz, and would be endangered by the withdrawal of American troops.

CHIEFS SWORN TO PEACE.

All Mexican Factions Agree to Abide by Decisions of Convention.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15.—All the military chieftains, including Francisco Villa, Emiliano Zapata, and Venustiano Carranza, are now subject to the orders of the Aguas Calientes Convention, which today, after a stormy secret session, voteditself the supreme power of the land. The delegates took oath to abide by the majority vote on all questions, including the form of government and Presidential success. The question of the kind of government that shall prevail will be decided at a session to be held Oct. 20, when a full Zapata delegation, numbering twenty-two men, will be present.

Prominent delegates to the conference say that the question of further civil strife in Mexico has been definitely decided and that peace is assured. A majority of the delegates lean toward a commission form of Government until general elections can be held, though many of them favor Antonio L. Villareal for the provisional Presidency.

Under the new arrangement Gen. Carranza can be a candidate for the Presidency in the general elections.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, Isidro Fabela, today denied that Gen. Carranza had resigned in favor of Antonio Villareal, Governor of the State of Nuevo Leon. He said that Gen. Carranza had considered that the action of the Mexico City convention in rejecting his resignation settled the question; but that if the convention at Aguascalientes voted to reconsider the matter Carranza, with the same high patriotism and disinterestedness, would bow to the will of the majority.

Reports from Aguascalientes are that the question of the Presidential succession was settled at a secret session today.

CARDEN DENIES CRITICISM.

Interview Attacking Wilson's Mexican Policy Disclaimed by Britain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary of Great Britain, has formally disclaimed to the United States that Sir Lionel Carden, ex-British Minister to Mexico, had given any interview in criticism of President Wilson or the policy of the United States Government toward Mexico.

Information to this effect was officially communicated to the State Department today by Ambassador Page in London. In his dispatch to the department, Ambassador Page said that he had been informed by Sir Edward Grey that a written statement had been made by Sir Lionel Carden to the British Foreign Office respecting the interviews that appeared in various New York newspapers on Sept. 17.

Sir Lionel sailed from New York City the previous day on the Celtic and before sailing aboard the steamer he told reporters of conditions in Mexico. He was also represented as having made strictures on President Wilson's Mexican policy and as having deplored the order withdrawing American troops from Vera Cruz.

As soon as the news was received in Washington, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, repudiated it as "unauthoritative," pointing out that British diplomats were barred by the rules of their Foreign Office from granting interviews. He also notified the British Foreign Office to send a wireless message to Sir Lionel.

Ambassador Page, in today's dispatch, reported that Sir Edward Grey has been informed in writing by Sir Lionel Carden that the latter did grant an interview in New York City, but that it dealt only with conditions in Mexico, that he did not criticise the President or the Government of the United States and did not have any intention of indulging in any criticism. Sir Edward Grey further informed Ambassador Page that no interview with Sir Lionel had been authoritative because of the rule of the Foreign Office forbidding interviews by diplomats

AIMS THROUGH GUN BORE.

And Maytorena's German Artillery-man Uses "Home-Made" Bombs.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 15.—In the attack on the Carranza garrison across the border in Naco, Sonora, by the Villa forces, Gen. Maytorena's most effective cannon is handled by a German gunner, who, in the absence of sights from the piece aims through the bore of the gun. Gen. Hill's machine guns are operated by American negroes, who are said to have deserted from the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, on border duty here.

The German gunners, for want of shrapnel, are using a type of "home-made" contact bombs of an unusually effective sort. One of them today broke in Hill's entrenchments, decapitating a machine gun operator, demolishing his gun, and killing two other men.

During the night fighting the American women here are housed in the village church. Their husbands huddle around a camp fire, afraid to stay in their homes in the southern extremity of the town.

MAYTORENA'S FIRE DEADLY.

Shell Destroys Railway Station and Cars—Fifteen Soldiers Killed.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 15.—Fifteen of Gen. Hill's Carranzista troops defending Naco, Sonora, were killed today by Gov. Maytorena's Yaqui Indians. Hill also lost a marine gun. Maytorena has received reinforcements.

The Southern Pacific station on the Mexican side and a string of freight cars were burned today as the result of a well-aimed Maytorena shell.

Gen. Hill has received more than 1,000,000 cartridges, several machine guns, and several hundred rifles through Naco, Ariz., since he took up his present position.

Col. Charles W. Harris, Adjutant General of the Arizona National Guard, and Capt. N. G. Seely are here as representatives of Gov. Hunt.

It is understood that Gen. Hill has sought permission of the American Government to take asylum in American territory if driven out of Naco by Maytorena.

WILL TURN RAILWAYS BACK.

Stockholders to Regain Mexican System by New Board's Action.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15.—A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the National Railways of Mexico was held tonight and the following officers elected: Chairman of the Board, Carlos Basave; Vice Chairman, E. A. de Lima; Secretary, Juan Tamez; Executive President, Luis Cabrera; First Vice President, Alberto Pani, and Second Vice President, Charles Hudson.

The meeting decided to consult with the New York board before electing the Executive Committee. It was decided to turn the roads over to the stockholders.

4,000 GREET COLONEL.

He Explains His Trust Views to Harvester Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURN, Oct. 15.—Col. Roosevelt, tired out by a day's campaigning in Oswego, Fulton, Wayne, and Cayuga Counties, gave up a reception planned for him after tonight's meeting and went to bed. The local auditorium, which seats nearly 4,000 persons, was crowded tonight, and many persons were turned away. The only departure Col. Roosevelt made from previous speeches was a defense of the Harvester Trust. In the audience were many employes of the local branch of the trust. Col. Roosevelt said that notwithstanding only one Director of the International Harvester Corporation voted for him he believed they all should have supported him cordially, because his porgramme called for supervision and control by the Government instead of disintegration as advocated by the Democrats.

"Business men for the most part have been against us," the Colonel said, "but I wish they would study our programme and remember that when we war on big business crooks we war for the honest business man. The newspapers preach that I am an incendiary. I wish they, too, would read what I say."

In attacking Barnes and Murphy, he appealed to Hennessy Democrats, Hinman Republicans, Independents, and straight Progressives to unite to destroy bi-partisan government in this State. Without mentioning William Sulzer he explained his support of Mr. Davenport by saying: "My first requirement was character. If there is anything crooked in a man's past, his enemies will find the vulnerable spot."

DOG INTERRUPTED SERVICE.

Clergyman Has Owner of Animal Summoned to Court.

Alleging that the howls and barks of her dog interrupted his preaching at services, the Rev. Abraham Braverman of 1,733 President Street, Brooklyn, caused Mrs. Dolly B. Higgins of 296 Howard Avenue to be summoned yesterday to the New Jersey Avenue Court, East New York. The case came up before Magistrate McGuife.

"Your Honor, I am forced to bring this young woman here," said the clergyman, "in an effort to bring the outrageous actions of her pet poodle to an end. Her home and the temple of my congregation adjoin. The dog is generally loose in the yard, and when I speak, when conducting the religious services in our edifice, the dog frequently sets up a howling and barking that makes it next to impossible for me to proceed."

Mrs. Higgins then agreed to keep the dog imprisoned in the cellar during services times. This was satisfactory to the Rev. Mr. Braverman, and the case was closed.

CUE CHAMPIONS' LEAGUE.

Morningstar and Sutton in Lead with Demarest Close Behind.

At the close of the first week's games in the Champion Billiard Players' League, Morningstar and Sutton are in the lead with six games won and one lost by each player. Morningstar had the schoolboy, Cochran, as his opponent, the latter winning the first game played in Chicago by 400 to 361. Sutton defeated young "Jake" Schaefer in their series of games in all except one of their meetings, the latter being at Ashland, Ohio, when Schaefer won, while Sutton scored only 389 points. Demarest is in third place with five victories and one defeat; Cutler, against whom he played, having scored 400 while he was accumulating 300 in a game at Jackson, Mich.

Cline and Yamada, who played together, have each three victories and three defeats as their score. In the game between the latter pair at Troy, which was limited to 300 points, Cline ran out in five innings with an average of 60, Yamada scoring only 28. In the three games won by Yamada, Cline scored 165, 358, and 353, respectively, while in the two full games won by Cline Yamada scored 397 and 237.

Cline has the highest grand average in the series so far—18. Morningstar and Sutton have grand averages of 16 each, and Demarest 15. Cutler and Cochran are at 11 in the grand average and Schaefer at 10, as he scored only 154, 126, and 181 in his first three games. Since then he has been going better and has apparently found his stroke.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50; Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.
Special Tonight, Peace Society & Clergy Night. Next Sun.—Manuel Quiroga, Nahan Franko Orch.

PRINCESS THEATRE
OPENS TOMORROW NIGHT.
ENTIRE NEW PROGRAM.

42ND ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Phone 5218 Bryant. LYRIC Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
EVIDENCE
With C. AUBREY SMITH.
A PLAY IN WHICH THERE IS NOT A DULL MOMENT.—PRESS.

BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Tuesday 2:15.
The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

COMEDY Thes., 41st. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Tuesday 2:15.
Hit of New York & London Season. CONSEQUENCES

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c.
"PEG O' MY HEART"
Next Week—OLGA PETROVA in PANTHEA.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.
SUNDAY NIGHT—50TH JUBILEE CONCERT.

Maxine Elliott's WHITESIDE MR. WU
Evs. 8:20. Matinee Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

LITTLE THEATRE WILL OPEN
TUES. EVE., OCT. 20TH, with the Comedy,
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thursday 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15
MR. FAVERSHAM in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT in

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

Manhattan Opera House, 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. & Last Mat. Tom'w 25c-$1.
LAST WEEK The Story of the Rosary

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
JOHN DREW LAST 3 TIMES. THE PRODIGAL HUSBAND.
NEXT TUESDAY NIGHT. SEATS NOW.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in the Drama, "DIPLOMACY."

Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th St. Ev 8:10. Matinee Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75
"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPATE."
Next Week—"DAMAGED GOODS."

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Ev. & SatMats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25-50c.
TONIGHT at 8:15 (First Time)
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER.
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

FULTON Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

LYCEUM 45th St. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:10.
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NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3693 Bryant.

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GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; Sunday, probably fair; moderate east to southeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,720. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BATTLE LINES, 360 MILES LONG, REACH THE SEA; GERMANS OCCUPY OSTEND WITHOUT A SHOT; ALLIES FACE THEM, RIGHT WING NEAR METZ

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK; 327 LOST

The Hawke Blown Up by German Submarine in North Sea and Only 73 of Crew Saved.

SISTER SHIP ALSO ATTACKED

The Theseus Escapes by Obeying Admiralty Rule to Disregard Drowning Men.

ALL GALLANT TO THE LAST

Survivors Tell How Boats Were Crushed When the Hawke Heeled Over from Her Deathblow.

ADMIRALTY'S ACCOUNT OF LOSS OF THE HAWKE

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Admiralty today gave out this announcement concerning the loss of the cruiser Hawke:

"His Majesty's ship Theseus, Capt. Hugh Edwards, was attacked by a submarine in the northern waters of the North Sea yesterday afternoon, but was missed.

"His Majesty's ship Hawke, Capt. H. P. E. T. Williams, was attacked about the same time and was sunk.

"The following officers, with 49 men of the crew, have been landed at Aberdeen from a trawler: Boatswain Sydney Austin, Gunner James Dennis, and Acting Gunner Harry Evitt. The remaining officers and men are missing.

"Further particulars will be published as soon as available. The Hawke was a cruiser built in 1893."

Later the Admiralty announced additional survivors of the Hawke, consisting of Lieut. Commander Rosoman and twenty men, who were saved by a raft.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The British cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea yesterday by a German submarine, and of her crew of 400 officers and men only seventy-three are known to have been saved.

The cruiser Theseus, a sister ship of the Hawke, was attacked by the same submarine, but escaped because she obeyed the Admiralty's instructions and looked to her own safety instead of rushing to the aid of the Hawke's perishing crew.

A survivor of the Hawke gives the following description of the disaster: "Within eight minutes the Hawke had gone under. Had the ship gone down forward or aft there would have been some chance for us to get the boats out and clear of the cruiser, but she keeled over on her beam ends, and so of all boats we lowered those on the starboard side were useless and those on the port side were crushed as soon as they touched the water.

"I was proud to be among such comrades. Everything was absolutely in perfect order. When the ship was struck a fearful explosion followed, and grime and dust were everywhere. I was amidships at the time, and could hardly see to grope my way to the ship's side. I heard orders given to lower the boats, and then some one shouted, 'Look after yourselves!' So I did that.

"Most of the men on board were married men. We saw hundreds in the water, but we were afraid to pick them up, as our boat was already overcrowded. So we threw our lifebelts to them. It was all we could do.

"The weather was bitter cold, and I do not think that many, apart from those who were landed at Aberdeen, were saved."

Caught in Engine Room.

Here is the statement of a rescued stoker: "When the explosion occurred I, along with others who were in the engine room, was sent flying into space and was stunned for a time. When I came to my senses I found myself in the midst of what must be described as an absolute inferno. One of the cylinders of the engine had been completely wrecked, and steam was passing out in dense, scalding clouds. The horror of the situation was increased when a tank of oil fuel caught fire and the flames advanced with frightful rapidity.

"Seeing that there was not a ghost of a chance of doing any good by remaining in what was obviously a deathtrap, I determined to make a dash for it, and I scrambled up an iron ladder to the main deck. All this had happened in less time than it takes to tell it, but such is British pluck, coolness, and nerve even in such a situation that the commander and other officers were on the bridge, and as calmly as if we were on fleet manoeuvres the orders were given and as calmly obeyed.

"The buglers sounded a stiff call, which summoned every man to remain at his post. During the first minute or two many of us believed all that was wrong was a boiler explosion, but the rapidity with which the cruiser was making water on the starboard side quickly disabused all our minds of this belief. Realizing the actual situation the commander gave orders to close all the water-tight doors. Soon after that came orders to abandon the ship and get out the boats.

Small Boats Crushed.

"One cutter was being launched from the port side, but the Hawke at that moment heeled over before the boat could be got clear, and the cutter lurched against the cruiser's side and stove in one or two of her planks. As the Hawke went down a small pinnace

Continued on Page 2.

BIG NEW ZEPPELINS CAN REMAIN LONG ALOFT

Inventor Pays Flying Visits to Friedrichshafen to Push Work on Airships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—For the past fortnight Count Zeppelin has been paying flying visits to Friedrichshafen, sometimes remaining a day or two, supervising the construction of two new Zeppelins, which will be ready shortly. Work on them is continuing night and day, and the staff of men has been doubled.

Yesterday the Count acted as guide to a number of German wounded soldiers, who are numerous in all towns around Lake Constance, and showed them the works in detail. Any foreigner approaching the sheds is promptly arrested.

Engineers and workmen are openly boasting of a more powerful new Zeppelin which "can remain in the air indefinitely."

The Count is also supervising the construction of other Zeppelins at Düsseldorf to replace those destroyed, and there have been many since war was declared.

RUMANIANS WANT WAR; AWAITING ITALY'S LEAD

Turkey and Bulgaria Agree to Attack Rumania if She Opens Hostilities on Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Public opinion in Rumania is no longer content with an attitude of neutrality. There is a universal desire to take part in the war in order to effect the deliverance of nearly a million Rumanians inhabiting Transylvania, Bukowina, and the adjacent districts.

There is not the slightest doubt that this national sentiment will prevail with the Government, and I can positively assert that should Italy abandon her present attitude and range herself on the side of the Triple Entente, Rumania will at once make common cause. It is even possible that Rumania would not wait for Italy's decision if she were assured that Bulgaria would not seize the opportunity to provoke a third Balkan war and thus divide the energies of the Rumanian Army, which at present is perfectly equipped and disciplined and would display invincible bravery in a war for national unity.

The press is unanimous in demanding action on the part of the Government and support also is given by prominent members of the University of Bucharest.

ATHENS, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—News has been received here and confirmed from diplomatic sources that an agreement has been concluded between Turkey and Bulgaria to make war on Rumania in the event of the latter attacking Austria.

SEIZE 22 GERMANS IN LONDON SUBURB

Police Descend on a Fort-like Structure, Commanding Railroad Junctions.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The police raided today at Willisden, a suburb to the northwest of London, a building used by G. G. Roeber, a German music publisher, as a factory. The police in large force surrounded the building and then entered it and took into custody twenty-two German subjects.

The factory is of one story. The police found that the concrete foundations of the building were very thick and it was discovered also that the roof was of concrete and three to four feet thick.

The site of this factory at Willisden commands several important railroad junctions.

The Paris premises of this same firm were blown up recently on orders issued by the French Government.

All England is buzzing with talk of the spy menace, the papers editorially and otherwise dwelling on the presence of Germans at the hotels, and urging closer restrictions. A man, said to be a spy, dressed in a Belgian uniform, has been arrested among the refugees arriving from Belgium.

KEEN TO BE A SOLDIER.

Boy Walks from Ramsgate to London and Sees Kitchener.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Eager to join the army, Reginald Smith, a Ramsgate lad, whose father and five uncles served with the colors, ran away from home and walked to London where he called first at Buckingham Palace and then at Scotland Yard and asked to see Lord Kitchener.

By chance the Secretary of State for War called at the yard and was stopped by the boy. Patting the youngster on the shoulder Lord Kitchener said, "you are too young, sonny, wait until you get older." The lad, whose father works at the Ramsgate railway station, is to be sent to a military training school in order that his ambition may be realized.

GERMAN GUNBOAT TAKEN?

Report of Capture Received by the Australian Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—A Central News dispatch from Melbourne says that advices of the capture of a German gunboat have been received by the Government from New Guinea.

THE ALLEGED [illegible]

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN BIGGEST BATTLE

On the Offensive All Along the Line in Poland and Galicia, They Say.

GERMANS FALLING BACK

Fail in Attempt to Seize Ivangorod Bridge and Are in Difficult Country.

FIGHTING NEAR PRZEMYSL

Austrians and Russian Wings Both Claim Victories in Series of Fierce Engagements.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy, tonight gave out the following translation of an official dispatch from Petrograd regarding the progress of the biggest battle of the war, now being fought on the eastern front:

In Eastern Prussia only unimportant skirmishes have taken place.

On the Vistula and in Galicia the Austro-German armies under the onslaught of our troops have been forced to take the defensive along their whole line.

To the south of Przemysl our troops have captured three Austrian companies and six officers.

Col. Golejewski's attention was drawn to the fact that this dispatch differed diametrically from one dated from Petrograd and giving a version of a communication issued by the General Staff. He replied that there had manifestly been an error either in translating or transmitting this Petrograd communication.

The English version of the communication of the Russian General Staff as received here from Petrograd by the Associated Press was as follows:

Small engagements have taken place in East Prussia.

The Austro-German troops on Oct. 15 assumed the offensive all along the front between the Vistula River and Galicia.

South of Przemysl we captured three Austrian companies and six officers.

PETROGRAD, (via London) Oct. 16.—The official decision to defend the City of Warsaw, fighting very near which city was reported yesterday, is regarded here as important in two ways. First, it indicates that the Germans have been thwarted in their attempts to straighten their front along a north and south line, so that it would extend from Ostrolenka, sixty miles northeast of Warsaw, through Sandomerz into Galicia, and, second, the Germans have been obstructed in their plan to use Warsaw as Winter quarters.

German troops are now around Polangen and Jurburg, a short distance from the Russian frontier in the northern part of East Prussia. The Russians at present are making no effort to advance further than the boundary of East Prussia. Here the fighting has ceased, while along the southern limits of East Prussia there are few troops of either army until the Vistula River is reached. Here the Germans are endeavoring to advance along the left bank of this stream to avoid the strong fortress of Georgievak on the right bank.

Russian experts are of the opinion that the German plan is to attempt to carry the war into East Galicia and the Lemberg district. This is indicated by the German abandonment of the attempt to advance eastward into Russia in favor of the project of striking southward.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 16.—Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumba, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, announced to-night the receipt by wireless of a message from his home Government as follows:

Austrian troops have occupied the fortified heights at Starasol, east of Chyrow. Our attack against Stryi and Sambor gained extensively north of the Strwiax River. Austrian forces have occupied the range of heights to the northeast, in front of Przemysl. Fighting has also taken place on the banks of the San River, north of Przemysl.

PRZEMYSL STILL INVESTED?

Siege Goes On Without Relaxation, According to Petrograd.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The great fight now in progress along the line of the Vistula and San Rivers continues favorable to the Russian forces. The Germans, who already have been driven back in the region west of Warsaw, were yesterday again unsuccessful in their attack. All along the line of the middle Vistula right down southward into Galicia fighting was going on yesterday, and as a result the Germans were forced back and compelled to assume the defensive.

[illegible]

PORT IN GERMAN HANDS

And Amsterdam Reports Seacoast to the West Is Occupied.

5,000 ANTWERP PRISONERS

Germans Announce the Capture of 500 Cannon and Much Other Booty.

SAY RUSSIANS HAVE FAILED

Both in Their Advance on East Prussia and in Attacks Upon Invaders Near Warsaw.

BERLIN, Oct. 16, (via The Hague to London, 11:07 P. M.)—An official statement issued here today says:

The Germans occupied Bruges Oct. 14 and Ostend Oct. 15.

An attempt by the Russians to occupy Lyck (East Prussia) failed, with the loss of their artillery and 800 prisoners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The German Embassy today gave out a wireless message from Berlin, as follows:

Official Headquarters report that near Antwerp between 4,000 and 5,000 prisoners were taken; that among the war booty are 500 cannon, 4,000 tons of grain, and plenty of wool, metal, and cattle. The harbor works are undamaged.

The French attacks near Albert have been repulsed.

The Russian advance in East Prussia has failed. The Russian attacks with eight army corps from Warsaw and Ivangorod have been repulsed.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Telegraaf's correspondent at Sluis, ten miles northeast of Bruges, reports that when the Germans have occupied Ostend without resistance, the Belgian troops retired to France.

The German forces in Belgium are now intouch with their main army, whose right wing rests on Veurne, the westernmost town in Belgium, near the North Sea, and twenty-six miles west-southwest of Bruges.

REFUGEES THROWN INTO PANIC

Arrival of Germans Caused a Commotion on the Quays.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Germans entered Ostend at 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, according to The Daily Mail correspondent, who left that port at the moment of the German occupation.

"Their appearance excited a tremendous commotion among the hundreds of refugees who had been unable to get away and stood panicstricken on the quays," says the correspondent. "There was an outburst of groans and hoots, mingled with screams and cries."

The correspondent got away on a small Red Cross motor boat.

"When we got a mile to seaward," he says, "we stopped to await events. We put out a pinnace and went back cautiously in the direction of the harbor. We were observed by a number of German soldiers on shore, who fired upon us. We lay down in the bottom of the boat and got back safely to the motor launch."

A Daily News dispatch from Rotterdam, dated Thursday, says:

"The Germans today entered Zeebrugge, from a military point of view, the most valuable port on the Belgian coast. To the southwest communication with Dunkirk, France, has been cut. The main army from Antwerp is advancing westward."

OSTEND FELL WITHOUT A SHOT

Port Was Surrendered Thursday and Was Not Bombarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The news that the Germans had entered Ostend was telegraphed to the Allies yesterday. The communication lacked detail, but it was understood that the port was surrendered, and was not bombarded by artillery.

Several German Taubes have paid a visit to Ostend in the course of the last few days, and seem to have left their customary deposit of bombs, but without doing much damage. Yesterday morning a German biplane hovered over Dunkirk and, after taking a leisurely survey of the fortifications, let fall a couple of bombs. The marksmanship was bad, as it usually is in this kind of warfare. One bomb fell into the sea and the other hit the ample foreshore.

The biplane did not get off scot-free. It was saluted with a hail of bullets from the marksmen in the forts and elsewhere, and some of them took effect. The machine staggered off in the direction of Ostend, but I heard subsequently that it had come down between Nieuport and Westport.

[illegible] aviators had been badly hit. He was removed in a dying condition to the nearest Red Cross hospital, while the other was taken prisoner, and he and the aeroplane were brought into Dunkirk.

I am informed that a force of about 5,000 Germans is now holding Bruges. Zeebrugge has also been in their possession for the last twenty-four hours.

In attempting to extend their line from the coast to Ypres and Courtrai the Germans appear to have placed themselves in a very perilous position.

Desperate fighting took place both yesterday and today in the region of Ypres and Courtrai, where the German forces in Belgium are endeavoring to effect a junction with the main army. Several attacks of the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

It is believed that Dunkirk will be the next objective of the German attack.

Large numbers of prisoners have been taken at Ypres, among them two German aviators who were forced to land through lack of gasoline. The pilots and their machines have been brought to Dunkirk.

As I write the news reaches me that an important engagement is taking place at Nieuport.

KAISER HAS 9,700,000 MEN.

Total Fighting Force of Empire—Heavy Loss of His Officers Reported

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Nation says the following will be found the best official estimate of the total fighting forces of the German Empire:

Trained men now serving	4,450,000
Untrained but liable, Ersatz reserv-lists and Landsturm	3,750,000
Landsturm, 17 to 20 years of age	1,500,000
Total	9,700,000

Private letters from Germany speak of terrible losses among officers. One records the death of 42 per cent. of the officers in the Bavarian Guard, and also that every house the writer knows is in mourning.

REFUSAL BY PRINCE HENRY.

"War Is War," His Reply to Appeal on Behalf of Sick English.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Miss Winifred Wrench, one of an English party just back from Bad Nauheim, where they had been interned since the beginning of the war, states that, in response to a request for permission for some of the sick to be allowed to leave Germany, Prince Henry of Prussia telegraphed:

"I regret not to be able to help. War is war. We did not want it."

SAYS GERMANY SOUGHT BRITAIN'S ALLIANCE

Including Support Against Monroe Doctrine, Sir Valentine Chirol Asserts.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Valentine Chirol, in an article in The Quarterly Review, asserts that an attempt was made by Germany in the later stages of the South African war to entrap England into an offensive and defensive alliance, which would virtually have committed this country to the support of Germany in any attempt to override the Monroe Doctrine.

This, it is stated, was after the failure of an attempt to form against England a combination of the Continental powers, an attempt in which, Sir Valentine Chirol contends, the Kaiser was the prime mover, though he claimed credit for its frustration when it had failed.

Sir Valentine, who at the time was foreign editor of The London Times, says he was supplied with falsified documents by the German Foreign Office and received a promise from Prince von Bülow that as long as the latter was Chancellor he would permit no more vituperation of England by the German press.

As soon as the informal conversations about the proposed treaty were dropped by England, Sir Valentine asserts, the inspired attacks recommenced and "the promise was repudiated with epigrammatic cynicism."

SAYS AMERICA MUST FACE THE WAR ISSUE

Prof. Wiener of Harvard Predicts That Our Influence Will Be Thrown in Favor of Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 17.—Leo Wiener, Professor of Slavonic Languages at Harvard, said today that the United States must demonstrate definitely within two months with which of the warring European factions its sympathies are. He praised the stand taken by President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard, who says that the American people must at heart side with the Allies. Prof. Wiener said:

"The United States cannot restrain its sympathies in the present crisis and keep its self-respect. While I do not look for any actual assistance from the United States in behalf of the Allies, I do feel that this country must come out unequivocally and express its true position within the next two months.

"The United States is peculiarly indebted to some of the contestants in the European struggle, and we have always been the foe of injustice and oppression. Hence it is to be expected that we must take the side of these nations which are fighting Germany or else be branded untrue to our whole genesis and tradition as a free people.

"I look to [illegible] facing the [illegible] not during [illegible] and [illegible] tions, three [illegible] which [illegible] a few yards

As the Red Cross steamer left, Taube aeroplane dropped two bombs, which fell in the water a few yards

Summary of War News.

A Berlin official report states that Ostend was taken by the German Army on Thursday. News dispatches from France say that the city was not bombarded by the Germans, as their occupation was not hindered.

The British Admiralty announced yesterday that the cruiser Hawke was sunk in the North Sea by a German submarine Thursday. The loss of life is said to be about 327 officers and men. A sister ship, the cruiser Theseus, made its escape.

The French War Office announces that the northern line has been extended to the sea. It reports further progress on the left wing and the occupation of Laventie, near Lille. A Paris dispatch states that the French troops have reached a point twelve and a half miles from Metz.

The Russian General Staff reports that the German-Austrian forces have assumed the offensive all along the line between the Vistula River and Galicia. Dispatches from Petrograd say fierce fighting is taking place eight miles from Warsaw.

The German report states that the Russians in East Prussia made an attempt to occupy Lyck, but were driven off with loss of field artillery and 800 men.

Canadian troops, which recently arrived in England, were assembled yesterday on Salisbury Plains and distributed to military camps.

The Japanese announce that Japanese and British warships bombarded two forts at Tsing-tau on Wednesday.

REFUGEES PUT OFF RETURN TO ANTWERP

German Garrison Levies on City for Food, Wine, Cigars and Pay of the Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—German efforts to induce refugees to return to Antwerp are meeting with little success, as the Burgomaster advises them to wait twelve days while he endeavors to make favorable terms for them.

Negotiations will take place at Brussels, where a party of refugees, all over 50 years of age, has already gone to consult with the Military Governor. Only 15,000 of the original inhabitants are left in Antwerp, and these are mostly old men, women, and children.

Antwerp is being held by 15,000 Germans, including a large contingent of sailors. A demand has been made for a daily supply of 21,000 pounds of potatoes, 2,000 bottles of wine, 85,000 cigars, and 1,000 pounds of meat. They are also ordered to provide for the payment of the troops.

So far there have been no excesses in the city, but the house of ex-Burgomaster de Vos has been plundered, whether by roughs or soldiers is unknown.

Before the Germans entered the city a huge supply of grain was safely sent away.

There is not a Belgian soldier now left in Belgium, those who escaped to France joining the Allies. Communication between Antwerp and Brussels is maintained by motor-car service, the only railways still being useless.

All foreigners still in Antwerp have been forbidden to leave, but the German order that all houses in the city must be kept open day and night is now withdrawn. The water supply of the city is still cut off, and there are no trams running.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Roosendaal correspondent of The Standard says:

"The inhabitants of Antwerp who remained here held a meeting to deliberate if it was desirable to return there in response to the proclamation of Gen. von Beseler. The majority was of the opinion that it was better not to do so for the present. It was feared that the ordinary supply of provisions would not be forthcoming now that the Germans are in possession of the town. Moreover, the mains of gas and water supply have been destroyed, and communications with the outer world are severed."

DOVER, Oct. 16.—There are many Antwerp refugees among the crowds at Dover. When some of these were asked if they would be willing to return to Antwerp in case arrangements for their repatriation could be completed with the German Government, they declared emphatically that they never would return so long as the Germans were in possession.

DOVER OPENED TO REFUGEES.

Harbor and Town Crowded—Last Belgian Wounded in London.

DOVER, Oct. 16, (via London.)—Three thousand refugees from Ostend are still on the quay here or on vessels that have not yet been able to dock. The Port of Dover is closed because the city is fortified, but the port officials have been obliged to admit these boats, carrying hungry women and children fleeing from Belgium.

The railroad facilities are inadequate to accommodate the crowds. Seven thousand people from Belgium came here in two days, and their advent swamped the town.

The Captains of ships which have docked say they saw hundreds of persons leaving Ostend in small rowboats, hoping to reach some point on the French coast. Hundreds of others boarded trawlers and sailboats which are still straggling into Dover.

It is estimated that 35,000 refugees have landed here and at Folkestone since Wednesday. Several thousand other Belgians have come from Calais, where others are awaiting ships. Many refugees who started to walk from Ostend to Calais were picked up by ships, which stopped at Nieuport and other small places on the coast.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The directors of the Belgian Red Cross arrived in London today with 600 wounded soldiers, the last of 13,000, who have been brought to England.

PREDICTS NEW GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS

French Military Authority Says the Attempt Will Be Made Along the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—I had occasion today to hear the opinion of a high authority, which throws some light upon the obscurity left by the official French communiqués. As far as I am at liberty to reproduce his remarks, they amounted substantially to the following:

The Germans have by no means relinquished the hope of entering Paris; but after their experiences of the route via Compiègne and their repulse on the Marne, they have now conceived another plan. The new idea evidently is to break into France at Dunkirk and march down in an immense column parallel to the sea, but not near enough to risk the action of the British fleet against them, to Rouen and Havre. If they could seize either or both of these towns the advance would be continued along the rich valley of the Seine.

In its last descent on Paris when on Sept. 4 it reached Chantilly, ten miles from the fortifications, and then swung southeast, reaching its most southern point at Vitry, sixty miles from the capital, the German right wing, which performed this evolution, was fed by more than four lines of railways—two running to Aix-la-Chapelle from St. Just and Compiègne, respectively, and two leading to Namur from Soissons and Rheims—to say nothing of the three railways that run from the vicinity of Verdun across the German frontier.

If the new plan, to follow the coast southward, is adopted the advance will not be so well fed. From Dunkirk, however, to where the invaders' march might reach the second and third lines above referred to, the army would be well supplied, but from Dunkirk along the coast to the Somme there is only one line available until Dieppe is reached. From Havre, of course, there is the well-known double-track line running southeast up the Seine through Rouen to Paris. The distance from Paris by rail to Dunkirk, Havre, and Rouen is respectively 240 miles, 142 miles, and 62 miles.

WON'T DESERT ARMY SAYS BELGIAN KING

And the Queen Shows Her Courage by Sharing Her Husband's Hardships in Camp.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—"Tell everybody I will never leave my army if I leave Belgian soil," said King Albert of Belgium to a Belgian diplomat, who interviewed the ruler at Ostend on Wednesday, and is quoted in The Daily Express. The King continued:

"Our army has retreated from Antwerp and concentrated brilliantly. All are ready to give their lives, as am I, for Belgium's independence. It breaks my heart to think that this beautiful country, so peaceful, so industrious, should be occupied even temporarily by so wanton an enemy. But I feel that whatever has been done has the warm approval of all Belgians and civilized Europe.

"We may suffer reverses, but our confidence of final victory is stronger than ever. We are beaten, perhaps, for the time being, but we are not crushed."

HAVRE (via Paris), Oct. 16.—The Queen of the Belgians is with her husband at the headquarters of the Belgian army and is his constant companion except when King Albert approaches the firing line to encourage and direct his troops.

M. Huismans, a Belgian Minister of State, in announcing the fact today, added that King Albert was showing great stoicism and that Queen Elizabeth was sharing his perils and giving an example of dignity and courage worthy of classic times.

In alluding to the presence in Havre of virtually the entire diplomatic corps accredited to Belgium, Mr. Huismans said:

"The representatives of the United States and Spain, carrying out their special mission, remained in the invaded territory. These and the representatives of all civilized countries recognize the legality of the Belgian Government in exercising its sovereignty in French

ALLIES GAIN NEAR LILLE

City Reported Retaken; Germans Headed Off from French Ports.

MENACE THE CROWN PRINCE

Occupation of Pagny, 12 Miles from Metz, Threatens His Communications.

STOP GERMANS NEAR VERDUN

Attack Near Malancourt Repulsed — French Nowhere Driven Back, Paris Says.

PARIS, Oct. 16, 11:04 P. M.—The following official communication was issued here this evening:

On our left wing the action continues vigorously. Everywhere we have held our own. At certain points we have gained ground, and have occupied Laventie, at the east of Estaires, in the direction of Lille.

There is no important incident to mention on the other parts of the front, except an unsuccessful attack by the Germans in the region of Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

The afternoon announcement of the War Office was as follows:

The progress indicated in the communication of yesterday has been confirmed.

On our left wing the field of action of the allied forces extends at the present time from the region of Ypres to the sea.

In Russia, on the left bank of the Vistula River, the Russian troops during the day of Oct. 13 repulsed the German attacks on Warsaw and Ivangorod.

A battle is going on south of Przemysl.

GERMANS DRIVEN FROM LILLE?

The London Daily Mail Has This Rumor from Boulogne.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Boulogne, under date of Friday, says:

"It is reported here that the Germans have been driven from Lille."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Arras, dated Wednesday, says:

"This town is still in the firing line and exposed to the enemy's attacks. Only yesterday the Germans made another attempt to recapture it under cover of darkness, but after several hours of violent artillery and rifle fire the French were left in possession of all their positions."

BATTLE LINES REACH THE SEA

Allies and Germans Watching for a Chance to Break Through.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The official communication issued by the French War Office this afternoon confirms the report of the Allies' progress made yesterday.

It is not indicated in the communication at what point of the coast the Allies' fighting line reaches the sea, but the nearest point is twenty-two miles from Ypres, and is close to the Franco-Belgian frontier. This, however, is much nearer Dunkirk than Ostend, which the Germans are reported to have occupied today, and the presumption based on knowledge of the German movements is that the line of the Allies is in a more northerly direction and consequently is nearer thirty than twenty miles in length. The line would seem to be a bar to an advance by the Germans along the coast, which doubtless was their plan when their cavalry made a dash toward Calais.

With both the belligerent lines reaching to the sea there now can be no attempts at outflanking by either army. To win success one or the other of the opponents must break through the line, and the army having the greater number of men and the ability to move them to a chosen point seemingly has the better chance to succeed in this.

The Germans, it is believed here, are certain to try to make a breach in the Allies' line, but just where is known only to themselves and the French and British commanders who are receiving reports from their aerial scouts of any movement in strength.

It is believed, however, that as in this war the armies fight less for positions than for lines of communication, the Germans are striking for the outer railway system, now in French hands, which runs from Paris through Amiens and Arras to Hazebrouck Junction, and thence to Calais and the coast. Thus far, according to the French reports, the Allies have repulsed every attempt of the Germans to achieve this object, and now have them pressed well back from the threatened railway.

The Germans are said to be sending further reinforcements from Germany to stiffen their lines and enable them to resume the offensive. The French are reported to have gained success

resistance to the attempt of the Germans to avail themselves of the advance they made to the River Meuse at St. Mihiel.

All this is drawn from French sources, the Germans today having been more silent than usual with regard to the operations in the west.

There have been no reports of fighting south of the Bruges-Ghent line, which is taken to mean that the forces which opposed the Germans around Ghent have been drawn southward to join hands with their main body.

Any allied force fighting on the coast will have the assistance of British warships; but it is unlikely that these vessels will bombard German forces occupying Ostend or other coast towns, for it would mean the destruction of the towns without the gaining of any military advantage.

Basle, Switzerland, again reports a defeat of the Germans in the Vosges. There still is no mention of this in the official communications, although such a defeat has been reported several times from unofficial sources.

ALLIES ARE NEARING METZ.

French Troops at Pagny, 12½ Miles Away—Menace to Crown Prince.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The steady hammering of the Allies on the German left wing of the French battle front has brought them almost within cannon range of the forts at Metz.

In spite of this menace, part of the German Crown Prince's army hangs on doggedly to the positions it has taken on the Meuse, near St. Mihiel. The fighting on this end of the long battle line is said to have been desperate on the part of both sides during the last week, though overshadowed for the time by the operations on the Allies' left. More important developments, however, are looked for between the Meuse and the Moselle, while the Battle of the Four Rivers goes on in the west.

In the early days of the war the Germans seemed to have the advantage of the Allies in the equipment and handling of machine guns. In this hilly, wooded country, the French have shown that they can also use them with great effect. The German rush through the Argonne forest, as well as in the hills of Woevre, met with a telling fire of rapid-firers from treetops, where guns were so cleverly concealed that it was impossible to detect them, and every effort to regain lost ground cost dearly and failed. The French Alpine contingent, the chasseurs, distinguished itself in this rough country.

The French are now in possession of the route from Nancy to Metz as far as Pagny, twelve and one-half miles from Metz, on the Lorraine border, and menace the route from Verdun to Metz in the neighborhood of Etain, endangering communications of the Crown Prince's army with the German fortified camp.

Besides the chasseurs, the One Hundred and Forty-ninth French Infantry has covered itself with glory. After taking a village at the point of the bayonet the infantrymen were obliged to abandon the place because of a murderous artillery fire. They went back to the attack on the following day, retook the village, and held it in spite of a continual bombardment.

An entire German brigade was sent to dislodge them, but the One Hundred and Forty-ninth held the position, inflicting a stinging defeat upon the assailants and taking 160 prisoners.

At another solidly intrenched village the same regiment again determinedly forward, digging itself in step by step until the men got right up to the trenches of the enemy, which they carried at the point of the bayonet, thus gaining a position needed for the support of the entire army. For this exploit the regiment has been named in orders.

Alsace continues also to be the scene of daily struggles for the possession of points of vantage, the result of which it is difficult to ascertain, as the fortunes of war vary so rapidly. Towns are taken and retaken repeatedly. The heavy fighting on the southern end of the battle line indicates that the Germans have profited by the weakening of the French forces to regain ground they had lost there.

OUTFLANKED OFF THE GERMANS.

Allies' Marching Wing Prevented the Taking of Dunkirk.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT (via Paris, Oct. 16.)—The attempt by the Germans to turn the flank of the Allies and obtain possession of the ports of Dunkirk and Calais has been unsuccessful; for the Germans came face to face with a strong opposing allied army which compelled them to fall back after severe fighting. What is known as "the marching wing" of the Allies is continually in contact with the German troops and completely covers the approach to the coast towns. When they fought a pitched battle west of Lille the Germans were forced to make a marked retirement from Lavente in the direction of Lille, the occupation of which last Tuesday by 30,000 men appears destined to be of not long duration.

The line of the "battle of the North" extends over the most historic ground in Flanders where, on "the Field of the Cloth of Gold" Francis I. and Henry VIII. had their celebrated meeting in 1520. Owing to the sinuous character of the line of battle, the total length of it from the coast of Belgium to the Swiss border now reaches nearly 300 miles.

Belief in their final success appears to have taken a firm hold on the Allies. All the men display confidence in their commanders, who are doing everything possible to spare their troops. The allied soldiers are fighting with vigor. They often perform marches which seem beyond human power, while on the battlefield their ardor is unrestrainable.

French dragoons recently were intrusted with the task of covering the passage of a river by artillery. They met a body of German hussars in a clash. Both sides charged simultaneously, and the melée lasted ten minutes, during which the men slashed and pierced each other with swords and lances amid the crack of the officers' revolvers. Finally the hussars broke ranks and galloped off, leaving many of their men on the field. The dragoons also suffered severely, but attained their object—that of securing a safe passage for their comrades.

French officers in the immediate vicinity of the firing line recently were amazed to see two motor cars containing seven children, all under 10 years of age, and two grown persons enter the battle zone. Across the glass shield of one the cars, in French, were the words, "In the service of the Ambassador of the United States." On being stopped it was found that Eric Wood, one of the attachés of the American Embassy in Paris, was in one of the cars with Mr. Cordy, a volunteer attaché of the embassy. Accompanying them were the children of Count Teadysky, a distinguished Hungarian nobleman now ill in Paris. The children had been rescued from a château in Northern France, where they had been with servants since the outbreak of the war, by an expedition sent out by Myron T. Herrick, the American Ambassador.

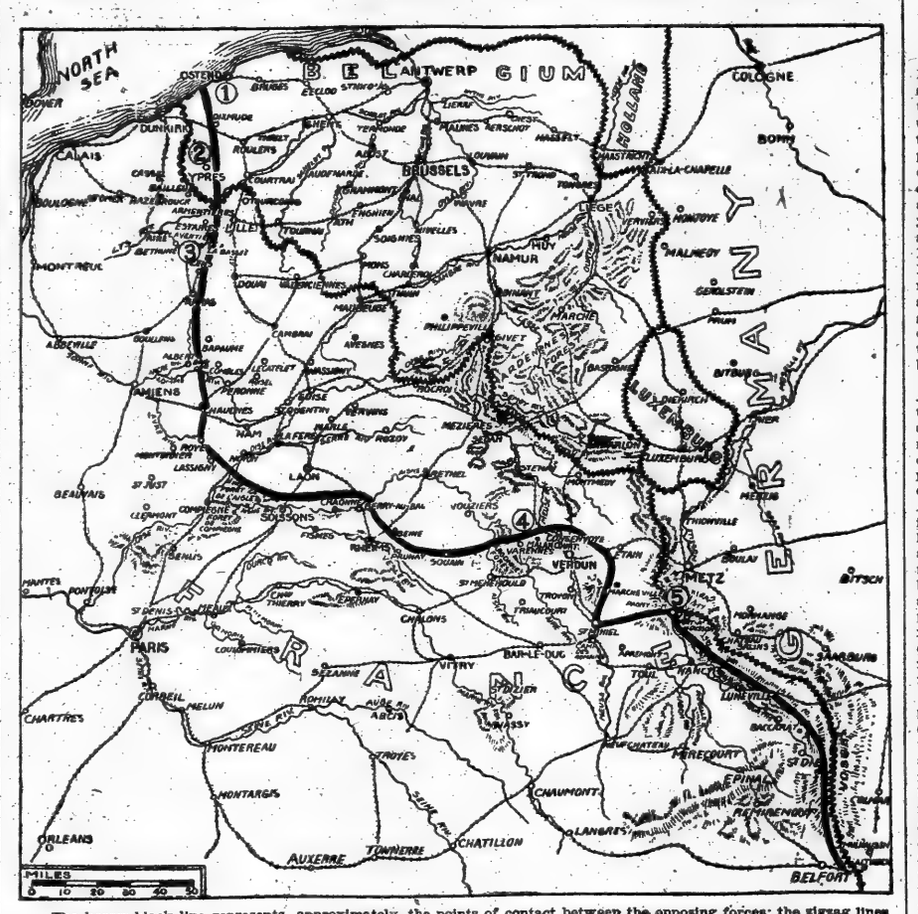
During the trip out the members of the party were arrested several times. The first arrest occurred near Compiègne. A French territorial who stopped them pointed out a village spire in the distance, saying "Germans are bombarding." The party desired to turn back, but the soldier informed them that they must go to the village and see the Colonel of that section.

When the party arrived the bombardment was very heavy. Houses were being struck by shrapnel and collapsing every minute. While their papers were being examined in front of the Colonel's headquarters a shell burst directly overhead, but as soon as the noise subsided the Colonel continued his conversation as though nothing had happened.

The Americans had difficulty in finding their way through Senlis, Amiens, and Boulogne, owing to the disappearance of sign posts and the refusal of the peasants to give them any information. One place they passed had been taken and retaken six times by the French and Germans, and consequently the inhabitants feared to give them directions on the ground that they might be spies.

The eastern section of the Allies' line of fighting is still severe. The Germans today made a strong attack on Malancourt, northwest of Verdun, which, however, was unsuccessful. The French have even made some progress here, and also in Alsace, [illegible]

Battle Line Which Extends Across Northern France.



The heavy black line represents, approximately, the points of contact between the opposing forces; the zigzag lines are national boundaries.

1. The Germans occupied Ostend on Thursday, the city having been surrendered without a bombardment.
2. From Ypres, which until lately was the northernmost point of the Allies' line, the forces of their left wing now extend to the sea.
3. The report of the French War Office says that the Allies have occupied Laventie in the Lille region.
4. On the same authority the Germans are said to have been repulsed in an attack near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.
5. An official report from Paris says that the French now hold the road from Nancy to Pagny, a town on the Lorraine frontier, about 12½ miles from Metz.

desperate German efforts to hold them or force them back.

A large number of Paris firemen, equipped with a sort of oxygen helmet, have arrived in the region of Ypres to bury the German dead on the battlefield, where they have been lying for three weeks. The firemen brought a large supply of disinfectants with them in order to lessen the danger of contracting disease in handling the bodies. It is said that there are between 4,000 and 5,000 bodies on the battlefield.

FRENCH AMBUSH GERMANS.

Shift Artillery and Puzzle Assailants in Furious Verdun Fighting.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the conflict raging around Verdun is full of unprecedented cunning, and that the ground is furiously disputed. The French have adopted tactics totally different from those they practiced at first. They pretend to evacuate forests and wooded country so as to let the Germans advance; then they open fire from ambuscades and from behind trees where their mitrailleuses are situated. The dead are innumerable.

As the French do not possess heavy artillery of the German type and are consequently unable effectively to resist the German guns, from time to time they occupy advanced positions with their field batteries and after discharging a hurried fire immediately change their positions without giving the Germans sufficient time to fix their target.

In view of these tactics the Germans are constrained to employ a permanent exploration staff, whose duty it is to reconnoitre day and night the rapidly changing position of the French.

THINK ALLIES ARE GAINING.

British Correspondents Say Fighting in the West Favors Them.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The correspondent of the Times in Paris, in a review of the situation on the French battle front, says:

"The German army corps which drove the French from Lille had little effect upon the whole situation. Between the River Lys and the town of La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille, the situation remains unchanged. The Germans destroyed the town hall at Arras, a fine sixteenth century building.

"The enemy has abandoned the attempt to batter a way to Paris through Roye, although guns are still active there. The enemy is also slackening his efforts on the heights of Brimont and southeast of Rheims, where the Allies have taken several formidable trenches.

"The German efforts to envelop Verdun from the north and from the southeast have been defeated. The position of the German wedge, pushed through from Pont-à-Mousson to St. Mihiel, is becoming more and more uncomfortable."

"The severe fighting of the past few days has been mainly in the northwest of France," says the Paris correspondent of The Express, "and has resulted strongly in favor of the Allies. Unless the Germans bring heavy reinforcements there is little danger of their reaching a Channel port.

"Albert and Arras are in the hands of the French, but are still being bombarded. One French army corps has captured thirty-six field guns. The Germans are continually receiving reinforcements of guns and men, but the Allies are also strengthening their lines.

"Between Roye and Lassigny the battle is still undecided. Many of the towns have been reduced to ruins, and none of the civil population remains.

"The splendid service on the French railways has been a heavy asset for the Allies, enabling them to move troops rapidly and smoothly whenever needed."

PARIS PRESS HOPEFUL.

Temps and Liberte Express Belief That Allies' Success Is Near.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Although the official communiqués are vaguer than ever, Paris seems pervaded by a decided feeling of confidence.

The Temps reflects the general attitude in an editorial which strikes a more cheerful note than it has sounded since the early days of the battle of the Aisne. The article begins:

"It is probable that events are about to recompense us for the weeks of cruel waiting when our troops made progress so slowly in the face of treenduring all [illegible]

are now able to hope that a new decisive action will terminate in our favor the long series of daily combats. Throughout the European battlefield the situation warrants our confidence."

In a highly optimistic editorial La Liberté's military expert, Lieut. Col. Rousset, points out that the German front has been weakened for the sake of a violent attack on the French left wing, but that the Allies' success in this direction entirely nullifies such an effort and renders probable a considerable German retirement.

"Our patience," the article concludes, "will be taxed but little longer; a favorable issue is near."

According to the Petit Parisien, it is officially stated that a French Yellow Book will be issued at the end of the month.

GERMANS BRING UP 400,000.

Reinforcements for von Kluck Especially Strong in Artillery.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"Important German reinforcements, especially artillery, have been sent to the west front," cables the Copenhagen correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

"My informant, who has just returned here, met at Brendenburg twenty-eight trains of reinforcements in one hour, all packed with men and horses. He estimates the number of troops to be between 300,000 and 400,000."

LA MONTAGNE LOSES HORSES.

Polo Player's Mounts Taken by the French Government.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Harry La Montagne, the polo player, who is a brother-in-law of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, reached London today from Paris on his way to New York. He says:

"The inhabitants of Paris are returning by hundreds, and with characteristic French adaptability have apparently grown used even to aeroplane raids. Last Wednesday I saw scores of people look up at the German aeroplanes which dropped eighteen bombs and killed four people and injured fifteen. They just shrugged their shoulders and walked on. The Bois and the Place de l'Opéra were crowded with people.

"The man in the street believes the Germans will never return to the environs of Paris; but no attempt is being made to revive the normal Paris life of business and pleasure. Maxim's is the only place where people can be found dining, and it empties itself at 9 o'clock. The Ritz Hotel is half filled with wounded, but a few persons gather there every day for luncheon. Most of the Americans are getting out of the city, although there are some who say they will stick it out for reasons of business or love of adventure.

"All my horses have been taken by the French Government."

TO OUST GERMAN SAVANTS.

French Learned Societies Are Planning Their Expulsion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—French intellectual circles are seriously perturbed by the discovery that in the list of German "intellectuals" who signed the manifesto upholding the acts of the German soldiers in France and Belgium are several associate and corresponding members of the various French Academies. According to the regulations of the French Institute, while corresponding members may be excluded by votes, a special decree of the French Government, which has not hitherto been invoked, is required for the expulsion of the associates. It appears that the latter have a perfect right—though it is not probable that they will exercise it—to take their seats at the forthcoming meeting in Paris of the united academies on Oct. 26; hence the outcry against the official neglect of this point of academic procedure. The French Academy having always felt that it sets an example for the whole intellectual world, its members are naturally alarmed by even a technical or theoretical extension of the hand of fellowship to the enemies of France. The Société des Artistes Français and the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts have already canceled their Austrian and German memberships, and the Société des Auteurs et Compositeurs Musicales and other learned bodies are following their example; but some Academicians ask how long their hands are to remain tied; how long [illegible] will be forced to endure the stig[illegible] association with [illegible] ter."

ALLIES NEED INTERPRETERS

Airman Says That Is One Great Advantage the Germans Enjoy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Standard publishes the following delayed dispatch from Ostend:

"The spy system of the German armies in the field is thoroughly organized, their general knowledge of the movement of the Allies' troops as a rule is fairly accurate. The only factor they cannot possibly deal with in anticipation is the Allies' splendid aerial corps. The risks successfully run by the Allies' airmen are astonishing.

"You have to fly pretty low to be any good with scouting," said one of them yesterday, "and you cannot do much good with bombs unless you get within 2,000 feet of the ground. I have had dozens of rifle bullets pass through my planes, but have not been hit myself. However, one of my friends was badly hit the other day and lost consciousness just as he got his monoplane down inside our lines.

"One of the greatest needs of the Allies is interprters, for both the French and British troops. When I have been in ordinary and armored motor cars this last week we have had to make peasants go in front as guides, and have been absolutely at their mercy, with only the fear of our rifles to deter them from leading us straight to the Germans. When we invade Germany it will be still worse, for we won't be able to trust anybody. For English troops an interpreter who is English and can understand the Scotch, Welsh, Yorkshire, and Whitechapel dialects is worth far more than any Frenchman or Fleming who may speak a local language better, but can seldom understand properly what the average British "Tommy" says to him.

"I regard this inexhaustible supply of men who know local languages as one of the chief factors of German efficiency in the war. The Allies need absolutely all the interpreters they can get and are suffering for lack of them. Very few British officers and hardly any soldiers speak even serviceable French. Over and over again I have myself been deliberately misled by apparent peasants who, I felt sure, were German spies."

FRENCH BARITONE KILLED.

Vanni Marcoux, of Boston Opera Company Was in the French Army.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Word was received here today that Vanni Marcoux, a member of the Boston Opera Company, had been killed while fighting in the French Army. The place where his death occurred was not announced.

Mr. Marcoux, who was a prominent figure in the Boston Opera Company's season in Paris last Spring, was married early in the Summer to Madeline Morlay, a dancer. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted.

After a notable career in European opera houses, Mr. Marcoux joined the company here in January, 1912. He sang both bass and baritone rôles. He was a native of Turin, Italy, but for many years had been a citizen of France.

BRUGES RANSOM $500,000.

Foreigners Cannot Leave Antwerp—Large Part of Lille Ruined.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—A Reuter correspondent in Belgium says:

"Comunication between Brussels and Antwerp is being maintained by motor cars only, the railroads being useless.

"Bruges, which was occupied by 5,000 Germans, has been asked to pay a war tax of $500,000. A strong German force, which is reconnoitering through North Flanders, has met with no resistance.

"Lille has been badly damaged, the whole district between the railway station and the Church of St. Maurice being in ruins."

BARS FRENCH STATIONERY.

German Commander in Lorraine Suppresses Firms That Use It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A Paris dispatch to The Standard says:

"The commanding officer at Saarburg, Lorraine, has issued a proclamation, saying that it is prohibited to use envelopes, note or letter paper, or any kind of printed forms with French headings. The transgression of this order will be punished with the closure of business [illegible] prohibited s[illegible] ter."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

By the arrival of new troops from England and reserve corps from the south of France, the Allies have extended their flank until it finally rests upon the coast. It also seems probable that the Belgian Army has joined this part of the line, as reported on Thursday from British sources. Ostend is only twenty-five miles from the border, and the Belgian Army has certainly joined by this time, unless it was stopped by the troops of Gen. von Boehm that tried to cut it off from France. In a case of this sort the military authorities will naturally allow no definite information to be given out; so further news of the operations of the Belgians will have to be received before their escape can be accepted as certain.

It is a significant situation that the Allies at this date emphasize the fact that they have stopped the German advance. A military force generally reports only its successes. When an even break is the best that can be reported a question arises as to the events that are being concealed. The Allies have a very appreciable numerical superiority in France, and also have an ample supply of field artillery and munitions of war. While Germany was far better supplied in the beginning than either France or Russia, this disadvantage is fast disappearing; in fact, it is probable that the five allied nations now have a stock of equipment and supplies for warfare that exceeds that of the Germans and Austrians.

Every report received further emphasizes the wonderful preparations of the Germans at the outbreak of the war. Not only did they have rifles and field artillery for the millions of men that they have put in the field, but they even had uniforms and well fitting shoes. In spite of the censorship, enough facts have leaked out to show that France did not have either modern rifles or transport vehicles for the last third of her levies of reserve. The modern drab uniforms she could furnish only to the first line; the reserves have had to go into the fighting in the gaudy clothes of the past generation, which makes them prominent targets and which have added greatly to the loss of life.

Great Britain is in even a worse state of unpreparedness. At the outbreak of the war she could put in the field only 150,000 men, while France, with equal population, sent 2,000,000 men to the front. Every resource is strained in order to raise a force of 1,000,000 men, half of whom are recruits, and large numbers of whom cannot be armed or equipped. This condition is, however, rapidly being remedied. Besides the great resources of their home territories, the Allies have open to them the markets of the world and can draw in equipment and supplies from all directions.

The suspension of traffic on the German railways indicates that they are engaged in the transportation of new forces to their armies on their east and west borders. Their Ersatz reserve, the force from which battle losses at the front are replaced, has unquestionably been absorbed by the immense losses of the war to date. This class of the reserve numbered about 600,000 men, while the losses in the campaign in France alone are reported as 700,000 in killed, wounded, sick, captured, and missing. The last levies of the Landsturm, including all the men of the country between 39 and 45 years of age, was called into service in the third week of August. These troops are planned in the German system to man the depots and fortresses at home and to occupy captured territory.

They have, however, already appeared in the fighting both in Belgium and in East Prussia. These new troops that Germany is now moving to the front are most probably the young men of 18, 19, and 20 years, who were called into service last August in advance of their normal time. From this source Germany obtained 1,500,000 boys who have been undergoing a strenuous course of training in the effort to fit them for service at the front. In spite of the fact that these young men have grown up in a military atmosphere and have absorbed much of the training of a soldier, they could hardly be depended upon, after only two months' service, for action in independent groups.

Such a headless rushing to the front of raw troops is a common feature of American strategy, dictated by the popular clamor for immediate advance against the enemy. It was this that caused the disastrous defeat at Bull Run in 1861. As was naturally to be expected, the raw troops on both sides formed a fertile field for the spread of panic, which runs through an army like a contagious disease. The Confederate panic was stopped only by the resistance of Jackson and his "Stonewall Brigade"; the Union panic had no such support and degenerated into a rout that carried the disorganized forces back to the Potomac. Such has been the common experience of past wars, and such can be the only result of rushing inexperienced troops into battle.

The German system does not risk any such disaster. These young men are scattered among the companies already at the front, where they will have older men beside them to break them into the life of a campaign and to steady them in battle. In this way they renew the strength of the fighting units, and they soon become as dependable as old soldiers. From this large force of young men now undergoing their first military training, Germany can readily send to the front the 300,000 reinforcements mentioned in last night's reports.

The report from Copenhagen of the movement of twenty-eight trains is of little more moment than would be the report of the dispatch of twenty-eight trains from New York City. When troops travel with their horses, baggage, and field equipment, the average train will carry about 350 infantrymen with their various cars of baggage and supplies, or about 250 cavalrymen, or 200 artillerymen with their guns and horses. Twenty-eight trains, then, means only 8,000 or 9,000 men. It is probable that as many trains as this, mostly loaded with supplies, however, are being moved every day over every one of the fourteen German roads leading to the western border.

The success of the Russians in repulsing the German attack on Warsaw is an indication of the advantage of the Russian position. The Russians have at their back the railroads connecting them with the rest of their country to bring forward reinforcements and the immense supplies of food and ammunition needed to maintain their armies. The Germans, on the other hand, have advanced over a country in which the railroads have been destroyed. Every advantage of numbers and equipment should now favor the Russians in the great battle that is being decided along the Vistula. If the Russians are equal to the Germans in individual fighting power, this battle can have but one outcome.

This decision may not, however, come for many days. The armies will naturally confront each other under the protection of complete lines of earth works. The fighting in the centre will very probably turn out to be a drawn battle, like that in France. The struggle will in this case be decided by the fighting on the flank, and it is here that the great superiority of the Russians in mounted troops will tend to give them the advantage.

IMPLORE PRESIDENT TO STAY ZEPPELINS

Olympic Passengers, Through F. Hopkinson Smith, Ask Him to Protest.

URGE IT FOR HUMANITY

Say Bomb Dropping Is Brutal and Cruel, and Non-Combatants Are the Victims.

F. Hopkinson Smith, the American author and artist, returned last night on the Olympic from a Summer in Europe. In his absence, he said, he had written nothing, but had made a few sketches on the Thames at Sunning.

"It was very difficult to concentrate one's mind on anyting in England," Mr. Smith said, "with the war that is hanging like a black pall over the country. When I was chased out of Normandy by the war I went to Sunning and saw a great deal of the troops departing for the front from Windsor. The English are taking it calmly. Some of the best blood in the country is being shed on the battlefields of France and Belgium.

"The Germans, in my opinion, intend to fly their Zeppelins over London next month and destroy innocent women and children if the United States, through President Wilson, does not intervene for the sake of humanity."

Mr. Smith was the Chairman at a meeting of 200 first-cabin passengers held in the dining saloon on Thursday in aid of the Red Cross Societies. Many passengers at the meeting denounced the practice of dropping bombs from aircraft, and the meeting adopted this resolution of protest:

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the President of the United States, accompanied by a personal letter, begging him, in the interests of humanity, to protest, as far as lies within his power, against the continuance of this practice.

1. Because it is contrary to the instincts of all self-respecting nations.
2. As being sure to alienate every particle of sympathy from those indorsing such outrages; and
3. As not only brutal and cruel in the last degree, but without any other military advantage than the terrorizing, maiming, and killing of innocent non-combatants who are helpless against such attacks.

In a letter to President Wilson Mr. Smith wrote:

New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

Mr. President: I have the honor to forward to you the inclosed memorandum, which explains itself. We earnestly beg that some steps may be taken to forestall, before it is too late, the setting free of the fleet of Zeppelins and aeroplanes which are now preparing for this deadly work. We feel it is not a question of neutrality, but a question of humanity, and that any power refusing to heed your wise and humane counsel would forfeit the sympathy of the world. Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. HOPKINSON SMITH.

Dr. Masao Kamba, Professor of Political Economy at Tokio University, a passenger on the Olympic, on his way to Japan, said that, in his opinion, the Germans would be victorious, as they were thoroughly trained fighters. One trained soldier, in his opinion, was worth three untrained men.

Albert J. Weiss, another passenger, said that when he was in Berlin he was informed that thirty-eight Zeppelins were ready now, and the fifty would be ready to start from Calais by the end of November to destroy London. The Germans, he said, were confident of victory. They were building, he said, pontoons to take to Calais to make an artificial roadway out into the Channel on which to rest their big siege guns to destroy Dover.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
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POWELL'S AID UNWELCOMED.

Diederich Protests Against His Occupation of Consulate at Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A protest against the occupation of the American Consulate in Antwerp by E. Alexander Powell, a newspaper correspondent, during the bombardment of that city, has been cabled to the State Department by Consul General Diederich, who has also denied vehemently Powell's assertion that Diederich and Vice Consul Sherman had deserted their post.

These facts became known through Mr. Sherman's visit to the embassy here today on a mission to obtain gold for the expenses of the Antwerp Consulate during the German occupation. While Mr. Sherman, owing to the State Department prohibition of interviews, declined to discuss the matter for publication, it is learned that Mr. Diederich is indignant at Mr. Powell's action, which he considers wholly unwarranted. He has informed Washington that Mr. Powell had no authority whatever to assume American Consular functions.

It appears that, according to the arrangements agreed upon by all the consuls in Belgium and with the approval of Minister Whitlock, Mr. Diederich and Mr. Sherman closed the consulate and left the city when the shells began falling. Mr. Diederich went to Ghent and Mr. Sherman toward the Dutch frontier. The latter finding himself unable to return immediately to Antwerp, reported himself to the American legation at The Hague and was advised by Minister Van Dyke to go to London forthwith and obtain gold. He leaves here tomorrow. Mr. Diederich returned to Antwerp on Sunday and has been there since.

Smoky Fireplaces
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless satisfied.
Made
Dra[illegible]

BRITISH CRUISER SUNK; 327 LOST

Continued from Page 1.

and a raft which had been prepared for such an emergency floated free, but such was the onrush of men, who had been thrown into the water, that both were overcrowded. On the raft were about seventy men knee deep in water and the pinnace also appeared to be overfilled.

"When those who managed to make their way into the cutter, which was also in grave danger of being overturned, caught the last glimpse of these two craft they were in a precarious condition. The cutter moved around the wreck picking up as many survivors as the boat would hold. All those aboard her who had put on lifebelts took them off and threw them to their comrades who were struggling in the water. Oars and other movable woodwork also were pitched overboard to help those clinging to the wreckage, many of whom were seen to sink."

SURVIVED TWO DISASTERS.

Boatswain of the Hawke Was Aboard the Hogue When She Sank.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sydney Austin, a boatswain of the Hawke who was saved when the cruiser was sunk in the North Sea, bears a charmed life, according to his way of thinking. He was one of the few survivors of the cruiser Hogue.

After the sinking of that vessel he was transferred to the Hawke. Thus within a few weeks he has survived two submarine attacks.

LOSSES OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

The Hawke the Eighth Vessel Sunk Since War Began.

The Hawke makes the eighth British war vessel to be lost so far in the war. With the exception of the torpedo boat Speedy and the cruiser Amphion, the ships lost—the Pathfinder, Aboukir, Cressy, Hogue, and the Pegasus—were older craft belonging to the light cruiser class and used, as the circumstances of their destruction showed, for scouting purposes, and as outposts for the newer, more formidable ships intended for the sterner work of fleet action, and all were sunk by submarines.

Although it was announced at the time the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue were lost on Sept. 22, that two German submarines had been sunk and that two destroyers were sunk with the German cruisers—the Mainz, Köln, and the Augsburg—on Aug. 28, the British Admiralty claims to date the three foregoing German cruisers together with the Magdeburg, which was wrecked by the Russians in the Gulf of Finland, two torpedo boat destroyers, one torpedo boat, three submarines and eight armed commerce destroyers.

In the sinking of the three British cruisers on Sept. 22, sixty officers and 1,460 men lost their lives—the largest number of casualties in a single naval engagement since the Russians lost 4,000 in the Korean Straits in 1905. Although the British assert that the attack upon these three cruisers was the work of three submarines, two of which they sunk, the Germans have contended that only one submarine was used. This was said to be No. 4 bearing the official number U-9, built in 1910.

The British cruiser Hawke was of 7,350 tons displacement. She was 360 feet long, of 60 feet beam and drew 23 feet of water. She was a sister ship of the Edgar, Endymion, Grafton, Theseus and Gibraltar, and was launched in 1891.

Her armament consisted of two 9.2-inch guns, ten 6-inch guns, twelve 6-pounders, five 3-pounders, two machine guns and two torpedo tubes. Her complement is given as 544 men, but she may have had fewer on board when she went down.

The Hawke was commanded, according to the British Admiralty list of September, 1914, by Captain Hugh P. E. T. Williams, and among her officers were Commander Bernard A. Pratt-Barlow and Lieutenant-Commander Robert R. Rosoman. Among her officers at the time of this disaster were eight naval cadets.

The torpedo used by the submarines U-9 and others of her class is 21¼ inches in diameter, carries a bursting charge of 200 pounds of explosive and has a range of about 7,500 yards. The explosive said to be employed is Trinitrotoluene, known to navy men as T. N. T. It is derived from nitric acid and toluene, which is one of the benzine series. Formerly guncotton was used in torpedoes, but the discovery of a means to detonate T. N. T. made the latter the more formidable explosive.

The Hawke was the cruiser which collided with the White Star Line steamer Olympic on Sept. 20, 1911, near Osborne Bay, on the north side of the Isle of Wight. She sustained serious damage in the accident.

REPORT THE BRESLAU SUNK.

But Constantinople Makes Official Denial of the Rumor.

LONDON, Oct. 16. — A telegram received here from Constantinople conveys an official communication issued to the press there denying rumors of the sinking of the cruiser Breslau. Those responsible for the reports are threatened with court-martial.

This is the first that has been heard in London of any rumored disaster to this German cruiser, now in Turkish waters. She has, however, been reported in action in the Black Sea.

ORDERS CECILIE MOVED.

Federal Court Directs Transfer of German Liner to Massachusetts.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 16.—An order directing that the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinsessin Cecilie, now at Bar Harbor, be transferred "at once" to the District of Massachusetts, was issued in the Federal Court today. The reason given for the removal is that it is not safe for the ship to remain at her present anchorage on account of the ice.

The ship will probably sail Monday or Tuesday.

Noordam Put In at Falmouth.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Holland-America Line steamship Noordam, from New York, Oct. 6 for Rotterdam, has arrived at Falmouth.

Several other steamships of the Holland-America Line which have sailed from New York for Rotterdam since the beginning of the war have been diverted by the English authorities from their course and sent to English ports.

The Induna, British Tramp, Sunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The British tramp steamer Induna, 700 tons, last reported as detained at the Marshall Islands, was sunk by the Germans before the islands were occupied by the Japanese, according to unofficial information received today.

LORD CROMER CONFIDENT.

Finds Spirit in London Similar to That Which Prevailed Here in 1864.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Spectator publishes a letter from Lord Cromer wherein the writer says:

"The spirit which now prevails in this country reminds me very forcibly of that which I found in existence when I landed at New York in the Summer of 1864, with the exception that at that time the Northern cause looked much more gloomy than our present prospects.

"At that time Gen. Early had just made a raid with the result that when I went from New York to Washington I had to cross an inlet called Gunpowder Creek in a boat, the bridge having been blown up by the Southerners. Dead were being buried within a few miles of the Capitol at Washington. To such an extent was currency depreciated that an English sovereign was worth thirteen paper-dollar greenbacks. Trade in New York was practically at a standstill, and yet I never came across a single individual who spoke of giving in. All were imbued with the fixed determination to fight the issue out to the finish and with a profound confidence that that finish would only be in one direction.

"That is what I think we all here feel about the struggle with Germany, and for my own part my confidence in the result is equal to that shown by my American friends fifty years ago."

The Spectator also publishes extracts from a letter describing the Times Square international parliament.

OFFER RANSOM IN PAPER.

But Town of Bilsen Is Ordered to Pay Germans $20,000 in Coin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The Standard publishes the following from its correspondent at Maastricht dated Wednesday:

"M. Houbert, Burgomaster of Bilsen in Belgian Limburg, who was arrested by the Germans, has arrived here. He was liberated on condition that he would return before Oct. 15. He has to pay the Germans £4,000 ($20,000) in coin, the amount which Bilsen has been ordered to furnish as a war contribution. If the Burgomaster does not return his house is the first to be destroyed.

Nearly all the members of the Bilsen Council were fugitives at Maastricht. M. Houbert called them together to discuss the situation. They were of the opinion that it would be utterly impossible to collect more than one-fifth the required sum in gold and silver, but the remainder might be collected in paper. They were unanimous that it would be better to try to collect the amount than have Bilsen plundered and destroyed.

BERLIN NIGHT LIFE GOES ON.

Many Places of Amusement Keep Open Till Early Morning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The London Times prints a description by a neutral of life in Berlin, in course of which it is said:

"Berlin keeps open many places of amusement until the early hours of the morning, and the war has not made any difference in this respect. What is known as the night life of Berlin continues. For years past the fast element in Berlin has been one of its most notorious features."

A Combination In Restraint of Extravagance

THE curtains are pulled aside on a remarkable display, in the show windows of the five Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores, this week.

* * *

It is a metropolitan object lesson—clearly showing the New Yorker what he is ENTITLED TO GET for $20 in the way of a well tailored, well appointed Fall suit.

* * *

We call it a DEMONSTRATION.

* * *

If you have always believed it idle to look for more than MERE STURDINESS or wearing quality, in a $20 suit, these suits will give you pause in your search for values.

* * *

Every suit in these windows this week is priced at $20.

Their style and tailoring are identical with our $25 and $30 suits.

Of course there is a difference in the fabrics, but we doubt if there are many experts in New York who could say whether these woolens should go in $20, $25 or $30 suits.

* * *

But the BIG POINT OF THE DEMONSTRATION is that now you can get as good New York style in a $20 suit as in a custom made suit at any price you can afford to pay.

* * *

A wide, satisfactory choice of fashionable staple and fancy fabrics—with all the wearing quality the plainest suit in the world could give.

* * *

These $20 suits are conservative, correct, and worthy the wear of ANY New Yorker.

Eleven Stores
Weber and Heilbroner
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 787 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1265 Broadway 58 Nassau 120 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Ave.

GLADSTONE ALLEGES GERMAN TREACHERY

Ex-Governor of South Africa Says Secret Preparations for War Were Made.

NO FEAR OF BOER REVOLT

Maritz's Mutiny Unimportant—Meeting of Commandants Denounces the Rebellion.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Lord Gladstone, ex-Governor General of the Union of South Africa, said to a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"There is no real significance in the treachery and desertion of Col. Maritz. I do not believe his action is connected with the resignation of Gen. Beyers from the command of the Union Defense Force or with what is known as the Hertzog movement. Maritz acted on his own responsibility.

"Since the formation of the Union each year has shown increasing solidarity between the British and Dutch. Efficiency in government and the development of agriculture, mining, and trade in every direction are definite results of the Union.

"In America the bitter memories of the civil war have passed into oblivion. So it has been in South Africa, but in a far shorter time, and nothing which has occurred in South Africa leads me to modify this statement.

"The outbreak of the war with Germany was absolutely unexpected in South Africa. No friction had arisen with the Germans. Communications had passed through the British Foreign Office on some boundary and other questions, but no serious trouble had arisen or was expected. On the frontier there were no military preparations, and, beyond a few small, isolated police posts, there were no Union forces of any kind. It is an open secret that for a long time proposals had been under the consideration of the British and German Governments to remove all possible causes of trouble between the two nations, not only in the Union but in Africa generally.

"We now know what the intentions of the German Government really were. It has come to my knowledge that earlier in the year the Germans were importing large quantities of war material. The existence of railways in the direction of Union territory was, of course, well known, but, in a huge country, this could not be dissociated from a natural policy of development. The constant apparent friendliness of the German administrators gave no reason for suspicion.

"But, on the declaration of war, German forces at once crossed into Union territory. They had prepared for it, we know.

Counted on Boer Disaffection.

"It appears that the German Government counted on Dutch disaffection. If so, it was a very foolish error. The existence of a remnant of irreconcilables was well known. The great mass of the Dutch people are loyal. Only one man, of whom anything is known, Col. Maritz, has rebelled and joined the Germans, taking with him a small band of two to three hundred men. Many of these have been deluded and misled, or bought by German gold. The number is trifling.

"The wrongness and treachery of this desertion have already brought doubters to their bearings throughout the Union. The Boers have rallied to the standard of Premier Botha. The Boer commandos, which helped to keep the peace in the recent industrial disturbances, are marching against the Germans side by side with men they once fought against. British and Dutch are now united in a common determination to preserve the integrity of their country.

"German methods and militarism are utterly repugnant to the Dutch farmers. After the Boer war some of the Boers went to the assistance of the Germans in the latter's war with the Hereros. This caused some uneasiness to the British authorities, but the Boers returned home with nothing but condemnation of German methods, and they made known their views broadcast.

Hereros' Fate a Lesson.

"Even if disaffection toward British rule existed appreciably in South Africa, there is no reason for supposing that the Boers would, in any conceivable circumstances, seek salvation under Prussian domination. We have had enough of German 'culture' in South Africa. The unfortunate Hereros were slaughtered or driven into the waterless desert—men, women and children—to die. Numbers were sent to Halfisch Island with no clothing and exposed to the cold south winds. They died like flies.

"I have the fullest confidence in the loyalty and determination of the Dutch Afrikanders. They are a splendid race of men, and, side by side with the British, will show once and for all that they will safeguard their country against wanton and treacherous aggression."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Pretoria says:

"At a meeting of commandants representing all the Free State north of Bloemfontein, held at Kroonstad, a resolution was unanimously adopted denouncing the rebellion started in the Northwest Cape Province by Col. Maritz as a blot on the honor of the Free State. The resolution pledged the fullest support of the commandants to the Government and requested a mobilization of the burghers to crush the rebellion.

"Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Defense, thanked the commandants for their tender of support. He explained, however, that a mobilization was unnecessary, as it would put more men in the field than would be needed.

"The action taken by the Kroonstad meeting is considered significant in view of the fact that hitherto the people of the Orange Free State were lukewarm regarding the campaign against the Germans."

ENLIST NATIVES IN AFRICA.

Both English and Germans Call on Fighters and Raiders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Daily Chronicle says that F. H. Hawkins, Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, has received from Dr. H. E. Wareham, one of the society's medical missionaries, stationed at Kawimbe, Northern Rhodesia, two letters describing the situation on the borders of German East Africa. Writing on Aug. 26, Dr. Wareham said:

"The Germans are now stirring the Rugaruga, that old fighting and raiding people. The soldiers are as great a pack of scoundrels as one can meet, and now to these are added the Rugaruga. This is the message sent by the German commandant to the English commander: 'Remove all Europeans, as my native soldiers will massacre them all.'"

Twelve days later Dr. Wareham wrote:

"Hell is let loose, and no one can tell what is going to happen. When I wrote you last we were about to leave Kawimbe. We left last Tuesday. The German force was then about ten miles from Abercorn, but was not expected to come on for some days. They took Chungas Village at Kalambe, killed seven defenseless people, and captured eleven women, whom they took to German East Africa. They burned part of the village and took all the food. On Friday they and another band approached Abercorn, and on Saturday attacked the place.

"They were driven off, but they captured several more women and cruelly murdered two children and a woman at the stream by Abercorn. They then left and a part of them went to Mpandala, six miles from Kawimbe, attacked the village, and killed several persons. When last heard of they were making for Kawimbe and villages on the way.

"Of course it is the understood rule that in these wars natives are not to be brought into the row. The Germans here are ignoring all rules of civilized war. They have enrolled the natives by hundreds, and have encouraged them to burn and kill, &c. The result is that although the authorities here have done all they could to keep the natives of the country out of it, they have been compelled to call our people out. The fiery cross has gone through the land. The Amambwa and Awemba have been told to come to the aid of the English, and they are flocking in, delighted to get the chance to burn and kill."

DIDN'T KNOW WAR WAS ON.

German Skipper on Lake Nyassa Amazed When British Fired On Ship

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—A letter to The Daily Chronicle from Zomba, headquarters of the Government in Nyassaland, dated Sept. 5, says:

"Germans have crossed our northern border and are intrenched four miles on our side of the Songwe River. British troops are in a strong position to the north of Karonga. All the Britishers in the colony have joined the Nyassaland volunteer reserves, and some have already been sent to the front.

"There has been a sort of naval action, the best that we can put up in this part of the world. It happened in this way: The German steamer Von Pismann was reported to be on the east coast of Nyassa, beached and under repair in the small harbor, so the British Government steamer Guendolen was armed and sent up to take possession of her. The Guendolen approached the narrow entrance to the harbor and steamed slowly in, expecting to be fired upon every moment. Nothing happened, however, and her commander brought her broadside on and cleared for action. Her marksmanship was not very good. A gun was fired, and missed; again, and missed, and yet again, and missed.

"A fourth shot scored an outer on the gangway. Then the German skipper appeared and shook his fist at the Guendolen and shouted: 'Vot you mean, you Gott dam fool? If you fire again you will hit the ship.' He was then informed that war had been declared. His own Government had not informed him.

"Resistance was useless. The ship was partly dismantled and her engines were rendered useless, while the skipper and engineer, both Germans, and three British Indians, who formed the crew, were taken prisoners.

"On land the campaign has been more exciting. Our outposts came in contact on Sept. 2 with a German detachment, with the result that thirteen German Askari were killed and one German officer was wounded. There were no casualties on our side."

ENGLISH LABOR FOR WAR.

Party Declares Its Sympathy with the Government in the Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the British Embassy today gave the abstract of a manifesto issued by leaders of the Labor Party, declaring their sympathy with the action of the British Government in the present war. The labor leaders urge that German victory "would mean the death of democracy in Europe."

The manifesto is entitled "The British Labor Movement and the War." It is signed by labor members and leaders of the labor movement. It declares false statements made in various countries regarding the attitude of labor leaders to the war. They always hoped for peace, it is declared, but this hope was destroyed by the Kaiser.

The manifesto condemns Germany's "wanton violation of Belgium's neutrality," and says that Great Britain, after exhausting the resources of peaceful diplomacy, was bound in honor as by treaty to resist Germany's aggressions.

"The victory of Germany would mean the death of democracy in Europe," says the manifesto. "Consequently the Labor Party supports the Government. Until Germany is beaten there can be no peace.

"The President of the Local Government Board states that fears of widespread dislocation of trade have proved unfounded, and, with few exceptions, unemployment is very much less serious than was anticipated. Many districts report that trade is experiencing a distinct revival.

"The German paper Vorwaerts states that hundreds of thousands in Germany are without work and dependent upon charity. Winter will increase enormously the number and the misery of the unemployed."

PETROL GOING TO GERMANY?

Automobile Magazine Tells of Large Shipments from Here to North Europe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—"Germany has an elaborate plan to transport petrol from America," says The Autocar Magazine today. Within the last six weeks the magazine adds, a dozen vessels carrying 10,000 to 20,000 barrels of motor spirits sailed from America for north European ports.

It is said that in the present year Copenhagen received 1,200,000 gallons against 16,275 in the same months last year, the bulk of the increase being credited to the period covered by the war. Vessels flying the Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish flags are mentioned as the carriers.

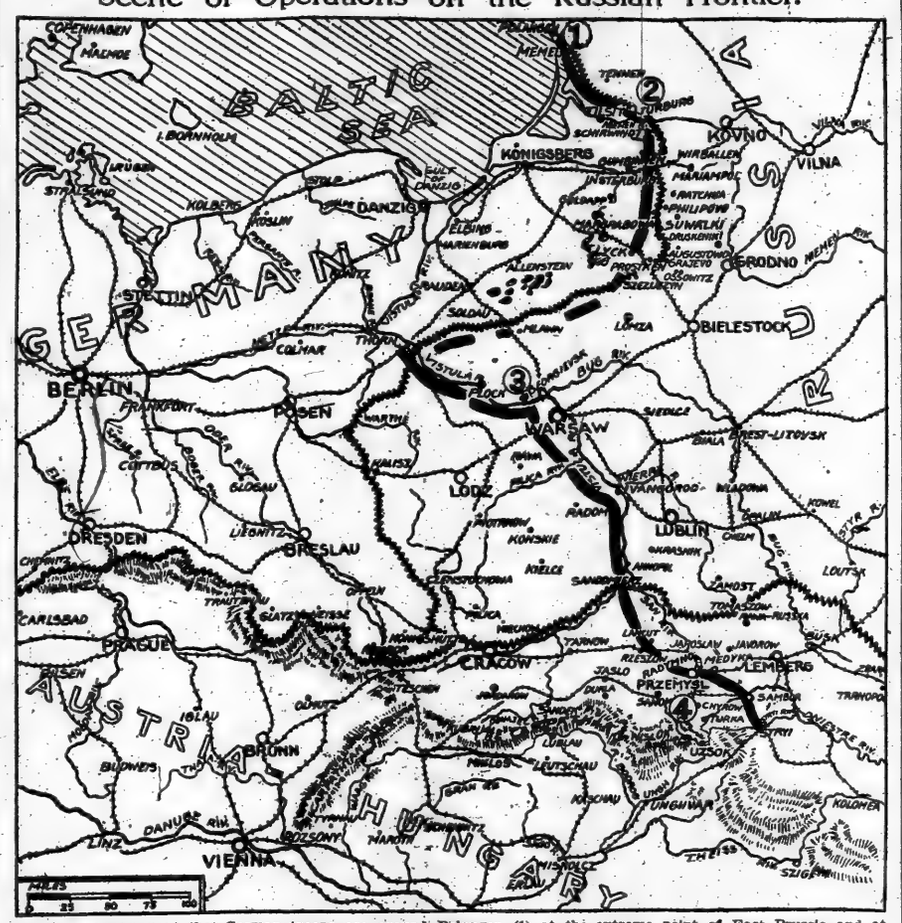
2,600 Americans Sail from Holland.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 16, (Via London.)—The Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line sailed early today with 2,000 Americans aboard. Among the first-class passengers, of whom there were 1,600, were Mme. Sembrich and Geraldine Farrar. The American Minister, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, was at the pier when the steamer sailed.

Another $75,000,000 English Loan.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—It was announced today that the Bank of England on Oct. 21 would receive tenders for Treasury bills amounting to $75,000,000. This will be the fifth loan for [illegible]

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



An announcement that German troops are around Polangen (1) at the extreme point of East Prussia and at Jurburg (2) indicates that the battle front has been extended to the Baltic, from where it now stretches to the Carpathians.

There appear to be few troops of either army along the southern frontier of East Prussia until the Vistula is reached. There the Germans invading Poland are marching along the left bank of the Vistula to avoid the frontiers of Georgievsk, (3.) Fighting is reported within eight miles of Warsaw, southward in the Ivangorod district, where the Germans are reported to have been driven back 27 miles into arid country.

In Galicia the Russians claim a victory south of Przemysl, (4.) The Austrians report successes near Chyrow, to the east of Przemysl, and progress at Sambor and Stryi, still further east.

RUSSIANS ADVANCE IN BIGGEST BATTLE

Continued from Page 1.

importance appreciable to those who are not in the secret of the strategic plans can be expected for a week at least. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that the Russians, who have purposely left to the Germans the rôle of attackers, have compelled them to abandon that rôle over a great portion of the front.

Reports from Kireff represent the garrison of Przemysl as making a very determined and brave defense. Up to the moment of investment tens of thousands of peasantry were compelled at the point of the revolver and rifle to work on additional lines of defensive work. The Russian advance was so rapid that these were left incomplete. Moreover the Russians secured in the surrounding country vast quantities of stores intended for the garrison. The fortress is said to be well supplied with cannon and ammunition, but to be very short of food.

A desperate attempt at a sally made recently was driven in with terrible losses and three battalions were entirely destroyed. One of the curtains of the fortress, known as Ziata Gora, was captured by the Russians, who found there 300 head of cattle and other booty. The investment is, of course, being maintained without the slightest relaxation.

The state of Russia's mobilization is known only at headquarters, but every one knows that a good deal of it is not begun, to say nothing of completion. On the other hand, whatever troops Russia has called up have appeared with the celerity of volunteers eager to get to the front. But there is still enough of Russia to make a respectable continent which has not yet been called up at all. Furthermore, even of those vast areas which have been drawn upon not all the trained men have as yet been summoned to the colors. They are being called up by years as they are wanted.

At the great base hospitals in Kiev a new idea in the treatment of wounded has now found acceptance. This is the formation of a special body under the name of Sisters of Comfort. Their duties are to relieve the trained medical nurses of what takes up so very much of their invaluable time in all the war hospitals. The wounded need not only surgical and nursing care, but feel a terrible want of sympathetic company, and, in particular if badly wounded, they want spiritual intercourse, or, if less seriously injured, they are keenly interested in news of the progress of the war.

Much of the time of the skilled nursing sisters is taken up with ministering to these needs, for a cure often depends upon the absence of fretting. This work in future will be done by the Sisters of Comfort of whom over a hundred are already installed in the Kiev hospitals.

PUSHED BACK 27 MILES.

Germans Forced Into Arid Country from Before Ivangorod.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The failure of the German tactics of a rapid offensive against the Vistula has left them in a difficult position. They are now 27 miles further back than on Tuesday, and the position to which they have been thrown back is hopeless as a base for an army wherein cavalry is a great element, because of the insufficiency of water.

Everything points to the fact that the repulse of their vanguard on Tuesday, following their failure to get near the bridge of Ivangorod, amounts to a disaster from a strategical point of view. To complete their discomfiture the Russians yesterday defeated an Austrian army below Przemysl, and by strengthening the column engaged the Russians can project a new army westward beyond the southern line of the Austro-German front.

Warsaw is placarded with Government proclamations directing the inhabitants to pursue their ordinary avocations, and provincial functionaries have been sent to resume their duties up the line where the field force is engaged. In the zone held by the Germans the inhabitants are mostly Jews. They had all their belongings taken, the enemy's patrols saying, "The Cossacks will pay for them."

Prince Stanislaus Lubomirsky, owner of a large estate near Czenstochowa, learns that a group of German officers [illegible] his mansion, drew up [illegible] when they departed took all his and his brother's dress shirts, donned them one on top of the other, and drove away.

RUSSIAN PLANS FOR GALICIA.

Governor Would Make Western Section a Part of Poland.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Prof. Pares, the authorized British correspondent with the Russian headquarters, sends the address delivered on Oct. 15 by the Russian Governor-General of Galicia to the correspondents.

Of his policy towards Galicia the Governor said:

"Eastern Galicia should become a part of Russia, Western Galicia, when its conquest has been completed, should form a part of the Kingdom of Poland within the empire.

"I have established three provinces: Lemberg, Tarnopol, and Bukowina. Perhaps we may establish another province, following the line of demarkation of the Russian population which, on the maps of Austrian Poland, is admitted to include parts of the region about Sanok, within the empire.

"My policy as to the religious question is very definite. I am avoiding even any suggestion of compulsion, for the peasants pass over very easily to Orthodoxy."

SERBS STORM A PLATEAU.

Defeat an Austrian Division—Now Dominate Serajevo Forts.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 17.—The following Servian official statement has been received from Nish by Reuter's Telegram Company:

"The Serbo-Montenegrin troops commanded by Gen. Rojanovic on Wednesday made a desperate attack on the Austrians in Glasinatz, in Bosnia. The battle ended in a complete victory for our troops over a division of the enemy which was reinforced by other units. This victory is particularly important because the plateau of Glasinatz dominates the fortifications of Serajevo (capital of Bosnia).

"At midday Wednesday the enemy attacked our positions at Blutchevo. The result was satisfactory for us. On the Drina River fighting satisfactory to the Servians took place toward Kuriatchesa.

"There is nothing important to report for the remainder of the front."

CHOLERA'S RAVAGES IN ARMY.

10,000 Cases Reported in One District of Northern Hungary.

ROME, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Giornal di Italia from the Austrian frontier says that cholera has assumed frightful proportions in Galicia and Hungary.

"Wednesday, in a large town and district in Northern Hungary," the dispatch says, "there were 10,000 cases among the soldiers and persons having been in contact with them. The epidemic is extraordinarily violent and a large percentage of the stricken persons die after a few hours.

"It is asserted that the withdrawal of the Russians from Hungary was due to a desire not to expose them to the contagion."

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 17.—At the first approach of the Russians into Hungary many Bishops and members of the clergy fled from the threatened districts to Budapest. The Prince Primate of Hungary, Johan Csernoch, has now addressed a circular to the clergy strictly forbidding them under any circumstances to leave their posts.

GIRLS HELPED DIG TRENCHES.

Thus Contributed to Defeat German Attempts to Cross the Vistula.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A dispatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

"To the local peasantry, among them many girls, is attributed in part the failure of the German attempts to cross the Vistula during the recent fighting. The girls aided the Russian soldiers by digging trenches.

"On the initiative of a new English club here a movement is on foot to raise a detachment of recruits for the British Army. Many Lancashire men employed in cotton mills have volunteered. The force will be known as 'The Pals Detachment.'"

SCORNED TO YIELD FORT.

Przemysl's Commander Treated with Contempt Demand to Surrender

VIENNA, Oct. 15, (via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 16.)—It was announced officially here today that on the afternoon of Oct. 2 the commander of the fortress at Przemysl received through a messenger under a white flag a request to surrender from Gen. Radko Dimitrieff, in command of the Russian army of investment. The proposal was promptly rejected.

Gen. Dimitrieff's communication was as follows:

"Good luck, which left the Austrian Army with its last successful encounters against our troops, has given me the opportunity of investing this fortress of Przemysl, the defense of which has been intrusted to you. I assume that it is not possible to send you help from the outside. In order to avoid useless bloodshed, the present seems to me the right moment to propose to you negotiations for the surrender of the fortress. If you surrender it will be possible to obtain honorable conditions for yourself and your garrison from the highest Commander in Chief of the Russian forces.

"If your Excellency wishes to begin negotiations, I beg that you will communicate the conditions to our authorized delegate, First Lieut. Wandam. I embrace this opportunity to express my high esteem to your Excellency.

The Austrian answer to this communication, which was sent immediately, ran as follows:

To the commander: I find it beneath my dignity to give to your affronting proposition the answer which it deserves.

(Signed) Commander of the Garrison of Przemysl.

DEPUTY DEFIES AUSTRIA.

Crosses to Italy and Urges People to Join the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Many incidents have occurred throughout the peninsula in the last two months which emphasize the divergence existing between popular and official desires and intentions.

Perhaps one of the most characteristic examples of this diversity is found in the case of the Socialist, Signor Battisti, who is an Austrian Deputy. At the moment war was declared he crossed from Trient into Italy, where he has been conducting a most violent anti-Austrian campaign, preaching the necessity of freeing Trient and Trieste from the Austrian yoke, and pointing out to his audiences that the present is the best moment for such a step.

This agitation has been carried on without the slightest interference on the part of the Italian authorities. Indeed, the Government, with every desire to oblige their Austrian ally, can do nothing, although naturally the Austrian Government could prosecute Signor Battisti for high treason should he return home.

OUR RED CROSS IN AUSTRIA.

One Detachment at Vienna, Another Sent to Hungary.

VENICE, Oct. 15, via Paris, Oct. 16.—Two detachments of the American Red Cross arrived in Vienna Wednesday.

One proceeded to Hungary and the other to the hospital in the suburbs of Vienna.

WOLVES PREY ON ARMIES.

Camps on Servian Front Have to Keep Close Watch at Night.

ROME, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Cettinje says:

"A close watch at night is necessary at the military camps, not only because of the fear of the enemy, but on account of the dread of wolves which, when the first snow covered the mountain tops began to descend and wander in rapacious bands, attacking the living if they cannot find dead."

SUSPECT ITALIANS OF FIRE.

Governor of Trieste Expels Them from Dock Yards There.

ROME, Oct. 16.—A measure reported to have been adopted by Prince Hohenlohe, the Governor of Trieste, ordering the expulsion of all Italian subjects working in the Austrian dockyards as a consequence of the fire at the Monfalcone dock yard, is causing great ferment here.

The Messagero protests against it as an act of hostility to Italians who, it says, are thus considered responsible for the fire which partially destroyed a dreadnought there and damaged six torpedo boats.

RUMANIAN KING BURIED.

Body Placed in a Crypt of the Cathedral at Curtea de Arges.

BUCHAREST, via London, Oct. 16.—The funeral of King Charles of Rumania was held here yesterday morning and later in the day the body was placed in a crypt in the cathedral at Curtea de Arges, one of the ancient capitals of Walachia.

The last benediction was pronounced over the body early in the morning. The service for the dead in the Orthodox Church followed, and at its conclusion the body was placed on a gun carriage drawn by six horses. A salute of 101 guns was fired and all the church bells in Bucharest tolled while the funeral procession under military escort passed through the densely crowded streets to the railway station.

Two special trains carried the funeral party to Curtea de Arges, where the body was entombed.

Funeral services were held simultaneously in all the churches in the kingdom. More than 50,000 persons viewed the body of King Charles while it lay in state in the palace here.

SAN GIULIANO DEAD; PEACE POLICY STAYS

Italian Foreign Minister, Who Kept Nation Neutral, Succumbs to Heart Disease.

HARD WORK HASTENED END

Premier Salandra Assumes Portfolio—Little Possibility of Change of Attitude.

ROME, Oct. 16.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, died at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The Italian Premier, Sig. Salandra, will assume temporarily the portfolio of Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was decided upon at a council of Ministers this afternoon. Nothing is known as to the intentions of the King or the Premier regarding a permanent successor to the office. It is stated from an authoritative source that the death of the Marquis will not affect the foreign policy of the Government.

Marquis di San Giuliano died after suffering for a month with an affection of the heart.

Almost to the end he directed from his sick room the affairs of his office so far as possible. According to The Corriere d'Italia, he twice offered his resignation as Foreign Minister, but the Premier considered that it was best, owing to the situation, to postpone any action regarding the office. It is reported that the German Ambassador to Italy, when he heard of the death of the Marquis, said:

"This is perhaps the greatest misfortune for the central empires since the war began."

The doctors agree that the war did not cause the death of the Foreign Minister, but say that the end probably was hastened by the strenuous work to which he submitted his already weakened constitution.

The Giornale d'Italia says that the Pope sent a special benediction to Marquis di San Giuliano before his death. The newspaper adds that the Marquis is the first Italian Minister to receive a papal benediction at the point of death.

Washington Opinions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The death today of Marquis Antonio di San Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will not result in any alteration of Italy's determination to remain neutral, in the opinion of officials here. The Italian Ambassador, Macchi di Cellere, said his country's purpose was not to take sides in the European struggle unless her national safety was menaced.

Since the war began the late Italian Foreign Minister confined his public utterances to repeated declarations of Italy's neutrality based principally on two grounds: First, that the Italian Government considered the war in which its allies of the Triple Alliance were engaged to be an aggressive war, and, second, that Austria-Hungary and Germany in formulating the famous Servian Note of July 23 did not take Rome into their confidence. There is also the belief in Rome that an Anglo-Italian treaty in regard to protecting mutual interests, secretly negotiated in 1888, the unprepared state of the country with its long, unprotected coast line, &c., as well as the traditional hatred of Austria, were contributive forces in shaping the present foreign policy of the Government.

On the other hand, it has been said, particularly since the Marquis di San Giuliano was known to be on his deathbed, that he was sorry for the attitude which his Government was obliged to assume toward Germany, and that he deeply deplored the anti-Austrian demonstrations that had taken place in various parts of the country, and particularly those directed against the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies in Rome.

Since his fatal illness began on Aug. 10, although there have been several reports of his resignation, he held the Foreign portfolio until the last, the Premier, Signor Salandra, however assuming the active duties of the office.

The Marquis di San Giuliano was born in Catania sixty-two years ago. He was the head of the Italian delegation to the International Parliamentary Congress at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and had been successively Ambassador at London (1906-10) and at Paris, (1910.) Although the present Ministry was only constituted on March 24 last di San Giuliano had served from March 30, 1910. He was also a life Senator.

GOING TO WOUNDED LOVER.

Chicago Girl Runs Away from Home to Visit Austrian Count.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Frederick Henkel, whose sister Marie, fled from home here yesterday with borrowed money to go to the bedside of her wounded lover in Austria, caught a fast train in pursuit today.

"Are you going to bring her back?" he was asked.

"No; I'm going to help her," he replied.

Miss Henkel, who is 22 years of age, met Count Willie Feodor Hincz von Zagred while touring Europe with her mother last Summer. A few days ago she received a letter mentioning that the writer had been seriously wounded in a brush with a regiment of Cossacks.

"Send me something to remind me of you," the young Count, who is an Austrian officer, concluded his letter.

Miss Henkel determined to appear in person as a reply, but her parents would not supply the funds. Yesterday she pawned some trinkets, and with contributions made by her girl friends, she found herself with money enough for passage to New York, a steerage ticket to Genoa, $25 for passage from Genoa to Trieste, and $5 for meals and incidentals.

She boarded a train for New York last night. She was seen at Ashtabula, Ohio, today, in the day coach, where she said that nothing could stop her from going to her sweetheart.

Her brother carries with him plenty of money so that his sister will be able to travel first-class.

MAY LET SWEDEN TRADE.

Britain Likely to Put That Country on Same Basis as Holland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sweden probably will be put on the basis of Holland in regard to the right to import from America foodstuffs, metals and other products which may be regarded as conditional contraband. Under this arrangement, such commodities would not be subject to "detention" by British and French cruisers in the North Sea and North Atlantic if covered by an agreement that Sweden would not permit them to pass from her borders into Germany.

Mr. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister, had a conference at the State Department today with Acting Secretary Lansing, and was asked to furnish the State Department with a list of the articles upon which the Swedish Government has placed an embargo against exportation to belligerents.

Belief of the British authorities that supplies are reaching Germany through transshipment at Swedish ports, has led to this inquiry, which also may be extended later to Denmark.

LIEUT. ALFRED SANG KILLED.

Vice President of Pittsburgh Firm Was Injured at Antwerp.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—Lieut. Alfred Sang, Vice President of the Garland Nut and Bolt Company of Pittsburgh, and until recently in charge of its London business, has died of wounds sustained during the recent fighting at Antwerp, according to information received by his business associates here.

Lieut. Sang was born in England, and came to the United States a number of years ago. [illegible]

HOW SOLDIERS SLEEP ON THE FIRING LINE

British Obtain Shelter in Dugouts Which They Cut Under Sides of Trenches.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—A descriptive account of recent developments in France sent by an eyewitness attached to the British General Headquarters has been made public here. The account is dated Oct. 13, at a place in France, and is in part as follows:

"On the firing line the men sleep and obtain shelter in dugouts which they have hollowed or cut under the sides of the trenches. These refuges are raised slightly above the bottom of the trench so as to remain dry in wet weather. The floor of the trench also is sloped for purposes of drainage. Some of the trenches are provided with overhead cover which gives protection from the weather as well as from shrapnel balls and splinters of shells. Considerable ingenuity has been exercised by the men in naming these shelters. Among the favorite designations are: The "Hotel Cecil," the "Ritz Hotel," the "Billet-Doux Hotel," and the "Rue Dormir."

"On the road-barricades also are to be found boards bearing this notice: 'This way to the Prussians.'"

"Obstacles of every kind abound, and at night each side can hear the enemy driving pickets for entanglements, digging trous-de-loup, or working forward by sapping. In some places obstacles have been constructed by both sides so close together that some wag suggested that each side provide working parties to perform this fatiguing duty alternately, insomuch as the work of the enemy is now almost indistinguishable from our's and serves the same purpose.

"At all points subject to shell fire, access to the firing line from behind is provided by communicating trenches. These are now so good that it is possible to cross in safety a fire-swept zone to the advance trenches from billets in villages, bivouacks in quarries, or other places where the headquarters of units happen to be.

"It already has been mentioned, that, according to information obtained from the enemy, fifteen Germans were killed by a bomb dropped upon the ammunition wagon of a cavalry column. It was thought at the time that this might have been the work of one of our airmen, who reported that he had dropped a hand grenade on this convoy and had then got a bird's-eye view of the finest display of fireworks he had ever seen. From corroborative evidence it now appears that this was the case—that the grenade thrown by him probably was the cause of the destruction of a small convoy carrying field gun and howitzer ammunition which now has been found a total wreck. Along the road lie fourteen motor lorries, their iron skeletons twisted and broken. Everything inflammable has been burned, as have the stripped trees—some with split trunks—on either side of the road.

"If it were possible to reconstruct this incident, if it was in fact brought about as supposed, the grenade from the aeroplane must have detonated on the leading lorry, on one side of the road, and caused the cartridges carried by it to explode. Three vehicles immediately in the rear must then have been set on fire with a similar result. Behind these are groups of four and two vehicles, each so jammed together as to sugest that they must have collided in desperate attempts to stop. On the other side of the road almost level with the leading wagon, are four more vehicles which probably were fired by the explosion of the first.

"It is only fair to add that some French newspapers claim this damage to the enemy was caused by the action of a detachment of their Dragoons."

APPEALS FOR THE BELGIANS.

Cardinal Gibbons Says They Are a Wandering People Without a Home.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—It was as a "people wandering on the face of the earth, without a home," that Cardinal Gibbons tonight described the Belgians in an appeal which he makes to the people of this country to aid the Belgian relief fund being raised here.

"The sufferings of the Belgians," said the Cardinal, "are probably beyond words. Only a short time before the outbreak of the war I traveled through their beautiful country. Then I saw naught but peace and prosperity. Fields of grain were awaiting harvest. The people were happy. No one saw the cloud of war approaching.

"But now Belgium has been drawn into war without a quarrel. The kingdom has become a battlefield for other nations. The people have been driven out of their homes. Innocent of any wrongdoing, they have suffered. Into France, England, and Holland they have been driven without funds and without means of getting enough to keep them alive. For years and years many of them had worked to build up the homes which fell before the ravages of war. All their efforts went for naught.

"The breadwinners of many of those happy families have fallen in that war—a war which Belgium had no part in the making. And now those families must look elsewhere for support. They cannot look to France or England, for those countries, too, are in the throes of war. Therefore, when the appeal of Belgium comes to us we should heed it. They are a people in distress, without home and without country. All in this country who are able should aid them, regardless of their sympathies. In this war Belgium deserves the sympathy of all."

Cardinal Gibbons is Honorary President of the Central Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, of which Emmanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States, is President.

PRAISES BRYCE ARTICLE.

Swiss Schoolmaster Would Use It in the Schools.

GENEVA, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The remarkable article of Lord Bryce on "Neutral Nations and War" has been translated and published by nearly every newspaper of importance in Switzerland and has attracted much attention in Government and military circles.

One schoolmaster proposes that the article be distributed in the Swiss schools among boys above 17 years of age as a standard work.

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SAW NO ATROCITIES SAYS IRVIN S. COBB

With John T. McCutcheon Was Made Much of by German Authorities After Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Irvin S. Cobb and John T. McCutcheon arrived in London today from Germany via Holland. They say that they have been at the front with the German Army in the west under the protection of a special pass signed by the Kaiser and were escorted by Capt. Alfred Mannesmann of the General Staff, who had been detailed to act as their guide.

While at the front they met and were entertained by Over-Gen. von Heeringen and Over-Gen. von Zhewl, but only after they had promised that where these meetings took place and under what particular circumstances would not be revealed for a month.

"As far as I know," said Cobb to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, "McCutcheon and I are the only correspondents who have been at the front with the German forces. No influence was brought to bear to make us write with a German bias. We told Capt. Mannesmann that what we thought was of no consequence, that we were interested upon seeing clearly and writing about only what we saw for neutral papers in a neutral country. What I wrote and sent to America through Holland was not censored, and one wireless dispatch to a Philadelphia newspaper was sent as I wrote it under agreement that it was to go in no other way.

"It was when the German authorities seemed to realize that the war was being waged in the press of neutral countries almost entirely by their enemies that we became personae gratae. Shortly before that we had been arrested six miles from Maubeuge while making our way on foot to a battle going on at that place. For a time we were interned at Aix, then came the welcome attentions which made our visit to the front possible.

"In all my travels in the theatre of war I have seen no atrocities committed by either side. I have seen men led away to execution, but only after the rough and ready justice of a drumhead court-martial had been administered. Germany is full of stories of German Red Cross nurses with their breasts slashed by Belgians, but I saw nothing which would prove these charges. And I visited hospitals looking for such cases.

"The German people as a whole are cheerful and confident. They are subscribing to the war loan generously. They are proud of their army, which is a magnificent, inspiring fighting machine, and they are not being misled with false news, for it seems that the German press bureau has minimized rather than exaggerated on the principle that thus no explanations are afterwards necessary.

"After our first arrest we were treated with the utmost courtesy by the military authorities and never had any difficulty in explaining what we wanted to do and why we wanted to do it. All German officers under 50 speak English with easy, correct fluency, but sometimes you find a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war who does not.

"Hatred in all classes of Germans is greater against England than against either France or Russia, and one sometimes hears that Germany is fighting Russian barbarism, French hatred, and English perfidity."

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CANADIANS IN CAMP ON SALISBURY PLAIN

Greeted Enthusiastically by the British as They March Singing "Tipperary" and Ragtime.

TALLER THAN THE ENGLISH

Generally Larger and Stronger Looking — Montreal Newsboy, Stowaway, at Head of Convoy.

SALISBURY, Oct. 16.—Beginning before dawn today, from stations within a radius of ten miles, Canadian troops have been pouring into camps prepared for them on the rolling Salisbury Plains near here.

First came a long transport train composed of wagons drawn by traction engines, then the motor trucks, and lastly the commandeered London motor 'buses. The cavalry and the artillery followed, and most of these units now are in camp, but only a few infantry regiments have so far arrived.

Long before dawn the sleepy old villages scattered over the country were awakened by the clang of hoofs on the hard roads, which, incidentally, have been a revelation to the Canadians, accustomed to their own muddy highways.

Those who listened heard a strange medley. The notes of "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," mingled with the Spanish-America war favorite, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." The latest American ragtime, among the chief tunes being "This Is the Life," also resounded in the quiet English dales.

Along the roads the troops everywhere were received with enthusiasm. The people expecting a Wild West display, however, were disappointed, for, with the exception of the sombreros worn by the cavalry, the uniforms of the Canadians are much the same as those of the English troops.

Several English territorial regiments have been engaged in preparing the Canadian camps and acting as convoy corps. The greatest contrast between these forces and the Canadians is the difference in physique, the Canadians being on an average much larger men and stronger looking than their English comrades.

Riding at the head of the supply convoy was a small Montreal newsboy who had stowed away on a transport. This little chap, in spite of the fact that he was almost lost in the folds of an army coat loaned to him by a good-hearted Sergeant of Highlanders, was nearly frozen, but he insisted on practicing the bugle, proficiency in which, he hopes, will give him a chance to go to the front.

When dawn came the Canadians found themselves camped on a lonely, rolling plain of great extent, which must have reminded the Western troops of their own prairies. This camping ground, so unlike the England they had been taught to expect, was somewhat of a disappointment to the native-born Canadians.

There is a surprising number of naturalized Americans among these Canadian forces. A Sergeant of a Montreal regiment, asked concerning his previous war experiences, replied in an American drawl. Incidentally he mentioned that he was a veteran of Admiral Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay. In many regiments social distinctions have been obliterated, and men of fortune, with degrees from American and Canadian colleges, are serving as privates.

Tomorrow (Saturday) the only saloon within the camp will be occupied by Gen. Alderson as headquarters, and at the same time it will be declared "out of bounds."

BACON PRAISES HERRICK.

Enthusiastic Over Our Ambassador's Services in the War Crisis.

Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, arrived yesterday on the White Star liner. Mr. Bacon said that he left New York on Aug. 25 for Paris, where, as a volunteer, he assisted Ambassador Herrick.

"It is impossible to speak too highly of the work of the Ambassador in the most trying circumstances," said Mr. Bacon. The American ambulance service for the wounded has made for itself an enviable reputation."

Mrs. Fletcher Webster Jewell of 51 East Seventy-eighth Street, who returned on the Olympic with her granddaughter, Dorothy Jewell, said that she had spent six weeks in nursing the wounded in the Casino at Trouville, which had been converted into a hospital. Out of the 804e patients there were 800 Turcos and Algerians, who were difficult patients, as they would get out of bed and leave the hospital when the nurses were not looking.

Adolph Abraham, a diamond dealer, formerly of Philadelphia, wh arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania, underwent eight days' imprisonment in Antwerp as a German spy. He was released at the request of the United States Consul and managed to reach London, where the police again arrested him, but released him after a searching examination.

Mrs. H. H. Shott, who formerly was Hazel M. Brown of Yonkers, the first war widow to arrive in New York, was a passenger on the Mauretania. She said that she was married to Capt. Hary H. Shott of the Royal Berkshire Regiment at Aldershot on June 16 last. Capt. Shott went with his regiment to the front and was one of the missing officers after the battle of Mons.

Miss Nathalie Boscho, another passenger on the Mauretania, had an interesting experience in getting out of Russia. When the war commenced she was staying in an old mansion at Loubcha, a village situated 100 miles from Grodno and 50 miles from the nearest railroad station at Nordo. The soldiers seized Miss Boscho's horses and she was compelled to walk many weary miles to reach the railroad station. Finally she reached Petrograd. At one stage of her journey Miss Boscho said she disguised herself in a man's clothing.

WON'T ADD TO DISPATCHES.

Promise to American Correspondents by Head of British Bureau.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Stanley Buckmaster, M. P., K. C., Director of the official Press Bureau, in the course of a conference today with American newspaper men, assured them that the British censors would write nothing in dispatches which was not put there by the authors of the messages. He said that extracts from London papers which already had been censored could be cabled.

Official reports from Germany will be permitted to go through to America uncharged unless they seem to reflect unfairly and untruthfully on the Allies other than England. This stand is taken on the ground of fairness to the brothers in arms of the British.

The Press Bureau was willing, said Sir Stanley, to permit the readers of American newspapers to have the same basis for opinion as the readers of the London papers.

France Admits Fresh Beef Free.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—President Poincaré has signed a decree admitting fresh meat to France free of duty until further notice.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

JAPANESE SHELL FORTS.

British Warship Joins in the Bombardment Near Tsing-tau.

TOKIO, Oct. 16, (Cable dispatch to the East and West News Bureau.)—On Oct. 14 a part of the second squadron of the Japanese fleet, together with an English warship, bombarded from north of the Island of Taikungtao the forts of Ijtis and Huichuan and destroyed a part of the latter fort.

While the cannonading was in progress a Japanese aeroplane flew over the Huichuan fort, dropped bombs, and observed the range of the projectiles.

During the bombardment, to which the forts replied with vigor, one man was killed and two were wounded on board the English warship, but the Japanese squadron was not damaged.

HOLD CHINESE AT TSING-TAU.

Only Foreign Non-Combatants Allowed to Leave the Place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Foreign non-combatants who have been permitted to leave Tsing-tau arrived at Tsinan yesterday. The Chinese non-combatants were not permitted to leave.

The general attack is expected to begin next week.

SAY BRITISH ADMIT CARRYING DUMDUMS

Germans Give Out Statements Signed by Officers of Gordon Highlanders.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Following up its charges of the use of dumdum bullets in the French and British armies, the German General Staff has issued facsimiles of written statements signed by W. E. Gordon, Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders, and by F. H. Neish, Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment, covering the issuance to them and other officers of flat-nosed ammunition for their revolvers.

Both officers, who are now prisoners of war at Torgau, Saxony, say they had buried the questionable revolver ammunition served out to them in regular course, Col. Gordon asserting that he did so because he doubted whether its use was permissible. The statements, which are witnessed by Lieut. Baron von Lersner, late Secretary of the German Embassy in Washington, and now attached to the General Staff, and by Lieut. Baron von Berckheim follow, and are accompanied by a photograph of two flat-nosed bullets evidently for use in a revolver:

It was issued at Plymouth with revolver ammunition. It was flat-nosed. As I was in doubt about it being correct ammunition and being unable to obtain any definite information from superior authority concerning the matter, I put my revolver ammunition in the ground four days before the Mons (Aug. 23) engagement, which was the first time I met the German army. At the same time I placed my revolver in my heavy baggage and never carried it again.

The revolver ammunition was of the same pattern as issued to me and the other officers of the Gordon Highlanders in June last to fire their annual revolver course.

W. E. GORDON, Colonel,
Gordon Highlanders,
A. D. C. to the King.

As regards revolver ammunition, the bullet as issued was a flat-nosed one. The first time I had ever seen this bullet was during this Summer at annual practice.

I make above statement in writing at the request of Baron von Lersner, as a summary of answers I gave him to verbal questions he asked me.

F. H. NEISH, Lieut. Col.,
First Gordon Highlanders.

Torgau, Sept. 19, 1914.

When I was taken prisoner at Bertry at 3 A. M., on Aug. 27, I had in my possession only three pointed revolver bullets. I had borrowed these from a brother officer. I had no flat-nosed bullets in my possession, as the ones I had issued to me I had buried. I do not remember when, but it was certainly several days before we commenced fighting in vicinity of Mons on Aug. 23.

F. H. NEISH, Lieut. Col.,
First Gordon Highlanders.

Torgau, Sept. 19, 1914.

Such ammunition, it is declared in the statement of the German General Staff, although rejected by these officers, was found in captured British revolvers.

It has been suggested in Army circles that the so-called dumdum bullets that have been discussed by the Germans are nothing more than the old type of leaden pistol bullets. The ammunition for the low-power Springfield rifle and the Colt revolver, such as were used before the present high-power rifle came into use, was nearly all flat-nosed. There is considerable difference between this and a steel-jacketed bullet that has been filed so that it will "mushroom."

E. J. WOLFSOHN FINED.

American Convicted in England of Violating Post Office Statutes.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Edward Joseph Wolfsohn, an American, who was arrested Oct. 9 charged with inciting trade with an enemy, was sentenced in the Bow Street Police Court today to pay a fine of $405, or in default to serve two months' imprisonment.

Wolfsohn was convicted of having violated the Post Office statutes in conveying twenty-seven business letters between England and Germany, the original charge of inciting trade with an enemy having been withdrawn because, as the attorney for the Crown said, Mr. Wolfsohn was entirely innocent of criminal intent and a thoroughly respectable man. It was added in his behalf that the State Department at Washington was interested in the case, and that Wolfsohn had been promised a Post Office position in the United States.

Edward Joseph Wolfsohn, prior to the outbreak of the war, was a teacher of languages in Berlin. Later he escorted parties of refugees from Berlin to London by way of Holland. He was arrested in London during one of these trips.

BRITAIN PREPARED TO TRAP ZEPPELINS

American Observer Believes the Authorities Are Ready to Meet Air Raids.

REPORTS ENGLAND CALM

Is Quietly Confident of the Final Outcome, but Expects Conflict to Last a Long Time.

James MacDonald, one of the best known Americans resident in London, for many years head of the Standard Oil interests in Great Britain, arrived at the Ritz-Carlton yesterday from England, accompanied by Mrs. MacDonald, and the latter's son, Arthur Campbell. Mr. MacDonald, who has made his home in London for twenty-four years, and whose acquaintance among the leading men of England is wide and intimate, says that there is quiet confidence in the outcome of the war.

"Those who are in a position to know the real situation, are recognising that they are facing a tremendous proposition, and that the war is likely to last a long time," said Mr. MacDonald, "but of the ultimate success of the Allies they have no doubt whatever. Still those in authoritative positions are slow to commit themselves to prophecies or to express opinions.

"The night before I left I was at a small dinner with some English friends. One was a Cabinet officer, a second was a high military official, and the third a retired Admiral. The conversation covered a wide range of things not pertaining to the matter uppermost in everybody's mind, but naturally we finally got near it. My old friends began to be non-committal. Finally I said:

"'You seem to feel the German Zeppelins are coming to London. I have seen Zeppelins, and I know they are clumsy and they do not move fast. Do you imagine that if a Zeppelin, a big target, should cross the Channel, it would ever get back?'

"There was silence, but the three of them smiled.

"'I should take it for granted,' I went on, 'that along the eastern coast there are stations housing swift aeroplanes, and that on many of the ships are hydroaeroplanes; and that if a Zeppelin appeared on the Channel the operators of those fleet air craft would all know it within a very few minutes. I do not see how a Zeppelin would ever get back.'

"Again they smiled, and one chuckled. So, in spite of what you read about the dread of a Zeppelin invasion of London, I feel quite sure that those in charge of the conduct of affairs just now have sized up any danger of that kind that may exist, and are prepared adequately for it. I may tell you that those gentlemen told me that evening that they had no doubt that Antwerp would fall and that the Germans would spread over all of Belgium.

"Outside of furnishing war material, business in England does not seem to be good, and yet the statistics show that the imports and exports are holding their own. As for social life, there is none of it, in the ordinary sense, except in the way of small gatherings of friends. London is dark at night. All of the street lamps are painted black on top so they cannot be seen from above. The theatres for a long time were running as usual, but lately they are taking to giving six matinées and two evening performances instead of two matinées and six evening performances.

"There is now no begging on the streets. Things have been wonderfully arranged to take care of the poor. I believe England is the most wonderful country in the world for coming to the front when help is really needed."

DROP GERMAN WAITERS.

London Hotels Dispense with All Help from "Enemy Countries."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Thousands of Americans will regret to hear that "Beefy" lost his job today.

"Beefy," whose real name is Rahmer, and who is a Hungarian, has been for twenty-two years the waiter in the smoking room, otherwise the bar, of the Savoy Hotel. He has somehow become a London institution. He has been discharged, much to the regret of the hotel authorities, as one result of the agitation in the London press against the employment of innumerable German and Austrian subjects in hotels here and in other English cities.

The Savoy Hotel Company, which controls Claridge's and the Berkeley, will issue a statement tomorrow declaring that its establishments no longer employ subjects of "enemy countries."

"Beefy" has become popular with the visitors of all nationalities, and the few Americans who linger in London have learned with regret that he has to go, for, if anybody is considered harmless, it is he. It is said he has I. O. U.'s from Americans to the extent of $250. The first intimation of his plight was his tearful good-bye today to some old friends, who were dumfounded to learn that "Beefy," as an Austrian subject, would have to go. He seemed as much surprised as any one else. Nobody has ever seen "Beefy" wear anything but his ornamental suit and stiff shirt in the last twenty-two years.

There have been many reports that Mr. Kroll, manager of the Ritz, another hotel man well known to Americans, would be removed by order of the authorities, but when he was seen tonight he said he did not know what had been done in his case. He is a German, and when the war began made application for British citizenship. So far it has not been granted.

In recent years the English waiter, once regarded as the most competent and obliging in the world, has become almost non-existent in the English capital, and even in important provincial towns has been replaced by Germans, Austrians and Swiss. In picturesque old-style hostelries visitors from America have remarked the circumstance that the only un-English thing about them has been the "help."

The English waiter of the old school survives in the London clubs and in a few out-of-the-way small towns, but elsewhere he has been replaced by the foreigner. The London papers have long been complaining about this state of affairs, and have recorded specific instances of waiters, long employed in some establishment, discharged to make room for aliens, with resultant distress, often to men with large families.

The explanation in almost every case was that the management of the hotels was in the hands of foreigners, and that the managers preferred employes of their own nationality.

HAGENBECK'S ZOO A 'WHITE ELEPHANT.'

No Market for the Big Collection of Animals and Food is Running Low.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily Standard.)—The firm of Hagenbeck has on its hands scores of wild animals with no market for them. The firm had a contract to deliver wild beasts to the amount of £10,000 ($50,000) to America, besides other big contracts with the zoos of belligerent powers. These cannot be fulfilled because of the war, so now Hagenbeck is left in the lurch with 75 full-grown lions, 45 tigers, 70 trained polar bears, 100 hyenas, and 67 elephants, besides five caravans, which ought to be on their way home in Africa, India, or wherever their homes may be, with their horses, camels, &c.

All these men and beasts must be housed and fed. The animals want fodder and everything is becoming scarce. Oats and maize are hardly to be had and fish is almost impossible to procure. The only thing easily obtained is horse meat.

OUR NAVAL ATTACHE BARRED.

Informed That He Cannot Accompany the British Fleet.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The first public discussion of the disinclination of the Government to permit American naval observers aboard British ships appeared in The Daily Telegraph today. It is from the pen of The Telegraph's naval expert, who is usually well informed. His explanation is not considered by Americans to be adequate, and it implies that the presence of American officers might lead to the leakage of official secrets. He also says definitely, what has been kept secret until now, namely, that "the American Naval Attaché has been informed that he cannot go afloat."

The ruling against naval attachés hits the United States harder than any other of the world powers. Italy is the only other power which has made application to have naval attachés with the fleet, and it is probable that Italy will not press the request, because the country may become involved in the conflict at any time. French, Russian, and Japanese officers are permitted to make observations, and it is asserted by Americans here that American officers are no more likely to reveal secrets than they.

The Telegraph's expert says:

"Every necessary precaution must be taken to preserve the secrecy of our naval movements; for on that in some measure depends their success. It would be disastrous if through the carelessness of one of these foreign visitors information leaked out of a confidential nature."

ENGLAND PLANNING SURPRISE.

So Says Samuel G. Blythe, Just Back from Europe.

Samuel G. Blythe, who arrived from Belgium last night on the Olympic, said that war correspondents could get no news from the front owing to the close censorship, and even if they got any real news it could not be sent by cable. He said it was the belief in London that the War Office had a surprise "up its sleeve" for the Germans, but no one except the military authorities knew what it was.

Richard Harding Davis, who arrived on the Baltic yesterday, confirmed Mr. Blythe's statements regarding the press censorship, and gave a humorous account of the two hours he spent in a Paris prison with four other war correspondents. The warders walked up and down outside their room, clanking chains and slamming great iron doors, to frighten them, he said, but eventually they all had supper together.

HONOLULU WIRELESS MAY BE SEIZED

Government Charges That Marconi Plant Sent Message Violating Neutrality.

GAVE NEWS OF GEIER

Reported in Censor's Absence Arrival of German Gunboat—Message Sent Broadcast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The newly opened wireless telegraph station of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company at Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands, will be closed tomorrow by order of President Wilson unless satisfactory explanation is given at once of a message sent out thy the tstation this morning telling of the arrival of the small German gunboat Geier at that port.

The Marconi station sent this message over the Pacific Ocean in the temporary absence of the United States naval censor from the radio plant. As this is a high-powered station, capable of sending messages 3,000 miles, British and Japanese warships in the Pacific could pick up the information and direct their courses toward Honolulu to wait for the departure of the Geier.

The action of the station flashing the news of the arrival of the Geier aroused the officials of the Administration to immediate action. The matter was reported by Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the American naval station in Hawaii. Admiral Moore's message was taken to the White House by Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, and following a conference between President Wilson, Mr. Roosevelt, and Acting Secretary of State Lansing, Admiral Moore was instructed to demand an explanation and close the station if the violation of neutrality was not explained within twenty-four hours. The Navy Department issued this announcement:

The Navy Department has received a dispatch from Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station in Hawaii, stating that immediately after the arrival at Honolulu of the German gunboat Geier and during the temporary absence of the Navy Censor the Marconi Wireless Company sent a wireless message announcing the arrival of the Geier. Inasmuch as this action constitutes a clear violation of neutrality, because it gave positive information of the operations of a belligerent and his actual position, the Acting Secretary of the Navy has directed Admiral Moore to demand at once an explanation of this action by the Marconi Company, and has directed that, in case a satisfactory explanation is not received within twenty-four hours, he shall close the Marconi station.

When the Geier leaves Honolulu she will be permitted to take on only enough coal to carry her to the nearest German port, which would be Kiao-Chau, since all other German ports in the Pacific have been captured by British or Japanese warships. The Geier would be no match for British or Japanese warships that can be dispatched to intercept her.

HONOLULU, Oct. 16.—All present anxiety for British and Japanese shipping in these waters has been removed by the announcement that the Geier, which arrived yesterday from Tsing-Tau, will remain here indefinitely receiving repairs to her engines. This will take several weeks.

That the Geier does not intend to interne is indicated by the fact that she continued to coal today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The mainstay of our business is the man who guards his drink no less carefully than his food.

That's why we put WILSON in the Non-Refillable Bottle—so that the wise man always gets the same deliciously mild, mellow Whiskey *anywhere he goes—Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

Established 1823

ADVERTISEMENT.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Men's Clothing Department

Announces for Today, a Very Special Sale of

Men's Raincoats, at $8.75

Regular Value $12.50

Of standard rainproof materials, in Raglan or box shoulder models; in gray, tan and olive; sizes 32 to 48 chest measure.

Men's Raincoats, at $12.50

Regular Value $18.00

Of English Cassimeres, Cautons and other rainproof materials; Raglan or box shoulders; in gray, tan or olive; sizes 34 to 48 chest.

Young Men's Sack Suits, at $15.00

Cleverly hand tailored models, in plain blues, grays and a splendid variety of new dark mixtures; sizes 32 to 40 chest measure; Regularly $22.50

The Men's Shoe Department

On the Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance, will offer, Today,

Men's Shoes at $3.75 and 4.85

Regular Values $5.00 to 7.00 a pair

made in lace and button styles, on good-fitting custom lasts, in tan or black Russia calfskin and patent coltskin.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Belgian Relief Fund *Belgian Relief Fund*

DESTITUTE BELGIANS

Need *Your* Help

Yesterday's Contributions, $3,913.62. Total to Date, $157,913.36

$10,000 Cabled Yesterday to Feed and Clothe

Belgian refugees, homeless and destitute in Holland—Henry van Dyke, American Minister at The Hague, acting for the Committee.

Hague, Oct. 16

"Belgium Relief Committee:

"Replying your query—can readily apply money for Belgian refugees. Situation dreadfully distressing. *"Van Dyke."*

Immediate Relief—Then Rehabilitation

The Belgian Relief Committee proposes:

1—To relieve immediate distress of Belgian refugees by feeding the hungry and supplying clothing.

2—To rehabilitate, as soon as practicable, poor Belgian peasants by helping them to get roofs over their heads and tools to work with—restoring them to a condition of self-support.

The Day's News Is Telling the Pitiful Story

"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY."

1 Cent—Smallest individual contribution to date.

$10,000—Largest individual contribution to date.

111—Contributions Oct. 16.

3789—Contributors to date.

25—States represented.

Some are giving weekly or monthly—You? Send or call for a "Belgian Barrel"—Milk Box, and save your pennies, nickels and dimes.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

10 Bridge St., New York.

Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. De Forest, Chairman of Executive Committee.
Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the U. S.
Pierre Mali, Consul-General at New York.

Alton B. Parker — Henry W. De Forest — Howard Mansfield
Chas. P. Howland — Cleveland H. Dodge — John Van Rickstal
Armand Reiss — Adolf Hasenclever — Francis Lynde Stetson
Percy M. Stewart — Thomas H. Hubbard — Thomas Thatcher
Cornelius N. Bliss — Rev. O. S. Nye — Frank A. Vanderlip
Robert S. Brewster — W. Barclay Parsons — Alfred T. White

Checks should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall St., and contributions sent there or to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 467 and 479 6th.

Smart Suit Blouses

Of Roman stripe and Tartan plaided silks, Canton crepe, charmeuse, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe; tailleur and semi-tailleur styles— $7, $10, $15

Fashionable Street Hats, $18

Chic bow-trimmed, flower-trimmed and fur-trimmed effects.

Motor and Utility Coats

Russian, Flare and Cossack belted models; of smart English and Scotch mixtures, plain vicunas and new French plaids — $35 and $45

ENGLAND WILL MAKE LIST OF CONTRABAND

Plans to Relieve Uncertainties of Harassed American and Other Neutral Shippers.

NEW RULES FOR THIS WAR

Foreign Office Denies Any British Intention to Break Up Trade with Holland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Concerning the report sent to New York newspapers from Berlin to the effect that Great Britain was capturing neutral ships "avowedly to break up American trade with Holland" it was asserted at the Foreign Office today that it scarcely was necessary to deny such allegations.

"On the contrary," a high official in that department said, "every effort is being made to interfere as little as possible with the commerce of America and other neutral nations in so far as is consistent with the essential interests of Great Britain as a belligerent. Neutral shipping has been held up only where cargoes were found containing contraband of war."

From another authoritative source it is learned that within a few days the British Government will issue the first revised list of contraband goods. This step will put an end to the disagreeable uncertainties that have harassed American shippers. It will be the result of a long series of conferences between Ambassador Page and the representatives of other neutral countries concerned and Sir Edward Grey.

Owing to the fact that materials which never before were used in war, such as petroleum and copper, are now in great demand by the belligerent powers, and therefore are contraband, there has been considerable unpleasantness over the whole problem. The United States consistently has urged upon his Majesty's Government the advisability of making a definite announcement as to what now is considered improper for export to England's enemies, and the list, now almost completed, will remove all doubts on this score. The Government official who explained the situation said that Great Britain's attitude toward neutrals was worthy of the warmest praise. Individual shippers of the United States, as well as of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Spain were subjected to unavoidable annoyances, for, naturally, the British Government determined not to permit any merchandise to enter Germany if it could be prevented. But England, it was said, always was willing to pay down money for the cargoes which her warships were obliged to seize, even when such cargoes clearly were contraband.

Furthermore, in considering the details of contraband declarations, the Foreign Office readily undertook to receive suggestions from neutral Governments, and wherever possible would put such suggestions into effect. The British attitude was that it was impossible to prevent loss in the German market to American traders in contraband products, but the loss on individual cargoes would be refunded by Great Britain if she could properly do so.

While comment on the Berlin dispatch about England's opposition to American trade was refused at the American Embassy, emphatic refutation was made of the charge that Americans were being imprisoned in England, although carrying passports, which was contained in the same dispatch. An Embassy official said:

"No American citizens whose identity as such has been clearly established have been imprisoned in England so far as the Ambassador is aware except for offenses against English laws. That is to say a good many Americans, suspected of being enemy aliens, have been detained pending investigation into their nationality, but none has been held longer than was necessary for assurances to be received from diplomatic or consular representatives that he was entitled to claim American citizenship.

It was pointed out that this was difficult in some cases. For instance, the Embassy received a frantic letter about a woman who was born in America and whose forefathers were Americans for many generations, who nevertheless had been subjected to the indignity of having to register herself with the police. Investigation showed that the woman had been married to a German, and therefore clearly was in the class of enemy aliens.

One man in a detention camp asserted that he was an American citizen, and made great complaint about his arrest, until it was found that his only claim to being an American citizen was that he had taken out his first papers, signifying his intention to become naturalized ten years ago, whereas two months ago he had obtained a German passport.

May Abandon Name of Varick St.

The Board of Estimate yesterday adopted the report of the Committee on City Plan recommending that "Seventh Avenue South" be the name of that part of Seventh Avenue from Greenwich Avenue to its intersection with Varick Street and that part of Varick Street, which has been widened. The present name of Varick Street will be abandoned. The board will recommend to the Board of Aldermen the change of name.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CONGRESS NEARS END.

Senate Agrees to Vote on the War Tax Bill Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The end of the Congressional session came in sight today, when the Senate by unanimous consent agreed to vote tomorrow on the War Tax bill and all amendments that might be proposed. In these amendments is included the plan of certain Southern Senators for cotton relief, so that after the vote on the War Tax bill itself it is expected that the way will be cleared for adjournment next week.

The debate in the Senate today hinged around the cotton amendment. The responsible leaders of the party are confident that the measure will be defeated, although the amendment's supporters still express the hope that enough Republican votes will be mustered for it to secure its adoption. Many Republican votes, however, will be needed for such a result, as the Democrats are far from united. Today, for instance, one of the strongest speeches against the measure was made by Mr. West, the retiring Senator from Georgia, although the relief plan is in the name of his colleague, Senator Hoke Smith.

"While I am fully persuaded," said Mr. West, referring to the cotton farmers, "that the Government should render to this distressed and sorely oppressed people such aid as can be afforded under the law and Constitution of the United States coming within the pale of absolute safety to the Government, I cannot give my consent to the passage of the pending amendment, for it seems to me that it is a clear and palpable invasion of the reserve right of the sovereign States. What has the general Government to do with limiting the acreage of cotton planted in the South?

"What right has the United States to levy a tax on cotton produced over a certain amount, especially when the tax so levied is not for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expenses of administering the affairs of the Government, but levied merely as a penalty?"

There are several other Democrats who doubt the wisdom and the constitutionality of the cotton relief amendment. Mr. Thornton, of Louisiana, is known to oppose it as it now stands, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, today sharply attacked the provision in the amendment intended to reduce cotton acreage by taxing cotton produced by a farmer in excess of 50 per cent. of last year's crop.

Representative Henry, Chairman of the House Rules Committee, issued this statement today:

"The War Revenue bill will not pass the House without the presence of a quorum unless it contains legislation taking care of the cotton and tobacco situation in the South, or unless there is some independent bill passed through both houses at this time."

BOSTON MARKET A FAILURE.

Not a Single Farmer Appears to Sell His Wares to Housewives.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Mayor Curley's free public market at Shawmut Avenue and Castle Street, for which he has worked very hard and from which he had expected great results in the way of eliminating "middle" profits on food produce and reducing the high cost of living, is a flat fizzle.

Not a single farmer appeared in the free selling forum this forenoon to sell his wares direct to the housewife, and those who have watched the experiment during the two days that it has now been in "operation" declare that following on top of its pitiful "opening" Thursday, when one lonely farmer with a load of apples was the only seller, today's fiasco settles the fate of the Mayor's socialistic enterprise.

The weather is believed to have played little or no part in the failure of either sellers or buyers to appear at the city's provision market, for, discouraged by the exclusive apple diet offered on Thursday, not a single "consumer" put in an appearance to buy direct from the farm to the kitchen.

The chief reason for the farmers' failure to warm up to the free marketing scheme is declared to be the lack of confidence in its possibilities as a distributing method of any volume, and their fear of throwing up their old disposal channels through the regular markets, commission brokers, &c.

The vision of a boycott against them by their regular wholesale customers as a punishment for offering their wares in the competing free market is a powerful deterring force, especially at this time of year, at the very tail of the fresh fruit and vegetable season.

CANAL OPEN IN A WEEK.

But It Will Take Months to Clear Away All of the Last Slide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The War Department today received a dispatch from Col. Goethals reporting the big slide on the east side of the Panama Canal, north of Gold Hill, which occurred at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and saying the canal officials expected that the canal would again be open for traffic within a week.

"The slide," said Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge, "is 1,500 feet long and blocks the channel for 1,000 feet. Dredges were moved to the north of it when the movement began and are now operating to open up the channel for the passage of boats."

PANAMA, Oct. 16.—Col. Goethals said today that he would have the channel ready for thirty-foot draft ships by Oct. 27, barring accidents. It is planned by then to have the channel 100 feet wide and 30 feet deep along the west bank, where the channel was least affected. In that section there is an average depth of 20 feet.

The slide was not as serious as at first reported, although it will require many months of constant dredging to regain the full width of 300 feet and the depth of 45 feet. Capt. Hugh Rodman, superintendent of transportation of the Panama Canal, is already preparing to put the maximum number of ships through on the first day that the waterway is passable. There are now fourteen ships anchored at the terminal ports and others are coming.

Willett Out on $40,000 Bail.

After having been in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, since Oct. 6, Ex-Congressman William Willett, Jr., convicted of buying a nomination for the Supreme Court from Joseph Cassidy, one-time Democratic boss of Queens, was late yesterday afternoon released under $40,000 bail. Cassidy and Louis T. Walter, Jr., convicted with Willett in the judiciary nomination case, were released on bail last week, the former in the sum of $35,000 and the latter in the sum of $7,500.

Out Today—The Illustrated Footlights Paper in Color

New York Star

AMERICA'S HANDSOMEST STAGE WEEKLY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

STAGE PICTORIAL

Ask Your Newsdealer to Show You a Copy.

Stage Beauties, Play Scenes, News and Gossip, Players' Routes, and Drama, Vaudeville, Burlesque and Motion Pictures depts.

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SPECIAL: Send $1 for paper up to February, 1915, including the beautiful special numbers. Or 25c for 3 late samples.

New York Star Company, 1433 Broadway, New York.

'MIGHT' AND 'RIGHT' AT WAR, SAYS HIBBEN

Tells Episcopal Laymen Europe's Conflict Is to Define the Word "Power."

AMERICA'S PROBLEM, TOO

Convention Gathers to Plan for Greater Efficiency in All Church Work.

President John Grier Hibben of Princeton, who was in Europe when the war began, told an audience in Synod Hall, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, last night that the war was affecting the life of every person in America more vitally than any other influence ever encountered.

He said that the American Nation as well as the people was being affected in a thousand vital ways, and that every American owed it as a solemn duty to watch events closely, to be alert for opportunities to make Christian precepts mean more than they ever have in the 2,000 years since the Saviour pronounced them.

He charged that the monarchs of Europe were guilty of gross misconduct toward Christian ideals when they proclaimed that God was leading their soldiers in the work of slaughter.

Dr. Hibben spoke at the opening of a Layman's Efficiency Convention, which will be in session until Sunday. It was called as a conference of laymen on better business methods in church work.

"The problem we Americans face in passing judgment upon this war," said Dr. Hibben, "is the definition of the word 'power.' We must decide whether it means 'right,' as Christians have preached for 2,000 years, or whether it means merely 'might.'

"An author in Germany, whose writings have had great influence, held that we were facing a demand for a revaluation of all our moral conceptions. The gentler virtues of love, sympathy and meekness he held to be weaknesses in strong men, since they held men of might back from conquering the world.

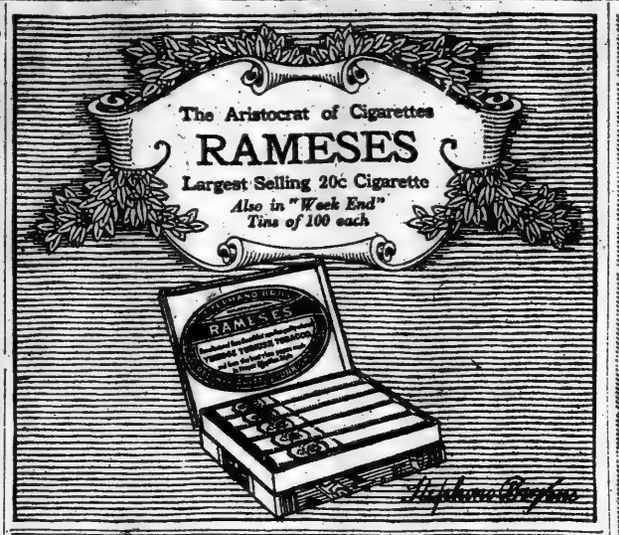
"That is our problem—whether the meek shall conquer the earth in a Christian spirit or whether the brutal and bloodthirsty shall conquer it.

"We in America are fortunate in that a call has not come to us for men who know how to die. Almost alone we are safe from the war's actual conflict, and almost alone we hold to the standard today that right and not might makes the greater strength.

"There is a call nineteen centuries old that we must teach the rest of the world—the call as to the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God. If we can do this we can hope for a larger faith and a larger vision to emerge among men after the war, and they will look to America as the rallying centre for the principle that the law of right is the law of God so far as we are concerned."

John K. Sague, Appraiser of the Port, told of the wiles of political bosses to wheedle churchmen. He said the churchmen ought to watch at the polls and watch the candidates.

At subsequent sessions of the convention a plan will be brought forward for immediate activities on the part of the Efficiency League.



The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

When a personal visit to the Macy Store is not convenient, you may write Macy's Mail Order Shopping Service for whatever you want.

Men's Cape Washable GLOVES 97c

(*Macy's usual price, $1.39*)

Cape Walking Gloves. Washable with soap and water. Prix seam sewn, one clasp. English cut thumb, gusseted fingers; double draw spear back. Desirable shades of tan.

Washable Chamois GLOVES $1.39

Can be washed with soap and water. Full pique sewn. One button and buttonhole. White and natural, with spear back, also 3 rows of heavy black embroidery, on white and natural.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

London-Made RAINCOATS for MEN

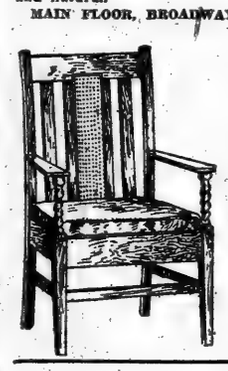
Thoroughly **$9.75** *Waterproofed*

SOME are of single, others of double texture material. Seams are carefully cemented; Raglan or regular shoulders. Some have convertible collars; tabs are on collars and cuffs. In Tan only. These are well-made and thoroughly waterproof and reliable.

Also American-Made "Slip-Ons" At the Same Price, $9.75

Made of dark Oxford fabrics, with plaid wool lining. Sizes 33 to 42.

FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.



Fumed Oak Arm Chair $7.24

HAS an automobile seat, covered in brown leather, comfortable wide arms, and panel back.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Special for Saturday Fine Oriental Rugs

More than seventy-five room sized Persian Rugs the Patterns of which are strikingly attractive.

$74.50 **$99.50**

With several intermediate prices.

All of the beautiful Muskabad and Mahal Rugs are represented. Prices are lower than asked elsewhere. All new selections.

FOURTH FLOOR.

A Special Offering of French Lace Panels

All of these panels are hand-made from our own specifications on the best quality of French net.

"Marie Antoinette" Lace Panels

2½ x 36 in. **$2.89** | 2½ x 40 in. **$3.24** | 2½ x 45 in. **$3.49**

Lacet Arabian Panels

2½x40 inches **$4.24** | 2½x45 inches **$4.49**

French Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains

(pair) **$5.94**

Better grades at $7.49 and $9.89 per pair.

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

Imported Seamless Axminster RUGS

CHENILLE Axminster Rugs imported solely by R. H. Macy & Co. from Scotland. Beautiful effects in tones of gray, blue, brown, rose and Oriental designs. Each Rug is woven in one solid piece.

2 ft 8 in x 5 ft 3 in	$5.74	9 ft x 10 ft 6 in	$39.75
4 ft 6 in x 6 ft 6 in	13.74	9 ft x 12 ft	46.50
6 ft x 9 ft	23.24		

In addition to the above sizes we can furnish some of the patterns and colors running from 9 ft x 15 ft up to 10 ft 6 in x 15 ft. FOURTH FLOOR, FRONT.

Latest Fiction At Macy Prices

WITH the days getting shorter and the evenings longer a book is a welcome companion. No department in Macy's is scrutinized more closely and watched more carefully than the Book Department, in order to ensure the latest and best in current literature.

	Publisher's Price.	Macy's Price.
Wall of Partition, by Florence L. Barclay.	$1.35	$1.21
The Clean Heart, by A. S. N. Hutchinson.	$1.35	$1.21
Achievement, by E. Temple Thurston.	$1.35	$1.21
Blind Spot, by Julius M. Forman.	$1.35	$1.21
Teeth of the Tiger, by Maurice Leblanc.	$1.25	$1.12
Laughing Cavalier, by Baroness Orczy	$1.35	$1.21
Little Eve Edgarton, by Eleanor H. Abbott.	$1.00	89c
Perch of the Devil, by Gertrude Atherton.	$1.35	$1.21
Hidden Children, by Robert W. Chambers.	$1.40	$1.24
Just Around the Corner, Fannie Hurst.	$1.35	$1.21
The Raft, by Coningsby Dawson	$1.35	$1.21
Eyes of the World, by Harold Bell Wright	$1.35	$1.21
Prince of Gratstark, by George Barr McCutcheon.	$1.35	$1.21
Woman in the Alcove, by Jennette Lee.	$1.00	89c
How It Happened by Kate L. Bosher.	$1.00	89c
Bye-Ways, by Robert W. Hichens.	$1.35	$1.21
Night Watches, W. W. Jacobs.	$1.25	$1.12
Love Insurance, by Earl D. Biggers.	$1.25	$1.12
The Swindler, by Ethel M. Dell.	$1.35	$1.21
Arizona, by Augustus Thomas.	$1.25	$1.12
The New Clarion, by Will N. Harben.	$1.35	$1.21
Auction Block, by Rex Beach.	$1.35	$1.21
For the Allison Honor, by Harold Bindloss.	$1.30	$1.17
Choice of Life, by Georgette Leblanc.	$1.25	$1.12
Personality Plus, by Edna Ferber	$1.00	89c
Rosie World, by Parker Fillmore.	$1.30	$1.17
Big Tremaine, by Marie Van Vorst.	$1.35	$1.21
Bambi, by Marjorie B. Cook.	$1.25	$1.12
Daughter of the Dons, by William M. Raine.	$1.25	$1.12

MAIN FLOOR, REAR.

Pure Wool "Amana" Flannel

This is from the famous looms of the "Amana Brotherhood" of Iowa. Usual price is 49c yard. Now selling at:

39c yard

You cannot get a better all-wool Flannel anywhere. It is used for skirtings, suitings, skirts, etc. In all plain colors, and a large assortment of fancy mixtures in checks and stripes.

SECOND FLOOR, CENTRE.

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Broadway and Thirty-third Street

From 9 Until 5 Today
Are the Convenient Banking Hours at

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.)

4% Paid on Interest Accounts.
2% Paid on Checking Accounts (Requisite balances.)

Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Outlay—$19.50
Return—$25

In these Men's Autumn Suits and Overcoats

It is just the difference between what we paid for this splendid new clothing, and what we usually pay for it, that makes your saving possible—$5.50, in some cases a little more.

Here are some of the varieties that the fine lot contains:

SUITS, in youthful and older models, in about 25 fine mixtures, as well as plain blue serge and rough cheviot, and the stylish Tartan checks. Also one group of 35 Gray Suits with black stripes, ¾ inch apart—very good looking. Fall and Winter weights.

FALL OVERCOATS, in homespuns and cheviots, with full skirts and loose hanging sleeves; also Chesterfield model, fully silk-lined, and Knitted Overcoats.

WINTER OVERCOATS, of gray kersey, in Chesterfield style, with cloth or velvet collars.

IN SHORT, a liberal field from which to choose at $19.50. Come in today and see.

Fourth Floor

Men's New Fall Scarfs

Imported and American Silks

$1, $1.50 and $2

This is undoubtedly one of the smartest and handsomest collections of Scarfs in the city. It covers the widest imaginable range of patterns, colors and combinations. To see is to buy liberally. The stock is irresistible.

The Scarfs Priced at $2

are made of the celebrated Spitalfield silk. This fine fabric is imported by GIMBELS and made up in this city by master neckwear fashioners.

At 50c At this little price we are showing a very desirable variety of natty Scarfs, in all the leading Fall patterns and colorings.

Main Floor

Men's Sweaters

Finished Like Real Angora

Made of pure wool in that soft, warm Angora style; greatly less in price because they are domestic wool and make.

Come in brown and green mixtures, light, warm, almost rainproof.

Styles with high shawl collars, $7.50.

Others with necks cut in V shape, $6.50.

And Vest styles, lined, allowing free arm action, ideal for golfers, $5.

Shaker Knit Sweaters, $5

Extra heavy weave; models have shawl collars; in navy, Oxford and white.

Jumbo Knit Sweaters, $6.50

Fine warm sweaters, with shawl collars; in Oxford, cardinal, navy and white.

Boys' Sweaters, $4

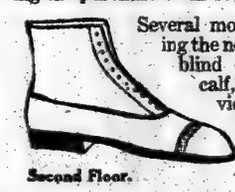
Shaker knit, with shawl collars, in cardinal, navy and white; well made.

Every sweater is finely finished and has pockets, pearl buttons, and so on.

Fourth Floor

Men's Business and Dress Shoes at $3.95

$5 is a modest valuation to place on shoes of such style and merit. But $3.95 is the GIMBEL price because of the unusual circumstances attending the purchase of these shoes.



Several models to select from, including the new tan mahogany shoe with blind eyelets; also in gun metal calf, patent coltskin and black vici kid in lace and button models.

Built along English lines with low flat heels.

Second Floor.

ASK FOR AND BE SURE YOU GET A

"Cravenette"

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Look for This Stamp on Cloth.

And Silk Label on Collar.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Boys' Day for Shopping



Saturday the De Pinna establishment keeps open house for young gentlemen of the metropolis.

Boys of every age receive the same attention here that the fathers do in shops which furnish *their* clothes and haberdashery.

The De Pinna Autumn and Winter assortments are complete — larger than ever before.

De Pinna Overcoats for Small Boys.

As much smartness in tailoring and fabric as in young men's overcoats.

Belted-back and Balmacaan overcoats for boys 3 to 8 years, made of English and Scotch mixtures.

Have the full-draped hang necessary for this style of coat—very unusual values.

Prices, $12 to $18.

Balmacaans and Belted-Back Coats for Boys of 8 to 15

Coats designed specially for prep. and boarding school boys—distinctive in appearance.

In a variety of English and Scotch mixtures.

Prices, $18 to $28.

DE PINNA Overcoats for Young Men

A wide range of fashionable fabrics, in coats for the campus, street, motoring and evening wear.



The new English slip-on models and Balmacaans, in light, medium and heavy weights.

Dress Overcoats, in semi form-fitting models—oxford gray or blue.

Sizes, 33 to 40.

Prices, $25 to $35.

English Haberdashery

Neckwear of the finest English silks—special patterns and colors for young men.

Regimental and college stripes, $1.50.

Full lines of young men's Fall neckwear, shirts, underwear and fancy waistcoats and bath robes.

The only exclusive young men's haberdashery shop in America.

Young Men's Autumn "Anniped" Shoes

An exclusive specialty of the house of De Pinna.

Correct English lasts in mahogany brown or black, for young men and boys.

For school wear, the special Anniped Damp Proof Shoe is unsurpassed.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

SAYS U. S. IS ASLEEP TO MILITARY PERIL

Gardner Pushes Fight for an Investigation of the Nation's Unpreparedness for War.

OUR NAVY GOING BACKWARD

And Militia Woefully Inefficient, He Asserts — Senator Warren Takes a Similar View.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Speaking in the House today on the resolution which he introduced yesterday, calling for an investigation to ascertain whether the United States was prepared for war, Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who is one of the most influential members of the minority party in Congress, said the doctrine that this country could safely depend on the State militia and the naval reserve in time of war was supremest folly. He urged his colleagues on both sides of the chamber to join him in pressing his resolution to adoption.

"I am a former militiaman, and I am a Spanish war veteran," said Mr. Gardner. "For a dozen years I have sat here like a coward in silence and listened while men have told us how the United States can safely depend on the State militia and the naval reserve. All the time I knew that it was not true."

In ten years, he said, the United States had permitted its navy to "slough off" until today it was a bad third, and was sinking rapidly to fourth or fifth place among the navies of the world.

"The belief held by the country," he said, "that we can create an army and navy when the need arises is wrong from beginning to end. You can't improvise a battleship, or a submarine, or a torpedo, or a sailor after a war breaks out. You can't make a fighting regiment out of a militia organization until you have eliminated a lot of men from its ranks."

Mr. Gardner said this country was not prepared in 1898 when the Spanish war came on, and was still unprepared when the war closed.

"The Spanish War was declared toward the end of April," said Mr. Gardner. "There was a call for 125,000 volunteers at once and another call for 75,000 volunteers in May. Did those volunteers mobilize fully equipped with the rapidity of the wind? They certainly did not. A good many of them have not mobilized yet. Did you know that several of the States in this Union had not succeeded in furnishing their full quotas of troops when the Spanish War ended?

Conditions the Same Today.

"I believe that things are nearly as bad today. The Naval Board year after year dins in our ears the story of unpreparedness of our navy. In report after report Gen. Leonard Wood tells the same story of the army and he pleads with us to awaken from our awful lethargy and grapple this question on which our nation's safety depends. Yet we go shambling and shuffling along scattering away millions where the votes grow thickest and, in that respect, I am just as bad as any one else.

"What possesses us? Are we blind or crazy? By no means; but every voter in this land has been taught to believe that at any minute we can create an army and a navy fit to face the world and we do not like to tell them otherwise.

"We do not really believe in our hearts that the United States can 'lick all creation' without going into training. In our inmost souls we know very well that she can't; but we prefer to have some one else tell our constituents so.

"We have been salving our conscience by trying to persuade ourselves that no nation would be so mad as to attack the United States. Are we so sure of that fact any longer my friends? Suppose some powerful nation finds itself inconvenienced by our Monroe Doctrine, will it hesitate to attack us because an idealistic statesman has devised a scheme for arbitration?

"The United States by the Monroe Doctrine has closed Mexico and South America to colonization. The United States has indicated to the greatest military people which Asia has ever seen that she will have none of them within her borders.

"You heard of the submarine U-9 which the German Admiralty tells us destroyed three British cruisers with three successive torpedoes? Perhaps you think that we might do something of the sort. We might, perhaps, if we had the torpedoes, but we have not got them. We only have about 1,000 torpedoes, where we ought to have ten times that number. As a matter of fact we have just about one torpedo for each tube with which our ships are armed. It is almost as absurd as if we had only one projectile to each gun, except that torpedoes take a year to build and cost $1,000 each. In war time the approach of the enemy is ascertained by fast sea scouts. We own just three fast scouts, while Germany has five times as many and Great Britain has ten times as many.

"Great Britain has forty-two dreadnoughts and dreadnought cruisers built and building. Germany has twenty-six. We have twelve.

"But some of you gentlemen tell us that dreadnoughts are out of date and that submarines are what we want. Great Britain has sixty-four submarines and we are fourth on the list with twenty-eight.

"We are short of nearly every kind of vessel and of nearly every kind of armament, and the longer it takes to build them the shorter we seem to be.

"If our fleet cannot stop the enemy's fleet th eenemy can land his troops wherever he wishes on our coast, and we have no army with which to oppose him.

Inefficiency of Militia.

"Germany's war strength is 4,000,000 trained men. We have some 85,000 regulars and 120,000 militia, and no one else. Sixty per cent. of our militia last year failed to qualify, even as third-class riflemen. Of this 60 per cent. fully one-half failed to participate in a rifle practice course at all.

"I have been unable to find the figures which show the small arms available for our army in time of war. I believe that we are fairly equipped with rifles, but Gen. Wood, the Chief of Staff, in his report last year tells us of the 'alarming condition of shortage' in field artillery guns and ammunition. In view of recent developments any shortage of artillery is indeed alarming.

"Of course it is evident that our main defense must be our navy. Our people are in no mood to listen to a suggestion of a huge standing army. Yet we can greatly increase our land forces without serious detriment to the taxpayers, and we can surely keep abreast with the times by providing ourselves with a plentiful supply of the most efficient artillery and the most modern engines of air warfare.

"The blame for our insecurity rests on Republicans and Democrats alike, but the root of the whole matter is deeper. The country has never yet been awakened to the understanding that 42-centimeter guns and super-dreadnoughts present stronger arguments than past victories and present treaties. The time has come for us to rub our eyes and look about us."

Wood's Many Warnings.

While Representative Gardner's comments on the military unpreparedness of the United States have attracted wide interest in Washington they have not been received with surprise. For many years Major Gen. Leonard Wood, when he was Chief of Staff, spoke warningly on the subject to committees of Congress, and this Administration, like the last, is interested, in the creation of a trained reserve. Today Senator Warren of Wyoming, who has served longer on the Committee on Military Affairs than any Democrat, who was a member of the committee during the Spanish and Philippine wars, and was Chairman of the committee for several years, said that while he felt no alarm for the United States on account of the war in Europe, he did think that the normal safety of the country called for an increase of 30,000 or 40,000 men in the army.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

B. Altman & Co.

An Exhibition of
Autumn and Winter Fashions

for Misses, Debutantes and Young Girls

is now being held in the new Exhibition Room on the Fourth Floor (Madison Avenue addition).

The models displayed present the authentic modes in dress for all occasions, including evening, luncheon, shopping, motor and sports garments.

Millinery, Gloves, Shoes and Hosiery, reflecting the latest styles, are among the accessories featured in the Exhibit.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

Now Ready:

THE REAL "TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY"

From the English Point of View
By Douglas Sladen
Author of "Egypt and the English," etc.
With an appendix
GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR
By A. Maurice Low, M.A.
Author of "The American People," etc.
300 pages. 12mo, cloth. $1.00

The volume contains the full text of a monograph recently issued in Germany under the title of "Truth About Germany," together with an analysis and refutation of a series of unfounded and incorrect statements contained in the German work.

Mr. Sladen's monograph presents the case for England.

ALL BOOKSELLERS

New York: 2 West 45th St., near 5th Ave. — G. P. Putnam's Sons — London: 24 Bedford Street

MEXICANS THREATEN VERA CRUZ ATTACK

Rebels Under Aguilar Train Two Guns on American Lines—Talk of Taking the City.

GUARDS ARE STRENGTHENED

Silliman Tries to Settle Customs Tangle—Villa Garrison Attacked by Herrera—Shells Cross Border.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 16.—Evident preparations on the part of a small detachment of men under Gen. Aguilar for an attack last night on the American outposts around Vera Cruz have resulted in the strengthening of the American lines.

Some 200 Mexicans are in a position about half a mile from the American outposts, and they have two mountain guns trained on the American soldiers. Their war-like activity is attributed in Vera Cruz to overindulgence in liquor obtained at a house just beyond the American lines, but their boasts that they were about to inaugurate an attack that ultimately would drive the Americans out of this port are taken more or less seriously on account of the persistency of the reports that Aguilar will not be able to restrain himself much longer, and that the impatience of his men to enter Vera Cruz is rendering his control over them doubtful.

Aguilar's entire force is estimated at between 4,000 and 6,000 men, with several pieces of artillery. It is reported in Vera Cruz that Aguilar has made a wager that he will take breakfast in this city next Sunday.

John R. Silliman, who was sent to Mexico by President Wilson to do what he could to restore harmony among the factions and aid in establishing the new provisional government, arrived here today.

Mr. Silliman expects to go to Mexico City tomorrow. There he will make an effort to obtain guarantees regarding the customs collections and the disposal of funds now at the Customs House. He had expected that these negotiations would be with Gen. Carranza, but will treat with whatever authority he finds in the capital.

ATTACKS VILLA GARRISON.

Herrera Tries to Take Casas Grandes —More Shells Across Border.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Oct. 16.—A portion of Maclovio Herrera's command which broke with Villa and followed its leader to Parral attacked the Villa garrison at Casas Grandes, ninety miles south of the border, last night and is again renewing the attack tonight. This is on the main line of the Mexico Northwestern Railroad, and is within a day's ride of this town.

Extra vigilance is being shown by the Villa guard here, and Villa is prepared to send troops north from Chihuahua City. Herrera has 5,000 men with him. He has announced that he will take Juarez, obtain a port of entry for his arms and ammunition, and then co-operate with Carranza in driving Villa from the country. Many of the old line Federals are joining his revolution.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 16.—Gen. Hill and Gov. Maytorena, rival commanders in the Naco battle which for more than two weeks has endangered residents on the American side, were notified today officially that an armistice had been agreed upon at the Aguascalientes conference. The telegrams were signed by Gen. Antonio Villareal, mentioned prominently as a probability for provisional President.

Gen. Hill at once answered that he would comply with the armistice but would continue to defend the town in case of attack.

The Maytorena batteries late today tossed several shells into Naco. This was taken as indicating the Sonora Governor's defiance of the order, although he has been operating supposedly under orders from Gen. Villa.

Sheriff Harry Wheeler today again urged Gov. Hunt to use his influence in Washington to alter the present army order which prevents the wounded from being brought from Naco to this side for care. Wheeler declared in his message that more than 200 wounded of Hill's troops were in danger of being massacred in case Maytorena's Indian troops took the town.

A Mexican woman and a Mexican child were wounded here several hundred yards from the international boundary during the fighting today.

CONVENTION RULES MEXICO

But Delays Action Until Zapata Delegates Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Señor Rafael Zubaran Capmany, head of the Mexican Constitutionalist agency in Washington, denied tonight that Gen. Venustiano Carranza had resigned as First Chief in Charge of the Executive Power to the Aguascalientes convention.

Responding to a direct question this afternoon Secretary Lansing said the State Department had received no official advice that Carranza had resigned, nor had it received any official advice that he had not resigned. He said the Department's advices did not touch this point.

The State Department has been officially notified by Special Agent Canova that the convention at Aguascalientes, consisting of 180 delegates with approved credentials, had proclaimed itself the sovereign power in Mexico, and every member of the convention had taken an oath to abide by the decision of the convention.

The action of the convention in making itself sovereign means that the convention, composed of Generals, Governors, and others in the Constitutionalist movement, has taken charge of the situation in Mexico. While Señor Carranza continues to act as "First in Charge of the Executive Power," the convention is above him and his tenure is subject to the call of the convention. It has postponed the naming of a provisional President until Zapata has had time to send delegates to the convention.

MAKE GUNS NIGHT AND DAY.

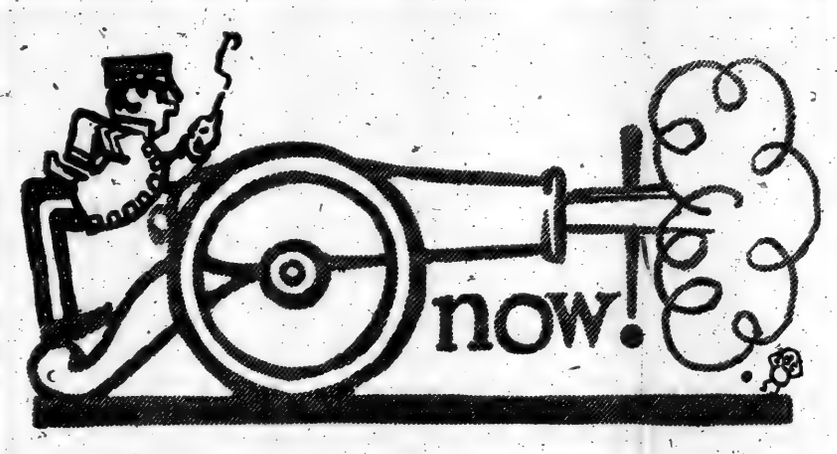
Colt Factory Has an Urgent Demand for Weapons.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—Manufacturers here discussed with interest today assertions made in a Congress debate yesterday that some of them were violating neutrality by shipping contraband of war. The managers of the Colt's Fire Arms Company seemed to be pleased to announce that their factory was working day and night making revolvers and machine guns, which were being taken by agents and might or might not be destined for the war.

The Superintendent of the Pratt & Whitney Company said that the concern's business had fallen off and that although they were making tools and machines for armorers' use, none of the product was going direct to the warring nations. The company, he said, was busy on a $2,000,000 contract for the Chinese Government which was equipping arsenals and armories.

President Sylvester C. Dunham of the Travelers' Insurance Company said tonight that the war had not hurt the accident and life insurance business of his company, which thus far this year is about $6,000,000 ahead of last year's business. It is known that several gun and cartridge factories in Southern Connecticut are busy and some are working overtime.



Business is Booming!

The amount of orders being given at the Electrical Exposition exceeds anything in the history of the Show, now in its eighth year

In addition, orders representing hundreds of thousands of dollars will be booked after the Show closes

By tonight, over 200,000 people will have attended this Exposition, the greatest of its kind ever held

Business is good — and it's going to be better!

The Electrical Exposition and Motor Show

Grand Central Palace — Lexington Ave. and 46th St.
Today, last day — 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY AND READ

Mr. CHOATE calls the book "One which every American should read . . . because it explains very lucidly, not the occasion, but the cause (the deep-seated cause) of the present war."

?

Lord ROBERTS writes "I hope that every one who wishes to understand the present crisis will read this book . . . nowhere else are the forces which led to the war so clearly set forth."

Germany and England

By the late **Prof. J. A. CRAMB**
With an Introduction by the **Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE**

THE ONLY BOOK IN WHICH THE REAL CAUSES OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR ARE CLEARLY SET FORTH. YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS READING IT.

The New York Tribune: "A book for future generations as well as for the hour, a statement of English history and English ideals of world supremacy paralleling page for page the programme of German imperialism. And, above and beyond all this, the book is literature."

The Times—(London): *"It is a thrilling book."*

The Spectator (London): *"Let our readers buy this book and see for themselves what German is fighting for and Britain is resisting."*

The New York Times: "We are undoubtedly destined to have a long series of 'the most important books on the war' but it is doubtful whether any of these can assume the adjective in the superlative degree more deservedly than the late Prof. Cramb's book."—*Editorial.*

$1.00 net at All Booksellers. **E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY** PUBLISHERS 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

An Extraordinary Edition of the New York Times TOMORROW

It is rare indeed that the highest priced magazines of the United States give to their readers such a remarkable list of contributions by distinguished men, on live news subjects, as that which is presented in the Magazine Section of The Sunday Times tomorrow.

Here are a few of the high spots touched:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT writes on "What We Can Do to Help Forward the Cause of World Peace."

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER prophesies "The United States of Europe," modeled after the United States of America, which, he says, is certain to come.

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART of Harvard writes on the outcome of the war and the probable terms of settlement.

ARTHUR VON BRIESEN writes a vigorous defense of Germany's part in the European crisis.

—ALSO—

The Full Text of Belgium's Gray Paper

Giving the complete diplomatic correspondence leading up to the war.

The New York Times is the only newspaper in the world to publish in full England and Germany's White Papers, and the Russian Orange Paper.

This is in addition to all the news from all over the world, as well as the best Pictorial Illustrated Section that is published anywhere, showing graphic news photographs from the war zone.

Order The Sunday Times from Your Newsdealer Today.

The Times Is Always Sold Out Early.

MAYOR OUTLINES PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN

Tells Real Estate Convention How Municipal Debt Will Be Gradually Decreased.

WILL LIGHTEN TAX BURDEN

New York Realty Men Vigorously Oppose Measure Providing for Brokers' Licenses.

Mayor Mitchel told the real estate men of this city and State, who assembled at the Hotel Astor yesterday for the annual State convention, some plain truths regarding real estate and the financial policy of the city toward relieving the property tax burden. The Mayor was the first speaker at the afternoon session and was introduced by President William H. Moffitt. He explained in detail how, under the new financial policy, the city will be on a pay-as-you-go basis within four years.

"The thing which affects real estate most directly is the tax rate," said the Mayor, "and for the first time in the history of the city a budget for those departments under the jurisdiction of the Mayor has been presented to the Board of Estimate, which is less than the appropriations for 1914. The new policy provides that all permanent public improvements of a self-sustaining nature, as rapid transit, docks, water supply, &c., will be financed as formerly by issuing long-term fifty-year bonds; all improvements heretofore authorized but for which bonds have not been issued, will be financed by fifteen-year serial bonds to be paid off in fifteen-year annual payments to be carried in the tax budget of the city.

"As to public improvements of a non-self-sustaining character, that is those authorized subsequent to the adoption of the resolution and before Jan. 1, 1916, they will be financed by carrying one-quarter of the cost in the tax budget while three-quarters will be defrayed by issuing similar fifteen-year serial bonds; for those works authorized in 1916, one-half to be carried in the tax budget and one-half defrayed by fifteen-year serial bonds and those works authorized in 1917 in the proportion of three-quarters to one-quarter. That may seem to mean an increase in the tax burden that real estate is called upon to pay, but while in the immediate future it will mean a somewhat increased burden. Yet, after that point has been reached, it will mean that the rolling up of the great City debt will cease and a decrease in the burden may be looked for.

"If we stop increasing the City debt by placing non-sustaining permanent improvements in the budget it follows that our aggregate gross debt in so far as such improvements affect it, must decrease gradually until at the end of fifty years the only improvements for which we will be carrying an outstanding debt will be the self-sustaining class. As our debt service today is about $30,000,000 and the proportion of our gross funded debt constituted by self-sustaining improvemnts is about $485,000,000, it is not, I think, too radical an estimate to forecast that the debt service ought to be cut within the next thirty years by very nearly one-half of the present amount. If that is true and if future Boards of Estimate exercise proper frugality I think you will find that as the years go on the saving in our debt service will more than balance the cost of public improvements necessary to carry in the budget."

Over 200 delegates from all parts of the State attended the convention. The chief subject of discussion was the proposed plan to license real estate brokers. A bill has been prepared providing for a license fee of $15. R. A. Borland of Norwich, the father of the bill, L. D. Woodworth of Rochester, Alfred H. Wagg of the Long Island Real Estate Exchange were among those favoring the measure, while those who spoke in opposition were H. A. Sherman, E. A. Treadwell, and Ira Ettinger of this city. The sentiment among the New York City brokers was decidedly against the licensing plan.

Among the outside attractions which the delegates enjoyed was a visit to the Houston Street Telephone Exchange as guests of the New York Telephone Company, and in the afternoon a committee, headed by William D. Bloodgood, from the Queens Borough Chamber of Commerce took over 100 of the members in automobiles to the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at the Queensboro Bridge Plaza in Long Island City.

In the evening the festivities were closed with a visit to the electrical show in Grand Central Palace and at midnight the members visited the New York Times building and inspected the printing of today's paper.

DR. TAYLOR'S WITHDRAWAL.

Secretary Anticipated It with Incorrect Announcement.

On Sept. 27 THE NEW YORK TIMES printed a statement based on information received from Dr. C. E. Gray, secretary of an Executive Committee arranging for a Chinese Fête for the benefit of the Red Cross Fund, stating that the Executive Committee of the China Society of America had dropped Dr. John R. Taylor of Madison, Wis., from the committee arranging for the fête for good and sufficient reasons. At the same time Dr. Gray said that the action did not in any way reflect upon Dr. Taylor.

The China Society of America has since written a letter which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES repudiating the suggestion that it was standing sponsor for the so-called Chinese Fête. Inquiry as to the manner in which Dr. Taylor was dropped from the committee arranging for the fête showed that it was not the result of any meeting of the Executive Committee of the China Society of America, or of the Executive Committee arranging for the fête.

Dr. Taylor says that it was his intention to sever his connection with the enterprise, with the management of which, he said, he had become dissatisfied, and that Secretary Gray anticipated this by giving out the statement making it appear that he had withdrawn from the enterprise as the result of formal action on the part of his associates.

MISS ST. CLAIR HELD ON PERJURY CHARGE

Indicted and Locked Up in the Tombs in Default of Bail of $7,500.

ADMITTED SHE FALSIFIED

Actress Twice Repudiated Testimony Involving Steuer in Suit Against Klaw & Erlanger.

Edith St. Clair, an actress who got a judgment against Abraham L. Erlanger, the theatrical manager, on an alleged breach of a contract by which, she said, Mr. Erlanger agreed to pay her $75 a week for life, and later testified that she had been induced to perjure herself by Max D. Steuer, her lawyer, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Armstrong of the District Attorney's office at a boarding house in West 126th Street on two indictments charging perjury.

Miss St. Clair was taken to the Criminal Court Building and placed in the Tombs shortly before 6 o'clock. Judge Rosalsky, to whom the indictments were handed up, fixed bail at $7,500, which was not furnished.

After hearings before ex-Judge Holt on charges preferred by the Bar Association against Mr. Steuer, Assistant District Atorney Robert E. Manley, who represented the District Attorney's office at the hearings, laid the case before the Grand Jury Thursday. The witnesses were Mr. Steuer and Mr. Erlanger.

One indictment charged that Miss St. Clair committed perjury at the trial of her case against Klaw & Erlanger in December, 1912, in the Supreme Court, in that she testified the firm gave her a life contract in 1908. The other indictment charged that she committed perjury in an affidavit on May 7, 1913, in which she charged that Mr. Steuer told her to testify falsely at the trial of her action against Klaw & Erlanger in December, 1912.

"The evidence at the hearing," said Mr. Manley, following Miss St. Clair's arrest, "showed that in December, 1912, at a trial in the Supreme Court in this County before Judge Pendleton, Edith St. Clair testified to certain alleged facts; that in affidavits made by her in May, 1913, she repudiated her testimony at the December, 1912, trial, and stated that at that trial she had testified falsely and that Mr. Steuer had told her to give the false testimony. The affidavits before Judge Holt further showed that she made a statement before the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association in line with her affidavits. Before Judge Holt she repudiated what she had sworn to in the May, 1913, affidavits and testified that she had told the truth at the December, 1912, trial. It thus became very evident that she had on some of these occasions committed perjury."

TO WAR WITH WIFE'S MONEY.

Detective Catches Russian Reservist at Steamer's Gangway.

After he had been found guilty of desertion yesterday in Domestic Relations Court, Stephen Slowjowski, 26 years old, a Russian reservist, of 227 Second Street, arrested on Thursday as he was about to sail with his wife's money and jewelry, fell on his knees and pleaded for forgiveness. The wife refused, but said she would be in court today when he is to be sentenced.

Jewelry and $400 which Mrs. Slowjowski had hidden disappeared last week, and on Tuesday Slowjowski was missed. Mrs. Slowjowski learned that her husband was going to Russia, and was at the pier on Thursday with a detective when the Dwinsk was about to sail.

When a smooth-faced man walked by, Mrs. Slowjowski said he would resemble her husband if he had a beard.

"Oh, Slowjowski!" shouted the detective, and the man without a beard turned. He was searched and the missing jewelry and money were found.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

The Men's Section on the Street Floor (38th St. Entrance) offers

The Largest and Most Representative Stock of

Men's High Grade Shoes

To be found in the city at

$3.95 & $4.85

Usual prices $6.00 to $7.00

The "Cordwainer" — The best wearing shoe ever produced. Usually $8.00 — *$5.85*

The "Myrod" — (Registered in United States Patent Office.) Exclusive to Lord & Taylor—a revelation in footwear. Black, gray or tan tops — *$7.85*

Exceptional Values in

Men's & Young Men's London-Made Overcoats

(34 to 44 chest)

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11.3x 8.10	$360.00	*$235.00*	15.4x10.8	$650.00	*$425.00*
16.0x11.0	$600.00	*$425.00*	13.5x11.1	$530.00	*$410.00*
10.7x 9.8	$375.00	*$255.00*	16.8x10.4	$525.00	*$400.00*
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- 4-Piece Heavily Carved Mahogany Suite (one). Reduced from $650.00 to — *$450.00*
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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

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CHARGES C. W. MORSE TRIES TO RUIN RIVAL

Manhattan Navigation Company Sues Hudson Company, of Which He Is Head.

ASKS $1,050,000 DAMAGES

"Fighting Ships" Run Between New York and Albany, It Is Alleged, at Cut Rates.

Charles W. Morse's business tactics were assailed yesterday in a suit brought in the Federal District Court by the Manhattan Navigation Company against the Hudson Navigation Company, of which he has been the head since his release on account of ill-health from Atlanta Penitentiary. It was alleged he attempted to dominate the river traffic of the Hudson, was trying to force a competitor out of the business, had been using fighting steamers to coerce the Manhattan Navigation Company to sell out to the Hudson Company, and had asserted that he would continue to do so until his competitor had come to terms.

The complaint, filed by Crim & Wemple of 30 Broad Street, states that the plaintiff has been an interstate carrier operating steamboats on the Hudson River between New York and Albany since 1909. During this period the Manhattan Navigation Company has had arrangements for the maintenance of continuous through lines and routes with the New York Central, the Delaware & Hudson, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Companies, and the Mallory Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Company, and the Clyde Line.

The Hudson Navigation Company, the complaint says, has been operating steamboats on the Hudson River since 1902, and since 1905 Charles W. Morse has been identified with it as stockholder, Director, or President, and lately has dominated its affairs. The Manhattan always has been a competitor of the Hudson, and also competing with the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Citizens' Steamboat Company, and the Murray Line.

With the idea of monopolizing the river traffic and of eliminating the competition of the Manhattan Navigation Company, it is complained that in January, 1906, the Hudson Navigation Company entered into a combination with the New Jersey Steamboat Company, the Citizens Steamboat Company, and the Murray Line. It thus, the complaint says, entered a conspiracy with them which is still continuing to exact unreasonable and extortionate rates for the transportation of persons and property in interstate commerce, to the injury of the people of the United States and particularly of the plaintiff.

To bring this about, the Manhattan Navigation Company asserts, the Hudson Company resorted to a practice which already had come before the courts in connection with the Atlantic conference. For the last four years, it is asserted, the Hudson Navigation Company has established two "fighting ships" between Albany and New York. It has dispatched them from these two cities at about the same hours, at which the steamers of the Manhattan Navigation Company have been advertised to sail, but has charged passenger and freight rates considerably below those charged by the Manhattan Navigation Company, and actually below the cost of the transportation.

The complaint asserts that Charles W. Morse has asserted to the officers and employes of the Manhattan Company that he would continue the operation of such boats until the Manhattan sold out to the Hudson Company.

The Manhattan Navigation Company asserts it has lost $350,000, and consequently it is entitled, under the Sherman law, to treble damages, or $1,050,000. By stipulation the Hudson Navigation Company has until Nov. 16 to put in its answer.

COURT HEARS IDA CLAUSSEN

Judge Says Woman's Refusal to Talk Might Indicate Insanity.

Mrs. Ida Claussen made a personal appeal to Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday, after her attorney had made an argument, under a writ of habeas corpus, against sending her to Matteawan as an insane convict under an order made by Justice Ford in New York County last week. The case was up in Queens because Mrs. Claussen had been in the Queens Jail, where she was sent from Blackwell's Island, Commissioner Davis thinking the Queens accommodations better.

Mrs. Claussen was brought to court by a woman jail attendant. She was stunningly dressed in brown. For fifteen minutes Mrs. Claussen held the attention of Judge Humphrey and a crowded courtroom.

"I am in jail because I have entered the politics of New York State," the prisoner declared. "I chose to oppose the election of Stimson as Governor, which was desired by Theodore Roosevelt. I am now in politics, and that is why they do not want me to get out.

"I refused to talk to Miss Davis, and she then made an affidavit, on two minutes' conversation, that I was insane. Did you ever hear of declaring a woman insane who would not talk?"

"I don't know that I did," replied Judge Humphrey, "but refusal by a woman to talk when she had the opportunity might be taken as an evidence of insanity, for all I know."

Judge Humphrey reserved decision till Monday.

FOR MRS. MOROSINI WERNER

Appellate Division Upholds Amendment of Husband's Complaint.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed the decision of Justice Donnelly, striking out twelve of the eighteen paragraphs in the complaint of Arthur M. Werner, ex-policeman, in his suit against his wife, Giulia Morosini Werner, to recover $10,000 a year for life. Henry S. Dottenheim, attorney for Werner, said it is doubtful if his client could win with the complaint amended.

The paragraphs stricken out allege that in 1912 Werner tired of having his wife pay his bills and he proposed to re-enter the Police Department, but upon her plea agreed to remain out of the department upon her promise to pay him $10,000 a year for life. Also, that Mrs. Morosini has an income of $75,000 a year, owns real estate worth $1,000,000, has $1,500,000 personal property, and that for years he superintended his wife's place, Elmhurst, without compensation.

The complaint still says that Werner is an ex-policeman and that his wife made the alleged agreement to keep him out of the department.

TRACES $41,370,000 ROCK ISLAND LOSSES

Frisco Deal Cost $35,000,000 and the Alton $6,370,000, F. C. Sharood Testifies.

ROLL OF BIG SALARIES

Interstate Commerce Inquirers Search for Apparent Discrepancy of $200,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's investigation of the affairs of the Rock Island Railroad system, which was begun today, was productive of testimony by an expert of the commission tending to show that the system was wrecked by its purchases of the Frisco Lines and the Chicago & Alton. The expert, who had examined the books of the Rock Island, was Frederick C. Sharood.

According to his estimate, the purchase of the Frisco caused the Rock Island a loss of $35,000,000, while the loss from the Chicago & Alton purchase was $6,370,000. He accused officials of the Rock Island of having made misleading entries on their books. This was done, he said, to boost the stock and make a good financial showing.

The only other witness at today's hearing was F. L. Hine, the President of the First National Bank of New York, a Director of the Rock Island. His bank, he said, had made a loan of $7,500,000 to the Rock Island and accepted Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad bonds as security. After Mr. Hine had testified that he became a member of the Board of the Rock Island Holding Company at the suggestion of Daniel G. Reid, Joseph W. Folk, General Counsel for the commission, who was conducting the examination, remarked:

"Then you were a dummy?" Mr. Hine smiled as he answered that the remark was perfectly gratuitous, "but I can stand it if you can."

According to the testimony given by Mr. Sharood, two companies bearing the same name—the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad—were organized as holding companies in 1902, one of Iowa and the other of New Jersey, and $125,000,000 of stock of the New Jersey company was delivered to the Iowa Company on a par for par stock exchange basis. In addition, the Iowa company issued $475,000,000 collateral trust bonds, while the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company, which was known as the operating company, was to be paid by those who promoted the holding company. This stock totaled $75,000,000. Then, under an arrangement, each share of railroad stock was to be delivered to the Central Trust Company, the agreement being that the holder of the stock and bonds of the railroad company and the New Jersey and Iowa companies, the proportion of $270 in par value of these stocks and bonds for $100 in stock of the railway company, which, the expert testified, was then quoted at about $175 and was paying about 6 per cent.

Among other exhibits placed in the record by Mr. Sharood was a contract between L. F. Loree, who had been President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and officers of the Rock Island Railroad, setting forth that Mr. Loree was to receive a salary of $75,000 a year as President of the Rock Island and after five years was to receive $500,000 in bonds. At the end of ten months Mr. Loree was obliged to quit the road, but, according to the testimony of Mr. Sharood, he received between $450,000 and $500,000 in bonds that had been deposited for him in pursuance of the contract.

Mr. Sharood testified regarding the salaries received by various officers. As Chairman of the board, R. R. Cable received annually sums varying from $24,000 to $32,000; W. B. Leeds, as President, received $24,000 a year at first and afterward $32,000 a year; B. L. Winchell, as Third Vice President, received $25,000 a year, and as President $40,600; B. F. Yoakum, as Chairman of the board, received $30,000 a year. A voucher for $25,000, the proceeds of which were paid to Robert Mather, counsel for the railway company, was offered in evidence.

"The index shows that the amount was paid for campaign purposes," said the witness, "but I was unable to find the correspondence file representing the matter. The file had disappeared."

Mr. Sharood said the stock of the Rock Island was increased to five times the original specifications soon after the Reid-Moore syndicate got control. The two holding companies issued stocks and bonds up to $350,000,000, but these, the witness said, had no earning power of their own. These issues, he said, were dependent for their earnings on the capital stock of the Rock Island, which amounted to $71,000,000.

It is apparent that the commission intends to devote itself to ascertaining where $200,000,000 went, this amount apparently representing the difference between the original capital of the Rock Island and the amount of stocks and bonds ultimately issued by the Reid-Moore Syndicate. The Commission will continue its hearings tomorrow, with Commissioner Clements presiding. D. G. Reid and B. F. Yoakum are among the witnesses who have been summoned.

HARRISON URGES TAXATION.

Tells Philippines Legislature That Government Could Fairly Impose Additional Levy.

MANILA, Oct. 16.—Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison, opened the sessions of the Legislature today with a speech in which he referred to the trade disturbance because of the war and said that the situation required continued economy.

He urged that new sources of taxation be found for the relief of the Government. Philippine taxation, he said, was now low so that the Government could fairly impose an additional levy without injustice, and with the assurance that it would prove a benefit.

Mr. Harrison also advised legislation of a helpful nature to agriculture, so that rice cultivation could be increased and asked for laws against usury, to promote rural credit, and to help cooperative societies. He also advised that pensions be established for the Constabulary, asked for insurance regulation and the supervision of public charities.

Coincidently with the opening of the Legislature a huge crowd gathered outside the Legislative building and celebrated the passage of the Jones's Philippine Bill by the American House of Representatives. The speakers, in lauding this action, expressed confidence that the Senate would take similar action.

Mrs. Russell Sage Aids Hospital.

Mrs. Russell Sage, whose Summer home is at Sag Harbor, L. I., has given $1,000 to the ambulance fund of the Southampton Hospital. The gift was made through the Sag Harbor Auxiliary of the hospital and was announced yesterday.

J. V. DAHLGREN LOSES SUIT.

Fails to Compel Uncle to Account for $70,000.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the application of John Vinton Dahlgren for an order directing his uncle, Eric B. Dahlgren, to account for $70,000 as guardian of the applicant, and to deliver the money to the latter.

The petitioner is the great-grandson of Samuel F. Vinton, who died in Ohio, in 1862, leaving a large estate, and stepson of Harry Lehr. Vinton's daughter married Admiral John A. Dahlgren, U. S. N., grandfather of the petitioner. Under the Vinton will, the money in dispute was paid over to Eric B. Dahlgren for the benefit of the petitioner.

The guardian objected to turning the money over to the ward on the ground that a suit to test the right of the latter to share in the estate of his great-grandfather was pending in the Ohio courts, and the guardian had been directed to retain the funds until the settlement of the suit.

The Appellate Court orders that the petitioner's application be suspended until the determination of the Ohio action, which is based on the theory that, being a great-grandson, John Vinton Dahlgren is too distantly related to enjoy an inheritance under the Vinton will.

PEABODY IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Police Captain, Dismissed Once, Now Accused by Woods.

As the result of a visit to his precinct by Commissioner Woods, Capt. Frank Peabody, at Whitestone, L. I., will have to face charges of neglect of duty and conduct unbecoming an officer, and Lieut. James Adams, of the same precinct, is charged with making irregular entries in the police blotter.

According to the charges, Commissioner Woods entered the station at 3:30 P. M. on Oct. 3 and noticed that the blotter was entered up to 4 o'clock and signed by Adams. There was a blank space left before the 4 o'clock entry so that a report could be made in it by the Captain at any time.

When a Lieutenant Detective, on June 24, 1907, Peabody was dismissed from the force for having made a false statement in connection with the Howard Gould divorce case. He was reinstated on Nov. 8, 1909.

The charges preferred against him by Commissioner Woods will be heard at Brooklyn headquarters by Deputy Commissioner Leon G. Godley next Thursday.

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Initialed . . . per dozen $2.20
Plain, hemstitched, per dozen 2.75 & 3.75
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Men's Silk Four-in-hand Scarfs (open-end) in attractive patterns and colors . at 55c.

Men's One-clasp Gray Castor Gloves, PXM sewn, spear point . . per pair $1.25

Men's Twilled Silk Umbrellas of superior quality, with buck horn or natural wood handles, sterling silver trimmed, at $2.85

Malacca Walking Sticks, Prince of Wales style; with sterling silver band or nose cap, at $2.00

Men's Imported Sweaters (V-neck style) in new heather mixtures . . at $6.50

Men's English Overcoats, of desirable woolen materials affording warmth without unnecessary weight; yoke and sleeves silk-lined, at $28.00

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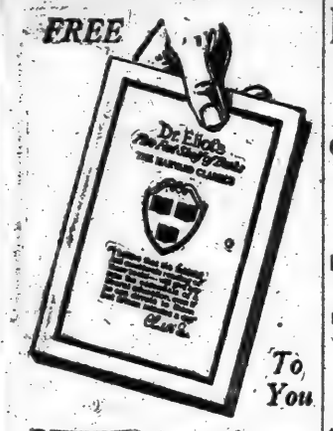
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FOUND TRUE SOURCE OF AMAZON, HE SAYS

Capt. J. C. Besley Returns with Pictures of Stream 18,000 Feet High in Andes.

BONES OF EIGHT-FOOT MAN

Party on the Metapan Brought Ancient Trepanned Skulls and Movie Films of Animals.

Capt. J. Campbell Besley, who returned from South America last February with the news that he had discovered a lost city of the Incas, arrived in New York early yesterday from his second expedition after spending several hours on the Metapan, grounded in Ambrose Channel. He was confident that he had saved moving picture films, curiosities, and scientific specimens aboard the wreck from damage by salt water.

One of the Besley party's treasures on the Metapan was an incomplete human skeleton, including the skull of a human being who must have been eight feet in height. Other curiosities of great interest were human skulls thought to be 4,000 or 5,000 years old, on which trepanning operations had been performed.

Capt. Besley returned with pictures of what he said was the true source of the Amazon River. The pictures are of a stream, not two inches wide, filtering out near the top of a mountain 18,000 feet high in the Andes. Capt. Besley's notes had not arrived yesterday, and he had forgotten the name of the place nearest this stream.

"We traced the Amazon ten miles northeast of the spot called its source by the American geographer Squires, and generally accepted by geographers as its source," said Capt. Besley. "The stream we found seeping out near the top of the mountain, however, is the source of the longest stretch of the great river system. As Squires locates it only ten miles southwest of where we found it, it is possible that he may have traced it to where we did and then made a slight mistake in calculating its latitude and longitude.

"The stream rises in the Vilcanota range in Peru, but I will have to look up the name of the mountain in my notes. It becomes the Vilcanota River, a little north is known as the Urubamba or 'Noisy,' then the Anichua, then the Ucayali, and then is known as the Maranon, which flows north and west until it grows into a great stream and joins the Amazon."

Capt. Besley and his party had bows, arrows, and other relics obtained from Indians near the headwaters in Bolivia of the Beni and Madre de Dios Rivers which flow into the Madeira, which also receives the water of the Rio Teodoro, Col. Roosevelt's River of Doubt.

The main object of Capt. Besley's second expedition was to replace thousands of feet of moving picture films showing the lost city of the Incas, which his party found in Peru in 1913. The original films were stolen from the cases in which they were shipped to New York with a collection of pottery, metal work, and other relics gathered from the ruined city.

Capt. Besley said that he was successful in retaking these films. They will be developed during the next two weeks. Spread out on a table in Capt. Besley's room at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday were photographs showing the walls of what had been a flourishing city up to the sixteenth century, when Pizarro conquered Peru.

It was in Bolivia, near Santa Anna, that the party found among Inca ruins the partial skeleton of a man who had been 8 feet in height. Capt. Besley was not prepared to give the age of this skeleton.

Capt. Besley brought two mummies which he found near Lake Ti Huanuco. The anthropologist of the expedition believed that these were between 4,000 and 5,000 years old. They had been swathed in a sitting posture, with the hands thrust under the jaws. Dr. Tello thought that the bodies found in this state must have been wrapped up when alive, because the joints would not have had sufficient pliability after death to be so treated. The cloth about the mummies was of a fine texture resembling silk. Over the first cerement were wound thousands of feet of coarser cloth.

Skulls trepanned by sawing out a square section, fitting metal beneath it, and replacing the section, were found before by excavators in Peru and Bolivia. The particular interest in the trepanned skulls found by the Besley expedition is that they are thought to belong to prehistoric periods, and to show that some surgical skill existed in South America thousands of years ago.

J. K. Holbrook of this city, the moving-picture photographer of the expedition, obtained rare films of jaguars and anacondas taken at close range, specimens of which were exhibited by Capt. Besley.

"We found the manicuring trees of the jaguars," said Capt. Besley. "When the jaguar's claws become incrusted with blood and sand, he goes to a tree which contains a powerful acid. The jaguar rakes his claws through the bark until they are in good shape again. When we find a tree with fresh marks, we know there are jaguars in the neighborhood.

"Wrapping our hands, feet, and legs in plaited palm to avoid communicating the scent, we would take a mongrel dog, of which we had fifty, tie it to the tree as bait, and leave a camera tripod and plaited palm screens near the tree. In a day or two the dog would be gone, the palm screens torn, and the tripod smashed. We would repeat this several times until the jaguar, becoming familiar with the palm screens and the tripods, would leave them alone.

"Then we would tie up a fresh dog. Holbrook would take his position at the moving-picture camera behind a screen and Franklin B. Coates and myself, each armed with a shotgun loaded with buckshot, and a rifle, would conceal ourselves behind another screen. An almost constant north wind blows over the central part of South America, so that we could count on having positions where the wind would not betray us."

Capt. Besley said that at one point in the Andes, where they wished to avoid a circuitous path, the explorers dropped 1,500 feet of rope from trees at the edge of a precipice, let their baggage down the rope, and then descended themselves hand over hand.

WOMAN, 70, SEEKS DIVORCE.

Golden Wedding Anniversary to be Passed in Court.

The golden wedding anniversary of a Jersey City couple will be passed in the divorce court. Mrs. Aletta Oliver Ernest, 70 years old, is suing Victor H. Ernest, 72, whom she charges with cruelty. He was before Vice Chancellor Griffin at Jersey City yesterday in a preliminary hearing, as he had failed to pay the alimony of $10 a week ordered by the court last July.

Ernest, who is a mechanical engineer and inventor, and his wife, both wept in court. He said he was destitute, although he had invented more than a thousand contrivances. He had lost his employment four months ago for tardiness due to the failure of his wife to get his breakfast in time, and had been unable to obtain work since, as his age was against him.

Vice Chancellor Griffin said that the aged defendant had been guilty of contempt in not obeying the order of the court, but withheld decision until Oct. 26, when the divorce trial would begin. The Ernests jointly own the house they occupy in Jersey City. They have several children, all of whom, it is said, will be witnesses for their mother.

One of the allegations is that Ernest threatened to kill his wife, and brandished the pistol he carried in the civil war.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CAN PREVENT TUBERCULOSIS

Nathan Straus Tells Conference It Is Possible to Lift White Plague Curse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—"It is now possible to lift the curse of the great white plague," declared Nathan Straus of New York, in a message received today at the opening of the First North Atlantic Tuberculosis Conference here.

"What can be done in the way of prevention of tuberculosis," he wrote, "has been demonstrated along the two lines on which I have worked, namely, in the pasteurisation of milk so as to cut off this source of infection, and in the establishment of preventoria in which children, taken from tuberculosis environments, can be fortified against the disease.

"I earnestly hope, therefore, that the North Atlantic Conference will strongly reaffirm the position taken by the National Association in 1911 when that body unanimously recognised milk from tuberculosis 'cattle as,' 'the medium through which transmission of bovine tuberculosis to human beings most commonly takes place,' and recommended 'the efficient pasteurization of milk as a safeguard against the transmission of bovine tuberculosis to mankind.'

"I yield to none in urging the proper care of the tuberculosis patient, and in encouraging the self-sacrificing medical men who are devoting their lives to the treatment of the disease, but do maintain that there is a greater work to be done along the lines of prevention."

David Shaw Dies at 91.

David Shaw, a retired hat manufacturer who opened the first straw hat factory in this city, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Knapp, wife of the Professor of Classical Philology at Columbia University, 1,737 Sedgwick Avenue, the Bronx. He was 91 years old, and was born in Saratoga County. In 1844 Mr. Shaw opened the hat factory at Eighth Avenue and Sixteenth Street and in the years that he ran the business he represented the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in the region about the factory. When the Civil War began Mr. Shaw organized a company later known as Duryea's Zouaves, but he was prevented from serving in the war by a physical disability that made long marching impossible to him. Twenty years ago he was injured boarding a street car and became a cripple for the remainder of his life. Mr. Shaw was a charter member of the Lincoln Republican Club of the West Side.

All Baggage Off Wrecked Metapan.

The agents of the United Fruit Company at 17 Battery Place said yesterday that all the baggage had been recovered from the Metapan and taken to Pier 16, East River, where it was recovered by the passengers.

There were 150 men working on the partly-submerged steamship to save the cargo.

SAYS MOSKOWITZ MISUSED PRIVILEGES

Civil Service Board's Provisional Appointments Assailed by State Board Secretary.

TILT OVER HEALTH WARNING

Many Applicants Scared Away, Asserts President Neu—Calls Physical Examination Superficial.

John C. Birdseye, Secretary of the State Civil Service Commission, who has investigated the records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, took the witness stand yesterday at the investigation of the local board now being conducted by the State Commission. He asserted that the local commission had grossly misused privileges and that it had indirectly violated the law through a practice of making provisional appointments and then delaying competitive examinations for the positions so filled.

Mr. Birdseye, who said that he was an expert in civil service matters, admitted that the practice of making provisional appointments had been followed in previous administrations, but said it had never been resorted to so freely as under the administration of Dr. Henry Moskowitz, President of the Municipal Commission. There was no time for a cross-examination by Frederic R. Coudert, counsel for the commission under investigation, but it was said that the local Commissioners would present evidence to combat the charges.

Under the terms of the law the Municipal Civil Service Commission may make temporary appointments when there is no eligible list to choose from. The law holds, however, according to the State Commissioners, that permanent assignments must be made within two months. This means that a new eligible list must be created by examination after one eligible list has been exhausted.

"From the records of the Municipal Civil Service Commission," said Mr. Birdseye, "it appears that 261 provisional appointments were made from March 24, 1913, to Oct. 1, 1914. These appointments cover, approximately, 38 kinds or groups of positions. The provisional appointments up to Oct. 1 averaged 231 days, thus considerably exceeding the statutory two months. Moreover, it was reported by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on Sept. 26 that no lists were established for 31 of the groups or grades made. The temporary appointments in many of these groups have exceeded the statutory period of two months."

Examination Delay.

The witness testified that the average length of time of the provisional appointments made in the last Tammany administration was 191 days, as against the average of 231 in the present administration. He cited ten examinations which had been ordered in 1913, and which had been delayed from four to eleven months. Three of the ten, he said, had not been completed yet.

There were many tilts between Mr. Moss and Mr. Coudert during the day, and in some of the arguments many voices were heard at the same time. One of the disputes centered on the practice innovated by Dr. Moskowitz of sending to all civil service applicants warnings that they will be rejected if not of normal good health. Jacob Neu, President of the State Commission, objected to this method. He said that it scared many applicants away. His particular objection, however, was that those who applied were not put through a physical test which would warrant the initial warning. Judge Neu criticised some of the physical examinations of the local commission as most superficial.

"We are trying to standardize our physical examinations," said Dr. Moskowitz in the course of the argument. "The work is only partly completed. I am glad that some of the irregularities have been pointed out to me and I will see that they are corrected. I believe we are justified in sending out the health warnings. The city wants healthy men, particularly in view of the pension system. Why should we examine thousands of men and women who have no chance of getting positions because of physical disability. Think of the unnecessary expense. In the State Civil Service there are only 17,000 applicants a year, I understand, but we take care of 55,000 a year. Not long ago we had a vacancy for a second grade clerk, for instance. There were 7,500 applicants for that job. We have only four examiners and it is unpractical to examine applicants who have no chance of passing. The standard contained in the notice which we are sending out to applicants has the sanction of the Academy of Medicine and the Board of Health. We are trying to weed out of the civil service every form of communicable disease and we are getting good results from the initial elimination. Persons who have communicable diseases now know that they need not apply, for we don't want them to enter the city's service."

Find C. H. Weston Insane.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Charles Henry Weston, formerly of Salem, Mass., was found guilty in the Old Bailey Court today of the murder of his wife, and at the same time was declared insane. The presiding judge ordered that he be committed to an asylum.

NEGRO THIEF CONFESSES.

Disappearance of Jewels at Deal Beach Last August Cleared Up.

Thomas Dawson, 18 years old, a negro waiter of 1,843 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, confessed to Inspector Faurot at Police Headquarters yesterday that he had stolen more than $7,000 worth of jewelry from a silver mesh bag which was left for a moment on the clerk's desk of the Half-Way Inn, Deal Beach, N. J., last August. The bag, which was the property of Mrs. F. W. Slaughter of Dallas, Texas, was placed in the hotel safe a moment later, and it was several days before the robbery was discovered.

Dawson was arrested last night by Detectives Owens and Fitzpatrick as he was going into a pawnshop on Third Avenue to dispose of a pearl necklace. Inspector Faurot questioned Dawson and the negro broke down and admitted that he had stolen the jewelry. Dawson said that he had pawned most of it in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, and he agreed to assist the police in recovering it. He was arraigned in Yorkville Court and held for examination on Monday.

GRACE STRACHAN REPLIES.

Mayor Opposes Her Promotion Because She Is a Woman, She Says.

Miss Grace C. Strachan of Brooklyn, head of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, said yesterday that the main reason why Mayor Mitchel was opposed to her election as an Associate City Superintendent of Schools by the Board of Education was not her "political activity," but the fact that she was a woman. Notwithstanding the Mayor's opposition to her candidacy, she said, she would continue to seek the promotion.

SUICIDE AT THE ST. DENIS.

Guest from San Salvador Shoots Himself in His Room.

A man who registered on Sunday at the Hotel St. Denis, Broadway and Eleventh Street, as Frederick Deininger of San Salvador, shot himself yesterday in his room with an automatic pistol. He left the following note:

"This is no criminal action. I am tired of life. Please notify Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch, 506 Beacon Street, Boston."

The man's body, seated in a chair, was found by a chambermaid after he had been dead several hours.

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REX, *a good-looking young man a year or two older, not brought up to be anything but rich. He lives at a near-by house.*
LUCY, *the mistress of the house, trying to be an "old-fashioned wife" in a new-fashioned home.*
HELEN, JEAN'S *elder sister, a more or less new woman who doesn't believe in marriage. She no longer lives at her brother's house.*
JOHN, LUCY'S *husband, who owns the house and thinks it is womanly for women to be as men want them to be.*
THE JUDGE, *their Uncle Everett, who understands all of them and believes in divorce!*
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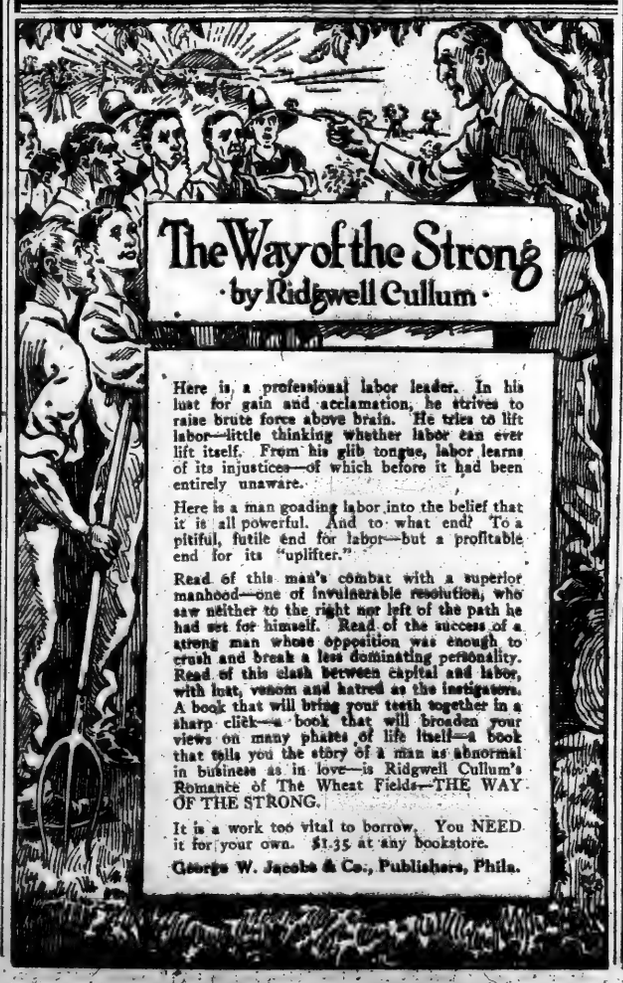
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1914.

OUR TRADE DURING WAR.

There are shades of difference between the accounts of trade conditions as reported by utterances authentically attributed to the White House and by the usual commercial authorities. Nevertheless the action taken at Washington as reported yesterday will go far toward putting truth into the optimistic utterances of the President. It is said as by authority that there no longer will be official opposition to loans by Americans to any belligerent. The risks of such loans are altogether a matter for the consideration of those making them, just as the risks of delivery of merchandise in times of war must be assumed by the parties to the business. Neither international nor municipal law about providing the sinews of war—either guns or dollars—imposes any duty either to supply or to withhold them. Individuals are left to their own discretion. Nations must be neutral. Citizens may sell goods or lend money.

It is as representatives of the President that the officials restate these time-honored principles. It was as an individual that Mr. WILSON expressed his repugnance to lending money for war. The sentiment did him credit, but it is impossible for the President to carry out any such theory of conduct officially. The uses of money lent to belligerents shade imperceptibly from slaughter of enemies to feeding the hungry and clothing the naked. It is impossible to earmark money lent to nations and say to what use it shall be devoted. Even if it were strictly expressed that money lent by Americans should be used only for purposes of humanity, the effect would be only to release equivalent sums of foreign money for military uses. The earlier restrictions were neither lawful nor practical, and had no force beyond the expression of praiseworthy sentiments of preference for peace.

Our duty as neutrals does not require us to abstain from such loans, but our duty to ourselves justifies, or almost requires, us to make them. It is the best way to stimulate the trade which is prostrated by the war. We alone in the world have a surplus of goods which under present conditions foreign buyers must have either to live or to make war. We cannot be expected to give them away, and we cannot expect to receive payment either in gold or in usual imports. The extension of credit is the only way in which we can relieve ourselves of the congestion in our markets, and enable ourselves to export goods instead of gold. The millions of men at war have ceased to be producers, and are consumers of our goods. Trade can proceed if we will take promises to pay. Our duty to ourselves is to use our best judgment as to whom we will trust, and how far.

It will be seen that there are two prices to be adjusted in their relations, the price of the goods we sell and the price of the securities we buy. The securities we take on account of goods delivered need not be foreign loans. It is rather probable that they will be our own securities owned abroad. We sold them higher up, and now we are selling goods at prices proportioned to the necessities of the buyers. Losses to individuals are involved in the process, but there must be a national gain. We are now emancipating ourselves as a people from the bondage of foreign debt. Some of it was incurred for purely financial reasons and is outstanding. Some of it was incurred under conditions of war, and already has largely been redeemed. The further the process goes the stronger will be our position as the world's premier financial nation. The manner in which nations of inferior population and resources have surpassed us in commerce and finance has commanded our admiration, but need not be our despair. England conquered commerce by lending. The money was spent where it was borrowed, to a large extent. This is a large-scale business. The loan which was discouraged was for $100,000,000, and implied a stimulus to our trade. There will be other and larger borrowings, with results adapted to make the future brighter. For example, there is said to be an order for eight million railway ties, which could be paid for in securities, but not in cash. Why should not railway ties be sold in times of either peace or war, and why should not payment be accepted in approved credit? It is clear that such questions are for citizens to answer for themselves, and not for official decision.

A WILSON CONGRESS.

"War in the East! Peace in the West! Thank GOD for WILSON!" is the heading on the cover of the Democratic campaign textbook for 1914. All the campaign "literature" is pitched in the same key; it is on WOODROW WILSON'S record that the Democrats ask for the election of a Democratic House and Democratic Senators. There has been some sanctimonious criticism of this, some pretended horror at it, but there is no sincerity in the indignation. It is on the Wilson record of achievement that the Democrats ask for a Congress which shall support him to the end of his term, and it is WILSON who is to be approved or disapproved at the polls.

The President has completed in his first year and a half of office the legislative programme which he set out to have enacted. In the two years and a half which remain he will have no such great legislative task before him; he will have to deal with the problems that come up from time to time, and he is entitled to have the support of a Congress that is in sympathy with him. Nothing can be gained, even by those who disagree with his policies, by putting a hampering and obstructing House in his way. The policies he advocated have all become law.

The tariff, the anti-trust laws, the Currency act, cannot be repealed, or even amended; for the Senate will remain Democratic and the President has the veto power. We have his word for it that all the great constructive features of his policy have been put before Congress and that only matters not of vital necessity to that policy remain—questions such as conservation and the merchant marine, for instance.

His great task for the next two years, however, will consist in coping with the problems that will arise unexpectedly and urgently every month from the chaotic condition in which the world now is. He can be helped in this or hampered by the House and the fraction of the Senate now to be elected. But hampering him in this is all that can be accomplished by the election of an unfriendly House; not one thing of importance can be gained. Not a single measure of consequence can be altered. A House can be elected that will play politics and obstruction for effect, but nothing more. A Republican House can pass a bill pretending to revise the tariff, but it will not pass the Senate nor be signed by the President. We can discharge from our minds all such questions as the kind of legislation we prefer on the tariff and the trusts and the currency, for that is over and done with for this Administration. Only one question is before us: Shall we give the President friends or enemies to help him deal with the difficulties which the unnatural condition of affairs in the world is sure to put before him in the two years coming?

There are those who do not like the way this Democratic Congress has talked; but however it has talked, it has done as WOODROW WILSON wanted it to do. It will continue to do so if it is returned to office. A Republican House would not please those who dislike demagogic talk; for, having no responsibility, knowing that nothing it did would become law, it would devote itself entirely to the collection of campaign material and the utterance of sentiments to catch votes. That is the history of all anti-Administration Houses. No reins on its neck, no bit in its mouth, no calling to account, an irresistible temptation to get votes by claptrap, and no fear of a reckoning.

DUTY OF A NEUTRALIZED STATE.

What was, not the technical, but the moral obligation of Germany to Belgium? By going across Belgium she was not forcing war on Belgium; for although Belgium was under no duty to Germany to grant her transit, she was under no duty to England or France to resist it by force.—Judge PETER S. GROSSCUP in the Staats Zeitung.

On this showing Judge GROSSCUP cannot qualify as an expert in international law. History and the text writers on the rights and duties of neutralized States confute him. For example, OPPENHEIM says:

> Apart from duties arising from the fact of their neutralization and to be performed in time of peace as well as in time of war, the duties and rights of neutrality are the same for neutralized as for other States. It must be specially observed that this concerns not only the obligation not to assist either belligerent, but likewise the obligation to prevent them from making use of the neutral territory for their military purposes. Thus, Switzerland in 1870 and 1871, during the Franco-German war, properly prevented the transport of troops, recruits, and war material of either belligerent over her territory, disarmed the French Army which had saved itself by crossing the Swiss frontier, and retained the members of this army until the conclusion of peace.

Thus Belgium was not only "under no duty" to grant transit to Germany, as Judge GROSSCUP phrases it, but she was under an active obligation to forbid and to resist the German use of her territory in war. Prof. BLUNTSCHLI of Heidelberg even held that a neutralized State which was powerless to defend its own neutrality lost by that fact its character as a neutral. Other authorities, remembering Luxemburg, opposed this view, but the principle is firmly established, that when means of defense exist they shall be employed when neutrality is violated.

Belgium's case was quite different from that of poor little Luxemburg, whose neutralization was guaranteed by the Powers on the express understanding that her fortress be dismantled. Of this OPPENHEIM notes:

> The neutralisation took place, however, under the abnormal condition that Luxemburg is not allowed to keep any armed force, with the exception of a police for the maintenance of safety and order, nor to possess any fortresses. Under these circumstances Luxemburg herself can do nothing for the defense of her neutrality, as Belgium and Switzerland can.

That distinction, by the way, cannot have been in Col. ROOSEVELT'S mind when in his latest article on the war he twits Luxemburg with being unwilling, when trespassed upon, "effectively to stand for her own rights." Just as Belgium was bound to stand for her own rights, and for those of the Powers that guaranteed her neutrality, Luxemburg was bound not to.

But perhaps Judge GROSSCUP will not be content without a citation of law with respect to States that are both neutral and real Powers. Here is the rule, as formally approved by the Great Powers at The Hague Peace Conference of 1907, in the fifth article of the Convention respecting the "Rights and Duties of Neutral "Powers and Persons in War on "Land":

> A neutral Power ought not to allow on its territory any of the acts referred to in Articles 2 to 4.

Of these articles No. 2, the most important, reads:

> Belligerents are forbidden to move across the territory of a neutral Power troops or convoys, either of munitions of war or supplies.

And by the Treaty of London, signed by Prussia in 1831 and reaffirmed by that Power in 1839 and in 1870, the existence of Belgium was made to depend on her perpetual neutrality:

> Art. VII. Belgium within the limits specified in Articles I., II., and IV. shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality toward all other States.
>
> Art. XXV. The Courts of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia guarantee to H. M. the King of the Belgians the execution of all the articles preceding.

As a full sovereign and neutral State not even the German Imperial Chancellor, VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, has challenged the right and duty of Belgium to resist the use of its territory for war. To the storming of the Belgian borders by German arms he made the frank comment, "This is contrary to international law." That Belgium understood her duty is shown in her reply to the German note:

> The intentions which Germany attributes to France are in contradiction to the formal declaration made to us under date of Aug. 1 in the name of the Government of the republic. Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, the country's neutrality should be violated by France, Belgium would fulfill its international duties and her army would oppose a most vigorous resistance to the invader.

So much for the straightening of the record.

THE SHORT ROAD THROUGH BELGIUM.

The German Ambassador asks us to take note of the fact that we were in error the other day in saying that VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, the German Chancellor, had remarked in his speech that "the Germans had to disregard their treaty guaranteeing the "neutrality of Belgium, for /their "shortest and easiest way through "France lay through that kingdom."

The point is well taken. We were not quoting textually the Chancellor's words. He did say in his speech that "we were under the necessity of self-"defense, and necessity knows no "law. * * * But we knew that France "stood ready for the attack. France "could wait, we could not." These words might fairly be held to mean that Germany's shortest and easiest way to France lay through Belgium, but the Chancellor was talking of defense, not attack. The error in attribution consisted in imputing to VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG the language used by Herr VON JAGOW, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir E. GOSCHEN on Aug. 4. He said that they were obliged to invade Belgium, "that they had to advance into "France by the quickest and easiest "way," so as "to strike some decisive "blow as early as possible." We do not suppose that this expression of Herr VON JAGOW will be disavowed. And whether the words were used by the Chancellor or the Secretary is to ravaged Belgium all the same.

We are as far as possible, however, from accepting the German Chancellor's justification, that they had information of an intended invasion of Belgium by France. There is not a particle of evidence that France intended to do anything of the kind, and the diplomatic correspondence published in the Belgian Gray Book effectually exposes the false nature of that pretext.

ANCIENT AND FISH-LIKE.

The Knickerbocker Press of Albany is a bright and energetic paper which tries to give to the Republican Party as much support as conscience and intelligence will permit. It advocates the election of Mr. JAMES W. WADSWORTH as a United States Senator to succeed Mr. ROOT, and its chief reasons for advising its readers to vote for him are stated with appealing candor as follows:

> The Knickerbocker Press believes in the American principle of protection. It disbelieves in the college theory of free trade or tariff for revenue only, or a tariff designed to sharpen the wits of American manufacturers and business men. It believes in a tariff which represents the difference in the cost of production abroad and the cost of production at home. It believes that American labor should be enabled to live according to present standards, and that American labor should not be compelled to live according to European standards.

We suppose this to be a fair statement of the issue which the Republican Party desires to present in the Senatorial canvass, essentially national as it is. It strikes us as singularly untimely, unpractical, and reactionary. It seems to have hardly more bearing on the policy of the National Government at this time than MADISON'S Virginia resolutions or the anti-embargo doctrines of a century since. It is a plain, unqualified appeal for the restoration of a Republican tariff such as we had when the Republican Party was turned out of power. As a matter of fact, we have at the present moment, and are likely to have for a good while, restrictions on imports, due to the European war, even more severe than the Republican tariff imposed. The effect on the prosperity of the country is not so helpful or pleasant that our business men are likely to desire like, though less rigid, repression through Federal legislation.

The tariff theory advanced in support of Mr. WADSWORTH is the old one. It can hardly appeal, we should say, to the present generation of busy and enterprising Americans. It is historically incorrect and economically unsound. Protection is not an "American principle." It is a survival in America of a British principle, the extreme enforcement of which cost Great Britain its American colonies. It was abandoned by England some seventy years since, and its abandonment has never been repented. Nor is free trade a "college theory." It was devised and adopted by the hard-headed manufacturers of England, and their vigorous adherence to it made them the greatest producers and traders of the world. It has been, through her great free ports, so far adopted by Germany as to make that country second only to Great Britain in foreign trade, and this in spite of the hampering protective duties levied on imports of food products at the dictation of the land-owning Junkers of Prussia.

To whom can an appeal for the revival of extreme protection, through the return of the Republican Party to power in Congress, now be addressed with any hope of strengthening the party in its obvious distress? The Democrats have done with the tariff—not very skillfully or wisely, perhaps, but substantially—what the great body of business men wanted done. The tariff is practically out of politics, and we see no chance that it will ever be brought back.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our Help Must Be Refused.

From certain remarks on the unreasonableness of war recently made in this column one of our readers has derived an unfounded expectation of support in the demand he makes that the Red Cross should refuse its services to all wounded soldiers except those in regard to whom it has from some competent and trustworthy governmental authority an agreement that they shall not be sent back, after recovery, to the firing line.

Because no such condition is imposed, says our correspondent, he does not subscribe to the Red Cross funds, and he thinks that there are others who take the same position. If there be any, their number must be few.

He is right, of course, in declaring that the preservation of the wounded tends to prolong war to whatever extent it delays the weakening of armies to the point where they can fight no longer. That fact is regrettable and it does give a sort of excuse for refusing to ameliorate the horrors of battle on other than the terms he names. He forgets, however, that every doctor when called to treat a case of illness is confronted by a similar problem, or would he if he were to ask himself this question: "Do I know that if I save this patient's life, he or others will make of it a use of which I approve?"

No doctor does ask that question. It is alike his business and his duty to mitigate pain and save life if he can—and that all doctors do, with no discrimination between good citizens and bad—quite ignoring, in his professional capacity, the remoter consequences of exercising his skill. So the Red Cross sees, and should see, only men suffering and in danger of death, and, in response to the dictates of common humanity, it does for them, as such, what it can. All other responsibilities rest on war, or, to be more explicit, on those who bring wars to pass.

Troublesome, But Not Discouraging.

More than one son of Cassandra will feel, as he reads the latest report from Panama, the solemn satisfaction that comes to all members of that family when their prophecies of evil or disaster are fulfilled. What they told us would happen has happened—some more of the troublesome rock in the Culebra Cut has been dissolved by the Fall rains, one bank has slipped down, a stretch of the bottom has bulged up, and the canal is closed.

This is, of course, bad news, and it means more trouble and expenditure. As it happens, however, this news is no more unexpected by those whose confidence in the successful operation of the canal is perfect than by those who have preached doubt or denial of its practicability. The former have been as well aware as the latter that further movements in the sides and bottom of the canal prism all along the big cut were next to inevitable, but the optimists—who chance to know most about canal conditions—unlike the pessimists, have been sure that the "angle of stability" would be reached within a period of no great length, and in no discouragement at all they will set about the task of dredging out the extruded material.

It is a foreseen job, more easily performed wet than dry, and the facilities are at hand for doing it. Presumably it will have to be done over again, nobody knows just how many times, but by fair assumption the number of repetitions is so far within infinity and the incidental interruptions of canal traffic will be so short that there is no ground for apprehension. As a matter of fact, the fate of the canal is staked, not in the Culebra Cut, but at the Gatun Dam. While that stands everything is all right.

Intellectuals Will Be Indignant.

To explain the fact that so many Germans with established reputations for one or another sort of wisdom have joined with their undistinguished fellow-subjects in upholding the righteousness of a war that in other countries receives so much of condemnation and so little of approval, one of our correspondents makes a statement of the kind often described as "important, if true."

"As for the intellectual classes," he says, "university dons and professors, and national and professional poets, there is a fibre in that sort of intellect that makes it parasitical and inclined to worship the fait accompli and what is generally called 'force.'"

Now, exceptions to this rule will at once arise in most minds, and in considerable numbers, and whether the seeming exemplifications of its accuracy are numerous enough to make it a rule at all is a question answered by no statistics that are available. There does exist, however, a somewhat widespread impression or belief that there linger in the classes mentioned traits reminiscent of the days when so many of them were, and had to be, "parasites" in the old sense of that now wholly opprobrious term.

For opportunity to do work slightly or not immediately productive of material results they were and are often dependent on the powerful and rich, and they repaid and repay generosity and appreciation with loyalty and devotion.

One is reminded here of the cynic saying that 'no King was ever so wicked as to lack a priest to forgive his sins or so cowardly as to be without a poet to sing his heroism." That comes about as near to being true as such generalizations ever do, and it has a bearing on the interesting issue raised above.

Patent Laws Suspended.

When, some weeks ago, the London dispatches announced the proposal by a member of Parliament that as an act of war all German patents be declared void and English manufacturers be allowed to make without payment of royalty the articles covered by them, the plan seemed open to condemnation as an unjustifiable spoliation of non-combatants and incompatible with the principles of international business.

It seems so still, at least to some observers, but in a modified form Parliament has evidently approved of it, for yesterday we were told that patents held in hostile countries had been, not voided, but suspended—which is a distinction with some difference, but not much. As now arranged, the English manufacturer must pay to his own Government the royalty that formerly he would have had to pay the German owner of a patent recognized in England, and the ultimate disposition of the fund thus accumulated is to depend on what Germany does with respect to English patents. Many are reported to be taking advantage of the privilege thus conferred.

It is action sure to lead to reprisals in kind, and its wisdom is at least open to discussion.

TREITSCHKE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Hard to Believe That All Germany Is Under Its Influence.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great stress is laid in the pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Germany" upon the unanimity with which all parties in Germany rallied to the Emperor's support. This is an admirable quality common to all peoples. But it has no bearing on the hope entertained by all thinking Americans that there exists, after all is said, a real distinction between the ideals of the Prussian Government and those of the great masses of the Teutonic race. We entertain this hope because it is incredible that it should be otherwise. We have read the works of Bernhardi, Treitschke, Nietzsche, and their like, in which might is nakedly declared to be right, war the salvation and peace the ruin of a virile people, with profound astonishment. Mr. Bryce has recently quoted from these writers in a public statement. These extracts are the last terms of a philosophy which, starting with the elementary virtues of manliness and self-respect, end in a riot of savagery and vainglory. Their mere enunciation is their refutation, for they run counter to every Christian and moral precept. We refuse to believe they are the accepted creed of the German people. We acknowledge our own national defects and errors, but we claim, nevertheless, other ideals and hopes.

If it could be proved that the doctrines of Treitschke are indeed those of any nation, that nation would, ipso facto, confess itself the enemy of the human race. We decline to admit that German culture is hopelessly impregnated with the virus of brute force. In spite of all the defects inherent in democracy, we believe it contains more hope, more prosperity, more safety for the masses than any form of autocratic government. We believe that all the hideous engines of spies, secret service, and underground diplomacy is as fatal to international good relations as it would be to personal good relations; that armies and navies, however necessary under present conditions, are weapons for defense only; and that ultimately, when the inciting causes for patriotism have ceased, the German people, and in the end all peoples, will see that it is neither real patriotism nor national interest which has brought about the ruin of innocent Belgium and converted the harvest fields of Europe into trenches filled with dead.

ARTHUR S. HARDY.
Woodstock, Conn., Oct. 15, 1914.

CANADA APATHETIC?

A Protest and Some Facts from a Canadian Visitor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The man quoted in today's TIMES, who came from "over the border" to the ball game in Boston, must remember that his little town is not Canada when he makes the statement that "Canadians are apathetic," and adds, to confirm it, that German and Austrian miners are indifferent. Possibly they are, and ignorant that to a Canadian the Dominion spells "Britain."

He saw the "home runs," three strikes and out, &c., but did he tell of the 33,000 soldiers from Canada who have answered the Motherland's call, fully realising that their "home run" may never be made, and on the battlefield the umpire Death's ruling is oftentimes "one strike and out"? Yet they've gone, another contingent is ready, and if needed more will follow.

When men prefer time, money, labor, they are usually alive to the issue that demands them. Until October, when I left home, from the end of July nothing to any extent save war was discussed, talked of, or read in Canada. The women of all classes, even those accused of being "society butterflies," sew and knit diligently, thus doing what they can to help.

Every true Briton (a term including most Canadians) believes that the Allies will win—intends that they shall win—eventually. When and at what cost are questions unanswerable, but insistent, vital, and agonising, and every Canadian, I think, differing from "the man from over the border," feels it. "When hot saltpetre flames and smokes, and whole battalions lie afield, woe is me to think about one's folks"—and that is what a part of the Allies' armies is to us. Least hardly "can myself." A CANADIAN.
New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

IF THE KAISER WINS

Will the Consequences Differ from Those of Napoleonism?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the multitude of books which are being written on the present European war we are liable to lose sight of what history has already said to us about the issues we are facing in the struggle. Seven years ago The Westminster Gazette offered a prize for the best essay on the theme "What Would Have Happened Had Napoleon Won at Waterloo?" The essay which was awarded the honor was written by George Macaulay Trevelyan, the brilliant historical essayist, and is contained in his recently published book of essays, entitled "Clio, a Muse, and Other Essays."

It is a paper which every thoughtful person who wishes to look beyond this terrible conflict to what may issue from it should read. The essayist rewrites the history of Europe from 1815 to 1836 with Napoleon as conqueror, and what is laid before our eyes is an appalling desolation in politics, society, and morals, at which one shudders as he thinks it might have been fact. Every reform in government, in social order, in religion, from which the world has benefited during this period, and to which we have become accustomed as democracy has developed, made impossible and, in its place, the paralyzing terror of the Scourge of Europe burdening the nations with increasing armaments, lest such life as had been left them should be taken away, and, at last, Napoleon, himself sick of war, dying with a revolutionary song upon his lips.

Are the possible results of the situation today dissimilar to what Trevelyan pictures them as being a hundred years ago? If the Kaiser wins in this conflict, can we expect anything essentially different from what would have happened had Napoleon won at Waterloo? Can feudal militarism win against a growing democracy and there be anything else than a paralyzation of all the reforms for which the peoples have been struggling and toward which they have been moving all these years? There will be one difference, and it is a difference ominous enough—America must be drawn into the results along with Europe. We must be smitten, as Europe will be, and under the galling slavery to which we will be subjected we will be as helpless as the peoples of the Continent.

Politically we may be neutral, but there is no American who loves his country but must be alive to the consequences we ourselves must face if the freedom of Europe is crushed under that mailed fist which is striking for the conquest of the world.

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 14, 1914. M. W. J.

WORLD'S PUBLIC OPINION.

Is It to be Ignored by the Emperor and People of Germany?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of us—hitherto friends of the German people and under a spiritual debt to German "Wissenschaft"—have been endeavoring to understand the German attitude of mind in connection with the present war. We were shocked to find that the German people (as distinguished from their military and diplomatic leaders) agreed substantially to the new doctrine: that solemn treaties are "mere scraps of paper," and that a nation's signature to a document is not worth more than the ink with which it is written. As we penetrate still further into the German mind we are still further shocked. Today's newspaper brings us a dispatch from Berlin in which the following extract from The Tages Zeitung is cited: "We, however, do not need to regard the public opinion of the world. In the last instance the German people, united with the Emperor, are alone competent to decide the correctness of Germany's cause." In other words, the public conscience the world over (Germany excepted) means nothing to the German people. Public right, public ethics, based upon the general census of moral thinking and moral feeling people in the world (Germany excepted) have absolutely no value. The only conclusion that one can draw is that the German people, following their military and diplomatic leaders, agree to become the moral outlaws of the world. If the principles upon which the intercourse of nations has hitherto been based—that a nation's word is a nation's honor and that the world's moral conscience does count for something—are to be thrown overboard, upon what basis are we to regulate this intercourse? Is the "Guter Alter Gott" of the Kaiser responsible for this attitude?

If one further question. If the Germans do have no "need to regard the public opinion of the world," why are such fierce and continued efforts being made by them to gain the good-will of this American people? I suppose, however, that when such large questions as those hinted at above are at stake such inconsequence is of little moment.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL.
Columbia University, New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

A Tribute to Dr. Bellows.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of us are very glad to read your editorial article in memory of Dr. Bellows. He was a true exponent of American culture, of which there is no better—not even in Germany. I, like many others, although belonging to a different denomination, considered it a privilege to sit at his feet and learn of him. It was part of his generosity to devote the lecture rooms of his church on Sunday afternoons to a service and sermon in the French language, conducted by a Mr. Miel. I was one of those who looked forward from week to week to enjoy this delightful hour. Dr. Bellows's wonderful activities along so many lines were among the highest and the best.

MARY A. FISHER.
New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

ANOTHER CHANT OF HATE.

French and Russian, they matter not,
Some wrong remembered, some good forgot;
England stands at the Bar alone,
Nemesis rises to claim her own.
Ireland or Belgium—dare you say
Whose wrongs cry loudest this Judgment Day,
ENGLAND?

For not in a sudden, swift campaign,
The World as Mourner, was Ireland slain;
No soldier's steel plunged straight to her heart—
The sword *you* wield has a finer art.
Deep in the darkness of your hold
You forged it with hate, you weighed it with gold;
You drew it with lust,
You swung it with sin,
Sure and stealthy you thrust it in,
And never have plucked it out again,
ENGLAND!

You cry aloud through the printed page
"For Liberty, Honor, the fight I wage!"
Australia, Canada, governed well?
Aye! *They* are distant, might rebel.
Ireland, helpless under your heel,
Proof of the value those words conceal!
You have wrenched their Celtic tongue away,
But their hate cries out in *your* tongue today,
And casts your treacherous past in the way,
ENGLAND!

Yet why the past do we judge you by?
Stricken Belgium must deny,
But we aloud to the world can cry:
"You pledged your Power to be her shield,
You pledged her the millions your conquests yield;
What help can now the wrong atone?
You pledged your honor—*She* fought alone,
ENGLAND!"

They have stood at the Judgment-Place,
The Saints, the Heroes of our race.
Through the long Night of the Tyrant's sin
Ireland has trusted her Cause to Him.
"Vengeance is Mine, I will repay,"
And God fulfills His Word today
Through *GERMANY!*

ROSALIE M. MOYNAHAN.
3,011 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR

Prof. Burgess Believes Him to be Misunderstood Here—Describes the Kaiser as He Found Him.

By DR. JOHN W. BURGESS,

Roosevelt Exchange Professor of American History and Institutions, Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin, 1906.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

It is often said by historians that no truly great man is ever really understood by the generation, and in the age, for which he labors. Many instances of the truth of this statement can be easily cited. Two of the most flagrant have come within the range of my own personal experience. The first was the character of Abraham Lincoln as depicted by the British press of 1860-64 and as conceived by the British public opinion of that era. Mr. Henry Adams, son and private secretary of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, our Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain during that critical era in our history, writes, in that fascinating book of his entitled "The Education of Henry Adams," that "London was altogether beside itself on one point, in especial; it created a nightmare of its own and gave it the shape of Abraham Lincoln. Behind this it placed another demon, if possible more devilish, and called it Mr. Seward. In regard to these two men English society seemed demented. Defense was useless; explanation was vain. One could only let the passion exhaust itself. One's best friends were as unreasonable as enemies, for the belief in poor Mr. Lincoln's brutality and Seward's ferocity became a dogma of popular faith."

Adams relates further that the last time he saw Thackeray at Christmas of 1863 they spoke of their mutual friend, Mrs. Frank Hampton of South Carolina, whom Thackeray had portrayed as Ethel Newcome, and who had recently passed away from life. Thackeray had read in the British papers that her parents had been prevented by the Federal soldiers from passing through the lines to see her on her death-bed. Adams writes that

"in speaking of it Thackeray's voice trembled and his eyes filled with tears. The coarse cruelty of Lincoln and his hirelings was notorious. He never doubted that the Federals made a business of harrowing the tenderest feelings of women — particularly of women—in order to punish their opponents. On quite insufficient evidence he burst into reproach. Had he (Adams) carried in his pocket the proofs that the reproach was unjust, he would have gained nothing by showing them. At that moment Thackeray, and all London society with him, needed the nervous relief of expressing emotions; for if Mr. Lincoln was not what they said he was, what were they?"

Mr. Lincoln sent over our most skillful politician, Thurlow Weed, and our most able constitutional lawyer, William M. Evarts, and later our most brilliant orator, Henry Ward Beecher, followed, for the purpose of bringing the British people to their senses and correcting British opinion, but all to little purpose. Gettysburg and Vicksburg did far more toward modifying that opinion than the persuasiveness of Weed, the logic of Evarts, or the eloquence of Beecher, and it took Chattanooga, the March to the Sea, and Appomattox to dispel the illusion entirely.

Delusions About the Kaiser.

Today we are laboring under a no less singular delusion than were the English in 1862. The conception prevailing in England and in this country concerning the physical, mental, and moral make-up of the German Emperor is the monumental caricature of biographical literature. I have had the privilege of his personal acquaintance now for nearly ten years. I have been brought into contact with him in many different ways and under many varying conditions, at Court and State functions, at university ceremonies and celebrations, at his table, and by his fireside surrounded by his family, when in the midst of his officials, his men of science, and his personal friends, and, more instructive than all, alone in the imperial home in Berlin and at Potsdam and in the castle and forest at Wilhelmshöhe. With all this experience, with all this opportunity for observation at close range, I am hardly able to recognize a single characteristic usually attributed to him by the British and American press of today.

In the first place, the Emperor is an impressive man physically. He is not a giant in stature, but a man of medium size, great strength and endurance, and of agile and graceful movement. He looks every inch a leader of men. His fine gray-blue eyes are peculiarly fascinating. I saw him once seated beside his uncle, King Edward VII., and the contrast was very striking, and greatly in his favor.

In the second place, the Emperor is an exceedingly intelligent and highly cultivated man. His mental processes are swift, but they go also very deep. He is a searching inquirer, and questions and listens more than he talks. His fund of knowledge is immense and sometimes astonishing. He manifests interest in everything, even to the smallest detail, which can have any bearing upon human improvement. I remember a half-hour's conversation with him once over a cupping-glass, which he had gotten from an excavation in the Roman ruin called the Saalburg, near Homburg. He always appeared to me most deeply concerned with the arts of peace. I have never heard him speak much of war, and then always with abhorrence, nor much of military matters, but improved agriculture, invention, and manufacture, and especially commerce and education in all their ramifications were the chief subjects of his thought and conversation. I have had the privilege of association with many highly intelligent and profoundly learned men, but I have never acquired as much knowledge, in the same time, from any man whom I have ever met, as from the German Emperor. And yet, with all this real superiority of mind and education, his deference to the opinions of others is remarkable. Arrogance is one of the qualities most often attributed to him, but he is the only ruler I ever saw in whom there appeared to be absolutely no arrogance. He meets you as man meets man and makes you feel that you are required to yield to nothing but the better reason.

A Man of Warm Affections.

In the third place, the Emperor impressed me as a man of heart, of warm affections and of great consideration for the feelings and well-being of others. He can not, at least does not, conceal his reverence for, and devotion to, the Empress, or his love for his children, or his attachment to his friends. He always speaks of Queen Victoria and of the Empress Friedrich with the greatest veneration, and once when speaking to me of an old American friend who had turned upon him, he said that it was difficult for him to give up an old friend, right or wrong, and impossible when he believed him to be in the right. His manifest respect and affection for his old and tried officials, such as Lucanus and zu Eulenburg and von Studt, and Beseler and Althoff, give strong evidence of the warmth and depth of his nature. His consideration for Americans, especially, has always been remarkable. It was at his suggestion that the exchange of educators between the universities of Germany and of the United States was established, and it has been his custom to be present at the opening lecture of each new incumbent of these positions at the University of Berlin, and to greet him and welcome him to his work. He is also the first to extend to these foreign educators hospitality and social attention. To any one who has experienced his hearty welcome to his land and his home, the assertion that he is arrogant and autocratic is so far away from truth as to be ludicrous. Again I must say that I have never met a ruler, in monarchy or republic, in whom genuine democratic genialty was a so predominant characteristic.

But the characteristic of the Emperor which struck me most forcibly is his profound sense of duty and his readiness for self-sacrifice for the welfare of his country. This is a general German trait. It is the most admirable side of German nature. And the Emperor is, in this respect especially, their Princeps. I remember sitting beside him one day, when one of the ladies of his household asked me if I were acquainted with a certain wealthy ultra-fashionable New York social leader. I replied, by name only. She pressed me to know why not more nearly, why not personally. And to this I replied that I was not of her class; that I could not amuse her, and that I did not approve of the frivolous and demoralizing example and influence of one so favorably circumstanced for doing good. The Emperor had heard the conversation, and he promptly said: "You know in Germany we do not rate and classify people by their material possessions, but by the importance of the service they render to country, culture, and civilization." One of his sons once told me that from his earliest childhood his father had instilled into his mind the lesson that devotion to duty and readiness for sacrifice were the cardinal virtues of a German, especially of a Hohenzollern. His days are periods of constant labor and severe discipline. He rises early, lives abstemiously and works until far into the night. There is no day laborer in his entire empire who gives so many hours per diem to his work. His nature is manifestly deeply religious and, in every sentence he speaks, evidence of his consciousness that the policeman's club cannot take the place of religious and moral principle is revealed. His frequent appeal for Divine aid in the discharge of his duties is prompted by the conviction that the heavier the duty, the more need there is of that aid.

His Passion for German Greatness.

He undoubtedly has an intense desire, almost a passion, for the prosperity and greatness of his country, but his conception of that prosperity and greatness is more spiritual and cultural than material and commercial. More than once have I heard him say that he desired to see Germany a wealthy country, but only as the result of honest and properly requited toil, and that wealth acquired by force or fraud was more a curse than a blessing, and was destined to go as it had come. His conception of the greatness of Germany is as a great intellectual and moral power rather than anything else. Its physical power he values chiefly as the creator and maintainer of the conditions necessary to the production and influence of this higher power. I have often heard him express this thought.

And in spite of this terrible war, the responsibility for which is by so many erroneously laid at his door, I firmly believe him to be a man of peace. I am absolutely sure that he has entered upon this war only under the firm conviction that Great Britain, France, and Russia have conspired to destroy Germany as a world power, and that he is simply defending, as he said in his memorable speech to the Reichstag, the place which God had given the Germans to dwell on. For seven years I myself have witnessed the growth of this conviction in his mind and that of the whole German Nation as the evidences of it have multiplied from year to year until at last the fatal hour at Sarajevo struck. I firmly believe that there is no soul in this wide world upon whom the burden and grief of this great catastrophe so heavily rest as upon the German Emperor. I have heard him declare with the greatest earnestness and solemnity that he considered war a dire calamity; that Germany would never during his reign wage an offensive war, and that he hoped God would spare him from the necessity of ever having to conduct a defensive war. For years he

R. S. RAINSFORD TO WED MISS LE BRETON

Son of Former Rector of St. George's Engaged to Daughter of Mrs. Albert Le Breton.

CEREMONY NEXT MONTH

Bride-to-Be a Granddaughter of Admiral McDougal, and Sister of a Lieutenant in U. S. Navy.

Mrs. Alfred Le Breton announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite Stockton Le Breton, to Ralph Stuart Rainsford, son of the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of New York.

Miss Le Breton's father was the late Alfred Le Breton of San Francisco. She is a granddaughter of Admiral McDougal, U. S. N., and a sister of Lieut. David McDougal Le Breton, U. S. N.

Mr. Rainsford is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '02, and was for several years Superintendent of the Argonaut Mine, in Jackson, Cal. He is now in the motor business. His father was formerly rector of St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, and not long ago headed an expedition to East Africa for the American Museum of Natural History.

His brother, Dr. Laurence Rainsford, was married to Miss Helen Morgan, a daughter of Mrs. Edith Parsons Morgan, early last May in the Church of the Epiphany, at whose wedding he acted as best man. He has another brother, W. Kerr Rainsford. Dr. and Mrs. Rainsford live in Ridgefield, Conn.

The wedding, which is to be quiet, owing to mourning, probably will take place early in November at the home of the bride's brother, Lieut. Le Breton, 2,017 Q Street, Washington, D. C.

R. A. TAFT WEDS TODAY.

Gives a Farewell Dinner Before His Marriage to Miss Bowers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Ex-President and Mrs. William H. Taft arrived in Washington this evening to attend the marriage of their eldest son, Robert A. Taft, and Miss Martha Bowers, which will take place at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, at noon tomorrow. They are at the New Willard Hotel, where Mr. Taft will remain for the week to attend the sessions of the American Bar Association. Mrs. Taft, who is making her first visit to Washington since leaving here March 4, 1913, will also remain through the week, but on Sunday will take up her residence with Mrs. Garrison McClintock.

MISS CLARK ENGAGED.

Daughter of Late Col. J. S. Henry Clark to Wed Alfred De F. Keys.

The engagement has been announced at Wadesboro, N. C., of Miss Sarah Henry Clark to Alfred De Forest Keys of Schenectady, N. Y. Miss Clark, who is the daughter of the late Col. J. S. Henry Clark, is a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Clark, who was the rector until 1881 of St. John's Church at Elizabeth, N. J. She is also a niece of the late Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, Bishop of Rhode Island, and Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. On her mother's side she is related to the Davenports of New York and to the Schuylers of New York, and is a sister of Samuel Adams Clark of New York, who married Miss Alexandre.

Mr. Keys is a son of Mrs. A. D. Keys of Elizabeth and was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment of New York. Miss Clark is spending the late Autumn at Wadesboro. No date has been named for the wedding.

Miss Daniels to Wed S. B. Thorpe.

Dr. and Mrs. Frank H. Daniels of this city have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Miriam Gay Daniels, to Stanley Bertrand Thorpe.

Miss Daniels is a granddaughter of the late Charles Merrick Gay of Boston, for many years editor of Littell's Living Age, and is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrick of New York and Wykoff, N. J.

Mr. Thorpe is a descendant of the Van Boekel family. It was Peter Van Boekel who came from Holland as Ambassador to this country. He is a former member of Squadron A.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Bedford-Huff Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Julia E. Huff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Slaughter W. Huff of Brooklyn, to Henry E. Bedford, son of Henry E. Bedford, was announced yesterday at a card party given at the Huff home, 569 St. Mark's Avenue. Miss Huff is a granddaughter of Major William J. Graham of North Carolina, and is prominent in Brooklyn society. Mr. Bedford is a nephew of E. T. Bedford and a cousin of E. T. Bedford, 2d, who recently married Miss Helen Gaynor, daughter of the late Mayor Gaynor. He was graduated from Williams College, class of 1908, and the Columbia Law School in 1911. No date has been set for the wedding.

VANDERBEEK—WRIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 16.—In the historic Reformed Church at Ridgefield, near here, Miss Ruth Wright, a daughter of ex-Assemblyman Samuel C. Wright and Mrs. Wright, of Ridgefield, and Dr. Pelham N. Vanderbeek, of Leonia, were married tonight by the Rev. Dr. Samuel O. Vanderbeek, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Henry Bacon Allen, of the Reformed Church.

Miss Fanny Wright was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Leila Wright, a sister of the bride, and Miss Margaret Schroeter, of Brooklyn. The best man was Dr. George A. Talbot of Roseville.

"Bale of Cotton" Tea Dance Today.

A "bale of cotton" tea dance will be held this afternoon at the Hotel McAlpin, the proceeds to be sent to Mrs. Waldorf Astor at Plymouth, England, who has turned Cliveden, her country house, into a Red Cross hospital. Tiny bales of cotton will be used as tickets and sold afterward at ten cents apiece, to be deposited in a large hamper, which will be sent along with the money to the Red Cross Association. The dance will be under the direction of Mrs. R. W. Hawkesworth and Mrs. Mary Page Groner. Miss Margaret Hawkesworth and Basil Durant will give exhibition dances.

Grace Vanderbilt Has Pneumonia.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—Miss Grace Vanderbilt, the 14-year-old daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who, with their son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, recently returned from Europe, is ill with pneumonia at the William Waldorf Astor estate in Bellevue Avenue. Dr. Charles D. Easton is constantly with her. Master Cornelius Vanderbilt recently recovered from a similar illness. Commodore Vanderbilt returned from New York today.

CHARITIES.

AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD GIRL,

doubly afflicted in that she has tuberculosis of the lungs and hips, was recently stricken with paralysis, losing her speech. With the remarkable courage so common to children who begin life handicapped, she bravely co-operates with doctor and nurse, turning a smiling face to all who enter the ward.

Will You Help This Work?

Visitors are welcome at our children's pavilion.

Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives,

INWOOD-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. CITY.

Checks may be sent to William M. Cruikshank, Treas., 59 E. 59th St., N. Y. City.

TABLEAUX AT HARBOR HILL.

Benefit for Nassau Hospital at Clarence H. Mackay's Estate Tonight.

A large and brilliant assembly is expected tonight at Harbor Hill, the Roslyn (L. I.) estate of Clarence H. Mackay, at the annual entertainment for the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I.

A special train will leave the Pennsylvania Station at 8 P. M. to convey the guests from New York. More than 500 tickets have been sold for the affair, which is to begin at 9 o'clock.

A series of living tableaux are to be presented on a stage which has been erected in the main hall of the house, including tableaux of early Venetian days, Oriental, and the period of 1830. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is to appear in a sole dance in the Oriental tableau, and Miss Claire Bird, daughter of Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, and Miss Edith Mortimer, daughter of Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, are to interpret a dance of the five senses.

Others who are to take part include Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Miss Belle Gurnee, Miss Mary Cass Canfield, daughter of Mrs. F. Gray Griswold; Mrs. Howard Cushing, Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. William Payne Thompson. Joseph L. Smith of Boston, who is directing the tableaux, has been the guest of Mrs. Robert Bacon.

Nurses in costume will be in charge of the supper booths. General dancing is to follow the entertainment.

CONCERT IN AID OF SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer to Open Her Country Home for the Cause.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer will open her country home, Palmer's Hill, at Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 25, at 3 o'clock, for a concert in aid of the suffrage cause. Mrs. A. A. Anderson and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn are assisting Mrs. Havemeyer.

Mrs. Anderson, who gave the "Millbank Fund," making possible the establishment of the Department of Social Welfare of the New York Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, is quoted as saying: "In view of the terrible war the friends of suffrage feel an even greater effort must be made to obtain the vote so that women who are to bear and rear future generations may, with power in their hands, preach the propaganda of peace."

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Herbert Ten Broeck Jacquelin will introduce her daughters, the Misses Margery and Eugenie Rand, at a reception to be given at the Colony Club on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 28. Mr. and Mrs. Jacquelin have taken a house at 39 West Tenth Street for the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, and Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U. S. N., a son of Col. Robert Temple Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, will take place today at noon at Altnacraig, the Hepburn country place at Ridgefield, Conn.

Another wedding today will be that of Miss Frances Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, and Alfred Ely, Jr., the son of Mrs. Alfred Ely. This will also be a country wedding, at the home of the bride's parents at Lawrence, L. I.

Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street will give a reception on Tuesday, Nov. 24, to introduce her second daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin.

The marriage of Miss Elise Bevan Miller, a daughter of S. Bevan Miller of Baltimore, Md., and Henry Fairfax Ayres, the only son of the late Col. Charles G. Ayres, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres of New York, will take place on Wednesday, Dec. 2, in Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Baltimore. Miss Miller will have one attendant, her sister, Miss Allison Miller. Mr. Ayres has not yet decided on his best man and ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest S. Ballard are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their home, 123 East Fifty-third Street. Mrs. Ballard was formerly Miss Elisabeth Sloan Duryee.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ST. PAUL, (Liverpool)—E. M. Arnold, Miss M. M. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Black, Edward Brice, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Calkett, G. D. Davis, H. Fiford, Mrs. H. T. Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gordon, Miss Dorothy Hall, Miss Anne Lewis, Mrs. L. Nelson, Miss I. Oakley, Mrs. W. H. Rodde, J. H. S. Short, T. S. Starkey, Mrs. A. L. Usher, and R. W. White.

DUCA DI GENOVA, (Naples.)—Miss M. A. B. Bailey, Walter S. Cramp, Oliver Denton, the Rev. Edward F. Doherty, Charles A. Strong, Miss Margaret Strong, F. A. Wagner, and Mrs. J. H. Kost.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool)—Miss C. Arnold, R. C. Baker, J. C. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bell, A. Bellamy, P. G. Bender, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bennett, A. D. Benson, J. C. Bramwel, Mrs. C. L. Bulkeley, Mrs. A. A. Burton, Mrs. J. Albert Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey Curran, Mrs. Kenneth Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, G. H. Forsythe, Mr. and Mrs. Clinton B. Hall, Miss Irwin, Mrs. F. M. Janis, Miss Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. Eben D. Jordan, Miss Dorothy M. Jordan, A. B. Lake, Mrs. Lorillard, Mrs. Francis Loring, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Major and Mrs. G. W. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. J. McDonald, Miss Arthur Paine, Miss Rathbone, Mrs. R. Rives, Mrs. James Henry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Valkenburgh, James F. Ward.

BALTIC (Liverpool)—Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Alderman, Capt. Henry Armstrong, Mrs. J. M. Bacon, Judge and Mrs. C. H. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Booth, Mrs. W. W. Bradfield, Miss Virginia Brooks, C. Haddon Chambers, Countess Eleanora de Cisneros, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Farr, Lady Francis D. Hamilton, Mrs. F. T. Homer, Mrs. M. Irving, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Miss S. King, Sir George Paish, Mrs. W. W. Phelps, Mrs. J. C. Phelps, Miss A. Rahan, Mrs. Phyllis Neilson Terry, E. P. Lewis, and W. L. Lonsdard.

OLYMPIC, (Glasgow),—Miss Gladys Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, Lt.-Com. J. V. Babcock, Miss H. D. Baker, H. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Borden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brisbane, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Childs, Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mrs. R. Dunlap, Mrs. R. D. Garden, J. J. Gawan, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Grace, Mrs. Dwight M. Harris, Mrs. A. Holt, Mrs. J. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Ivat, Mrs. W. Lanahan, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Marks, Mrs. J. T. Molson, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, A. Morgan, Mrs. Stanly Mortimer, Major and Mrs. M. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter, Thomas F. Ryan, Mr. and Mrs. John Sanford, Oscar W. Underwood, J. J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Rodman Wanamaker, and Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to Paris.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Thompson Buchanan's melodrama, "Life," which was to have opened next Monday night at the Manhattan Opera House, will not have its first performance there until Wednesday night.

A new play of New York life, as yet unnamed, by E. H. Gould and F. Whitehouse, will be produced by R. H. Frazee next Friday night with Willard Barnes in the cast will be Rita Jolivet, Frank Mills, Laura Nelson Hall, Joseph Kilgour, and others.

H. F. Rubenstein, the author of the play "Consequences," at the Comedy Theatre, will come to New York next month from London.

F. Ray Comstock's Princess Theatre will open its season tonight with five new one-act plays. There will be a private performance this afternoon for an audience of invited guests.

Clifton Webb began a short engagement at the Jardin de Danse last night, appearing in modern dances with Bonnie Glass.

Elmer L. Reizenstein, the author of "On Trial," will give his first public lecture under the auspices of the Vage Farmers' Theatre League and the Theatre Centre for Schools tomorrow night in the auditorium of the Emanuel Brotherhood, 309 East Sixth Street. His subject will be "The Theatre as a Forum."

Charles Hopkins has obtained the rights to "Jack o' the Fields," a new play by Emerson Taylor, for production at the Punch and Judy Theatre.

Thirty of the young women of the Hartley House Settlement of West Forty-sixth Street were the guests of Miss Julia Dean at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre last night, where they witnessed the performance of George Broadhurst's play, "The Law of the Land."

At the Winter Garden tomorrow evening will be celebrated the 100th Sunday concert, and the principal players from three Winter Garden productions, "Dancing Around," "The Passing Show of 1914," and "The Whirl of the World," will appear on the bill. One of the features will be the first appearance this season of Emma Trentini.

'BIG JIM GARRITY' IS ALL EXCITEMENT

Owen Davis Fashions a Melodrama of Old-Time Fire and Fury.

JOHN MASON IS THE STAR

An Excellent Cast Surrounds Him in a New Play to be Seen at Half Price.

BIG JIM GARRITY. A melodrama in four acts, by Owen Davis. At the New York Theatre.

John Dexter	John Mason
Jack Dexter	Frank M. Thomas
Judge Cragen	William Sampson
Dr. Malone	John Flood
Dawson	John Emerson
McLaughlin	Guy Nichols
Tom Dane	Robert McWade
Thompson	Willis Martin
Mrs. Dexter	Amelia Gardner
Sylvia Cragen	Janet Dunbar
Laura	Katherine LaSalle

In "Big Jim Garrity," the new play which came last evening to the New York Theatre, Owen Davis reverts to type at the price of a dollar a seat. The same evening which witnessed the opening of a half-price playhouse in Times Square saw Mr. Davis and A. H. Woods standing sponsor as author and producer of a play that has all the rush and roar of old-time excitement that enlivened the plays written for less captious audiences in the days when the word "melodrama" took on the somewhat derogatory shade of meaning that clings round about it still.

There are more unblushing attempts to thrill per square act in "Big Jim Garrity" than you would find in a month of first nights. And these attempts are made with that skill and cunning which can come only with years and years of labor in this field. A playwright must write play after play before he acquires such complete mastery of the ingenuities of melodrama—before he has learned so many good tricks as Owen Davis spills out liberally upon the stage of the astonished New York Theatre.

In "Big Jim Garrity" Mr. Davis waits just long enough for the audience to rustle comfortably to attention before starting the excitement with a bang. It continues with unflagging gait until the third act climax that ends with the crash of a lamp and the flash of a pistol shot. Big Jim Garrity, an escaped but guiltless convict, who during a period of more than twenty years has slowly climbed to wealth, power, and position, is finally unmasked and, for all his titanic physical strength, has been overpowered by chloroform used by the real murderer and another alumnus from the prison at San Quentin.

He is strapped to a chair and gagged, and though consciousness is returning with gathering strength he cannot break his bonds. He cannot call out his accusation against the two criminals who are passing him off as one of the doctor's patients. The detective and his son's fiancée are departing, satisfied with this explanation, when, with his free fingers, Big Jim taps in private code the words he cannot speak. The girl understands and calls out their meaning. The doctor, in his break for freedom, lifts the lamp to send it smashing against the wall when Big Jim, who has been twitching at the table cloth, yanks a revolver from the table, catches it as it falls, and shoots the villain where he stands. Curtain.

In this act, John Mason as Big Jim is kept busy smashing and throwing people about and finally indulging in one splendid hand-to-hand struggle with his two enemies. He emerged disheveled and breathless last evening to respond to the plaudits of the big audience, to express his admiration for any manager who can have the good mood to present so fine a company at so small a fee and to voice his conviction that in happier times, folks would gladly pay three and even four dollars a seat for such a play as "Big Jim Garrity."

The smoke of the powder was still in the air and it was with a ghost of a whimsical smile that Mr. Mason mopped his brow and referred to Mr. Davis's work as "a little comedy."

It is one of the nice things about "Big Jim Garrity" that Mr. Davis offers it for what it is. He makes no pretensions about it. There is a nice candor in every bit of his workmanship. And if we are to call the product a good old melodrama it must also be recorded that it is written with as much sincerity as vigor, and that in place of the old bombast Mr. Davis puts into the mouths of his characters the short, simple words of real speech. His play takes on a certain strength and dignity from this alone.

And over it there falls at least the shadow of an idea that is apart from the mere rush and bang of the narrative itself—an idea drawn from the picture of a man of giant strength, and with a chained temper of great violence, standing steady under a succession of crushing disasters.

If Mr. Davis has gone so far as to thread a thesis through his play, it is echoed in what Big Jim's son says in Big Jim's darkest hour.

"It is funny," says the boy, wonderingly, "how much a man can stand—and live."

Mr. Mason was not far astray in his comments on the merits of the company which Manager Woods has assembled. It is one of unusual capacity. Mr. Mason himself does not do the best work in it although he conveys successfully the impression of the rude strength of Big Jim's heavy days. He also indulges in curious though increasingly familiar contortions of the face when the ex-convict is experiencing one of his emotional struggles. And there is nothing in this performance serving to dispel the notion which has been gathering force in recent seasons, that Mr. Mason can, when he elects to, make more noise than any other actor on the American stage.

In his more portentous moments his voice is like the roll of many drums. He does not speak. He booms. He hones. It must be said, however, that "Big Jim Garrity" can bear up under this treatment more happily than such a play, for instance, as "Liberty Hall."

Work of a really fine quality is done by John Emerson as a morphine victim, and opposite him Katherine LaSalle plays with feeling and skill. Frank Thomas, as Big Jim's son, gives another performance that establishes his considerable usefulness as an accomplished juvenile. He is of good appearance and he plays with intelligence always.

Janet Dunbar is very sweet in what little she has to do. And back of this work Mr. Woods has placed an entirely satisfactory setting. All told, Mr. Davis could hardly ask for a better production of "Big Jim Garrity."

Bergman, Swedish Tenor, Arrives.

Gustav Bergman, the Swedish tenor, who arrived yesterday on the Mauretania to sing at the Century Opera House, said that two weeks ago he was at a hotel in Rotterdam, when he received a cablegram from Milton Aborn which read, "Must open Jewels October 20." Two hours afterward a big Dutch detective called upon him to investigate the wording of the message. When the tenor explained and showed his contract the detective laughed and departed on his way.

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, arrived on the Mauretania to start his concert tour for the Winter. He said the loyalty of Ireland was undoubted.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today, or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

GERALDINE FARRAR IN ROME.

Will Sail with Opera Singers on Canopic—Braun Leaves Today.

A cablegram received yesterday by Mrs. Sidney Farrar, mother of Geraldine Farrar of the Metropolitan Opera Company, has definitely fixed the whereabouts of the singer in Europe, and, incidentally, established Oct. 20 as the date on which the Canopic will leave Naples with most of the members of the opera company and Director Gatti-Casazza. Miss Farrar, who it has been thought had left Munich for Rotterdam to sail via the Holland America Line, has instead gone to Rome from the German city. Her cable was dated from Rome, and informed her mother she was proceeding to Naples to be one of the "opera cargo" which the Canopic will carry.

It was further learned at the Metropolitan yesterday that Carl Braun, the German basso of the company, is sailing today for New York from Rotterdam. Since the beginning of the war it has been reported that Braun was with the German army, but if he was it is believed here that Mr. Gatti-Casazza has obtained his release. Pasqual Amato, the baritone, who is in New York, yesterday received word from his wife in Milan that she was sailing with their two sons on the Duca d'Aosta on Oct. 28. Her cablegram said "the country is peaceful."

VERNONA JARBEAU DEAD.

Former Well-Known Light Opera Singer Succumbs on Her Farm

Vernona Jarbeau, for many years a well-known light opera and musical comedy singer, died yesterday at her home on the Vernie Farm at Nanuet, Rockland County, New York. Miss Jarbeau was about 50 years of age. She was the widow of Jefferson Bernstein, a former manager of the Auditorium Theatre in Baltimore. He died three years ago.

Vernona Jarbeau appeared in the original production of "Pinafore" when J. C. Duff produced that opera at the old Standard Theatre many years ago. She sang the rôle of Hebe and scored a success. Later she appeared in many well-known shows and not many years ago she toured the country in vaudeville. Upon the death of her husband she retired to her farm where she raised prize cattle and bull dogs.

About six months ago Miss Jarbeau was converted to the Episcopal faith and was confirmed at The Little Church Around the Corner. She was ill at the time and felt that she did not have long to live. She requested then that she be buried from that church and the funeral services will be held there tomorrow or Monday.

James G. Waddell Brinkman.

James G. Waddell Brinkman, who was buried at his home in Brewster, N. Y., yesterday, was seventy-eight years old and for many years prominent in the Democratic politics of New York City and State. He was born in Augusta, Me., but came to New York in 1846. He held various important municipal positions in the succeeding years, among them the presidency of the Board of Council, the former governing body of the city, which he was elected in 1867.

He was at one time secretary of the Executive Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy of which William H. Wickham, later Mayor, was president, and Samuel J. Tilden a member. Since 1894 Mr. Brinkman had been in charge of the city reservoirs at Southeast Centre, Putnam County.

The Rev. Marcus Burr.

The Rev. Marcus Burr, who established the Presbyterian Church at Ocean Side, L. I., forty-three years ago, and was well known in Brooklyn educational and church circles, died at his home in Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, from heart disease. Mr. Burr was born in Bridgeport, Conn., seventy-nine years ago and attended the Greenfield Academy, of which he later became principal. He was once principal of Public School 2 in Brooklyn. After graduating from Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary Mr. Burr became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Freeport, L. I., and then went to Ocean Side, where he erected the Presbyterian Church and built up a large parish. Last August a testimonial window was installed in the church in honor of its founder.

Dr. Anthony Traill.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Dr. Anthony Traill, provost of Trinity College since 1904, died yesterday.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM HUNT GEDNEY, a former Justice of the Peace and School Trustee of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and a Trustee of the Home Savings Bank of White Plains, died yesterday at his home in the Hotel Cecil, St. Nicholas Avenue and 118th Street, in his seventy-eighth year. He was born in White Plains and was the son of Bartholomew Gedney. Mr. Gedney was the former owner of the Mamaroneck Company and the Orchard Beach Company. He was a member of the White Plains Lodge of Masons, and is survived by his widow and son.

WILLIAM J. MORGAN, a retired Lieutenant of the New York Police Department, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, Capt. J. H. Boyle, at 637 Baker Avenue, Van Nest. Westchester, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in County Longford, Ireland, and came to this country when a young man and entered the Police Department. Lieut. Morgan retired when the old Park Police, of which he was a member, were merged into the present Police Department.

GEORGE BENJAMIN RUMSEY, 49 years old, died at his home in Salem, N. J., yesterday afternoon after returning from the American Bankers' Convention in Richmond, Va. Mr. Rumsey was Assistant Cashier and a Director of the Salem National Banking Company. He was a former City Treasurer and a member of the Board of Education.

Miss JUDITH K. AFFELD, wife of Francis O. Affeld, Jr., a lawyer with offices at 141 Broadway, died on Thursday at her residence, 1,711 Dorchester Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Affeld was 34 years of age and was active in Flatbush and Park Slope society.

CHARLES SYLVESTER UDALL, who was the first to plant oysters in the Babylon section of the Great South Bay, is dead in Babylon, L. I., at the age of 80 years. He was employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard during the civil war, but for a number of years after leaving Brooklyn engaged in shipbuilding.

Mrs. MARTHA R. MILLIGAN, daughter of the late Edward H. Avery, President of the National Bank of Auburn, N. Y., died yesterday at her home, 320 Casino Avenue, Cranford, N. J., in her seventieth year. She was born in Auburn, but had lived for many years in Cranford, and is survived by one son and three daughters.

Mrs. LAURA A. NEILSON, widow of former State Senator Henry C. Nelson, died suddenly at her home in Ossining on Thursday. She was 71 years old and a Daughter of the American Revolution.

Mrs. BRIDGET PAYTON, wife of Michael Payton, a builder, died on Thursday at her home, 1,851 Second Avenue. She was born in Cloonlara, Swinford, Mayo, Ireland, and came to New York twenty years ago.

Mrs. CATHERINE McK. DURKIN, wife of Thomas Durkin, died on Thursday at her home, 464 West Forty-first Street. She was born in Londonderry, County Tyrone, Ireland, but had lived most of her life in New York.

MARTIN CAFLISH, an ice manufacturer in New York for many years, died at his home, 1,439 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx. He was born in Switzerland and had lived in New York thirty-eight years. He was 55 years old.

Mrs. SOPHIA WEILL, widow of David Weill, is dead at her home, 175 West Eighty-first Street. She was born in Saxony, but had lived in New York for the last fifty years.

Major JOHN OLDERSHAW, for more than fifty years with the Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Company, which later became the National Lead Company, died on Thursday at his home, 440 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Major Oldershaw came to this country from England as a boy, and at the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of New York. He later re-enlisted as a Lieutenant in a regiment of New Jersey Volunteers, and was brevetted Major for his gallantry at Appomattox.

Mrs. FRANCES MARIA EASSON, widow of James Easson, a builder, is dead at her home, 163 Ridgewood Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years. She was a daughter of David Reeve, one of the first builders in Brooklyn. Mrs. Easson was a member of the Central Baptist Church and left a son and a daughter.

HECTOR FINNEY, for many years employed by the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, is dead at his home, 488A Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Finney was 70 years of age and was born in Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. When sixteen years old he enlisted in the 124th Regiment, New York Volunteers, which was known as the Orange Blossoms, and after the war he became a contractor in Brooklyn. He was a member of Harry Lee Post, No. 126, G. A. R.

Mrs. SARAH FRANCES REDDIN SANDS, widow of Ledyard Sands, died on Thursday at her home, 1,065 Madison Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. She was born in Newark sixty years ago.

IRVINGTON SHINES IN RED CROSS WORK

Little Town Has Sent In More Than $2,500 and Big Donations of Supplies.

SERVIA'S GREAT NEEDS TOLD

Ambassador Page Praises Mercy Work — Plans to Promote Red Cross Bazaar.

The New York branch of the Red Cross received subscriptions of $3,362.75 to the European War Fund yesterday. This brought the total received by the New York branch to $254,761.63. In connection with yesterday's receipts it was said that the little town of Irvington-on-the-Hudson has contributed more than $2,500 in cash, in addition to several large consignments of hospital supplies and clothing. When the war began the Irvington branch of the Red Cross had three members. It now has more than 100. Its officers are Miss Anne Depew Paulding, Charles Edison, and Mrs. Edwin H. Mairs.

All Red Cross subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Westchester County Red Cross	$885
Mr. and Mrs. Percy H. Jennings	500
St. Peter's P. E. Church, Morristown	359
C. W.	250
Reformed Church of Harlem	183
Through N. Y. Staats-Zeitung	161
Baptist Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.	141
Graduate nurses of Mt. Sinai Hospital in memory of Prof. W. T. Gilleto	75
St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck	64
St. Barnabas's Church, De Land, Fla.	46
St. John's P. E. Church, Passaic	40
Proceeds of two minstrel shows given by men working on Ashokan Reservoir	40
Girls of Rosemary Hall School, Greenwich	35
Elmendorf Chapel	30
2d Unit, Congregation Society of Bklyn.	25
Miss Clarinda Boardman	25
Irving Blumenthal	25
H. D. Catty Co.	50
Frederick Barnard	50
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Franklin	25
Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman	25
"Good Will Ass'n," Plainfield, N. J.	25
Milton J. Schloss	25
Illion Shakespeare Club, Ilion, N. Y.	25
Through Corn Exchange Bank,	24
Camp Fire Girls, Washington Ave. Baptist Church, Bklyn.	20
St. Eustace's and St. Hubert's P. E. Churches, Lake Placid	17
First Presby. Church, Stephen, Minn.	17
Anonymous offering	15
Baptist Church, Lake Placid	15
Dutchess County Red Cross	13
N. Solow	10
McKinley Club, College Settlement	10
St. Agnes's R. C. Church, Lake Placid	10
Ref. Church, Harrington Park, N. J.	10
Stanley Mosenthal	10
First Ref. Church, Rochelle Park	10
Methodist Church, Lake Placid	6
Miss M. E. Mead	5
Miss J. H. Lake	5
Kirby Chandler	5
M. B. S.	5
Helen E. Smith	5
Miss M. G. Martin	5
Through R. A. Cushman & Co.	5
H. E. Marsland	5
Mrs. B. Richter	5
"Une Francaise"	5
Mrs. Louise B. Gove	5
From Satsuma Heights, Fla.	5
Myrtle L. Gove	5
Maggie M. Gove	5
"Cash"	5
Dorothy Smith	5

$10,000 Cabled to Holland.

The Belgian Relief Committee cabled $10,000 to Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister to the Netherlands, yesterday, to be immediately applied by Dr. van Dyke to the relief of Belgian refugees now in Holland. The money was cabled after the receipt of the following cablegram from Dr. van Dyke to Henry W. de Forest of the Belgian Relief Committee:

Can readily apply money for Belgian refugees. Situation dreadfully distressing.

The Belgian Committee made the following statement yesterday as to its policy relative to the application of the Belgian fund, which fund is now about $158,000:

The Belgian Relief Committee has two purposes in mind—to relieve immediate distress by feeding the hungry and supplying clothing to those who are without it, and as soon as practicable to rehabilitate the poor Belgian peasants by helping them to get roofs over their heads and tools to work with, thus restoring them to a self-supporting condition. To meet the first need the committee has sought to put itself into direct communication with the American Ministers of Brussels and The Hague, Messrs. Whitlock and van Dyke, who have demonstrated so effectively to American refugees and others their ability to help wisely. Money has been sent previously to Brussels and Antwerp.

We feel that the Dutch, who have so nobly rallied for the relief of these poor Belgians, deserve cooperation from America in this work. We have been seeking for the past week, through the State Department at Washington, to get into touch with Mr. Whitlock at Brussels, and are proposing to make prompt remittances through him as soon as we can get into communication and know that he can apply money effectively.

The Belgian Committee has also made several shipments of clothing to Belgium, Holland, and England, and another consignment will go to Holland on the next steamer that sails for Rotterdam.

The Belgian Fund was increased by $3,913.62 yesterday. It now totals $157,-913.26. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

J. B. C.	$25
Ella Mabel Clark	50
P. T. Sherman	100
Mrs. W. J. Curtis	100
Edith S. Wachenheim	25
Mary C. Moffat	10
Miss R. H. Gummere	25
Samuel W. Brown	50
Grace W. Clark	1
Mrs. McL. Williams	10
Estate of Jacob A. Robertson	100
E. H. Kingsland	5
S. H. Armstrong	5
Luella B. Kountz	25
M. Douglas Cole	25
M. Colin	1
George T. Alien	25
Mrs. H. K. Starr	25
Johanna Boshin	2
N. S. Barstow	5
Daisy C. Polk	1
Alice S. Meade	2
Hannah Mead	5
Calumet, Mich.	83
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	500
Frederick W. Smith	20
Mrs. C. C. Robbins	35
Berta M. Bache	5
Elizabeth Delafield	10
W. E. McCormick	1
Eugene Katz	1
Laura V. Day	25
C. W. Bye	1
B. M. Caldwell	10
M. P. Niven	5
W. H. Hall, M. D.	5
Anonymous	25
Mrs. Mary H. Patterson	5
L. B. Towner	10
Augusta Meyers	1
Frances W. Blackwell	10
P. Martin	5
Prof. Kaufmann	10
Thomas Goffe	50
Gertrude S. Thomas	100
A Methodist	2
Nancy L. Walton	5
Albertine H. Hoyt	100
Mrs. G. C. Heck	10
Jennings Silver Co.	5
Mrs. S. McCormick	200
Helen Lauterbach	10
Mary V. Crane	100
Swain, Earle & Co.	25
Guiterman-Rosenfield Co.	100
Julia Montmary	25
Mrs. Chas. Gumkie	20
Philip Embury	5

FOOTBALL BATTLES ON MUDDY GRIDIRONS TODAY --- GOLFERS DRENCHED --- BASEBALL

WET-GROUND TESTS FOR FOOTBALL TEAMS

Yale, Princeton, and Pennsylvania Have Hardest Opponents Today.

Eastern football games will be played on water-soaked gridirons today and as it will be the first wet ground test for the teams of the section, the outcome of the principal contests is shrouded with more than the usual uncertainty. With slow and slippery turf, it is probable that the close formation, rushing method of attack will find favor over the open and forward passing game.

It is fortunate, therefore, that both Yale and Notre Dame, who figure in the first of the inter-sectional games of the season, are well equipped to play both the old and new style of game. Against the Army last Fall the Indiana team gave a wonderful exhibition of forward passing, winning 35 to 13. This season the eleven has not resorted to this method of advancing the ball in the two games played, although scoring 158 points, due almost entirely to line plunges and end runs.

This is the old Yale system of attack and though the Elis have used the open game in scoring 61 points against Maine, Virginia and Lehigh, they are much better versed in attack and defense along the lines of play used for many years at New Haven. While both teams may be expected to use the forward pass should conditions warrant, Notre Dame comes East with a 1914 record for rushing and end-runs combined with excellent interference for the runner. With two such fullbacks as Legore and Eichenlaub to head the attack a thrilling contest is expected. Should the Western eleven emerge a winner, especially if it uses Eastern methods for scoring, Notre Dame will have excellent reason to be proud of the team and of Coach Harper.

Another game of unusual prominence will be played at Philadelphia when the Navy plays the University of Pennsylvania. This is the first time that the Middies have played away from the Annapolis Academy field except in the annual contest with the Army. The Quakers' record to date would appear to indicate that the team is not as formidable as those of recent years, and unless it takes one of the brace from Pennsylvania it is noted, the Navy may return home with a majority of the honors. The Middies have played a hard, well developed game this Fall, and although defeated by Pittsburgh have a better record to date than Pennsylvania with but one victory, one defeat and one no-score tie.

The Army also is scheduled for a trying hour or more at West Point tomorrow, for in playing Colgate the Cadets are called upon to face one of the strongest of the smaller college elevens of the East. Last season Colgate lost the game because of Dreibus' kick for goal following a touch-down. This Autumn the up-State team has defeated Cornell 7 to 3 and swamped Ohio Wesleyan and Massachusetts Agricultural College. Against Rutgers last Saturday the Colgate backfield in good physical condition was the basis of the 13 to 0 victory.

Princeton faces another hard test in Lafayette, which held Pennsylvania to a no-score tie last Saturday at Philadelphia. The Easternians have had two hard games against Ursinus and Pennsylvania during the past two weeks, each ending in a tie, and are prepared to play fast football through the entire four periods. With a strong line and a rushing back-field they expect to hold the Tigers just as closely as they did the Quakers. Princeton's game this Fall has been of exceptionally open character, and on a wet and slippery field the home team may have difficulty both in scoring and holding its opponents in check.

Other games of importance are the Harvard-Tufts, Pittsburgh-Carlisle Indian, Trinity-Amherst, Bucknell-Cornell and Rochester-Syracuse contests.

The Crimson should have no difficulty in defeating Tufts, and Pittsburgh is favored to repeat the victory of last season over the Indians. Bucknell should give Cornell a hard tussle, as the games against Princeton and Swarthmore show the team to be as strong as in 1913, when Cornell won 10 to 7 on Barrett's field goal. Syracuse, with an exceptionally heavy team, expects to defeat Rochester, while Trinity and Amherst appear to be evenly matched.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Notre Dame, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Tufts, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Lafayette, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Navy, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Bucknell, at Ithaca.
Dartmouth vs. Vermont, at Hanover.
Army vs. Colgate, at West Point.
Carlisle vs. Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh.
Amherst vs. Trinity, at Amherst.
Bowdoin vs. Boston Collegiate, at Brunswick.
Fordham vs. Middlebury, at New York.
New York University vs. Haverford, at New York.
Georgetown vs. Washington and Lee, at Richmond.
Holy Cross vs. Worcester Technical, at Worcester.
Johns Hopkins vs. Washington, at Baltimore.
Lehigh vs. Carnegie Technical, at South Bethlehem.
Oberlin vs. Wooster, at Wooster.
Penn State vs. Ursinus, at State College.
Rutgers vs. Muhlenberg, at New Brunswick.
Syracuse vs. Rochester, at Syracuse.
Union vs. Stevens, at Hoboken.
Maine vs. Norwich, at Orono.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Boys' High vs. Adelphi, at Brooklyn.
Curtis High vs. Morris High, at New York.
De Witt Clinton vs. Bay Ridge, at Brooklyn.
Erasmus Hall vs. Brooklyn Prep, at Brooklyn.
Flushing vs. St. John's Prep, at Flushing.
Commerce vs. Pawling, at Pawling.
Manual Training vs. New York Military, at Suburban Oval, Brooklyn.
Stuyvesant vs. Commercial, at Brooklyn.

CORNELL IN FAIR SHAPE.

Only Three Regulars Will Be Kept Out of Game with Bucknell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Although three of the first string men will not be in the line-up tomorrow the Cornell football team is in good shape for the game with Bucknell and if the Ithacans show the form they displayed this week they are expected to win by a larger margin than last year, when the score was 10 to 7. The coaches realize, however, that the Bucknell team has developed the open style of attack far better than Cornell and they also appreciate the fact that so far this season the Ithacans have lacked alertness and quickness in defending against the forward pass.

Pittsburgh and Colgate had no trouble in making big gains by the use of this play. While much attention has been paid in the last few days to perfecting a defense against the forward pass, some apprehension is entertained on account of the poor work of the team in this particular defensive play so far. On account of the fact that the Brown game with New York is only a week away, only the men who are in excellent physical condition will be allowed to play tomorrow. Thus Munsick, who developed a leg bruise and Philippi, who has been similarly afflicted, will not be permitted to get into the fracas, while Captain O'Hearn, who is very anxious to get into action after three weeks enforced idleness, will be denied that privilege, according to the decision of the coaches. O'Hearn needs another week, it is said, before he can safely venture to play. Lautz is Coach Van Orman's selection as right end in place of O'Hearn, Shuler will play left halfback and Snyder left guard. The other positions will be filled by regulars, except that Kleinert, the promising full back will be substituted for Hill in the second half.

It is probable that the Cornell team will try out the scheme of numbering players tomorrow, but this has not been definitely decided upon yet.

BOLAND TO RUN TIGERS.

Erratic Quarter Back to Get His Chance Against Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—There was only the lightest kind of practice for the Princeton team at University Field today, the coaches confining the workout to drill in passing the wet ball and in catching punts. Lafayette, which held Pennsylvania to a scoreless tie last week, is expected to put up a vigorous battle, and the coaches were unwilling to take the chances of injuries on the eve of the game.

Weather indications tonight were that the field would be wet and slippery tomorrow. If that is the case the Tigers' open game, which is admittedly the basis of their offense, is very apt to go by the board. If it is impossible to use the forward pass extensively, the team will fall back on Law's punting to keep their opponents on the defensive.

Mike Boland will get his first trial at quarter back in a regular game tomorrow, and upon his showing rests much of Princeton's hopes. Should Boland prove equal to the task of running the team capably, the biggest problem of the year will be solved and the coaches can then devote their attention to building up a consistent running game without having to worry about generalship. Boland's tendency to fumble the ball is the biggest handicap just now, and if he shows this deficiency too often tomorrow he will be taken from quarter back at once. The Tigers' lineup will be:

Brown, right end; Baillin, right tackle; E. Trenkman, right guard; Gennert, center; Shenk, left guard; Bigler or Love, left tackle; Lamberton, left end; Boland, quarter back; Tibbott, right half back; F. Trenkman or Glick, left half back; Law, full back.

N. Y. U. Ends Worry Coach Reilly.

Because of the continued rains, indoor football work was the order yesterday at New York University, Coach Reilly working the men in the gymnasium and confining his attention to a thorough drill in signals in preparation for today's game with Haverford at Ohio Field. The ends are at present the chief cause of worry to the coaches, as the injury to Hagbloom's ankle and a badly lamed shoulder which Waldman received in practice threaten to keep both men out of the line-up. To replace the men there are MacKenzie and Carrol, but both will probably be ineligible unless the Faculty takes special action in their cases. Coach Reilly is thinking of placing Somers at right end, as he is the fastest man in the line, and replacing him at tackle with Hagemeyer, but the change has not yet been settled. The Violet expects a stiff game with the Pennsylvanians. The probable line-up for today's game is: Left end, Waldman; left tackle, Wisner; left guard, Carlough; centre, Rashbaum; right guard, Cousins; right tackle, Hagemeyer; right end, Somers; quarter back, Huntley; left half back, Bernstein; right half back, McNally; full back, Sokolower.

Lafayette Polishes Off In Mud.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 16.—In the rain and mud Lafayette took the final step in the preparation for the game with Princeton tomorrow when all the afternoon was devoted to signal work and practice in handling a wet ball. All the plays that will be used against Princeton were thoroughly rehearsed. While Lafayette has had little opportunity to work with the wet ball, still they know that Princeton is just as bad off, and the wet field which now seems probable for the game, will interfere with Princeton's passing game more than it will with the game which Lafayette will play. The five regulars who have been out of the game all week have not recovered sufficiently to play tomorrow. Lafayette will even be without the services of Capt. Dick Diamond, and Furry will act as Captain in his place. Thomas has recovered from his illness sufficiently to take Gulick's place in the line. The Lafayette team will line up as follows: Blackburn, left end; Kelly, left tackle; Thomas, left guard; Lahr, centre; Woodward, right guard; Maxfield, right tackle; Toll, right end; Taylor, quarter back; Leech, left half back; Kennedy, right half back; Furry, full back.

Brown Developing Open Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 16.—In developing all the points of the open style of play with which Brown is especially well equipped, the football coaches today paid especial attention to perfecting smoothness in the attack. Murphy and Clarke, quarter backs, showed speed and versatility in directing the plays, which resulted in a victory over Wesleyan yesterday, but the coaches are eager to rid the team of the fumbling habit. H. Gordon of Cleveland, a protege of Coach Sprackling, is likely to be called upon during the game with Cornell at the Polo Grounds on Oct. 24 for drop kicking. Gordon is the best kicker enrolled at Brown since the days of Russell McKay, who helped to roll up a 31 to 0 score against Yale in 1910.

Funeral of Football Player Hays.

Carlie Hays, the Fordham Prep. football player who died early Wednesday morning as a result of injuries received in the game with Saint Peter's College on Columbus Day in Jersey City, was buried yesterday. The body of the dead player was removed from the home of his father, M. J. Hays, 514 South Broadway, Yonkers, to Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church, where requiem mass was celebrated. The altar boys were all fellow-students of the dead boy, while six of his teammates acted as pallbearers. The whole student body of Fordham Prep. attended the services. From the church the funeral proceeded to Saint Mary's Cemetery, where the interment took place. A number of floral pieces from his schoolmates covered the grave. Following the action of the Fordham Prep. Athletic Association, Saint Peter's College has cancelled all its remaining games.

Stevens Ready for Union.

The football team of Stevens "Tech" suspended regular practice, and devoted its time to the fine point of the game yesterday in preparation for its battle with Union College at Hoboken this afternoon. The weather conditions made the field very slippery and difficult to play upon, but in spite of this fact the coaches worked the boys considerably in punting and running back the ball. Herrioff, Faber, and Webb showed up well in kicking, while Todd and Anderson, as usual, were very speedy in bringing back punts. According to the latest announced the probable line-up will be as follows; Mowell and Hoinkis, ends; Middleton and Stretch, tackles; Oddis and Moeller, guards; Hill, centre; Todd, Anderson, Herrioff, Soper, Poole, and Graydon, in the backfield.

MIDDIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Play Pennsylvania in Their Biggest Game of the Year.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The Naval Academy football team arrived here today in preparation for the game with the University of Pennsylvania tomorrow, when the two teams will meet for the first time since 1902. Thirty-five men are in the Navy squad. They practiced this afternoon at Annapolis before leaving for this city, while the Pennsylvania team held a strenuous practice in the rain on Franklin Field.

Coach Brooke announced tonight that three positions in the Pennsylvania lineup will be filled with new men when the game starts. Dorizas, the heavyweight champion wrestler and strong man, will start for the first time at guard; Merrill will displace Ballou at quarterback, and Wray will be at halfback in place of Moffitt, who is on the injured list.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 16.—When the Navy football players left the Academy grounds shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon the battalion of Midshipmen gave them a send off that recalled the departure of the Navy teams which were to meet the Army Cadets in the annual game. With that contest off for this season the game in Philadelphia tomorrow is the big one of the season for the Midshipmen and it will be the first time that a Navy team has played away from Annapolis except when the Army lads were its opponents. The party will stay in Philadelphia until 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The team will start the game as follows: Capt. Overesch, left end; Labrode, left tackle; Mills, left guard; Perry, centre; Hicks, right guard; Kennedy, right tackle; Graf, right end; Mitchell, quarterback; Blodgett, left halfback; Failing, right halfback; H. Harrison, fullback. The backfield is strong and heavy, averaging about 184 pounds, A varied attack has been planned by the coaches.

MUDDY FIELD MAY CHECK NOTRE DAME

Famous Forward-Pass Team at New Haven to Play Yale Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Because of the unexpected improvement in physical condition of Aleck Wilson, Coach Frank Hinkey this afternoon chose him to begin the game against Notre Dame tomorrow, one of Yale's most exacting contests of the season. Wilson has not been in a scrimmage since he was injured in the game with Virginia two weeks ago, and donned his uniform for the first time two days ago. He has been in signal rehearsal only one day. It is doubtful whether he is trained well enough to endure the entire game, and Archie MacLeish, his understudy, is expected to run the eleven during the second half.

Another player who has been injured was reinstated this afternoon when "Chub" Sheldon was placed at right tackle. Sheldon has played but little this Fall because of a sprained ankle, which occurred while playing tennis during the Summer, but has appeared the most formidable candidate for the place. Paul Betts will probably play half of tomorrow's game in this position.

An experiment will be made in assigning the guard positions to Conroy and Walden, who have had only freshman experience at Yale. They displace Oakes and Jim Sheldon, who have been "under the weather" this week. Sheldon is not yet ready to resume play, but Oakes has just returned and will probably play part of tomorrow's game.

Notre Dame's record of victories in every game played the last three seasons makes Yale regard the game as doubtful in its outcome, although no rival eleven has been able to check the varied, deceptive Yale attack this Fall. A muddy field is assured, with probable rain for the game. The Yale team visited the field for only signal practice today. The line-up: Left end, Higginbotham; left tackle, Capt. Talbott; left guard, Conroy; centre, Wiley; right guard, Walden; right tackle, C. Sheldon; right end, T. Wilson; quarter back, A. Wilson; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Le Gore.

The officials will be: Referee, Joe Pendleton, Bowdoin; umpire, Fred Murphy, Brown; linesman, Michael Thompson, Georgetown; field judge, William Morice, University of Pennsylvania.

Notre Dame eleven arrived here today in time to rehearse signals in the football cage. They have quarters at the Hotel Taft. Coach Jones this evening that the team has received a splendid reception from the Yale authorities and looked for a close game. He said:

"I believe that Yale is stronger than in years and is playing progressive football. Tomorrow promises to be muddy, the worst condition we could have for our specialty, the forward pass. Yale uses the backward pass much and will not be as heavily handicapped. Three of our best players, Eichanlaub, Backman, and Lathrop have not fully recovered from recent injuries."

Notre Dame line-up will be as follows: Left end, Edwards; left tackle, Jones, Captain; left guard, Keefe; centre, Fitzgerald; right guard, Bachman; right tackle, Lathrop; right end, Mills; quarter back, Cofall; left half back, Finnegan; right half back, Pliska; full back, Eichanlaub.

TUFTS EXPECTS TO WIN.

With Harvard Badly Crippled, Little College Team Sees Victory in Sight.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Oct. 16.—After a lapse of hostilities since 1887 the Tufts and Harvard football teams will get together in the Cambridge stadium tomorrow afternoon, the Medford team having been at work all year preparing for the game, which, now that Harvard is so crippled, it expects to be able to win. The visitors will have an open game which Harvard has been coached to attack, and because of Tufts's failure to stop Colby last week, the Harvard team is confident that it will be able to score several touchdowns.

The work today was the first the Varsity has had this year with a wet ball and the coaches put on all sorts of open plays. The backs caught kicks well and in the plays from scrimmage did little fumbling. There was a lot of speed and the rushing attack showed that realized the responsibility it now has on its shoulders with the backfield incapacitated. Rollins, a veteran back, was out this afternoon and will strengthen the team tomorrow. Bradlee also may be able to get into the game, although he is still lame and will not play unless the footing is good. Whitney and McKinlock will be in the backfield and Harris is likely to get a chance with this string. Swigert is expected to get the team going as he did in the latter part of the Washington and Jefferson game.

The line-up to start the game will be: Weatherhead, right end; Trumbull, right tackle; Withington, right guard; Soucy, centre; Weston, left guard; R. Curtis, left tackle; Coolidge, left end; Swigert, quarterback; McKinlock, right half back; Whitney, left half back, and Rollins, Harris or Bradlee, full back.

Fordham to Honor Rudolph Today.

In respect to the memory of Carlie Hays, the Fordham "Prep" football player who died of injuries received in the St. Peter's College game last Monday no Varsity football practice was held at Fordham yesterday. All arrangements were completed, however, for the reception of Dick Rudolph at the game with Middlebury this afternoon. The plans call for the greatest ovation ever extended to a former Fordham athlete. Middlebury is looked upon as one of the weakest teams Fordham will meet this season, and judging from the way the Bronx collegians ripped up things against the High School of Commerce in practice last Tuesday, the game will afford an excellent tryout for the Navy contest, which is only two weeks off. As many substitutes as possible will be tried out today, as "Skip" Wymord has had no chance to test the real strength of his reserves in any college game this season. Rice, who stopped the Commerce attack single handed will probably start at left guard. Kelleher, who played at right end the last quarter of the Rochester game last Saturday, will be on Fordham's flank at the start against the New Englanders this afternoon.

Chinese Try Football.

Among the candidates for the football team at Case College, Cleveland, are two Chinese members of the freshman class. They are S. W. Schon and W. P. Whang, both of whom arrived in this country about three weeks ago. The youngsters were considered good athletes in their own country, and received their introduction to the American college sport when candidates for the freshman team were called for. The although-eyed youngsters showed ability to run speedily and caught the ball fairly well, but were decidedly weak when it came to tackling or punting. But they were game, and in their studied and undemonstrative way are daily progress and take kindly to the rough usage of the game. Whether they will make the team is a problem. They are plucky, and say they are determined to do so.

Lacrosse League to Meet Here.

The annual meeting of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League will take place at the Park Avenue Hotel this afternoon. Representatives of each member of the league, which comprises Harvard, Cornell, Lehigh, Swarthmore, Johns Hopkins, Stevens Institute of Technology, and Hobart, will be present. Certain playing rules for the coming year will be revised, and schedules of games will be tentatively formed.

N. Y. A. C. Cross-Country Men Out.

Cross-country work has been started in earnest by the New York Athletic Club candidates. Bernie Wefers had his entire squad out early this week for their first run around Central Park. The squad is a large one and there is no indication as to who will carry the Mercury Feet in the championship races next month. Andrew Sheridan, who has been attached to the New York Athletic Club is trying for the Hill and Dale team.

TO DEVELOP JUMPERS.

Trainer William Garth Deserts Flat Racers for Steeplechasers.

William Garth of Charlottesville, Va., who has been a successful trainer of race horses, has decided to go in for the handling of jumpers only in the future.

"I find there is a growing interest among men who enjoy the sport to see their colors carried by the 'leppers,' and that the interest in that branch of the racing game is developing more rapidly than in the racing on the flat, so far as small owners go," he said. "Seven different gentlemen have given me commissions to pick up likely horses from the selling race class—not quite good enough for the stakes and high-class handicaps—and school them over the sticks for the races next year."

As all the racing associations in the East and in Maryland and Canada are fostering the sport, and found it was a drawing card during the season now closing, the prospects are that there will be more high-class racing over the hurdles next year than we have had in many years. Young men who hunt and ride are being attracted to the sport as a result of the encouragement given it at such meetings as those at Piping Rock, the Belmont Park Terminal, as well as the regular courses at Belmont Park, Saratoga, all the Canadian tracks, at the Laurel track in Maryland, and at the country club meetings around Philadelphia and Boston.

"Supply of material for cross-country racing by no means meets the demand," he said, "but before the stables go into Winter quarters trainers will be willing to let good, big, sound horses that have been just good enough to get the short end of the purses, but not quite good enough to win, go to a man who is willing to pay a fair price for them, and I expect to get a number of these. So do several other trainers who have been asked to pick up likely jumpers. From the demand I expect there will be more and better racing of this sort next season than this country has ever seen. A good cross-country horse will develop into a fair hack or hunter, or an excellent saddle horse after his racing days are over, which is one reason why so many are anxious to get into the game just now."

It is reported that Mr. Garth will have the services of Fred Williams to ride the horses he trains next season. Williams has ridden with considerable success for August Belmont and other American owners over the French courses. He came back to this country at the outbreak of the war in company with a lot of other American jockeys who left France when they found their occupation gone. There are several of these whose services will be available to American owners next season should the war last through the Winter, some of whom have been riding in Austria and Germany.

Athletic Meet for Charity.

An open amateur athletic carnival, augmented by a championship soccer football game, has been arranged by Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner of New York, and now a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, for the benefit of the building fund of the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society of Otisville, N. Y., and this city, to be held at the Polo Grounds on Saturday, Oct. 31. The use of the grounds has been donated by President Hempstead of the New York National League Baseball Club. The track programme consists of three events: 150-yard run, handicap, and 600-yard run, handicap, in which many American and Olympic champions will compete; one-mile novice race, and a 300-yard relay race, open to the members of the Public School Athletic League, with a weight limit of 85 pounds. This event should be very interesting, inasmuch as about 200 little fellows will take part. The soccer game will be between the Bronx United of 10 to National Association Football League and the Columbia Ovals of the New York State Association Football League, two of the strongest teams in New York. A most interesting game is looked for.

Britton Too Ill to Box.

The bout between Jack Britton and Harry Stone, which was arranged for the Empire A. C., Park Avenue and 107th Street, last night, had to be called off. It was announced that Britton was ill and could not appear. The management of the club gave the spectators the option of having their money returned or of saving their coupons and using them next Friday night, when Britton will box Kid Lewis, the English lightweight. The preliminary bouts were run off in the form of a free exhibition.

There was one rattling good bout between Benny Papp, Brownsville, and Greddie of Portchester. Greddie, a newcomer in New York, showed exceptional ability as a boxer and knocked out his hard-hitting opponent in the fourth round. Greddie is unquestionably a clever and shifty boxer. Papp stamped him as a boxer of more than the ordinary skill. Papp fought gamely, but was hammered by Greddie until he finally went to pieces in the fourth round. He was knocked to his knees twice and the referee finally stopped the bout when it was apparent that he was too weak to defend himself.

The last bout, between Willie Doyle and Frankie Callahan, was thirty even. Doyle had slightly the better of it on points, but Callahan earned a draw by his aggressiveness.

The less said about the other two bouts the better. Richard Cooper was introduced to box with Al Thomas and he lasted three rounds. By that time Thomas had become weary hitting Richard in the jaw and the referee decided that the crowd had had enough bloodshed for one night. The opener gave Buddy Ryan of the Bronx and Leo Baker of Newark a chance to show the spectators some new wrestling holds.

Cassidy Outpoints Moran.

A crowd that was so large that the management was forced to refuse many others admission attended the bouts of the New Polo Athletic Association in Harlem last night and saw "Bull" Cassidy, a west side lightweight, outpoint Johnny Moran, "the fighting actor," also of the west side, in the main ten-round encounter. Moran, although always willing to mix matters, was his opponent's inferior in point of aggressiveness, and his blows, when they landed, were ineffective. In the hard-round Cassidy had his opponent weakened considerably with heavy rights to the body, and in the final session Moran's distress was apparent.

The semi-final bout, also scheduled to go ten rounds, in which Tommy Watts met Georgie Volk of the United States Navy, and Battling Champ, a Harlem lightweight, was also productive of some good boxing, and showed Volk a game boxer. He took a bad beating in the early rounds, when the referee stopped the contest, when it became manifest that the sailor was unable further to protect himself.

In the first ten-round contest Johnny Baker won an easy decision over Young Guerrini.

Levinsky and Flynn Matched.

Battling Levinsky, recent conqueror of Gunboat Smith, will tackle the rugged Pueblo Fireman, Jim Flynn, at the Broadway Sporting Club next Tuesday night. Flynn, with his rushing tactics, is just the fighter to make Levinsky extend himself. The Westerner is in good shape now, having been training for ten days for his match with Al Reich, scheduled for the stadium A. C. tonight, but which had to be called off because of an operation on Reich.

Three ten-round bouts will be staged by the Broadway Club Saturday night. Louisiana, the aggressive Philadelphia bantam weight, will engage Dutch Brandt of Brooklyn in the main event. Fighting Fitzpatrick and Chief West will be opposed in the second contest, and in the opening engagement Jimmy Brennan will clash with Jem Mace.

Saylor and Moy Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 16.—Milburn Saylor of Indianapolis and Eddie Moy of Philadelphia fought twenty rounds to a draw at Daly City last night. Saylor was the stronger of the two, but Moy's cleverness evened matters up. They are lightweights.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!

If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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PLAY GOLF IN RAIN AT PIPING ROCK CLUB

Ward, Reid, Marston, and Hyde Survive in Championship Division.

Under weather conditions which were very uncomfortable, competitors in the various divisions of the invitation golf tournament at the Piping Rock Club teed up in the first and second rounds yesterday. Many in the minor divisions defaulted rather than take a drenching in the steady rain. John M. Ward of Garden City will play Archie M. Reid, the St. Andrew's Club champion, in one semi-final match today, while in the other Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol will clash with James R. Hyde of South Shore.

Marston's first opponent was Reginald S. Worthington of Shawnee, the former winning by a wide margin of 6 to 4. He played out in 40, whereas the Shawnee man never could get going. Clifford A. Dunning was the next victim, and once again Marston played finely to the turn, and ultimately won by 6 and 5. Hyde had little difficulty in either of his matches.

The conditions may be imagined when one golfer reached the partly flooded fourteenth green in two strokes, and then took seven more to get to the cup on account of water surrounding the pin. It was necessary for the committee to make a local rule permitting a man to lift a ball imbedded in a putting green without penalty.

The Piping Rock Club gave a dinner at the clubhouse last night to the competitors, and Charles Blair Macdonald was presented with a silver platter containing this inscription: "This Building was Erected by the Friends of Charles Blair Macdonald in Appreciation of His Success in Planning and Developing the Piping Rock Golf Course." A bronze replica of this platter will be placed on the building containing the professional shop and adjacent to the first tee. The presentation was a surprise. The summary:

First Sixteen.—First Round—John M. Ward, Garden City, beat Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 4 and 3; Roswell F. Mundy, Ardsley, beat E. A. Lynch, Piping Rock, by default; T. Richardson, Nassau, beat M. C. Hall, Garden City, 2 and 1; Clifford A. Dunning, Nassau, beat H. C. Berner, Nassau, 2 up; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat Reginald S. Worthington, Shawnee, 6 and 4; James R. Hyde, South Shore, beat A. W. Rossiter, Nassau, 7 and 5; E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood, beat J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; A. M. Reid, St. Andrew's, beat H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 3 and 2.

Second Round.—Ward beat Mundy, 3 and 2; Reid beat Richardson, 2 and 1; Marston beat Dunning, 6 and 5; Hyde beat Barnes, 5 and 4.

Beaten Eight, First Sixteen.—First Round—Whitney beat Lynch, by default; Hall beat Topping, by default; Barnes beat Worthington, by default; Douglas beat Rossiter, 4 and 3.

Second Sixteen.—First Round—Gardiner Hubbard, Newport, beat R. H. Williams, Jr., National Links, by default; Ellis Adams, Essex County, beat William L. Hicks, Nassau, 1 up; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat R. M. Tarleton, Great Neck, 4 and 3; F. G. Jennings, Nassau, beat A. L. Norris, National Links, 3 and 2; Charles B. Macdonald, National Links, beat C. Rickmond, Oakland, 1 up, (19 holes;) F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, beat F. A. Soldwedel, Piping Rock, 2 and 1; C. Law Watkins, Piping Rock, beat George P. Snow, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; W. R. Thurston, Shawamis, beat Herbert M. Harriman, Piping Rock, 1 up.

Second Round—Hubbard beat Adams, 4 and 2; White beat Jennings, 3 and 4; Kerr beat Macdonald, 3 and 2; Watkins beat Thurston, 4 and 3.

Beaten Eight: Second Sixteen, First Round—Hicks beat Norris, by default; Tarleton beat Rossiter, 1 up; Richmond beat Soldwedel, 3 and 2; Snow beat Harriman by default.

Third Sixteen: First Round—Bernon S. Prentice, Piping Rock, beat F. W. L. Hoppin, St. Andrews, 4 and 2; Effingham B. Lawrence, Piping Rock, beat J. E. Davis, Nassau, 3 and 2; W. H. Nichols, Jr., Nassau, beat John G. Bates, Morris County, 3 and 2; C. H. Thierlot, Piping Rock, beat Harvey S. Ladew, Piping Rock, 4 and 3; Richard R. Townsend, Baltusrol, beat Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock, 3 and 2; J. B. C. Tappan, Nassau, beat C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, 1 up; James A. Stillman, National Links, beat P. R. Worrall, Nassau, 8 and 6; A. D. Weeks, Jr., Piping Rock, beat C. V. Brokaw, Nassau, 2 and 1. Second Round—Lawrence beat Prentice, 1 up; Nichols beat Thierlot, 3 and 2; Townsend beat Tappan, 5 and 4; Weeks beat Stillman, 2 up.

Beaten Eight: Third Sixteen, First Round—Davis beat Hoppin by default; Bates beat Ladew, 4 and 3; Waterbury beat Waterbury, 5 and 3; Worrall beat Brokaw by default.

Fourth Sixteen.—First Round—C. L. Tiffany, Piping Rock, beat C. H. Middendorf, Piping Rock, by default; L. Montant, Piping Rock, beat Fuller Potter, Piping Rock, 5 and 3; C. P. Dixon, National Links, beat F. B. Pratt, Nassau, 2 up; J. B. Taylor, Piping Rock, beat H. C. Brokaw, Nassau, by default; E. C. Kerr, Garden City, beat E. B. McKeller, Midland, by default; S. A. Cavarga, Piping Rock, beat Raymond Chauncey, Rockaway Hunt, by default; H. L. Pratt, Nassau, beat F. C. Russell, Dyker Meadow, 4 and 3; C. N. Fair, Nassau, beat W. P. Thompson, National Links, by default.

Second Round.—Tiffany beat Montant, 2 and 1; Dixon beat Taylor, 5 and 4; Kerr beat Salvage, 5 and 4; Pratt beat Fair, 6 and 4.

Woolen Trade Golfers Out.

A new golf organization took to the links yesterday when fifty members of the recently formed Woolen Trade Golf Association of New York visited the course of the Wykagyl Country Club for a medal play handicap in three classes. Rain fell all day, and every man who played even a few holes was drenched. There originally were 120 entries, but the weather caused less than half the field to appear.

Gross honors fell to H. V. Conover, a member of the Deal Golf and Country Club, for his score of 93. H. Reeve Stockton of Plainfield won the first net score prize in Class A, with a card of 95, 9—86, second net going to Eugene Valentine for his 98, 8—90. In the second division, Joshua Clough topped the list, with 107, 20—87, H. De Pierrington getting second with 104, 15—89. In the third flight, composed mostly of men who had not played often, Herbert Howard won with 112, 25—87. D. E. Batty took second with 130, 40—90. Sterling silver prizes were offered by the association, and Also Smith presented clubs of his own make for second net awards. The scores:

Class A—H. Reeve Stockton, 98, 8—90; W. V. Conover, 93, 6—87; Eugene Valentine, 98, 8—90; C. C. Webster, 102, 8—94; J. M. Mason, 102, 8—94; Paul Brooks, 106, 10—96.

Class B—Joshua Clough, 107, 20—87; H. F. Farrington, 104, 15—89; F. H. Cockefair, 105, 15—90; F. A. Howard, 108, 17—91; Robert K. Taylor, 113, 20—93; J. A. Kirkaldy, 115, 16—99; Howard C. Gould, 124, 23—101; H. L. Campmann, 128, 24—104; H. G. Bearman, 134, 20—104; L. F. Garner, 118, 12—106; James McCullough, 136, 25—111; H. J. Horning, 138, 30—116.

Class C—Herbert Howard, 112, 20—90; D. E. Batty, 130, 40—90; W. E. Batty, 131, 40—91; H. M. Walker, 119, 26—93; J. B. McCollom, 126, 32—94; Dr. L. Hager, 124, 25—99; Fred Broom, 140, 32—108; W. L. Elmore, 135, 26—109; J. R. Hinchcliffe, 147, 26—121; B. R. Jacobs, 150, 30—120; F. N. Fowler, 175, 40—135; C. A. Searles, 183, 35—148.

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HOW PIRATES LOST $18,000.

Declined McGraw's Offer for Konetchy, Who Has Jumped.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—Now that the National League people here admit that Edward Konetchy has gone over to the Federal League, a man closely connected with the Pittsburgh Pirates said today that because of the fact that President Dreyfuss did not want the general public to think that he was willing to aid the New York Giants in their efforts to win a fourth straight pennant, he lost the sum of $18,000, and incidentally the New York Club was saved from losing that much money.

It was in the middle of the season when Mr. Dreyfuss and Fred Clarke both realized that the big first sacker was dissatisfied with his berth here and was not playing his game, and the New York Club came along with an offer of $18,000 for Konetchy and O'Toole, or they would give $10,000 and Murray, Snodgrass, and Merkle for the big Pole. Dreyfuss knew that it would be a good transaction for the club, but at that time the Boston Braves were creeping up, and he figured that the general public would immediately say that the Pittsburgh Club was trying to help the Giants to beat out the Cubs and the Braves, and he turned down the offer.

WILL NOT RAID FEDERALS.

McGraw Seeks No Players in Independent League's Ranks.

The surprising news comes from Indianapolis that Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants has been deputated by organized baseball to conduct a campaign of terror on the Federal League. The Indianapolis "Feds" assert that McGraw has made overtures to three of their players, "Bill" McKechnie, "Vine" Campbell and "Ed" Rousch. It is also stated that McGraw has made a big offer to Benny Kauff, the Indianapolis outfielder, who was one of the leading sluggers during the past season.

It is true that Manager McGraw has his eyes open to strengthen his club, but he is not looking for this strength in the Federal League. When asked last night if he was trying to raid the Federals, McGraw just smiled and said: "You ought to know better than to ask me such a question."

The Giants' manager now has fifty ball players on his roster, including many promising youngsters, and if this big force of players is added to, it will be by trade during the winter. Some of the veterans of the Giants have outlived their usefulness, and will be displaced by younger players next season. But who will be let go is McGraw's secret. One thing is quite certain, however, he will not go to the Federals looking for new players.

"RUBE" OLDRING MARRIES.

Takes Bride After Another Woman Sues Him for Desertion.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 16.—Although desertion and non-support charges, preferred by a woman who claims to be his wife, are still pending, "Rube" Oldring, the left fielder of the Athletics, and Miss Hannah A. Thomas of Bridgeton, N. J., were married today by a Magistrate.

Oldring gave his age as 30 years and his address as New York. In his application for a license he swore that he had never been married. His bride was married before, being divorced on June 18, 1908.

"I was never married to the

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17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service.
Pastor Brenneisen's Topic: "The night cometh, when no man can work." St. John 9:4. Seats free. No collection.

Baptist.
CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11, W. A. Grant, D. D.; 8, fourth in series of LANTERN LECTURES, "WHAT I SAW IN CHINA."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 83d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Sherwood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Fighting a Good Fight, and Laying Hold On Eternal Life? How Can It Be Done?"
8 P. M.—"What Relation Has the Present Kaiser and His Iron Symbol to the Coming of the Great Iron Kaiser? Will the Great Kaiser Be Revealed as Anti-Christ Before the Church Is Taken Away? Will the Church Go Through the Great Tribulation Under Anti-Christ?"

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH,
700 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—"The Irrepressible Christian."
8 P. M.—"The Lure of the City."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St. H. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11, "Why Go to Church?" 8, "The Man Who Went to Church and the One Who Did Not." All cordially invited.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
will preach Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square.
—EDWARD HUDSON, Pastor, will preach 11, "Religion as a Fine Art"; 8, "Life Under Pressure."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Place of Religion in Modern Life."
8 P. M.—"The Will to Power vs. The Will to Serve," in the teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON H'GT'S BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"A Mission of Morning."
8 P. M.—"Tragedy of Growth."

Christian Science.
Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 65th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.
NEW CHURCH,
(SWEDENBORGIAN.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Service 11 A. M., the Pastor will preach. Subject: "LAYING THE AXE AT THE ROOT OF THE TREES."
Fixing the responsibility of the present war.

Congregational.
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M. Subject: "What the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton. }
Public worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Dr. BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject: "RELIGION and LIFE." Evening subject: "The GOSPEL for a TROUBLED WORLD." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. R. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11, "The Religious Outlook of the World." 8, "The War and the Oriental Nations."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).
CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Public worship 11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. W. M. HAUSHALTER. Sunday School, 9:45. Chinese School, 5 P. M. Strangers welcome.

Ethical Culture.
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.
Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park W. and 64th St.
11 A. M.—MR. A. W. MARTIN, speaker. Subject: "The American Doctrine of Equality and Its Spiritual Basis."

Jewish.
FREE SYNAGOGUE,
Carnegie Hall, Sunday at 11.
Dr. Wise: "The War and the Jewish Question." All Are Welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. Enelow, "The Hidden Goodness." All are welcome.

Lutheran.
CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. REMENSNYDER. Services, 11.

UNION CHURCH,
45th St. at Broadway, 11 and 8.
J. Lewis Hartsock, Minister.

Methodist Episcopal.
FORDHAM CHURCH, Marion Av., Rev. G. W. Grinton, Pastor.—11, "Love"; 8, "The Victory of the Boston Braves."

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor. 60th Street.
REV. BISHOP WM. F. OLDHAM
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Music and a cordial welcome for all who are looking for a church home.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Epworth League at 7:15 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE,
14th St., 7th Av.
Rev. GEORGE W. DOWNS, D. D., 10:45, 8.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, at 11 and 8. 8 P. M.—"THE LAW OF KINDNESS." Ida Gardner will sing.

TREMONT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Washington Av. and 178th St., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.
The Sixty-fifth Anniversary.
10:45 A.M.—Sermon by Bishop Luther B. Wilson, D. D.
2:30 P.M.—Address by Prof. Wm. J. Thompson, D. D.
8:00 P.M.—Sermon by Rev. Allan MacRossie, D. D.
Monday, 8 P. M.—Address by Dr. George P. Eckman.
Tuesday, 8:15 P. M.—Anniversary Concert. Wednesday Evening—Reunion former members and friends.

New Thought.
DIVINE SCIENCE.
CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST.
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. Dr. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Power." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
MISS HARRIET HALE RIX.
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 8 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

LECTURES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker New Thought Fraternity, "Incorporated." 132 West 86th Street.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 62 West 38th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Tuesday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Emile Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.
A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,
preaches at 11 and 8,
WEST END,
Amsterdam, at 105th.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7th Av.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services, 11 and 4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.—"RELIGION AND BRAINS."
4:30 P. M.—"RED-BLOODED RELIGION."

Presbyterian.
FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering tomorrow for Assembly's Board of Education.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11; P. Elwood Erickson, M. A., Assistant, preaches 8. Bible school, 9:45; Young People's Society, 7 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
Dr. Montgomery at 8 P. M. Choral Service.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.
Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, Minister.
Go To Church Sunday, 11-8.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
{WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
Ministers. {FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Mr. Janeway will preach at the 11 o'clock service, and Dr. Merrill at 8. Bible School at 9:40 A. M. Mid-week Service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE every week-day, 12:30-12:56.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, D. D.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
11 A. M.—Rev. Donald C. MacLaren, "Missions in South America."
8 P. M.—Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.
CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland. Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M., (choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, rector. Services, 8, 10.15, 11 A. M.; Organ Recital 7:30 P. M. Service for physicians and nurses, 8 P. M. Addresses by Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Baltimore, and Dr. William H. Jeffries, Shanghai.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11. (Rector;) 4:30 and 8, (Rector.) Children's Service, 9:45 A. M., (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 130 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHERMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, "The Call to Man," (Rector.) 4—Evensong prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rector, Preacher.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
4 P. M.—French Service.
8 P. M.—Rev. S. N. KENT, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector, 11 A. M. Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8. P. M.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ST. PAUL'S Chapel.—Service, 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Raymond C. Knox, Chaplain. Subject, "Finding God," in series of sermons on "The Religion of Experience."

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th.—Service demain, 10:30. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector), 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Ave. and 122d St.—Rt. Rev. P. NICHOLS, D. D., Rector. 10, 11 A. M., Bishop Thurston. 8 P. M., Rev. Mr. Chapin.

ST. ANDREW'S,
96th Av. and 124th St.
Rev. Dr. VAN DE WATER at 8 A. M., and preaches at 11 A. M. on "WANTED MEN." Rev. JOSEPH H. IVIE at 8 P. M. on "A QUESTION." Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, St. Ann's Av. and 140th St., Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens, Rector.—8 A. M., 11 A. M., Rector; 8 P. M., Rev. James T. Kerr.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong. Organ Recital. Preacher, the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher. Special music.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Bishop Courtney) 11; Evening Prayer, Sermon (Mr. Bachman) 4 P. M.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector. Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—"War Courage." (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Musical Service, Rev. Harold A. Lynch.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Rector. St. Luke's Day Commemoration, 7, 8, and 9 A. M. and Choral Eucharist, 10:30. Dean Robbins will preach.

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. Communions, 7, 8, 9. SERMON and CHURCH-SHANK'S MASS, 10:30. EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with Solemn Processional.

Reformed.
GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St. (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. 11 A. M.—"A Religion Worth While." 4 P. M.—"Are You Being Saved?"

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Avenue at 57th Street.
11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.—HUGH BLACK.

Reformed.
REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School at 9:45 A. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "A Busy Man's Mistake." The choir will sing selections from the works of James H. Rogers.

Society of Friends.
RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship at 11 o'clock, No. 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.
FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Psychological Research Society, New York Inc., Spiritualist meetings Sun. 8 P. M.; Mon., Wed., Thurs., 3 & 8 P.M. Tuxedo Big. 59th St. & Mad. Av. Dem'strations by Christensen, Danish trance psychic. Everyb'dy wel.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, Speaker, Evening Theme: "On Whose Side Is God?"

Theosophy.
THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,238 Broadway, near 79th St.—Sunday, 8:30 P. M. Subject, "Law of Planetary Cycles," by Mrs. Marie Poumtin. Admission free. Strangers welcome.

Unitarian.
ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
Commemorative service, 100th anniversary of birth of Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, former pastor. Rev. Dr. Samuel Eliot, Boston, and Mr. Sullivan will deliver addresses. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian.)
Park Avenue & 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "GOOD OUT OF EVIL: A PRAYER AND PROPHECY FOR THE WAR."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at eleven.
"The Radical Side of the Reformation."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.
The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "THE CALL OF THE CHURCH." Go to Church Sunday.

Y. M. C. A.
S. PARKES CADMAN,
"THE VITALITY OF JESUS CHRIST."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

Other Services.
AFTER THE WAR: WHAT?
Hear Prof. EVERSON'S Great Lecture, 8 P. M.: "The Coming Social Revolution." Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 600 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18. 2,000 CHURCHES IN THIS CITY.
TAKE YOUR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS. READ DEUTERONOMY, 31:12.
NEW YORK CITY GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY COMMITTEE.

NEW MISSION.
"Key to the Bible."
Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.
Mrs. I. de T. Plunkett, First Missionary, Lectures Sunday, 3 P. M.
Subject, "Two Worlds."
Free to all.

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST, 2,228 Broadway, (near 79th St.,) Room 5.—Public lectures every Friday evening, 8:30. Oct. 23d, "Compassion and Brotherhood," by Mrs. Bessie H. Doyle.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda. "Evolution and Reincarnation." 3 P. M.

HALL TO RENT for religious meetings, societies, &c.; beautifully decorated; piano; electric exhaust fan. Genealogical Hall, 226 West 58th St.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.
PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street. Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Hillis will preach in connection with the unveiling of the new Beecher statue. In the evening the third of the series on the Great Nations Involved in the War. "Little Belgium: Her Institutions, Her People, and Their Heroism; with the Story of the Rise of the Dutch Republic."

Presbyterian.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.
CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEWIN and LOUIS LEWIN, individually and trading as B. LEWIN & CO., Bankrupt.—No. 18,814.
Notice is hereby given that Benjamin Lewin and Louis Lewin, Bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated October 8th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Court Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated October 16th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—FRANK MENNILLO, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated Oct. 8th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday Nov. 23rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—JULIA MAYS, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated Oct. 13th 1914, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday Nov. 23rd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,454. In Bankruptcy.—JAMES MILBURN, Jr., Bankrupt.
James Milburn, Jr. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on October 26, 1914 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
JOHN S. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

81—Lam Motlow v. Tennessee.—Passed.
5—District United Railway v. People of Michigan; and 94—Same v. City of Detroit.—Continued.
356—Northern Pacific Railway Co. v. Wilfred L. Gifford.—Dismissed, with costs.
4, (original.)—North Carolina v. Tennessee.—Argument continued.
80—William R. Hopkins v. Charles Hebard.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until Monday.
Call for Oct. 19: Nos. 30, 420, 421, 452, (and 567 and 572,) 61, 333, (and 334,) 409, 890, 925, 427, 251, 462, 476, (and 479,) 349, and 506.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Edwin N. Brown, respt., v. N. Y. Life Ins. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.
Henry Pollak, applt., v. Dodge Mfg. Co. respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.
Walter Weston et al., v. James R. Watts, respt., re Alexander Thain, recvr., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
William S. Franklin et al., applts., v. Joseph H. Hoadley et al., impleaded with Joseph Laitar, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Frank West, respt., v. Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs, on the ground that it does not appear that the defendant corporation had property within this State.
Mary Gebelein, respt., v. CNY, impld., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Kate S. Masterton, respt., v. Robert S. Masterton, applt.—Order modified as directed in order and as modified affirmed, without costs.
Skeele Coal Co., applt., v. Charles T. Baker, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. (Ingraham, P. J., and Scott, J., dissenting.)
Re John V. Dahlgren.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
George C. Van Tuyl, Supt., &c., respt., v. Annie H. Alexander, as exex., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Abram Morris et al., v. Ferdinand Cahn et al., applts.—Collin H. Woodward, as recvr., respt. Same v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Peo. ex rel. Nat. Nassau Bank, applt., v. Prendergast, as Comptroller, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Melville S. Chapman, respt., v. C. Franklin Nugent, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
John Polascek, respt., vs. American Iron & Steel Mfg. Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. (Ingraham, P. J., dissenting.)
Jacob R. Casselberry, applt., vs. Robert R. Thelen et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Belmont J. R. Von Jenny, respt., v. Aureliano Elrado, individually, &c., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Feigl, Moravek & Co., respt. v. Ernst Feigl, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Louis E. Dicner, respt., v. Gustave Cerf, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.
Loretta I. Gallagher, respt., v. Elizabeth Van Hoskarck, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.
Julia R. Kelsey, applt., v. William Bradley, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.
People ex rel. John J. Lyons, applt., v. John J. Hopper, as Register, &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Thomas J. Delahunty, applt., v. Daniel Sullivan, as President, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
New York Assets Realization Co., respt., v. Charles W. Morse, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
John W. Givens, respt., v. Utica Hippodrome Amusement Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Max H. Schwartz, respt., v. Charles Schweinler Press, applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.
John W. Simpson et al., respts., vs. Edmund K. Stella, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Herman Brill, respt., v. Louis Abramowitz, applt.—Order reversed and motion denied, without costs, upon terms stated in opinion.
Ambrosia M. Henry, as admx., &c., applt., v. Charles Weisbecker, a domestic corporation, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., applt., v. Hyndrex Feit & Engineering Co. et al., defts.; Childs Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs.
Edith Magee, applt., v. Horace W. Fish, respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.
Harry R. Shelley, applt., v. Horace W. Fish, respt.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs.
Bronx Woman Suffrage League, applt., v. Anna H. Holbert et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Louis Sherry, applt., v. Frank Despondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Peo. ex rel. John J. Howley, applt., v. James A Henderson, as Supt., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Re Frederick W. Shepard, applt., v. Charles Strauss et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
William J. Kindgen, as receiver, respt., v. Letitia M. Craig et al., applts.—Order reversed and motion granted, on terms stated in opinion.
Estavan Amador, applt., v. Dolfin Martinos et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Mary Krasnoff, respt., v. Lambert Suydam, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on the ground that the court cannot on motion strike out a complete defense.
Samuel Maelieder, respt., v. Globe Taxicab Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Arthur M. Warner, applt., v. Giulia M. Werner, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Paul M. Allo, respt., v. Vitali Benguist et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Standard Mail Order Co., respt., v. Harry Kaufman et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co., respt., v. Margaret Heffernan et al., applts.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs.
Antonia C. Casazza et al., respts., v. Interborough Rapid Transit Co. et al., applts.; Malvino Bauer v. same; same v. same; Josephine N. Cowperthwait et al. v. same; Abraham Lieberkind v. same; Cord H. Schroeder v. same; Robert Kommel v. same; Josephine H. Schwefel v. same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Patrick H. Sullivan et al., respts., v. David Kraus et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Edward M. Böll, respt., v. James Butler, Inc., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
William Potts, respt., v. Bradley Contracting Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Re Universal Discount Co.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs.
Edmund K. Stallo v. Arthur N. Jones.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Thomas J. Delahunty, applt., v. Daniel Sullivan, as President, &c., et al., respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.
Isaac Seiler v. Julius Klugman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Frances M. Cavanaugh v. Josephine A. Murphy et al.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.
Abram Lezinsk v. CNY.—Motion granted.
First Comm. Bank of Pontiac v. Moses M. Vidaline et al.—Motion granted; questions certified.
Alteria Realty Co. v. Peter De Lacey.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
James S. Herman v. Francis L. Leland.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Re Mary Forrester, decd.—Motion granted, unless appellants comply with terms stated in order.
Re Frederick Forrester, decd.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.
Rudolph O. Haubold v. Rickert-Finley Realty Co.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.
People ex rel. Isidor Weiss v. Philip Bernstein Sick & Benefit Society.—Motion granted, unless appellant complies with terms stated in order.
James C. Bushby v. Lancelot M. Berkeley.—Motion so far granted as to allow deft. to serve case within 5 days and to serve printed papers and have appeal on calendar by Nov. 10 ready for argument. If these conditions are not complied with, the motion to vacate order dismissing appeal is denied. Settle order on notice.
Colorado & So. Ry. Co. v. De Witt C. Blair et al.—Motion granted; question certified.
Feigl Moravek & Co./ v. Ernst Feigl.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
CNY v. Samuel Bergoffen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Harry I. Levine v. Rose Heward.—Motion granted on condition stated in order.
Vulcan Detinning Co. v. Franz A. Assman et al.; same v. same.—Motions granted.
Re Harmon Hendricks.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Joseph Leiner v. H. Hoe & Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Edmund K. Stallo v. Arthur H. Jones.—Motion denied, without costs.
Wm. P. McCormick v. Frank J. Tyler.—Motion granted; question certified.
Same v. Same.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.
Fredk. A. Jones v. Wm. H. Woodin et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.
Wm. J. Kindgen v. Kita M. Craig et al.—Motion for stay granted. Settle order on notice.
People v. Chas. S. Horowitz.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.
Thos. Kenny v. Wm. F. Campbell.—Motion denied, without costs.
Wm

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
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Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

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In reply state price.
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issues Certificates of Deposit payable at some specified future date, which enable individuals, civic or trade bodies, organizations, firms or corporations, holding money for specific purposes, to obtain a larger rate of interest than is paid on deposits subject to withdrawal.
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ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
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FULTON BUILDING COMPANY, INC.
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Pursuant to the provisions of Article VII. of the Deed of Trust dated August 26th, 1914, securing the above issue of bonds, notice is hereby given that Two thousand five hundred Dollars ($2,500) par value of said bonds numbered
12, 58, 82, 154 and 161
have this day been designated by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest at the No. 25 Cedar Street Office of Empire Trust Company on November 1st, 1914, on which date interest thereon will cease.
FULTON BUILDING COMPANY, INC.
N. Y. City, October 16, 1914.

DIVIDENDS.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware.
FIRST AND SECOND PREFERRED STOCK
DIVIDEND NO. 47.
The Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared, payable October 22, 1914, to Stockholders of record September 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

JULIUS KAYSER & CO.
A regular quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) upon the First Preferred Stock and the Second Preferred Stock of Julius Kayser & Co. has been declared payable November 1st, 1914, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business on October 21, 1914. Dividend checks will be mailed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York.
EDWIN S. BAYER, Secretary.

PORTLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 19.
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-fourths (1¾%) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Portland Gas & Coke Company for the quarter ending October 31, 1914, payable November 1, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 23, 1914.
GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

THE TRENTON POTTERIES CO.
Trenton, N. J., October 15, 1914.
DIVIDEND NO. 59.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) was declared on the Non-Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on October 24, 1914, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., October 15, 1914. Transfer books do not close.
C. E. LAWTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

STEWART MINING COMPANY.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of ten per cent. (10%) and two and one-half per cent. (2½%) extra upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable October 19th, 1914, to Stockholders of Record at the close of business October 8th, 1914. Stock Transfer Books close at three P. M. October 8th, 1914, and reopen at ten A. M. October 20th, 1914.
HIRAM C. TODD, Treasurer.

PYRENE MANUFACTURING CO.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable November 1st, 1914, to Stockholders of Record October 22d, 1914, at 3 P. M.
EDWARD A. CLAPP, Treasurer.
October 16, 1914.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,
111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 44.
A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 2 to shareholders of record October 14th, 1914.
MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK,
419 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1914.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on November 2 next to stockholders of record of Oct. 13, 1914.
The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1914.
S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TERRA COTTA COMPANY
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held October 15, 1914, a dividend of 2% on the preferred stock was declared, payable October 31, 1914, to holders of record at the close of business October 23, 1914.
GEO. F. PUTNAM, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Call Money Loaning Freely at 7% — Trade Balance in This Country's Favor.

So marked has been the improvement in the banks' position that it will not be surprising if today's statement shows the end of the Clearing House members' deficit. Preliminary, and in the past frequently unreliable, forecasts of the forthcoming statement based on known currency movements indicated a net gain of about $14,000,000 in cash. It is probable that the statement will not show a gain of this size but there is reason to look for the conversion of the deficit reported for so many weeks into a small surplus above requirements. Another evidence of the growing accumulation of money at this center was seen yesterday in the reduction to 7 per cent. in the rate for call money by most of the other lending banks, following the change to this rate announced by one or two institutions on Thursday. Moreover, the discovery that considerable amounts of call money were being placed at 6 per cent. was taken as a forerunner of the establishment of that as a ruling rate. A few institutions which are more than willing that borrowers should shift their loans are still charging 8 per cent. for demand loans, but the ruling rate is now 7 per cent., and an abundance of money could be had on those terms yesterday afternoon. As a rule, brokers who had borrowed up to their capacity on the day the Exchange closed have reduced their commitments and the banks are correspondingly more comfortable. Yesterday's gold shipments to Canada amounted to $1,500,000 against which there was received from Philadelphia $650,000.

Reassuring news of the situation at London, which directly affects our own position, was brought by two officials of the British Treasury who are here to consult with bankers and the Washington authorities. While conditions may have changed for the worse since their departure from London it appears that the prompt measures taken by the Bank of England with the co-operation of the British Government have resulted in stabilizing British finances to a point where it seems feasible, if desired, to reopen the London Stock Exchange in the near future. From the same source it was learned that when our own Exchange reopens the pressure of foreign owners of American securities to sell should be little felt.

Preliminary reports of this country's foreign trade in September were as good as could have been expected, and better than many people had been led to believe. The imports of merchandise increased $10,000,000 over those for August, while exports gained $46,000,000. The balance of trade in favor of the United States, for that month amounting to $17,000,000, was the first of its kind reported since last March.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.98	$4.97⅝	$4.97⅝
Cable sterling	4.98⅝	4.98¼	4.98⅛

Closing Rates.	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.97⅝	$4.98⅛
Paris	5.05⅛	5.05¼
Berlin	.92	.92⅛
Switzerland	5.06⅛	5.06¼
Holland	.42	.42⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $228,188,778; balances, $13,202,863; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $952,221.

The local banks have gained $7,005,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 60c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, $8.42½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23½d off ¼d;
Bar silver in London, 23½d, off ¼d;

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 14:

	Oct. 14.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$839,156	$6,804,176	$68,509,891
Ordinary	749,670	8,723,367	92,482,175
Corp. & in. tax	7,485	257,986	8,270,931
Miscellaneous	83,435	1,572,803	26,428,813
Total receipts	1,679,744	17,423,344	193,691,811
Expenditures	2,213,865	31,472,252	230,825,799
Deficit	534,221	14,048,908	37,133,988

ALLOTS DIRECTORS' TERMS.

Federal Reserve Bank Officers Here Decide Time of Service.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank had their second meeting yesterday at 27 Pine Street, and as they were all present the one, two, and three year terms were apportioned, as required by the law.

The terms are figured from Dec. 31 and expire at the end of the next three years as follows: Dec. 31, 1915, Franklin D. Locke, Leslie R. Palmer, and George Foster Peabody; Dec. 31, 1916, William Woodward, Henry R. Towne, and Pierre Jay; Dec. 31, 1917, Robert H. Treman, William B. Thompson, and Charles Starek.

Hereafter one Class A and one Class B Director will be elected by the member banks each year to serve the full term of three years, and one Class C Director will be appointed each year by the Federal Reserve Board to serve three years.

The board designated Wednesday as its regular meeting day, but no meeting will be held next week, owing to the conference of Directors of all Federal Reserve Banks with the Federal Reserve Board, which is to be held in Washington beginning next Tuesday, and which a majority of the board of the New York bank expects to attend.

NO COPPER TO GERMANY.

American Exports to Austria and Belgium Cease Also.

The Custom House records of shipments of copper to Europe in September show that not a pound of the metal was directed to ports of Germany, Austria, or Belgium. Germany in ordinary times is the largest foreign customer of American refineries, and the abrupt cessation of exports reflects the curtailment of imports from other nations that Germany has experienced since the war began.

Since the opening of hostilities only 4,198,000 pounds of copper has been cleared from American ports for Germany, this amount going out in August before the transatlantic lanes fell under the control of English and French warships. In the preceding seven months of the year the monthly rate of shipments to Germany was about 28,000,000 pounds, according to the reports of exporting agencies.

Since the start of the war, exports of the metal from our ports to Europe have declined approximately 76,000,000 pounds, as compared with the same period of 1913.

TO TEST MILEAGE CASE.

New Hampshire Authorities Refuse to Permit B. & M. to Raise Rates.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 16.—The constitutionality of the New Hampshire statute under which the Boston and Maine Railroad Company is required to sell 500-mile books of mileage for $10 will be tested in the Federal courts. This announcement was made today by President James H. Hustis of the railroad after a conference with Gov. Felker and members of the State Public Service Commission.

The commission has declined to permit the price of mileage to be raised to $11.25, as proposed by the railroad.

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Atlanta Gold	21c	21c	21c	21c
500	Bay State Gas	11c	11c	11c	11c
100	Beaver Con	22c	22c	22c	22c
400	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
200	Con. Copper	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Crown Reserve	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Davis-Daly	60c	60c	60c	60c
25	Eagle & B. B.	95c	95c	95c	95c
400	First Nat.	17-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jim Butler	68c	68c	65c	65c
200	Jumbo Ext	46c	46c	45c	45c
700	Majestic	7c	8c	7c	8c
200	Mex. Metals	17c	17c	17c	17c
1,000	Nevada Douglas	62c	62c	60c	55c
400	Ohio	15c	15c	15c	15c
1,945	U. V. Ext	1	1¼	90c	1 1-16

8,280

Following is the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1.00	G'field C.	1¼	1 3-16
Bay S. G.	.10	.11	Houghton.	1½	2
Begole	.50	1.00	Ross.	.75	.78
Bohemia	1	1¼	Majestic	.7	.8
Bost. Ely		.25	Mex. Met.	.16	.17
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Balt.	.75	1.00
Chief Cons.	.85	.89	Nev. Doug.	.45	.50
Crown Res.	1	1¼	Ohio Cop.	.5	.15
Davis-Daly	.60	.75	So. Lake	2¾	3¼
Eagle and Blue Bell	.85	.90	U. V. Ext.	1	1¼
First Nat.	1	1 1-16	Yukon	1¾	2¼

*Assessment paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Gordon Abbott, Chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, has become a member of the Bondholders' Protective Committee for general mortgage bonds of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railway Company.

Col. S. C. Lewis, general manager of the Eclipse Works of the Atlantic Refining Company at Franklin, Penn., has resigned.

Henry H. Westinghouse, brother of the late George Westinghouse, has been elected President of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Although not so active as on Thursday, when upward of 2,000,000 bushels were said to have been taken, export demand yesterday was brisk, and, while no definite figures were given, it was reported that sales would aggregate 1,000,000 bushels for the day. The close was firm, at 1 to 1⅛c net rise. As compared with Thursday's opening, the Liverpool market came 1¾ to 2d higher, which, with the activity in export circles, indicated further anxiety over the war situation. In the local market cash wheat was firm, with quotations nominal on coast, insurance, and relative to futures basis, as follows: No. 2 red, $1.13¼; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.12¼; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.17⅛.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	$1.22	$1.21⅛	$1.22	$1.21	92 9-16
May			1.26⅜	1.26⅛	94⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.18¼	1.18¼	1.18⅜	1.12⅛	82⅝
May	1.18⅞	1.17⅜	1.18¼	1.17⅜	87⅝

CORN.

Supporting orders in the corn market were by no means so liberal as in wheat, and it sustained periods of heaviness during which prices sold ⅛c to ⅜c under the previous night. Locally, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	67	66⅝	66⅞	68⅝	63⅝
May	69⅜	69	69⅛	69¼	68⅜

OATS.

Export demand gave oats a firm undertone most of the day, and the market closed ⅛@⅜c. net higher. Sales of about 600,000 bushels were reported for export at outports, with more working. The local spot market was firm, with prices higher, as follows: Standard, 56@56½c.; No. 2 white, 51@51½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c. No. 4 white, 48@49½c; fancy clipped white, 51½@52½c; ordinary clipped white, 50@51½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	48⅜	47⅛	48¼	47⅛	37⅜
May	51⅜	50⅜	51⅛	51¼	41

PROVISIONS.

Apart from an active trade in November lard, with a strong advance early on support from packers, the market was not very broad, and after sharing the strength in lard, eased off with grain and under realizing. There was a receipt of 51,000 hogs at all Western points, including 12,000 at Chicago, 3,000 at Kansas City, and 3,200 at Omaha. Chicago expected 7,000 hogs on Saturday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.30	10.27
January	10.12	10.00	10.00	10.07	10.42
Ribs—					
October			10.50	11.00	10.27
January	9.82	9.70	9.73	9.82	10.42
Pork—					
January	18.82	18.60	18.65	18.80	18.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

At times during the day oil seemed to have a better tone, but the market gave way in the last hour and closed 2@6 points net lower. Some of the earlier reports said 60c was paid for crude in the Southeast, on ½c over the previous day, but this steadiness was evidently not sustained, judging from late afternoon reports, which were rather pessimistic.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.15@5.25	5.15
October	..	..	5.15@5.25	5.15
November	5.20	5.18	5.16@5.18	5.18
December	5.28	5.23	5.22@5.24	5.30
January	5.37	5.34	5.33@5.34	5.40
February	..	..	5.42@5.46	5.50
March	5.64	5.61	5.61@5.62	5.65
April	..	..	5.74@5.76	5.78
May	5.88	5.85	5.85@5.86	5.88

COTTON.

There was no material change in the cotton situation here yesterday. A special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Exchange was held during the morning, but it was followed by no announcements, and the trade is still waiting for the outcome of the syndicate plan for taking care of old contracts. There is general confidence that this scheme will go through very much as originally planned, however, and in that event it is felt that the delay in liquidating the straddle interest under the international agreement will have little bearing upon the reopening of the Exchange for trading in new-style contracts. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were ¼@⅜c higher to 5-16c lower, with the quotations for middling cotton ranging from 6½c at Savannah up to 7c at Galveston.

COFFEE.

For the purpose of further assisting the liquidation of existing contracts on the Coffee Exchange, the Voluntary Liquidating Committee will receive bids from buyers for new account on and after Monday, Oct. 19, such buying to be supplied only through sales of outstanding long contracts. This announcement seemed to impart rather a steadier tone to the situation here, and after reports of sales of Dec. 5.85 at the forenoon meeting of the Liquidating Committee, the price advanced to 5.90 after midday. Local holders maintained their prices during the day, with Rio 7s quoted at 6¾c and Santos 4s at 10¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,907 packages. The market holds firm on high grades of fresh creamery because of the limited quantity of such. There is quite an accumulation in first hands and some pressure to sell, but process steady. Ladles and packing stock firmer. Creamery, extras, (92 scores,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 26@27½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (93 score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 26@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; factory, current make, finest specials, 22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20¼c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20¼c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,600 cases. Lighter receipts and a better demand are leading to a reduction in accumulations. High grades are scarce and the market is generally firmer. Fresh, gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@34c; extra firsts, 29@31c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 21@24c; thirds and poor, 18@20c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poor, 14@18c; checks, good to prime dry, 18½@19c; undergrades, 16@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 28½c; firsts, charges paid, 27½@28c; seconds, charges paid, 26@27c; undergrades, 16@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henmery whites, fancy, large, newlaid, 48@50c; defective, 30@40c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@46c; Western gathered whites, fancy, 32@34c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26@28c; henmery browns, fancy, 30c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 27@30c.

URGES ELIMINATION OF 1915 COTTON CROP

T. K. Newman Believes It Is the Only Solution of Crisis in the South.

WOULD KEEP PRICE UP

Advocates Prohibitive Tax to Prevent New Crop—Other Relief Plans Not Practicable.

T. K. Newman of the firm of Isidore Newman & Son of New Orleans, who is recognized as an authority on cotton, is in New York on his way to Washington, where he goes to present his views on the crisis which is now being faced by cotton growers throughout the South. Mr. Newman said yesterday that, according to his observation, the only solution to the problem will be the total elimination of the 1915 crop.

"The Southern cotton situation is one of the real serious problems of the Government at Washington," he said. "A careful study of the question made on the ground shows that there is a lack of co-operation among the interested parties, and no solution will be found, or, if found, can be put into execution without hearty co-operation of the various representatives of the cotton growing States, supplemented by at least the moral support of the National Government.

"Several distinct plans have been advocated.

First.—The buy-a-bale movement, which means in simple language that the South is trying to peddle a small part of its cotton and sell it through a sympathetic appeal to individuals or corporations having no use whatever for the cotton. At best this plan can only absorb a few hundred thousand bales, which is insignificant, and the cotton thus temporarily absorbed will go back into the market. It is an undignified and ineffective attempt to increase the demand. No hope of real relief lies in this method.

"Second.—Senator Bankhead of Alabama advocates a plan which contemplates that the State of Alabama should purchase at 10 cents per pound one-half of the cotton crop of the State of Alabama, approximately 1,600,000 bales. A special session of the Legislature is suggested to vote an issue of approximately $40,000,000 three-per-cent. State bonds, and these bonds would be given to the cotton growers in payment for one-half of the Alabama crop.

Says Bankhead Plan Is Faulty.

"Senator Bankhead's plan is faulty in several particulars. It proposes that the State should pay approximately 40 to 50 per cent. in excess of the present market price, and this excess price, amounting to between twelve and fifteen million dollars, can only be recovered by the State of Alabama provided the cotton can be sold in the future at 10 cents, plus all carrying charges. So that if the State of Alabama buys and carries 800,000 bales of cotton for a period between one and two years, this cotton would have to be sold at probably 12½ cents to enable the State to liquidate the $40,000,000 three-year bonds. This price, however, would be somewhat reduced by certain taxes which the State would impose on cotton growing. The taxes proposed by Senator Bankhead do not approach the real requirements to allow the State to come out even on its transactions. Senator Bankhead's plan does not supply a consuming demand for cotton; it merely accumulates a large amount of cotton, which will hang over the market. The plan further contemplates that the other States will adopt similar measures. The State of Texas alone would have to issue probably $100,000,000 bonds. The plan cannot be put into effect by the various States without constitutional amendments, which require the vote of all of the people of the State, and before this vote could be secured time, if nothing else, would make the plan ineffective.

"Third.—Congressman Henry, in his latest bill for the temporary relief of the cotton and tobacco growers of the United States, has introduced a bill providing that the Secretary of the Treasury should deposit in the national banking associations and State banks situated in States producing cotton and tobacco, or both, $250,000,000, to be advanced to the growers of cotton and tobacco. The bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall, in his discretion, cause to be prepared United States notes to the extent of $250,000,000 to be used for the purpose of making deposits, as herein mentioned, or that the Secretary of the Treasury should sell, not exceeding $240,000,000, Panama bonds, heretofore authorized by law, or that the Secretary may use both the proceeds of the notes and the bonds to carry out the purposes of his bill, not aggregating, however, in excess of $250,000,000.

"Fourth.—Senator Smith has introduced in the Senate of the United States an amendment to the bill to increase the internal revenue, which amendment provides that the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to have prepared $250,000,000 United States bonds to be used for the purchase of 5,000,000 bales of lint cotton, the purchase to be made at the price of 10 cents per pound, middling basis. This amendment has provisions for a tax on cotton to limit production, and provides how the cotton purchased by the Government shall be sold.

Henry Bill Unfortunate.

"It is extremely unfortunate that the bill of Congressman Henry and the amendment by Senator Smith should have been introduced, for they postponed the consideration of a more practical solution of the cotton question, while it is clear to disinterested parties that the United States Government cannot and will not buy any cotton or make any loans on cotton with funds obtained through the sale of bonds or notes for this specific purpose. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury have declared themselves publicly to this effect.

"Fifth.—There is a movement to raise a pool of $150,000,000 to be contributed by the banking institutions of the United States for the purpose of making advances on cotton at a moderate rate of interest. This pool should be raised, if possible, as it will be helpful to the South in tiding over a grave financial condition; but it does not solve the cotton problem, which is a problem of the old business law of supply and demand. This pool of $150,000,000 would be helpful in any plan which dealt with a solution for the problem, but it cannot by itself solve the problem.

"Some solution of the cotton situation must be found promptly or the low price of cotton will reduce hundreds, even thousands, of planters to bankruptcy. Their failure will lead to the failure of merchants, bankers, and banks throughout the South, and even extend to borders far beyond the South.

"The cotton crop has been made this year, as in previous years, largely upon credit, a credit based upon a prospective value for cotton of 10 cents a pound. Advances have been made on the present crop in excess of the present selling price. No solution of the cotton problem can come except through a substantial advance in the price of cotton, and no advance in the price of cotton can be tapped for except by the application of the fundamental principle of supply and demand. The world knows the supply will be at least 5,000,000 bales in excess of the demand, which has been curtailed so greatly by the European war. With this surplus in sight, and with the force of cotton gradually weakening, it is not surprising that the consumers of the raw cotton throughout the world are buying only from hand to mouth. There will be no disposition on the part of the consumer to buy cotton until some effective remedy has been found to increase the demand and reduce the supply so that there results a reaction upward in the price of cotton. The supply cannot be curtailed for this year, nor can the demand be increased for this year. The only way to increase the demand is to reduce the supply, and the application of this principle brings about only one satisfactory solution.

Elimination of 1915 Crop.

"Postponing discussion of the method as to how it could be accomplished, let us first consider what the total elimination of cotton growing in 1915, if feasible, would mean. It is generally admitted that if it were known there would be no cotton grown in 1915 and if the farmers were given the advantage of $150,000,000 pool for the purpose of holding their cotton temporarily, that such part of this year's cotton which would have to be sold in the next six or eight months would sell for 10 cents to 12 cents a pound and that the surplus cotton carried over to take the place of next year's crop might be in active demand next year at 14 or 15 cents a pound. If this is true, then the Southern planters can obtain for this year's cotton crop a total sum of money which would be equivalent to the total sum they would obtain for this year's crop and the crop of 1915, if one is made.

"With a cotton crop in 1915, there can be no hope for a price which will produce a profit for the cotton grower. If the present low price of cotton continues it will bankrupt many planters and make it impossible for them to grow cotton in 1915. Only the rich planter will be able to grow cotton in 1915, and he will grow it at a loss. Since the great majority of the small farmers will be compelled to abandon the cotton crop in 1915, due to the low price, why not avoid compulsory abandonment of the crop and do it voluntarily, thereby giving the planter now the benefit by this enormous reduction in the supply?

"It is universally admitted that the proper solution of the question is the reduction of acreage, and it is also universally admitted that the reduction of acreage is not a practical suggestion. Therefore, total elimination, if it can be accomplished, is the most effective solution. Furthermore, it is universally admitted that sooner or later there must be a diversification of crops in the cotton-growing sections of the South. The elimination of the crop in 1915 will do more toward teaching the farmer to diversify than any proposed method heretofore suggested. Some of the land will be rested. Much of it will be put in corn, because the cotton planter knows how to raise corn, and the surplus corn which will thus result will find a ready market in the European countries if the war continues. The Southern farmer will, through this plan, grow more feed stuff, both for his personal use and to supply the general market.

Believes Plan Is Feasible.

"Hence the solution of the cotton problem lies in the total elimination of the cotton growing in the South in 1915. This solution is sound from every standpoint, but especially in that it does not temporize with the situation, but quickly minimizes the supply, whereas the immediate demand will be largely increased because the spinners will abandon their plan of buying from hand to mouth. Is this plan feasible? At first blush the belief has been almost unanimous that it cannot be accomplished, but the more consideration given to the plan the more it is realized that this is the only solution. If some effective solution is not found the South will face the worst financial disaster which it has known since the civil war. Only those who have lived in the South and know how cotton is made can appreciate the misfortunes which will follow the disastrous price of 6 or 7 cents a pound. It extends to practically every branch of business in the South. Not only this, but the disasters of the cotton situation will be felt throughout the entire United States. Cotton provides the gold which largely liquidates our debts abroad. Approximately $500,000,000 is provided through cotton for the payment of our European indebtedness. This year foreign countries can only take about 4,000,000 bales, and the outlook is now that this cotton will be taken at between 7 and 7½ cents a pound.

"By elimination of cotton next year the foreign countries will pay an average of 12 cents a pound for what cotton they must have, and this alone would mean in excess of $100,000,000 gold to the people of the United States. The plan of total elimination of cotton for 1915 must be accomplished, gigantic as the methods of accomplishment may seem, for it is better to save the credit of the South through gigantic effort made along sound economic lines than avoid the effort and have gigantic distress take its place.

"To carry out the method, an educational campaign could be carried on quickly and effectively in the South to spread the soundness of the doctrine of total elimination in 1915. The Legislatures of the cotton-growing States should be called into session and memorialize the planters to refrain from planting cotton in 1915, and in many of the States a tax can be imposed on cotton growing, which would make cotton planting prohibitive.

Proposed Government Tax.

"The United States Government could be memorialized by the cotton-growing States to impose a tax of 2 cents a pound on all cotton grown in 1915. It is clearly within the constitutional right of the United States Government to impose such tax, but of course no one can conceive that the Government would apply such a remedy unless it is sought by the people who are to be taxed. Such a plan as this is proposed in the amendment of Senator Smith of Georgia, who provides in his bill for a tax of 2 cents a pound on all lint cotton grown or produced in excess of 50 per cent. of the total amount of cotton raised in 1914. Finally, if the South awakened to the soundness of the plan to eliminate cotton for 1915 the banks of the South will find a way to put the plan into quick effect.

"Senator Luke Lee delivered in the Senate today a speech pointing out the wisdom of the total elimination of the cotton crop in 1915, and urged that Senator Lee, not only for assistance in analyzing the situation and in arriving at the conclusion herein stated, but also for many ideas in the development of this plan. With the leadership of Senator Lee and other Southern Senators and the Southern bankers I am sure the plan herein proposed, gigantic as it may seem, can be put into practical operation, and thus save the South from a financial disaster greater than any it has known heretofore."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Three roads	$1,211,827+ $16,648
Twenty-two roads	10,211,697—1,968,490
Total (25 roads)	11,423,724—1,946,832

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Tot. op. rev.	$14,260,522	$14,000,618	$12,765,242
Op. exp.	10,881,168	10,260,142	10,096,233
Net op. rev.	3,429,354	3,740,476	2,739,009
Outside op.	33,733	33,733	47,754
Total net	3,426,105	3,742,780	2,787,254
Taxes	496,082	480,419	406,725
Op. income	2,027,022	3,302,350	2,380,529
Other income	146,140	118,475	126,571
Total income	3,072,166	3,421,825	2,507,100
Fixs., hire, equip., &c.	2,177,282	2,176,786	2,326,491
Surplus	$895,930	1,245,039	183,609
*Debit.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

GREAT NORTHERN EXPRESS, for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total rects. from op.	308,120	308,494	4,626
Express priv.	171,740	174,990	*4,250
Total op. rev.	136,380	133,504	376
Total op. exp.	101,051	95,523	5,527
Net op. rev.	35,329	37,980	2,325
Taxes	5,998	5,975	*23
Oper. income	31,400	32,005	2,184
Twelve months:			
Total rects. from op.	3,296,064	3,351,521	*15,456
Express priv.	1,970,918	2,089,028	*38,110
Total op. rev.	1,325,146	1,262,493	53,581
Total op. exp.	1,086,304	1,087,875	48,423
Net op. rev.	238,842	204,627	*5,788
Taxes	48,469	47,078	*1,414
Oper. income	183,182	267,558	*84,870
Mile. op. rds.	3,766	3,912	*145
Mile. oth. lines	366	417	148

SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO. for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total rects. from op.	1,222,378	1,182,728	39,648
Express priv.	617,082	587,396	29,686
Total op. rev.	610,998	595,334	15,664
Total op. exp.	529,055	543,424	*14,369
Net op. rev.	80,943	51,909	29,034
Taxes	15,538	14,827	811
Oper. income	45,605	37,371	8,237
Twelve months:			
Total rects. from op.	15,992,865	16,132,327	*139,478
Express priv.	8,042,760	8,045,073	*2,304
Total op. rev.	7,961,174	8,087,253	*126,109
Total op. exp.	6,878,912	6,782,976	95,936
Net op. rev.	1,072,261	1,254,342	*182,045
Taxes	181,488	181,292	20,245
Oper. income	226,770	1,102,994	*202,290
Mile. op. rds.	12,513	12,541	*272
Mile. oth. lines	861	865	26

*Decrease.

WOULD ELIMINATE ALL COTTON ACREAGE

Senator Lea Believes That This Plan Would Meet the Situation Satisfactorily.

PRESENT PLAN UNAVAILABLE

Thinks Conditions Next Year Will Be Still Worse and Country Less Prepared to Undergo Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Evidently expecting that Congress would not deem it wise to enact legislation for the relief of the cotton situation in the Southern States, Senator Luke Lea of Tennessee advocated a plan today which he believed would meet the cotton situation satisfactorily.

He will offer an amendment tomorrow that in form and substance will be merely the application of the law of supply and demand. Mr. Lea said that this will advocate the complete elimination of all cotton acreage next year, and argued that this would immediately enhance the value of the existing crop to a point where it would produce quite as much as this year's and next year's crops combined under the present abnormal conditions.

Although as deeply in sympathy with the South as the most ardent representative of a cotton-growing State, Senator Lea expressed the conviction that the proposed plan for Government loans would not avail.

"No enact

FINANCE IN LONDON NORMAL, SAYS PAISH

British Treasury Advisor Says It May Be Possible to Reopen Exchange There Soon.

NO SCARCITY OF MONEY

Comes Here to Confer with Federal Officials on International Financial Problems.

Sir George Paish, who, according to several newspapers, had been in this country incognito for several days, came in on the Baltic yesterday in company with Basil B. Blackett, an official of the British Treasury. Sir George, who was until recently editor of The Statist, was made adviser to the Treasury soon after war broke out, and is here in that capacity to confer with leading bankers and Washington officials over problems concerning the financial relations of the United States and Great Britain.

Sir George disclaimed any knowledge of the scheme credited to him looking to the establishment of an international credit clearing house which would avoid transatlantic transfers of gold, and said that he had come here with no definite proposals to lay befor bankers.

"I am here primarily to receive information, not to make suggestions," he said. "Financial conditions are practically normal in London. The war developed so quickly that we were taken unawares, and had to adopt some extreme measures to weather the storm. I consider that we are now prepared to meet anything that may arise. We do not look for any trouble when the moratorium expires, on Nov. 4. We have been getting ready against that time.

"Bills are being discounted freely, and there is plenty of money available for all legitimate needs. When the war came up there were, of course, large sums owing to banks which had accepted bills of German and Austrian houses, and these were at once rendered uncollectable for the time being. The guarantee by the Government, through the Bank of England, will protect those people who would have been unable to pay their bills. The guarantee is accomplished by means of loans from the Bank of England to joint stock institutions. Credit is being freely extended for proper needs.

"The post-moratorium bills have a claim prior to the pre-moratorium acceptances, but the measures taken will prevent any strain. I think the expiration of the moratorium will find things about as they were before the war.

"While conditions so nearly normal why is it that London insists on the United States paying its debts in gold," Sir George was asked.

"This country wants to pay in gold," he replied. "The United States is a wealthy and powerful country. It does not need to resort to the practices of impecunious debtor countries. We are no more anxious to get gold than your own bankers are to pay us the metal. I think that the desire to maintain this country's high credit standing explains the rates for exchange."

Sir George said that the cotton problem was one of the reasons for coming to New York. He said that the Cotton Exchanges in Liverpool, New York, and New Orleans should get on simultaneously, and he considered the matter of financing this year's crop something that could easily be handled here.

"The price for settlement of speculative accounts will fix itself, once trading is resumed," he said. "It will depend largely upon the measures taken by the United States to finance the surplus crop. In years past you have accumulated obligations in Europe which have been settled by exports of cotton. This year there will not be much cotton shipped, and that explains the scarcity of foreign exchange."

Neither Sir George nor his associate would venture a prediction as to the date of the probable reopening of the London Stock Exchange, nor as to the resumption of securities dealings here.

Sir George said that the situation in England had been and so well in hand that it might be possible to reopen soon after the expiration of the moratorium. Mr. Blackett emphasized this fact, with reservations as to the effect of events which might have taken place since his departure from London.

"I don't think you need to fear a wave of liquidation of American securities held abroad when your markets do reopen," said Sir George. "Money is not so much in demand as to force us to sell, and I do not look for heavy liquidation. When I left I had estimated that on floating indebtedness the United States owed us between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000."

George H. Roberts, director of the mint, and Theodore H. Price, a well-known authority on cotton, who has been co-operating with the Federal Reserve Board and Southern bankers in working out plans for the relief of the cotton situation, went down to Quarantine to meet the representatives of the British Treasury. Sir George and Mr. Blackett had a number of conferences with New York bankers yesterday, and after another day or two here will go to Washington.

NEW HAVEN DECREE SOON.

Railroad Has Given Up Control of Eastern Steamship Corporation.

The decree in the Government suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is expected to be filed in the Federal District Court today. Assistant Attorney General Frank H. M. Swacker had a conference yesterday with Moorfield Storey, counsel for the New Haven, to put the finishing touches upon the document, and Attorney General T. H. Gregory, who before he succeeded Mr. McReynolds had special charge of the case, arrived here last night.

Nothing has yet been published as to the terms of the settlement, but it was learned yesterday that the New Haven had already given up the control of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, one of the concerns concerning the control of which the Government had made a special point. There will not, however, be anything in the decree concerning the Sound lines, as the Interstate Commerce Commission has not yet passed upon these. The hearing in the matter has been put off from time to time on account of the press of work on the commission, and it will not now come up until some time next month.

Two other important parts of the Government's complaint have also already been met by the termination of the traffic agreement between the New Haven and the Boston & Albany and by the sale of the New Haven's stock in the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company. The principal things which remain for the decree to deal with are the trolley lines and the New Haven's connection with the Boston & Maine.

It is understood that the Rhode Island Company, which controls the Rhode Island trolleys, and the Connecticut Company, which controls the Connecticut trolley lines, will be put into the hands of trustees, and that arrangements will be made for the sale of the stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, which was incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature to hold the New Haven's stock in the Boston & Maine.

A good deal of interest, however, exists in the way in which the court will get around the provision by which the New Haven has guaranteed the stock of the New England Investment and Security Company. This concern was organized to hold the stock of the Berkshire trolley companies, and this is now itself largely owned by interests other than the New Haven. The railroad company, however, has guaranteed its interest, and this has introduced an awkward complication in the situation.

The New Haven, it was said yesterday, was still to hold the New York, Westchester & Boston Railroad, the line on which more than $11,000,000 was spent by the Directors without any explanation being vouchsafed to them, and it is presumed that the New Haven will be left with most of its lines other than the Boston & Maine and its traffic agreement with the Boston & Albany.

"I WALK," SAYS MRS. MARKS.

Borough President's Wife Denies Riding to Market in an Auto.

"Don't say that I go to the public markets in an automobile," said Mrs. Marcus M. Marks at the meeting of the Woman's Forum at the Waldorf yesterday; "I go to market carrying my little black dog on my arm. I have never been in an automobile but once."

Some one had spoken of Mrs. Marks and her automobile going marketing, and Forum members had murmured that they would go to market, too, if they could ride.

Borough President Marks, who was unable to be present, was represented by Ralph Folk, who told the women, in answer to complaints about the new markets being free to farmers, that as soon as they were made permanent and payed a fee would be charged.

"We want to have them permanent," he said, "but to do it we must have money."

"I believe the women to whom the lowest prices are not absolutely necessary should support the markets for the sake of the women for whom they are," said Mrs. Roy Emery Fletcher. "I know of people who have always taken their baskets to market. I take my maid with me, and it pays. Then she told some remarkable differences between market and store prices.

"The poorer women need educating in buying," said Mrs. Fletcher. "Women speak to me at the market to ask if this and that is cheap. They don't know. The very poor know how to buy because they have to learn, but there are others with a little more money who need to save, but do not understand. It is this most extravagant class who should be educated."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, President of the Forum, presided, and Mrs. Luranа Sheldon Ferris recited several poems.

CIVIL SERVICE FRIENDS.

Three Candidates for Governor Reply to Reform Association.

The Civil Service Reform Association made public yesterday letters received from Gov. Glynn, District Attorney Whitman, and Frederick M. Davenport concerning their attitude toward civil service reform. The association asked each candidate to state his position in regard to the establishment of efficiency and standardization systems, and asked whether he would, if elected, work for the passage of a bill giving the Governor the power to remove an inefficient or corrupt civil service Commissioner after he had had a chance to be heard in his own defense.

Gov. Glynn quoted the Democratic State platform, which asserted that it was the party's desire to "make such further amendment to the law as may produce an impregnable civil service system in all departments of the State," and to extend the merit system whenever practicable. The legislation referred to in the platform had been passed, he said, and he indorsed the party's stand in favor of any necessary amendments.

Mr. Whitman said he would endeavor to have full authority conferred upon the State Civil Service Commission to study the promotion problem in an effort to standardize the service, and that he would favor legislation giving the Governor power to remove a corrupt Commissioner. He added:

"I have always been a strong believer in the merit system—promotion as the reward of efficient service. In my administration of the office of District Attorney of the County of New York I have adhered strictly to this principle."

Mr. Davenport wrote that he was in full accord with the reforms which the association sought to bring about.

OPEN $350,000 BUILDING.

Young Women's Hebrew Association in New Home.

The large, new $350,000 building of the Young Women's Hebrew Association, at 31 West 110th Street, was opened last evening with a Sabbath Eve service which will be repeated every Friday. Rabbi Nathan Bleichman officiated and preached the sermon. A short address was made by the President of the association, Mrs. Israel Unterberg.

The building is not entirely completed and will not be opened for classes until Monday, Oct. 26. There will be 300 or more girls attending these classes. Over 700 girls have registered since the opening of the registry, a little more than a week ago. One hundred young girl residents will be admitted within the next month. Fifty more will be accommodated later.

The building is up-to-date in every respect, with accommodations for teaching all kinds of work, clerical, domestic science, and sewing, and has a model housekeeping apartment. There is a gymnasium and a swimming pool will be opened later.

Day classes for girls, not self-supporting, are a new feature. These will be in physical education, domestic science, dressmaking, and millinery. Among the Directors of the association are Mrs. Adolph Guggenheim, Mrs. Charles H. Israels, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. J. H. Magnes, Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes, and Mrs. Albert Stern.

A NEW ROCK ISLAND SUIT.

Bondholder Asks New York Supreme Court for a Receiver.

Rock Island litigation was increased yesterday when Horace L. Brand, a bondholder, asked Justice Ford, in the Supreme Court, to appoint a temporary receiver. The court directed the company to show cause on next Monday why a receiver should not be appointed.

The petition asks that the receiver take all property not pledged to the Central Trust Company under the mortgage, and that he sue the Directors for damages to the property caused by neglect to protect it. The petition says the property has been permitted to deteriorate and that money that ought to have gone to the bondholders had been used to pay dividends by which the Directors profited.

FOG DELAYS THREE LINERS.

Mauretania, Baltic, and Olympic Arrive Here Late.

Three liners arrived yesterday from Liverpool several hours late owing to the fog and landed 3,481 passengers. The Cunarder Mauretania, got in first with 890 from Liverpool, followed by the White Star liner Baltic with 1,525 passengers from the same port, and the Olympic from Glasgow with 966 passengers.

The Olympic came in ballast from Glasgow, as there was no means of transporting her cargo from Liverpool to that port. Both she and the Mauretania will lay up for the Winter on their return and many of the crews intend to enlist for the war.

DRY GOODS TRADE SLOW.

Continued Warm Weather Is Blamed in Part by Weekly Review.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"The continued warm weather is partly responsible for the dullness in the retail dry goods business, which has, in turn, retarded the wholesale business. Merchants are slow to make commitments on Spring lines, although orders are fair from agricultural sections.

"Collections in sections of the country where crops are well diversified are good."

Asks $7,500,000 for Water Dept.

Commissioner Williams of the Water Department has asked the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate for $7,545,328.23 to run his department in 1915. This is a net decrease of $1,608.11, compared with the 1914 allowance. For the expenses of the Park Board of the Park Department $31,249 is requested for 1915, which is $900 more than the 1914 allowance. For the Museum of Arts and Sciences it is estimated that $120,700 will be needed for 1915, an increase of $14,025 over the previous year. The Bronx Parkway Commission estimates it will need $72,000 for 1915, an increase of $51,000, and the Public Recreation Comsion has asked for $25,991.79, an increase of $2,498.40.

LAST CALL TO VOTERS!
If you have not registered, you must do so today or you cannot vote at the coming election. Enroll when you register. Polls open 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CONTRACTS FOR FOREIGN ARMIES

Uniform Cloth, Underwear, Shoes, and Motor Trucks Things in Demand.

JAPANESE BUY FOR RUSSIA

Specifications for the Khaki Cloth with Which the British Forces Are Clothed.

As the representatives of the foreign Governments in this market after war supplies become less secretive in their methods, some of the peculiarities of this business are creeping out. Yesterday, for instance, a dress goods house received an inquiry from a Japanese concern for an olive brown uniform cloth designed not for the use of their countrymen, but for the Russian Army. The amount involved in the contract is a large one. A Russian Commissioner is now in Tokio, it seems, conducting negotiations there for supplies through Japanese agents. The chief trouble the various mills here are having on these foregn orders is the short time given in which to make deliveries. Another source of difficulty is the lack of specifications on the weights and widths of cloth required.

The figures at which contracts for cloth are being let out, when the construction of that material is considered, are generally described as too low. On this cloth the foreign agents are asking for something between 75 and 90 cents. F. J. Smith, at the request of Consul Homer M. Byington, stationed at Leeds, England, describes the appearance and construction of the khaki cloth used by the British Army in the following words:

"Khaki may be described as an olive shade of color with a green tint. It dyed in the wool it is a compound mixture of several shades; if dyed in the piece it is still a compound of material to render the same effect. In times of peace the Government places orders intermittently, and regular work for the manufacturers thereof is not assured; consequently only a few firms cater for that class of business. Khaki finds no sale in the open market. Hence the absence of stocks in an emergency caused by the sudden outbreak of war. These standard khaki cloths are described as 'serge drab mixtures,' composed of worsted warps and woolen wefts. The 20-ounce suitings are of two-fold 24s worsted warps. Brazford counts. The wefts are woolen spun 13 yards per dram. The warps have 40 ends per inch, the wefts 42 picks per inch, and the cloth is finished 56 inches wide, in Melton; and the weave is an ordinary twill. Great strength and durability are required similar to the whipcord tweeds prized in the West of England and termed 'livery tweeds'."

Factors in this market, who have learned that the cloth required is of a worsted and woolen variety, state that this kind of work would have to be done by a weaving mill; that is, a mill buying its yarns and doing only weaving and finishing. Because of this it is said the number of concerns that will be able to take this sort of business, if offered, is limited.

Now that the situation is clearing and it is possible to distinguish between the mere speculator and the accredited agent, some idea is being gained of the immense supplies that will be bought in this market.

The Ansorge Export Company will close a contract on Monday to supply the British Government with 200,000 dozen suits of underwear. It was at first thought that yesterday would have seen arrangements completed for turning out this merchandise, but the exporters were asked to guarantee delivery of the total amount within sixty days. This, it was discovered, would be impossible, since the utmost that could be secured in the way of deliveries was 5,000 dozen a week. The contract in all probability will be closed on this basis, the hope being expressed that before many weeks are passed the production may be increased to 10,000 dozen a week. The total amount to be paid for this quantity will be about $1,500,000.

In addition to this contract there will be placed next week by the same concern an order for 200,000 pairs of shoes, for which approximately $640,000 will be paid. Arrangements will also be completed shortly for purchasing a large number of five and three ton auto trucks. The amount of this contract is placed at about $750,000, and the export company is in the market for the three-ton variety, of which nearly 500 will be needed, at a price between $1,500 and $2,000 each.

This company conducts its operations through a London office, where samples from its line are selected by the British War Office.

BIG PROFITS IN WHEAT.

St. Louis Concern Has Made $250,000 Since War Began.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—With speculation virtually prohibited by high margins demanded, little "wild cat" profit has been made in St. Louis on wheat since the European war began. Legitimate sales for export, however, have registered some heavy business, several concerns having had large holdings in storage when the war began.

Langenberg Brothers & Co. have cleaned up $250,000 on wheat since the war commenced. Last week this concern sold for export 200,000 bushels. Based on the prices before the war the profit on this one shipment was $32,000.

The Koehler Milling Company, which was long on wheat before the war started, received an order recently for 1,100,000 barrels of flour. The firm is working a full force night and day to fill the order.

Profits in this section on flour have been heavy since the war.

CHILE WANTS OUR COAL.

Pittsburgh Producers Invited to Bid for 400,000-Ton Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 16.—The producers of the Pittsburgh district are to have an opportunity to bid on a contract for 400,000 tons of coal through the efforts of the Pittsburgh Foreign Trade Commission. The coal is wanted by the railways of Chile.

Bids are to be submitted to the Department of Materials, Santiago, Chile, by Oct. 24. The contract is to cover a period of three years, and all other details incident to it are specified. Accompanying the inquiry was the statement that successful filling of the order would probably lead to other contracts for coal from the South American republic.

This is the second large inquiry for coal which has come to the Pittsburgh district from South America since the war began. It is believed here that identified with the Foreign Trade Commission that such inquiries will be frequent, and that the coal-producing district of Pittsburgh will shortly enjoy a lucrative business from that field.

Inquiries for prices on cutlery, pneumatic, and all kinds of steel tools continue to deluge the Foreign Trade Commission. In 90 per cent. of these communications special stress is laid on the question of delivery.

ORDER BIG MOTOR TRUCKS.

France and England Let Contracts to Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Contracts for the purchase of three hundred motor trucks of the heavy service type were reported to have been made here today by representatives of the French and English governments. The trucks are for army service.

The Russian Government is sending agents here to negotiate for the purchase of 500 one-ton trucks for use in the Russian army. Large quantities of drugs, surgical instruments and medicines also have been purchased.

Millions of pounds of corned beef and tinned beef have been bought from Chicago packers within the last week by purchasing agents of the English and French governments. Canning departments of the plants are working in day and night shifts filling orders for shipments abroad.

GET $77,000 FROM MERRITT.

Ex-Supervisor's Sureties Give Bonds for $23,000 More.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Supervisor Frederick Close of the town of East Chester announced today that the sureties of former Supervisor Henry C. Merritt, who is under indictment for various shortages, had paid over to the town $77,000 in cash and had given bonds for $23,000. Merritt is under indictment for being short about $227,000 while he was holding the office of Supervisor.

Merritt, who was a Democratic leader, was also Supervisor of East Chester for ten years, and at the time he disappeared from his home last year he had a $1,000,000 contract in connection with the Barge Canal work. He is now out on $18,000 bail, and it is said that he will be arraigned for trial in the Supreme Court at White Plains next month. Supervisor Close said tonight:

"The settlement by the sureties of Merritt does not mean that we intend to drop his prosecution; we intend, on the other hand, to prosecute him to the full extent of the law."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HENRY M. POLLOCK, also known as Harry Pollock, who has resided at 725 Riverside Drive and at the Hotel Claridge, a promoter of amusements, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,789 and assets of $4 cash in bank at Los Angeles, Cal. The debts are for printing, advertising, telephone, telegrams, tailoring, furniture, jewelry, millinery, building, bicycle cleaning, insurance, rent, and services, and were contracted in New York between 1909 and 1914, and in San Francisco in 1907, 1911, and 1912. There are forty-nine creditors, among whom are Jacob Rothschild, 98 Fifth Avenue; Equitable Trust Company, $210; Western Union Telegraph Company, $372; H. C. Miner Lithograph Company, $370; Eagle Roofing Company, Inc., $567; United Electric and Power Company, $197; American Press Association, $200; Carey Show Print Company, $206; Ellison Construction Company, $326; New York Telephone Company, $254; John C. Rankin & Co., $447; Louis Becker and Charles Heine, $13; Samuel Rouse, $469; Nathan Reichman, $815; Larry J. Margulies, $104; Rose C. Keegan, $48; Marguerite R. Miller, $75; Charles Waldron, Boston, $250; Louis Gordon, $167; William P. Mack, $317; Danbey Darke, $198; Jordan Moriarty & Co., $577; Jefferson Hotel, San Francisco, $100, and Bullock & Jones, San Francisco, $151. He owes $700 for rent of 15 Claremont Avenue, in 1913, and $1,200 for rent of 165 West Eighty-third Street in 1914.

OVERMAN TIRE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Overman Tire Company, Incorporated, with salesrooms at 1,883 Broadway and 1,885 West Fifty-fourth Street, by Blau, Zalkin & Cohen, attorneys for these creditors: A. Dewes Company, $200; Churchill-Hall, $574, and Phineas Jones & Co., $287. It was alleged that the company on Sept. 17 made a preferential payment of $10,000 to the Manhattan Rubber Company. Edward R. Perkins is President, and there are a number of wealthy men on the Board of Directors. Judge Mayer appointed B. W. Brown receiver, bond $5,000, and authorized him to carry on business for ten days. Blau, Zalkin & Cohen said that the liabilities were between $60,000 and $70,000 and the assets were more than $60,000.

ALOIS KOHN & CO., INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Alois Kohn & Co., incorporated, manufacturers of chains, 16-18 Maiden Lane, by three creditors: Frank J. Mann, $430; Katz Kohn, $500, and Milton Goldstein, $5. The corporation went into liquidation on Sept. 23 and made Henry B. Singer trustee. Judge Mayer would not appoint a receiver yesterday, as Mr. Singer can liquidate the business as trustee. Liabilities are about $100,000, including secured and contingent, and the nominal assets are $100,000, which includes cash, $80,000, and stock, $20,000. The bankruptcy petition was filed because a creditor had sued.

ISAAC LEVANDERSTEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isaac Levanderstein, dealer in men and women's clothing goods, 1,604 Park Avenue, and at Centreville, Sullivan County, N. Y., by three creditors: Weber & Levy, $183; Loyal Shirt Company, $139; Morris Corrin, $147, and Abraham Newcomb, $70. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $500. He began business in 1907.

FEINBERG & FEINBERG, INC., dealers in plate glass, 433 West Forty-second Street, have made an assignment to Morris B. Arnold. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the corporation by these creditors: Max Blume, $1,373; Arthur T. Fowler, $28, and Aaron Rosen, $10.

BROADWAY BICYCLE AND AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Salim Gibb, trading as the Broadway Bicycle and Auto Supply Company, at 60 Vesey Street, by these creditors: United States Tire Company, $1,843; B. T. Goodrich Company, $19; and American Thermo Ware Company, $46. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $2,000.

THEODORE ECONOMU, clerk, of 331 West Thirty-seventh Street, formerly a dealer in Italian and Greek produce, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $26,932 and assets $1,587 in accounts. A creditor in Greece $16,000, and another creditor there $3,380.

TABACCHINI-DIAMANT COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has appointed Samuel J. Rawak receiver for the Tabacchini-Diamant Company, manufacturer of women's hats at 21 West 116th Street and 151 Lenox Avenue, to serve without compensation. Liabilities are $3,000.

BENJAMIN SPIEGEL, dealer in phonographs, 29 Delancey Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, which show liabilities $4,801 and assets $5,096, consisting of stock, $1,300; accounts, $3,490; fixtures, $300, and cash in bank, $5.

SINGER BROTHERS & NEIGEBOREN, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 162 Reade Street, have made an assignment to Sam Kaniuk. The partners are Sam and David Singer and Lena Neigeboren. They began business in July, 1912.

McMURRAY'S.—Frederick Carlton Davis, Alfred Edward Mills and Alice Mabel Davis Blackley, trading as McMurray's, dealer in dry goods, 2,386 Eighth Avenue, have made an assignment to Lester B. Nelson.

302 Business Failures This Week.

Bradstreet's reports 302 business failures in the United States during the week, against 332 for the previous week and 292, 187, 258, and 197 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 103, New England 33, Southern 66, Western 49, Northwestern 14, and Far Western 37. Canada had 63, against 71 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Sam Blinkenstein, a retail clothier, schedules in bankruptcy filed: liabilities, $58,307; assets none. The small asset of $65 is exempt. Promissory notes make up most of the liabilities, more than $40,000 worth of these being held by the Wisconsin National Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Louis Meyer and David Meyer, doing a clothing business under the firm name of Meyer Brothers, voluntary petition; liabilities, $41,171; assets, $3,000.

FORT WORTH, Texas.—Marius Robinson of Chicago, a retired merchant; voluntary petition; liabilities, $25,933; assets, $37,851.44.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The French Dress Company, involuntary petition; liabilities, $51,288; assets, $22,145.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 16.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair; slightly warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle shifting winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Okla.—Fair Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ark.—Fair Sat. and Sun., with slowly rising temperature.

Tenn. and Ky.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair, warmer.

Ohio—Rain Sat. Sun., fair, somewhat warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ind.—Rain Sat. Sun., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ill. Mich.—Rain Sat. Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

U. Mich.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in w.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Fair in w., rain in e. Sat. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate n. e. and n. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Sat. and Sun.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming e. and s. e.

Iowa—Fair in w.; rain in e. Sat. Sun., fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair in w., showers in e. Sat. Sun., fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair Sat.; warmer in s. e. Sun., cloudy.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Kan.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. and w. Sun., fair.

W. Tex. and Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Spring Carpet Opening.

The Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Co. will open its entire line for the Spring 1915 on Nov. 2. Several days ago the arrangements for the taking over of the business of the Bigelow Carpet Co. by the Hartford Carpet Co. were completed, and the line of the former concern will be shown separately on the tenth floor of the building in which the combination is located.

Ribbon Trade Quiet.

The ribbon manufacturers selling to the retail trade are now between seasons. First purchases that were made are considered satisfactory and the reorders are just beginning to be received. The demand will centre for the most part on goods needed for the holiday trade, such as satins, taffetas, the broader widths in warp prints, velours, and printed taffeta effects. What is needed in the trade to give business a real stimulus is a change in the weather. Houses that have made no price revisions find that their policy is a paying one. Concessions at the present time, it is said, will only scare and not attract the buyers.

Will Get Foreign Crockery.

Despite the war there is now little doubt that there will be plenty of foreign china to be had here this year. The English and French houses are having little difficulty in getting their goods across now; and it is said that some of the importers who handle German goods are going after orders with very few restrictions concerning deliveries. At present business in no line is overactive, but the outlook for the future is considered bright in view of the general condition of things in the business world. Domestic potteries are as busy at the present time as the conditions warrant, and the glass factories share this state of affairs to a considerable extent. Lighting fixtures are as active as usual at this season of the year.

Plenty of Duck Being Taken.

Notwithstanding the number of unconfirmed rumors that have been heard in this market lately about sales of wide and army duck to the warring nations abroad, it was learned yesterday that sales aggregating about 1,000,000 yards of these goods had been made by one house here in the last few days. All of the belligerent countries are named as the purchasers, business from Germany coming through Austria and Denmark and a considerable part of the English business coming through Canada. Some of this business is being booked at lower figures than the orders given earlier, due to the fact that most of the duck that had been made from expensive cotton and held in the warehouses has been shipped. The goods still remaining in stock are being sold at the old prices, but on the merchandise which is or will be made from newly-purchased cotton, prices more satisfactory to buyers are being named.

Two New Cigar Lighters.

Two novel cigar lighters have just been put on the market by a local concern. One of them is a pocket lighter in the shape of a combination pencil and lighter. The device weighs only three-fourths of an ounce, and is fastened in the pocket with a clip like a regular pencil. It is operated by striking one part of the device against another which contains a small piece of flint, the spark igniting a small piece of saturated asbestos cloth. The lighter has no mechanical parts to get out of order, and there is no wick that has to be renewed. The other lighter is made in the shape of a combination ash tray and lighter. The ash receiver is all glass of an ornamental type, while the tank of the lighter is all brass. It is said to work perfectly and to protect table covers, carpets, and rugs from danger of burning. Both devices are moderately priced.

Sale of Dress Goods Slack.

The dress goods market still waits upon the weather. With the Fall business practically over, sellers are not inclined to view the results with satisfaction. At present the cutting-up trade should be calling for Spring sample pieces, but seemingly they have decided in this, as in other things, to take their own time. It is generally agreed that the weather is the principal excuse for the slackness of the demand, but selling agents are also disposed to place some of the responsibility for conditions on the proneness of buyers to believe that the foreign mills will be able to make deliveries. Even the representatives of districts that are known to be in the centre of army operations, are promising that orders taken will be filled. The prediction is made that many buyers will wake up too late to the true condition of affairs and flood the domestic mills with unfilled orders that were taken by the foreign manufacturers.

About the Gray Goods Situation.

Business was none too active in the local gray goods market yesterday, the feature being quite liberal sales of 39-inch 80-80s for delivery during the first six months of next year at 5⅝ cents. For nearby deliveries, however, it was said to be impossible to get these goods under 5½ cents. There were unconfirmed reports of big trading in 38½-inch on 64-60s on contracts at 3½ cents. There were also many bids heard of in the market for these goods for nearby delivery at the same figure but few, if any, of the goods came out at that price. The other printcloth constructions got little attention. Several requests for sheetings for long deliveries at prices below the market were reported, but here again the buyers were said to be unsuccessful in their quest. Fine-yarn goods prices were steady generally. The day's closing prices on several standard constructions of printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	37-inch, 64-60s	2¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	37-inch, 64-52s	2½c

Are Now Looking to Europe.

One advantage, so far as the regular exporters are concerned, of the reports, true or otherwise, that have told of large sales of various kinds of merchandise to the nations now at war has been that they have so attracted the "get-rich-quick" type of exporter that he has abandoned, for the moment at least, his efforts to spoil trade with South America by trying to get it. On most of this type of exporter the reports of the unsettled financial situation in the countries to the south of us have had a deterrent effect, but the understanding that the great bulk of the business with foreign governments is being done on a cash basis, or its equivalent, is attracting the attention of these men like a magnet attracts steel. As a result all kinds of speculative ventures are coming into being, and all kinds of weird propositions are being put up to the manufacturers or wholesalers who are in a position actually to supply the goods. Most of these would show a profit only to the speculator. Some of the more daring and less informed are said to be planning to send men abroad after the business, instead of waiting for it to come in.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—Spots, middling, 6 11-16c; sales, 1,055 bales, including to arrive.

SPOT MIDDLING.

	Price.	Sales.
Augusta	6½c.	500
Dallas	6¾c.	11,713
Galveston	7c.	1,660
Houston	6¾c.	3,476
Memphis	6¾c.	1,100
Norfolk	7¼c.	244
Savannah	6¾c.	1,477

IMPORTS KEEP UP.

Dry Goods and Dyestuffs Make Good Showing in the List.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Oct. 10 fell slightly under the figures for the preceding week. The entries for the week are officially put down at $15,019,438, compared with $15,450,621 the week before, and $16,223,618 the week before that. Aniline colors are continuing to come in in fair quantities as last week's imports had a value of $74,917, while the week before such imports were appraised at $96,496. Aniline color imports for the past five weeks as recorded at the Custom House had a value of $279,526. Aniline salts imports last week amounted to $1,019, as against only $200 the week before. Dyewood imports were $110,507, and dyewood extracts $7,360.

Indigo brought in had a value of $6,529, while cobalt entries totaled $9,255. Argols were entered to the value of $92,793. Importations of furs continued to increase, last week's entries reaching $245,582, a little in excess of the imports the week before. Included in the Custom House report are $205,699 worth of jewelry, precious stones and watches, while coffee entries aggregated $1,046,472. Imports of leather, hides and findings were appraised at $901,258. Wool imports totaled 3,631 bales, appraised at $314,990, while cotton entries had a value of $22,936.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,529,309, silk entries being appraised at $663,451. The week before these entries were valued at $1,862,292, and at $2,802,942 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $590,818, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $1,093,322. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $4,309,085, while the entries were $1,421,560.

Many Attend Electrical Show.

Among those at the Electrical Show last night were 400 delegates to the Real Estate Convention; also a representation from the Hotel Stewards' Association. The management says its attendance figures indicate a new record for expositions. Including last night, 180,000 had visited the show.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Incorporated today:

I. Levinson Co., diamonds, jewelry, $15,000; G. Leight, S. W. Halper, I. Levinson, 881 Fox St.

Ottoman Tobacco Co. of N. Y., $10,000; D. W. Steele, Jr., Francis J. McQuade, F. G. Rita, 218 Classon Av., Bklyn.

Alkem Mfg. Co., merchandise, personal, real property, trademarks, experiments, $10,000; J. Ewen, R. C. Lee, John C. Moore, 137 W. 69 St.

Lloyd Preparation Co., Buffalo, drugs, chemicals, $50,000; L. J. Rosen, D. O. Palmer, I. C. McDowell, Buffalo.

Polo Club Cigarette Co, $25,000; H. B. Goodstein, J. S. Turner, H. M. Wolfe, 351 S. 2 Av., Mt. Vernon.

East Forty-sixth Street Realty Corpn., $25,000; E. C. Rohmann, M. J. Junger, L. Florsheim, 412 E. 50 St.

Plymwood Co., camp colony, hotel, restaurant, boarding, $31,000; P. G. Plaine, J. Swetow, M. Phillips, 447 Jerome St., Bklyn.

S. Handel, Inc., furs, cloaks, women's apparel, $10,000; S. Schuchter, R. and S. Handel, 1,117 Av. Y., Bklyn.

The Quilting Bee, Rye, needlecraft, woven articles, furniture, toys, novelties, $10,000; N. J. Faulkner, C. Oday, F. L. Putnam, Rye, C. D. Tabor Co., hardware, specialties, $10,000; E. J. Reilly, H. S. Roberts, C. D. Tabor, 42 E. 23 St.

Umckaloabo Chemical Co., acquire secret process for remedy for tuberculosis, $25,000; H. Russell, E. A. Sprong, S. S. Ryckman, 558 W. 158 St.

Anselma Feature Film Corpn., $10,000; J. Singer, F. G. Towne, M. Frank, 2,146 Honeywell Av.

Neptune Packing & Rubber Co., engineers, machinists' supplies, $5,000; F. X. Fenny, J. F. and K. V. Dubois, 31 3 Av., New Brighton.

Alliance Dress Co., $15,000; R. Frqst, S. Levy, J. Mayer, 1,391 Madison Av.

Corn Realty Co., $10,000; J. Schaegal, Morris Goldenblum, R. Rovere, 45 Gary Av., Elmhurst.

Radium Spray Co., drugs, chemicals, apparatus, supplies, $10,000; A. MacHenry, C. C. and E. A. Hubbell, 321 Macon St., Bklyn.

Capital reduction: Chaffee & Baker, Rushville, $50,000 to $10,000.

Volunteer Motor Corps, Empire Collar & Novelty Co., Cohoes; Goldseal Film Corpn., N. Y.; E. P. Smith Drug Co., Patchogue; Carl H. Page & Co., N. Y.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; D. Ellison, clothing; 220 5th Av.; Wellington.
BALTIMORE—S. L. Hayman, clothing; Herald Square.
BOSTON—A. Ullian & Co.; A. Ullian, cloaks, suits; Union Square.
BUFFALO—M. L. Shearer, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Ketchewell, suits, dresses, skirts; 438 B'way.
CHICAGO—J. Christopher, cloaks, suits; Gerard.
CHICAGO—M. Dupins Co.;

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—These cavalry officers will be examined for promotion after Jan. 1: Capts. S. D. Rockenbach, 11; R. C. Williams, 14; W. C. Short, 4; P. Clayton, F. A. Barton, G. C. Barnhardt, 15; J. H. Reeves, 3, and K. Walker, 14. 1st Lts. J. E. Abbott, 6; R. B. Ellis, 14; S. D. Smith, 10; W. H. Westmoreland, 11; C. C. Culver, 3; F. G. Turner, 13; F. B. Edwards, 12; W. C. Gardenhire, 4; B. O. Davis, 9; E. C. Wells, 14; R. W. Walker, 12; G. A. F. Trumbo, T. M. Reagan, 15; R. F. Tate, 16, and S. C. Megill, 4. 2d Lts. P. Gordon, 2; J. T. Kennedy, 6; G. M. Hickam, 8; H. M. Groninger, 9; R. O. Elling, 11; J. K. Brown, 2; R. D. Newman, 11; E. L. Grisell, 8; W. H. Garrison, Jr., 12; S. M. Williams, 1; H. W. Hall, 4; E. Y. Sumner, Jr., 2; A. E. Wilbourn, 13; E. G. Cullum, 4; W. W. Erwin, 9; H. H. White, 1; C. R. C. McNeill, 5; F. E. Ross, 6; H. Kobbe, 1, and J. A. Warden, 8.

These infantry officers will be examined for promotion after Jan. 1: Capts. H. L. Laubach, E. W. Clark, 24; T. J. Smith, H. H. Perry, Q. M. C.; G. E. Houle, 1a; F. Kilbourne, 26; W. C. Rogers, 27, and G. H. Jamerson, 2. 1st Lts. O. P. Robinson, 21; G. K. Wilson, 3; G. W. S. Quackenbush, 23; S. H. Hopson, 5; W. E. Gillmore, 13; W. F. Persons, 11; J. G. Taylor, Signal Corps; H. C. M. Supplee, 17; A. M. Hall, 28; E. Cassacr, 16; C. C. Jones, 7; A. J. Booth, 2; E. R. Massey, 11; J. A. Marmon, 25; J. A. Higgins, 25; R. Wood, 24; F. H. Cook, 9; H. L. Lawrence, 9; W. B. Wallace, and W. T. Conway, 6. 2d Lts. R. A. Hill, 7; A. E. Bouton, 24; L. H. Drennan, 4; C. K. Nulsen, 16; J. H. Muncaster, 4; T. K. Spencer, 7; E. M. Watson, 19; D. T. Hartman, 13; E. F. Miller, 29; T. C. Lonergan, 18; A. L. Sneed, 7. L. D. Baker, G. A. Mattie, 24; W. R. Weaver, 15; A. Lee, R. W. Winton, 14; F. C. Phelps, 12; J. L. Prink, 3; E. R. Andrews, 13; J. Rogers, 20; W. R. Gallaferro, Signal Corps, (2d Lt. of Inf.); H. G. Damm, 26; M. R. Wainer, 28; C. T. Griffith, 4; R. H. Willis, Jr., 6; C. E. Coates, 27; M. C. Shallenberger, 19; W. S. Loughborough, 3; J. W. Priton, 13; O. E. Clark, 7; R. Coker, 8; W. F. Hoey, Jr., 12; J. H. Stutesman, 10; W. G. Langwill, 15, and J. A. Sarratt, 8.

Maj. L. C. Brown, C. A. C., Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to leave.

2nd Lt. J. P. Lucas, Cav., assigned to 18. 2nd Lt. W. H. H. Morris, Jr., assigned to 9 Inf.

Chaplain J. F. Houlahan, 5 Cav. to 2nd F. A. and sail on first transport for Manila.

Col. W. F. Blauvelt, from 10 Inf. Dec. 1, then to U. S. and report to Adjt. Gen. for orders.

Capt. V. E. Clark, aviation officer, S. C., to Boston for course in aerodynamical engineering at Boston Institute of Technology.

A Board: Maj. L. J. Fleming and Capts. R. B. McBride and W. H. Noble, to meet in this city to appraise value of one horse with a view to selling the animal to the Government.

1st Lt. R. R. Welshimer, C. A. C., Judge Adv. Gen. Dept. to coast defenses of the Delaware.

Capt. S. F. Dallam, Q. M. C., relieved from detail in that corps Nov. 1 and assigned to 9 Cav.

Capt. J. E. Stedje, 13 Cav., to Letterman Hospital, sick.

These officers of Corps of Engrs. report to Examining Board Washington Barracks for examination for promotion: 2nd Lts. W. H. Holcombe, R. A. Miller, B. B. Somervell, R. W. Crawford, and F. S. Skinner.

These officers of Corps of Engrs. report to Examining Board at Texas City, Tex., for examination for promotion: 2nd Lts. C. P. Gross, P. C. Bullard, X. H. Price, and A. P. Cowgill.

Leaves: 1st Lt. T. W. Burnett, M. C., 2 months, 15 days; Maj. W. E. Vose, M. C., 1 month; Capt. H. LeR. Muller, S. C., 8 months and 5 days; Maj. J. W. V. Dusen, M. C., 4 months; Capt. T. E. Darby, M. C., 1 month and 14 days; Capt. G. E. Humphrey, C. E., 3 months, 15 days; Maj. F. C. Baker, M. C., 2 months; Capt. S. F. Dallam, Q. M. C., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. C. Churchill, 23 Inf., 1 month and 14 days ext.; 1st Lt. R. R. Welshimer, C. A. C., 1 month; Maj. P. S. Halloran, M. C., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Lt. Comdrs. J. J. Hannigan, commissioned from July 1, and S. I. M. Major, Naval Attache, Paris, to the North Carolina.

Ensigns T. S. Wilkinson, Asst. to Naval Attache, Paris, to the North Carolina; W. E. Malloy, commissioned from June 6; E. D. Edgar; L. K. Forde, and F. M. Collier, the Montana, to the Smith, Sterrett, and Walke, respectively; A. S. Merrill, the Missouri, to the Roe; R. W. Paine, the Patterson, to the Perkins; H. S. Freo, the Smith, to the Patterson; M. D. Demott, New Jersey, to Jenkins; T. S. Boyd, Connecticut, to Tonopah; S. D. McCaughey, Eagle, to Connecticut, and E. H. McKitterick, Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., to Eagle.

Surg. M. K. Johnson, 2 months' leave.

P. A. Surg. N. T. McLean, Naval Hospital, Washington, sick.

Ch. Boatn. F. Carrigher, the Washington, to order.

Ch. Gunners S. Donely, the Brooklyn, to recvg. ship, Boston, and C. B. Babson, recvg. ship, to Boston Yard.

Gunners L. M. Wegat, Boston Yard, to the Missouri, and J. O. Johnson, Maine, to Brooklyn.

Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. A. W. Catlin, Wyoming, to the New York.

Capts. F. L. Bradman, barracks, Guantanamo, to Norfolk Barracks; C. F. Williams, Guam Barracks, to Mare Island Barracks, and A. W. Watson, 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, resume duty Norfolk Barracks.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: North Carolina at Beirut; Celtic at Key West; Tonopah, Maadonough, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, K-1, and K-2, at New London; Mancock at Montauk Point; Preble at Hampton Roads; Preble at San Fran.; Georgia, New Jersey, and Patapsco at Southern Drill Grounds, and the Rocket at Washington.

Sailed: Des Moines, Progreso for Portsmouth, N. H.; Nereus, Hampton Roads for Vera Cruz; Arethusa, Port Arthur for Newport; Mars, Norfolk for Philadelphia; Ontario, Hampton Roads for New York; Raleigh, San Pedro, for San Diego; E-1, H-2, and H3, San Fran. for San Pedro; Prairie, Sanchez for Newport, R. I., via Monte Christi and Cape Haitien; Chauncey, Jolo, P. I. for Zamboanga, and the Cincinnati, Shanghai for Nagasaki.

The orders of the Arethusa, as published Oct. 1, have been so far modified that that vessel will proceed to Newport, R. I., instead of Key West, Fla., and thence to Charleston.

The Intrepid placed out of commission at Mare Island, Oct. 15.

Revenue Cutter Orders.

Capts. R. O. Crisp, the Tacoma, to orders; J. G. Berry, to Life Saving Service; B. M. Chiswell, the Onondaga, to the Itasca.

1st Lts. T. M. Molley, the Tahoma, to the Androscoggin; J. C. Martin, the Bear, to the Mackinac; W. J. Wheeler, to the Itasca; W. T. Stromberg, to the Tuscarora; W. H. Sites, to the Bear; J. I. Bryan, of Engrs., to the Miami; R. E. Wright, Engrs., to the Yamacraw; W. C. Myers, Engrs., to the Wissahickon; G. E. Wilcox, to the Windom; C. F. Howell, to the Mohawk; J. H. Crozier, to the Winona; C. A. Wheeler, Engrs., the Onondaga, to the Itasca.

2d Lts. W. K. Scammell, the Tahoma, to Acushnet and 40 days' leave en route; P. H. Harrison, the Manning, to the Unalga; J. Pine, to the Itasca; L. R. Reinburg, to the Woodbury; S. E. Orne, Engrs., to the Seminole; C. E. Sugden, Engrs., to the Androscoggin; L. R. Reinburg, W. A. Benham, and N. B. Hall, Engrs., the Onondaga, to Itasca.

3d Lts. F. C. Allen, Engrs., the Tahoma, to the Unalga; S. T. Evandis, Tahoma, to Unalga; C. E. Anstett, to the Androscoggin; J. A. Starr, to the Gresham; C. C. Von Paulsen, to the Snohomish; F. J. Sexton, to the Seneca; P. E. Fish, Engrs., to the Algonquin; W. M. Troll, Engrs., the Tahoma, to the McCulloch; E. F. Stone and A. J. Van Kammen, Engrs., the Onondaga, to the Itasca.

Const. F. A. Hunnewall, to depot on business.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

CHARLES M. ADAMS, (Feb. 13;) net estate, $17,306; bank, $481; notes and personality, $1,093; stocks, $17,271.

JACOB BEYERLE, (May 8;) estate, $1,508; bank and personality, $2,053.

BERNARD F. BRAKENFELD, (March 26, 1913;) net estate, $852,710; ins., $10,328; notes, $2,000; stocks and bonds, $830,054; 307 interest in B. F. Brakenfeld & Co., $256,829.

ELLEN A. CORCORAN, (June 10, 1911;) supplemental report.

PAUL FRANKE, (July 7;) net estate, $819; stocks, $2,400; bank, $147.

OTTO KING FRIEDRICH, (Feb. 1;) net estate, $3,807; bank, $219; stocks, $5,000.

AUGUST F. GROSCH, (Dec. 12, 1913;) net estate, $1,312; plot at Rosedale, Queens, $700; bank, $46; stock, $166.

JOHN W. KELLY, (Jan. 9, 1906;) net estate, $942.

PETER MACFARLANE, (Sept. 11, 1905;) bank, $75.

Mrs. EMMA C. MITCHELL, (April 22, 1913;) net estate, $64,162; bank, $1,662; personality, $12,359; stocks, $55,396.

ELISHA P. REYNOLDS, (Dec. 7, 1907;) no tangible assets.

WILLIAM E. TEFFT, (Feb. 19, 1903;) net estate, $10,064; bank, $2,928; stocks in Lloyds sold for $3,800; personality, $7,733.

Mrs. ELIZA TOUMEY, (March 4;) net estate, $47,710; equity, $31,000 in 419 Lex. Av.; equity, $13,000 in 152 E. 4 St.; 1st Kepler Av., $1,700; these parcels were subject to other liens, leaving the net value of realty, $45,873; bank, $4,111; personalty, $381.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FEDERAL WELDING COMPANY, INC., a domestic Corporation, having its principal place of business in the City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at Special Term, Part I., thereof, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 29th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said Company to change its corporate name to "ATLANTIC WELDING CORPORATION."

FEDERAL WELDING COMPANY, INC.,
By E. W. JANSEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Audrey Hall, a Six-Story Apartment on Washington Heights, Sold to a Pennsylvania Investor—Two Sales In Old Greenwich Village Section —Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was the sale of Audrey Hall, a six-story elevator apartment on the northeast corner of 172d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

This structure, which occupies a plot 94.6 by 125, was offered at public auction in foreclosure proceedings by Joseph P. Day on Thursday last and bid in by the County Holding Company, a party in interest, for $210,000.

Yesterday it was sold to Thomas Rees of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., an investor, for about $230,000, by James E. Barry & Co., representing the County Holding Company.

Sales in Old Greenwich.

The old Greenwich Village section furnished two deals in which parcels on Sullivan and Bleecker Streets changed hands. On the former thoroughfare the three five-story buildings at 225 to 229 Sullivan Street, covering a plot 75 by 100, about 90 feet south of Third Street, were sold to an investor by the Atlantic Macaroni Company. The sellers acquired the property last May from the Commercial Holding Company.

The other sale involved the three-story structure at 341 Bleecker Street, on lot 21.1 by 32.5 and irregular, purchased by an investor from the Grasmont Construction Company. The plot is between Christopher and Tenth Streets, and will be near the Christopher Street station of the new Seventh Avenue subway station. The brokers in the transaction were Ruland & Whiting.

Bronx Sales.

The firm of G. Tuoti & Co. has sold for cash property known as 2,018 Honeywell Avenue, a plot 44 by 112.6.

By the purchase of a nine-foot front deep block on the Grand Boulevard and Concourse the Mercedes Building Company has squared its holdings, and now controls an entire block, fronting 196 feet on the Concourse, 197.4 feet on Ryer Avenue, 84.2 feet on Field Place, and 61 feet on 184th Street. The purchasers plan to erect on the site two five-story apartment houses of the most modern design. The property was sold by McLernon Brothers for the estate of William Nelson.

Buyers for Westchester Homes.

Mrs. George N. Gardiner has sold her residence in Ardsley Park, Ardsley-on-Hudson, to Arthur Acheson of the Street Railways Advertising Company. The property consists of a large dwelling and one acre of ground. It was held at $30,000.

Fish & Marvin have sold a property at Scarsdale for Frederick Pope to Walter W. Griffith. The property lies in the Greenacres section, and was held at $25,000. The purchaser intends to occupy the place in the near future.

Brooklyn.

The Buckley & Horton Company sold for Mrs. T. F. Miller to Mrs. F. J. McDonough, 1,068 Dean Street, a three-story dwelling, between Franklin and Bedford Avenues.

As a site for a moving picture theatre the Frisco Amusement Company has purchased from Harry J. Woronow a plot 50 by 150 feet on the west side of Graham Avenue, 125 feet north of Grand Street.

Long Island.

At Queens Court, Queens, L. I., J. M. Briggs has sold to M. E. Quinn of Manhattan, a semi-bungalow on plot 40 feet by 100 feet on the south side of Ascot Place, 140 feet east of Lynn Avenue, also to Arthur E. Fettis of Brooklyn, a semi-bungalow on plot 40 feet by 100 feet on the south side of Ascot Place, 200 feet east of Lynn Avenue.

At Richmond Hill, Long Island, H. R. Williams and son have sold the three stores on a plot 40 by 100, on the north side of Jamaica Avenue, between Stoothoff Avenue and Chestnut Street, Nos. 2011, 2013 and 2013½, for H. J. Cullingford, to an investor; also the three-story building on the south side of Jamaica Avenue, 20 feet east of Grant Avenue, for the Bank of Long Island, and the three-story brick building on the south side of Jamaica Avenue, 40 feet east of Haven Place, for A. Weiss. The combined prices brought by the above properties was $35,000.

Queens Building Record.

Building operations in Queens during the past week reached a total of $220,800 in estimated cost. There were thirty-five applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $162,200; fifty-two applications for alterations and enlargements of an estimated cost of $30,100, and forty-one applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $28,500.

The operations were confined almost exclusively to the erection of detached frame dwellings. There were no new applications for the erection of tenements.

New Jersey.

Geist & Worman have sold the 114-acre Rinehardt farm situated near Lebanon, Hunterdon County, N. J., to James Peets of Bernardsville, N. J.

Owners to Watch Building Code Revision.

The United Real Estate Owners' Associations have appointed a special committee to co-operate with the committee of the Board of Aldermen in the matter of the revision of numerous sections of the Building Code. The Association will interest itself primarily in proposed changes in the law affecting existing buildings rather than those hereafter to be erected.

Two $12,000 Apartments Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased two of the finest apartments in 640 Park Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, for the Fullerton-Weaver Realty Company. In conjunction with Dubois & Eldridge one apartment of eighteen rooms and six baths, comprising an entire floor, to Mrs. Henry S. Redmond of Newport, R. I., and in conjunction with Albert B. Ashforth a similar one to A. C. Spreckels of San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Spreckels have heretofore always occupied an apartment in Paris, but on account of the war have taken up their residence permanently in New York. These apartments rent at $12,000 per year, and are both taken for long terms.

Fifth Avenue Dwelling Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, to a client, for Mrs. Katherine T. Kingsland, the residence belonging to the William Waldorf Astor estate, 721 Fifth Avenue, at the northeast corner of Fifty-sixth Street. Alfred Vanderbilt once had the lease of this house. It is a five-story American basement of modern design. With it there is occupies all of the block front, except the Fifty-seventh Street corner, which belongs to Mrs. Collis P. Huntington.

Commercial Leases.

Louis Scrag has leased for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the store at 435 Sixth Avenue to David Sonnehen; also for Louis Spiro the store at 134 West Twenty-third Street to G. Sakell.

Cross & Brown, in conjunction with S. Osgood Pell & Co., have leased the corner store at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-third Street to Fred W. Sewell.

O. D. & H. V. Dike have leased to the Street Railways Advertising Company and Baron G. Collier, Inc., the entire seventh floor in the Candler Building for a long term of years. These concerns already have the entire eighth floor in the Candler Building, and with this lease now occupy over 20,000 square feet of space to be used for their advertising business.

Real Estate Notes.

Papers have been filed for Leroy Coventry & Co., Inc., to succeed to the business of Leroy Coventry. Leroy Coventry is President and Dudleigh E. Montgomery Vice President of the new corporation.

A building loan for $375,000 has been obtained by the Roger Morris Realties, Inc., from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for a new apartment to be erected on the south side of 160th Street, 200 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, a plot 130.6 by 102.7.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, 2,180-2,182, n w corner of 168th St, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; adjourned to Oct. 23.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

238th St East, n s, — ft w of Martha Av, runs n 100x s w 106.7x w 75.8x s w 34 x e — vacant; H. S. Moore against M. L. Knox; J. H. Hildreth, attorney; W. S. Smith, referee; due, $2,185.26; taxes, &c., $506.76; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Arthur Av, e s, 170 ft n of 188th St, for a one-story frame shed, 20x33; Joseph Capasso, 2,460 Arthur Av, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $100.

11th St, 356 to 360 West, for a three-story stable, 66x100; Simon Donovan Trucking Co., 431 West 14th St., owner; J. S. Maher, 431 West 14th St., architect; cost, $35,000.

187th St, n s, 83x56 ft e of Arthur Av, for a one-story frame shed, 22x70; G Luciani, 607 East 187th St., owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 59, n s, 157.5 ft e of Bleecker St, 20.2x36.2x27.2x41.7; Josephine Van Valkenburgh to Livia Realty Co., 299 Broadway, (mtg $4,750,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Livia Realty Co. to Vincenzo Cesare, 84 Carmine St, (mtg $4,750,) Oct. 15; same attorney.....$100

HESTER ST, 85, n s, 108.9 ft e of Allen St, 21.2x33.1; estate of Sender Jarmulowsky to Johanna Realty Co., 54 Canal St. Sept. 22; attorney, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$20,000

MADISON AV, s w corner 68th St, 100.5x 20.6; Irving Washburn, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Oct. 16.....$50,000

MITCHELL PLACE, n s, 126 ft e of 1st Av, 18x90.10; Max Baron to Sadie Grossman, 320 East 52d St, Oct. 15, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

4TH ST, s w s, Lot 127, map of M. Minthorne, 26x96.2; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to Birdie Berliner, 622 West 114th St, Oct. 15; attorneys, Myers & G., 100 Broadway.....$5,000 over first mortgage

12TH ST, s s, 434.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.9x 106.6; Edwin J. Sander to Charles H. C. Beakes, 349 West 71st St, Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co.....$100

30TH ST, 224 to 280 West, s s, 306.8 ft w of 7th Av, $1,113.33; Rebecca Cohn, widow, to William Goldstone and another, executors, Leopold Mayer, 2 West 89th St, Sept. 10; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1

30TH ST, 282 West, s s, 898.7 ft w of 7th Av, 25.2x98.9; same to same, Oct. 7; same attorneys.....$1

35TH ST, s s, between 1st and 2d Av, Lot 48, Block 948, on land map of George V. Mullan to Gaston Realty Co., 55 Liberty St, Oct. 7; attorney, George V. Mullan, 55 Liberty St.....$1

37TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 60x100.5; Toleba Realty Co. to Samuel Abeloff, 307 West 112th St, (mtg $97,900,) June 29; attorneys, Gellert & H., 31 Liberty St.....$1,100

62D ST, n s, 371.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Rudolph M. De Leeuw to Katie Davidson and Alexander M. Leeuw, 160 St. Nicholas Av, and Rebecca Hirsh, 375 West End Av, ½ part, & c. Oct. 15; attorney, Abraham Cohen, 111 Broadway.....$1

79TH ST, 221 West, n s, 251 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x102.2; Marion B. Carroll to Broadway Trust Co., 233 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) all liens, Sept. 29; attorneys, Breed, Abbott & M., 32 Liberty St.....$100

98TH ST, 322 East, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Phillip Goldrich to Froim Katz and another, 135 Lavonia Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,700,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

108TH ST, s s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; Minnie De Veau to Zachariah and Samuel Hirsch, 108 East 112th St, 1-6 part, quitclaim, Oct. 16; attorney, Aaron H. Schwarz, 130 Fulton St.....$1,800

112TH ST, 310 and 312 East, s s, 142.6 ft e of 2d Av, 42.6x100.11; Henrietta Vickers to Walter J. Sheridan, 3,266 Hull Av, (mtg $39,500,) Aug. 28.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Ciro Poggiorale to same, quitclaim, Aug. 28.....$1

117TH, n s, 286 ft w of Lenox Av, 86x100.11; Charles E. Otis to Emily S. Hornblower, 755 Park Av, Oct. 14, (mtg $26,000;) attorney, George S. Hornblower, 24 Broad St.....$1

117TH ST, 218 East, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Elkan Kahn, 1,018 East 163d St, Oct. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

122D ST, n s, 271.3 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Eliza and Minnie Woodie to Teresina Mordente, 446 East 117th St, (mtg $3,500,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 258.6 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Emily A. and Philip Tousey to Equitable Life Assurance Society, 165 Broadway, b. & s, Sept. 26; attorneys, Alexander & G., 165 Broadway.....$100

160TH ST, s w corner of Edgecomb Av, 150.5x 100x127.61, to avenue, x 102.7; Albert J. Schwarzler to Roger Morris Realties, Inc., 369 East 167th St, all liens, Oct. 15; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.$100

Bronx.

BROOK AV, w s, 225 ft s of Kindermann Place, 36.3x — to w s of Mill Brook x n — x s —; Taxpayers Realty Co. to Isidor Langner, 700 Trinity Av, Oct. 15; attorney, Isidor Langner, 700 Trinity Av.....$100

CHATTERTON AV, 2,227-9, n s, 37.7x108; Henry Cohen to Martin Schoemmell, 2,223 Chatterton Av, (mtg $6,000,) Sept. 21; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway..$100

COSTER ST, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Lina Fuerer to Charles D. Pope, Clinton, N. J., (mtg $6,000,) Sept 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

COSTER ST, e s, 540 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; also Coster St, e s, 520 ft s of Spofford Av, 100x100; George J. Amann to Lina Fuerer, 2,096 Daly Av, (mtg $11,500,) Dec. 18, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

HOE AV, w s, 380 ft s of 166th St, 25x150; Florence J. Skillin, referee, to American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av; attorney, R. T. Wood, 527 5th Av.....$4,000

LOTS 24 to 27, map of Adee Park; Andrew McLaren to Argonaut Realty Corporation, 148th St and 3d Av, (mtg $5,700,) Sept. 14; attorney, F. W. Chambers, 22 William St.....$100

MORRIS AV, e s, 227.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 18.9x100; Barbara Forster to George H. Jacob, Feb. 10; attorney, M. Balaclian.$100

SAME PROPERTY; George H. Jacob to Maria Balschem, 2,028 Morris Av, Oct. 14; attorney, M. Balschem, 2,028 Morris Av.$100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 158th St, 51x101; Anthony J. Griffen, referee, to Oliver E. Davis, 824 Morris Av, (mtg $42,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,208 3d Av.$10,000

ORCHARD ST, n s, adjoining land now or late of Thomas Martin, 70x100; Augusta A. Nelson to Charles P. Hallock, 2,070 Honeywell Av, (mtg $3,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 2,070 East 180th St.....$100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 179th St, 40.1x 75.3x40x75.8; Joseph G. Switzer to Argonaut Realty Corporation, 148th St and 3d Av, (mtg $7,000,) Sept. 14; attorney, F. W. Chambers, 22 William St.....$100

SHEIL ST, s s, Lot 839, map of Laconia Park; Julius Heideman, referee, to George H. Lawrence, 324 West Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and others, Oct. 15; attorney, G. H. Lawrence, 324 West Lincoln Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$540

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 450 ft s w of St. John's Pl, 50x115; Louis Fridiger to Mary M. Trageser, 828 7th Av, (mtg $34,500,) Oct. 15; attorney, S. S. Levine, 116 Nassau St.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 25 ft s of Jennings St, 50x100; York Construction Corporation to Samuel L. Ornstein, 1,088 Southern Boulevard, and another, (mtg $21,900,) Sept. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, 450 ft s w of St. John's Pl, 50x115; Mary M. Trageser to Charles L. Reis, 671 Briggs Av, Richmond Hill, N. Y., (mtg $34,500,) Oct. 15; attorneys, Slenaky & W., Richmond Hill, N. Y.....$1

TREMONT AV, s e corner of Monroe Av, 24.6x60; Clement H. Smith Co. to Clement H. Smith, 1,884 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $13,600,) Oct. 14; attorneys, Wood & M., 25 Broad St.....$100

UNDERCLIFF TERRACE, w s, 60.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 80x148.3; also Undercliff Terrace, w s, 160.11 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 80x148.3; Mary Mason Jones Realty Co., Inc., to John F. Kaiser, 2,714 Bedford Av, (mtg $5,400,) Oct. 14; attorneys, Todd & St. John, 258 Broadway.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, 2,191-2,195, e s — corner of 182d St, 62.2x85; Clement H. Smith Co. to Clement H. Smith, 1,884 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $16,500,) Oct. 16; attorney, C. H. Smith, 460 East Tremont Av.....$100

WEBSTER AV, s e corner of 178th St, 25x110.3; Clement H. Smith Co. to Clement H. Smith, 1,884 Mount Hope Av, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 14; attorneys, Wood & M., 25 Broad St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, 1,353, e s, 21x90; Rhoda C. Jacquee to Richard Palmer, Teaneck, N. J., (mtg $12,500,) Sept. 14; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

182D ST, n s, 110 ft e of Jackson Av, 27.11x 108.3; Nalpak Realty Co. to Vincent Palumbo, 115 Westchester Av, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

163D ST, s s, 100.3 ft e of Tinton Av, 20.6x 94.8; Timothy F. Sullivan to Bungay Co. of New York, (mtg $8,000,) March 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, s s, 90 ft e of Webster Av, 20x 117.10; Helen Valicenti to Josephine Zimmerman, Highland Park, New Brunswick, N. J., (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

242D ST, n s, 25 ft e of Disbrow Place, —x—; George Hill to Gaetano Vitiello, 4,676 White Plains Av, Sept. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GROVE ST, 59, w s, 157.5 ft e of Bleecker St, 20.2x36.2x27.2x41.7; Livia Realty Co. to Josephine Van Valkenburgh, at East Orange, N. J., Oct. 15, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$4,750

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg $4,750; Vincenzo Cesareo to Livia Realty Co., 299 Broadway, Oct. 15, 1 year, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$950

HESTER ST, n s, 109.9 ft e of Allen St, 21.2x—; Johanna Realty Co. to estate of S. Jarmulowsky, 82 East 92d St, Sept. 22, due Oct. 9, 1917, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway.....$10,000

2D AV, 735, w s, 60 ft n of 39th St, 20x83; Bertha L. Borgelt and others to Annie B. Borgelt, 223 East 57th St, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strouse & S., 261 Broadway.....$5,000

12TH ST, s s, 434.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.9x 106.6; Charles H. C. Beakes to Edwin J. Sander, 118 West 57th St, Oct. 15, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

27TH ST, s s, 191.7 ft w of 7th Av, 51.6x 98.9; John A. Farrell to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind in the City of New York, and Its Vicinity, 206 Amsterdam Av, Oct. 16, prior mtg $11,000, due Nov. 30, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St.....$1,500

84TH ST, n s, 317 ft w of West End Av, 16.8x102.2; Ruth Drucker to Astor Trust Co., 889 5th Av, Oct. 16, prior mtg $12,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$8,000

117TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11, prior mtg $18,500; Kathie Fischer to Elkan Kahn, 1,018 East 163d St, Oct. 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$1,000

130TH ST, s s, 315 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 99.11; Annie C. Geraty to Charles P. Buckley, guardian, Tenafly, N. J., due Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Charles W. Buckley, 141 Broadway.....$3,500

160TH ST, s w corner, Edgecombe Av, 150.5x 100; Roger Morris Realties, Inc., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., Oct. 16; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$375,000

Bronx.

ALEXANDER AV, 868 and 870, (leasehold;) Edward E. Anger to Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 15, due April 15, 1928, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Blumenstiel & B., 27 Cedar St.....$22,600

CLAY AV, e s, 117.6 ft n of 174th St, 24.11x 95; also Clay Av, e s, 142.6 ft w of 174th St, 50x95; also Clay Av, e s, 198.6 ft w of 174th St, 25x100; James S. Gross and another to Elisa A. Gauvain, 1,744 Clay Av, Oct. 15, due April 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Twenty-third Ward Bank, 2,490 3d Av.....$5,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 187th St, 50x100; Nisus Construction Co. to Emma Dressner, 201 West 120th St, prior mtg $32,000, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$3,000

FOREST AV, e s, 200 ft n of 156th St, 25x irregular; Cora L. Lyons to Alice M. Li Dolon, 345 Canal St, Oct. 15, due Oct. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

2D AV, w s, 50 ft s of 18th St; Cooper & Pollock Structural Iron Works, Inc., against N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. et al., Sept. 26, 1914.....$30

23D ST, 170 and 172 West; Cooper & Pollock against Isaac Stern et al., Sept. 26, 1914.....$60

38TH ST, 424 to 434 West; Epping Carpenter Pump Co. against F. V. Berton et al., Dec. 22, 1913.....$16,330

58TH ST, 201 to 207 East; Manhattan Tin Roofing Co. against Third Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street Co., Inc., et al., Aug. 26, 1914.....$65

Bronx.

WILKINS AV, e s, 390 ft s of Jennings St, 25x116; the Atlas Steel Column Mfg. Co. against W. T. Sullivan et al., Oct. 7, 1914.....$38

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Paulding Av, 25x100; Peter Guarino against Lucia Errico et al., Sept. 11, 1914.....$40

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

21ST ST, 107 West; Joseph Buehler, Inc., against Anna O. Pell and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage,) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

106TH ST, 160 East; Herbert R. Schaff against Henriette Bachrach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graham & L'Amoreaux.

134TH ST, 227 West; Joseph Reale against Samuel L. Conwell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Dix.

Bronx.

LOT 442, map of Unionport; Minnie Westervel against Salvatore Dippolito and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Clocks, Koch & Reidy.

MAPES AV, e s, where same intersects Lot 138, map of the village of East Tremont; Gussie Morgenstern against Cornelius O'Keefe and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

181ST ST, s e corner of Davidson Av, 79.4x 87.3; William H. Cauldwell, Jr., against

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The depression that was over the Ohio Valley Thursday night has moved a little to the northward and westward with slightly increased intensity, and as a consequence the rains persisted from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, and also locally in the South Atlantic States and Tennessee.

In the West the weather was fair, except in Nevada and the Pacific States, where there were rains and high winds due to a marked disturbance now over British Columbia.

Temperatures are higher as a rule, except in New England and the South Atlantic and the Pacific States, and are much above the seasonal average in the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the Northwest.

Unsettled, rainy weather will continue Saturday from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, probably followed by generally fair weather Sunday. Rains will continue Saturday and Sunday in the Pacific States, and will extend into the Plateau region, Montana, and Northwest Wyoming by Sunday; elsewhere in the West and in the South the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday.

Temperature changes will not be marked, except over the interior districts west of the Rocky Mountains and Montana, where it will be cooler Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate west Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate east to south; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Rain Saturday, Sunday probably fair.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Probably showers Saturday, Sunday, fair.

Western New York and Northern New England—Local rains Saturday, Sunday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	52	62	4 P. M.	67	64
4 A. M.	54	63	5 P. M.	61	64
5 A. M.	57	66	9 P. M.	55	64
12 M.	64	65	11 P. M.	54	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 65; for the corresponding date last year it was 64; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 60. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 64. Maximum temperature, 66 degrees at 9 A. M.; minimum, 52 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 95 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
2:40—200 E. 86 St.; C. E. Nanersberger.$200
4:45—2,487 2 Av.; Adrian Cox.....Slight
6:20—23 William St.; Wm. Schulze....$100
9:40—1,061 Boston Road; Abr. Blackman. Slight
10:25—1,896 3 Av.; Mr. Woodheimer....$25
10:50—935 Rivington St.; Mary Wovick .....Slight

P. M.
12:05—442 Pleasant Av.; Randall's Dock Co.....Slight
12:20—174 W. 137 St.; Erskus Minus..Slight
1:20—232 W. 149 St.; Margaret Murdock .....Slight
4:15—158 W. 118 St.; Boliva Romell..Slight
6:10—30 Hamilton St.; John Logras....$10
7:10—34 E. 29 St.; Maxell's Shirtwaist Co. $5000
9:25—289 Columbus Av.; Auto 13,881..Slight
10:25—54 Roosevelt St.; not given.....Slight
10:40—62 Greenwich St.; Hugo Elane..Slight
11:20—202 E. 105 St.; Dr. M. MacLeod..Slight

LICENSED AS TEACHERS.

Eligible Lists for Evening High and Elementary School Positions.

City Superintendent Maxwell announces the following eligible lists for positions in the evening high schools:

SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS.

BOILER MAKING—James H. Sheridan.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY—James W. Giridlian.

INDUSTRIAL ART—Carl Link and H. E. Martini.

LITHOGRAPHIC TRANSFERRING—Harry Nicholas.

MARBLE WORKING—Charles O'Reilly and Joshua J. Smith.

MECHANICAL DRAWING—Harry Lawrence.

MECHANICS OF SELF-PLAYING PIANOS—Tolbert F. Cheek.

PROOFREADING—Emerson P. Jennings and Joseph Lasky.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHY—F. J. Dias.

TERRA COTTA DRAWING—Frank Cartwright.

COSTUME DESIGN—Rachel Taylor.

TRADE DRAFTING FOR DRESSMAKING—Kathryn A. Clifford.

REGULAR TEACHERS.

COMMON BRANCHES—Samuel Seligsohn, 72; Stasia M. L. Herman, 76.

ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS—Men—John W. Gould, 93; Lewis Sceva, 89.5; Milton Weinstein, 87; James W. McGrath, 83; Charles B. Wilson, 80; E. Pennington Meyer, 77.8; Thomas S. Cusack, 73; Lawrence S. Kelley, 73; Max Shapiro, 70. Women—Nora Rankin, 88; Fanny A. Sudis, 75.32.

BOOKBINDING—Paul Login, 75.5.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY—George F. Weeks, 90; Howard D. Brundage, 77.

COMMERCIAL PHOTOGRAPHY—Burdett Woolford, 76.

ELECTRIC INSTALLATION AND PRACTICE—William J. Rickerby, 72.75.

EMBROIDERY—Cecelia Vanek, 71.

ENGLISH—Caroline C. Guyer, 77.5.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Vaclav Vytlacil, 78.8.

HOME NURSING—Grace M. Kahrs, 85.

LINOTYPE MACHINE OPERATING—Clinton M. Coriess, 82; William M. Poland, 72.

MATHEMATICS—Florence J. Axtell, 75.

PLAN READING AND ESTIMATING.—Herman A. Martens, 80; Adolph G. Martens, 68.25.

PLUMBING—Edward J. Killian, 79.

SPANISH—Julius Berkman, 75.5.

TILESETTING—Andrew Scott, 70.

St. John Issling's name has been placed on the eligible list of substitute teacher of architectural modeling in the evening elementary school.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Association offers a course to the public in costume design and fashion illustration, with Ethel H. Traphagen, who has lately returned from Paris, as instructor. Miss Traphagen has been a student of the National Academy of Design, Art Students' League, Chase School, and Cooper Institute. The sessions will be on Saturdays, beginning today, and the hours will be from 10 A. M. to 12 M. The fee is $6 for fifteen sessions.

George E. Brownell has been appointed as teacher in charge of Evening School 20, Richmond.

Arthur Downing has been appointed as teacher in the evening elementary schools.

Joseph A. Weismann has been appointed as teacher in charge of Evening School 12, Bronx.

James C. Monaghan and Mrs. Anna H. Wilcox have been appointed as substitute supervisors of day continuation classes for boys and girls under 16 years of age now employed. The salary of each will be $8 a day.

Auditor Cook has been authorized to prepare pay rolls for additional teachers necessary in connection with the ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen granting vacations to per diem employes.

Permission has been granted to Katherine D. Blake, Principal of P. S. 6, Manhattan, to be absent from duty without loss of pay on Nov. 12 and 13 to enable her to deliver addresses at the Kansas State Teachers' Association meeting in Topeka.

At the High School Teachers' Association meeting this morning, the modern language teachers will discuss the varying position accorded to the modern languages in the different high schools. The meeting will be presided over by Colman D. Frank, De Witt Clinton High School, with Miss Margaret Hall, Evander Childs High School, as secretary.

The second day of the New York City High School Art Exhibit brought a number of business men and teachers from the schools of neighboring cities. The walls of two galleries in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, are filled with a choice selection of well-arranged drawings. The exhibit will be open today and Monday from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

It has been decided to withdraw the requirement of vaccination in physical examinations for city positions, owing to strong arguments against it by applicants.

The test for promotion to police Captain will be held on Nov. 14 and 15. Six hundred application blanks are ready to be sent. The receipt of applications for resident physician was closed yesterday.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 3 a competitive examination for investigator in agricultural insurance, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience and fitness, and publications and thesis.

An educational training equivalent to that required for a bachelor's degree from a college or university of recognized standing is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary Assignments: Patrol. John Cunniff, 8, to Com'r's office for 2 days from 12 P. M. Oct. 15; Sigmund Lipscher, 147, to Det. Bu. for 10 days from 8 A. M. Oct. 18.

Leaves without pay: Patrol. P. J. McCaffrey, 15, 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 24; Peter Mallen, 17, 1 day from 4 P. M. Oct. 20; W. M. Farrell, 26, 3 days from 4 P. M. Oct. 19; G. H. Powell, 39, 1 day from 8 A. M. Oct. 18; Leonard Myers, 89, 1 day from 4 P. M. Oct. 18.

Fined: Patrol. Sabbath Centrello, 149, absent from post, 5 days; T. D. Catterson, 185, improper patrol, 3 days; Jefferson Carney, 277, absent from special post, 3 days; Frederick Krenkel, 278, discharged his revolver, injuring citizen, 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. W. J. Wallace, 10, absent without leave; Robert Carson, 14, sitting, &c.; L. O. Hallmuth, 17, absent from fixed post; C. H. Huebner 21, absent from post, &c.; F. W. Heidtmann, 28, failed to properly guard evidence of larceny as instructed; Edward Tuman, 32, improper patrol; Lewis Walters, 35, absent without leave; T. J. F. Hayden, 35, failed to signal; Eddie Brady, 37, conversation, &c.; Patrick Blake, 39, absent from fixed post; T. P. Healey, 40, conversation; T. J. Murphy, 42, absent from special post; S. W. Walter, 48, absent from fixed post; J. J. Lyons, 61, absent without leave; H. P. Rado, 62, absent from post; John Jansen, 63, failed to report street lamp not burning; W. J. Harvey, 68, failed to discover or report larceny; G. C. Imbrechois, 61, improper patrol; F. T. Finnegan, 65, off fixed post, &c.; W. D. Vonder-Leith, 86, failed to report gas lamps not burning; D. H. Murphy, 143, failed to take proper action; Robert Zieger, 146, conversation, &c.; Zachary Bates, 148, failed to report promptly; J. F. McCarthy, 148, soiled bed linen; W. J. Darrow, 148, absent from post; W. C. Fager, 152, improper patrol; Max Gimson, 154, lost keys; W. A. Hartery, 187, absent from posts; J. A. J. Reardon, 283, failed to report at expiration of tour, &c; Luke Marwede, 283, conversation, &c.

Charges Dismissed: Lieut. A. H. Weeks, 278, failed to make entry in blotter. Sergt. Peter Reilly, 276, uncivil. Patrol.: M. J. O'Loughlin, 6, improper patrol; J. H. Butler, 37, made false arrest; J. W. Earl, 147, absent without leave, &c.; Jacob Kaufmann, 152, improper patrol; J. E. Connolly, 164, absent without leave; W. A. Gunzer, 185, improper patrol; Leopold Boehm, 275, improper language, &c.; G. C. Lashbrook, 277, uncivil; J. J. Reid, 283, conversation, &c.; J. G. Becker, 285, struck citizen; D. J. Maher, 290, discharged his revolver; J. A. Sullivan, Bridge Precinct, absent without leave.

Death Reported: Patrol. M. J. Nugent, 147, at 3:30 A. M., Oct. 16.

Fire Department.

Chiefs of Battalions will prepare and forward to the Chief of Dept. not later than 8 P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 21, a written statement showing the location by street number of each fire company in their districts and the routes of fire apparatus which, in case of a heavy snowfall, should be cleared first. This information is desired for transmission to the Street Cleaning Commissioner for his use in preparing a schedule of fire streets and important fire apparatus routes which will be given precedence in the removal of snow during the coming Winter.

Transfers, to take effect at 8 A. M. Oct. 17: Bernard Morris, 81, to Eng. 80; John D. Miller, 80, to Eng. 81.

Par. Ill., Special Order 151, in so far as it applies to L. J. Kane, be thus corrected: Lawrence J. Kane, Eng. 72, charge, reckless driving.

Leaves, without pay: Leo Davis, H. & L. 45, 12 hours from 8 P. M. Oct. 18; William Kuche, Eng. 66, 12 hours from 8 A. M. Oct. 20.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 95 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. TEL. 1634 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale.

A.—Great bargain, private residence, four stories, high stoop, brownstone, 16 feet, fine rear; $36,000; near 79th St., between Madison and Park Avs. Mann, Box L 203 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 686 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Long Island City.—Best small factory site on fully improved street; three blocks to elevated station; two blocks to Jackson Av.; low price. E. A. L'Ecluse, 18 East 34th St., N. Y. City.

To Let—Unfurnished.

9th St., 64 West.—25-foot house, near 6th Av.; 16 rooms; two bathrooms on second, third and fourth floors; steam heat; $1,200; with parlor floor and basement, $2,000.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BIG FRUIT FARM BARGAIN!

68 acres, mile station, main highway, 50 acres cultivated, 3,000 bearing trees, excellent condition, good 8-room house, barn, outbuildings; half mile bay, desirable section; $8,000; worth double! Bargains everywhere. Woolworth Building. HENRY B. NEWINS, NEW YORK.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished new Cottage, nine bedrooms, four baths, garage, close to water; $65 to $75 monthly to May 1; hot water heat. Box 8, or 'phone 280 Great Neck.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 2 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $5,900. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, N. J.

To Let—Furnished.

Furnished house in (Roseville) Newark, N. J. Very desirable; strictly modern; centrally located; 10 rooms; 2 baths. Owner wishes to go South; rent, $75 per month. Address House, 804 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Pianodme; fine house; 5 bedrooms; 2 servants' rooms; 3 baths; large plot; $1,200 a year. L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO. 18 East 34th St. Tel. 4080 Murray Hill.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

To Sublet.—Attractive corner office suite; 4 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, singly or en suite; reasonable terms; tenant can become permanent; immediate possession. Inquire Room 910, Fitzgerald Bldg. 1,482 Broadway.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Part of store, basement, or desk room; hardware district. Wallis, 33 Walker St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

610 WEST 116TH STREET.

2-3 and 5 room apartments, furnished and unfurnished; moderate rentals. Apply Thompson, Tel. Morningside—9040.

97th, 209 West.—Eight rooms, bath; every room sunny; high-class; elevator; corner apartment; subway, "L"; references essential. Apt. 7E.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

One or two room apartments, with private bath and all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; facing Park. 33 Washington Sq.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

High-class studio living apartment; two light rooms, bath. Fay, 301 West 57th St.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

Six large rooms, two baths, well furnished. 8B, 601 West 113th St.

Elevator apartment, outside six sunny rooms, $35. Rose, 547 West 123d, (Broadway.)

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Hawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted to occupy and care for a furnished house or apartment of 7 or 8 rooms for Winter by a responsible family. W 7 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

To Sublet.—Exceptional opportunity to secure high-class corner apartment; beautiful outlook; 8 large outside rooms, with large closets; elevator; fine transportation. Apply at Apt. 41, 54 Morningside Drive.

Studio apartments of two rooms and bath on Washington Square South and West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., with all improvements; also five-room apartments over Washington Square, with all improvements. Inquire Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington Sq.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
5 large housekeeping rooms, $55.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $80.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional. 40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON,
813-823 W. 51st. Attractive Elevator Apts.
6-7-8 rooms. Rent, $720-$1,000.
WALDRON & FREEDMAN, 489 FIFTH AV.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT. One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; every room sunny; sublet, $1,200. 536 West 111th St.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

157TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside).—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

525 West End Av., N. W. Cor. 85th St.—7 rooms, 3 baths, $2,700; 10 rooms, 3 baths, $4,800.

Doctor's Office, Two Rooms and Bath, 112 West 47th St. Rent $720.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; rent $27.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 34th and 35th Sts.

Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.

Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

410 Park Avenue, Corner 55th St.—12 to 19 rooms, 3 to 8 Baths; $4,000 to $11,000.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath, redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 880 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Up-to-date 7-room apartments, all modern improvements, $45 and up; 2 blocks east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,057 Faile St., Bronx.

Up-to-date 6-room apartments, all modern improvements, $36 and up; 1 block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,041 and 1,045 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single rooms; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large rooms, private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; private bath.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

86TH, 58 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, double rooms; home cooking; comforts; gentlemen, couple.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

53D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; private baths; table unexcelled; accessibils.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, also, hall room; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

66TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished, large room; private bath; suit select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 181 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional. Exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 242, WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

78D ST., 224 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

73D ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevator and Subway express; references; table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Attractive, large and medium-sized rooms; superior table; parlor dining room, references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Comfortable parlor suite, private bathroom, small room; moderate; references

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny, front room; second floor; generous table.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; Southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 50 AND 52 WEST.—Large and small rooms; baths, electricity, telephone.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

82D, 68 WEST.—Parlor suite, with private bath; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private baths; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; reference.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath, with excellent board, in Southern family; references. Telephone 6051 Schuyler.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Gentleman to share suite of parlor, three bedrooms, bath with congenial party; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Several single outside rooms; lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apt. 7E.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

122D, 156 WEST.—Well furnished rooms; refined house; reference; table guests.

129TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; single, adjoining; excellent table; phone.

140TH, 453 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 622 WEST.—A cozy room with board in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, in Nicest Section.) "The Audubon," Select Family Hotel.—Bright rooms, good meals, $3 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Tel. 2767 Audubon.

150TH, 420 WEST.—Large back parlor, well heated; southern exposure; running water; electric light; telephone service; also two single rooms; refined Jewish family. Telephone 8257 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

BOARD WANTED in a private family by a middle-aged couple; west side preferred; state accommodations and terms. Grant, W 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wants room and board, private family; modern apartment; shower; state rates, particulars. W 4 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 842 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large rooms; running water; also small rooms.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

60TH, 134 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms; suitable for two; shower bath.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike room; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select.

West Side.

8TH ST, 21 WEST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH, INGRAM.

9TH, 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments, one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

22D, 240 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, with piano; other rooms with running water.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 6th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 and $12 per week; same rate for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—One large room and bath; references.

38TH ST., (Carnar Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Roseau.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, '101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; clean, quiet house; all improvements; telephone.

58TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH, 55 WEST.—Small room, steam heat, electricity; gentleman; references.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 236 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

57TH, 448 WEST.—Hall room, facing street; suitable one or two gentlemen; no other roomers; private family. McElroy.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Handsome room, private bath; electric lights; also other rooms.

58TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, other large rooms; excellent location; gentlemen preferred; $11 and $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large room and alcove; select location; modern conveniences. 2303 Columbus.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated. $2.50 up.

68TH, 76 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Physician's floor; private house; elegantly furnished. Tel. Col. 80.

70TH, 126 WEST.—Single room for gentleman; $3.50; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Genteman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large, medium rooms; suite suitable 3 gentlemen; water; electricity.

72D, 128 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D ST., 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

73D, 160 WEST.—Spacious front room; large closet, wash room; gentlemen only.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH, WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; permanent; electricity. Phone 7793 Schuyler.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 308 WEST.—Luxurjously furnished large and small rooms; electricity; owner.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 158 WEST.—Attractive large room, with private bath; electric light; references.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms, near Subway; references.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large and single rooms, bath adjoining; references.

78TH, 204

SAYS WHITMAN HAS THE TAMMANY TAG

Gov. Glynn Taunts District Attorney on the 1913 Nomination.

SPEAKS IN WESTCHESTER

Tells Crowds About Workmen's Compensation Law and Says He Saved More Money Than Hughes.

In three stirring addresses delivered last night at New Rochelle, Mount Vernon and Yonkers, Gov. Martin H. Glynn answered the charge made by the Republican leaders that he was the candidate of Tammany Hall, and promised the voters a business administration of the affairs of the State if they returned him to Albany. At each of the places the Governor got an enthusiastic reception, great crowds turning out despite the heavy downpour of rain.

Gov. Glynn said at New Rochelle:

When Mr. Whitman cries Tammany he calls for a comparison from which I do not shrink. In 1913, when Mr. Whitman was looked upon as one of the chief crusaders against Tammany, he lowered the colors of the crusade by accepting a Tammany nomination, gave Tammany the indorsement of his name upon its ticket, and now holds office by virtue of Tammany's support and Tammany votes.

I never received a nomination from Tammany. I never was and am not now a Tammany candidate. Under the old convention system the only recognition that I ever received upon a State ticket was when I was accepted for minor office on the ticket as a recognition of the up-State Democracy.

At two State Conventions I was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and each time Tammany opposed me, and I was denied the nomination. I was never able to obtain the nomination until, under the direct primary this year, the rank and file of the party had an opportunity to give expression to their choice.

I now am the candidate selected by the voters of the Democratic Party of the State of New York, and so far as Tammany is concerned, the figures show that had I not received one vote in New York City I would still be the candidate of the party, for I received more votes outside of New York City than my opponent for the nomination received in the entire State.

What Mr. Whitman should explain to the people whose support he seeks is why he deserted the cause for which he was fighting and the men who were depending upon his influence in the fight against Mr. Murphy and Tammany after Mr. Murphy and Tammany gave him a nomination. Mr. Whitman was the nominee of Murphy and Tammany, and he paid for that nomination and aided those who gave it to him by remaining silent and taking no part in the fusion campaign against Tammany in New York City one year ago. The roaring lion of reform having become a suckling dove in the Tammany cote in order to obtain Tammany's support, his reappearance in the lion's skin should fool no one in the present campaign.

Continuing his attack on Mr. Whitman he said:

"Mr. Whitman doesn't know a thing about State finances, and its presumptuous in him to try to tell anybody about them. The articles given to the press about finances by Mr. Whitman are not written by him, and I don't believe he ever sees them until he reads them in the papers."

At Mount Vernon Gov. Glynn was introduced by Mayor Fiske, who accompanied him on the tour.

"One good term deserves another," he told his auditors. "There are 11,000,000 reasons why I should be reelected. I have saved the State $11,000,000, and each dollar is a reason."

The biggest crowd was at Yonkers, where more than 2,500 persons crowded into Philipsburgh Hall. He spoke there of the Workmen's Compensation act, saying:

"Until I put the Workmen's Compensation act on the statute books of this State New York had the unique distinction of being behind almost every enlightened country in the world in this regard. In Germany for years the workmen have been protected; England has had it in a measure, and, strange as it may seem, a most perfect measure for the protection of workingmen and their families was in operation in Russia. Think of it, the proud Empire State, first in so many ways, was behind Russia in this humanitarian regard."

DEGREE FOR GLYNN TODAY.

Governor Will Tour State on a Special Train Next Week.

Gov. Glynn will speak today at Union College, Schenectady, where he will be presented with the degree of Doctor of Laws. This is the fourth college to honor him in this way, he having already received the LL. D. from Syracuse University, Georgetown, and Fordham.

Beginning Monday morning the Governor will start on his campaign through the State in a special train, on which there will be other speakers, including some of the candidates, and Augustus Thomas.

On Monday the train will stop at Mechanicville, Saratoga Springs, Fort Edward, Hudson Falls, Glens Falls, Whitehall, Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, Port Kent, winding up in the evening at Plattsburg.

Leaving Plattsburg, the Governor will speak on Tuesday at Rouses Point, Malone, Ogdensburg, Norwood, Potsdam, Canton, Dekalb Junction, Gouverneur, Philadelphia, Carthage, winding up in the evening at Watertown.

Leaving Watertown the Governor will speak on Wednesday at Adams, Mannsville, Lacona, Richland, Pulaski, Mexico, Oswego, Fulton, Oneida, winding up with a big mass meeting at Utica.

Leaving Utica, the Governor will speak on Thursday at North Frankfort, Ilion, Herkimer, Little Falls, Palatine Bridge, Fort Plain, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, winding up at Amsterdam.

Leaving Amsterdam, the Governor will speak on Friday at Cobleskill, Oneonta, Unadilla, Sidney, winding up at Binghamton.

Leaving Binghamton, the Governor will speak on Saturday at Owego, Elmira, Van Etten Junction, East Ithaca, Freeville, Cortland, Auburn, winding up with a big mass meeting at Syracuse.

On the following Monday, Oct. 26, the Governor will speak at North Weedsport, Clyde, Newark, Lyons, Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Clifton Springs, Canandaigua, winding up with a meeting at Rochester.

Leaving Rochester, the Governor will speak on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Spencerport, Brockport, Holly, Albion, Medina, Lockport, Niagara Falls, North Tonawanda, Tonawanda, winding up with a big mass meeting at Buffalo.

SAXE DEFENDS GOV. GLYNN.

Legal Adviser Says Whitman Spends More Money Than Jerome.

Gov. Glynn intends to pay no attention to the speeches of his Republican opponent, District Attorney Whitman, unless Mr. Whitman attacks the Governor's character, State Chairman Osborn said yesterday.

"John A. Bensel was elected by the people, not appointed by the Governor. If specific charges are brought against him and charges on which Gov. Glynn as the Chief Executive can act, he will do so. The condemning of a man who availed himself of his constitutional rights before a Grand Jury hardly constitutes a sin and certainly not an act which calls for a Governor's investigation. Mr. Whitman's question can hardly be embarrassing in view of the quashing of the indictment against Tom Hassett, who was supposed to be Bensel's right hand man. The quashing was done by Mr. Whitman himself."

John G. Saxe, the Government's legal adviser, had this to say regarding Mr. Whitman's statements about Gov. Glynn's financial record:

"On the question of the State financial administration, the people must choose between Governor Glynn, with his experience as Comptroller and his achievements as Governor, and Mr. Whitman, who asks $502,260 to run the District Attorney's office in New York County alone as against $363,940 expended by Mr. Jerome in his last year in both New York and Bronx Counties."

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson came out yesterday with a strong indorsement of Gov. Glynn.

BRYAN IN TENNESSEE.

Makes Plea for Gen. Rye and the Democratic Congressional Candidates

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 16.—After having spoken at twelve points in Middle Tennessee today, Sec. William Jennings Bryan wound up his whirlwind tour of this section tonight before an audience of 6,000 that packed the Ryman Auditorium.

Mr. Bryan pleaded for the support of Gen. Rye, the Democratic nominee in the governorship fight, and for the support of the Democratic congressional candidates. He showed that in all of his efforts for the party to attain the prestige which it now enjoys in national control, he was opposed by Gov. Hooper. He resented the reported effort of Gov. Hooper to keep him from coming to Tennessee to speak for Democracy by declaring that from the number of votes he had always gotten in the State, it was apparent he had more friends than the Governor.

Tomorrow Mr. Bryan will tour West Tennessee closing at Memphis.

MARSHALL PRAISES GERARD.

Letters of Indorsement from Vice President and Others.

Vice President Thomas R. Marshall yesterday joined the many other prominent Democrats of the State and nation who have indorsed the candidacy of Ambassador James W. Gerard for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. So did Secretary of Agriculture D. F. Houston and Willard Saulsbury, Chairman of the Committee on Coast and Insular Survey of the United States Senate. In a letter to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, Vice President Marshall said:

The fact that Ambassador Gerard has been named by the Democratic Party of New York in a free primary as its candidate for United States Senator would be good ground for me to be interested in his election; but to that fact I am permitted to add that so distinguished was his career upon the bench and of such great usefulness have been his services to the American people in the trying times in Europe disclosing a keen and comprehensive grasp of public affairs and that lovable personality, without which mere intellect falls far short of usefulness, my indorsement of him ceases to be perfunctory and becomes genuinely enthusiastic.

Newburger Had 12 Plurality.

Harry W. Newburger has won his place on the Democratic ballot as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. His counsel and the attorney for Meyer Wolf appeared before Supreme Court Justice Donnelly, and announced that Newburger's nomination was conceded. On the face of the returns as reported at Democratic headquarters on primary night, Wolf was nominated in the Twelfth Senate District. Newburger said votes which should have been counted for him in eleven election districts had been rejected as void. An order to reopen the packages of void and protested ballots from these eleven districts was obtained, and Justice Donnelly's ruling as to disputed ballots gave Mr. Newburger a plurality of 12.

Nagle's Contest Goes Over.

Justice Donnelly yesterday adjourned until Monday argument on the temporary injunction which Percival Nagle obtained on Thursday from Justice Ford to restrain the Democratic County Committee from seating Frank J. Hendricks as the member of the Executive Committee from the Thirtieth Assembly District, where Nagle has long been the Tammany leader. Louis A. Cuvillier, attorney for Nagle, asked Justice Donnelly to mandamus the County Committee and compel it to seat Nagle.

PILFERING IN YACHT CLUB.

Larchmont Members Report Systematic Theft of Supplies.

Through the work of a special committee appointed by the Larchmont Yacht Club to investigate the discrepancy between the receipts and expenditures, it was found that some of the employes had been stealing supplies by intercepting goods shipped to the club and removing other goods from the storerooms.

Warrants have been issued for two of the employes, one of whom is believed to be on his way to Europe. Officers of the club do not know the amount of the loss. It is believed to be large, as they say the thefts apparently have extended over a long period.

Thefts were suspected first about six months ago, after which a special investigating committee was appointed to look into the system of purchasing supplies and the receipt of goods. The books were found to be all right. During the regatta week in August an employe was seen to remove three cases of wine from the east storeroom, which he took to the supply department at the other end of the clubhouse in the basement. One member of the investigating committee within a few hours afterward discovered three cases of wine and other articles, valued at $170, being loaded on an express wagon.

One of the club employes who had this receipt said the goods were sent to the club by the yachtsman and were being sent by his direction to his home. Meantime the yachtsman had sailed. When he was reached, a few days later, he denied the transaction, and further investigation disclosed that the goods were sent to a relative of one of the employes. They were held up by the express company, and the two employes disappeared. Three other employes were suspended, but the officers said there was no charge against them.

During one of the months this season, it is said, the receipts for supplies were less than one-half their cost. At a special meeting of the club at the Waldorf last night the investigating committee made its report. The committee was continued with power to investigate further and report at the annual meeting.

The Club voted to keep the clubhouse at Larchmont open during the Winter season. The Trustees had recommended that it be closed on account of the large expense of keeping it open after the yachting season. Many of the members said they were ready to contribute funds if necessary to meet the additional expense.

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REGISTRATION LIGHT ON THE THIRD DAY

Three Days' Total Much Below 1912 and Is 27,089 Behind Last Year.

RAIN KEPT VOTERS AWAY

The Slump Was General in All Five Boroughs, but Most Pronounced in Manhattan.

Registration returns yesterday show a considerable falling off in the figures for the first three days of registration from last year's as well as from the figures of 1912. The decline was general for all the five boroughs, but the slump in Manhattan was biggest.

The total for the three days this year in the entire city was 474,155 as compared with 501,244 last year, and 545,688 in 1912, when a Presidential election was held. This shows a falling off from last year's figures of 27,089, and from the figures of 1912 of 71,533.

The decline in Manhattan is 13,295 below last year's figures and 46,470 below those of 1912. The registration in Brooklyn fell off 4,041 from last year's figures for the first three days. It fell 28,431 below the figures of 1912. Manhattan even did not come up to the mark set in 1910, when, as now, there was only a Gubernatorial election, but fell 10,359 below the figures for the first three days in that year. Richmond also fell behind the 1910 figures, but Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx showed increases over the 1910 figures.

Today is the last opportunity for the voters to register so they can vote at the general election and to enroll so as to be able to vote at their party primaries next Fall. The leaders of all parties intend to make a big effort today to overcome yesterday's defection.

Below is a table showing by Assembly districts the registration for the first three days this year, as compared with the first three days of registration in 1913, 1912, and 1910.

THREE DAYS' REGISTRATION.

Boroughs	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan	197,731	223,842	200,687	187,372
Bronx	48,232	53,607	62,985	59,202
Brooklyn	171,340	201,770	179,380	175,339
Queens	34,964	44,237	46,141	41,692
Richmond	11,277	12,232	12,071	10,550
Total	462,919	545,688	501,244	474,155

MANHATTAN.

A.D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	4,886	4,897	4,652	3,851
2	5,062	5,534	5,332	5,087
3	6,185	6,360	5,874	5,385
4	4,152	4,863	4,704	4,383
5	6,071	5,945	5,307	4,677
6	4,786	5,539	5,047	5,354
7	5,421	6,006	5,213	4,361
8	4,420	5,308	4,780	5,188
9	5,020	5,388	4,598	4,106
10	4,703	5,441	4,909	5,163
11	5,990	6,819	5,849	5,270
12	5,680	5,920	5,609	4,628
13	5,325	5,973	5,068	4,638
14	6,083	6,285	5,728	5,124
15	8,590	9,780	8,382	7,575
16	5,836	5,719	5,365	4,762
17	7,606	9,294	8,014	7,025
18	5,810	6,341	5,846	5,325
19	9,811	12,309	11,199	10,071
20	5,712	6,240	5,728	5,416
21	9,072	10,426	9,250	8,385
22	6,081	6,696	6,047	5,808
23	21,327	21,327	19,596	18,997
24	4,423	4,840	4,562	4,393
25	6,587	6,782	5,929	5,482
26	6,341	6,975	6,353	6,429
27	5,616	6,380	5,253	4,688
28	4,230	4,509	4,175	3,982
29	7,228	8,151	7,539	8,399
30 (S. S.)	7,384	7,848	6,952	5,575
31	8,414	9,722	8,428	8,583
Total	197,731	223,842	200,687	187,372

BRONX.

A.D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
30 (N. S.)	2,392	2,548	2,412	2,133
32	14,713	18,806	18,493	17,724
33	7,849	9,702	9,050	8,220
34	12,402	17,991	17,909	17,498
35	11,145	14,580	15,108	13,627
Total	48,232	53,607	62,985	59,202

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	6,356	8,008	6,067	5,507
2	5,062	5,320	4,518	4,365
3	5,083	5,374	4,947	4,586
4	6,614	7,166	6,320	6,106
5	8,184	9,628	8,396	8,149
6	6,524	7,351	6,564	6,357
7	5,721	6,245	5,690	5,634
8	5,707	5,389	5,094	4,857
9	10,294	13,118	11,905	11,790
10	7,541	8,871	7,176	7,021
11	7,293	8,732	7,088	7,092
12	9,269	10,361	9,816	9,017
13	5,171	5,804	5,527	5,621
14	5,381	5,815	5,066	4,820
15	5,877	6,827	6,301	5,919
16	11,021	14,503	14,057	14,138
17	7,537	8,905	7,716	7,072
18	12,089	15,892	14,319	14,491
19	5,591	6,402	5,585	5,865
20	7,063	7,922	6,939	6,602
21	4,152	4,812	4,070	4,119
22	14,383	17,184	15,624	14,532
23	9,787	12,823	11,431	12,420
Total	171,846	201,770	179,380	175,339

QUEENS.

A.D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	7,064	8,583	8,043	8,376
2	6,585	8,364	9,044	7,610
3	11,623	14,917	15,524	14,022
4	9,360	12,373	12,630	11,644
Total	34,064	44,237	46,141	41,692

RICHMOND.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	11,277	12,232	12,071	10,550

Dismal weather conditions during the forenoon brought the registration of the early hours virtually to a standstill, much to the disappointment of the political leaders, who had looked for great activity among the voters yesterday. The registration during the two first days—Friday and Saturday of last week—had brought out less than half of the total number of voters. There was nothing, however, in the early registration to indicate that the hopes of the politicians would be realized. In many polling places less than ten persons had registered from the time they opened at 7 o'clock yesterday morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At night the registration picked up.

Policemen were on guard at all the registration places, but they had little to do. Edward Ray of 11 Cornelia Street was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Jefferson Market Court on the complaint of John Peyton, Chairman of the Board of the Fourth Election District in the Fifth Assembly District. The registration place is at 287 Bleecker Street. The man was charged with having attempted to register yesterday, although he had already registered last Saturday as Fred Ray of the same address. Ray told Magistrate Barlow that he had no recollection of registering on Saturday, and that he did not intend to commit any wrongful act. He was held in $1,000 bail for further investigation.

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NEW ROOSEVELT CHARGE.

Says Whitman Violated Pledge to Committee of One Hundred.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 16.—Col. Roosevelt charged here tonight that District Attorney Whitman, by appointing a Tammany adherent as one of his assistants, violated a solemn promise he made in 1909 in accepting the indorsement of the Committee of One Hundred. The Colonel got a hearty reception upon his arrival with Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive nominee for Governor. He rewarded his followers with a fiery speech, most of which was aimed at the Republican candidate for Governor.

"There is just one thing that the people of this State have a right to count on in any crisis so far as their Governor is concerned," he said, "and that is absolute integrity. He must be capable, but above all the man who sits in the Executive Chamber at Albany must possess entire integrity of soul. In 1909 Mr. Whitman when notified of his indorsement for District Attorney by the Committee of One Hundred, said:

"'I will say that if elected I will not appoint to office any man who is affiliated or in sympathy with Tammany Hall, because I believe this no man who has lived under the moral blight of that organization is fit to prosecute crime.'

"On June 28, 1911, a bill was passed by the Tammany Legislature giving Mr. Whitman power to appoint additional assistants in his office. On Sept. 7, 1911, six days after the law took effect, Mr. Whitman appointed as Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Nolan, a Tammany man, a friend of Thomas F. Foley, the Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District. Mr. Nolan was a member of Foley's organization, the Downtown Tammany Club, and also a member of the firm of Nolan & Delagi, which had offices with Foley at 114 Centre Street. Mr. Whitman gave Nolan a salary of $4,000 and assigned him to the Centre Street Police Court, the one court in which Foley, because of his political activities, had need of all the influence he could command. To those who are acquainted with New York City politics it is not necessary to say, but to the men outside of New York City it may be necessary to say, that Tom Foley has been to a peculiar degree the spokesman of Mr. Murphy, and that his activities have been of the kind to which we anti-Tammany men most object.

"If Mr. Whitman will thus break his pledge that he made when he was elected District Attorney we can be absolutely certain that in any crisis which he regarded as of importance he would act toward Tammany legislators at Albany as Governor in precisely the same spirit. Is it any wonder that, in view of this record, Tammany was willing and anxious to make Mr. Whitman its candidate for District Attorney last year?"

Mr. Davenport, the Progressive nominee, said the Colonel did not want to make the fight for good government this year, but was forced to do so because no one else was willing to make it. The Progressives, he said, would have been glad to support Hinman or Hennessy, demanding only the privilege of fighting under the banner of an honest man. The fight for good government against both Barnes and Murphy, but neither Hennessy nor Hinman would take the lead on that basis. The Progressives were in the fight to beat Tammany just the same as they were in it to beat Barnes, he said.

Roosevelt in Brooklyn Oct. 31.

The Progressive organization in Brooklyn has arranged for a mass meeting in the Academy of Music on Oct. 31, at which Col. Roosevelt will be the chief speaker, and other speakers will be Frederick M. Davenport and Bainbridge Colby.

WOULD HONOR EDISON.

Gittins Introduces Bill Proposing Congressional Medal for Inventor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Representative Robert H. Gittins of New York introduced a bill in the House today in which he proposes that Congress shall confer a medal of honor upon Thomas A. Edison, the inventor. The bill carries an appropriation of $5,000 for use in preparing the medal, which would be of a design to be selected by a committee consisting of the President, the Vice President, and the Speaker of the House.

The House was informed that next Wednesday, Oct. 21, is to be generally celebrated throughout the country as "Edison day."

CITY BREVITIES.

Henry Brickhardt, 44 years old, a piano maker of 1,244 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly in the Forty-second Street station of the Third Avenue Elevated when waiting for a north bound train last evening. Dr. Cahill of Bellevue Hospital said he died of apoplexy.

A tin can containing explosives was set off yesterday in the doorway of a tenement, 224 Troutman Street, Williamsburg. It was the third explosion of its kind in the neighborhood in three weeks, and shook the house to its foundation. There was a wild scramble on the part of the tenants to get out, but nobody was hurt.

Miss Mary Doran, a public school teacher, of 805 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, white on her way yesterday to School 162, Willoughby and St. Nicholas Avenues, Williamsburg, where she has been attached many years, was attacked with apoplexy in a Nostrand Avenue car.

Otto Hauerbach, author of "High Jinks" and other plays, who lives at the Hotel Markwell, 220 West Forty-ninth Street, reported to the police yesterday that his automobile, valued at $2,500, had been stolen. Mr. Hauerbach left the machine in front of 208 West Fifty-second Street while dining last night. When he returned his automobile had disappeared.

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'PLACE OF STAY' TO HAVE COURT TEST

Amendment to Election Law Is Said to Encourage Colonization.

TANNER BLAMES GOV. GLYNN

Honest Ballot Association to Push Cases of Bronx Men, Registered from Lower East Side.

The charge made by Republican Party leaders that the Democratic Legislature of 1913 attempted deliberately to aid "colonizers" by an amendment to section 162 of the election laws is to be brought before the courts. The Honest Ballot Association has taken the matter up, and tests will be made in two cases involving men living in the Bronx who, it is asserted, registered on Saturday last from boarding houses on the east side. It is expected that a Court of Appeals decision will be obtained before election day.

The fight hinges on a clause in section 162 in which the term "or any place of stay from which he intends to vote" was included by the Legislature of 1913 in defining the term "resident." The Republicans hold that this clause would make it possible for Tammany Hall to send thousands of votes to any district where the result was doubtful, and in this contention Edward R. Finch, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Honest Ballot Association backed them up. The matter will be taken into the courts in an attempt to have the clause held unconstitutional.

District Attorney Whitman, the Republican nominee for Governor, charged that Mr. Glynn did his best to aid the plan to promote "colonization," and Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, had this to say yesterday:

"The section in the Tammany law 'any place of stay from which he intends to vote,' was intended for colonization purposes only. Twice at the 1914 session was an attempt made to strike this provision from the law. First, the Republican Assembly passed an amendment striking it out, and the Tammany Senate refused to concur in it. Toward the close of the session a resolution was introduced and unanimously carried by the Assembly asking the Governor to send a special message urging the repeal of this provision. Gov. Glynn, after having his attention called to this in the most impressive way provided for by law, refused to consider it. Glynn is the best friend the colonizer ever had. If this law is sustained, not only can colonizers be imported from New Jersey with impunity, but where there is a shortage of votes in one Tammany district and a surplus in another the surplus can be transferred with impunity."

Mr. Finch gave out a long statement in which he went into the question in detail. Referring to section 162, he said:

"If 'place of stay' makes an additional qualification besides residence, the question arises how many 'places of stay' one may have. On the other hand, if it is contended 'place of stay' means residence, then the Constitution provides one may vote in the election district in which he resides and not elsewhere. Certainly it cannot be argued that his vital interests will always be at his 'place of stay' for he may only hang his hat at that place. If he is to vote either at his 'place of stay' or at his residence, he would be like the sailor, for he, too, would have a 'place of stay' in every port.

"The term 'voting residence' is a misnomer. There is no justification for it in law, and it is merely a subterfuge to evade the law. If 'place of stay' is an additional qualification, colonization of election districts by thugs and gangsters on election day will again be rampant."

WHITMAN SPENT $12,989.85.

Rockefeller, Jr., and John D. Archbold Among Contributors.

According to the statement of Edgar C. Leaycraft, Treasurer of the Whitman Primary Campaign Committee, which was filed with the Secretary of State at Albany yesterday, the contributions to the District Attorney's primary campaign fund amounted to $12,940. His expenses exceeded this sum by $49.85.

Arthur C. Train headed the list with $600, and contributions of $500 each were made by Stanley L. Richter, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, and James McLean. John D. Archbold gave $350, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., $250. Contributions of $200 were made by Assistant District Attorneys T. Channon Press and William Hayward, Henry Seligman, Leroy W. Baldwin, Solomon J. Rosenblum, E. O. Toombs, George Thoms, Walter Lang, William E. Hutchins, Peter J. Devine, Burt D. Wheden, and Herbert T. Parsons. Robert C. McCormick gave $200, and Assistant District Attorneys William A. de Ford and W. H. L. Edwards $150 and $125, respectively. These contributors gave $100 each: George D. Pratt, William Berri, Oliver C. Semple, Deputy Assistant District Attorney George Z. Medalie, John K. Clark, James Stokes, Henry D. Sager, and James Scrymser.

I'LL WIN, SAYS WHITMAN.

Candidate Repeats His Question to Glynn About Bensel.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, opened his up-State campaign here tonight before an audience of 1,200 persons.

His speech was devoted chiefly to an attack on the office of State Engineer and Controller. He characterized the officials as unfit and repeated his question to Gov. Glynn as to whether or not he approved of Bensel and Sohmer.

"I have asked, and shall continue until Nov. 3 to ask Gov. Glynn if he approves of these men. He has not answered my question and I do not expect him to do so. Gov. Glynn said last night 'I cannot remove Bensel. If Whitman can indict him, why doesn't he do so?' That is no answer. They do not want Bensel out. With him and the others of the gang out, the organization would go to pieces."

He criticised Controller Sohmer for his appointments.

"Practically all of these men," he said, "are closely identified with the Tammany organization. And still they tell us that Tammany's grip has been broken. Does that look as if the strength of Tammany has been weakened?"

Mr. Whitman predicted his own victory.

"I will be elected Governor of the State of New York," he said. "I am making no promises as to what I shall do as Governor, but I will see to it that honest, patriotic American men who are fitted for places are picked for positions that are now being parceled out to Tammany leaders."

Immediately after the Amsterdam meeting Mr. Whitman went to Gloversville, where he addressed another large audience. He will leave early tomorrow for Western New York, speaking in Lyons, Medina, and Lockport.

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BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wednesday 2:30. The Money Makers with Bennett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

COMEDY Thes., 41st. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15. Hit of New York & London Season. CONSEQUENCES

LYRIC Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Evgs. 8:30. 42d, W. of B'way. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. EVIDENCE "A play without a dull moment."—Press.

WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30

My Lady's Dress By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

CORT 48th St., W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46 Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs. at 2. DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE TOMORROW NIGHT 100TH JUBILEE SUNDAY CONCERT AL JOLSON STELLA MAYHEW TAYLOR HOLMES BERNARD GRANVILLE BILLY TAYLOR WHITING & BURT 20 OTHERS AND EMMA TRENTINI

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39TH ST. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wednesday 2:15. The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

LITTLE THEATRE WILL OPEN TUES. EVE., OCT. 20TH, with the Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS SEATS NOW ON SALE.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thursday 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

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Knickerbocker, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE A LAUGHING RIOT!

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. LEW FIELDS in THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

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The New York Times

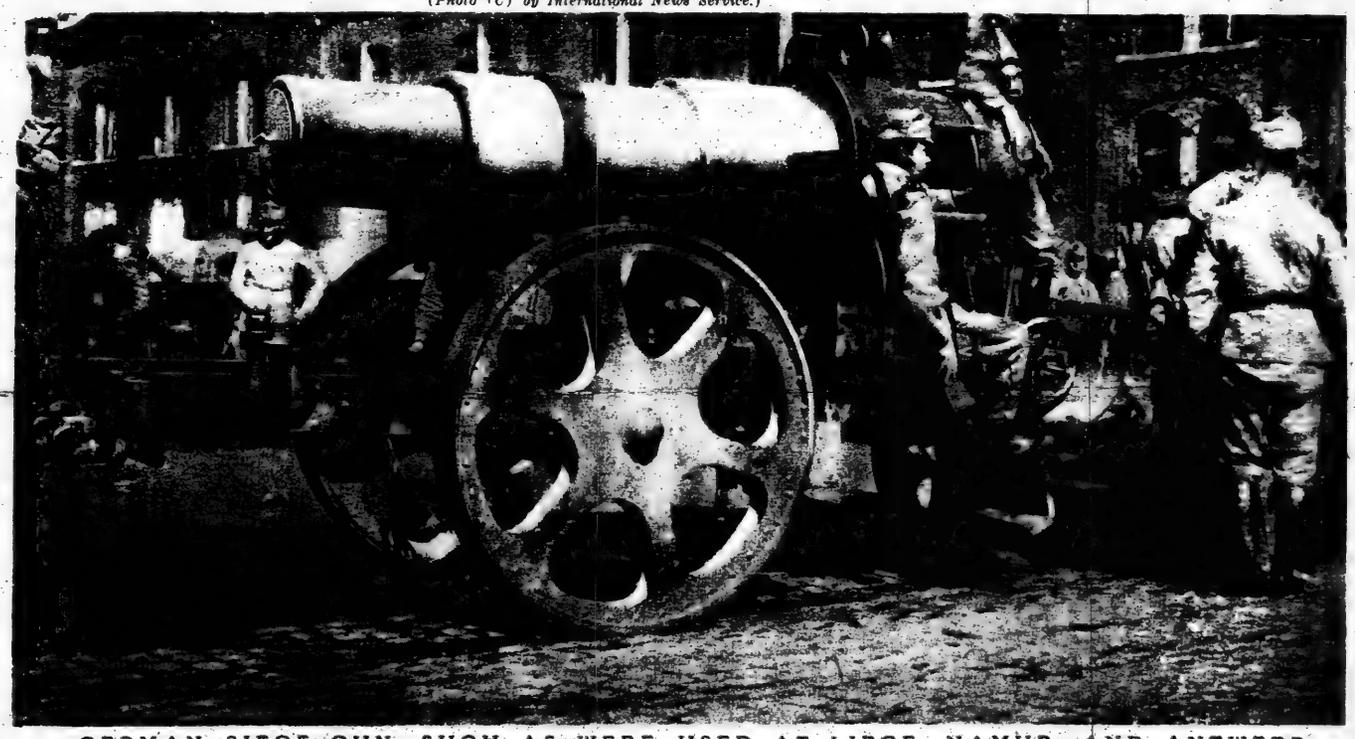
Sunday.
October 18, 1914



FORTS OF NAMUR WHICH, LIKE THOSE OF ANTWERP, CRUMPLED UNDER THE FIRE OF THE GERMAN SIEGE GUNS.
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



AGED WOMAN AMID THE RUINS OF HER HOME NEAR EPERNAY, FRANCE.



GERMAN SIEGE GUN, SUCH AS WERE USED AT LIEGE, NAMUR, AND ANTWERP, AND NICKNAMED "JACK JOHNSON" BY THE BRITISH.



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(Photo (C) by Edwin F. Weigh.)

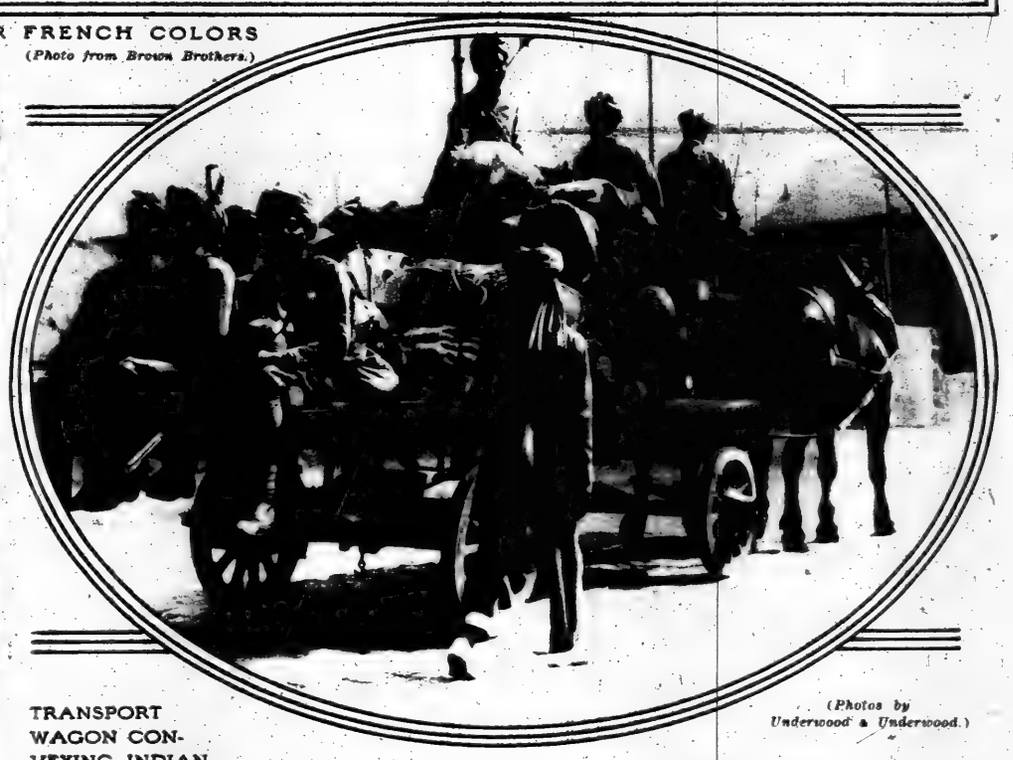


BRITISH-INDIAN TROOPS MARCHING THROUGH MARSEILLES, FRANCE, UNDER FRENCH COLORS WHICH HAD JUST BEEN PRESENTED TO THEM

(Photo from Brown Brothers.)



INDIANS IN CAMP FILLING THEIR CARTRIDGE BELTS ON ARRIVAL IN FRANCE



TRANSPORT WAGON CONVEYING INDIAN TROOPS FROM THE DOCKS TO THEIR TEMPORARY CAMPS NEAR MARSEILLES.

(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



SCENE AT THE GRAVESIDE OF W. E. EVANS, BRITISH SOLDIER WHO DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF AT MONS, WHERE HE WAS WOUNDED, DYING ON HIS RETURN HOME

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



PHILADELPHIA HOUSETOP CROWDS SEE THE SECOND GAME OF THE WORLD'S BASEBALL SERIES, WITH SECTION OF BLEACHERS AND GROUNDS ON THE LEFT
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)



CONNIE MACK
And Thomas Confer While the Braves at Philadelphia Were Pounding Bender Mercilessly



MANAGER STALLINGS AND HIS BRAVES ON THE BENCH
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



MACKMAN MURPHY OUT AT THIRD
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



RIVAL OWNERS, JAMES GAFFNEY OF THE BOSTON CLUB AND BEN SHIBE, OF THE ATHLETICS, SEE THE OPENING GAME TOGETHER



MRS OGDEN L. MILLS, MISS EDITH MORTIMER AND MISS FRANCES BREESE,
At the Piping Rock Race Meet
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



LITTLE BARBARA PHIPPS on Linnette at the Piping Rock Horse Show Which Preceded the Races



MISS ANGELICA BROWN
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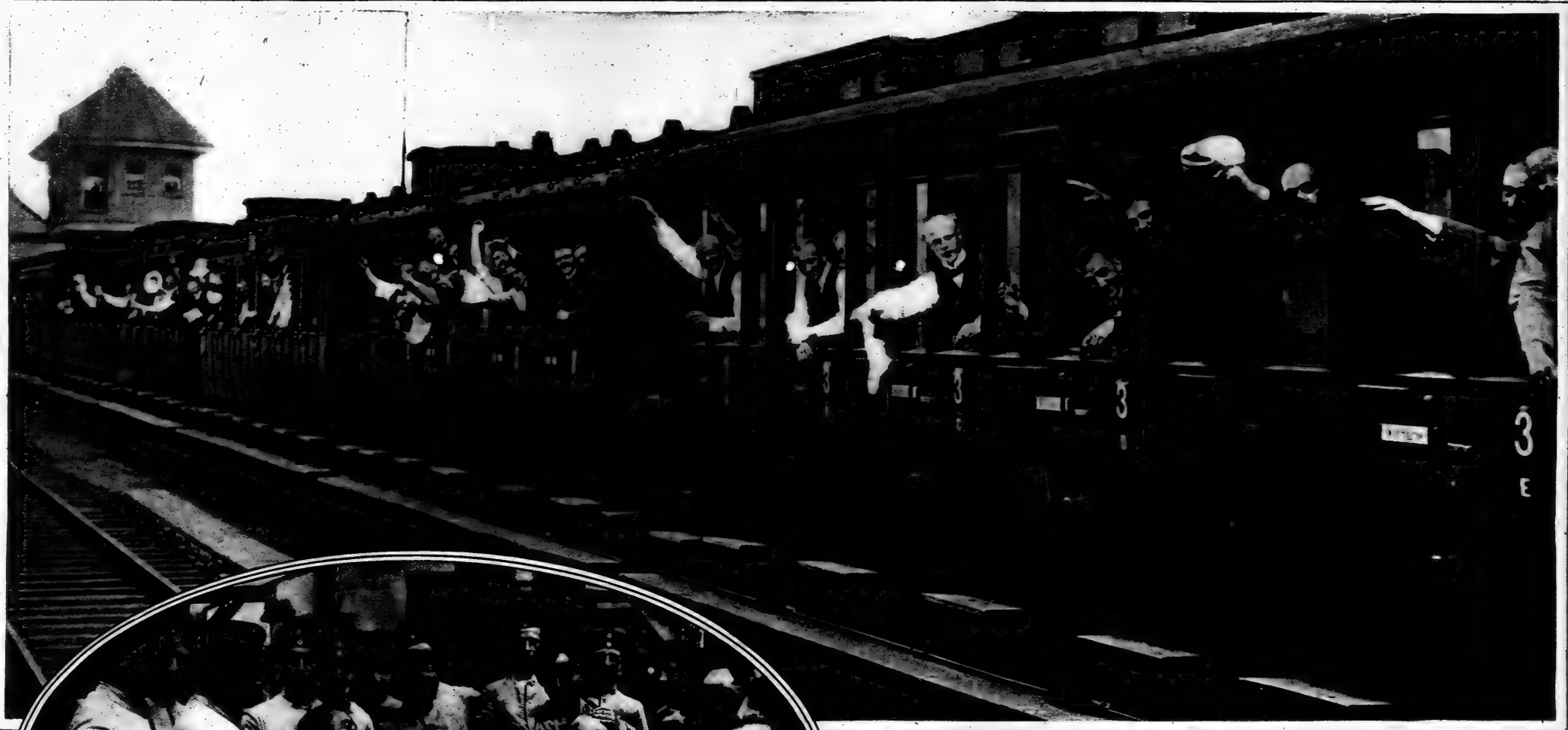
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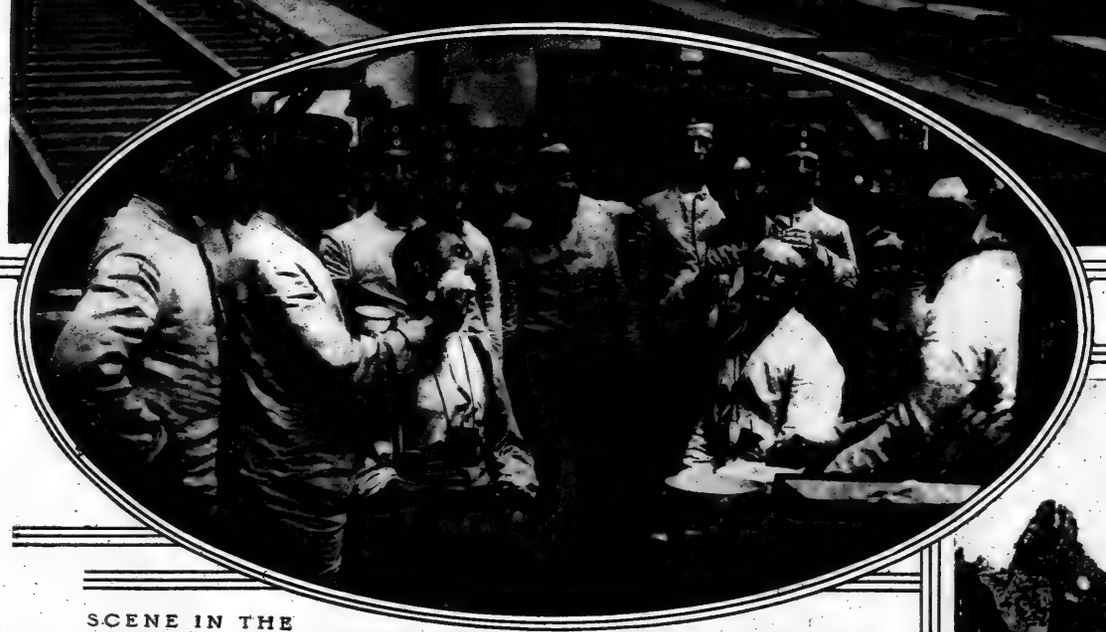
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MIDDLE-AGED AND ELDERLY MEN, IN RESPONSE TO THE LAST CALL LEAVING BERLIN FOR THE FRONT



SCENE IN THE GERMAN REGIMENTAL BARBER SHOP AT BRUSSELS
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



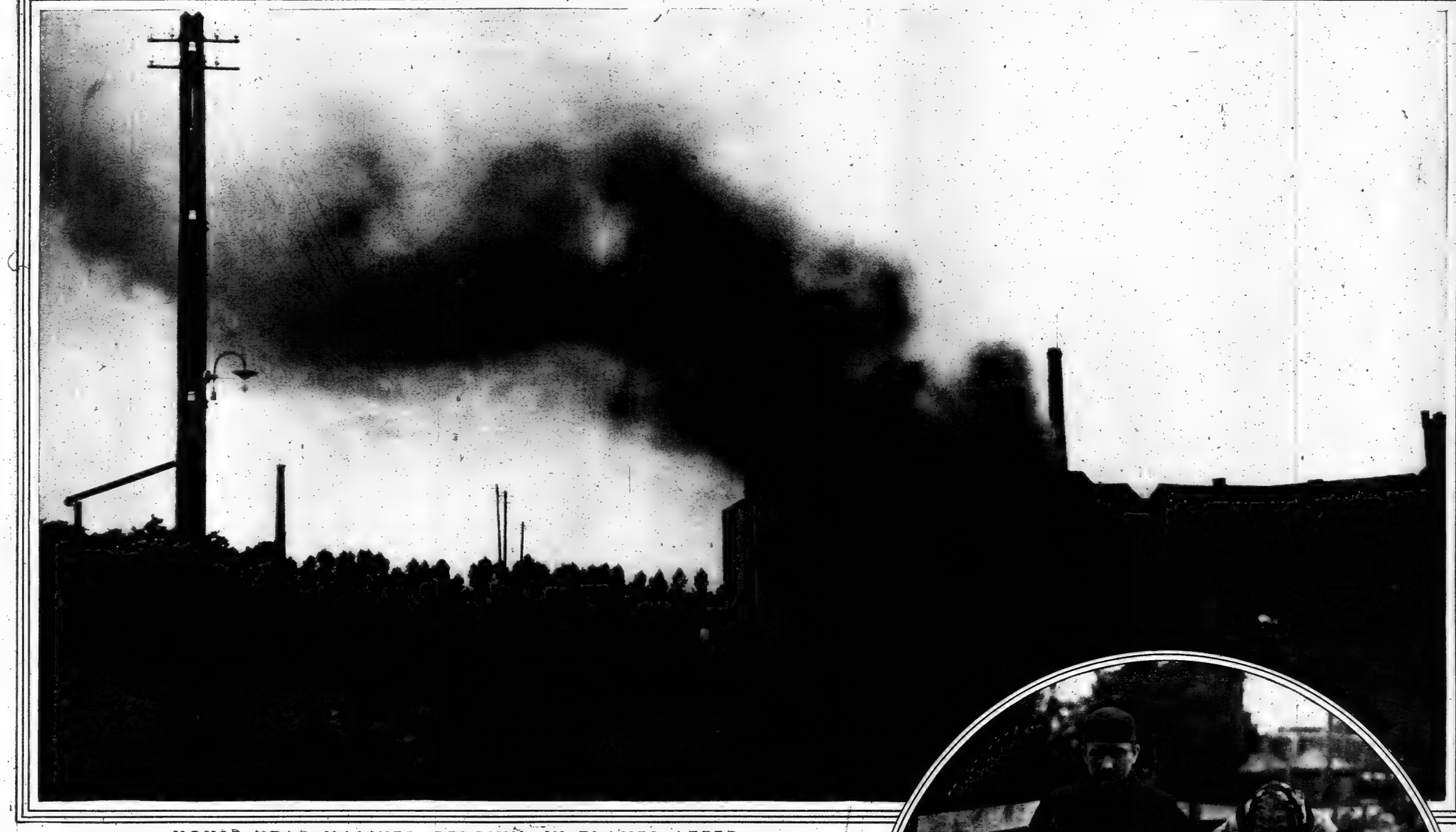
GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS IN SPLINTER-PROOF INTRENCHMENTS



GERMAN REFUGEES FROM EAST PRUSSIA FLEEING BEFORE THE RUSSIANS



BERLIN WOMEN OF ALL CLASSES BRINGING IN THEIR JEWELRY FOR THE WAR FUND
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)



HOUSE NEAR MALINES, BELGIUM, IN FLAMES AFTER BEING STRUCK BY A SHELL



BELGIANS WHO REACHED THE HAVEN OF ALEXANDRA PALACE, LONDON, BEFORE THE ANTWERP EXODUS

(Photo (C) by Paul Thompson.)



BELGIAN SOLDIER ESCORTING AN AGED REFUGEE OUT OF THE DANGER ZONE



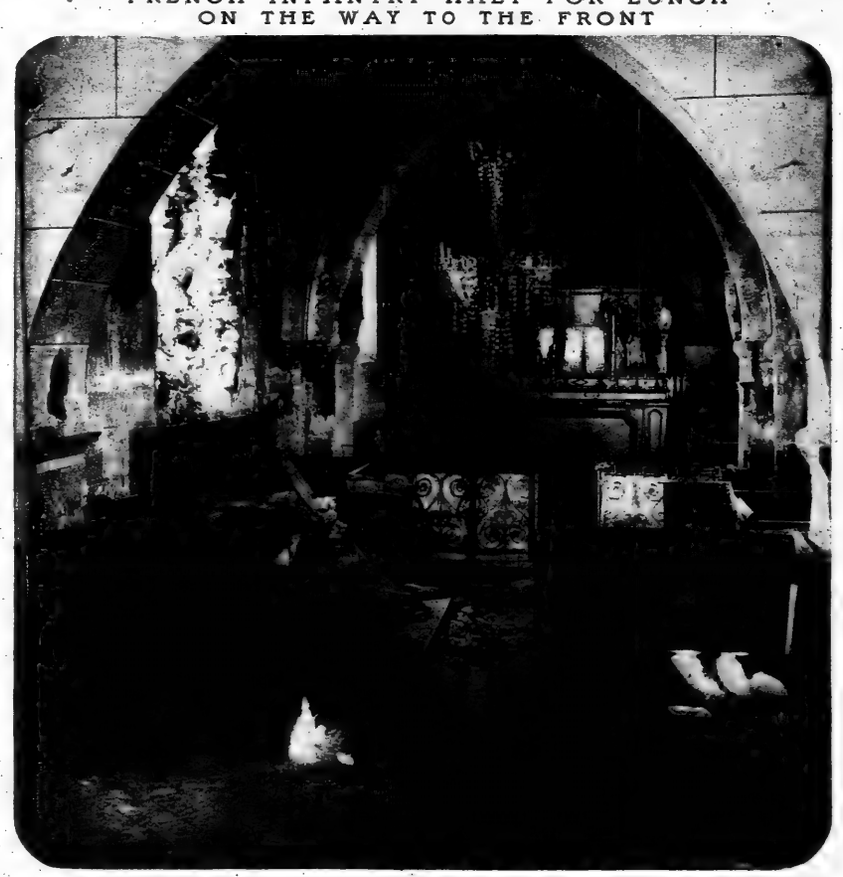
RED CROSS WORKERS REMOVING A WOUNDED MAN FROM THE FIELD

REFUGEES FLEEING FROM ALOST BEFORE THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT

(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



FRENCH INFANTRY HALT FOR LUNCH ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT





THE LONDON SCOTTISH, IN THEIR KILTS, ARE EVERYWHERE IN FRANCE OBJECTS OF KEEN INTEREST
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

After a Shell Had Struck the Church of St. Claire, Near Broyes, France
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)





A FLAG OF FRANCE FOR THE GRAVE OF EVERY SOLDIER
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)

FRENCH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH THE RUINED VILLAGE OF SOISY AUX BOIS ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT
(Courtesy of the Apex Film Company)



BELGIAN RAPID-FIRE GUN IN ACTION BETWEEN TERMONDE AND ST. GILES.



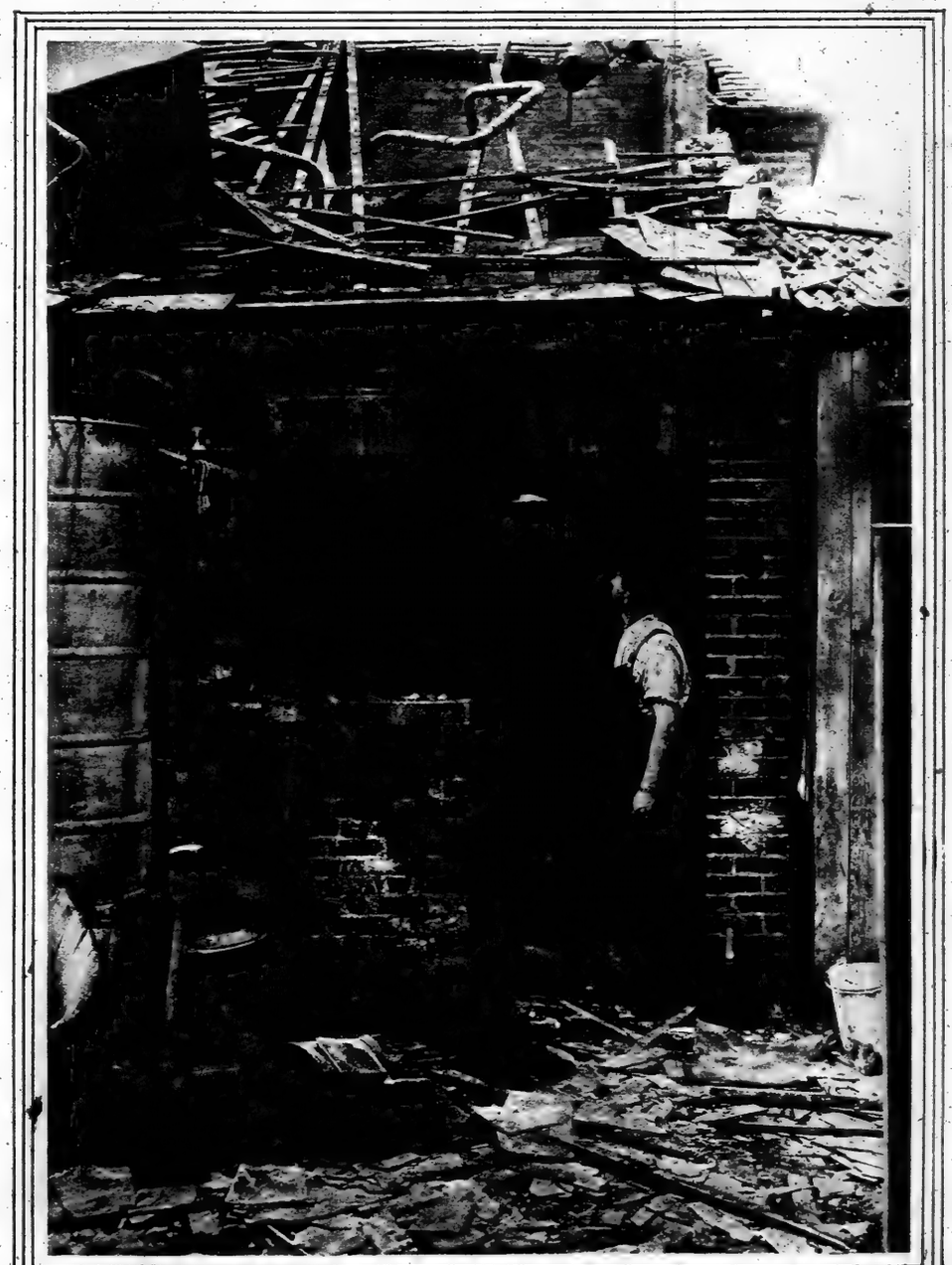
BELGIANS INSTALLING MACHINE GUNS IN A FIELD NEAR LEBBEKE



ARRIVAL OF BELGIAN ARMORED CAR IN TERMONDE.



CEMETERY AT CRION, FRANCE,
To Which the Wounded Were Taken.



FISH SHOP AT OSTEND DESTROYED BY ZEPPELIN BOMB.
(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

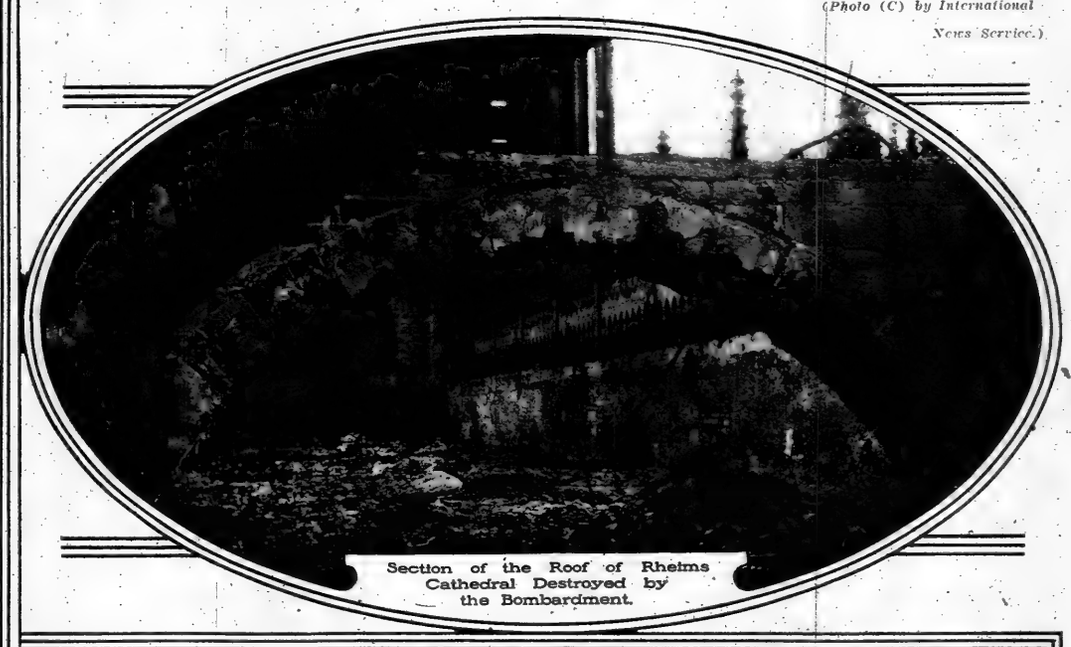


SHATTERED ALTAR OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

(Photo (C) by International News Service.)



EFFECT OF THE BOMBARDMENT ON SPIRES OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

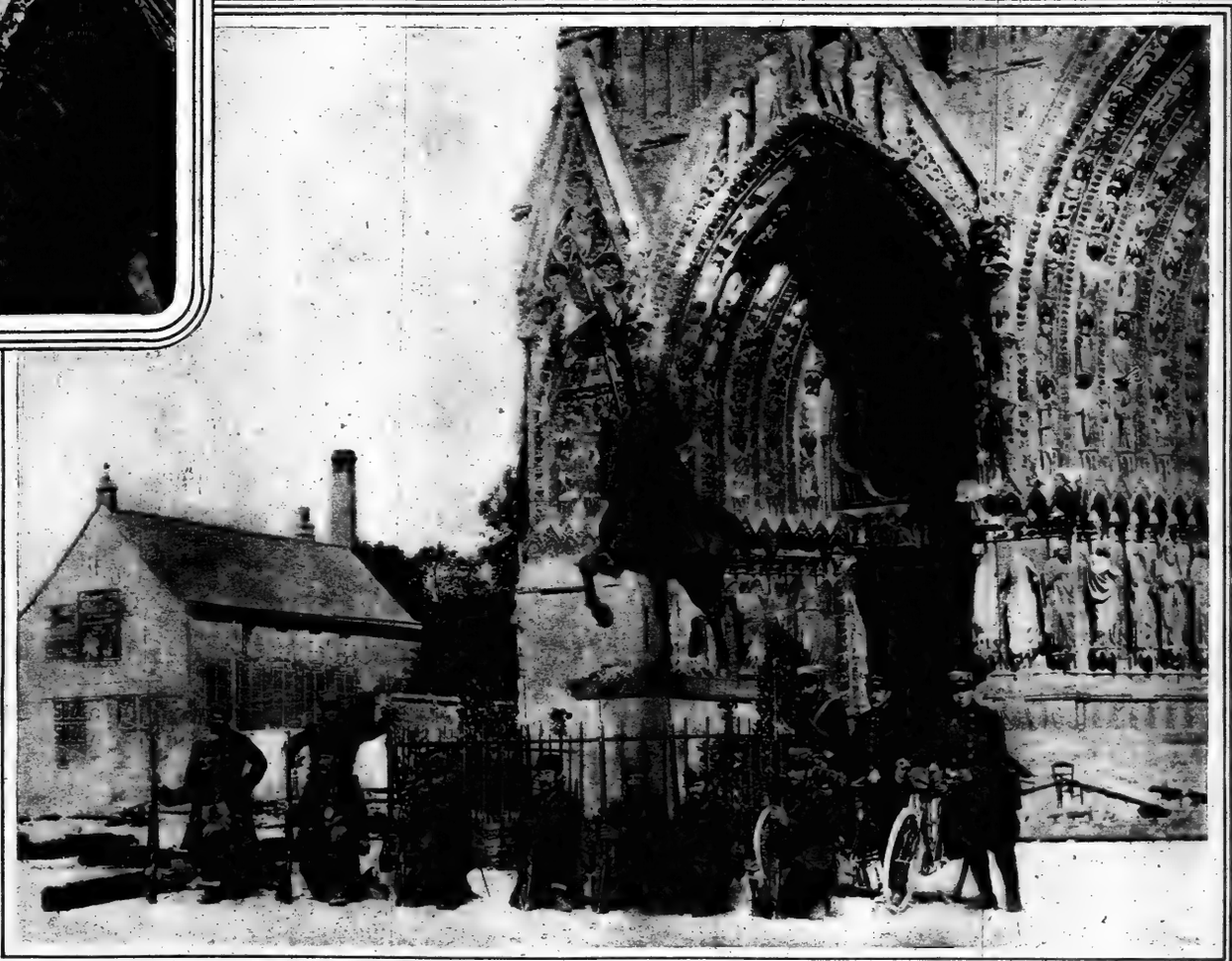


Section of the Roof of Rheims Cathedral Destroyed by the Bombardment.



FALLEN BELLS OF RHEIMS CATHEDRAL.

(Photos (C) by International News Service.)

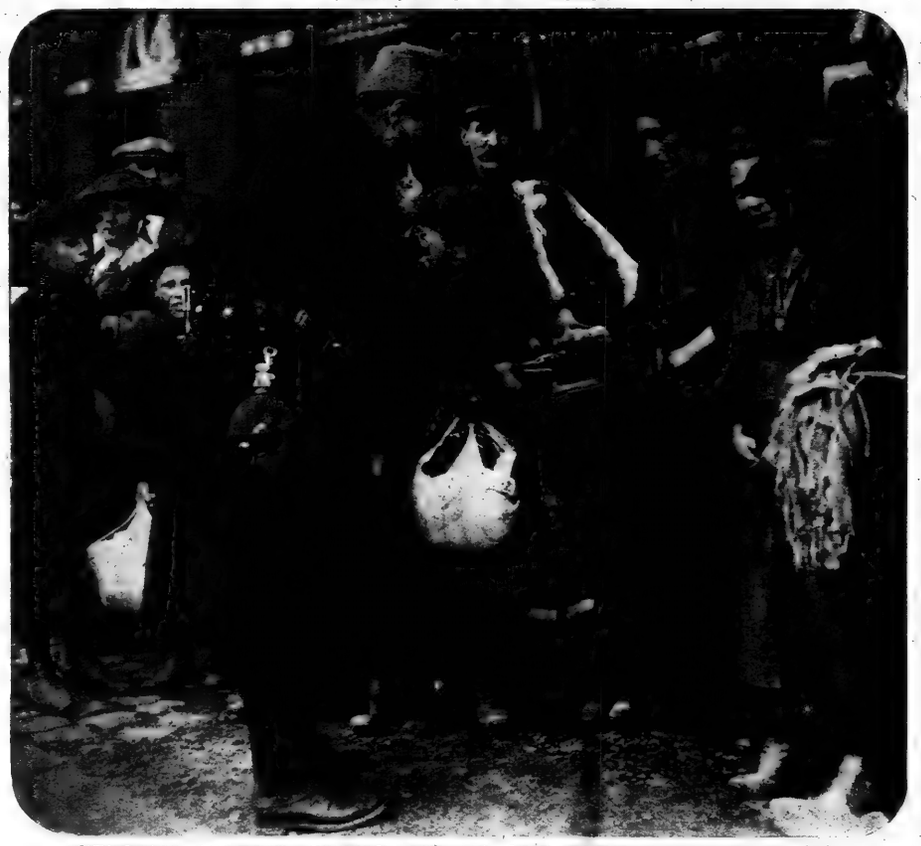


STATUE OF JOAN OF ARC DECORATED WITH THE FRENCH TRICOLOR AND GUARDED BY FRENCH SOLDIERS.



(Photos from Apex Film Company.)

GRAVE OF A SEAFORTH HIGHLANDER, KILLED AT LA FERTE, DECORATED BY FRENCH PEASANTS
Who Have Placed Also His Khaki Coat Over the Cross



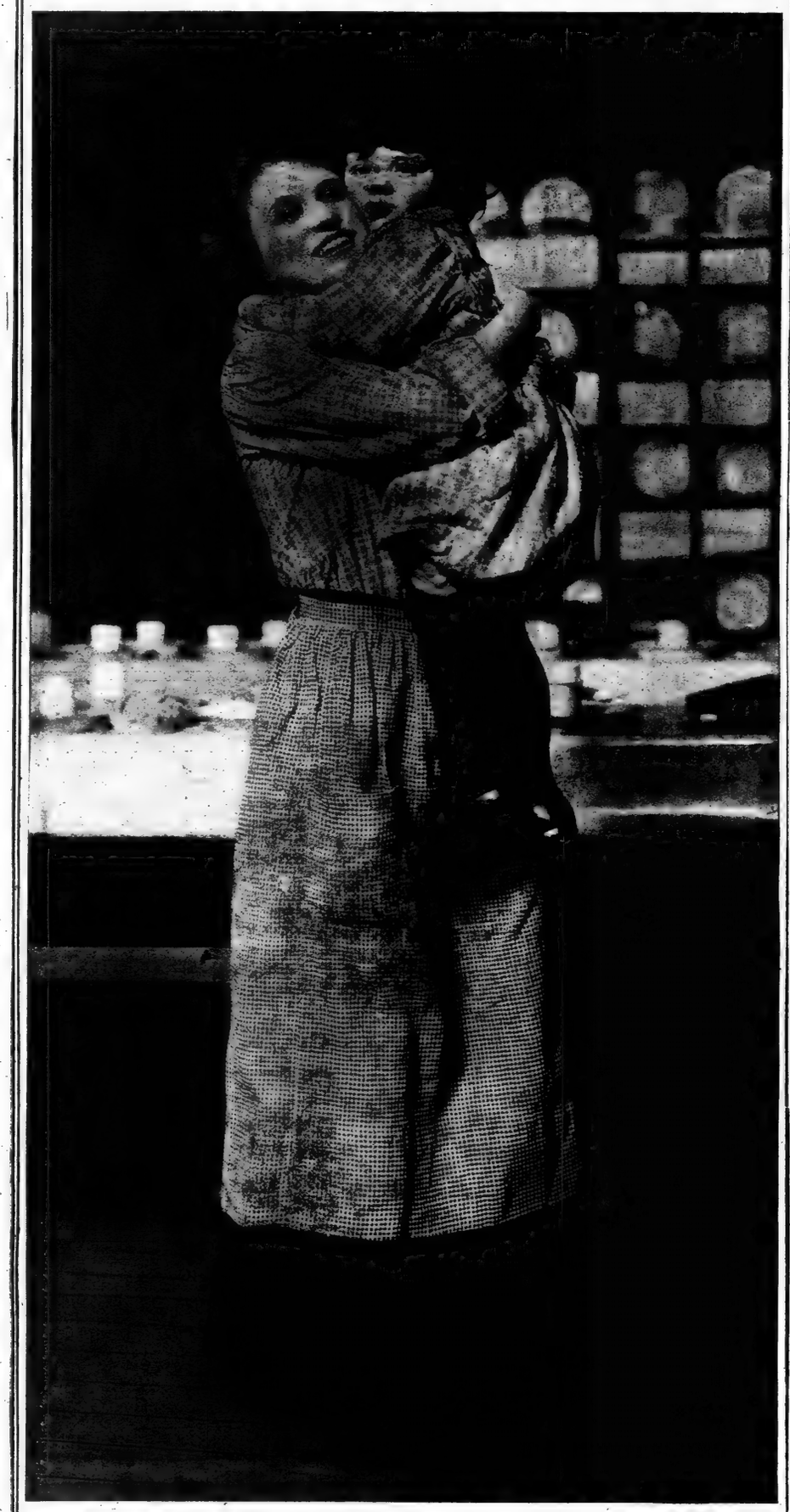
BELGIAN SOLDIER GIVING AID TO THE REFUGEES OF ALOST
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood)



FRENCH SOLDIERS PASSING THROUGH ST. PRIX AFTER REMOVING THE TREES
Cut Across the Road by the Germans to Impede the French Advance



ON THE FIRING LINE BEFORE ANTWERP'S FALL. BEHIND THE BELGIAN TROOPS HOUSES ARE ALREADY BLAZING FROM GERMAN SHELLS
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



RUTH CHATTERTON
In "Daddy Long-Legs" at the Gaiety Theatre.
(Photo by White.)

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For MAIDS and for NURSES
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KWICK-KONFORM
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To conform quickly to desired size
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Eliminates old methods. No clumsy elastic. No hidden plaits. Preserves normal appearance.
Latest Popular Styles and Materials, $2.50 to $30.00
Ready to Wear and Made to Measure
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The American Women's Wear Co.
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A UNIQUE TABLE DECORATION



surely blooming in a few weeks, growing with absolutely no care in dishes of pebbles and water. These wonderfully odd plants produce clusters of fragrant silvery white flowers and make a beautiful house-decoration from the time the plants start until they are in full bloom. Send 25 cents and we will mail you five of these wonderful bulbs with directions.
H. W. Gordinier & Sons Co., Troy, N. Y.

Fall Gaiter Boot
Patent and dull vamps. $7
Fawn and gray buck tops
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Now on Sale—Tailored Suits, Coats, Wraps, Street and Evening Gowns, Dinner Dresses, etc., in original and distinctive Fall Models. All garments made on the premises.
A Special Department—extra large Sizes for Stout Figures.
No. 435—Beautiful suit of broadcloth with very becoming lines. Trimmed with the latest and very effective broadtail.
Catalog T and order blanks sent out of town on request
Mme. Leonard's Self-Adjustable Maternity
apparel, scientifically and hygienically designed, gives maximum style and comfort.
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K. D. Dress Shields
Sanitary Waterproof Absorbent
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This is the **$15 PATHEPHONE.**



PATHÉ DOUBLE-DISC RECORDS NOW 75c. to $2.50.
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Pathephone
is the name given to the superb creation of PATHE FRERES in order to definitely connect it with their other famous scientific achievements. It is the one instrument which easily and naturally reproduces vocal, string or band music in all the tonal shades necessary to its full sweetness and volume.
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Continual Demonstrations at
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Also made in all college colors.
Charming little boxes that keep cracked nuts, crackers and candy clean and fresh. Particularly acceptable as
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When ordering by mail add 10 cents for postage.
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More than 300 other articles at $1.00 on view in our shop.
The **ONE DOLLAR SHOP,** *Inc.,*
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formerly 10 W. 40th St.





Diameter 8¼ inches

$5.00 *Nut Bowl and Cracker*
of Polished, solid mahogany.
A most attractive and practical nut set that has proven very popular.
Many other attractive articles for the embellishment of the home—on display in our shop.
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Interior Decorations.
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What is Economy in a Refrigerator?
Compared with the ice expense, the first cost shrinks into insignificance. The Refrigerator which is thoroughly efficient with the smallest consumption of ice is unquestionably the least expensive in the end.
BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR
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CAUTION!—Do not confuse so-called "elastic enamel," "French enamel," "baked porcelain," and similar linings, which usually are nothing but enamel paint over tin or wood, with the genuine porcelain lining in Bohn Refrigerators.
Model No. 43, Style A, (illustrated above,) size 39x21¼x48½ inches, ice capacity 125 pounds, price $50, is an exceptional value. Our very large line of refrigerators meets every requirement of both size and price. Call or write for illustrated catalog.
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Fashion and Relief
Constant foot strain weakens the arch of the foot, causing it to break down. **Jack's Pedic Arch Shoe** will relieve and prevent flat foot. It provides the necessary support for the arch and may be had in combination lasts, assuring perfect fit. **Made in the most fashionable models, it is an innovation in orthopedic footwear.**
PRICE NINE DOLLARS.
Exclusive Ideas in Evening Slippers Now Being Shown. New Designs in Short Vamp Shoes.
OUR ONLY STORE:
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Takes the Burn out of Sunburn in Summer. Marvelous for chapped hands in Winter. Keeps the skin soft and smooth the year around. At all Drug and Department Stores, 25c. Samples mailed on request.
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Formerly with Mrs. Osborne Co.
MENDING SHOP
Original Designs in Frocks and Blouses. Smart Mourning. Trousseaux. Special Department for Remodeling. Superior and careful dry cleaning of fine gowns.
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Maternity Apparel
For the young mother in anticipation we offer fashionable garments in all the new styles and fabrics. They enlarge with the figure, showing no trace of their motive, equally well adapted for the normal figure.
Dresses, Suits, Skirts, Coats, Blouses, Corsets
made in our own workrooms on the premises and sold *at extremely moderate prices.*



133—(*Illustrated*)—Maternity Dress of Silk Poplin in navy, plum, black or brown, combined with rich black satin charmeuse.... **35.00**
Send for our season book TM with 500 models for mother and baby.
Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th St., N.Y.



Undesirable Hair Removed from face, neck and arms by a *wonderful new method.* No needles! No acids. Indorsed by physicians and grateful patrons.
POSITIVE PERMANENT
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Call for consultation. Dr. Marton's Booklet on request. Telephone for appointment—Bryant 6999.
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Facial Operations of All Kinds.



The Arbuckle Guest Coffee

YUBAN is the coffee which the members of the Arbuckle firm served their own guests.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



AN EVENING SLIPPER
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CAMMEYER
The
Cammeyer Branch Shoe Store De Luxe
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Between 35th & 36th Sts.
CAMMEYER NEW YORK
Also at 6th Ave & 20th St

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TIP TABLE.
17 *inch size.*
Solid Mahogany, plain or inlaid. Also obtainable in other sizes and shapes.



DROP LEAF TEA TABLE.
Open, 34 x 28. *Closed,* 11 x 28.
Made of a very fine grade of Oak, with carved-out top and carved rope edge.

You are cordially invited to visit our show-rooms and view for yourself the many attractive and useful pieces of furniture that we have on exhibition.
Our booklet "T" sent free on request.
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We have many broadcloths, serges, poplins and gabardines, in all the popular Autumn colors.
Prices range from
$9.75 to $25
SAMPLE CLOAK & SUIT CO.
Near 29th St. 1204 Broadway, Over Shanleys.

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ETON JACKET.
Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

Wear my famous medicated rubber garments a few hours a day and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear.
Dr. Jeanne Walter's Famous Medicated **Rubber Garments for Men & Women.**
SPECIAL BUST REDUCER, $5.00.
Will reduce your flesh on any part of the body. Write today for further particulars.
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WHILE YOU SLEEP
B. & P. Wrinkle Eradicators or Frowners
smooth out the wrinkles and crow's feet that mar your beauty.
They are absolutely harmless—simple and easy to use—a toilet necessity. Made in two styles, **Frowners** for between the eyes, **Eradicators** for lines in the face.
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Uses EASTMAN Standard Size Film
Price of Camera **$50.00**
Projecting Attachment Separately Listed
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Motion Picture Camera Co.,
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ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISEMENTS.



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THE Bed Room Suite illustrated above is shown in either Solid Mahogany or Antique Ivory Enamel. It is a veritable masterpiece of designing and construction.

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Our large and interesting display of standard Favors for Hallowe'en adds to the enjoyment of both hostess and guests; and in addition we have numerous odd little favors and novelties that cannot be found elsewhere.





Black Cats, Lanterns, Comics, Witches, Devils, Mirrors, Weird Little Favors to put in cakes, Paper Hats, Masks, Noise Makers, Tally Cards, Dinner Cards, Ice Cases, Nut Cases, etc. We also have our usual collection of beautiful Novelties and Favors for dinners, dances, parties, and other festive occasions, all displayed in an attractive manner in our conveniently located and well-lighted store.

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"The Unique Favor and Novelty House"

Whitcomb Beds

This is a single brass bed of unusually graceful proportions. Very attractive when used as twin beds. Made in our own factory and in every respect up to the well-known Whitcomb standard of value and excellence.



Brass Beds from $16 up
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Bedding—Mattresses remade

The Whitcomb Metallic Bedstead Co.
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Factory, Shelton, Conn.
Philadelphia: 1710 Chestnut St. Boston: 78 & 80 Washington St.

A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00



75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

PLANT THIS FALL.

These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

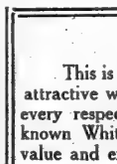
75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with dollar bill, stamps or money order or present at our store and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1914 Fall Catalogue.

Stumpp & Walter Co.
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The Toilet Cream

Par Excellence
Poinciana Cerate



"The Pride of Palm Beach."

It nourishes the tissues; it prevents and immediately relieves the effects of wind and sunburn. Poinciana Cerate will not grow hair and will not injure the most delicate complexion.

Put up in jars for 50c, $1.25 and $2.50, and tubes for 25c. At your Dealer or by Mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Send Stamp for Sample to
G. B. MERRIAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Rebuilder of Gowns

If your old suits are slightly worn and out of season, let me alter them for you. At a reasonable expense I can really do wonders with gowns you may consider worthless.

Also **ARTISTIC GOWNS** for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

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Our Sound-Proof Booths and beautiful Ladies' rest rooms make our store the ideal place for purchasing Victor goods.

EASY TERMS
Write for Latest Catalogs
Silas E. Pearsall Co.
16-18 W. 46 St., Just west of 5th Ave.

4 APRONS and DUST CAP—All for $1

Sent postpaid direct from our factory to your home.

Stylish, well made. All washable materials.
1. Percale, plaids; pink, blue, lav. and black, trimmed with plain colors to match.
2. Percale, neat black figures on white grounds.
3. Amoskeag Ginghams, neat blue checks.
4. Amoskeag Chambrays; pink, blue and lav., trimmed with white binding.

State Size and Colors Wanted.



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AMERICAN APRON CO., SUMMIT, N. J.

This Smooth Strong Silk



is easy to use on any machine. It goes farther and lasts longer than cheap silk. In fact

Brainerd & Armstrong's
Spool and Embroidery Silk

will make any needle turn out more and better work. Try it. "Best in the World." "Lessons in Embroidery," illustrated with colored plates, and new art needlework Catalogue both mailed for 6c. stamps.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., 215 Fourth Ave., New York.

The Mending Shop

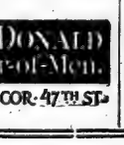
The original mending and remodeling shop of New York City.

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Gowns, Suits and Dresses REMODELLED

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Of course extra care makes extra cost—but then:

PIRIE MacDONALD Photographer-of-Men.
576 FIFTH AV. COR. 47TH ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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If there is any condition of your hair you want to improve, if it hasn't enough life or gloss, if there is dandruff or too much oil, never forget that the condition of your *hair* depends on the condition of your *scalp*.

How to keep the scalp healthy

To keep the scalp healthy and active, shampoo your head regularly in the following way: Rub your scalp fully five minutes with the tips of your fingers to loosen the dandruff and dead skin. Then apply a hot lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap and *rub it in, rub it in, rub it in.* Rinse thoroughly in gradually cooler water, having the final water really cold. Dry perfectly, then brush gently for some time.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and hair. This treatment with it softens the scalp, gently removes the dead skin, keeps the pores active and brings a fresh supply of blood to nourish the hair roots. Try it. See what a delightful feeling it gives your scalp, how alive it makes it feel.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after the first cake.*

Do this today

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this skin specialist's soap.

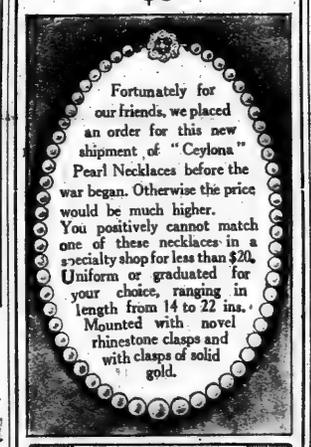
Woodbury's Facial Soap



For sale by dealers everywhere.

Made by **The Andrew Jergens Co.,** *Cincinnati. New York.*

More Beautiful Than Ever!
"CEYLONA" Pearl Necklaces $5



Fortunately for our friends, we placed an order for this new shipment of "Ceylona" Pearl Necklaces before the war began. Otherwise the price would be much higher. You positively cannot match one of these necklaces in a specialty shop for less than $20. Uniform or graduated for your choice, ranging in length from 14 to 22 ins. Mounted with novel rhinestone clasps and with clasps of solid gold.

J. G. GREENHUT COMPANY
GREENHUT'S THE BIG STORE
BROADWAY, SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

French Sample Hat Shop
11 West 34th St.

Opposite the Waldorf.
Take Elevator to 5th Floor.

French Model HATS
Always One Price **$5**



Direct from Georgette

Values $10 to $15

Upstairs Rent Makes These Values Possible

The hat here shown—a Georgette Model—is typical of the styles and values we offer. Some new and especially attractive creations will be shown Monday.

Tell Your Friends
To Take Elevator & Save $10

Why Not Have Your
STRAIGHT HAIR
Made Wavy?



My new Electrical Method will make the straightest hair beautifully wavy, being the only device that imparts a smooth wave to the hair without injuring it. Guaranteed not to be affected by washing and to last six months, or money refunded. **Price $10 up.**
HAIR COLORING, Henna Process.

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French Hair Shop
17 EAST 35TH STREET, N. Y
Opp. Altman's. **Phone 989 Murray Hill.**



Scientific Dentistry

has removed the fear of excessive pain in treatment. Permit us to make you acquainted with the latest and most approved methods.
DRS. M. & H. SCHLESINGER,
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of Blyn Plan Shoes are for the best of leathers and the best of Shoemaking.

There is no charge for the natural shaping that produces absolute comfort and prevents deformity.

Blyn-Plan Nature Shape



Patent Colt and Gun Metal For Children

Sizes
5 to 8.... 1.75
8½ to 11.. 2.00
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Button and Blucher Styles

Tan Russia Calf

Sizes
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10c. extra by mail anywhere in the United States.

Red Cross Shoe For Women

The fashionable Red Cross Shoes for Fall feel easy from first try-on—they need no breaking in.

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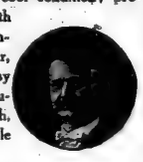
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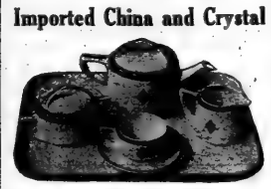
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Magic	**and two $5.00 Certificates**	**$34.50**
Eureka (Model B)	**& two $5.00 Certificates**	**29.50**
Frantz Premier	**" one " "**	**23.75**
Rapid	**" two " "**	**21.00**

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Hand and power sweeper cleaners from $4.50 up. Don't buy any cleaner until you get our prices. You not only save money if you purchase from us but you can also have the benefit of our advice in making a selection which is important as price does not always determine value.

We sell some makes of cleaners on easy terms. Send for complete price list and state whether you have electricity or not. Mail orders and letters of enquiry from out-of-town will receive special attention. We pay express charges.

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Special at $32
REGULARLY $65



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Sheraton, Tudor, Adam, Hepplewhite, Colonial, Etc. Dining-Room Suites, 10 pieces, $100 up; Regularly $200 up. Queen Anne, Louis XIV., Louis XVI., Sheraton, Etc. Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Walnut, $75 up; Regularly $150 up; Odd Period Pieces, Chairs, Tables, Desks, etc., $4 up.

Manufacturers, MANGES BROS. *Estab, 1852.*
115-117 WEST 23D ST. and 108-110 WEST 24TH ST., N. Y.

Have Beautiful, Lustrous, Fluffy Hair.



If your hair has lost any of its original loveliness, it need cause you no worry, for now it is possible to obtain any effect in hairdressing by having one of our transformations.

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The Bobe Blouse
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Charming in its simplicity. Nose particularly hand-piping and buttons of black velvet and smartness of collar which hugs the neck almost to chin—then stands straight out at sides. May be had in all sizes. Colors—White, piped with Black, and Navy or Black piped with White Velvet.

Booklet "F" showing many other charming Blouses and Neckwear Pieces, free on request.



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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy Sunday; Monday, fair; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,721. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1914.—88 PAGES. In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BRITISH SINK FOUR GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS; ALLIES REPORT GAIN IN BATTLE IN FRANCE; GERMANS ADVANCE ALONG COAST FROM OSTEND

WAR TAX BILL PASSES SENATE

Democrats Check Revolt and Put Measure Through by Vote of 34 to 22.

COTTON MEN ARE DEFEATED

Vice President Rules Out Their Motion to Table Bill When Their Amendment Is Lost.

MAY RAISE $107,000,000

Minimum Estimate of Revenue from the New Taxes Is $92,000,000—Now Goes to Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—After putting down a revolt within its own ranks that seriously threatened the fate of the War Tax bill, the Democratic majority of the Senate late tonight pushed the measure to its passage by the safe margin of 34 to 22. Then, to reduce to a minimum the opportunities of the cotton Democrats in the House to obstruct the sending of the bill to conference, the Senate itself asked for the conference. As a result, if the party leaders can muster a quorum for a single roll call on Monday, the conference of the two houses will probably be well on the way toward an agreement by Monday evening.

The vote that passed the bill tonight was almost strictly partisan. Every Republican that voted was in opposition to the measure. Only one Democrat, Mr. Lane of Oregon, voted against the bill, but the revolt that threatened to tie the bill up indefinitely in an effort to force through legislation for the relief of the cotton growers was led by some of the most prominent Senators on the Democratic side.

Plan of the Revolters.

The plan of the revolting Southerners was, when the cotton amendment was rejected, to join the Republican minority in an effort to lay the whole bill on the table. Then they would reopen negotiations with the Democratic leaders with an offer to take the bill up again if assurance was given that a cotton relief measure would be appended. Eight Democrats pledged themselves to support the motion to table, but when it was made by Mr. Smith of Georgia, Vice President Marshall ruled him out of order on the ground that tabling the bill would not effect the "final disposition" contemplated in the agreement under which the "Senate was working." After that, when Mr. Vardaman, who is opposed to the entire bill, moved to postpone it indefinitely, two of the rebels returned to their party allegiance, one was absent and only five voted for postponement. The motion to postpone failed by a vote of 25 to 32.

Many amendments were proposed from both sides of the aisle, all of which except a few textual changes proposed by the Committee on Finance, were voted down. Only in one amendment was there any real interest and that was the proposal, put forward by Mr. Smith in the name of the Senators from the cotton States, for relief to the cotton farmers. It was around that amendment that the whole struggle of the day centred. Indeed, while the amendment was rejected by the sufficient margin of 21 to 40, the two sides were so made up of Democrats and Republicans that it appeared certain that if a vote could be reached on the motion to table, and the eight Democrats held fast, even with Mr. McRobinson absent, the motion would have prevailed by a margin of at least two votes. The Vice President's ruling, from which no appeal was taken, saved the situation.

Debate Was Bitter.

The debate over Mr. Vardaman's motion to postpone was extremely bitter at times, as debates of Democrats against Democrats generally are, while the Republicans sat silently by smiling across the aisle at the confusion in the ranks of the majority. The Southern Senators were practically a unit in asking for Federal relief of some sort for the crisis in the cotton industry, but when it came to delaying or killing the war tax measure many of them turned against their colleagues for attempting to jeopardize the interests of the whole country for sectional reason.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi in particular assailed the motion of his colleague, Mr. Vardaman, while Mr. James of Kentucky said that the insurgents were treating their colleagues unfairly in that while the party caucus was considering the war tax not one word had been said about cotton legislation, and the motion to make the bill a party measure had been agreed to unanimously.

"If there are those," said Mr. Williams, "who would kill this measure intended to carry on the fiscal system and the credit of the Government, because a sectional amendment they proposed has been rejected, the full responsibility before the country for the impoverishment of the Treasury must rest upon them. If there are those who would inform the country that their party is incompetent to govern the country, the responsibility must rest upon them. And I think that after they have stood in that light before the country for a few months they will tire of their position.

"And what are they trying to do, to bulldoze, to intimidate and scare the Democratic Party for the sake of half a dozen gentlemen who can't put into the bill something we want down South. I don't think even their constituents in the South would justify them in such action. Only a few of the Senators on the Republican side will join the individuals on this side to disturb the coun-

Continued on Page 2.

MAXIM INVENTS BULLET TO FIRE ZEPPELINS

Missile Shot From a Rifle or Other Weapon Will Set the Gas Ablaze.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—The Sunday newspaper, The People, announces that Sir Hiram Maxim has invented an incendiary bullet for use against a Zeppelin.

It can be fired from an ordinary rifle, and immediately the bullet strikes the airship it will set the gas afire.

The invention can be applied to Maxims and other guns.

SIR E. GREY'S BROTHER CAPTURED BY GERMANS

Brought Down in Aeroplane in Which He Was Taking Military Observations.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—A British aeroplane has been brought to the ground near Peronne, France, by a well-directed shot. Both the airmen were taken prisoners.

The aviator acting in the capacity of observer was later found to be Col. Grey, a brother of the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

PROF. SCHUSTER'S WIRELESS SEIZED

Residence of Scientist, Secretary of the Royal Society, Raided by Police.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The police today seized a wireless receiving apparatus and a quantity of wire at the residence of Prof. Arthur Schuster, near Wokingham, Berkshire.

Prof. Schuster, who is a brother of Sir Felix Schuster, Governor of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, admitted to the police that he could receive messages from Berlin or the Eiffel Tower in Paris with his apparatus.

The authorities are taking more stringent measures against "alien enemies" who remain undetained in England. This afternoon the police raided a large restaurant owned and managed by Germans and Austrians. They were taken to a detention camp.

Even those who were recently naturalized are being detained for examination. The agitation against permitting natives of hostile countries to continue their vocations here is growing as reports come in of alleged operations of German spies in Antwerp before that city fell.

GERMAN FACTORY RAIDED.

Its Site Dominates Edinburgh and Is in Range of Forth Bridge.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—"A large factory owned by Germans was raided by the military in Edinburgh last night," says a dispatch from the Observer's correspondent in the Scottish capital. "It was built ten years ago. It is of imposing appearance, covers a large area, and is three stories high. Although capable of accommodating 500 hands, never more than six workmen, all Germans, were seen about the place.

"According to information supplied by the builders, $150,000 was spent on magnificent concrete foundations, the proprietor explaining that exceedingly heavy machinery would be required for the factory. The machinery never arrived, the factory never started, and no workers came, but the situation dominates Edinburgh, and the prepared position, jutting on the sea, would enable big guns to hit the Forth Bridge."

SEVEN MONTHS OF WAR TO COST $10,000,000,000

So Estimates Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, Who Says Economic Progress Will Be Checked.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the economist, estimates that each of the greater belligerents is spending an average equivalent to $200,000,000 monthly.

In presenting these figures to the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences today, he said that he considered it probable that the war would continue seven months from Aug. 1.

Accordingly the five greater powers engaged were committed to an expenditure of $7,000,000,000. Each of the smaller States, including Japan, will have expenses of $600,000,000 to $800,000,000 each to meet.

M. Leroy-Beaulieu continued:

"One might say that the war will cost the fighting powers roughly $9,000,000,000 to $10,000,000,000.

"These figures, which do not take into account the losses of revenues during hostilities, will be met, first, by the issuance of notes against the accumulated gold in the Government banks; second, by the issuance of short term treasury bonds to which all Governments are having recourse during the war, and third, by delaying payments for military necessities.

"The larger part of the savings of the world will be absorbed by the taking up of national loans and economic progress will be seriously checked."

Carpet Cleaning. J. & J. W. Williams, 366 W. 54th St. Tel. 866 Columbus. Est. 1874. —Advt.

NOORDAM STRIKES A NORTH SEA MINE

Holland-America Liner Is Seriously Damaged Off the Dutch Coast.

SEVEN SEAMEN INJURED

Ship Proceeding Slowly Under Her Own Steam to the Hook of Holland.

HAS SIXTY PASSENGERS

Twenty in the Cabin and Forty in the Steerage—Carries Heavy Mail for Germany and Austria.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Holland America liner Noordam, homeward bound, today struck a mine between Dover and the Dutch Coast and was badly damaged. She is making for the Hook of Holland, however, under her own steam. It is reported that seven of her crew were injured by the explosion.

The Germans have mined the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Buth, in Holland. Notice has been issued that all incoming ships must stop at Hansweert and receive instructions as to the navigation of the river.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18, 1:50 A. M.—The Noordam is steaming slowly to Nieuwe Waterweg, Hook of Holland, according to late advices to Lloyd's from Amsterdam.

The Noordam sailed from New York for Rotterdam on Tuesday, Oct. 6, with twenty cabin passengers, forty in the steerage, who were mostly Dutch farm hands from the West, going home to join the colors in answer to the orders sent to consuls, and a general cargo of cotton, grain, &c., consigned to the Dutch Government.

The first cabin passengers are Francis King Carey, Charles Derekowski, Mrs. Anna Oberlander, W. L. Petrikan, Miss Ida Thun, and Miss Maria Thun; those in the second cabin are F. J. Brandt, Eugene Diamond, Mrs. F. A. Grautz, F. A. Grautz, Jr., Miss Marie Hauck, Miss Louise Homola, Miss Frieda H. Huber, Miss M. Kottman, Mrs. Lena Krause, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ottens, Miss Elizabeth Reutter, Miss Anna Schaefer, and Mrs. Gertrude Schuerings.

The Noordam also carried more than 2,000 sacks of mail for Germany and Austria, to be landed at Rotterdam and sent on by train to the German frontier railroad station via Nimeguen.

On her arrival at the mouth of the English Channel on Thursday morning, Oct. 15, the Noordam was held up by one of the British cruisers and ordered to put into Falmouth, as five of the other vessels of the line had done. After a delay of twenty-four hours, during which the ship's papers, passengers and cargo were subjected to a thorough examination, the Noordam was allowed to proceed on her way to Maasluis, at the mouth of the River Maas, where she was expected to land her passengers and mails and later proceed up the river to Rotterdam, according to the tide.

Edward Nyland, the Holland-America passenger agent, said last night that he had received no word of the accident until he was informed of it by a TIMES reporter. He said he might get a message today from Rotterdam if the damage to the liner was serious, or if any of the passengers were injured.

On her voyage out to New York the Noordam was held up three times by British cruisers, which sent officers on board to search the ship. On her previous eastward trip the liner was diverted from her course by a British warship and taken to Queenstown, where 188 German and Austrian reservists were taken off.

SAYS DR. ELIOT LEADS ANTI-GERMAN PARTY

Prof. Munsterberg's Reply to Harvard's Former Head—New Attack by Wiener.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Prof. Hugo Münsterberg, commenting on the statement of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President emeritus of Harvard, that the United States must not forget its debt to England and France, said today:

"I call Dr. Eliot the leader of the anti-German party in America. By his recent utterances Dr. Eliot has aggravated opposition to and misunderstanding of Germany. Let us hope that this discussion will lead to a better understanding of Germany. For my part, I stand by all I have said."

Determined to drive Prof. Münsterberg from Harvard and, if possible, force him to leave the United States under pressure of public opinion, Capt. Wiener of London, whose reported bequest of $10,000,000 to Harvard has stirred university circles, has opened a new attack on Prof. Münsterberg in a cable message to this country.

"It is quite true," he says, "that I have made such a will and shall revoke it if Prof. Münsterberg is retained by Harvard. While Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, is a valuable asset to England and her Allies, Munsterberg is clever and far more dangerous.

"Still, I think his miserable representations will soon terminate and that public opinion will be so aroused in fair-minded America that he will be compeled to leave the United States. I propose to do my share toward realising that end, anyhow."

BRITISH VICTORY AT SEA

Sink Quartet of German Destroyers Off the Dutch Coast.

UNDAUNTED LEADS FIGHT

Capt. Fox, Who Sank a Mine Layer and Lost the Amphion, Wins Laurels.

ALLIED NAVIES NOW LEAD

Fourteen German and Austrian Vessels Destroyed—England and Russia Have Lost Nine.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Four German destroyers were engaged and sunk off the Dutch coast this afternoon by a British cruiser and four torpedo boat destroyers. According to an announcement made by the Secretary of the British Admiralty, the British vessels in the action were the light cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennon, Legion, and Loyal. Thus the British sailors have taken a quick revenge for the sinking of the cruiser Hawke by a German submarine on Thursday.

The Admiralty announced tonight that the British loss in th eengagement was one officer and four men wounded. The damage to the British destroyers was slight. The announcement adds: "There are 31 German survivors, prisoners of war."

The sinking of the four warships today makes six torpedo boat destroyers that have been sent to the bottom of the sea by British gunfire since the beginning of the war, and seven when the torpedo boat destroyer which was sunk by the submarine E-9 is counted.

In this number, and without counting the converted merchantmen, such as the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Cap Trafalgar, the score now favors the Allies, they having sunk six German cruisers, one Austrian cruiser, and seven German torpedo boat destroyers, while there have been unconfirmed reports of the sinking of several Austrian destroyers in the Adriatic Sea.

The Germans have sunk eight British cruisers and one Russian cruiser, while Australia has lost a submarine by accident. The Russians also claim to have sunk two German submarines, but this the Germans deny.

Up to this afternoon Berlin had not heard officially of the sinking of the British cruiser Hawke, which indicates that the submarine which accomplished it has not yet returned to port.

The British cruiser Undaunted was commanded by Capt. Cecil H. Fox, who commanded the cruiser Amphion, which, after sinking the German armored cruiser Koenigin Luise, was destroyed by a German mine on Aug. 6.

Capt. Fox lost 131 of his men when the Amphion went down, and many were wounded, among them the Captain himself. Notwithstanding this, he reported for duty five days later, and was placed in command of the Undaunted, a somewhat larger and newer light cruiser. The Undaunted was built in 1913, is of 8,520 tons displacement, has two six-inch and six four-inch guns and four torpedo tubes as armament.

The destroyers that accompanied her have each an armament of three four-inch guns and an equipment of four twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes in pairs. The destroyers are 250 feet in length, and have a speed of 29 knots an hour. Each carries 100 men.

FOX HAILED AS A HERO.

Captain Praised as Having Avenged the Loss of the Amphion.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

HARWICH, England, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The news of the Undaunted's brilliant victory was received with great jubilation here, where it is felt that Capt. Fox, the hero of the Amphion disaster and now the Captain of the Undaunted, has avenged the loss of his first ship by a German mine.

The Undaunted did not leave port here until this morning, and by 6 o'clock tonight came the news, which has since been officially confirmed, that she had accounted for four of the enemy's craft.

The engagement, it is understood, took place at the mouth of the River Scheldt between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. The enemy were deceived by the presence of vessels that had an hour previously relieved a patrol, and the action was immediately commenced.

The Undaunted was accompanied by four destroyers, which rendered a brilliant account of themselves, and one by one the enemy's craft were put out of action, until the whole four of them were sunk.

COSTLY BLOW TO GERMANY.

She Can Ill Afford to Lose Destroyers, Says Naval Writer.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—The naval correspondent of The London Times says: "Comparisons will naturally be made between the loss sustained by the British through the sinking of the Hawke on Thursday and that of the Germans by the destruction at the hands of our sailors of four of its destroyers. So far as the loss in ships goes the balance is heavily in our favor.

The naval operations in the North Sea just now give destroyers more than their normal value, and Germany is specially in need of them, since her policy is to do as much damage by raids of smaller craft as she possibly can so as to reduce our advantage in great ships when the day of their meeting comes.

"Germany can very ill afford to lose destroyers just now. From this point of view her loss this week is far heavier than ours, for the Hawke was an old ship and not of great value to us. In men the losses of the Germans in these four destroyers will about equal the number of our men who met death in the Hawke on Thursday, and in the affair off Heligoland that took place at the end of August.

"Since then our men have been waiting for another opportunity of coming to grips with the enemy. The time of waiting must have been dreary and trying, but the chance has come, as it will come again. Every little helps, and in the day of decision, when the final test comes between Britain and Germany for the mastery of the seas, these forerunners of the day, that have gone so decisively in our favor, will not be without their moral effect upon the hostile fleets as they go into action."

TORPEDOED CRUISER HAD NO WARNING

Hawke Survivors Say They Saw No Submarine Until After the Explosion.

ABERDEEN, (via London,) Oct. 17—11:25 P. M.—The attack on the British cruiser Hawke, which was sunk yesterday by a German submarine, came as a complete surprise to those aboard the cruiser, according to the survivors who have arrived here. Nothing was seen to indicate the presence of a submarine until after the explosion, when the periscope of the boat was detected moving away at some distance. The Hawke sank in five minutes, and hundreds of men, some of them in cork jackets and others hanging to pieces of wreckage, were scattered about in the water.

"I was on the forenoon watch," said one of the stokers, "and we were enjoying ourselves. Some one was singing, and others joined in the chorus when the Hawke was struck. The ship vibrated violently, and immediately started to cant over. When I reached the deck the Captain was calling, 'It's everybody for himself!'

"I jumped overboard and managed to keep afloat, although the water was bitterly cold, until picked up by the only boat that there was time to launch. For a time we rowed around picking up men, but the boat was soon overcrowded, and beyond throwing lifebelts to the men in the water we could do no more. A Norwegian steamer came up and picked up a few men, but for the large majority she was too late."

The man was evidently suffering severely and kept repeating: "All my pals are gone!"

Another survivor said:

"The torpedo must have struck the magazine, for there was a terrific explosion, and the ship rose as if she had gone on a rock. Everything was dust, and the fittings went flying everywhere. Boats and rafts were rendered useless, even if there had been time to launch them. The submarine hung around for some time, probably expecting that there might be a repetition of the Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy affair, but there was nothing of the kind possible. A great number of men must have been killed by the explosion."

Two members of the engineroom staff of the Hawke said that the torpedo found its mark between the two funnels, close to one of the magazines. The explosion was terrible. The ship listed immediately. They had never seen a vessel so well equipped with life-saving apparatus, but the way the Hawke heeled over made it almost impossible to get the small boats out.

A small cutter was launched, but was nearly drawn down by the suction. A small steam pinnace and a raft prepared for such emergency floated off when the Hawke sank, but the men crowded them so that the pinnace went down, while those on the raft could not possibly survive owing to the cold.

"We never saw the submarine," said one man, "until after the explosion, when something like a broomstick appeared above the water."

Still another survivor said it was impossible to man the guns, owing to the heavy list, though an attempt was made to do so. The Captain, the commander, and a midshipman were on the bridge calmly giving orders as though at fleet manoeuvres in the Solent. They disappeared when the ship took her final plunge.

The crew was composed for the most part of Irishmen, owing to the fact that the Hawke was stationed at Queenstown at the outbreak of the war.

ONE BOAT LEFT THE HAWKE.

Survivors of Cruiser Disaster Picked Up by Norwegian Ship.

LONDON, Oct 17.—The survivors of the British cruiser Hawke, which was sunk by a German submarine in the North Sea on Thursday, escaped in a single boat which they managed to launch, and afterward they were picked up by a Norwegian steamer and were taken to Aberdeen by a steam trawler. Their small boat was so overcrowded

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Summary of War News.

The British Admiralty announces that a British squadron of torpedo boat destroyers, led by the light cruiser Undaunted, engaged and sank four German destroyers off the Dutch coast yesterday afternoon. The British loss was one officer and four men wounded, while the damage to the British destroyers is said to be slight.

The French War Office reports that a German assault on the line of the Allies from the Ypres Canal to the sea has been repulsed. Progress on the left wing continues and the British forces have captured Fromelles, southwest of Lille. The Germans have been forced to yield more ground in the vicinity of Arras and St. Mihiel.

The Germans report that their troops in the vicinity of Ostend have reached the North Sea and are advancing in the direction of Dunkirk.

Petrograd reports state that the Germans are making a demonstrative advance near Mlawa, northeast of Warsaw, to fill the gap between the East Prussian front and the main front extending on a line across Russian Poland. All attempts by the Germans to cross the River Vistula have been repulsed with heavy losses, it is said.

The Austrians announce that fighting continued on Thursday along the entire battle front in Galicia. Berlin reports that the opposing forces have completed preparations for a gigantic battle, with the Austro-German forces holding positions along the Vistula and San Rivers.

A news dispatch from Milan states that a violent bombardment on the forts at Cattaro has been begun by the Montenegrins from the crest of Lovchen, and by the French and British fleet in the harbor.

The Holland-America liner Noordam struck a mine in the English Channel and was badly damaged. Seven of her crew were injured, but she is proceeding to port.

GERMANS PUSH ON TOWARD DUNKIRK

Their Lines Now Extended to Westende, on the North Sea, Berlin Reports.

CUT OFF FOES NEAR YPRES

Large Bodies of French and English Troops Said to be in Peril.

CAPTURE 200 LOCOMOTIVES

Many Rifles and Quantities of Ammunition Taken in the Vicinity of Ostend.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—According to announcement made in Berlin today, German troops who have been operating near Ostend have extended their lines to Westende on the North Sea and are moving toward Dunkirk.

Belgium today appears to be almost completely in German possession. Large bodies of French and English troops have been cut off, particularly around Ypres.

German headquarters in Berlin has expressed the belief that large numbers of Belgian soldiers, fleeing before the Germans, have cast off their uniform and put on civilian clothes, preferring to be captured in this attire. That the men composing the garrison at Antwerp fled in a great hurry is proved by the quantities of cast-off uniforms, especially of the British Royal Naval Division, found by the German soldiers.

Antwerp suffered little by the bombardment. The people are now quiet, and glad that the days of terror are over. A mob already had begun plundering the city before the Germans arrived.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who went to Brussels last Wednesday, left that city today for General Headquarters to report to Emperor William. In Brussels the Chancellor conferred with the civil and military authorities.

German officers, the Lokal Anzeiger says it learns, make it a rule to return the salute of captured French officers. This is not the case, the newspaper says, with British officers.

The newspaper relates an experience which it says shows that the British are unmindful of the dictates of honor inasmuch as the officers ordered the troops to hold up their hands in token of surrender, only later to take up their weapons and suddenly begin shooting at approaching Germans.

Capture 200 Locomotives.

LONDON, Oct. 17, Midnight.—An official message from Berlin received in Amsterdam and forwarded by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company declares that considerable war material was seized by the Germans in Bruges and Ostend. The spoils included a great number of rifles and ammunition and 200 locomotives.

An official announcement issued from the German General Headquarters today says that in the "French theatre of the war there have been no important events," according to a Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company received by way of Amsterdam.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The following was contained in a message received today by the German Embassy from Berlin:

"The Germans occupied Bruges on Oct. 14 and Ostend on Oct. 15. Heavy French attacks have been repulsed northwest.

"The official French statements pretending that important progress has been made at different places on the front, for instance near Berry-au-Bac, northwest of Rheims, do not agree with the facts.

Sharp Fighting in Alsace.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via The Hague and London.)—According to a dispatch from Zurich, Switzerland, to the Cologne Gazette, the French are in a position to the east of Belfort. Since last Tuesday they have been reaching into Alsace, subjected meanwhile to a heavy mortar fire. This fighting has been very heavy, and the Germans are said to be gaining ground slowly.

According to letters from the field which have just been received in Munich, Emperor William a few days ago entered the lines of certain Bavarian and Prussian detachments and visited the troops in the trenches. His Majesty wore a field uniform of gray, and when he was finally recognized by his men there was an enthusiastic greeting. The soldiers cheered and threw their helmets and caps into the air. The Emperor conversed with many of the men, and asked them to relate their personal experiences. He gave them words of encouragement, spoke in recognition of their services, asked whether they had heard from the people at home, and examined many of the soldiers as to their knowledge of their duties. He was greatly pleased at the prompt and correct answers.

Prince Oscar, son of the Emperor, who was obliged some weeks ago to withdraw from his regiment on account of a heart affection, is not showing satisfactory progress. An examination has disclosed a rather serious condition of the heart muscle, and the Prince must remain under medical treatment for some time. Prince Oscar is now at Hamburg, where the Empress has visited him.

George T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, the newly appointed American Ambassador to Russia, who left London early in October for his post, traveling by way of Germany, left here Saturday morning for Petrograd by way of Stockholm. He is accompanied by his wife and secretary.

Wilson Peace Rumor.

The Cologne Gazette, in its issue of Oct. 16, contains an article sent to it from Berlin dealing with a dispatch published in the Paris Temps under date of Sept. 29, in which it was asserted that the German Government had asked President Wilson to become active in behalf of peace. This article says that such is not the case. It relates that the German Government, while greatly appreciating the efforts of President Wilson, for which it had expressed its thanks, had pointed out that Great Britain had on more than one occasion declared that this war would be carried on to the limit. Furthermore, the German people, in view of the sacrifices they have made, are only willing to accept a peace which guarantees that the safety of Germany will not be jeopardized in the future, and that Germany will not be subjected to further attack.

ARREST BRITISH IN BERLIN.

Relief Headquarters Raided by Police, London Hears.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—"According to reports reaching here from Berlin," telegraphs the Exchange Telegraph Company's correspondent at The Hague, "German police have entered the British Consulate in Berlin, where the British Relief Committee has been working in co-operation with the American Embassy, and arrested every one on the premises. No explanation of this course was given. Mr. Weston, Secretary of the committee, and his assistant will be held in custody until the end of the war."

ALLIES' LEFT PUSHING ON

British Take Fromelles and Allies Occupy Fleurbaix.

REPEL ATTACK NEAR YPRES

French Sailors Participate in Battle Along Canal from Belgian Town to Sea.

LINES APPROACH ON COAST

Germans Advance in Direction of Dunkirk and Allies Move to Meet Them.

PARIS, Oct. 17, 10:30 P. M.—The bulletin issued tonight by the War Office says:

On the front there has been only cannonading.

On our left wing progress continues. The British troops have captured Fromelles to the southwest of Lille.

On the Ypres canal to the sea our soldiers and marines have repulsed a German attack.

The official statement given out in the afternoon was as follows:

In Belgium the German troops occupying western Belgium have not crossed the line running from Ostend to Thourout to Roulers to Menin. There is relative quiet along the greater part of the front.

On our left wing there has been no change in the region of Ypres. On the right bank of the Lys, the allied troops have occupied Fleurbaix as well as the immediate approaches to Armentieres.

In the region of Arras, and in the vicinity of St. Mihiel, we have continued to gain ground.

GERMANS MOVE DOWN COAST

Great Battle Impending Between Lille and the Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 10 P. M.—Each day brings the war nearer home to England. The German troops, which on Thursday reached Ostend, less than seventy miles from Dover, are about to attempt a march southward to Dunkirk and Calais, which are even closer to the English coast.

It is here, in West Flanders and across the French frontier, in Pas-de-Calais, that the heaviest fighting is now going on, or is expected in the immediate future.

According to the French official communication issued in the afternoon, the Germans have not advanced beyond the line running from Ostend to Thourout, Roulers, and Menin. The latter place is just on the border north of Lille, which the Germans occupied several days ago, but which, according to an unconfirmed report, they have been compelled to abandon.

The night bulletin, however, tells of a German attack on our "soldiers and marines" on the Ypres Canal to the sea.

The allied lines run to a point on the coast which has not been disclosed.

For the moment Arras is the scene of the most persistent fighting. The Germans are trying to break through to the Calais railway, while the French are trying to push the German front to the northeast. In this fighting the French appear to have met with some success, as they state that they have occupied Fleurbaix, as well as immediate approaches to Armentieres.

The fighting has only begun in this district, for the Germans, who would think it a great victory to reach the coast of France and "hold the pistol at England's head," have brought up strong reinforcements to achieve this object. Their official report, issued in the afternoon, said that no events of importance had happened, but as they await important victories before making any announcement this does not mean that there has been no fighting.

The Allies can also bring up reinforcements, both by sea and land, and have been doing so, which makes it certain that a great battle must be fought before either side gives ground. The Allies will probably be assisted by the British ships when the fighting reaches points near the coast.

Around St. Mihiel, south of Verdun, where the Germans are hanging on to a little strip of the bank on the River Meuse, from which the French have been trying for weeks to drive them, the battle has been almost continuous, and the French say they have gained ground.

Down in Alsace, which is seldom mentioned in the official reports, there has been fighting, which both the French and German statements ignore. Twice during the week reports, came from Basle that the Germans had been defeated there, and now an unofficial

ccount of Berlin says that the Fortress
Belfort has been attacked with mor-
re.

ALLIES RUSHING FORWARD.

ay They Have Headed Off Germans —Sailors in Battle Line.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, (via Paris,) Oct. 17.—The allied armies have revented the Germans from advancing long the coast and have defeated their bject of seizing the French Channel orts.

Dunkirk is surrounded by a vast terri-ory which is easily inundated, and open ountry where cavalry and infantry can perate with facility, while there is no pportunity to bring big guns into effec-ive play.

Military movements are progressing ith much more rapidity in the north f France than when the Allies were orced to advance foot by foot with the id of pick and shovel to push the Ger-ans back from their intrenched posi-ions along the Rivers Scarpe, Somme, ise, and Aisne.

The Allies today advanced rapidly, and he British troops carried the impor-ant position of Fromelles, southwest f Lille, after some very hard fighting.

A corps of French sailors, whose serv-ces were not required with the fleet, ought as infantry, came into action and layed fine qualities, which enabled hem to repulse a strong German at-ack near Ypres.

The sailors also distinguished them-elves on the eastern wing where, after raying night march, they obtained a osition in the woods, and at daybreak urprised a large body of Germans, on hom they inflicted serious losses, cap-uring detachments of cavalry and in-antry with quantities of supplies and mmunition.

As an instance of individual courage mong the native troops, a French megalese sharpshooter, acting as the ervant of a French General, was or-ered to go to a place near the front at certain time with the General's auto-obile. He arrived at the stated time ith the machine piled with lances, words, saddles and helmets.

The native had encountered a German atrol in the road and, stopping his achine, jumped out with his rifle and illed the entire party.

LING TO COMMUNICATIONS.

rmans' Hard Fighting Around Arras May Be Thus Explained.

pecial Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Commenting on the ge and insistence of the German ef-rt around Lille and Arras, an editorial der in The Liberté asks whether an nation may not be found in the that this region is necessary for ing the railway lines particularly Cambrai-Lille line and the Valen-nes-Lille line which connect with line from Tergnier and Cambrai to la-Chapelle.

The importance of this network of ways," he says, "would be enor-ously enhanced by accidents to the lines used by the Germans as unications. Of these the most val-runs direct along the Sambre Val-from Liége to Le Cateau, serving centre of the German army of occu-on. Though passing through no im-ant tunnels, the destruction of which ld seriously block traffic, (as in of other strategic lines, Rheims, ères and Laon to Mezières,) the -Le Cateau route runs under the of the Maubeuge fortress. It could seriously impaired by the destruction the 450-foot arch of the La Selle ct near Le Cateau. It is not whether the line is broken at but such a hypothesis affords explanation of the German move-in force toward fresh lines of com-ion in the northwest. If the ch have succeeded in mining the German difficulties are likely greatly increased by the exchange about and narrow routes for the double central lines."

VON KLUCK SUPERSEDED?

nded Germans Credited with ying Von Armin Has His Post.

ONDON, Oct. 17.—According to Ger-wounded officers, who are pris-in a hospital in England, Gen. von Armin has succeeded Gen. von k in command of the right wing of German Army in France. It is as-ed that this change was made two after the battle of the Marne.

e of the German officers, who are ted with making this, is Lieut. von in, who is said to be a nephew of General, and is in a hospital at ley.

en. Friedrich D. Sixt von Armin one of the first German corps mmanders to enter Belgium. After evacuation of Brussels by the Bel-s Aug. 20, he took temporary com-d of the place. His first act was sue a proclamation stating that the man troops would march through town and be lodged and fed at the a expense; he warned the inhabi-ts to commit no act of aggression inst the troops, but gave every antee for the preservation of the and the safety of the inhabitants." later arranged with Burgomaster that the requisitions were to be for in cash and that the manage-t of public affairs was to remain the hands of the civil authorities.

n Aug. 30, however, a German Mili-Governor superseded Burgomaster and the agreements were ignored.

en. Armin was commander of the rth Army Corps. Born 62 years in the Rhine Province, he attended mnasium and higher technical ols at Cöln and Metz. At the age of 19, oined the war with France in 1870, he ered the Fourth Regiment of Grena-rs. He was dangerously wounded at tz, and was decorated with the Order the Iron Cross of the Second Class. In the course of various promotions he ame in 1891 a Major on the General aff. Six years later he became Chief the General Staff of the Thirteenth my Corps. In 1901 he was appointed ief of the General Staff of the Guard rps. From 1908 to 1911 he was com-nder of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

EN. H. I. W. HAMILTON KILLED.

Other Officers on Roll of Dead of British Casualty List.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A casualty list of British expeditionary force in nce, dated Wednesday, reports the ath of Major Gen. Hubert I. W. Ham-n and ten other officers and the unding of twenty-five other officers.

Major Gen. Hubert Ion Wetherall milton has several times been con-nded in the news dispatches with the eous defender of Ladysmith in the er war, Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton. Major n. Hamilton commanded the Third ision of the British Field Army and as mentioned in the official dispatches Field Marshal Sir John French to rd Kitchener, the Secretary of War, ly in September, reporting the des-rate fighting at Mons, where Gen. milton commanded the right of the ird Division, "which formed a some-at dangerous salient."

Gen. Hamilton was born in 1861 and s the third son of Lieut. Gen. Henry ade Hamilton, C. B. He entered the een's Regiment in 1880, and served in e Burmese expedition of 1886-88 and the ptian campaigns of 1807, 1808, and including the battles of Atbara and rtoum. Here he received the Khe-e's medal with four clasps. He ved as an attaché to headquarters in th Africa from 1899 till 1902, prin-ally as military secretary of Lord tchener. He filled the same office when Lord Kitchener became Com-mander in Chief in India, in 1902. Later he commanded the Seventh Brigade, and in 1908 he became Major General and head of staff of the Mediterranean com-mand. When the war broke out he was unattached.

EXPECT OPERATIONS TO LAG.

French Military Observers See No Likelihood of Decisive Fighting.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 17.—An early and decisive conclusion of the fighting in Northern France is not expected in military circles here.

It is believed that the situations of the opposing armies will remain unchanged for some time to come.

Damp weather has set in, and the roads are heavy and the air laden with mists, making extended operations difficult.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—A steady downpour of rain last night has drenched the fields of battle. The discomforts of the troops have been increased by the rain and the difficulties of operations increased.

With the resumption of fighting today interest centres at the encounters on the left wing. The brevity of recent official communications is being commented on in Paris, and the fact that fighting has been going on as usual makes the people ask if the present comparative silence is not the lull preceding the storm.

The joining of the barrier between the coast and Ypres to that of the existing front has made it impossible, in the judgment of French military experts, to turn the Allies' flank. On the contrary, it will now be necessary for the Germans to attack the Allies on their front.

Significant developments are said to be taking place near Lille. The strength of the positions of the Allies near that city in the face of repeated attacks by the Germans has given observers great encouragement.

Lieut. Col. Rousset, the military critic, in his review of the situation today, says:

"I see in the change of front operated by the enemy only an admission of increasing embarrassment. German strategy is at the present time a little disconcerting, and I believe that the directors of this strategy are themselves completely disconcerted.

"They have tried to force both our wings. The engagements in the region of Roye and Lassigny have partaken of the Homeric. They have not procured for the Germans any benefit, nor have the combats which have taken place on the other extremity of our front."

Gen. Cherfils, commenting on mistakes made by the French and the Germans, says the forts of Rheims were thought indefensible, and so were disarmed and abandoned. The Germans have now installed themselves in these positions, and for a month the French have been held in check before these unimportant fortifications.

"This comparison demands an explanation," Gen. Cherfils goes on. "In the first place, there is only a slight difference between the strength of siege artillery and that of large field cannon. While the 42-centimeter guns have been proved to be the conqueror of the modern fort, earthworks well defended and supported by heavy field guns of large calibre are capable of resisting their assaults for weeks. We can derive a lesson from these facts for the rest of the campaign.

"One regrettable mistake was shown in our abandonment of the forts of Brimont and Nogent. The Germans certainly would not have brought against these forts their heavy artillery, liberated by the fall of Maubeuge. They used his artillery against Antwerp.

"The Germans made a mistake in leaving in Belgium some army corps which would have been most useful, if they had used them immediately against us. Now they come too late."

GERMAN SWAY WIDENED.

Troops Leave Ostend for the East, but 5,000 Remain There.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs from Flushing, Netherlands, regarding the movement of German troops in Northwestern Belgium:

"The German troops are leaving Ostend for the east. Approximately 5,000 are now lodged in the public buildings of Ostend.

"Two thousand have left Zeebrugge, and there are no Germans between Heyst and Sluis.

"The German billetted at Bruges are behaving well, but those at Maldeghem have caused considerable damage."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 17, (Via London.)—The Sluis (Netherlands) correspondent of the Telegraaf says that Gen. Jung has been appointed commander of the German garrison at Ghent, which numbers 4,000 men. The officers are not quartered in private houses, but in public buildings. No alcohol is sold to the soldiers, who are under the strictest orders to prevent looting.

Ghent had to produce hostages who are permitted to stay in their own houses. The Germans seized the money in the Post Office and in the town treasury. The schools have been reopened and the Germans hope soon to resume the railway traffic between Brussels and Ghent.

Large supplies of provisions and clothing have arrived at Sluis for the Belgian refugees. A majority of the fugitives have no idea at the present time of returning to Belgium.

The situation at Bruges is quiet.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN PARIS.

Many More Aliens of Enemy Countries Sent to Detention Camps.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Sixty-four Germans between the ages of 18 and 25 years, were arrested in Paris today. Though being of ages that would make them liable to military service, they had been allowed to remain here under permits issued to such aliens.

Two more groups of Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians were sent to the provinces this afternoon. One group consisted of 350 old men, women, and children, and the other of 150 men varying in age from 17 to 60 years.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 17.—The French Government, pursuing the campaign against German-owned businesses, today seized six concerns.

One is a department store and the others wine establishments.

GERMAN CENTRE WEAKENED.

Forced to Act Quickly, Says Correspondent, to Save Communications.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—The nations engaged in war are steadily pouring up troops behind the fighting lines. It is impossible to estimate the number of soldiers engaged on each side. It is only safe to say that such a battle as Waterloo was but a minor engagement compared with the vast scale of the forces who are now in shock of conflict.

The Germans saw themselves threatened on their weakest line at a vital point. That menace confronted them at least three weeks ago when they thought their positions impregnable and they did not wait for the fall of Antwerp to revise their strategy.

They saw a deathblow being prepared for them and, with swift judgment, they abandoned nearly all that they had gained at heavy price of blood and suffering. They have left but a remnant of their armies on the hills behind the Aisne and retreated with their main army of the right wing to guard their line of communications. Here masses of troops have swung down to join them.

The Germans must fight now fairly and squarely, guns against guns, men against men, without that overwhelming superiority of numbers which in the early days of the war enabled them to drive such a deep wedge into the French territory.

The men who are engaged in this business, and who know that failure means their death, have no shadow of doubt as to the final issue of this great battle. Their confidence is unclouded by any fear. The British and French officers vie with each other in cheery self-composure, saying, "We are thoroughly satisfied with the way things are shaping."

PRINCE ACCUSES GERMANS.

Alphonse de Chimay Says They Wantonly Burned His Chateau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In a letter written to Burgomaster Max of Brussels by Prince Alphonse de Chimay, a copy of which has been sent to the press by Princess de Chimay, who is now in England, is another charge of German destructiveness in Belgium. The Prince's letter describes the spollation of his chateau near Brussels by the German troops. Evidently they did not permit the fact that the Prince's sister, who makes her home there, is an Austrian subject, to interfere with the work of destruction. The letter, which is dated Sept. 13, reads:

"By virtue of a pass issued by Field Marshal Baron von der Goltz after an audience which he accorded me, I traveled yesterday to my chateau of Beauchamp, in the commune of Chimay, three kilometers distant (about 1¾ miles) from Brussels. That chateau is my habitual residence, that of my wife and children and my sister, her Highness Princess Suzanne Czartoriska de Cracovie, an Austrian subject.

"I found the chateau completely burned and pillaged. The pillage began on Sept. 5, and the fire started at 9 o'clock at night, after the removal or complete destruction of all the furniture, bed furnishings, silverware of great value, linen, carpets, pictures, weapons of the chase and ancestral weapons, letters patent, diplomas, deeds of ownership, carriages, harness, &c.

"The chateau as it offered itself to my view last night was nothing but a complete ruin, without a visible trace of any object whatever. It was guarded by one attendant who had been in my service for thirty-eight years. This brave servant was thrown out of the house, brutally treated, and forced to see the fire destroy his cottage, which is only ruins now. Two other guardians were a married couple who, having vainly protested, were threatened to such an extent that they were forced to flee into the wooded park, where they had to spend the night.

"My domicile, having thus been abandoned, became the prey of most abominable pillage and incendiarism."

The Prince adds that at the time of his visit two German sentries were stationed at the ruins of the chateau, and that the troops that committed the outrage were occupying the chateau and town of Chimay.

PLANNING WAR LAST JUNE.

German Report of Diplomatic Activities When George V. Was in Paris.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The North German Gazette has made public the reports of several German diplomatic representatives which refer to the circumstances leading up to the present war.

Among these is a report made in June, 1914, which shows Franco-Russian action on the occasion of the English royal visit to Paris, in an endeavor to conclude an Anglo-Russian naval convention and to change the Triple Entente into an alliance. The paper also publishes a report, dated in June, 1914, which is accompanied by a Russian secret document on the Anglo-Russian conference held on May 26 at the house of the Chief of the Russian Naval Staff. In this document careful details of the distribution of parts of both the English and Russian Navies are set down, as are also arrangements regarding the Bosporus and the Dardanelles.

The Gazette concludes its presentations with the publication of an intercepted report by an aid de camp of a Russian Grand Duke, dated July 26, 1914, in which it is asserted that Russia since July 24 has been bent on war. The aid de camp stigmatizes Rasputin's exhortation on peace, addressed to Emperor Nicholas, as well as M. Kokovsoff's expressions of love and peace. He declares that even a catastrophe would be better than a permanent and sultry peace, and says that the Cabinet council, in a meeting of the day before, expressed similar views.

WARNS ANTWERP RESIDENTS.

New Military Commandant Tells Them to Avoid Excesses.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Freiherr von Huehne, the new military commander of Antwerp, published today a proclamation, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam, stating that he expected the population to remain calm and refrain from all excesses. Otherwise, he said, the severest military measures would be taken.

The Municipality of Antwerp also issued a proclamation urging Belgian citizens to return to the city and explaining in detail the regulations adopted by the authorities for the maintenance of order.

Freiherr von Huehne received the foreign Consuls yesterday and assured them that all necessary measures had been taken to prevent excesses.

A Rotterdam dispatch to The Star says it has been reported from Rosendaal, Holland, that the German Government of Antwerp has decided to forego the huge indemnity, discussed at one time, in favor of a demand that the city shall support 15,000 German soldiers, who seem to have been left in Antwerp as a force of occupation.

GERMANS ANGER SWEDES.

Press Aroused Over the Seizure of Merchant Vessels.

STOCKHOLM, (via London,) Oct. 17.—The recurring practice of the Germans of stopping Swedish ships and taking them to Swinemünde has evoked published expressions of indignation, particularly as no explanation or excuse is offered.

The Swedish press urges that the Swedish fleet should control the behavior of German ships, expressing the opinion that a number of the vessels interfered with were in Swedish waters at the time of their seizure.

EXCHANGE BRITISH CAPTIVES.

Germany Sending Home 157 Men of an Ambulance Corps.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says The Cologne Gazette has published a message from its correspondent at Kiel saying that 157 prisoners of war, men attached to the British ambulance corps, have arrived at the German Danish frontier for exchange with an equal number of German ambulance corps men held by the British.

The Englishmen will travel home by way of Copenhagen.

AUSTRIANS LEAVE ANTWERP.

Force of 8,000 Men Said to be Returning to Galicia.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—"Eight thousand Austrian soldiers, who participated in the siege of Antwerp, have arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle, Rhenish Prussia," says the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. "According to the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant, they are going to Cracow, Galicia."

BRITISH SINK FOUR GERMAN BOATS

Continued from Page 1.

that nothing could be done to save the men who were floating in the water.

The periscope of the attacking submarine, they said, disappeared immediately after the explosion.

Among the officers of the Hawke who are believed to have lost their lives is Dr. J. H. D. Watson, who was well known as an international Rugby football player. Dr. Watson was temporarily attached to the Hawke in the capacity of surgeon.

The information bureau issued this statement today in reply to rumors that followed the sinking of the Hawke:

"There is no truth whatever in rumors that any vessels of his Majesty's navy have been sunk or have otherwise met with disaster other than those about which announcements have already been made."

TRAWLER BLOWN UP, 9 LOST.

The Ajax of Grimsby Hits a Mine in the North Sea.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The steam trawler Ajax, out of Grimsby, has been blown up in the North Sea by a German mine. Nine members of the crew lost their lives.

EXPEDITION IN NORTH SEA.

Captain Reports Twenty Cruisers Convoying Transports.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen under date of Oct. 16 the correspondent of The Daily Mail relates that a Norwegian sea Captain who has arrived there from Stavanger, Norway, says that while he was crossing the North Sea in a trawler he saw a fleet of about twenty cruisers and some transports. Viewed from a distance it looked as if these cruisers were covering the voyage of some commercial ships which, in the opinion of the Captain, were undertaking a trial excursion. The fleet was moving slowly.

Information has been received here that during the past week German cruisers and torpedo boats stationed south of Falsterbo stopped eighteen Scandinavian steamers and searched them for contraband. None was found. These vessels were on their way to Russia, England, and France. Falsterbo is a Swedish port on the Baltic, not far from Malmo.

GERMAN DESTROYERS FAST.

Small, Speedy Vessels Strong Feature of Kaiser's Navy.

Prior to the exploits of the submarine U-9 the destroyer service was deemed the most trustworthy department of the German Navy. Germany as early as 1888 built her first destroyer, and the type was soon to supersede the torpedo boat. In that year and the following she built two. And since then hardly a year has passed without her adding at least two to her flotilla. They have been gradually increased in length, but not always in displacement.

When the war began she had twenty-nine ready for service and three building, the latest of which is S-31-31, being six guns, a speed of 32.5 knots, and 4 torpedo tubes. This destroyer is 232.5 feet in length, but two built in 1911 and 1912 are 532 feet each.

The typical German destroyer is a low-lying two-funneled vessel, with a high forcastle, on which the flotilla number is painted in huge white numerals. The hulls are constructed of high-quality steel and combine great strength with remarkable lightness. Some of the boats possess great speed, having exceeded 35 knots on trial. They are armed with four or five 19½-inch torpedo tubes, with a couple of 21-pounder rapid-fires and two Maxims. They are all equipped with wireless and have a fuel capacity for from six to ten days.

One advantage which the German destroyer is said to enjoy over the earlier British boats is the weather-proof bridge, which shelters the officers on watch.

The German flotillas are manned by picked officers and have crews ranging from forty-eight to eighty-three men. The latter are specially selected for their intelligence and all-round smartness and spend their entire three years' service on destroyers.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, head of the Imperial Admiralty, is an old torpedo boat officer, and his favorite craft is the destroyer.

IN FEAR OF THE GEIER?

Japanese Liner Said to Have Been Convoyed by Cruisers.

HONOLULU, Oct. 17.—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha liner Shinyo Maru arrived here from Nagasaki today, eighteen hours overdue, bad weather having delayed her, it was officially announced. From other sources, however, came statements that the big liner had been warned by wireless of the arrival here yesterday of the German gunboat Geier and had slowed down until she could get in touch with the cruisers Kongo and Tsukuba, which are said to have been convoying her.

No escort of the Shinyo was visible on her arrival. Her officers denied that she had been convoyed.

BRITISH PROTEST FAILS.

Mazatlan Sails with Coal Believed to be for German Cruiser.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 17.—O. White Mortimer, British Vice Consul here, made an unavailing protest to United States customs officials today against the sailing of the steamer Mazatlan with a cargo which was alleged to be contraband of war and intended for the German cruiser Leipsig. Mortimer asked that clearance papers be denied to the vessel, but John B. Elliott, Collector of Customs, said that, as the cargo was consigned to neutral Mexican ports, he could not withhold clearance.

The Mazatlan sailed today.

SUSPECT SHIP RELEASED.

Newport News Collector Permits Italian Collier to Clear.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 17.—After an investigation made at the request of the British Vice Consul, the Italian steamer Amista tonight received permission to clear for Montevideo with a cargo of coal. The coal is being shipped by the same company which recently loaded the Norwegian steamer Thor, captured at sea after having supplied a German cruiser with coal.

The British Vice Consul filed "papers of suspicion" with the Collector of Customs, Norman Hamilton, and tonight Collector Hamilton announced that he had found no cause to withhold clearance papers. It is expected that the [illegible] will sail tomorrow.

EXPECTS WAR CRISIS IN NEXT TWO MONTHS

If the Allies Can Continue Good Work That Long Germany Fails, J. L. Garvin Says.

LOOKS FOR DASH AT CALAIS

But This Time They Will Meet a Prepared Resistance and Their Losses Will Be Greater, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—J. L. Garvin, in The Observer, says:

"We are going to see Germany go under, but that task, more evidently than ever, is going to take us all our time. We fight not only for the liberty and security of all Europe outside of Germany but even for those of the larger part of the Hapsburg Monarchy itself which its Prussian protectors already hold in thrall. We fight for the whole English-speaking world, whether all Americans yet recognize it or not. We fight almost as much for the vital ideals and interests of the United States as for our own.

"Events we have seen up to now—gigantic as they have seemed and been in passing—have been but the vast preliminaries. The introduction to the world conflict has been written in the sight of men almost simultaneously in East, West and on the seas.

The first phase of hostilities is ended as a Russian journal truly put it the other day, 'only now does the real war begin.' The distinguishing sign of new situation is plain and it is indeed imperatively dictated by German teaching, training and circumstances.

"On land Germany has again recovered the initiative, whether for the last time or not remains to be seen. She has regained that position, as we shall see, by the exhaustive call upon her male population. She is still committed exactly as she was at the outset to fight against time, just as the Allies are still more determined and able than ever to make the central empires victims of their own exigencies and to draw out the grim game as far as may be wise.

Germany Has a New Plan.

"Germany has obviously reorganized her plan of campaign as the distinctly new phase of the conflict begins. The Germans once more mean trying to force the issue somehow. They intend to resume the full offensive in the Western theatre or Eastern or both. The former seems more likely to be chosen once more as a decisive direction.

"Boastings which need not trouble us too much are renewed that Paris will be taken by the end of October. It does not follow by any means that von Kluck's original rôle will be resumed or that the Allies will not have to be vigilantly on their guard against another method altogether, but in any case it must seem probable to most good judges that the enemy's immediate aim is to hold up Russia behind the Vistula for some period, while more weight is once more brought to bear in the west in the hope that France will be crushed after all, and England shaken by Christmas.

"This is the formidable programme. It is also an encouraging one. It defines in all probability the nature and duration of the severest crisis of the war. It limits the time in which the Allies may reasonably hope to see themselves over the worst and to come within sight of getting back their own and as much more as may be needed to make an end forever of such projects of world domination as we have sketched.

Next Two Months Critical.

"We ought then, however satisfactory may be the immediate military position, to expect the next couple of months or so to be critical. If the Allies can do even as well in the next ten weeks as they have done in the last eleven the back of the German peril will be broken for all offensive purposes and the opinion among the Kaiser's subjects will begin to take at last another view of the nature and prospects of the war.

"In the same way by Christmas we and our Allies will be able to take a much more accurate measure of all the possibilities of the war and of the time, forces, and methods required to bring it to the conclusion we intend.

"Opinion in neutral countries takes, on the whole, the opinion we explained last week, that Britain is pledged more deeply than ever to a fight to a finish, waged with the whole of her resources. The struggle may be lengthened, but the odds are increased against Germany. This notably is the Italian view. Even critics in Berlin perceive that, though the violated nation now lies prostrate under the heel of those who guaranteed its neutrality, the soul of Belgium has escaped and is still a potent force in the world. Great Britain, France, and Russia would perish rather than that Belgium should not be relieved, and they will never lay down their arms until her tyrants are expelled unconditionally from her soil.

"Germany rings with the cry, 'on to Calais,' repeated with an unreasoning ecstasy, as though the Kaiser's armies, once encamped within sight of the British coast, the very cliffs of Dover would be shaken by the power of the German eye. The Kaiser's armies have yet to get to Calais, though there seems little doubt that the attempt will be made with an impetus unknown since von Kluck's opening marches, but this time the attempt will be made against thoroughly prepared resistance.

"We believe that if the Franco-British forces are more sternly tested in the next couple of months than the Paris press thinks likely, even if the full weight of the German offensive should fall again on France, the Allies will stand the shock. In that case the invaders would have dashed to pieces irrevocably still more of the best that remains of them. Their total losses up to the present in both theatres are credibly computed at a million, and if there are to be increased efforts there will be an increased rate of loss. In that respect the Germans themselves are doing the Allies' work.

"According to the manner by which Nemesis works, so often the edge of their own ruthless vehemence is turned against them. By the beginning of next year, if matters take the course we anticipate, there will be a steadily brightening prospect after several intervals, no doubt, of renewed and tense anxiety."

Mr. Garvin concludes:

"The inmost quality of all the English-speaking world is the temper of Washington at Valley Forge and the spirit of the squares of Waterloo."

HOLLAND HOLDS 30,000 INTERNED SOLDIERS

More Belgians Driven Over Frontier—Rosendaal Meeting Rejects Plea for Refugees' Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 16, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Hoogastraten was occupied by the Germans on Thursday.

Strong German divisions marched toward the Dutch frontier between Chaam and Meerle, where they encountered a body of Belgian troops under a Captain and two Lieutenants, which had come from Antwerp on the right bank. A fight took place quite near the Dutch frontier, and after a violent skirmish 100 Belgians managed to cross the frontier, where they laid down their arms. They had suffered much the last few days, and they were of the opinion that Belgians in isolated bodies were wandering near the frontier at Breda.

Hundreds of fugitives have arrived from places recently occupied by the Germans, whose object is to force the Belgian troops beyond the frontier.

The export of potatoes has been prohibited, and the same will be ordered in regard to butter, cheese, and pork.

The total number of interned foreign soldiers in Holland is about 30,000. Separate camps are being erected for British soldiers at Leeuwarden and Groningen.

A large meeting of Belgian fugitives was held today at Roosendaal. M. Leclerq of the Town Council of Antwerp insisted on the advisability of their going back to Antwerp, and gave guarantees that nobody would be hurt. If the situation remained as now, he said, every one would be safe. His speech was met with shouts of "We will never trust the Germans!" One man said that Louvain and Malines were examples of what might occur. It was feared, moreover, that the Germans would oblige the inhabitants to work for them. Nearly all those attending the meeting were in agreement with these views.

An effort made to persuade Belgian railway men at Roosendaal to resume work in order to convey the fugitives from Holland to Antwerp failed.

ANTWERP REFUGEES RETURN.

But Only 85 Avail Themselves of the First Dutch Steamer.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company reports that passenger traffic between Rotterdam and Antwerp has been reopened for the repatriation of Belgian fugitives.

The first steamer left Rotterdam today with only eighty-five passengers, most of whom were women. Other steamers will leave tomorrow.

FIGHTING IN KAMERUN.

Rumors of a Conflict Between Allies and Germans Reach Las Palmas.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The Havas Agency has received a dispatch from Barcelona saying that travelers arriving at Las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, from Africa, report that there has been heavy fighting between German troops and English and French troops in Kamerun, the German colony of West Equatorial Africa.

Dispatches from Bordeaux last month said that a French gunboat had taken possession of Coco Beach in Kamerun, on Sept. 21.

ZEPPELIN SPECTRE FACES ENGLISHMEN

Public Is Nervous Over Threat of Raids Combined with Renewed Talk About Spies.

LITTLE DANGER, SAYS MAXIM

But Joynson-Hicks, Critic of Governments, Sees Peril from Airships' Coming.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—"Will England be invaded by air?" This is the question now on the lips of the people of this country since the arrival of the German hosts on a coast close to England.

It would be wrong to say that a state of panic prevails, but an anti-German outbreak at Deptford, the activity of the authorities regarding Austrian and German residents who have hitherto been regarded as harmless, and reports of raids on German-owned factories indicate a nervousness which may easily develop into serious outbursts of popular feeling.

No doubt is felt here that the Germans have planned to reach London by means of airships and aeroplanes. They have boasted that their seventy-five Zeppelins would suffice to "lay eggs on London," but the opinion of English aviation experts and airmen who are now patrolling the sky is that any such enterprise is doomed to failure.

Hiram Maxim in a statement today said that he had no fears of the result of a Zeppelin raid, especially in view of the nature of the weather to be expected this Winter. He is convinced that it would cost the Germans more than $5,000,000 to destroy property of half that value in London by means of Zeppelins. In order to hurl their bombs with anything like accuracy they would have to descend to an altitude at which they would be within range of guns.

A raid by Zeppelins or aeroplanes might be annoying, said Mr. Maxim, and might result in the killing of a few innocent people, but an air bombardment would be an extremely feeble affair.

Another view is taken by William Joynson-Hicks, a member of Parliament, who made attacks on the Government a year or two ago regarding the alleged inadequacy of British air craft. Mr. Joynson-Hicks says that although the Zeppelins are quite capable of flying from the bases in Helgoland and in Helgoland and Wilhelmshaven, he has information that Germany has several movable airship sheds, which can be transported to the coast and reerected within a month. In his opinion there is special danger to the docks which it would be impossible for the aircraft to miss.

The aviator who seeks to attack Zeppelins at the altitude, at which they usually travel, would be half frozen to death, in the opinion of Mr. Joynson-Hicks, whereas the crew of the Zeppelins are in convertible warm cabins. Ordinary rifle bullets are of no use against Zeppelins, nor are shells unless they can be timed to explode exactly in the bag. The surest methods, he believes, is for the aviator to dash headlong into the Zeppelin, bringing it to the ground.

WAR TAX BILL PASSES SENATE

Continued from Page 1.

try's fiscal arrangements. This is just a skirmish, but it is the kind of skirmish that may mean defeat in battle."

Defeat of Amendments.

Mr. Williams's efforts to strengthen the doubtful constitutionality of the cotton amendment by eliminating the tax on overproduction was killed by a viva voce vote. A modification proposed by his colleague, Mr. Vardaman, went the same road. Then Mr. McCumber of North Dakota, a regular Republican, offered his amendment for the issue of $500,000,000 to keep up the price of grain, and without division it was rejected. The cotton amendment was then defeated on a roll call by a vote of 21 to 40, and the amendment of Mr. Overman of North Carolina to pay back to the Southern States the $68,000,000 collected by a tax on cotton soon after the civil war went the same way by a vote of 14 to 44.

The fight then came on tabling or postponing the whole bill. After that the defeat of a few amendments, like that of Mr. Poindexter of Washington, the one Progressive in the Senate, proposing an income tax with levies ranging from 5 per cent. to 43 per cent. on large incomes, put the bill on its passage.

The main provisions for war revenue included in the Senate bill are:

Tax on beer, $1.75 a barrel; rectified whiskey, 5 cents a gallon; all domestic still wines, 8 cents a gallon, and 55 cents a gallon on all grape brandies used in fortification thereof; champagnes, 25 cents a quart; carbonated wines, 10 cents a quart; liquors and cordials, 24 cents a gallon; bankers, $1 per thousand of capital, surplus and undivided profits; pawn brokers, $50 a year; commercial brokers, $20; commission merchants, $20; custom house brokers, $10; proprietors of theatres, museums and concert halls, with seating capacity not more than 300, $25 a year; not exceeding 600 capacity, $50; not exceeding 1,000, $75; more than 1,000, $100; circuses, $100; other amusement proprietors or agents, except of Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, agricultural or industrial fairs or exhibitions under religious or charitable auspices, $10; bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $5 for each alley or table.

Special annual taxes on tobacco dealers and manufacturers: Dealers in leaf tobacco, from $6 to $24; dealers in tobacco, $4.80 for each store; manufacturers of tobacco, with annual sales not exceeding 100,000 pounds, $6; 200,000 pounds, $12; 400,000 pounds, $24; 1,000,000 pounds, $60; 5,000,000 pounds, $300; 10,000,000 pounds, $600; 20,000,000 pounds, $1,200; exceeding 20,000,000 pounds, $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigars, whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $3; 200,000 cigars, $6; 400,000 cigars, $12; 1,000,000, $30; 5,000,000, $150; 20,000,000, $600; 40,000,000, $1,200; exceeding 40,000,000, $2,496.

Manufacturers of cigarettes with annual sales not exceeding 1,000,000 cigarettes, $12; 2,000,000, $24; 5,000,000, $60; 10,000,000, $120; 50,000,000, $600; 100,000,000, $1,200; exceeding 100,000,000, $2,496.

Stamp Taxes.

Perfumery, cosmetics, and similar articles from ½ of a cent for each 5-cent package to ⅝ of a cent on each 25-cent package and ⅝ of a cent for each additional 25 cents in value; chewing gum, 4 cents for each $1 of value; sparkling wines, not otherwise taxed, 1 cent for pints and 2 cents for all larger containers.

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness and certificates of stock, 5 cents on each $100 of value; sales, agreements to sell, &c., 2 cents on each $100 of value; exempting agreements of deposit on stock certificates as collateral for loans; Board of Trade sales or agreements to sell, 1 cent for each $100 of value; promissory notes, 2 cents per $100; express and freight bills of lading, 1 cent each; newspaper shipments taxed on monthly or yearly statements of publishers, (shipments within the county of publication exempted,) 1 cent per shipment; telegraph and telephone messages, 1 cent each; indemnifying bonds, 50 cents; certificates of profits, 2 cents for each $100; certificates of damage, &c., 25 cents; all other certificates required by law, 10 cents each; brokers' notes, memorandums of sale, &c., 10 cents; conveyances, 50 cents on values between $100 and $500 and 50 cents for each additional $500 of value; Custom House receipts, 25 cents to $1 on values ranging from $100 to more than $500; Custom House withdrawal entries, 50 cents each.

Marine and fire insurance policies, one cent on each dollar of premium, cooperative and mutual fire insurance exempted; casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar of premium.

Passage tickets sold in the United States to foreign ports not exceeding $30 in cost, $1; not exceeding $60 in cost, $2; costing more than $60, $5; tickets less than $10, exempted.

Power of attorney, 10 cents; protests of notes, &c., 25 cents; parlor car seats and berths, 1 cent.

Maximum estimate of annual revenue, $107,000,000; minimum estimate, based on possible slump in beer production, $92,000,000.

CANDY

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

TRADE MARK.

Special for Monday, Oct. 19th

CHAMPAGNE WAFERS—Thin, crispy disks of Golden Molasses Candy, embedded with all sorts of tasty chopped nuts. POUND BOX 10c

WE ALSO OFFER:

BUTTER PEANUT BRITTLE—Those big, crackly slabs of Golden Molasses Candy, generously spangled with the biggest, choicest and tastiest fresh roasted Southern Peanuts. No matter what likes or dislikes a person may have in the way of candy tastes, every one loves Peanut Brittle. POUND BOX 13c

MILK CHOCOLATE WAFERS—Loft's Premium Milk Chocolate is incomparable. It is the result of many years of successive experiment, study, and improvement. This collection of sweets presents this delicious confection in dainty little tablets in many attractive forms. These will surely prove the realisation of your highest ideals in Milk Chocolate Sweets. POUND BOX 39c

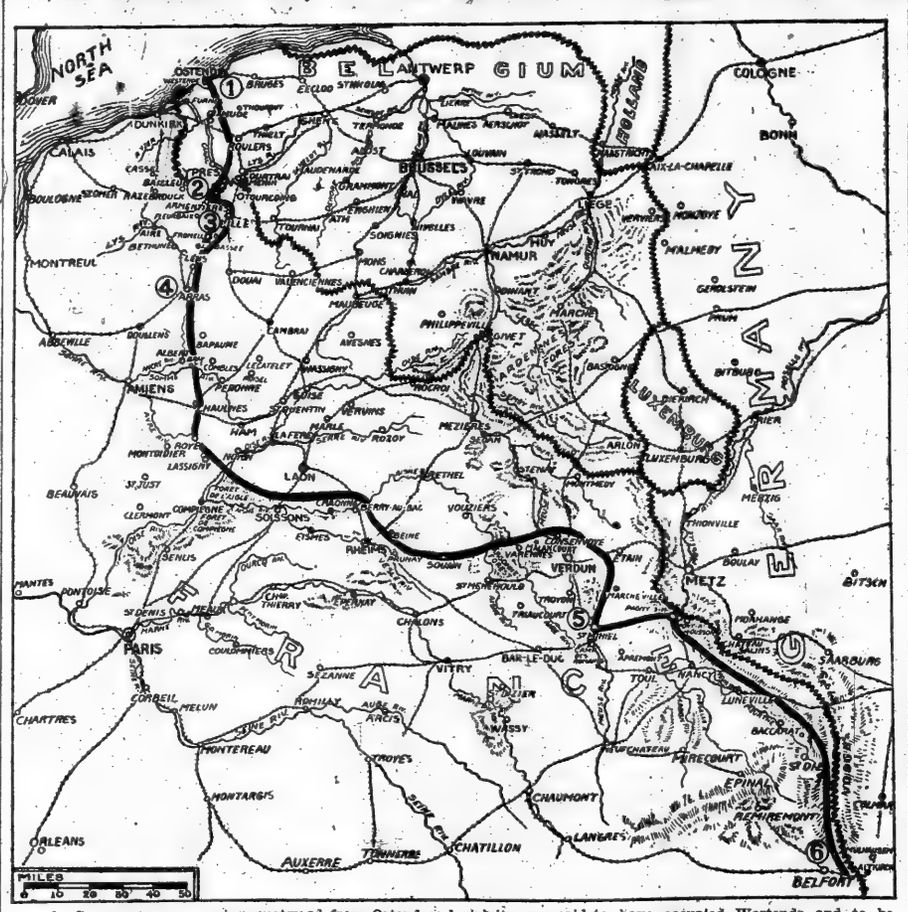
54 Barclay Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 10 pm
199 Cortlandt Street
Closes 11 pm Daily.
Park Row & Nassau St.
Closes 11 pm Daily.
466 Broome Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
33 East 23d Street
Closes 10 pm Daily.
[illegible] Fulton St., B'klyn
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.

Loft 12 Stores

256 Broadway
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
147 Nassau Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 9 pm
266 West 125th Street
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.
23 West 34th Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
149th St. & Third Av.
Closes 12 pm Daily.
157 Market St., Newark
Closes 12 pm Daily.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.

Points of Present-Day Interest on Franco-Belgian Battle Front


NORTH S

GERMANS FIGHT TO CROSS VISTULA

Also Reported Moving Forward at Mlawa to Join Wings for Great Battle.

FIERCE CONFLICT IN CENTRE

Berlin Says a Great Battle Is Imminent Also for Possession of Lower Part of River.

VIENNA CLAIMS MORE GAINS

Forcing Back Russian Invaders Below Przemysl and Clearing Hungary of Them.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17, (via London.)—According to Russian information, the Germans are making a "demonstrative" advance near Mlawa, northeast of Warsaw, which is intended to fill the gap between the East Prussian front and the main front, which extends north and south on a line across Russian Poland.

The German Army, by continuous manoeuvring under heavy artillery fire and with day and night outpost fighting, still is endeavoring to feel out possible chances to cross the Vistula. Refugees from that neighborhood say that until three days ago all German attempts to cross the river had been repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans found the river too wide for pontoons, and numbers perished in attempting to ford it.

Poles in that region are said by the refugees to be hampering considerably the German advance by destroying all shelter and provisions, leaving waste lands for the invaders.

Nine hundred Austrian prisoners arrived today at Nehita, Siberia.

Desperate Fighting at Centre.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via The Hague and London).—Preparations are under way for a gigantic battle in the Eastern arena of the war, where Austrian and German armies have taken positions along the River Vistula and the River San and are ready for eventualities. The retaking of Przemysl, as announced from Austrian sources, has permitted the unfolding of the power of the Austrians from the direction of Lemberg, and their advance in the southern Carpathian Mountains is menacing the extreme left wing of the Russians.

Desperate fighting already is going on along the centre of the two armies, on the banks of the Vistula. This action has been in a measure delayed owing to the bad condition of the roads in Southern Poland and the presence of sections of swampy land.

This condition has made necessary detours on the part of the Austrian and German forces. The Russian army is east of the Vistula. This fact is regarded in Berlin as making its advance, and the general management of the campaign a difficult matter and at the same time unfavorable. The Russian attack on the Austrians and Germans, unless they succeed in recrossing the Vistula, which would be a difficult undertaking at the present time, will not be an easy matter. The Austrian and German commanders are bearing in mind, however, that the fortress of Ivangorod and the belt of fortifications between Warsaw, Praga, Novo Georgievsk and Segriche, serve as Russian supports.

It is understood here that heavy fighting for possession of the bridges at the head of the Vistula is imminent. German troops already have reached the terrain commanded by the fortification mentioned above.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, (via Wireless to Sayville.)—In the Eastern arena of the war the situation is described as favorable. German troops are before Warsaw. The Russian report of the capture of German guns is untrue.

The Polish population of Warsaw has been maltreated by the Russians. There have been many arrests and executions. The Polish and Jewish inhabitants of this district are now aware of the Russian defeats in East Prussia and South Poland, and they are receiving the Germans and Austrians as liberators.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says the German Headquarters announces:

"In the Province of Suwalki the Russians yesterday were inactive. A number of prisoners were captured near Schirwindt and some guns were taken. The battles near and south of Warsaw continue."

Report Success in Hungary.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received from Budapest by way of Berlin:

"The Russians who were driven out of Marmaros yesterday were beaten near Raho, where they had occupied intrenchments. The Russians fled in the direction of Koeroesmezoe, (a Hungarian village in the county of Marmaros.) They were pursued by the Austrians.

"The Russian force is now reduced to 4,000 men, the last fragment of the great army which penetrated Hungary. Small forces may still be in the forests, but they surrender without resistance when caught."

VIENNA, Oct. 16, (via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 17.)—It was announced officially in Vienna today that the fighting continued yesterday, Thursday, along the entire battle front from Stry and Sambor, both to the southeast of Przemysl, to the mouth of the River San. The report says:

In Marmaros-Sziget, Hungary, the enemy has been pursued by Austrian detachments, which have occupied Palis.

In the Valley of the Black Bistrica the Russians are retiring. Our troops have followed them to Zielona.

The River Bistrica and the town of Zielona are in Galicia, close to the Hungarian frontier and to the Northeast of Marmaros-Sziget.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—An official statement given out this afternoon says:

In the Russian field of operations there has been no change of importance on the front in East Prussia.

Along the middle reaches of the Vistula River the Austro-German armies have been driven to the defensive along the entire front. To the south of Przemysl the fighting continues, and the Russians have taken 500 prisoners.

AUSTRIAN SUCCESS IN SOUTH.

Count Berchtold Tells of Advance Against Russians in Galicia.

Dr. Alexander von Nuber de Pereked, the Austro-Hungarian Consul General, gave out the following wireless messages from Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hunagrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday afternoon:

"Austrian troops occupied fortified heights of Starasol, east of Chyrow. Our attack against Stryj and Sambor gained extension north of Strwiaz River. Austrain forces occupied range heights up to northeast front of Przemysl. Fighting also takes place on banks of San River north of Przemysl.

"Delegates of American-Polish Committee arrived at Cracow from the United States announced to the Chairman of the Supreme National Committee their intention to join organization. Gluchowski Editor Kurjer Codzienny of Cleveland appointed Deputy of the Supreme National Committee.

"An American Red Cross detachment arriving tomorrow gets special hospital with 150 beds, modern appliances; American physicians and nurses are guests of Austrian Red Cross. Councillor of Foreign Office Baron Franckenstein and Mrs. von Scholler are attached as delegates of Austrian Society. Second American detachment travels from here to Hungary.

"Our forces on march toward Przemysl defeated parts of the Russian investing army, were supported by garrison which made sortie. No more Russians left around fortress except eastern side. During retreat of Russians several bridges broke down near Sosnica and many Russians were drowned in San River. Fight east of Chyrow continued, division of Cossacks driven toward Drohobycz by our cavalry. Austrian forces attack fortified positions of Russians south of Przemysl. Our troops retook Taraomja, in Carpathians, after four days' fighting, are now pursuing Russians toward Wyskow. In other places of Carpathians, also, several successful engagements with retreating Russian column."

SET FIRE TO TROOP TRAIN.

Captives Tell of Fearful Catastrophe in Galician Campaign.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Moscow under date of Wednesday:

"Refugees from Galicia and Austrian captives give details of the fighting between the Russians and Austrians at Tchortkov, Galicia. Stationed in a picturesque valley near Tchortkov, a town protected by the high mountain chains of the Carpathians, Austrian troops did not expect the Russians, but the Russian troops appeared suddenly on the heights near the town, and occupied an excellent position, from which they hovered a rain of artillery fire on the Austrian soldiers. The Austrian artillery immediately occupied the opposite ridge of mountains, and over the roofs of Tchortkov raged an artillery duel of the fiercest possible nature.

"A panic was created in Tchortkov and environs, and the railway station, standing at the foot of the mountains, was instantly thronged with a seething mass of humanity, bent on escape. The conflict between the Russian and Austrian artillery increased in intensity and destructiveness, and a large number of Austrian troops filed in disorder to the station. There were only two trains standing there, and terrible scenes took place. Not only all seats in the carriages, but also corridors, steps, luggage racks, and even the roofs were occupied by dense crowds of Austrian soldiers.

"The train moved up the mountain, and when it reached a considerable height the locomotive was struck by a shell from the Russian artillery. The locomotive was destroyed and the whole train rolled back down the incline. Before the second train had time to stop the engineless train was on top of it.

"A terrible catastrophe occurred. Both trains rolled backward with increasing velocity. Suddenly a fresh rain of Russian artillery striking the middle portion of the train set ablaze one of the carriages. The fire spread with great rapidity and in a few minutes the whole train was a mass of flames, and this sea of fire, enveloping the Austrians, continued its movement downward toward the valley. The burning train cut into the multitudes who were at the station, and set fire to and destroyed the whole station building. Hundreds were crushed to death.

"The remnants of the Austrian Army dispersed in all directions across the mountain passes, and Russian troops came down the valley unmolested and occupied Tchortkov."

RUSSIAN MISTRANSLATED.

Mistakes in Reports Cabled Here, Says Col. Golejewski.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Col. Golejewski, the Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy in Washington, issued a statement today warning against the acceptance of Petrograd newspaper translations into English of the original military announcements made in the Russian language by the Russian General Staff. He pointed out that a number of these English translations, as cabled to American newspapers, were wrong, as was apparent to any one interested enough to endeavor to follow the campaign on a map.

Col. Golejewski's statement follows:

"In the morning newspapers of Saturday, Oct. 17, is printed a telegram from Petrograd dated Oct. 16 which, in part, reads:

"'The Austro-German troops on Oct. 15 assumed the offensive all along the front between the Vistula River and Galicia.'

"The official cablegram which Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché to the Russian Embassy at Washington, received on the evening of Oct. 16 reads:

"'On the Vistula and in Galicia the Austro-German armies, under the onslaught of our troops, have been forced to take the defensive along the whole line.'

"The newspaper dispatch from Petrograd which used the word 'offensive' was incorrect and unauthorized. The substitution of the word 'offensive' for the word 'defensive' completely changed the meaning of the official announcement. Col. Golejewski wishes to reiterate his statement that the only news announcements appearing in the American press respecting the Russian military campaign which have any right to be called 'official' are those issued in his name. The announcements given out by the Russian General Staff at Petrograd are in the Russian language. They are then official. The translations into English at Petrograd are not made by the General Staff, but are made by the local representatives of the press, and often, as has appeared several times in the dispatches to the American press, in a hurried and incompetent manner. This is plainly evident in the erroneous translation which appeared today. These translations are most misleading, as they attribute, under the guise of official communications to the Russian General Staff, statements which the latter never made."

WANTS RELIEF CO-ORDINATED.

Suggestion in Manifesto Issued by British Labor Party.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The manifesto on the war issued by the General Federation of Trade Unions, representing more than 1,000,000 trade unionists, is addressed to its members and to affiliated bodies in America and Europe.

The document urges co-ordination of all branches of existing charities and relief funds to meet the distress created by the war, and says that the funds subscribed up to the present time are inadequate. "Even the Prince of Wales's Fund, large as it is, will only relieve the distress which already exists," the manifesto says.

500,000 BEGGARED IN GALICIA.

A Large Number of Refugees Now Being Cared For in Moravia.

The German Information Service in the Hotel Astor in a statement given out last night said:

"Terrible devastation and suffering was inflicted upon the Jewish population of Galicia during the Russian invasion of that province, according to the report of Dr. Steinhaus, a prominent member of the Austrian Parliament. Dr. Steinhaus represents the district of Rawaruska, Galicia, and made a trip through that district after the Russians had been turned back. His report, quoted in the Pester Lloyd, is in part as follows:

"'About half a million people of Galicia, owing to the invasion of the Russians, have become beggars. What shall become of these unfortunates when the war is over? Most of them did not even possess enough to live the next day, much less to buy a railroad ticket. They fled on the awaiting free freight trains. A large part of the refugees went to Moravia, where Prince Diedrichstein provided for them, erected barracks, and added in every way. But even a half a million people suffering innocently are in need which the crownland of Moravia cannot help, and which the whole monarchy must aid. These unfortunates are the most helpless and distressed victims of the war. They are even more helpless than the wounded, for no Red Cross, no State, or charity institution takes care of them.'"

AUSTRIA CALLS MORE MEN.

Official Reports Tell of Great Increase in Cholera Cases.

VENICE, via Paris, Oct. 17.—The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have decided to summon to the colors all men between the ages of 18 and 48 liable to service in the Landsturm who hitherto have not served owing to physical disability or other causes. These men will be re-examined, and, if found fit, will, in case of necessity, be called as substitute troops and sent to the front.

The Hungarian Ministry of Education has forbidden the use of Cyrillic letters in the universities and schools of Croatia-Slavonia. Henceforth all textbooks will be printed in Latin characters.

Cholera is spreading at a terrific rate in Hungary. Official reports admit that there are nearly 100 fresh cases daily.

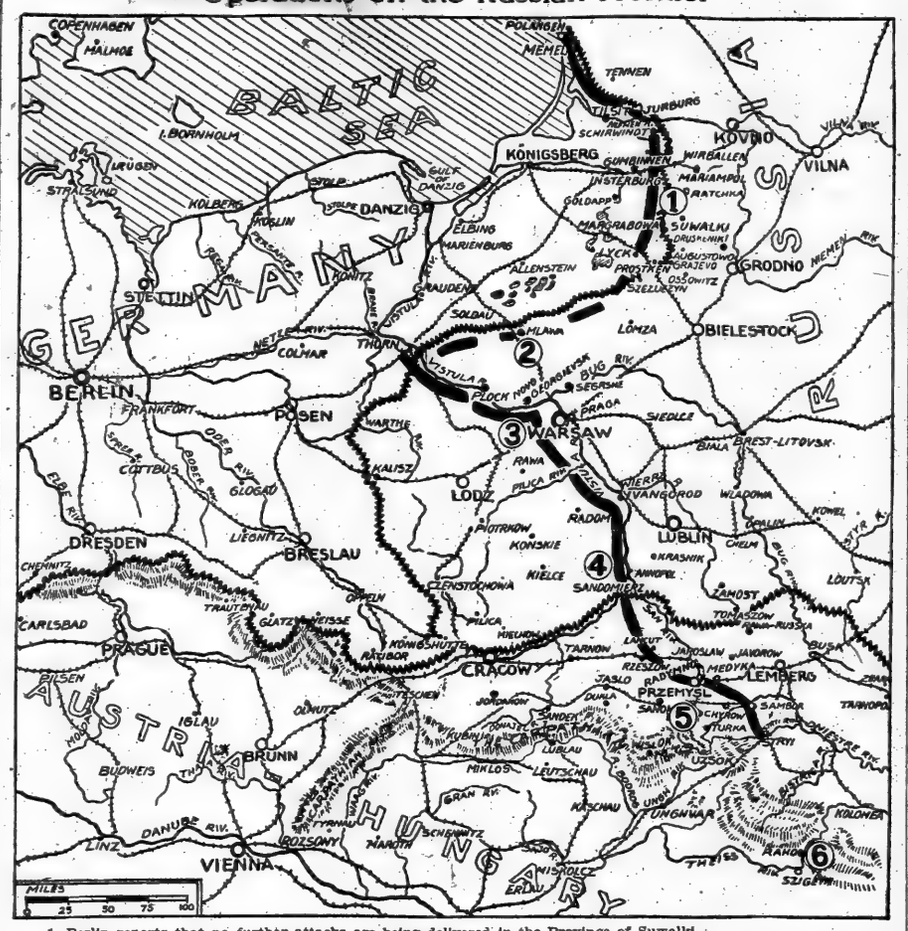
Neighboring States are becoming seriously alarmed. Rumania has prohibited the entry of all foodstuffs, vegetables, and fruit from Hungary.

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Operations on the Russian Frontier



1. Berlin reports that no further attacks are being delivered in the Province of Suwalki.
2. A German forward movement is reported from Petrograd at Mlawa, and it is presumed to be an attempt to join the German left wing and centre for the great battle along the Vistula.
3. Severe fighting is reported along the centre, with the Germans before Warsaw.
4. A great battle is said to be imminent in Lower Poland for the possession of the Vistula.
5. Austria reports continued success in pushing back the Russians below Przemysl. Berlin insists this fortress is no longer under attack.
6. Vienna says the Russians are being cleared out of Hungary and not more than 4,000 are now below the Carpathians.

BIG ALLIED FLEET BOMBARDS CATTARO

Montenegrins Co-operate with Some Well-Posted Artillery.

TORPEDO BOATS PURSUED

Cruiser Squadron Puts an Austrian Flotilla to Flight and Sinks One of Its Units.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Operations against the fortified area of Cattaro have now begun in earnest, and for the first time in the course of a rather protracted siege there is a real prospect of the Montenegrins' success. Their lack of artillery is now remedied. Guns have been dragged up the precipitous paths which alone give access to the crest of Lovchen, and a vigorous bombardment has been begun by land and sea.

According to a telegram from San Giovanni di Medua, the allied fleets during the early days of the week did not fire a shot, but contented themselves with scouring the Adriatic in search of vessels carrying contraband. On Wednesday they resumed the bombardment for a few hours, but serious operations were not begun till Thursday evening, when forty warships attacked the outer ring of forts. The forts replied vigorously, while the new guns at Lovchen flung a hail of projectiles on the Austrian positions. The bombardment continued all night, apparently without result.

The number of warships engaged is obviously much exaggerated in the report, unless it includes torpedo craft, which could, of course, take no part in the bombardment of fortesses possessing guns of even moderate range.

On Wednesday a wireless message was received announcing that Austrian torpedo craft were cruising along the Dalmatian coast, watching for an opportunity to carry out a surprise attack on the allied squadron. Six French vessels were detached to engage them and came up with the Austrian vessels. The latter steamed to sea at full speed and managed to elude their pursuers, except one torpedo boat, which when cut off resisted courageously with her feeble guns. None of her shots did damage to the French ships. She was struck many times by heavy projectiles and sank with all hands.

In order to make clear the nature of the operations at Cattaro it may be well to describe the geographical position of the fortress. Cattaro does not like most fortified places, lie in the middle of a ring of forts, but the extreme northeastern corner is approached from the Adriatic by an arm of the sea known as Bocche Cattaro, which is surrounded by high mountains to the north and east and lower hills to the south. Famous as one of the loveliest spots in Europe, this fjord consists of three large, irregularly shaped bays connected by narrow straits. They are known as the Bay of Topla, the Bay of Teodo, and the Gulf of Cattaro.

At the head of the last-named sheet of water lies the town of Cattaro itself. As the crow flies, Cattaro is only five miles from the Adriatic, but vessels passing through the Bocche have to cover about twenty miles. The entrance to the Bocche lies between forts on a spit of land called Punta d'Ostro and the Island of Rondeni. Along the coast, due north of Punta d'Ostro, are two more forts, and one near Castelnuovo, on the Bay of Topla. The rest of the outer ring of forts are on a hilly peninsula at the right of the entrance, between the Bay of Teodo and the Adriatic. The best known of these is Lustica, the destruction of which has already been reported and denied. Of the inner forts six are situated on the peninsula between the Bay of Teodo and the Gulf of Cattaro, the highest point of which is Mount Vermas, about 800 feet high; one close to Cattaro, and the other two some miles north, one close to Perasto, at the foot of Mount Casson, and the other a few miles inland.

The official account of the bombardment of the forts on Sept. 19, published in Vienna, says that the bombardment was carried out by two French battleships, three cruisers, and four other vessels. Punta d'Ostro was struck once, and nine or ten shells fell close to the wireless station at Klinci. The Austrian casualties are reported as being two men seriously wounded. Forts Lustica and Punta d'Ostro are each credited with having hit a French ship.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Each day's news shows the steady advance of the German Army in West Flanders. While the British, French, and Belgian troops have so far been unable to check the German move, this may be because they have selected a line in the rear of their present position on which to make a stand.

Indefinite statements in the dispatches indicate that Great Britain is continuing the dispatch of her volunteers to this field. In spite of their short training, the urgency of the case is so great that it is probable that she is sending to the front all of the men of two months' training that could be properly equipped.

In the absence of definite news of the progress of the fighting, we can form some idea of the general progress of events by a critical reading of the bulletins in connection with collateral information. It is known that the British volunteers have been drilling in vests and shirt sleeves. This shows that she was unprepared in the many items needed for equipping troops for service. Her orders on American firms for rifles, cartridges, blankets, and horses show a shortage in these items. She will apparently get sufficient volunteers to fill up the two calls, amounting to 1,000,000 men. But her present resources will make it impossible for her to send this entire force into the field for some time yet.

The present position of Great Britain is very much the same as that of the United States in 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish War. While her military forces are vastly greater than were those of the Americans at that time, her unpreparedness is fully as great in comparison with the large armies that are now required. These limitations will make it difficult for the French and the British to stop this German advance if it is made with the full force that the Germans can muster.

Trustworthy information from Germany shows that she has already turned out 4,000,000 men, thoroughly equipped in every respect. The fighting power of an army depends not only on numbers, but also on equipment, which is every bit as important as shown by the fighting that has already taken place. The suddenness with which wars now come and the ease with which large armies can be transported for long distances make it necessary for every nation to have already manufactured and stored the large stocks of rifles, artillery, ammunition, and equipment that will be needed for her full fighting force. The nation that is not ready to arm and equip the men whom she calls out to fight her battles will be in great danger of being beaten before she can get started, as happened to the French in 1870.

The French regular army and army reserves then amounted to 525,000, and her militia, or Gardes Mobiles, amounted to 600,000 more. The Germans concentrated 462,000 men on the Alsatian border before the French could unite their armies at the front. Then by overwhelming the detached French armies with superior forces they broke down the resistance of the French before they had a chance to start their plan of campaign.

In the eastern theatre of operations a great battle is being fought along the line from Warsaw to Przemysl, which will have a great influence on not only the Russian campaign, but also the campaign in France. The fighting on the East Prussian border seems to have come to a standstill, while both sides are waiting for the outcome of the fighting to the south. Advance of the Germans along the railroad through Mlawa is inetnded to relieve pressure on their army west of Warsaw by bringing in a force to operate against the Russian flank.

In Galicia and Hungary the Russians continue to draw in their forces to strengthen their line along the battle front. This is a wise strategic move, but it is also good evidence of the straits to which they have been reduced by the German victories. The victories reported by the Austrians seem to be merely a following up of the Russian columns, whose retreat is caused by the events further to the north.

In Poland the outcome of the big battle along the Vistula will have results that will influence the whole course of the war. It is believed that the Germans are making a special effort to inflict upon the Russians here a defeat that will drive them back to the protection of the Bug River and the fortresses of Brest, Litovsk, and Kovno. The Winter season has nearly arrived in this part of Russia and active operations will soon be much handicapped.

If the Germans should succeed in their project, they could then with greater safety divert a large part of their forces in the East in order to give to the armies in France a strength which might enable them to break down the opposition of the Allies in that field. If the Russians succeed, in the battle of the Vistula, this fundamental plan of the Germans will be broken up. Instead of being able to strengthen the line in France, the Germans and Austrians will have all that they can do to prevent a rapid advance of the Russian armies westward.

It seems not improbable that the fighting in France will be practically a drawn battle for a while, until the question of supremacy along the Vistula is decided.

There is one point in France, however, at which a change in positions seems probable. At last reports the Bavarian Army was still occupying St. Mihiel and the hills of the Meuse. On the north the French have advanced to Hatton-Chatel, while on the south and east they have occupied Pagny on the Moselle River, twelve and half miles from Metz. Unless the Germans are able to rush large reinforcements to this district, the Bavarian Army will have no choice but to retreat or be cut off.

A MINOR TRAGEDY OF THE GREAT WAR

How French Soldiers' Rough Kindness Saved a Hen-Wife Against Her Will.

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

IN FRANCE, Sept. 19.—The old woman was busy feeding her chickens as we rode up.

"You must come, vite, tante," says the officer in charge of the rounding-up party. "We will give you a lift."

"But I cannot leave my pullets," says the old countrywoman, aghast. "They will starve."

"You must come, tante," repeats the officer, inflexibly. "I am sorry for you, ma mère; but this bitter time we must make sacrifices. Get your clothes, old lady. We cannot wait now."

"But my pullets!" wails the old woman again. "They will starve if I am not here to feed them."

"Come, come, old lady," says the officer, and signs to his sergeant. * * * "Dismount, Jean, and help her pack."

But the old woman backs up against the coop and fiddles a moment behind her with her left hand. Abruptly she has the door open, and with a movement wonderfully quick for so old a body she steps inside, among her beloved poultry, and slams to the wire-covered door.

There is a tumultuous flapping and fluttering of bewildered poultry, and the man inside the coop is full for some moments of dust and feathers. Then the chaos subsides, and the woman looks out defiantly from her refuge within the coop.

The officer looks at me and laughs gently, yet with a queer little look of unexpected understanding in his eyes.

"Ah, Monsieur," he whispers, "the poor old body! It breaks their hearts. But how many hearts are breaking these days! I have seen them thus many times these last days."

Then he dismounts and goes forward himself to the coop. He does his best to persuade the old woman to listen to reason and come out; but she is too old and too frightened and too rooted to year-long customs and habits.

"No, no! I will not come. My pullets—they will starve," she says, reiterating endlessly.

"But the Germans will come, ma mère," he says, patiently. "They will kill your pullets and eat them."

"Never!" screams the old woman.

The situation has become impossible. The old woman is insensible to reason, totally unable to face and comprehend this sudden new necessity which war has brought across her quiet life.

Picture the scene as I see it in that moment, standing, pitiful and silent—helpless as all the world is in this moment to help the old body.

She stands in there, backed rigidly against the far side of the coop, with the chickens crowding away into the corners, cackling uneasily. Outside the officer stands, silent; for he has ceased to expostulate. The Sergeant, a big, black-bearded man, is crying quite frankly, and I see that several of the other men are in tears. It is an extraordinary moment, but I am getting used here to seeing these Frenchmen show emotion like a woman one hour and fight like the incarnate spirit of war the next. I comprehend their tears, though I am very far from tears myself—only full of a great pity for the old woman.

Thus this moment of drama around an old hencoop, and then, suddenly, action—showing the iron underneath the surface in these men who are not ashamed of crying.

The officer turns quietly and says three brief words to the Sergeant. The Sergeant and two of the men step forward and around the front and sides of the coop. There is a sudden crashing of woodwork, and the coop is torn apart. Then—an old woman screaming wildly, insanely, and a vast fluttering and clucking of outraged chickenhood!

They lift the old woman, fighting and kicking, out of the ruins of the coop, and the soldiers catch the chickens as they come soaring and clucking out in all directions.

The Sergeant and his helper take the old woman into her little house, and there, I presume, help her to pack, for a few minutes later she comes out, very white-faced and rigid, carrying a small bird cage and a clock, while the Sergeant carries a bundle on his broad back, tied up in a bed quilt.

The old woman is not allowed to pass near the coop, but is taken to the rear and put aboard a light wagon along with a number of other unfortunates.

The Sergeant comes back, and the officer whispers something to him, and I notice that he passes him a couple of 20-franc pieces.

The big Sergeant mutters something, nodding toward the disrupted coop, and after a moment the officer nods.

"Very well, Jean," he says. "Just one, but no more. We can't cart all the live stock on the countryside."

From the coop I hear sounds that tell me unmistakably that chickens are being converted into poultry, and I glance for explanation to the officer.

"If we leave them," he tells me, "they will only be destroyed. They will be better in our camp pot tonight."

Just that he tells me. Not a whisper about the fact that out of his own pocket he has sent 40 francs to the old woman to recompense her for the poultry which she was bound to lose.

Five minutes later we were ready to move on, and I went to the rear to see one of the loaded wagons start off to the southward. In the tail end of it the old woman sat upon her big bundle, done up in the old bed quilt. In one hand was her bird cage. The other was clasped on (I doubt not) the Lieutenant's two gold pieces. In her lap reposed snugly two things—her clock and one of her hens, which I guessed the big black-bearded Sergeant had begged for her.

The wagon went away to the southward, and we moved forward on our errand of mercy and pain; for we had to see that all the country for a certain area was empty of non-combatants.

Twelve hours later great flames were rising up in our rear. The hen coop and the little farm were going up to heaven in smoke, along with many another, on the borders of the great Forest of Compiègne.

NEW PRESS CHIEF FRIENDLY.

Tells Americans He Will Try to Have Telegrams Expedited.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The British Embassy today announced the receipt of a cablegram from the Foreign Office in London in regard to the interview which Sir Stanley Buckmaster, the newly appointed Director of the Press Bureau, granted to a number of American correspondents yesterday. The message was in part as follows:

"He (Sir Stanley) pointed out that it was his object to interfere as little as possible with any matter telegraphed by American correspondents, and that, as a general rule, no restrictions would be placed except in the case of information which might be useful to the enemy from a military point of view. He declared emphatically that it was not his policy to prevent news sent by American correspondents in Germany from getting to America. Naturally, however, it was impossible to lay down an absolute hard and fast rule.

"The censor discussed in a frank and friendly spirit various points which individual correspondents raised, and expressed his willingness thoroughly to investigate any complaint brought to his notice and to act promptly and justly thereon. He also entered into the question of the causes of delay, and explained the further steps which he intends to take to remedy them.

"'I may add,' he concluded, 'that cable censors have received general instructions to show every consideration to cablegrams of American correspondents and to pass them as a general rule, except when they gave prohibited information, solely with regard to military operations of the Allies or with regard to naval operations or naval matters or when they criticise our allies, their fleets, or armies in such a way as to give good cause for offense.'"

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ANTWERP RELIEF PLANS MISCARRIED

Churchill Admits It in Defending His Sending of British Marines.

PRAISES THEIR BRAVERY

Says It Gave Time for Rendering the Ships in the Harbor Useless to the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who has been severely criticised in some quarters for dispatching naval brigades to Antwerp to assist in the defense of that fortress, has sent them a congratulatory message on their return, which is made public by the Admiralty. The First Lord justifies the action taken, and says:

"The loss of a portion of the First Brigade through a mistake in no way reflects upon the quality or character of the division. The brigades of Royal Marines throughout the operations sustained fully, by their firmness, discipline and courage, the traditions of the corps.

"It is not necessary to say more than this. The naval brigades bore themselves admirably under the artillery fire of the enemy, and it is to be regretted that no opportunity of closer contact with his infantry was afforded them.

"The dispatch of the naval brigades to Antwerp has interrupted for the time the progress of their instruction and training. They were chosen because the need for them was urgent; because mobile troops could not be spared for fortress duties; because they were nearest and could be embarked the quickest, and because their training, although incomplete, was as far advanced as that of a large portion not only of the forces defending Antwerp, but of the enemy's forces attacking.

"The naval division was sent to Antwerp not as an isolated incident, but as a part of a large operation for the relief of the city. Other and more powerful considerations prevented this from being carried through. The defense of the inner lines of Antwerp could have been maintained for some days, and the naval division only withdrew when ordered to do so, in obedience to the general strategic situation and not on account of any attack or pressure by the enemy.

"The prolongation of the defense, due to the arrival of the division, enabled the ships in the harbor to be rendered useless and many steps of importance to be taken.

"It is too early now to judge what effect the delaying, even for five or six days, of at least 60,000 Germans before Antwerp may have had upon the fortunes of the general battle to the southward. It was certainly powerful and helpful, apart from the military experience, which has been invaluable.

"The division have been witnesses of the ruthlessness of the German foe toward a small and innocent State. These facts should inspire all ranks to fit themselves in the shortest possible time for further service in the field, not merely as fortress, but as mobile units.

"The Belgian people will never forget that the men of the Royal Navy and the Royal Marines were with them in their darkest hour of misery, as, please God, they may also be with them when Belgium is restored to her own by the armies of the Allies."

CHURCHILL IS DEFENDED.

London Observer Says "He Did His Duty Like a Strong Man."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 18.—Commenting on the attack on Winston Spencer Churchill for sending the naval brigades to Antwerp, The Observer says:

"British public opinion has never turned on any brave man who by chance lost an action or a city; but Admiral Byng was shot, as others were afterward cashiered, not for taking risks, but for shirking them.

"Mr. Churchill did his duty like a strong man and like a representative of the spirit of the British Navy if he advised the fight to the last that delayed the besiegers of Antwerp for a week and won more honor, if possible, for the Belgian name and more moral strength for the Belgian cause.

"Again, it could not have been so certain a week before its fall that the city might not hold out until it could be relieved. The Belgians desired to see the faces of their friends in these circumstances, and when we sent the marines and the naval brigades it was obviously the best we could do in the emergency unless a tamer and earlier surrender were advised.

"We are engaged in a real war, when risks must be taken, whether success always follows or not; and if prompt, courageous, and determined men are not always to receive the benefit of the doubt the wrong spirit will creep into our services, while personalities and faction will return to destroy our public unity."

PARIS COAL STOCKS LOW SUGAR PRICES RISING

Government Pressed to Stop Speculation and Abolish the Duties on Sugar.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 17, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—France has not experienced as yet any considerable rise in the price of commodities owing to the war, but there is now some anxiety with regard to two important articles, coal and sugar.

Greater Paris normally consumes 1,000,000 tons of coal a month in the Winter. It is estimated that the present stock will last to the middle of December and no longer. Some of the largest coal fields in Europe are wholly or partially closed. Nothing can get from Germany or Belgium, and very little from the Black Country and the Franco-Belgian frontier.

England, in fact, is the only hope, and of the English sources of supply, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire are limited, if not cut off, by the insecurity of navigation in the North Eea.

South Wales remains, and it is Cardiff coal that is usually most in demand in France. But it is said that shippers have put the freights from Cardiff to Rouen, whence coal is brought by lighters on the Seine to Paris, from 5 shillings 2 pence to 8 shillings 4 pence a ton, and that the cost of river carriage has been increased 40 to 50 per cent. without any good reason, since the military authorities offer to provide the necessary port labor. It has been suggested that the Belgian refugees should be employed, and the Government is being pressed to suppress all speculation in coal or unfair charges. An rise in coal prices would certainly inflict a penalty upon the poor, especially in this city.

Sugar, which cost 75 centimes a kilo a month ago, now costs a franc. Many sugar factories of the North closed, and some, especially in the Santerre region, are destroyed.

At the beginning of the war the consuduties of 6 francs on 100 kilos were abolished in order to keep prices from rising, but if sugar is not quite as essential as bread, it may be generally classed as a necessary of life, and it is now urged that the rise in sugar prices should be met in the same way. The import duty on sugar is 6 francs on 100 kilos.

GERMAN LOAN TO PORTE?

Report from Athens, but Turks Are Said to be Less Pro-German.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has given out a dispatch from its Athens correspondent, who says he has learned from a reliable source that a sum of money equal to $5,000,000 in gold has reached Constantinople from Germany.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.—A semi-official Russian news agency is sending out the following:

"Turkish delusions tend to diminish. Certain Liberal Turks are manifesting discontent with German domination.

"In Constantinople there have been hostile manifestations before the German Embassy."

A telegram sent from Rome on Oct. 15 said the Porte had informed Germany that, owing to lack of money, Turkey would be obliged to demobilise her army.

Dispatches received in Washington the same day were apparently in conflict with this report. A message from Constantinople said that the Ottoman Government was endeavoring to purchase 100 motor trucks in the United States.

It was not stated whether the trucks were to be used for military purposes, but this was supposed to be the case.

RUSSIA LAYING MINES.

Gulfs of Riga and Finland Closed to Commercial Ships.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 17.—The Russian Government announces that because of the presence of German submarines in the Gulf of Finland and the sowing of mines in Russian waters by the Germans, it has been compelled to adopt similar measures. Consequently certain zones of Russian waters, especially those near the Gulfs of Riga and Finland and the Litteral archipelago, must be considered as dangerous.

In order that noncombatants shall not run risks the entrances and exits of the Gulfs of Riga and Finland, it is announced, are considered closed.

ALL FURNITURE
(NOT OUR OWN MAKE)
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.

The reason for this unusual sale is the increasing interest in Craftsman Furniture. We have therefore decided to devote our entire attention to Craftsman products, and make this reduction of 25 per cent. on all other makes to effect a quick disposal. This sale includes:

DINING ROOM SETS—Sheraton furniture in mahogany (inlay), dignified in design, mellow in tone and perfect in workmanship; mahogany Breakfast Tables (collapsible), Serving Tables, Wagonettes and a few odd pieces.

BEDROOM SUITES—Colonial and period patterns (twin beds), in mahogany and enamel; some in solid woods, others with cane centres; one or two with tray wardrobes; suitable for town and country homes.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Mahogany Bookcases, Tables, Secretary Desks, Couches, Easy Chairs, Music Cabinets and Stands; in all-wood and leather and tapestry upholstered; also some odd pieces in dull finish oak.

All the Furniture in this sale is conveniently grouped on the Second Floor of our building.

GUSTAV STICKLEY-THE CRAFTSMAN
THE CRAFTSMAN BUILDING
6 East 39th St. and 5 East 38th St.

ITALIANS NOW LOOK FOR A WAR MOVE

General Expectation That a Clash with Austria Will Come Before Long.

CHIEF OF STAFF OUTSPOKEN

Statement in Conversation Indicated His Hatred of Austria—Cholera a Grave Peril.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 17.—The Italian nation is calm, but is holding its breath in the expectation of some great event, and few doubt that that event will be war with Austria.

Confidence in the Government, however, received a shock owing to the revelations about the army following the resignation of the Under Secretary for War. When the present Ministry was formed the portfolio of war was offered to Gen. Porro, who refused it on the ground that the army was in bad condition, and that the Treasury would not give him sufficient funds to put it in good shape. Gen. Grandi accepted the portfolio with a considerable appropriation to aid him, but he went serenely on, not even using the funds at his disposal, and left the army just where he found it.

Can we go to war with a powerful enemy which has already proved what it can do? is the question asked with grave anxiety here.

The reverse side of the medal, however, is somewhat brighter. Grandi has resigned, his successor will have a free hand, and much can be done with plenty of money.

Meanwhile supplies are pouring in and there is plenty of the most necessary element for a successful campaign—enthusiasm. A friend from the Italian provinces still under Austria tells me that the other day he went to see Gen. Cadorna, Chief of the General Staff, and said:

"'General, you will not misunderstand my saying that people think that you are lukewarm about fighting Austria.'

"The General looked at him a moment and then, drawing his old-fashioned gold watch from his pocket, said:

"'Do you see this watch? It was on the body of my grandfather when he was hanged by the Austrians. It was taken from the body of my father when he lay dead fighting against the Austrians. It never leaves me. Is that a sufficient answer?'"

One great cause of anxiety is the cholera among the Austrian, Servian, and Russian troops, which is getting nearer and nearer to Italy, and is now officially acknowledged to be in Greece. The sea traffic between Italy and the countries affected constitutes a grave menace to the Peninsula.

Every precaution has been taken. All the lazarettos have been put in order and are ready for inmates. All ships must show clean bills of health, and there is a daily inspection of food stuffs, including fruit and vegetables. The people are admonished not to eat bad food of any kind. The boiling of drinking water is advised. The disinfection of houses, and, above all, cleanliness, are insisted upon.

Italy is free of the scourge so far, although last month there were a few cases of plague in Sicily.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Daily Telegraph has sent a report which reached him from Austrian sources to the effect that Austria-Hungary and Italy are on the eve of concluding an agreement under the terms of which, in exchange for the maintenance of Italian neutrality in the war, Austria-Hungary will cede the Trentino (a district in the Austrian Tyrol bordering on Italy and in which is the city of Trent) to Italy and permit a permanent occupation of Avlona, the Albanian seaport on the Adriatic.

The Daily Telegraph expresses the opinion that this report should be received with the utmost caution.

War Causes $300,000 Damage Suit.

The Trinidad Lake Petroleum Company, Limited, a British corporation, as a result of the war has laid up its steamships Roumanian Prince and Russian Prince. It had chartered these for five years to the United States Asphalt Refining Company, and the latter now claims that, since it has been deprived of the vessels, it has been forced to hire others at considerably greater cost. Consequently it has begun two suits for breach of contract in the Admiralty Division of the District Court, asking $300,000 damages.

Sophie H. Held Up by Warship.

Capt. Bremer of the Dutch steamship Sophie H., which arrived in Quarantine last night from Rotterdam, reported that he had been stopped in the English Channel by the British cruiser Caesar and held four days at Falmouth while the cargo was searched. After a thorough overhauling of the ship and examination of his papers Capt. Bremer was permitted to proceed to New York, he said.

MOTORS PLOW TRENCHES.

And Germans Have Cars with Attachments for Cutting Barbed Wire.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Germans do their trench cutting with motor plows, says the automobile expert of The Daily Chronicle in an article describing types of motor vehicles now in use in the war.

"Where variety is concerned," he says, "it must be conceded that the Germans can claim the greatest degree of forethought, for they have two types of machine at least which are not to be found elsewhere.

"Intrenchments, it need hardly be said, play a leading part in the campaign. The Germans do a good deal of their trench cutting by machinery. Before the war broke out they provided themselves with a number of mechanical plows, driven by 200 horse power petrol motors.

"It does not need much imagination to realize that engines of that power can scoop out trenches much more rapidly than men with spades, and, though it is improbable that the number of these machines is so large that they are likely to be available at a moment's notice at every single point at which intrenchment might become desirable, it cannot be doubted that the machines which have been constructed have proved highly useful, and for aught we know may actually have been employed at the outset of the present battle of the Aisne.

"Inasmuch as wire is commonly used for obstructive purposes, it is noteworthy that the cars which the Germans use for field work are fitted with curved steel rods on the forefront. One of these has a cutting edge, and whenever wire is encountered it is caught up by the plain rod and passed on to the cutting edge, by which it is automatically severed."

DUTCH STEAMER ASHORE.

Assistance Sent to the Tubantia, Aground Off the Kentish Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In a dispatch from Dover the correspondent of The Evening News says the Dutch steamer Tubantia of the Royal Holland Lloyd Line went ashore on the coast of Kent today while on her way to Rotterdam from Buenos Aires, which port she left Sept. 25.

The Tubantia is believed to have a considerable number of passengers on board. Assistance has been summoned from Dover and other ports.

BROTHER JOINS MISS HENKEL

Will Accompany Her to Fiancé's Bedside When Passports Arrive.

Miss Marie Henkel, the young Chicago woman who is going to Vienna to nurse her wounded fiancé, Count Willie Feodor Hincz von Zagred, an Austrian Army officer, arrived in New York yesterday and went to the Italian Line's pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street to sail on the steamship Duca di Genova. She expected to receive her passport from Washington by special delivery, but it did not arrive before the ship sailed at noon.

Miss Henkel was informed by the steamship agents that the Italian Government had forbidden any person embarking for Italy without a passport, and she decided reluctantly to postpone her departure until the San Guglielmo sails next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

Miss Henkel, who is 22, met Count von Zagred while on a European tour last Summer. A few days ago Miss Henkel received a letter from him which told that he had been wounded in battle, and entreating her to send him a reminder of herself. She decided to answer the letter in person.

Her parents opposed the plan, but when they found she had left for New York they dispatched her brother, Frederick Henkel, to overtake her. She had left with very little money, and her brother was told to supply her with funds for the journey if she persisted in going.

Henkel, who arrived on the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago yesterday morning, searched for his sister all over the ship, and found her on the pier just as she was about to drive away in a taxicab. He said he would sail with his sister next Tuesday and accompany her to Vienna.

ROCKEFELLER MUM ON WAR.

Motors to Pier to See Relatives Off for Genoa.

John D. Rockefeller, wearing a golf cap and a gray business suit and looking in the best of health, motored into the city yesterday to the Italian Line's pier at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, to see his son-in-law, Charles A. Strong, and his granddaughter, Margaret Strong, off to Genoa on the steamship Duca di Genova.

Mr. Rockefeller declined to discuss the war, on the ground that he had not studied it sufficiently to make any comment.

"Will you say anything about peace?" he was asked, as he entered his automobile to return to Pocantico Hills.

"Nothing more than that I'm hoping for it," he said, as he drove away.

Alice Maynard

2260 BROADWAY
Northeast Corner 81st Street.

An Important Sale

Monday Oct. 19. Tuesday Oct. 20. Wednesday Oct. 21.

We offer the entire stock of a high class manufacturer who wishes to dispose of his Fall Stock at a very low price. These are not sale goods, but are the fine class of goods made and sold by Alice Maynard. This sale offers an unusual opportunity for big bargains. As the stock is not very large the sale will be held at the Broadway store only.

50 Serge Dresses
A collection of desirable models in blue or black serge.
These garments were made to sell at $35.00. *SALE PRICE* **19.00**

100 Afternoon Dresses
These garments were made to sell at $50.00. *SALE PRICE* **25.00**

20 Dancing Frocks
These garments were made to sell at $60.00. *SALE PRICE* **25.00**

100 Blouses
Fashionable models in crepe de chine, pussy willow or lace.
These garments were made to sell at $10.00 to $15.00. *SALE PRICE* **5.00 to 7.00**

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Unusual Price Concessions

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

"McCreery Silks"—The Finest Silks the World Produces

The Initial Exhibit of the later Novelties showing the selected fashions of the world's best creations in plain and Novelty Silks and Velvets which are now on sale, making this the most individual and attractive display of the year.

Specially Priced

12,000 Yards Superior Quality Crepe de Chine

In a wide range of the season's latest Evening, Reception and Street shades; also White, Cream or Black. value 1.75, yd. **1.25**

Satin Duchess "Extraordinaire"

Finest quality, especially adapted for the newest Dress and Cape models; 54 inches wide.

White, Navy Blue or Black. value 7.50, yd. **3.95**
Imported Double Width Black Chiffon Velvet. value 6.00, yd. **3.75**
Imported Double Width Black Dress Velvet. value 3.50, yd. **2.25**
Imported Double Width Black Dress Velveteen. value 4.50, yd. **2.85**

BLACK & COLORED DRESS GOODS

Imported French Serge,—Navy Blue or Black. value 1.25, yd. **85c**
Satin Finish Broadcloth,—fine quality, in a wide range of the latest shades. value 2.75 yd. **1.95**
Superior Quality Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—sponged and shrunk value 3.50 yd. **2.25**

EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN CHOICE FURS

All the Fashionable Models and Furs in Women's and Misses' Coats, Muffs & Neckpieces

French Seal Coats	60.00
French Seal Coats, with collar of contrasting fur	65.00
Caracul Coats,—40 inches long	65.00
Caracul Coats of lustrous skins with collar of Ermine, Russian Fitch or Chinchilla Squirrel	85.00
Hudson Seal Coats,—40 inches long	85.00
Hudson Seal Coats with collar of contrasting fur	95.00
Hudson Seal Coats in extra large sizes, ranging from 44 to 50 bust	125.00
Persian Lamb Coats of lustrous skins,—40 in. long	125.00
Persian Lamb Coats with Skunk collar	145.00
Russian Pony Skin Coats	29.50

	Muffs	Scarfs
Natural Skunk	32.50	18.50
Natural Skunk,—extra quality	45.00	37.50
Black Fox	25.00	22.50
Black Lynx	45.00	25.00
Russian Fitch	30.00	18.50
Sitka Fox	42.50	32.50
Skunk Dyed Raccoon	22.50	18.50
Dyed Skunk	14.50	10.50
Black Wolf	14.50	9.50
Hudson Seal	18.50	10.50

A comprehensive assortment of fine Fur Trimming at attractive prices.

WOMEN'S FANCY TAILORED SUITS

Individual and exclusive styles, embracing many new Fashion ideas

Reproductions of several high class Tailored Suits,—short or three-quarter length models; in Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Gabardine or Ripple Fabrics,—many richly trimmed with Fur. All the newest Fall colorings. values to 50.00
Special **38.50**

Tailored Suits in severe or trimmed models; made of Gabardine, Broadcloth, Poplin or Diagonal Cheviot in the most popular colorings. values to 35.00
Special **25.00**

Dresses in combination of Satin and Velvet, richly embroidered in unique designs. value 38.50
Special **29.50**

WOMEN'S COATS & WRAPS

An extensive assortment suitable for all occasions, in the latest models and materials, and a wide range of the most desirable colors.

Attractively Priced

Long Coats of Imported Mixed Tweed with Fur collar; silk lined. value 37.50 **27.50**
300 Smart Street Coats of Broadcloth, Zibeline or Mixed Fabrics. value 29.50 **19.50**
150 Dressy Wraps of Broadtail Cloth or Seal Plush with Fur collar value 37.50 **24.50**

Special Values

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

White California Wool Blankets—
Single Bed Size. pair **3.50** and **4.25**
Double Bed Size. pair **3.95** and **5.00**
Comfortables,—Figured Silk Mull Tops; Cotton filled, each **3.25**
Novelty Silk Mull Tops; plain back and borders; Wool filled each **5.75**
Bedspreads:—Crochet; Hemmed each **1.50**
Marseilles Satin Finish; Hemmed each **2.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Considerably Underpriced

English or American Porcelain,—dainty border patterns with gold edge; 101 pieces. value 20.00 **15.00**

English or American Porcelain,—coin gold band and line; solid coin gold handles, or Persian or blue Grecian border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 32.50, **25.00**

Limoges China,—green laurel leaf border with coin gold edge and solid coin gold handles, or conventional Persian border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **50.00**

Theodore Haviland China,—dainty border design with coin gold edge and solid coin gold ribbon handles; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00, **60.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Electric Portable Traveling Lamp,—indispensable to travelers; can be fastened to mirror by suction cup or clamped by spring to head of bed or back of chair; may be used for desk or piano; light can be thrown at any angle; eyes protected by adjustable shade; heavily nickel plated. Very compact when not in use. Introductory price **2.00**

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch silk shade; any color. value 5.00, **3.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps,—with 10-inch fancy silk shade; any color. value 7.50 **4.50**

Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—25 in. high; 18 in. Empire silk shade with silk fringe; any color. value 15.00, **8.75**

Hand-carved Gold Wood or Hand-carved Solid Mahogany Table Lamps,—with French silk shade, any color; 2 lights. value 25.00, **15.00**

Solid Mahogany Floor Lamps,—fluted column; 2 lights; 22-inch silk shade, silk lined; 4-inch silk fringe, any color. value 30.00, **16.50**

Important Sale of Oriental Rugs

33⅓% less than present values

As regards both Assortments and Values this Sale is of unusual importance. Every Rug offered is the selection of our buyer in the Far East, prior to the European unrest, and is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction. The prices quoted are the lowest in the history of the house. All purchases prepaid to all parts of the United States.

Small Persian and Shirvan Mats. value 7.50 to 10.00, **5.00**
Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs,—size about 3x5 ft. value 18.50, **12.50**
Antique Cabistan and Mossoul Rugs,—size 3x5 ft. to 3½x6½ ft. **15.00** and **19.50**
values 25.00 and 30.00
Fine Persian, Iran and Kurdistan Rugs,—size 3x5 ft. to 4x7½ ft. **25.00** and **32.50**
value 40.00 to 47.50
Oriental Hall Runners. value 50.00 to 95.00, **28.00** to **45.00**

Large Room Size Oriental Rugs

Afghan Bokhara Rugs,—size 5.9x8.1 ft. to 8x10 ft. value 65.00 to 135.00, **45.00** to **90.00**
Persian Mahal and Muskabad Carpets,—sizes range about 9x12 ft. **95.00** and **110.00**
value 145.00 to 167.00
Persian Gorevan Rugs,—sizes range from 9.4x11.9 feet to 10.5x14.3 ft. **129.00** to **275.00**
value 185.00 to 375.00
A special group of Royal Kirmanshah and Sarouk Carpets,—size about 9x12 ft. **195.00** to **280.00**
value 375.00 to 500.00

In addition to the above an unusual assortment of weaves and sizes has been marked at greatly reduced prices for this event.

Unusual Opportunities

UPHOLSTERY FABRICS & CURTAINS

Values of unusual merit are presented in the following offering, in conjunction with which we are prepared to submit special designs and moderate estimates for every description of draperies and hangings. Our facilities for fulfilling contracts are thoroughly adequate and reliable.

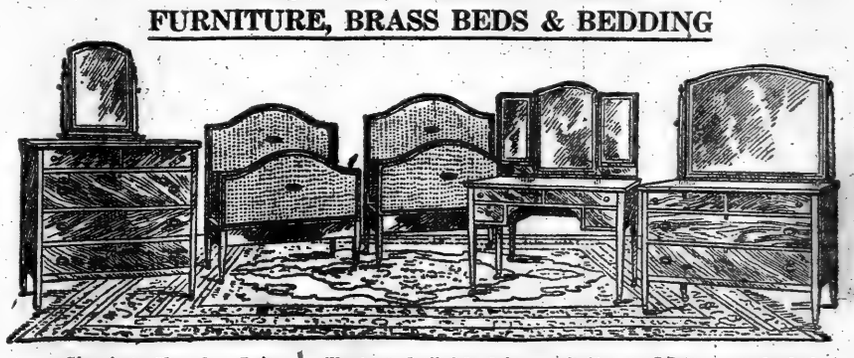
Imported Armures,—50 inches wide. Special, yd. **95c** and **1.50**
Fine Imported Damasks,—50 inches wide. Special, yd. **1.50, 1.95** to **3.50**
Reversible Victoria Velour Portieres,—ready to hang. Special, pair **11.75**
Reversible Damask Portieres,—corded edges; ready to hang. Special, pair **11.75**
Reversible Art Silk Portieres,—ready to hang. Special, pair **8.25, 12.00** to **19.50**
Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains. pair **4.75, 6.50** and **9.75**
Imported Lacet Arab Lace Curtains. pair **4.75, 6.25** and **11.25**
Imported Fine Florentine and Swiss Lace Curtains. pair **18.00, 22.00** to **35.00**
Imported Lace Curtains of French Filet mounted on Scrim. pair **25.00, 32.00** to **45.00**

HOUSEHOLD & DECORATIVE LINENS

Satin Damask Tablecloths. values 3.00, 4.00 and 7.00 **2.00, 2.75** and **5.00**
Satin Damask Napkins. values 3.75, 5.50 and 10.00, Doz. **2.75, 4.00** and **7.00**
Odd Satin Damask Cloths.—various sizes. values 10.50 and 21.00 each **6.85** and **10.50**
Huckaback Towels. value 4.00, 6.00 and 9.00, doz. **3.00, 4.75** and **7.00**
Turkish Towels. value 4.00, 8.00 and 12.00, doz. **3.00, 6.00** and **9.00**
Hemmed Dish Towels. values 2.00, 3.50 and 4.50, doz. **1.50, 2.50** and **3.75**
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins. Doz. **3.90, 5.90** and **8.90**
values 5.00, 9.00 and 12.00
Real Madeira Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces. Sets **5.00, 6.00** and **7.00**
values 7.00, 8.00 and 10.00
New Eyelet Embroidered Luncheon Sets,—13 pieces. value 4.50, Set **2.85**
Lace Trimmed Scarfs. value 3.00 to 7.50, **1.50** to **5.00**
Hemstitched Linen Sheets,—superfine Belgium linen. pair **7.50** and **9.50**
values 10.00 and 15.00
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases to match. value 2.50 and 3.00. pair **1.75** and **2.25**
Hemmed Muslin Sheets. values 55c, 70c, 80c, 90c and 1.10. each **45c, 60c, 70c, 80c** and **90c**
Hemmed Pillow Cases. values 18c, 22c, 25c and 28c, each **15c, 18c, 20c** and **23c**

Exceptionally Attractive Values

FURNITURE, BRASS BEDS & BEDDING



Six-piece Chamber Suite, as illustrated; finished in a soft Brown Mahogany; beds have cane panel in both head and foot; Toilet Table has triplicate mirrors and four roomy drawers. regularly 400.00, **325.00**

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

Ten-piece Suite,—Adam model; selected crotched Mahogany fronts; chair seats upholstered in haircloth. regularly 422.00, **350.00**
Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; crotched Mahogany fronts; handsomely inlaid with Satinwood. regularly 450.00, **365.00**
Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid; Buffet is 72 inches long; Extension Table is 54 inches in diameter and extends to 8 ft. regularly 900.00, **500.00**
Ten-piece Suite,—Sheraton model; finished in Dull Mahogany. regularly 300.00 **195.00**

BRASS BEDS & BEDDING

Brass Beds with 2-inch square posts and 1-inch square filler rods; finished with best English lacquer. regularly 35.00. **22.50**
Brass Beds. regularly 20.00 to 30.00, **14.75** to **18.75**
Pure Layer Felt Mattresses,—one or two parts. regularly 17.50. **12.75**
Pure South American Hair Mattresses. regularly 26.00. **19.50**

SEPARATE PIECES

Mahogany Bookcases,—Colonial model. regularly 50.00. **39.50**
Mahogany Desks. regularly 20.00 and 30.00, **16.50** and **24.50**
Mahogany Card or Console Tables. regularly 25.00. **18.50**
Mahogany Nest of Tables. regularly 22.50. **17.50**

PLAN FOR AMERICAN AID FOR BRUSSELS

Scheme for the Organization of Relief Referred to Washington.

GERMANY IS STILL SILENT

And In the Meanwhile, Unless Something is Done, the People of Brussels Will Starve.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—There has been initiated here and referred to the Government at Washington a comprehensive scheme for the organization of an American committee with the purpose of taking over the entire task of furnishing food and other supplies to the civil population of Belgium, so far as American relief measures are concerned, under the official supervision of the American Government.

Ambassador Page has referred the proposal to President Wilson and also to Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, who, with Mr. Page, would head the committee.

It is believed that such a committee would furnish a solution of the exceedingly important and difficult problem of getting supplies to Brussels, for Washington could undoubtedly get sanction from all the Governments concerned, thus arranging for the best facilities for shipments. If supplies were shipped under the official protection of America trouble from belligerents who might fear diversion of the supplies to other belligerents' armies would be obviated.

The further great problem of getting the Belgian refugees to return to Belgium would be simplified. Under the present circumstances thousands of refugees fear to return to cities held by the Germans. If they could go back under American protection they would doubtless gladly do so.

The committee would also systematize the expenditure of the Belgian relief funds now being gathered in America.

Mr. Page has consulted H. C. Hoover, head of the American Relief Committee here, which has done such valuable work. Mr. Hoover would be one of the leading members of the committee, which would also include prominent Americans in Brussels.

Under official auspices the supplies, which Belgium sorely needs, could be shipped direct from America to Belgium, avoiding the necessity of obtaining export permits in London, and thus saving much time.

The need of some such organization, having official support, is amply illustrated by the fate of the plan of the Relief Committee in Brussels, which Mr. Whitlock heads, for the purchase of supplies here for shipment to Brussels. A month ago M. K. Shaler left Brussels to purchase 1,500 tons of food. He has been here for three weeks, waiting for permission to make shipments, which the British Government refuses unless the supplies go under an American diplomatic guarantee. It is understood here that Washington has referred the matter to Berlin, which fails to give an answer.

In the meantime the situation in Brussels grows desperate, while Mr. Shaler, with plenty of funds for purchases, waits for authority to make shipments.

It is considered here vitally necessary that Washington press Berlin for a guarantee of immunity of shipments against seizure.

Union Women to Work for Peace.

The National Women's Trade Union League issued a call yesterday for a special peace meeting of its Executive Board in Philadelphia on Nov. 7 and 8, when, the time and place being chosen, the meeting of the American Federation of Labor takes place. The board will attempt to launch a campaign among working girls for the promotion of peace.

B. Altman & Co.

DESIRE to emphasize the fact that, owing to its recent enlargement, shopping can be more pleasantly and easily accomplished in their Store than ever before. Every department has now all the space it requires for the effective display of merchandise and the comfort of patrons; lighting and ventilation are perfect; and everything is done to reach the highest possible standard of efficiency in service.

In order to familiarize the public with the excellent values their unusual purchasing facilities enable them to offer, B. Altman & Co. have planned a succession of remarkable Special Sales, which will present opportunities not lightly to be ignored.

The following have been arranged for to-morrow (Monday):

A most unusual opportunity will be offered in the enlarged Lace Curtain Department, on the Fourth Floor, in

A Sale of Imported Filet Lace Panels
(hand-made)
at $9.75, $11.00, $14.00, $17.50, $19.50 to $29.00 each
(Values $16.00 to 55.00)

Also 500 Pairs of Imported Hand-made Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains
at the exceptional price of
per pair $4.50

AN INITIATORY OFFERING IN THE NEW FUR DEPARTMENT

which now occupies the entire Madison Avenue section of the Third Floor, will consist of

Persian Lamb Coats made to individual measurements in either of two models (each 40 inches in length) at the very special price of $150.00

This remarkable offering, which will continue for one week only, commencing to-morrow (Monday), has been made possible by the receipt of a new shipment of fine, glossy, medium-curl pelts, advantageously purchased.

A personal selection of skins and linings may be made.

A Sale of Trimming Laces

will be a feature of special interest on Monday and Tuesday. It will comprise Laces ranging in width from five inches to twenty-seven inches, and representing the delicate, filmy effects now in vogue. These will be offered at the extraordinarily low prices of
38c., 45c., 75c. to $2.90 per yard.
This offering comprises more than 18,000 yards of the wanted Laces at fully one-half less than the ordinary selling prices.

Special Salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the Store's various departments.

A Remarkable Offering in the Velvet Department will consist of

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet
42 inches wide,
at . . . . . per yard $3.90
being one-third less than the regular price.

A Sale of 54-inch Broadcloth
(sponged)
in black, green, tete de negre and navy blue, and of the fashionable weight, will offer exceptional value at
$1.45 per yard.

An interesting Sale in the Infants' and Little Children's Department, in its new, spacious location on the Second Floor, will consist of

Coat & Hat Sets for Little Children
(sizes 1½ to 5 years), featuring the attractive styles, materials and colors now favored in fashions for little folk and specially priced as follows:

Chinchilla Coats (all-wool) lined with flannel at $5.00
Semi-tailored Hats to match, of velveteen, at $2.85
Zibeline Coats, with novelty belt . 7.25
Fancy Hats to match, of velveteen . 2.90
Corduroy Coats, silk-lined; wide-belted model, at $7.75
Novelty Hats of corduroy . . 3.00
Fancy Coats of broadcloth, silk-lined, 10.50
Broadcloth Hats to match, trimmed with satin . . . . . at $3.75

The above may, if desired, be purchased separately.

An Interesting Sale of Smart House Gowns and Negligees

which has been specially prepared for Monday and Tuesday, will present a selection of entirely new and very distinctive models at quite exceptional prices.

Tea Gowns of crepe de Chine, in attractive colors, finished with lace coat . at $28.00
Tea Gowns of crepe de Chine, in white, black, or colors, with chiffon coat to match, $22.50
Negligees of albatross trimmed with feather-stitching and Cluny lace and lined with silk, at $18.50
House Gowns of brocaded crepe de Chine, in smart coatee effect, with accordion-plaited skirt . . . . . at $12.75
Negligees of plain crepe de Chine, trimmed with lace and fur . . . at $12.75
Robes of blanket flannel, bound with satin ribbon . . . . . at $3.75

A Special Sale of Novelty Jewelry and Black Moire Silk Wrist Bags

will be an interesting feature in the newly-arranged Department in the Madison Avenue addition, presenting very unusual values at these prices:

Circle Cuff Pins of rhinestones set in sterling silver, or of pearls set in gold-plated sterling silver . . . . per pair $1.35
Graduated pearl necklaces, with pearl clasps, each $1.25
Wrist Bags of black silk moire, in plain or fancy watering; fitted with purse and mirror, at . . . . $2.75, 3.00 & 4.00

An Important Sale of Reversible Velour Portieres

in rich two-color combinations or with both sides alike, and in plain and bordered effects, at the remarkably low price (considering the superior quality) of
$17.50 per pair.

These Portieres, which are equally adapted for living room, hall, library or drawing room use, are priced at one-third less than usual.

An Unusual Sale of Electric Lamps

which will be held in the Department for Art Objects and Bric-a-brac (Fourth Floor) will afford an opportunity rarely encountered for purchasing artistic Lamps at decided price advantages.

Boudoir or Desk Lamps, with brass standard and adjustable silk shade . . at $4.75
Table Lamps of gilt carved wood, with 18-inch Empire shade of colored silk . at $12.50
Library or Living Room Lamps, with metal standard in verde or copper finish and painted glass shade . . . . at $15.00
Floor Lamps of solid mahogany, with 14-inch flat shade of colored silk . . at $15.00
Floor Lamps (double light) of solid mahogany, also in ivory or gilt finish, with 26-inch flat Empire shade of colored silk, trimmed with ruches and fringe . . at $25.00

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

All Charged or Paid Purchases not exceeding Twenty Pounds (20) in weight will be forwarded Free by mail to all Territories, Possessions or Foreign Countries where Parcel Post rates apply.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fourth Street | Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York | Thirty-fifth Street

Kurzman
Importer
Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE
The latest
GOWNS
Imported Models

To those who know, these names spell magic in the art of dress. We need only say that we are now showing the last models that were imported from

Bounicke
5 Rue Royale

Jenny & Cie
70 Ave des Champs Elysées

Premet
5 Place Vendome

The possession of genuine models from these famous creators, in addition to an already exceptional stock, would alone distinguish this house above all others; but we have also in our establishment,—engaged by us solely to serve those who desire individual creations,—these renowned artistes

Modes English Spoken 17 Rue de la Paix, 17
Simone
Paris Place Gaillon

who came to this country when she was obliged to suspend business in Paris;
and
Mlle. Rosa Werany
Premiere and Collaboratrice with
Mme Georgette
1 Rue de la Paix

In view of these facts we believe the house of Kurzman to be the best equipped and most complete establishment of its kind in America, for exclusive

Trimmed Hats, Gowns,
Dresses, Wraps and Coats,
Tailored Suits and Blouses

Correct Style, Perfect Fit
Superior Workmanship at
very reasonable prices.

Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

ALLEGES A GERMAN PLOT AGAINST US

Sir Valentine Chirol Says It Was Aimed at the Monroe Doctrine.

AID OF BRITAIN INVOKED

Asserts That Germany Offered England an Alliance to Accomplish Its End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—In his Quarterly Review article on "The Origins of the Present War," which was briefly outlined in a dispatch sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, Sir Valentine Chirol charges German officials with attempting to deceive him and his paper—he was at the time of which he writes foreign editor of The London Times—as to the sentiments of the Imperial Government toward Great Britain, with cynically repudiating their promises of friendship when the situation changed, and with seeking to embroil the United States and Great Britain in order to advance Germany's plans for economic and political conquests in South America.

"During the first decade of his reign," says Sir Valentine, "South America attracted a good deal of the Kaiser's attention. There is a large German population in Brazil and the Argentine, and both there and in Central America German enterprise had found fruitful fields of activity. Had it not been for the Monroe Doctrine these South and Central American republics lay at the mercy of the mailed fist, but against the Monroe Doctrine the Kaiser was powerless unless he could embroil England with the United States and secure the support of the British naval power.

Reference to the Spanish War.

"At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he showed his hand for a moment in an insidious attempt to induce this country to lead the way in a European demonstration against the United States, but Lord Pauncefote, at Washington, and Capt. Chichester, at Manila, showed the American people that blood was thicker than water. German diplomacy beat a hasty retreat, and tried hard to cover its tracks, but it had not yet abandoned all hope, and so late as 1901 German diplomacy made a desperate endeavor to entangle us in a combination which would have fatally compromised our relations with the United States.

"Since then, on the contrary, William II. has spared no effort to capture Americans by all the arts and wiles of which he is past master. The Pan-German propaganda under his official patronage has continued unabated in South America, but among the Germans of the great North American Republic the word has been passed around to remember the Kaiser not as the War Lord of the the mailed fist, but as the apostle of German culture and German goodwill."

Fashoda Incident and the Boer War.

Sir Valentine proceeds to describe how the Kaiser sought to inflame Anglo-French feeling in 1893 over Siam, and again in 1898, at the time of the Fashoda incident; but in the former case, he says, the German designs were so patent that Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Minister, became alarmed, and the Kaiser's scheme failed.

Then came the South African war and the famous Kruger telegram, and his subsequent attempts to get up a European coalition against England.

"It is a curious page of history which has yet to be written," Sir Valentine says, "that he himself was the first to suggest in St. Petersburg and Paris the expediency of joint diplomatic attempts to stop the war on the specious plea of humanity, and that when his suggestions fell on deaf ears he secretly warned the British Government of the danger which he claimed to have averted. There is now no manner of doubt that at St. Petersburg he went even further in encouraging the Czar to seize so favorable an opportunity for extending Russian influence in Central Asia; but when the determination with which England prosecuted the war, in spite of many reverses and disappointments, had given fresh proof of the resources and vitality of the British Empire, and his own diplomatic intrigues to mobilize other powers against us had failed, he suddenly boxed the compass and made a bolder bid than he had ever done before for a definite rapprochement between the countries—indeed, for much more than a rapprochement.

A Proposal for an Alliance.

"In October, 1901, informal conversations were initiated in Berlin for a treaty of alliance by which Great Britain and Germany would have guaranteed to each other all their existing possessions throughout the world, except in one continent, Asia. There Germany had no intention of placing her sword at England's disposal against Russia; but, as she at the same time suggested, there was another power whose sword England could no doubt command on reasonable terms, namely, Japan. One of the most singular features of this proposal was Germany's insistence that the provisions of this alliance should extend to the American continent, though neither in South nor in North America had Germany herself any possessions to be safeguarded. The peculiar insistence of Germany on this point was, it was urged, proof of her singular disinterestedness; but, as disinterestedness is not one of the marked characteristics of German weltpolitik, the snare was laid in vain. It was too obviously an attempt to commit us to unlimited liabilities which would some day have compelled us to toe the line in a German campaign against the Monroe Doctrine and thus have fatally embroiled us with the United States.

"Even as regards Europe, a treaty by which we were to guarantee the integrity of the German Empire, including Alsace-Lorraine, would have converted French distrust and jealousy into mortal enmity.

"The wooing throughout was entirely on the German side, and after listening to what Germany had to say Great Britain very soon indicated that conversation on such lines was not to her taste.

"I am not guilty of any indiscretion in lifting the corner of the veil from this hitherto secret chapter of Anglo-German relations, now that war has released me from any obligations toward my German informants; for I owe primarily my knowledge of what passed to the then German Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, and to the German Foreign Office.

Charge of Falsified Documents.

"When Germany was opening up these conversations Baron von Holstein wrote me suggesting that I should pay a visit to Berlin, in the course of which he hoped to remove some misconceptions under which THE TIMES evidently labored as to Germany's attitude toward England. During my ten days' stay in the German capital I spent many hours in the Wilhelmstrasse studying the Diplomatic documents put before me as extremely confidential, of which I need say no more than that I am now satisfied that they had been deliberately and grossly garbled for my better edification. At the time they unquestionably made upon me a very great impression, and when I was invited to call upon Prince von Bülow I was disposed to listen with much more confidence to any suggestions for a better understanding between Germany and Great Britain.

"It was in the course of this conversation, which lasted over two hours, that the German Chancellor expounded to me his desire to see Anglo-German relations placed on a footing of stable friendship by a treaty of general alliance for purposes of mutual defense on the lines above set forth; but no sooner had I returned to London than developments occurred which immediately shattered my confidence even in the good faith of the German Chancellor.

"Mr. Chamberlain had delivered in the House of Commons the day after I reached Berlin his famous speech vindicating the reputation of the British Army for humanity and disciplined restraint against the calumnies of the Continental press, declaring that the behavior of British soldiers could safely challenge comparison with that of any soldiers in the world, whether Germans or others. The report of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was in the possession of Prince von Bülow when I saw him; but not a single reference was made to it either by the German Chancellor or the other German officials with whom I was in constant contact, and only a few newspapers described to me as 'quite irresponsible' denounced it with the customary furor of Teutonicus.

Sudden Wave of Anglophobia.

"Suddenly, just as I got back to London, the whole semi-official press began to give tongue, and a fresh wave of Anglophobia of quite unparalleled violence swept all over Germany. I had not long to wait for the explanation, though one of the most solemn assurances which the German Chancellor had given me ran, I think, textually as follows: 'Believe me—and I give you my word of honor—as long as I sit in this official chair as Chancellor of the German Empire not only shall I never countenance the hostile attacks upon your country of which I know too large a section of the German press is often guilty, but I shall never allow, as in the past I have not allowed, the anti-British sentiment of an ignorant public to deflect me one hair's breath from the policy of true friendliness toward England which lies near my heart.'

"I wrote Baron von Holstein asking how I was to reconcile with the above assurance from the Chancellor himself the outbreak of this fresh campaign of Anglophobia, clearly inspired by the Foreign Office press bureau. He telegraphed me an answer which had at least the merit of frankness: 'Wir haben einen Korb bekommen,' which in German slang means: 'Our offer of marriage has been rejected.'

"It was on the day I left Berlin that the British Government had dropped the conversations about the proposed treaty of alliance; and, though he professed regret at this explosion, Baron von Holstein admitted that it was Germany's answer to our rejection of her overtures. This explosion, as I in turn replied to von Holstein, was also the measure of the value to be attached to the German Chancellor's word of honor.

"It served, incidentally, to mitigate the shock when I subsequently ascertained that, among the extremely confidential documents submitted to me by the German Foreign Office, the reports of the conversations between the Emperor and Lord Salisbury had been so garbled as to put into Lord Salisbury's mouth the ambitious schemes which the Emperor had ventilated and into the mouth of a peace-loving Emperor the apprehensions which had also been raised in Lord Salisbury's cautious mind."

VORWAERTS ARTICLE THAT COST ITS LIFE

Socialist Organ Said That Germany Had Aroused Mistrust and Bitterness Abroad.

BERLIN, Sept. 29.—Although the German Socialists in the Reichstag voted for the 5,000,000,000-mark ($1,250,000,000) appropriation to carry on the present war, and although the members of the party went to the front as enthusiastically as did the non-Socialists, their political creed has not altered. They still condemn and oppose the policies of the Government and retain what they term "class consciousness." When the war is over they say they intend to take up anew the battle "to free the proletariat from the yoke of capital," and to take the reins of Government out of the hands of the bourgeoisie."

These aims are set forth by Vorwärts, the chief organ of the party, in a remarkable article which has led to the indefinite prohibition of the paper's publication. This is the second penalty inflicted upon Vorwärts, its appearance having been but recently prohibited for three days because of an article giving what the military authorities considered too many details about the German campaign in the southwest. It is probable that the paper had already come into some degree of disfavor because of its repeated injunctions to its readers not to believe too readily stories of atrocities, whether the allegations came from the German side or from the enemy.

The article that led to the final suspension of the paper begins by referring to Germany's efforts "to make the truth known abroad," and to the alleged fact that these efforts may not have succeeded fully. "The extent of those efforts," it is declared, "shows how difficult it is to create confidence in the German reports."

The fact that foreign countries were for so long deprived of German news, says the article, was in part due to necessary military measures. It continues:

"But this alone cannot explain the existing difficulties. It is necessary to go back to times of peace to find the explanation. For a long time a great measure of mistrust, suspicion, and antagonism to Germany has been heaping up abroad, even in the neutral countries, and we now see the effects of this."

In part, says Vorwaerts, this was due to Germany's sudden rise in the economic world and to fear and suspicion on the part of the great capitalists. But the jingoes abroad would hardly have had such success with their propaganda if another factor had not been present. That land, which developed so mightily, was at the same time that land which made its workmen a present of the anti-Socialist law, and which also, after the repeal of this law, instituted a police government of chicanery and allowed the equality of all citizens to exist only on the paper of the Prussian Constitution. * * *

"Thus Germany appeared to the rest of the world, and even to the working classes, in the light of a power whose rule meant militarism and political oppression. It was this that made it possible for that distrust and bitterness to arise which so greatly aided our bellicose opponents in the ruling classes, and which makes it possible for us to gain the sympathy of neutral countries only with the greatest effort. This explains why regrettable pronouncements have come even from the laboring classes in these lands. These are regrettable above all, because they try to fasten upon the German folk as a whole the responsibility for the acts of a single class. * * *

"The comrades abroad can be assured that the German working class disapproves today every piratical policy of state just as it has always disapproved it, and that it is disposed to resist the predatory subjugation of foreign peoples as strongly as the circumstances permit. The comrades in foreign lands can be assured that, though the German workmen also are protecting their Fatherland, they will nevertheless not forget that their interests are the same as those of the proletariat in other countries, who, like themselves, have been compelled to go to war against their will, indeed, even against their often repeated pronouncements in favor of peace."

AFFRIGHTED ANIMALS FLEE.

Migrate from Germany to Switzerland—Boars Among Them.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Oct. 17.—Wild animals of all kinds are fleeing from Germany and parts of Austria, frightened by cannon and rifle shots, and are entering the Swiss forests and the Alps. They include wild boars, deer of several kinds, and wild goats, as well as wild fowl, while in the Lower Engadine even bears have entered the Swiss National Park.

The Swiss lakes and rivers are crowded with feathered invaders, but shooting is prohibited by the authorities, and the birds will have a rest before continuing their southward flight to warmer climes.

A large number of wild boars from the Black Forest have entered the Jura Alps, passing through the fighting armies without being noticed.

MAY ARREST SCIENTISTS.

British Contemplate Detaining Austrian and German Professors.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 17.—Among the passengers on the liner Morea, which called here on her way from Australia, are three members of the British Association, who may be detained as prisoners of war. Two of them are eminent German professors and the third an Austrian professor.

Owing to the influence of their fellow-scientists, the foreign delegates while in the Commonwealth were made to feel equally at home with the English guests; but on the homeward voyage restrictions were placed on their movements.

Sir Oliver Lodge preferred not to discuss the fate of his foreign colleagues, whom he accompanied to Plymouth.

POPE BLESSED GIULIANO.

First Benediction of the Kind Since Loss of Temporal Power.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, Oct. 17 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle).—For the first time since the fall of the temporal power the Pope has sent a special Papal blessing to an Italian Minister of State in his dying moments.

The Rev. Prof. Clemanti, a cultured priest of the liberal Catholic school of thought, was delegated by the Vatican to perform the last solemn rites of the Church at Foreign Minister San Giuliano's deathbed.

The death of the Marquis di San Giuliano is not likely to lead to any change in Italy's official attitude toward the European crisis.

The action of the Pope is much commented on. It is recalled that the building of the Foreign Office, in which the Minister died, is the old Palace of the Consulta, which, under the papal reign, contained the office charged with the internal administration of the Papal State. It faces the Quirinal Palace, the King's residence, where the Popes used to live in the Summer.

Throughout Italy there is rejoicing at the act of the Pope, which is considered a new step toward a complete reconciliation between Church and State.

$1,000,000 CARGO BURNED.

Merchandise Taken from Captured German Liner Destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch from Alexandria, Egypt, to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The cargo of the German steamer Sudmark, which was captured in the Red Sea a month ago, has been destroyed by fire in a warehouse here.

"The cargo consisted of tea, jute, and cocoanuts, and was valued at $1,000,000."

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Individualized Styles with a "Personal" Touch in

Women's Tailleur Suits and Costumes Tailleurs



Fashion points in many directions—there are the military types—chic Zouave jacquettes, dashing Hussar coats, deep girdled Cossacks. There are the voluminous bell flare effects and others in a long, lithe silhouette. New details are choker and large flare collars, pendant buttons, shirred and bulge pocket skirts, fur trimming.

Tailleur Suits.....29.50 35.00 45.00
Velvet & Corduroy Suits....39.50 45.00 59.50
Skunk Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Suits.....75.00
Costumes Tailleurs.....75.00 to 225.00

Specially arranged for Monday

About Fifty Women's Tailleur Suits

Taken from the regular stock. Styles that will be discontinued.

35.00 *Heretofore up to 59.50*

Two or three suits of a kind in broadcloth, velour and gaberdine, some fur trimmed. In the season's most desirable styles.

Women's Frocks and Gowns



Eight distinctly new styles, in tailleur, afternoon and danse models.

Very Specially Priced

35.00

CHARMEUSE GOWNS.
Simply styled model for informal calls, in green, black or brown.

CHARMEUSE TAILLEUR FROCKS.
A strictly tailored effect, interpreting the new belted waist line.

CREPE DE CHINE FROCKS.
Smart cuirass model, charmingly simple, in taupe, navy or black.

COMPOSE SERGE-AND-SATIN FROCKS.
Tailored on simple lines, with a wide belt-flare skirt.

DANSE FROCKS OF CHARMEUSE.
Bodice of lame silver lace, with deep ceinture of charmeuse, tight fitting net sleevelets; charmeuse skirt with overskirt of net, banded with charmeuse.

Exclusive and unusual new models just received.

Lace Hand Made French Blouses

12.75

Two chic styles, combined with net and treated with narrow velvet streamers and buttons.

Chiffon Tailleur Blouses

9.75

In navy, flesh pink or white. High standing velvet collar and cuffs.

Washable Satin Tailleur Blouses

5.50

Extremely simple, in strict tailor effects, in white heavy satin, also crepe de chine.

Women's Glove Silk Underwear

Very Extraordinary Values.

Glove Silk Vests
In handsome embroidered designs, with crochet finish. 1.95

Glove Silk Vests
With crochet finish. 1.25

Glove Silk Bloomers
in white, pink or black. 1.95

Women's Gloves

French Kid Gloves
Two clasp gloves in white with heavy black embroidered backs. Special at 1.10

16 Button Length White Glace Gloves
Three pearl clasp gloves, with large and small arm sizes. Special at 2.00

French Chamois Gloves
In natural or white, guaranteed absolutely washable. Special at 1.50

Originations

High choker collar, guimpes of net and organdie, daintily broidered by hand, 2.95 to 5.95.

* * *

Draped bodice of soft lace, high stock collar and vestee of flesh pink charmeuse touched with tinsel, dull gold bows.

* * *

Crepe marquisette forms a collar and vest very daintily hand embroidered with pearl or jet buttons, 2.50 and 3.50.

* * *

High double fold collar and cuff sets of white organdie over flesh pink, ciel or maize, hand embroidered, 4.25.

* * *

Faille silk high Picadilly collar attached to vest of same, buttons of black velvet, 5.95.

* * *

Ceinture girdles of black charmeuse and satin, developed into odd sash effects and set with a rose or two, 1.75 to 18.50.

* * *

A very novel collar is of pique with Greek scallop edge and heavy hand embroidered motifs in corners.

* * *

Velvet gilet waistcoats in solid colors or Scotch plaids with large flare collars of white poult de soie.

* * *

A triple fold high stock collar is of sheerest flesh tinted organdie joining at front with narrow black velvet ribbon, 2.95.

* * *

Velvet collars of extreme height with drooping wings, lined with white charmeuse, 4.95.

* * *

An entirely new dainty is a The jacquette of margot lace and charmeuse with a very high collar, in ecru, 19.50.

* * *

Eternally feminine is a vestee and flare collar done in white and salmon color charmeuse, 7.95.

Women's Flare Coats 18,50

Voluminous, graceful model, deeply girdled, closing with large horn buttons. In gray and brown heather tweeds.

Women's Cossack Coats 25.00

Full flare front and back, high rolling velvet collar. Made of peau de laine, lined throughout with satin.

The "Hussar" Coat 45.00

Full front gathered by a broad belt. High choker collar and cuffs edged with fur. Of gabardine in putty, plum, black, navy, green, brown.

An Important Sale of

Misses' Frocks and Gowns

will be held Monday in the Misses' Dept.—Third Floor. Featuring the latest modes in trotteur, afternoon and dance frocks



at Very Moderate Prices

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Third Floor

49.50 55.00

Exclusive and original models of broadcloth, velveteen and duvetyn-velour, trimmed with the fashionable furs. Sizes 14 to 18.

BONWIT TELLER INTRODUCE

Georgette Crepe Undergarments

An innovation which marks a change from the much used silken fabrics. Delightfully soft and dainty, yet practical. In delicate pastel hues.

Georgette Crepe Chemises.....9.75
Georgette Crepe Combinations...9.75
Georgette Crepe Knickers.....6.95
Georgette Crepe Night Dresses..14.75
Georgette Crepe Bodices..2.95 to 6.95

"Bontel" Corsets 9.75

Regularly 18.50 to 22.50.

Of heavy kid tricot with silk elastic top. Also heavy broche coutil models in handsome patterns.

"Bontel" Brassieres 1.95

Regularly 3.00.

Elaborately trimmed back and front with torchon lace.

Women's Silk Hosiery

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In all the favored shades to match the new colored boots. Lisle garter welt and soles. Regularly 1.25 .95

Pure Thread Silk Hose
In black only, medium weight, silk lined lisle garter hem and soles. Regularly 1.50 1.15

Caracul or French Seal Coats

50.00 Regularly 75.00

Full back model of selected skins, large flare collar.

Twenty Model Fur Coats

145.00 Regularly 195.00

Reproductions of Paris models in various novelty styles.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Another Large Purchase Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow of

600 Pairs Bordered Velour Portieres

of splendid quality and in nearly every desirable color,

At the Exceptional Price of

$15.50

The prevailing price being $27.00 per pair.

Fifth Floor

Important Arrangements Have Been Made for

An Extraordinary Sale

Beginning Tomorrow, Monday

of the Best Hand-Made

Lace Curtains and Lace Window Panels

These are entirely new goods, and at their respective prices are the Best Values we have ever offered.

Marie Antoinette Curtains
in white and ecru
$3.75, $5.00, $6.50, $8.00, $10.00
Usual prices $5.50 to $16.00 per pair.

Lacet Arabe Curtains Combined with Marie Antoinette (ecru only)
$10.65, $12.90, $14.00
Usual prices $15.50 to $22.50 per pair.

Irish Point Curtains (white only)
$3.85, $5.00, $6.00
Usual prices $5.50 to $10.00 per pair.

An Entirely New Style of
Marie Antoinette Lace Window Panels
White and ecru. $5.00, $6.00
Usual prices $8.75 to $10.00 each.

Lacet Arabe Window Panels
Combined with Marie Antoinette (Ecru only.)
$6.50, $8.00, $9.00
Usual prices $10.00 to $14.00 each.

Also a Large Assortment of
Lace Bed Sets
White and ecru. $9.75, $11.00, $15.00
Formerly $13.50 to $21.00 each.

Fifth Floor

A Remarkable Offering of

Kermanshah Rugs

At ½ Former Prices

A large selection of extra fine qualities in excellent designs and colorings; popular room sizes, also a number of odd and extra size carpets.

A few examples of these Extraordinary Values from regular stock are Noted Below.

Size.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
12.4 x 9.3	$395.00	$197.50
10.9 x 9.0	$375.00	$187.50
11.4 x 7.10	$325.00	$162.50
17.1 x 10.6	$595.00	$297.50
10.5 x 9.8	$320.00	$160.00
12.0 x 8.9	$520.00	$260.00
11.5 x 8.10	$375.00	$187.50
13.0 x 9.0	$460.00	$230.00
12.8 x 10.0	$450.00	$225.00
15.10x10.10	$1200.00	$600.00
13.2 x 8.0	$280.00	$140.00
12.3 x 9.0	$350.00	$175.00
22.6 x 13.4	$1500.00	$750.00

Sarouk Rugs (Room Sizes)
$250.00 to $1050.00
Usually $350.00 to $1750.00

Persian Mahal Rugs (Room Sizes)
$87.50 to $375.00
Usually $125.00 to $600.00

Karabagh Rugs
Sizes about 3x4 feet, good qualities and colorings
$8.00 to $15.00

Anatolian Mats
Very fine qualities and many antique pieces
$9.50 to $18.50

Beluchistan Rugs
Excellent weaves, fine silky pieces, good colorings
$12.50 to $25.00

Mosul Rugs
Immense variety, very heavy qualities in soft rich colorings, sizes ranging from 3x5 feet to 5x8 feet
$14.50 to $35.00

Fifth Floor

Luncheon or Afternoon Tea
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
10th Floor

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Founded 1826

Cut Flower Balcony
Funeral designs, wedding bouquets and steamer boxes of artistic merit furnished.
Street Floor

Unusually Fine Values in
Afternoon and Evening Dresses for Women

Very Special

Afternoon Dresses
A splendid selection in both serge and silk, featuring the long line models, the pleated skirt and various other fashionable styles
At the Exceptional Price of
$17.50
In most instances there is only one of a style.

Smart Afternoon & Evening Dresses — In an assortment of materials and models — *$27.50*

Afternoon Dresses — A variety of styles in the latest materials. Exceptional value — *$35.00*
Third Floor

Dressy & Tailored Millinery
At Special Prices

Afternoon Hats
Original ideas and many copies of French styles trimmed with ostrich, goura, paradise, numidi, flowers and ribbons, in black and colors.
$10.00, $15.00, $20.00
Usually $15.00 to $30.00

200 Smartly Trimmed Hats
black and colors,
$3.95 & $5.95

A Trimming Service free of charge if hats and materials are purchased in this section.

Untrimmed Shapes, $1.95 to $9.95
Velour, velvet and plush in an extensive assortment of shapes, prices according to materials.
Dainty Shoulder & Corsage Bouquets 50c, 98c & $1.25
Fourth Floor

Special Values in the Underwear Section
Sheer Batiste, with hemstitching and lace trimming
Night Gowns ..... *$1.25 & $1.95*
Envelope Chemises ..... *98c, $1.25 & $1.95*
Drawers ..... *98c & $1.25*

Pique Petticoats
Walking length ..... *98c, $1.25 & $1.95*

Under Bodices
Net and Crepe-de-Chine, copy of a French model .. *$1.95*
Crepe-de-Chine, lace yoke and sleeves *$1.95*
Chiffon, accordion pleated, elastic top *$1.95*

Silk Petticoats
Messaline Petticoats, in a variety of attractive models. Black and all the new autumn shades,
$2.95, $3.45, $3.95 to $5.00

Silk Jersey Top Petticoats
Messaline flounce ..... *$2.95, $3.95 & $4.95*
Silk Jersey flounce ..... *$3.95 & $5.95*

Exceptional Values in
House Gowns, Negligees & Dressing Sacques

Imported Zanana, shawl collar and cuffs, hand embroidered, silk lined throughout *$14.75*
Crepe-de-Chine, fitted model, hemstitched collar and sleeves, or slip-on model, hemstitched .. *$4.95 & $5.95*
Brocade Crepe-de-Chine, loose model, hand embroidered collar and sleeves *$6.95*
Crepe-de-Chine, loose model, large shawl collar elaborately hand embroidered *$9.75*

Albatross Models
Imported Wool Albatross Slip-on, hand embroidered *$3.95*
Albatross, fitted models, black and white organdy collar and cuffs *$3.95*
Albatross straight model, lingerie collar, Val. lace trimmed and hand embroidered scalloped edge .. *$5.95*
Albatross, Empire model, accordion pleated skirt, attractive hand embroidered bodice, lace trimmed *$6.95*

Blanket and Eiderdown Robes
Satin trimmed ..... *$2.95 & $3.95*

Dressing Sacques
Imported French Flannel, variety of models, embroidered or side pleating trimmed ..... *$2.95 & $5.95*
Albatross, loose models, with collar or lace trimmed ..... *$1.95, $2.95 & $3.95*
Attractive Crepe-de-Chine models, chiffon or lace trimmed .... *$4.95, $6.95 & $7.95*
Second Floor

The Most Extraordinary Offering of Women's High Class Tailored Suits
We Have Ever Announced So Early in the Season

A Manufacturer's Sample Line of
150 Fancy Tailored Suits
The Latest and Smartest Models in the Following Fabrics

Chiffon Broadcloths, Broadtail Cloths, Chiffon Velvets, Imported Diagonals, Soleil Cloths, Velour Cloths, Imported Gabardines
in the season's most fashionable colorings will be placed on sale Tomorrow at *$24.50*

The Usual Prices Are from $35.00 to $65.00

Also

An Unusual Offering of *Fur Trimmed Suits*
Distinctive fancy tailored models—copies of much higher priced styles. Large selection of fashionable materials in black, Russian green, negre brown and navy. Usually $70.00 — *Special* *$50.00*

A Most Exceptional Offering of *Fancy Sharkskin Velour Cloth Suits*
A reproduction of an entirely new and particularly attractive foreign model in the following colors: navy blue, negre brown, Russian green, plum, also black. Usually $55.00 — *Special* *$39.50*

A Very Special Offering of *Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits*
A smart new model made of a handsome chiffon broadcloth, with skunk raccoon collar and cuffs; black, navy blue, Russian green and negre brown. Usually $50.00 — *Special* *$35.00*

Fancy Tailored Suits
A large and attractive assortment of the season's latest models and materials, smartly trimmed; negre brown, Russian green, navy and black,
Special Prices
$22.50, $25.00, $29.50

Fancy Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits
Of excellent qualities of velveteen trimmed with skunk raccoon; reproductions of foreign models, in black, negre brown, Russian green and navy,
Special Prices
$50.00, $60.00, $65.00

Third Floor

Special Values in Satins & Velvets

Black Liberty Satin — 36 inches wide. Per yard *$1.25*
Black Broche Satin — 40 inches wide. Per yard *$1.95*
Colored Satins — 36 inches wide, in seventy shades. Per yard *$1.00*
Black Satin — 40 inches wide. Per yard *$1.05*
Heavy Satin — 42 inches wide, suitable for capes. Per yard *$3.95*
Black Chiffon Velvet — 41 inches wide, Per yard *$2.95*
Street Floor

The Year's Greatest Linen Sale
Begins Tomorrow, Monday
Anniversary of a Record Event

A year ago tomorrow we held a Great Sale of Linens, which established a selling record unequalled in this branch of the business. To surpass not only the enormous volume of business transacted but the splendid values offered on that occasion, extraordinary preparations have been made for this year's Sale, with the result that

$350,000 Worth of the World's Best Linens
Including a large selection of handsome pieces suitable for Thanksgiving and Holiday purposes

Will Be Placed on Sale Tomorrow, Monday

With Many Lines ⅓ and ½ Less Than Prevailing Prices

Fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins
At ⅓ and ½ Less Than Regular Prices

Table Cloths

Size.	Sale Prices.	Usual Prices
2 x 2 yards	$1.25 to $3.60	$1.90 to $7.20
2 x 2½ yards	$2.38 to $4.50	$3.45 to $9.00
2 x 3 yards	$2.85 to $5.40	$4.50 to $10.80
2¼ x 2¼ yards	$2.65 to $4.75	$3.75 to $9.50
2½ x 2½ yards	$3.75 to $5.80	$5.25 to $11.60

Dinner Size Napkins
$2.35 to $5.50 per dozen—Usually $3.75 to $11.00

Towels
$2.25, $2.50, $3.00 & $4.20
Usually $2.75, $3.00, $4.20 & $5.40 per dozen

500 Pairs
Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Pillow Cases
$1.25 per pair—Usually $2.25

H. S. and Scalloped Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Scarfs, Tray Cloths, Tea Cloths and Luncheon Cloths
At ⅓ Less Than Regular Prices

Plain Linen Embroidered Doylies, Centrepieces, Tea Cloths, Scarfs, etc.
At 40% Less Than Former Prices

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets
$4.85, $5.50, $6.50 & $7.50
Usually $6.50, $7.50, $8.00 & $9.75 per pair

Pillow Cases
95c, $1.25, $1.50 & $2.25
Usually $1.25, $1.75, $2.00 & $3.00 per pair

$25,000 Worth of Lace Trimmed Linens
Averaging Half Regular Prices
Centrepieces—$1.85 to $17.75
Tea Cloths—$3.25 to $19.75
Luncheon Cloths—$6.25 to $30.00
Dinner Cloths—$12.50 to $40.00

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins
$4.85 per dozen—Usually $6.50 to $7.50

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets
$3.75 per set (13 pieces)—Usually $6.00

Irish Linen Hand Embroidered Tea and Luncheon Cloths
At Half Regular Prices

Holbien Damask Table Cloths, Luncheon Cloths and Napkins
At Exactly Half Regular Prices

Second Floor

Lord & Taylor "Selected Furs"
Exceptional Early-Season Offering of
Women's Fur Coats

Black Caracul Coats — Usual price $110.00 — *$87.50*
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats — Usual price $115.00 — *$95.00*
Black Pony Coats — Usual price $33.50 — *$29.50*
Seal-Dyed Coney Coats — Usual price $85.00 — *$67.50*

Special Values in Matched Fur Sets

	Scarfs.	Muffs
Skunk	$19.50	$32.50
Pointed Fox	$30.00	$38.50
Black Fox	$20.00	$25.00
Black Lynx	$25.00	$37.50
Silvered Kitt Fox	$19.50	$38.50
Natural Raccoon	$16.50	$22.50

Complete Assortment of Fur Trimmings
by the yard or cut to order
Third Floor

Women's Winter Coats
Excellent Values in the Latest Models

Fur Trimmed Afternoon and Evening Wraps
Reproduction of one of the season's best foreign models, made of a splendid quality of Velour in all the fashionable Winter colorings. Usually $55.00 — *$35.00*

A magnificent assortment of
Coats for Street, Afternoon or Touring Wear
of Sharkskin Velour, Wool Plush, Broadtail Cloth, Zibeline and Hindoo Lynx, in a large selection of the latest models, many of which are trimmed with fur.

Prices According to Material
$29.50, $35.00, $39.50 to $75.00

An Extensive Showing of
Practical Winter Coats
representing the most popular Winter materials in smart models and colorings,

Exceptional Values at
$15.00, $19.50, $25.00

An Attractive Showing of
Distinctive Evening Wraps
Trimmed with the most fashionable furs; a large range of materials and colorings to select from.

Excellent Values
$55.00 to $285.00
Third Floor

Extensive Showing of Unusual "Specials" in Women's Waists

Cream or Black Lace Waists — Combined with satin, girdle model *$5.00*
Cream Lace Waists — Combined with chiffon, military collar, finished with band of black moire *$5.95*
Cream Chiffon Cloth Waists — Over bodice of lace bound with silk braid *$5.95*
Crepe-de-Chine Pleated Model — Vest, collar and cuffs of white crepe. Black, white and all the new shades *$5.95*
Chiffon Cloth Waists — Copy of an imported model, chiffon lining, girdle, collar and cuffs of self colored faille silk. Black, navy, tete-de-negre and white *$7.95*
Satin Blouses — Copy of an imported model, combined with cream lace over flesh color chiffon lining, black or white *$8.75*
Lace Blouse (Cape Model) — Combined with chiffon cloth and satin, in cream trimmed with black, tete-de-negre, navy, green and white *$15.75*
Third Floor

Clearance Sale of Corsets
Several of the best makes in
Coutil, Broche & Silk Brocade
Greatly Below Their Actual Values
(Sizes incomplete)
$1.25, $1.95, $2.95 & $3.95
Second Floor

BELGIAN BOY TELLS STORY OF AERSCHOT

Was One of a Party Forced to Bury the Dead and Then Lined Up to be Shot.

SAVED BY GERMAN SOLDIER

His Shout, "They Did Not Fire on Us," Averted Execution—Lad Finally Reaches Antwerp, Penniless.

The following letter from an American civil engineer, lately in business in Belgium, whose reliability is vouched for by the person named in his letter as having been associated with him in business in Pittsburgh, has been received by THE TIMES:

B——, ——shire, England,
Oct. 3, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read an article in your issue of Sept. 16 on the German killings at Aerschot, Belgium. You suggest an investigation into this crime. I happen to have a first-hand contribution, which I herewith inclose.

The writer is an American citizen, civil engineer, late partner of —— —— of Pittsburgh, Penna, to whom you can refer. When war was declared I had an engineering office in Belgium. As the use of telegraph and telephone was suddenly stopped there remained nothing but to close the office. I therefore paid off my employes, among whom was a young office boy, a Belgian, about 16 years old, frail stature, small build, almost childlike appearance, but well educated and intelligent.

The inclosed narrative is a strict translation of a letter received from the boy. This is, therefore, first-hand information, and my knowledge of the character of the boy, as well as the ring in what he has to tell, justifies me in vouching for the correctness of his narrative.

In reading these pages, you will note a weak point in our administration of charity, which has been repeatedly brought to my attention. England has every intention to act generously and warm-heartedly with the Belgian people, who you may say have been sacrificed for the Allies. They tender homes for refugees and transportation from Belgian shores to England. They give out money liberally, but when this boy, utterly without means, friends or papers arrived in Antwerp, there is no help for him. If he had been smaller, somebody would have treated him as a child and brought him along. If his father had not been dragged off into slavery in Germany, he might with an old aunt have represented a family. Had he been able to preserve his legitimization papers, the Belgian authorities would have given him some support. Had he been older, he would have been enlisted in the defense of his country.

Here, therefore, is an individual; not small enough, not large enough, not having relations enough and not having any documents. He was worthy of help, but did not fit in anywhere. I am now doing my best to get money over to him through the Belgian National Bank, also to get him some sort of a paper, through the Belgian Legation in London, which will enable him at least to cross the frontier to Holland, whence he might be able to pay for his way to England.

I hope you will publish the boy's letter, but *it is necessary that you suppress both his and the writer's name.* Should either be given and the boy remain in Belgium, *it may cost him his life.* The mention of my own may later on cause me difficulties with our German friends of liberty. Yours truly,

[Inclosure.]

Translation of letter received from one of my employes, a young Belgian boy of about 16 years of age. Received in England Sept. 28, 1914.

In Aerschot and Louvain.

Antwerp, Sept. 23, 1914.

Dear Sir: As you correctly said in my testimonial when you were closing the office, the war has isolated Belgium. Really I can well say that I have been painfully struck by this scourge, and I permit myself, dear Sir, to give you a little description of my Calvary.

Your offices were closed in the beginning of August. As I did not know what to do and as the fatherland had not enough men to defend its territory I tried to get myself accepted as a volunteer.

On Aug. 10 I went to Aerschot, my native town, to get my certificate of good conduct. Then I went to Louvain to have same signed by the commandet of the place. This gentleman sent me to St. Nicholas and thence to Hemixem, where I was rejected as too young. I then decided to return to Brussels, passing through Aerschot. Here my aunt asked me to stay with her, saying that she was afraid of the Germans.

I remained at Aerschot. This was Aug. 15. Suddenly, on the 19th, at 9 o'clock in the morning, after a terrible bombardment, the Germans made their entry into Aerschot. In the first street which they passed through they broke into the houses. They brought out six men whom I knew very well and immediately shot them. Learning of this, I fled to Louvain, where I arrived on Aug. 19 at 1 o'clock.

At 1:30 P. M. the Germans entered Louvain. They did not do anything to the people in the beginning. On the following Saturday, Aug. 22, I started to return to Aerschot, as I had no money. (All my money was still in Brussels.) The whole distance from Louvain to Aerschot I saw nothing but German armies, always Germans. They did not say a word to me until I suddenly found myself alone with three of the "Todeshusaren," (Death's Head Hussars,) the vanguard of their regiment. They arrested me at the point of the revolver, demanded where I was going, and why I had run away from Aerschot. They said that the whole of Aerschot was now on fire, because the son of the Burgomestre had killed a General. Finally they searched me from head to foot, and I heard them discuss the question of my fate.

Finally the non-commissioned officer told me that I could continue on my way; that they would certainly take care of me in Aerschot, as I had been firing at Germans, and they would shoot me when I arrived. I would have liked better to return to Louvain, but with an imperious gesture he pointed out my road to Aerschot, and I continued. On arriving within a few hundred meters of the town I was arrested once more.

I forgot to tell you that of all the houses which I passed between Louvain and Aerschot, there were only a few left intact. Upon these the Germans had written in chalk in the German language: "Please spare." Good people. Do not burn." Lying along the road I saw many dead horses putrefying. There were also to be seen pigs, goats, and cows which had nothing to eat, and which were howling like wild beasts. Not a soul was to be seen in the houses or in the streets. Everything was empty.

At the Point of the Bayonet.

I was then arrested when a short distance from Aerschot. There were with me two or three families from Sichem, a village between Diest and Aerschot. We remained in the fields alongside the road, while the Prussian regiments with their artillery continued to pass by. When the artillery had passed we were marched at the point of the bayonet to the church in Aerschot. On arrival at the church the families of Sichem there were at least twenty small children were permitted to continue on their way, and the non-commissioned officer, delighted that I could speak German, permitted me to go to my aunt's house.

The aspect of the town was terrible. Not more than half the houses were standing. In the first three streets which the Germans traversed there was not a single house left. There was not a house in the town but had been pillaged. All doors had been burst open. There was nothing, nothing left. The stench in the streets was insupportable.

I then went home, or, rather, I should say, I went to the house where my father had always been boarding. You know, perhaps, that my mother died twelve years ago. I did not find my father, but according to what the people told me, he had been arrested, and, with five other Aerschot men, taken to Germany—I do not know for what purpose.

I got into this house without any difficulty, because the door was smashed in. I stayed there from Saturday, Aug. 22, up to Wednesday, the 26th, a little more comfortable. There was nothing to eat left in the house. I lived on what a few women who remained in Aerschot could give me. I was forced to go with the soldiers into the cellars of M. X., director of a large factory, to hunt for wine. As recompense I got a loaf. It was not much, but at this moment it meant very much for me.

On Wednesday, Aug. 26, we were all once more locked up in the church. It was then half past four in the afternoon. We could not get out, even for our necessities. On Thursday, about 9 o'clock, each of us was given a piece of bread and a glass of water. This was to last the whole day. At 10 o'clock a lieutenant came in, accompanied by fifteen soldiers. He placed all the men who were left in a square, selected seventy of us and ordered us out to bury the corpses of Germans and Belgians around the town, which had been lying there since the battle of the 19th. That was a week that these bodies had remained there and it is no use to ask if there was a stench. Afterwards we had to clean the streets, and then it was evening.

They just got ready to shoot us. There were then ten of us. The guns had already been leveled at us, when suddenly a German soldier ran out shouting that we had not fired on them. A few minutes before we had heard rifle firing and the Germans said it was the Aerschot people who were shooting, though all these had been locked up in the church and we were the only inhabitants then in the streets, cleaning them, under surveillance of Germans. It was this German who saved our lives.

Picture to yourself what we have suffered! It is impossible to describe. On Aug. 28 we were brought to Louvain, always guarded by German soldiers. There were with us about twenty old men, over eighty years of age. These were placed in two carts, tied to one another in pairs. I and about twenty of my unfortunate compatriots had then to pull the carts all the way to Louvain. It was hard, but that could be supported all the same.

On arriving at Louvain I saw with my own eyes a German who shot at us. The Germans who were at the station shouted: "The civilians have been shooting," and commenced a fusillade against us. Many of us fell dead, others wounded, but I had the chance to run away.

Saved by His Youth.

I now took the road to Tirlemont, marching all the time among German camps. Once I was arrested. Again they wanted to shoot me, insisting that I was a student of the University of Louvain. The Germans pretend it was the students who had caused the population in Louvain to shoot at them. However, my youth saved me, and I was set at liberty.

I arrived in this way, making small marches, sleeping under the stars, at a small village, St. Pierre Rhode, six miles from Aerschot. This village had not been occupied by the Germans. A benevolent farmer took me in, and I lived there peacefully until Wednesday, Sept. 9. On that day the Germans arrived. They took us all with them and we had to march in front of them to prevent the Belgians from shooting. After one hour they gave us our liberty.

The Belgians had now retaken Aerschot. I returned there as quickly as I could. Only a few houses were still burning. It was Sept. 10. I left again in the afternoon at 4 o'clock taking a train, together with the railway officials, and arrived at 6 P. M. in Antwerp, where I now stay without any resources.

All my money, the 20 francs which you presented me and my salary for five weeks, as well as my little savings, are lying in Brussels, and I cannot get at them. I cannot work, because there is no work to be got. I cannot cross over to England, as, to do this, it is necessary that there should be a whole family. In these horrible circumstances, I respectfully take the liberty of addressing you, and I hope you will aid me as best you can. I swear to you that I shall pay you back all that you give me. I have here in Antwerp no place, no family. The town will not give me any aid, because I have no papers to prove my identity. I threw all my papers away for fear of the Germans. I count then on you with a firm hope to pay you back later.

Please accept, dear Sir, my respectful greetings.

Indorsed by ex-Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 17.—The Pittsburgh civil engineer mentioned as the former partner of the writer of the letter to THE TIMES citing acts of the Germans in Belgium, is well known here. He was informed by THE TIMES correspondent tonight that he had been named by the writer of the letter as likely to testify to his trustworthiness and was asked if he cared to say anything regarding this. He replied:

"While I have no idea what my former partner has written to THE TIMES, I would credit his statements, whatever they might be."

BRITAIN ONLY BEGINNING.

London Times Says 1,200,000 Men Now Available Are a Nucleus.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The Times's military correspondent, replying to the Frankfurter Zeitung's statement that Great Britain is unable to raise more than 600,000 troops, says:

"We have at the present moment exactly double that number, namely, 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. This is only the beginning.

"It is our way, as well as that of America, to begin to raise our armies after war breaks out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. Our 1,200,000 men at home, and in the army in the field, and the hundreds of thousands forming in India, Canada, Australia, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built.

"It is only a question of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400,000,000 can never lack men. This war for us has hardly begun. We have sent merely an advance guard into France. In the Spring the remainder of the advance guard will follow, and somewhere toward the end of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view.

"We are sorry for the Allies that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but a year or so hence, when the Allies need a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war.

"Nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our army. Their cost is of little account, since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as in money.

"Imagine things at their worst. Imagine the last Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we would begin a maritime war against Germany, and still be no worse off than when we began war against Napoleon."

MAISON MAURICE
Importers
GOWNS MILLINERY FURS
FIFTH AVENUE & 43d STREET
NEW YORK

A Comprehensive Showing of
Smart Outer-dress and Appropriate Millinery
for all the social functions which occur during the Fall and Winter, as well as for street wear.

The strictly *Tailored Suit*—the more dressy *Tailleur*—the ultra-fashionable *Fur-trimmed Costume*, are presented in a variety which depicts every vagary of the current vogue; at *$45, $55, $65 to $250.*

Smart *Street Frocks* for shopping, and *Afternoon Gowns* for Bridge, Tea and "semi-dress," in *chic* models; at *$28, $38, $45 to $195.*

Appropriate *chapeaux* for each style, from *$15.*

For evening wear there is an exhaustive selection of beautiful *Gowns*—imported models and exclusive MAISON MAURICE creations—from the simple *Dance Frock* to the elaborate sequined *Gown* and magnificent *Fur-trimmed Wrap;* at *$55, $65, $85 to $475.*

Delightful *Picture Hats, Iridescent Caps* and fetching novelties in headwear for affairs after sundown; from *$25.*

For the motor and semi-dress we present a group of stunning plain and *Fur-trimmed Coats*—luxurious, serviceable over-garments in distinctive models and fabrics. Plain, at *$35, $45 to $85.* Fur-trimmed, *$85, $95 to $275.*

The unusual MAISON MAURICE *Sports Hats*, in daring combinations of materials and colors; at *$15.*

Smart *Blouses* for the tailored suit and exquisite hand-made *Blouses* for the dressy costume, in a wide range of styles and materials; at *$5, $10, $15 to $75.*

Furs—and it is not to be forgotten that *this* is a *Fur season!* Imported models and styles exclusive to MAISON MAURICE in Coats, Sets and Separate Pieces, cleverly fashioned from the finest peltry—yet *sensibly priced.*

Attention is directed to the complete facilities of our *Tailoring and Dressmaking Departments*, where every demand of a critical clientele can be met promptly—at uniformly moderate prices.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.
Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor



Have arranged for Tomorrow, a seasonable and extraordinary offering of

Women's Tailored Suits and Coats

EMBODYING the most authentic Parisian ideas in line, fabric and color to be worn this season, and including several entirely new adaptations of recently imported models to lend further interest to this event at these exceedingly low prices.

Tailored Suits

Six Smart Styles, showing the different coat lengths, made of tailor serge, gabardine, needlecord and broadcloth,
at $24.50

Three Very Chic Models, fur trimmed, with short coats, made of fine quality velveteen, wool poplin and broadcloth,
at $35.00

Four Copies of Imported Models, in wool velour, and chiffon broadcloth, two models fur trimmed (one as illustrated),
at $49.50

Women's Coats

Street and Motor Coats, of English mixtures and tweeds, some cravenetted; half lined with Skinner satin; raglan or coat sleeves,
at $16.50

Street Coats, of checked velveteen or English corduroy (as illustrated), or broadcloth, fur trimmed and interlined,
at $27.50

Motor Coats, of soft light weight imported materials; also fifty English Coats made exclusively for us,
at $35.00



Another Notable Sale of Silks and Velvets

HAS been prepared for Monday and Tuesday, on the Second Floor, featuring several thousand yards of this season's most desirable weaves and colorings, at price inducements that should command instant attention.

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet, 40 inches wide, soft finish, for dresses and coats; Value $5.50 a yard, . . at $2.75

Pekin Striped Velvet, on chiffon grounds, 40 inches wide, in white, black, afternoon and evening shades, ... at $4.50
Values $6.50 and 7.50 a yard

Imported Black Velvet, 40 inches wide, erect pile, for the newest fashions in coats and cloaks, . . . at $4.75
Value $7.50 a yard

Faille Charmeuse, 40 inches wide, pebble back, in a complete range of light and dark shades, . . at $2.50
Value $4.50 a yard

Black Satin Duchesse, 36 inch, and **Black Chiffon Taffetas,** 40 inch, Value $1.50 yard, at 85c

Crepe de Chine and Crepe Meteor, 40 inches wide, in black, white, ivory, cream and a full assortment of street and evening shades, . . . at $1.15
Values $2.00 and 2.25 a yard

Silk Poplin, 40 inches wide, in white, ivory, black and afternoon shades, Value $2.50 a yard, at $1.65

Brocaded Charmeuse, Bengaline and Crepe de Chine, 40 inches wide, in the finest imported weaves, in black and colors, Values $3.50 to 4.75 a yard, at $2.45

Incomparable Values in Linens

TOMORROW, on the Second Floor, will comprise a well chosen selection of pure Flax Linen Cloths, Napkins and Decorative Pieces in the most desirable grades,

At Very Decisive Reductions from Regular Prices

Heavy Double Damask Table Linen, Regularly $1.65 Yard, at 95c
Damask Table Cloths, 2½x2½ yds.; Regularly $4.50 each, at $2.95
Heavy German Damask Napkins, full bleached; dinner size, ready hemmed; Regularly $4.50 a dozen, . at $2.95
Satin Damask Table Cloths, Each $2.95, 3.75, 4.40, 4.95
Napkins, to match, ... Doz. $3.25, 3.90
Huck Towels, hemmed, . . Doz. $1.65, 2.40, 2.95
Huck Towels, hemstitched, . Doz. $2.90, 4.20, 5.50
Real Madeira Tea Napkins; Usually $7.00 a dozen, at 5.25
Real Madeira Luncheon Sets; Usually $6.00 a Set, at 4.25
French Handmade Cluny Lace Scarfs, at $4.50, 4.95, 5.25

The Upholstery Departments

have arranged for Monday an extraordinary offering of

4200 Pairs Lace Window Curtains

INCLUDING this season's importations of Belgian, Swiss and French designs, at prices far below their real values.

Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, pair $3.50, 4.75, 6.75
Values $4.75 to 9.50 Pair
Irish Point Lace Curtains, . . pair $3.75, 4.50, 5.25
Values $6.00 to 7.75 Pair
Lacet Arabe Curtains, . . . pair $3.75, 4.90, 6.25
Values $5.25 to 8.50 Pair
Brussels Lace Curtains, . . pair $9.75, 14.50, 21.50
Values $11.75 to 28.00 Pair
French Lace Panels and Stores, . each $6.25 and 8.50
Values $8.50 and 12.50
Filet Lace Panels, . . . each $19.50, 25.50, 29.00
Values $25.00 to 45.00

A Particularly Important Sale of Blankets and Comfortables

WILL be held Monday, on the Second Floor, presenting the best products of the foremost European and American manufacturers, at these unprecedented price concessions:

Comfortables, Size 70 by 78 inches.

Figured Silkoline, new floral designs, plain borders, cotton filling, . at $1.75
Regular Price $2.50

Figured Mull, in attractive colorings, with plain borders, cotton filling, at $2.45
Regular Price $3.00

Printed Japanese Silk, novelty effects, with plain borders, wool filling, at $4.50
Regular Price $6.00

Printed Satin, floral designs, plain satin borders, cotton filling, Regularly $7.75, $6.25

White Blankets, With pink or blue borders,

60 by 80 ins., Value $3.00 pr, at $2.15
70 by 80 ins., " $5.75 pr, at $4.75
76 by 84 ins., " $7.95 pr, at $6.50

White Blankets, All wool, with pink or blue borders,

60 by 80 ins., Value $6.50 pr, at $4.95
70 by 80 ins., " $7.75 pr, at $5.85
80 by 90 ins., " $10.50 pr, at $8.50

Imported Saxony Blankets, Pure wool, with pink or blue borders,

66 by 90 inches, . . . each $7.75
Regular Price $11.50
84 by 104 inches, . . . each $12.50
Regular Price $16.50

Austrian Blankets Pure wool, in Jacquard weaves and fancy colorings,

80 by 90 inches, . . . each $14.75
Regular Price $19.50

Continuation of the Eventful Sale of Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Tomorrow, will include the most popular weaves and sizes, at these unusual price inducements:

Bokhara, Beloochistan and Hamaden Rugs, sizes about 2 ft. 6 by 4 ft., Formerly $9.50 and 15.00, $6.85 and 9.75

Kurdistan, Fereghan and Moussoul Rugs, sizes about 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6, . . at $11.50 and 16.50
Formerly $22.50 and 29.75

Persian Hall Runners, 3 to 4 ft. wide by 9 to 16 ft. long, Formerly $40.00 to 85.00, at $19.75 to 49.50

Iran Rugs, 4 ft. 6 to 5 ft. 6 wide by 6 ft. to 7 ft. long, Formerly $45.00 to 85.00, $29.75, 39.75, 49.50

Afghan and Beloochistan Rugs, 5½ to 7½ ft. wide by 9 to 10½ ft. long, . at $45.00 to 95.00
Formerly $85.00 to 145.00

Persian Mahal Carpets, for hard service, 8 ft. 11 to 15 ft. wide by 12 ft. 3 to 21 ft. 8 long, $75.00 to 588.00
Formerly $185.00 to 800.00

Ghoravan Carpets, beautiful bold designs, 9 ft. to 12 ft. 2 wide by 12 to 15 ft. long, . at $95.00 to 278.00
Formerly $175.00 to 425.00

Sarouk Carpets, in rich dark colorings, 7 to 17 ft. wide by 10 ft. 3 to 24 ft. 6 long, at $158.00 to 2775.00
Formerly $275.00 to 4500.00

Kirmanshah Carpets, in soft colorings, 9 to 19 ft. wide by 11 ft. 10 to 29 ft. 9 long, at $175.00 to 3850.00
Formerly $300.00 to 5000.00

WILSON INDORSES GERARD IN LETTER

President Congratulates Ambassador on Judgment of the Primaries.

F. D. ROOSEVELT SILENT

Report That He Would Openly Oppose His Rival for Nomination Not Set at Rest Yet.

A letter from President Wilson to Ambassador James W. Gerard indorsing Mr. Gerard's candidacy for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket was made public yesterday by John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee. With the letter was received a communication from Joseph P. Tumulty, the President's Secretary, informing Mr. Bowers that the President had sent the letter to the Ambassador in care of the Gerard headquarters and authorizing Mr. Bowers to make it public. It is as follows:

White House,
Washington, Oct. 16, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Gerard:

I have been torn by conflicting desires in the matter of your candidacy for the United States Senate. I have so deeply regretted that the Government should lose your services at Berlin, where you have distinguished yourself, and yet, of course, I shall look forward with the greatest satisfaction to seeing you in the Senate.

This is just a line to congratulate you on the judgment of the primaries and to express my warmest good wishes for the campaign and my pleasure that the prospects should be so bright.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

William Harmon Black announced yesterday that the Glynn and Gerard College Men's League and the Young Men's Glynn League had opened headquarters at 1,241 Broadway, near Thirty-first Street, and that for the rest of the campaign both organizations would do active work for the candidates. It is hoped to get a membership in both clubs of 1,000. Meetings will be held nightly all this week and daily and nightly during the final week of the campaign. The Advisory Committee of the College Men's League consists of Alfred J. Talley, Andrew J. Shipman, George Gordon Battle, Joseph H. Simmons, Samuel Untermyer, Leslie J. Tompkins, Winter Russel, and Lloyd O. Wilson.

There was a rumor yesterday that Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who was a candidate for United States Senator at the primaries on the Hennessy ticket, intended to come out openly against the Gerard candidacy. When reached on the telephone at his home in Hyde Park, Mr. Roosevelt said he intended to issue a statement in Washington early this week, announcing his stand. He said he had sent a message of congratulation to Ambassador Gerard, in which he stated that he would support the Ambassador if he would repudiate Murphy. Mr. Roosevelt said he had received no reply to his message so far.

After reading President Wilson's letter to Mr. Gerard, John W. Hutchinson, Jr., campaign manager for James W. Wadsworth, Jr., the Republican nominee for United States Senator, gave out this statement:

"This seems to be another indication that President Wilson's frequently repeated condemnation of Tammany Hall and Tammany Hall methods is merely academic and is never permitted by him to go the limit of doing anything that would prevent obtaining the support of that organization at the polls.

"One cannot help but wonder whether President Wilson before writing the letter had seen the charges against Mr. Gerard, made by William D. Guthrie at the Union League Club on the night of Oct. 13, and which, up to the present time, have not been denied in any part by Mr. Gerard or John M. Bowers, his former law partner and campaign manager, or any one representing him."

PRAISES GERARD'S WORK.

F. H. Allen Tells of Ambassador's Unstinted Aid to Refugees.

Frederick H. Allen, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic National Committee, has just returned from Paris, where he was Chairman of the Relief Committee of the embassy, of which Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, was one of the most active workers. Mr. Allen was in close contact with thousands of American refugees from all over Europe, who arrived at the French capital in great numbers from Germany and Austria, and yesterday, at the campaign headquarters of Ambassador James W. Gerard, candidate for United States Senator, he told of the way Mr. Gerard handled the situation in Berlin.

"On the declaration of war," said Mr. Allen, "the moratorium declared by European Governments left without means thousands of Americans who had letters of credit and travelers' checks. Fortunately, in Paris the patriotic action of Morgan, Harjes & Co., who, besides taking care of their own customers, agreed to cash letters of credit on French banks, greatly relieved the situation. No such action was taken in Berlin, and Ambassador Gerard, realizing the difficulties of Americans, made himself personally responsible for the payment of tourists' checks. He felt that every American in distress should be taken care of, and he proceeded to do so in this most practical fashion. His action was not only of the most patriotic character, but was absolute philanthropy."

Mr. Allen told of the difficulties of a middle-aged woman who found herself stranded in Berlin.

"She told me she was entirely without money," he said, "and that her landlord threatened to turn her out of his hotel. She had no intention of letting Mr. Gerard know of this fact, but in her distress she inadvertently did so. Immediately Ambassador Gerard took $50 from his pocket and handed it to the woman. She at first refused to accept the money, telling the Ambassador that she had no idea when she could repay it, but he insisted that this made no difference to him, and literally thrust the gold upon her. I relate this incident because it is a good illustration of many like stories told to me.

"Financial help, apparently, was given to all needy persons who applied, and this, I may say, entirely irrespective of the recipients' race, color, or religion. Among the persons who spoke to me in the greatest praise of the Ambassador were many of our Jewish-American citizens. While all our Ambassadors and Ministers have done splendid work in this great emergency, perhaps it is not an invidious statement to make that, having seen, as I have, thousands of people from all over Europe, the two Ambassadors who seem to stand out in the greatest pre-eminence in the minds of the people for their service, their courtesy, and their kindness to all Americans were Mr. Gerard and Mr. Herrick, the latter our Ambassador to Paris.

"Mr. Gerard rendered such great services and showed so much human sympathy to hundreds of our fellow-citizens in the State of New York who were in distress that I hope great numbers of them will show their appreciation of what was done by him in bringing about his election, so far as it lies in their power. Mr. Gerard is not here to speak for himself, and therefore I feel that all his friends should be doubly active in their efforts to elect him, not only for what he has done in Europe, but because he has the experience and ability to take a great position in what we Americans, at least, consider the greatest legislative body in the world, the United States Senate.

"I do not like to stop without saying that the attitude of Mrs. Gerard was almost as much appreciated as that of her husband. She spent all her days working for the people, and the feeling of sympathy and appreciation at what the Ambassador was doing was greatly added to by the actions of his wife."

BIG DROP IN EXPORTS.

Report Compared with Last Year's Shows Decrease of Over $30,000,000

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A compilation made of reports concerning exports of domestic breadstuffs, cottonseed oil, food animals, meat and dairy products, cotton, and mineral oils shows a considerable falling off in the amount of these articles shipped abroad in September, and the nine months' period ending with September. The value of the exports of these articles in September was $74,792,008, as against $107,570,977 in the same month of 1913, and $616,043,896 for the nine months period this year, as compared with $664,298,285 for the same period last year.

Particular items, however, show increased exports. In September the wheat exported amounted to 23,765,047 bushels, an increase over September, 1913, of 12,508,247 bushels, with an increase in value of $17,956,602. The increase in wheat exports during the last nine months was 27,297,795 bushels at an increased value of $26,099,974. Corn exported in September amounted to 1,190,636 bushels, against 645,070 in September, 1913, but the corn exports for the nine months period showed a falling off of more than 35,800,000 bushels and a falling off in the value of the amount exported of more than $19,200,000. There was a heavy increase in the amount of fresh beef exported in September, the reports showing exports of 6,904,184 pounds against 663,289 pounds in September last year.

The exports of these articles by groups are shown by the following table:

EXPORTS BY GROUPS.

	September. 1913.	1914.
Breadstuffs	$17,858,502	$45,330,683
Cottonseed oil (lbs.)	2,479,304	10,189,112
Cattle, hogs and sheep	$98,491	$105,764
Meat and dairy products	$10,612,239	$10,050,424
Cotton (bales)	930,312	125,778
Cotton (lbs.)	490,880,424	66,874,325
Cotton	$85,744,007	$5,806,707
Mineral oils (galls.)	190,419,295	201,645,838
Mineral oils	$13,159,249	$12,796,076
Total	$107,570,977	$74,792,008

For the period of nine months, ending with September, the figures were:

	1913.	1914.
Breadstuffs	$156,893,771	$165,963,910
Cottonseed oil (lbs.)	198,085,221	133,914,215
Cattle, hogs and sheep	$673,399	$793,271
Meat and dairy products	$104,316,782	$90,383,606
Cottton (bales)	4,353,133	3,890,222
Cotton (lbs.)	2,288,908,021	1,994,481,136
Cotton	$282,434,231	$242,208,637
Mineral oils (galls.)	1,304,868,564	1,695,583,299
Mineral oils	$106,706,493	$107,115,034
Total	$664,298,285	$616,043,896

McCABE REPLY TO WHITMAN.

Merely Quotes Roosevelt as Saying Whitman Can't Tell the Truth.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—Patrick E. McCabe, Clerk of the State Senate, said today:

"I notice that Mr. Whitman, in his speech yesterday said, speaking of me, 'The only conserving he ever did was the conserving of money for himself.'

"Of course, the inference is that I in some way or at some place have been dishonest. I don't know Mr. Whitman, have never seen him. But Col. Roosevelt knows him very well. He used to call on the Colonel—and the Colonel daily affirms that Mr. Whitman is incapable of telling the truth.

"I see no reason why I should enter into a quarrel with the Colonel over his accusations."

GOV. WALSH TAKES STUMP.

Massachusetts Executive Reviews Administration in Campaign Speech.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Gov. David I. Walsh, seeking re-election, gave an account tonight of his administration in his first speech of the campaign. He declared that "the cost of the State Government has been kept $1,250,000 less than the lowest figures made by the Republican State Auditor at the commencement of the administration this year." He said also that the State tax had been held to $8,750,000, notwithstanding an estimate by the Auditor that the tax would be $10,000,000.

Accomplishments to which the Governor pointed particularly were legislation for an increase in payments under the Workmen's Compensation act; the appointment of a Commissioner of Health, with a system of public health officers throughout the State, and the establishment of a State Board to give undivided attention to the 16,000 insane wards of the State.

NEW NAME FOR BULL MOOSE

George Friedlander Is Through with "Party of Vendetta."

George Friedlander, once a Progressive leader in the Bronx and a member of the Fusion Committee of 107 which nominated Mayor Mitchel last year, in an interview yesterday called upon members of the Progressive Party to support District Attorney Whitman. He was still an admirer of Col. Roosevelt, he said, but he believed that the time had come to rejoin the Republican Party.

"It is a fact that cannot be denied," he said, "that our claim to recognition thus far lies in our ability to prevent Republican successes, not to win victories of our own. Do our rapidly diminishing members indicate that we shall be able to do more than that in the future? If we cannot become a party of healthy constructive effort, ought we to continue as a party of mere obstruction? Having delivered a crushing blow to the reactionaries of the Republican Party two years ago, ought we to continue as a party of vendetta against the Republican Party? There is only one answer to that in my opinion and that is emphatically no."

SUES SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Attorney General Brings Action to Annul Its Charter.

Suit for the annulment of the charter of the International Sunshine Society was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Attorney General James A. Parsons, who alleges violations of the membership corporations law, under which the society was organized in 1900. The complaint says that the charter has been violated by the fact that the society has been conducting business ventures for profit, and that large sums given for charitable purposes have been improperly used.

One paragraph in the complaint says that the society, "under various specious and persuasive pleas, has collected from the benevolent public large sums of money since its organization, aggregating a sum in excess of $207,000, a portion of which money has been illegally, improperly used" in business ventures.

WILSON'S POLICIES ASSAILED BY KNOX

Caustic Criticism of His Action in Mexican and European Crises.

GIBES AT NEUTRALITY RULES

Treatmsnt of Germany Perilously Approached Partisanship for Allies, He Says.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—Philander C. Knox, former United States Senator and Secretary of State, in a political address today at a meeting of lawyers in the interest of the Republican ticket in this State, made caustic criticism of the present Administration and its policies, especially with reference to Mexico.

At the outset Mr. Knox had occasion to quote Theodore Roosevelt on the "tryanny of the minority," and had this to say about the former President:

"I am proud of the achievements of the party during his Administration; I appreciate the large measure of credit to which he is entitled for those achievements, and I was happy to lend to him, during his Presidency, my assistance to further the great principles and policies for which he stood. I can only regret that, as a great national asset, his strength is not being conserved for future contests with the common enemy, whose incompetent Administration of national affairs has rendered anaemic the young giant nation of the world upon the threshold of his greatest opportunity."

Mr. Knox criticised the Democratic Party for holding the Republicans responsible for certain situations in connection with American foreign affairs.

"No party," he said, "has the right to imperil the equilibrium of our international relations by subjecting them to the rough and perilous course of domestic politics.

Taft's Legacy of Peace.

"No finer tribute could be paid to the Taft Administration of our foreign affairs," Mr. Knox continued, "than that of President Wilson in his message to his first regular session of Congress. 'The country,' Mr. Wilson said, 'I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world.'

"The Democrats prattle about peace," said Mr. Knox, "yet they have the distinction of beginning a war upon a famished and distraught neighboring people. William H. Taft, barring only the notable work of Theodore Roosevelt in bringing about the termination of the Russo-Japanese War, did more for world peace in the four years of his Administration than any man of this generation."

Mr. Knox said that all bloodshed with which Mexico had been cursed for the past eighteen months was due to the failure to recognize the Huerta Governmnet and the removal of the Taft embargo on the sale of war materials to Mexican bandits.

Neutrality Policy Attacked.

"But it is concerning the maintenance of our neutrality during the present European conflict," said Mr. Knox, "that the Administration registers the loftiest heights of self-satisfaction. Indeed, here they even seem to surprise themselves with their own prowess, and utterances which they make regarding this neutrality ring with the thought, 'We didn't think we could do it.'

"Of course, the fact that there is no conceivable way, short of our gross misconduct, by which we could have injected ourselves into the present conflict, is overlooked in these self-satisfying contemplations in which the Administration indulges.

"Our positive action has at times approached dangerously near to open partisanship. At the outbreak of the war we took, as to certain German wireless stations, an attitude uncalled for under the rules and principles of international law. We practically sealed up the German wireless station, and coincidentally the cables connecting Germany and the United States were clipped. Thus was Germany isolated, while the Allies had complete and perfect lines of communication between America and Europe. It is true that the Administration blustered about controlling cables of the Allies, and imposing upon them the same restrictions which it had imposed upon German communication, yet every telegraph messenger boy of any intelligence knows of the great cables running from Nova Scotia to Europe, the American terminals of which can be reached from the United States by telegraph, telephone, and mails, over which the Executive has neither power nor control. I am unwilling to believe that this was intended as a partisan act in favor of the Allies as against Germany; and yet, unfortunately for us, there is much in the situation that gives ground for such a charge upon the part of the German Government and the German people."

CABINET MEMBERS REGISTER

Secretary McAdoo and Secretary Redfield Here from Washington.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo was discovered in the lobby of the Waldorf early yesterday afternoon, and he was soon surrounded by men who wanted to see him on political business. Mrs. McAdoo came over from Washington with her husband, and was calling on the President's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Wilson. Assistant Secretary Byron R. Newton came over on the same train, and Secretary of Commerce Redfield turned up at the Belmont. The two members of the Cabinet and Mr. Newton came over to register.

Three Quit Sulzer's Ticket.

The American Party, William Sulzer's political organization, lost three of its Republican candidates in Brooklyn yesterday. Reuben L. Haskell, nominee for Congress in the Tenth; Alfred J. Gilchrist, candidate for Senator in the Tenth, and Nathan B. Finkelstein, nominated for the Assembly in the Twenty-third, were indorsed by the American Party, but the three yesterday declined the indorsements.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Tampering with Signal on Lackawanna Causes Two Deaths.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Manhattan Flyer of the Lackawanna, which left Hoboken at 10 A. M. this morning ran into an open switch a mile and a half south of Fulton early this evening. The entire train with the exception of one coach left the track. Engineer Carles Wilson, Oswego, and Fireman James Hotaling, Syracuse, were pinned under the wreckage and were taken out badly burned. They died in a hospital shortly after.

Several others of the crew were badly cut and bruised. Baggageman Dalton was scalded and burned in the baggage car and removed in an unconscious condition.

There were thirty passengers on the train when the accident occurred, and only two were in the rear coach, one being Harry Steinworth of the Third United States Infantry, who performed heroic work in aiding the injured.

Among those on the train was Frederick B. Shepherd, President of the Oswego Chamber of Commerce and receiver of the Hunter Arms and Battle Island Pulp and Paper Companies. He was badly injured and taken to his home at Oswego.

Investigation after the wreck showed that the switch had been deliberately tampered with. The green and red globes had been changed, and, although the switch was open, the lights showed a clear track, signaling the engineer to go ahead.

The engine took the open switch, crashed into a heavily loaded freight car, then plunged down a fifteen-foot embankment.

Child Run Down by Auto.

Mary McCoy, 7 years old, of 308 West Forty-first Street, was knocked down yesterday afternoon in front of 276 West Fifty-third Street by an automobile driven by Henry Deyom of 2 Manhattan Avenue. She was taken to Polyclinic Hospital, where she is said to be suffering from internal injuries.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

"Dresses of velvet or velveteen, combined with silk, satin or chiffon," that being the latest word from Paris, we announce for tomorrow

A Sale of Women's Combination

Velveteen & Satin Dresses

at $24.50 Regularly $35

Reproduction of a Premet model
A coatee effect, with long postillion back, braided Eton front and braid trimmed, circular skirt, full 3 yards wide.

Reproduction of an Agnes model
A straight line effect, with full tunic of velvet, soutache embroidered belt and sash, and both underskirt and sleeves of satin.

Reproduction of a Callot model
Designed with a surplice bodice and features a new full length circular skirt, 3½ yards wide, with soutache embroidered yoke.

Each model in black, navy, brown and green.

We have reproduced in this

Sale of Blouses

tomorrow at $5.95

copies of two original Paris blouses that sell at $15.95, and developed them in eight brilliant color combinations

Made of Georgette crepe and satin, the basic colors, to suit the modes, being brown, Russian green, navy blue and black, combined with colors that achieve vivid and flameful contrasts.

Blouse Shop—Third floor

Extraordinary Sale of 1000 Women's Tailored Suits

An event of supreme importance tomorrow, in which the season's most notable models are faithfully reproduced at popular figures.

The latest ideas in coats and skirts readily distinguishable from the guilty average.

Tailored in many smart fabrics and variously trimmed with satin, velvet, fur, braid and broadtail.

Suits at $20 *Value $29.50*
Both medium length coat and long coat models with entirely new skirts, and effectively trimmed with braid, velvet or satin.
Tailored in broadcloths, failles and serges.

Suits at $25 *Value $35*
Short, medium and military coat models; the skirt a flare, ripple or yoke effect. Trimmed with velvet, braid, broadtail or fur.
Broadcloth, gabardine, wool faille & ripple cloth.

Suits at $29.50 *Value $45*
Cloth, velvet or combination broadtail and cloth. Short, ripple back, and new cape back coats, with circular flare or ripple skirt. Fur trimmed.
Velvet, corduroy, broadcloth, wool faille and gabardine.

Suits at $39.50 *Values to $65*
Cloth, velvet or combination broadtail and cloth. New ripple coat, short coat, or medium length model, with high standing collar of fur.
Velvet, broadtail, wool faille, duvetyne and ripple cloth.

Monday—sale of Women's Fur-Trimmed & Tailored

Coats and Wraps at $25

Values $35.00 and $39.50

More than 700 coats and wraps, and a most liberal variety of distinctive models, for morning, afternoon and evening

A selection which may be said to cover a multitude of occasions, consisting as it does of styles suited to the particular demands of morning, afternoon and evening, as well as the more festive styles for dress and theatre wear. **Fourth floor**

Plush and Boucle Broadtail and Zibeline | **Corduroy Broadcloth** | **Mixtures Chinchilla** | **Pebble Cheviot Ural Lamb**

Monday—a remarkable sale of

Misses' Fur-trimmed Suits

Regularly $45 each

at $29.50

The newest models by designers catering exclusively to girls in their teens

Trig short coat suits, with the latest ripple flare or pleated skirt—garments, in brief, that have all the distinctiveness and *savoir faire* of Parisian style. Beautifully tailored in imported broadcloth and gabardine. **Second floor**

The coat trimmed with fine skunk opossum

And the selection of colors embraces navy, Russian green, seal brown, prune and black. Sizes for girls of 14 to 18 years.

Misses' Coats—very special at $10

Long and three-quarter styles of rough cheviot, zibeline, plaids and checks with self, plush or velvet collar. Black and colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Special Sale of Petticoats

at these prices Monday only

Three reasons why we continue to do the largest petticoat business in town

$1.95—*Value $3*
Wool Jersey top Petticoats, of good quality, with messaline pleated flounce. In black only.

$2.95—*Value $4*
Silk Jersey Petticoats, with flounce cut in points and finely pleated. Black and colors.

$3.95—*Value $5*
Silk Jersey Petticoats, flounce of self color satin or Roman stripes, pleats and shirring.

Fine Eastern Skunk Sets

Regularly $65—limited to 35 sets at this price — Monday only **$52.50**

Large four-skin muff and animal neckpiece to match, Crepe lined, and the neckpiece edged with panne velvet. One of the season's most wanted furs. **Sixth floor.**

Special sale tomorrow of

High Lustre Ribbons

at substantial savings

And during this sale table bows will be tied and wired free of charge

High Lustre Satin Taffeta Ribbon, 7 inches wide, and in a full range of light and dark colors, including black and white. *Value 55c a yard* — *special at* **29c**

High Lustre Taffeta Ribbon, 5¾ inches wide, in a full range of colors, including black and white. *Val. 29c yard* — **19c**

Gray Hair Goods

at radical reductions

Natural Wavy Gray Switches.

Were $2.95 ..... 18 inches ..... now $2.25
Were $3.95 ..... 20 inches ..... now $3.25
Were $5.95 ..... 22 inches ..... now $4.65
Were $7.45 ..... 24 inches ..... now $5.65

Gray all-around Transformations

Were $6.95 ..... tomorrow $5.65
Were $9.95 ..... tomorrow $7.65

All gray and white hair rolls and nets at corresponding reductions.

"Samples"—tomorrow—$6.50 to $9

Children's Coats

Special at $5

A fortunate acquisition of colored coats for little people. They are made of chinchilla, corduroy, serge and novelty checks, in desirable colors, and in a selection of pretty models. **Second floor**

Tomorrow—five specials in

Women's Bath Robes

in regular, small and extra sizes.

And the range of selection makes choosing at once difficult and easy.

Extra size Blanket Robes $4.00
Extra length Blanket Robes $4.00
Small size Blanket Robes $4.00
Regular size Blanket Robes $4.00
Regular size Blanket Robes $2.00

Special values tomorrow in

Extra Size Undermuslins

assembled expressly for this sale.

Extra Size Nightgowns, made of nainsook, Bishop style, ribbon run embroidery edge at neck and sleeves. — **$1.00**

Extra Size Nightgowns, made of cambric, with low neck and open-front, three-quarter sleeves; embroidery trimmed. — **85c**

Extra Size Drawers, made in circular, knickerbocker or straight leg style, and embroidery trimmed. — **50c**

Special values in Crepe de Chine Underwear—lace trimmed

Crepe de Chine Chemise Vests $1.95
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises $2.95
Crepe de Chine Combinations $3.95
Crepe de Chine Nightgowns $5.95

Special sale Monday of

Boys' Chinchilla Coats at $5.95

Made in both Balmacaan and belted back models, all double breasted with convertible collar, and full flannel lined. Tailored on practical lines and guaranteed to give a maximum of warmth and wear. In Oxford gray, navy and brown. 3 to 10 years.

$1.00 Root's Tivoli Underwear for Boys....at 65c per garment

Gray merino shirts and drawers of the customary Tivoli quality. Sizes 26 to 34.

Carter's Underwear at 50c per garment - for Children

Fine ribbed one-third white wool vests and pantalets. Sizes 3 to 14 years. **Second floor**

Bien Jolie, Treco Vee and Grecian Treco

Corsets—$3 to $8

Those are notable names in corsets, and our present assortments of these well known brands are worthy contributions to the season's styles. Made in exquisite pink and white materials, and singularly flexible and fluent in their lines. **Third floor**

Bien Jolie Brassieres and Bust Confiners, made of crepe de Chine, all-over embroidery, Soutien Gorge, Cluny, mesh and net. **50c to $5**

L. P. Hollander & Co.

INFANTS' DEPARTMENT

Infants' First Short Dresses $5.00
English Tailored Hats 5.00
Smocked Suits and Dresses 8.50
Tailored Coats (imported materials) 20.00

BABY'S COMPLETE OUTFITS IN STOCK

FIFTH AVE. at 46th St.

WARNING IN SENATE TO WARRING POWERS

Chairman Stone of Foreign Relations Committee Denounces Search of American Vessel.

MUST RESPECT NEUTRALITY

French Cruiser's Interference with the Metapan May Call for Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Discussing the French cruiser Conde's recent search of the United Fruit Company's steamship Metapan, under American registry and flying the American flag, and the forced parolling of five German passengers on board, Senator Stone, of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, today gave solemn warning to the belligerent powers of Europe and Asia that the neutral rights of the United States must be respected.

Without directly expressing an opinion of the international law involved in the Conde's action, which seems to be in doubt, Senator Stone said that while the United States had deliberately and in good faith chosen the part of a neutral, the responsibility for a change from that position would rest upon the nation that did not fully respect the American rights of neutrality.

The subject came up when Senator Thomas of Colorado had read a letter which he and his colleague, Senator Shafroth, had received from Robert W. Patterson, once President of the First National Bank of La Junta, Col. Mr. Patterson was a passenger on board the Metapan at the time of the search, and, while he professed sympathy with the Allies, he protested sharply against what he regarded as an outrage to the American flag and an indignity to American citizens. It did not appear, however, that the five Germans who were paroled claimed American citizenship, but simply that Mr. Patterson was referring to the fact that all passengers on board had been confined for an hour or so in the dining room.

International practice seems to give to the war vessels of belligerents the right to search over neutral ships on the high seas. In the famous Trent case only diplomats were involved and the American Government made reparation. But in this case the five Germans were presumably reservists of the Kaiser's army. Mr. Stone's warning, however, is significant regardless of the details of the Metapan's search.

Rights of Neutral Powers.

"In the circumstances," said Mr. Stone, "at this period we should not forget—none should forget—that both belligerents and neutrals have certain rights and privileges under international law. These rights and privileges are well defined in the law of nations. Much has been said in recent weeks about the rights and privileges of belligerent powers and the people subject to those powers, but less has been said about the rights of neutral powers and of their people.

"The Government of the United States and the people of the United States have voluntarily assumed an attitude of strict neutrality during the continuance of the war in Europe. That attitude has been taken in good faith, and every one connected with the administration of this Government, in any and all of its departments, is striving to maintain that attitude. We recognize and undertake to concede and enforce the rights of belligerent powers under international law.

"I think it is an opportune time to say that belligerent powers, if they care for the regard and friendship of this republic to themselves, recognize and strictly observe the rights and privileges of a neutral power. When we are performing our duty, delicate and difficult as it is, with an eye to maintaining our position as a great neutral power, nations involved in war should be very careful to recognize our rights and keep faith with us. If they fail to do so, then the responsibility of violating the right of a neutral Government will rest upon their heads. The Government of the United States will maintain its position, but it is well for other nations to know that we will not look with indifference upon a violation of the rights of our Government or our own people."

Describes Search of Vessel.

Mr. Patterson's account of the search of the Metapan is in part as follows:

"This is an American vessel, flying the American flag. On Sunday, the 4th instant, between Cartagena and Puerto Colombia, at 10:30 A. M., this ship was boarded by two French officers and two armed sailors from the French war vessel, the Conde, who, through the Captain, after having examined the ship's papers, ordered all the passengers into the dining room. After some ten minutes, all were permitted to leave the dining room, except five young Germans, who were held imprisoned and compelled to each sign a parole in order to gain their liberty, binding them not to engage with Germany in this war against France.

"After these young Germans had each signed in triplicate this parole, the French officer and armed soldiers departed from the Metapan to the Conde, which had stood by during this search and seizure. The Metapan was held for two and a half hours or more.

"This vessel has been recently transferred from a British ship to an American ship with the other vessels of the United Fruit Company. This is her first voyage as an American ship. The captain and all the officers save the physician and third officer, are British subjects. The captain did not protest, so far as I could see or hear. He admitted to the American Consul at Barranquilla, Mr. Isaac Manning, that he did not protest. I witnessed the entire proceeding, as herein related.

"I called the Captain to account afterward, and he claimed he did not know whether the Conde had a right to imprison and take off his ship these five Germans. Said he could not find out until he arrived in New York. He said he would know his rights and duties if this were a British ship. I told him that there was but one international law for British and American ships. I said to him: 'The next war ship may be a German warship, if the Conde has a right to take Germans off an American ship upon the high seas, sailing between neutral ports, the German warship has the right to take you and your English crew from the Metapan.'

"Here was an outrage commited on American soil under the American flag by the Conde. The passengers were all practically imprisoned on an American ship by French officers of war. These Germans were entitled to the protection of the American flag.

"A Captain who submits without protest to such a violation of the neutrality rights of an American ship under his command ought not to be permitted to command an American ship. He served the French officers with alacrity, a most cheerful willingness. Call upon the United Fruit Company for his discharge, is my suggestion.

TRIBE CEASES TO EXIST.

Court Holds Montauk Indians Have Rights Only as Individuals.

The Montauk tribe of Indians no longer exists, according to a decision which has been handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. Wyandank Pharaoh, as "chief and head of the Montauk Tribe," brought a suit in Suffolk County to determine the rights of the tribe to 4,200 acres of land at Montauk, Point, L. I. It was held by the court that the action

RULES ON GOLD FUND.

Banks Cannot Count Contributions as Reserve, Says Controller.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The question whether gold deposited by national banks in the foreign exchange fund at Ottawa could be counted in the regular legal reserves of contributing banks has been decided in the negative.

The following letter was sent today by the Controller of the Currency to the Presidents of all the banks participating in the fund:

"Contributions which national banks may make to the $100,000,000 gold fund, raised for the purpose of helping to restore normal conditions in the foreign exchange market, (in accordance with the circular letter of the special committee appointed to consider this subject, and addressed, under date of Sept. 10, 1914, to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board,) should be carried by national banks in their list of assets under the head of 'Investment in $100,000,000 Gold Fund.'

"The plans provide that contributors shall not be called upon to pay any portion of an installment which will make their investment in the fund at any time exceed 25 per cent. of their original subscription.

"The amount of money thus advanced by any bank to this fund, less the amount which may have been returned to the contributing bank in 'New York funds,' cannot be counted as part of the legal reserve of the contributing banks."

CRASH AND FIRE IN SUBWAY.

30-Minute Tie-up in Lenox Avenue Division—No One Hurt.

Traffic was completely suspended for half an hour in the Lenox Avenue division of the Subway yesterday afternoon, and several hundred passengers were driven from the 116th Street station by smoke from a fire that resulted from a collision between two trains at the station. Neither the collision nor the fire was more serious in consequences, however. The worst results were fright that threatend among the panic-stricken passengers for a time, and inconvenience due to the tie-up. Moreover, the tube for five blocks on either side of the 116th Street station was disagreeably smoky for more than an hour after the fire had been extinguished.

A Lenox Avenue local train was pulling out of the station at 3:30 o'clock when a Bronx Park express, run as a local above Ninety-sixth Street, ran into it from behind. The brakes on the express train failed to work quickly enough, it was said by a representative of the Interborough.

The express train was going slowly, but there was shock enough in the collision to shake up the passengers in both trains. Especially did those in the express train, which was crowded, feel the force of the bump. No one was injured, however, and the guards soon succeeded in quieting those inclined to become panicky. In a minute or two with, as it was thought, everything adjusted, the local train pulled out of the station to continue its regular run, and the express drew up into the station to discharge and take on passengers.

Then, just after the guards had closed the doors, the passengers in the second car of the express train smelled smoke. In a moment it was seen. It rapidly filled the car and spread from it through the train. There was an instant clamor by the passengers to be let out. The train was emptied soon, the passengers crowding in the station.

The smoke soon became so bad, however, that they could not remain underground, at all, and, directed by the Interborough employes, went up to Lenox Avenue. Again serious confusion was prevented by the guards shouting directions.

Patrolman Hagan of the West 123d Street Station saw smoke coming from the station before the passengers appeared, and turned in an alarm for fire. Two lines of hose were laid to the train and the fire was extinguished within a few minutes. It did not spread from the second car of the train. The insulation box of the motor was damaged in the collision, and fire resulted from it.

SUTHERLAND IN FIST FIGHT.

Ex-Mayor of Yonkers Wouldn't Drink to Gov. Glynn.

A report that James Dalton, a lawyer, and Leslie G. Sutherland, formerly Republican Mayor of Yonkers and Clerk of Westchester County, had engaged in a fist fight in the Park Hill Inn, Yonkers, over politics, was confirmed yesterday by Mr. Sutherland and evasively treated by Mr. Dalton.

According to the story told by Mr. Sutherland to a TIMES reporter, he had gone to the inn on Wednesday night to see Charles Schilling, the manager, on business connected with the Yonkers Railroad Company, of which Mr. Sutherland is President. While there he met Mr. Dalton, who, he said, at once began to apply abusive epithets for no apparent reason.

"I stood it as long as I could," said Mr. Sutherland. "Then I went after him, knocked him down, and gave him a good thrashing. No, I didn't suffer much damage myself. He bit one of the fingers of my right hand—that's about all."

Others who say they were present at the encounter assert that the trouble was started when Mr. Dalton asked Mr. Sutherland to drink to the success of Gov. Glynn. This Mr. Sutherland refused to do, alleging that as a loyal Republican he could not give aid and comfort to the enemy. While Mr. Glynn was Controller he took action to make Sutherland refund $62,000 which it was alleged he had received in fees as County Clerk over and above the legal amount. This case has been variously decided by various tribunals, and is at present before the Court of Appeals. It is said that it was Dalton's repeated references to this phase of the relations between Mr. Sutherland and Gov. Glynn that started the trouble.

When Mr. Dalton was asked about the affair he refused either to deny or confirm the reported combat.

"We've been friends since our boyhood days," he said. "Is it likely that there was any trouble? And do I look as if I'd been killed?"

GRIEF LED TO SUICIDE.

His Close Friend in Hospital, Mallory Killed Himself.

Grief over the serious illness of the friend with whom he had been almost inseparably associated for more than twenty-five years caused Charles Mallery, 50 years old, to shoot himself dead yesterday morning at his room in 526 Eighth Avenue. For twenty-five years Mallory and Michael Eichmann had been such close friends that acquaintances called them the Damon and Pythias of Eighth Avenue. For the last seventeen of the twenty-five years they lived together in an apartment at No. 526.

About three weeks ago Eichmann became ill of Bright's disease, and was taken to Bellevue. After he had gone, Mallory began to lose interest in life, and a few days later he took to his bed. Friends of the two took messages back and forth between them, but on Friday night Mallory heard that Eichmann's condition was growing more serious. He brooded over it all night, and early yesterday morning he killed himself.

Reception to Carl Friedberg.

The German Press Club gave a reception and musicale last night in the Hofel

NAVY LEAGUE URGES NEW WAR MEASURES

Cites Asiatic Emigration and Monroe Doctrine as Reasons for a Stronger Fleet.

RACE-PURITY ISSUE RAISED

"Our Army Pitifully Small for a Nation of 100,000,000," Says Executive Committee's Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 17.—In a remarkable statement issued today the Executive Committee of the Navy League of the United States, which numbers in its membership a great many well-known men, comes out in favor of the construction of a strong fleet for the preservation of race purity and the "law of eugenics." Col. Robert M. Thompson of New York and Washington is the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The statement is based on the effort that is being made by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts to increase the army and the navy and put the military establishments in a better condition of preparedness. In indorsing the movement initiated by the Massachusetts Congressman, the Executive Committee of the league remarks that "chaos and anarchy still prevail in Mexico, and the United States Army is pitifully small for a country of 100,000,000 people."

Mention is made also that there are 800,000,000 yellow and brown men in Asia, and that railway and steamship lines will encourage the Asiatics to migrate.

These things mean danger to the United States, according to the Executive Committee of the Navy League. In backing up its argument, the statement says:

"Hundreds of Hindus recently made a desperate effort to land in British Columbia, and the Japanese and Chinese are steadily migrating to South America, and the Southern republics are considering the restriction of Oriental immigration.

"National defense not only includes the Monroe Doctrine and the neutrality of the Panama Canal, but also includes the question of race purity. The American policy of restricting Oriental immigration is justified not only on the economic ground of protecting the American standard of living, but by the law of eugenic that the mixture of diverse races always results in a degenerate, mongrel race.

"The Monroe Doctrine is only as strong as the United States Navy and the day is dawning when race purity will also depend on the United States Navy."

The Navy League is an unofficial body that has no connection with the United States Government.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 17.—Army and navy officers read with interest the resolution offered by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts for the investigation of the preparedness of the United States for war. Officers will not talk for publication, but they see in the resolution the possible upbuilding of the army and navy.

The defenses about Narragansett Bay, where the Naval Training, Torpedo, Coaling, and Fuel Stations and Naval War College and torpedo magazines are situated, have not been increased, nor have guns been added since the end of the Spanish war. Narragansett Bay is termed one of the most important strategical points on the coast and is referred to as the back door of Boston.

A naval officer when asked if it was true the Atlantic fleet was behind in its work, smiled and replied:

"Well, you know the conditions in Mexico for some time past have prevented the fleet's carrying on its usual manoeuvres, but whatever might be said about the navy as a whole, the submarine and destroyer flotillas were never in better condition."

This Winter every available submarine will be assembled in Florida waters for gigantic manoeuvres. Hydroaeroplanes will be used for some of these new tests to see just what the fliers can do against submarines.

Commander Yates Sterling, Jr., who commands the Atlantic submarine flotilla, expects to have at least twenty-four submarines in these manoeuvres.

"Give us twenty-four modern submarines," said an officer today, "and we can come pretty near keeping a large fleet of battleships some distance off our coast."

Plans for new submarines, to be constructed this year, of 1,500 tonnage, show a speed on the surface of twenty-one knots and about fifteen knots submerged. These were recently submitted to officers of the Atlantic submarine flotilla at Narragansett Bay for their recommendations.

LET BATTLESHIP CONTRACTS.

One to be Built at Navy Yard Here, Two by Private Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department today awarded the contracts for the two battleships for which bids were recently opened, and announced that, in accordance with the law, the third battleship of this class would be built at the New York Navy Yard.

These battleships are the California, Idaho, and Mississippi, and they represent the last word in American naval construction. Secretary Daniels awarded the construction of one of these battleships to the Newport News Shipbuilding Company on its Class 2 bid of $7,115,000, and the construction of the second ship is awarded to the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., on its Class 1 bid of $7,250,000.

The aggregate cost of each of these battleships will be about $15,000,000, making the value of the three about $45,000,000. The prices at which the vessels are awarded to the private shipbuilders pay for the construction of the hull and machinery of the vessels. It will cost about $7,500,000 for the armor and armament of each of the vessels. Each of these battleships will mount twelve great naval guns of fourteen-inch calibre each, and the guns will be mounted in four turrets, three guns to a turret.

The hull of the ships will be in accordance with the Navy Department's design, but the turbines for the ships to be built at Newport News and Camden will differ in the two vessels. In the one to be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company the turbines will be of the Parsons type, similar to those of the new battleship Arizona. In the battleship to be built by the Newport News Company the turbines will be of the Curtis type, similar to those of the Pennsylvania.

The contracts call for the completion of each of these battleships within thirty-six months, which means that they cannot possibly be commissioned in the navy before 1917.

The third ship of the California series, which will be built at the New York Navy Yard, is to have the same kind of hull as the other two vessels, for which contracts were awarded today, but a decision as to the type of machinery has not yet been reached.

10 Pounds

OF "SUPERIOR BLEND" COFFEE, [Equal to the Best Coffee retailing for 35c. pound]

For $2.80

Remittance to accompany order. No charge for delivery within 50 miles of New York.

The first order will be shipped in a handsome AIRTIGHT lacquered can.

"DR." PERRY LEFT $176,964.

Pharmacist Held W. J. K. Kenny's Notes for $12,100.

Charles J. Perry, President and Manager of the Perry Pharmacy Company, in the Pulitser Building, when he died on July 13, 1913, left a net estate of $176,964, according to the appraisal filed in the office of the State Controller yesterday. He held a half interest in the pharmacy company, consisting of 200 shares of the stock appraised at $87,000. He drew a nominal salary of $1,500 from the company. His net income from the company for three years prior to his death is set at $20,000 yearly.

Other property as appraised in the estate includes a plot of land at the southeast corner of Avenue U and Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, $66,239; 126 shares of the stock of the Guaranty Trust Company, $66,150; one share in the Women's Hotel, $69, and some lots in Brooklyn and Staten Island, about $2,300. Taxation is suspended on notes against W. J. K. Kenny, deceased, aggregating $12,100.

Testimony in the report by Walter J. Lauder, Secretary of the company at $3,500 a year, gives the yearly rental for the drug store at $25,000 until 1921.

Mr. Perry left no will and the estate under the law goes equally to the three next of kin, who are Jeremiah W. Perry, brother; William A. Perry, half-brother, and Mrs. Fanny O'Connell, half-sister, who will each receive $58,988.

90 DAYS IN PRISON FOR LAWYER BINNEY

Auto Speeder Dragged from Court to Jail When He Refused to Put Up a Bond.

FOUGHT GARAGE KEEPER

Court Dismissed His Charge Against Man Whom He Arrested While Himself a Prisoner.

After occupying the centre of the stage for two hours and twenty minutes in the Men's Night Court last night, Harold Binney, whom the police have arrested many times for speeding in an automobile, was dragged out of the court by three policemen to serve three months in prison, unless he puts up a bond of $1,000 to keep the peace, which he asserts he will not do. It was Binney's second appearance in a police court yesterday. He appeared in the West Side Court in the morning against a taxicab chauffeur whom he had arrested. Magistrate Herbert discharged the chauffeur.

Last night he was complainant and defendant, and he lost as both. The complainant against him and the one against whom he complained was Avariah L. Montfort, the proprietor of a garage at 108 West Fifty-seventh Street. The trouble between the two began yesterday afternoon when Binney went to the garage to get his automobile. Montfort would not let him have it because he owed a bill of $9.42. Binney offered a check in payment which Montfort refused. Then he offered his watch, chain and scarf pin, and they were refused. Then he became indignant.

After a while, according to Montfort, Binney jumped into his automobile and attempted to drive it out of the garage. Montfort shut the doors, and then, Montfort said, Binney tried to run over him. There were two other men in the garage—Harry Lee, a chauffeur, of 4 West 109th Street, and J. B. Keaner, Jr., of 189 Claremont Avenue—and one of them called in Police Sergt. McAuliffe of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. On Montfort's complaint the Sergeant arrested Binney, and then Binney, on the authority vested in him as a citizen of the United States, arrested Montfort, Lee, Keaner, and the Sergeant. Later he "released" every one except Montfort, against whom he insisted upon complaining.

Binney and Montfort were arraigned together in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Deuel. Binney appeared as his own counsel and when the Magistrate asked him if he had any witnesses he pointed dramatically to Lee and Keaner, who were in the courtroom. He said they should be his witnesses but that they were afraid to testify. They disproved this by taking the stand in turn and by telling stories in favor of Montfort. Binney tried to discredit them, particularly Keaner, who, he said, had no education. Keaner replied that he was a graduate of Princeton University.

Magistrate Deuel, after he had heard all the testimony, discharged Montfort and found Binney guilty. Binney remonstrated and said he would never pay a fine. He professed willingness to go to jail, but reminded the court that he had to conduct important cases in the Federal court tomorrow and on Tuesday and Wednesday, so that he could not serve more than twenty-four hours. The Magistrate then ordered him to put up the $1,000 bond. Binney declined to do this and said he would not go to jail.

"Take him out," said Magistrate Deuel—and three policemen did it, but only because they were stronger than Binney.

Four Women Get Hunting Licenses.

BABYLON, L. I., Oct. 17.—Four women have taken out licenses to shoot game in Babylon Township. Miss Helen Shipman, aged 21, of New York City, who spends the Summer in a cottage on Oak Beach, is one of the quartet of Nimrods. The others are Sarah M. Wood and Florence Nelke of Amityville and Miss Mae E. Powell of Seaford. Miss Powell is the eldest of the quartet, having admitted she is 34 years old.

Best & Co.

Will Hold Several

Special Sales Tomorrow, Monday

Emphasizing the fact that in all our Women's and Children's Departments, we are showing large assortments of popular priced merchandise.

A Sale of Winter Coats

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

25.00

Of fine navy or black zibeline, silk lined throughout; new smart models.

A Sale of Tailor-made Suits

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

25.00 29.75 35.00

Entirely new, distinctive models, plain and demi-tailored, of fine gabardines, fur trimmed broadcloths and imported English mixtures; prices according to materials.

A Sale of Silk Petticoats

for Women and Misses—3rd Floor

2.70 Actual value 3.50

Plaid silk flounce, accordion plaited, or black and white striped flounce; silk Jersey top.

A Sale of Blouses

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

Will include charming, distinctive fall styles, and copies of high priced, exclusive models.

Of Silk Shadow Lace. Actual value 7.50 **5.00**

Of Pussy Willow Silk and Plaited Chiffon, in Russian green, navy and tete de negre; new Elizabeth collar. Actual value 12.75 **9.75**

A Sale of 50 Women's Velvet Hats

Actual Values One-Third Higher—2nd Floor

12.00

Original models of imported materials from our own designers and workrooms; in black and the fall shades, trimmed with French flowers, feather fancies or fur.

Women's and Misses' Sweaters

At Popular Prices—2nd Floor

Of Shetland Wool 4.85

Light weight; in white, with rolling collar and cuffs in colors.

Of Angora Wool 5.85

Rose, delft blue, green or brown; convertible collar, large pearl buttons.

A Sale of Furs

For Monday—2nd Floor

Women's Scotch Mole Fancy Scarf, satin bow and protecting fold of satin around edge. Value 13.50. Special, **8.75**

Large Flat Muff of Scotch Mole to match scarf, finished with fold of satin. Value 35.00. Special, **28.50**

Our Furs are specially selected and fully guaranteed.

Special Values Monday for Girls and Misses

Sizes up to 17 Years—4th Floor

Presenting a number of entirely new and distinctive models for street and evening wear and offering wide selections, at moderately low prices.

A Sale of Separate Skirts, 5.95

New models in navy or black serge, or green and blue plaids or checks. Lengths 35 to 39.

Tailor-made Coats and Suits

Sizes 14 to 17 years

Dressy Coats and Warm Ulsters for traveling or motoring; a wide selection of excellent models **25.00**

Tailor-made Suits of fine broadcloth, smart, well-tailored models **29.50**

Evening Gowns and Wraps

Sizes 14 to 17 Years

Evening Gowns of pink, blue or white chiffon, in charming, new models **18.50**

Evening Wraps of broadcloth, white, wild rose or French blue, silk lined and velvet trimmed **19.50**

A Sale of Children's Coats

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Trade Mark—Copyrighted

1 to 3 Years—3rd Floor

3.25 *Value 4.50*

Navy, brown or black corduroy, warmly interlined, or fine wool chinchilla with velvet collar, in navy, gray or brown; double breasted models.

"Our Baby's Early Days" is a beautiful gift-book for baby's record. Our own publication, illustrated in colors, with dainty cloth binding..... Special, **1.50**

PARK and TILFORD COFFEES

Compare our qualities and prices with others

	per lb.
MARACAIBO special selection	.20
Favorita, our famous blend	.30
Java and Mocha pure mixture	.38

PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS IN PACKAGES

	1 lb. Pkg.	½ lb. Pkg.
India and Ceylon		
Extra Choicest	.60	.35
Choice, green and gold label	.40	.23
China, Ceylon and India		
A perfect blend, white and gold label	1.25	.65
Orange Pekoe Ceylon Very fragrant and delicate flavor		
Extra Choicest, No. 1	.50	.45
Choicest, No. 2	.60	.35
Choice, No. 3	.40	.23

We also call attention to our fine English Breakfast and Formosa Teas in Lb. and ½ Lb. packages and to our large line of Fine Teas in bulk from 28c. to 1.50 per lb.

SUGAR—H & E Eagle brand:—

3½ lb. cotton bags	.24
5 lb. cotton bags	.34
25 lb. cotton bags	1.70

FLOUR

Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags	.85

CEREALS Each

Rolled White Oats:— Quaker Brand, in cartons	.08
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food:— in cartons	.12

BUTTER, No cold storage Butter sold.

Creamery Butter per lb. cut	.33
Finest Creamery, Special selection, cut or in 1 lb. cartons, lb	.39

EGGS, No cold storage Eggs sold. Doz.

Fresh Selected	.39
New laid, received daily	.60

SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS

Babbitt's Best 7 cakes for	.25
Kirkman's Borax 7 cakes for	.25
Gold Dust, 4 lb. carton	.18
Pearline, 1 lb. papers	.08
1776 Soap Powder, packages	.04

OLIVES

	Doz.	Bot.
Spanish Queen, Don Carlos, 6 oz. bottles	1.15	.10
Spanish Queen, Don Carlos, 16 oz. bottles	2.85	.23
Manzanilla, Don Carlos, 6 oz. bottles	1.05	.09
Manzanilla, stuffed with sweet peppers, Guilden's, 8 oz. bottles	.90	.08

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford Pint cans	.50
Quart cans	.95
½ gallon cans	1.75
1 gallon cans	3.25

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

	Doz.	Can
Del Monte Brand:— Apricots, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18
Peaches, Yellow Cling, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18

ORANGE MARMALADE

Hartley's English:— 1 lb. glass jars	2.25 .19
Southwell's English:— 2 lb. glass jars	3.50 .30

PORT WINES, IMPORTED Bottled by Park & Tilford

	Doz.	Bot.
Port	9.50	.85
Burgundy	11.50	1.00
Cockburn's	14.00	1.25
Sandeman's Old	16.50	1.50
London Dock	19.00	1.75

SHERRY WINES, Imported Bottled by Park & Tilford

Topaz	9.00	.80
Romano	10.50	.90
Pamartin, Brut	10.50	.90
Garvey	11.50	1.00
Oloroso	14.50	1.25
Imperial	16.50	1.50
Amontillado	16.50	1.50

CALIFORNIA WINES

	Case	Bot.
Zinfandel Claret, P. & T. bottling: Case 12 bottles	3.50	.30
Case 24 ½ bottles	4.25	.20
(This delivered loose in city, 50 cents case less.)		
Port, 5 to gallon		.50
Sherry, 5 to gallon		.35
Port, gallon (container extra)		1.25
Sherry, gallon (container extra)		1.00

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot
Dry, in square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	8.25	.70

WHISKIES, AMERICAN

	Gal.	Bot.
Alpine Creek Rye, P. & T.	2.50	.65
Mountain Ridge Rye, P. & T.	3.00	.75
Forest Bloom Rye, P. & T.	3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye, P. & T.	4.50	1.00
Special Rye, P. & T.	5.00	1.25
Private Stock Rye, P. & T.	6.00	1.50
Royal Crown, Canadian		1.10
Royal Liqueur, Canadian, 10 years old		1.50

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT

Park & Tilford Bottling—

Bottles, per dozen	1.50
Splits, per dozen	1.00

STORES IN NEW YORK

Fifth Avenue and 26th Street
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
Broadway and 41st Street
Broadway and 67th Street
Broadway and 101st Street
Broadway and 142th Street
Broadway and 146th Street
Columbus Ave. and 72nd St.
Lenox Ave. and 126th Street

Charges not prepaid on Sugar, Flour, Soap, Etc. Send for catalog.

CITY MAY SEIZE CARS FOR TAXES

Jersey City Official Says He Will Act if Service Corporation Doesn't Pay Up.

$33,253 NOW IN ARREARS

Trolleys on Grove Street and Jackson Avenue Lines May Be Confiscated Tomorrow Morning.

Director George F. Brensinger of the Department of Revenue and Finance of Jersey City notified the Public Service Corporation yesterday that it must pay into the city treasury arrears of taxes amounting to $33,253.26 before 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, in default of which he announced that he would seize the trolley cars on the Grove Street and Jackson Avenue lines.

"If I am forced to seize the cars, and the money is not forthcoming immediately after the seizure is made, I shall proceed to arrange for selling the cars at auction," said the Director.

The cars are valued at approximately $3,000 each when new, but their selling value is a matter of speculation. To meet the city's claim the Director thought it might be necessry to take possession of all the fifty cars operated on the two lines. This would cause great inconvenience to the 50,000 to 65,000 passengers carried daily.

"I will try to prevent as much inconvenience as possible to the traveling public if I am forced to make the seizure, which I shall do if a check for the amount is not sent to me at the time specified," asserted Mr. Brensinger. "I may have to take the cars wherever they are found on the roads, but it may be that my men when placed in charge will be able to permit the running of the cars to the various terminals, and thus allow passengers to reach their destinations.

"The law requires me to enter the stores of small merchants and business men who are in arrears for personal taxes, to seize and sell their goods, and even to seize the furniture of those in arrears, and I know of no reason why a wealthy corporation should be specially favored under the law. The courts, after long litigation, have decided that the city is justly entitled to the payment of these taxes on the trolley roads. Should there be any resistance to my seizure of the cars I shall have Director of Public Safety Frank Hague and the police near by to assist me in enforcing the law."

The claims for taxes against the roads owned by the corporation are for the years of 1907, 1911, 1912, and 1913. The Grove Street line operates between Exchange Place and the McAdoo tunnels at Jersey City and Hoboken. The Jackson Avenue line runs from Bayonne to Hoboken, passing through Jersey City on the Heights.

Controller P. S. Young of the Public Service Corporation said last night that a messenger from the Finance Department had presented the bill at the office of the company at noon, together with a letter from Director Brensinger.

"It was the first intimation we had that the city had a claim against the corporation, so far as I was able to ascertain," he said. "The general tax agent of the corporation had gone for the day, but the General Auditor, to whom I referred the bill, informed me that his department had receipts for all tax claims, apparently. We could not investigate the matter further at that time, and concluded to let it go until Monday morning, when it will probably be cleared up.

"I think a mistake has been made. We have always paid our tax bills promptly. We have referred the claim to our general counsel, Frank Bergen."

TO SUE J. P. MORGAN.

Virginia Wants Martha Washington's Will Restored to Public Records

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 17.—J. G. Pollard, Attorney General of Virginia, made public today instructions from Gov. Stuart to bring suit in the Federal courts against J. P. Morgan of New York for restitution of the will of Mrs. Martha Washington to the public records of Fairfax County, whence it was removed while Fairfax Court House was occupied by United States troops in the Confederate war.

This action follows correspondence between Gov. Stuart and Mr. Morgan, in which the Governor, as directed by the Legislature, sought to persuade the present holder of the famous will to return the document to his own record.

CARMAN DEFENSE MAY BE AN ALIBI

Doctor's Wife and Others Will Hold She Was Upstairs When Mrs. Bailey Was Killed.

MOTHER TO AID ACCUSED

District Attorney Said to Have Discovered New Evidence for Trial Which Starts Tomorrow.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 17.—It was said today that an alibi would be the principal defense presented by counsel for Mrs. Florence Carman at her trial for the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, which begins on Monday.

Mrs. Carman denied at the preliminary hearing conducted by Justice Morton that she was out of her room on the night that Mrs. Bailey was killed in the office of her husband, Dr. Edwin Carman. She was corroborated in her testimony by Mrs. Ida Powell, her sister. Celia Coleman, her colored servant, testified, also, before Justice Norton that when she went upstairs to her room after Mrs. Bailey had been shot that she saw Mrs. Carman in her room. The servant changed her story, but Mrs. Powell is expected to stand by her statements.

The testimony of Mrs. Carman and Mrs. Powell is to be strengthened, it is understood, by that of their mother, Mrs. Platt Conklin, who was upstairs with them, they assert, at the time the shooting occurred. In addition to her sister and mother, Mrs. Carman expects to be added in proving an alibi by George Golder, a farmer, who called at the Carman house twice on the night that Mrs. Bailey met her death.

District Attorney Smith asserts that at the inquest held by the Justice, the negro servant did not tell what she knew about the murder, being in the employ of the Carmans at the time, but that she told the truth before the Grand Jury.

The defense is preparing also to shatter the testimony of Frank J. Farrell, a witness for the prosecution, who asserts that he saw a woman go around the Carman home to the rear room before Mrs. Bailey was killed and that he heard the revolver fired which killed her.

The District Attorney has declined to tell what evidence he has in the case, but it is reported that he has several witnesses in addition to those who testified at the inquest and before the Grand Jury.

DENIES LAWYERS' CLAIMS.

Court Says Estate Belongs to the Parties in Partition.

The result of a partition suit of the $4,700 estate of the late Catherine T. Fitzpatrick came before Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane in Brooklyn yesterday. Seven lawyers had claims, involving counsel fees, costs, and extra allowances. The Justice, in denying the claims of most of the lawyers, said:

"Of course, the property sought to be partitioned by this action belongs to the parties, not to the attorneys. The value of that property has been determined upon sale to be $4,700. A partition suit is intended to be for the benefit of somebody else besides the lawyers. Yet the application for costs and allowances out of this small estate would indicate that they were the only ones interested.

"The plaintiff may have taxable costs and $100 allowance. The guardian ad litem gets taxable costs and no allowance. The attorneys for the savings bank and other attorneys will receive neither costs nor allowances."

Autoist Kills Calf and Deserts Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 17.—When David Schmidt, a farmer, of Mount Pleasant Avenue, awoke this morning he saw a large gray automobile in front of his house, wrecked. Near it was the body of a valuable Jersey calf, probably killed by the auto. The license tags had been removed, and the car had evidently been hurriedly deserted. It is assumed that when the autoist struck the calf he thought he had killed a human being, and made off to escape possible complications. Mr. Schmidt is holding the car, and will turn it over to the owner on payment of the value of the calf.

McALPIN CLERK OFF TO WAR.

Rene Ozouf, Who Was Learning Hotel Keeping, Regretfully Departs.

René Ozouf sailed yesterday on the Rochambeau to fight, for France, and while René says he loves France just as much as anybody, just the same he would as soon have stayed on at the McAlpin learning the science of American hotel keeping, so that he would soon be able to take charge of his father's establishment in Paris.

M. Ozouf came over nine months ago, and while attached to the staff of the private office of the hotel, had been working in each department of the establishment. When the war came, he thought it would soon be over. He found that his time as a member of the reserves would not expire for sixty days.

"In two months—pouf! our soldiers will be in Berlin, and I shall not be needed," said he to himself.

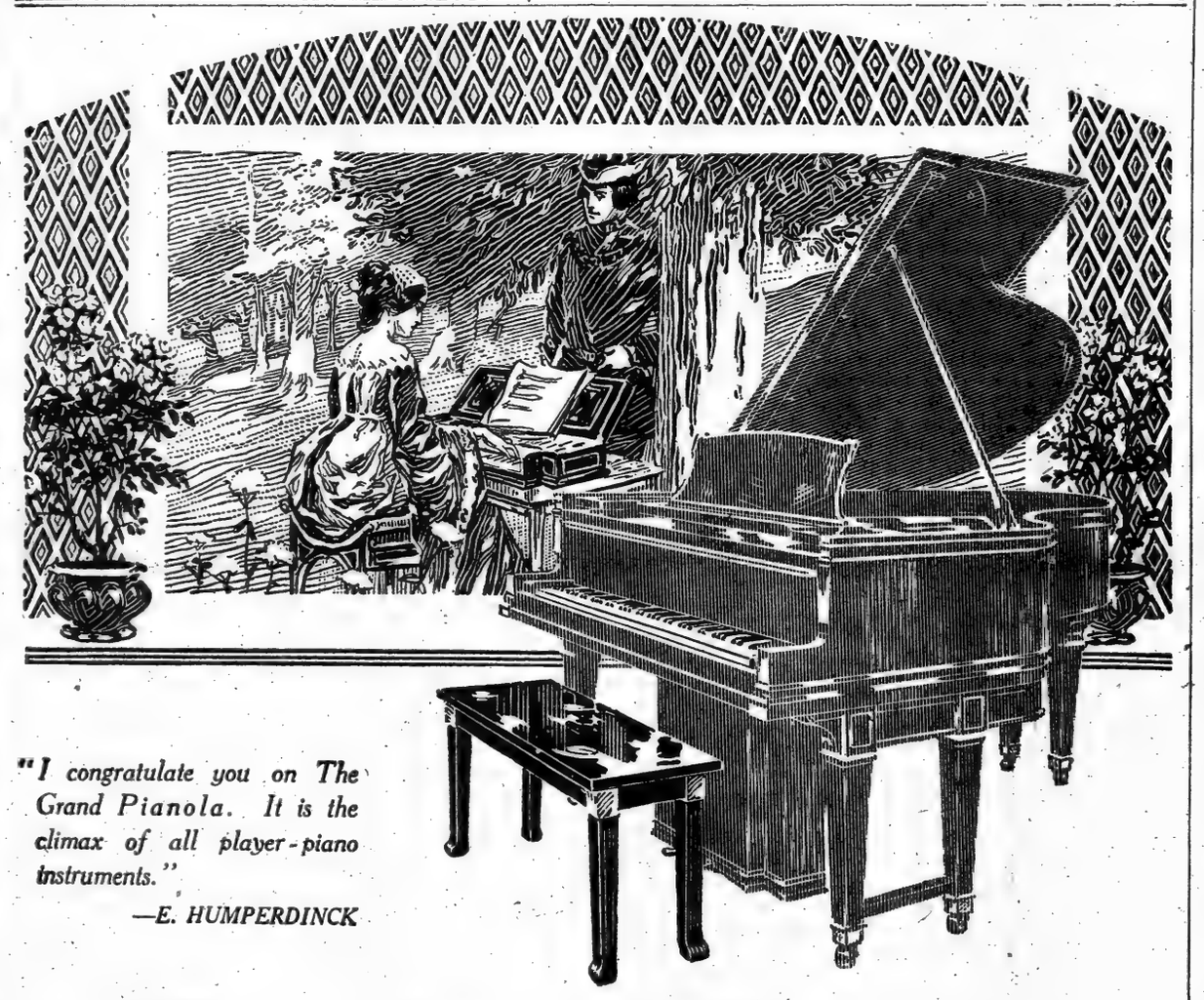
Then came the rush of the Germans through Belgium and across France almost to the gates of Paris.

"Helas! now the Germans will be in Paris, perhaps, and I shall not be able to help," sighed M. Ozouf. Then he buried himself among the figures of the accounting department.

Telephoning the French Consul General on Friday, M. Ozouf found that yesterday was the last day on which a reservist of his class could leave New York and reach Havre in time. Regretfully he packed his trunk. His associates at the hotel wished him an early return. He shook his head.

"It is farewell," he said.

His friends hope he will be made an interpreter.



"I congratulate you on The Grand Pianola. It is the climax of all player-piano instruments."

—E. HUMPERDINCK

The Grand Pianola

(Priced from $1350)

"The climax of all player-piano instruments"

HUMPERDINCK, as an artist, is widely known as the composer of the lovely fairy opera, "Hansel and Gretel"—a work of such exquisite imaginative quality that it is quite aptly called the "Peter Pan" of Grand Opera. In an entirely different field, as a teacher of harmony and higher musical theory, he has also won an international fame.

In common with every other great musician of the present generation, Humperdinck warmly endorses The Pianola as a musical instrument of unusual artistic importance. And Humperdinck has gone much farther than mere endorsement. A master of the art of imparting musical knowledge, he has found it desirable to use The Pianola as an aid in the musical education of his children—with results most satisfactory to himself.

So, when he characterizes The Grand Pianola as the climax of all instruments of its type, he is uttering not a superficial euphonism, but an authoritative opinion based on unquestioned musical judgment and a practical knowledge of the instrument of which he speaks.

In the mind of no one can there be a doubt that the grand piano is the most perfect of all musical instruments for the home. Its tone quality and adaptability as a solo instrument is unequalled.

The Grand Pianola *is* a grand piano—it serves all the purposes of this instrument. In tonal capacity and beauty, in smoothness of action, in every piano quality, the critical musician will find it irreproachable.

But The Grand Pianola offers infinitely more than any piano. Its wonderful Pianola technique enables the musically unskilled and unlearned to enjoy the entire resources of the greatest home musical instrument—enables the *musician* to revel in a repertoire embracing the *whole of musical art.*

The testimony of the world of music upholds The Grand Pianola as the ranking instrument of its type. Those whose pride of home dictates that they be satisfied only with the best, obviously will choose The Grand Pianola—the pianoforte supreme!

The Talking Machine Department

A full line of Columbia Grafonolas and Victor Talking Machines. All the latest Victor and the famous Columbia Records. Courteous, efficient and prompt service.

The Grand Pianola is obtainable in these three models only—The Steinway, The Weber, The Steck. Prices from $1350. Upright Pianolas from $550.

The Aeolian Player-piano, price $450, will be delivered in your home for a down payment of $15

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The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World

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An immense stock of both Grand and Upright pianos. The world's leading pianos in their respective grades. Prices from $250 upwards. Easy terms. Renting.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls and Infants

The Following Special Offerings Monday

Women's Dressy Suits and Gowns

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

New model, of imported broadcloth, in navy blue, brown, green or black, fur scarf collar, circular skirt. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Real Skunk Trimmed Suits

Dressy model of broadcloth, in navy, black, brown, green or taupe; collar, cuffs, bottom of coat and tunic skirt skunk trimmed. *Value $49.50* **39.50**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits

Dressy models of imported chiffon velvet, in black, brown or Russian green; trimmed with real skunk fur. *Value $79.50* **59.50**

Velvet Evening Gowns

Of silk chiffon velvet, in turquoise, rose, flesh, maize or black, in Empire, Grecian or Directoire styles. *Value $79.50* **55.00**

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Fur Collar Tweed Coats

Button-to-neck model of imported Scotch tweed, in blue, brown or gray, large square collar of natural or skunk raccoon. *Value $29.50* **18.50**

Fur Collar Chinchilla Coats

Of all wool chinchilla, in oxford, navy, brown or black, silk lined, collar of French seal, natural or skunk raccoon. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Dressy Fur Cloth Coats

Dressy Empire model of imported broadtail cloth, in black, seal or green, brocaded silk lined, collar of skunk opossum fur. *Value $59.50* **45.00**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Coats

Russian Redingote of velvet velour, in green, brown or black, collar, cuffs and wide border around bottom of skunk opossum. *Value $59.50* **45.00**

Special for Monday

New Model Waists—For Women and Misses

Model of Georgette Crepe and Velvet and a Model of Lace and Satin

Crepe and Velvet Waists

In Colors to Match Tailored Suits.

Fur trimmed waist, Empire bodice and sleeves, of Georgette crepe over chiffon, front and lower bodice and cuffs of silk chiffon velvet. *Value $18.50* **12.50**

Satin and Lace Waists

In Colors to Match Tailored Suits.

Waist of cream spider-web lace over chiffon, with jacket of satin sublime, in black, white, navy, taupe, green or prune; bound with braid. *Value $12.50* **9.75**

Special for Monday

Women's Silk Hose

Pure Thread Silk Hose.

Black, white, fawn, beige, taupe, brown, bronze and colors to match boots; lisle sole; lisle or silk garter top.

Value $1.35 **.85** 3 pair for $2.50

Special for Monday

Japanese Silk Kimonos

For Women and Misses.

In pink, blue, Copen, rose, lavender, black, red or navy silk, hand embroidered, silk lined, Japanese sleeves and sash.

6.75 *Value $8.75*

Special for Monday

New Model Laced Shoes

For Women and Misses.

Of black Russia leather, with fawn or gray cloth tops, trimmed with tan or black Russia laced stay and black laces. Light welted soles and new concave heels.

5.50 *Value $7.00*

Special for Monday

French Night Gowns

Low V-neck Model—Hand Made.

French hand-made Nightgowns of sheer nainsook; hand embroidered front and sleeves, low V-neck and kimono sleeves, ribbon trimmed.

3.50 *Value $4.95*

Special for Monday

16-Button Glace Mousquetaire

For Women and Misses.

16-button mousquetaire glace gloves in white only; overseam sewn; arms cut broad and in one piece.

1.95 *Value $3.00*

Special for Monday

Glove Silk Vests

For Women and Misses.

Extra quality glove silk Vests, in white or pink, crochet top, reinforced under arms.

1.15 *Regular Price $1.45*

Misses' "Country Club" Suits

An Exclusive New Model, "Style Registered"

Country Club Suit, smart, strictly tailored Suit of navy blue wide wale serge, Scotch tartan checks and overplaids, mannish tweeds and black and white or navy and white pencil striped worsteds; also English Corduroy velvet in navy, black, brown or green. 14 to 20 years.

Country Club Suits of Woolen Fabrics, 29.50

Country Club Suits of Corduroy Velvet, 39.50

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Misses' Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits—Two new Russian models; bottom of coat and collar skunk opossum trimmed; flare yoke tunic skirt. 14 to 20 years. *Value $39.50* **29.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats—English mixture, in brown or gray, also navy, brown or black zibeline; large collar of natural raccoon or skunk opossum fur. 14 to 20 years. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Misses' Serge Dresses—Exclusive models of English serge, in navy blue or black, combined with satin, or strictly tailored models of all serge. 14 to 20 years. *Value $18.50* **14.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. offer Monday

Misses' Silk Afternoon Dresses—Of silk crepe de chine, in navy, Copen, rose, green, brown or black; white satin collar and cuffs; tunic skirt, with band of velvet; velvet sash. 14 to 20 years. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

MISS PANKHURST INSPIRED BY FATHER

"My Life Has Been the Suffrage Movement, the Movement My Life," She Says.

WORK RETARDS OLD AGE

Suffragettes Have Grown Stronger, Healthier, and Happier Through Fight for the Ballot.

The inspiration of a great movement gives a person vitality and energy, and keeps one from growing old, says Miss Christabel Pankhurst of the Women's Social and Political Union of England, who is now in this country for the first time.

Miss Pankhurst is the actual director of the great English suffragette movement, the power behind the throne, its general in chief. She is small, and has almost the appearance of a slender little girl, with the bluest of blue eyes and the rosiest of cheeks. Looking extremely young, she is older than she seems, probably at the end of the twenties.

Her very youthful appearance is in spite of the fact that, after having been through several prison sentences in England and in the thick of the fight of the militants, she has for the last two and one-half years been in France sitting closely at a desk directing, with the skill of a general, the work of the suffrage army in her own country.

When the headquarters of the militants were raided and many of them arrested, a warrant was out for Christabel Pankhurst for conspiracy and she apparently dropped out of sight, to be discovered eventually in Paris. There from a little apartment near the Arc de Triomphe her physical well-being guarded by a capable French woman, she worked, as closely in touch with the Women's Social and Political Union by telephone as though she was in one of the rooms of the organization.

"I have always been greatly interested in politics and always heard politics discussed," she said yesterday. "My father was one of the first suffragists. He was a younger man, but he knew and admired John Stuart Mill, the great advocate of the women, and thought as he did. When in 1868 the question of the right of the women to vote was tried in the courts in England, with Lord Coleridge my father defended the women, but it was found, by an old legal decision, that women were not persons in the eyes of the law, except that they could pay taxes.

Couldn't Practice Law.

"My father was always anxious to have us take part in public affairs and serve our country, and when, as we were not persons, and could not do it, that we should get the means to do so. I too the degree of Bachelor of Laws, but I could not practice. The conditions for women are not as good in England as they are here and so I have been working in this movement.

"My life has been the suffrage movement; the movement has been my life.

"I am interested in many, many things, but any one who is trying to do a big constructive work must give the best of himself to it. Your friends, other interests and amusements must not stand between you and your real duty.

"This period in the world's history is a great turning point, I believe, and it needs women as well as men to rise to the great occasion before us, to do the work in the best possible way. I don't think the men and women of any generation have had such a responsibility as at the present time. We women are not working for the vote alone, but for the vote as a means to an end."

It was here, in response to a question as to how such a slender little woman kept her apparently vigorous health in spite of incessant work and all that she had been through, that she said:

"Oh, of course, I take walks, but there is nothing like a great interest to keep one well, to keep one fresh. It is the best thing for the health. It seems to give one power greater than one's own to be associated with a great movement.

Work Doesn't Wear One Out.

"I have seen delicate women who have come into our movement who have grown stronger, healthier, and happier. It is a false idea that people have that work in a public movement wears you out. In spite of what they have been through in the prisons and in hunger striking our members are remarkable for their vigor and vitality. They have a great inspiration. In private life there is little inspiration. Women with big lives do not seem to grow old or to grow tired.

"We are told that women are not equal to using the vote. Both men and women should think of the value of citizenship and try to be worthy of it. There will be much to do when we get the vote and at the close of this war. There will be much reconstructive work to be done then. We do not want another war, do we? There should be more study of foreign countries and of our relations to them. There will be the question of national defense to be thought out, and women must think as well as men."

Miss Pankhurst could not be led to discuss at length subjects aside from her work, though she says she reads, likes the theatre, and is fond of music, as outside interests.

"When I hear of a play in which I think I will be interested I go," she says, "but it is the women who have the greatest interests outside the home who most like their own firesides, though men do not believe that. It is the women who feel that they cannot get out of the home who need other things."

Asked as to whether she believed women needed instruction in domestic life and its duties, Miss Pankhurst queried:

"Cooking? That is rather technical, good cooking, is it not? It requires skill. And dressmaking, good dressmaking, that also is a science, I believe in a division of labor. A woman should be able to turn her hand to anything when it is needed, but that would not take very long training, would it? She would get that from her mother, would she not?"

SUFFRAGISTS TO CONVENE.

National Association Will Meet in Nashville Nov. 12-17.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association in sending out the announcement of its forty-sixth annual convention to be held in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 12-17, tells of a vigorous fight ahead over the woman suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. The National Association stands for the Shafroth amendment, which provides for the submitting of the question of woman suffrage to the voters in each State by initiative petition, while the Congressional Union, which the National calls its "precedious and rebellious offspring," backs the Bristow-Mondell amendment. The union has strong friends in the parent organization, including members of the National Executive Committee, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union of New York; Mrs. Donald Hooker, President of the Maryland Good Government Club, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Miss Jane Addams, First Vice President of the association, who has for some time wished to resign her office, it is said, may reconsider, but Miss Caroline Runtz-Rees, Third Vice President; Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw and Mrs. Joseph Tilton Bowen, First and Second Auditors, are too much engaged by other work to retain their positions, and Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, the Corresponding Secretary, resigned last August. There are, therefore, these positions to be battled for at the convention. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the President, will be a candidate for re-election.

Great preparations are being made in Nashville for the reception of the suffragists, with a parade, an old-fashioned barbecue and receptions, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association backing up the women.

MURDERS INCREASE, SAY INSURANCE MEN

Statistics Show 6,500 Were Slain in the United States Last Year.

MILWAUKEE SAFEST CITY

Memphis Has Highest Rate of Deaths by Violence — New York's Exceeds London, Paris, Berlin.

Murder is on the increase in the United States, according to statistics compiled by Frederick L. Hoffman for The Spectator, an insurance publication. He says that homicides were never so frequent in this country as they are at the present time, and that the proportion of women to men victims is one to four.

Mr. Hoffman found that about 6,500 persons met death by murder last year, and that this was the largest number of homicides since reliable statistics became available in 1884, with the exception of the panic year of 1907. In that year the rate went up to 8.8 for every 100,000 of the population, while in 1913 the rate was 8.7 per 100,000.

The figures gathered by Mr. Hoffman were meant for the use of insurance companies. He made no particular effort, he said, to determine how many of the deaths could be classed as "justifiable homicides," and how many resulted from abnormal mental conditions on the part of the slayers. He said: "The insurance companies have to pay just the same whether the homicide in any given case was justifiable or not."

Mr. Hoffman found that the vital statistics and criminal records for the United States as a whole were very badly kept.

"There are no general statistics as to crime," he said, "which are not more misleading that they are informing. There are no general statistics for the country as a whole which afford insight into the question of whether any given crime was committed by a normal or an abnormal person. And, moreover, there are abundant reasons for believing that some violent deaths are returned in Coroners' reports as accidents because of the reluctance on the part of jurors to establish a felonious crime."

Mr. Hoffman prepared with special care the homicide records of the thirty most populous American cities, both for a thirty-year period ending with 1912 and for the year 1913.

Here is the way they rate in the order of their comparative freedom from murders for the ten years ended in 1912: Milwaukee, Newark, Rochester, Minneapolis, Hartford, Buffalo, Reading, Penn.; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn, Boston, Dayton, Pittsburgh, Providence, Manhattan and the Bronx, Cleveland, Spokane, Washington, D. C.; Seattle, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, St. Louis, Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta, New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, S. C.; Memphis, Tenn.

The homicides in Memphis which attained the highest rate amounted to 58.3 per 100,000 of the population for the ten years' average. For last year the homicides amounted to 68 per 100,000. In Milwaukee, the city at the other extreme of the list, there were only 2.2 murders for each 100,000 of the population, and the increase for last year was 1.2 per 100,000. Charleston, S. C., lowered its record last year from 30.6 to 30.1 per 100,000, while Louisville, San Francisco, Seattle, Washington, D. C.; Providence, R. I., and Reading, Penn., also showed slight decreases.

In all of the other cities there were increases. In Manhattan and the Bronx there were 1,473 murders from 1908 to 1912, making a rate of about midway in the list of principal cities, of 5.7 per 100,000. The gain for last year was 1.4 per 100,000.

The urban rate for last year was 0.4 per 100,000 of population in excess of the urban rate for 1912, while the 1912 rate showed an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the rate which prevailed from 1890 to 1900. In 1905 the first marked increase since 1884 began. The rate for that year increased to 6.7 per 100,000. In 1906 it reached 7.9 per 100,000, and in 1907 it reached 8.8 per 100,000, the largest total yet recorded.

The falling off which began in 1908 brought the record for that year down to 8.1 per 100,000, while in 1909 it dropped still lower, to 7.5 per 100,000. In 1910 the rate climbed to 8.3 per 100,000, in 1911 it mounted to 8.4 per 100,000, and remained practically stationary in 1912, after which it jumped to 8.7 per 100,000. The lowest record scored was in 1890, when the rate was 4.2 per 100,000.

"Accepting the present returns as accurate," said Mr. Hoffman, "it may safely be maintained that the position of the United States in the matter of violent deaths is decidedly deplorable. Every international comparison proves that the homicide rate of the United States is probably the highest for any civilized country in the world.

"Of the victims of murder, the largest number were between 20 and 29 years of age, while the next largest number were between 30 and 40 years of age. Of all the homicides recorded since 1902, 62.1 per cent. were by firearms, 15.9 by knives or sharp instruments, and 22 per cent. by poison, strangulation, or other means."

Mr. Hoffman found that the homicide rate of New York, 5.5 from 1907-1911, was six times that of London, nearly three times that of Berlin and 60 per cent. greater than that of Paris. He urges that statistics be carefully prepared as to the kind of weapons used, so that laws may be passed to limit the possession of the most dangerous weapons and drugs.

HIS AUTO RAMS STREET CAR.

Werner Goes to Hospital, Then Faces Charge of Intoxication.

In driving his touring car out of the way of a National Express Company wagon yesterday afternoon, Leo Werner, 23 years of age, of 1049 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, ran into an eastbound Fourteenth Street car that was at a dead stop at University Place.

The street car was filled, but no one in it was hurt. Werner was found unconscious in his machine. His brother, William Werner, and John C. Schlesinger of 1030 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, were cut by glass from the windshield. Werner was taken to New York Hospital, where he was treated for a laceration of the face. Policeman Pfeiffer placed a charge of operating an automobile while intoxicated against Werner.

W. H. HALL CUTS OFF SISTERS

Leaves Bulk of His Estate to His Brother, Augustus H. Hall.

The will of William Henry Hall, brother of Augustus H. Hall, who is known in Wall Street as "Diamond Gus," was filed for probate yesterday. The amount of the estate is not given. Most of the income is left in trust for the benefit of Augustus H. during the lifetime of "Emma L. Everson (otherwise known as Emma L. Hall)." At her death the principal is to go to Augustus H., or upon his death to the four children of his brother, Henry J. S. Hall, who are Stewart, Henry, Alice, and Julia Hall.

The reference in the will to Emma L. Hall is explained by the signing of a final order by Justice Ford in the Supreme Court yesterday directing Augustus H. Hall to pay $7,000 yearly alimony to his wife, Emma L., who recently obtained a separation from him.

At the trial Mrs. Hall testified that he had put his arm about her, kissed her and said the ceremony was sufficient to make them man and wife. Justice Greenbaum ruled in the plaintiff's favor. It was during the trial that Hall testified he had tried to sell a large diamond to George Gould for $250,000 at the time Vivian Gould became betrothed to Lord Decies. Mrs. Hall testified that her husband wore diamonds in his suspenders and in his garter buckles. The will provides that a picture, "Dogs Not Admitted," and all decedent's diamonds shall go to Augustus H., and that certain bonds and securities be divided equally between the latter and Henry J. S. Hall. An annuity of $2,500 is bequeathed to a cousin, Elizabeth Neare.

"For reasons considered proper and sufficient by me, I purposely omit any legacy or gift to my sisters, Martha and Agnes."

A family quarrel, it is understood, is responsible for this clause in the will.

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON NEXT SUNDAY $3 VIA ROYAL BLUE LINE

New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R's.

A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.

NEXT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25th,

Also Sundays, Nov. 8th & 22d.

Leave W. 23d St. 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.

Tickets on sale one week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. & Jersey City Terminals; 245, 378, 1276, 1440 & 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

WEATHER-STRIPS

that "stay put"—that hold fast. Made of indestructible, rustless METAL. Great innovation—wonderful coal saver. Estimate given.

A. G. ROEBUCK CO.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

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Especially Prepared Sale of

Women's Fashionable Suits and Coats

Values That Surpass Any Previous Offering



Motor and Sport Coats

Practical models in belted and yoke back effects, of Rough Mixtures and Pebble Cheviots.

Regular 22.50 & 25.00 Values **15.00**

Women's Street Coats

Latest styles of Broadcloth, Zibeline Plush, Corduroy and Mixtures, lined throughout.

Regular 30.00 Values **22.50**

Velour Evening Wrap

Attractive model in black and colors; large mouflon collar, brocaded silk lined and interlined.

Regular 50.00 Value **35.00**

Women's Tailored Suits

Ten distinctive styles, of Serge, Gabardine, Broadcloth, Poplin and other fashionable materials.

Regular 35.00 to 40.00 Values **29.75**

Fur Trimmed Suits

Superior quality Broadcloth in prevailing colors; trimming of Skunk, Seal and Sable Squirrel.

Regular 50.00 Values **35.00**

Women's Velvet Suits

Six original and individual short coat models, attractively trimmed with Fur, in newest colorings.

Exceptional Values **48.00**

Unusual and Exceptional Sale Monday of

Women's Afternoon and Street Dresses

About 175 Dresses Taken from the Regular Stock

Featuring the latest dictates of Fashion, for restaurant, theatre and afternoon wear, of Charmeuse, Velvet, Satin and Serge, also combinations of Serge and Charmeuse, Velvet and Serge or Velvet and Satin, in black and colors. Actual 35.00 to 45.00 Values. **25.00**

Sale of Women's Fur Coats and Sets

Blue Fox Sets

The season's most fashionable fur, *dyed Blue Fox;* several models of Scarfs and large Muffs.

Actual 125.00 Values **75.00**

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

Selected Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), 40 to 43 inches; Ermine, Kolinski, Skunk and Fitch Collars.

Regular 120.00 to 135.00 Values **85.00**

Women's Caracul Fur Coats	85.00	125.00	185.00
Women's Hudson Seal Fur Coats	125.00	150.00	185.00



Women's Ultra Fashionable Boots

A decidedly new model boot, with faun buckskin tops, patent calfskin vamps and heel foxing, Spanish Louis heels.

Exceptional Value **7.50**



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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

New York's Popular Big Store

Reliable Goods Only!

For those are the only kinds that you can ever buy at GREENHUT'S.

And when you get RELIABILITY plus LOW PRICE you are getting THE VERY UTTERMOST that any store can give.

In this respect GREENHUT'S is UNIQUE, in that "The Big Store" MAKES GOOD on its claims. You can test this truth TOMORROW, if you will. We'll be glad to have you do so.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS. TWO Green Stamps with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.

50 S. & H. Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY

With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Tuesday only, October 20.

These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.

J. B. GREENHUT CO. E

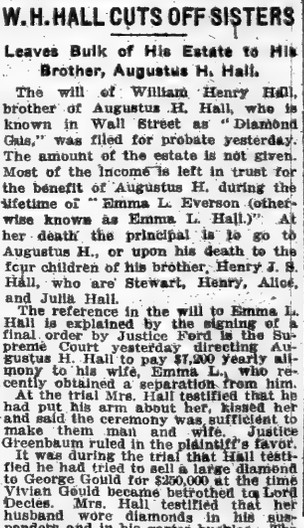
Sunday Times—10-18-14.

Advance Announcement of Our

Greatest Glove Sale

Full Details in Monday Evening's Paper

MAIN BUILDING



"Spirabone" La Resista Corsets

Demonstration on Living Models Tomorrow

A most interesting and practical exhibit, showing the correct method of putting on and wearing corsets in a hygienic and scientific manner.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO THIS INTERESTING LECTURE, which will be given by Mme. De Peyster, one of the world's most famous corsetieres. THE LECTURES WILL BE ILLUSTRATED BY LIVING MODELS. Lectures in Auditorium, on Fifth Floor.

From 10 to 12 Noon, 2:30 to 4:30 P. M.

Mme. De Peyster will make a particular feature of the "La Resista" Corsets, with the wonderful "Spira Bone" in them, a boning of spiral woven steel wire, used exclusively in "La Resista" Corsets, which cannot break or rust, and is as flexible as the body itself.

The health features and the comfort of this corset, as well as the new exquisite styles, will be shown.

NO CARDS ARE REQUIRED.

Spira-bone

MAIN BUILDING. 5c O. N. T. SPOOL COTTON—black or white; Monday at 2 for 2c

MAIN BUILDING. "AMOSKEAG" APRON Gingham—Monday, yd. 5c

MAIN BUILDING. 25c "PACKER'S" TAR SOAP—Monday, cake 11c

MAIN BUILDING. BOYS' 50c BLOUSES—neckbands or attached collars; Monday at 19c

MAIN BUILDING. 50c LEATHER HAND BAGS—new Fall style; Monday at 25c

MAIN BUILDING. GIRLS' WHITE DRESSES—Reg. to $3.95; sizes 6 to 12 years; slightly soiled. Monday at $1.50

MAIN BUILDING. "MANHATTAN" BLEACHED MUSLIN—yard wide, Monday, a yard 3 1/2c

MAIN BUILDING. WOMEN'S $1 BLACK SILK HOISERY—all sizes; special, Monday 49c

MAIN BUILDING. "FOWNES" WASHABLE DOETTE GLOVES—natural white or gray; Monday, pair 50c

MAIN BUILDING. 25c FLANNELETTE DRESSES—sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs.; Monday, at 12c

MAIN BUILDING. $1 SIZE DANDERINE—Monday, bottle 55c

MAIN BUILDING. 79c HOUSE DRESSES—sizes 34 to 40; Monday at 39c

MAIN BUILDING. "ODD" LOT GIRLS' COATS—sizes 6 to 14 years; usually priced $3.95 to $5; Monday, at $1.50

MAIN BUILDING. 29c CORSET COVERS—Monday, at 12c

MAIN BUILDING. 59c BLACK PERCALINE PETTICOATS—Dresden designs; Monday, at 35c

MAIN BUILDING. "LITTLE MEN'S" $1.25 GUN METAL BLUCHER SHOES—sizes 9 to 13½; Monday, at 69c

MAIN BUILDING. MATCHLESS SUGAR CURED HAMS—Monday, lb 19 1/2c

ANNEX BUILDING. $10 "STEARNS & FOSTER" ROLL-EDGE FELT MATTRESS—Monday, at $5.75

MAIN BUILDING. GRANULATED SUGAR—best refined; Monday, 25 lb. bag $1.65. Sold at this special price only with Grocery orders.

MAIN BUILDING. ARMOUR'S SHIELD BRAND BACON—Monday, lb 23 1/2c

ANNEX BUILDING. 75c O SO EZY OIL MOPS for polishing floors; Monday, at 39c

ANNEX BUILDING. $1 CURTAIN STRETCHERS—newest kinds; Monday, at 49c

ANNEX BUILDING. THIN TABLE TUMBLERS—any initial engraved; Monday, 6 for 12c

ANNEX BUILDING. $24.50 "SANFORD'S" AXMINSTER RUGS—(slightly mismatched); Monday, at $11.75

MAIN BUILDING

Sale of Dress Goods, Coatings and Linings

Special Prices That Will Appeal to Thrifty Women

A showing as well as a sale. Our dress goods section has been recently enlarged to permit better the display of materials for costumes and coats.

Prices Positively the Lowest That Can Be Named.

A few of the specials are quoted:—

52 INCH CREPE ARMURE—in black, cream and colors; 50c grade at 39c

50 INCH ALL WOOL BROADCLOTH—black and wanted colors; usually $1.50, at 78c

54 INCH ALL WOOL BROADCLOTH—colors for street or evening wear; material sponged and shrunk; usually $2.75 a yard; at $1.98

50 INCH ALL WOOL STORM SERGE—sponged and shrunk; black, navy, brown, Copenhagen, taupe or garnet, at 98c

50 INCH SILK SEAL PLUSH—black, rich looking; regular price $10 a yard; tomorrow, at $5.90

59c BROCADED SATEEN COAT LININGS—36 inches wide, at, a yard 39c

MAIN BUILDING

Black Silks, Velvets, Velveteens and Corduroys

It's just such value giving events as these that have made our silk sales famous. Read these items carefully.

BLACK DRESS TAFFETA—usually $1.10 a yard; soft and lustrous; 35 inches wide; at 85c

BLACK CREPE DE CHINE—usually $1.60; heavy grade; 40 inches wide; at $1.20

BLACK SATIN—usually $1.75; excellent quality; 40 inches wide; at $1.35

BLACK CHARMEUSE—usually $2 a yard; handsome quality; very soft; 40 inches wide; at $1.50

BLACK CREPE METEOR—usually $2 a yard; 40 inches wide; at $1.65

BLACK SATIN DUCHESSE—usually $3.75; an extra fine quality; 54 inches wide; at $2.85

Among the Velvets

COSTUME CORDUROY—usually 55c; a fine quality; 29 inches wide; very unusual at this price; at 39c

COSTUME CORDUROY—usually 85c; a superior grade; in a wide soft cord; 29 inches wide; at 69c

IMPORTED VELVETEENS—excellent quality; black and colors as well; at 69c to $1.75

DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK VELVET—usually $4.25; 42 inches wide; very lustrous; at $3.25

IMPORTED SUITING VELVET—usually $6 a yard; double width; unusual value; at $4.75

Ask for S. & H. Green Trading Stamps—We Give Them

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

VERA CRUZ DEMANDS GRANTED BY MEXICO

Will Forego Reprisals and Re-Collection of Customs and Taxes, Aguilar Promises.

BRINGS EVACUATION NEARER

Seven More Wounded on American Soil by Mexican Bullets — Naco Garrison Repulses Assault.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Though there has not been a complete settlement yet of the Mexican situation, the Wilson Administration has advices from its special representatives in Mexico—Messrs. Silliman, Canada, Hanna, Canova, and Carothers—indicating that the trend is toward a stisfactory adjustment. Particularly encouraging are the reports from John R. Silliman and Consuls Canada and Hanna stating that an entirely satisfactory conference was held last night between Mr. Silliman, the President's personal representative, and Gen. Candido Aguilar, the Constitutionalist General who has been designated to take over Vera Cruz when the American soldiers and marines are withdrawn.

Mr. Silliman, who is en route to the Mexican capital direct from a conference in Washington with President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan, had a long conference last night with Gen. Aguilar in the latter's camp near Vera Cruz. In this conference Gen. Aguilar agreed to grant the guarantees insisted upon by the United States Government in connection with its evacuation of Vera Cruz, namely, that foreigners and others in Vera Cruz shall not be subjected to reprisals when the Americans give up the city; that no one who has been employed under the American régime in Vera Cruz shall be prosecuted for having served under the Americans, and that there shall be no double taxation through re-collection by the Mexicans of the customs duties and municipal taxes that have been collected at Vera Cruz during the American occupation.

Gen. Aguilar is to issue a new proclamation which will grant these assurances. It is to be issued Oct. 22.

Administration officials were of the opinion that these assurances cleared the way for the departure of American troops from Vera Cruz when the adjustment of the finances of Vera Cruz had been completed.

Consul Canada reported that there was no apparent danger of any attack being made on Vera Cruz by Mexicans outside of that city.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 17.—John R. Silliman, before leaving here this morning for Mexico City, reported to the State Department at Washington that Gen. Aguilar had promised to grant all the demands of the United States in connection with the evacuation of Vera Cruz.

It was suggested that the acts of Gen. Aguilar after all were subject to the decision of his superiors in the Mexican capital, but Mr. Silliman in reply said that the responsibility was wholly Aguilar's. The President's representative said, he believed that the General's promises to accede to the demands made would satisfy Mr. Wilson.

During the conference Gen. Aguilar disclaimed responsibility for the hostile demonstration made in front of the American lines Thursday night.

Mr. Silliman was accompanied to Mexico City by his wife.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—It is expected that with the return to Mexico City of J. R. Silliman, the special United States representative, definite information will be available in regard to the evacuation of Vera Cruz. Officials here regard with disfavor the course of some of the Constitutionalist organs, which are constantly announcing a fixed date for evacuation. It is pointed out that the public, seeing these forecasts unfulfilled, might become impatient. The question is recognized as a delicate diplomatic issue.

WILL CONFER WITH ZAPATA.

Mexican Convention Sends Delegation to Treat with Southern Leader.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—The commission appointed by the Aguascalientes Convention to confer with Gen. Zapata at Morelos and try to induce him to send a full delegation to the convention arrived here this evening and will leave tomorrow morning for Morelos. The commission is headed by Gen. Felipe Angeles and Gen. Blanco.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Gen. Villa, who has been in Aguascallentes with his staff and an escort of troops, since the beginning of the convention, says that he will not enter the convention and that he intends to return to the North tomorrow. George C. Carothers, special agent of the United States, accompanied Villa to Aguascallentes.

Ysidro Fabela, the Mexican Foreign Minister, in an interview today, said that Gen. Carranza still was the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Party, and that the Aguascalientes Convention had not discussed Carranza's resignation, but only general questions affecting the nation. When asked regarding the assumption of supreme power by the convention at a secret session, he said:

"The business of the Government of the Republic is being conducted as usual. Supreme Chief of the army is Gen. Carranza. He is also from today, as usual, the First Chief of the nation.

"The Aguas Calientes convention is discussing the general affairs of the country, but particularly an arrangement for an armistice between Gen. Benjamin Hill and Gen. Maytorena, who have broken their agreement with the convention in not ceasing hostilities.

"The resignation of Gen. Carranza has not been discussed at the convention, and therefore he continues to be the First Chief as before. Antonio L. Villareal is only the President of the convention, and has nothing to do with executive affairs outside that body.

"The Carranza Cabinet will continue as before. There has been no intention of changing the composition of the Cabinet, as complete harmony reigns in the official family."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 17.—Gen. Zapata is reported investing San Angel and Tizapan, suburbs of Mexico City, the Carranza troops being impotent to hold off the besiegers, who refuse a truce. It is said that a force of 10,000 already has been dispatched against them. Meanwhile recruiting and drilling in Mexico City, which means impressment, continues.

VILLA MAN RIDICULES PEACE.

Ornales Says Convention Is Packed by Carranza and Withdraws.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 17.—Gen. Tomas Ornales, Jefe de Armas of the Juarez and Rio Bravo military zone, has returned from the Aguascalientes conference and has started active preparations to assist Gen. Villa in pushing his revolution against Carranza toward Mexico City.

"The conference," said Gen. Ornales, "is at an end as a peace gathering. What may be done there in the near future will be done simply to give the Carranza faction time to prepare to resist our revolution, which already has been started in motion. Harmony was impossible from the first. This was realized by Villa as well as others, but in the hope that some good might come of it he ordered his commanders, including myself, to participate in the conference. The convention was all cut-and-dried from the first and was packed with Carranza Generals, some commissioned over night for the occasion. We saw little hope from the first, and finally I decided that my place as a loyal Mexican was with my command in the north, where I could rally to Villa's stand when he needed me."

Following the arrival of Gen. Ornales, placards appeared warning the Carranzistas to leave, and threatening them with death if they remained to spy on the Villa commanders. Any one caught giving information to the Carranza followers, it was announced, would be summarily executed.

Reports from Parral tell of an engagement at Molino between the forces of Villa and those of Carranza, commanded by Maclovio Herrera. Villa sent 6,000 troops against Herrera at Parral, and the vanguard of this force was met at Molino by 500 Herrera men. A running fight followed lasting all of Friday. Herrera is in control of the telegraph line at Parral and no details have been received. Herrera has 5,000 men in and near Parral.

HILL REPULSES ASSAULT.

Two Companies of Yaqui Indians Blown Up by Mines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Mexican Constitutionalist Agency here today received this telegram from Gen. Hill at Naco, Sonora:

"Shortly before midnight of Friday the Maytorena forces made their final assault against Naco, attacking our position from several different points. The fighting was fierce and lasted about six hours. From our fortified position our machine guns and rifle fire punished the enemy severely. Finally they retreated in great disorder toward their encampment.

"Several mines had been planted in the zone that the enemy traversed in approaching our trenches, and when these were exploded two companies of Yaquis, who were charging in close order, were almost annihilated. Our troops are still engaged in bringing the wounded of the enemy into Naco.

"Our losses were slight, owing to the fact that we were intrenched and that our troops acted with splendid promptitude and valor. The garrison at Agua Prieta was ready to send us reinforcements in case we needed them, but no such contingency presented itself."

SEVEN MORE HIT ON U. S. SIDE.

Two Likely to Die—American Side Not a Haven for Mexican Wounded.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 17.—During the fighting last night, in which Gen. Benjamin Hill drove off Gov. Maytorena's attack, seven persons on the American side of the line here were wounded. This made a total of seventeen wounded by Mexican bullets in the American town during the siege.

Four of those shot last night were troopers of the Ninth United States Cavalry border patrol. Two of them are not expected to live. The others were Mexicans, two women and a man.

The Maytorena forces have paid no attention to the armistice ordered by the Aguascallentes peace conference.

In the fighting last night Maytorena not only disregarded the armistice fixed by the Aguas Calientes conference, but attacked the Mexican town from due south, although he previously had assured American officials that he had given orders to prevent fire against the American town. The American soldiers crouched behind boiler-plate fortifications strung along the American side of the boundary as the bullets pattered against the steel.

Indications tonight were that Maytorena would not renew the attack for several days, if at all.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Oct. 17.—Gov. Hunt wired the Secretary of War today asking that the Federal Government grant permission for the removal of Mexican wounded soldiers from the garrison of Naco, Sonora, to the American side. The Governor urged this action on the ground of humanity, saying that not only the wounded, but American doctors attending them, were in danger of massacre by Maytorena's Yaqui Indians, should the latter capture the town.

Secretary Garrison replied that the request would be taken up with the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The State Department decided recently that it was not permissible to make the American side a hospital ground to which the contending factions across the Mexican border could bring all their wounded to be cared for on neutral territory. It was understood today that while Gen. Bliss would be instructed to take such steps as might be necessary, to prevent a crime against humanity, there would be no change in his orders to prohibit the bringing of Mexican wounded to the American side, except in emergency cases. It was explained that ordinarily there was no good reason for making the United States take care of these wounded, as all necessary medical supplies could be procured and taken to them on their own side of the border.

SEEK TO DEPORT MEXICANS.

Hernandez and Hinojosa Accused of Violating Immigration Laws.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 17.—Antonio Hernandez and Ramon Hinojosa, former officers in the Mexican Federal army, were charged with violation of the immigration laws of the United States and their deportation asked in warrants sworn to here yesterday by immigration authorities.

Hernandez, as commander of the Mexican troops which captured Saltillo during the recent revolution, caused the imprisonment of John R. Silliman, United States Consul, and is specifically charged with being an Anarchist.

Hinojosa is alleged to have entered the United States under an assumed name. He was in command of the garrison at Tampico when a squad of American marines was arrested in that city last April. Both men are in jail.

YAQUIS LEVY FORCED LOAN.

Mutineers Coerce French Concern and Then Sail for Guaymas.

ON BOARD U. S. S. WEST VIRGINIA, SANTA ROSALIA, Mexico, Oct. 16, (by wireless to San Diego, Cal., Oct. 17.)—The mutinous Yaquis who murdered Major Aguayo, the military commandant at Santa Rosalia on Oct. 6 and seized the Mexican steamer Korrigan III., with intent to raid and capture Lower California for Gen. Francisco Villa, sailed today for Guaymas, after levying a forced loan of 21,000 pesos on the Boleo Company (French), which controls important copper mining concessions near Santa Rosalia.

Rear Admiral Howard, commanding the Pacific fleet, will sail for Guaymas on the West Virginia tonight. He came here to investigate conditions when he heard of the mutiny.

LOWER CALIFORNIA "FREE."

Revolters Deny Allegiance to Either Carranza or Villa.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 17.—Adolfo Carillo, Gen. Carranza's Consul here, telegraphed to Mexico City today information that Gen. Aviles and Cols. Tenorio and Cantu had declared Lower California free, not only of Carranza's authority, but likewise that of Villa. They intend to carry on an entirely independent revolt, according to information reaching Carillo.

Carillo, warned merchants against sending goods into Lower California. The territory contains many land and mining concessions belonging to foreigners, especially Americans.

Dry Farmers Recognize Carranza.

WICHITA, Kas., Oct. 17.—Gen. Carranza, First Chief in Mexico, was made a member of the Board of Governors of the International Dry Farming Congress in session here yesterday. He was one of two foreigners appointed to the board, the other being W. R. Motherwell of Canada.

Political Arrests in Mexico City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17.—Enrique Remero Mondragon, notary and ex-Consul at Eagle Pass, Texas, and Ricardo Otero, son-in-law of Gabriel Mancera, a Mexican railroad capitalist, were arrested here today on political charges.

'TWILIGHT SLEEP' HAS COME TO STAY

Method of the Future, Says Prof. Knipe of the Post-Graduate Hospital.

REVERSES HIS OPINION

Went to Freiburg a Skeptic After Discarding the Treatment as Dangerous—Admits Mistake.

Dr. William H. Wellington Knipe, adjunct professor at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital and attending at Gouverneur Hospital, has returned from Freiburg, Germany, after a thorough investigation of "twilight sleep," the so-called painless method of treatmg women in childbirth, and has made an authoritative report relative to its value. He says that it is bound to become the method of the future—if carried out strictly according to the Freiburg technique and in hospitals.

Prof. Knipe's report probably will carry more weight with the medical profession than others which have preceded it, for the reason that he had discarded the treatment years ago as dangerous and, as he admits, had gone to Freiburg a skeptic in the matter. Inasmuch as he realized that hospital authorities are the persons who will have to deal with the subject, he has made his views public through the medium of the current issue of The Modern Hospital. Here is a part of his article, which is entitled "Twilight Sleep from the Hospital Viewpoint:"

Favors Treatment in Hospitals.

"The Freiburg method of producing that state of mind called 'Dämmerschlanf,' or twilight sleep, by the injection of drugs is one that must be almost exclusively carried out in a hospital, and it may be advantageous for us to consider what arrangements in the hospital are best suited to his method of relatively painless childbirth.

"During July of this Summer I had the pleasure of spending a couple of weeks at the Frauenklinik at Freiburg, and there had the opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the method of inducing twilight sleep. Having used scopolamine and morphine in my hospital work several years ago, and having discarded the method as dangerous, I entered Freiburg a skeptic; and it was only after repeated demonstrations of successful twilight sleep that at last I became a convert, and I was forced to admit the poor results that we had obtained previously with scopolamine and morphine were due to the fact that we did not follow the Freiburg method.

"Inasmuch as the Freiburg treatment is bound to become the method of the future, it will become necessary for the hospital to have proper accommodations for these cases.

"The one requisite for the proper induction of twilight sleep is quiet. The proper location of the room is on an inside court, where the least possible noise obtains. All care should be exercised that the noise from the rest of the hospital should not reach the twilight room. This quiet may be procured by double doors, padded doors, rubber matting, &c." In the private operating room, where only one patient is at a time, it will be relatively easy to obtain this desired quiet, but in the ward operating room, where there may be two or three patients at one time—which, of course, is unavoidable in a large service—no patient may disturb another to some degree.

Quiet and Darkness Required.

"Besides quiet, means must be used to obtain darkness. It is not necessary that this should be intense, but all care should be used to prevent the entrance of bright light. At Freiburg the ward opens on a courtyard, with trees about, and by the use of Venetian blinds the room is kept relatively dark. During the induction of the twilight sleep the patient is kept in bed, and, inasmuch as the process consumes several hours, it is impossible to keep the patient on a hard operating table all this while. At Freiburg the room contains three beds, and it is in these beds that the women are delivered, the operating table being used only for those cases requiring operative interference, such as forceps, version, &c. Each bed is screened from its neighbor by curtains of muslin, and the rest of the delivery room is like an ordinary operating room, with the regulation aseptic furniture, sterile receptacles, instrument trays, &c.

"As the proper induction of twilight sleep requires the constant attendance of a trained physician or trained nurse, the management at Freiburg secures intelligent nurses and trains them in this method, and they are used in the operating room and nowhere else. Before being placed in charge of a case, the nurse must have at least four months' experience as assistant in the delivery room.

"The nurse examines the fetal heart every fifteen minutes, tests the patient's various reflexes, and gives the injections accordingly—subject, of course, to the instructions of the physician, who regularly calls every hour to examine the patient. These nurses at Freiburg, who have had this special training for a long time in the delivery room, become particularly expert, and it will become necessary for us in America to take especially intelligent nurses, who are interested in this work, and train them in this particular method.

"The drugs used as scopolamine hydrobromic and some one of the morphine derivatives—either morphine muriate, or narcophin, or pantopon. It has been difficult to obtain a stable solution of scopolamine. The method used to sterilize the solution leads the way to quick decomposition, and the solution which has a certain strength today may in a couple of days lose a great deal of its potency."

After telling in detail how the drugs are prepared and administered, Dr. Knipe describes the exercises the mother must take after child birth, and concludes:

"During the course of labor in twilight sleep, accurate notes must be kept of the injections given, their kind, number, origin, &c. The subjective symptoms of the patient must be noted concerning drowsiness, thirst, and pains in the back, abdomen and perineum. Charts must be kept of the objective signs, such as sleeping during or between pains, motions of the hands, the color of the face, the influence of the drugs on the pains, consciousness of the patient, and the amount of excitation, if present. Note is also taken of the number of examinations, when interference becomes necessary, and the effect of drugs on the voluntary muscular efforts in the second stage. It is also noted whether the pains are frequent, whether they are of long duration, and whether they are strong. The fetal heart is kept track of every fifteen minutes, as is also the maternal pulse and maternal breathing, and the patient's pulse is taken every hour.

"It is only by keeping strict record of these conditions that one is able to judge of the value of this method. Charts should be kept designated 'Criticism of the Twilight Sleep,' in which there should be divisions concerning (1) success of the treatment, (2) character of the pains, (3) the voluntary muscular efforts of the patient, (4) postpartum hemorrhage, (5) condition of the new born, (6) what combination of scopolamine with morphine or other narcotic has been used, (7) any special remarks that may be indicated."

Commenting on Dr. Knipe's paper, the editor of The Modern Hospital criticises Dr. Krönig and Dr. Gauss of Freiburg for making known the results of their work through the medium of a popular magazine, and adds:

"But it seems to the innocent bystander that, regardless of the methods employed by the German professors to attain publicity and perhaps personal notoriety, the main question is, is the practice developed by these men a good thing, and, if so, it seems we ought to master it and set it to work.

"Dr. Knipe tells us he went to Freiburg a skeptic and came away a believer. Dr. Knipe's position in this country and in his profession is too well recognized for anything that he says to be ignored. Hence, when Dr. Knipe says that the twilight sleep is to come into common practice on this side of the water, we hospital people and the medical profession had better forget, even if we cannot forgive, the late unpleasant 'visit to the trade' made by Krönig and Gauss, and get to work to perfect a proper technic where the practice is to be employed."

Arnold Constable & Co.

These Remarkable Values on Sale Monday and Tuesday

Most Important Offering of
Women's High Grade Gloves

Consisting of the finest Imported Gloves for evening, street and general wear, at particularly advantageous prices, considering the scarcity of all foreign makes and the anticipated later increase in cost. *The following are very excellent values:*

GLACE—16-button length. White only; superior quality. *Regularly $3.50.* **2.85**

GLACE CAPE—One clasp, P. X. M. seams, in tan and white. **1.25**

GLACE PIQUE—One clasp, in all white; also white with black stitching. **1.25**

CHAMOIS—One clasp, in the natural color; very soft and pliable. **1.25**

DOESKIN—One clasp and 1 button, in white. **1.25**

MOCHA—One clasp, in gray. **1.25**

"THE REGIS"—Our exclusive brand of superior quality, in the new shades of light and dark tan, mode, gray and yellow; also black and white. **1.25**

Special Offering of
Women's Smart Tailor Suits

Of Broadcloth and Cheviot, featuring the most attractive Autumn styles and colors, including Blue, Green, Black and Brown.
Value $40.00. **32.50**

Women's Afternoon Dresses

Consisting of very desirable Models in Black and Navy Crepe de Chine, showing the new full-plaited skirt.
Value $32.50. **26.50**

The fashionable Satin and
Velvet Combination Dresses

Including the Newest Models with Velvet jacket and cuffs, and Vestee of White Chiffon.
Value $26.50. **19.50**

The Indispensable "Top Coat"

Women's Fall Coats of Mannish Mixtures, Smart Tweeds, Cheviots and Cloth in a large assortment of the season's most desirable styles.
Value $32.50. **24.50**

A Sale of
2500 yards of Rich Laces

At a mere fraction of the former prices.

This great assortment consists of:

VENISE AND ORIENTAL LACES in white and Ecru, in a large variety of rich designs, suitable for Dress Trimmings.
Reduced to 25c to 9.50
Regular Prices, 60c to $17.00 yard.

VALENCIENNES INSERTIONS, in French, German and Novelty Meshes, adapted for Lingerie, Negligee and Children's Garments.
Reduced to 23c to 90c
Regular Prices, 80c to $2.10 dozen.

BLACK EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, including Chantilly, Venise, Cluny and Silk Embroidered Net Tops.
Reduced to 20c to 2.95
Regular Prices, 50c to $5.50 yard.

ALLOVER NETS in Oriental, Venise, Point d'Esprit, Metal and Beaded effects.
Reduced to 55c to 2.95
Regular Prices, $1.10 to $5.95 yard.

Important Silk Sale

Several thousand yards of the finest Imported Novelty Dress Silks
At less than half price

PRINTED CANTON CREPES—Imported; 42 inches wide; white grounds printed with floral designs. Grey, green, brown and blue. Formerly $4.50

PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE—Imported; 42 inches wide; pin stripes with colored floral effects. Grey, tan, green and blue. Formerly $5.00

PRINTED CREPE GEORGIETTE—Imported; 42 inches wide; color grounds of white, ceil, pink, mais and Nile; printed with delicate tints in floral effects. Formerly $4.50, $5.00

2.00 per yard

Extra values in Beautiful Velvets

IMPORTED CHIFFON VELVET—Of exceptionally beautiful quality; rich and lustrous in effect; 41 inches wide; in a great variety of street and evening shades. yard **6.50**

MILLINERY VELVET—24 inches wide; of superior quality. Black only. Regularly $3.00 yard **2.25**

The Season's
Most Popular Furs

Notable reductions in the most wanted styles.

CARACUL COATS—Full length plain satin lined. *Value $100.00.* **75.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS—¾ length, plain satin lined. *Value $140.00.* **110.00**

BLACK LYNX SCARFS—Plain and fancy models. *Value $20.00 to $110.00.* **16.50 to 80.00**

BLACK LYNX MUFFS—*Value $37.50 to $90.00.* **30.00 to 70.00**

ALASKA SABLE SCARFS—Plain and fancy models: *Value $24.00 to $90.00.* **19.00 to 70.00**

ALASKA SABLE MUFFS—Pillow and the new Melon Models. *Value $40.00 to $110.00.* **30.00 to 90.00**

Shetland Sweaters

A special importation just received of these most beautiful of Women's pure wool Sweaters. A choice variety of new models in very attractive colors and combinations.
At the special prices, 6.95 and 8.95.
Actual Value, $8.50 and $10.50.

5,000 Yards of
Upholstery Fabrics

Consisting of the finest Tapestries, Damasks, Armures, Velours, etc., from our regular stock, and containing many exclusive and rarely beautiful patterns in these rich fabrics.
Formerly $2.75 to $8.00. ***At the extremely reduced prices of***
1.50 to 4.25 yard

500 Pairs of Fine
California Blankets

Pure wool, of highest grade, made to our special order in single and double bed sizes, with blue or pink borders.
At prices greatly below Regular
200 PAIRS SINGLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $5.75.* **4.35**
300 PAIRS DOUBLE BED SIZE— *Regularly $10.25.* **7.85**

500 Cushion Tops Half Price

A large assortment of rich, artistic effects in Damask, Brocades, Tapestries and other choice materials, presenting a very rare opportunity.

Full Size Comfortables

Reduced in Price.

SILKOLINE—Wool filled, in dainty patterns. *Reg. $4.00.* **2.95**

SILKOLINE of superior quality in figured and Persian effects. *Regularly $4.85.* **3.75**

Upholstery
Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes — **⅓ to ½ Off**

Bigelow Carpets
20,000 yards of Wilton, Brussels and Axminster.
Formerly $1.65 to $4.00 yard
Now 1.10 to 2.75

Oriental Rugs
$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs.
$100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs.
¼ to ⅓ Off

Domestic Rugs
Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets; special lot valued at $10,000.00.
At ⅓ Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout October. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.



PRESENT, BEGINNING TOMORROW,

Effective New Styles

(Not heretofore shown)

For wear at the many functions of the social season.

Tailleur Suits & Costumes Tailleur

In the season's newest weaves and shades, including long and short flare coats, in circular and godet effects; short, loose coats and Zouave jackets.

Tailleur Styles—$45, $55, up. Misses' Suits—$35, up.
Fur-trimmed—$58, $65, $75, $95, up.

Fur-trimmed Coats

Of vicuna, mountenac, suede cloth, velours de laine, English and Scotch weaves, and other new coatings.

Coats trimmed with Beaver, Skunk, Jap. Sable, Sitka Fox, Taupe Fox, Raccoon and Krimmer— *$65, $75, $95, up*
Coats without fur—*$35, $45, $55. Misses' Coats—$28, up*

Millinery

Paradise and Ostrich-trimmed Hats—Gold and Silver Lace Hats—Metallic Net Caps—Fur and Flower-trimmed Hats.

Featuring many models in very late styles at $25 and Smart Street Hats at $12

Evening Gowns

Of velvet, metal brocades, satin, lace, tulle and sequined net, including motif, beaded, jet-trimmed and hand-made effects— *$95, $125, $150, up*

Featuring Hand-made Dresses at $75 and $95.

Dancing Frocks

Of chiffon, lace and silk, in new pagoda, circular and Grecian effects— *$35, $45, $55*

Evening Wraps

Of soft chiffon-velvet and rich brocades, trimmed with fashionable fur— *$95, $125, $185, up*

Featuring Special Values at $65 and $75.

Afternoon Gowns

Of velvet, satin, charmeuse, grosgrain and cloth; embroidered, beaded and fur-trimmed—*$65, $95, $125*

Walking Dresses

Models distinguished by their "chic"; of serge, broadcloth, bengaline, satin, and in smart combinations of cloth with silk— *$45, $65, $75*

Also smart styles in cloth dresses at $25 and $35.

Fur Coats & Sets

Of skins so luxuriously soft and supple as to drape with the grace of silk or satin. *Exceptional Values.*

Hudson Seal Coats trimmed with Ermine, Fitch, Skunk and Fox—*$150, $200, $295, $350*

Baby Caracul Coats in short, medium and long models, with or without trimmings of contrasting fur— *$95, $125, $195, $250*

Novelty effects—$450, $650, $750 to $1200.

Fur Sets

Of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Silvered Taupe Fox, White Fox, Kolinsky, Fisher, Lynx, Skunk, and other fashionable Furs— *$75, $95, $125, up*

Blouses

Exquisite styles, of Mechlin, point de Lilla, thread, fillet and Venice laces; or of laces and nets embroidered in touches of color, or with threads of gold and silver. Also smart models of Georgette crepe, satin, crepe de chine and silk. In draped, Zouave, bolero, Cossack and cape styles and new high-buttoned collar effects— *$10, $15, $25*

PRESENT CONGRESS MAKING NEW RECORD

When It Finally Dissolves It Will Have Been in Session Longer Than Any Other.

TOTAL OF 560 DAYS NOW

More Than 27,000 Bills and Other Measures Taken Up — Many Important Laws Enacted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Three hundred and twenty-one days have elapsed since the second session of the Sixty-third Congress convened. Long in the list of important bills enacted, this means that the session has already equaled in number of days the longest session in the previous history of the country that can properly be termed a single session. That was the first session of the Fiftieth Congress, which, from Dec. 5, 1887, to Oct. 20, 1888, lasted precisely 321 days. Nominally, the second session of the Fortieth Congress, in which President Johnson was impeached, lasted 345 days, from Dec. 2, 1867, to Nov. 10, 1868, but as a matter of fact no business was transacted after July 27, and subsequent to that date both houses were in almost continuous recess, once for almost a month at a time, making the real length of that session only 238 days.

Already this Congress has been in session 560 days, and without counting the days that may yet intervene before adjournment by March 3, 1915, will have been in session 646 days. Without counting the Winter term yet to come, this Congress has been in session longer than any other in the country's history, except the Fortieth, which allowing for the 107 days of recess in its second session, was sitting 599 days. In other words, this Congress, when it finally dissolves, will have been in session forty-seven days more than any Congress since the foundation of the Government.

Even the Congresses of the great war periods of the past did not approach in length of sittings the sessions of the present Congress. Before the present Congress, next to the Fortieth, the first Congress which took up the whole work of organizing the Government was longest in its sessions. The Twelfth Congress, which handled the War of 1812, was in session only 367 days. The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Congresses, which shared responsibility for the war with Mexico, were in session respectively 340 and 344 days. Even the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congresses, which, legislatively speaking, fought the civil war, were in session only 356 and 390 days. The Fifty-fifth Congress, which sat through the stormy days preceding the Spanish war and saw that war to its successful conclusion, was in session 367 days.

The first session of the Fiftieth Congress and the artificially extended second session of the Fortieth Congress have been mentioned as the only rivals in duration of the present individual session. Next to these was the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, which lasted 304 days, from Dec. 2, 1889, to Oct. 1, 1890, covering the struggle over the McKinley Tariff. The next longest was the first session of the Thirty-first Congress, which lasted 302 days, from Dec. 3, 1848, to Sept. 30, 1849.

It might be mentioned for comparison that the shortest session in the history of the Government was the extraordinary session in the Thirty-fourth Congress. That was called to meet on Aug. 21, 1856, only three days after the end of the first session of that Congress, and lasted only ten days.

27,600 Bills Offered.

Practically all of the work that Congress does is initiated by the introduction of bills and resolutions. Therefore, an idea of the vastness of the transactions of the Senate and House is furnished through the fact that more than 27,600 measures have been offered in the two bodies since the Sixty-third Congress convened in its first session on April 7, 1913. Few of these bills received any consideredation in the special session, which was called to enact legislation of a specified character, and most of them were left for the session now drawing to a close.

The House, having the larger membership, received the larger number of bills and resolutions, the total reaching more than 20,300. In the Senate there were introduced more than 7,300 bills and resolutions.

Of these 208 up to the present time have become "public laws," by virtue of congressional enactment and the President's signature. These have been in the same time and through the same process 146 "Private Laws" written into the statute books, and 51 public resolutions have been enacted.

The comparatively small number of enactments, as shown by the figures, is not to be taken as a criterion of the work accomplished, for many of the bills and resolutions have been compiled by committees into what was sometimes called "omnibus bills," and other legislation has been provided for by proposing the subject matters of other measures as amendments to the general and appropriation bills.

It is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the measures presented in the two houses were of the character of private bills, mostly for pensions and claims.

The session drawing to a close has seen the enactment of an extraordinarily long list of measures generally important to the whole country. But long as that list is, it falls short in many striking particulars of the almost unheard-of legislative programme mapped out by President Wilson in his annual address to the two houses of Congress on Dec. 2, the day after the convening of the session. More than enough has been accomplished, however, to give the Democrats a standing excuse that there was no time for such other matters as have been ignored or dropped.

Fight Over Banking Act.

The most important enactment of the session came first and marked the conclusion of the long struggle over the Banking and Currency act. This item on the legislative programme, which the President intended to have been passed in the extraordinary session immediately following the passage of the tariff law, took up the first three weeks of the present session. That measure, which is not yet in practical operation, divided the country into twelve regional reserve districts, with the establishment of as many regional reserve banks, co-ordinated through a general reserve board in Washington. These banks will issue what is expected to prove cheaper money by rediscounting commercial paper. They will perform some of the functions of clearing houses for their districts, and under the guidance of the Federal Reserve Board they are expected to furnish a smooth-running machinery for mobilizing the reserves of the country to any section where money is needed. A provision in the act that may prove important to the United States during the European war in developing its export trade, particularly with South America, permits national banks of large capitalization to establish branches in foreign countries. The National City Bank of New York had already taken steps to establish such branches in South America.

President Wilson and the Democratic leaders of Congress regard this currency law as perhaps the biggest thing in the way of really constructive legislation that has been accomplished by the Congress. The political strength of the measure is indicated by the fact that even Republicans do not criticise it now. It commanded many Republican votes on its final passage, and only last week Representative Sereno E. Payne of New York, ranking Republican of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, praised the measure, merely taunting the Democrats good-naturedly for having drawn heavily on the work of the National Monetary Commission, which was dominated by Republicans.

Two of the three measures on the anti-trust legislative programme were enacted in this session. They were the Federal Trade Commission bill and the so-called Clayton bill, supplementing the Sherman Anti-Trust act. The third measure, known as the Rayburn Stock and Bond bill, passed the House, but was subjected to criticism in the Senate and all over the country. The majority of the committee in charge was divided into as many factions as it had members, and the bill was silently put to death without any consideration on the floor of the Senate.

Trade Commission Bill.

The Federal Trade Commission law abolished the Bureau of Corporations and turned over its functions and gave many new duties to a new commission to be named by the President. The commission will be named in December and will take up its work with the new year. Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, the present Chief of the Bureau of Corporations, in all probability will be Chairman of the Trade Commission. This was indicated recently when Mr. Davies resigned his place as National Committeeman from Wisconsin and also the Secretaryship of the Democratic National Committee. This was done to avoid the criticism of politics heaped upon George B. Cortelyou when the latter accepted the Chairmanship of the Republican National Committee in the Presidential campaign of 1904 after having been Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The Bureau of Corporations was under the jurisdiction of Secretary Cortelyou.

The Trade Commission will receive reports from all corporations other than common carriers capitalized at $5,000,000 or more. On direction from the President, the Attorney General, or either House of Congress the commission will investigate corporate activities. It will make public reports and aid the courts in formulating and carrying out the decrees of dissolution.

The Clayton bill supplements the Sherman act by specifying particular deeds as constituting restraint of trade. Price discrimination and tying-contracts are made unlawful where they substantially lessen competition. Labor unions are declared lawful and human labor "not a commodity or article of commerce." The law forbids injunctions restraining persons from quitting work. It forbids holding companies where they restrain commerce or tend to establish monopoly. Interlocking Directorates among banks where any one bank has deposits, capital, surplus, and undivided profits of more than $5,000,000 are forbidden. The law strikes at the old New Haven management by making the embezzlement of funds belonging to a common carrier a Federal penalty, and the principle of personal guilt is established.

Averted Railroad Strike.

An employes' arbitration act for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration in controversies between employer and employes has been enacted. According to Majority Leader Underwood of the House, it has already succeeded in averting the greatest railroad strike in the history of the country, involving every railroad west of the Mississippi and north of the Potomac River.

While many of the Presidents recommendations at the beginning of the session have not been put on the statute books, the outbreak of the war in Europe has caused him to make other suggestions to Congress which have resulted in important remedial legislation. Money has been appropriated for the relief of American tourists abroad. An act has been passed to permit the registration of foreign-built ships, and another creating a breau of war-risk insurance in the Treasury Department as an adjunct to existing commercial bureaus.

Before the European war diverted all eyes from Mexico that country had occupied a large part of the time of Congress. Money had to be appropriated for the relief of Americans in Mexico and for the support of Mexican soldiers interned on American soil. More important still, Congress in the present session was called upon to justify the seizure of Vera Cruz without formal warfare. At that time an act was passed to provide for the raising of volunteer troops in the time of actual or threatened war.

One of the greatest struggles of the session hinged around the repeal of the clause of the Panama Canal act exempting American coastwise ships from tolls. Many Democrats in the House under the leadership of Speaker Clark and Mr. Underwood opposed the President's view of this country's treaty obligations, but the President was finally able to induce both Houses to reverse their previous action.

The last duty of this session was incidental to the war in Europe. It required the imposition of so-called war taxes to make up for the deficit already resulting from the curtailment of imports from the belligerent countries. A bill substantially repeating the provisions of the Spanish-American war measure passed the House, imposing taxes that were estimated as capable of producing a $105,000,000 of revenue. Senate amendments already adopted have materially reduced that estimate.

GERMAN LINES' LOSS HEAVY.

29 Ships Interned Here Have Cost Companies $935,000 Already.

According to the estimate figured out yesterday by one of the steamship agents, the cost of the upkeep, coal, food, crews wages, depreciation, and so forth, for the twenty-nine German steamships interned in the Port of New York on account of the war, now amounts to $935,000. This is based upon an estimate of $85,000 a week for the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and Hansa Line vessels that have been accumulating here since Aug. 8. This does not include the $1,000 per day interest due on the capital invested alone in the Vaterland or any insurance.

The wages of the crews on the interned ships have been reduced in some cases to one-quarter of their pay and the officers by 50 per cent., while the food has been cut down so fine that the men on some of the ships threatened yesterday to go to the German Consulate to make a complaint.

The office staffs of the German lines have been reduced 75 per cent. in numbers, and those who remain have had their salaries cut 25 to 50 per cent. The clerical and working staffs on the piers at Hoboken have also been cut down about 65 per cent. in numbers, and hundreds of longshoremen are idle, without any prospect of work in the near future, unless they leave Hoboken to look for employment elsewhere.

NEW YORK TAILORS SECEDE.

United Garment Workers Split After Convention.

The representatives of 75,000 tailors in New York and vicinity who attended the national convention of the United Garment Workers of America in Nashville recently seceded from the national organization and formed a union of their own, it was learned yesterday, when the delegates returned. According to the statements of the leaders, the action has been tacitly and otherwise approved by the local tailors.

Seats in the national convention were refused to the New York delegates on the ground that their dues had not been paid. Later they refused to sit in the convention on the ground that it was controlled by Westerners, who were not in sympathy with Eastern workmen. It was asserted yesterday that the dues had been paid.

The officers elected by the seceders, who belonged to District Council No. 1 of the national order, are Sidney Hillman, President, and Joseph Schlossberg, Secretary-Treasurer. Morris Hillquit, Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau, was retained as legal counsel. John T. Ricketts is the President of the old organization.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

Robinson Makes Continuous Flight from Des Moines to Kentland, Ind.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 17.—W. C. Robinson of Grinnell, Iowa, established a new American record for a continuous flight today, when he flew from Des Moines to Kentland, Ind., a distance of approximately 365 miles. The former record of 264 miles was made by C. Murvin Wood on Aug. 9, 1913. Robinson, in his flight today, originally intended to land at Chicago, but was deflected by a storm.

Robinson started from Des Moines at 10:58 o'clock this morning and passed over Clinton, Iowa, a distance of 212 miles at 1:51 P. M., making his average up to that time slightly above 70 miles an hour. He landed at Kentland later in the afternoon.

GET PIRATE LAUNCH AFTER HARD CHASE

Speedy Craft Provided for Harbor Police Are Driving River Thieves to the Wall.

USE MOTOR BOATS TO STEAL

These Are Painted a Dull Gray and the Police Have Had Thrilling Battles with Their Owners.

The harbor police showed to those persons who visited Pier A at the Battery yesterday a long gray launch which they had captured a few nights before in the Kill van Kull. While patrolling the Staten Island shore in a motor boat the police saw two pirates who were about to rob a coal barge. The policeman started after the thieves, and, owing to the speed of their craft, soon overhauled the pirate craft, which was abandoned by the men in it. The pirates escaped by scaling a pier.

This capture has called attention to the plans of Commissioner Woods and Inspector Thomas Myers for improving the harbor police, which have made that organization one of the most efficient in the department. Commissioner Woods has doubled the number of harbor policemen. There are now seventy-eight of them. He has put three new high-powered launches worth $10,000 each in commission, and the police steamer Patrol and six launches are regularly patrolling 445 miles of waterfront—a greater territory than they have ever covered before.

The work of the harbor police today consists in running down river and pier thieves, recovering lost and stolen property, rescuing disabled craft and persons from the water, and removing floating derelicts which are dangerous to navigation.

A New Type of River Pirate.

Although the old-fashioned type of river pirate, who terrorized craft on the water at night, disappeared several years ago, a new type of pirate equally as dangerous has succeeded him. The old pirate used to ply his trade in a dory. He could row a boat as fast, if not faster, than the police, and so long as he could meet them on equal terms he did not hesitate to engage them in battle if hard pressed, but when the police began to pursue him in high-powered steam and gasoline driven vessels he realized how desperate a game he was playing, and discreetly retired from business.

His successor, although less bold than he, surpasses him in cunning and ingenuity. The present-day river pirate plies his trade in a fast motor boat. The river paths and the byways of the great docks along the river front are like an open book to him. He works always under cover of darkness, and is especially active on foggy and stormy nights. These modern pirates have painted their launches a dark gray, which is difficult to distinguish at night, and they navigate the river without lights.

Capt. James W. Hallock, in command of Harbor Squad A, and his men have had many thrilling encounters with the pirates. Capt. Hallock, who has been fighting them for seventeen years, knows their habits better than any man in the department. All of the river thieves, he asserts, are heavily armed. At times during a hot pursuit on the water they have not hesitated to fire on the police. The police often pursue them for miles before overtaking them. They usually try to flee to the Jersey shore to get out of the jurisdiction of this State. The police then try to head them off, and drive them into a corner of a dock. On seeing that escape is impossible, the thieves get rid of their guns and weapons by throwing them into the water. They do this so that on being taken into custody they cannot be charged with violating the Sullivan law.

When the pirates plan to rob a pier they steal up to it after they have extinguished all their lights. The police assert that in most cases the thieves work in collusion with the dishonest Captains or crews of barges, who for a bribe of a few dollars permit them to cart away several hundred dollars' worth of produce or merchandise. The pirates will steal anything from a basket of apples to a boatload of coca beans. If the custodian of the cargo refuses to enter into a compact with them persuasions or threats usually bring about a change of mind. The police a short time ago caught one of these thieves in the act of stealing sugar. He brought his launch under the pier, and with a gimlet bored a hole through the planking into a large sack of sugar. This was dribbling through the hole into his launch, and there was enough of it on the pier to fill his boat.

Coal Thefts No Longer Possible.

The Coal Merchants' Association of New York used to lose $250,000 worth of coal every year through thefts by river thieves. Much of the coal which comes to this port is brought from the Pennsylvania mines to Perth Amboy, and is thence carried in barges through the Kill van Kull to the bay and the Manhattan shore. The pirates in oyster skiffs raided these coal barges almost nightly in the Kill van Kull. They got the coal in many cases by bribing the barge Captains. If the Captains refused to accept the bribe they were knocked unconscious by the pirates, who then helped themselves. Many of the pirate boats had a capacity for three tons. This gang made its headquarters in Elizabethport, N. J., and there were many hard-fought battles between the thieves and the police before they were dispersed. After exterminating the gang the police stationed a launch at the mouth of the Kill van Kull, and this put a stop to the thefts.

In the last year the police have recovered more than $50,000 worth of lost and stolen property. In the storeroom of the Harbor A Station on the North River are 800 pounds of wool, 2,600 pounds of sugar, 3,000 pounds of rope, 800 pounds of coffee, and 1,000 pounds of coca beans which the police have recovered recently from pirates. The thieves furthermore were all arrested. The pirates dispose of their loot to junk dealers.

The police of Harbor B, at the foot of 120th Street and the East River, have broken up a gang of drug traffickers, who, posing as fishermen, disposed of cocaine and other drugs in large quantities to the inmates of the city institutions on the islands in the East River. These traffickers would anchor their craft opposite one of the islands, where they would pretend to fish. When the harbor police were not about they would make a hasty visit to the island, where they would entrust the drugs to a confederate for distribution among the inmates.

The harbor police patrol all of the islands in the waters of the five boroughs and the nine islands of Jamaica Bay. On these islands there are twenty-four licensed liquor saloons and hotels, twelve dance halls, and five junk shops. A police launch is always held at Canarsie ready to start at a moment's notice to one of the islands.

The steamer Patrol is the pride of the harbor police. She is a strongly built twin screw steamer of 235 tons, 145 feet over all, has a speed of 15 miles an hour, and carries two rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns; one fore and the other aft. Several years ago she used these guns with good effect on a fleet of Jersey oyster pirates, who attempted a night raid on the oyster beds in Princess Bay, opposite the Staten Island shore. The Patrol pursued the raiders, opened fire upon them with her guns, and shot the sails of their skiffs full of holes. The pirates were so badly frightened that they have never ventured into Princess Bay since. The Patrol also carries a powerful searchlight, and by pressing a button in the pilothouse all of her lights can be extinguished at once. When in her dock she is connected by telephone with Police Headquarters.

Inspector Myers will have only men on the Harbor Squad who are able to repair an engine, run a motorboat, and qualify as a first-class swimmer. These policemen are all ex-sailors and most of them are licensed pilots.

STEAL $1,000 ON ELEVATOR.

Cashier Has His Pocket Picked—Two Thieves Escape.

Meyer Lippman, cashier for the cravat manufacturing firm of Oppenheimer, Franc & Langsdorf, in the Neptune Building, at 23 East Twenty-sixth Street, was robbed of $1,000 in a crowded elevator in the building yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Lippman had gone to the Mutual Bank in Thirty-third Street near Broadway, and had drawn the money to cover the week's pay roll. He put it in an envelope and slipped it into an inside pocket; then, buttoning his coat and overcoat tightly, he considered the money perfectly safe and thought no more of it until he reached the office and found that it wasn't there.

There had been many passengers in the elevator, but the operator, on being questioned, remembered that two men who had ridden up in the same car with Mr. Lippman had got off at the fourth floor and hurriedly taken another car going down.

Detectives of the Second Division are now looking for the two, who they believe are the same men who about a year ago took $7,500 from the Treasurer of Hammerstein's Theatre on a street car.

CLARK CUT OFF CHILDREN.

Bequeathed Son and Daughter Only $100 Out of $103,000 Estate.

In the will of Heman J. Clark, who died at 828 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Aug. 30, his two children, George W. and Margaret D. Clark, are cut off with $100, although their father's estate is valued at $103,000. No reason for the small bequests to the children is given in the will.

The principal legatee is Rose Moethiger of 828 Eastern Parkway, who receives 300 shares of the capital stock of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad and a mortgage for $1,500. Aunts, an uncle, and cousins receive legacies to the amount of $2,000, and the remainder of the estate is bequeathed to the testator's brothers, Walter and Charles Clark of Plainfield, N. J., and John S. Clark of Patchogue, L. I., and his sisters, Margaret Lavin and Nettie Kert of Port Chester.

ARMY AND NAVY GAME ON.

To be Played in Philadelphia This Year, Next Season in New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Secretary Daniels of the Navy announced tonight that he and Secretary of War Garrison had approved a plan whereby the Army-Navy football game would be played this year at Philadelphia, probably November 28.

Secretary Daniels was informed that the Athletic Committees for the two Academies had agreed on a five-year compromise agreement, subject to the approval of the Secretaries of War and the Navy. Under this agreement, Philadelphia is chosen for the annual contests in 1914, 1916, and 1918, and New York for 1915 and 1917.

After the announcement a week ago that there would be no game this year because of the controversy between the two acadamies, Army and Navy officers used their influence to bring the two athletic committees together.

Secretaries Garrison and Daniels several weeks ago agreed upon a plan for having the games in New York and Philadelphia on alternating years. The Navy Academy would not agree to this plan, and offered a three-year agreement as a compromise. This was rejected by West Point. The two Cabinet officers then announced that they would no longer endeavor to settle the dispute.

CRESCENT AMATEUR BOXING

A Student Defeats His Instructor in Athletic Club Ring.

One of the oddities in the draw brought pupil and instructor together in the second semi-final of the 158-pound class in the amateur boxing tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club in the New Mooners Brooklyn clubhouse last night. A. Kaufmann, the pupil, and W. Sorenson, the tutor, both of the Trinity Club, came together in this tilt, and youth had to be served. Kaufman received the judges' decision after three hard rounds, but he was no happier on receiving the laurel than was Sorenson, who only a couple of years ago was one of the best local amateur boxers in his division. Kaufman later won his final in a bitterly contested bout with H. Spegel, unattached.

Abe Friedman of the Educational Alliance, one of the cleverest and hardest hitting boys in the 110-pound class, had no trouble outpointing Charles F. Pilkington of the Union Settlement A. C. in the final bout of his division. Friedman is the veritable Abe Attell of the amateur ring, with a punch equal to that of a boy ten pounds heavier. He has swept everything before him in the early tournaments, and bids fair to be in the running for the championship of his class.

F. J. Gerrity of the Union Settlement A. C., who stopped William Armstrong with two punches in a semi-final of the 120-pound class, struck a tartar in the final in Joseph A. Lynch of the Bronxdale A. C., and lost the judges' decision. The bout was far the best of the night, and showed Lynch to be a clever and cool youngster with a good left jab to round out his complement. Summaries:

110-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—Charles F. Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Herbert F. Rossomango, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. Abe Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated A. J. Bennett, Putnam A. C., two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

120-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—F. J. Gerrity, Union Settlement A. C., defeated William Armstrong, Putnam A. C., one round; knockout. Joseph A. Lynch, Bronxdale A. C., defeated John Garry, Greek-American A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

130-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—Henry Garsh, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Sheehan, unattached, three rounds; judges' decision. Charles Mitchel, Pinafore A. C., was scheduled to box George J. Schaefer, unattached, but failed to appear. Schaefer drew the bye.

140-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—Edward Siegler, Putnam A. C., defeated Ely Ehrlich, unattached, one round; knockout. R. L. Fisch, Educational Alliance, overweight, was not allowed to box Jack Tiplitz, Educational Alliance; drew the bye.

158-Pound Class.—Semi-Finals—H. Spiegel, unattached, defeated Joseph Tartino, East Side House, three rounds; judges' decision. A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, defeated A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, three rounds; judges' decision.

110-Pound Class, Final.—Abe Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated Charles F. Pilkington, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

120-Pound Class, Final.—Joseph A. Lynch, Bronxdale A. C., defeated F. J. Gerrity, Union Settlement A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

130-Pound Class, Final.—Henry Garsh, Educational Alliance, defeated George J. Schaefer, unattached, in two rounds; bout stopped by referee.

140-Pound Class, Final.—Jack Tiplitz, Educational Alliance, defeated Edward Siegler, Putnam A. C., three rounds, judges' decision.

158-Pound Class, Final.—A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, defeated H. Spiegel, unattached, three rounds, judges' decision.

College Music at Noonday.

The Whitman College Men's League will begin on Tuesday to hold noonday meetings with college music at headquarters, 20 East 41st Street. Next week there will be evening meetings as well. The league has sent out 40,000 announcements to college men asking them to support Mr. Whitman. These men were added to the Advisory Committee yesterday: George W. Wickersham, Henry W. Taft, Jacob Gould Schurman, Samuel W. Fairchild, and George T. Wilson.

The Antique Furniture Exchange



6-8 East 40th St., near 5th Ave.

(Formerly 13-15 W. 28th St.)

is certainly the largest and most attractive Antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the low prices at which they are offered for sale. Highboys, Desks, Folding Tables, Four-post and Napoleon Beds, Twins and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Book Cases, Dressers, Davenports, Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.

This is headquarters for bargains.

URGES CHURCHMEN TO FIGHT MURPHY

Ogden Mills Tells Laymen's Efficiency League It Is Their Duty to Enter Politics.

JOIN A PARTY ORGANIZATION

He Says Ideals and Principles Are Shut Out of Tammany Hall Completely.

Ogden Mills, in answer to the question "What shall the churchman do in politics?" advised the members of the Laymen's Efficiency League of the Episcopal Church, at a conference in Synod Hall of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine last night, "to join a party organization and everlastingly fight Charles F. Murphy and what he stands for." Mr. Mills not only assailed Murphy personally, but by contrasting his type of party boss to Abraham Lincoln he sought to point out to the young churchmen the ideal at which they should aim.

"I believe in politics," said Mr. Mills, "and in parties. But in party organizations we have found two ideals leading to opposite extremes. Where selfish motives control the organization, the boss practically appoints those who serve under him. Tammany Hall is a creation of able organizers, but their organization merely rests on a vast and comprehensive system of patronage. It is kept together by a system of efficient and almost military discipline. Ideals and principles are not only shut out from playing any part in the organization, but all persons who thwart the plans of its leaders are vigorously punished.

In order to show the young churchmen how they could fight Tammany Hall, Mr. Mills sketched the details of its interior organization to them. He said Tammany as an organization is a model of efficiency which they might well emulate, except for its absence of political ideals.

"It is a simple plan that brings to Tammany its brand of power," he said. "The Election District Captain is the keystone of the Tammany arch. The Captain started poor like the rest and grew in influence until he dominated the group in which he worked. His job is to know every one in his district and to serve every one as best he is able. Then, because he has helped people when they were in trouble, he counts on them turning out for him on election day and rolling up a big vote.

"Finally the captain may become the Murphy of his day, the Commander in Chief of the system. But why this tremendous organization? This great continuing machine we see facing us so formidably each campaign season? The answer is not far to seek, and it lies in the fact that the system's Commander in Chief can control through the convention the nominations for high office which carry with them the control of the public money and public policy. If there is no convention, but a primary, then the Commander in Chief knows his captains control their district voters, so he is equally secure.

"You see where your duty comes in: a free Government cannot remain free unless you give it more service than mere consent to it, a mere vote, or a mere primary registration. You must make the party organization something like the old free meeting place of Athens or the New England Town Hall forum.

"You must see that good principles dominate and good men are chosen for the organization as well as for offices. Then, from this application of good citizenship to party problems, we may hope to see grow a new standard of success in life, in which mere commercial prosperity or great wealth will not be the sole criterion, but he will be judged as most successful who has contributed most to that great brotherhood of the Nation of which you and I are a part."

The Efficiency Convention voted to adopt plans for parish work that included the caring for all orphaned boys in each parish by "big brothers." Another session of the convention, it was announced, would be held today.

UNEMPLOYED IN ENGLAND.

Percentage Is Comparatively Small, Says Herbert Samuel.

The condition of unemployment in England has been met by working short time and the percentage of men out of work is comparatively small, according to a statement of Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, in the House of Commons on Sept. 10.

"Lancashire and the adjoining cotton districts are considerably affected," said Mr. Samuel. "Employment at the ports and fishing centres on the East Coast has been severely curtailed. Unemployment has also been acute in the tinplate trade and in the anthracite collieries. In London the furniture and allied trades and certain branches of the clothing trade, dressmaking especially, are affected. The building trade in London is also depressed.

"Generally, unemployment is more prevalent among women than among men."

FOUND HER SON ENLISTED.

German Woman Encounters Lad by Chance in Railway Station.

A well-known German woman, who is married to an Englishman, arrived in this country the other day after a curious experience in London. Her son, 15 years old, is a cadet in a British naval school, and when she left New York early in the Summer it was her intention to visit Germany, and then go to London, get her son, and take him to France to study French.

The war interrupted her stay on the Continent, and she reached England in the first days of the mobilization there. As she got out of her train at Victoria Station she saw a procession of naval cadets pass along the platform. She stopped one of the youngsters.

"Are you not from the — School?" she asked him. Upon his replying affirmatively, she asked what the cadets were doing in London.

"Why, we are being mobilized," was the reply.

"Mobilized! You are not all going to the warships?" she demanded.

"That's what they say."

"Tell me, is Cadet X. with you?"

"I believe he is on the other side of the station."

The mother rushed over there and soon found her son. He and his fellows were about to board an outgoing train, and she had only a few minutes to be with him. Then he left for a seaport, and was put on a warship and commissioned a midshipman.

"And only think," said his mother yesterday, "how lucky it was for me that I landed in London just when I did! Had I not, imagine my feelings, after not having seen my boy for a year, to learn that he had suddenly gone off to war without my having caught a sight of him. Yet, if I had got to London the day before, or on an earlier train the same day, I must have missed him."

Stewart & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Correct Apparel for Women and Misses

RE-OPEN TO-MORROW

A new enterprise of this magnitude always challenges the friendly criticism of the shopping public. And we are new in many ways.

The name and reputation remain, also the Stewart policy of offering high-class, correct apparel at unusually moderate prices. Everything else is new—the building, the beautiful background we have provided for our merchandise display, and, lastly, the thousands of garments, superb Paris-made Apparel, side by side with moderately priced copies and adaptations that vie with the originals in their perfection of style and attractiveness.

We cordially invite you.

THIS WILL BE A WEEK OF WONDERFUL OFFERINGS Which Will Reflect the Future Policy of this Establishment in an Emphatic Manner

SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR TOMORROW, AND UNTIL DISPOSED OF

A Sale of Imported Paris Made Apparel AT HALF OF WHAT THEY COST TO IMPORT

Suits, Gowns, Wraps and Blouses, from Callot, Jenny, Blum, Cheruit, Bernard, Druilhe, Arnold, Bischoff-David, Losier, Michael, Harris, Premet, Armand, Paul Poiret, Mardel Robert, Drecoll, Worth, Rondeau le Grand, Dukees, Samuel, Christiane, Piper, Elise Poret, and a few choice models from Gibbs of London.

A Remarkable Opening Special, That Will Long Be Remembered by Those Fortunate Enough to Secure One or More of These Beautiful Suits.

1,200 Fur Trimmed Suits at 24.50

Copies and adaptations of models by Drecoll, Robert, Worth, Cheruit, Premet, Martell and Bernard, copied with the utmost care to preserve the exquisite style effects of these master couturiers.

New Short Coat models in the popular fabrics and colorings, lined with Peau de Cygne and interlined. Guaranteed Furs only are used in trimming.

These Suits are of a character that are never sold in large lots; they are usually offered as exclusive models at fancy prices.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO AN OPENING SALE OF

Dresses for All Occasions

COMBINATION DRESSES of silk chiffon velvet and satin; smart new styles in all colors. **Special Opening Price** **22.50**

EVENING AND DINNER GOWNS, in unusual variety, combinations of chiffon with tissues, or chiffon velvet, also satin and metallic brocade. **Special Opening Price** **16.50**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Wraps

Suitable for Afternoon or Evening Wear

Made of finest chiffon velvet, lined with Peau de Cygne silk and warmly interlined, and trimmed with skunk opossum fur. Colors are Black, Cerise, Navy, Russian Green, African Brown and a number of the new light shades. **Special Opening Price** **27.50**

Blouses as They Are Shown in Paris Today

Of hand embroidered Georgette crepe, crepe chiffon, satin, silk lace, silk velvet and Chantilly lace, all colors to match suits, and endless novel combinations of fabrics. **Special Opening Price** **5.00 & 7.50**

658,503 REGISTER; 46,783 BELOW 1912

Manhattan Shows the Greatest Slump; and Even Brooklyn Figures Fall Off.

TAMMANY DISTRICTS STRONG

Bronx and Queens Make Gains, but Richmond Fails to Equal Previous Records.

With the completion of this year's registration in the city last night the grand total for the four days this year in all five boroughs was brought up to 658,503. This is 46,783 below the total figures for 1912, when a Governor was elected, and 9,120 below the total of last year when a municipal election was held.

This year's result, however, shows an improvement over the figures for 1910, the last Gubernatorial year when there was no Presidential election. The increase over that year in the entire city was 40,806.

Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond among them made up the decline from last year's registration figures. Manhattan fell 10,297 behind, while Queens was 144 and Richmond 711 behind last year's registration totals.

Manhattan did worse than any of the other boroughs. The figures for that borough for this year were 31,780 behind 1912, and even fell behind the figures of 1910 by 5,929.

Brooklyn came through this year's registration with a slight increase, 468, above the total figures of last year. But even Brooklyn, despite influx of population, slumped off from the figures of 1912 by 7,148.

Bronx County, with a total of 84,881, showed increases of 1,569 above last year's figures, 1,301 above the figures for 1912, and 19,469 above 1910.

Here are tables showing the total registration in all five boroughs of the city by Assembly Districts as compared with similar figures for the years 1913, 1912, and 1910:

Total Registration.

RECAPITULATION.

	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan	360,751	286,552	285,119	254,522
Bronx	65,412	83,580	83,312	84,881
Brooklyn	229,195	259,655	242,144	242,507
Queens	47,032	57,787	60,340	60,196
Richmond	15,407	16,712	16,708	15,997
Total	617,797	705,286	687,623	658,503

MANHATTAN.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	6,677	6,709	6,291	5,568
2	7,398	6,080	6,181	6,439
3	7,812	8,112	7,531	7,338
4	5,170	5,879	5,980	6,030
5	6,248	8,156	7,475	6,846
6	5,768	6,362	6,280	6,458
7	7,511	7,946	7,111	6,646
8	5,498	6,203	6,100	6,404
9	6,945	7,334	6,377	5,850
10	6,147	6,633	6,408	6,586
11	8,107	8,672	7,844	7,399
12	7,297	7,452	7,218	6,377
13	7,270	7,810	6,791	6,386
14	8,188	8,321	7,663	7,183
15	11,060	12,339	10,947	10,348
16	7,161	7,455	7,167	6,743
17	10,965	11,600	10,474	10,212
18	7,503	8,172	7,691	7,386
19	12,991	16,340	14,906	14,353
20	7,445	7,911	7,574	7,356
21	11,802	13,544	12,235	11,573
22	8,016	8,445	8,031	7,758
23	20,593	27,590	25,984	26,260
24	5,800	6,259	5,942	5,832
25	8,804	8,775	7,777	7,382
26	8,245	8,730	8,318	8,056
27	7,937	8,304	7,114	6,930
28	5,575	5,702	5,348	5,203
29	9,628	10,187	9,166	8,760
30 (S. S.)	10,116	10,432	9,380	8,069
31	10,972	12,138	11,406	11,518
Total	280,751	286,552	265,119	254,522

BRONX.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
30 (S. S.)	3,225	3,358	3,187	3,046
32	19,980	24,038	24,043	25,289
33	10,613	12,511	11,917	11,845
34	13,549	22,731	21,721	24,933
35	15,045	19,143	19,644	20,068
Total	65,412	83,580	83,312	84,881

BROOKLYN.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	8,395	9,039	8,078	7,558
2	6,682	7,504	7,140	6,991
3	6,899	6,913	6,454	6,198
4	8,877	9,375	8,680	8,505
5	10,802	12,191	11,068	11,057
6	8,518	9,068	8,920	8,527
7	7,839	8,279	7,830	7,716
8	7,247	7,691	6,962	6,827
9	14,128	17,367	16,311	16,732
10	9,962	10,932	9,581	9,399
11	9,689	10,856	9,485	9,570
12	11,902	12,941	12,104	12,038
13	7,126	8,186	7,435	7,770
14	7,212	7,478	6,831	6,919
15	7,919	8,871	8,439	8,140
16	15,107	19,449	19,434	20,347
17	9,683	10,702	9,960	9,466
18	18,932	20,095	19,243	20,131
19	7,582	8,309	7,630	7,706
20	9,346	10,362	9,516	9,450
21	5,481	5,992	5,527	5,465
22	19,841	22,674	21,479	20,991
23	12,967	15,820	15,280	16,585
Total	229,195	259,655	242,144	242,507

QUEENS.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1913.
1	9,612	11,224	11,820	11,527
2	9,200	11,224	11,614	11,312
3	15,151	19,771	20,610	20,196
4	12,969	16,568	16,788	17,261
Total	47,032	57,787	60,340	*60,196

*8 election districts missing.

RICHMOND.

A. D.	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
1	15,407	16,712	16,708	15,997

Great activity in the early hours marked yesterday's registration. Especially was that true in downtown districts where the Tammany organizations supposedly are strong.

MARCONI COMPANY EXPLAINS

Honolulu Station Did Not Intentionally Violate Our Neutrality.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—A satisfactory explanation was made to the Navy Department today respecting the sending of a wireless message by the Marconi radio station near Honolulu announcing the arrival of the German cruiser Geier at that port. Regret was expressed over the incident and assurances given that greater caution will be exercised in the future. Secretary Daniels was therefore directed by President Wilson to notify Admiral Moore at Honolulu to allow the station to continue in operation.

Admiral Moore expressed the opinion, in his report to the Navy Department today, that there had been no intentional infraction of neutrality when the message announcing the Geier's arrival was sent.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt yesterday ordered Rear Admiral Moore, commandant of the naval station at Pearl Harbor to close the wireless station within twenty-four hours unless the management gave a satisfactory explanation of what the department regarded as a flagrant violation of neutrality. The message was sent during the temporary absence of the naval censor on duty at the station.

UNION HONORS GOV. GLYNN.

Degree of LL. D. Conferred for Workmen's Compensation Act.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Union College today bestowed on Gov. Martin H. Glynn the degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of his services to the State in putting on the statute books the first workmen's compensation act. This is the fourth college to honor the Governor, he having already received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Syracuse, University, Georgetown University, and Fordham University.

In his remarks at the University today, the Governor dwelt on the necessity of upholding the public school system and developing it. Tonight he delivered a campaign speech here.

GEN. URIBE-URIBE SLAIN.

Colombian Statesman Dies from Wounds Inflicted by Workmen.

BOGOTA, Oct. 17.—Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, member of the Colombian Senate and chief of the Liberal Party, who was attacked by two artisans on Thursday afternoon while on his way to the Senate, died yesterday. Wounds which were inflicted upon his head and neck with an axe used by the assailants proved fatal.

The assassins, both of whom are members of the Liberal Republican Workmen's Club, were arrested. The motive of the attack is not known, but failure to obtain positions said to have been promised to the men is believed to have instigated the act.

Great indignation has been aroused over the assault on Gen. Uribe-Uribe, but the city remains quiet. An imposing State funeral for the dead soldier and statesman was held today.

Gen. Rafael Uribe-Uribe, soldier, lawyer, and diplomat, had for years played a leading part in the affairs of his country. In the diplomatic field he had represented Colombia as Minister to Brazil, Chile, and Argentina, and had served on special missions to other of the Latin-American countries. He was also a delegate to the Pan-American Congress of American Republics, which met in Rio Janeiro.

During the uprising against the Marquoin Government Gen. Uribe Uribe was a leader of the insurrectionists. By profession he was a lawyer, and one of the leaders of the Bar of his country. Recently he was on the Advisory Committee that signed the treaty between the United States and Colombia designed to settle the Panama controversy.

EARTHQUAKES IN GREECE.

Much Damage Done in Thebes—The Shocks Continue.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that at 8 o'clock this morning and again at noon there were continuous seismic shocks in the Greek Provinces of Attica, Boeotia, and Peloponnesus.

At Thebes hundreds of cottages were overthrown and numerous persons were injured.

The shocks are continuing and have been felt in Athens.

According to other advices reaching here, M. Repouli, the Greek Minister of the Interior, left Athens at noon today to visit the places where the earthquakes caused the most serious damage.

At Chalcis the damage is reported to be serious, while many of the inhabitants of Thebes have fled to the fields, where they remain without shelter.

In Athens cracks have appeared in the walls of many houses.

BRIDEGROOM A SUICIDE.

Wife Said William Grote Was Unjustly Jealous.

A maid at the hotel known as Oscar and Billy's, at 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, found yesterday in a room the body of a dead man with a bullet wound in the head and a revolver lying beside him. Three letters were found, one of which was to Mrs. Grote of Hotel McAlpin. The body was identified by Mrs. Grote as that of her husband, William Grote, a chemist. It was said at Oscar and Billy's that on several previous occasions, when he had been drinking, Grote had stayed there. He had registered from Jersey City.

They were only married on Oct. 5 last. At the Hotel McAlpin last night Mrs. Grote said her husband appeared to be insanely jealous of her, but unjustly so. Grote, it was learned, made a will which is in Mrs. Grote's possession.

Coroner Feinberg said last night that he had been informed that Grote's brother was one of the Czar of Russia's physicians. Grote was born in Moscow. Up to recently he had held a responsible business with a large Perth Amboy concern dealing in German chemicals. Coroner Feinberg did not know the contents of any of the letters left except that one addressed to Grote's bride contained his will and left to her all the property he possessed.

After leaving the chemical firm Grote opened a tea and coffee business in Thirty-sixth Street, near the hotel where he committed suicide. The Coroner was under the impression that financial troubles had something to do with the man's self-destruction.

WATTERSON MEETING TODAY

Editor Will Call at White House on President's Invitation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Col. Henry Watterson, the editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal, arrived in Washington tonight to keep an engagement with President Wilson. He will call at the White House tomorrow. The President's invitation to Col. Watterson was the outcome of a recent correspondence which served to wipe out the differences that arose as a result of the interview early in 1912, at which Mr. Wilson, then Governor of New Jersey, was said to have told Col. George Harvey that advocacy of Mr. Wilson's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency by Col. Harvey in Harper's Weekly was hurting Mr. Wilson's chances. Col. Watterson was present at the interview.

A political conference of prominent Democrats is scheduled for tomorrow at a Washington club and it is understood that it will be attended by Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Col. Harvey, and perhaps by Col. Watterson. Tonight Col. Watterson went to dinner with a party of friends, including Joseph P. Tumulty, the Secretary to the President.

BIG LINER TITAN ON FIRE.

Blue Funnel Ship Sailed from Seattle Aug. 7 with $1,000,000 Cargo.

SEATTLE, Oct. 17.—A Merchants' Exchange dispatch from Port Said says that the big blue-funnel liner Titan, which sailed from Seattle for England on Aug. 7 with a $1,000,000 cargo, largely foodstuffs, is on fire in the Suez Canal.

No details are given.

Held for Passing Forged Check.

Lester Mewoes of 328 New York Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Daly and Martin and locked up in the East Fifty-first Street Station on the charge of forgery. The complainant was Henry Requa, paying teller of the Corn Exchange Bank's branch at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, who said that Mewoes obtained $583 from the bank on a check made out to the American Magazine and signed with the name of F. G. Hubbard.

McAneny Heads College Men.

President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen has accepted the presidency of the Wilson College Men's League for Glynn and Gerard with headquarters at the Hotal Imperial, Thirty-second Street and Broadway. There will be a meeting next Tuesday night with President McAneny and Alexander Konta as the chief speakers.

Grace Vanderbilt's Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 17. — Dr. Charles D. Easton reports Miss Grace Vanderbilt, daughter of Commodore and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is ill with pneumonia, as holding her own today, the tenth day of her illness.

Daughters of the Empire to Meet.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire is to hold a mass meeting in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next. An invitation has been extended to all British women in New York to attend.

WOULD LET NATION GOVERN RAILROADS

Take Half the Profits, Too, Suggests B. F. Yoakum at the Rock Island Hearing.

TRACING THE ROAD'S LOSSES

Folk Prods Witnesses on Plan to Foreclose and the Power of D. G. Reid and the Moores.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The suggestion that the Government go into partnership with the railroads of the country in order to insure adequate regulation and restore public confidence, and the charge that the effort now being made in New York to sell the Rock Island Railroad at auction is an attempt of the men who dominate Rock Island to gain control of the physical property and squeeze out the holders of hundreds of millions of securities, were the features of today's hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commissioner Clements in the investigation of the financial affairs of that railroad system.

B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the board of the Frisco system, and one of the big figures in Rock Island affairs years ago, advocated a copartnership between the United States Government and the railroads. He said he would give the Government the broadest of regulatory powers and permit it to share in the earnings of the railroads. Chief Counsel Folk of the Interstate Commerce Commission remarked that this would be equivalent to giving the Government one-half of the railroads for watching the other half.

James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company of New York, which holds $71,853,500 of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, the operating company, as collateral for an issue of $75,000,000 of 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company of Iowa, one of the two holding companies, was quizzed sharply by Counsel Folk regarding the effort now being made to foreclose on this stock at a time when prices are greatly depressed.

Mr. Wallace insisted that the Iowa holding company had defaulted in its May interest payment, and that the Central Trust Company was merely doing its duty in attempting to reduce the stock for the bondholders. He admitted that the sale of the $71,353,000 of stock would squeeze out the entire $75,000,000 of securities issued by the two holding companies, but reminded Mr. Folk that he had frequently declared that these securities were worthless.

Mr. Folk quoted an article in the trust agreement, under which the Central Trust Company is holding the Rock Island stock, showing that the trustees "may" foreclose in his discretion and "shall" do so on demand of a majority of the bondholders. Mr. Wallace admitted that after wide advertising he had been able to obtain the deposit of only between $38,000,000 and $24,000,000 of the bonds, but said he understood some $7,000,000 more were coming in. The New York financier said he could see nothing improper in his agreeing in his individual capacity as Chairman of a self-constituted bondholders' protective committee, although officially he was President of the trust company that is trustee for the bonds. He said that James Brown, who stated that he represented persons owning between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 of bonds, had asked him to form the bondholders' committee. He consented to do so, and named Mr. Brown, Bernard M. Baruch, Henry Evans, and Frederick Strauss.

Defends Foreclosure Action.

Counsel Folk endeavored to make the witness admit that Daniel G. Reid and William H. and J. H. Moore, who form the dominant syndicate in Rock Island affairs, were really behind the appointment of a Bondholders' Committee, but Mr. Wallace insisted that they had nothing whatever to do with it and had not appeared in the matter. Counsel Folk obviously was not satisfied, coming back to this point many times and seeking light regarding this "motive power" behind the attempt to sell the Rock Island stock.

"This is the $71,353,500 of stock on which the entire $550,000,000 of Rock Island securities are pyramided, is it not?" asked Mr. Folk.

"It is," replied Mr. Wallace.

"And you do not think it would be more just to the holders of Rock Island securities to postpone the foreclosure sale until market conditions are better?" asked the counsel.

"No, I do not," replied the witness. "I think that it would be better for the Rock Island if the sale were made immediately. But it has not yet been made and the court may not allow it to be made. Our duty as Trustee is to the bondholders, and they are demanding their property. That is the only interest we have in the matter. The only chance the Rock Island has to finance itself is to get rid of the holdings of the two paper holding companies. This can be accomplished only by selling the stock to the bondholders in order that they may elect their own Directors and issue preferred stock in order to get needed capital. Under the trust agreement the Rock Island is prohibited from selling any more securities."

Mr. Wallace said that while some of the $75,000,000 bond issue was held in large blocks, 40 to 50 per cent. of it was outstanding in small holdings. He said several millions dollars' worth of the bonds were held in Europe.

Counsel Folk declared that the Bondholders' Protective Committee represents only a minority interest and that if the New York court should recognize only bondholders that signed the agreement proposed by the committee, even a majority of the holders of the $75,000,000 bonds might be wiped out with the general elimination of Rock Island security holders. Mr. Wallace said the court probably would not authorize the sale unless a large majority of the bondholders came in.

Mr. Yoakum's Testimony.

While on the stand Mr. Yoakum sketched briefly the history of the Rock Island Company. He told of the sale by him to the Rock Island of the Frisco Road for $61.50 a share, and how he purchased it back six years later at $37.50, representing an actual loss to the Rock Island of $7,500,000 and a paper loss of several times that amount. Mr. Yoakum said that when the Frisco was purchased the promoters of the Rock Island planned a great railway system for the Western country. He said the object of this was to standardize roads.

He explained some of the Rock Island deals by saying that they took place ten years ago, when, he said, things were different from what they are now. This statement was made with particular reference to the loss of approximately $5,000,000 sustained by the Rock Island in the purchase of the Chicago & Alton. Mr. Yoakum said he conducted the negotiations leading up to this purchase, and added, with a smile, that the absence of the late E. H. Harriman in Europe made it a propitious time to purchase the road.

Asked for his opinion of the Rock Island as a railroad, Mr. Yoakum said: "The Rock Island is a splendid railroad and is profitable."

The watering of its securities to the extent of $200,000,000 then broke its back, did it not?" asked Mr. Folk. The witness did not answer.

Mr. Yoakum was asked why, if the Rock Island was such a splendid property, it now had to be auctioned off.

"I am not posted sufficiently to answer your question," replied the witness.

While Mr. Wallace was on the witness stand Counsel Folk quizzed him regarding a report made by E. W. McKenna on the physical condition of the Rock Island and its equipment. This report set forth that the railroad had been allowed to run down to a marked degree and estimated the depreciation at 50 per cent. The report stated that money spent in paying dividends for several years past was withheld from the maintenance of the road.

Mr. McKenna was employed by the Bondholders' Committee to go over the road and make a report.

"The report," said Mr. Wallace, "stated that the road had not earned dividends in five years and needed $31,000,000 for capital investment and the retirement of mortgages. It cannot borrow to provide this money and the only way to finance the road is through the sale of preferred stock, which is prohibited by the existing trust agreement."

Mr. Wallace said that he must assume that Mr. McKenna's report which was preliminary was correct.

George G. McMurtry and George T. Boggs of New York, Directors of the Rock Island operating company, gave testimony tending to show that the board was practically dominated by Daniel G. Reid.

At the close of today's hearing announcement was made that no more witnesses would be examined for the present. Counsel Folk said he expected the hearings to be resumed in two or three weeks.

COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN HELD.

Broker Arraigned in Watertown on a Charge of Grand Larceny.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Charged with grand larceny in the first degree, Col. Walter B. Hotchkin, of the brokerage firm of Stoppani & Hotchkin of New York, was arraigned before Justice Henry Purcell in the Supreme Court this afternoon, entering a plea of not guilty to five separate counts alleging the misappropriation of $24,900.

Capt. Patrick J. Welch of New York appeared as attorney for Mr. Hotchkin, who was remanded for trial in December, and was later released on a bail bond of $3,500.

The indictment against Mr. Hotchkin comes as the result of a complaint made by local patrons of the firm's brokerage branch here. It is asserted that Mr. Hotchkin appropriated to his own use sums left with his firm by Jefferson County dealers for the purchase of stock, and that he failed to buy the ordered property.

J. A. KRIEGER FOUND DEAD.

Boston Molasses Man Had Two Gas Jets Turned On in Room.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—John A. Krieger, 43 years of age, the Vice President of the Boston Molasses Company, was found dead in bed at his home in the Jamaicaway section of Brookline early this morning by his daughter Estelle. Two gas jets in the room were found open.

The man's family insist that death must have been accidental. The daughter, Estelle, says that her father was cheerful last evening, and told her what time he wanted to be called.

Mr. Krieger was born in New York, and as a lad went to work for a molasses firm there. He came to Boston eight years ago, and has lived in Brookline since. He was considered one of the biggest buyers of molasses in the United States.

He was a member of the Exchange Club, and belonged to a New York lodge of Masons. In addition to his wife, a son, and a daughter, he leaves one brother and several sisters in New York.

Glover Freed of Murder Charge.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct 17.—Roy L. Glover of San Antonio, Texas, was freed today of the charge of having murdered Daniel De Villiers, a former Boer Army officer, who was shot and killed in Glover's residnce, here last December during a quarrel over Mrs. Glover, who had been De Villier's wife. The charge was dismissed when Arthur Keetch, Assistant District Attorney, declared conclusive evidence had been obtained that Mrs. Villiers came here to kill Glover. The evidence was obtained by Mrs. Glover, a member of a prominent New Jersey family.

Glover has taken his wife to Mexico.

Ellis Island to Hear Mission Band.

The Sunday afternoon concert for the immigrants detained on Ellis Island will be given today by the band of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, consisting of fifty pieces. The band will leave the Battery landing at 2 P. M., and play first at the Administration building and afterward at the Hospital on Ellis Island.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The Ohio Valley disturbance has moved to the St. Lawrence Valley, and while rains continued east of the Mississippi River they were more local in character in the lake region and the Ohio Valley. The extreme Northwest disturbance has reached Alberta with further increased intensity, and there are indications that another is approaching the North Pacific Coast.

There is also a secondary disturbance over Nevada and Northern Utah, and as a result of the general depression rains have fallen in the Pacific States, Nevada, and Idaho. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. It is considerably cooler in the Far West and slightly cooler in the Upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States. Elsewhere temperatures have risen, as a rule, and are above the seasonal average.

Generally fair weather is indicated Sunday and Monday east of the Rocky Mountains except in the Northwest, where there will be rain, probably reaching Minnesota by Monday. The weather will be more or less unsettled Sunday in the Northeast, but probably without much rain.

West of the Rocky Mountains there will be rain Sunday, but will be generally fair Monday in California. It will be cooler Monday in the Northwest and warmer in the lake region and the central valleys.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast Sunday and Monday will be gentle to moderate south and southwest, except variable off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Unsettled Sunday. Monday, fair.

Southern New England—Fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	52	64	4 P. M.	66	60
6 A. M.	50	64	6 P. M.	60	64
9 A. M.	60	64	9 P. M.	58	61
12 M.	63	64	11 P. M.	54	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 64; for the corresponding date last year it was 50; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature, 67 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 9 P. M. Humidity, 92 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 77 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.89 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

1:45—2,284 B'way; Schuyler Candy Co., Slight

2:50—170 Nassau St.; Sun Pub. Co.....$300

3:26—15 E. 17 St.; Rosen & Stein.....Slight

7:45—1,045 6 Av.; Augustus Hackerburg, $150

9:05—217 W. 61 St.; Hannah McKie..Slight

9:45—2,250 Washington Av.; Mrs. Andara, $100

P. M.

12:40—29 Stone St.; Baracca Restaurant, Slight

3:30—116 St. and Lenox Av.; Interboro $150

4:40—136 Av. C.; Louis Diamond...Slight

4:40—600 E. 85 St.; Jacob Ruppert...Slight

5:55—49 Sheriff St.; Harry Felner...Slight

6:15—256 Mercer St.; American Apron Co., Not given

7:50—204 E. 7 St.; Henry Mankes...Slight

9:05—188 Stanton St.; Edelson & Greenbaum .....Slight

9:30—91 Mulberry St.; G. Monturo...Slight

10:39—302½ W. 127 St.; Mary Griffin..Slight

10:50—2,690 B'way; Wm. Smith.....Slight

11:10—133 Av. C; Jacob Kaplan.....Slight

FIRE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Joseph C. Phelka, appointed as a stenographer, Bureau of F. P., Div. of Combustibles, Manhattan, for 2 months from 9 A. M. Oct. 15 at $75 a month.

Leave with pay for 60 days from 8 A. M. Aug. 26 is granted to James Callan, Bureau of Repairs, Manhattan, on account of injuries received in the discharge of duty.

Additional leave with pay on account of illness for the month of Oct. is granted to Asst. Insp. of Combustibles George H. Bailey, Manhattan, and Jacob Bernzott, Tel. Bureau, Manhattan. Toolman Joseph F. Dunn, Bureau of Repairs, B'klyn, absence without leave, suspended without pay for 3 days from 9 A. M. Oct. 14.

BANK DEPOSITS AND CASH GAIN

Increase Since Aug. 9 Shown by Reports Under Controller's Call for Sept. 12.

DECREASES IN NEW YORK

But a Gain of $147,590,834 in Deposits Over a Year Ago Is Indicated —Abstract for 7,538 Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The abstract of reports of national banks showing their condition at the close of business on Sept. 12, under the latest call, was made public today by the Controller of the Currency. The statement covers the business of 7,538 banks, with individual deposits of $6,139,081,279, a decrease since June 30 of $129,611,150, and a gain since the previous bank call, Aug. 9, of $377,742,548. The cash reported is $903,707,348, a decrease since the end of the fiscal year of $65,367,614, and a gain since the last bank call, Aug. 9, of $3,537,974.

The following summary of the reports was made by the Controller:

"Banks in the City of New York report decreases in cash since previous call of $54,275,578, and since a year ago of $27,305,579; deposits show a decrease since last call of $71,625,750, while a gain of $147,590,834 over a year ago is shown.

"The other reserve cities, while showing a decrease in cash since last call of $2,125,713, report a gain over a year ago of $4,585,046. Deposits show a decrease since last call of $14,838,765, with a gain over a year ago of $33,437,645.

"The country banks show gains in cash over last call of $1,576,414, and over a year ago of $8,293,017. Deposits, while showing a decrease since last call of $8,143,123, show a gain over a year ago of $50,290,289. All the banks in this section show decreases in cash since last call of $54,824,877, and since a year ago of $14,427,515; in deposits since last call of $94,607,639, but a gain over a year ago of $231,318,769.

"Banks in the City of Chicago show gains in cash over last call of $172,085, over a year ago of $5,081,921; gains in deposits since last call of $3,218,014, and over year ago of $21,828,801, while banks in the city of St. Louis show decreases in cash since last call of $3,843,535, since year ago $4,912,794; also decreases in deposits of $552,650 since last call and $749,206 since year ago.

"The reserve city banks, outside of the central reserve city banks, show decreases in cash since last call of $5,220,878, and since a year ago of $1,944,485, while gains in deposits over last call of $12,097,409 and a year ago of $46,308,895 are reported. The country banks show gains in cash over last call of $547,296, over a year ago of $5,335,033; with a decrease in deposits since last call of $6,486,204, but a gain over a year ago of $11,537,694. All the banks in this section show a decrease in cash since last call of $3,343,044, but a gain over a year ago of $5,559,874, and gains in deposits over last call of $6,278,551 and over last year of 377,946,184.

"The reserve city banks in the Western States show decreases in cash since last call of $1,087,119, since a year ago of $2,970,567, and likewise in deposits since last call of $2,726,814 and since a year ago of $753,831. The country banks show a gain in cash since last call of $1,004,329; over a year ago of $1,580,378; in deposits since last call of $2,136,272 and a year ago of $4,821,406. All the banks in this section show decreases in cash since last call of $92,789, and a year ago of $490,189; in deposits since last call of $570,042, with a gain over a year ago of $4,067,578.

Banks in the City of Boston show a decrease in cash since last call of $1,677,758, with a gain over year ago of $1,445,565; a decrease since last call in deposits of $10,907,961, with a gain over a year ago $14,886,161. The country banks likewise report a decrease in cash since last call of $273,523, with an increase over a year ago of $2,915,885; a decrease in deposits since last call of $2,235,456, but a gain over a year ago of $11,768,427. All the banks in this section report a decrease in cash since last call of $1,951,279, with a gain over a year ago of $4,361,451; a decrease in deposits since last call of $13,073,438 and a gain over a year ago of $26,604,589.

"The reserve city banks in the Pacific States show gains in cash over last call of $1,708,852 over a year ago of $2,071,418, and likewise in deposits over last call of $9,188,819 and a year ago of $23,312,187. The country banks show gains in cash over last call of $1,525,827 and a year ago of $2,024,312, with a decrease in deposits since last call of $904,694, but a gain over a year ago of $6,625,451. All the banks report gains in both items as follows: Cash over last call, $3,234,680; over a year ago, $4,095,726; deposits over last call of $8,284,124, and over a year ago, $29,938,588.

"Banks in Hawaii show a decrease in cash since last call of $165,908 and since a year ago of $101,571, with gains in deposits over last call of $51,943 and a year ago of $48,498.

"The Reserve city banks in the Southern States report losses in cash since last call of $584,040, with a gain over a year ago of $8,343,809; with losses in deposits since last call of $1,964,564, but a gain over a year ago of $50,853,231.

"The country banks show a decrease in cash since last call of $2,728,356, since last

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.)
4% Paid on Interest Accounts.
2% Paid on Checking Accounts (Requisite Balances.)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 9 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

The GIMBEL Tea Room
prides itself upon the perfection of its appointments, its delicious food, and its good housekeeping generally.
Pleasant Music. Grill where men can smoke.
Eighth Floor

$50 to $60 Gowns From the "Paris" Dressmaker of New York
Tomorrow at $37.50



$37.50 $37.50 $37.50

If these Gowns had been made in Paris they would not be more beautiful or finer than they are!

Ninety-five costumes in about thirty models which are the "last word" of Paris—for instance Cheruit's Tailleur Frock, with four-yard skirt and embroidered pockets; Callot's Evening Gown, with flounces of tulle; Callot's Afternoon Gown of panne velvet and charmeuse. Altogether—

Evening Gowns of chiffon, tulle and beautiful silks—many with trimmings or iridescent sequins and silver lame.

Afternoon Dresses of panne velvet, charmeuse, poplin and black lace—some are fur trimmed.

Smart Tailleur Frocks of gabardine and serge.

Imported Model Gowns and Suits at Less Than Cost of Importation

As these were the last modes to leave Paris they won the unanimous praise of America last week in our Fashion Exhibition, "La Promenade des Toilettes."

$30 to $35 Dresses at $19.75

Afternoon dresses of all the fashionable silks, Trotteur Frocks of serge; Evening Gowns and Dancing Frocks of chiffons and laces combined with crepe de chine and crepe meteor.
Third Floor

The GIMBEL "Bon Marche" Sale of Gloves

Begins Tomorrow—Exactly as Planned—Low Prices and All With 30,600 Pairs of Fashionable Gloves for Men and Women

4,500 pairs of women's fine Kid Gloves came in for this Sale on the last trip of the French liner "Chicago" two weeks ago, from Grenoble, France. We shall sell them at 95c a pair—we could easily sell them for more than that AT WHOLESALE.

That's only one instance of the Sale's economies, in the face of upset conditions the like of which the Glove market has never seen.

It is a wonderful merchandising feat—impossible unless we had gone about it, as we did, months ago, and worked hard to carry out our plans as we made them. Excepting for two or three small lots, which failed us, all the Gloves we intended to have in the Sale are here, and priced just as though there were no war.

It's a time when men and women will buy Gloves by the dozen pairs—as far ahead of their actual needs as they can. Retailers, too—there's a good profit above our prices. Fourteen splendid lots, all new and fashionable, ready tomorrow:

Women's $1.25 French Kid Gloves, 95c
The last Gloves to reach us from Grenoble. White, tan, gray, black, self-embroidered; also white with black, and black with white. 2-clasp, overseam.

Men's $1.50 Washable Cape Gloves, 95c
Wash them with soap and water as though they were fabric. Three shades of tan, one-clasp. P. X. M. sewn.

Women's Glace Gloves at 85c
White, black, tan, gray; pique or overseam, heavy or single embroidered backs. Our regular $1 grade.

Women's $1.25 Mocha Gloves, 95c
One-clasp, gray, half pique sewn.

Women's 75c White Duplex Fabric Gloves, 55c
From the world's best known maker of fabric gloves, whose name is on the clasps. 2-clasp, Fall and Winter weight.

Women's Kayser Chamoisette Gloves, 38c
Two-clasp, in white, black, tan, gray and yellow.

Women's Tan Cape Gloves, 85c
Also $1 quality. Selected skin, one-clasp, P. X. M. sewn.

Women's Washable Cape Gloves, 95c
Tan or white, one-clasp, P. X. M. sewn. Guaranteed to wash perfectly. Gloves of this leather usually sell for $1.50.

Women's 16-Button Glace Gloves, $1.85
$2.50 is our regular price. White, overseam sewn, 3 clasps, or Cleopatra buttons. Soft, firm skins.

Women's 16-Button French Kid Gloves, $2.15
$3 quality, made in Grenoble. White or black, overseam sewn, regular or wide arms. 3 Cleopatra buttons.

Women's $1.25 Washable White Doeskin Gloves, 85c
One clasp, full pique sewn, English thumbs, soft, firm skin.

Women's 20-Button White Glace Gloves, $2.25
Splendid party Gloves, overseam sewn, 3 clasps at wrist, $3.25 quality.

Women's 12-Button French Kid Gloves, $1.75
$2.75 quality, white or black, overseam sewn. Made for GIMBELS in Grenoble.

Men's $1.50 Yellow Chamois Gloves, 95c
For Autumn wear, with heavy black stitching on backs.
Main Aisle, Main Floor

"Au Temps du Cerise"---in Millinery

We introduced Cerise afternoon and dinner hats in "La Promenade des Toilettes" last Monday.

As New York has heartily accepted this GIMBEL Innovation, tomorrow we shall have

Untrimmed Hats of Cerise Panne at $4

As these hats are most effective when worn with rich furs, it is obvious that they should be trimmed with furs. However, velvet flowers in the cerise tones or in black make a chic and artistic trimming. We have these flowers at 50c to $5.



$10 to $12 Paris Hand-Blocked Hats, $5

307 of these Untrimmed Hats arrived on the S. S. "Chicago." Our manager in Paris procured them from M. Louis Maier, who is recognized as the leading hatter of Paris.

New styles in canotiers, turbans and picture hats. Also a few hats of velours combined with hatter's plush, velvet with corded silk, velours and felt, satin and velours.

In black, dark brown, corbeau, navy, jasper green, wine, sand, white, gold and gray.
Main and Third Floors

Two Fur *Occasions*—1, Advantageous Purchases; 2, Reducing of Prices on Imported Models

Many of the Imported Fur Wraps, Coats, Pelerines, Scarfs and Muffs were exhibited in "La Promenade des Toilettes"—the other furs are also in the new styles, which include Coats with flaring skirts, Muffs in the new melon shape, and long, straight Boas.

The Imported Wraps
include

Drecoll Model of broadtail, with collar of blended squirrel (illustrated), $325; was $450.

Bernard Model; jacket of broadtail, trimmed with ermine; $195; was $325.

Max Model; wrap of moleskin, with vest of ermine; $285; was $350.

Fur Coats, $27.50 to $275

Ponyskin Coats, in 40-in. model, with collars of civet cat or Australian opossum, $27.50.

Caracul Coats, with collars of civet cat, skunk-opossum, $57.50.

Caracul Coats, exceptionally fine flat quality, $72.50.

Arctic Seal (dyed coney) Coats, 40-in. model, $47.50; 45-in. model, $62.50; 50-in. length, $75.

Arctic Seal (dyed coney) Coats, with collars and cuff-bands of skunk-opossum, $67.50.

Hudson Seal (dyed muskrat) Coats, in 40-in. model, $65; 50-in. model, $95.

Persian Lamb Coats, $145 to $275.

The Imported Sets
include

Georgette Model; pelerine and muff of baby caracul and ermine; $325; was $450.

Drecoll Model; pelerine of baby caracul, elaborately trimmed with skunk; $295; was $395.

Drecoll Model; wrap-like stole of moleskin combined with ermine; $225; was $295.

Fur Sets, $25 to $275

Natural Red Fox, $45, $85 Set.
Natural Raccoon, $45 Set.
Natural Fisher, $275 Set.
Ideal Taupe Fox, $75, $110 Set.

Scarfs		*Muffs*
$37.50	White Fox	$52.50
$22.50	Pointed Fox	$29.50
$10, $15	Black Fox	$15, $22.50
$12.50, $25	Ermine	$55, $70, $95
$9.50, $15, $35	Kolinsky	$35, $57.50, $85
$9.50, $14.50	Skunk	$25, $35
$22.50, $29.50	Lynx	$25, $35, $45
$10, $13.50	Black Wolf	$15, $17.50

All Furs Guaranteed
Furriers Since 1842
Third Floor

Fashionable New Handbags Specialized at $5 to $10

The GIMBEL collection of Moire Silk, Velvet, Pin Seal and Morocco Handbags at $5 to $10 represents the best products in most recent American and Paris styles, at these prices.

Pin-seal and long-grain egg-shaped handbags, reg. $5, at $3.95; dress bags, regularly $3.95, at $2.50.

Useful Small Leather Articles, 25c to $1

Writing tablets, telephone registers, waste-paper baskets, military brushes, flat cloth and hat brush sets, collar bags, jewel boxes, and others.
Main Floor

Kayser's Silk Vests, Specially Priced, $1.50
Pink and white. Sizes 34 to 42.

Women's Glove Silk Bloomers, $1.95
Black, white and pink.

Women's Heavy Swiss Cotton Vests & Tights, 50c and 65c
In regular and extra sizes.

Women's Union Suits, $1
Excellent quality. Regular sizes. Main Fl.

A Silk Petticoat Company Has Closed Out to Us

As the Majestic Petticoat Company decided to concentrate all its efforts on the mail order business, it closed out to us its entire wholesale collection.

$3 to $6 Silk Petticoats at $1.95 $2.50 $2.95

Petticoats entirely of Silk Jersey, at $1.95—lowest price ever quoted.
Wool Jersey Petticoats, with messaline flounces, also some entirely of Taffeta, at $1.95.
Regular and extra sizes in the Messaline Petticoats at $2.50; also some at $2.95.
Silk Jersey and Messaline, at $2.50 and $2.95.
Black and colors in each collection. Second Floor

25c to $2.50 Dress Trimmings To Go at 10c to $1 Each

A special purchase which consists of silk tassels, ornaments and frogs, mostly black, in many excellent styles.
Main Floor

New Pretty Silver Trinkets

If you're casting about for a gift that will bring pleasure let these new arrivals help you to decide. Moderate in price, as well as charming—and part of a rich collection.

Vanity Cases in matinee and larger sizes, sterling silver, at $4.50, $7.50 and $9.50.
Cunning Little Powder Boxes, plain or engraved, at $1.50.
Convenient Coin Holders for the handbag, hand-engraved, at $1.50.
"Magazine" Pencils, holding a year's supply of leads, engraved barrels, $1.50—with clip to hold the pencil in a man's pocket.
Main Floor

You Are Sure to Like "Boriclor"
The New Tooth Paste

Its scientific combination of Borine, the perfect antiseptic with 25% of chlorate of potash, destroys disease germs, purifies the mouth, and whitens the teeth.

Its taste is pleasant, and it is economical to use because you get a large 5-in. tube for 25c. Toilet Goods, Main Floor

The Upholstered Furniture Section of Our Drapery Store

This is a section distinctly individual. It specializes in living room furniture, upholstered in denim and other fabrics, by special order.

Here you can secure furniture made to harmonize perfectly with the decorative schemes of your rooms. Chairs, Divans, etc., in which comfort has not been lost sight of while making them stylish and substantial.



Fireside Chair, $24.75; Arm Chair, $35.50; Davenport, $65. All denim upholstered.

Some Very Special Offerings

Possibly some of them are dusty and mussed looking, having been used for display purposes, but wonderful bargains are among them.

$20 Arm Chair, in denim, $14.25.
$48 Living Room Lounge, $24.
$125 Davenport, 7 ft. long, $65.
$30 Upholstered Bed Room Chair, $15
$16 Rockers, mahogany frames, $12.75
$14 Rockers, $9.50. Sixth Floor

Announcing the Opening Display of Our
New Paintings in Oils
By European and American Artists

Of far more importance is it to be on hand the opening day of this annual GIMBEL picture event than to be present the "first night" of a new play. For, in addition to being first to view the pictures, you also have the privilege of first choice. There are no duplicates. Prominent in the exposition are canvases by such noted artists as

Kleinsang *Possin* *Desvarreaux* *Sinibaldi* *Bahieu*
Wobring *Seignac* *Tanoux* *Gontier*

Prices Range from $25 to $500

Oil Paintings Now in Stock Reduced 25 to 50 Per Cent.
This group includes every painting still here from our last opening.
$25 to $40 Paintings now 25 per cent. less
$50 to $100 Paintings now 33 1-3 per cent. less
$125 to $1,500 Paintings Now 50% Less. Sixth Floor

Special Prices on the Needed Blankets and Comfortables

Warm bedcoverings are as essential as the air we breathe, when it comes to cold nights. The GIMBEL large stocks supply an endless chain of comfortable bedclothes at prices that leave snug savings in your pocketbook.

$3.95 White Woolen Blankets, $3 Pr.
66x80 in., with pink or blue border. Others with wide silk binding, 72x80 in.; reg. $5, at $3.95.

$6.50 White Woolen Blankets, $5 Pr.
70x80 and 72x90 in.; with pink or blue border; part cotton filling.

$7.50 All-Wool Plaid Blankets, $6.50 Pr.
70x80 in.; in a variety of new colors. Also white wool blankets, 70x90 in.

$8.50 All-Wool Plaid Blankets, $7.50 Pr.
72x84 in.; in large block; pink, blue, tan and gray.

$3.50 Silk-Mull Comfortables, $2.75
72x78 in.; dotted silk-mull; pure white cotton filling.

$7.50 Sateen-covered Comfortables, $6
72x78 in.; wool filling; stitched with 9-in. border to match; in floral and Persian designs.
Second Floor

Another International Sale of Silks
At Prices That Average ⅓ to ½ Less Than Those That Prevailed Regularly Before The War Began

The Sale is an EVENT and one that distinctly emphasizes anew the absolute supremacy of the GIMBEL Silk Salon.

Its interest is increased by the arrival of belated shipments from France, Germany and England. These shipments, devious enough in their wanderings, and so long delayed as to have been regarded as hopelessly lost, are here in all their original freshness and magnificent beauty.

A tardy shipment from the Bon Marche, Paris, will be one of the features of the Sale tomorrow.

Because of the growing scarcity of the supply of desirable imported silks, satins and velvets, and because the American silk production is still within certain limitations due to restricted factory facilities, GIMBEL customers are urged to take fullest advantage of this fine opportunity.

$10 to $30 Rich Brocades, $6 Yard
Part of the original purchase from the Bon Marche, Paris, that was delayed in shipment because of war conditions. Handsome gold and silver effects on grounds of satin, voile and chiffon. Rich velvet Brocades on taffeta grounds, of satin, voile and chiffon. Rich Velvet Brocades on taffeta grounds, as well as on chiffon, failles and satins. Materials that were made expressly for the great dressmakers of Paris. Exquisite colors and designs.

$6 to $8 Imported Velvets, $3.75 Yard
Finest quality chiffon velvets in exquisite plain, two-tone and chameleon effects. Most desirable colors.

$3.50 Double Width Crepe Meteor, $1.85 Yard
Forty of the choicest Autumn colorings. Plenty of white and black. A superb satin-faced fabric not to be confounded with the cheap offerings now so abundant.

$2 Satin Charmeuse, $1.50 Yard
In ivory, tete de negre, dark navy, pigeon, myrtle and other colors; also black. Double width.

$1.75 Imported Crepe Georgette, $1.25 Yard
Double width, in white, flesh, ivory and black.

$3.75 Black Suiting Velvet, Imported, $2.25 Yard
Special shipment from Germany before the war began, and this will be good news to those who want a fine fabric at an economical price.

$3.50 Imported Satin Brocades, $1.85 Yd.
Ideal for fur and coat lining; soft yet strong and warranted to give superior wear. Handsome designs; fine color assortment.

$4 Imported Ivory Bridal Satin, $2.95 Yd.
Double width; superior quality.

$2 Double Width Crepe de Chine, $1.35 Yard
All the desirable colors; also black and white.

$3.50 to $5.50 French Novelty Silks, $2.50 Yard
Roman stripes, plaids, embroidered flowers in such color assortments as only the French dyers know how to combine. Wide widths.

$3.50 to $5 Imported Bengalines, $1.75 Yd.
For coats, military jackets, trimmings, etc. In plain two-tone and double-faced color combinations.
Second Floor

The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN FREED BY COURT DECREE

Agreed Dissolution Order, Filed in United States Court, Bars Further Prosecution.

ALIEN PROPERTIES IN TRUST

Boston & Maine Must Be Sold by July 1, 1917, and Trolleys Two Years Later.

CLAUSE AGAINST JUGGLING

Status of Sound Lines to be Fixed Later—Holds New York, Westchester & Boston.

The decree embodying the agreement reached by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company and the Government for the settlement of the Sherman law suit begun by the United States against the railroad company was signed yesterday by Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court and was immediately filed.

The proceedings were entirely formal, Moorfield Storey, counsel for the New Haven, acquiescing after a stipulation had been recorded dismissing the suit against all defendants but the New Haven, the New England Navigation Company, the Boston Railroad Holding Company and the Providence & Danielson Railway Company.

As a result of this settlement the New Haven is left in possession of all its railroad lines except the Boston & Maine and its traffic agreement with the Boston & Albany, but it has been compelled to divest itself of all its trolley lines except the New York, Westchester & Boston. As regards its steamship lines it loses all except the Sound liners and must abide by the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission concerning these. Until that decision is handed down it cannot dispose of any of the vessels or real property of the companies concerned, and cannot discontinue operation of the steamship lines or change any existing routing or traffic arrangements.

On the other hand, the Government is prevented by the decree from again bringing action against the New Haven upon any of the issues presented in the suit, and is thus in a different position from that which it occupied after the suit against the Tobacco Trust had been compromised.

In order to accomplish the separation of the New Haven and the Boston & Maine, and of the New Haven and the trolley and steamship companies, the appointment of three sets of Trustees is made, one for the New Haven interest in the Boston & Maine, one for the Connecticut trolleys, and one for the Rhode Island trolleys.

Ordered to Sell Stock.

These Trustees are instructed to sell the stock held by the New Haven system before certain dates set by the court, and to assist any bona fide effort to reorganize the properties. They are forbidden to countenance any attempt on the part of the New Haven or its interests to re-establish by indirect methods its old monopoly. Moreover, to make this more difficult, every purchaser of the stock to be placed on the market is required to execute an affidavit attesting that he is a bona fide purchaser and is not acting in the interest of the New Haven.

The New Haven and the New England Navigation Company are also required to divest themselves of certain securities not included in the properties put under Trustees, and the sale of the Eastern Steamship Corporation is also ordered.

Finally notice is taken of the sale of the New Haven's interest in the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company and its conclusion of its arrangement with the New York Central concerning the profits of the Boston & Albany, and the company is enjoined from ever again acquiring control of the transportation company or concluding a similar bargain concerning the railroad.

In the first place, the decree declares that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, the New England Navigation Company, the Boston Holding Company, and the Providence & Danielson Railway Company have been parties to combinations in restraint of trade and are now monopolizing a part of such trade, consisting of transportation by railroad, trolley, and steamboat lines in New England.

Boston & Maine Control.

Then the decree takes up the question of the Boston & Maine. A majority of the stock of this railway is at present held by the Boston Railroad Holding Company, of which all but about 28,000 shares of preferred stock is owned by the New Haven. It is ordered that Marcus P. Knowlton of Springfield, Henry B. Day of Newton, James L. Doherty of Springfield, Charles P. Hall of Newton, and Frank P. Carpenter of Manchester, N. H., shall be made Trustees, and to them shall be handed by the New Haven all the common stock of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, that is 31,065 shares, and its 244,889 shares of preferred stock. This will give the Trustees control of 6,543 shares of the preferred and 219,189 shares of the common stock of the Boston & Maine, owned by the Boston Company, which constitute a majority of the entire issues.

These Trustees shall exercise all the rights of owners of the Holding Company's shares, except to sell or dispose of them until the purposes of the decree have been carried out. They are further governed by this clause:

In electing Directors of the Holding Company, they shall act with a view to securing for the Maine Company a management solely in its own interest as distinguished from that of the New Haven Company, with due regard for the public interest and with substantial representation to minority stockholders of the Maine Company.

The Trustees are to sell the Holding Company's shares between July 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917. If all are not sold at private sale within sixty days of the latter date, those remaining shall be sold by auction.

Then the Trustees are instructed to make provision for the proper organization of the Boston & Maine. They may grant portions of reasonable duration on the Boston & Maine shares either to

Continued on Page 4.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Handsome DRESSES for Various Occasions

STREET DRESS—Of chiffon velvet with full waistline blouse and long graceful draperies. A soft satin accordion-pleated skirt. Broad tier of velvet crosses at front and ties at back. Normandy collar of white satin, near which is clustered a bunch of cherries. $59.75

DINNER GOWN—An exquisite model of white chiffon embroidered in black jet. The jet emphasizes a high corsage at the back and the new square low cut neck at the front. Very artistic is the color blending on the front of the waist, where beaded flowers in rose shades are intermingled with artificial American Beauties, giving a corsage bouquet effect. $124.00

EVENING GOWN—Soft willowy taffeta of canary yellow embroidered in iridescent spangles—sunburst pattern. Self-tone chiffon, velvet folds and draperies combined with black silk tulle. Cluster of American Beauties as a trimming. $134.00

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Beautiful and Authentic Styles

COPY OF CHERUIT MODEL—Made of black English corduroy with full coat trimmed with military motifs. Bottom of coat has broad band of black monkey fur; plain circular skirt $84.75

COPY OF CALLOT MODEL—A smart Suit of tete de negre brown velour cloth. An unusual Coat with military trimming. Collar and cuffs of French Seal. $69.75

COPY OF BERNARD MODEL—Made of lustrous velveteen. The Coat can be worn either long or short, as the full circular coat drapery is adjustable. Very striking is a vest of novelty gold and blue striped velvet. $64.75

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Knitting "Tippet Scarfs" For Soldiers

Has Led Women To Knit Other Articles for Comfort of Men in the Field

IN the ART EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT, 3d Floor, 34th St., Rear, will be found samples of all these articles and the yarn to knit them, at the low prices mentioned below:

"TIPPET SCARFS," 54c

STOCKINGS, 66c — KNEE CAPS, 50c

WRISTLETS, 33c — SOCKS, 50c

ABDOMEN BANDS, 50c — HELMETS, 90c

A competent teacher will show you (free of charge) the stitch and exactly how the different articles should be made. When articles are completed and returned to us, we will deliver them free of charge to Red Cross Headquarters.

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

Women's FUR COATS and FUR SETS

THIS is an exceptional opportunity to obtain fine Coats and Fur Sets at very low prices.

CARACUL AND HUDSON SEAL (DYED MUSKRAT) COATS—These 40-inch long Coats are made of very fine skins; newest lines with rippled back, contrasting Robespierre collars of Australian opossum, ermine, skunk, leopard, chinchillona or fitch fur. The linings are of handsome brocaded silks or satins. Usual price $145.00. $112.00

Perfectly Matched Fur Sets

Very Specially Priced

CIVET CAT SET—Made of selected skins; large, new model Muff and smart Neckpiece. $24.74

NATURAL RACCOON SETS—Handsome animal Scarf and large pillow Muff. $19.74

REAL SCOTCH MOLE SETS—Comprising novelty Cravat and handsome pillow Muff. $39.75

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

FUR COATS for the Young Miss

HUDSON SEAL (dyed muskrat) COATS—¾ flare model with large square collar of skunk. A dainty lining of flowered brocade satin. $119.00

CARACUL COATS — Plain flare model made of lustrous flat skins; ¾ length and lined throughout with flowered crepe. $98.75

CARACUL COATS—¾ length, with broad collar of Chinchilla squirrel; brocaded silk lining. $79.75

THIRD FLOOR, 35TH ST., BROADWAY.

WOMEN'S COATS

For Afternoon & Evening Wear

AFTERNOON COAT—Full model of black lustrous satin, belted at front; deep band of monkey fur at bottom of coat and encircling the collar. $59.75

EVENING WRAP—A draped model of white silk plush with animal scarf of white fox; broad cuffs of the same fur. $89.75

AFTERNOON COAT—Very effective combination of midnight blue satin and velvet. Braid and silk embroidered in self and contrasting colors are employed as a trimming. Front fastens with a sash and fancy ornaments. $139.00

THIRD FLOOR, CENTRE.

EVENING BLOUSES

Elaborate and Artistic

BLOUSE CELESTE—Its ethereal loveliness is more than in name. The artistic blending of various laces shows the work of skilled fingers. Reaching above a black velvet belt is a dreamy blue crepe with a silvered metallic floral pattern. Rope of silver encircles the neck and crosses to waistline into an ornament with the black velvet as a background. $53.75

BLOUSE ECRUE — The shimmering softness obtained by partially covering white satin with ecrue lace is exceedingly lovely in this Blouse. The lace falls gracefully in short Eton effect, below which shows the satin embroidered in silver thread. A half belt of black velvet. $32.50

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Hand Made LINGERIE

An exclusive showing of the daintiest creations in fine hand-made Underwear. Materials are sheer batiste, pure linen, crepe de chine and soft silks. Particularly appropriate for Trousseaux is a Three-Piece Set of Crepe de Chine, in all white, made by hand. Every tiny stitch is a work of art. Elaborately trimmed with beautiful shadow and hand-run laces in exquisite patterns. Your choice of three designs.

Night Gown, $24.74
Boudoir Cap to match, $4.74
Envelope Chemise, $19.74

THIRD FLOOR, REAR.

Paradise and Ostrich

FEATHERS

At One-half the Standard Price

Paradise Plumage is very scarce just now, and we were fortunate in securing some exceptionally fine Paradise Feathers in fountain effect. They come in Black and Natural, and make an effective trimming for a Dress Hat. Considering the high grade of these **feathers** they are priced remarkably low. $5.94

A special offering of very handsome Ostrich Plume Garnitures at **$2.97.** These consist of two beautiful French Plumes, one longer than the other, with graceful, drooping heads. The Set makes an attractive trimming—and they are worth considerably more than the price quoted. Colors: Black, White, Blue, Brown, Pink, and Rose. $2.97

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

SLIPPERS

made of Gold and Silver Cloth are approved for Evening Wear.

We present a very smart model in either Gold or Silver Cloth, made on a graceful last with Louis XV. heels, at per pair $6.49

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST., REAR.

Dressing Gowns And Lounging Robes For Men

A most complete line of Imported and Domestic garments for house wear.

ENGLISH HOUSE GOWNS (DOUBLE FACED) $8.48

WOVEN DRESSING GOWNS (DOUBLE FACED) $12.48

ENGLISH ROBES $18.74

Included in the assortment is a line of the **finest English Wool Velour Robes** at $24.74

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

"Viewnet" OPERA GLASSES

NOW that the theatrical season is fairly launched, Opera Glasses are in great demand. We are showing the "VIEWNET" OPERA GLASSES, direct from Paris. They are fitted with powerful achromatic lenses that give an unusually large and clear vision.

In Black Leather, with Japanese tubes and bars, **$3.49**
White or Oriental pearl, with Gold plated tubes and bars, **$5.49 & $6.94**
With pearl handle, **$9.89**

MAIN FLOOR, BALCONY. REAR.

Reproductions of SHEFFIELD PLATE

MOST of these Dishes and Trays are made specially for R. H. Macy & Co. An extra coating of pure silver insures many years of service.

The prices quoted are as usual "lowest in the City."

MEAT DISHES—Heavy grape border, 18-inch, with well and tree. $9.94

MEAT DISHES—Heavy grape border, 20-inch, with well and tree. $13.89

BREAD TRAYS—Grape border, in plain or pierced. $3.96

DOUBLE VEGETABLE DISHES—Grape or Thread border, detachable handles. $5.49

GRAVY BOATS AND TRAYS—Pretty Empire border. $4.49

"UNIVERSAL" SILVER-PLATED ELECTRIC COFFEE PERCOLATORS—extra heavy silver plate on copper; plain colonial design. Capacity 6 large cups. $8.94

Very special at price quoted.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Continuation Sale of Black Chiffon Dress Velvet

Black Silk Velvet
42 inches wide.
$2.49 Yard
Usually $4.00

Black Dress Taffeta
Excellent Quality
40 inches wide
Usually sold at $1.35
Special, per yard
99c

SECOND FLOOR, 35TH ST.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

FAIRLY radiate this season with bright-colored beads, opalescent effects, jetted designs, floral buds intermingled here and there, all combining to make the "trimming" the most important factor of the season's new gown.

Each foreign steamer has brought us some beautiful Trimmings to add to our already well-equipped stock. Among the latest arrivals are Opalescent Cup Shape Spangled Trimmings—conventional or floral designs. Prices vary according to widths desired, and range as follows:

17-inch flouncing starts at **$4.96** per yard, 6-inch edgings as low as **$1.69** per yard. *Other widths proportionately low in price.* Elaborate ornaments are **$2.24** each, and the smaller ones only **69c** each.

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Black VELVETEEN

A special offering of 46-inch English Velveteen in BLACK ONLY that is bound to please the most discriminating. It has fast pile, fast color, fine twill back and chiffon weight. The quality is exceedingly popular this season for fashionable afternoon and evening gowns. It is also the correct width for capes. You cannot duplicate this offer in any other store at the price. The goods are sold elsewhere at $3.50 a yard. **But at Macy's—**

$2.19 yard

SECOND FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Every day beautiful new novelties are being added to our interesting collection of:

HAND BAGS

The most favored materials are fine imported Silks, Chiffon Velvets and soft Leathers. Black reigns supreme, while the linings are of contrasting colors.

A new Bag, (offered for the first time tomorrow, Monday,) is made of fancy imported silk—some with satin stripes—all black, with lining in dainty shades to harmonize; partly covered sterling silver frame; oval hanging mirror and envelope purse. Workmanship perfect, and the price attractively low. Made to sell at $8.89. $6.89

MAIN FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

English NECKWEAR For Men

JUST received, a large and varied assortment of Gentlemen's Open-End Cravats. They were made especially for R. H. Macy & Co. by two of London's most famous makers of exclusive Neckwear.

94c

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 18, 1914.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY.

If AESOP had never lived it would be necessary to invent him in order that in the narrative of Germany's treatment of Belgium he might find the inspiring suggestion of his fable about the wolf and the lamb. In the diplomatic dispatches contained in the Belgian "Gray Book," which we print entire this morning, there is abundant and incontrovertible evidence that the German wolf approached the Belgian lamb with a fully formed antecedent intention to devour him, no matter what excuses he might make or pleas and extenuations he might offer. Just as the German "Memorandum" was a startling self-revelation, a clear avowal of Germany's support of Austria and of her refusal to let any other Power interfere between Austria and Servia, so the note handed by the German Minister on Aug. 2 to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, No. 20 in the "Gray Book," is a full disclosure of the imperial purpose. First comes the nauseating offer of a bribe. Germany disclaims any hostile intention toward Belgium, and if Belgium will consent "to take an attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany," the Imperial Government engages, when peace is declared, to guarantee the kingdom and its possessions, and to evacuate its territory; it will pay cash down for whatever is taken for the support of its troops, and will indemnify Belgium for the damage done. Wholly indifferent to its own obligations of honor, entered into in the international treaty of neutrality, Germany seeks to corrupt Belgium's honor, for there could be no such thing as "friendly neutrality" on the part of Belgium toward an invasion. In assuming such an attitude Belgium would have been guilty of an act of hostility toward the other signatory powers. The treaty and international law demanded of her resistance to the extent of her power against any invasion whatever. It was natural that this note, as the Belgian Minister says in his reply, should give rise to "a profound and painful astonishment." But the German offer was not made up altogether of soft soap and persuasion. If Belgium assumes an attitude of hostility toward the German troops and resists their advance upon its territory, the Imperial Government will make no engagement, but "will leave the later determination of the relations between the two States to the decision of arms." That was an all-sufficiently plain threat of conquest and annexation. There the Prussian spirit showed through in all its candid brutality. In all the diplomatic interchanges of nations it would be hard to find a more revolting communication from the Minister of one power to the Minister of another.

The defenders of Germany, and notably those in this country who with such zeal and futility have striven to change the current of American opinion, have of late abandoned the Austrian phase of the argument and have concentrated their attention upon the case of Belgium in its relation to the beginning and the spread of the war. They would have us believe that Germany was under no treaty obligation to respect the neutrality of Belgium, that Belgium was under no obligation to resist invasion, that England made of the threat against Belgium's neutrality a pretext for engaging in the war while her real motive was the desire to destroy Germany as a rival in commerce. It is strange that they should ask us to believe what is not true, what we know to be untrue. Prof. BURGESS, for instance, inquires in a recently published letter, whether the political changes in the relations of the German people since 1839 have not abrogated the guarantee of the neutrality treaty made in that year. The treaty was signed by Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, and the German Confederation, of which Prussia and Austria were States, ratified it. But in 1866 the German Confederation was dissolved and the North German Union was formed. Surely, no man of Prof. BURGESS's historical learning can delude himself with the idea that a change in the name or in the political relations of a State releases it from the obligations of its treaties. In the year 1848 we entered into a treaty with New Granada by which we guaranteed the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, and the protection of that trade route. Later New Granada became the United States of Colombia, but the treaty is still in force, and so many Americans believe that we violated its terms when we "took the Isthmus" that a treaty of indemnity and reparation is now under consideration at Washington. What avails it for Prof. BURGESS to say that "the present German Empire has never signed any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium," when everybody knows that she is nevertheless bound by the signature of Prussia? And it is strange that Prof. BURGESS should cite the identical treaties made by Great Britain with France and Germany in 1870 as evidence that she then regarded the treaty of 1839 as obsolete. The very purpose of the treaties of 1870 was to make good by armed force the guarantees of the treaty of 1839, for Great Britain engaged to join France in a war against Germany if Germany invaded Belgium and to join Germany against France in the contrary case.

Belgium's obligation to resist invasion rests upon perfectly well understood principles of international law, for the duty of a neutralized State is in this respect identical with that of a merely neutral State. No nation, neutral or neutralized, can permit its soil to be used as a base of hostile operations against either belligerent. In a great number of dispatches in the "Gray Book" this principle is recognized. Belgium assured all the Powers that she would do her duty, and England and France expected her to do it.

It is not a German privilege to bring against England the charge of false pretenses, since the most glaring instance of false pretense which the great controversy has brought to light is Germany's assertion in her note to Belgium that she had received sure information that France intended to send her troops through the valley of the Meuse by Givet and Namur. Why does not Germany reveal the source and nature of this "sure information"? Plainly, because she never had any such information. The disposition of the French troops at the outbreak of the war exposes the falsehood, and the "Gray Book" contains in several dispatches the official assurance of France that she would respect the neutrality of Belgium. On the 31st of July the French Minister at Brussels declared to the Government that there would be "no incursion of French troops upon the soil of Belgium, even if important forces were massed on the frontier of her country." The "important forces" which were later massed at some distance from the Belgian frontier were thus disposed to resist the incursion of German troops upon French soil. But it is a sheer wantonness of misrepresentation to accuse England of using Belgium as a pretext. England does not take the German view of treaty obligations, as she showed in 1870, and she has shown again in this war. She assured Belgium as early as Aug. 3 that there would be war with Germany if her neutrality was violated, and in his speech in the House of Commons on Aug. 6 Mr. ASQUITH, in discussing Germany's offer of a bribe to Great Britain to keep out of the war, an offer which he declared involved "the betrayal of our friends and the dishonor of our obligations," said that the British Government, if it had dallied or temporized, would have covered itself with dishonor and would have betrayed the interests of the country. TREITSCHKE taught the Germans that a treaty was a binding obligation only so long as it was convenient. That is not the English view.

GOVERNMENT BY CONVENTION.

The remarkable outcome of the recent dissensions between the leaders of the Constitutionalists in Mexico is not that Government by Commission which used to be spoken of as a possible solution of Mexican political difficulties, but a veritable Government by Convention, which is in some way a reminder of the French Revolution. The 130 delegates, summoned to Aguascalientes to try to compose the leaders' quarrel, have proclaimed themselves jointly the sovereign power. Of course, the Constitution provides for no such situation, and yet it may be a way out of the difficulty. The proclaimed intention is to appoint a Provisional President when the delegates representing the firebrand of Morelos, ZAPATA, who until lately has, generally been denounced by all parties as a murderer and bandit, arrive at Aguascalientes. The convention has gravely ordered a truce, although a truce has been supposed to be in effect for some weeks, and it seems to be really representative of all factions in Mexico now active. There are many other factions, however, temporarily in a quiescent state.

In the neighborhood of Vera Cruz Gen. AGUILAR, who has been assuming the authority of a dictator, and threatening to make war on the American army of occupation, seems to be a law unto himself, though it is likely that neither his threats nor his guarantees need be taken very seriously. It is reasonable to expect that VILLAREAL will be appointed to the Provisional Presidency when the time comes, and that CARRANZA will then be free to run for the Presidency in the new election. VILLA may be expected to oppose his candidacy and, unless all signs fail, will never recognize his election. Then the whole thing must be gone over again. But there is some consolation in the thought that all signs have frequently failed in Mexico, and that the country must be heartily tired of useless civil war. Meanwhile, Government by Convention will serve briefly, but not for long. In such a convention there must be many undeveloped Santa Annas, Diazes, and Maderos.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CITY.

The chief officers of the city administration, who are Democrats, have now given their cordial indorsement to the candidacy of Gov. GLYNN for re-election. It is noteworthy that they have done this very deliberately, and, in the case of Mayor MITCHEL and President MCANENY, only after personal conference with Mr. GLYNN and after satisfactory assurance that his policy, if continued in the executive office, as there is now little doubt that he will be, would be satisfactory. It is, of course, to be understood that Mr. GLYNN was asked for no committal in advance on measures still open to difference and discussion. This he has very properly declined in a number of instances, where a weaker man would have hesitated; but as regards certain vital interests of the city and as to the spirit and purpose of the present City Government, he has clearly won the confidence of the men most responsible for that administration.

He has convinced them, for example, that he will name able, disinterested men of high character for the places he will have to fill on the Public Service Commission. This, of itself, is of prime importance to the city, since the prompt and efficient prosecution of the vast system of transit which was planned under the last city administration is by far the most essential element in the immediate and the future development of the metropolis. The aims of that plan and the principles governing it are fortunately fixed, but much must necessarily depend on the way in which it is carried out, and in this the work of the Public Service Commission will tell greatly for good or ill. It is extremely gratifying that the position taken by the Governor meets the approval of the Mayor. Of like interest is the assurance as to the legislation uncompleted at the last session securing the advancement of the plans as to docks and terminals.

In a different direction, but of scarcely less importance, is the assurance received by Mr. MITCHEL and Mr. MCANENY as to home rule and the merit system. In a sense the former includes the latter, and it is to be noted that the Governor publicly declared that the principle of home rule required the fullest control by the City Government of the city service, so long as the "general standard set up by the civil service law" was observed. This is entirely satisfactory to the present government, which can have no possible desire to control the service in a manner contrary to that standard. As to the general principle of home rule, it is extremely desirable to have in the executive office a man who believes in it and respects it. In the hard school of experience the voters of New York have learned that if they wanted a government suited to their needs they must fight for it themselves, and that the greatest obstacle to success was meddling at Albany by legislators who neither knew the needs of the city nor felt any responsibility with regard to them. At two successive elections, against very great difficulties, the voters of New York have chosen a wise and capable city administration and have shown themselves equal to the sound use of home rule. They have accomplished much, and with co-operation from the Governor will, in the next three years, attain much more. It is a striking proof of the share of New York in the burdens and the power of the State that, as Mr. MCANENY points out, of the $11,000,000 saved in the annual expenditures of the State New York City would have had to pay over $7,600,000, or nearly three-fourths. It is absurd to contend that a community bearing to the State the relation indicated by these figures cannot be trusted to manage its own affairs.

WHICH UNION FOR COLORADO?

Is machinery necessary at the mines in Colorado to adjust differences between employers and workmen before they develop into strikes? Should the employers not only recognise a union, but actually require the formation of one? In his letter to THE TIMES, printed elsewhere, President WELBORN by inference says No, because the Colorado strike "was "not the result of differences between the employers and their "workmen." But employers of scores of thousands of workmen in this city have said Yes, and for the very reason which Mr. WELBORN gives for saying No. Let us explain. While negotiating a peace as representative of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association and the United Manufacturers and Merchants' Association, Mr. JULIUS HENRY COHEN gave an interview, appearing in THE TIMES of Jan. 26, 1913, saying:

> Should not sensible business men realize that if they want peace in an industry it is not a question of union or no union? The real situation is, Which union? Shall we do business with a union which is strong enough to make and maintain a treaty of peace, or shall we do business with a band of guerrillas who attack us at every point, but which we cannot

reason, and who, if we succeed in beating them in a strike, come into our shops and destroy both our product and our machines? * * * The mill owners of Lawrence refused to deal with JOHN GOLDEN of the textile workers, but when ETTOR and GIOVANNITTI arrived they were only too glad to ask for JOHN GOLDEN'S help.

The preferential union shop practically enables the employers in any industry to select the union to which their employés shall belong, and, once having selected that union, to deal with it on an honorable basis. This idea is bound to come, to spread over the entire country.

Had the Colorado miners been completely organized the mines could not have been invaded by outside unionizers. The men would have presented a united front to the guerrillas had they appeared; but they would not have appeared. Wherever the employers and workmen united during New York's garment strikes the I. W. W. was powerless to make inroads upon the shops. The advantage of the preferential union to the employer is set forth in Bulletins 144 and 145 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington; in Bulletin 145 this distinction is drawn between the closed shop and the new so-called "open union":

> The arrangement resembles very closely the so-called closed shop, and yet it is not at all a closed shop, for the union is an open one, the admission fee low, and the dues relatively reasonable. There is a fair chance for any worker to join it. Besides, the applicant does not necessarily have to belong to the union when hired; he or she can join it afterward.

That is, the employer retains his right to employ workers of the kind he needs, giving preference to union men, and, if he hires outside the union, promising to require that the outside men shall join the union for the purpose of collective bargaining, preservation of health and order; and the avoidance of strikes. President WELBORN and the other operators of Colorado might do well to consider the complete unionizing of their mines on this basis, if only as a measure of defense against invasion by organizers whose principles and methods they do not approve.

A FEDERATION FOR PEACE.

"This conflict is the birth-throe of a new European order of things," says President BUTLER in the conversation with a representative of THE TIMES, a report of which we print today in the Magazine Section, and which should be read and studied by every young man in the Republic. He believes that "the time will come when each nation "will deposit in a world federation "some portion of its sovereignty," a code of international legal procedure will be developed, there will be an international court with an international executive and an international police to enforce its decrees. The old policies, the old diplomacy which has so lamentably failed in Europe, will be set aside. By a common resolve and common action wars, if not altogether prevented, will at least be made nearly impossible.

Mr. ROOSEVELT also has a vision of "a great world league for the peace of righteousness." In the fourth article from his pen, which we publish in the Magazine Section today, he sets forth in some detail the plan of peace federation to which he had already made reference. A court will be created, a changed and amplified Hague Court, certain rights inseparable from sovereignty will be reserved to the federated States as not to be questioned, but they will all agree to abide by the decision of the court, they will all agree "to unite with their military "forces to enforce the decree of the "court as against any recalcitrant "member."

Dr. BUTLER and Mr. ROOSEVELT do not delude themselves with the belief that this Utopia is to come at once, or to come very soon. The obstacles to the realization of such a peace dream are great, they have been brought into view by those who have discussed the "federation of the world" and by human experience. A hundred years ago there was a federation of Europe, not such a one as Dr. BUTLER foresees, yet it was a federation for peace. The Holy Alliance, formulated in the brain of ALEXANDER of Russia, had for its object the administration of government according to the precepts of justice, charity, and peace. The allied Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, "looking upon "themselves as delegated by Provi"dence" to rule over their peoples, agreed to "lend one another on every "occasion and in every place assist"ance, aid, and support." CASTLEREAGH called the Holy Alliance a piece of "sublime mysticism and nonsense." Its real purpose was to concert measures for perpetuating the divine right idea and for putting down all uprisings of the people to secure their liberties. It went to pieces. Liberal France and liberal England would have nothing to do with it, and we put a spoke in the wheels of the Holy Alliance by our Monroe Doctrine.

Such a confederation as Dr. BUTLER and Mr. ROOSEVELT have in mind can be established and maintained only by States having a pretty close community of ideals. We have maintained a Federal union because our people were and are inspired by one desire. We formed a union and adopted a Constitution to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the common welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

When the war is over there may be, as Dr. BUTLER prophesies, "a new European order of things." But manifestly, had the [illegible] existed last July it would have been subjected to a terrible strain. Imagine the Federal Executive ordering the Federal policemen to bring Austria into the Federal court to explain her note to Servia. Would Germany have permitted her part of the Federal policemen to be sent on such an errand? Would she not have said at once, as she actually did say to unfederated Europe: This is Austria's affair, and ours—you shall not interfere? The new order of things, and a considerable approach to the assimilation of ideals must be made before the confederation for peace can be firmly established. Militarism and imperial dynasties stand in the way.

It is immensely encouraging, however, it is a most hopeful sign of the progress of men and nations toward a higher nobility of conduct that representative men like Col. ROOSEVELT and Dr. BUTLER should turn their thoughts in this direction and actually formulate their ideals of this great guarantee of peace. Dr. BUTLER very pertinently points out that not parliaments, not statutes, but the agreements of nations among themselves have formulated admiralty law and the laws of war, have established arbitral tribunals, and are developing codes of international procedure. Mr. ROOSEVELT again points to the very cornerstone of our hope when he speaks of "the slow growth of senti"ment which is assuredly, though very "gradually, telling against interna"tional wrongdoing and violence." It is to the evolution of the international conscience that we must look as the great force that will prepare the way for the federation of peace.

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

Discussing the mental anguish depicted by the tales of suicide, madness, and desertion among soldiers, "to say nothing of mental frenzy expressing itself in wanton murder," the current Journal of the American Medical Association says that as yet there have been no scientific studies of the effect of war on the minds of officers and enlisted men. But short rations, lack of sleep, emotionalism, exposure, exertion, homesickness, and so on, might well unbalance many minds that in ordinary conditions would pass for sane. The first results of an inquiry in our own army by Dr. E. KING, under the Surgeon General's advice, show that one-fifth of all the discharges for disease and external causes are on account of mental disease. Dementia præcox is the most frequent form, averaging about 56 per cent. each year, of all the dismissals for mental unsoundness.

Coal is the first need of South America. In The Americas, the new publication started by the National City Bank, the first big movement of trade from the United States to the southern continental countries since the war began is visible at Hampton Roads, where three important bituminous coal-carrying roads converge. An expert in the coal business estimates that a million and a half tons will within a year leave this country to consumers who have hitherto looked to Wales and Australia for their supply. South America normally takes 8,000,000 tons of coal and briquettes a year. The competition with Australia is due chiefly to the opening of the Panama Canal.

The Lewis machine gun used by the Belgians, the only one capable of rapid continuous fire under service conditions without change of barrels, and without the use of water cooling, was invented by Col. ISAAC LEWIS, U. S. A., retired. To its use, according to The Army and Navy Journal, was due the terrible slaughter of the Germans in the invasion of Belgium. How the Belgians were supplied with these guns is thus related:

> This gun was rejected by our Government. Col. Lewis was told that he might dispose of his military "mowing machine" elsewhere, and the very first place he went to was Germany. After several trials of his gun in the field and in airships by the German army corps, Col. Lewis was asked to sell the sole rights to the use and manufacture to Germany. This he refused to do, and he next tried England. The British Government consented to his selling the guns to her allies, but at the time would not guarantee to take all that Col. Lewis could manufacture. Col. Lewis then went over to Belgium, and there he sold his guns without any restrictions, and, lucky for the Belgians, up to the time the war broke out he had been able to make only enough of the guns for their use. The result was that they were the only soldiers in the world possessing this most certain modern instrument of death when the Germans stormed Liege.

A GERMAN VICTORY.

Apprehension That It Might Have Serious Consequences for Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article entitled "Germany's Place in the Sun," you end with this forcible paragraph: "Their [the Germans'] representative spokesman gave us unmistakable warning of what the achievement of their ambitions would mean for the world, and we cannot fail to see what it would mean for us." Truly so. It means, in short, that if the Allies fail, the Germans would contest with this country the Monroe Doctrine and lay hands on South America, then attempt our humiliation, and, to use the language of one of their own military writers, punish us for our insolence.

Thanks to the writings of von Bernhardi, Treitschke, and Prof. Cramb, we know the German line of thought—namely, that it is the mission of Germany to conquer the world—and also its Attila-like national code of honor, verified by the present war.

The standards of Great Britain and France are those of our own country—freedom of the people, non-militarism, and a twentieth century national honor.

The men who are giving up their lives in France and Belgium are fighting not alone for their native lands, but also for us and the remainder of the civilized world, and as they succeed or fail, so will we reap the benefit or suffer the effects of a world-wide disaster. Should the Allies need the assistance of the United States, shall we stand aside and ultimately face alone a world-threatening power? AN AMERICAN.
New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

The Times in Ohio.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I take this opportunity of saying to you that I do not know what we would do in our home without THE NEW YORK TIMES. Although we get it a day late, I eagerly read it every evening upon my return home, and get more real news out of it than all the local or other papers combined. Its war news is great, and its efforts to portray the true conditions are superb.
SIDNEY G. STRICKER.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 16, 1914.

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COLORADO'S STRIKE

Due to Aggression of Outside Organizers, Mr. Welborn Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read your editorial article, "The Basis of a Truce," in which you refer to the truce recently arranged between the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association and the United Garment Makers of America, and suggest that the Colorado coal operators should see the light developed by the action of the clothing manufacturers and accept the truce offered in their case.

Your suggestion is apparently based on the assumption that some machinery is necessary at the mines to adjust differences before they develop into strikes. The Colorado strike was not the result of differences between the employers and their workmen. The correctness of this is best proved by the fact that 62 per cent. of the men at work in the State did not respond to the strike call, and that most of those who did leave their places when the strike was called sought work outside of the State and have since returned to the mines where they formerly worked.

During the period of agitation immediately preceding the calling of the strike the men at our mines, as well as at many of the other properties, were strong in their expressions of satisfaction with conditions of work and pay and in their opposition to a strike. Not over 10 per cent. belonged to the organization, although many of those who ceased work but did not leave the State joined the organization in order to secure the weekly benefits.

This strike has not been a conflict between employers and their workmen, but, on the contrary, represents a contest between mining companies and the large majority of their employes opposing the aggressive efforts of a labor organization followed by a minority of former employes to force its regime upon the mining companies and the men, neither of which factors desired it.

J. F. WELBORN.
Denver, Col., Oct. 13, 1914.

GERMAN-CANADIANS.

Their Loyal Conduct Contrasted with That of German-Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Canada, particularly Ontario, there are no more loyal members of the British Empire than Canadians of German birth or extraction. Most of the many thousands of such are in accord with the British in their part in the deplorable war now going on. The City of Berlin, (Ontario,) founded by German U. E. Loyalists at the time of the Revolution in this country, is still largely German by descent or birth, and yet has, proportionately, contributed as much if not more men and money and supplies than most Canadian cities. Query: Why?

In the United States there are millions of people of German birth or extraction who seem to be frantic (if both individual and collective attitudes as expressed privately and publicly is a criterion) at the newspapers of their adopted land for not only not defending and taking sides with the land of their birth but for taking the stand that the Allies were not the aggressors in precipitating this ghastly conflict. As the number of Teutonic sympathizers in America is large and influential and apparently applauds the triumph of the Prussian military idea, (the "kultur" of "might,") a second query is suggested, viz.: In the event of a complete victory for the Germans and their subsequent "expansion" transatlantique, involving this country, what would these millions of "German-Americans" do then? Would they welcome the advent of the "might" of their beloved land imposed upon the "inferior" Americans, bringing with it all the blessings of its transcendent civilization (including, of course, "lese majesty") and cheerfully change masters? A NATURALIZED AMERICAN.
Ridgefield Park, N. J., Oct. 15, 1914.

Fires from Naphtha and Benzine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial article "Make Fire-Inviters Pay" you make a point of the fact that "most fires are preventable and the fault of somebody," and that it might be "logical to assess the fire-inviter for the cost of fighting the fire." But do you think it is a logical thing to assess private individuals for inviting fires when our own laws permit the very greatest of fire-inviters free sale and circulation all over the country?

A woman cannot walk into a drug store today and buy enough poison to kill rats with because she could also kill herself with the same poison, and our laws for the prevention of suicide are very rigid. She cannot, now, buy bichloride of mercury for disinfecting purposes for the same reason. It, too, is a poison and might destroy a life. But she, or her little child, can go to any drug store or garage and buy gasoline, naphtha, and benzine in any quantity for cleaning purposes. Each of these is the direct cause of a great many of the fires that occur every year in every city.
Mrs. W. W. ELLIS.
New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

Too Much School Home Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you grant me space in your valuable paper to protest against the unreasonable amount of home work allotted to children attending public school? I have a little girl who will be 12 years of age in December who is attending school, a pupil in Class 6A, and since the present term commenced she has to work at least three, sometimes four, hours after school to get this home work completed.

Five hours in school, then three or four hours home work, does not leave a child much time for recreation. Granted that our public schools are a grand institution, should not the home-work system be considerably modified or abolished altogether?

I take it in this light, that when I have completed my day's work (unless in some exceptional case) I should dislike very much to have to put in three or four hours' additional work at home, and I think a great many parents will view the matter as I do.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914. A FATHER.

What Are the Relief Funds Doing?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We hear a great deal in these sad war days of the urgent needs of sick soldiers and destitute women and children, and large sums are being contributed by many at the expense of self-denial—for the poor are often generous of the little they have. But no one is ever told where and to whom the money is sent, or when; all we hear is that so much more is needed to help the homeless and starving. I think, from remarks I hear often now, that many of your readers would like to hear what their contributions are accomplishing. Are the administrators of the funds waiting for a certain sum to be realized? By that time it may be too late.

Some one perhaps will explain things to an interested public. A. M. C.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

"A Scrap of Paper."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Speaking of the guarantee of Belgian neutrality by the powers, just before the war the German Minister said to the British Ambassador: "You surely will not go to war for 'a scrap of paper'?"

Telegraphing to the Czar on July 29 the Kaiser said: "Austria-Hungary knows from experience that the promises of Servia, as long as they are 'merely on paper,' are entirely unreliable." (See German "White Book." Exhibit No. 22.)

No comment is necessary.
LAWRENCE GRANT.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

THE POET'S ROOM.

High above the crooked lane,
'Neath the overhanging eaves'
Crystal fringe of dripping rain,
There the gist'ning, wind-stirred leaves
Brush against a window pane—

Stillness throbs throughout this room,
Where there sits with dream-veiled eyes,
Weaving at his fancy's loom,
One whose thoughts like fire-flies,
Leap to sudden [illegible]

DEFENDED THE STAGE.

Francis Wilson Tells of Dr. Bellows's Service to Dramatic Art.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Actors and actresses throughout the English-speaking world owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Henry W. Bellows for his able and eloquent defense of them and their art—one of the few defenses of the stage that have come from the pulpit. Delivered over fifty years ago when "unchristian prejudices" as to theatres and players were everywhere, it made a profound impression, coming as it did from one of the most popular and influential preachers of the day—a man whose sympathies were as broad as life and whose Christian charities were really Christian.

"There is hardly a more baleful error in the world," he says, "than that which has produced the feud between morality and amusement, piety and pleasure."

By confounding amusements with vices the moral feeling of the world has been wastefully diverted from its opposition to absolute wrong and depraving affections into opposition to things innocent, indifferent, or only hurtful in excess.

Consider the thick darkness, the absence of interior light and moral order, in a soul that has been instructed to put dancing and the frequentations of shows, spectacles, and balls in the same disallowance and reprobation in which lying, slander, hatred, and uncbastity are kept, and to reckon the love of fun, gayety, and social excitement as a depraved and satanic affection.

But whatever the effect of the theatre is, or has been—having nothing essentially wrong in its principle and having shown itself to be the most attractive and permanent of amusements, a fixed and indestructible fact—it seems to me that avowed moralists and Christian leaders and guides have committed a grave and hurtful error in their mode of dealing with it. They have made the drama and the stage answerable for all the vices and follies that have gathered around them, a course as unjust as to make the market responsible for the dogs and rats, thieves and knaves, sure to find a harvest in the most frequented and necessary place.

Because the people dared to revolt from the odious mystery and morality plays of the Church and demanded the presentation of secular subjects, depicting the hopes and passions of our race, the Church excommunicated actors and denied them Christian burial. Molière, greater to France than a Napoleon, was thus denied. "This," goes on Dr. Bellows, "commenced that wicked, selfish and narrow policy which, adopted and reinforced by Puritan prejudices, was continued and strengthened by the Puritan Church, and now so largely possesses the serious class that the theatre, the most popular and inevitable of public amusements, has been mainly abandoned to the unblessed and reckless care of those willing to defy Church and morality."

What is to be expected of a community from which good men are taught to flee—of an institution avowedly made over to the devil and his children? What could the theatre be expected to become, in itself, its influence, its actors, under such a curse, but barren of figs and prolific only in thorns and briars?

In sober truth, it redounds to the credit of human nature and to the essential purity of art, to the wholesomeness of public amusements and the self-elevating character of the theatre, that under this terrible reputation and moral eclipse—desertion by the good and cherishing by the evil—the drama has maintained a decency, exerted an influence, and produced a class not indictable by the ordinary standards of society, but only by the special class who seek to maintain a dogmatic standard.

The vices of the theatre have uniformly been those of the time—no more, no worse. The theatre has no serious vices of its own, like trade, with its fraud and perjury; like the Church, with hypocrisy and arrogance. The mirror of bad times, it has reflected the vices that have passed before it, not those it originated.

I charge, then, the vices and follies of the theatre, as of our other amusements, and of our general society, to the withdrawal, the self-separation of the moral and religious portion of the community, as a class, from the pleasure-giving resorts of the people. I believe that all the specified classes of evils connected with the theatre would disappear to as great an extent as they ever disappear even in respectable society, even after having recognized the essential innocency and necessity of public amusements in general and of the stage in particular, the sober and virtuous people of this and every other city would go to the theatres in moderation. This would at once take the ban off this diversion as a thing essentially and hopelessly wrong—an enormous injury to actors and also to the public, whom it drives to their pleasures in defiance of what they suppose to be right.

Next, their presence there would be the only possible and effective censorship, in a country like ours, securing the selection of plays of a harmless and spotless character and their performance in a manner decorous and unblamable.

Addressing himself to actors, he said:

> What I demand for you in the name of Christian brotherhood and of universal morality is a complete restoration to the common rights and the common protection of society. Your calling is a lawful calling, lawful in that it is the exercise of providential gifts and talents for the gratification and well-being of society, itself a divine order; lawful in that its highest and best fulfillment involves necessarily not the least infringement of one of God's laws or Christ's precepts; lawful in that it is recognized by the law of the land. Not only so, it is an intellectual and artistic calling, demanding a somewhat rare organization—physical and mental—for its pursuit, and requiring for high success a degree of general information, culture, and self-discipline which should elevate it to the rank of the liberal professions.

These are brave and beautiful thoughts delivered by a brave and beautiful character. It was all the finer of Dr. Bellows because given at a time when the minds of men were not so free as now as to the true character and worth of the theatre.

The world knows now that the theatre, the acted drama, is not only an art, but the most powerful of all the arts, because the most popular—because of the magnetic, electrical effect it makes upon the people, not only through the intellect, but also through the sympathetic region of the heart.

Thousands upon thousands of people will never read a book or attend a church continually go to the theatre and are vitally influenced for good or for evil by what they see, hear, and feel. What Dr. Bellows pointed out and hoped has come to pass. The best element of the people, wholly unmindful of any church injunction to the contrary, do not exist, to go to the theatre, in moderation," and by its presence vitally influences the character of the theatre's offerings. In the bringing about of such a happy condition Dr. Henry W. Bellows has played a noble part.

Actors and actresses throughout the English-speaking world owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Bellows, not only for his able and eloquent defense of the drama and their art, but as well, in this particular respect, for what he did for the whole community. What he did during his many years of usefulness in other respects for this community is incalculable.

Since reading that "Defense," years ago, I have never failed to raise my hat on passing All Souls' Church, and I like to feel that all people of my calling who know of Dr. Bellows will be glad to do likewise.
FRANCIS WILSON.
New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

GETS RARE TROPHIES OF VANISHING RACE

Alanson B. Skinner Spends Three Months Among Indians Gathering Cherished Relics.

LIVED IN TEPEES OF SIOUX

Last War Bundle of the Kaws Obtained for American Museum of Natural History.

From Indian camps in Oklahoma and South Dakota Alanson B. Skinner, assistant curator of anthropology at the American Museum of Natural History and an explorer, has returned with rare trophies used by the Indians in their ceremonials, which will add to the list of mementoes of a fast vanishing race. On a former expedition to the haunts of the Indians Mr. Skinner was adopted by the tribe of Menominees, and by these Indians he is hailed as "Little Weasel." His recent expedition to the lands of Oklahoma and South Dakota afforded opportunity for study and research among the tribes of the Kaws, the Iowas, the Poncas, and the Osage Indians, while in the Dakota region the explorer camped in the tepees of the Sioux.

During part of his expedition Mr. Skinner was joined by Amos One Road, a Sioux Indian, who acted as guide and interpreter. In the camps of the Indians One Road is known by the more fanciful name of Jingling Cloud. His knowledge of Indian customs and their ceremonials proved of great value to the explorer. From Amos One Road's father, One Road of the Sioux, Mr. Skinner secured a pair of moccasins, decorated with beads, and moccasins with a history, for they were prized as a rare souvenir of One Road's valor in battle.

It is related that One Road encountered the enemy some years ago, and succeeded in killing two of the leaders of a band of Indians, Charging Wolf and Returning Bear. He took their moccasins and decorated them with a real bear's paw and a wolf's tail. Now they are in the possession of the museum, with other Indian trophies.

One of the objects of unusual interest in the collection gathered by Mr. Skinner is the last sacred war bundle of the Kaws, which has several wrappings of reed and buffalo hair, and at the bottom of the bundle is a hawk, decorated with scalps obtained in warfare. It is a custom among the Kaws for the chief to give a horse to the bundle owner, and he then asks this man to help him cease mourning, after the death of a member of the tribe. The possessor of the bundle then takes a war party, with the belief that the sacred contents of the war bundle will preserve every one from harm. They then start out in search of enemies. If a stranger happens along the trail the Indians open the bundle, and sing their songs of magic for him. Afterward they kill him, and then his scalp is taken back to camp and presented to the bereaved Indian, who then ceases his mourning. After a dance the scalp is placed within the bundle.

Mr. Skinner also obtained while in the West the ritual of the ancient medicine dance as practiced by the Iowas and the Dakotas. This is a secret rite dance, which is thought to cure all ills and to prolong life.

"This is the first time this ritual has been obtained," said Mr. Skinner, "as the Sioux are very reticent about giving it away, but I succeeded through the influence exerted by my guide and friend, Amos One Road. I also visited the Comanches in Southern Oklahoma, and I was present at several ceremonials and social dances, which were also well attended by many Indians and Mexicans.

"Altogether I was in the field for about three months, and in South Dakota I lived in tents among the Sioux. I also spent some time with the Poncas in Oklahoma. At Fairfax, Okla., I saw a big touring car run by a long-haired, prosperous Osage Indian, who was accompanied by his entire family, all in Indian costume."

USE PANAMA CANAL FREELY.

Business in First Month and a Half Exceeded Expectations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Despite the general check on business in consequence of the European war and the interference by war vessels with the shipping of belligerent nations, traffic through the Panama Canal in the first month and a half of its commercial service exceeded the expectations of Col. Goethals. Up to Oct. 7, 100 vessels had passed through the canal since its opening, and the traffic was increasing rapidly, though this has been checked temporarily by the new slide in the Culebra Cut.

A picturesque fleet which passed through the canal recently was composed of four Norwegian steam whaling vessels which had been operating in Magdalena Bay, on the west Mexican coast. The whalers had had a good season, netting 20,000 barrels of oil valued at $300,000, after eight months' work. By using the canal the fleet expected to arrive home in Norway about four months earlier than by the longer route around South America, and to save between $25,000 and $30,000 in actual expenses of travel after paying canal tolls to the amount of $4,012.

TRIBUTE TO SORORITIES.

Luncheon to 350 Women Closes Pan-Hellenic Congress.

Three hundred and fifty young women fil

ROBERT A. TAFT WEDS MISS BOWERS

Ex-President Sees Marriage of Son and Late Solicitor General's Daughter.

SUPREME COURT ATTENDS

The Rev. Dr. Roland C. Smith Officiates at Ceremony in St. John's Church—The Bridal Attendants.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Another wedding ceremony of national interest took place in St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, at noon today, when Miss Martha Bowers, only daughter of the late Lloyd W. Bowers, Solicitor General of the United States, became the bride of Robert A. Taft, eldest son of the former President and Mrs. William Howard Taft. The bridegroom is a practicing attorney in Cincinnati. Owing to the wish of the young bride, the invitations to the church and the reception which followed at her home in Rhode Island Avenue were limited to the close friends of the two families without any regard to the official position of the bridegroom's family.

The church was decorated simply with annunciation lilies on the altar, and large boughs of white cosmos in the chancel. There were no floral standards marking the pews and no decoration whatever in the body of the church. The musical programme was limited to the usual wedding marches, with a short interlude between the betrothal and the marriage service, the ceremony in every way being a model of good taste and simplicity.

The Ushers.

The ushers were Charles Taft, the young brother of the bridegroom; Stephen Philbin of Houston, Texas; Stanhope Bayne Jones of Baltimore, Carl Lohman of Akron, Ohio; Walter Logan, Adrian Van Sinderin, and Harry Bingham, all of New York; John Herron of Pittsburgh, and Carroll Glover of this city.

The arrival of the parents of the bridegroom ten minutes before noon was the signal for many walling greetings from old friends already in the church, especially from the pews to the left of the chancel, where nearly the entire body of the Supreme Court was placed about the Chief Justice, who occupied a pew to himself. The bridegroom's attending guests consisted of ten small girls, several without hats, who were conveyed by Miss Adelaide Heath and Miss Dora Clover, with whom they occupied the front row of the south gallery. These young persons were the Campfire Girls from Northern Washington, who have been under the bride's direction for the last two years.

The bridal procession reached the church promptly at noon, and was met at the door by the ushers. Thomas Bowers escorted his sister, and Miss Helen Taft walked alone as maid of honor. Four bridesmaids, walking two and two, were Miss Louise Hellen and Miss Frances Noyes of this city, Miss Marjorie Edgar of Minneapolis, and Miss Julia Thompson of Chicago. The bridegroom with his best man, George Harrison of this city, entered the church from the vestry in time to meet the bride at the chancel gate. The bridal party entered the church to the music of "Lohengrin," played by the organist. The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of the church, conducted the service.

The Bride's Gown.

The handsome young bride wore a regal gown of silver-white satin, made with a long, square train, with pointed bodice finished in tulle and tulle sleeves. Her veil was tulle, worn close to the head without a coronet, but held at the back by tiny clusters of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was large, but very lightly and beautifully constructed of lilies and white rosebuds. The bridegroom, best man, and ushers all wore white boutonnières.

The bridesmaids' gowns, as well as that of the maid of honor, were a new and heavy weave pink taffeta with thread of gold, adding still further richness to the material. The frocks all followed one model, a round skirt showing a much greater width at the hem than last season, with over dress finished in bronze corded net. There was a cape collar of tulle, also sleeves of the latter material coming to the wrists. Their hats were dark brown velvet, neither large nor small, with blocked crown and rolling brim, the latter turned up over the left side. Their only trimming was a single ostrich plume. All wore bronze French shoes and carried large clusters of brown and gold chrysanthemums. Circlet pins of pearls in deep pink enamel were gifts from the bride to the bridesmaids.

As the bride and bridegroom left the chancel, both exchanged smiles with the father of the latter, who occupied the first pew they passed on their way down the aisle.

In addition to Mr. and Mrs. William H. Taft, the relatives of the bridegroom present included Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft of New York, Mrs. Charles P. Taft and Miss Louise Taft of Cincinnati, Duncan Phillips and James L. Phillips of New York, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Herron and Horace Taft. The bride's family was represented by Edward Bowers and Mrs. Bowers of New Haven, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hubert of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Edgar of Minneapolis.

Breakfast at Bowers Home.

At the breakfast at the Bowers home following the ceremony, Mrs. Bowers, the step-mother of the bride, received the guests in a charmingly made gown of soft brown velvet and tulle with large round hat matching the costume. Mrs. Taft wore a modish toilet of dark blue velvet, with short little coat opening over a waistcoat of lace and becoming hat of dark blue, in small shape, with short but very full plume of ostrich crossing the top of the crown. Mrs. Charles P. Taft wore a black satin costume showing the newest effect in sleeves, which were of black lace and unlined. She wore a small hat of black velvet trimmed in white ostrich plumes and large diamond earrings with corsaged ornaments, also of diamonds. Miss Louise Taft wore a modish white cloth costume with embellishments of dark French blue, with velvet hat of the latter shade.

Miss Herron, aunt of the bridegroom, wore a demi-toilet of white satin finished cloth.

Mrs. John Hays Hammond, who came to Washington to attend the wedding, wore a striking costume of black velvet lace and satin, with small, close hat trimmed in crimson poppies standing high above the crown. Miss Edith Morgan of New York also wore a very smart hat, with dark demi-toilet of velvet.

Other prominent guests at the breakfast were the Japanese Ambassador, Justice and Mrs. Hughes and Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glover, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sherman Boutell and their daughter, Mrs. Ladd; Mrs. John W. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hellen, Mr. and Mrs. Henen Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Mrs. McClintock, Mrs. Richardson Clover and the Misses Clover, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes, Miss Ethel Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William Boardman, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. George Harland Chase, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Faust, Mrs. Joseph Leiter, Miss Collon, Mr. and Mrs. Teneyke Wendell, Mrs. Thomas W. Symons, Major and Mrs. John C. Hemphill, Mrs. Edward McCauley, Chauncey Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Gist Blair, and Mrs. Richard Harlow.

The bride and bridegroom left late this afternoon for a two weeks' honeymoon. They will return to Washington before going to their future home in Cincinnati.

This evening the former President and Mrs. Taft were guests of honor at a dinner at Mrs. Richard Townsend's. The company invited to meet them was made up exclusively from personal friends of the ex-President and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Noyes entertained a large dinner company of young people this evening complimentary to Miss Helen Taft and Miss Edith Morgan of New York.

BEULAH HEPBURN A BRIDE.

Married to Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U. S. N., at Altnacraig.

The wedding of Lieut. Robert R. M. Emmet, U. S. N., the son of Col. Robert Temple Emmet and Mrs. Emmet, and Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn of New York, took place at noon yesterday at Altnacraig, the country place of the Hepburns at Ridgefield, Conn. A special train left the Grand Central Station for Ridgefield at 9:30 A. M. and returning left there at 4 P. M.

The spacious country house was decorated throughout in yellow chrysanthemums and autumnal-tinted oak leaves.

The bride, who came down the wide stairway with her father, walked across the hall through the arched entrance to the living room, where the wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Thayer of St. Mark's School. She wore a gown of cream white velvet, edged with pearls and having long tulle sleeves. She wore the point lace wedding veil also worn by the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Emmet, at her wedding. One of the three points of the veil was arranged high on her coiffure and held with orange blossoms. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The bridesmaids were Miss Cordelia S. Hepburn, the younger sister of the bride, and Miss Anita H. Emmet, the sister of the bridegroom. They were gowned in chargeable yellow and brown taffeta picture dresses, trimmed with brown marabou, and wore brown velvet hats, combined with silver tinsel. Instead of bouquets they carried long shepherds' crooks, tied at the top with sunrise roses and yellow orchids.

Lieut. Emmet, who was in full dress uniform, had his brother, Herman Rutgers Le Roy Emmet, as his best man. The ushers were Lieut. Howard Hall Crosby, U. S. N.; Lieut. David J. Hedrick, U. S. N.; Bache McEvers Whitlock, Francis W. Murray, Jr., and Charles W. Fisher Hepburn.

The bride's table, decorated in white and green, was laid in the conservatory. The bride cut the cake with Lieut. Emmet's sword, and the ring went to Miss Beatrix Buel. The tables for the other guests were placed in the large hall and living room, all being set in yellow flowers and red leaves. An orchestra, in the library, played throughout the reception and breakfast.

Mrs. Hepburn, the bride's mother, who received the guests, wore a black lace frock over pale gray, trimmed in jet and rhinestones, topped by a high black hat with uncurled ostrich tips, and Mrs. Emmet, the bridegroom's mother, who also assisted in receiving, wore a black and white satin gown with a black velvet hat.

The guests included the country neighbors of the Hepburns. Those from New York numbered about 300.

COL. W. F. BARNES MARRIES.

Brooklyn National Guardsman Weds Miss Cora Reeve, Heiress.

Miss Cora B. Reeve of Riverhead, L. I., was married yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at her home to Col. Walter Frederick Barnes of Brooklyn, by the Rev. William I. Chalmers. Col. Barnes is prominent in Brooklyn National Guard circles. He is Adjutant General of the Second Brigade, and was attached to Gov. Higgins' Staff at Albany.

The bride is the daughter of the late Howell M. Reeve of Riverhead, and is an heiress. Among those at the wedding were Senator John A. Russell, ex-Assemblyman and Mrs. Willis A. Reeve of Patchogue, and Mrs. George A. Peabody of Brooklyn, Col. Barnes's daughter. The couple have gone on a motor trip through the Berkshires.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ASHEVILLE.

Arrivals Include Visitors from Europe—C. Hobart Golf Champion.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 17.—Among those arriving to spend the Winter at the Grove Park Inn are a number whose customary Winter visits to European resorts have been interrupted by the war. Henry Lord of Rome, Italy, arrived this week and will be at the Inn through the Winter. Henry Burnham of London has given up his usual Winter residence for a season in the South.

Mrs. George Vanderbilt is entertaining her sister, whose home is in London, at Biltmore House.

The men's championship golf tournament played recently resulted in the cup being won by Clarence Hobart of New York, who is spending the season at The Manor in Albemarle Park. A cup was also presented to E. I. Frost, the runner-up.

Ensign Laurence Wild, U. S. N., of Washington, and his bride, who was Miss Louise Weber, are constant players of golf.

Among the dinner parties which have been a feature of the social life at the Inn this week was one given on Monday evening by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Seely in compliment to Miss Sarah Bell of New York. Among the guests were Mrs. Howard Bell of New York, Roy Watson and Mrs. N. M. Watson of Asheville and Seabreeze, Fla.

Mrs. Oliver F. Synder, wife of Capt. Snyder, U. S. A., was the honor guest at an afternoon tea given by Mrs. Robert Bingham this week.

A tea dance was given at the Inn Tuesday, and the week-end dinner dance was attended by a large number of guests, some of whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Wild of Washington, Mr. and Mrs. George Russell of Southampton, Miss Mildred Chave of New York, Miss Sarah Bell of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wall, Jr., of St. Louis, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Randle of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morris of New York, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lichtenhein of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Bradford of Boston.

Miss Dorothy Doubleday Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Dorothy Doubleday, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday, to Frederick Huntington Babcock has been announced. Mr. Babcock is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Babcock of Providence, R. I., and is a graduate of Brown University, and a member of the New York bar. Miss Doubleday is a sister of Felix D. and Nelson Doubleday. Her mother was Miss Neltje De Graff before her marriage. The Doubledays home, Effendi Hill, is at Oyster Bay, L. I. No date has been set for the wedding.

PANE—HELLNER.

The wedding of Miss Jessie A. Hellner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hellner, to Ferdinando Pane, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Roslyn, L. I. Miss Helen Elliott Reid was the bride's only attendant, and J. Campbell Hellner was best man. The bride's father is a retired Captain of the New York Fire Department. Mr. Pane is of Italian birth, but lived in Germany for some time. The couple, after a trip to the South, will live in Bayonne, N. J.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander Clinton of 5 East 128th Street have announced the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Adele De Witt Clinton, to G. Lansing Farrington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Darius Farrington of Brooklyn. Miss Clinton is a lineal descendant of Major Gen. James Clinton of Revolutionary days. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Brackett of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Corinne Brackett, to Edwin M. Borchard, Law Librarian of Congress, formerly of New York. Miss Brackett is a recent graduate of the George Washington University. The wedding will probably take place in December.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hilton of the Moorings, Nyack-on-Hudson, and Savannah, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Lucy Hilton, to Charles Grant Tennant, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Tennant of Fairleburn, Fairlie, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Charles Dietz of Bedford Park, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Emily Dietz, to James C. Hinchliffe, Jr., of Paterson, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Arthur Cushman of 318 West 107th Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Clarina Louise Cushman, to William M. T. Spence of Brooklyn.

ORIENTAL TABLEAUX AT MACKAY HOME

Mrs. Harry P. Whitney Gives a Bird Dance, Accompanied by Macaws, at Harbor Hill.

FOUR SCENES OF SPLENDOR

Society Women Appear in Gorgeous Pictures of Early Days for Benefit of Nassau Hospital.

Harbor Hill, Clarence H. Mackay's country house at Roslyn, L. I., was the scene last night of a brilliant entertainment given in aid of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. A series of tableaux were presented by society women before a large assembly, made up of men and women prominent in the fashionable world who are at their country homes on Long Island and many from New York who went down by special train last night.

The great hall as used for the staging of the tableaux, which were divided into four pantomime pictures, including a Venetian, Oriental, Grecian, and one of the period of 1830. The Venetian tableau, which was first of the programme, depicted the return of a Venetian Ambassador in the middle ages. When the curtains unfolded, the Doge was seen on his throne with his consort beside him. The entrance of various personages, including the Chinese Ambassador, who were presented to the court, afforded an opportunity for the interpolation of dancing and musical numbers. Lillian Emerson, a 6-year-old girl, who has danced before royalty abroad, was the dancer in this picture.

After this came the tableau of the 1830 period, showing a hostess receiving calls and congratulations from her friends on her birthday. Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce was the hostess. Miss Louise Cox sang "Under the Juniper Tree," an old-time ballad, accompanied by the old-fashioned spinet, and Miss Mary C. Canfield, in crinoline, recited "My Love Is Like a Red, Red Rose."

After an intermission of fifteen minutes came the Oriental tableau, which was a scene of luxury and splendor. It represented the interior of a harem, and the costuming and coloring were gorgeously portrayed. The veiled women sat in groups, while an entertainment was held for their amusement. There was a jester, a vender of wonderful costumes, and a juggler. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney during this tableau gave a bird dance which was most artistic and full of color and motion. Nine trained macaws, with their rich tropical feathers, were used by Mrs. Whitney in this dance. Afterward Miss Claire Bird and Miss Edith Mortimer appeared in a dance of the five senses. Reginald Townsend was the juggler and trickster, with his mystifying card tricks, and Joseph Winden Smith of Boston, who staged the affair, was the jester.

The Grecian tableau, a classic fête of beauty, closed the programme. The pantomime story enacted showed a vestal virgin preparing for a feast. Later, before the virgin and her slaves, appeared a Greek god led by Miss Belle Gurnee. A dance was also given by Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden and Miss Frances Breese as a prelude to the tableau. They first appeared as the handles of an immense terra-cotta vase, coming to life, dancing as terra-cotta figures, and then returning to the vase.

Mrs. Payne Whitney Thompson was the Dogeressa in the Venetian tableau. Others who appeared in this were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mrs. William Greenough, Mrs. David Dows, Mr and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Joseph E. Davis, the Misses Wilson, Miss Muriel Winthrop, Miss Helen Hamilton, James A. Burden, and Lloyd Warren.

In the Oriental tableau were Mrs. Charles C. Rumsey, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Howard Cushing, Miss Josephine Osborn, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Love Godwin, and David Dows.

Appearing in the Grecian fête scene were Mrs. George Whitney, Miss Tweedy, Miss Leonie Burrill, the Misses Kennedy, Lawrence White, Francis Roche, Eric Winston, and Lawrence Butler. Miss Love Cox sang the aria from "Orpheus and Eurydice."

There was dancing after the tableaux. It was a brilliant scene when those in their Venetian, Grecian, and Oriental costumes mingled with the throng in evening dress in the ballroom. Dresses, in costume, from the Nassau Hospital, presided at supper booths.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Miss May Bird, Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. William F. Baldwin, Mrs. Oliver J. Bird, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. George F. Brewster, Mrs. Middleton F. Burrill, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, Mrs. Joseph Loew, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. H. L. Pratt, Mrs. Charles Steele, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mrs. J. Watson Webb, and Mrs. Edward Willets.

TOLD A SOB STORY TWICE.

Sympathetic Magistrate First Freed, Then Held a Woman.

A woman who said she was Anne Estrehlow, 21 years old, an actress, of 64 West Sixty-eighth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with stealing an evening gown valued at $27.50 from a department store at Broadway and Thirty-fourth Street. She took the stand in her own defense.

"I was unable to get work for a long, long time," she said. "I was almost starving when, a few days ago, a manager offered me a speaking part in one of his plays. It was my big opportunity. But I had to provide my own clothes for the part, and an evening gown was one of the things I needed. I had no money for it, and knew no one who would lend me money. I saw the gown in the store. The question before me was whether I should take the gown and seize my chance on the stage or leave the gown and fall into worse poverty than ever before. I yielded and took the gown—I did not want to starve."

Magistrate Nolan was affected by the story. He seemed to catch the human note in it—and he allowed the prisoner to go, punishing her only with a reprimand.

She had hardly left the courtroom when the private detective of a Fifth Avenue department store told the Magistrate that she had been arrested for stealing a $10 pair of shoes in his store a few days ago, and, when arraigned in the Women's Night Court, had told the same story, with the substitution of "shoes" for "gown," and had been discharged by a sympathetic Magistrate.

A detective was immediately dispatched to catch the woman. She was brought back into court and held by Magistrate Nolan in $500 bail.

Sing "Mocking Bird" for Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Nyack Arts Club presented "The Mocking Bird," a romantic comic opera in three acts, in the auditorium of the Nyack High School last night and tonight, and many persons of social prominence in the cast scored hits. The proceeds from the two performances will be given to the American Red Cross. Mrs. Fannie Hard was the dramatic director of the play. Prof. Henry P. Noll was the musical director. Among those in the cast were Malcolm E. Smith, Julian S. Eaton, Frederick C. Lane, Miss Anita Reed, Mrs. William W. Adams, Arthur F. Buys, E. M. Carroll, Mrs. Abbott M. Cregier, Miss Eva Auer, and Miss Marion Clarke. The scene was laid in New Orleans during the early days of the city and the feature of the first act was the arrival from France of a ship full of pretty girls seeking husbands.

MISS FRANCES BURR WEDS.

Bride of Alfred Ely, Jr.—Princeton Men Sing "Old Nassau."

Alfred Ely, Jr., son of Mrs. Alfred Ely of New York, and Miss Frances Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr of New York and Long Island, were married at 1 o'clock yesterday at the country home of the bride's parents at Lawrence, L. I. It had been planned to have the wedding on the lawn, but owing to a misty rain, it took place in the house.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore the same bridal robe worn by her mother at her wedding. It was also worn by the bride's sister, Miss Rosamond Burr, when she married Albert B. Kerr last October. The gown was of white satin, with elbow sleeves and low neck finished with frills of point lace, and the corsage was also finished with frills of lace. The long full train and skirt showed quantities of Brussels lace. The corsage had a high collar of point lace, and on the corsage was wore a diamond bar. The tulle veil fell to the end of the train, and was held with a chaplet of orange blossoms. The bride carried a huge bouquet of lilies of the valley.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Mrs. Albert B. Kerr, who wore a blue silk frock draped with white lace, a large black velvet hat with American Beauty roses at the side. She carried a cluster of American Beauty roses.

Athur J. Moulton was Mr. Ely's best man. There were no ushers as the bridegroom is in mourning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York. After the ceremony some of Mr. Ely's Princeton classmates, standing on the stairs, sung "Old Nassau."

The bride's going away gown was a blue serge frock with a cluster of orchids at the corsage and a black velvet hat with feathers.

A special train for the New York guests left the Pennsylvania station at noon for Lawrence, and returning, left Lawrence at 4 o'clock. There were 300 guests, many of them coming from Long Island country homes. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. I. Tucker Burr of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Page, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Page, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Hardon, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bartle, Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Meade, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Knapp, and Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Livingston.

PHILANTHROPISTS TO WED.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz and Mrs. C. L. Israels Engaged.

The wedding of Mrs. Charles L. Israels and Dr. Henry Moskowitz, the announcement of whose engagement has just been made, will probably take place in December. Both Mrs. Israels and Dr. Moskowitz are widely known for their philanthropic work, and it was through this medium that they first met.

Mrs. Israels has for many years been associated with various philanthropic organizations and is at present the Chairman of the Committee on Amusement Resources for Working Girls. Last year, after a thorough investigation, Mrs. Israels added approval to the modern dances by organizing a company to provide well regulated dance halls for young people of the working class.

Dr. Moskowitz is a member of many civic organizations and active in city politics. In December, 1913, he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner. Some of the organizations to which he belongs are the New York Ethical Society, the Citizens Union, the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, the Social Centre Committee and the Committee of One Hundred.

Mrs. Israels, with her three children, lives at Park Hill, Yonkers, and she has offices at 200 Fifth Avenue. After their marriage the couple will live in New York.

WED BY ARCHDEACON NELSON.

Miss Agnes J. Hopf the Bride of Frederic O. Ebeling.

The wedding of Miss Agnes J. Hopf, daughter of Mrs. M. L. Hopf, to Frederic Oliver Ebeling of this city, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, 128 Manhattan Avenue. Archdeacon George Francis Nelson of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin charmeuse trimmed with old needle point lace, which was worn by her mother at her wedding. Her veil of tulle was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. Her only ornament was an old family brooch, the gift of the bridegroom.

Owing to the illness of Miss Agnes L. Leining, a cousin of the bride, who was to have acted as maid of honor, Miss Alice Carter of Boston, the bridesmaid, was the only attendant.

Owen Torrey of Houston, Texas, was Mr. Ebeling's best man. The ushers were Oscar Sonneck of Washington, D. C.; Albert Shutz of Chicago, Frederic Leining, uncle of the bride, and George C. Ebeling of Evanston, Ill., a brother of the bridegroom.

A reception was held after the ceremony. After a short honeymoon in the Adirondacks Mr. and Mrs. Ebeling will live in this city.

GOES GUNNING FOR SOCIETY.

Ostracized Elmira Graduate Threatens Girls with Pistol.

Because his former girl friends had ostracized him after his return from the Elmira Reformatory, John Blanko, 18 years old, of 357 East Eleventh Street, used a revolver to regain their favor, he said yesterday at Police Headquarters, after he had been arrested for annoying girls. The police learned on Friday that Blanko had been scaring girls along First Avenue, near Thirteenth Street, and Detective Riley was sent from Headquarters to investigate. He lounged in the neighborhood until he saw Blanko speak to a girl, drive her back into a doorway, and then draw a revolver and wave it threateningly. Riley then arrested Blanko.

To Magistrate Krotel, before whom Blanko was arraigned in the Essex Market Court on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, the prisoner's plea that it was the only way to regain his social standing was of no avail. Blanko was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

Feminists to Hold Open Meeting.

An open meeting on the question, "The Right of Professional Women to Motherhood," will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at 8 P. M., at 35 West Seventy-fourth Street under the auspices of the Feminist Alliance and the League for the Civic Service of Women. The speakers will be Dr. Cornelia Brant of the Women's Medical College, Mrs. Lora M. Wagner, Mrs. Leroy Scott, and Mrs. Mary B. Lilly. It is announced by the Feminist Alliance that the plans for the co-operative apartment house cannot be carried out at this time on account of the financial situation created by the war.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To reduce dependence by supplying the real needs of families in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fight for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

PRINCESS PLAYLETS HAVE WIDE VARIETY

Excellent Playing Done in the Five New Pieces at the One-Act Play Theatre.

NO AMBITION TO HORRIFY

But in Terms of Good Taste One of the New Playlets Is in the Nature of a Disaster.

Five One-Act Play At the Princess Theatre.

PHIPPS. By Stanley Houghton.

Sir Gerald	Mr. Trevor
Lady Fanny	Miss Murdoch
Phipps	Mr. Blinn

THE FOREST OF HAPPY DREAMS. By Edgar Wallace.

The Man	Mr. Mestayer
The Commissioner	Mr. Trevor
The Jockey	Mr. Edgard
The Financier	Mr. Andrews
The Headsman	Mr. Lewis
The Woman	Miss Murdoch

THE CAT AND THE CHERUB. By Chester Bailey Fernald.

Wing Shee	Mr. Blinn
Chim Fang	Mr. Trevor
Hoo King	Mr. Lewis
Wing Sun Lugy	Mr. Mestayer
Ah Yoi	Miss Polini
Hwah Kwee	Miss Benson
Hoo Chee	Master Kauffman

THE GOAL. By Henry Arthur Jones.

Sir Stephen Famariss	Mr. Blinn
Daniel Famariss	Mr. Edgard
Sir Lydden Crane, M. D.	Mr. Andrews
Adams	Mr. Gilmore
Peggie Lovel	Miss Hill
Nurse Clandon	Miss Hassell

LITTLE FACE. A Romance of the Year 199,000 B. C. By Roland Oliver.

Scar Cheek	Mr. Mestayer
Yellow Tooth	Miss Hassell
Short Leg	Mr. Edgard
Pink Weed	Miss Murdoch
Gab Gab	Miss Benson
Much Talk	Miss Hill
Little Face	Miss Polini
Click Beak	Mr. Trevor
Loose Lip	Mr. Gilmore
Round Arm	Mr. Lewis

With five short plays, none of which had ever been produced within its cozy walls before, the Princess Theatre was opened to the public for the season last evening. In the five new pieces, there is much to interest, for in the making of them, a goodly amount of invention, imagination, and humor has entered in. And, as is usual with the Princess, they are excellently played.

It is a matter of considerable regret, however, that in this Autumn programme of the only playhouse in New York dedicated to the production of the shorter forms of dramatic work, there is not one really good example of the art of the one-act play. It is also a matter of regret, though that is more clearly open to remedy, that the most original of the playlets offered lapses before it is over into an offensiveness so broad that it is difficult to believe some remedy will not be applied forthwith. The general quality of the playlets in the new bill suggests that the directors of this enterprise have finally abandoned their once vaunted ambition to send cold chills up and down the more susceptible spines out front, but with the production of "Little Face" fresh in mind, it is clear that the guiding spirits of the Princess have not mended all their ways.

Taking the five in the order of their performance at yesterday's special matinée, the first is the most inconsiderable trifle of all. The title is spelled "Phipps," and it was done by one of the airy moments of the late Stanley Houghton, who wrote "Fancy Free," which was given at the Princess last season, but who will long be remembered by American playgoers as the author of "The Younger Generation." Like "Fancy Free," this playlet was done in the spirit of travesty, and presents a pompous, perfect, gilded footman at a moment when, taken off his guard, he is lapsing into manhood. Mr. Blinn is the footman. The piece is amusing in spots.

Mr. Wallace's play, which follows, presents Mr. Mestayer in the rôle of a fugitive defaulter who has cleared out of England and taken refuge in a fever-laden African forest. There, watched by a native on the edge of a swamp, death overtakes him, but his dying moments are brightened by one of his visions he is visited one after another by the folk from back home, all his troubles are righted, and the girl who "had not played the game" seems to him now all that he had ever hoped and prayed she would be. Mr. Mestayer's performance is one of fine quality. The staging is not particularly ingenious, but a more discreet use of the theatre's lights would be an improvement.

"The Cat and the Cherub" is Chester Bailey Fernald's free dramatization of his own short story of some twenty years ago in theatregoers as a glimpse into the Chinatown as it used to be in "the city that was." Mr. Blinn himself played it here in '97, and at the Princess he appears in his old rôle of Wing Shee is this graphic story of Chinese piety and revenge. Its climax is as near an approach to a horror as the present bill makes, but it is not easy in theatregoers against in this season of dramatic violence. The play is also colorful and, at times, richly amusing. And in it both Mr. Blinn and Mr. Mestayer appear to advantage.

But Mr. Blinn's real chance comes in "The Goal," a play by Henry Arthur Jones, which also goes back to the nineties, and of which the strength lies in the presentation of a character—that of Sir Stephen Famariss, engineer and autocrat. Sir Stephen, who has lived a rich, full life and enjoyed every moment of it, is come face to face with death. He cannot bear to give up till he has completed the plans for his engineer's dream that will make England and America but four days apart. Life, with all its work and all its beauties, is fiercely cherished by him, but his dearest wish is that he may hand the half-completed work over to his son with whom he has quarreled and whom he will not suffer in his presence until the boy has admitted that he was wrong in an ancient dispute of theirs. In the end, the boy yields the admission, and the two are going over the plans together when death comes. Here Mr. Blinn plays superbly, and Miss Hill is both skillful and charming.

And then comes "Little Face," a grisly yet jaunty presentation of life among the cave dwellers. The time is solemnly set down as 199,000 B. C., and the play's picture of the social activities of a prehistoric community has much of the abundant humor of Mark Twain's "Adam's Diary." It is the essence of the idea that life was just the same then as it is now and will be till the end of time.

Yellow Tooth, mate of Scar Cheek, reminisces proudly of her wooing and makes catty remarks across the green to Gab Gab and Much Talk, her neighbors. Scar Cheek observes that women are never satisfied, or something to that effect, and Short Leg, an unregenerate bachelor, weaves flowers between his happily wiggling toes and observes contentedly, "This is the life." The "mother-in-law" joke is cracked for the first time in the history of mankind. (Its antiquity has been its chief humor for some decades, to be sure,) and other still surviving morsels of humor are uttered airily by the wits of the caves. Mr. Oliver has a good deal of fun in presenting the suggestion that even in the days of cave men it was the cave women who were obliged to do the chasing.

But when he comes to indicate that what writers are apt to call the oldest of all social problems is in fact of immemorial antiquity and to seek a fundamental explanation of how it all began, then "Little Face" calls for a finer treatment than would be easy to employ after the exuberance of the play's earlier part, and certainly finer than it has received. It may be said that the producer has anything but assisted in the avoidance of what would be flagrantly offensive.

Reception for Miss Neilson-Terry.

Mrs. Norman Hapgood will give a reception in honor of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, the English actress, at her home, 107 East Seventy-third Street, tomorrow evening.

SUES SUNSHINE SOCIETY.

Attorney General Brings Action to Annul Its Charter.

Suit for the annulment of the charter of the International Sunshine Society was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by Attorney General James A. Parsons, who alleges violations of the membership corporations law, under which the society was organized in 1900. The complaint says that the charter has been violated by the fact that the society has been conducting business ventures for profit, and that large sums given for charitable purposes have been improperly used.

One paragraph in the complaint says that the society, "under various specious and persuasive pleas, has collected from the benevolent public large sums of money since its organization, aggregating a sum in excess of $207,000, a portion of which money has been illegally, improperly used" in business ventures.

GIRLS CAMPAIGN FOR FATHER

Judge Sanders's Daughters Start Clubs Among Their Friends.

Two somewhat unusual political organizations were completed yesterday. One was formed of high school girls and the other of young women a few years older—both to promote the independent candidacy of former Judge Leon Sanders for the Supreme Court bench. The organizers of the two groups were Judge Sanders's daughters, Teresa, the younger, who is 14 years old, aroused interest in her father's campaign among her schoolmates, and the high school organization resulted, the avowed object of the girls being to induce their fathers, brothers, and big sisters' friends to vote for Judge Sanders. Miss Frances Sanders, 16 years old, has organized her friends, who are out of high school, for the same purpose.

At the Sanders's headquarters it was announced yesterday that a ratification meeting for the candidate will be held Thursday, Oct. 22, at 206 East Broadway, under the auspices of the East Side Sanders League.

McKINNEY SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife Filed Sealed Complaint Against Broker.

Mrs. Ida Blackstone Riley McKinney began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for a divorce from Andrew McKinney, a broker at 52 Wall Street. The complaint was sealed, and John S. Wise, Jr., Mrs. McKinney's attorney, refused to discuss the matter. The papers were served on Mr. McKinney at the Knickerbocker Hotel, where he now lives.

When Mr. and Mrs. McKinney were married in 1903 attention was attracted by an elaborate bachelor's dinner given by Mr. McKinney to his friends just before the wedding. He is a member of the Stock Exchange and of the New York and New York Yacht Clubs.

Genesee Society Abandons Dinner.

Owing to the situation brought about by the war, the Society of the Genesee will forego its annual dinner this year. This was decided yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Governors, called by President Abraham Benedict. The board was unanimous in its decision, and many who would not be present wrote, urging that the annual event be omitted. This is the first time in sixteen years that the society has passed up its feast, and the dinner has become one of the features of the Winter season.

Many More Motors in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 17.—Job H. Lippincott, Motor

DOYLE RESENTS KAISER'S PHRASE

He Says the British Are Probably Not Considered "a Contemptible Little Army" Now.

LESSONS FOR THE GERMANS

Shooting, Not Drill, 8 of 10 Points of the Complete Soldier, Campaign Shows.

WANTS MOUNTED RIFLEMEN

With Germany for a Field of Operations, English Author Thinks Much Might Be Done.

By SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Early last year, in the course of some comments which I made upon the slighting remarks about our Army by Gen. von Bernhardi, I observed, "It may be noted that Gen. von Bernhardi has a poor opinion of our troops. This need not trouble us. We are what we are, and words will not alter it. (From very early days our soldiers, have left their mark upon Continental warfare, and we have no reason to think that we have declined from the manhood of our forefathers." Since then he has returned to the attack. With that curious power of coming after deep study to the absolutely diametrically wrong conclusion which the German expert, political or military, appears to possess, he says in his "War of Today," "The English Army, trained more for purposes of show than for modern war," adding in the same sentence a sneer at our "inferior Colonial levies."

He will have an opportunity of reconsidering his views presently upon the fighting value of our oversea troops, and surely, so far as our own are concerned he must already be making some interesting notes for his next edition, or, rather for the learned volume upon "Germany and the Last War," which will, no doubt, come from his pen. He is a man to whom we might well raise a statue, for I am convinced that his frank confession of German policy has been worth at least an army corps to this country. We may address to him John Davidson's lines to his enemy:

Unwilling friend, let not your spite abate.
Spur us with scorn, and strengthen us with hate.

There is another German gentleman who must be thinking rather furiously. He is a certain Col. Gadke, who appeared officially at Aldershot some years ago, was hospitably entreated, being shown all that he desired to see, and on his return to Berlin published a most deprecatory description of our forces. He found no good thing in them. I have some recollection that Gen. Ewendt included in a public speech to this critic's remarks, and expressed a modest hope that he and his men would some day have the opportunity of showing how far they were deserved. Well, he has had his opportunity, and Col. Gadke, like so many other Germans, seems to have made a miscalculation.

Germans Untried in War.

An army which has preserved the absurd parade schritt, an exercise which is painful to the bystander, as he feels that it is making fools of brave men, must have a tendency to throw back to earlier types. These Germans have been trained in peace and upon the theory of books. In all that vast host there is hardly a man who has stood at the wrong end of a loaded gun. They live on traditions of close formations, vast cavalry charges, and other things which will not fit into modern warfare. Brave men do not exist, but it is the bravery of men who have been taught to lean upon each other, and not the cold, self-contained, resourceful bravery of the man who has learned to fight for his own hand. The British have had the teachings of two recent campaigns fought with modern weapons—that of the Tirah and of South Africa. Now that the reserves have joined the colors there are few regiments which have not a fair sprinkling of veterans from these wars in their ranks. The Pathan and the Boer have been their instructors in something more practical than those Imperial Grand Manoeuvres where the all-highest played with his puppets in such a fashion that one of his Generals remarked that, in spite of the real difficulty of a campaign so conducted would be the disposal of the dead.

Boers and Pathans have been hard masters, and have given many a slap to their admiring pupils, but the lesson has been learned. It was not show troops, General, who, with "Bobs" at their head, flew of your best day after day from Mons to Compiègne. It is no reproach to your valor; but you were up against men who were equally brave and knew a great deal more of the game. This must begin to break upon you, and will surely grow clearer as the days go by. We shall often in the future take the knock as well as give it, but you will not say that we are a show army if you live to chronicle this war, nor will your Imperial master be proud of the adjective which he has demeaned himself in using before his troops had learned their lesson.

The South African Lesson.

The fact is that the German Army, with all its great traditions, has been petrifying for many years back. They never learned the lesson of South Africa. It was not for want of having it expounded to them, for their military attaché—"im with the spatch-cock on 'is 'elmet," as I heard him described by a British orderly—missed nothing of what occurred, as is evident from their official history of the war. And yet they missed it, and with all those ideas of individual efficiency and elastic independent formation, which are the essence of modern soldiering. Their own more liberal thinkers were aware of it. Here are the words which were put into the mouth of Glintz, the representative of the younger school, in Beyerlein's famous novel:

"The organization of the German Army rested upon foundations which had been laid a hundred years ago. Since the great war they had never seriously been put to the proof, and during the last three decades they had only been altered in the most trifling details. In three long decades! And in one of those decades the world at large had advanced as much as in the previous century.

"Instead of turning this highly developed intelligence to good account, they bound it hand and foot on the rack of an everlasting drill which could not have been more soullessly mechanical in the days of Frederick. It held them together as an iron hoop holds together a cask the dry staves of which would fall asunder at the first kick."

Lord Roberts has said that if ten points represent the complete soldier, eight should stand for his efficiency as a shot. The German maxim has rather been that eight should stand for his efficiency as a drilled machine. It has been reckoned that about two hundred books a year appear in Germany upon military affairs, against about twenty in Britain. And yet after all this expert debate the essential point of all seems to have been missed—that in the end everything depends upon the man behind the gun, upon his hitting his opponent and upon his taking cover so as to avoid being hit himself.

After all the efforts of the General Staff the result when shown upon the field of battle has filled our men with a mixture of admiration and contempt—contempt for the absurd tactics, admiration for the poor devils who struggle on in spite of them. Listen to the voices of the men who are the real experts. Says a Lincolnshire Sergeant: "They were in solid square blocks, and we couldn't help hitting them." Says Private Tait (Second Essex,) "Their rifle shooting is rotten. I don't believe they could hit a haystack at 100 yards." "They are rotten shots with their rifles," says an Oldham private. "They advance in close column, and you simply can't help hitting them." writes a Gordon Highlander. "You would have thought it was a big crowd streaming out from a Cup-tie," says Private Whitaker of the Guards. "It was like a farmer's machine cutting grass," so it seemed to Private Hawkins of the Coldstreams. "No damned good as riflemen," says a Connemara boy. "You couldn't help hitting them. As to their rifle fire, it was useless." "They shoot from the hip, and don't seem to aim at anything in particular."

Not Books That Count.

These are the opinions of the practical men upon the field of battle. Surely a poor result from the 200 volumes a year, and all the weighty labors of the General Staff! "Artillery nearly as good as our own, rifle fire beneath contempt," that is the verdict. How will the well-taught parade schritt avail them when it comes to a stricken field?

But let it not seem as if this were meant for disparagement. We should be sinking to the Kaiser's level if we answered his "contemptible little army" by pretending that his own troops are anything but a very formidable and big army. They are formidable in numbers, formidable, too, in their absolute devotion, their high courage, and in the possession of such material, such great cannon, aircraft, machine guns and armored cars, as none of the Allies can match. They have every advantage which a nation would be expected to have when it has known that war was a certainty, while others have only treated it as a possibility. There is a minuteness and earnestness of preparation which are only possible for an assured event. But the fact remains, and it will only be brought out more clearly by the Emperor's unchivalrous phrase, that in every arm the British have already shown themselves to be the better troops. Had he the Froissart spirit within him he would rather have said: "You have today a task which is worthy of you. You are faced by an army which has a high repute and a great history. The added glory to be won today." Had he said this then, win or lose, he would not have needed to be ashamed of his own words—the words of an ungenerous spirit.

It is a very strange thing how German critics have taken for granted that the British Army had deteriorated, while the opinion of all those who were in close touch with it was that it was never so good. Even some of the French experts made the same mistake, and Gen. Bonnat counseled his countrymen not to rely upon it, since "it would take refuge amid its islands at the first reverse." One would think that the causes which make it the predominance were obvious. Apart from any question of national spirit or energy there is the all-important fact that the men are there of their own free will, an advantage which I trust that we shall never be compelled to surrender. Again, the men are of longer service in every arm, and they have far more opportunities of actual fighting than come to any other force. Finally, they are divided into regiments, with centuries of military glory streaming from their banners, which carry on a mighty tradition. The very words, the Guards, the Rifles, the Connaught Rangers, the Buffs, the Scots Greys, the Gordons, sound like bugle calls. How could an army be anything but dangerous which had such units in its line of battle?

History Repeating Itself.

And yet there remains the fact that both enemies and friends are surprised at our efficiency. This is no new phenomenon. Again and again in the course of history the British armies have had to win once more the reputation which had been forgotten. Continentals have always begun by refusing to take them seriously. Napoleon, who had never met them in battle, imagined that their unbroken success was due to some weakness in his marshals rather than in any excellence of the troops. "At last they have them, these English," he exclaimed, as he gazed at the thin red line at Waterloo. "At last they have me, these English," may have been his thought that evening as he spurred his horse out of the débâcle. Foy named him of the truth. "The British infantry is the devil," said he. "You think so because you were beaten by them," cried Napoleon. Like von Kluck or von Kluck's master, he had something to learn.

Why this continual depreciation? It may be that the world pays so much attention to our excellent right arm that it cannot give us credit for having a very serviceable left as well. Or it may be that they take seriously those jeremiads over our decay which are characteristic of our people, and very especially of many of our military thinkers. I have never been able to understand why they should be of so pessimistic a turn of mind, unless it be a sort of exaltation of that grumbling which has always been the privilege of the old soldier. Croker narrates how he met Wellington in his latter years, and how the Iron Duke told him that he was glad that he was so old, as he would not live to see the dreadful military misfortunes which were about to come to his country. Looking back we can see no reason for such pessimism as this. Above all the old soldier can never make any allowance for the latent powers which lie in civilian patriotism and valor. Only a year ago I had a long conversation with a well-known British General, in which he asserted with great warmth that in case of an Anglo-German war with France involved the British public would never allow a trained soldier to leave these islands. He is at the front himself and doing such good work that he has little time for reminiscence, but when he has he must admit that he underrated the nerve of his countrymen.

Assurance Beneath Pessimism.

And yet under the pessimism of such men as he there is a curious contradictory assurance that there are no troops like our own. The late Lord Goschen used to tell a story of a letter that he had from a Captain in the navy at the time when he was First Lord. This Captain's ship was lying alongside a foreign cruiser in some port, and he compared in his report the powers of the two vessels. Lord Goschen said that his heart sank as he read the long catalogue of points in which the British ship was inferior, guns, armor, speed, until he came to the postscript, which was: "I think I could take her in twenty minutes."

With all the grumbling of our old soldiers there is always some reservation of the sort at the end of it. Of course those who are familiar with our ways of getting things done would understand that a good deal of the croaking is a means of getting our little army increased, or at least preventing its being diminished. But whatever the cause, the result has been the impression abroad of a "contemptible little army." Whatever surprise in the shape of 17-inch howitzers or 900-foot Zeppelins the Kaiser may have for us, it is a safe prophecy that it will be a small matter compared to that which Sir John French and his men will be to him.

But above all, I look forward to the development of our mounted riflemen. This I say in no disparagement of our cavalry, who have done so magnificently. But the mounted rifleman is a peculiarly British product—British and American—with a fresh edge upon it from South Africa. I am most curious to see what a division of these fellows will make of the Uhlans. It is good to see that already the old banners are in the wind, Lovat's Horse, Scottish Horse, King Edward's Horse, and the rest. All that cavalry can do will surely be done by our cavalry. But I have always held, and I still very strongly hold, that the mounted rifleman has it in him to alter our whole conception of warfare, as the mounted archer did in his day; and now in this very war will be his first great chance upon a large scale. Ten thousand well-mounted, well-trained riflemen, young officers to lead them, all broad Germany, with its towns, its railways, and its magazines before them—there lies one more surprise for the doctrinaires of Berlin.

BOERS ARE LOYAL, SAYS RIDER HAGGARD

Heart of South Africa Is with England Against Germany in the War.

EVEN NATIVES ASK TO FIGHT

Novelist Is Certain Southwest Africa Will Be Conquered—German Intrigue Rife for Years.

By Sir H. Rider Haggard.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The heart of South Africa, Boer and Britain, is with England in this war.

Here and there you will find an individual who cherishes bitter and hostile memories, of which there was an example in Mr. Boyer's letter the other day, so effectually answered by General Botha. But such instances, I believe, are so rare that really they are the exceptions which seem to prove the rule. Of course, it goes without saying that every person of English descent is heartily with the Mother Country, and I do not suppose it would be an overestimate to add that quite 80 per cent. of the Dutch are of the same way of thinking.

Still there is a party among the South African Dutch that sees no necessity for the invasion of German Southwest Africa. This party overlooks the fact that the Germans have for long been preparing to invade them; also that if by any chance Germany should conquer in this war, South Africa would be one of the first countries that they would seize.

In speaking of this, I talk of what I understand, since for the last two and a half years it has been my duty to travel around the British Empire upon the service of his Majesty. In addition to South Africa I have visited India, Australia, New Zealand, Newfoundland and Canada. I have recently traveled throughout South Africa as a member of the Dominion's Royal Commission. It was my first visit there after the lapse of a whole generation, and I can only say that everywhere I have found the most intense loyalty and devotion to the old Mother Land. The empire is one and indivisible—together it will stand or together it will fall.

South Africa United.

Is South Africa united? Has it forgotten its recent labor troubles? I answer "Absolutely," all such things are past history, blown away and destroyed by this great wind of war. South Africa, down to its lowest Hottentot, has, I believe, but one object: to help England to win in this vast battle of the nations. Why, even the natives, as you may have noticed, are sending subscriptions from their scanty hordes and praying to be allowed "to throw a few stones for the King." Did not Poutsma say as much the other day?

In the old days, of course, there were very strained relations between English and Boers, which had their roots in foolish and inconsistent acts carried out by the Home Government, generally to forward party ends. I need not go into them because they are too long.

Then came the Boer War, which, as you know, proved a much bigger enterprise than the Home Government had anticipated. It cost Britain 20,000 lives and £300,000,000 of English money before the Boers were finally subdued. Only about half a score of years have gone by since peace was declared. Within two or three years of that peace the British Government made up its mind to a very bold step and one which was viewed with grave doubts by many people, namely to give full self-government to the Transvaal and the Orange River Colonies.

When I traveled through South Africa the other day this new constitution had been working for a few years, and I can only say that I was astonished at the results. Here and there in the remoter districts, it is true, some racial feeling still prevailed, but taken as a whole this seems absolutely to have died away. Briton and Boer have come together in a manner for which I believe I am right in saying there is no precedent in the history of the world, so shortly, at any rate, after a prolonged and bitter struggle to the death. I might give many instances but I will take only one.

At Pretoria I was asked to inspect a company of Boy Scouts, and there I found English and Dutch lads serving side by side with the utmost brotherhood. Again I met most of the men who had been leaders of the Boers in the war. One and all professed the greatest loyalty to England. Moreover, I am certain that this was not lip-loyalty. It was from the heart. Especially was I impressed by that great man, Gen. Botha, with whom I had several conversations. I am convinced that at this moment the King has no truer or more faithful servant than Gen. Botha. Again and again did I hear from prominent South Africans of Dutch or Huguenot extraction that never more was there any chance of trouble between Boer and Britain.

I know it is alleged by some that this is because the Dutch feel that they have on the whole made a good bargain, having won absolute constitutional liberty and the fullest powers of self-government, plus the protection of the British Fleet. There may be something in this view, but I am sure that the feeling goes a great deal deeper than self-interest. Mutual respect has arisen between those who ten years ago were enemies fighting each other. Moreover, the Boer now knows a great deal more of the British Empire and what it means than he did then. Lastly, the supreme generosity evinced by Britain in giving her enemy of the day before every right and privilege that is owned by her other overseas dominions, for whom she had never had a quarrel, appeal deeply to the imagination of the Dutch people. Now the world sees the results.

Germany, which has miscalculated so much in connection with his war and the part that the British Empire would play in it, miscalculated nowhere more than it did in the case of South Africa. The German war lords hoped that India and Egypt would rise, they trusted that Canada and Australia would prove lukewarm, but they were certain that South Africa would seize the opportunity to rebel. How could it be otherwise, they thought, seeing that but yesterday she was at death grips with us?

The Great Surprise.

Then came the great surprise. Lo and behold! instead of rebelling, South Africa promptly cabled to England saying that every British soldier might be withdrawn from her shores, and further that the burghers of the land would themselves undertake the conquest of the German possessions of Southwest Africa for the Crown. They are doing so at this moment. I believe that today there is no British soldier left at the Cape, and I know that now a great force is moving on Southwest Africa furnished by Boer and Briton alike. Can the history of the world tell us of any parallel case to this? That a country conquered within a dozen years should not only need no garrison, but by its own free will undertake war against the enemies of its late victor, surely this is something of which Britain may feel proud.

Now some of your readers may ask: "Why is it, how did this miracle, for it is little less, happen?" My answer is that it has been caused first by a supreme and glorious trust in the justice and generosity of England, which knows how to rule colonies as no other nation has done in the history of the earth, and secondly by a deep distrust of Germany.

To my own knowledge Germany has been intriguing in South Africa for the last quarter of a century. I remember, I suppose it must be almost twenty years ago, sending to the late Mr. Chamberlain, who was then Colonial Secretary, information to this effect which reached me from undoubted sources in South Africa. Again, not long ago, a document was shown to me which was found among the papers of the Zulu Prince, Dinizulu, son of King Cetywayo, who died the other day. It was concluded between himself and Germans, and under it the poor man had practically sold his country nominally to a German firm, but doubtless to more powerful persons behind. In short, there is no question that for many years Germany has had its eye upon South Africa as a desirable field of settlement for its subjects under the German and not the British flag.

Now the Boers are perfectly well acquainted with this fact, and have no wish to exchange the beneficent rule of Britain for that of Potsdam, the King Log of George V. for the King Stork of Kaiser William.

You ask me if I think that the Boers are likely to succeed in their attack on Southwest Africa, where it must be remembered that the Germans have a very formidable force; indeed, I have been told, I do not know with what accuracy, that they have accumulated there the vast arsenal of war material that was obviously intended to be used on some future occasion in the invasion of the Cape. I answer: "Certainly, they will succeed, though not easily."

Remember what stock these Boers come from. They are descendants of the men who withstood and beat Alva in the sixteenth century. I happen to be well acquainted with that period of history. I wrote a story called "Lysbeth" concerning it, and to do this I found it necessary not only to visit Holland on several occasions, but to read all the contemporary records. In the light of the information which I thus obtained, I state positively that the world has no record of a more glorious and heroic struggle than that made by the Dutch against all the power of Spain.

Well, the Boers are descended from these men and women (for both fought). Also they include a very large dash of some of the best blood of Europe, namely that of the Huguenots. For instance, Botha himself is of Huguenot descent. It is impossible for a person like myself, who has that same blood in me, to talk with him for five minutes without becoming aware of his origin. Long before I told me so I knew he came in part of a French race. Men so great are not easily conquered as we know to our cost. Why, it took quite 250,000 soldiers and three years of strenuous guerrilla warfare to enable Britain to defeat 40,000 or 50,000 Dutch farmers. Therefore, I have personally not the least fear of the ultimate result of the campaign against Southwest Africa.

I went as a lad as secretary to the Governor of Natal. That was in 1875. Subsequently, I accompanied Sir Theophilus Shepstone, one of the greatest men that ever lived in South Africa, on his famous mission to the Transvaal. I am now, I believe, the only survivor of that mission, and certainly the only man who knows all the inner political history of that event. Afterward I held office in the Transvaal and was in the country during all the disastrous period of the first Boer War. For instance, I dined with Gen. Colley on the night before he started on his ill-fated expedition. I think there were thirteen of us present at that historical dinner. Within a few weeks six or eight of these were dead, including Colley himself, killed in the fight of Majuba, of which I heard the guns. Of those present at that dinner party there now survive only Lady Colley, my wife and myself.

After this I left Africa and more than thirty years went by before I returned as a Commissioner in the service of the Crown. It was a very extraordinary experience. Indeed I felt like a new Rip Van Winkle, for nearly all my old chiefs and colleagues were dead, and another generation had arisen. I can only say that I was deeply touched by the reception which I received throughout the country. It was with strange feelings that almost on the very spot where I helped to read the proclamation of annexation of the Transvaal in 1877 and with my own hands hoisted the British flag over the land, I listened to my health being proposed by the Dutch Chief Justice of the Transvaal territory, once a part of the British Empire. Such was my greeting everywhere.

Three and thirty years before, I had left the shores of Africa believing that soon or late the British power was doomed to failure and probably to extinction there. When I left them again six months ago it was with the glad knowledge that by the united wish of the inhabitants of South Africa it was re-established never again to pass away. It is a wonderful thing for a man in his own lifetime to see a country pass through so many vicissitudes, and in the end to appear in the face of the world no longer as England's enemy but as a constituent part of the great British Empire, one of its best friends and supporters, glorying in her flag, which now floats from Cape Agulhas to the Zambesi, and soon will float over those contingent regions that have been seized by the mailed fist of Germany.

ORDERED SUPPLIES FOR WAR

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against Johnston, Elliott & Co.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed today against Johnston Elliott & Co., a real estate and brokerage corporation of 45 William Street. Allegations were made that while insolvent it had transferred a portion of its property to creditors, whom it had preferred.

The corporation, which is a Delaware concern, was for seven years in business in Dallas, Texas, and came here last July. Frederick S. Johnston is said to be its President. Recently it has been buying goods of every description, and this has caused many inquiries as to its standing to pour into the credit agencies of the city. One of its orders is said to have been for cases of chewing gum with the explanation that the Greek Army wanted something to assuage the thirst of its men. The corporation is also said to have ordered $2,500 worth of absorbent cotton from a Fall River manufacturer ostensibly for use in the European War.

A good many of its notes are out, and the American Chicle Company obtained an attachment against the concern for $1,800 on Sept. 9. The Sheriff made a levy, but the corporation is alleged to have made no effort to vacate the attachment or to satisfy the claim. Another attachment was obtained against it by M. Wormser on a note of the Florida Orange & Truck Farms Company of Orlando, Fla., and a judgment was obtained on Oct. 7 for $2,567 by the National Biscuit Company.

The petition was filed by Gustav Gottschall, a creditor for $2,251; Anselm P. Anderson, a creditor for $1,201, and Charles J. Auster, who claims $3,491 on assigned claims of the Pennsylvania & Delaware Co., the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, and on a note by the Florida Orange and Truck Farms Company. The counsel for the cerditors is James Garfield Moses.

MEETING OF BRITISH WOMEN

Ritz Carlton Gathering to Consider War's Distress and Its Alleviation.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, an organization of British women living in New York, will hold a mass meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the grand ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, which has been lent them for the occasion, to consider the crisis caused by the European war, and invite the attendance of women interested in relieving the suffering an distress.

Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff, President of the order, will preside, and the principal speakers will be Herbert Ward and Lady Briggs. Reports will be made of what has already been accomplished by the order and plans made for the future. British patriotic airs, including "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," will be on the programme.

WAR VICTIMS NEED CLOTHES FOR WINTER

The Red Cross Will Send Boxes to the Destitute in Devastated Countries.

PRESIDENT TO OPEN BAZAAR

First Medal at the Fair Will Be Struck in His Honor—Contributors to War Funds.

The New York branch of the American Red Cross issued an appeal yesterday for clothing for destitute women and children in Europe. Knitted mufflers and scarfs are asked for, as well as blankets. The appeal says:

The American Red Cross wishes to emphasize that the following articles of clothing, which must be absolutely new, are needed for the homeless and destitute women and children: Woolen blouses, warm shirts, boots and shoes, stockings, cotton chemises, (untrimmed,) and knitted mufflers, or scarfs, to cover head and shoulders. But above everything, shawls, knitted, woven, or made of warm woolen materials, large enough to fold so that they cover the head, and the shoulders and body as well. They do not wear sweaters. Only the young girls will wear coats. Some will wear petticoats. These would be very useful for the children; also simple, warm dresses and knitted hoods, with long ends to throw around the neck, or with short capes to cover the shoulders.

Presents of yarn and long knitting needles would be very welcome, as all the refugees beg for wool. The need for blankets is going to be overpowering this Winter in all war-ridden countries. All donations of clothing should be sent to this address, and the contents of each package should be plainly written on the outside: American Red Cross, care Bush Terminal Co., Thirty-ninth Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Self-denial mite boxes for general distribution and for use in families will be distributed shortly by the American Red Cross. Beyond question the coming Christmas season will find more intense and widespread suffering in the world than has prevailed in all history. Nowhere in the chronicles of man can be found a world-wide situation like that existing today.

The European war, with several millions of men engaged in fierce fighting, furiously and with a great stretch of thickly populated territory laid waste and blood soaked, and many thousands of homeless non-combatants due to suffer from cold and exposure in addition to violence and famine; the deplorable conditions in many parts of Mexico, where neglected wounded, diseased, and starving thousands are known to be today; the misery and want among a large number of Chinese as a recent devastating floods and consequent famine in central China, and our own pressing problems of charity at home—all these make the present a time when all persons who are blessed with a measure of livelihood, peace, and health should deny themselves something and thus contribute to ameliorate the suffering of their fellow men in some less favored place.

Make a Christmas gift to a wounded, sick, scantily clad or starving fellowbeing through the Red Cross Self-Denial Box! The smallest mite will be worth while, but to give something! It may designate the countries in which their contributions are to be used.

The American Red Cross has just sent to the Russian Red Cross a second shipment of hospital garments, stretchers, and bandages. Within a few days another consignment of hospital supplies will be shipped to the German Red Cross. As soon as shipping arrangements can be made, more supplies for the sick, wounded and destitute in Belgium will be started.

Responses have not yet come from the American Ambassadors in the belligerent countries asked by the American Red Cross for distant reports as to where more surgeons, nurses, and hospital supplies are most needed.

The Red Cross Fund.

The contributions received by the Red Cross in New York yesterday, amounted to $3,051, which brings the total sum collected by the New York branch to $257,413. All subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Brooklyn Red Cross	$197
Hudson River Red Cross	500
Calvary Church, Summit	318
New York Piano Manufacturers' Ass'n.	300
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	242
Through The Independent	127
Through Staats Zeitung	125
Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C.	102
Nathaniel Myers	100
Church of the Redeemer, Orange, N. J.	87
St. Peter's Church, Bennington, Vt.	67
Congregation Gemiluth Chassodim, Alexandria, La.	61
St. Stephen's P. E. Church	63
Grace Church, Elmira, N. Y.	61
Trinity Church, Bethlehem, Penn.	50
F. L. Janeway	50
Adolph Kastor & Brothers	50
Thomas C. B. La Monte	50
St. John's Church, Montgomery, Ala.	50
Cong. Church, Bound Brook, N. J.	33
Calvary Church, Bayonne, N. J.	30
Reformed Church, Metuchen, N. J.	25
De Witt C. Jones	25
Simon Ascher	25
Mrs. A. S. Whittemore	25
Chancellor Kent Lodge	25
Miss C. R. Stillman	20
St. Thomas's Church, Hanover, N. H.	20
Grace Epis. Church, Allentown, Penn.	20
Congregational Church, Sayville, N. Y.	20
Mrs. Murray Dodge	20
Church of the Redeemer, Sayre, Penn.	20
Trinity Church, Upper Marlboro, Md.	18
Presbyterian Church, St. Helena, Cal.	18
Congregational Ch., Cedar Grove, N. J.	11
Rector, Arthur Mitchell	10
Presby. Light Bearers, Greenwich, Conn.	10
Lutheran and Reformed Churches, Altamont, N. Y.	9
St. Stephen's College, Allandale, N. Y.	8
Presbyterian Sunday School, Idabel, Okla.	5
Mrs. M. Warth	5
W. S. Haight	5
Washington Heights Baptist Church	5
A. B. S.	5
Boys of St. Mary's Ch., Haledon, N. J.	4
Presbyterian Ch., West Galway, N. Y.	4
Baptist, Universalist, and Congregationalist Churches, Wilmington, Vt.	3
All Saints' Church, Milton, N. Y.	3
First Baptist Church, Stonington, Conn.	3
The Rev. C. W. Rogers	3
Christ Church, Rugby, Tenn.	2
Trinity Church, Asheville, N. C.	2
Through Mrs. W. H. Harper	2
Children of Universalist Church, Nottingham, N. H.	1
Miss Dorothy Woidestad	1
W. C. Emery	1
Cash	1

For Belgian Relief.

The Belgian Relief Fund for women and children, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street, is now $163,242, and of this amount $5,329 was received yesterday from these persons:

R. S. Herton	$5
Arthur Whitney	50
F. H. Baldwin	25
Katherine De M. Moore	10
J. O. H.	20
Eleanor B. Kilham	25
J. R. Fast	5
Lafayette Av. Pr. Church	8
P. H. M.	25
Sara B. Barrows	10
Buckley Perforating Co.	10
Anonymous	500
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gatley	10
Elroy Curtis	10
Mrs. M. A. Kraus	10
Miss M. L. Bullin	100
Doris Canfield	5
Gail Gardiner	10
J. W. Allen	50
L. L. W.	5
G. T. Hogg	5
Miss E. L. Slee	5
H. K. Hyman	10
E. Wells	10
E. A. & L. D.	5
Brooklyn Baby	5
Miss H. Simons	7
A. L. Drake	5
Bayonne, N. J.	5
Miss A. C. Stewart	100
Coll. by Van Antwerp, Reese & Goldsmith	30
Lippett Brothers	25
Hohn Wynne	25
O. Coolidge	3
W. B. Spaulding	5
C. T. Matthews	25
Mrs. J. S. Bryan	5
Mrs. J. Nicholson	5
Miss Elizabeth Melba F. Club	225
Mr. Williams	5
E. L. Morris	10
Calvary Ch., Summit	30
Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Coates	50
M. C. Smith	10
The Rev. R. E. Ross	2
H. Sporborg	5
Miss E. Benton	10
A. C. Stabile	5
F. Richmond	5
C. W. Hairdresses	500
W. N. Clark	25
F. A. M. Burrell	10
J. P. Schubert	10
Fred Anthony	5
R. D. Courier	10
Grace Ch., Elmira, N. Y.	61
C. W. Smith	200
Miss J. E. Dickenson	20
I. L. Stone	10
Miss M. W. Bush	5
Trend Magazine	1
Alice Henderson	5
E. E. Bergler	5
M. B. L.	3
J. W. Lee	50
J. H. B.	5
Miss Grace	5
Mrs. M. Bushnell	25
M. B. Warner	25
C. H. Ellis	25
M. L. Keith	25
W. J. Trowbridge	25
Mrs. M. Dodge	20
Miss E. M. Morgan	12
C. G.	10
Dr. H. P. Sage	10
Dr. G. S. Rudin	10
Lilian A. Beaumont	10
C. Hirschorn	$500
J. V. V. Escoream	25
Mrs. B. L. Friedman	10
S. W. Ames	5
Mrs. J. H. Patterson	100
Alfred E. Myers	10
St. Thomas's Ch., New York City	275
G. F. Butterworth	100
Minnie P. King	5
Mrs. Emil Falsford	10
E. F. Marx	5
David Rumsey	50
Simon Atchers	50
H. K. Eldridge	25
Dr. Elizabeth	5
Cashier	25
Jessie Orton	5
The Rev. Walter Gwynne	2
A. A. Jones	5
L. R. H.	5
W. J. Hardy & Co.	20
Congre. Ch., Calais, Me.	32
Mrs. A. Bixby	10
E. H. Harding	10
C. H. Gable	10
R. A. and H. F.	10
Morris Myers	5
The Rev. W. H. Hughes	5
Miss A. De Wolf	5
Mrs. W. A. Robertson	5
W. R. Colby	5
S. H. Armstrong	5
A. Henderson	2
J. F. York	2
C. B. Humphry	2
Cash	2
J. R. Proctor	1
Mrs. W. G. Smith	1

To Aid French Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 6 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $19,926, of which $161 was received yesterday from these persons:

Miss C. M. Nichols	$10
Mrs. F. Pearsons	10
Miss L. Lawrence	20
C. J. Howell	5
H. D. Chapin	25
Mrs. R. L. Beekman	$50
Lina Berche	1
Mrs. S. V. R. Crosby	25

President to Open Bazaar.

Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred in charge of the arrangements for the Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market, to be held in Grand Central Palace, from Oct. 22 to Oct. 31, announced yesterday that she had received a telegram from President Wilson in which he accepted the invitation to open the bazaar on Oct. 22 by pressing an electric button in the White House, which will put the Red Cross print machine in operation. Among the prominent persons who are expected to take part in the opening exercises, are Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, Cardinal Farley, Bishop Greer, ex-Mayor Low, and Senator O'Gorman.

The first day of the bazaar will be known as "Red Cross Flag Day." The first medallion struck off by the minting machine will be of 24-karat gold, and will be sent to President Wilson. One face of the medallion will bear a portrait of the President, and under the portrait will be the words, "Neutrality-Humanity." The second medallion, also of 24-karat gold, will be auctioned off to the highest bidder. The medallions will be of silver and bronze, and the size of a $20 gold piece.

The bale of cotton donated to the bazaar by President Wilson has been shipped from Atlanta, and so has the bale contributed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo. Other donations to the bazaar include two polo ponies, two pedigreed bird dogs, coal, paintings, toys, clothing, sporting articles, and all sorts of canned goods. Col. Oliver B. Bridgman of the National Guard is arranging for a comprehensive exhibit by the Hospital Corps, which will include ambulance and general field work and first aid. Just twenty-five years ago the hospital service of the National Guard of New York was organized by Gen. Nelson Herrick Henry, whose wife is the active Chairman of the Women's Committee of One Hundred having the bazaar in charge.

ATROCITY STORIES USUALLY NOT TRUE

Prof. Dutton of Carnegie Commission in Balkans Tells of Experiences.

HOW A TALE FELL DOWN

Evidence Seemed Absolutely Conclusive, but Alleged Principal Proved to Have Been Far Away.

Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, Secretary of the American Peace Conference, who was a member of the Carnegie Peace Commission which went over the Balkan battlefields in pursuit of evidence as to thousands of atrocity stories, issued a warning yesterday to Americans against all atrocity stories written and cabled here from Europe.

"The best advice I can give as to the atrocity story you get, even from a person claiming to be right on the ground," he said; "is, don't you believe it.

We looked into the atrocity business in the Balkan war fields, and the first thing we found was that there was a general collapse of the stories which came from very near-original sources. We concluded that when a person was excited with the fear of a foe or the horrors of the battlefield his mind took on a very receptive attitude as to any atrocity story involving the enemy.

"I can best illustrate the reason why great care should be exercised to sift and reject the atrocity stories by narrating an incident which nearly deceived the Carnegie Commissioners in the Balkans.

"We came upon a ruined home in the City of Serres and found an eminent surgeon of that town standing in front of the ruins. He was mourning for his wife, who had been wounded in the sacking of the city, and for his boy, who had been killed. We asked him for evidence as to atrocities he had actually witnessed. And this is what he told us:

"'Here was my own home, well provided and prosperous. The commander of the hostile forces which were quartered here I entertained in my own home for a month. My family came to know him and to trust him. I was called away from home on business, and I asked this commander if I could trust the safety of my family in his keeping. He pledged his word to me, and so I went away. His troops began to burn the town while I was gone.

"'My wife, looking out the window, saw our little boy shot down, and she ran to his help in the streets. She saw the commander who had lived with us for a month, and cried out to him, asking for protection. Instead of affording it and ordering the troops to spare her and my son, he turned on my wife and sent two bullets from his own revolver through her breast.'

"Now that story seemingly had all the elements of verification. There was the bereft father, the ruined home, the hospital near by, where, he said, his wife was lying wounded. We felt it simply must be true—until we began to look for the army man who the surgeon said was guilty of the atrocity. We found him, and found that he was in another part of the battle lines entirely when the sacking of the city occurred. So that by no

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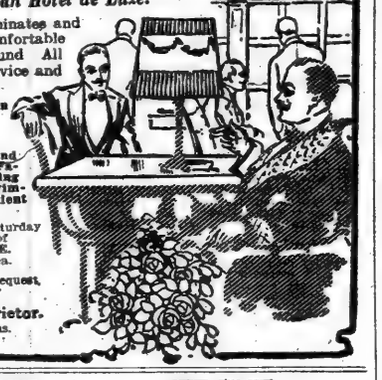
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VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y. 9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $3 & up. Booklet.

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Four minutes' walk from Brick Church Station. The most popular and desirable commuters' home out of New York.

A modern, homelike hotel, with enviable reputation for its cleanliness and exceptionally good table. All outside, sunny rooms, with private baths. Telephone in every room. Afternoon teas. Dancing. Reasonable terms.

F. S. ALVORD, Owner & Prop'r. WM. H. GRIGSON, Manager.

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OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR.

On the crest of Second Orange Mountain, fifty minutes from New York, via Lackawanna. Elevation 540 feet. Commutation $7.65. A hotel catering to families seeking quiet and refinement, at a cost less than housekeeping. Booklet on request.

William N. Severance, Prop.

Hotel Montclair

Montclair, N. J.

Open Throughout Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.

Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

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Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking. Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

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A COMPLETE home hotel; charming location; rooms, single and en suite; private baths; telephones; near Brick Church Station, 30 minutes to Broadway; illustrated booklet.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.

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A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

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Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW. Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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CLARENDON HOTEL Virginia Av., Near Beach. Special Fall and Winter Rates. Private baths. Rooms en suite with running water. Booklet. Careful management. Monroe Hutchins.

PALMER HOUSE. Improved, newly furnished, opens on or about Oct. 1, new management. For rates, information, Miss Dolbey, Mgr.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

THE

Laurel House

at LAKEWOOD

Is Now Open for the Fall, Winter and Spring Seasons.

Information in detail and terms for the early Autumn may be obtained on request from SHERMAN C. DENNIS, Special Representative at the Plaza Hotel, or by addressing

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Asst. Manager.

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SERIES OF PAGEANTS FOR TERCENTENARY

Musical Festivals and Historical Parades Will Mark the Celebration.

OPENS WITH UNION SERVICE

Exhibition Representing Old and Modern New York Will Be Held In Grand Central Palace.

Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, and other State and city officials will participate in the New York Commercial Tercentenary celebration, which will begin Oct. 24 and continue to Nov. 7. Scores of civic and business organizations are co-operating with the managers to make the celebration a success. In the synagogues on Saturday, Oct. 24, and on the following day in other churches special religious services will be held.

Musical festivals will take place in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. An automobile pageant, a commercial pageant, together with a special Harlem pageant, and a historical convention of business men from all over the State at Fraunces's Tavern, are some of the chief features of the celebration, which will close with an exhibition in the Grand Central Palace representing old and modern New York. This is the complete programme:

SUNDAY, OCT. 25.—Union religious service at the Hippodrome, at 3 P. M., with the co-operation of Cardinal Farley of the Catholic Church; Bishop David H. Greer of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, and the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, D. D., rabbi of the Congregation Shearith Israel.

MONDAY—Inaugural musical festival in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Music festival in the Municipal Theatre in the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets, Manhattan, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Automobile pageant, starting at 1 P. M. from Madison Avenue and 125th Street and proceeding through 125th Street, Morningside Avenue, 110th Street, Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street, and up Broadway to Columbus Circle. Official reviewing stand in front of the New York Public Library, at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street. To be followed by a reception to Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel by the Automobile Club of America at 247 West 54th Street.

THURSDAY—Reception of official guests at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 3 P. M. Music festival at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Music festival at the Commercial High School, at Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Afternoon: Dedication of cannon in Battery Park by City History Club, with co-operation of the commission; historical convention under auspices of Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association at Fraunces's Tavern; at 2 o'clock, Harlem pageant, under auspices of Harlem Board of Commerce. Evening: Commercial pageant of the commission, starting at 7 P. M. from Madison Avenue and 125th Street.

SUNDAY—Music festival in Public School 62, at Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, Manhattan, at 8 P. M.

MONDAY—Music festival in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY—Music festival in the Manual Training High School, at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY—Music festival in the Eastern District High School, at Marcy Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

THURSDAY—Music festival at Public School 17, in Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, at 8 P. M.

FRIDAY—Music festival at the Morris High School, 166th Street, Boston Road, and Jackson Avenue, Bronx, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY—Opening of the commercial exhibits in the Grand Central Palace, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, to continue until Nov. 21.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, there will be a Musical Festival in the Municipal Theatre in the Washington Irving High School, at Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Oct. 15	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$400,773	$7,264,949	$86,910,664
Ordinary	1,304,089	10,082,487	93,786,274
Crp.&in.tax...	1,033	275,690	8,288,624
Miscellan's	523,056	2,065,859	20,951,869
Total receipts	2,245,622	19,668,986	195,837,433
Expenditures	3,302,758	34,775,010	234,128,557
Deficit	1,057,136	15,106,044	38,191,124

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

Laurel-in-the-Pines Lakewood, N. J.

A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.

An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.

Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.

Daily orchestral concerts.

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HALLOWE'EN APPLES AFLOAT

Two Ships Carry Them for Scottish Maidens' Dreams.

The Anchor Line steamship Pannonia will sail for Glasgow late tonight, or early tomorrow, with 25,000 barrels of apples in her general cargo, with which she is due to arrive in time for Hallowe'en. The Captain and chief engineer will receive one penny each from the consignees, it was said, for every barrel of apples that is landed in first-class condition at Glasgow for Hallowe'en, which is the biggest market time for apples in the year in Scotland. It has been the custom there for centuries for every young girl to eat an apple before going to bed in order that she may see her future husband in her dreams.

The Red Star steamship Finland will sail today for Liverpool without passengers, but her holds will be filled to the hatches with apples, grain, and thousands of boxes of canned products of Chicago. She will return in time to sail from New York for Naples and Piraeus in the middle of November.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 18: Lieuts. to precincts indicated from 15 Prect., Joseph Brown, David A. Murphy, and Walter J. Abrams, 13; John L. Langan, John Leonard, and Daniel Hogan, 17. Sergts. Carl Wunsche, to 22 from 79 Prect., assignment to bicycle duty discontinued; J. J. Phelan, to 79 from 22 Prect., assigned to bicycle duty. To 15 from prect. indicated: J. T. Horan, 4; A. M. J. Kaitte, 6; R. J. Pyle, 22; Edward Hanley, 5; James King, 16; T. F. Nulty, 25. From 13 Prect.: J. J. Gallagher, 5; Charles Maas, 16; John Scully, 6. From 17 Prect., Edward J. Lennon, 4; John H. Myers, 25; Charles B. H. Zeeck, 22.

Patrolmen, to take effect noon, Oct. 16: J. A. J. Reardon, to 32 from 283, assignment to mounted duty discontinued. To take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 18: W. J. Harte, to 165 from 14; W. W. Dodd, to 278 from 153, assigned to bicycle duty; A. T. Behloff and L. J. Anderson, 278, assigned to bicycle duty; F. C. Krnse, to B. B. B. Squad from 2, assigned to clerical duty in office of Borough Insp., B'klyn. To take effect 8 A. M. Oct. 19: H. J. Murphy, to 38 from training school, for duty in uniform. Not to be carried on prect. payroll.

Matrons, to take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 18, John Schreiner to 35 from 149, changing with Edward Foley. Matrons: Catherine M. Donor, to 153 from 165, changing with Della Sullivan.

Temporary Assignments: Lieuts. Hubert J. Callahan, 23 to C. O. duty in bookkeeper's office for 45 days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 17; Rufus J. Deyo, 36 to Com'rs. Office, for 15 days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 20; Bernard McCormack, 39, to Det. Bureau, five days from noon Oct. 16. Sergt. Henry E. Bruckman, 42, to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 20.

Patrol.: W. H. Foley, 15, and C. S. P. Caul, 28, to C. O. duty in office of P. D. Com'r., for 4 days from 8 A. M. Oct. 19. P. A. Carolan, 31, to C. O. duty in bookkeeper's office for 15 days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 16; J. F. X. Day, 62, to T. and M. Div.'s, for 25 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 21; Lipman Moses, 149, to Det. Bureau, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 20; Richard Fitzpatrick, 151, and Edward R. Friel, 156, to 9 Insp. Dis., for 10 days, from noon, Oct. 19; J. A. Hanold, 285, to Det. Bureau, for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 19; J. A. G. Dwyer, 170, to C. O. duty in Special Sq. 3, for 30 days, from noon, Oct. 18.

To Det. Bureau from commands indicated, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 19: William Reilly, 4; F. F. Franklin, 5; Thomas Mills, 5; J. F. Benner, 12; E. E. Gompers, 17; G. M. Peebles, 25; Walter Corbitt, 31; Charles Fried, 31; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; Archibald Lambie, 40; John Casey, 42; W. C. Johnson, 61; J. A. Mcillhargy, 61; H. S. Hand, 61; J. J. Clark, 65; J. J. McManus, 68; F. W. Miller, 68; W. L. Ihnken, 80; C. C. Hemendinger, 155; P. J. Whelan, Jr., 168. J. A. Burton, 276. P. J. Curley, 279; J. T. Dwyer, 279; J. F. Leonard, 4th Dist.; John Hines, 4th Dist.; J. E. Kelly, 7th Dist.

Discontinued: Patrol. Angelo Trezza, 151, to Det. Bureau, from 8 A. M. Oct. 15.

Leaves, with pay: Capt. John J. Cray, Det. Bureau, 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 19, (deducted from vacation;) Lincoln Gray, 36, 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 20, (deducted from vacation;)

Leaves without pay: Patrolmen A. A. Stephan, 32, 2 days from 4 P. M. Oct. 23; J. L. Joyce, 36, 1 day from 10 P. M. Oct. 23; Peter von der Schmidt, Jr., 71, 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 24; Henry Bauer, 37, 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 24; Charles Rose, 38, 1 days from 12 P. M. Oct. 20; Walter S. McClary, Traf. Subdiv. E, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 24.

Applications for pay approved: Patrol. E. S. Gardner, Traffic Subdiv. B, from noon, June 4, to 12 P. M. June 6 and from noon June 15 to noon Sept. 17 while sick; Martin Hanify, Bridge Prect., from noon Sept. 16 to noon Sept. 28 while sick; E. A. F. Burnell, 38, from 6:10 P. M. Aug. 18 to 12 P. M. Aug. 26 while sick; T. S. Martin, 69, from 6:15 A. M. Sept. 23 to 12 P. M. Sept. 28 while sick.

Restored to duty: Patrol. E. E. Ittner, 2, to take effect 11:23 A. M. Oct. 15.

Suspended from duty without pay: Patrol. E. E. Ittner, 2, to take effect 11:25 A. M. Oct. 15.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:13|Sun sets..5:17|Moon rises..5:25

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:24	6:52	12:10	12:43
Governors Island	6:41	7:02	12:38	1:12
Hell Gate	8:31	8:53	2:18	2:52

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 17.

SS Themistocles, Patras, Sept. 28.
SS River Delaware, Philadelphia, Oct. 16.
SS Bristol City, Bristol.
SS Mexico, Vera Cruz, Oct. 10.
SS Ulabrand, Halifax, Oct. 9.
SS Santa Cruz, Colon, Oct. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct. 10
Bayamon	Progreso	Oct. 10
Clio	Lisbon	Oct. 3
Mexico	Vera Cruz	Oct. 10
Santa Cruz	Colon	Oct. 8
Touraine	Havre	Oct. 10
Herm	Barcelona	Oct. 2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 15
City of Columbus	Savannah	Oct. 15
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

Minnewaska	London	Oct. 10
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Cosmo	San Juan	Oct. 14
Con. di Giorgio	Jamaica	Oct. 14
Yaguez	San Juan	Oct. 14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct. 13
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct. 14

DUE TUESDAY.

Ines	Barcelona	Oct. 3
Medina	Galveston	Oct. 14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 17
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 17
Sabine	Mobile	Oct. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Europa	Naples	Oct. 10
Britannia	Horta	Oct. 25
Bretfond	Sunderland	Oct. 11
Val Salice	Lisbon	Oct. 5
Danube	Colon	Oct. 13
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct. 15

DUE THURSDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Oct. 14
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Bjornstjerne Bjornsen	Lisbon	Oct. 6
Trinidad	Bermuda	Oct. 20
Pennsylvanian	Balboa	Oct. 14
Almirante	Colon	Oct. 12
Creole	New Orleans	Oct. 17
Stephano	St. John's	Oct. 17

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 15
Frederik VIII.	Christiansand	Oct. 15
Colon	Cristobal	Oct. 17
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Oct. 14
Comal	Galveston	Oct. 17
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct. 20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct. 20
El Sud	Galveston	Oct. 17

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Duca d'Abruzzi	Naples	Oct. 13
Caserta	Naples	Oct. 13
Lampasas	Key West	Oct. 20
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Moerdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Esperanza	Havana	Oct. 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Finland, Liverpool	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Pannonia, Glasgow		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Whitgrift, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Auchincraig, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostilius, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Stortford, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Cabbornie, Bordeaux		3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olympic, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Japanese Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Teraderes, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frias Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mundale, Matanzas		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Monroe, New Orleans		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, St. Jago		12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

Stephano, St. Johns.... 7:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana..... 10:00 A.M. 1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda .... 9:00 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Banan, Kingston ..... 10:00 A.M. 12:00 M.
Nora, Turks Island.... 12:00 M. 2:00 P.M.
Danube, Kingston ..... —— 1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston ..... 1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans.. ..... 12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston.. ..... 12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah ..... 3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 17.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 193 miles E. at 8:23 A. M.; due 18th, forenoon. American Line.

SS Touraine, Havre to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 18th, late, or early 19th. French Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New oYrk, was 93 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New oYrk, was 240 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 310 miles S. at noon.

SS Olinda, Gibara to New oYrk, was 124 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, passed Alligator Reef at 7 P. M.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New oYrk, was 206 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New oYrk, was 14 miles S. E. of Cape Fear at 7 P. M.

SS Huron, Brunswick to New York, was 620 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, passed Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 205 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 18 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Lutetian, at Bordeaux, Oct. 15.

Sailed.

SS Philadelphia, from Liverpool, Oct. 17.
SS Minnehaha, from London, Oct. 17.
SS Chicago, from Havre, Oct. 17.
SS Columbia, from Glasgow, Oct. 17.
SS Almirante, from Kingston, Oct. 17.
SS Wisconsin, from Bahia, Oct. 16.
SS Ancona, from Palermo, Oct. 15.
SS Danube, from Antilla, Oct. 17.

Passed.

SS Stampalia, New York for Philadelphia, passed Gibraltar.
SS Vaderland, New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M, Oct. 23, SS New York.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 21, SS Badagri.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Oct. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mails for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma ..... Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tallyhubus ..... Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manoa ..... Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru ..... Oct. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, (except West,)—Niagara ..... Oct. 23
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shenyo Maru ..... Oct. 26

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails dated Yokohama, Oct. 3, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Tenyo Maru, and mails dated Wellington, Sept. 20; Auckland, Sept. 21; Melbourne, Sept. 25, and Sydney, Sept. 26, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, and mails dated Hongkong, Sept. 17; Shanghai, Sept. 22; Yokohama, Sept. 28, and Honolulu, Oct. 9, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Mongolia, were dispatched east on Oct. 15. The mails from the steamer Tenyo Maru are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Oct. 19, and those from the steamers Sonoma and Mongolia on the morning of Tuesday, Oct. 20.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Capt. C. O. Zollars, C. A. C., from Ft. Williams, Me., will transfer all funds, records, &c., to Coast Defense Q. M. of Portland.

Q. M. C. officers relieved from duty in Phgn. Dept. effective as indicated, then to U. S. and report Adjt. Gen. for orders: Maj. H. L. Carmichael, Dec. 15, and Capts. B. H. Kerfoot, W. B. Gracie, and T. S. Moorman, all Jan. 15.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. M. J. M. Luby, the South Carolina, to Commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo.

Lts. E. R. Shipp, the South Dakota, to the Charleston; W. H. Lee, commissioned from July 1, and E. Durr, to station, Newport, R. I.

Jr. Lts. E. C. Blakeslee, asst. to Attache, Berlin, to the North Carolina; S. M. Kraus and H. T. Smith, the Buffalo, to Naval Academy.

A. Surgs. D. F. Cameron, M. R. C., commissioned from Sept. 23; S. Walker, Jr., M. R. C., commissioned from Sept. 24, and R. M. Little, M. R. C., marine expeditionary force, to home.

Ch. Bosns. C. Crone, to Norfolk Yard; G. Oliff, the Ohio, to the Oklahoma, and G. Freudendorf, to New York Yard.

Bosns. O. J. W. Haltnorth, New York Yard, to the Nevada.

Gunner H. W. Stratton, to torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Ch. Machs. J. T. Pennycook, Phila. Yard, to the Ohio; J. L. Barnawell, to Phila. Yard, and S. L. Wartman, to New Orleans Naval Station.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Delaware at Guantanamo, Mars at Phila., Patuxent at Norfolk, Jason at Lamberts Point, Nero at Tiburon, North Dakota at Hampton Roads, Texas at Vera Cruz, and the Ontario at New York Yard.

Sailed—McCall, Newport for Gardiners Bay; Celtic, Key West for Cape Haitien; Rocket, Washington for Norfolk; Standish, Annapolis for Norfolk; Petrel, Vera Cruz for Progreso; Preble, San Fran. to San Diego, and the Chauncey, Zamboanga for Iloilo.

The Delaware, Guantanamo Bay to Hampton Roads for elementary target practice.

The Celtic, after proceeding to Cape Haitien, where she will fall in with the Tacoma, will proceed to the Boston Yard for repairs.

Fight Pier Taxicab Monopoly.

At the request of Mayor Mitchel, Police Commissioner Woods and License Commissioner Bell met him yesterday to discuss complaints that steamship lines allowed the Yellow Taxicab Company and the Mason-Seamon Company to use their piers exclusively. The Mayor said later that so many technicalities entered into the matter that he and the Commissioners had not been able to decide just what should be done. Some complaints say that the piers are simply continuations of streets and that steamship companies have no right to give a monopoly upon them.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET. | BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BISHOP'S NEW YORK TYPE OF ONE-FAMILY HOUSES—3 SOLD.

Parkside Ave., between Flatbush and Bedford Aves., Brooklyn

One block from Ocean Avenue entrance to Prospect Park and Brighton Beach line and new Subway station.

The last word in up-to-date house planning, including a living room 19x27 feet, with a beamed ceiling and 6 ft. 6 in. open fireplace. A beautiful billiard room, instantaneous hot water heater, etc.

SEE THEM NOW! DON'T BUY SOME OTHER HOUSE FIRST and then spend the rest of your days regretting the fact that you did not get a BISHOP HOUSE. Send for Booklet.

E. H. Bishop & Son, Builders, on Premises, or 20 Halsey St., Bklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

ELMHURST.

Beautifully furnished nine-room stucco house; two baths; fireproof; parquet floors; open fireplaces; splendid location; ideal home; 15 minutes from Herald Square. Telephone owner, 697—Newtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

GREAT NECK.

$100 a month to April 1st, furnished 14-room house; garage, two cars; wonderful view of Sound. J. PHILLIPS, telephone 248 W. Great Neck.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOUSES FOR RENT

309 E. 87th St., 9 Rooms and bath.
335 E. 87th St., 9 Rooms and bath.
1344 Lexington Ave., 9 rooms &

WORK THEY CAN DO TAUGHT TO CRIPPLES

Bronx Hospital of Hope Aims to Make the Maimed Independent and Useful.

ARTEMUS WARD'S CHARITY

Few So Badly Disabled That No Trade Can Be Found to Fit Their Needs.

The Hospital of Hope, at 158th Street and Mott Avenue, the Bronx, since it was founded two years ago, has taught trades to more than 300 cripples who are now self-supporting. Most of them had despaired of ever being able to earn a living. The institution has recently increased its trade departments, and is planning to make other improvements. It neither solicits nor accepts funds, and provides free instruction to its pupils.

Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, Assistant Visiting Surgeon to the German Hospital, when in charge of the orthopedic ward at that institution, realized that many of the cripples who came under his notice could be made self-supporting if they could be taught trades. He told this to Artemus Ward, and Mr. Ward liked the idea of a trade school for cripples so well that he contributed a sum ample to start and maintain such a school.

Mr. Ward leased an old mansion at 158th Street and Mott Avenue, and Dr. Jaeger was made director of the school. Surrounding the building is an acre of ground, with trees and shrubbery. The large rooms of the old dwelling are used for class and work rooms. Opposite is another building which is used as a dormitory.

Today the school has forty pupils. The classes are taught by instructors who have risen from the ranks of their trades. Each cripple is taught the trade best suited to his individual disability. On entering, the school pupils are put on a two weeks' probation. At the end of their probation, if they show they are in earnest, they are kept at the school. It takes about six months to complete the course. Graduates of the school are now earning from $10 to $35 a week. The hours of instruction are from 9 to 5 o'clock daily except Sundays.

The trades taught are art glass work for one-handed men, reed furniture and wickerwork; cabinetmaking, silversmithing, monogram and wood engraving, die work, showcard writing, and mechanical drawing.

The pupils so far as possible are allowed to choose their trades. Reed and wicker furniture making is popular, and they are making furniture from the latest designs. Cripples who learned reed furniture making at the school are today earning as high as $25 a week. Cabinetmakers have found lucrative employment in piano factories. A young man from Putnam, suffering from paralysis of the lower limbs, entered the school and learned reed furniture making. Then he went to a small town in the West, where today he has a successful business of his own. Mechanical drawing and engraving require little physical exertion, and many pupils have taken up these trades with success.

The pupils are allowed to reap the fruits of their labors. A physician recently gave a pupil an order for a gross of cards to read. "You may have brakmes, that can you prove it?" ran Dr. Jaeger's office is a painted motto, the work of one of the pupils, which has been an inspiration to many cripples: "One thing worse than a quitter is the chap who is afraid to begin."

A class in Mosaic art glass was recently started. It has found favor with one-armed men, as they are able to do that kind of work.

Although there are several such schools in Germany, this is the first in this city. Dr. Jaeger, on asking cripples brought to the German Hospital what they intended to do, nearly always received the reply, "Going to try to get a job as a watchman," an occupation that is greatly overcrowded and in which the pay is small. Others told of despair at being dependent on the bounty of friends and relatives. Dr. Jaeger believes that few cripples are badly maimed that they cannot perform some useful work that will make them self-supporting and self-respecting. Many pupils enter the school greatly depressed, feeling that they are a burden to society. After a few weeks their spirits rise as they realize that they are on the way to independence. Dr. Jaeger says that all the school now lacks is more pupils. It is difficult, he says, to make cripples believe that they can make themselves useful.

A STUDY OF RED HEADS.

They Are Fiery-Tempered in America, but Not in Europe.

The significance of red hair may seem to be a trivial academic subject of no practical importance, but there is some evidence that these people have a much higher death rate in America than in Europe, as the study of the cause and effect of "rufousness" assumes considerable importance in pathology and therapy, according to American Medicine.

"It is true," says the writer, "that Albinos are defectives, and though a few survive if carefully guarded from every harm, the majority meet early death, and few, if any, are able to make their own living in an efficient way. It is now said that the investigations of Major Hurst at the noted eugenic farm in English village of Burbage where there are many red-headed boys and girls, show that it is always hereditary and never arises anew. He thinks that all cases are derived from a single remote case which appeared as a 'sport' or 'mutation' from some unknown cause.

"The condition is 'recessive,' and according to Mendel's law it may disappear for several generations, particularly in dark families. If one parent is red and the other dark the children are rarely red, but if both parents are red, the children are always red. In England they are not any more fiery-tempered than the rest of the population, but this does not seem to be true in America, where something in the climate—probably the excessive light—irritates them, keeps nerves on edge, lessens resistance to disease and prevents efficiency."

COLUMBIA MEN SWINDLED.

President Butler Warns Students Against an Imposter.

President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, has issued a warning to all the club houses on the campus against an impostor who has been obtaining money under false pretenses. The swindler has been calling at various fraternity houses and stating that President Butler has selected him to represent him in certain negotiations abroad. He has succeeded in obtaining advances of sums ranging from $25 to $100.

According to the statement made by the authorities yesterday at least ten club houses and University organizations have been imposed upon.

Prisoners Jolted in Runaway.

Unusual punishment was unintentionally inflicted yesterday on two prisoners who were being taken from the Bronx County Jail, at 161st Street and Third Avenue, to the West Farms Court. While the prison van was on the Boston Road, between 174th and 177th Streets, the horses became frightened and ran away. The prisoners were jolted up and down against the top, sides, and bottom of the van. Both were severely bruised.

WIENER SHOT A LION

But Victim of Major Who Offered Harvard $10,000,000 Was Stuffed.

The offer of Major Clarence Wiener of Philadelphia to give $10,000,000 to Harvard University provided Prof. Hugo Münsterberg's resignation could be effected has been accepted at the Harvard Club as one of the best jokes ever perpetrated. Wiener sent the offer on a postcard with criticisms of the professor's pro-German activities, and it was taken so seriously by Prof. Münsterberg that he forthwith offered his resignation.

George W. Knoblauch, Harvard, 1897, is one of those at the Harvard Club who remembers Wiener's short career at Harvard. Major Wiener was registered for the 1896-1897 term, and lived in Dunster Hall, one of the university dormitories. Mr. Knoblauch last night recalled one of Major Wiener's escapades.

"Weiner was a big fellow for his age, very fat, and full of fun," said Mr. Knoblauch. "He was a freshman, when I was a senior. He had his room filled with stuffed animals. I never heard that his father was a taxidermist, but I have often wondered where in the world Wiener got all those stuffed beasts. The prize of the collection was a big African lion. Wiener insisted that he had shot it in the jungle. His fellow-students teased him a great deal about this, but he insisted that he had brought the lion down with his best rifle.

"He had a number of guns in the quaint room, too, and he was very proud of them. One night, after a little student celebration, Wiener felt unusually happy. He must have thought he was back in the jungle. He loaded the trusty rifle. It was a repeater, I believe. Well, he pumped a number of shots into that poor lion's head and body and then he exclaimed: 'Now, there can be no doubt that I shot him.'

"There was no doubt about the fact, for Wiener received a summons to appear before the Magistrate for disturbing the peace. He was cited to be in court at 9 o'clock in the morning, but it was 10 before he got there. He explained to the Judge that his negro valet had forgotten to knock on his door. I don't remember what the disposition was, but there wasn't a man in Cambridge who didn't believe after that that Wiener had shot the lion."

Mr. Knoblauch said that he did not know where Wiener had received the title of Major.

WOOD'S BOND FOR MURPHY.

Two Albany Men Figure in an Arrest in New York.

A forfeited bond, returned yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Lavelle, disclosed that a police station bond of $500, given by Eugene D. Wood of 2,030 Broadway, for the release of Charles Murphy, who gave the address 111 Pearl Street, Albany, and who was arrested on Oct. 13 for intoxication and disorderly conduct, had been forfeited because of the non-appearance of Murphy on Friday before Magistrate Herbert in the West Side Court.

As security for the bond a house at 143 and 145 Eagle Street, Albany, worth $40,000, was given. The address given by Mr. Wood is the same as that of Eugene D. Wood, a former legislative agent of Albany and close friend of Charles Murphy, the Tammany leader. On the police blotter of the West Forty-seventh Street Station it appears that Murphy is 36 years old.

Assistant District Attorney Lavelle will act at once to collect the forfeited bond. The matter will be turned over to the County Clerk, which is the usual procedure. A warrant has been issued for the re-arrest of Murphy.

This is the entry on the Forty-seventh Street Station blotter: "Oct. 13, 11:45. Charles Murphy, arrested for disorderly conduct by Patrolman Campbell on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets. Refused to move on when ordered to do so. Bailed out at 3:55 by Eugene D. Wood of 2,030 Broadway."

Policeman Campbell said that Murphy and another man were in front of the Jardin de Danse and that Murphy was intoxicated. He said that he had tried to get into the Jardin de Danse, but had been refused admittance. When Campbell told the two men to move on, he said, Murphy refused to do so.

"He told me that he had a big pull," Campbell said yesterday, "and that he would have me 'broken' the next day. The other man seemed more reasonable and I did not arrest him."

CITY BREVITIES.

Edward Burns, a clerk, living at 117 West Twenty-first Street, was held for trial yesterday by Magistrate Barlow on the charge of having narcotics in his possession. Detectives Polesky and Miller, who arrested him, said that they found 10,000 heroin tablets in his room.

John Kleinoch, a taxi driver, was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital yesterday, suffering from a sprained back and knee, which he received when his automobile ran into a northbound Broadway-Amsterdam Avenue car at Broadway and Sixty-third Street.

Edward Ray of 11 Cornelia Street, when arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Barlow for registering on Oct. 11 and again on Oct. 16, was discharged at the request of the Deputy Attorney General, on the ground that it was apparent that he had merely forgotten the first registration and had no illegal intent.

Arthur James, an 18-year-old hallboy of 805 St. Nicholas Avenue, was yesterday held in the Harlem Court for examination Monday afternoon on the charge of attempted extortion. He had delivered a threatening note demanding $250 to Anthony J. Marks, a stock broker, with offices at 32 Broadway.

Matthew Mackie of 258 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was arrested in Central Park late Friday night by Mounted Sergt. Rice of the Arsenal Station, and charged with complicity in the robbery of Miss Allice Burke and George Doyle, was held for further examination tomorrow by Magistrate Nolan in the Yorkville Court. Miss Burke and Doyle were held up by two men, but the man who, it is alleged, was Mackie's companion, escaped.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has had prepared by W. B. Northrop, an Inspector in the Fire Prevention Bureau, a scenario for a moving-picture film dealing with prevention of fire in factories. The film will be presented at the Vitagraph Theatre, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening next. It is entitled "The Locked Door."

Dr. Leon W. Goldrich will be installed Principal of Public School 62 at Hester and Essex Streets at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Miscellaneous.

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.

Buick, Model 27, touring	$300
Buick, Model 29, touring	500
E. M. F., 1912, touring	350
Grant, 1914, runabout	350
Overland, 1912, runabout	350
Lozier, six cylinder, touring	500
Buick, Model 29, touring	500
Buick, Model 31, 1913, touring	600
Moon, 1913, touring	750
Buick, B25, touring, 1914	750
Buick, Model 48, Berlin	850
Page, Model 36, touring, 1915	900

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
239 West 58th St., near Broadway.
Telephone 8424 Columbus.

TOWN CARS REBUILT.
The finest line of town cars in New York City can be seen at our salesroom. 1912 and 1913 S. G. V. limousines, 1914 Garford limousine-landaulet, 1912 Minerva limousine, 38 and 48 Pierce landaulettes, 30 Locomobile limousine. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 West 62d St.

WE BUY SELL EXCHANGE	Ford roadster, 1913	$250
	Oakland roadster, 1913	$300
	Everitt "30" 5-passenger	$300
	Winton Six 5-passenger	$400
	Studer G'ford limousine	$500
	Thomas Six speedster	$500

METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 351-5 W. 52d St.

A bargain $350, elegant 5 passenger (late model) foredoor touring car, easy on shoes and gas (has electric system), thoroughly equipped, used private exclusively, perfect condition, demonstration given, equal to new, worth double. Private Stable, 148 East 39th Street, near Lexington Avenue.

Ford Coupe Bodies,
mounted and finished, $150.
Startling in VALUE and QUALITY.
Limited quantity. Order now.
Ford Owners' Service Corp.,
229 West 54th St.

Limousine specially built, all metal Rothschild body, disappearing extra seats, beautifully upholstered and finished, $750. Private, Box B-A 99 Times.

Beautiful pair bear robes, elegant fur-lined overcoat, chauffeur's fur coat; no cash exchange. Box 1,682 Broadway.

Col. Roosevelt in Chicago on Monday

Col. Theodore Roosevelt will address a rally of the Progressives at Chicago on Monday. He will return to New York State on Tuesday. Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive nominee for Governor, will speak in Geneseo, Warsaw, and East Aurora on Monday. With Col. Roosevelt he will appear at Westfield, Mayville, and Jamestown on Tuesday.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Benz.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAIN.
18-22 H. P. 1911 Benz, equipped with beautiful "Burr" limousine, like new; all improvements. Mercedes Repair Co., 218 East 54th St., New York, N. Y.

Buick.

BUICKS—BUICKS.
Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

Chalmers.

Bargain, four passenger 40 h.p. Chalmers fully equipped, new tires; owner will sacrifice for $475 to quick cash buyer. E. A. Weil, 1607 Broadway.

Detroit.

Detroit Electrics.—Two used coupes, in good condition; no reasonable offer refused. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway.

Flat.

Flat runabout and coupe bodies in A1 condition. Flat, 135 Times Downtown.

Haynes.

For Sale.—A Haynes 1915 Touring; wire wheels, electric starting and lighting; extra wheel; large, non-skid tires, complete equipment; fully guaranteed; driven 3,000 miles; owner going away; $1,400. W 35 Times.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, 32 h. p. touring car; in excellent condition throughout; just completely overhauled; has every equipment and all new tires; $575. J. Diuguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Hupmobile, 1914 touring car; full electric equipment; guarantee same as new; has every possible equipment and many extras; $775. Diuguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Hupmobile 32, touring and runabout; like new. Lobell Auto Co., 246 West 56th. Circle 631.

Knox.

1912 Knox, seven passenger, fully equipped, $450. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Locomobile.

LOCOMOBILE.
6 Cylinder, 48 h. p. Roadster.
This car was recently purchased for $5,100, and has only been run 1,032 miles. To a party who wants and would appreciate a truly high-grade and practically brand new runabout I would like to give the benefit of a big sacrifice that I will have to and am willing to make to dispose of the above car. H. H., 90 Washington St., Newark, N. J.

SPECIAL LOCOMOBILE 5-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER, 38 H. P.
Body built by Quinby; very classy; car has complete equipment, including electric lights, starter, tire pump, &c., and has seen little service. An opportunity of purchasing a high-grade and practically new car at a sacrifice. Address C. L. B., 46 Hardenbrook Av., Jamaica, L. I.

Lozier.

For Sale—Lozier 7-passenger touring car; $350. W. P. Mallon, 250 West 54th St.

Oldsmobile.

Oldsmobile.—Must sacrifice my 7-passenger Autocrat, 1912, in perfect condition; will demonstrate; $650. Address A. De Dominicis, 596 Riverside Drive.

Oldsmobile Autocrat Roadster.—Snappy car, plenty power, very fine condition; bargain, any demonstration. J. P. Muller, 220 W. 42d.

Packard.

PACKARDS	'14 "6-38"	Sedan body.
	'12 "30"	7 pass. tour. & lim.
	'11 "30"	7 pass. touring & lim.
	'11 "30" and "18"	runabouts.
ONLY.	'10 "18"	touring.
	'10-'09 "18"	landaulets.
	'09 "30"	touring & limousine.
	Open and Closed Bodies.	

All these cars have been thoroughly overh'ld.
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.,
1,876 Broadway, Columbus 5078.

Packard 1912 "18" touring car, painted Packard blue, with yellow striping; equipment includes top, windshield, speedometer, 2 extra shoes and rims, 4 extra tubes, and 2 tire covers. (No. 782.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

Packard 1911 "30" touring car, with extra Manhattan limousine body; equipment includes top, Stewart speedometer, clock, Klaxon horn, 2 extra rims, extra casing and tube, 1 tire cover. (No. 784.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

Packard 1448 touring car, painted Packard blue, with yellow striping; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, clock, 2 extra rims, set of slip covers. (No. 781.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Packard 1912 6-48 landaulet and touring; fully equipped; guaranteed; perfect condition; any demonstration; reasonable. Fisher, 1,682 Broadway.

Packard 14-48 touring; first-class condition; make offer for immediate sale. R. B. Laffay, 217 West 64th St.

Reo.

1913 Reo roadster; self-starter, electric lights; bargain. Reo, 19 West 62d St.

1913 Reo touring car, fully equipped, $550. Reo Co., 19 West 62d St.

Automobile Repairing.

WE SELL AND REPAIR Auto lamps, radiators, fenders, windshields, &c., of every description. Hudson Auto Lamp Co., 1,650 Broadway, Columbus 8194.

Automobile Supplies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
We have purchased from one of the leading body builders in this country limousines, sedans, and coupe bodies, beautifully upholstered, which can be purchased for less than manufacturers' cost; also a number of slightly used up-to-date limousine bodies at low prices. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 W. 62d St.

AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES.
18,000 Western New York 1914 auto owners. Handy book form, giving complete information, and sample mailed prepaid. FIFTY CENTS. Motor Register Co. Inc., 298 East Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

Tireseal instantly seals punctures; indorsed by leading rubber companies; not a filler; saves tires, saves annoyance, saves money; demonstration cheerfully given; call and be convinced. Proud's Garage, 114 West 54th St.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Light limousine body $75. Others equally low. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d Street. Lenox 7194.

Limousine and landaulet bodies, $50 up. Metropolitan Auto Co., 351-5 West 52d.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED.
Small two passenger town car, foreign make preferred; must be in excellent condition and bear mechanical inspection. Fiat, Lancia, Renault preferred. Telephone Sunday 9054 Columbus, or write at once. Top floor, 61 Fifth Avenue.

Wanted—for cash, high class roadster, late model; must be in excellent condition, complete equipment and price low enough to bring about purchase. Address, Box L 284 Times Downtown.

Wanted to buy Pierce 38 runabout or touring car. State condition and lowest cash price. L 226 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Pierce-Arrow limousine body, for 1913 38C. Address James B. Shepherd, 276 Riverside Drive. Tel. 6502 River.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $35.
The men who desire to increase their earning capacity cannot fail to appreciate the opportunities our school offers; make an investigation and we know you will not hesitate to equip yourself for one of the good paying positions which we are placing men in daily; day and evening classes; write for booklet.
STEVENS-ART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
225 West 57th St., near Broadway.
"Founded on Honesty," "Prospers on Merit."

Largest and Best School.
WEST SIDE, 5 City.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty cents a line.

Automobiles for Hire.

FOR HIRE—PACKARD LANDAULET, 7-PASSENGER, IN PERFECT CONDITION WITH THOROUGHLY COMPETENT CHAUFFEUR'S SERVICES; MONTHLY. FOR PARTICULARS PHONE OR WRITE. INSPECTION INVITED. 9780 COLUMBUS. 112 WEST 52D ST., N. Y. N. J. HENDERICKS.

RENAULT AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE.
Finely-finished foreign cars by the hour, day, week or month, also taxi-cab service.
SMILDSIN AUTO COMPANY, INC.
Tel. Columbus 8281-8282.
235 West 50th Street.

For Hire.—Classy Packard Landaulet at a moderate rate by month; finest of references; owner drives. Joseph Peterson, 320 West 87th St., City; care of D. Doenberg.

For rent, Packards, limousine and landaulet; hourly; special rates weekly, monthly; trips anywhere; references. 354 Plaza. 47 West 52d St.

First-class limousine to rent; also late model Packard touring cars. Phone 6696 Bryant. Schrader Packard Auto Co., 141 West 48d St.

Packard landaulet town cars; up to date; also electric landaulet; best references. Shickell, 115 West 52d St. Col. 7040.

For hire, gentleman's Packard touring car, few hours daily, with driver. 254 West End Av. Phone 4235 Schuyler.

Packard Berline limousine, new car for rent; reasonable; with or without expert chauffeur. Horn, 1,499 Broadway.

Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet by hour, day, week, or month. Charles Pakacs, 506 East 6th St. Orchard 7418.

New Packard limousine for hire monthly; excellent driver; reasonable rates. C. D. Brock, 161 East 72d St.

Packard 7-passenger limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422.
Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Rent monthly, Renault landaulette, foredoor; owner drives; references. Manning, 442 West 58th St.

Automobile for hire; city or country; competent driver; exceptional rates. Phone owner. Schuyler 5551.

Packard touring and limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriasgieri. Phone 4832 and 4467 Harlem.

Will rent 6d private party high-class Packard limousine. Owner will drive. Schneider, 587 Park Av.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

For Rent.—1913 locomobile limousine; very attractive. Mrs. Krinsy. Phone 6538 Audubon.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 345 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly up; $275 monthly; owner drives; references. Columbus 7954.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Packard limousine, town car, to hire; terms reasonable. Write L 101 Times.

Small Fiat town car, laudaulet $350 a month. Gilbert, 9186 Columbus.

Automobile Storage.

GARAGE AND STORAGE.
New Metropolitan Garage, 351-353 West 52d St. Col. 3811. Reduced rates on storage and supplies to new patrons.

CHARLES C. TOUGH.
Dead storage fireproof and clean for automobiles. 510 East 73d Street. Lenox 7194.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Wanted—$40,000 first mortgage on new five-story apartment on University Heights; built 50x98; rents, $8,400; principals or attorneys only. McLernon, 128 West Fordham Road, Bronx.

At 40 per cent. discount; second mortgage, $3,800; covering improved Brooklyn property; good section; safe. Write Importer, Room 1,103, 507 5th Av., Manhattan.

Homebuilder needs $1,000; security, second mortgage on property worth $8,000; Hastings-on-Hudson; first mortgage $4,300. W 22 Times.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT CHANCE! BARGAIN! GREAT FUTURE!
Northeast corner property; frontage, 87½ feet West Broadway, 25 feet on Murray St.; vicinity future Chambers St. express subway station; upper easily altered for business lofts; carries bank mortgage, $45,000 at 5 per cent. Apply Kohler Agency, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, or Thomas J. Farrell, Attorney Executor, 20 Vesey St.

A.—Great bargain, private residence, four stories, high stoop, brownstone, 16 feet, fine rear; $36,000; near 79th St., between Madison and Park Avs. Mann, Box L 203 Times Downtown.

A.—REAL BARGAINS.
Business, Private, and Tenement Property.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

724 St. near 4th Av. Subway and Shore Road, 2-story 8-room stone residence; every improvement; $7,000, mortgage $3,750; liberal terms. Belfer, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

75 per cent. of value, cash or exchange, 210 E. 7th St., near Ocean Parkway; 40x100; 13 rooms, garage, 2 sets improvements; private block. S. Lax, 189 Montague St.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$4,000 cash buys very fine 2-family house; steam heat, hot water, tiled bathroom; complete arrangements for two families; separation; house in first-class condition; one floor pays expenses. Address Owner, 45 Times Downtown

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Four lots near Boston & Westchester R. R. station; will eventually be taken by city for streets; splendid opportunity for investment; cash offer only considered. F. H. D., 206 East 160th St., Bronx.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, 7 rooms, bath; heat, electric lights; cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 131 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

87 Maple Av.—14 rooms and 2 bathrooms and butler's pantry; $100 per month; possession at once. Apply to local agents.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Exchange fully rented good-paying, new-law apartment houses, near 23d and 8th Av.; vacant land, cash and small improvements taken in exchange. W 90 Times.

Will exchange five-story avenue double, subject one mortgage, and add cash. What offered? Write full particulars, Miller & Co., 898 8th Av.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge, Wakefield lots. Must be cheap. L 283 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Will rent beautifully furnished house corner 83d St. and Riverside Drive for $2,000 a year providing the owner, a single lady, can reserve for her own use two rooms on top floor without board. There will be left three master's bedrooms, two servants' rooms, library occupying one whole floor that can be used as a ballroom or as bedrooms. There is a beautiful French drawing room, black oak dining room, large entrance hall, dressing room, and reception room on first floor. Call Mornings or telephone for appointment; would sell at a sacrifice. Tel. Schuyler 4062.

58TH STREET NEAR 6TH AVENUE.
4-STORY dwelling, partly furnished, 12 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable rent. Ashforth & Co., 11 East 42d St.

Brooklyn.

A completely furnished 9-room bungalow to let. Sheepshead Bay; every modern convenience; 3 minutes from Brighton Beach L Station; $50 per month. B 145 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

ON A BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. SUPERB HOUSE NEARING COMPLETION. 9 LARGE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS. $10,000. TERMS MADE SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Owner will sell new seven-room semi-bungalow, on large plot, at Larchmont; tiled bathroom, hot-water heat; small payment down, balance on mortgage. Sacrifice, Box 90 Times.

$500 will secure fine new seven-room house in Larchmont; balance on terms; between station and Sound. Widow, Box 74 Times.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont, Lee Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Exceptional Opportunity.—Sagamore Park.—One of the most desirable houses in this fine section to be had on lease for $2,000 a year; 13 rooms in all; 7 master's bedrooms, 8 baths, on three-quarter-acre plot. Burke Stone, Inc., Bronxville.

Beautiful furnished house, all improvements, to rent; reasonable. F. Muller, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Fine Country Residence, Bronxville—Sell or let; reasonable. Fleck, 119 East 131st St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

GENTLEMAN'S BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.
Poultry Plant—Stock—Equipment—Fruit.
Splendidly located on most attractive avenue of BEAUTIFUL VINELAND. Beautiful 8-room dwelling, hardwood floors, bath, toilet, washstands, hot-water heat, range, hot and cold water, gas stove, gas heater for Summer use, stationary wash tubs, beautiful fixtures, gasoline engine, compressed air water system, large stable, carriage house, new modern poultry house 50 ft. long for 1000 birds, another breeding house 50 ft. long, colony brooders, heated by gas; 5 acres land, fruited with 450 peach, apples, pears, berries, 1½ acres corn, 1,700 cabbages; includes horse costing $250, cow giving 12 quarts, costing $85; 500 white leghorn pullets, best strain, just laying, 100 breeders; all tools, wagons, harness, equipment; everything complete; beautiful shade, lawn, drives; strictly high-grade place. Price for quick sale for everything, $7,000, large share on mortgage. Bray & MacGeorge, Largest Real Estate Brokers in South Jersey, 1,077 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa., or Vineland, N. J. Write or call for details; also handsomely illustrated catalogue.

A FARM OF 219 ACRES.
175 acres of splendid mountain loam soil, now under cultivation, fully equipped as to implements and stock; more than two thousand healthy young fruit trees in bearing; artesian well water supply, 1½ miles from main line station, 40 miles from New York. Buildings consist of dwelling 17 rooms, improvements; large barn, cow barn, carriage house, granary, silo, etc. Elevation four hundred feet. Extensive and attractive view. Low price to prompt purchaser.
S. S. WALSTROM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J., Fone 555.

BARGAIN—$6,500—EASY TERMS.—Charming country home; plot 80 by 125 feet; high, healthy Orange Mountains; superb views; 8 rooms, bath; open fireplaces, steam heat, laundry, toilet; 35 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y.; ex. station; neighborhood tennis club, golf and country club, lake; select neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

FOR RENT AT WESTWOOD, N. J.
Upper apartment, 6 large rooms, pantry, and bath; hardwood floors; every improvement; separate entrance, porch, and steam heating equipment; garden plot, 40x125 feet; four minutes' walk to station; one hour to N. Y.; rent $23 per month. B. F. Sloat, owner, 318 Broadway, N. Y.

Loft, 40x90; reinforced concrete floors, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing; 9 miles from New York; plenty help to be secured; $75 per month, including heat; lowest insurance in State. Address Loft, 804 Union Building, Newark, N. J.

For Sale or Exchange.—Brand new house, 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; lot 53x175; 6 minutes from station or trolley; concrete garage, two cars. Sell $10,500 or exchange for small farm. F. C. Smith Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements guaranteed; inspection or visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Commuter's farm for squabs, mushrooms, poultry, fruit; 36 acres, 170 peach, 40 apple trees; 8-room house, barn, new pigeon plant 100 feet long; cost over $6,000; price $4,250; reasonable terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

FORCED TO SELL, at sacrifice, $1,200 plot, $650; 50x150 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna station; 35 min. to N. Y. C.; select residence neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

In Montclair, N. J., a comfortably furnished house on the south side, 10 rooms and 2 baths, to let for 6 months from Nov. 1; convenient to depot, store, club, &c.; only adults; no agent. Box R 292 Times Downtown.

100 level, fertile acres; 5 timber; commuting section; 10 room house, bath, heat; large porch, shade; tenant house; barns, fruit; running streams; 1¼ miles sta.; money trouble; sacrifice. Geist, Essex Bldg., Newark.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Actress, moving West, sacrifices beautiful country home; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; only 30 minutes Herald Square; price only $2,950, worth $4,500; terms arranged. Lackawanna, 148 Times Downtown.

South Orange.—Beautiful new residence, 10 rooms and bath; every improvement; steam heat; oak floors, trim; lot 75x200; garage; price $15,000; bargain. Eugene Hughes, opp. depot, South Orange.

Chicken, duck, and fruit farm, including stock; running brook; good buildings; price, $2,750; terms arranged; lifetime opportunity. Nicholson Co., Lyndhurst, N. J.

South Orange.—Family going to California will rent well furnished ten-room house, November to May; gas, electricity, steam heat; half acre ground. W 111 Times.

DOUBLE STORES, living rooms; two 7-room dwellings; two-acre plot, opposite school and trolley; Erie 2 blocks; rent, sell like rent. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. Y.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 17 Warren St., N. Y.

Lakewood.—Eight room house, bath, furnished, improvements; season, $250; by year, $300. Address Sigerist, 290 River Av., Lakewood.

FACTORIES EVERYWHERE. SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
ROBT. T. STOUTENBURGH, Newark, N. J.

Short Hills.—Small house; three baths; all improvements; will rent, fully furnished, until April 1. T 19 Times.

East Orange.—For sale, handsomely new modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable. Owner, 17 Chelsea Place.

Lakewood, N. J.—Furnished cottage, 3 baths; garage; near Laurel in the Pines; $1,000 for season. Schuyler 4235.

Farms for rent; rental list, 10 cents. Williams, 162 College Av., New Brunswick, N. J.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

For sale at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., 90 minutes from the city, large bungalow; four bedrooms; fully equipped bathroom with an extra toilet; living room with massive stone fireplace; dining room; kitchen with Thatcher coal and wood range; hot and cold running water; enamel sink; wash tubs, &c.; telephone and electric light; 300 yards from lake shore with water rights and mooring for boats; 1,000 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of lake and many miles of mountain ranges; better than anything in the Adirondacks; price, $5,500, most of which could remain on mortgage to responsible party. For photos and details write to N. W. Walker, 40 West 32d St., N. Y. City, or Phone 9860 Madison Square.

For sale, cheap, 100-acre farm; 80 tillable, 42 woodland; fruit; good house and buildings; also 124½ acres one mile from brook; all kinds fruit. Other farms, all sizes and prices. J. T. Tank, Chatham, N. Y.

Gentleman's country home; 45 minutes from New York; good train service; 24 acres; residence and other buildings; sacrifice for quick deal; easy terms. F. J. Whiton, 95 Liberty St.

Desirable all-the-year home; large house; all improvements; 1¼ acres; barn, outbuildings, fruit, shade, lawns. No reasonable offer refused. Owner, Box 366, Baldwin, N. Y.

Cozy little bungalow; all improvements; overlooking lake; water privileges; one-half acre plot; near station; easy terms. Address A. A., 98 Times.

Rockland County.

48 acres, two houses, commuting distance; suitable all-year residence or boarding house. Box 182, Pearl River, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE CELEBRATED BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For Sale.—A gentleman's grand country estate; 210 acres; master's house; 9 very large rooms; 2 servants' rooms; 4 fireplaces; 3 bathrooms. This house has 600-foot frontage on a 300-acre lake, with fine grove between house and lake; every modern improvement in house with view for miles in every direction; 1,400-foot elevation; large farmer's house with every modern improvement; also gardener's house; grand barns and stables; large brooder house; hot water system heating; 35 apple trees; 75 bbls. this season. Will sell big house and 10 acres or all of it; price 1-3 what it cost; easy terms. H. C. Woodin, Box 84, Gt. Barrington,

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty Cents a Line.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

89th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Madison Av., 1,781-1,785, (cor. of 116th St.) —Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Floor private residence; bright, spacious rooms; light housekeeping. Owner, 160 East 61st.

Large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

12th, 126 East.—5 rooms, bath; elevator, steam heat; hot water; janitor.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$25.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, rear, $26; 4 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Up-to-date 6-room apartments, all modern improvements, $36 and up; 1 block and a half east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,041 and 1,045 Hoe Av., Bronx.

Up-to-date, 7-room apartments, all modern improvements, $45 and up; 2 blocks east of Simpson St. Subway Station. Apply 1,057 Faile St., Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

Mount Vernon.

Only 29 minutes from Broadway, ideal apartment for small family of adults, seven large rooms and bath; handsomely decorated; all improvements; heat furnished; sun parlor and sleeping porch; also shady front veranda; high location; fine view; in two-family house with owner. 440 Union Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

10TH ST., 118 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

33D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; ideal location.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Table guests; first-class meals; $5 per week; transients.

West Side.

9TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking; references.

11TH, 36 WEST.—Double rooms for married couples; excellent table; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

29TH, 303 WEST.—Large, small, desirable rooms; excellent table; good neighborhood; moderate.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

63D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

64TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

68TH, 332 WEST.—Desirable small and medium rooms, back parlor; excellent board.

87TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished, large room; private bath; suit select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; references.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 32 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; home cooking; references.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional. Exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large second floor; newly furnished and renovated; single or en suite; table, parlor dining; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—FIRST-CLASS TABLE D'HOTE DINNER, 50 CENTS; ALSO TABLE BOARDERS ACCOMMODATED, DAY OR WEEK; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; gentleman only.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; superior cuisine; single room.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D, 181 WEST.—Subway, elevated express; double and single room; American family.

73D ST., 226 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 111 WEST.—Cozy rooms; homelike; all conveniences; excellent table; back parlor, dining room; reasonable. Tel. 10177 Schuyler.

76TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

78TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front sunny room with board; references.

78TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 248 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

78TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor, dining; reasonable.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

78TH, 174 WEST.—Large front rooms with board; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor; board optional; private family; moderate references.

78TH, 155-157 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; excellent table; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pansions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small, attractive, comfortable rooms; electricity; excellent cuisine.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Comfortable parlor suite, private bathroom, small room; moderate; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 43 WEST.
Desirable, sunny rooms; private bath; small rooms; exceptional home cooking; reasonable.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

82D, 117 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; also hall room; table guests.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—Large rooms, newly decorated; bath; single room; excellent table.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room, private bath, with excellent board; in Southern family; references. Telephone 6051 Schuyler.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Gentleman to share suite of parlor, three bedrooms, bath with congenial party; references.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—High-class accommodations for refined people; newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; table guests. Formerly 272 West 77th St.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; near Subway, elevated; excellent cooking; table guests.

91ST, 51 WEST.—Beautiful large, small rooms; excellent table; hot water; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room; private family; breakfast and dinner; $10 weekly.

93D, 29-31 WEST.—Large room, well furnished; excellent table; PARLOR DINING; table guests; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

93D, 107 WEST.—Large, small attractive rooms, private bath; excellent cooking; telephone.

93D, 113 WEST.—Single rooms; all conveniences; "L" Subway; excellent table; moderate.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; private bath; telephone, gas, and electricity.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; exceptional table; parlor dining room; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

95TH, 108 WEST.—Pleasant room, board, reasonable; heat; bath; references. Anderson.

95TH, 115 WEST.—Beautiful room; two, $15; superior table; private house; telephone.

96TH, 54 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Good rooms and board; terms moderate.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 140 WEST.—American family, front room, elevator apartment; phone, electricity; home cooking; handy elevated, subway; reasonable. Gillison.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large sunny room; table board; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Elegant suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

110TH.—Opportunity seldom offered; refined couple seeking something entirely removed from the ordinary, desiring unusual home, comfortable, luxurious; twin beds, two closets, running water, can secure same by addressing 2,876 Broadway.

114TH ST., 508 WEST.—Private Jewish family have light, airy room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board; references exchanged. Apt. 42.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

127TH, 22 WEST.—Large rooms, beautifully furnished; select Jewish house; excellent table.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Desirable, large, sunny room; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; newly decorated; established 16 years; bountiful table; terms moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Rooms, southern exposure, running water, good meals; telephone; moderate.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cosy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

148TH, 412 WEST.—Attractive, light rooms; southern, eastern, northern exposure; shower, telephone; excellent table; private; references. Apartment 14.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway, in Nicest Section,) "The Audubon," Select Family Hotel.—Bright rooms, good meals, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Tel. 2750 Audubon.

150TH, 420 WEST.—Large back parlor, well heated; southern exposure; running water; electric light; telephone service; also two single rooms; refined Jewish family. Telephone 8257 Audubon.

A.—A Family of two to six wanted to take entire floor, with board; an unusual private residence in beautiful location, overlooking Hudson, but only half block from Broadway; informal; refined; Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, unlimited hot water, electricity; good meals; open fireplaces; a home promising comfortable, pleasant Winter. 322 West 107th St.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, next bath; abundant table; home life; well-bred Americans, Christians; for cultivated gentleman; $40 monthly; sunny apartment, West 97th St.; conveniences. W 73 Times.

PRIVATE FAMILY offers few well-heated rooms; exceptional surroundings. X 311 Times Annex.

Private apartment. Locality, service, appointment the best, several ladies; references. W 71 Times.

REFINED JEWISH FAMILY, large apartment, West 90th, room well-recommended, gentleman; superior board. Address H., 708 Columbus Av.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms, adjoining baths; shower; with superior board; $10, $15 weekly. Telephone 4060 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 863 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

UNUSUAL HOME in private family offered appreciative business man. Apt. 31. Burns, 150 West 104th.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READS, Prop.

A Fine House for Winter.—One hour out, in the midst of 12 acres; big trees, pine, hemlock, and balsam; high altitude and extensive views; located in a warm nook in the hillside, 10 minutes from station; rates, $10-$18, double. Pudding Stone Inn, Boonton, N. J.

A refined Christian family of adults, owning their attractive home, would extend home comforts to a couple or business man; references exchanged; convenient to Lackawanna and Hudson Tubes. X 324 Times Annex.

East Orange.—Private family will rent few large rooms, single or en suite, to people of refinement; open fires, steam, electricity, 3 baths, exceptional terms. Address, W. T. Swezey, 66 Lenox Av.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Montclair, 104 Valley Road.—Commuting distance; attractive rooms; good table; central; all conveniences.

Elm Lodge, 38 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

New England.

"Le Cottage Rogemary."—Healthful, delightful all year; best food; advantageous. Fairfield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

13TH, 10 EAST.—Large room, running water; also single room.

15TH, 103 EAST, (Opposite Union Square Hotel; Subway Express.) Apt. 94.)—Sunny room; bath; telephone, electric lights, elevator; handsome fireproof building; business man; $5.

16TH, 103 EAST.—Extra large front parlor, 2 windows, parquet floor, steam heated, newly furnished; suitable for two or three. Ring doctor's bell.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio room; steam heat; running water; telephone.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large rooms, top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

29TH, 48 EAST.—Large, small, beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, telephone, private baths.

112 EAST 31ST ST.
Cosy square room, $4; gentlemen.

34TH, 123 EAST.—Large, small, beautifully furnished rooms; telephone, electricity, private baths.

34TH, 125 EAST.—Nicely furnished large room, Park, Lexington Av.; 'conveniences. Welscarger.

43D, 4 EAST—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

82D, 130 EAST, (near Museum.)—Three rooms, suitable two; private house; family of two; $5, $5, $7. Ackermann.

89TH ST., (1,348 Lexington Av.)—Comfortable, well-furnished room, all conveniences; reasonable.

175TH, 498 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath; electricity; central location; will divide. Telephone morning, evening, Murray Hill 798.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

8TH ST. 21 WEST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH. INGRAM.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Excellent rooms; references; private; $8.50 to $5; accessible location.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

33D ST., Hotel Strand. Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

56TH, 40 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; running water; bath; $7, $8.

57TH ST., 17 WEST.—One large room and bath; references.

58TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

43D, 16 EAST.—Comfortable, handsomely furnished rooms, with bath; also small room; references required; breakfast if desired.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

LITERARY man and wife (American-Unitarian) desire large, well furnished and heated room, with board, in private family of refinement or select boarding house, within 40 minutes of Times Square; occasional use of piano essential; highest references; kindly give full particulars, including terms and address. E. J. D., 58 Warren Av., Plymouth, Mass.

MARRIED COUPLE, (early middle life,) residing in country, desire Winter home in city with cultured family; pay small board and share household responsibilities; references exchanged. T 115 Times.

BUSINESS GIRL desires room, board, with refined private family; no other boarders; convenient west side "L"; congenial. L 97 Times.

REFINED young gentleman desires homelike room and board in good neighborhood not above 60th St.; gentlemen only or private family preferred. L 223 Times Downtown.

ELDERLY LADY wishes board, lodging; small family, private house; apartment with elevator; letters only. Jones, 175 West 95th St.

Wanted, room and board for a young business woman in the neighborhood of 59th St. and Park Av.; reasonable. Answer 111 East 59th St.

GENTLEMAN, Jewish, desires room, board, private reformed family; west side. W 99 Times.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, wants room and board, private family; modern apartment; shower; state rates, particulars. W 4 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

One large room, with private bath; one room convenient bath; gentlemen; terms moderate for Fall and Winter; ideal location; all modern improvements; real, comfortable Winter home; convenient to station; 32 minutes on train. Arnold, X 323 Times Annex.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Unequaled board and home, best location, convenient commuting; best table; room with bath, $35; single, $15; no children. Box 124, New Rochelle. Phone 571.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New York State.

Wanted—A child to board; it will be taken care of as one of the family, in a private home in the country; references exchanged. Write to Mrs. G. E. Schabbehar, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St.,
EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READS, Prop.

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Elm Lodge, 38 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

New England.

"Le Cottage Rogemary."—Healthful, delightful all year; best food; advantageous. Fairfield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

50TH ST., 48 WEST.—High-class accommodations for gentlemen; rooms, hot and cold water; baths; breakfast if desired.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Commodious square and hall rooms; long established; bachelors; close transient.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rosseau.

54TH, (near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished, Telephone Plaza 3893.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Outside, southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean; gentlemen. Kimball.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH, 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; near Subway, "L."

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

67TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; large closet; hot and cold water; reasonable.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

58TH, 23 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, other large rooms; excellent location; gentlemen preferred; $11 and $12.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 129 WEST.—Private house, elegantly furnished, medium rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; heated; subway, "L"; gentlemen.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; steam heat; also front parlor.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

69TH, 181 WEST.—Physician's floor; private house; elegantly furnished. Tel. Col. 30.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room; fine private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

70TH, 200 WEST.—One or two rooms, all conveniences; hot, cold running water; express subway; reasonable; references. Brown.

70TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, back parlor; all conveniences; private bath; kitchenette.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Parlor, bed room, bath; handsomely furnished; references. Telephone 5557 Columbus.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Owner's home; conservative surroundings; magnificently furnished large room; also medium room; gentlemen; valet service; reference.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, adjoining bath; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; telephone.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 107 WEST.—Large, attractive rooms, comfortably furnished; moderate prices.

70TH, 282 WEST.—Medium-sized room; southern exposure.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Medium-sized room, southern exposure.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 206 WEST.—Beautiful, furnished large front room, bay window; immaculately clean; modern private house; also smaller room; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; near Subway; also parlor suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large, medium rooms; suite suitable 3 gentlemen; water; electricity.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, double; en suite; continuous hot water.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large pleasant rooms with bath; all conveniences.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 152 WEST.—Single, double rooms; business women; "L," Subway; reasonable; references.

72D ST., 248 WEST.—Rooms, single, en suite; also front basement; finest appointments; telephone.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

72D, 131 WEST.—Newly opened; select neighborhood; attractive rooms; private bath.

73D, 155 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; electricity; modern conveniences; owner's residence.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite, other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D, 160 WEST.—Spacious front room; large closet, wash room; gentlemen only.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, WEST.—Private residence; charming suite; single; permanent; electricity. Phone 7793 Schuyler.

75TH, 248 WEST.—Attractive room for one or two people; refined surroundings; conveniences.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 303 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished large and small rooms; electricity; owner.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined, private house; references; telephone.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Excellent large front room; references. Telephone 4606 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath, electric light; reference.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

78TH, 169 WEST.—French lady has large, small rooms; conveniences; telephone. King.

78TH, 175 WEST.—Two corner rooms; southern exposure; piano; $4-$6. Scherss.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; Subway; owner's residence; references.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent conveniences; Subway; references.

79TH, 173 WEST.—Beautiful, newly furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Elegant front parlor bedroom, suitable musical studio; reasonable.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable; bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 109 WEST.—The Engleside, neatest, prettiest rooms on west side; $3 up; good table optional; telephone. Fuller.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large front rooms; private bath; kitchenette; $3 upward.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large back parlor, front parlor; all conveniences.

82D, 116 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; also front parlor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent second-floor connecting rooms; private bath; phone; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

83D, 221 WEST.—Parlor suite, near Broadway, independent entrance; one flight. Leweck.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family; apartment; $4. Ochs.

84TH ST., 111 WEST.—Room and board, two gentlemen, in refined Christian family; references. Holder.

84TH, 16 WEST.—Elegant furnished large room, ball room; all conveniences; references.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Large parlor nicely furnished, elevator apt.; 2d floor. Quinn.

84TH, 54 WEST.—In attractive private house, medium, single, heated room; reasonable.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH, 78 WEST, (near Park.)—Large and small outside rooms, one or two, $4; light, airy, quiet, newly furnished; electric light, elevator, steam heat; one block elevated; convenient Subway and surface cars; private family. Phone Schuyler 8973. Thompson.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; home surroundings; private house; Subway, "L" telephone.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside. Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; second floor; telephone; Subway; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

87TH, 352 WEST.—Private family, owning home, will rent single room, next to bath; gentleman; electricity; references required.

87TH, 330 WEST, (Riverside.)—Well furnished suite with bathroom; $8; private house.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 289 WEST, between Broadway and West End.—Two elegant rooms, newly furnished, en suite or single; private bath, electricity, telephone; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH, WEST.—Well-furnished room, private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

90TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive room; bath; all conveniences; excellent board; private family; moderate. Marren.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Attractive front room, dressing room; clean, select house.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Rooms; large, small; front hall room, suitable two; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST.—Private elevator apartments 54; two rooms; large and small; connecting, separate, or together. 1424 Riverside.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D, 251 WEST.—Furnished parlor and bedroom; gentlemen or couple. Crane.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

98D ST., 35 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, with kitchenette, $2.50-$5.50; telephone.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

95TH, 316 WEST.—Bright sunny room; elevator apartment; near Subway. Apt. 71.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

95TH ST., 122 WEST.—FRONT ROOM; NEWLY FURNISHED; RUNNING WATER; $5; SUBWAY; GENTLEMEN.

96TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room; small private family; best references.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 5249.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single or adjoining rooms; modern improvements. Apt. 2B.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Two furnished front rooms; twin beds, home comforts; excellent table; gentlemen.

97TH, 150 W

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

COMMERCIAL SECURITIES CO., 1,482 Broadway, Cor. 43d. Bryant 6295. Businesses anywhere financed, sold quickly, partnerships arranged, loans negotiated.

FOR SALE.

Five small lots, Alberta, Canada; bargain. Profitable boarding house. Bonds, Cuban Plantation Co.; exceptional. Stock established corset co. Auto livery business, New Jersey. Profitable hair dressing parlor; no competition. Stock lubricating-grease co.; opportunity. Printing plant; established; bargain. Pat. portable chart index; exceptional. 7 per cent. pref. stock bldg. material co. Beer bottling business; bargain. Button-celluloid, novelty plant; bargain. Pat. parcel post egg container. Pat. sanitary straw dispenser. Share in New Mexico corp.; exceptional. Established machine shop; owner retiring. Stock prosperous New Jersey corp. Profitable glazed paper mill; opportunity. Well filled furnished rooming house. Millinery shop, (Broadway); bargain. Stock, sanitarium; exceptional.

WANTED.

Partner office fixture business. Secretary company; opportunity. Partner prosperous corset business. Money to loan Texas farms; safe. Partner corsets, dresses business. Partner new pat. shoe tree. Partner $800; fishing, pleasure boat. Partner established fish importing business. Supt. water company; exceptional.

AVOID UNWISE INVESTMENT.

Our President (Mr. Lewis) was the founder and builder of the "Blue List." He invests safely, analyzes and passes judgment upon over 4,000 investment propositions in five years WITHOUT ONE ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

If you are considering any investment or would know the exact values and equities in any investment you now own and are carrying, the personal judgment thereof by Mr. Lewis can be obtained by addressing

LEWIS, INC.,
Park Row Building, New York.

Additional capital $3,000 to $5,000 required. Secretaryship offered, with drawing account. Orders ahead for next six months. Manufacture of staple article; money assured; reference given. "Successful," L 231 Times Downtown.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

$10,000 POLICY COSTS $129.90.
PENN MUTUAL LIFE.
Age 35; dividends reduce this cost after first year; assets, $142,000,000; organized 1847. Write for sample.
Jos. A. Eckerdt, General Agent,
387 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

A reliable, efficient credit reporting service without contract or membership fee; wholesale, retail, and individual field covered. For information phone, call, or write Credit Reporting Co., 27 Cedar St., City.

Fireproof windows and fire-escape work; Labor Department violations removed. J. Gaechleidt, 212 East 32d St. Phone 3583 Plaza.

Orange-flower head chains right from California, $5. Flower Co., 54 West 65th St.

Detectives.

Maltz Detective Bureau, 261 Broadway. Investigations. Telephone 6647 Barclay.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Laundries.

SANITARY work; quick service; collections. Custom Laundry, 870 9th Av. Col. 4829.

Physical Culture.

PROF. ATTILA AND MISS BAUMANN, leading athletic instructors and exponents of Naturopathic Culture for both sexes; all ages. Strength doubled in one course. Undue obesity reduced without dietary restrictions. 42 West 38th St. Greeley 6236.

Plan and Organs.

BARGAIN.

BEAUTIFUL STEINWAY PLAYER-PIANO; A1 CONDITION; LIKE NEW; WILL SACRIFICE IF SOLD AT ONCE. BOX W 44 TIMES.

Wanted—To rent for the Winter months, a piano with Aeolian player attachment; Steinway preferred; mahogany finish. Notify where same can be seen, to W 16 Times.

A 7-octave upright; fine condition; bargain. 51 Convent Av. Sargent.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Manufacturers and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Manufacturers, merchants, wholesalers, outstanding accounts financed, notes discounted. Kutyn, Germania Bank Building.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Forty-five cents a line.

Multigraph letters, 500, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. C. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau, Room 1,003.

PRINTING—SAME DAY—PRINTING.
1,000 bond letterheads, $1.25; books, booklets, catalogues, folders, labels, cards, everything; Call saves you money every time; high-grade work; "Same Day" service; ideas suggested that aid your business; forceful literature written; small or large orders; two linotypes working night and day, cylinders; automatics; art and engraving department; auto-made. New York's Complete Print Shop. Phone 1910 Gramercy. CALL'S, (C. Jacobi), 280 Sixth Av., (23d-24th.) over New York.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADY wanted who is willing to permit her photo to be used in connection with advertising perfumes and toilet products. Splendid remuneration and permanent employment with old-established, high-class house. State age, education, and present employment, if any. W 74 Times.

A CAPABLE, educated young woman seeks any kind of steady employment, half days; stenographer, typist, business and social experience; excellent references. W 43 Times.

AMBITIOUS WOMEN WANTED TO HANDLE A PRIVATE CORSET BUSINESS; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY. THOROUGH TRAINING GIVEN. APPLY PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER TO THE SFIRELLA COMPANY, 308 FIFTH AVENUE, WHEN AN APPOINTMENT WILL BE MADE FOR AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MANAGER.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets,
require the services of thoroughly experienced saleswomen for ready-to-wear gowns and suits. Applicants must be accustomed to fine trade and have good records. Apply by letter only.

COMPANION.—Well-educated young woman desires position; mournings as lady's companion. W 47 Times.

COOK.—Neat, competent woman to cook dinner for small private family, near Washington Square, about Nov. 3. Write, stating terms, to Room 1,109, 70 5th Av.

COOK, white, wanted, also do general housework, two in family, four rooms. Apply 12 noon, 321 West 56th St., Apt. 62; references.

DRESSMAKERS, all year round positions for practical dressmakers with experience in first class establishments. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience to N. Kennedy, Butterick Building, Spring and MacDougal Sts., New York.

DRESSMAKER.—Children's clothes a specialty; home or out; 2.50 per day. T 88 Times.

EMBROIDERY EDITOR wanted to take charge of embroidery and fancy work DEPARTMENT of WELL-KNOWN PUBLICATION; exceptional opportunity for wide-awake, up-to-date, resourceful woman who has practical knowledge of embroidery and fancy work designs, who knows where and how to procure material, with ability to write descriptions, proofread copy, and make up pages; must have practical knowledge of embroidery patterns. Write, fully stating experience and salary, Editor, 46 Times.

GOVERNESS.—An American young lady wishes position as governess, with one or two children; please state what is required and wages. E. Caton, 312 Cleveland Av., Detroit, Mich.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—American woman to sweep, clean, and act as ladies' maid and make herself generally useful in photograph studio; salary $7. Apply 1410 Sarony Company, 7th Av. and 48th St.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID, experienced in family residing in apartment; must have first-class city references; English-speaking German preferred. Apply by letter, W 104 Times.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; good work, prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

LEGAL STENOGRAPHER, experienced; $18. Box L 77 Times.

MODEL, SAMPLE MODEL, TO TRY ON COSTUMES, SMALL 36 SIZE. S. FLOERSHEIMER & BRO., 31 WEST 27TH ST.

MOTHER'S HELPER, experienced, wanted for family, four children under 6; nice home on Hudson. Mrs. F. Lynch, Spuytenduyvil, N. Y. City.

NURSE.—Competent young nurse desires position with a family having a baby; capable of taking entire charge; excellent references. W 29 Times.

SECRETARY.—Wanted, experienced secretary; thorough office training; must be rapid, accurate stenographer and typist; references: initial salary $20. E. R. Squibb & Sons, New Brunswick, N. J.

SOLICITOR, — Photographer; experienced, high-class solicitor; also experienced typewriting; commission. Apply after 6 P. M., Mikado Studio, 54 Cathedral Parkway.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, age about 30; familiar with printing and publishing technique; must have absolutely satisfactory references and tested ability; permanent position in established business, where intelligence, fidelity and poise are wanted and properly treated; in reply give such details and references as you think will be most influential in aiding your selection; also salary expected. Box L76 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, experienced; capable of holding responsible position. (R.) F. B., 162 Madison Av, Murray Hill 906.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant double entry bookkeeper; high school graduate; salary $10. M. W. F., 250 Decatur St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO CAMP FIRE GIRLS OR GUARDIANS wanted, at present not employed. Lotos Tea Concern, (under special arrangement with Camp Fire Girls Ass'n.,) the proprietors of Camp Fire Girl Cocoa, requires 2 Camp Fire Girls or Guardians as demonstrators, typewriters, and solicitors of business; wide awake; full of zeal and energy; long hours of interesting, constructive work; salary, $12.50 a week and commissions. Apply by letter only. Lotos Tea Concern, 57th St. and Lexington Av.

UPHOLSTERY WORK ROOM.
B. ALTMAN & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets,
require experienced table hands on curtains and draperies. Apply before 10 A. M., at 35th St. (Employees') entrance.

UPHOLSTERY.—W. & J. Sloane require experienced table hands and operators on power machines for fine drapery work. Apply Superintendent's workroom, 555 West 29th St.

VOCALIST.—Wanted, experienced, high-class lady vocalist for sister act. W 42 Times.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID, experienced in family living in apartment; first-class city reference required. Apply by letter, W 103 Times.

WANTED—Some very pretty girls to pose for fashion pictures for advertising; must be under 25 years old, around 20 preferred; may bring chaperon if desired; liberal pay; pleasant, easy work; will pay as high as ten dollars a day to the particular type we are looking for. Call between 9 and 11, Mott-Le-Gaige Animated Adv. Co., 226 West 42d St.

WANTED.—A competent woman for two hours every morning, to care for an apartment; reference required. Call Monday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at 70 Morningside Drive, N. Y. City.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance, over 25; salary and commission. Mr. Noble, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 139, Chapel Hill, N. C.

YOUNG WOMAN of refinement and culture, capable of conversing with the best people; must be prepared to take short trips to nearby towns; an opportunity for one who will work. Apply by letter only, stating age, ability, and salary expected, Bachrach Studio, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

APPLICATIONS are being issued for position of Civil Service Investigator, open to women who have investigating experience. We prepare you for small fee, payable in instalments. Call after 4, Universal Civil Service School, 8th floor, 140 Nassau St. No political influence needed.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE, (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

GOVERNMENT JOBS OPEN TO WOMEN, $65 to $150 month; list positions open, free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. 679 S., Rochester, N. Y.

INDEXING, filing, and cataloguing taught. For full particulars write Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway, Phone 4968 Cort.

LADIES learn moving picture acting; splendid opportunities. Lorenz Institute, 238 West 46th St.

START WITH A GOOD SALARY as a private secretary. Every student in this school was placed in a good position last season. Complete secretarial course. Special speed coaching for advanced stenographers. Spanish course to enable students to cope with the demand for Spanish-speaking secretaries.
KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 5th Av. Opp. N. Y. Pub. Library.
Mrs. D. McCLELLEN SMITH, Director.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Learn Spanish; class starts Oct. 19, 6 P. M. Jupp, 87 Nassau.

Employment Agencies.

A. A.—Hofmayer, Reed & Barton Building, 320 5th Av., 9th floor. (Agency.)—Reliable servants for permanent and temporary situations. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; reference. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COOKS, kitchenmaids, chambermaids, waitresses; English, French nurses. Kernaghan's Agency, 844 6th Av.

Dressmakers—Milliners

Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. 116 West 34th St.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN wanted on an excellent proposition. Box L 100 Times.

ARTISTS.—Fashion artists wanted who have had experience on wash and pen and ink work. Apply with samples. McCall Co., 236 West 27th St.

BATTERY MAN, young, for starter work, wait on gas car trade; German. Address Battery, 601 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

COLLECTION MANAGER WANTED.
C. Ludwig Bauman & Co., 1,449 Broadway, Brooklyn, require the services of an experienced man to fill the position of collection manager; there is no need of applying unless you have had actual experience in the furniture installment business; to the right man who can fill this position a very liberal salary will be paid; position now open. Apply in person, Monday or by mail, giving experience, also mention firm with which you have been experienced with.

FACTORY.—Man thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of dipped rubber goods to take charge of factory. Apply R 297 Times Downtown.

GOOD looking young men between 22 and 25, who have some very good clothes, to pose for advertising pictures; clothes must fit exceptionally well and be equal in appearance to men's fashion pictures in ready made clothing advs. in magazines; will pay ten dollars per day to right men. Call between 9 and 11, Mott-Le-Gaige Adv. Co., 226 West 42d St., N. Y.

INTERIOR Decorating Company wants man with successful experience in getting business. Liberal salary and interest in business to right man. Write fully. Manager, 814 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Penn.

LACE CURTAIN SALESMAN, by well-known, progressive manufacturer and importer; to receive consideration state experience, yearly sales, territory covered, compensation desired, and reasons why you think you can make good; send photograph. Lace Curtains, W 97 Times.

MANAGER.—In retail store, salary and commission; $1,000 security; references exchanged. Box L 68 Times.

MEN learn moving picture acting; splendid opportunities. Lorenz Institute, 238 West 46th.

OFFICE BOY wanted for architect's office. Box H 18 Times Annex.

OFFICE MAN.—Energetic young man, not under 20, experienced in general office work, to take care of stationery and printing in Plainfield (N. J.) factory; preferably multigraph operator; give full particulars, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Address X 327 Times Annex.

PAINT SALESMEN.—One for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont; one for Western New York; one for New York City, Brooklyn, and Long Island; only experienced men who can show successful sales record on mixed paints, varnishes, &c., in above territories considered; salary and expenses. X 318 Times Annex.

SALESMEN, (three,) first magnitude, for New York and extended territory, for the most successful specialty now in demand; exceptional opportunity to responsible representatives capable of earning $75 to $150 weekly; commission basis; only thoroughly experienced men able to meet the requirements need apply. Room 604, 41 Park Row.

SALESMAN.—A big, unprecedented opportunity for live salesman, familiar with drug and department stores handling toilet products; rare chance for right man to connect with old-established, high-class house. Address, stating experience, salary, and commission, Opportunity Extraordinary, Box W 75 Times.

SALES MANAGER.—Competent man to manage traveling salesmen carrying a line of night shirts and pajamas; one familiar with dry goods stores and haberdasheries; state where last employed and salary desired. Address Experienced, Box 211 Times.

SALESMEN.—Successful specialty city salesmen; drawing account and commission basis; give references; full particulars first letter; quick promotion for right men. R 294 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require a thoroughly competent salesman in the linen department. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

SALESMEN, familiar with gasoline motors, to sell an indispensible accessory; commission; opening for several hustlers. Reply giving experience. Box W 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Well acquainted with cloak, suit, and dress trade in New York City to represent large button house; salary and commission. E. L., 210 Times.

SALESMEN.—Big money for high-grade men; attractive proposition. Write for details. H. C. Smith, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

SALESMAN.—First-class stock salesman, by a concern now organizing; commission. L 282 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, with department store experience, able to take full charge of receiving and shipping; good chance for advancement to right party with A1 reference. H 17 Times Annex.

SKETCHER wanted by a prominent lace manufacturer to originate lace designs; home work; good pay for young man or woman having artistic disposition. Apply by mail to Leavers, Box T 153 Times.

SOLICITOR, life insurance, by Equitable Life; exceptional inducements to good worker; special attention given beginners; commission. Apply mornings, Branch Office, 18 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable, well educated stenographer wanted to take dictation in the mornings only; one living in or near University Heights, Bronx, preferred. H 636.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

TRACER. — Energetic young man, preferably not under 25, to take charge of the administration of all equipment in a factory in Plainfield, N. J., (ordering, tracing, cost figuring, accounting of new and repair tools, tool stock records, tool stock room); only experienced, competent men need apply; give full particulars, experience, nationality and salary expected. Address X 328 Times Annex.

Instruction.

Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT. Director.

APPLICATIONS are being issued for position of Civil Service Investigator, open to men with investigating experience. We prepare you for small fee, payable in instalments. Call after 4, Universal Civil Service School, eighth floor, 140 Nassau St. No political influence needed.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, railway mail, and other branches are good; prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner; Booklet H-11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MECHANICS.—Mechanical drafting, blue print reading, mathematics, machine tool designing; day or evening; monthly payments allowed. Ask catalogue, or call, Kovach's Engineering College, 348-345 Lenox Av.

MEN—UNEQUALED OPPORTUNITY.
Learn the well-paying profession of mechanical dentistry; taught thoroughly in three to six months' time; morning, afternoon, and evening classes; individual instruction; easy payments; those starting now receive special advantages; positions guaranteed every graduate.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
25 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant—2946.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St. The first and only school recognized by the Dental Profession. Estab. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

START WITH A GOOD SALARY as a private secretary. Every Student in this school was placed in a good position last season. Complete secretarial course. Special speed coaching for advanced stenographers. Spanish course to enable students to cope with the demand for Spanish-speaking secretaries.
KNICKERBOCKER SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
489 5th Av., Opp. N. Y. Pub. Library.
Mrs. D. McCLELLEN SMITH, Director.

Employment Agencies.

A. A.—Hofmayer, Reed & Barton Building, 320 5th Av., 9th floor. (Agency.)—Reliable servants for permanent and temporary situations. Telephone 4527 Madison Square.

CLERICAL, executive office, sales and technical openings. Salesman (building materials and clay products,) $40; shipping clerk (wholesale meats,) $27; bookkeeper (out of town,) $20; engineer (steam turbine,) $25; other positions. Call Mighill (Agency) Flatiron Building.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.

GENERAL MANAGER.—Experienced in managing large retail grocery and meat market; $1,500 up.

SALESMAN.—Experienced in the sale of butchers' tools and supplies; territory New England and Middle States; $1,000 and commission.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—Must have banking experience; $20.

SALES CORRESPONDENT and advertising man for woolen manufacturing concern; $18.

COST CLERK and assistant bookkeeper, with knowledge of stenography, for manufacturing concern; $18.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

AGENT.—A lady wanted in each city and town within twenty-five miles of New York to accept agency for Austrian beadwork; to responsible women the work will be given out and can be done at home. Apply by letter only, 1,210 Monolith Building, 45 West 34th St., New York City.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

AGENTS.—Something new; fastest sellers and quickest repeaters on earth; permanent, profitable business; good for $50 to $75 a week. Address American Products Co., 1,500 3d St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 21 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS—Here's a brand new money-maker, just out; quick, easy sales; $4,000 yearly. Write quick for particulars. Quaker Mfg. Co., 117 Quaker Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

AGENTS—Call on best people; fast seller, netting you $1.25 on every sale. H. E. Clark, 331 S. Warren St., Syracuse, N. Y.

AGENTS wanted to sell new patented automobile accessory; can easily make $100 weekly. Apply 113 West 54th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A LADY of aristocratic appearance, tact, judgment, residing alone in fashionable hotel, desires confidential mission with responsible firm or individual. T 168 Times.

AS COMPANION, supervising housekeeper, or practical nurse; adults; references. T 170 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, all around office assistant, seeks employment; knowledge of stenography; 3 years experience. Miss Stemer, 827 Beekman Av.

BAKER, &c.—WAITER, &c.—First-class (colored) home baker, pastry cook, seeks position; competent take charge large place if desired; city or country; also young man desires work, waiter, useful; excellent references. Wilson, 104 West 53d St, Monroe's bell.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, beginner, desires connection with good concern; good business training; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young woman, capable taking charge. Miss F., 342 West 16th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 12 years' office manager; modern accounting methods; university training. L 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate; modern systems; twelve years' manufacturing concerns; stenographer. Efficient. Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT-TYPIST wishes position; references; experienced. Hammel, 121 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Competent colored woman as chambermaid or plain laundry work; country preferred; first-class references. Gregory, 119 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Young girl; best references. 2,144 7th Av. Coyne.

CLEANING.—Colored woman, position at light cleaning, small apartment; I. M., 133 West 138th St.

COLLEGE WOMAN, stenographic, reportorial, editorial experience; PART TIME work or responsible position. O. W., 141 Times.

COMPETENT WOMAN will take care of apartment part time. Competent, Times Harlem.

COMPANION, &c.—French-Swiss lady; highly cultured, linguist, excellent sewer, seeks engagement, as a non-resident companion, housekeeper or as a teacher and chaperon to children. W 73 Times.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, CHAPERON.—Can teach several languages; piano and vocal music; bright and cheerful disposition; will also assist in household. L 245 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—English gentlewoman, companion, governess, upgraduate nurse, good housekeeper; excellent references. F. A., 2,387 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Lady, (35,) wishes position as companion, traveling or otherwise; city references. X 310 Times Annex.

COOK.—Colored woman wants position as cook in boarding house or school; country preferred. 4 Fidelity Place, Montclair, N. J.

COOK.—For parties; cooks, waits, clears up; reasonably; references. Mrs. R. Bergsen, 470 West 165th St.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated woman, active, experienced, desires position as companion or supervising housekeeper; references. Address Miss Bryant, 26 Midland Av., White Plains, N. Y.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable widow wishes day's work, washing, ironing, &c. Sigmond, 111 East 112th St.

DRESSMAKER.—High-class designer desirous of connecting with wholesale, retail firm; ready to make Palm Beach and Spring lines. Address J., 708 Columbus Av.

DON'T WASTE EFFORTS hunting for help; have white, colored, women by days or by hour or halftime. Mrs. Noel, 101 West 95th. 5062 Riverside.

DRESSMAKER who can do the work which society women require; references; letters; well appreciated. Mlle. Adellie, 110 West 118th St., City.

DRESSMAKER.—French; thoroughly competent; go out by day; $4. Mlle. Beatrice, 48 West 12th St., Chelsea 4076.

DRESSMAKER.—Finest work; finished immediately; reasonable; out by day. Alphonsine, 162 Madison Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; remodelling; out, home; references. Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., West 12th.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter, by day, $3; with assistant, $5. Quinn, 409 West 127th St. 2653 Morning.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. 3744 Morningside. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Evenings; tailored gowns; home, out; remodels; reasonable. Ryan, 76 West 50th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; work by day; references; by letter. Cahill, 179 West 93d.

EDUCATED YOUNG WOMAN, commercial, editorial, and advertising experience; good accountant and stenographer; have brains plus energy; am optimistic, adaptable, and reliable. W 55 Times.

GERMAN WOMAN to keep house for business people. Care Janitor, 1 Jackson Av.

GOVERNESS.—North German, educated, as governess or mother's helper to grown child, or useful companion; good seamstress; references. Address Stoemer, 28 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—As nursery governess, French, German, English, thoroughly experienced, capable, wishes position; small child, two up; best references given. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Tollock, 143 West 140th St. Phone Audubon 1350.

GOVERNESS. — Daily, German governess wishes to give lessons, kindergarten, needlework; also willing to take charge of older children morning or afternoon. W 24 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French; experienced; entire charge one child; any location. Address A. D., 365 West 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Widow, with one little girl, 7 years old, Scotch, wishes position as COOK; good, trustworthy person; good worker; can be HIGHLY RECOMMENDED; town or country. Apply Box 103, Wyckoff, New Jersey.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An American woman of refinement desires position as housekeeper; good manager and sewer; capable of taking entire charge; best references. F. W. E., 775 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Educated American woman would like care of motherless home, where real work would be appreciated. Address S, Advertising Agency, 443 Amsterdam Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady of refinement, educated, desires position; useful companion; sew; fond of children; references exchanged. Call Box 84, East Orange Post Office, New Jersey.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced. Englishwoman would supervise household and give kind care to one or two motherless children, or would take any position of trust. W 9 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable young American woman; not of the servant class; can take full charge of small, refined home; no laundry; best references. X 331 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c. — Gentlewoman as housekeeper, companion or chaperon; town or country; excellent credentials. T 159 Times.

HOUSEKEEPING NURSE for lady; best reference; best city; only those needing such need phone 2442 Bedford, or write Box M 335, Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined, experienced kindergartener as housekeeper or mother's helper. W 57 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl to do housework; sleep in. Goldman, 34 West 135th St., care Christen.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat, light colored girl, light housework. Write Lentress, 46 West 131st St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored woman to do housework; plain cook; West Indian; references. Browne, 7 West 135d St.

HOUSEWORKER, 48; small families of 3, 4 adults. 203 East 63d.

HOUSEWORK.—Chambermaid and nurse; colored girl. 2,151 5th Av. Lewis.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Wanted, position in city as infant's nurse; one year's training; three years' experience; cards. M. D., 411 West 114th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Young Swiss-French girl wishes position as useful lady's maid. H. C., 124 West 16th St.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman takes laundry home, out by day; home drying; would clean office by week. Folderman, 414 W. 40th.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class colored laundress wants work home or out. Carroll, 104½ West 99th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—Colored; excellent laundress, day's work, or washing home. Hendrickson, 58 West 140th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class washing, ironing; home open-air drying. Hanes, 265 W. 47th.

MAID, &c.—Wish to place my maid; capable Irish girl; chambermaid and waitress or nursing; $25. Mrs. Lloyd, 601 West 164th St. Tel 4720 Audubon.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS to lady; visiting maid; good sewer; very willing; light duties; excellent references. M., 173 East 80th St.

MAID AND CHAMBERMAID.—Young woman desires position as maid and chambermaid; no objection to country. Shea, 178 West 78th St.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE. — Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 84th St.

MASSEUSE. — Refined; expert in Swedish method; at ladies' residences. T 125 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER, COMPANION.—Educated woman will make daily, hourly engagements in any household capacity, unexceptional references. W 101 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Refined, kindergarten trained, children over 3; good sewer, willing to be generally useful; best references. Competent, R 296 Times Downtown.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By high school graduate fond of children, position as nursery governess; highest references. Seen from 2, to-4, 129 East 78th St.

NURSE.—Refined, well-educated young woman will attend mental case during day; 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; experienced; good references; $20 per week. W 15 Times.

OFFICE MAID.—Refined, educated colored girl, position as office maid. C. M., 324 West 83d.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—Young woman of culture and refinement as social secretary or companion; chaperone to young girl; references. M. H., W 56 Times.

SECRETARY.—Capable, refined young lady would like secretarial position for 3 or 4 hours daily. W 74 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, general office work; high school graduate; capable, conscientious; salary, $12. Miss Newman, 244 East 117th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, bright, is anxious to be well placed; willing to start low. Helen Stein, 606 Madison Av.; phone Plaza 1780.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, three years' experience; intelligent, capable, well recommended. English-American young lady. L 229 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three and a half years' experience; thoroughly competent; excellent references; moderate salary. L 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; level-headed, competent, accurate, obliging; neat appearance; $12. R. Kahane, 1,173 Vyse Av., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary correspondent; experienced handling correspondence without dictation; excellent references. Apartment 44, 152 West 118th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; accurate, rapid, thoroughly competent; understands office work; unquestionable references. E. E., Box 113 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; high school graduate; legible penman; good appearance; highest credentials; $8; 3 years' mercantile experience. L 230 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; commercial, brokerage; high school education; familiar office detail, switchboard; A1 references. A 150 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; knowledge of general office work; three years' experience; no clock watcher; salary, $12. L 244 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid dictation; accurate transcription; understands clerical work; A1 references. P. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well educated, competent; 3 years' experience; Christian; 22; salary to start, $10. G. L., 288 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER; 4 years' real estate; accustomed technical, rapid dictation; good speller; high school graduate; $10. L 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; 5 years' advertising experience; age 23; versed up-to-date methods; highly educated; $12. L 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, educated; five years' experience; salary $15; excellent references. L 261 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; limited experience; good education; foundation expert; $6. Helen, L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) cleancut; highly educated; knowledge bookkeeping; $8. Box L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; understands office details; refined American; references; $8. L 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; general knowledge office details; reference; $7. L 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable business school graduate; willing, industrious; American; $7. L 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; accurate; understands details; references; $8. W 95 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; takes rapid dictation; capable; references; $10. W 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; intelligent correspondent; executive ability; $10-$12. W 92 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; accurate, obliging, neat; best references; $10. K. 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; level headed, accurate, neat appearance; $10. K 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' practical experience; understands office work; references; $8. L 236 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Well-recommended beginner; describes accurately, quickly; neat, reliable; $6. W. 96 Times.

STENOGRAPHER; knowledge of bookkeeping; three years' experience; industrious worker. L 248 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright capable beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience law, commercial; references; $10; capable. L 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school education; neat; $10. L 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, English; 8 years' experience; rapid, neat; highest references. Miss H., 407 West 52d St.

STENOGRAPHER, first class, every detail, experienced, desires position immediately. G. R., 30 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper; accurate, rapid; best of experience, but limited. E. N., 261 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 3 years' experience; salary no object. F. R., 306 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent beginner; assist with office work; $8. Y. E., 41 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Experienced. Butler, 501 West 118th.

TEACHER.—Experienced college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TRAINED NURSE desires position with semi-invalid; generally useful; moderate; references. W 11 Times.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady, twelve years' experience, excellent references, wishes position as visiting housekeeper or companion. Address Apartment 57, 717 West 177th St., City.

VISITING HOUSEKEEPER.—The housewife can save herself physically and financially by employing trustworthy visiting housekeeper; I can furnish fine references; salary moderate. W 82 Times.

YOUNG VISITING GOVERNESS.—French, German, conversation; English; pianist; references. Parisian, 2,732 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMAN, competent practical infant nurse, wishes position as same; unquestionable references; Americans preferred. M. Callahan, 243 East 77th St.

Employment Agencies.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS

The New York Times.

YALE CRUSHES NOTRE DAME'S FAMOUS ELEVEN, 28 TO 0---PRINCETON BLANKS LAFAYETTE

NOTRE DAME'S TEAM SURPRISED BY YALE

Ambitious Westerners Buried Under the Heap of Four Touchdowns.

LEGORE STARS FOR BLUE

Plunging Ell Fullback Mystifies Hoosiers with Rapid-Fire Double Passes—Blue's Plays Varied.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 17.—Notre Dame's great football eleven, which had not lost a game in four years, went smash up against a Yale team this afternoon which stood the husky Westerners on their heads and buried them under a 28-to-0 defeat. Heralded as the perfect exponents of Western football, famed for deceptive open play and forward passes, which has made them feared by every big eleven in the West, Notre Dame came East confident of sweeping the Ells off their feet and establishing themselves in the front ranks of football society. A lot of money, bet by enthusiastic Westerners, went down with Notre Dame.

For a time in the early periods Notre Dame had Yale worried, and the brawny backs skirted the Blue wings for big gains. The Westerners jammed their way through the Yale line for five first downs before the Yale defense became concentrated. They used old-fashion football tactics, with the giant full back Eichenlaub bearing the brunt of the grueling attack. And then, just as the first period of ten minutes of play was up, Silent Frank Hinkey's Yale team suddenly woke up, and had the invaders mystified with a series of double and triple passes, which Notre Dame was unable to stop.

Notre Dame Changes Tactics.

Wen the Yale team had run all over the enemy rough shod and had them badly beaten, Notre Dame completely changed their plan of campaign and tried to awe the Ells with a rapid fire series of forward passes, the greater number of which missed fire.

Much to everybody's surprise Yale had a great defense for the forward pass, and there was usually a blue jerseyed player waiting to catch the ball or interfere with the man whose outstretched hands were waiting for it. In the third period, Notre Dame shot eight forward passes in rapid succession, and they all failed except two. This aerial football was thrilling to look at, and kept the crowd in a thrill of excitement.

When the second period was well under way, Yale, with the ball on Notre Dame's forty-yard line, began a series of double passes, which brought the ball down the field, right under Notre Dam's goal posts. Legore, the Yale full back, with Knowles and Ainsworth, all slipper the ball to each other in the most elusive fashion.

Legore, ploughing through the big rangy Westerners as a Yale full back has not plunged since the days of Ted Coy, brought the ball down to the five-yard line, where Notre Dame made a plucky, momentary fight against the all-powerful attack.

Aleck Wilson, a shifty quarterd back for such a big man, pushed the ball into Ainsworth's hands. He swept around toward the opposite end of the line, and quick as a flash, Legoré crossed his path, snatched the ball from his hands and swept over the line for a touch-down.

Passes Carry Ball Along.

Notre Dame then showed the best they had, when Eichenlaub hurled a forward pass to Mills for twenty yards, and the Notre Dame end was not downed until he had reached Yale's twenty-yard line. Another forward pass, Eichenlaub to Elward, carried the ball to Yale's ten-yard line. Bergman, the Western quarter back, tore around Yale's left end for five yards, and a touchdown was within the Westerner's reach.

Time was nearly up and Bergman made the fatal mistake of talking instead of hurrying his next few plays. On the next plunge, Eichenlaub worked his way through the desperate Yale line and planted te ball on the three-yard line. The Yale rooters were imploring the Blue to check the raging advance. Bergman again stopped to talk and right there was the turning point of the game.

Linesman Mike Thompson blew one long shrill blast of his whistle and ended the period. Notre Dame's fond hopes for establishing themselves in the east were blasted. Another half minute and Eichenlaub, as irresistible a line smasher as has been seen around here in many a day, would have carried the ball over. With their failure to make the most of that golden opportunity and place themselves on even footing with the Ells, the whole trend of the game changed, and from that time on it was all Yale.

Bergman Fast Quarterback.

Bergman's costly delay at that critical moment, however, was the only bad thing he did in the game. As substitute quarterback for Cofall he was only a mere bantamweight compared to the other Hoosier Giants.

He can run the "hundred" in 10 seconds, and he did some great sprinting this afternoon. He was like a bundle of springs and played superb football and was as game as a fighting cock until the constant jamming against the big Blue line left him an exhausted, bruised and battered youngster.

Just before the end of the game, the Yale assault bore down on little Bergman and left him in a heap on the turf-torn gridiron, with the breath jarred out of him. His teammates lifted him to his feet and he limped around for a few minutes until he rubbed the stars from his dazed eyes. Back into the fray he hobbled, took the ball and see-sawed through teh Yale team for a 20-yard run when, everybody thought he was done for. Spontaneous applause greeted the game youth as he rushed the ball within striking distance of the Yale goal. All his energy had been spent in vain, because the mighty Yale defence rose en masse and smothered the rampant ambitions of th invading horde.

Yale at Her Best in Third.

Yale's eleven showed some real stuff in the third period. Soon after it started, Yale held the stalwart enemy in their tracks and took the ball on downs. Yale had the ball close to the west side line. A beautifully executed delayed pass, during which the ball was handed to Knowles, had the Notre Dame players completely in the air. Knowles wheeled around his own right end, ducked playfully past two or three Notre Dame tacklers, and left them sprawling on the grass. On, on Knowles tore down the field, until he carried the ball over for a touchdown after a pretty run of 33 yards.

Knowles and Legore worked this double pass continually and with telling effect. They completely outwitted the Westerners with the play. By straight football Yale again marched down the field with the ball until they reached th 20-yard line. Legore plunged into the melée for 5 yards, and then, on a spectacular forward heave, Legore launched the ball to the waiting Higginbotham, who stood right at Notre Dame's goal line. He madea pretty catch and scored another touchdown.

Scoville went in for Knowles in the third period and bowled the Notre Dame players over like ten pins before his terrific rushes. Toward the end of the last period, Waite, who went in for Ainsworth, carried the ball over for Yale's last touchdown. Guernsey kicked this goal after Yale had been put back to the thirty-yard line on a penalty. Legore kicked all the othe goals.

Ells Have Fine Football Team.

Yale showed some real football and is a team to be reckoned with. Hinkey has a lot of bang-up material and has taught them some real football. They knew a lot more about all phases of the game than the Westerners. Yale's open play is already well developed. They worked a forward pass with accuracy and their double, and even triple passes, are sufficient to throw the most alert opposition off its guard.

The Yale line has a sturdy resistance and a star in the giant right tackle, Charley Sheldon, whose blonde head was in the thick of every scrimmage. Yale handled the ball cleanly and with little fumbling. The back-field combination works together with harmony, and is made up of four stocky and sturdy citizens. With Aleck Wilson at quarter back and Knowles, Legore, and Ainsmith as a fighting force, Yale has developed a powerful ground-gaining quartet.

The game brought together more than once Cofall, the Notre Dame quarter back, and Scoville, one of Yale's substitute backs. These two lads have met before. Each was a star on rival high school elevens in Cleveland, and after fighting each other through their schoolboy days they are now fighting it out on college gridirons.

Notre Dame's showing was a big disappointment. They did not show anything like the spectacular play that so completely overwhelmed West Point last year.

Their chief trouble is that they have no quarter back to feed the forward passes to the ends and backs as the remarkable Charley Dorias did last season. That he was the wonder worker of Notre Dame's open game brilliancy was proven by his absence today. Then again, Coach Harper's eleven does not know rudimentary defensive football like Yale does.

So in the first clash between Western and Eastern football styles, chalk up the first point for the East. The line-up and summary:

Yale.	Position.	Notre Dame.
Higginbotham	Left end	Elward
Talbott	Left tackle	Jones
Walden	Left guard	Keefe
Wiley	Centre	Fitzgerald
Conroy	Right guard	Bachman
C. Sheldon	Right tackle	Lathrop
T. Wilson	Right end	Mills
A. Wilson	Quarter back	Cofall
Knowles	Left half back	Finnegan
Ainsworth	Right half back	Fliska
Legore	Full back	Eichenlaub

By periods—Yale, 0, 7, 14, 7—28.

Referee—Joseph Pendleton, Bowdoin. Umpire—Fred Murphy, Brown. Field Judge—W. R. Morice, Pennsylvania. Head Linesman—M. J. Thompson, Georgetown.

Time of periods—12 minutes each.

Touchdowns.—Yale—Legore, Knowles, Higginbotham, Waite. Goals from touchdowns—Legore (3,) Guernsey.

Substitutions.—Yale—Macleish for A. Wilson, Guernsey for Legore, Scoville for Knowles, Waite for Ainsworth, Duryee for Macleish, Church for T. Wilson, Schram for Higginbotham, Cornell for Legore, Brann for Church, Wiedeman for Talbott, Knowles for Waite, Castles for Cornell.

Notre Dame—Berkman for Cofall, Larkin for Finnegan, Dugan for Eichenlaub, Kelleher for Fliska, Baujan for Mills.

Muhlenburg Scores on Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Rutgers defeated Muhlenburg this afternoon, 17 to 7, in a hard played and spectacular game. Rutgers' first score followed the kickoff, carrying the ball 80 yards. Tallman made a field goal shortly afterward. Muhlenburg scored in the second period, when Benck grabbed a forward pass and ran 70 yards for a touchdown. Wittpen scored in the last period after a series of line plunges. The visitors' forward passing was a feature. The line-up:

Muhlenburg.	Position.	Rutgers.
Hubbard	Left end	Rockafeller
Gey	Left tackle	Garrett
Ritter	Left guard	McCloskey
Schwenk	Centre	Miller
Roderick	Right guard	Seller
Breman	Right tackle	Toohey
Hayes	Right end	Randall
Benck	Qauter back	Scarr
Getling	Left half back	Wittpen
Stipp	Right half back	Tallman
Casking	Full back	Bracher

Referee—M. Feuver, Oberlin. Umpire—T. Thorpe, Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Farrier, Dartmouth.

Touchdowns—Wittpen, (2,) Benck. Goals from touchdowns—Tallman, 2. Field goal—Tallman. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

Michigan's Goal from Field Wins.

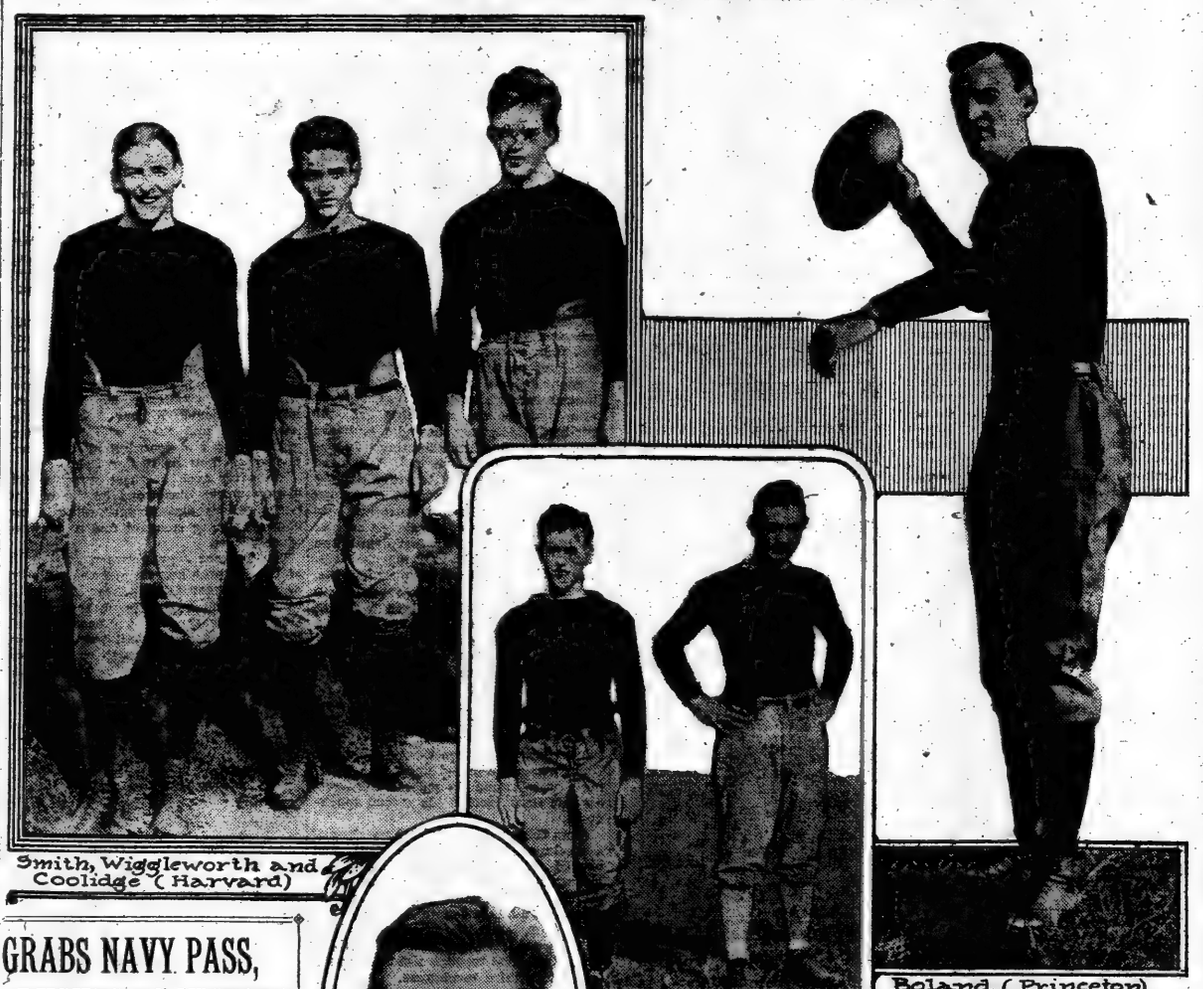
LANSING, Mich., Oct. 17.—With six minutes left to play, Larry Spiawn drop-kicked a goal from the 20-yard line and the football eleven of the University of Michigan defeated the powerful Michigan Agricultural College team, 3 to 0, here this afternoon. The game, filled with penalties, was one of the roughest and most desperate ever witnessed on the gridiron of a Michigan college. Line-up:

Michigan.	Position.	M. A. C.
Staatz	Left end	B. Miller
Reimann	Left tackle	Smith
Renor	Left guard	Straight
Raynaford	Centre	Vaughan
McHale	Right guard	Vandervoort
Cochran	Right tackle	Blackiock
Lyons	Right end	Chaddock
Hughitt	Quarter back	D. Miller
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Deprato
Bushnell	Right half back	H. Miller
Splawn	Full back	Julian

Referee—Mr. Hackett, West Point. Umpire—Mr. Holderness, Lehigh. Head linesman—Mr. Gardner, Cornell. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each. Michigan scoring—Goal from the field, Splawn.

Substitutions: Michigan—Roehm for Bushnell, Huebel for Hughitt, Dunne fer Staatz, Benton for Dunne, Hughitt for Huebel, Watson for Reimann, Catlett for Roehm, James for Lyons, Reimann for Watson, Watson for McHale, Roehm for Catlett, Catlett for Splawn.

STARS OF THE BIG FOOTBALL GAMES



Smith, Wiggleworth and Coolidge (Harvard)



Talbott (Yale)

Adams and Pendleton, (Princeton)

Boland (Princeton)

GRABS NAVY PASS, RUSHES TO VICTORY

Avery Intercepts Forward Pass, Runs Sixty Yards for Touchdown, and Penn Wins.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—A fine sixty-yard run by "Mike" Avery, who had intercepted a forward pass, gave the University of Pennsylvania football team a victory over the Annapolis midshipmen on Franklin Field today by the score of 13 to 6. Up to the time Avery placed the ball behind the Navy's goal line the midshipmen had fought Pennsylvania hard and it looked as if the contest would go to a 6-6 tie.

The game abounded in brilliant runs, spectacular forward passes and good punting. Despite the wet field from two days' rain, the game was fast and cleanly played and was the best exhibition of open field work seen here in some time. What mistakes were made by each side were those of generalship rather than in the handling of the ball.

A forward pass by Blodgett to Overesch netted the Navy thirty-five yards in the first period, when Annapolis made its only score—a touchdown. In this period Vreeland kicked a goal and placemen for Pennsylvania from the thirty-three-yard line. The second period was the most spectacular of the four, Pennsylvania tieing the score on a drop kick by Matthews after the Quakers had brought the ball within striking distance on a long forward pass.

Avery's touchdown in the last period came near the close of play. The Navy had the ball in midfield when Blodgett hurled it across the field. Avery leaped into the air, caught it and was away for the touchdown, aided by good interference. The line:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Annapolis.
Hopkins	Left end	Overesch
Russell	Left tackle	De Rocco
Witherow	Left guard	Jones
Norwald	Centre	Perry
Journeay	Right guard	Hicks
Harris	Right tackle	Kennedy
Urquhart	Right end	Graf
Morrell	Quarter back	Mitchell
Vreeland	Left half back	Blodgett
Wray	Right half back	Failing
Tucker	Full back	H. Harrison

Pennsylvania	3	3	0	7—13
Annapolis	0	6	0	0—6

Referee—Mr. Tufts, Brown. Umpire—Mr. Murphy, Harvard. Linesman—Mr. Sherlock, Harvard. Time of Periods—Fifteen minutes each. Pennsylvania scoring—Touchdown, Avery, goal from touchdown, Russell; goal from field, Matthews; goal from placement, Vreeland. Annapolis scoring—Touchdown, Mitchell.

Substitutions—Pennsylvania, Murdock for Hopkins, Dorizas for Witherow, Witherow for Journeay, Journeay for Norwald, Bates for Harris, Koons for Urquhart, Parker for Koons, Urquhart for Parker, Rockafeller for Vreeland, Matthews for Wray, Moffit for Matthews, Matthews for Moffit, Wray for Matthews, Avery for Tucker, Tucker for Avery, and Avery for Tucker. Annapolis, Mills for Jones, Jones for Mills, Mills for Jones, Smith for Perry, Woodward for Hicks, Hicks for Woodward, T. Harrison for Graf, Vail for Mitchell, Failing for Blodgett, Alexander for Failing, Westphal for Alexander, and Alexander for Westphal.

Harry Smith to Run for N. Y. U.

Prospects for next season's track team at New York University went up with a jump last week when it was learned that Harry J. Smith, indoor two-mile champion, former ten-mile champion, and Captain of the Bronx Church House Athletic Club, had matriculated as a student at the New York University Law School, at Washington Square. Although ineligible this year to compete in the intercollegiates because of a technicality, he has already signified his willingness to compete in the dual track meets in which the university track team will participate.

In Terwilliger, the former Georgetown quarter-miler, who is registered in the School of Commerce and is this year able to compete, as he has already been in the university a year, the track team gets another star, as he was frequently credited while there with a quarter in 50 seconds. The present team has lost only two men in the last year and still retains Alvin Lent, who holds the Middle States intercollegiate record at the half mile.

The team is also fortunate this year in having as a member of the Faculty Prof. Edwin J. Clapp, who was formerly the intercollegiate title holder in the hurdles and Captain of the Yale track team. Prof. Clapp has promised to aid in coaching the men in this event. The team also has W. Fischer, formerly a member of the Mercersburg track team, among its members, and F. McDowell, who last year did the quarter at Stuyvesant in 54 seconds.

N. Y. U., 13; HAVERFORD, 0.

Pennsylvanians Start with a Rush, but Are Unable to Score.

New York University defeated Haverford yesterday on Ohio Field by the score of 13 to 0. The Pennsylvanians started with a rush, but after the first score, which came through a fluke kick and a moment of indecision on the part of the New York players, the visitors settled down to a hard struggle to prevent the Violet back field from gaining distance by the savage rushes which finally resulted in a New York victory. Without a line which was partly demoralized through the enforced absence of one of the two regular ends, the shifting of Somers from tackle to fill one vacancy and of Hagemeyer to fill the hole left by Somers, the Violet team should have rolled up a much larger score, as the game showed. To add to the difficulties the two most promising substitutes at end were declared ineligible on Thursday, and the Heights team had to depend as best it could on its sudden shift. Line-up and summary:

N. Y. U.	Position.	Haverford.
Waldman	Left end	Farr
Wiener	Left tackle	Moon
Carlough	Left guard	Garrigue
Raschbaum	Centre	Howland
Cossins	Right guard	Griffin
Hagemeyer	Right tackle	Knowlton
Somers	Right end	Reeve
Huntley, Capt.	Quarter back	Carey, Capt.
Bernstein	Left half back	Martwick
McNulty	Right half back	Van Dam
Sockolower	Full back	Ramsey

Goals from touchdown—Parks, Carey. Touchdowns—Huntley (2,) Carey. Time of quarters—11 minutes. Substitutions.—N. Y. U.—Parks for Waldman, House for Carlough, Story for Parks, Parks for Bernstein, Bernstein for Parks, Waldman for Story, Sultzer for Raschbaum. Haverford—Shipley for Farr, Lukens for Martwick, Johnson for Knowlton, Levis for Johnson, Gardiner for Garrigue, Martwick for Lukens, Levis for Gardiner, Garrigue for Levis. Referee—E. Thorpe, De La Salle. Umpire—Mr. Hatch, Williams. Head linesman—Mr. Kindgan, Columbia.

Union Beats Stevens.

The Union College football team beat the Stevens "Tech" team in the last quarter yesterday at Hoboken with but one minute to play, principally through a pretty forward pass that netted thirty yards. The score was 13 to 6. Line-up:

Stevens.	Positions.	Union.
Howell	Right end	Cleveland
Stretch	Right tackle	Wood
Olds	Right guard	Price
Graydon	Centre	Holtz
Middleton	Left guard	Jenkens
Moeller	Left tackle	Jackson
Hoinkis	Left end	Downe
Anderson	Quarter back	Beaver
Todd	Left half back	Rosencrans
Webb	Right half back	McNabb
Hill	Full back	Gurling

Substitutes: Union—Starbuck for Cleveland; Houghton for Beaver; Root for McNabb; Monahan for Gurling. Stevens—Marshall for Heinkis; Poole for Webb; Hoinkis for Howell; Pawll for Middleton; Middleton for Stratch.

Referee—Mr. Beavers of West Point. Umpire—Mr. Olcott of Yale; Head Linesman—Mr. Saunders of Columbia. Time of quarters—Ten and eleven minutes. Touchdowns—Gurling and Starbuck for Union, and Poole for Stevens. Goals from touchdowns—Gurling and Todd.

Williams Overtakes Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 17.—After Toolan's individual playing had overcome Springfield's 13 to 8 lead and won the game for Williams by a score of 17 to 13, the Purple rooters went wild, and the enthusiasm which ended with processions around the campus did not subside quickly. Williams started the tallying by a 42-yard drop from Dewindt's toe. Springfield came back in the same period, when Gibson went over for a touchdown. Fountain opened the third quarter with a touchdown, but the Purple retaliated when Toolan circled the ends for two touchdowns. Two passes, Ells to Laplante, for 47 yards, and Dewindt to Laplante for 30 yards, featured the work of the Purple. Dewindt kicked both goals.

LEHIGH FUMBLES COSTLY.

Team Wins, but Nearly All Carnegie's Points Scored on Misplays.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 17.—In a game overflowing with fumbles and penalties on the part of Lehigh, the Brown and White team today managed to defeat Carnegie Tech, 24 to 20. The freak score does not show a real comparison between the two elevens, for Carnegie made only one first down to nineteen by Lehigh, but it was on miserable fumbles that Carnegie had opportunities to score—twice in the third period. In the first period, Carnegie's touchdown resulted from a genuine surprise handed to Lehigh, when on a trick play Mitchell ran half the length of the field.

Lehigh suffered heavily from penalties, and three times were within scoring distance when set back. Once Carnegie held Lehigh on her five-yard line for downs.

The Carnegie boys presented a strong line and most of Lehigh's gains were made as a result of clever forward passes with Cahall on the working line. In this department Lehigh tried ten forward passes, six of which worked satisfactorily.

Lehigh could not get her machine working smoothly in the first period, losing two pretty chances to score. In the second period, however, the team got moving finely. A 25-yard forward pass took the ball to Carnegie's 15-yard line and Halsted plunged the remaining distance.

Two fine forward passes, Cahall to Maguiness, and then Cahall to Desmond, the latter for 20 yards, gave Lehigh her second score. Desmond took the ball on the line and fell over it just as he was tackled.

Carnegie threw a big scare into Lehigh's camp in the third period. On the 20-yard line Cahall fumbled and Mitchell recovered. On the next play Kestner forward passed to Mitchell for a touchdown. It was a pretty play.

Soon after this Cahall fumbled again, this time on Lehigh's 30-yard line, and Crawford picked up the pigskin with an open field before him.

Sawtelle made the most spectacular play in the fourth period when he picked up Kreider's fumble and ran 80 yards just before the game ended. Cahall kicked a pretty field goal from the 35-yard line. The line-up:

Carnegie.	Position.	Lehigh.
Mitchell	Left end	Desmond
McLoughey	Left tackle	Ged
Boolean	Left guard	Becker
Mitchell	Centre	Scrugge
Swigert	Left guard	Parks
Crawford	Right tackle	Richards
Lauer	Right end	Sawtelle
Kestner	Quarter back	Cahall
Maguiness	Left half back	Maginnis
Kreider	Right half back	Hoban
Oeffinger	Full back	Halsted

Score by quarters:

Lehigh	0	14	0	10—24
Carnegie	6	0	14	0—20

Touchdowns—Halsted, Desmond, Sawtelle, Mitchell, (2,) Crawford. Goals from touchdowns—Hoban, (3,) Kestner, (2.) Field goal—Cahall. Substitutes: Lehigh—Ostrum for Becker, Mattern for Hoban, Kirkpatrick for Sawtelle, Hallowell for Maginnis; Carnegie—Fletcher for Boolean. Referee—Mr. Godcharles, Stevens Institute. Umpire—Mr. Flada, Lafayette. Head linesman—Mr. Moffett, Princeton. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

ARMY SUBMITS NEW PLAN.

Another Proposition for Continuing Football Contests with Navy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—That West Point has submitted another proposition to the Navy for the playing of the annual service football game this year was reliably learned here today. No inkling of the tenor of the proposal could be obtained, however.

The new plan in detail is expected to be received by the Navy officials between now and Monday.

HARVARD GETS LONG DELAYED REVENGE

Beats Tufts in First Game Between the Two Teams in Twenty-seven Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 17.—On a wet field and during a light drizzle Harvard defeated Tufts at the Stadium this afternoon 13 to 6. It was the first game of football played by the two teams in twenty-seven years. On the occasion of the last game Tufts handed Harvard a defeat.

Tufts found the gridiron too muddy for a successful campaign of forward passing, which has distinguished its earlier season games and has overwhelmed its opponents by big scores. Capt. Angell, who has been sending passes over the line for 40 and 50 yards all the season, was unable to get off one long pass this afternon. Out of more than twenty attempts only one pass was successfully completed.

Harvard had been coached against the passes, and when any of them were attempted a Harvard man had Tufts backs and ends covered in all parts of the field. As a result either the passes were blocked or intercepted.

Harvard scored in the second period. Twice in the first period Tufts threatened the Harvard goal line, once reaching the 20-yard line and again the 23-yard line. All of its advances were made by a split line play run off with great speed and much deceptiveness. Harvard's first score was made after a series of line plunges with Bradlee carrying the ball.

Immediately after the second half opened Tufts carried the ball from midfield, where it had been run back by Parks at Harvard's opening kick-off over the line by split-line plays.

Harvard's second touchdown came in another series of line plays after Coolidge had intercepted Angell's attempted pass and ran it ten yards before being downed on Tufts 35-yard line.

Harvard was greatly crippled because Capt. Brickley, Logan, and Mahan were out of the back field and Hardwick and Pennock were out of the line, all suffering from injuries received in earlier games excepting Capt. Brickley, who is now convalescing from an operation for appendicitis. The line-up:

Harvard.	Positions.	Tufts.
J. Coolidge	Left end	Stankard
R. C. Curtis	Left tackle	O'Donnell
Underwood	Left guard	Tobin
Soucy	Center	Richardson
Weston	Right guard	Thorndike
Trumbull	Right tackle	Turner
Weatherhead	Right end	Bennett
Swigert	Quarter back	Parks
Bradlee	Left half back	Hadley
Whitney	Right half back	Westcott
McKittrick	Full back	Angell

Goals from touchdown—Soucy.

Substitutes for Harvard—Withington for Underwood, Watson for Swigert, Wallace for Soucy, L. Curtis for Coolidge, Bigelow for Trumbull.

Substitutes for Tufts—Schlotterbeck for Tobin, Sanborn for Bennett, Sanborn for Angell, Bratt for Parks.

Referee—W. R. Okeson of Lehigh. Umpire—David L. Fults of Brown. Head linesman—G. L. Bankhart of Dartmouth. Time—12 minute periods.

Rutgers Scrubs Beat Montclair.

The Rutgers College scrub team beat Montclair Academy yesterday morning by a score of 9 to 0. Searle starred for Rutgers, kicking a drop from the forty-yard line. Manners starred for the Academy in tackling, while Hazel and Radford were the chief ground gainers. Line-up:

Rutgers C.	Position.	Montclair A.
Powell	Left end	Bartlett
Pollemeboe	Right end	Spencer, Buck
Test	Left guard	Vangieson, Beyer
Freedman	Right guard	Scutter
Anner	Centre	Mathieson, Sylvan
Elmendorf	Right tackle	Praister
Beyer	Left half back	Radford
Schmist	Right half back	Manners
Searle	Quarter back	Doejen
Bewlby	Full back	Hazel

Touchdown—Bowlby. Drop kick—Searle. Referee Garrison. Umpire—Mr. Alden. Time—10, 8, 10, 8. Head linesman—Mr. Utter. Linesman—Messrs. Earle and Kittell.

FORDHAM HONORS RUDOLPH

Entire Student Body Escort Pitcher to Football Game.

"Dick" Rudolph, the Boston National League pitcher, received the greatest ovation ever accorded to a former Fordham athlete just before the Fordham-Middlebury football game at Fordham Field yesterday. Led by a band and escorted by the entire undergraduate body of Fordham, Rudolph proceeded from the Marvin gymnasium to the gridiron.

The procession stopped before the grand stand and Lester Patterson, President of the Undergraduate Athletic Association, presented Rudolph with a gold watch fob as a token of esteem from the present students of his Alma Mater. Following his address the Fordham cheer leaders started a wild burst of college yelling for the Braves' pitcher. Charles Deal, third baseman of the Bostons, was also on hand and shared in the plaudits. The fob bore the following inscription: "To 'Dick' Rudolph, a Fordhamite, of the World Champion Braves, from the Fordham University Athletic Association."

A number of other former Fordham heroes were on hand, including Assistant District Attorney Glennon, Louis Hartman, formerly manager of the Utica Club; E. Scheiss, third baseman in 1906; Collard of Fordham's 1909 eleven, and D. Brant, leader of the Elks in the Bronx.

"Peace in Sight," Says Press Agent.

According to the press agent of the Brooklyn Federal League team baseball peace is close at hand, and facts bearing out this statement will shortly be forthcoming. He does not leave any room for doubt or conjecture, and makes the statement in the following language: "Peace is close at hand, and the fans will be aware of that fact very shortly. Until the time is ripe for all hands to get together, bury the hatchet, and arrange all details on a mutually satisfactory basis, denials will be made by the officials of all factions. But none the less peace will be declared shortly, sure as death."

O'Toole Goes Back to Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 17.—Marty O'toole has again signed to play with the Pittsburgh club next year. Manager McGraw turned Marty back to Pittsburgh after having purchased him to use him in the world's series, which McGraw at that time figured out would be played by the New Yorks. Part of the purchase price was paid to Barney Dreyfuss and this will be forfeited by the New York Club, McGraw having refused to pay the remainder of the price which should have been paid on or before Oct. 15. The indications are that some sort of a dealwill b e made during the Winter for his transfer to another club.

Passing of World's Series Idol.

BOSTON, Oct. 17.—Hugh Bedient, pitching hero of the world's series of 1912, was released by the Boston Americans to the Providence Club of the International League today. He has been in poor form during the past season.

Scottish League Soccer Results.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—With the exception of Clyde and Queens Park, all the Scottish League clubs were engaged today. Ayr United caused a big sensation by beating the Rangers by 2 to 1, and now occupy second place in the table, the losers dropping to fifth position. Hearts again did splendidly, beating Dundee away from home, and easily retain their fine record at the top. Celtic also won, just getting home against Falkirk by the narrow margin of 1 to 0 before their own supporters, and are now third. Results:

Aberdeen 1, Third Lanark 2; Dumbarton 1, Airdrieonians, 4; Ayr United 2, Rangers 1; Celtic 1, Falkirk 0; Dundee 0, Hearts 2; Hibernians 0, Hamilton Ac. 2; Patrick Thistle 0, Kilmarnock 0; Motherwell 0, Morton 1; Raith Rovers 2, St. Mirren 2.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven, Conn.—Yale, 28; Notre Dame, 0.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 13; Tufts, 6

At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton, 16; Lafayette, 0.

At Philadelphia, Penn.—Pennsylvania, 13; Navy, 6.

At West Point, N. Y.—Army, 21; Colgate, 7.

At Hanover, N. H.—Dartmouth, 42; Vermont, 0.

At Syracuse, N. Y.—Syracuse, 19; Rochester, 0.

At Pittsburgh, Penn.—University of Pittsburgh, 10; Carlisle, 3.

At New York City—New York University, 13; Haverford, 7.

At South Bethlehem, Penn.—Lehigh, 24; Carnegie, 20.

At Lewiston, Me.—Bates, 26; New Hampshire State, 0.

At Lancaster, Penn.—Franklin and Marshall, 47; Swarthmore, 0.

At Hoboken, N. J.—Union, 13; Stevens, 7.

At Cleveland, Ohio—Mount Union, 13; Western Reserve, 0.

At Geneva, N. Y.—Hobart-Clarkson game postponed; rain.

At Worcester, Mass.—Holy Cross-Worcester Polytechnic game postponed; rain.

At Hackensack, N. J.—Newman School, 12; Cliffside High School, 0.

At Wallingford, Conn.—Choate School, 6; Kent, 0.

At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State University, 19; A. and M. of Mississippi, 13.

At Charlottesville, Va.—Virginia, 49; South Carolina, 0.

At Roanoke, Va.—Roanoke College, 99; Morris Harvey, 0.

At Newark, N. J.—Montclair High School, 17; Central High School, 0.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss, 27; Cornell Freshmen, 7.

At Wooster, Ohio—Oberlin, 22; Wooster, 3.

At Bloomington, Ind.—Indiana, 27; Northwestern, 0.

At Manlius, N. Y.—Manlius School, 42; New York State Aggies, 0.

At Cincinnati, Ohio—University of Cincinnati, 47; Kenyon, 0.

At Minneapolis, Minn.—Minnesota, 29; South Dakota, 7.

At Urbana, Ill.—Illinois, 37; Ohio State, 0.

At Lansing, Mich.—Michigan, 3; M. A. C., 0.

At Madison, Wis.—Wisconsin, 14; Purdue, 7.

At Chicago, Ill.—Chicago, 7; Iowa, 0.

At Washington, Penn.—Washington and Jefferson, 28; Westminster, 0.

At Carlisle, Penn.—Albright vs. Indian Reserves, cancelled.

At Baltimore, Md.—Johns Hopkins, 14; Washington College, 7.

At State College, Penn.—Pennsylvania State, 90; Ursinus, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Amherst, 0; Trinity, 0.

At Portland, Me.—Colby, 6; Massachusetts Aggies, 0.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams, 17; Springfield Training School, 13.

At New York City—Fordham, 28; Middlebury, 0.

At New Brunswick, N. J.—Rutgers, 17; Muhlenberg, 7.

At Orono, Me.—Maine, 64; Norwich, 0.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 20; Boston College, 0.

At Symsbury, Conn.—Westminster School, 41; Symsbury, 0.

At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling School, 28; High School of Commerce, 0.

At Elizabeth, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 46; Pingry School, 0.

At Clinton, N. Y.—Rensselaer Polytechnic, 13; Hamilton, 0.

At Norman, Okla.—Oklahoma, 13; Missouri, 0.

At Charleston—West Virginia Wesleyan, 13; V. P. I., 0.

At Delaware—Case, 3; Wesleyan, 0.

At Richmond—Butler, 7; Earlham, 0.

At Crawfordsville—Wabash, 34; Rose Poly, 0.

At Des Moines—Kansas, 33; Drake, 7.

At St. Louis—Rolla, 19; Washington, 0.

At Omaha—Haskell, 88; Creighton, 0.

At Manhattan—Nebraska, 31; Kansas Aggies, 0.

At Denver—Denver, 62; Kearney, 0.

At Fayetteville—University of Arkansas, 34; St. Louis University, 0.

At Baton Rouge—Mississippi, 21; Louisiana, 0.

At Louisville—University of Tennessee, 64; University of Louisville, 0.

At Sewanee—Sewanee, 46; Chattanooga, 3.

At Birmingham—Alabama, 15; Georgia Tech, 0.

At Austin—Texas, 41; Rice Institute of Houston, 0.

At Williamsburg—William and Mary, 10; Randolph Macon, 7.

LAFAYETTE FAILS AGAINST PRINCETON

While Tigers Win, They Show Weakness in Attack and Handling the Ball.

LAW KICKS FIELD GOAL

Individual Brilliancy Offset Fumbles of Orange and Black Players—Big Crowd at the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, Oct. 17.—Brilliant individual work offset Princeton's fumbling and weakness of attack today, and the football warriors of Old Nassau contrived to roll up a score of 16 to 0 against Lafayette, who were expected to give a hard battle as a result of their showing against Penn. The victory was not as impressive as the score would seem to indicate, however, for Princeton was unable to gain consistently, and was several times thrown back by the sturdy Lafayette forwards when they were within striking distance of their opponents' goal.

The two Princeton touchdowns resulted from a recovered fumble and from a 35-yard forward pass—one of the few successful passes made by Princeton, which put the ball within two yards of the Lafayette goal line.

After being held scoreless in the first period, the Tigers got their first score at almost the start of the second period. They had worked the ball down into Lafayette's territory, and when held for three downs, "Buzz" Law dropped back to the 33-yard line and kicked a perfect goal from the field.

Their first touchdown followed a short time later in the same period. After Law's field goal, Lafayette elected to put the ball in play on their 20-yard line. The ball changed hands several times on several punts, and then finally Lafayette secured the ball again on their own 40-yard line. Taylor dropped back of the line, as though to kick, but it was a fake, and instead of kicking he tried for a forward pass. Bigler, a big freshman playing tackle for Princeton, broke through the Lafayette line and crashed into Taylor just as he was going to throw the ball. The ball bounded along the ground, and Bigler picked it up and kept on for the Lafayette goal. He had a clear field, and crossed the line before any one could interfere with him.

He crossed the goal near the side lines, and a kick-out was necessary in order to put the ball into position to kick a goal. Law's kick went over Boland's head, however, and the Tigers lost a chance for an extra point.

Princeton was unable to score again until the third period. They started off in this period as though they were going to rush the Pennsylvania team off its feet. Frank Glick, quarter back on last year's team, was sent in to replace F. Trenckman at half back at the start of this period. He caught the ball on the kick-off and made a sensational 60-yard run through the whole Lafayette team before he was downed on their 30-yard line. He was called upon again almost immediately, and gained another 6 yards. The Lafayette line stiffened after this, however, and Princeton was unable to drive the ball over.

Several exchanges of punts were made but the ball was ept in Lafayette ferritory. Twice Princeton was within thirty yards of the Lafayette goal, but were unable to advance any further. A short kick by Kelly finally gave them the ball on the Laf

BUCKNELL EASY FOR CORNELL---ARMY VANQUISHES COLGATE---SCHOOLBOYS ON GRIDIRON

CORNELL SPRINGS FOOTBALL SURPRISE

Overwhelms Bucknell in Sensational Game, 48 to 0, at Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—Unless the Bucknell team is much weaker than usual, Cornell's one-sided victory today, by the score of 48 to 0, is one of the most sensational performances seen on the local gridiron in years. The Ithacans buried the Bucknell team under an avalanche of seven touchdowns, scoring two in the first period, one in the second, two in the third, and one in the fourth.

Brilliant runs by Shuler and Barrett, line plunges that gained substantial progress by Collyer, Hill, and Kleinert, and two forward passes, one of them, from Barrett to Shuler, for 45 yards, all contributed to an attack which overwhelmed the Pennsylvania eleven.

Bucknell's shift formations were soon solved by the Cornell forwards, and the Bucknell forward passes were smeared, Cornell intercepting three of them. Cornell's line opened up large holes for the backs, the ends and tackles, particularly, co-operating to pave the way for the great runs of Shuler and Barrett. Shuler's footwork was excellent, and both he and Barrett used the stiff arm to much advantage. In covering punts, the ends were ably assisted by the forwards, and both Shelton and Lautz played nicely.

Capt. Topham's running back of kicks was the best piece of work for Bucknell. The field was heavy, but this did not check any of the Cornell backs. Kleinert continued to give rare promise of being one of the best rushers Cornell has had in years. He went through like a shot for big gains almost every time he was called upon.

Keiser of Bucknell broke his leg in a fall. While trying to get Barrett his leg doubled up under him. Line-up and summary:

Cornell.	Position.	Bucknell.
Shelton	Left end	Lawrence
Gallogly	Left tackle	Archer
Tilley	Left guard	Donowski
Cool	Centre	Meratt
Anderson	Right guard	Snyder
Bailey	Right tackle	Hero
Lautz	Right end	Curran
Barrett	Quarter back	Chambers
Shuler	Left half back	Keiser
Collyer	Right half back	Glenn
Hill	Full back	Topham

Touchdowns—Shuler (4,) Barrett (2,) Collyer. Goals from touchdown—Barrett (6.) Substitutions—Cornell, Kleinert for Hill, Bailey for Shelton, Jameson for Gallogly, Snyder for Tilley, Jewett for Bailey, Zander for Lautz, Collins for Collyer, Shelton for Eckley, Gallogly for Jameson, Tilley for Snyder, Bailey for Jewett, Collyer for Collins, Hill for Kleinert, Eckley for Shelton, Jameson for Gallogly, Snyder for Tilley, Brown for Cool, Butler for Anderson, Jewett for Bailey, Zeman for Lautz, Schlicter for Collyer, Kleinert for Hill, Zander for Eckley, Bartle for Gilbert, Bloor for Grier, Allen for Jewett, Zander for Zeman, Whitney for Schlicter, Carr for Shuler, Fischer for Allen; Bucknell, Edwards for Donowski, Davis for Topham, Troxal for Curran, Topham for Davis, Curran for Troxal, Hero for Keiser, Rees for Edwards. Time of periods—Twelve minutes. Referee—Mr. Schwartz of Brown. Umpire—Mr. Hinkey of Yale. Linesman—Mr. Bull of Army.

Illinois Walks Over Ohio State.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 17.—Illinois won its second conference game today by walking over Ohio State, 37 to 0. The Illinois played old-style football in the first quarter, but loosened up with a sensational assortment of forward passes in the remaining periods. Illinois's goal was never in danger. Pogue starred for Illinois and Cherry and Graff for Ohio. The kicking of Macombers was a feature.

With the ball in centre field in the fourth quarter Pogue ran through the entire Buckeye team for a touchdown. The Line-up:

Illinois.	Position.	Ohio State.
Squier	Left end	Cherry
Armstrong	Left tackle	Snyder
Chapman	Left guard	Kieffer
Watson	Centre	Godfrey
Stewart	Right guard	Springer
Petty	Right tackle	Boughton
Graves	Right end	Yassenoff
Clark	Quarter back	Howard
Wagner	Left half back	Havens
Macomber	Right full-back	Hoht
Schobinger	Full back	Graf

Referee—Mr. Magidson, Michigan. Umpire—Mr. Nichols, Oberlin. Linesman—Mr. Derby. Goals from touchdown—Macomber, 4. Goals from field—Macomber, 3. Substitutions—Illinois: Pogue for Wagner, Marquardt for Squier, Derby for Graves, Rue for Schobinger, Applegrant for Marquardt, Matson for Armstrong, Nelson for Petty, Wagner for Watson, Ohio: Cinn for Yassenoff, Gheen for Havens, Knoll for Godfrey.

Irving School, 14; Hackley, 7.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 17.—In the first big game of the Hudson River teams, Irving School of Tarrytown defeated Hackley 14 to 7 today. Sensational open play by Captain Payne and Emery helped the winners while Rollins and Pettibone starred for Hackley. Line-up:

Irving.	Position.	Hackley.
Harty	Left end	Stanley
Rowe	Left tackle	Kirk
Vanwagner	Left guard	Stevens
Heath	Centre	Venbergen
Wilson	Right guard	W. Pettibone
Shanberg	Right tackle	Rollins
Daggett	Right end	Reis
Emery	Quarter back	Bryant
Farley	Left half back	J. Pettibone
Payne	Right half back	G. Gilbert
Brunaugh	Full back	Howell

Touchdowns—Payne, Vanbergen, Shanberg. Goals from touchdowns—Rowe 2, Rollins. Substitutions—White for Vanbergen, Scheinman for Harty, Jacobs for Wilson, Swan for J. Pettibone. Referee—Mr. Cook. Umpire—Mr. Howard. Time of periods—12 and 10.

Pittsburgh Defeats Indians, 10 to 3.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—The University of Pittsburgh continued its winning gait today by defeating the Carlisle Indians, 10 to 3. Pittsburgh made the first score with a goal from field in the first period and added seven more points with a touchdown and goal from touchdown in the second period. Penalties kept Pittsburgh from scoring in the last half. The Indians made their points with a goal from field in the last period. Line-up:

Pittsburgh.	Positions.	Carlisle Indians
Carlson	Left end	Wallett
Sutherland	Left tackle	Gilman
Smith	Left guard	Hill
Peck	Centre	Morrin
Reese	Right guard	Hawkeagle
Hockensmith	Right tackle	Martell
Herron	Right end	Bird
DeHart	Quarter back	Welmas
Hastings	Left half back	F. Broker
Miller	Right half back	Pratt
Collins	Full back	Calac

Pittsburgh scoring: Touchdown—DeHart. Goal from touchdown—Hastings. Goal from field—Hastings. Carlisle scoring: Goal from field—Calac. Referee—W. J. Langford, Trinity. Umpire—H. Smith, Penn. Head linesman—H. Hammond, Michigan.

Substitutions: Pittsburgh—Jones for Sutherland; Shapiro for Peck; Fry for Hockensmith; Hall for DeHart; DeHart for Hall; Dillon for Hastings; Morrow for Collins; Hanley for Morrow; Collins for Hanley; Matson for Herron; Harrington for Matson. Carlisle—Rance for Gilman; Welmas for Hill; F. Broker for Welmas; Gilman for Rance; Woelfert for F. Broker; Crane for Woelfert. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes.

Lawrenceville Beats Tome.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 17.—Tome School was defeated by Lawrenceville in a snappy game today, 15 to 0. The line-up:

Tome.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Miller	Left end	Hunter
Fyle	Left tackle	McGraw
Deveux	Left guard	Gibbs
McElroy	Centre	Ryon
Gibson	Right guard	Funk
Todd	Right tackle	Hamill
Gray	Right end	Newhaus
Gillespie	Quarter back	Richter
Hornsley	Left half back	McIsaac
Leonhard	Right half back	Eastman
Keenan	Full back	Rubsamen

Touchdowns—Richter and Jackson. Goal—Funk.

TIGERS TO PLAY NAVY?

Pennsylvania Also to be on Middies' Schedule, According to Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 17.—The Naval Academy athletic authorities expect to make arrangements by which Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania will be on the football schedule next season and the following seassons.

This will be possible in view of the permission which the midshipmen have recently received to play one game, besides that against the Army team, off the home grounds each year. The Navy played Pennsylvania in Philadelphia today, and will play the Midshipmen in Annapolis next season. The local management is now endeavoring to secure a game with Princeton to be played there next season, with the understanding that Princeton will play at Annapolis in 1916. In this way, both teams will appear each year on the Naval Academy schedule, one being played on their home grounds and one at Annapolis.

FILLS ONE WITH AWE.

One's Eyes Open Wide at Story of the Mathematician's Annual.

When any group of scientists is holding a convention there is always a flavor to the proceedings that strikes the ordinary citizen with a sense of awe. The technical profundities that come to the surface and rumble and crackle like the murmurs of warfare in the middle distance seem overwhelming to an intelligence that has not received special enlightenment. One reads of the mighty matters that are discussed and feels inclined to remark that "there ain't no such thing."

Something of this incredulous emotion must have been inspired by the reports of the Summer meeting of the esteemed American Mathematical Society, held in this city earlier in the week. The subjects of the various papers that were read were of a nature to frighten an outsider whose mathematical knowledge had never gone much beyond long division. When the sessions finally adjourned it was easily imaginable that many of the members of the society must have started for their homes with bad headaches.

What would a man of average intelligence do if he were requested to write an essay on "A Plane Cubic Cremona Transformation and Its Inverse?" He wouldn't know where to begin, and if the task were inescapable he would probably turn to the encyclopedia and copy off a little information about old violins.

"Conjugate Systems with Equal Tangential Invariants and the Transformation of Moutard" is another subject that seems a mouth-filler. Offhand, one might say that it probably had something to do with the possible chemical adulterations of mustard and the suggestion of a theoretical remedy.

We might think that some things are not capable of proof, but during its session the society was actually offered "Proof of the Finiteness of the Modular Covariants of a System of Binary Forms and Cogredient Points." Very likely the members were mostly convinced by this expert testimony, but for one we do not believe that such fearful things can be proved. Until the evidence seems absolute, we shall prefer to regard all such things as mere idle rumors.

Another Professor described "The Non-Homogeneous Parabolic Differential Equation," which may be interesting to those who are engaged in anthropological study, but what is the use of going so far back into the musty past when the world is so full of a number of things of more immediate interest? Most of us, we fear, are quite content to let this parabolic equation continue to be regarded as an extinct specimen, along with the dodo bird and the ichthyosaurus.

For a serious society to discuss such matters as "Congruences Associated with a One-Parameter Family of Curves" may be considered an altogether frivolous and unworthy proceeding. It seems like a ruthless revelation of a family skeleton, and there is no need of making a scandal over an extraordinary misfortune. If this family has only one parameter, it does not deserve to be shown up in this public way. There is still many a family that can only afford a one-cylinder car or a side-pocket motor cycle, but we should not sneer at such things. It smacks of snobbishness.

One novelty mentioned that seems of especial interest was "A Fundamental Set of Modular Invariants of the System of the Binary Cubic, Quadratic and Linear Form." It seems as if a Fundamental Set of these things ought to make a joyful Christmas present for some deserving little boy.

Still, as in many other details of life, it is quite possible that many of these things are not so fearful as they look. A good many times names are only methods of disguising quite simple and harmless matters, so we may be cheered by the thought that a good deal of this talk about "Term-Wise Integrations" and "Functions that are Transcendentally Transcendental with Respect to a Given Realm of Rationality" was considerably exaggerated. It is quite hard to believe that mathematicians are quite so terrible as they would have us believe. And anyway we are delighted that these learned gentlemen came to Providence.—Providence Journal.

VERY LIKE KEY'S SONG.

Verse Written by Dartmouth College Man in 1790.

The best thing we ran across yesterday happened to be a thing 115 years old. It was the third stanza of a poem composed by an undergraduate of Dartmouth College, and printed in "The Exeter Federal Miscellany" on Feb. 13, 1790. Obviously it was done to the then popular tune, "Anacreon in Heaven," later known as "The Star-Spangled Banner." Observe that this was more than fifteen years before Francis Scott Key wrote his patriotic lyric for that same melody. Two or three days ago the country celebrated the centenary of the writing of what has come to be accepted as our national song. Will it be unpopular to call attention to the fact that this forgotten college boy had his share in the language itself? Here is the stanza:

The spirit of liberty flashes around.
Brave heroes assemble as danger approaches;
Of trumpet and drum boldly march to the sound
To meet the proud foe whose ambition encroaches.
Determined to stand
And shield their blest land,
Or leave their dead bodies to bleach on the strand.

REFRAIN.

To the shrine of no tyrant shall patriots fall
While Phoebus his chariot impells round the ball.

It is impossible to sing this to the national air without being astonished at the closeness of its sentiments and even its words to those of Key. The "heroes assemble" is an identical expression that cannot be an accident.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Dog Show at Gregorian.

Mrs. Frank T. Clarke has been selected as judge for Pekingese and Pomeranians, Mrs. Herbert Ellithorne for English toys, Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn for Japanese spaniels, Mrs. V. Clemence Harvey for Boston terrier toys, and Vinton P. Reese for the miscellaneous classes for the Dog in Toyland show at the Hotel Gregorian on next Wednesday evening. Entries for the show will close on Monday with W. H. Purcell at 29 Broadway. The show, which is to be under the auspices of the Woodmere Kennel Club, will have ten classes each for Pekingese, Pomeranians, Japanese spaniels, English toy spaniels, and Boston toy terriers. This will be the seventh match meeting of the club.

Dartmouth, 42; Vermont, 0.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 17.—Dartmouth defeated University of Vermont on a muddy field, 42 to 0, today. The scores were made on old-fashioned football, the Green's attempts at the forward pass resulting in failure. Abell of Vermont was kicked in the head and has concussion of the brain.

ARMY PROFITS BY COLGATE FUMBLES

Cadets Show Powerful Battering Qualities Against the Upstaters.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The Army won from Colgate by a score of 21 to 7 today, because the cadets were keen followers of the ball and took advantage of the up-Staters' many fumbles. However, the Army's offense proved to be a powerful battering ram when the soldiers were within striking distance. Hodgson, Ford, and Benedict starring in carrying the ball. When McEwan, the big Army centre broke through and fell on a loose ball after West's fumble early in the first quarter, the cadets got an early lead, Benedict slashing his way through from the ten-yard line in two plays to a score.

Colgate made the score even a moment later in a fine flash of old-fashioned line plunging football, carrying the oval from their forty-yard line to the Army's five-yard mark, where a pretty forward pass, Swartout to Sparfield, gave them a touchdown. The cadets' perfect physical condition began to tell, and in the second quarter Hodgson scored again for the soldiers. Butler fell on a muffed punt on Colgate's ten-yard line in the last period, and a moment later Mitchell was shoved over for the score. Benedict made good at all three trials for goal. Hodgson, Prichard, and Benedict were the Army stars. Sparfield and Swartout were best for Colgate. Lineup and summary:

Army.	Positions.	Colgate.
Kelly	Left end	Stewart
Butler	Left tackle	Brooks
Timberlake	Left guard	Good
McEwan	Centre	Genesses
Meacham	Right guard	Weber
Weyand	Right tackle	Abel
Britton	Right end	Sparneid
Prichard	Quarter back	Anderson
Mitchell	Left half back	Warren
Hodgson	Right half back	West
Benedict	Full back	Swartout

Referee—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy, Georgetown. Head linesman—Mr. Tyler, Princeton. Time of quarters—Ten minutes each. Touchdowns—Benedict, Hodgson, Mitchell, Sparfield. Goals from touchdowns—Benedict, (3,) Abel. Substitutions: Army—Larkin for Butler, O'Hare for Timberlake, Goodman for McEwan, Herick for Meacham, Parker for Weyand, Tully for Britton, Ford for Mitchell, Mitchell for Ford, Coffin for Hodgson, Hodgson for Coffin, Van Fleet for Benedict, Benedict for Van Fleet. Colgate—Ryan for Genesses, Spencer for Warren, Robinson for West.

Touchdown for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Snatching an Iowa punt on his own 45-yard line, Pete Russell, Chicago quarter back, snaked his way through the field for the only touchdown on Stagg Field today. This was in the first quarter, and for the rest of the game Iowa played Chicago to a standstill. The final score was 7 to 0.

Fumbles and the failure of their pet trick play doomed the Iowans to remain scoreless. Time and again they crashed through the Maroon line, but the "spread out" play on which Coach Hawley's men depended in the pinches proved so slow that the Chicago forwards smashed it, and none of the Hawkeye backs seemed sure of his grip on the oval.

On the other hand, the Iowans pushing the few forward passes Chicago tried, and more than once tumbled "Dolly" Gray, though he managed to tear off some of his famous runs. The defense on both sides far outshone the offense. Line-up:

Chicago.	Position.	Iowa.
Whiting	Left end	Gunderson (C.)
Shaw	Left tackle	Jacobs
Stegeman	Left guard	Denio
DesJardien (C.)	Centre	Houghton
Albert	Right guard	Brueckner
Jackson	Right tackle	Kirk
Sparks	Right end	Carberry
Russell	Quarter back	Dennelly
Gray	Left half back	Parsons
Schaefer	Right half back	Wills
Flood	Full back	Wilson

Referee—Mr. Birch, Earlham. Umpire—Mr. Gordon, Harvard. Touchdown—Russell. Goal from touchdown—Schaefer. Substitutions—Chicago: Berger for Schaefer, White for Stegeman, Acker for Flood, Flood for Acker; Iowa: Garretson for Wills, Kenrick for Donnelly, Wilson for Denio.

No Score in Amherst Game.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 17.—Amherst and Trinity played to a scoreless tie today. Amherst made steady gains, but was always stopped near the goal posts. Trinity lost two opportunities for score by placement kicks. Capt. Howell of Trinity was injured in a scrimmage, but finished the game. Line-up:

Amherst.	Position.	Trinity.
Goodrich	Left end	Morris
Kimball	Left tackle	Howell
Shumway	Left guard	Jackson
Widemayer	Centre	Kenney
Lind	Right guard	Bradley
Downer	Right tackle	Castater
Brown	Right end	Lambert
Cooper	Quarter back	Howell
Warren	Left half back	Cole
Rider	Right half back	Craig
Knowlton	Full back	Smith

Umpire—Mr. Lowe, Dartmouth. Referee—Mr. Risley, Colgate. Linesman—Mr. Burleigh, Exeter. Time of periods—Eleven minutes. Substitutions: Amherst—Swasey for Goodrich, Washburn for Cooper. Trinity—Lambert for Howell, Jones for Lambert.

BIG YEAR FOR SWIMMERS.

College Men Anticipate Successful Season in Aquatic Sport.

Although the proposed plan of gathering all Eastern universities fostering water sports in the ranks of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association will not materialize this year, owing to the unwillingness of the weaker teams to take part in the championship tournament, the league officials anticipate an unusually successful season and they are already preparing for it.

The graduate Advisory Committee has undertaken to revise the water polo rules, the undergraduate authorities are working on amendments to the by-laws of the association, and Captains and coaches are actively engaged in finding material for the Varsity and freshman squads.

Early reports leave no doubt that in the coming contest for honors records will go flying. Several of the available sprinters have shown ability during the Summer months to shatter Roberts's fifty-yard standard of 0:25 4-5, or Shryock's 100-yard mark of 0:58 3-5. Among them may be mentioned Rosener of Yale, a newcomer from Andover; Schlaet, another of the Blue's stars carried over from last year; Burchenal of Princeton, Masten of Pennsylvania, and Vollmer of Columbia. Every one of these men has covered the short distance around twenty-five seconds and Vollmer and Burchenal, at least, have done under fifty-eight seconds for the longer.

Vollmer should also have no difficult in lowering Cross's 220-yard record of 2:31. His remarkable swimming in the national outdoor championships indicates that in a regulation pool he will easily beat 2:30.

Figures for relay racing will fall beyond question. Yale can pick even at this time a quartet good enough to establish new ones, both at 600 and 800 feet, the classic distances, and granting logical improvement Princeton, Pennsylvania, and Columbia should also have teams traveling below the obtaining records before the big meets are decided.

While it is likely that only six colleges will bid for the league pennants, there will be a chance for outside teams to try themselves out against the association leaders, for dates are being scheduled with most of them, and a clash between the intercollegiate and conference winners next Spring seems assured, as steps toward it have been taken and nothing appears to be in the way.

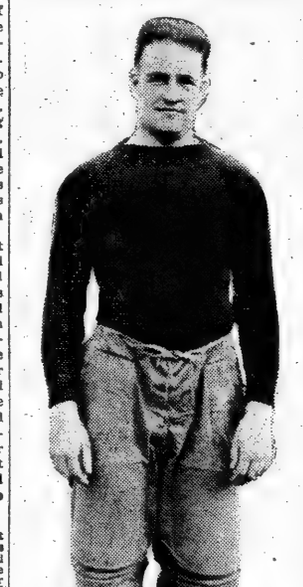
The league teams will be led during 1914-15 by the following Captains, (swimming Captains mentioned first, water polo next): Yale, Summers and McLeish; Princeton, Burchenal and Selby; Pennsylvania, Shryock and Irons; Columbia, Coope and Mouquin, and City College of New York, Riemer and Feinberg.

THE POLO GROUNDS GAME.

Brown and Cornell Teams Will Both Wear Numbers.

Brown University has adopted the numbering system for identification of its players on the field in the football game with Cornell at the Polo Grounds next Saturday. As the Ithacans agreed to have their representatives on the gridiron wear numerals, spectators at the only big college game of the season in New York will be able to follow each play with personal interest in the chief figures in the contest.

Graduate Coaches E. N. Robinson, W. E. Sprackling, and A. H. Whittemore



Capt. S. K. Mitchell (Brown.)

of Brown have brought a team largely recruited from the scrubs of last Fall and freshmen through its preliminary games without being scored on. A varied attack, embracing a little of everything known in the modern game, has been perfected, with speed as the chief requisite. Aggressive linemen have been active aids in the attack, and have thus far offset the weight advantages of opponents by their wide-awake defense.

Ralph Gordon of Cleveland, Ohio, is credited by the coaches with kicking ability equaling that of any of the Eastern gridiron stars. A drop kick from the 42-yard line earned points for Brown against Wesleyan on Thursday in the last game before the engagement at the Polo Grounds. Gordon is the strongest man in this department since the days of Russell McKay, whose kicking was a factor in the defeat of Yale by a score of 20 to 0 in 1910.

LAFAYETTE FAILS AGAINST PRINCETON

Continued from Preceding Page.

quarter made some beautiful passes. Kely, who did most of the Lafayette passing and kicking, seemed to be able to pass almost as far as he could kick the ball. One of his passes to Toll went nearly forty yards. This pass put Lafayette well down in Princeton territory, but the end of the game arrived before Lafayette could do anything more.

The play of the Princeton team lacked that mechanical precision and accuracy which marks a finished team, but there were many hopeful signs in the individual brilliance of several of the players. Both Law and Driggs, who succeeded him in the last half, punted well. Law averaged nearly forty yards. "Rip" Schenk played a brilliant game in the line and not only broke up many plays on his own side of the line, but kept breaking through and nailing the runners before they got well started.

Neither team was able to gain consistently by straight football and took every chance possible on three forward, double, and delayed passes to gain ground. Fumbling was frequent on both sides.

About 10,000 people, many of them from New York and Philadelphia, were at the game, expecting to see Lafayette give the Tigers a hard fight. The line-up:

Princeton.	Position.	Lafayette.
Lamberton	Left end	Blackburn
Bigler	Left tackle	Kely
Shenk	Left guard	Thomas
Gennert	Centre	Luhr
E. Trenkmann	Right guard	Woodward
Ballin	Right tackle	Maxfield
Brown	Right end	Toll
Boland	Quarter back	Taylor
Tibbott	Left half back	Lerch
Trenkmann	Right half back	Kennedy
Law	Full back	Gilck

Score by periods—Princeton: 0, 9, 7, 0—16. Referee—Mr. Marshall, Harvard. Umpire—Mr. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman—Mr. Davis, Wesleyan. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Touchdowns—Princeton: Bigler, Ames. Goal from touchdown—Law. Gold from field for Law. Substitutions—Princeton: Highley for Lamberton, Ames for Boland, Glick for E. Trenkmann, Love for Bigler, Hogg for E. Trenkmann, Driggs for Law, Foster for Shenk, Mott for Highley, Shea for Brown, Boland for Driggs, Delittle for Tribbott, Lamberton for Shea. Lafayette: J. Diamond for Taylor, Swartz for Toll, Weldon for Lerch, Toll for Swartz, Taylor for J. Diamond, Mummert for Thomas, Hartman for Toll, Toll for Blackburn.

Montclair High Beats Newark.

The Montclair High School defeated the Central High School of Newark on the latter's field yesterday afternoon by the score of 16 to 7. Montclair worked the forward pass for the first touchdown. W. Crane's 60-yard punt was the feature of the game. Line-up:

Montclair.	Position.	Newark.
O'Connor	Left end	Ritchie
Butler	Left tackle	Flockhart
Bowser, Hobart	Left guard	Erler
Knight	Centre	Nevens
Schultze	Right tackle	Brier
W. Crane	Right guard	Smith
Osborne	Right end	Krout
Syrett,	Quarter back	Safier
P. Crane	Left half back	Bossett,
Moora	Right half back	Lockweed
Hill	Full back	Engiebert
Starrett	Full back	Bennett

Touchdowns—P. Crane, Knight. Safier. Drop-kick—K. Crane. Goals from touchdowns—Starrett, Safier. Referee—Mr. Molter. Umpire—Mr. Fields. Time of quarters—10, 12, 10, and 10 minutes.

FORDHAM MOWS DOWN MIDDLEBURY

Strong Attack Earns Bronx Collegians Easy Victory Over Vermonters.

Using crushing line plunges, combined with several beautifully executed forward passes, the Fordham football team swamped the Middlebury eleven at Fordham Field yesterday by a score of 28 to-0. Middlebury played a much better game than the score would indicate, and before the first quarter ended, the Marson coaches were forced to send in the regular players to take the place of the substitutes who started in the Fordham rush line.

Fordham scored the first touchdown after five minutes of play, in practically the same way as the Rochester game started a week ago. Taking the ball from the Vermont collegians after the first four downs. The Fordham back field kept up a steady fusilade on the Vermont defense and scored when Dunn plunged through under the goal posts. After that for the remaining of the first half Middlebury showed a stubborn defense and forced the fighting. It was at this point that "Skip" Weymard called on the regulars to stove in the charges which the Vermont collegians were making on the substitute line. In five first downs the visitors had carried the pigskin from their forty-yard line to the Maroon eighty-yard mark. Here, however, opposed by a stronger defense, the Middlebury backs were unable to advance and lost the ball on a fourth down when the referee called back an illegal forward pass.

During the second half Fordham switched around to plays of the open variety, a forward pass from Dunn to Regan accounting for twenty yards and bringing the ball back into striking distance of the Middlebury goal. With the scrimmage on the three-yard mark Dunn was again called upon, and, making a wide swoop around the Vermonters left flank, scored his second touchdown.

From this point on Middlebury showed a weakness in handling the ball and opened the second half by losing the pigskin when Lynch fumbled at midfield. Dunn recovered the oval and alternating with Regan in skirting the Blue ends, stated a march down the field to the fiv-yard line, from where Regan wriggled through right tackle for Fordham's third touchdown.

The fourth quarter witnessed further miserable handling of the ball by the New England players. Tull made the fourth touchdown on a criss-cross back post right tackle.

Fordham.	Position.	Middlebury.
J. Conklin	Left end	Jones
Blake	Left tackle	Condit
Rice	Left guard	Fish
Wymard	Centre	Lange
M. Conklin	Right guard	Chapman
May	Right tackle	Horsford
Corriden	Right end	Cowles
Morcaldi	Quarter back	Kron
Dunn	Left half back	Kecfe
Regan	Right half back	Lamere
Yule	Full back	Lynch

Touchdowns—Dunn, (2,) Regan, Yule. Goals from touchdowns—Wymard, (4.) Referee—Mr. Harwood, Virginia. Umpire—D. Cannon, Princeton. Linesman—S. Bannn, Princeton. Time of periods—Twelve minutes.

Substitutions: For Fordham: Mulcahy for May, Butjer for N. Conklin, Riordan for Blake, May for Butler, Kelleher for J. Conklin, Healy for Kelleher, Butler for Rice, N. Conklin for Butler, Butler for Yule, Rice for Wymard, Wymard for Rice. For Middlebury—S. Parker for Condit, E. Parker for Horsford, Horsfod fo Fish, Hawkes for Cowles, Hubbard for Kron, Harde for Lamere.

GOLF ON NEARBY LINKS.

Sweepstakes in Three Classes at Montclair—Other Competitions.

A sweepstakes in thre classes was the principal competition at the Montclair Golf Club yesterday. R. C. Kerr won in the first division with 84—11—73; E. B. Stearns in the second with 90—16—74, and F. C. Hall with 94—22—72 in the third. The final matches in the October tournament, which were not played last week at the time of the club championship, were finished yesterday. Mrs. J. R. Mitchell offered a prize for the woman's putting compethition, which was won by Mrs. W. B. Bremner. The scores follow:

Second Eight, First Sixteen.—A. C. Pratt beat M. M. Singer, 3 up and 2 to play.
Second Sixteen.—C. E. Merrill beat W. H. Loftus, 2 up and 1 to play.
Second Eight, Second Sixteen.—R. C. Kerr beat T. L. Gallaugher, 1 up.
Third Sixteen.—R. H. Gregory beat T. E. Oliver, 1 up.
Second Eight, Third Sixteen.—Not played.
Fourth Sixteen.—F. C. Lowry beat T. M. Doughty, 3 up and 1 to play.
Second Eight, Fourth Sixteen.—William Ewald beat R. C. Blancke, 2 up and 1 to play.
Second Quartakes, Class A.—R. C. Kerr, 84, 11—90, 15—75; J. Noyes, 93, 15—78; W. H. 73; J. W. Surbrug, Jr., 86, 9—77; J. Z. Baton, 87, 11—76; J. B. Kremer, 90, 10—80.
Class B.—E. B. Stearns, 90, 16—74; C. E. Merrill, 90, 15—75; J. Noyes, 93, 15—78; W. H. Loftus, 98, 13—85.
Class C.—F. C. Hall, 94, 22—72; N. H. Hill, 97, 22—75; F. C. Lowry, 101, 24—77; Dyker Smith, 107, 28—79.

After plowing through the wet for three days in the golf tournament at Piping Rock, R. F. Mundy returned to the Ardsley links, and in company with C. Smith, Jr., tied for the net prize against P. M. Taylor and F. C. Widmer yesterday. Both pairs had net scores of 73, though Mundy and his partner were aided only by three strokes allowance, the other couple having eleven strokes.

The leading scores are as follows: R. F. Mundy and C. Smith, Jr., 65, 3—73; P. M. Taylor and F. C. Widmer, 84, 11—73; S. L. Eldridge and D. G. F. Smith, 94, 10—74; H. S. Green and P. W. Alexander, 90, 8—75; H. B. Meacham and A. S. Robinson, 84, 8—76; E. W. Hewitt and S. C. Willey, 90, 14—76; Douglas Henry and G. S. Horton, 87, 11—76; W. C. Young and J. Burchell, 96, 18—78; J. R. Magoffin and J. S. Matthews, 89, 10—79; H. L. R. Edgar and E. J. Whitehouse, 90, 12—82.

George H. Barnes won the Clarence N. Peacock medal for the eighteen-hole medal play handicap at the Apawamis Club yesterday. His card was 79, 5—74. There was a tie in the sweepstakes involving William H. Wallace, Jr., and E. W. Nash with respective scores of 81, 5—76, and 84, 8—76. The scores follow:

George H. Barnes, 79, 5—74; E. W. Nash, 84, 8—76; H. F. Waldon, 88, 10—78; Frank Presbrey, 87, 8—79; Seney Plummer, 87, 6—81.

A nine-hole selected score competition was on the card at the Yountakah Country Club yesterday, R. B. Piper winning with a card of 32, 3—29. The scores follow:

R. B. Piper, 32, 3—29; R. G. Anderson, 33, 3—30; Frank Hastings, 34, 3—33; I. Pyle, 37, 4—33; F. Garrison, 37, 4—33; C. Whittier, 45, 10—35; Henry Rupt, 39, 4—35; G. H. Ackerman, 39, 4—35; E. F. Edwards, 44, 8—35; J. B. Ackerman, 43, 7—38; C. H. Soule, 42, 6—36; B. C. White, 43, 7—36.

Long Island Duck Season Opens.

The real ducking season for the waters along the south side of Long Island opened yesterday, for, while gunners were permitted to shoot wild ducks on Oct. 1, the game laws allowed them to shoot only from "points" or favorable juts of land past which flocks of ducks flew. Yesterday the battery season opened, and many sportsmen took advantage of the first day for their favorite form of hunting ducks. Reports from many sections lead guides to believe that this will prove a good season for duck hunting. Food is plentiful, and already many large flocks of birds have arrived from the north. Flocks of geese, too, have been seen, and a few of these have been shot.

PLAN FOR BASEBALL PEACE.

St. Louis Man Points Out Possible Way to Adjust Difficulty.

A. H. Spink of St. Louis, publisher of a baseball weekly newspaper, has suggested a plan to bring about peace between the Federal League and organized baseball without the elimination of the new league. He says:

Nearly every ten years there comes a baseball war.

The first war on organized baseball was in 1884, when the Union Association came into the field.

The second war was in 1890, when the Brotherhood movement was launched.

Ten years later—in 1901, to be exact—came the next war, when the American League took the field against the National.

Now comes the war between the Federal League and the clubs of organized baseball.

These wars are always due to the fact that every ten years the game outgrows the suit of clothes it put on the ten years previous, and increases its patronage and playing area.

When these conditions arise baseball enthusiasts here, there, and elsewhere are called on to meet the demand for new bench room in the parks and new fields for the players to play on. And when these conditions are met there naturally comes a war between the newcomers and those who have been going along and profiting by their monopoly of their particular field.

But after each of these wars, which always prove disastrous in the end to park owners and players alike, there comes a peace compact and a drawing of new lines.

The present war between the clubs of the Federal League and the clubs of organized baseball has been disastrous to many and especially on the part of club owners there is an earnest hope that the present baseball war will soon be ended. But all parties to the controversy are unwilling to admit that they either hope for peace or want it.

The features of Spink's plan are:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York,	Pittsburgh,
Brooklyn,	Cincinnati,
Boston,	St. Louis,
Philadelphia.	Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York,	Detroit,
Boston,	Cleveland,
Philadelphia,	St. Louis,
Washington,	Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn,	Pittsburgh,
Baltimore,	Cleveland,
Washington,	Cincinnati,
Buffalo,	Indianapolis.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Toledo,	Kansas City,
Indianapolis,	Minneapolis,
Columbus,	St. Paul,
Louisville,	Milwaukee.

It will be noticed by the above arrangement that the National League is to concede part of its territory in Cincinnati and Brooklyn to the Federal League, while the American League is to concede part of its territory in Washington and Cleveland to the Federal League. The Federal League on the other hand drops out of Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City.

The St. Louis National League Club and the St. Louis Federal League Club shall be merged and their united interests shall be joined in a new corporation to be formed which shall be given the National League franchise in St. Louis. The St. Louis Federal League franchise to be transferred to the Federal League club to be located in Cincinnati.

The Chicago National League Club and the Chicago Federal League Club to be merged and their united interests to be joined in a new corporation to be formed which shall be given the National League franchise in Chicago. The Chicago Federal League franchise to be transferred to the Federal League club to be located in Cleveland.

The Kansas City Federal League Club to be transferred to the Federal League club to be located in Washington.

The Washington American League club to share its territory with the Federal League club and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Brooklyn National League club to share its territory with the Brooklyn Federal League club and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Pittsburgh National League club to share its territory with the Pittsburgh Federal League club and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Cleveland American League club to share its territory with the Federal League club to be placed there and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Cincinnati National League club to share its territory with the Federal League club to be placed there and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Baltimore International League club to share its territory with the Federal League club to be placed there and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The Indianapolis American Association club to share its territory with the Federal League club to be placed there and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid a conflict of dates.

The American Association to transfer its Cleveland franchise from Cleveland to Toledo and to share its territory there with the Southern-Michigan League club and their schedules to be drawn so as to avoid conflict of dates.

In all cities where the plan appears ffasible and where it would mean extra profit in the saving

UNITED HUNTS RACING CLOSES LOCAL SEASON---REID WINS PIPING ROCK GOLF---SOCCER

CHERRY MALOTTE WINS STEEPLECHASE

Mrs. Payne Whitney's Clever Jumper Takes Feature Race at Terminal Track.

It was a rather tame ending of the racing season of 1914 in this vicinity at the final day's meeting of the United Hunts Racing Association at the Belmont Park Terminal track yesterday. Fields were small in all the races, the largest number of starters in any event being four, and the attendance was considerably below the average even for a hunt meeting.

The opening race brought to a close the Piping Rock Serial Handicaps which have been the means of furning a lot of the other races of the series. This series of races has ben one of the most "sporty" propositions in the history of the American turf. Fifty men subscribed $1,000 each to a fund with which fifty yearlings were purchased in 1912, and distributed by lot among the subscribers, who first raced them as 2-year-olds in 1913. After the purchase was made, a fund of $30,000 was left to be raced for, and to this, various racing associations over whose tracks races of the series were run, added enough money so that $50,000 was distributed among the owners of the horses i nthat year. Last Spring twenty-three o fthe owners renewed the series with subscriptions of $200 each, which sum, with the added moneys from the racing associations made another fund of about $10,000, all of which has now been distributed among the original subscribers.

It is now proposed to have a renewal of the series in which the same subscribers alone may participate, the horses to be schooled for cross-country racing during the season of 1915 and perhaps 1916. Several of the owners have already agreed to go into the enterprise, and if the rest consent the Piping Rock Subscription Serial Handicaps will go on as races for jumpers, possibly until all the horses are worn out or broken down.

Chief of the races decided yesterday was the run for the Great United Hunts Steeplechase over the two-mile course. Only four of the twenty horses eligible appeared at the post, and Mrs. Payne Whitney's good chaser Cherry Malotte was made an even money favorite, with Thomas Hitchcock's Timber Wolf a strong second choice, the "talent" having agreed that the race was between that pair. But the young chaser Chupadero, belonging to the wife of Congressman J. Lathrop Brown, who races under the name of Miss Chamblett, upset calculations by winning a very pretty race from Timber Wolf. Ryan took Chupadero to the front at the fall of the flag, Rock Abbey contesting the lead for about a half mile and then falling bac kto give place first to Cherry Malotte an dthen to Timber Wolf, as Cherry Malotte seemed to tire and be unable to keep her place in the front of the procession. Half of the race had been run at that time and though Powers persevered with the favorite, she was never again in the running. Instead, Timber Wolf and Chupadero, alternating in the lead, had it between themselves in ding-dong fashion up to the last few strides on the flat, when Chupadero pulled away and won by about five lengths.

The race for the Shelburne Cup, a run of three and a half miles over the timber coursethat is with post and rails instead of brush to leap—degenerated into a farce. None of the riders was willing to make the pace, and so for half the distance it was run at such a canter as could safely be set in a riding academy ring. Native Maid went down at the fifth jump, and though her rider and owner, James Park, was injured he refused to remount and trail the other pair. Soon after the horses began real racing on the third time over the course, Lampblack, the favorite, fell. Mr. Mortimer remounted him and Ambrose Clark, wh orode Indicator, pulled his mount up to allow the remounted rider to get into a scrimmage. But Mr. Mortimer was in no hurry, and so Mr. Clark won as he pleased.

Mr. Park came to grief in the three-mile race over the brush course, when his horse, Duke of Duluth, then in a fine position to be a contender in the race, unseated Mr. Park and ran away. The Elephant, which was never headed at any part of the journey, put the plate to the credit of Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, wife of the polo player, Mr. Mortimer having ridden the mount to victory. When Mrs. Rumsey, rejoicing over our success, undertook to take the plate her horse had won from the table in front of the grand stand where it was exhibited, she was prevented by one of the police guardians, much to her astonishment and the amusement of the onlookers, te blue-coated representative of the law desiring identification of the lady before he would surrender the trophy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Piping Rock subscription serial handicap; for three-year-olds; purse, $500; about one mile and a quarter. No time taken.
Election Bet, W. R. Coe's, 128 pounds, (Nicklaus,) 3 to 5.....1
Armament, 118, (Crowley,) 8 to 5.....2
Lily Orme, 108, (Williams,) 12 to 1, 2 to 1.....3

SECOND RACE.—Shelbourne Cup; a steeplechase for registered hunters; purse, $300 and cup of the value of $100, presented by J. Watson Webb; about three and a half miles over a timber course. No time taken.
Indicator, F. Ambrose Clark's, 167 pounds, (owner,) 6 to 5.....1
Lampblack, 162, (Mr. Richard Mortimer,) 3 to 5.....2
Native Maid, 162, (Mr. James Park,) 10 to 1.....*
*Fell at fifth jump and did not go the course.

THIRD RACE.—High-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $300. About one mile. Time not taken.
Coreopsis, C. R. Fleischmann's, 156 pounds, (Mr. John Tucker,) 2 to 7.....1
Bellmaster, 130, (Crowley,) 20 to 1, 7 to 5.....2
Lad of Langden, 149, (Mr. Thomas Wright,) 3 to 1.....3

FOURTH RACE.—Hunters' Champion Plate, a handicap steeplechase for registered hunters. Purse $800 and plate of the value of $100. About three miles over the brush course. No time taken.
The Elephant, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey's, 150 pounds, (Mr. Richard Mortimer,) 12 to 1, 2 to 1.....1
Web Carter, 160, (Mr. Thomas Wright,) even, 1 to 3.....2
Herculoid, 170, (Mr. Fred Alpers,) 5 to 2, 7 to 10.....3
Duke of Duluth unseated his rider at the end of a mile and a half and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Great United Hunts' Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; purse, $1,000 and plate of the value of $100; about two miles. No time taken.
Chupadero, Miss Chambiet's, 143 pounds, (Ryan,) 7 to 2 and even.....1
Timber Wolf, 149, (Corbett,) 8 to 5, 1 to 2.....2
Rock Abbey, 135, (O'Connor,) 20 to 1, 4 to 1.....3
Cherry Malotte also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Members' Plate, a handicap for registered hacks and hunters; purse, $300 and plate of the value of $100; about a mile and a half. No time taken.
Willing, Clement N. William's, 150 pounds, (Mr. Thomas Wright,) 1 to 5.....1½
Day Ball, 135, (Mr. Fred Alpers,) 20 to 1, 2 to 1.....2
Former, 133, (Mr. W. H. Wildey,) 4 to 1, 1 to 2.....3

SEVENTH RACE.—Match race; $100 a side; for Gallowaye; one-quarter mile. No time taken.
Culvert, A. Ludlow Kramer's, 153 pounds, (Mr. John Tucker,) 1 to 2.....1
Cricket, 135, (Mr. H. L. Bull,) 11 to 5...2½
Peyton Breckenridge, 135, (Mr. Fred Alpers,) 6 to 1, 7 to 5.....2

LOCAL HORSES GO WEST

To Compete at Kansas City and St. Louis Horse Shows.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has shipped to Kansas City quite a considerable string of his harness and coach horses, which he has entered for competition in the horse shows to be held in Kansas City this week and St. Louis next week. With them there went in the same cars a smaller string of harness and saddle horses owned by Reginald G. Vanderbilt which will also compete at the two shows. All the horses sent have been blue ribbon winners at the Eastern shows during the Spring and Summer. They will meet the best of the horses owned in Missouri and good strings from Kentucky, Tennessee, and Illinois, so that the events will take on something of a national character.

Emil Selig and B. F. S. Gregory will ship their best four-in-hand teams to the St. Louis show, which opens on Monday, Oct. 26, for competition in the classes open to coaching fours. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Marathon team and his park team and road team will be shown in these classes. Besides the Eastern fours there will be the rather noted four of Val Crane of St. Charles, Ill., the fours of Miss Loula Long of Kansas City—fine types of the French coacher bred in this country from imported stock—and the American-bred four owned by Col. Fred Pabst of Milwaukee. It is possible, too, that Arthur Caton of Illinois—one of the largest importers of foreign stock, Belgian, shires, and coachers, as well as his fad, Percherons—will put in his famous road team, one that has been used for service rather than show purposes in the past.

All of the fours from this city are entered for the first coaching Marathon ever held west of the Mississippi. This will be a feature of the St. Louis show, the course being from the entrance to Forest Park to the Coliseum, where the show is to be held. In this event the provisions are for a minimum of 4,000 pounds weight for coach and equipment, with seven passengers riding on each coach.

THE 1:50 TROTTER.

This Is Possible, Says the Inventor of New Kind of Sulky.

This year's smashing of all harness race records by both pacers and trotters has brought to the front the inventor with schemes to still further reduce track records by improved sulkies. It is an exact repetition of what happened just after Maud S., Palo Alto, Smuggler, and other horses of their day knocked all previous track records to pieces while hitched to the old-fashioned and clumsy high-wheel sulkies.

Horsemen will remember that it was this smashing of records that brought out the present low-swung, pneumatic-tired sulky, which has enabled the harness horses to make the old high-wheel sulky records look like the ambling of an ox-cart. With the present vehicle a horse that cannot equal or beat the record of Maud S.—2:08¾, made in 1885—is hardly considered worth bothering with by the master reinsmen of today, except in the period of development.

Now a Western genius has devised a sulky which is expected to enable the harness horse to lower his records by as many seconds as has been done with the spider-web-like rubber-tired sulky of today. This new device has a third wheel in the rear of the two now used and placed midway between them, like the arrangement of a tricycle. The driver's seat is placed close to and partly over this added wheel, the whole framework of the lightest and stiffest of steel wires.

It is said for this new sulky that it gives the horse greater freedom of action, due to the fact that there is less swerving of the sulky in rounding the track turns, and a steadiness of seat that tends to stop the natural tendency of the horse to "break" in his stride when a swerving sulky interferes with his freedom of action. The machine is being tried out in the Northwest, and horsemen who have ridden on it have been able to cut a couple of seconds from the records of the horses they have handled in the trial heats in which it has been used.

The inventor believes that a horse of moderate speed will be able to reduce his record by three or four seconds, and a horse of extreme speed to clip a couple of seconds from his record when harnessed to this new vehicle. He believes a mile in 1:50 a possibility within a half dozen years, as speed-lines breeding produces the truer and faster trotter or pacer.

Deer and Bear from Maine.

Recent arrivals at the Grand Central Station have included seven buck deer and four black bears, all of which have fallen to the rifles of New York sportsmen. The trophies came from the north woods of Maine, where a number of sportsmen are still lingering to get all that the law permits under the game laws of the State.

"The hunting has been fine up in Maine," said one of the men, who was a visitor at a sporting goods house yesterday, "but the results are hardly commensurate with the amount of hunting you do. Guides are overworked by the Boston men, who are in the field in droves, and it takes a very patient and persistent man to get big game. I was told in Bangor that only seventy-three deer had been sent out of the woods through there up to Oct. 10, and that the bears were so deep in the thick woods when the law went off that only fourteen had been shipped out. I got one of them, which has been shipped to my place on Long Island, and it proved pretty good eating."

FRANKLIN
"Six-Thirty"



Sedan $3,000

The extremely clean lines of the Franklin Sedan with its correct proportions and luxurious interior give it all the style possible in an enclosed car.

The Franklin is made on one chassis, with five body styles, direct cooling system, left drive, centre control, wheel base 120 inches, 30 H. P., gasoline capacity 16¾ gallons, electric starting and lighting system, power tire pump and tires 34x4½.

Prices, fully equipped, are as follows:
Touring car.$2,150 Coupe $2,600
Roadster .. 2,150 Sedan 3,000
Berlin 3,200

'Phone or call for further details and demonstration.

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Telephone, 7556—Columbus.

ROWING DOES NOT INJURE STUDENTS

Cornell Records Show No Case of Heart Trouble in Crews.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The records in the Department of Physical Culture at Cornell University do not show that any of the oarsmen who have rowed in Courtney's crews have ever suffered from heart trouble brought on by rowing. In fact, Prof. Charles V. P. Young, head of the Physical Department, asserts that the Cornell oarsmen physically are the best type of men developed. He says that enlargement of the heart caused by athletics is not itself a danger and does not think that the contention that rowing injures the heart is sound.

In refutation Mr. Young presents the following argument:

"The danger from rowing, as from most other strenuous forms of activity, comes from the improper preparation and too sudden discontinuance of active exercise. From my observation of its effects upon Cornell oarsmen I should say that physically they are the best type of men turned out and the statistics which are available, if they be desired, corroborate this statement. These statistics will also prove in a great measure that the oarsman has the promise of longer life than the average student.

"In this connection it might be mentioned that at the fortieth anniversary of the founding of Cornell University every member of her first victorious crew of '75 was present and looked fit to take his place in the boat and compete with any crew with similar age which might be gathered together.

"To my mind the objection to intercollegiate rowing as at present conducted is the length of the race. While the same danger arises from a two or three mile race, if not properly prepared for, the period of training need not be so extended, and I think all the coaches connected with rowing, Mr. Courtney among the number, are as one in saying that the present distance of four miles requires too long and arduous a period of training for those who are supposed to be attending the institution primarily for study.

"That is where the commercial element enters into rowing, as in other collegiate sports, for the only reason I have heard for the continuing of the four-mile race at Poughkeepsie is that more people will go to see a race of that distance than a three-mile race."

PEKINGESE CLUB SHOW.

Recent Importations Will Be Seen at Plaza on Nov. 30.

Arrangements for the annual show of the Pekingese Club of America are being perfected, the show to be held at the Plaza Hotel on Nov. 30, with Miss Lydia Hopkins of Menlo Park, Cal., as the judge. G. G. Hopton will stage the show as its superintendent, and there will be a novelty in Chinese decorations, rather more elaborate than any before undertaken, even for this most exclusive of the club shows. There will be the usual sharp competitions for the J. P. Morgan and J. G. Bennett trophies, now made unusually keen by the importation of a large number of the Chinese dogs during the past Summer, many of which will be shown by their owners.

Miss Hopkins, who will make her bow as a judge in the East, is a breeder of these dogs, as well as Pomeranians and Brussels griffons. She is President of the Pacific Coast Toy Dog Association and is considered one of the best authorities on the breed she will judge in the country.

Under the rule adopted a year ago there will be lively competition for the championship medal of the club, which requires that the dog which wins it shall win 15 points in the winners' class under three different judges at shows where more than twenty dogs compete in the classes; such shows to have an A. K. C. rating of not less than three points. This has been won by but one dog as yet, Chu Jen of Toddington, which now wears for the first time under these stringent rules the Pekingese Club championship.

Will Increase Racing Stable.

Gifford A. Cochran, well known as an amateur sportsman, who raced a small stable of horses over the metropolitan circuit during the past Summer, intends to be represented by a larger stable during the coming season. He has purchased from various sources nineteen yearlings, all of American breeding, to which it is said to be his intention to add a number of English-bred animals, such as have been selling for the proverbial "song" at the recent sales. These, together with the few horses in training he now has at the Laurel, Md., track, are to be assembled at his Winter home at Aiken, S. C., at the conclusion of the racing at Laurel on Oct. 31. The yearlings have been broken, but not tried out. This will be done this Winter, and the pick of the lot will be ready for the races in the vicinity of New York next Spring. It is his hope that he will make the green and gold hoops of his stable one of the prominent colors of the coming year, as he has in his collection of youngsters brothers and sisters of horses which have already helped to make turf history.

STILL IN SIX-DAY RACE.

McFarland Will Boss Big Garden Event Instead of Competing in It.

With the annual six-day bicycle race less than a month away comes the announcement that Floyd McFarland will be the general manager of the famous race this year at Madison Square Garden. McFarland is probably the best known figure in the cycling world today and with the popular Californian at the helm the six-day race this year promises to be the most interesting in the history of the event. The race will start Nov. 14, closing on the night of Nov. 21, and has an entry list of forty of the fastest and best known riders from all parts of the world.

McFarland finished his professional career as a rider five years ago after seventeen years of successful campaigning in America and Europe, having won twelve six-day races and scores of lesser events during that time. Since then McFarland has taken up the managerial reins and today is the general manager of the Cycling Racing Association, which controls tracks at Boston, Philadelphia,



Floyd McFarland, Who Will Manage This Year's Six-Day Bicycle Race.

Providence, Toronto, Newark and Salt Lake. It was McFarland who first introduced six-day racing in Europe, and with M. Durand, the French promoter, made these events the most popular of winter sports in many of the European cities; 60,000 spectators witnessing the finish of the last six-day race in Paris.

The cycling game is on a higher plane today than at any time since the sport first became a fixture in athletic circles, thanks to the untiring efforts of McFarland, who has eliminated the unfair tactics and foul riding that have marred many important past events.

Six foreigners of championship calibre have already been signed for the big Garden grind by McFarland, and with a dozen more already on the ground, the foreign teams will be made up of the strongest combinations ever entered in the annual affair. Among those who will sail for this side shortly are Francisco Verri, Italy's middle distance champion; George Seres and Charles Muerguer of France, and the Swiss crack, Franz Sutor. Seres is a motor-paced champion of Europe, and Muerguer holds the title in France.

Oscar Egg, the Swiss champion, and Caesar Moretti, the Italian, who have been scoring over the stars at the Newark track, will also be among the starters. Never before has such a youngster stronger field for Easter collection of riders entered a six-day race, and Manager McFarland predicts that a new record for the event will be made and one that will stand for some time to come.

Bayside Gunners Start Season.

Five events were contested at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday afternoon. Frederick R. Long and H. C. Vause took part in all five. Long felled 92, which, with a handicap of 10, gave him a gross score of 102. Vause, who made his first appearance at the Bayside traps, broke 93 for a total of 118. Vause led in the Stevens Cup series. The other two events were sweepstakes. The summary:

MONTHLY EVENT—25 "BIRDS."

	Broke.	Hdcp.	Total.
H. C. Vause	19	5	24
W. M. Collins	20	4	24
E. Schmetzel	17	5	22
John G. Deisler	16	5	21
Frederick R. Long	14	2	20
John Johns	5	9	14

YEARLY EVENT—25 "BIRDS."

John G. Deisler	22	5	25
H. C. Vause	19	5	24
F. R. Long	17	2	19
W. M. Collins	14	4	18
E. Schmetzel	12	5	17
John Johns	8	9	17
W. H. Johns	9	8	17

STEVENS CUP—25 "BIRDS."

H. C. Vause	21	5	25
J. G. Deisler	19	5	24
F. R. Long	20	2	22
W. M. Collins	15	4	19

Rink for Columbia Hockey Team.

Columbia will have an open-air ice rink for the use of its hockey team on South Field. The exact location of the rink will be determined by the engineers of the university. It will be about one-eighth the size of the soccer field. In addition to the practice on this rink when completed and frozen over the squad will have regular hours at the St. Nicholas Rink. Kenneth Webb, '15, is Captain of the hockey seven this year, and has several veterans back as a nucleus for this Winter's team. Dolbeare, Reynolds, Miller, and Todd are some of the men of last season's squad who will be out this year.



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Aluminum has replaced steel in the construction of the body, making for extreme light weight. Because of its light weight this car may be driven anywhere, over rough country roads as well as city boulevards.

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PIPING ROCK GOLF CUP GOES TO REID

St. Andrews Champion Comes Within a Stroke of the Course Record.

Archie M. Reid, who for nine years out of ten has held the championship of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, won the chief cup in the invitation golf tournament of the Piping Rock Club yesterday, when he defeated Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol by 5 up and 4 to play in the decisive test. Reid's gait may be imagined when he recorded a 73, within a stroke of the amateur record for the course.

That Reid was on his game was demonstrated earlier in the day, when he brushed aside John M. Ward of Garden City in the semi-finals to the tune of 6 to 5, going out in 38. Ward snapped a ligament in his right shoulder a year ago, and has not played golf since to any extent. Moreover, his baseball affairs have also interfered with golf. The rain of Friday was more than the veteran could readily stand, with the result that his golf against Reid bordered on the mediocre. In the other semi-final Marston took the measure of James R. Hyde of South Shore by 3 up and 2 to play.

It was nip and tuck for a while, but Marston gradually drew away. Marston and Reid were minus a gallery for the first few holes, and it was evident at the start that Reid was in to do something. He won the first two holes. Marston got back the third with a 3, which the other could not get, but Reid became 2 up again at the fifth with a fine 3, one under par. On the next three holes, two of which were won by Marston, it was necessary for the winner to get under par figures. Thus, Reid was out in 36, to Marston's 37. The St. Andrew's Club champion was 1 up at the turn.

Playing perfectly, Reid then won four straight holes, Marston's putting touch deserting him. This left Reid 5 up at the end of the thirteenth. A halve in 5 at the next left Reid the winner of his first important chief cup. They played out the bye holes, Reid getting his only 6 at the fifteenth through getting trapped. The card:

Reid, out	4	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	4—36
Marston, out	5	5	3	4	4	5	4	4	3—37
Reid, in	4	3	4	4	5	6	4	3	4—37—73
Marston, in	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	4—40—77

Gardiner W. White was beaten in the final round in the second sixteen cup by C. Law Watkins of the home club. The margin was 1 up. In the handicap the winner was F. A. Soldwedel of Piping Rock, with a card of 84, 16—68. Second net went to Fay Ingalls of Piping Rock, with 79, 8—71. The summary:

First Sixteen.—Semi-Final Round—Archie M. Reid, St. Andrew's, beat John M. Ward, Garden City, 6 up and 5 to play; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol, beat James R. Hyde, South Shore, 3 up and 2 to play.
Final Round — Reid beat Marston, 5 up and 4 to play.
Beaten First Sixteen. — Semi-Final Round—M. C. Hall, Garden City, beat Howard F. Whitney, Nassau, 3 up and 2 to play; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock, beat Horace R. Berner, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play.
Beaten Eight. — Final Round — Douglas beat Hall, 6 up and 5 to play.
Second Sixteen. — Semi-Final Round—Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Gardner Hubbard, Piping Rock, 6 up and 5 to play; C. Law Watkins, Piping Rock, beat F. M. Kerr, Maidstone, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round—Watkins beat White, 1 up.
Beaten Eight. Second Sixteen. — Semi-Final Round—R. M. Tarleton, Great Neck, beat William L. Hicks, Nassau, 4 up and 3 to play; George P. Snow, Piping Rock, beat L. Martin Richmond, Oakland, 3 up and 2 to play.
Final Round—Snow beat Tarleton, 2 up and 1 to play.
Third Sixteen. — Semi-Final Round — Effingham Lawrence, Piping Rock, beat W. H. Nichols, Jr., Nassau, 2 up and 1 to play; N. R. Townsend, Baltusrol, beat A. D. Weeks, Jr., Piping Rock, by default.
Final Round—Townsend beat Lawrence, 5 up and 3 to play.
Beaten Eight, Third Sixteen. — Semi-Final Round—John G. Bates, Morris County, beat J. E. Davis, Nassau, 5 up and 4 to play; F. R. Worrall, Piping Rock, beat C. G. Comstock, Jr., Sleepy Hollow, by default.
Final Round—Bates beat Worrall, 3 up and 1 to play.

Sutton's High Run Timely.

Jake Schaefer lost to George Sutton in an 18-2 balk-line billiard match yesterday afternoon at Crane's parlor, Broad Street, Newark, in a finish that must have distressed the youthful player. The final score of the match, one of the series of the Professional Billiard Players' League, was 400 to 394. Schaefer completed his twenty-ninth inning with a run of 59 and brought his total to 394, with a fair chance of victory in sight, as his opponent had but 365 at that stage of the match. The veteran Sutton went at his task, however, in masterful fashion and rounded out his game with a run of 35, not giving young Schaefer another opportunity at the table. It was Sutton's second victory in as many days, having also defeated Schaefer the previous evening by a score of 400 to 225.

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RAIN AIDS HUNTERS.

Puts an End to Forest Fires, Where Game Is Plentiful.

Perhaps no one class of people welcomed the rain which came Thursday more than the men who do a little hunting in the thickets of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, as well as in the "game counties" of this State. Forest fires have been raging with more or less severity throughout the territories in which they are in the habit of seeking birds, rabbits, and deer, and other small game, in all of these States. Massachusetts, in the Berkshire region; Connecticut, in the territory to the north and east of New Haven, and in the particularly good district for quail and partridge in Eastern Connecticut, have been the greatest sufferers, as there was a lack of game wardens to fight the fires. New York and New Jersey have not suffered so much from the fires as the States east of us.

So great was the danger from fires already raging and those which it was feared would be started by careless hunters that the Governor of Massachusetts on Wednesday last suspended by proclamation the open game laws for upland hunting throughout the States until such time as the fires existing could be brought under control.

Rain has fallen all through the districts where the fires have been raging.

Limitation of the season for shooting various kinds of upland game in these States has made it unusually abundant. In fact in the northern and eastern parts of Connecticut, where the killing of deer has been absolutely prohibited until 1917, the deer have become so numerous and tame as to be a nuisance to the farmers, who are clamoring for the restoration of an open season for deer in order that the young trees and plants on which the deer browse may be saved from destruction.

Deer have been particularly annoying along what is called "the shore line country" between New Haven and New London as far north as Middletown, and the fruit growers are willing to close their eyes and ears when a man with a gun comes along and takes a pot shot at the animals which destroy their young trees in the early Spring. Whether the animal potted is buck or doe they do not seem to care so long as there is one less to eat the young foliage. Residents do little of this killing in defiance of the law, as the game constables are watching and the fines are of considerable size. But they overlook violations by other fellows and do not "tattle."

Many of the deer have been smoked out during the last week while the fires have been raging, and have taken refuge in cattle yards, and have even gone into the barns and outhouses to escape the flames. Much the same condition exists in the territory broadly known as the Berkshire Hills in Massachusetts.

Partridge have been very abundant this Fall, but the hunters have not cared to get too deeply into the burning woods during the past week to get them, and sport that was at hand has been practically stopped. With the quenching of the fires by timely rain, hunters expect there will be good sport on both partridge, quail, woodcock, and the shore birds, which have been showing in goodly numbers this Fall. The open season on most of the game in both Connecticut and Massachusetts has about a month yet to run.

BASS AND WALL-EYED PIKE.

Both These Fish Biting Well at Greenwood Lake.

Unusually low water at Greenwood Lake, New Jersey, has resulted in better sport than the average for those who like to lure the wall-eyed pike, the small-mouthed black bass, and the Oswego bass from their lairs in the beds of rushes and lily pads. The fish seem particularly greedy just now, and will rise to most any alluring bait. Fine catches are being made at Willow Pond and Chapel Island, at the upper end of the lake, and the fishermen in the Tuxedo colony are reaping the benefits of the sport there.

The big pool at the lower end of the lake has also yielded some good-sized fish, tipping the scales well up toward three and four pounds. It was at this latter point that the lake was originally stocked nearly a quarter of a century ago by D. W. Cooke, now a Vice President of the Erie Railroad, and then an ardent fisherman. Up to that time the pickerel and perch were the only inhabitants of the lake, and while the former furnished good fun for the trollers, the real sport did not come until the introduction of the bass by Mr. Cooke, who followed this by planting the wall-eyed pike, which latter have developed rapidly and furnish the best of sport for those who like fresh-water fishing.

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MANCHESTER CITY HOLDS SOCCER LEAD

Notts County Vanquished in English Football—Other Winners.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Several important changes are made in the standings of the three principal leagues as the results of the games decided today. Manchester City journeyed to Nottingham to tackle the County Club and playing desperately to preserve their unbeaten record scored a splendid win by 2 to 0 and retain their position at the top of the table. Both London clubs in this division were away—Tottenham Hotspur at Sheffield opposing the United, while Chelsea were at Bradford. Sheffield United were without their crack forward, Gillespie, who broke his leg last week, but managed to share the points with oTttenham, each side scoring once. Chelsea, who scored their first win last Saturday, gave a poor show, and lost all ends up by three clear goals. Aston Villa were greatly strengthened by the inclusion of Ducat, their international half back, who has been kept out of the game for two years through severe injuries, and, entertaining Burnley, managed to draw 3—3. Results:

Middlesborough 1, Newcastle United 1; Sheffield United 1, Tottenham Hotspur 1; Aston Villa 3, Burnley 3; Liverpool 2, Bradford City 1; Bradford 3, Chelsea 0; Oldham Athletic 1, Everton 1; Manchester United 0, West Bromwich Albion 0; Bolton Wanderers 0, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Blackburn Rovers 3, Sunderland 1; Notts County 0, Manchester City 2.

The second division games were especially interesting, as with the exception of the Arsenal, all the leading clubs were playing away from home, which resulted in many changes being made in the table. The Arsenal entertained Blackpool at Highbury, and, winning by 2 to 0, are still at the top. The "star attraction" was played between Fulham and Huddersfield Town on the ground of the former. The visitors played desperately to keep up their fine record, and, winning an exciting game by 3 to 2, are still level with the Arsenal on points, but have a slightly inferior goal average. Glossop scored their first win of the season by beating Bury by three clear goals on their own ground, while Derby County, putting up a splendid show against Clapton Orient, just got the verdict by the only goal scored. Results:

Leicester Fosse 3, Notts Forest 1; Barnsley 2, Preston North End 1; Glossop 3, Bury 0; Wolverhampton W. 2, Bristol City 2; Fulham 2, Huddersfield Town 3; Stockport County 1, Grimsby Town 1; Hull City 0, Birmingham 0; Leeds City 3, Lincoln City 1; Clapton Orient 0, Derby County 1; Arsenal 2, Blackpool 0.

The Southern League results contain many surprises, quite the most startling being Crystal Palace scoring their first win this season by beating Southampton by 3 to 2 away from home. Watford won their away game with Croydon Common by the only goal scored, and at last get to the top of the table, as Brighton and Hove lost their game with Swindon Town by 2 to 1. Watford remain the only unbeaten club in this league. Reading get into second place by beating Northampton by 2 to 1, while Cardiff City make a big jump by scoring a splendid away win over Portsmouth by 1 to 0. Results:

Luton Town 0, Exeter City 2; Portsmouth 0, Cardiff City 1; Swindon Town 2, Brighton and Hove 1; Southend United 1, Gillingham 1; Queens Park R. 1, Norwich City 1; Millwall 2, West Ham United 1; Bristol Rovers 3, Plymouth Argyle 2; Croydon Common 0, Watford 1; Reading 2, Northampton 1; Southampton 2, Crystal Palace 3.

COLUMBIA WINS AT SOCCER.

Collegians Surprise Crescent A. C. in League Championship Game.

Deprived of the services of their captain in the first half and with one of their players figuring on the opposing side, Columbia's soccer players sprang a big suprise in a Field Club League championship game contested yesterday with the eleven of the Crescent A. C. at South Field. The fact that the Brooklyn is champion of the league made the performance all the more noteworthy. It was only at the last minute, that the wearers of the Blue and White decided to participate again in this series, as it was feared the intercollegiates, played i nthe Fall for the first time, would interfere with the schedule.

The Crescents were defeated in the second period of play by the score of 2 goals to 0, neither team scoring in the first half. Columbia, in the second period, was aggressive and in five minutes had the satisfaction of netting first blood. This came after a fine bit of combination work on the part of the right wing, Riggs finally placing the ball in the Crescent net. Ten minutes later, Shanholt, in conjunction with Peck and Welling shot the second goal. The lineup:

Columbia.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Buermeyer	Goal	De Baon
Romeo	Right back	Dodwell
H. Shanholt	Left back	Charlwood
Hamilton	Right half	Jackson
Laguardia	Centre half	Maclennan
Nevitt	Left half	Humphreys
Riggs	Outside right	Pert
Peck	Inside right	Jeffers
H. H. Shanholt	Centre	Hanish
Welling	Inside left	Dell
Schwartz	Outside left	Phillip

Referee—P. Davies. Linesmen—F. Heller and J. Thomas. Substitutes—Sanders for Hamilton, Columbia. Goals—Riggs and H. Shanholt, Columbia. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

Morris High and Townsend Harris Hall were scheduled to play a championship game at Jasper Oval yesterday, but, although both teams were on hand, Morris claimed the forfeit. One of the goal posts was missing, responsibility for which rested on Townsend, who in turn placed the blame on the Park Department. Referee Flood of Public School No. 33 said he would refer it to the P. S. A. L. Games Committee.

Man

RAPID STRIDES BY NEGROES IN ATHLETICS --- BASEBALL --- RIDING IN CENTRAL PARK

INDOOR ATHLETIC SEASON AT HAND

Board Floor Runners Tuning Up for the Winter Sports.

With the passing of Summer and outdoor track and field events, athletes throughout the local district have started preparations for the coming indoor season. Spiked shoes have been laid away for the time being and rubber soled footwear has come into vogue. Keepers of the New York armories, the scenes of a majority of the big Winter athletic carnivals, have laid out their running tracks anew, and are making everything ready for the first games, which are now only a few weeks away.

From present indications the coming season should be even more attractive than last, one of the best in almost a decade. Certainly meets will be just as numerous as they were in 1913, when for several months the average was two per week.

Notwithstanding the announced intention of Lawson Robertson to keep his Irish-American A. C. team inactive after the club games in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 28, there should be plenty of good material to maintain interest in the indoor sports.

Robertson says his men have passed through a hard Summer's campaign, which was brought to an end by long-drawn out training for the championships, and if they go through an equally arduous Winter season they will not be in proper condition for the big games which will be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco next August. The long rest his athletes will have from December until they start working in again in May should find them at their best when the time comes for sending them West, Robertson asserts.

It will remain for the Irish athletes, however, whether they shall follow the trail of the prize after Nov. 28. Robertson believes the more prominent among them will take his advice and remain idle for the Winter.

The New York A. C. squad will be very active, and with the Irish cracks out of the running should figure very largely in the Winter's sports.

Bernie Wefers's men always show up well on the board floors. They are now being pointed for the opening meeting of the Fall, which will be conducted jointly by the Second Naval Battalion and the Scandinavian-American Athletic League in the Brooklyn Battalion's Armory.

On the same night the twenty-five-mile walking championship, which attracted a large entry last year, will be held again under the auspices of the Walkers' Club of America and A. A. U. sanction.

Following these events will come the Irish-American games on Nov. 28 in the Garden. Early in December the yearly sports of Father Matthew's T. A. B. Society will be featured in Newark and on the last day of the year the Seventy-First Regiment will hold forth in the East Thirty-fourth Street Armory.

Many other sets of games are probable, but as yet selections have not been applied for. The Millrose A. A. will undoubtedly stage another of its record-smashing meetings, very likely early in January, to be followed by the junior and senior indoor championships.

Then there will be the intercollegiate indoor championships, to be contested for the first time in Madison Square Garden in March. Of course, these games will not be open to A. A. U. athletes, but will nevertheless prove a mecca for the lovers of track and field sports.

Basketball is to come into its own again. Negotiations have been opened by W. W. Rubien with the management of Madison Square Garden for the purpose of securing the big arena for the Metropolitan championships, which will be decided in four divisions. Basketball is one of the most spectacular of indoor sports, and if conducted in the proper spirit should prove of vast interest. The substituting of banners as prizes to the winning teams will eliminate most of the semi-professionalism which has in recent years dominated the field. Expense accounts will be handled in such a manner that there will be little opportunity for contestants to pick up a dollar or two.

It has been suggested that the A. A. U. or the combined local clubs hold a big set of games during the Winter, and donate the receipts to a fund to help defray the expenses of the New York athletes who will go West to compete in the international championships at the San Francisco Exposition. This matter has been taken up by at least two trainers of big local clubs, and more will be heard of it later on. It will require about $250 to take an athlete to the fair, and unless some of the less prosperous of the local clubs find some means of getting this money their crack athletes will have to forego the trip.

Thousands of schoolboy athletes are awaiting the gun in the first of the indoor season meetings closed to the Public Schools Athletic Leagues. It is probable that 15,000 to 20,000 of these lads are working in the yards of the different public schools preparing themselves for the numerous events that will be staged for their competition.

Outdoor running is by no means over for the year, but only the distance runners will be seen in competition for the next few weeks. The National ten-mile run and seven-mile walk championships; the junior and senior Metropolitan and National Amateur Athletic Union cross country championships are still to be decided, and will furnish plenty of work for those who like to brave the chill winds of November and December over hill and dale.

The prospects for amateur boxing were never so bright as this Fall. Mere tournaments will be held in the Metropolitan district than ever before. The New York A. C., Crescent A. C., Cathedral Club, Brooklyn, Union Settlement A. C., Boys Club, National Turn Verein, Newark, and other organizations will promote contests during the Winter. The New Yorks and Crescents will lead the field.

Amateur swimming also will have a big season in the East, although most of the star swimmers are in Western clubs.

Founders' Day at N. Y. U.

New York University will celebrate Founder's Day tomorrow at University Heights with the customary exercises. There will be no classes for the men of the college and of the School of Applied Science during the first hour, which will be devoted to addresses by delegates from the students and to musical selections. The Founder's Day oration this year will be delivered by Ubaldo J. Marra of the senior class.

REVISE LACROSSE RULES.

Intercollegiate League Modernizes Sport and Eliminates Rough Play.

College lacrosse rules were revised and modernized by the delegates to the tenth annual convention of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League yesterday at the Park Avenue Hotel, and an effort will be made to popularize the sport by introducing it to prep schools. The committee appointed last year to revise the playing rules recommended several important changes which received the approval of the delegates. Matches have in the past been played according to rules adopted ten years ago, and these were not stringent enough for the present game.

Under the revised rules the Captain must be a playing member of the team and the referee has increased powers, which will serve to eliminate many objectionable features of the former playing rules and keep the game free from unnecessary roughness.

The experiment tried last year of selecting a chief referee to designate referees for all games was found to be so satisfactory that the Executive Committee was instructed to continue the practice for the ensuing year. No complaints were received over the selections made during 1913-14 by the chief referee. The selection of the chief referee will be made later by the Executive Committee.

It was decided to decide the open championship between the northern and southern divisions on May 22, 1915, the location to be determined by the winners of the two divisions. The divisions follow: Northern—Harvard, Cornell, Stevens, and Hobart. Southern—Lehigh, Johns Hopkins, and Swarthmore.

The annual election resulted as follows: President, Kenneth B. Day, Harvard; Vice President, Milton Erlanger, Johns Hopkins; Secretary and Treasurer, R. C. Campbell, Stevens, and Member at Large, C. E. Marsters, Harvard. The next regular meeting will be held Oct. 16, 1915.

The following representatives attended the convention: Harvard, C. E. Marsters and J. Garland; Lehigh, H. R. Walters and E. P. Humphrey; Stevens, R. C. Campbell and John S. Beck; Johns Hopkins, William C. Schmeiser and Thomas T. Troxell; Swarthmore, J. H. Taylor and Frederick C. Dennis; Cornell, Rodney Walbridge and A. A. Blue; former President John R. Broomwell, Swarthmore, and former Vice President W. J. Finlay, Jr., Cornell.

COLLEGE WRESTLING.

Two New Rules Adopted at Meeting of Intercollegiate Delegates.

Two new rules which will materially affect the intercollegiate wrestling meets this Winter were adopted yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Intercollegiate Wrestling Association at Columbia University. Cornell, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Princeton, and Columbia, members of the association, each had a delegate present.

One of the new rulings adopted by the association is to the effect that members of a team may wrestle in one class only during a meet.

The second ruling affects the bouts in the intercollegiate championships. Under former rulings, where no decision could be renedered at the end of the nine-minute bout in each class, it was called a draw. Extra bouts of three minutes each will now be held under the ruling adopted yesterday, and in the extra rounds one wrestler will be alternately put on the defensive and the other the offensive by causing one to start the first extra round on his knees, and if no decision is then gained the positions will be reversed in the second extra bout.

The intercollegiate meet will be held at Lehigh on March 26 and 27.

Owing to the death of Hugh Leonard of the New York A. C. last Summer, the association is casting about for a referee to take his place. The association has under consideration J. Vello of Philadelphia and R. Waldo Smith of the New York A. C.

Columbia will open the wrestling season with Lehigh at Lehigh on Feb. 6.

EVERS DUPLICATES FEAT.

Dougherty Only Other Who Played with Two World's Champion Teams.

Johnny Evers, Captain and second baseman of the Boston Braves, and Pat Dougherty, the old Boston and Chicago outfielder, are the only baseball players who have played with two different world's championship teams. Dougherty played with the Boston Americans when they won the world's championship and he was with the Chicago Americans when that team won the championship two years later. Evers played with the Cubs when they won the title in 1907 and 1908 and equaled Dougherty's feat by playing with the Boston Braves in this year's series.

Josh Devore, the Boston substitute outfielder, took part in world's series with two different teams, but until the Braves won this year he was never a world's champion. And this year he got into the series only in the capacity of a pinch hitter.

Evers's record is the more remarkable because there was a space of six years between his two championship connections. In seven years almost any baseball player is expected to slow down, and yet seven years after playing with his first world's championship team the irrepressible Johnny is found as the mainstay of an entirely different team.

Evers's record is also unusual in that he is still able to play great baseball despite his unfortunate experiences as a manager. Few players have been able to maintain their standard of playing after once attempting the managerial end of the game. Jake Stahl, who led the championship Red Sox team in 1912, was one of the few players whose disastrous experience as a manager did not have a bad effect on his playing. And at that Stahl made his "comeback" more as a manager than as a player. He was still a good player, however, when the Red Sox played the Giants two years ago.

The names of the great players who have started to go back after failing as managers are many. One of the best examples is that of Hal Chase, the former Yankee first baseman, who seems never to have been the same brilliant player since his brief attempt to guide the Yankees.

Evers is one of the kind of players upon whom failure seems to make no impression. If he fails once, he is ready to try again and keep on trying. It was just this spirit which he seems to have imparted to the whole Boston team, which made them an unbeatable combination, although far the inferior in mere mechanical ability of many of the teams they so easily overcome.

Despite his varied career, Evers is still a comparatively young man. He is only 30 years old and has quite a big advantage on Leach, Wagner, Marty and some of the other veterans who are still keeping up with the youngsters.

SOME CRACK COLORED ATHLETES OF NEW YORK



NEGRO ATHLETES WIN MANY HONORS

Season's Performances Show Colored Runners to be Factors in A. A. U. Meets.

Recent performances of colored athletes in the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union have attracted widespread attention, and should a corresponding progress be made by them in the next three or four years many laurels now worn by white athletes will pass into the keeping of negroes. This success has been more noticeable during the last month than at any other time, and the fact that four titles were won by colored athletes at the recent small clubs championships, and negroes were prominent in the point table of the Metropolitan title meet, has caused a flutter of excitement among the registered athletes in the A. A. U. Nor is the present crop of negro runners likely to suddenly cease, for there are many promising colored boys in the public schools of Greater New York.

Up to the present the colored athlete has devoted his attention to track events, especially in the sprints and middle distances, but with the growth of colored athletic clubs capable trainers will be secured and with systematic development in long-distance events will be certain to bring out long-distance runners and candidates for field honors. The negro's proficiency in athletics has become a source of much speculation and discussion in athletic clubs.

From the days of William Morris of Pennsylvania, who was one of the best milers in college ranks twenty years ago, up to the present time a number of the best athletes in the A. A. U. ranks have been representatives of the colored race. John B. Taylor of Pennsylvania was the greatest quarter-miler in his day. Cable, the colored weight thrower at Harvard, enjoyed a national reputation. Howard Drew, formerly of Springfield High School, now a student at the University of Southern California, is regarded as probably the equal of Applegarth of England, Dismond, formerly of the Smart Set A. C. of Brooklyn, is one of the best quarter-milers in Western College athletic ranks, while many others of lesser note have earned prominence by their speed on the cinder path.

Due to the efforts of the late James E. Sullivan, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., there has been a great revival of athletic interest in the Southern schools, and with those in the East the struggle for athletic supremacy in a few years hence may be between white and colored men.

Many of the colored athletes prominent in athletic circles were graduated from public schools in Greater New York, but, unlike former years, when promising colored athletes received little consideration or encouragement, the student upon graduation can now join a colored athletic organization and continue to compete. There are three negro athletic clubs in the metropolitan district, which are making rapid strides in the athletic world, and scarcely an open meet is now held that does not find representatives of these clubs in the list of competitors. These organizations are the Salem-Crescent A. C. and St. Christopher's Club of New York and the Smart Set A. C. of Brooklyn.

One of the most important indoor athletic meets of the Winter season is held under the auspices of the Smart Set A. C., which is a growing and important organization, many of whose members won athletic honors in New York public schools, and who during the last two or three years have made a phenomenal record for the club and hold several championship titles.

THE HOME-RUN GETTERS.

Batters Who Got the Big Hits "Off" the Star Pitchers.

The Giants' pitchers last season cracked more under the strain when it came to being located for home runs than the Braves' hurlers, Mathewson & Co. being dented for 46 four-baggers and Rudolph and his associates for 38. The surprising thing about the homers gleaned from the two staffs is that no less than 16 were made off Christy Mathewson, whose work was just as able in 1914 as it was in certain of the preceding campaigns. Vic Saier, Cub first baseman, reached "Big Six" for a quartet of circuit clouts, and Ivy Wingo and "Chief" Wilson of the Cards each got next to the Old Master for two. Nine homers are charged up against "Rube" Marquard, holder of the National League winning and losing streak records, Sherwood Magee and "Gavvy" Cravath of the Phillies each nicking Richard for a brace of four-ply wallops in one controversy. Art Fromme permitted eight four-bag blows, Jeff Tesreau seven, Al Demaree three, (two obtained by Frank Shulte, 1911 National League Chalmers car winner,) George Wiltse two, and "Rube" Schauer one.

Of the Boston pitchers, Dick Rudolph was stung for homers the oftenest. He has nine four-baggers marked up against his record, Cravath being the lone athlete to get two off the little Bronxonian. George Tyler's record in yielding homers is peculiar. He allowed seven, a batsman from each club making one. Bill James, who received more votes from the Chalmers Trophy jury than any other hurler, was, like Tyler, dented for seven four-bag smashes, the Phillies getting two and each of the other clubs except St. Louis one. Perdue yielded five homers during his brief Boston career, which may have been one of the reasons Miracle Man Stallings traded him to the Cards.

The players who got homers last season off the Giant and Brave pitchers are named below:

Off Mathewson—By Saier, Chicago, 4; Wilson, St. Louis, 2; Wingo, St. Louis, 2; Dolan, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburgh, 1; Wagner, Pittsburgh, 1; Cruise, St. Louis, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Daubert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Marquard—By Magee, Philadelphia, 2, (both in same game;) Cravath, Philadelphia, 2, (both in same game;) Adams, Pittsburgh, 1; Maan, Boston, 1; Smith, Brooklyn, 1; Leach, Chicago, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1.

Off Fromme—By Beck, St. Louis, 1; McCarthy, Pittsburgh, 1; Schmidt, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Stengel, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Schneider, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Tesreau—By Mann, Boston, 1; Connolly, Boston, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Good, Chicago, 1; Clarke, Cincinnati, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Demaree—By Schulte, Chicago, 2; Connolly, Boston, 1.

Off Wiltse—By Konetchy, Pittsburgh, 1; Groh, Cincinnati, 1.

Off Schauer—By Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Rudolph—By Cravath, Philadelphia, 2; Magee, Philadelphia, 2; Saier, Chicago, 1; Cruise, St. Louis, 1; Magee, St. Louis, 1; Miller, St. Louis, 1; Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Dolan, St. Louis, 1.

Off Tyler—By Snyder, St. Louis, 1; Konetchy, Pittsburgh, 1; Becker, Philadelphia, 1; Bescher, New York, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1; Riggert, Brooklyn, 1.

Off James—By Wheat, Brooklyn, 1; Corriden, Chicago, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Merkle, New York, 1; Irelan, Philadelphia, 1; Niehoff, Cincinnati, 1; Mitchell, Pittsburgh, 1.

Off Perdue—By Paskert, Philadelphia, 1; Lobert, Philadelphia, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1; Merkle, New York, 1.

Off Crutcher—By Carey, Pittsburgh, 1; Magee, Philadelphia, 1; Schulte, Chicago, 1; Luderus, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Cocreham—By Cravath, Philadelphia, 1; Wheat, Brooklyn, 1.

Off Hess—By Wilson, St. Louis, 1; Saier, Chicago, 1.

Off Davis—By Mayer, Philadelphia, 1.

Off Strand—By Myers, New York, 1.

Barringer Cross Country Victory.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 17.—Barringer High School defeated the harriers of De Witt Clinton High School of New York here today over the Barringer course of three and one-quarter miles by the score of 38 to 39. Individual honors went to the New Yorkers, as S. Larson of Clinton crossed the finish line first in the time of 18:57. The Clintonians suffered greatly by their unfamiliarity of the course, and after Locker, who finished third, and Segreto fourth, all Barringer men got home ahead of their rivals. The first Barringer boy to show in the point scoring positions was H. Schneider, who finished second, about three yards behind the winner. The order of finish: S. Larson, De Witt Clinton; H. Schneider, Barringer; T. Locker, De Witt Clinton; B. Segreto, De Witt Clinton; F. Granger, Barringer; P. Bozza, Barringer; L. Ellis, Barringer; H. Caruso, Barringer; L. Weiner, Barringer.

THAT MERKLE PLAY AGAIN.

Evers Smallest Factor in It, Says Hank O'Day, the Umpire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—"Hank" O'Day for the first time today gave his version of the celebrated Merkle play, which decided the National League championship at New York Sept. 23, 1908. O'Day was chief of umpires at the game. The game was declared a tie at 1 to 1.

O'Day, admitting himself nettled at recent comments on himself by John Evers, said that Evers was the smallest factor in the play.

"We did not make the decision because Evers touched second when Merkle started for the clubhouse, as is commonly supposed," said O'Day. "We did it because Joe McGinnity, when the ball was thrown back to the infield by Artie Hofman, interfered with Pfiester, a Cub player, who picked up Hofman's throw.

"McGinnity wrested the ball from Pfiester and threw it into the crowd, which by this time was swarming onto the grounds back of third base. Steinfeldt retrieved the ball and ran to second base with it, tossing it to Evers just before reaching the bag. If McGinnity's interference had not given us that clear point to rule on the credit for the play on Merkle would have gone to Hofman, who deserves it anyway, for he threw the ball in when most fielders, following custom, would have kept it and fled to the clubhouse in the belief that the game was over."

DONOVAN MAY GO TO PENN.

Report Says Harvard Athletic Coach is Negotiating with Philadelphians.

For two weeks past followers of college athletics have been interested in a rumor that "Pooch" Donovan, Harvard's track and field trainer, was negotiating with the University of Pennsylvania authorities regarding the shifting of his allegiance from the Cambridge institution to the Philadelphia college. Nothing definite has been heard from the inner circles regarding this change, but some one has said that the University of Pennsylvania has made a large offer to Donovan.

Should Donovan take this job Lawson Robertson has been spoken of for the Harvard position.

RINGLING WINS OLD STAKES.

Captures St. Leger Handicap at Churchill Downs in 4:04.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 17.—Ringling today won the St. Leger Handicap over the Churchill Downs race course. The distance, two miles and a quarter, was covered in 4:04. Sir Catesby was second, and Any Port third. The St. Leger is one of the notad racing events of the country. It has not been run for several years, but was substituted this Fall for the four-mile endurance race which has been an annual feature at Churchill.

Lexington Races Declared Off.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 17.—The annual Grand Circuit trotting meeting at the track of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association was today declared off on account of rain, thus leaving five days of racing uncompleted and $17,000 in stake money uncontested for. Almost all of the horses at the local track were shipped today to either Cleveland, Ohio, or Dallas, Texas. About $8,000 in entrance fees was refunded, and the management of the association announced that the loss on account of the rains would exceed $15,000. The Champion Stallion Stake, a guaranteed event, will probably be raced off some time next week, or, in case the rain continues, the money will be divided between those horses eligible to start.

FEDERALS MAY PLACE CLUB HERE

Old Rumor Revived by President Gilmore—Cincinnati in League, Too.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—President Gilmore announced today that the Federal League was planning the invasion of New York and that four possible sites for ball parks were being considered. Gilmore, with Charles Weeghman and William Walker of the local club, returned today from New York, where, he said, they had been talking over with capitalists the advisability of putting a Federal League team there. Nothing definite was decided on, he said, but at another meeting in New York next Friday action probably would be taken.

There is no truth in reports that peace soon will be reached in the baseball war, according to Gilmore, who declared the Federal League did not want peace and that organized baseball had made no overtures.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17.—The placing of a Federal League ball team in this city next year was last night announced as a certainty by Paul V. Connolly, an attorney who has represented that league in this city since its inception. Mr. Connolly said that he has options on two sites for a ball field and that ample financial backing has been secured. He also claimed to have a number of organized baseball players under contract for the club.

KAUFF BEST BATSMAN.

Indianapolis Star Also Leads Base Stealers in Federal League.

Benny Kauff, Indianapolis's all-round star, won the batting championship in the Federal League. His average was .366. Besides landing the batting title Kauff stole more bases than any other Federal Leaguer, totaling 75, and led also in number of hits, number of runs scored, and in total bases. His record follows:

	G.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	SB.	PC.
Kauff	154	574	116	210	16	75	.366

The Federal's .300 hitters besides Kauff were: Chase, Buffalo, .334; Evans, Brooklyn, .333; Rousch, Indianapolis, .333; Yerkes, Pittsburgh, .333; Easterly, Kansas City, .331; Shaw, Brooklyn, .322; Lennox, Pittsburgh, .317; Kenworthy, Kansas City, .316; Campbell, Indianapolis, .314; Louden, Buffalo, .313; Crandall, St. Louis, .313; Walsh, Baltimore, .312; Murphy, Brooklyn, .311; Oakes, Pittsburgh, .311; Laporte, Indianapolis, .311; Anderson, Brooklyn, .310; Scheer, Indianapolis, .309; Zwilling, Chicago, .308; Meyer, Baltimore, .307; McDonald, Buffalo, .307; McKeechnie, Indianapolis, .305; Bradley, Pittsburgh, .302.

Indianapolis and Brooklyn led in club batting with .284 and .269 each. Zwilling had most home runs, 16.

Leading pitchers were: Ford, Buffalo, 21 victories, 7 defeats; Hendrix, Chicago, 29 and 11, and Quinn, Baltimore, 26 and 14.

Oldfield in Big Auto Races.

Barney Oldfield, the veteran auto race driver, has made the first entries for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix races to be held at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in February. He will drive a Stutz racer, probably the same car with which he made such a brilliant showing in the 500-mile race at Indianapolis last May, and at Elgin, Ill., in August. Barney, who is at present in San Francisco, went over the course, which is inside the exposition grounds, and is enthusiastic over the possibilities it offers for spectacular driving. The circuit is approximately five miles, and the road is so smooth that Oldfield believes the contests will be record races.

EQUESTRIANS GET BUSY FOR THE FALL

Central Park and Riverside Drive Full of Riders These Autumn Days.

Equestrians returned from their Summer outings find the bridle paths in Central Park and Riverside Drive most attractive thees crisp Autumn mornings and evenings. Riders are numbered by hundreds and their invigorating and healthful exercise is made doubly pleasurable by the fact that the paths have been put in fine condition during the Summer, and are now at their best. The foliage, beginning to take on its Autumn coloring, adds to the beauties of the outing, and so makes the enjoyment of the rider supreme.

Stalls at the riding academies and stables which make a specialty of housing saddle horses have daily additions from the country places where their owners have been using their animals, and each boat from Newport brings additions to those housed at the Riding Club, whose owners, back from Europe, are preparing for their daily exercise in the park, nearby. The New York Riding Club members are arranging for club rides during the Fall and altogether there is unwonted activity wherever the lovers of this invigorating sport meet.

On Saturday next the last of the race meetings on Long Island will be concluded and then a number of the residents of those colonies will add their strings of saddlers to the already numerous colony now in the New York and Brooklyn stables. Hunters will remain for the Fall hunts, but those who prefer to ride on the flat instead of across country will be added to the great number of riders already appearing in the parks in the early morning and the late afternoon.

So attractive is it out of doors that the riding academies have not yet taken on their Winter life, though at Durland's afternoon music rides and the accompanying teas have been resumed. On Saturday morning next the first of the children's rides will be held and continued thereafter through the season. The first of the evening music rides is scheduled for Nov. 4, these Wednesday evening events which have proven so popular continuing through the Winter. The complete Summer renovation of the Academy will make this resort more attractive than ever, perhaps, to its corps of patrons, particularly as the Summer has brought a new lot of riders to the fore who will as usual enter into the scheduled events with the best of the newcomer to any sport or game.

Having closed its branches at Far Rockaway, Red Bank and Elberon, the Central Park Riding Academy stables are now filled with a lot of well-broken and seasoned saddlers, and Manager Sulzer faces the most prosperous season in the history of the Academy, according to early indications. The first of the popular evening music rides will be held either on Nov. 4 or 11, the date to be definitely decided next week, when the wishes of the patrons have been fully ascertained. At present most of the people who stable here are using their mounts in the park and will continue to do so as long as the weather holds good. Instruction classes will open in November and good advance bookings have already been made of newcomers to the sport. The Associated Alumnae of Barnard College will resume their classes on Nov. 5 and 6, continuing each Thursday and Friday thereafter during the season.

Indoor activities will be resumed in early November at the Dyckman Academy on Riverside Drive, the Concourse at Morris Avenue and 196th Street, and the Van Cortlandt Park Academy at the Albany Post Road and 252d Street, and at several of the private academies, the proprietors of all of which see a lively season ahead, judging from the interest already shown in the increase of outdoor activities in the saddle.

Columbia's New Coaches.

Three coaches for Columbia teams were elected at a meeting of the University Committee on Athletics yesterday. Harry A. Fisher was again chosen to coach the basket ball team, George Hjelm, the gymnastic team, and Edward Kennedy, the swimming team.

While the gymnasium cannot be used for basket ball practice, two cabes which have been erected on a court laid out on South Field, will be used by the basket ball candidates when they are called out.

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Women's Speaking Club
of America.—Opens Thursday evening, Oct. 29, at 8:15. Genealogical Hall, 226 W. 58th St. Public speaking, English, elocution, current events. Entire course, $10. Send for booklet. Grace E. Gunn, 1,017 Woodycrest Av. Tel. Melrose 4926.

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The New York Times.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1914.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT WRITES ON HELPING THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

Civilized Nations Should Combine in a Great World League for the Peace of Righteousness, He Says, and Invite Their Military Forces to Enforce the Decrees of a Common Tribunal in Questions at Issue.

IN the three articles that I have already written I have endeavored to set forth, in a spirit of absolute fairness and calmness, the lessons as I see them that this war teaches all the world, and especially the United States. I believe I have shown that while, at least in the case of Belgium, there has been actual wrong-doing, yet that, on the whole and looking back at the real and ultimate causes rather than at the temporary occasions of the war, what has occurred is due primarily to the intense fear felt by each nation for other nations and to the anger born of that fear. Doubtless in certain elements, notably certain militaristic elements, of the population other motives have been at work, but I believe that the people of each country in backing the Government of that country in the present war have been influenced mainly by a genuine patriotism and a genuine fear of what might happen to their beloved land in the event of aggression by other nations.

Our Strength as Our Reliance

Under such conditions, as I have shown, our duty is twofold. In the first place, events have clearly demonstrated that treaties unbacked by force are not worth the paper upon which they are written. Events have clearly shown that it is the idlest of folly to assert, and little short of treason against the nation for statesmen who should know better to pretend, that the salvation of any nation under existing world conditions can be trusted to treaties, to little bits of paper with names signed on them, but without any efficient force behind them. The United States will be guilty of criminal misconduct, we of this generation will show ourselves traitors to our children and our children's children, if, as conditions are now, we do not keep ourselves ready to defend our hearths, trusting in great crises not to treaties, not to the ineffective good will of outsiders, but to our own stout hearts and strong hands.

Must Seek to Mend Conditions

So much for the first and most vital lesson. But we are not to be excused if we stop here. We must endeavor earnestly, but with sanity, to try to bring around better world conditions and try to shape our policy in conjunction with other nations so as to bring nearer the day when the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice and fair dealing, will be established among the nations of the earth. With this object in view it is our duty carefully to weigh the influences which are at work or may be put to work in order to bring about this result, and in every effective way to do our best to further the growth of these influences. When this has been done our Government will not be reduced to humiliating impotence even to protest against such wrong as that committed on Belgium, because our "neutrality" can only be preserved by failure to help right what is wrong—and we shall then as a people have too much self-respect to enter into absurd all-inclusive arbitration treaties, unbacked by force, at the very moment when we fail to do what is clearly demanded by the Hague treaties by which we are already bound, by protesting against violation of these treaties.

Lesson of United States

Doubtless in the long run most is to be hoped from the slow growth of a better feeling, a more real feeling of brotherhood among the nations, among the peoples. The experience of the United States shows that there is no real foundation in race for the bitter antagonism felt among Slavs and Germans, French and English.

There are in this country hundreds of thousands, millions, of men who by birth and parentage are of German descent, of French descent or Slavonic descent, or descended from each of the peoples within the British Islands. These different races not only get along well together here, but become knit into one people, and after a few generations their blood is mingled. In my own veins runs not only the blood of ancestors from the various peoples of the British Islands, English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish, but also the blood of Frenchman and of German. It is idle to tell us that the Frenchman and the German, the Slav and the Englishman are irreconcilably hostile one to the other because of difference of race. From our own daily experiences we know the contrary. We know that good men and bad men are to be found in each race. We know that the differences between the races above named and many others are infinitesimal compared with the vital points of likeness. Moreover, our experience with the British Empire during the last century shows that it is not an idle dream to believe that with the growth of wisdom will come a growth of kindliness and peace. There is not a fort and hardly an armed man on the long frontier between Canada and the United States, and armed hostilities between Canada and the United States are literally unthinkable.

But this growth is too slow by itself adequately to meet present needs. At present we are confronted with the fact that each nation must keep armed and must be ready to go to war, because there is a real and desperate need to do so and because the penalty for failure may be to suffer a fall like that of China. At present in every great crisis treaties have shown themselves not worth the paper they are written on, and the multitude of peace congresses that have been held have failed to secure even the slightest tangible result, as regards any contest in which the passions of great nations were fully aroused and their vital interests really concerned. In other words, each nation at present in any crisis of fundamental importance has to rely purely on its own power, its own strength, its own individual force. The futility of international agreements in great crises has come from the fact that force was not back of them.

What is needed in international matters is to create a judge and then to put police power back of the judge.

So far, the time has not been ripe to attempt this. Surely now, in view of the awful cataclysm of the present war, such a plan could at least be considered, and it may be that the combatants at the end will be willing to try it in order to secure at least a chance for the only kind of peace that is worth having—the peace that is compatible with self-respect. Merely to bring about a peace at the present moment without providing for the elimination of the causes of war would accomplish nothing of any permanent value, and the attempt to make it would probably represent nothing else than the adroit use of some more or less foolish or more or less self-interested outsider by some astute power who wished to see if it could not put its opponents in the wrong.

Remove the Causes of Fear

If the powers were justified in going into this war by their vital interests, then they are required to continue the war until these vital interests are no longer in jeopardy. A peace which would leave without redress wrongs like those which Belgium has suffered or which would represent merely the partial or entire destruction of one or more nations and the survival in aggravated form of militarism and autocracy, and of international hatred in its most intense and virulent form, would really be only a worthless truce and would not represent the slightest advance in the cause of righteousness and of international morality.

The essential thing to do is to free each nation from the besetting fear of its neighbor. This can only be done by removing the causes of such fear. The neighbor must no longer be a danger.

Mere disarmament will not accomplish this result, and the disarmament of the free and enlightened peoples, so long as a single despotism or barbarism were left armed, would be a hideous calamity. If armaments were reduced while causes of trouble were in no way removed wars would probably become somewhat more frequent, just because they would be less expensive and less decisive. It is greatly to be desired that the growth of armaments should be arrested, but they cannot be arrested while present conditions continue. Mere treaties, mere bits of papers with names signed to them and with no force back of them, have proved utterly worthless for the protection of nations, and where they are the only alternatives it is not only right, but necessary, that each nation should arm itself so as to be able to cope with any possible foe.

Tribunal of the Great Powers

The one permanent move for obtaining peace, which has yet been suggested, with any reasonable chance of attaining its object, is by an agreement among the great powers, in which each should pledge itself not only to abide by the decisions of a common tribunal but to back with force the decision of that common tribunal. The great civilized nations of the world which do possess force, actual or immediately potential, should combine by solemn agreement in a great World League for the Peace of Righteousness. A court should be created—a changed and amplified Hague Court would meet the requirements—composed of representatives from each nation; these representatives being sworn to act in each case as judges, pure and simple, and not in a representative capacity. The nations should agree on certain rights that should not be questioned, such as their territorial integrity, their rights to deal with their own domestic affairs, and with such matters as whom they should or should not admit to residence and citizenship within their own borders. All should guarantee each of their number in the possession of these rights. All should agree that other matters at issue between any of them, or between any of them and any one of a number of specified outside civilized nations, should be submitted to the court as above constituted. They should furthermore agree not only to abide, each of them, by the decision of the court, but all of them to unite with their military forces to enforce the decree of the court as against any recalcitrant member. Under these circumstances, it would be possible to agree on a limitation of armaments that would be real and effective.

If any nation were unwilling to go into such a general agreement with other nations, it would of necessity have to depend upon its own armed strength for its own protection. This is the only alternative. Treaties unbacked by force cannot be considered as an alternative by any sober persons of sound judgment.

Of course, if there were not reasonable good faith among the nations making such an agreement, it would fail. But it would not fail merely because one nation did not observe good faith. It would be impossible to say that such an agreement would at once and permanently bring universal peace, but it would certainly mark an immense advance. It would certainly mean that the chances of war were minimized and the prospects of limiting and confining and regulating war immensely increased. At present force, as represented by the armed strength of each nation, is wholly divorced from such instrumentalities for securing peace as international agreements and treaties. In consequence, the latter are practically impotent in great crises.

There is no connection between force on the one hand and any scheme for securing international peace or justice on the other. Under these conditions every wise and upright nation must continue to rely for its own peace and well-being on its own force, its own strength. As all students of the law know, a right without a remedy is in no real sense of the word a right at all. In international matters the declaration of a right, or the announcement of a worthy purpose, is not only aimless, but is a just cause for derision, and may even be mischievous, if force is not put behind the right or the purpose. Our business is to make force the agent of justice, the instrument of right in international matters, as it has been made in municipal matters, in matters within each nation.

Such a scheme as the one briefly outlined will not bring perfect justice any more than under municipal law we obtain perfect justice, but it will mark an immeasurable advance on anything now existing, for it will mean that at last a long stride has been taken in the effort to put the collective strength of civilized mankind behind the collective purpose of mankind to secure the peace of righteousness, the peace of justice among the nations of the earth.

Armies Are the Alternative

It may be, though I sincerely hope to the contrary, that such a scheme is for the immediate future Utopian—it certainly will not be Utopian for the remote future. If it be impossible in the immediate future to devise some working scheme by which force shall be put behind righteousness in disinterested and effective fashion where international wrongs are concerned, then the only alternative will be for each free people to keep itself in shape with its own strength to defend its own rights and interests, and meanwhile to do all that can be done to help forward the slow growth of sentiment which is assuredly, although very gradually, telling against international wrong-doing and violence.

Man, in recognizedly human shape, has been for ages on this planet, and the extraordinary discoveries in Egypt and Mesopotamia now enable us to see in dim fashion the beginning of historic times 6,000 or 7,000 years ago. In the earlier ages of which history speaks, there was practically no such thing as an international conscience. The armies of Babylon and Assyria, Egypt and Persia, felt no sense of obligation to outsiders and conquered merely because they wished to conquer.

Growth of Ideas of Right

In Greece a very imperfect recognition of international right grew up so far as Greek communities were concerned, but it never extended to barbarians. In the Roman Empire this feeling grew slightly, if only for the reason that so many nations were included within its bounds and were forced to live peaceably together. In the Middle Ages the common Christianity of Europe created a real bond. There was at least a great deal of talk about the duties of Christian nations to one another; and although the action along the lines of the talk was lamentably insufficient, still the talk itself represented the dawning recognition of the fact that each nation might owe something to other nations and that it was not right to base action purely on self-interest.

There has undoubtedly been a wide expansion of this feeling during the last few centuries, and particularly during the last century. It now extends so as to include not only Christian nations but also those non-Christian nations who themselves treat with justice and fairness their fellow-men of different creed. We are still a lamentably long distance away from the goal toward which we are striving; but we have taken a few steps toward that goal. A hundred years ago the English-speaking peoples of Great Britain and America regarded one another as inveterate and predestined enemies, just as three centuries previously had been the case in Great Britain itself between those who dwelt in the northern half and those who dwelt in the southern half of the island. Now war is unthinkable between us. Moreover, there is a real advance in good will, respect, and understanding between the United States and all the other nations of the earth. The advance is not steady and it is interrupted at times by acts of unwisdom, which are quite as apt to be committed by ourselves as by other peoples, but the advance has gone on. There is far greater sentiment than ever before against unwarranted aggressions by stronger powers against weak powers; there is far greater feeling against misconduct, whether in small or big powers, and far greater feeling against brutality in war.

Real Advance in Last 300 Years

This does not mean that the wrongdoing as regards any one of these matters has as yet been even approximately stopped or that the indignation against such wrongdoing is as yet anything like as effective as it should be. But we must not let our horror at the wrong that is still done blind us to the fact that there has been improvement. As late as the eighteenth century there were continual instances where small nations or provinces were overrun just as Belgium has been overrun, without any feeling worth taking into account being thereby excited in the rest of mankind. In the seventeenth century affairs were worse. What has been done in Belgian cities has been very dreadful, and the Belgian countryside has suffered in a way to wring our hearts, but our sympathy and indignation must not blind us to the fact that even in this case there has been a real advance during the last three hundred years and that such things as were done to Magdeburg and Wexford and Drogheda and the entire Palatinate in the seventeenth century are no longer possible.

Still Have Far to Travel

There is every reason to feel dissatisfied with the slow progress that has been made in putting a stop to wrongdoing. It is our bounden duty now to act so as to secure redress for wrongdoing, but, nevertheless, we must also recognize the fact that some progress has been made and that there is now a good deal of real sentiment, and some efficient sentiment, against international wrongdoing. There has been and is a real growth toward international peace, justice, and fair dealing. We have still a long way to go before reaching the goal, but at least we have gone forward a little way toward the goal. This growth will continue. We must do everything that we can to make it continue. But we must not blind ourselves to the fact that as yet this growth is not such as in any shape or way to warrant us in relying for our ultimate safety in great national crises upon anything except the strong fibre of our national character and upon such preparation in advance as will give that character adequate instruments wherewith to make proof of its strength.

Theodore Roosevelt

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NEW RULERS OF RUMANIA HAVE RUSSIAN LEANINGS

Queen Marie's Striking Personality and Individual Force Likely to Play a Large Part in the Country's Future—How Ferdinand Became Crown Prince, and His Romance with Helen Vacarescu.



King Ferdinand of Rumania



Room in the Summer Palace of Peleach



The New Queen of Rumania as



PRINCESS ELIZABETH



PRINCE CAROL
New Crown Prince



KING FERDINAND

By A Veteran Diplomat.

POPULAR interest in the accession to the throne of King Ferdinand of Rumania a week ago centres to a great extent in his brilliant and beautiful consort. The object of many a romantic infatuation, the heroine of countless stories, both true and untrue, but based in all cases upon her powers of fascination and her reputation for coquetry, she has from the very outset of her marriage emphasized by her striking individuality the insignificance of her husband, whom she completely overshadows.

The fairest of all the granddaughters of Queen Victoria, she enjoys the distinction of having been the first Princess of the royal house of England to sacrifice her place in the line of succession to the throne of Great Britain by marrying a Roman Catholic since Parliament at Westminster, more than 200 years ago, voted the Act of Settlement, which vests the English Crown in the now reigning dynasty, and that bars from the succession not only any scion thereof who belongs to the Church of Rome, but even those contracting matrimonial alliances with members of that denomination.

I may state, parenthetically, that the Church of Rome is the only one to be thus discriminated against by the British Constitution. For members of the royal family of England are free to wed members of the Greek Orthodox rite, Jews, Moslems, Buddhists, and even Shintoists, without forfeiting their place in the line of succession to the British Crown.

Queen Marie was but 17 years of age when she was led to the altar by the then Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania. Her father, who was Queen Victoria's second and sailor son, still bore the English title of Duke of Edinburgh. For it was not until several months later that he succeeded to the German throne of his uncle, as sovereign of the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

She had been born at Eastwell Park, the country seat in Kent, which her parents occupied throughout the greater part of their life in England, and her Russian grandfather, Czar Alexander II., the Liberator of the Serfs, was present at her christening there, that being the occasion of his last visit to England. For her mother was the only daughter and favorite child of this ill-fated Muscovite Emperor, who was doomed to perish six years later by the nitro-glycerine bombs of the Nihilists, and owing to the fact that the late Empress Marie was throughout all the latter part of her life a confirmed invalid it was Grandduchess Marie who did the honors of her father's Court at St. Petersburg, and who took her mother's place as first lady of the land in Russia up to the time of her marriage to King Edward's sailor brother in 1873.

Under Russian Influence.

Although brought up partly in England and partly at Coburg as a Protestant, Queen Marie was from her infancy wholly under the Muscovite influence of her mother, the Grandduchess Marie, who in spite of having become an English Princess by marriage and later on the occupant of a German throne, through her husband's accession to the rulership of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, had nevertheless remained intensely Russian and had retained her membership of the national church of her native land, that is to say, the Orthodox Greek Rite.

As a result Queen Marie grew up with pronounced leanings toward everything Russian, and amid prejudices against the Kaiser, due to the latter's disposition to constantly interfere in the affairs of the Duchies of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and to encroach upon the sovereign prerogatives of their ruler, that is to say, of Queen Marie's father.

These prejudices became quite acute after the tragic suicide of Queen Marie's only brother, Prince Alfred, who killed himself after having had his entire life wrecked at Berlin and at Potsdam while under the immediate care and paternal supervision of Emperor William.

Not Favored in England.

Queen Marie's marriage, though hailed with satisfaction in Rumania, was strongly disapproved and condemned in England, where it was claimed that the mate chosen for her was entirely unworthy of so fair and so popular a Princess, still in her girlhood, being, as I have stated above, but little over 17 at the time. For Crown Prince Ferdinand of Rumania, as he was then, had been the subject of a good deal of unpleasant notoriety during the previous year.

Among the members of the household of his aunt, Queen Elizabeth of Rumania—the now widowed Carmen Sylva—was a maid of honor of the name of Helen Vacarescu, daughter of the Rumanian envoy at one of the Courts of Europe and member of an old but somewhat discredited family of the minor Rumanian nobility.

Possessing some gifts of poetry and writing with a certain degree of facility, she affected a positive worship for the literary talents of her royal mistress, professed to be enthralled by all the poetic effusions of Carmen Sylva, no matter whether they were good, bad, or indifferent, and insisted upon sitting all the time, not only metaphorically, but likewise actually, at the feet of Elizabeth.

The latter was not insensible to all this adulation, expressed in a thousand different ways, was deaf to her husband's warnings, and to the hints which she received from other quarters, including her own mother, the old Princess of Wied, against the girl, as an insincere intriguante, and when the maid of honor, emboldened by her hold upon the affections of Carmen Sylva, extended her manoeuvres so as to inveigle the heir apparent, Crown Prince Ferdinand, into her nets, Carmen Sylva lent herself, first of all unconsciously, and afterward knowingly, to the growing intimacy of the sloe-eyed and abundantly charmed maid of honor, with the impressionable Ferdinand.

The Crown Prince was all the more of an easy mark for the designs of Helen Vacarescu, owing to the fact that he was intensely bored and unhappy at Bucharest. His step-brother, Prince William of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen—now the father-in-law of ex-King Manuel—had, after being elected by the Rumanian Legislature as heir apparent to the throne of his uncle, King Charles, found life at Bucharest so uncongenial that, after a year's experience thereof, he had insisted upon returning to Germany, and upon waiving his rights in favor of his younger brother, Ferdinand.

The latter was too much of a German, and of a Hohenzollern, to hit it off with the Rumanians, who, as every one knows, are of Latin origin, and extremely French in all their sympathies, views, and manners. Having no friends at Bucharest, he became a facile prey to the wiles of the maid of honor, and ended by promising to make her his wife, which was the object which she had all along had in view.

Queen Elizabeth, instead of frowning upon the project, became enamored therewith, declaring it to be most romantic. She was delighted at the idea of her favorite retainer, a girl whom she had grown to love as her own daughter and whom she looked upon as the one person in Rumania in a position to appreciate and understand her, becoming the consort of the Crown Prince.

Above all, the notion of one poet Queen of Rumania being followed on the throne by another crowned poetess appealed to her, and she championed the matrimonial project of Helen Vacarescu and of Ferdinand with all her might and main.

King Charles, however, was furious when the matter was brought to his cognisance and absolutely vetoed the plan, whereupon Ferdinand expressed his intention of resigning his rights of succession to the throne for the sake of the black-haired Helen, several years his senior.

Would Not Tolerate It.

When the members of the Government at Bucharest were apprised of the affair their indignation was even still more pronounced than that of King Charles, and they notified him not only that the Rumanian nation would never tolerate the union of the Crown Prince to the maid of honor, or admit for one moment the possibility of her becoming Queen of Rumania, but that even if Ferdinand were to waive his rights to the Crown and to wed her the mésalliance of a member of the reigning house of Rumania with a family such as that of the Vacarescus might involve the overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty on the banks of the Danube and the deposition of the King himself.

Confronted by this situation and by his wife's obstinate refusal to defer to his views, and to recede from the position which she had taken up in the matter, King Charles acted promptly and with vigor. He commenced by [illegible] and sent under [illegible] at Bucharest, and gave orders for the dismissal of Helen Vacarescu, and for her departure from Rumania; in one word, for her banishment.

Carmen Sylva declined to part from her maid of honor, and immediately left the country with her, accompanied also by her Alsatian private secretary, a man of the name of Schaeffer, who had aided and abetted her in the entire affair. They proceeded to Venice, and had spent some three months there, flagrantly defying the orders of the Rumanian monarch and Government, when suddenly one morning King Charles arrived quite unexpectedly and unheralded, and with the assistance of the Italian authorities, dismissed Carmen Sylva's entire household, Helen Vacarescu and Schaeffer being escorted to the French frontier by the police.

Queen Elizabeth was placed under the care of two German physicians and of some nurses, who conveyed her in a special train to one of her brother's castles in Germany, where she remained, under virtual restraint, for a couple of years, until she returned to Bucharest, perfectly cured of her temporary mental aberration, and likewise of her infatuation for her former maid of honor, whom she has never seen, and with whom she has never held any communication since.

When Carmen Sylva returned to Bucharest she found Princess Marie of England already firmly established there as the consort of the Crown Prince, and then made her acquaintance for the first time. For she had not been present at the wedding.

That the two women got along together for twenty-one years without a break reflects a good deal of credit on both, and has perhaps been in part attributable to Carmen Sylva's fondness for Queen Marie's children. For it is difficult to conceive of two persons more absolutely different in character than these two royal ladies—the one so intensely German and literary to the point of pedantry, so serious-minded, and so sentimental, and the other so English, but more especially Russian, so worldly, fond of pleasure, and so much more given to figuring in romances than to writing about them.

There is only one interest which the two have in common, namely, their devotion to the relief of suffering. Carmen Sylva was the first to found in Rumania ophthalmic hospitals and institutions for the maintenance and education of the blind, and Queen Marie has won worldwide fame by the pluck which she displayed in taking an active part in the nursing of the cholera-stricken patients at Turnu Magurele, on the occasion of the very serious outbreak of that dread Asiatic malady which immediately followed the second of the two recent Balkan wars.

Brave Work Well Done.

There is no poetry whatsoever in the nursing of men suffering from Asiatic cholera, which reeked such havoc throughout the Balkans during the two last wars in the southeast of Europe; and it is a terribly risky task. That this dainty and beautiful woman, until then regarded by the public as wholly given over to frivolity, feminine elegancies, pleasures, worldliness, and flirtation, should have spent many long, weary weeks slaving in the cholera hospitals and detention camps at Turnu Magurele, was a perfect revelation to the world at large, and there was widespread sympathy when afterward she was prostrated by a very severe attack of illness, the result of hardships, fatigue, lack of proper nourishment and of all her labors.

Reference has been made to Queen Marie's flirtations. But despite the voice of scandal—and Bucharest is a very hot-bed of [illegible]—these tions have been of a harmless though perhaps of an exaggerated character.

Her husband, whom she quickly weaned of his former infatuation for Helen Vacarescu, is devoted to her, and remains wholly under her sway; while the fact that although their eldest boy has just attained his majority, that is to say, his twenty-first birthday, their youngest child is not yet two years old, and that they have a little girl of five, and a boy of ten, besides a very lovely daughter of nineteen, furnishes striking evidence that their marriage has been a happy one, and that, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, they are a very united couple.

She Set a Fast Pace.

To what extent Queen Marie will dominate the Rumanian Government it is difficult to say. Ever since her marriage, twenty-two years ago, she has been the acknowledged leader of society at Bucharest, one of the gayest and most festive capitals of Europe, and she has even been reproached with having set a pace there which many of the members of the Great World of Rumania found it difficult to follow.

Her home in the Cotzoceni Palace has been the centre of all social activities of the Rumanian metropolis, and there has been a constant succession there of royal and imperial visitors from abroad, among them being her sister, Grand Duchess Cyril of Russia, and the latter's husband, her cousins Prince and Princess Nicholas of Greece; her youngest sister, the Infanta Beatrice of Spain, and her husband; also Prince Arthur of England, and, last but not least, her particular American friend and crony, Mrs. Spender Clay, only surviving daughter of William Waldorf Astor. Waldorf Astor, too, was a frequent visitor to the Cotzoceni Palace until his marriage.

But between being the acknowledged leader of Bucharest society and the idol of the Rumanian Hussar regiment, of which she has long been the Colonel, and being sufficiently popular with the masses to sway public sentiment in a political sense, there is a big difference.

While there is no doubt that she is just as strongly pro-Russian as Queen Elizabeth and the late King Charles have been pro-German, it is probable that she will be obliged to defer in political matters, at any rate for the present, to the Bratiano Cabinet now in office and composed of the most powerful and influential statesmen in the kingdom. It is a Cabinet so strong that, when the late King Charles two months ago was bent on drawing his sword in behalf of Germany and of Austria and of joining them in their war against the Allies, in obedience to the solemn pledges contained in the more or less secret military convention which he had concluded some years ago with his old and valued friend and crony, Emperor Francis Joseph, and with his kinsman, the Kaiser, his ministers prevented him from putting his intentions into execution and threatened him with dethronement and with exile if he made the slightest attempt to put his army into the field in support of Austria and Germany.

There is a very small German party nowadays at Bucharest, composed of a handful of officers who have received their training in the Prussian Army, as well as of a few politicians and Government officials who have received their education at German universities. The aristocracy, the bulk of the army officers, and the well-to-do classes in Rumania generally, are all intensely Francophile, while the masses of the population and the peasantry are quite as strongly Russophile, this being largely due to the fact that they are co-religionists of the Russians and belong to the same Orthodox Greek Rite of Catholicism. All of Queen Marie's children, by the bye, have been brought up as members of this national church, although King Ferdinand remains a Roman Catholic, like his uncle, the late King, and Queen Marie, a Protestant, like her aunt, Carmen Sylva.

From this it will be seen that the vast majority of the Rumanians, in fact all excepting an insignificant minority, favor the cause of the Allies, and are hostile to the Austro-German cause. This does not, however, mean that Rumania will at once proceed to join in the fray. Prime Minister Bratiano and the members of his Cabinet seem to be of the opinion that the psychological moment for Rumanian intervention in the conflict has not yet arrived, and that the Kingdom will be in a position to make better terms for itself, as the price of its assistance, later on, than at the present stage of the game. Rumania is bent on securing the Hapsburg Province of Transylvania, which, peopled almost exclusively by Rumanians, over three million in number, has long been described as "Rumania Irredenta," and an object of considerable severity, not to say harshness, on the part of the Austro-Hungarian authorities, bent on repressing with a stern hand pro-Rumanian agitation and Nationalist activities.

Since 1909 Russia, assisted by France, and abetted, too, it is said, by Queen Marie, has obtained entirely the upper hand at Bucharest, and Austro-German proclivities were reduced to a minimum, in Rumania, when the latter was prevented by the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph, working through the late King Charles, from joining the Balkan coalition in its first war upon Turkey. When the second war took place the Rumanian Cabinet compelled King Charles, sorely against his will and under threats of dethronement, to mobilize the army, with a view to intervention; and, thanks to this, Rumania was able, greatly to the disgust of Germany and Austria, to dictate the terms of peace at Bucharest, and to award to herself a considerable slice of Bulgarian territory. So great was the anger displayed by Austria and Germany over this outcome against Rumania, and so undisguised were their threats, that the provisions of the treaty of Bucharest would be merely of an ephemeral character, in so far as they benefited Rumania, that the latter has ever since looked upon Austria and Germany as her most dangerous enemies.

Can Help Russia Much.

Naturally when Rumania does eventually join in the war, in behalf of the Allies, her assistance will be of the utmost value to Russia. For she can put into the field a splendidly equipped and magnificently trained army of half a million of men, an army which has already been placed on a war footing, and which, when once on the march, will find little to arrest its progress upon Budapest, now that the flower of the Austrian Army has been so exhausted by its Homeric struggle with the Russians in Galicia. Whether King Ferdinand will prove as able a leader of the Rumanian Army as the late King Charles showed himself to be in the war of 1877, at Plevna, remains to be seen. Moreover, he may have his martial enthusiasm dampened by the knowledge that by leading the Rumanians against Austria he has incurred the threatened confiscation of all his valuable estates in Germany, and of all his share in the colossal wealth of the Catholic and non-Prussian branch of the house of Hohenzollern, to which he, like the late King, belongs by birth. Should he, however, show any distinclination to comply with the wishes of his Cabinet—and of his wife—in moving his armies at the proper moment against Austria and her German ally, there is no doubt that he would be speedily compelled to abdicate, and that his eldest son, Prince Charles, born and bred in Rumania and a Rumanian to the backbone, would be proclaimed in his stead as the third King of Rumania.

DR. BUTLER PROPHESIES "THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE"

Certain to Come, Says the Head of Columbia University—Thinks the Federation Will Be Modeled After and Instructed by the United States of America.

In view of the importance that will be attached to anything that Dr. Butler says in regard to the European crisis, THE TIMES *submitted this interesting interview to him for revision before publication, to insure its accuracy.*

By Edward Marshall.

THE United States of Europe.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, firmly believes that the organization of such a federation will be the outcome, soon or late, of a situation built up through years of European failure to adjust government to the growth of civilization.

He thinks it possible that the ending of the present war may see the rising of the new sun of democracy to light a day of freedom for our transatlantic neighbors.

He tells me that thinking men in all the contending nations are beginning vividly to consider such a contingency, to argue for it or against it; in other words, to regard it as an undoubted possibility.

Dr. Butler's acquaintance among those thinking men of all shades of political belief is probably wider than that of any other American, and it is significant of the startling importance of what he says that by far the greater number of his European friends, the men upon whose views he has largely, directly or indirectly, based his conclusions, are not of the socialistic or of any other revolutionary or semi-revolutionary groups, but are among the most conservative and most important figures in European political, literary and educational fields.

This being unquestionably true, it is by no means improbable that in the interview which follows, fruit of two evenings in Dr. Butler's library, may be found the most important speculative utterance yet to appear in relation to the general European war.

Dr. Butler's estimate of the place which the United States now holds upon the stage of the theatre of world progress and his forecast of the tremendously momentous rôle which she is destined to play there must make every American's heart first swell with pride and then thrill with a realization of responsibility.

The United States of Europe, modeled after and instructed by the United States of America! The thought is stimulating.

Said Dr. Butler:

"The European cataclysm puts the people of the United States in a unique and tremendously important position. As neutrals we are able to observe events and to learn the lesson that they teach. If we learn rightly we shall gain for ourselves and be able to confer upon others benefits far more important than any of the material advantages which may come to us through a shrewd handling of the new possibilities in international trade.

"I hesitate to discuss any phase of the great conflict now raging in Europe. By today's mail, for example, I received long, personal letters from Lord Haldane, from Lord Morley, from Lord Weardale, and from Lord Bryce. Another has just come from Prof. Schiemann of Berlin, perhaps the Emperor's most intimate adviser; another from Prof. Lemasch of Austria, who was the Presiding Judge of the British-American arbitration in relation to the Newfoundland fisheries a few years ago, and is a member of the Austrian House of Peers. Still others are from M. Ribot, Minister of Finance in France, and M. d'Estournelles de Constant. These confidential letters give a wealth of information as to the intellectual and political forces that are behind the conflict.

Reserve Is Necessary.

"You will understand, then, that without disloyalty to my many friends in Europe, I could not discuss with freedom the causes or the progress of the war, or speculate in detail about the future of the European problem. My friends in Germany, France, and England all write to me with the utmost freedom and not for the public eye; so you see that my great difficulty, when you ask me to talk about the meaning of the struggle, arises from the obligation that I am under to preserve a proper personal reserve regarding the great figures behind the vast intellectual and political changes which really are in the background of the war.

"If such reserve is necessary in my case, it seems to me that it also is necessary for the country as a whole. The attitude of the President has been impeccable. That of the whole American press and people should be the same.

"Especially is it true that all Americans who hope to have influence, as individuals, in shaping the events which will follow the war, must avoid any expression which even might be tortured into an avowal of partisanship or final judgment.

"Even the free expression of views criticising particular details of the war, which might, in fact, deserve criticism, might destroy one's chance of future possible usefulness. A statement which might be unquestionably true might also be remembered to the damage of some important cause later on.

"There are reasons why my position is, perhaps, more difficult than that of some others. Talking is often a hazardous practice, and never more so than now.

"The world is of crossroads, and everything may depend upon the United States, which has been thrust by events into a unique position of moral leadership. Whether the march of the future is to be to the right or to the left, uphill or down, after the war is over, may well depend upon the course this nation shall then take, and upon the influence which it shall exercise.

"If we keep our heads clear there are two things that we can bring insistently to the attention of Europe—each of vast import at such a time as that which will follow the ending of this war.

"The first of these is the fact that race antagonisms die away and disappear under the influence of liberal and enlightened political institutions. This has been proved in the United States.

"We have huge Celtic, Latin, Teutonic and Slavic populations all living here at peace and in harmony; and, as years pass, they tend to merge, creating new and homogeneous types. The Old World antagonisms have become memories. This proves that such antagonisms are not mysterious attributes of geography or climate, but that they are the outgrowth principally of social and political conditions. Here a man can do about what he likes, so long as he does not violate the law; he may pray as he pleases or not at all, and he may speak any language that he chooses.

"The United States is itself proof that most of the contentions of Europeans as to race antagonisms are ill-founded. We have demonstrated that racial antagonisms need not necessarily become the basis of permanent hatreds and an excuse for war.

Hyphens Are Going.

"If human beings are given the chance they will make the most of themselves, and, by living happily—which means by living at peace—they will avoid conflict. The hyphen tends to disappear from American terminology. The German-American, the Italio-American, the Irish-American all become Americans.

"So, by and large, our institutions have proved their capacity to amalgamate and to set free every type of human being which thus far has come under our flag. There is in this a lesson which may well be taken seriously to heart by the leaders of opinion in Europe when this war ends.

"The second thing which we may press, with propriety, upon the attention of the people of Europe after peace comes to them, is the fact that we are not only the great exponents, but the great example of the success of the principle of federation in its application to unity of political life regardless of local, economic and racial differences.

"If our fathers had attempted to organize this country upon the basis of a single, closely unified State, it would have gone to smash almost at the outset, wrecked by clashing economic and personal interests. Indeed, this nearly happened in the civil war, which was more economic than political in its origin.

"But, though we had our difficulties, we did find a way to make a unified nation of a hundred million people and forty-eight commonwealths, all bound together in unity and in loyalty to a common political ideal and a comon political purpose.

"Just as certainly as we sit here this must and will be the future of Europe. There will be a federation into the United States of Europe.

"When one nation sets out to assert itself by force against the will, or even the wish, of its neighbors, disaster must inevitably come. Disaster would have come here if, in 1789, New York had endeavored to assert itself against New England or Pennsylvania.

"As a matter of fact certain inhabitants of Rhode Island and Pennsylvania did try something of the sort after the Federal Government had been formed, but, fortunately, their effort was a failure.

"The leaders of our national life had established such a flexible and admirable plan of government that it was soon apparent that each State could retain its identity, forming its own ideals and shaping its own progress, and still remain a loyal part of the whole; that each State could make a place for itself in the new federated nation and not be destroyed thereby.

"There is no reason why each nation in Europe should not make a place for itself in the sun of unity which I am sure is rising there behind the war clouds. Europe's stupendous economic loss, which already has been appalling and will soon be incalculable, will give us an opportunity to press this argument home.

"True internationalism is not the enemy of the nationalistic principle.

"On the contrary, it helps true nationalism to thrive. The Vermonter is more a Vermonter because he is an American, and there is no reason why Hungary, for example, should not be more than ever before Hungarian after she becomes a member of the United States of Europe.

"Europe, of course, is not without examples of the successful application of the principle of federation within itself. It so happens that the federated State next greatest to our own is the German Empire. It is only forty-three years old, but their federation has been notably successful. So the idea of federation is familiar to German publicists.

"It is familiar, also, to the English and has lately been pressed there as the probable final solution of the Irish question.

"It has insistently suggested itself as the solution of the Balkan problem.

"In a lesser way it already is represented in the structure of Austria-Hungary.

America's Great Work.

"This principle of nation building, of international building through federation, certainly has in it the seeds of the world's next great development—and we Americans are in a position both to expand the theory and to illustrate the practice. It seems to me that this is the greatest work which America will have to do at the end of this war.

"These are the things which I am writing to my European correspondents in the several belligerent countries by every mail.

"The cataclysm is so awful that it is quite within the bounds of truth to say that on July 31 the curtain went down upon a world which never will be seen again.

"This conflict is the birth-throe of a new European order of things. The man who attempts to judge the future by the old standards or to force the future back to them will be found to be hopelessly out of date. The world will have no use for him. The world has left behind forever the international policies of Palmerston and of Beaconsfield and even those of Bismarck, which were far more powerful.

"When the war ends conditions will be such that a new kind of imagination and a new kind of statesmanship will be required. This war will prove to be the most effective education of 500,000,000 people which possibly could have been thought of, although it is the most costly and most terrible means which could have been chosen. The results of this education will be shown, I think, in the process of general reconstruction which will follow.

"All the talk of which we hear so much about the peril from the Slav or from the Teuton or from the Celt is unworthy of serious attention. It would be quite as reasonable to discuss seriously the red-headed peril or the six-footer peril.

"There is no peril to the world in the Slav, the Teuton, the Celt or any other race, provided the people of that race have an opportunity to develop as social and economic units, and are not bottled up so that an explosion must come.

"It is my firm belief that nowhere in the world, from this time on, will any form of government be tolerated which does not set men free to develop in this fashion."

I asked Dr. Butler to make some prognostication of what the United States of Europe, which he so confidently expects, will be. He answered:

Has Advanced Much.

"I can say only this: The international organization of the world already has progressed much further than is ordinarily understood. Ever since the Franco-Prussian war and the Geneva Arbitration, both landmarks in modern history, this has advanced inconspicuously, but by leaps and bounds.

"The postal service of the world has been internationalized in its control for years. The several Postal Conventions have been evidences of an international organization of the highest order.

"Europe abounds in illustrations of the international administration of large things. The very laws of war, which are at present the subject of so much and such bitter discussion, are the result of international organization.

"They were not adopted by a Congress, a Parliament, or a Reichstag. They were agreed to by many and divergent peoples, who sent representatives to meet for their discussion and determination.

One of the Examples.

"In the admiralty law we have a most striking example of uniformity of practice in all parts of the world. If a ship is captured or harmed in the Far East and taken into Yokohama or Nagasaki, damages will be assessed and collected precisely as they would be in New York or Liverpool.

"The world is gradually developing a code for international legal procedure. Special arbitral tribunals have tended to merge and grow into the international court at The Hague, and that, in turn, will develop until it becomes a real supreme judicial tribunal.

"Of course the analogy with the federated State fails at some points, but I believe the time will come when each nation will deposit in a world federation some portion of its sovereignty.

"When this occurs we shall be able to establish an international executive and an international police, both devised for the especial purpose of enforcing the decisions of the international court.

"Here, again, we offer a perfect object lesson. Our central Government is one of limited and defined powers. Our history can show Europe how such limitations and definitions can be established and interpreted, and how they can be modified and amended when necessary to meet new conditions.

"My colleague, Prof. John Bassett Moore, is now preparing and publishing a series of annotated reports of the international arbitration tribunals, in order that the Governments and jurists of the world may have at hand, as they have in the United States Supreme Court, reports, a record of decided cases, which, when the time comes, may be referred to as precedents.

"It will be through graded processes such as this that the great end will be accomplished. Beginning with such annotated reports as a basis for precedents, each new case tried before this tribunal will add a further precedent, and, presently, a complete international code will be in existence. It was in this way that the English common law was built, and such has been the admirable history of the work done by our own judicial system.

"The study of such problems is at this time infinitely more important than the consideration of how large a fine shall be inflicted by the victors upon the vanquished.

The Chief Result.

"There is the probability of some dislocation of territory and some shiftings of sovereignty after the war ends, but these will be of comparatively minor importance. The important result of this great war will be the stimulation of international organization along some such lines as I have suggested.

"Dislocation of territory and the shifting of sovereigns as the result of international disagreements are mediaeval practices. After this war the world will want to solve its problems in terms of the future, not in those of the outgrown past.

"Conventional diplomacy and conventional statesmanship have very evidently broken down in Europe. They have made a disastrous failure of the work with which they were intrusted. They did not and could not prevent the war because they knew and used only the old formulas. They had no tools for a job like this.

"A new type of international statesman is certain to arise, who will have a grasp of new tendencies, a new outlook upon life. Bismarck used to say that it would pay any nation to wear the clean linen of a civilized State. The truth of this must be taught to those nations of the world which are weakest in morale, and it can only be done, I suppose, as similar work is accomplished with individuals. Courts, not killings, have accomplished it with individuals.

"One more point ought to be remembered. We sometimes hear it said that nationalism, the desire for national expression by each individual nation, makes the permanent peace and good order of the world impossible.

"To me it seems absurd to believe that this is any truer of nations than it is of individuals. It is not each nation's desire for national oppression which makes peace impossible; it is the fact that thus far in the world's history such desire has been bound up with militarism.

"The nation whose frontier bristles with bayonets and with forts is like the individual with a magazine pistol in his pocket. Both make for murder. Both in their hearts really mean murder.

"The world will be better when the nations invite the judgment of their neighbors and are influenced by it.

"When John Hay said that the Golden Rule and the Open Door should guide our new diplomacy, he said something which should be applicable to the new diplomacy of the whole world. The Golden Rule and a free chance are all that any man ought to want or ought to have, and they are all that any nation ought to want or ought to have.

"One of the controlling principles of a democratic State is that its military and naval establishments must be completely subservient to the civil power. They should form the police, and not be the dominant factor of any national life.

"As soon as they go beyond this simple function in any nation, then that nation is afflicted with militarism.

"It is difficult to make predictions of the war's effect on us. As I see it, our position will depend a good deal upon the outcome of the conflict, and what that will be no one at present knows.

"If a new map of Europe follows the war, its permanence will depend upon whether or not the changes are such as will permit nationalities to organize as nations.

"The world should have learned through the lessons of the past that it is impossible permanently and peacefully to submerge large bodies of aliens if they are treated as aliens. That is the opposite of the mixing process which is so successfully building a nation out of varied nationalities in the United States.

"The old Romans understood this. They permitted their outlying vassal nations to speak any language they chose and to worship whatever god they chose, so long as they recognized the sovereignty of Rome. When a conquering nation goes beyond that, and begins to suppress religions, languages, and customs, it begins, at that very moment, to sow the seeds of insurrection and revolution.

"My old teacher and colleague, Prof. Burgess, once defined a nation as an ethnographic unit inhabiting a geographic unit. That is an illuminating definition. If a nation is not an ethnographic unit, it tries to become one by oppressing or amalgamating the weaker portions of its people. If it is not a geographic unit, it tries to become one by reaching out to a mountain chain or to the sea—to something which will serve as a real dividing line between it and its next neighbors.

"The accuracy of this definition can hardly be denied, and we all know what the violations of this principle have been in Europe. It is unnecessary for me to point them out.

"Races rarely have been successfully mixed by conquest. The military winner of a war is not always the real conqueror in the long run. The Normans conquered Saxon England, but Saxon law and Saxon institutions worked up through the new power and have dominated England's later history. The Teutonic tribes conquered Rome, but Roman civilization, by a sort of capillary attraction, went up into the mass above and presently dominated the Teutons.

"The persistency of a civilization may well be superior in tenacity to mere military conquest and control.

"The smallness of the number of instances in which conquering nations have been able successfully to deal with alien peoples is extraordinary. The Romans were usually successful, and England has been successful with all but the Irish, but perhaps no other peoples have been successful in high degree in an effort to hold alien populations as vassals and to make them really happy and comfortable as such.

"One of the war's chief effects on us will be to change our point of view. Europe will be more vivid to us from now on. There are many public men who have never thought much about Europe, and who have been far from a realization of its actual importance to us. It has been a place to which to go for a Summer holiday.

"But, suddenly, they find they cannot sell their cotton there or their copper, that they cannot market their stocks and bonds there, that they cannot send money to their families who are traveling there, because there is a war. To such men the war must have made it apparent that interdependence among nations is more than a mere phrase.

"All our trade and all our economic and social policies, must recognize this. The world has discovered that cash without credit means little. One cannot use cash if one cannot use one's credit to draw it whenever and wherever needed. Credit is intangible and volatile, and may be destroyed over night.

"I saw this in Venice.

"On July 31 I could have drawn every cent that my letter of credit called for up to the time the banks closed. At 10 in the morning on the 1st of August I could not draw the value of a postage stamp.

"Yet the banker in New York who issued my letter of credit had not failed. His standing was as good as ever it had been. But the world's system of international exchange of credit had suffered a stroke of paralysis over night.

"This realization of international interdependence, I hope, will elevate and refine our patriotism by teaching men a wider sympathy and a deeper understanding of other peoples, nations, and languages. I sincerely hope it will educate us up to what I have called 'The International Mind.'

"When Joseph Chamberlain began his campaign after returning from South Africa, his keynote was, 'Learn to think imperially.' I think ours should be, 'Learn to think internationally,' to see ourselves not in competition with the other peoples of the world, but working with them toward a common end, the advance of civilization.

A Note of Optimism.

"There are hopeful signs, even in the midst of the gloom that hangs over us. Think what it has meant for the great nations of Europe to have come to us, as they have done, asking our favorable public opinion. We have no army and navy worthy of their fears. They can have been induced by nothing save their conviction that we are the possessors of sound political ideals and a great moral force.

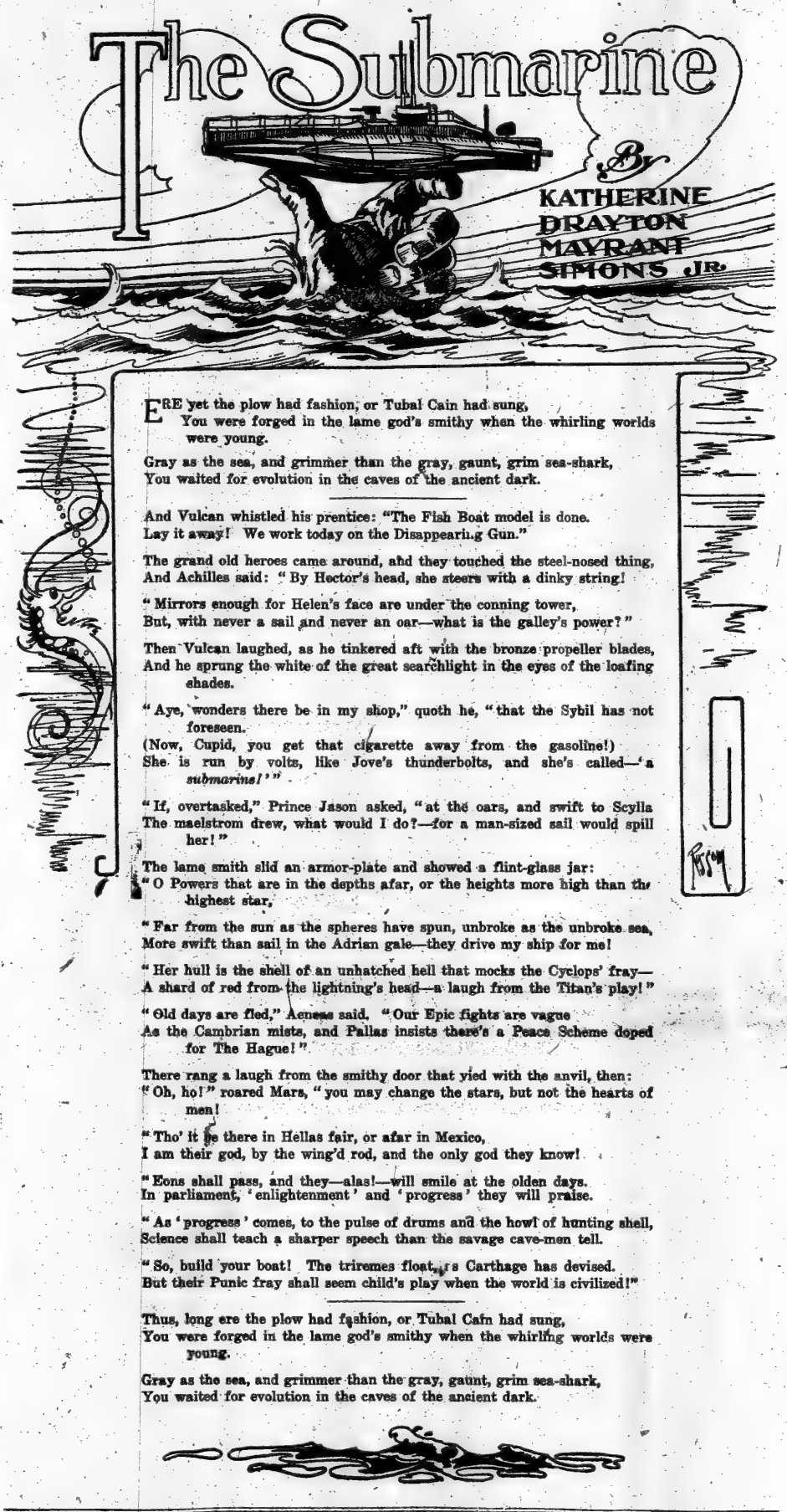
"In other words, they do not want us to fight for them, but they do want us to approve of them. They want us to pass judgment upon the humanity and the legality of their acts, because they feel that our judgment will be the judgment of history. There is a lesson in this.

"If we had not repealed the Panama Canal Tolls Exemption act last June they would not have come to us as they are doing now. Who would have cared for our opinion in the matter of a treaty violation if, for mere financial interest or from sheer vanity, we ourselves had violated a solemn treaty?

"When Congress repealed the Panama Canal Tolls Exemption act it marked an epoch in the history of the United States. This did more than the Spanish War, than the building of the Panama Canal, or than everything else I think of to make us a true world power.

"As a nation we have kept our word when sorely tempted to break it. We made Cuba independent, we have not exploited the Philippines, we have stood by our word as to Panama Canal tolls.

"In consequence we are the first moral power in the world today. Others may be first with armies, still others first with navies. But we have made good our right to be appealed to on questions of national and international morality. That Europe is seeking our favor is the tribute of the European nations to this fact."



ERE yet the plow had fashion, or Tubal Cain had sung,
You were forged in the lame god's smithy when the whirling worlds were young.

Gray as the sea, and grimmer than the gray, gaunt, grim sea-shark,
You waited for evolution in the caves of the ancient dark.

And Vulcan whistled his prentice: "The Fish Boat model is done.
Lay it away! We work today on the Disappearing Gun."

The grand old heroes came around, and they touched the steel-nosed thing,
And Achilles said: "By Hector's head, she steers with a dinky string!

"Mirrors enough for Helen's face are under the conning tower,
But, with never a sail and never an oar—what is the galley's power?"

Then Vulcan laughed, as he tinkered aft with the bronze propeller blades,
And he sprung the white of the great searchlight in the eyes of the loafing shades.

"Aye, wonders there be in my shop," quoth he, "that the Sybil has not foreseen.
(Now, Cupid, you get that cigarette away from the gasoline!)
She is run by volts, like Jove's thunderbolts, and she's called—'a *submarine!*'"

"If, overtasked," Prince Jason asked, "at the oars, and swift to Scylla
The maelstrom drew, what would I do?—for a man-sized sail would spill her!"

The lame smith slid an armor-plate and showed a flint-glass jar:
"O Powers that are in the depths afar, or the heights more high than the highest star,

"Far from the sun as the spheres have spun, unbroke as the unbroke sea,
More swift than sail in the Adrian gale—they drive my ship for me!

"Her hull is the shell of an unhatched hell that mocks the Cyclops' fray—
A shard of red from the lightning's head—a laugh from the Titan's play!"

"Old days are fled," Aeneas said. "Our Epic fights are vague
As the Cambrian mists, and Pallas insists there's a Peace Scheme doped for The Hague!"

There rang a laugh from the smithy door that vied with the anvil, then:
"Oh, ho!" roared Mars, "you may change the stars, but not the hearts of men!

"Tho' it be there in Hellas fair, or afar in Mexico,
I am their god, by the wing'd rod, and the only god they know!

"Eons shall pass, and they—alas!—will smile at the olden days.
In parliament, 'enlightenment' and 'progress' they will praise.

"As 'progress' comes, to the pulse of drums and the howl of hunting shell,
Science shall teach a sharper speech than the savage cave-men tell.

"So, build your boat! The triremes float, as Carthage has devised.
But their Punic fray shall seem child's play when the world is civilized!"

Thus, long ere the plow had fashion, or Tubal Cain had sung,
You were forged in the lame god's smithy when the whirling worlds were young.

Gray as the sea, and grimmer than the gray, gaunt, grim sea-shark,
You waited for evolution in the caves of the ancient dark.

PROF. ALBERT BUSHNELL HART ON OUTCOME OF THE WAR

Noted Harvard Authority on History and Government Writes of the Probable Terms of Settlement of the Great European Struggle.

By Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard.

No prophet is sufficiently daring, after two or three months of such a war, as to risk his reputation on a statement of what the final result will be. The first element in that problem is the number of soldiers engaged on each side; and no mortal man knows what are the forces actually on foot at any given time, and still less what is the size of the armies which deploy against each other in the field. All we know is that Germany and France have the machinery and organization to put under the colors for the first series of battles something like 3 per cent. of their whole population, which would be, roughly speaking, 2,000,000 Germans and 1,600,000 Freuch; but these figures lost their relation as soon as the Germans invaded France, for it takes not less than 25 per cent. more men to carry on war on something like equal terms in an enemy's country. Then arises the question of what proportion of the second line can be raised, transported, and made available.

The other three great powers are not so well organized for getting out their men. The Austrian regular army is smaller in proportion than the German. England had only 100,000 troops available at the first send-off, and in the first three months Great Britain could not have raised more than 400,000 serviceable men in all. The Servians and Belgians have been fighting at very close range, and must have been able to use not less than 200,000 men apiece.

The great mystery is Russia, which probably pushed 500,000 men to the frontiers in the first month and another 500,000 in the second month; but Russia is a giant which gets new strength every time he touches the ground. Out of that far-extended soil spring levy after levy, and the final result of the war depends more upon the capacity of Russia to feed, clothe, arm, and transport the millions of available men than on any other element of the conflict.

Another main element is the capacity and intelligence of the soldiers; and it is on this that Germany builds her hopes of success. The German armies have in three previous wars driven their enemies before them like chaff before the wind, partly because of their superior quality; quite as much because their highly organized transport makes it possible for them to concentrate and outnumber their foes at critical points. That superiority now seems threatened. A thousand men against a thousand men, the Belgians seem to have given a good account of themselves; and the French, regiment for regiment, and army corps for army corps, seem to have been about as good as the Germans. An element in the contest which was apparently quite unexpected to Continental critics has been the dash and success of the British. So far as can be judged, without their aid the French would have been forced back of Paris within the first month, which would have probably caused the caving in of their line of defense on the German frontier.

In the Boer war and Balkan wars it was proved that the crude and uneducated Cape Dutchman or Sefvian, when properly handled, might be about as good a soldier as the best. He is accustomed to hard work and simple fare; he is a good marcher, will stand cannon fire, and has learned the art of "digging himself in." The two rival weapons of modern warfare are the heavy field gun and the trench. It is not an accident that there appears to have been neither in the east nor west a smashing defeat of any army by any other army. Good armies, with even an irregular supply of food, cannot be broken up, crumbled up, and reduced to fragments as they were in 1866 and 1870.

Not So Murderous.

Apparently, the modern long-range rifles and cannon do less killing than the old-fashioned, near-at-hand weapons. One may guess that the Germans have had 500,000 men engaged in battles on the eastern frontier and 1,000,000 on the western frontier during the campaign; but down to Oct. 1 the official German reports of killed, wounded, and missing aggregated only about 100,000, or less than 7 per cent. of the troops—only 1 in 14.

This is nothing like the similar losses in the battles of our civil war, and is less than the total losses of little Bulgaria during the campaigns of 1912 and 1913. There is no lack of bravery in the almost continuous fighting, and hand-to-hand attacks with cold steel have occurred, though nothing like as often as the correspondents would have us believe. The fighting is very hard for both sides, because the men have to stand terrible cannonading, directed by aeroplanes; but with any sort of deep protection they hold their ground tenaciously, or yield slowly and in order.

The newspapers have been filled with accounts of the disruption of the Austrian armies, and nothing but bad defeat could account for the capture of a place like Lemberg; but the Germans pressed back the French through half a dozen important towns, and then yielded the ground gained. The air is full of flying reports of tremendous numbers of killed and prisoners, going so far as an assertion that the Germans had killed 90,000 Russians and captured 250,000 in one battle! That sort of abject and overwhelming defeats have not been seen in modern warfare, except over such adversaries as the Turks in 1912; and it is doubtful whether any considerable army throughout the war will be put to flight and thus destroyed as a tactical unit.

Another factor is the relative ease and ingenuity of transportation. The French and British have been operating on very short lines of communications, probably no British soldier has been more than 250 miles from London and no French division more than 150 miles from Paris. This advantage of closeness to supplies, reinforcements, and headquarters is much diminished by the German transport. In the first place, the railroads have been constructed with a view to the concentration of troops upon the frontiers. In the centre of Germany you find a railroad line which seems to have no commercial reason, and are told, "Oh, yes. That is a war road." Not only are there lines radiating from Berlin, Bremen, Frankfort, Munich, Leipsic, and other centres, but throughout the empire the stations, junctions, and sidings are arranged to allow the easiest and least-interrupted passage from one line to another. The Germans have made every provision against a congestion of traffic or rolling stock.

All the contestants in Central Europe are making great use of modern methods of transit. The cavalry, which a few years ago was thought to be superseded, has recovered its prestige as a scouting and covering force, and there have been some cavalry charges as part of pitched battles. There are also bicycle regiments, motor cycles, armored automobiles, carrying quick-firing guns, and a great use of motors for transporting both men and supplies. That is the reason why thousands of private automobiles, including those in use by foreign tourists, were commandeered at the beginning of the war. The killing fatigue of the march is lightened by loading men upon machines; motors tow provision and ammunition wagons; powerful motors draw the heavy guns, and particularly the siege guns, which have been so significant in the war.

May Lack Gasoline.

No horse teams could have been depended upon to do the work. The automobile, like the horse, requires fodder, and one of the serious questions of the war is whether the gasoline supply of the various nations is going to be sufficient for their needs. Russia and Rumania are the only European countries that have a large production of their own.

Quite as important as the number and efficiency of soldiers is the question of their food, for if any of the nations, as in the case of Great Britain, does not regularly raise food enough for its people, it must get supplies from other countries or yield. Russia, Austria, and Servia raise their own food supplies, and if Austria has succeeded in harvesting her magnificent grain crop she will probably have a surplus to send over to Germany. No wheat can get out of Russia while the Turks hold the Bosporus and the Germans control the Baltic. France, England, and Italy all have good sea connections to grain and meat producing countries, such as the United States and the Argentine.

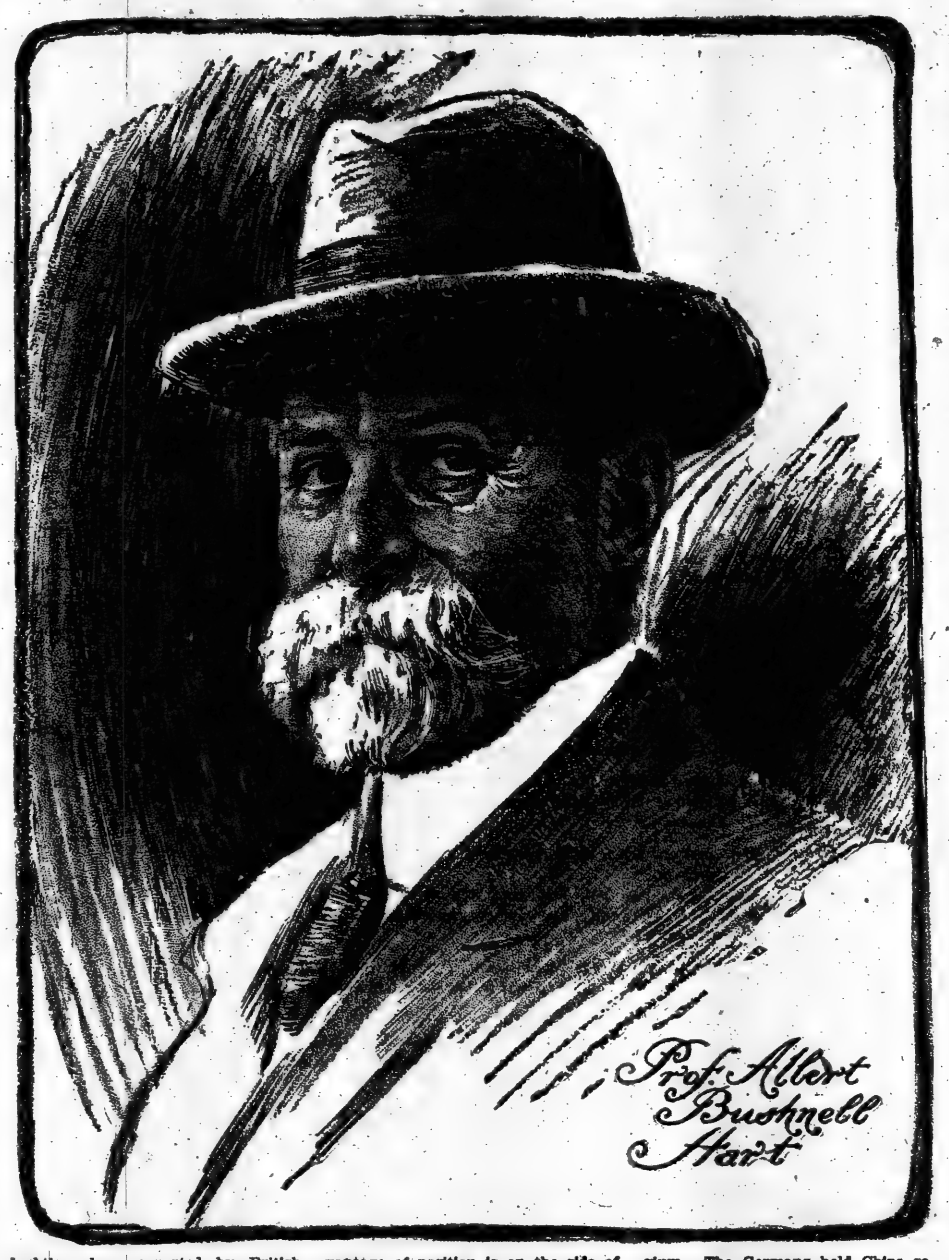
The doubtful quantity is the actual conditions of the German food supply; that country has imported considerable quantities regularly from overseas, and may have been laying up a store, though it is incredible that there should be enormous warehouses full of grain kept for emergencies without so many people knowing it that everybody would know it.

As for military material, all the countries have their own factories, except Servia. So long as the Creusot Works in France, the Armstrong Works in London, and the Krupp Works near the Rhine are in the hands of their friends, that supply will be kept up; still it takes an immense amount of ammunition to supply the modern quick-firers; some authorities declare that two to three tons of projectiles are fired off for every man that is hit.

All calculations and predictions of the relative force and efficiency of the various nations are touched by the great issue of sea power. When the war broke out, Great Britain had about as much ship tonnage as all the rest of Europe together, four times as much as Germany, and a navy which was equal to that of Germany and France combined. In number of ships, experience in building, tradition of naval discipline, and record of naval successes, Great Britain is the most powerful naval nation that the world has ever seen. While the Continental powers have spent their energies on armies, with side allowance for navies, the British have made the navy for years their principal care.

Further, the British have their own coaling stations all over the world. For instance, Esquimault, on Vancouver Island, in British Columbia; a number of Pacific Islands, Wei-hai-wei in North China and Hongkong in South China, Aden, Port Said, Malta, and Gibraltar. That means that the British can easily recoal and supply their ships in all seas, while their enemies are compelled to resort to the difficult expedients of sending out ships with coal and provisions to meet their cruisers at sea.

Sea power depends on the ability to maintain a fleet which can move at its will; and that means that it must either destroy any large hostile fleet on the ocean or shut it in by blockade. The Germans have shown themselves bold and skilful sailors, for only one or two of their vessels of war have been captured on the open sea. One of them, the Emden, succeeded, two months after the war broke out, in sinking eleven British ships off the coast of India. Others have ranged up and down the Pacific. The actual position of the main fleet is probably not known to the German people, but has



doubtless been reported by British spies, for you cannot hide a first-class modern fighting ship behind a warehouse.

So long as the German fleet remains in its own ports or the Kiel Canal it is safe, because it is practically impossible for a fleet to attack a coast which is protected by mines. Therefore the old-fashioned attacks on a coast or river, like that of Farragut on New Orleans in 1862, is now almost impossible. The only way actually to reach the German fleet would be to land an army at some distance which was powerful enough to march overland and seize the canal or harbor, thus capturing the warships or forcing them to sea.

Of course the English fleet could in the same way take refuge in the English estuaries, but that would mean to let loose a fleet of hornet ships which would sting Great Britain all over the world. No ironclad fleet has ever kept the sea during the Winter storms such as rage in the North Sea. The English fleet is the stopper in the bottle, a stopper very likely to be loosened by too much motion. If the blockade is once raised for a single day the Germans can get out, though once out they take the risk of being cut off from the very narrow stretch of home coast to which they have access.

The real naval contest, apparently, is to be fought in the air and under water. The Germans are the only power that have a considerable number of Zeppelin dirigible airships, and without doubt they are building more with all their might. Their hope is that those craft will be able to soar above the English fleet, out of range of its guns and yet be able to drop pitiless bombs among the ships. The only protection would seem to be a fleet of English aeroplanes which should fire or ram the bigger craft. Any day may bring the news that the feat of destroying the English sea power has been accomplished; on the other hand, the war may pass without such a battle. The Zeppelins cannot operate in stormy weather and have shown little offensive power on land.

Chance with Submarines.

If that fails, there is still the opportunity of the submarine. The English have more submarines and more submarine experience than the Germans, but they cannot do execution in the shallow coast waters protected by mines, while the Germans can send their submarines out at any time in good weather. These underwater ships cannot operate to advantage in rough seas, for they must use their periscopes to get an occasional outlook. Nobody outside the service quite knows what precautions have been taken. All large modern warships have booms and use torpedo nettings and searchlights watch every moment for the periscopes; and very likely surround themselves with a curtain of floating mines. In such a long-continued struggle, lasting for months, the advantage of position is on the side of the blockaded country.

No war has ever been fought upon so many fields and in so many complications at the same time. As a matter of fact the following campaigns are being waged:

1. Germans with allies in France and Germany.
2. Germans with British, naval warfare on the North Sea and all over the globe.
3. Germans with Belgians aided by English.
4. Germans with Russians in East Prussia, Posen, and Poland.
5. Austrians with Russians in Poland, Galicia, and Hungary.
6. Austrians with Servians in Servia and the neighboring Austrian provinces.
7. Austrians with Servians and Montenegrins in Bosnia.
8. Austrians with French and perhaps British in the Adriatic and its coast.
9. Germans with Japanese and some English aid in China.
10. Germans and Australians and New Zealanders in the Pacific.
11. Germans and French and English in various parts of Africa.

These Are Possibilities.

To these may perhaps be added at any time: 12, a land campaign between the Italians and Austrians along their common frontier; 13, a naval attack by Italian, French, and British ships against the Austrian vessels and coasts; 14, an attack by Rumanians and Bulgarians on the Austrians; 15, war between the Turks and Russians on the Black Sea; 16, a corresponding fight between the Greeks and Turks by land and sea.

Manifestly these various campaigns affect each other, particularly as most of the belligerents and possible belligerents are in a ring around Germany and Austria-Hungary. This leaves it possible for the central contestants to shift armies on the inside line, and it appears to have been the original German campaign to smash France in a few weeks, leave an occupying force there, and then transfer the bulk of the army to the Russian frontier. As matters now stand it is entirely possible that the Germans might win a smashing victory over the English fleet or the Allies' army, and almost at the same moment be crushed in by the Russians; or Austria might be quite overwhelmed by the Servians and Russians, while her ally, Germany, was everywhere able to hold her ground.

Warfare in the Far East is in a curious condition. The English and their colonists have easily picked up most of the German Islands in the Pacific Ocean, and the Japanese are besieging Kiao-Chao, the one German colony on the Continent of Asia. The Chinese are eager to have the Germans turned out of that colony, but stand helpless while the Japanese march through their neutral territory to reach the German possessions.

The case is in many respects like the disregard of the neutrality of Belgium. The Germans hold China responsible for this invasion, and announce that in due time they will claim an indemnity from China, besides the return of the colony. The only indemnity that China could possibly pay would be more territory. There seems every likelihood that the greatly superior force of the Japanese will take Kiao-Chao, and the Japanese Government has notified the powers that the territory will be restored to China. In acknowledging this information Secretary Bryan took pains to intimate that the United States expected that promise to be kept.

For such a conflict between two powerful groups of nations there is hardly any precedent except the coalition against Napoleon, from 1812 to his final downfall in 1815. When that struggle began, France controlled the subordinate kingdoms of Italy, Naples, Holland, Westphalia, and the Grand Duchy of Warsaw (Poland) besides several German kingdoms which Napoleon had created. Gradually there was formed against him a coalition of Russia, Prusia, Austria, and England. It required three terrible years to decide the strife, including the battle of Leipsic and Dresden in 1813; the campaign of 1814 in France over much of the ground now again plowed up by armies, and the Waterloo campaign of 1815.

None of those campaigns was so destructive of the industry and wealth of the countries concerned as in the few months of the present war. Europe cannot now carry on war for three years or for two years, simply because it has not the means to keep on foot so long the kind of armies that alone can hope to win. Abraham Lincoln was deeply concerned because the civil war was costing the Federal Government a million dollars a day. The western campaign in France must require a consumption of food munitions and cost of transportation amounting for both parties together to not less than seven millions a day, and the eastern campaigns require almost as much. This is a rising expenditure, for there will be constant increase in the expense for care of the sick and wounded; and the more soldiers there are raised the more money must be provided to support them. Victory will be almost as costly as defeat and there is no likelihood that the war will stop before ten billions have gone into the chasm.

Will Be Much Borrowing.

Of course the Governments will all borrow. During the last half century of wars there was always some neutral power which had cash for the contestants. Japan and Russia were fighting each other in 1905 with money derived from French and English capitalists. Of whom shall the contesting countries borrow now? The only neutral which has large sums to lend is the United States, which has no desire to invest in support of the war. The only resources of the European powers is their own people, and the Germans have shown the splendid pluck of subscribing nearly $1,000,000,000 to a new national war loan.

There is, however, only one place out of which such a loan can be taken, and that is the savings of the people. In 150 or 200 days that billion dollars will have disappeared in pay, rations, forage, ammunition, care of sick and wounded, and support of destitute families of the soldiers.

And then what? Another loan or an enormous war tax, perhaps in the end forced contributions, all of which will absorb more and more of the movable capital in the country. Germany is a frugal nation except for the modern class of rich merchants and manufacturers, but it can save something, perhaps a third, on its annual cost of living. That saving also is bound to go into the National Treasury, or else the war must flag and eventually stop. If it goes on long enough, every nation that holds out will have squeezed away the quick capital of its people. Farms, buildings, mines, cities, railroads, wharves, factories, vessel property, will remain so far as that particular country has not been actually crossed and ravaged by hostile armies; but stocks of goods and raw materials and the cash of the country will be gone.

Austria May Be First.

Among the various powers, Austria is likely to be the first to come to this state of exhaustion, because it is poorer than its western neighbors and because it stands more chance of invasion and capture of its capitals than any other power. Germany, though a very rich nation, has the most expensive, because the most efficient, army; and unless it can get control of the sea has the least chance of relief from outside.

France has large accumulated capital, but very large sums have been lent to Russia. Still, the French peasants' traditional stocking may furnish means to keep on when other nations are exhausted. Great Britain has enormous productive industries in all parts of the world; but if her fleet should be crippled, would collapse sooner than any Continental country, because the United Kingdom could not then feed or defend itself. Russia alone of all these countries can keep up war for several years without ruin; because while several million men are fighting, 140,000,000 people will be working to support them.

Whatever the sufferings and losses of the people, in the end the war must come to one of three results:

1. It is possible, though unlikely, that the whole of warring Europe may be brought into the pitiable condition of Germany in 1648, when gaunt and starving bands of men, calling themselves armies, passed to and fro across the country, eating up the scanty supplies of food and leaving the inhabitants to starve. In that time of horror a poor Protestant pastor relates that he was in such misery that he felt sure the good Lord would cause some rich man to die, so that he might have a rix (dollar) for performing the funeral services; and the Almighty answered his prayer.

In such a case the probable result would be that Europe would make peace, restoring, as nearly as possible, the conditions of July, 1914. The boundaries would be little disturbed; trade and commerce would be again opened to all nations on about the same terms as before. The surplus of a hundred years' labor would be swept away, and Europe would begin a process of hard work and saving, rebuilding, slow rising in population. That task might not be so long as it was after the Napoleonic wars. The example of France after 1871 shows what a nation can do by "sitting tight" for a few years, earning much and spending little. The control of the forces of nature and the use of machinery would perhaps enable Europe in thirty years to come back to its previous wealth and population.

2. The Allies may win a general and decisive victory; and, on the doctrine of chances, that is the most probable result. For in a wearing down process the maritime nations and Russia have a decided advantage; and if the Allies should be worsted, it is not unlikely that Italy would come to their aid. If the time comes when resistance by Germany and Austria is no longer possible, what terms will probably be meted out to the vanquished?

Austria by that time would presumably be so crushed and the unity of the empire so affected that no further punishment would be inflicted, except that the Italians might take Trieste and the Trentino; and Servia might take Bosnia and Herzegovina, with a seafront on the Adriatic; probably Montenegro would voluntarily come into this combine. If the Rumanians joined in the war they might perhaps get the Province of Transylvania, which includes so many of their people. The Russians would undoubtedly claim Constantinople with the control of the Bosporus and Dardanelles and perhaps Western Asia Minor; they would also probably expect Galicia.

At that point, however, there might well be so much squabbling over fragments of the empire and so much objection on the part of the people of the Austrian provinces to being shuffled out like a deck of cards, that by common consent Austria would be left with a territory not much diminished; but would be compelled to reorganize so as to give the Slavs an opportunity of self-development.

As for Germany, Alsace-Lorraine is practically already mortgaged by the Allies to France; and Russia might claim Posen and perhaps east Prussia. There is just the same objection to taking that territory that there was to slicing off Alsace-Lorraine from France; it would leave a permanent scar in the consciousness of the German people. Neither the Germans nor the Austrian-Germans nor the Magyars can be removed from their land, and they will stay as neighbors, presumably friends and probably more anxious than ever for a political union of all the German-speaking people, to which union the Magyars would have to adhere or be submerged.

Germany would lose in such a peace all or nearly all her colonies; and probably the Allies with their colonies would thereafter lay discriminating duties on German ships for the purpose of keeping down their carrying rade. Such a peace, imposed by the will of conquerors, would probably bind Germany to keep up some but a greatly reduced army. It does not seem probable, in view of the terrible passions of the war, that the Allies would take the broad and statesmanlike view that a hundred million people of like views and aspirations are bound to occupy a place in the world; and that it is better for the conquerors to treat them as equals rather than as subjects.

One possibility is that the Allies will quarrel over the division of the spoils, and that Germany will be admitted, as France was admitted in 1814, as a power which must be reckoned with in the settlements.

3. The third alternative is that the German-Austrian combination may win a decided victory. If another Frederick the Great should unexpectedly arise, he may double the forces of the country by adding his genius, and there is always the chance of getting complete command of the sea, which would probably mean the invasion of England. That would nearly destroy France's ally, and if France were then conquered there would be more than an equal chance of defeating Russia.

Allowing that Germany comes out possessed of sufficient power to dictate, what would probably be her will? As to European territory, Austria may receive Servia and Macedonia with the seaport of Salonika; but will hardly wish either German or Russian territory. Germany will certainly annex Belgium and not unlikely Holland, but will probably leave the boundaries of France about as they were. The Scandinavian powers may be untouched if they have not joined in the war. Germany will probably take such of the English colonies as pleases her fancy, especially any in which Germans might like to settle. This will not include Canada or Australia, but not unlikely will include South Africa.

If England is brought to her knees she will have to give up her chain of fortresses from Gibraltar to India; Hongkong and the Straits Settlements will go; probably not India, for it would be a serious thing for Germany to take on 300,000,000 unwilling subjects. Restrictions and special taxes will be laid on English commerce. England will be obliged to keep down her navy below any danger to the Germans. The Germans will not be likely to keep their hands off Asia Minor, which in climate, productions, and markets, would be a good field for German colonization.

If Europe is wise it will, whoever is the victor, avoid these harsh terms, because, they would simply mean a truce. The defeated and humbled party would simply wait for an opportunity to get its revenge, just as Napoleon's cruel and contemptuous treatment of Prussia from 1806 to 1812 led to his overthrow. Passions calm down after the greatest war; nations recognize the right of other nations to be. Slav and Teuton have dwelt side by side without much interference with each other for half a thousand years and they can live in harmony again. The things that ought to be done to make the peace permanent are the following:

1. Europe must recognize the blood kinship of people of the same race, and must cease to try to amalgamate race fragments. Here in the United States we have pursued the other policy with great success because the race elements are so scattered over the whole country that we can make English the common language of courts and commerce; but the Magyars cannot impose their language upon the Slav fractions of their empire. Perhaps the most serious cause of the war is the feeling of wrath due to these attempts to destroy national languages, traditions, and religions. A European peace ought to offer not only toleration of religions but of race existence.

2. Europe must also give up the idea of compelling large racial units to accept a Government which is hateful to them. The German accusation of the Russian finds an echo in other parts of the world because of the stupid cruelty of the Russian Government toward Finland, Poland, and the Baltic provinces. Somewhere there must be a limit to the right of a group within a country to demand independence. The United States has within a half a century compelled a third of its members to remain in the union with the other two-thirds, and there is now no more loyal part of the country than the once hostile section. We have found the solution of our questions in federation. So have Switzerland, Germany, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Perhaps that is the solution for countries like Austria-Hungary and Russia, in which there are large separate racial units.

People Must Have a Voice.

3. Europe must admit a larger and more effective share of the whole community to decisions as to their own destiny. It is a fearful thing for any nation to allow half a dozen or half a hundred persons to decide upon peace or war, and to put their country into a position where it must fight without discussion or vote, or the opportunity for public opinion to make itself felt. In England war was decided upon by the Cabinet before Parliament was allowed to discuss it. In Germany the Reichstag acquiesced, with a few negative Socialist votes. In Austria-Hungary there is no federal parliament. In Russia the Duma accepted the war which had already begun. In a sense popular government is on trial in this war. If the British and French armies are beaten the militarists will all assert that it was because their power was not supremely concentrated.

4. Above all no peace can be durable that does not provide in some way against the causes which have brought about the present war. Chief among them is the feeling, fostered by great armaments, that war is a proper and a manly way of settling national differences. War and more war is inevitable so long as there is any power or group of powers which keeps war always in the foreground. If you have paid a million dollars for an automobile of the biggest, most complicated, fastest, strongest, most durable type, you will not be satisfied to leave it in the garage year after year. You will want to mount it, ride it, and show the world that you have the unapproachable automobile. No power with a great army and navy can help thinking that they ought to be used.

5. The only remedy is to prohibit fast death-dealing automobiles and big armies to everybody. The coming on and course of the present war are absolute proofs that war can only be prevented by some sort of world federation in which every nation shall have an armed force upon a fixed proportion, to be used as part of a contingent of a world police force, that must be powerful, for mankind can never be free from two dangers: the first is the possible rise of a barbaric power which recognizes no law, like the hordes led by Attila and Tamerlane; the second is the danger from some highly civilized power which may suddenly adopt the barbarians' method of ruthless warfare. No human kindness, no treaties, can prevent those dangers; and unless Europe can find some way of creating a public force which shall in no country be sufficient to destroy a neighbor and yet for all countries shall be strong enough to provide against the ungovernable forces of the world, the greatest war of history will after a few years be followed by a greater one. Perhaps Macaulay's New Zealander may yet have the opportunity to muse over the broken arch of London Bridge.

FAMOUS BRITISH AUTHORS DEFEND ENGLAND'S WAR

Fifty-three of the Best-Known Writers of the Empire Sign a Vigorous Document Saying That Great Britain Could Not Have Refused to Join the War Without Dishonor.

One of the most interesting documents brought forth about the war was issued Sept. 17 in London. It was signed by fifty-three of the leading British writers. The Times prints herewith the text of their defense of England and their autographs thereto in facsimile.

THE undersigned writers, comprising among them men of the most divergent political and social views, some of them having been for years ardent champions of good-will toward Germany, and many of them extreme advocates of peace, are nevertheless agreed that Great Britain could not without dishonor have refused to take part in the present war.

No one can read the full diplomatic correspondence published in the "White Paper" without seeing that the British representatives were throughout laboring wholeheartedly to preserve the peace of Europe, and that their conciliatory efforts were cordially received by both France and Russia.

When these efforts failed, Great Britain had still no direct quarrel with any power. She was eventually compelled to take up arms because, together with France, Germany and Austria, she had solemnly pledged herself to maintain the neutrality of Belgium. As soon as danger to that neutrality arose she questioned both France and Germany as to their intentions. France immediately renewed her pledge not to violate Belgian neutrality; Germany refused to answer, and soon made all answer needless by her actions. Without even the pretense of a grievance against Belgium she made war on the weak and unoffending country she had undertaken to protect, and has since carried out her invasion with a calculated and ingenious ferocity which has raised questions other and no less grave than that of the willful disregard of treaties.

When Belgium in her dire need appealed to Great Britain to carry out her pledge, that country's course was clear. She had either to break faith, letting the sanctity of treaties and the rights of small nations count for nothing before the threat of naked force, or she had to fight. She did not hesitate, and we trust she will not lay down arms till Belgium's integrity is restored and her wrongs redressed.

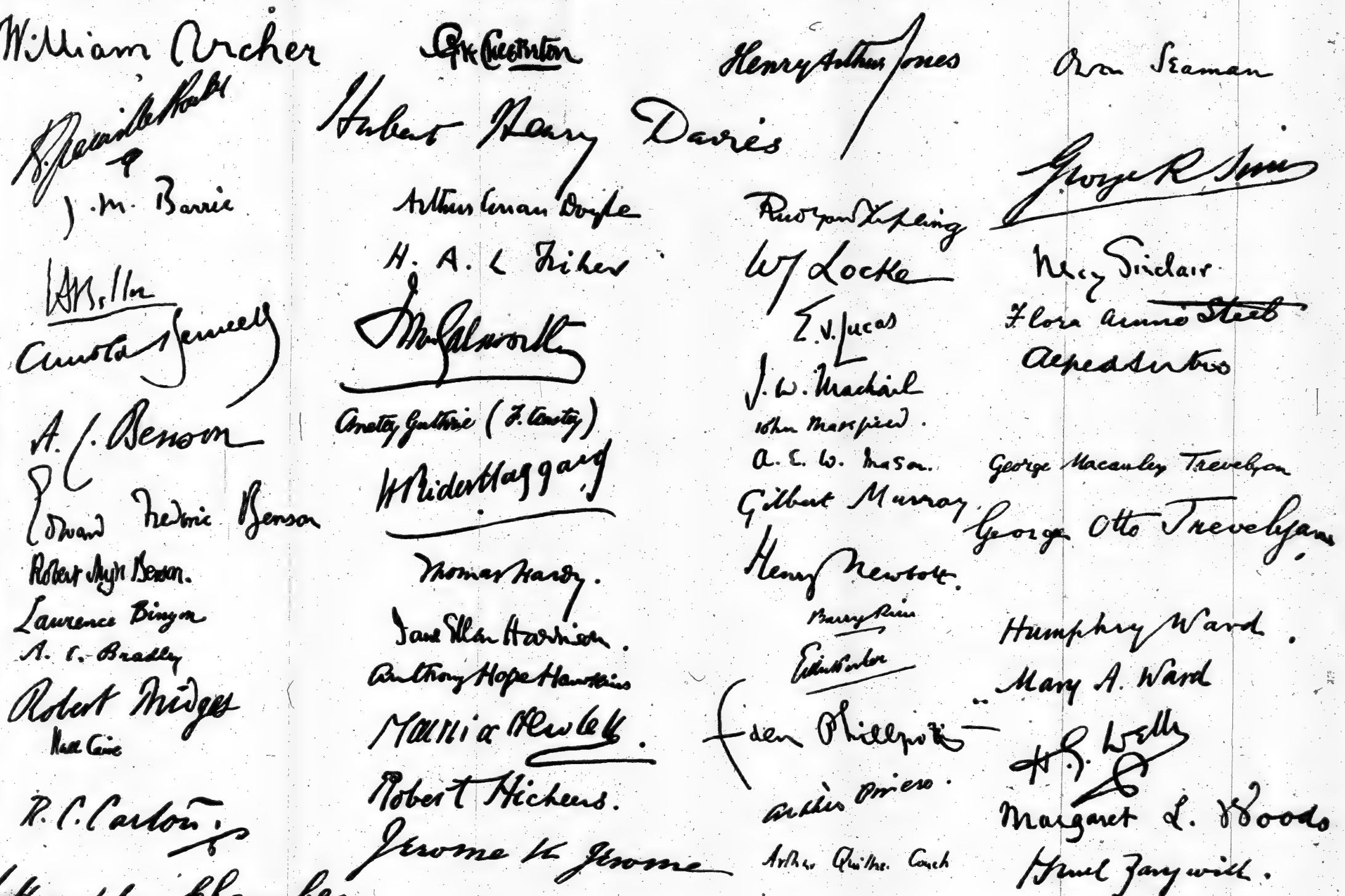
The treaty with Belgium made our duty clear, but many of us feel that, even if Belgium had not been involved, it would have been impossible for Great Britain to stand aside while France was dragged into war and destroyed. To permit the ruin of France would be a crime against liberty and civilization. Even those of us who question the wisdom of a policy of Continental ententes or alliances refuse to see France struck down by a foul blow dealt in violation of a treaty.

We observe that various German apologists, official and semi-official, admit that their country had been false to its pledged word, and dwell almost with pride on the "frightfulness" of the examples by which it has sought to spread terror in Belgium, but they excuse all these proceedings by a strange and novel plea. German culture and civilization are so superior to those of other nations that all steps taken to assert them are more than justified, and the destiny of Germany to be the dominating force in Europe and the world is so manifest that ordinary rules of morality do not hold in her case, but actions are good or bad simply as they help or hinder the accomplishment of that destiny.

These views, inculcated upon the present generation of Germans by many celebrated historians and teachers, seem to us both dangerous and insane. Many of us have dear friends in Germany, many of us regard German culture with the highest respect and gratitude; but we cannot admit that any nation has the right by brute force to impose its culture upon other nations, nor that the iron military bureaucracy of Prussia represents a higher form of human society than the free Constitutions of Western Europe.

Whatever the world-destiny of Germany may be, we in Great Britain are ourselves conscious of a destiny and a duty. That destiny and duty, alike for us and for all the English-speaking race, call upon us to uphold the rule of common justice between civilized peoples, to defend the rights of small nations, and to maintain the free and law-abiding ideals of Western Europe against the rule of "Blood and Iron" and the domination of the whole Continent by a military caste.

For these reasons and others the undersigned feel bound to support the cause of the Allies with all their strength, with a full conviction of its righteousness, and with a deep sense of its vital import to the future of the world:



WHO'S WHO AMONG THE SIGNERS

WILLIAM ARCHER, dramatic critic and editor of Ibsen's works, author of "Life of Macready," "Real Conversations," "The Great Analysis," and (with Granville Barker) "A National Theatre."

H. GRANVILLE BARKER, actor, dramatist, and manager, shares with his wife management of the Kingsway Theatre, London; author of "The Voysey Inheritance," and (with Laurence Housman) "Prunella."

SIR JAMES MATTHEW BARRIE, creator of "Sentimental Tommy" and "Peter Pan," famous for his sympathetic studies of Scotch life and his fantastic comedies.

HILAIRE BELLOC, best known as a writer on history, politics, and economics; a recognized authority on the French Revolution.

ARNOLD BENNETT, author of many popular realistic studies of English provincial life, including "Clayhanger" and "Hilda Lessways."

ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON, chiefly known for "From a College Window," "Beside Still Waters," and other volumes of essays.

EDWARD FREDERIC BENSON, brother of the preceding, author of many novels of modern life, including "Dodo."

VERY REV. MONSIGNOR ROBERT HUGH BENSON, the youngest of the three famous Benson brothers. Besides numerous devotional and theological works, Monsignor Benson has written several widely appreciated historical novels.

LAWRENCE BINYON, author of many lyrics and poetic dramas, Assistant Keeper in the British Museum, in charge of Oriental Prints and Drawings."

ANDREW CECIL BRADLEY, critic, sometime Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, author of a standard work on Shakespeare.

ROBERT BRIDGES, Poet-Laureate. Prominent as a physician before his poetry brought him the high honor he now enjoys.

HALL CAINE, one of the most popular of contemporary novelists.

R. C. CARTON, dramatist, author of "Lord and Lady Algy" and "A White Elephant."

CHARLES HADDON CHAMBERS, dramatist, author of "John a Dreams," part author of "The Fatal Card."

GILBERT K. CHESTERTON, essayist, novelist, poet; defender of orthodox thought by unorthodox methods.

HUBERT HENRY DAVIES, dramatist, author of "The Mollusc" and "A Single Man."

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, creator of "Sherlock Holmes."

HERBERT ALBERT LAURENS FISHER, Vice Chancellor of Sheffield University, author of "The Mediæval Empire," "Napoleon Bonaparte," and other historical works.

JOHN GALSWORTHY, a novelist and dramatist who has come into great prominence during the last five years, his plays, "Strife" and "Justice," and his novel, "The Dark Flower," being widely known.

ANSTEY GUTHRIE, (F. ANSTEY,) author of "The Brass Bottle," "The Talking Horse," and other fantastic and humorous tales.

SIR HENRY RIDER HAGGARD, author of many widely read romances, among them being "She."

THOMAS HARDY, generally considered to be the greatest living English novelist.

JANE ELLEN HARRISON, sometime Fellow and Lecturer at Newnham College, Cambridge University; writer of many standard works on classical religion, literature, and life.

ANTHONY HOPE HAWKINS (ANTHONY HOPE,) author of popular historical romance and sketches of modern society, including "The Prisoner of Zenda."

MAURICE HEWLETT, poet and romantic novelist, author of "Earthworks Out of Tuscany" and other mediæval tales.

ROBERT HICHENS, novelist, author of "The Garden of Allah," "Bella Donna," and other stories.

JEROME K. JEROME, humorist, famous for "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow" and the "Three Men" series, and for his play "The Passing of the Third Floor Back."

HENRY ARTHUR JONES, dramatist, author of "The Silver King," "The Hypocrites," and other plays.

RUDYARD KIPLING needs no introduction to people who read the English language.

WILLIAM J. LOCKE, author of "The Morals of Marcus," "Septimus," and "The Beloved Vagabond," which have been made into successful plays.

EDWARD VERRAL LUCAS, associate editor of Punch and editor of several popular anthologies, author of "A Wanderer in Holland."

JOHN WILLIAM MACKAIL, Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, author and editor of many volumes dealing with ancient Greek and Roman literature.

JOHN MASEFIELD, known chiefly for his long poems of life among the British poor.

ALFRED EDWARD WOODLEY MASON, writer of romantic novels, of which "The Four Feathers" and "The Turnstile" are perhaps the best known, and of several popular dramas, among which may be dramas.

GILBERT MURRAY, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University since 1908, editor and translator of Greek classics, perhaps the greatest Greek scholar now living.

HENRY NEWBOLT, "laureate of the British Navy," author of "Drake's Drum" and many other songs.

BARRY PAIN, author of "Eliza" and other novels and short stories of adventure, of many well-known parodies and poems.

SIR GILBERT PARKER, of Canadian birth, poet and author of romantic novels, including "The Judgment House," and "The Right Way."

EDEN PHILLPOTTS, realistic novelist, noted for his exact portraits of the English rustic, author of "Down Dartmoor Way."

SIR ARTHUR WING PINERO, one of the most popular of living dramatists. His plays include "Sweet Lavender" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray."

SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH, Professor of English Literature at Cambridge University, poet, novelist, and writer of short stories.

SIR OWEN SEAMAN, since 1906 editor of Punch, writer of parodies and light verse.

GEORGE R. SIMS, journalist, poet, and author of many popular dramas, including "The Lights o' London," "Two Little Vagabonds," and "Harbour Lights."

MAY SINCLAIR, writer of novels dealing with modern moral problems, "The Divine Fire" and "The Combined Maze" being best known.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL, author of "Tales from the Punjab," "On the Face of the Waters," "A Prince of Dreamers," and other novels and short stories, most of which deal with life in India.

ALFRED SUTRO, dramatist, author of "The Walls of Jericho," "The Barrier," and other plays of modern society."

GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; author of "England Under the Stuarts," and other historical and biographical works.

RT. HON. GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, historian, biographer of Macaulay, and author of a four-volume work on the American Revolution.

HUMPHRY WARD, journalist and author, sometime Fellow of Brasenose College, editor of several biographical and historical works.

MARY A. WARD (Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD,) best known of contemporary women novelists; her first success was "Robert Elsmere."

H. G. WELLS, novelist, author of "Tono Bungay" and "Ann Veronica."

MARGARET L. WOODS, poet; her "Wild Justice" and "The Invader" have placed her in the front rank.

ISRAEL ZANGWILL, novelist, poet, dramatist, interpreter of the modern Jewish spirit.

VON KLUCK THE SILENT, MASTER OF RETREAT

Now 68, This Great German General Showed Amazing Skill in Falling Back from Paris---Retreated Under Very Different Conditions in 1871, When France Was Paying Indemnity in Installments.

By Richard Barry.

ALEXANDER VON KLUCK is one of the few military men who won fame by retreat. In the famous swoop upon Paris he was in the news, but always talked of as the weak portion of the German advance. When the retreat was begun his real place as a master of strategy was disclosed. And von Kluck became the most conspicuous figure in the campaign.

The present commander of the German army which forms the right wing of the Kaiser's forces was, in 1871, a sub-Lieutenant in the Fifty-fifth Regiment of foot soldiers. At the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war his regiment was stationed just outside of Paris. It waited there until the first few millions of the billion-dollar indemnity were paid, and then, in accordance with Bismarck's hard agreement, it marched back toward Germany twenty miles—and waited until another portion of the indemnity was paid.

A few months later, when the second portion was paid, it marched back another twenty miles. In this manner von Kluck's first retreat from Paris to Germany occupied a year and a half.

His second retreat is now in its second month, and he shows no greater disposition to hurry than when restrained by the graduated schedule of Bismarck.

Of all the German Generals he is the one most often "mentioned in dispatches." There are two reasons for this. First, since the beginning of the war he has been almost constantly in the position of greatest danger. Second, he has been kept in this position of greatest danger because he has been regarded by the German General Staff as their ablest officer in the field.

Von Kluck is not a prince. At least two other German armies are commanded by Princes, but all we have heard from them has been either of their reported demise or of their defeat.

Princes as Soldiers.

German officers are led to believe that their Princes are competent to command. As a matter of fact, the Princes, as a rule, do spend their spare time in a military atmosphere, and are conversant with the terms of warfare and the talk of the principles of strategy. And when manoeuvres occur they occupy the royal box and at appropriate times appear on the field with the commanding officer to receive the homage of the troops.

Perhaps the ablest of these Princes is the German Emperor himself, but the great "war lord" has never unduly burdened himself with either the discipline of an army or with the rigor of military preparation. He rather depends on his marvelous capacity for absorption of "atmosphere," an unusual talent which enables him to turn at will from an address on the meaning of the opera to one on the theory of offensive strategy.

The Emperor has been known, after a three days' attendance at manoeuvres, to address a class of officers for two hours, and, without using a note, to recall minutely every evolution performed, and to give, besides, a vivid picture of the event. The German Princes are prone to imitate the Emperor.

The Silent Generals.

First-class soldiers have almost always been silent men. Grant was; so was Lee. Kitchener and Joffré both are. So is von Kluck.

There is a story told of him in Berlin which illustrates this quality. He had just been appointed Inspector General of three army corps, a position of vast importance, which made him practically a suzerain over a quarter of a million men.

Shortly after his appointment a learned society in Berlin, of the very highest connections and numbering among its members many of the foremost men in the country, requested him to address them on the subject of the nature of the duties of such a position as he now held.

Von Kluck replied courteously, but asked to be relieved of the obligation to speak. While he had been a professor twice in a military school, once at Julich and once at Annaburg, he had then been speaking before professional soldiers concerning the nature of their duties, not of his.

The eminent society, whose ramifications extended as far as the palace, then secured from the Emperor himself an intimation to von Kluck that it would be desirable for him to appear before its members.

So von Kluck came. It has been said that his address was the shortest on record. He said: "Gentlemen, it is the duty of a soldier to obey. That is why I am here, speaking to you. Thank you."

Then he sat down.

He was plain Kluck for fifty years, or until he was a Colonel. Then the Emperor placed a "von" in front of his name and he became a member of the nobility, as was befitting one



high enough in the military caste to command a regiment, and who, incidentally, had married a Baroness.

He is the son of a minor Government official and entered the army at the very bottom. That was in 1865, when he was nineteen years old. At the time of the war against Austria he was a "fauhnrich," a sort of sub-lieutenant, who is striving to obtain a commission. During that war he was occupied in the campaign of the Main, against the southern German States, Bavaria and Wurttemberg.

In 1870 came his real baptism of fire as a Lieutenant. He was in all the operations about Metz, and at Chlomby Neuilly his conduct was such that he was granted the Iron Cross, without which a German officer feels that he has lived in vain.

Then came his period of duty with the occupational army in France. During the year and a half he spent on French soil, following the treaty of peace, he had ample opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the very country over which he is now so desperately contending the French advance.

In these years Kluck, the son of the Government architect at Muenster, Karl Kluck, demonstrated that he had an unusual perception of the psychology of the common soldier. This is only another way of stating that he had a little more sympathy with the ordinary fighting man than the usual German officer.

The German military system as a whole takes small account of the personality of the individual soldier. He is considered merely a part of the machine, "cannon fodder" to be reckoned with as would be one of the component parts of a machine.

Von Kluck, without much preaching, and without doing any violence to this ingrained belief, nevertheless was enabled to inculcate into the German system a little more of the "humane" idea.

For instance, the old German tactical books always insisted that when troops reached favorable ground, if hard pressed they should throw up the heaviest possible earthworks and intrench themselves as for a siege. The idea was that it both kept the soldiers busy and kept their minds off their danger.

Von Kluck revolutionized this. He advanced the theory that it was not wise to make heavy intrenchments or very large barricades unless it were about permanent fortifications. He urged this on the ground that a soldier fights better when he has nothing to depend on but himself, that barricades inculcate a false sense of security, and that it is better to save a soldier's vitality and strength for the vital business of fighting than to expend it on the questionable business of erecting earthworks.

In his own person von Kluck is said to convey a very solid sense of fatherhood to his soldiers, that he is not as formal and silent as many German commanders. He has a stout and comfortable figure that inspires confidence.

Because of this early seen ability to get under the hide, as it were, of the common soldier, von Kluck was given a post in 1881 as a teacher in the school for non-commissioned officers at Julich.

Succeeded at Julich.

Here he was enabled to inculcate his principles in the minds of those who would come closer than any one else to the ordinary soldier. So successful was he at Julich that the following year he received a similar appointment at another non-commissioned officers' school at Annaburg, Prussia.

He held these positions as Herr Professor while only a Captain. In 1887 he became a Major, and the following year went to teach in the officers' school at Neubreisach. The next year following that he took command of a battalion of Infantry, Regiment No. 66.

In 1893 he was the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and in 1896 the Colonel, and was then stationed in Berlin. This was an unusual honor for an officer who had never been to the War Academy, and who had never served on the General Staff. His advancement was made for his own sterling qualities and peculiar ability in understanding the command of men. Soldiers like the silent quality in commanders. It is usually part of their own equipment, and they like their commanders to have it, too. Von Kluck never disappointed them.

In 1898 von Kluck was put in command of Fusilier Regiment No. 34. In 1899 he was promoted again and placed in command of the Twenty-third Infantry Brigade.

In 1902 he became a Lieutenant General, and in 1906 a General. The following year he was placed in command of the First Army Corps, and last year was made an Inspector General. He was still on the active list when the present war was declared.

Given a Big Command.

At the present time he is 68 years old. If he had been in our army he would have been retired for six years. The Germans have no such rule.

When this war began there was no hesitation in placing him in command of the most important army, that which was to advance through Belgium direct to the very gates of Paris. It has been popularly supposed that the Emperor's orders to von Kluck were to "take Paris or die."

It is absurd to suppose that this is true, unless the megalomania is more pronounced than there is any reason for believing. There could be no sound military reason for taking Paris until the larger part of the French Army was destroyed or captured.

However, von Kluck made a wonderfully splendid dash, a gigantic stab, as it were, for the French capital. He missed his mark. He lost, but he was not dishonored. His balance might easily have been lost in that heroic dash, and for days it was alternately hoped and feared that he might get away, or that he might not.

He did get away. He got away by the simple expedient of attacking as he retreated, which was Kuropatkin's way, and Kuropatkin ranks as one of the greatest masters of retreat in the history of warfare. Kuropatkin always started a tremendous offensive movement at the very moment when his baggage trains had started toward the rear.

So it was with von Kluck before the batle of the Marne. He struck and fell back; struck and fell back. And when the French finally did come up they found him fully emplaced, with his flank on a river (the Oise) and facing a forest (Aigle, north of Compiègne). His front continued along the Aisne, a river very deep and unfordable.

There the Allies found him in positions with which he had been familiar for forty-three years, in intrenchments previously prepared, and from which they have been heroically battling for over a month to dislodge him.

How long will he stay?

MANY SO-CALLED WAR ATROCITIES DUE TO SHEER MILITARY NECESSITY

By Capt. Richard Stockton, Jr.,
Second New Jersey Infantry.

American Officer Says Hostilities Revolutionize Standards of Conduct and What Ordinarily Is Cruelty Often Becomes Proper Through Military Need.

"WAR is Hell!"

That time-honored remark, which, it is authoritatively stated, Gen. Sherman never made, aptly expresses the public idea of war. Moreover, whether it was the General or Private Smith who was so impressed with the inconveniences attending a campaign, the truth of the implication is undoubted after one becomes serious and carefully investigates the conditions that have surrounded both the soldiers and civilians who have been involved in war.

Horrible things certainly do occur. Excesses, even, on the part of some unruly soldiers are not infrequent, depending somewhat upon the discipline of the troops concerned. The actions of the Germans in the present war have been subject to the heaviest of condemnation. Germany, however, not only denies all the charges made against her troops, but affirms that the Allies have been guilty of even greater cruelty and destruction. Each seems to think their own troops the utmost of perfection and goodness and their opponents to be his Satanic Majesty's own.

What are the facts? To give them is beyond the present power of any one man. Only when the war has been over for years—when it has been carefully studied by historian and soldier, scholar and statesman—will the truth be known. Today the best correspondent with either army can see an almost infinitesimally small portion of the great struggle that occurs. He cannot, in many cases, know the reason for what he sees.

If a civilian, and not a military expert, he cannot understand in the slightest what is taking place. Even the subordinate officers of the armies, who have made a life study of war and who are expert in its art, cannot tell what is occurring beyond their immediate organization. Only in a vague way do they know the real results of the day's battle. It requires the system, the wireless, the aeroplane, the signal corps, the telegraph lines, which are only at the disposal of the commanding officers, to really know what is going on.

We can, however, in a general way consider such actual facts as are at hand. We can consider the laws of war, the nature of the participants, their past records in war, the general customs in wars of the kind, and history in general. We can allow for the enormity of the present struggle. We can estimate the accuracy of the reports which we receive. By so doing we may reach a general, though vague, understanding of what is actually taking place.

In doing this we may first consider the participants. You remember the English clerk in the dry goods store, and the leader of the German singing society, and that little Frenchman who used to wait upon you after the theatre? Do you not? They were human beings, much like you and I. Today these three men and their kind make up the contending armies in France. They are armies of men—armies of soldiers, of doctors, lawyers, artists, musicians, actors, ministers, priests, authors, laborers, statesmen—armies of human beings from civilized nations certainly no worse, and, we hope, no better than ourselves. Therefore, when we read of these horrible atrocities, let us first imagine our grocer, or clerk, or waiter, or the Rev. Dr. Smith of England, who preached in the little brick church, or even ourselves, committing those awful crimes. Then we may begin to doubt.

In a city like New York or Philadelphia there are all kinds of people—murderers, gunmen, burglars, sneak thieves, sharpers, degenerates, forgers, swindlers, cheats, and all of the various criminals included. New York has a population of only 6,000,000 men, women, and children. Probably not over 2,000,000 of that population consists of adult males.

Should we take all the men of New York City, and add to them all the men in London, and add thereto all the men in six other cities of the same size, we would have approximately the same number of males as there are now in the field in the combined armies of the warring nations of Europe. Imagine eight times the number of men in New York City, armed to the teeth and turned loose near some already occupied town—not to make war, but just to camp there! Think of the difficulty of controlling the lawless! Think, if you can, of some of the crimes that would be committed! If you cannot do that, think, then, of some of the crimes that are committed daily in New York or London, with only one-eighth as many men, in time of peace, and with many police to keep them in good order.

There is, then, some ground to expect horrible crimes in such a war, and to accept them as the ordinary happenings of everyday life when such tremendous numbers of people are assembled. Soldiers, however, are different from civilians. The officers attempt to select their men and to prevent known criminals or degenerates from enlisting. The men are usually well disciplined, and well under the control of their officers.

Nevertheless, in such a vast number of men, with the vast powers that soldiers have in war, there will be excesses. Men are often away from their officers, properly on patrols or otherwise, or improperly as stragglers or deserters, and occasionally officers even fall a prey to temptation. On the whole, however, it is probable that the conduct of any European army is better than would be that of an equal number of civilians in the field for some peaceful purpose.

How, then, do we account for the outrage stories? They are due to several things. In the first place, what is cruelty ordinarily becomes entirely proper under certain conditions of military necessity. Military necessity permits many things that seem horrible, because they are supposed to be essential to the prevention of some even worse conditions or because a nation believes that they are required in order to attain success for their cause. These facts are recognised by the conventions adopted by the second International Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907.

It is interesting to note, moreover, that Germany, which is accused of violating many of the provisions of these agreements, did not ratify the "Convention Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land," but merely "ratified with reservations." The same is true of Austria-Hungary and of Russia. In a like manner, the "Convention Relating to the Laying of Automatic Submarine Contact Mines" was ratified with reservations by Germany, France, and Great Britain, and was not ratified at all by Russia. The "Convention Prohibiting the Throwing of Projectiles and Explosives from Aircraft" was not ratified at all by Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Japan, or Russia, but was ratified by Great Britain. The "Convention Relating to the Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers and Persons" was ratified by all of the nations concerned, excepting Great Britain, which did not ratify it at all. As the provisions of these conventions are not binding on any belligerent unless all parties to the war have agreed to those provisions, it follows that in the present war every one of these conventions is either not binding at all or is not binding in certain parts.

The most important of the rules of modern warfare are binding on all the contending forces, but there are enough reservations to account for the fact that men will read these conventions and say that some nation has violated its agreements. There is no doubt of the fact that it is absolutely forbidden to use poison or poisonous weapons, to kill treacherously, to refuse to give quarter, to kill wounded men who have surrendered, to use arms or bullets that cause unnecessary suffering, to use improperly a flag of truce, the national flag, or the military uniforms or insignia of the enemy.

To kill one of the enemy without a good military reason is regarded as murder. Modern wars are not to kill, they are to attain a purpose. Generally a nation, when it goes to war believes that it is fighting for the right and the good of humanity. One side, of course, must be more or less in error, but that fact in no sense alters the belief. Therefore, the theory is that, when it is necessary to kill some of the enemy to attain the desired end, the act is the lesser of two evils, and is not murder.

For instance, to fire upon a sentry of the enemy from ambush, merely for the purpose of killing one of the other army, is not permitted. However, should it be necessary to kill a sentry in order to surprise and defeat the enemy, or in order to pass through the lines with important information, or for other good military reason, it would be entirely permissible.

Similarly, for a soldier to hide in a house or in a tree and fire on an army as it passed, would result in his execution, as such a proceeding could have no possible effect on the campaign, but to have a squad fire upon an approaching enemy to cause it to deploy, and thereby delay its march, or to delay systematically an army by annoying it with attacks by small parties, is quite permissible. Under similar reasoning civilians who fire upon an invader when the citizens are not regularly organized as defending troops are immediately executed. They are known as "war rebels." This is necessary because the invaders do not imprison or kill the citizens of the country, but give them a certain amount of liberty. Were such civilians allowed to fire upon an army its troops would continually be subject to being murdered. This right is clearly recognized by all nations.

In 1870 the Germans were in some cases compelled to execute women who murdered or attempted to murder soldiers of the invading army. This has even been recognized as just and necessary by French authors. It is one of the things that are ordinarily cruel, but that military necessity requires.

Other matters which are ordinarily outrages are required in war. Even some of the things which have been forbidden by the various peace conventions are recognized by those same agreements to be permissible under certain conditions. It is forbidden to destroy private property or to bombard an undefended town, but it is generally recognized that under conditions which make it advisable, private property may be taken or damaged or destroyed. For instance, if a building prevents a clear field of fire to the front, it is necessary to destroy it, whether in one's own or the enemy's country. This fact is well illustrated in the present war, where Germany's destruction of property has caused so much outcry, but where the French themselves have deemed it necessary to destroy much of the beautiful suburbs of Paris, where there has not even been a battle.

"Reprisals" are also recognized as permissible in war, in order to prevent repetition of infractions of the laws of war by the enemy. There is no way that an army can prevent citizens of the enemy from committing breaches of the rules of warfare, except by taking punishment into its own hands, and that action has always been taken by a commanding officer when it was found necessary. However, nothing barbarous or inhuman in the way of punishment is permitted. Armies also may require the countries to subsist them, but are supposed to give cash or receipts for what they take.

We are prone to blame Germany for the destruction of the cathedral at Rheims, but we should also blame the French themselves. Did the French not occupy the city and the surrounding territory, and were the cathedral in consequence not in the field of fire or used for military purposes it is highly improbable that the Germans would have fired upon it.

This is true for several reasons, the first being that no sane artillery officer would waste ammunition and energy at such a time on an object of no military importance and not in the line of fire. There is other use for the guns and for the ammunition. Furthermore, the Germans are not so stupid that they do not realize that the damaging of such an edifice is detrimental to their standing before the world, whether it was necessary or not, and the Germans are most anxious to influence the world's opinion favorably. It is very reasonable to suppose that the French made use of the cathedral, as the Germans claim, for observation purposes and for directing military fire, or that they so disposed of troops that they could not be fired upon without damaging the building. If the French did these things, even though they think that the military situation required it, they are no less to blame for the resulting damage than are their opponents. On both sides it was probably regarded as military necessity.

It is not unlikely that the inability of correspondents to get real news of what is taking place is responsible for the prominence given to some of the atrocity stories. In the absence of real news these items, of natural interest through their very horror, are given much greater importance than they deserve, and the truth of the story is undoubtedly investigated less carefully, when it is possible to investigate at all. Hence, the occasional crimes of soldiers appear to be the rule, instead of the exception.

Unavoidable killing of civilians, or Red Cross nurses, or members of the Army Medical Corps, or other non-combatants is not infrequent, and is often the source of charges that such persons are deliberately fired upon. This is not so, but the facts are usually that certain places where such people happen to be are fired upon either through error, through poor aim, or because the combatants and non-combatants are so mixed together that it is impossible to discriminate. Frequently men of the Hospital Corps are tending wounded in the midst of battle and willingly take the risk involved.

It has been stated upon authority, but not fully sustained, that the losses in the medical service exceed that of all branches with a mobile army except the infantry. It will also be found that much damage will be done unfortified parts of cities, which contain no troops, when aircraft attempt to drop explosives on nearby fortifications. This is due to the fact that, as has been claimed by the military experts before the war, it is most difficult for aircraft to hit what they aim at in that manner.

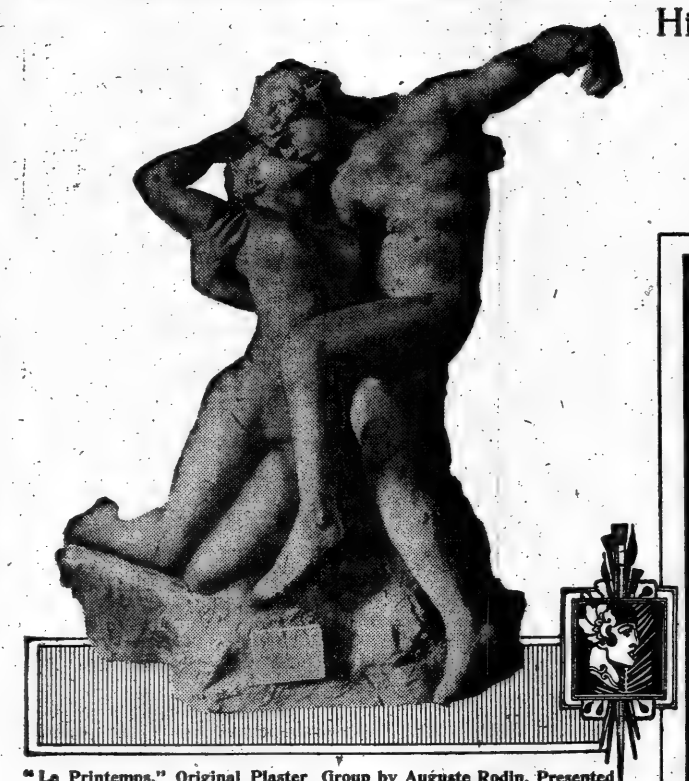
Of course, each side of a war, in its sympathy for its own forces and natural indignation if it believes that they are abused, will encourage and spread atrocity stories against the other side. This has always been so. In the civil war, for instance, both sides were charged with the most horrible cruelties, which were later proved false. The Army and Navy Journal recently recalled an instance in the Spanish war where a prominent American officer, in reporting to Washington, stated that the Spaniards were mutilating the bodies of our slain marines. Shortly after that officer begged to withdraw the report, finding that the supposed mutilation was due to the effect of the high-powered rifle then in use by the Spaniards.

Not only should we hesitate to believe the stories of atrocities, but we should also remember that Germany being the invader, it is natural that during the invasion most of the outrage charges should be against that country. When an army is in an enemy's territory they are looked upon as oppressive brutes. This was amply illustrated in the civil war, where by far the greater number of charges of outrages were against Northern troops operating in Southern territory. Such is the natural outcome of the indignation of the populace against the invader, and their reluctance to make the sacrifices that the war requires. When an army is in one's own country, however, things are different. The civilian who gives his all is making a sacrifice. He is a patriot.

Thus, throughout the war we should await absolute proof before condemning for atrocities, and should be especially lenient with the invaders, whoever they may be, in the later fortunes of war.

R. L. STEVENSON'S PERSONAL COLLECTION TO BE SOLD

His Stepdaughter Decides to Part with Many Letters, Manuscripts, the Library and Art Treasures, Including the Sargent Portrait and Rodin's "Spring Time."



"Le Printemps," Original Plaster Group by Auguste Rodin, Presented to Him by Stevenson.



Portrait of Stevenson by John S. Sargent.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is to be, more than ever, before the public during the near future. The last and most important of the collections of his literary, artistic, and personal memorials is soon to be dispersed at public auction.

A few years ago the letters he had written and the books he had presented to his old Scotch nurse, Alison Cunningham, came under the auctioneer's hammer. In July, 1913, a collection of autograph letters, manuscripts, and books of his owned by his stepson, Lloyd Osbourne, was sold at Sotheby's in London. Now the Anderson Company announces that Mrs. Isobel Strong of Santa Barbara, Cal., Stevenson's stepdaughter, has consigned to it for sale all the books, manuscripts, autograph letters, drawings, curios, and objects of art inherited from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, who died at her residence in Montecito, Cal., Feb. 18, 1914.

Without an exception every article in this collection was the famous novelist's property and was in his home on the mountain above Apia, capital and port of Opulu, principal island of the Samoan group. The collection will be divided into two parts. Part 1 will be sold in five sessions on Nov. 23, 24, and 25. There will be a public exhibition on Nov. 16. Part 2 will be dispersed later in the season.

Among the letters are hundreds written by Stevenson during his early boyhood and during later life. Many of these epistles are of the most intimate and interesting character. A large number of them are apparently unpublished. Some are addressed to his father and some to his mother. They refer to his famous works, to his life in Samoa and other places, to his friends and members of his family, to his health and other personal matters. One of these unpublished letters was written to his mother in August, 1893, from "Vailima as Ever Was." It gives an account of his daily life, the activities of his family, and the visits to and from island friends. In it Stevenson says:

> We have a lawn tennis green now—and a croquet set. I played lawn tennis awhile, and had a hemorrhage for my pains, as any one might have predicted. Am well now, though eminently useless. Just tagging along daily at dear grandpa. Above all, I must have my father's engineering pocketbook; I cannot do without it. I suppose by this time you'll have "Catriona" (the sequel to "Kidnapped"). I wonder what it looks like now. I have the proofs here, but do not look at them. If you go ahead with your letters we shall be a literary family indeed.

Another unpublished letter, written in May, 1886, refers to "Kidnapped." It reads:

> My Dear Father: The David problem has today been decided. I am to leave the door open for a sequel if the public take to it, and this will save me from butchering a lot of good material to no purpose. Your letter from Carlisle was pretty like yourself, sir, as I was pleased to see the hand of Jekyll not of Hyde. I am for action quite unfit, and even a letter is beyond me, so pray take these scraps at a vast deal more than their intrinsic worth. I am in great spirits about David, Colvin agreeing with Henley, Fanny and myself in thinking it far the most human of my labors hitherto. As to whether the long-eared British public may take to it, all think it more than doubtful. I wish they would, for I could do a second volume with ease and pleasure, and Colvin thinks it sin and folly to throw away David and Alan Breck upon so small a field as this one. Ever your affectionate son, R. L. S.

From George Meredith.

Stevenson, of course, received a very large number of interesting letters from authors and other eminent men. With one exception none of these correspondents is represented in the collection. This is due to the fact that Stevenson expressed to his family his earnest wish that these intimate personal letters should be kept from the public. The exception noted is George Meredith, of whom Stevenson wrote to Henley in 1882: "George Meredith is the only man of genius of my acquaintance." The Meredith letters are nine in number. They are of unusual length and are devoted almost exclusively to the books which Stevenson and he were writing. An extract from one will give an indication of the quality of all. It reads:

> Let me tell you of Catriona. The girl herself is an excellent study of a Celtic dame. She is truly painted and I like her and there an end; but give me Barbara Grant and rather than fifty Davids. I would have old Preston grange, scenery generally excellent, very salt, bleak and cordial. Always delighted to meet Alan Breck on any terms. As for the writing, I say nothing more than that I trust it may be the emulation of young authors to equal it. All we regret is that the Prince of Samea is not leaving a numerous progeny to succeed him on the Island.

Of Stevenson manuscripts there are more than 200. Some of them, like "A Malaga in Samoa," eleven folio pages; "The Waif Woman," fourteen pages, and "An April Day," or "Autolycus in Senia," a farce in three acts, thirty-two pages, are among the unpublished material. There are also fragments in his autograph, such as "The Young Chevalier," a historical romance partly founded on facts supplied to him by Andrew Lang—of this there are only two chapters, of eighteen and thirteen pages each; "Hester Nobles (the Tragedy of H. N.)," two and a half pages; "The Sleeper Awakened: Act I," two and a half pages, and "The Plantation," a sentimental novel of planters' life in the South Seas, fifteen pages.

"St. Ives" the Longest.

There are twenty-two pages of "Travels with a Shyster," which forms the nineteenth chapter of "The Wrecker." The longest manuscript is that of "St. Ives." This material consists of 365 pages in Stevenson's handwriting, which he used in dictating to Mrs. Strong the 459 pages from which the book was printed. It differs from the printed version. There are 242 pages of manuscript relating to "The South Sea Islands," fifty-four pages of "Fables" and fifty pages of the original manuscript of "Weir of Hermiston," and the complete manuscript of "The Isle of Voices."

Stevenson had an amateur's interest in music, and there are in his manuscripts more than fifty sheets of music which he either wrote or played. There are hundreds of poems in manuscript, sixty-seven pages of drafts for "Heathercat," a tale of covenanting times and of the Darien adventure; sixty-four pages entitled when "The Deil Was Well," and eighteen pages of "The Go-Between," a boy's romance. There are four pages of a manuscript in the Samoan language, twelve pages of "South Sea Journals" of extraordinary interest, the manuscript of an essay "How Books Have to Be Written," which is entirely unpublished, and nine pages of "Vailima Prayers."

Among other items is an "Autobiography" written in 1879, on which Stevenson scribbled in pencil two years later, "These notes contain more damned idiocy and self-conceit than I ever saw compressed in the same space anywhere else." The collection also contains the original manuscript of "In the Windward Arethusa," the original manuscript, 145 pages, of the "Hair Trunk," and sixty-four pages of "The Silverado Squatters."

There is an extraordinary collection of notebooks, forty-nine in number, bound in paper and boards, which contain an enormous quantity of sketches, autographs, verses, notes, and miscellaneous material. One of them is in the handwriting of his mother, and is entitled "Record of Sayings by R. L. S." The original manuscript written by Stevenson's grandfather entitled "Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott," 1814, is in two volumes. These reminiscences were edited by Stevenson and published in Scribner's Magazine. There are three journals which Stevenson wrote to his mother, in 1869-70, consisting in all of about seventy pages. There are also several titlepages of Stevenson's books with corrections in his autograph. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and this collection contains his petition for admission, the act of admission, and a certificate that he had taken the oath.

When Stevenson was 16 years of age he wrote what he called "The Sunbeam Magazine." There are three numbers of this magazine, each in his handwriting and each containing original colored drawings, and there are five of his colored drawings for future issues. There is also the "History of Moses," written ten years earlier. His Uncle David offered to the children of the families a reward for the best "History of Moses" with illustrations, and Robert, who was then 6 years of age, won the prize. There are several pages in his mother's handwriting, taken down at his dictation, and several full-page illustrations in color by the boy. Accompanying this is the prize which the history won, a quarto volume of "Bible Studies," inscribed "R. Louis B. Stevenson, a reward for the 'History of Moses,' with illustrations, from his affectionate Uncle David, Christmas, 1856." There are many other examples of Stevenson's work as a boy, both as a writer and an artist.

The library consists of 500 volumes, some of which belonged to Stevenson's father, Thomas, and some to his grandfather, Robert, and bear their autographs. There are several most interesting presentation copies from authors like Goose, Lang, Garnett, and Henley, and copies of many of Stevenson's own books in their various editions, including some great rarities. There is a copy of "An Object of Pity." The hero was Bazett Haggard, (a brother of Rider Haggard,) who was a Land Commissioner at Apia. In 1892 the Countess of Jersey went over from Sydney with her brother, Capt. Leigh, and her young daughter, Lady Margaret Villiers. A warm friendship sprang up with Stevenson and his family. Each of the party wrote a chapter, adopting a native name as a nom de plume. The Countess of Jersey was so much pleased with these chapters that she caused a few copies of the book to be printed. Haggard soon replied with a book, "Objects of Pity," a fine copy of which is also in the collection. The plays which Stevenson wrote in collaboration with Henley are also found in fine condition.

A Stevenson Verse.

On the fly leaf of his copy of "Essais de Michel de Montaigne," Stevenson has written "The dispassionate Shakespeare of one character; himself." "Thoreau, His Life and Aims," contains on the front and back fly leaves several verses in Stevenson's handwriting, one of which reads:

> There was a bard in Monterey
> Rose early in the morn,
> And all that saw him go his way
> Regarded him with scorn.
> Oh! how then was the poet dressed?
> Not very much at all,
> His pants belonged to some one else,
> His coat was very small.

This book probably was used in preparing his essay on "Henry David Thoreau: His Character and Opinions."

At the end of the Second Book of his copy of the "Complete Works of Edmund Spenser," edited by R. Morris, Stevenson has written of Gryll:

> There never was anything better in its way, but my heart is made sick with the indelible puritanical impurity of the man's soul. He had a dirty mind; Peeping Tom, the Aboriginal Prurient Prude.

Other fine association items are Stevenson's copies, with his marginal notes and comments, of the "Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esq.," and Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass."

One of the most interesting objects of art is a portrait of Stevenson, inscribed, "R. L. Stevenson, his friend, John S. Sargent, 1885."

In a letter to Will H. Low from Bournemouth, dated October 22, 1895, Stevenson wrote:

> Sargent was down again and painted a portrait of me walking about in my own dining room, in my own velveteen jacket and twisting as I go my own mustache; at one corner a glimpse of my wife, in an Indian dress and seated in a chair that was my grandfather's; but since some months goes by the name of Henry James's, for it was there the novelist loved to sit—adds a touch of poesy and comicality. It is, I think, excellent, but too eccentric to be exhibited. I am at one extreme corner; my wife, in this wild dress, looking like a ghost, is at the extreme other end; between us an open door exhibits my palatial entrance hall and part of my respected staircase. All this is touched in lovely, with that witty touch of Sargent's, but of course it looks dam queer as a whole.

Another art object of interest is a statuette by Auguste Rodin, which has never been exhibited, and was presented to Stevenson by that famous sculptor late in 1886, when Stevenson was at Skerryvore, Bournemouth. Stevenson called the statuette "Spring Time," and others have referred to it as "Spring Awakening the Earth." It has traveled from Paris to Bournemouth, then to Scotland, then round Cape Horn to Apia, then three miles up the mountain in an ox cart, then to San Francisco and Santa Barbara, Cal., and then to New York. It was in Mrs. Stevenson's house at San Francisco during the earthquake, and her house was the only one in a row that was not destroyed by the earthquake and fire. The statuette was the subject of an interesting correspondence between Stevenson and Rodin, and bears the following inscription: "A. R. L. Stevenson, au sympathique artiste fidele ami et cher poete. Rodin."

The beautiful medallion by Saint-Gaudens, the American artist, is also in the collection. It is in circular form, and about three feet in diameter, framed in oak, and it hung over the fireplace in Stevenson's home at Vailima, Saint-Gaudens began his studies for the medallion in the Autumn of 1887, but his work was not completed until five years later. In Balfour's "Life of Stevenson" the medallion is said to be the most satisfactory of all the portraits of Stevenson, and it has been reproduced with one or two slight modifications for the memorial in St. Giles Cathedral, the monument that was unveiled by Lord Rosebery in 1905. Another important item is the death mask of Keats presented by the son of Shelley, the poet.

There are hundreds of exceedingly interesting objects which Stevenson collected in the South Seas. Among the most interesting of these are two South Sea maps or charts. These were made by the natives out of sticks, strings, and shells. The boys were carefully instructed regarding ocean currents by the old men, who used these maps, and they were in constant service. Those in the Stevenson collection are very old but in a fine state of preservation.

In her book, "The Cruise of the Janet Nichol," Mrs. Stevenson writes: "These charts are very curious things, indeed, made of sticks, some curved, some straight, caught here and there by a small yellow cowry. The cowries represent islands, the sticks both current and winds. The charts are very little used now, only one old chief knowing how to make them."

Two buckets made out of solid pieces of wood by the natives of Tokalau are interesting, and there are three extraordinary pieces of native armor which were given to Stevenson by Tembinoka of Apemama, in the Gilbert Islands. He was the last of the absolute monarchs of the South Seas, the devoted friend of the Stevenson family. The armor was made of closely woven fibre, designed to protect the wearer from arrows and spears. The three pieces of armor given Stevenson by the old King had been worn by him and his predecessors in the kingly line.

Oddities of Collection.

Many beautiful mats are in the collection which was gathered by Stevenson in his travels, and the collection of native weapons is large. Among the greatest curiosities are the old men's beards, to which Stevenson refers in his poems and also "In South Seas." They are exceedingly interesting, and probably have considerable value to the museums on account of their excessive rarity. They were carefully treasured as charms by the wealthy members of the community. These beards are from the Marquesas Islands.

Stevenson tells of the great value the natives place on these beards in his book, "In the South Seas." They represent value in the same degree that currency does, and the owner of a number of them is a wealthy and envied person. This is so because most of the South Sea Islanders cannot raise beards, and their possession is supposed to insure long life. In a note Stevenson writes: "For the beards of old men are the favorite head adornment of the Marquesans, as the hair of women form their most costly girdle."

There are also Gilbert Island corselets made in the Indian fashion of plaited fibre, heavy and strong, consisting of back and front, the back extended so as to form a rear protection for the head. They were the royal presents given by King Tembinoka, the tyrant of the Island of Apemama, one of the Gilbert group, to Stevenson on the occasion of his departure from the island in 1889. Regarding the same, Stevenson, writing to E. L. Burlingame, in December, 1889, says: "Old King Tembinoka of Apemama, the Napoleon of the group, poet, tyrant, altogether a man of mark, gave me the woven corselets of his grandfather, his father, and his uncle, and, what pleased me more, told me their singular story, then all manner of strange tales, facts, and experiences for my South Sea book."

An English Bible, Edinburgh, 1856, is of special interest because it was presented to Stevenson by his nurse, Alison Cunningham, to whom in after years he dedicated his "Child's Garden of Verse." The Bible contains the inscription: "R. L. B. S., on his sixth birthday, from Cunny. Nov. 13, 1856." On the inside of the back cover his name is written in childish hand. A pictorial Bible has the inscription in his father's handwriting: "Robert Louis Stevenson on his birthday, from his Father and Mother, with their best wishes and prayers. Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1861." A first edition of "The South Seas," Edinburgh, 1890, privately printed issue and extremely rare, has corrections throughout in Stevenson's autograph. A sketch book, belonging to Stevenson and used on his trip to France in 1878, contains sketches by him.

Among other interesting items are: Original manuscripts of "The Isle of Voices," "The Fables," and "Lay Morals," a posthumous work, and the manuscript note book of "An Island Voyage," a work for which Stevenson received £20. On one page he has written three rhymes in celebration of the event, one of which reads:

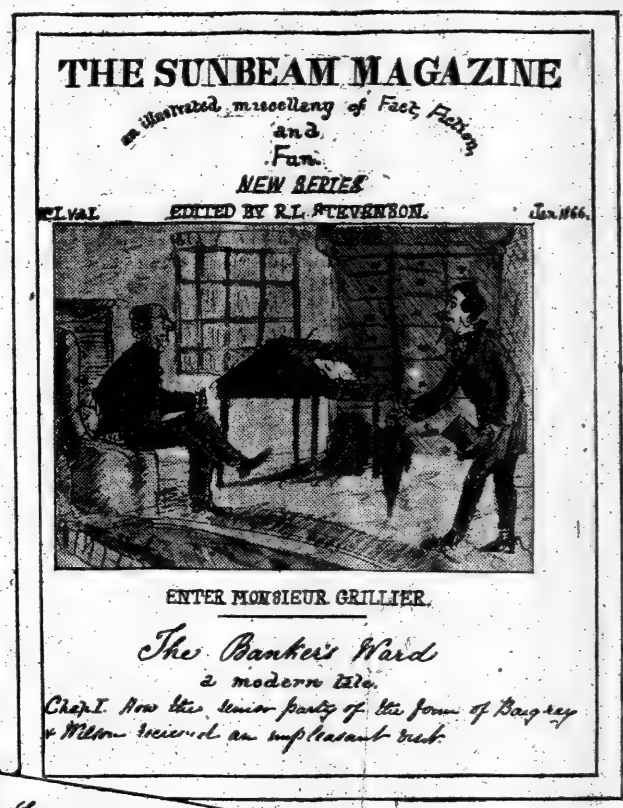
> I had the fun of the voyage,
> I had the sport of the boats;
> Who could have hoped in addition
> The pleasure of fing'ring the notes?

An Autograph Inscription.

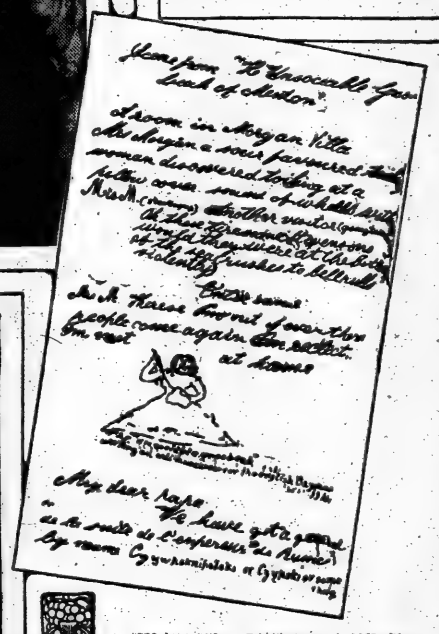
There is also Stevenson's own copy of "New Arabian Nights" in which he has written at the end of each story the name of the place in which it was written. A copy of "The Silverado Squatters," fourteen pages, inclosed in pale green wrapper, 8vo, London (1883), contains this autograph inscription: "This publication, one of an edition of 10 copies only, was issued this morning, October 17, 1883, and was bought by me for the paltry sum of 6d. and is now by me presented with my blessing to Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson. (Signed) Edmund Gosse." An original charcoal drawing of Stevenson, at the age of 25, was drawn by Mrs. Osbourne, whom he met at Barbizon, where she was studying art, and whom he married a year after this picture of him was drawn.

Stevenson's famous pamphlet, "Father Damien, an Open Letter," is vividly recalled by a permit signed by the President of the Board of Health at Honolulu permitting him to visit the leper settlement at Molokai. There are also the articles of agreement between Stevenson and the owner of the schooner yacht Casco, aboard which the novelist and his family set sail from San Francisco on June 26, 1888.

Among the manuscripts of his separate poems are "Along the Uneven Beach," "The Woodsman," and "Tropic Rain." There are a number of envelopes containing notes jotted down by Stevenson for prospective works, and scraps of paper on which he wrote down answers in his family circle to questions by his wife and step-children during the period at Apia when he was forbidden by his physician to converse on account of his ill-health.



Front Page of a Youthful Magazine, Drawn by Stevenson.



Written by Stevenson at Mentone in 1864.



Original Drawing from Sketch Book of Stevenson.

THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

Consistency may be a jewel, but it doesn't always take the form of pearls of speech.

Like cures like, but even a good figure won't prevent a girl from being in bad form.

The people who indulge in honeyed phrases seldom have any fear of eating their own words.

Lots of people boast that they spend as they go who seldom go anywhere.

Wasted opportunities are generally those that go to other people.

Charity begins at home, whether the home needs it or not.

It isn't absolutely necessary to grow sadder as we grow wiser.

In enumerating his virtues many a man counts his money first.

Time works wonders, and so would some people if they were as tireless as time.

Mighty few people can make trouble for others without soiling their own hands.

All things are possible except, perhaps, losing an opportunity you never had.

Some men are given to drink only when it is given to them.

Tell a weeping woman that tears are pearls and she will think you are stringing her.

Many a man is satisfied to rest on the reputation of his ancestors.

The hardest work some people do is to figure on getting money without working for it.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, but it is just as well to be provided with a little of both.

It is better to be able to turn your hand to anything than to put your foot in it.

It's a fine thing to make good resolutions, but quite another thing to make good.

Many a man gets a reputation for dignity when he really is suffering from a stiff neck.

Some people don't believe in putting off till tomorrow the trouble they can make today.

"NO MIDDLEMEN FOR FARM PRODUCTS IN EUROPE"

David Lubin Describes the Way in Which Distribution of Food Supplies Is Made Direct to Continental Consumers by National Marketing Commissions.

THE United States has "national bodies" of farmers, unwieldy, incoherent masses, mainly influenced by heterogeneous ideas, who seldom know what is to be done or what is not to be done. Their status reminds me of a story. The San Francisco Argonaut came out with a query, "What is a Populist?" It said: "It is a hard question; we will try to answer it next issue." Of course, every one got ready to buy a copy of The Argonaut and see what a Populist was. The next issue it said: "We have got the answer. A Populist is a fellow that doesn't know what he wants, and he wants it d—d quick." Now, that is about what our national farmers' organizations are. That is not what the European farmers' organizations are, and because they know what is to be done there are today no middlemen for farm products in Continental Europe.

David Lubin, who made this statement that will astonish the pleaders of the middlemen's cause in the United States, is a man of extraordinary inspiration and capacities. He is the founder of the great International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, and the permanent delegate of the United States to that institution, which is the official publisher of the world crop, import and export reports under a treaty ratified by fifty-three nations.

To this project the King of Italy has given a building and an annual income of $60,000 for expenses, while the nations of the earth draw on their vast resources for collating the statistics it publishes for the steadying of the world's markets. Future times may call him one of the great promoters of this republic in new international relations. His consecration to the international ideal wins him instant respect, and where he appears companies of men are hushed and lift their minds from commonplace affairs.

"Why," he asks, "should I work for the farmer any more than for the carpenter or for the shoemaker? I do not always know. There are times when it is difficult for me to answer that question, but are we always masters of our motives? Sufficient to say, that in my many years of this seeming self-imposed task of service I appear to be prompted by two egos—the one which bids me desist and the other which impels onward, and the impelling force seems to be the stronger.

Works for an Ideal.

"In this persistency there is some compensation, a sufficient compensation. I work for something that has no stomach, no head, no eyes, no hands, no feet. It is not a human being at all; it is not a creature; it is an ideal. And this ideal is the American Republic—yes, it is even greater than the American Republic.

"The American Republic is only the servant of other nations, of all the other nations in the world. As it advances with the torch in its hand, the torch of progress and civilization, it lightens up the rest of the world. As it recedes it becomes dark; the shadow becomes darker and darker over all the earth, until the twentieth-century nations recede back to the nineteenth and eighteenth, and those of the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries go backward to the seventeenth and the sixteenth centuries, and as the American Republic advances, so the darkness is tempered by the light, and the light dispels the darkness.

"And so then we see that it is no ordinary business, no ordinary mission to serve in behalf of this ideal. If there be no such ideal, then the republic is nonsense; then there is nothing, there is nihilism, and we are then simply accidental worms and not vice gods here on earth; not placed here by the power we call God, the Ruler, the Absolute, the Power behind phenomena. We then would have no part in conscience, in will, in ideal. And such life would make of curiosity, of interrogation, of progress a mockery. I feel that way sometimes, and then all becomes a burden, a weary burden. But of a sudden the darkness vanishes, the light appears, and then comes the irresistible impulse and the imperative mandate which commands work, and yet more work. And now that I have stated the motive, we will proceed.

"I have said that the farmers' organizations here want something quick and don't know what they want. As a result, they get nothing. Now, in Germany the national agricultural organization is a great harmonious coherent institution. It is a breathing body—breathing from the head down to the feet and from the little township up to the head, up to the county; still higher, the province, and up until it takes its seat in Berlin as adviser of the imperial governing power of the nation; and that institution does a great deal for German agriculture and for the German nation.

"I would like to see a similar institution put into operation here. It is going to be put into operation, and, as I say, it may take two or three years time; but the substitute that I propose is going to hurry up the Landwirtschaftsrat—for that is the name it goes by in Germany. It is, among other things, a farmers' national marketing council."

"How are the individuals of that council selected?"

"By votes, on the progressive system of representation, as it is done here. In marketing they do the whole thing. They attend to the farmers' business. The national council of seventy-two men in Germany are allowed to do the marketing of farm products somewhat as the Federal Reserve Board will do here with banks, only the Federal Reserve Board is an official body, whereas in Germany it is semi-official."

"Would the national council you propose take California oranges and put them in the New York market?"

"No; they would say how this is to be done. This council of seventy-two men, the Landwirtschaftsrat, do not actually take a lot of eggs in a basket and run to town with them and sell them. They simply direct. Do not understand by this that you have got to build up a system of middlemen under such a council to take the place of the ones we have now. The farmers' organizations in town, county, province and State, directed by the council, hire employes whom they control and pay salaries, and this does away with the middleman and therefore with the trust. It would be mainly the employes of the township organizations that would do the work—producers' organizations, and individual producers also.

Membership Not Necessary.

"It would not be necessary for a man to be a member of a co-operative organization in order to permit him space, say, in the open-air market, in the auction room, or other sales facilities. The by-laws provide that such individuals receive the same advantages that are given to members of co-operative associations. The modes of procedure in each State would be designated, and the State body would have the power to appoint the county body, and the county body that of the township.

"Let us say that the township committee is in session, in addition to the national and State regulations which they receive they adopt their own special by-laws not in conflict with the superior regulations, and then proceed to carry on the business for which they have been appointed. The national body will be in the nature of a clearing house; it will take care of the situation, in a measure, where three carloads of peaches are sent to a city where there ought to be one, and one where there ought to be three. But it and the State councils mainly direct. The practical work of distribution is in the hands of the smaller bodies—the county and township committees.

"Without this direction and apportionment of labor in distribution it may take twenty-five years before the farmer gets co-operation in sending his goods to market. With these bodies in working order he arrives at co-operation right away—if he accepts it? you will ask.

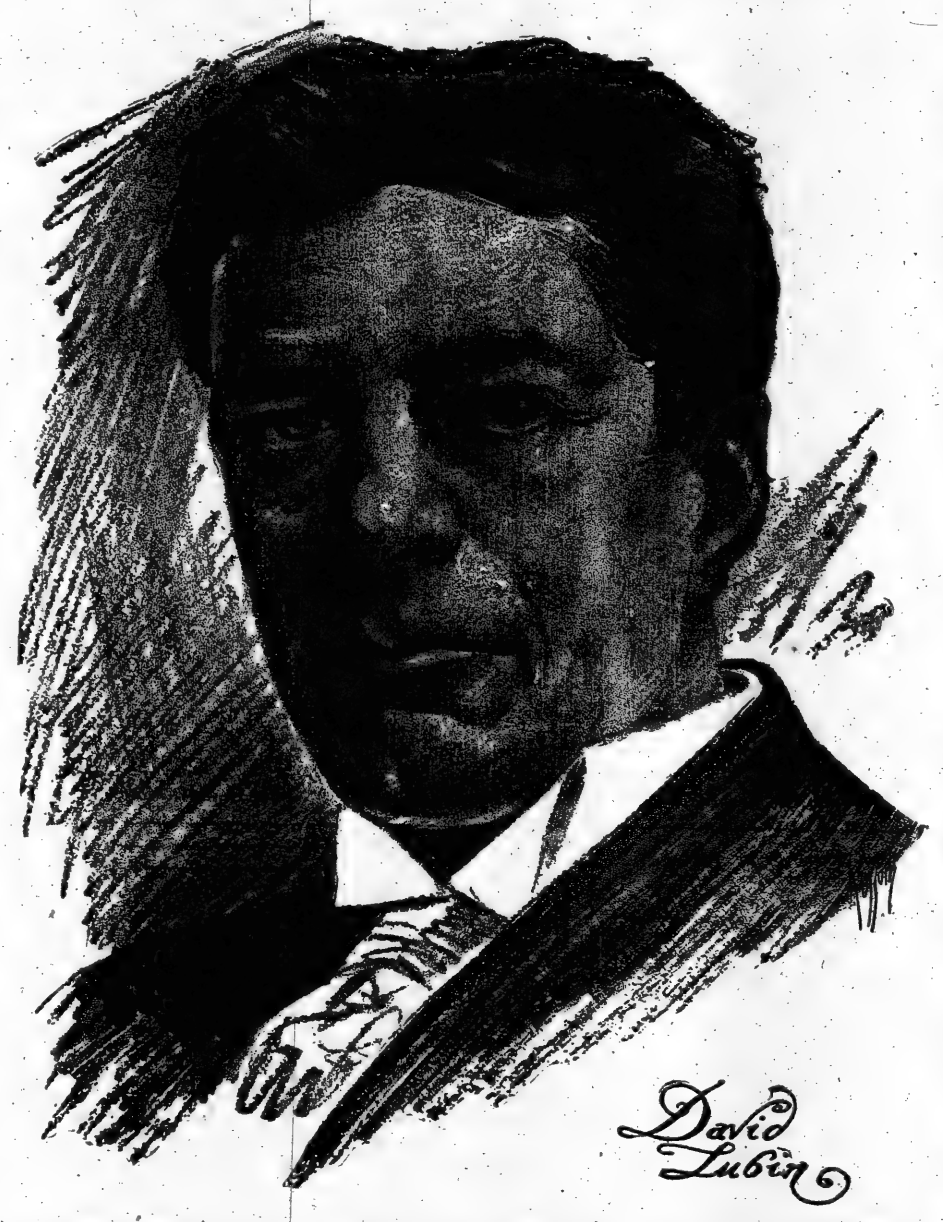
"But he will not be able to help accepting it if it will pay him better than under the present conditions.

"But there is a community in Delaware where they raise a lot of tomatoes. When the tomatoes are first brought to market they bring 25 cents, but there is a rush and they ripen all at once, and then they go down to 8 cents. Those that haven't got a contract at 8 cents can't get 6; they can't get a contract at all. What are you going to do with those tomatoes, ripening all at the same time?

"Please observe, if you could give every tomato and cantaloupe a new intelligence when they would begin to talk to the farmer they would say to him, 'Why, you darn fool, what are you sending me to that market for? Don't you know that it is glutted? Have a little horse sense; send me right over there, please; there's where I should go.' And if the tomato and cantaloupe could talk to the railroad they would say, 'Why are you backing and forwarding to and fro and wasting time for a few stray boxes? Why don't you arrange affairs so that there is no loss of time in having us gathered together and put on the train?'

"Of course, producers also can tomatoes, and there is a market for them canned. But let us consider what I was talking about. If those products could get up and talk horse sense to the farmer, and if the farmer would obey the tomatoes, the cantaloupes, the carrots, it would then be all right; but as we cannot expect vegetables to think and to talk, where, then, is the remedy? This: That man has got to do the thinking and the talking; that's why he is a man.

"Some men are too lazy, therefore other men must do the thinking for them. For instance, President Ripley, of the Santa Fe Railway, about four or five months ago, devised a system that rebukes every farmer out there, and what President Ripley devised should really have been devised by the farmers along the road. 'Have your things ready and we will come along and pick them up for the market, and you will see to the marketing of them.'



See the amount of ingenuity, skill, and thought that is put into machine and hand labor in the weaving of a yard of cloth, the price of which may be less than ten cents; and if the farmer put the same amount of thought in his work, not merely in production, but in distribution, would not that ingenuity, skill, and thought pay a dividend?

"But are we to infer from all of this that the farmers in Germany and in other European countries—Spain, Holland, France, Denmark, Sweden—are so very much more intelligent than are the American farmers? By no means. The European farmer is not any more intelligent than the farmer in the United States; in fact, he is a great deal less intelligent, but it happens to be the fashion in European countries for the thinking men to think and devise ways which shall be effective in promoting the best economic interests of the farmers, partly for the farmers' sake and partly for the consumers' sake.

"If the densely populated countries of Europe were to permit the food product of those countries to drift into the hands of trusts, to be manipulated by trusts, it would create a state of perpetual famine and starvation in those European countries. It would soon create revolutionary uprisings, and it is, perhaps, for this reason that the wisest minds of Europe are guiding the farmer along the path he should travel.

Danger of Renting System.

"In proportion as this fellow, (indicating the thumb,) the farmer, is strong, these other two fellows, (indicating the forefinger labor and the middle finger capital,) stand where they are, and you can put all the weight you please on top of the tripod and the tripod is solid; the nation stands. But in proportion as this fellow is weak, (indicating the thumb,) no matter how strong these two are, (indicating the forefinger and the middle finger,) this one will buckle, (indicating the thumb,) and down comes the nation. And now mark well, when is this fellow, (indicating the thumb,) strong? Only so long as he holds the land; but when he is replaced by the renter you have lost your conservative, and you have now got a radical in his place, and a curious kind of a radical.

"When the city man plays radical he seems to be full of dash and swear words, sandlot, and froth; nevertheless, he will run into the first hole when the policeman takes after him. But when the farmer turns radical and lets loose he does not run away; he grabs a pitchfork or a scythe and goes on a rampage; he is then like the genie out of a bottle, you can't put him back again. And when does he run loose? When you transform him from the landowner into the renter.

"That is how it worked out in old Rome. So long as the farmer owned the land nothing could move the republic, but when the capitalist got the laborers herded together in big armies and when they captured countries and brought cheap corn into Italy, the capitalist began to compete with the home farmers, and the price of corn went down so low that the farmers of Italy got into debt to the Roman nobles, and again the price was lowered and the farmer got further into debt. As he could not pay he was foreclosed and driven off his land. The farmers became radicals and they ran to Rome and said, 'Give us something.' And so ambitious politicians came along and one said: 'Follow me and I will give you corn.' And the next one came along saying: 'Rather follow me and I will give you corn and wine.' Another increased the bid, saying: 'Follow me and I will give you pork.' 'Ah, but listen to me,' yelled the final bidder. 'Follow me, all of you, and I will give you corn, wine, oil, pork, and magnificent shows in the arena.' And so Rome fell. And we still go there to see her ruins. And many of the descendants of the noble Romans are about the streets of our cities with organ and monkey.

"And so it befalls all nations whenever the third man in the tripod, the farmer, is divested of his land; whenever the land-owning farmer is replaced by the renter; whenever the conservative of the nation is transmuted into the destructive radical.

"Now, let us see how we stand. Let us take up the assets and liabilities of this question so far as the American Republic is concerned. The life of this nation is less than 150 years. We began this national life with an unbounded domain of land. This land was substantially given free to the farmers, who became independent landowners—'landlords.'

"But what do we find today? This: The figures of the Census Bureau tell us that 37 per cent. of the agricultural land in the United States is farmed by renters; and is not this coming dangerously close to the cause which destroyed old Rome? Sixteen per cent. of these renters were made in the last ten years; and if this goes on in the same ratio, what must it all end in? What but the same destruction as that which befell old Rome?

"Here are some quotations I have gathered. Let us take them up for a moment. They are from Karthoff's 'The Rise of Christianity.' In speaking of the time of Augustus Caesar he says:

"'The Roman noble becomes a relentless exploiter of the poor peasant. He is a speculator on a grand scale, and menaces the State.'

"This sounds much the same as what we may find in the papers of the United States at any time. It sounds very much as if there were trusts in those days just as there are in our day, and that the mischiefs that were done to the Roman Republic by these trusts are now being done right here in our own Republic by the modern trusts. And now let us proceed further with these ancient trusts. The writer says:

"'There is no political and social, and certainly no religious or ethical, resistance to the evils of this great concentration of capital. The capitalistic accumulation on an agrarian basis has the whole power of the State at its disposal at Rome—the army, the fleet, the law, and the government.'

"So history is repeated in our own case. The farmer is rapidly becoming a renter. The Governments of Europe would not tolerate food trusts today for one moment, and all the penalising and talking that we may do against trusts in the United States will not amount to a 'hill of beans.' The way to fight the trusts is to take the goods away that the trust deals in; so long as the trust can get hold of the hogs, of the butter, of the potatoes, and of the chickens, there will be hog trusts, butter trusts, potato trusts, and chicken trusts. Let the President start these committees; let these committees perform their work intelligently and thoroughly and conscientiously, and the trust is gone and the Landwirtschaftsrat will come.

"Assuming that the Government got this thing started, and that the proposal was put in working order, the Government could then provide a number of field agents under the supervision of the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, whose duty it would be to instruct the sub-committees.

Handling the Selling.

"So far as the selling is concerned, that end of the work could be taken care of all right with men on the national commission, men you could not hire and who would serve for honor without pay, like Mr. Wanamaker, Julius Rosenwald of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; the head man of Montgomery-Ward, or the head man of Dun or Bradstreet's. With men of this character on the committee we need have no fear so far as the selling end of the work will be concerned.

"They would proceed to do the things proposed. For instance, the products will be synchronised all along the route of the railway and train service will take these products up and dump out designated quantities at certain sales places. Each town and city will have its auction rooms, and almost every hour of the day a different line of produce will be offered for sale. Then there will be the open-air markets; the cities and towns will designate certain public squares for that purpose, when twice a week, more or less, and for the hours designated, these public squares are converted into markets, with a space designed for each seller, and the rules of sale and delivery are to be made public throughout.

"Does this seem new to you? Well, let us see. Supposing Mr. Armour were to send his manager to Denmark with a commission to start an egg trust there, and with a checkbook with a large amount of cash behind it to buy eggs. Where would that manager have to buy those eggs in Denmark? He would have to buy them in the grocery stores at retail, for the wholesale end of the egg business in that country is in the hands of the farmers themselves, and so with butter, and so with chickens, and so with hog products. This is not only so in Denmark, but it is so in Germany, France, in Austria, in Italy, in Belgium, in Holland, in all Europe.

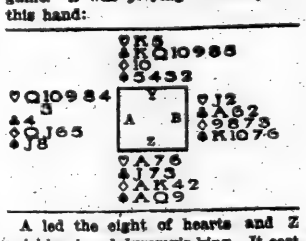
"If we really want to stop the high cost of living we can do it if we want to, but we can never do it by penalising the trusts; that is nonsense. That may be a good way to talk to get votes. The way to stop the trusts from fixing prices on goods is to take the goods away from the trusts, and then they will have nothing to fix prices on."

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

By Florence Irwin.

THE other evening I saw the hasty play of a king, from dummy, cost a man $10.60, at 2 cents a point.

It was a clean score on the rubber-game. Z was playing no-trumps on this hand:

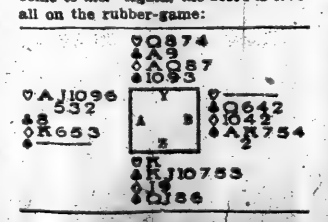


A led the eight of hearts and Z quickly played dummy's king. It cost him the game, as the king of hearts was dummy's sole re-entry to the long clubs. B held up his ace of clubs till the third round, and blocked the suit. Z made two-odd; and on the next hand, A-B went rubber.

Had Z taken the first heart trick in his own hand he would have made five-odd and rubber. Three hundred points in, instead of 250 points out, (when A-B went rubber on the next hand,) a difference of 550 points. Deducting the 20 points that Z actually laid away on the given hand, we have a difference of 530 points. At 2 cents a point, that would total $10.60 as the cost of the play of the heart-king.

It may be claimed that no one should be playing for two-cent points who was capable of such an error. It was undoubtedly due to thoughtlessness and haste. The "Z" of this hand was a very fair type of the average player. Look back over your auction career and see if you cannot remember similar experiences.

Here is an odd hand that has just come to me. Again, the score is love-all on the rubber-game:



Every one wanted to go "game in the hand." Z said "a club," which I think was right, even although the suit was not established. Whether he had said "a club" or "a spade," A would have bid his heart. Y, stopping the hearts and filling his partner's suit, said "a no-trump." B, "two royals." Z stopped the royals twice, and he and his partner clung desperately to no-trumps; as a matter of fact, they could have made three-odd, game and rubber. And that would have beaten anything that A-B could have done in hearts or royals.

You can see how badly B's royals would have gone, and A could have made but three-odd in hearts; he would inevitably have lost a heart, a club, and two diamonds. He couldn't possibly have gotten into B's hand to use the spades, unless the adversaries were foolish enough to put him in.

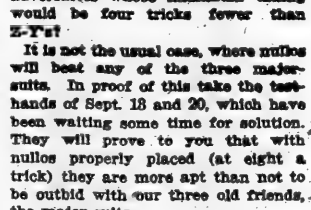
However, A bid "three hearts," after Z's "two no-trumps." Y said "three no-trumps," and B suddenly took the plunge I described last week. He said "four nullos," knowing that A could go to "four hearts" if he didn't like the nullos. He did like them, but the adversaries didn't. They bid "four no-trumps," and A said "five nullos." Y said "five no-trumps" in desperation. B might have doubled, but he had but two tricks in his hand, (and a probable third in clubs,) and he couldn't lead to his partner's hand. Besides, he saw but 100 or 200 points on a double, and rubber (if he could make it) was worth more than that. It takes "seven nullos" to beat "five no-trumps," and B bid them. What is more to the point, he made them. He scored 56 points, plus 40 for slam, plus rubber; a total of 346.

Now, my point is this: the man who is able reasonably to bid, and probably to make, a grand slam, is the man who should play that hand. Unless, of course, there is another and a higher grand-slam hand at the table. A and B had good holdings in the two major suits—hearts and royals. It did them no good against the general strength of Z-Y. But A-B's general lowness was greater than Z-Y's general highness.

In dividing the low, intermediate, and high cards, a great preponderance of the first had gone to A-B. By the use of skill and with the equipment provided them, they were able to make a grand slam in the most difficult of all the suits. Why, then, should the play of the hand go to the adversaries whose maximum taking would be four tricks fewer than Z-Y's?

It is not the usual case, where nullos will beat any of the three major-suits. In proof of this take the test-hands of Sept. 18 and 20, which have been waiting some time for solution. They will prove to you that with nullos properly placed (at eight a trick) they are more apt than not to be outbid with our three old friends, the major-suits.

Here is the hand of Sept. 18. No score is given:

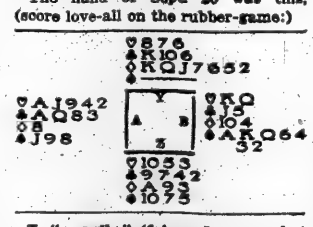


Z, "a spade"; A, "a nullo"; Y, "no"; B, "a no-trump"; Z and A, "no"; Y, "two nullos"; (his partner's spade-hand would not invite nullos, but B is unwilling to play nullos; Y therefore hopes that his partner's hand and his own will make intermediate-to-low sequences; he also hopes to force B's no-trump, because of his nullo-nervousness. Y also counts on his three deuce-suits and his low singleton;) B, "two no-trumps"; Z will not say "three nullos" for fear of sending Y to four, and because his hand would be exposed. It holds four almost sure takers and two others that are more than probable. The bid, therefore, closes at two no-trumps. B makes five-odd. The nullo hand didn't hurt the no-trumper in the least. I am sick of that very amateurish remark: "Oh, nullos spoil good hands, don't they?" They certainly don't. They force them a bit, which is right; they occasionally out-bid them, and occasionally defeat them, which is also right; and, in the majority of cases, they fail to hurt them, which is certainly very right.

Put nullos in their proper place, which is eight-under-hearts, and they will serve their proper function. Exalt them unduly, (make them ten or eleven,) and you ruin the game. Omit them, and you turn down the best addition that has ever been offered to auction. You play a limited, stultified game.

In this hand, Z-Y could make but two-odd, or three-odd nullos, according to lead, play, and discard. Z's spade-hand hitches badly with Y's nullo. The only good solution to this problem came from "A. F.," who never fails to see the subtleties of a situation.

The hand of Sept. 20 was this, (score love-all on the rubber-game:)



Z, "a nullo," (fair and proper, but not excellent, because of the even suits;) A, "a heart"; Y is forced to choose, between "two nullos" and "two diamonds," his blank suit and his diamonds are equally good for either nullos or diamonds; his hearts are equally bad for both; and his clubs are bad for nullos and a little better for diamonds. He would probably take a try at diamonds, knowing that if Z had any side-strength there was a possibility of game in that suit. Y would also know that with no diamond-response from his partner, he, himself, could later switch to nullos. B, "two royals," on his own hand, and his partner's hearts; also, as information. He gets the bid at "four royals," over "four nullos," and makes a small slam. Again, nullos failed to hurt a good hand, but they brought their holders into the picture.

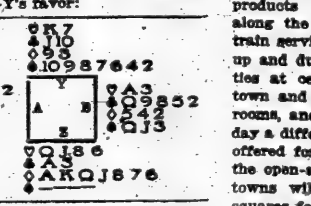
The best answers were from "C. I. B." and "A. F."

"H. C. E." sends this query, with a request for an answer through THE TIMES:

Z bids "a nullo"; A and Y "no"; B, "a no-trump"; Z, "two nullos"; A and Y, "no"; B, "two no-trumps"; Z and A, "no"; Y, "three nullos"; B and Z, "no"; A, "three no-trumps." Did A have a right to this bid?

Most certainly. Why not? Until three successive players have passed, any player may make any bid, provided only that it exceeds the previous bid. The fact that A had twice passed would be no bar to his entering the bidding later. It was his duty to raise the no-trumps if he had the material, particularly when he found that both adversaries were nullo-ists.

The test-hand of Sept. 27 came from "A. F."; score, 27-0 on rubber-game, in Z-Y's favor:



Z, "a diamond"; A, "a nullo"; Y, "a royal"; (I don't like that; a first-round bid, lacking the four top cards and with no side suit;) B, "two nullos"; Z, "three diamonds"; A, "three nullos"; Z, "four diamonds"; B, "four nullos"; (he, as dummy, has three sure tricks; that allows none to his partner;) Z, "five diamonds"; B, "double," (a very poor double;) closed.

Z made his contract scoring 70, plus 50, plus 250, plus 56; a total of 426, 85 of which was a present from B.

The odd point was that Z was forced to lead long trumps to force discards, before showing his side-strength.

Again, the nullos failed to "kill a good hand." That is really one of the silliest remarks that was ever made.

Here is a delightful hand; score not given:

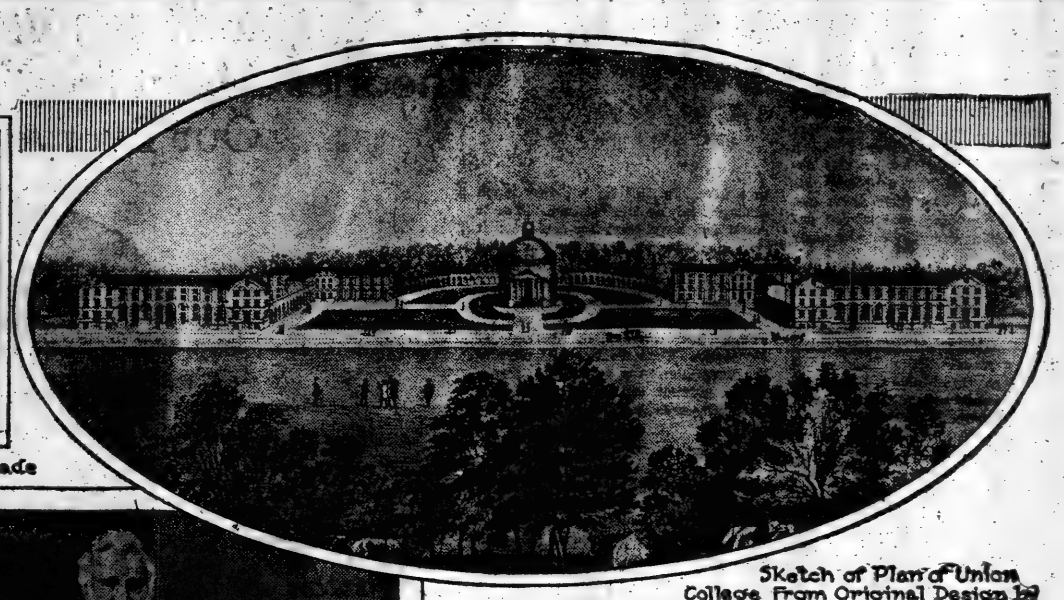
(Copyright, 1914, by Florence Irwin.)

Next Sunday Miss Irwin will have a comprehensive article on duplicate auction, telling about the outfit, the play, the score, and the results. This is in response to requests by many followers of her department.

UNION COLLEGE'S CENTURY ON ITS PRESENT SITE



South Colonnade Containing the College Chapel, Recitation Rooms, and President's Office. This Colonnade is Shown at the Right of the Sketch from the Plan of Jacques Ramee.



Sketch of Plan of Union College From Original Design by Jacques Ramee, French Engineer, 1813

The Original Plans of the Schenectady Institution, Made a Hundred Years Ago by a Frenchman, Were Discovered in 1890 in Paris.

IN an old print shop in Paris in the year 1890 an American tourist discovered a large drawing of a scene that in its main aspects was familiar to him. It bore the date 1813 and the inscription, "College de l'Union à Schenectady, Etat de New York," and proved to be the original plan for the buildings and grounds for the tourist's own alma mater. Through revolutions and siege, while Paris starved and fought, these plans, although uncared for, had been preserved, and they are now safely placed among the archives of Union College.

The first of the buildings erected under these plans were occupied in the Fall of 1814. Exercises commemorating the centennial of the removal of the college to its present site have been held during the past week at Schenectady.

That the original plans were discovered in Paris at so late a date is not explained, except that the designer was a Frenchman, Jacques Ramée by name, but the important fact to which they bear witness is that a century ago a comprehensive plan was adopted and, in the main, adhered to. Union College, alone of all our American older institutions of learning, with the exception of the University of Virginia, enjoys this distinction.

In the Early Days.

Union College was founded at the close of the Revolution. In 1804, when Dr. Eliphalet Nott, an Albany clergyman, was called to the Presidency, it occupied a large stone building in the village of Schenectady and had already secured some prominence by the character of its instructors and the young men who pursued their studies there. John Howard Payne was a student there, and a letter to the poet's sister Eloise, quoted in Hanson's "Early Life of John Howard Payne," gives an interesting glimpse of college life in that day. "I give you here our course of proceedings," he writes. "To each duty the bell warns us to be punctual: 5 A. M., rise; 5:30, prayers, after which the classes retire with their several instructors to their particular recitation rooms; 8, breakfast; 9:30 to 11, study in rooms; 11, recitation; 12, recreation; 1, dinner, recreation till 2; 2 to 4, study in rooms; 4, recitation; 5, prayers; 5:30, tea, recreation till 7; 7 to 9, study in rooms; from 9 to 11, devoted to anything which is agreeable in the rooms."

Chapel exercises by early candlelight are again indicated in Section 3 of the college rules of that period, which reads:

"As it may be necessary to attend morning prayers at an early hour during some part of the year, it shall be the duty of the butler or steward to attend every morning at the pulpit stairs with a lighted candle when the officers of the college enter the chapel and to furnish such other lights as the President shall order."

The Views Held by Dr. Nott.

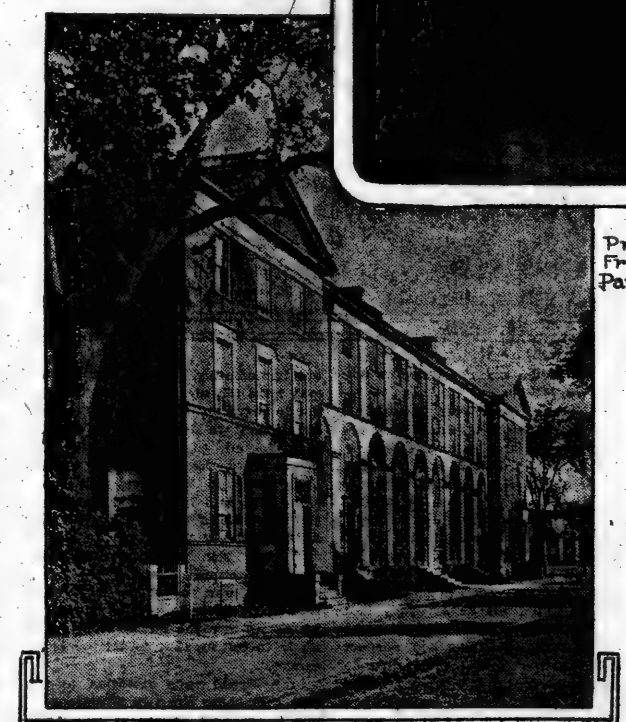
When, in July, 1806, two years after he assumed the Presidency of Union College, Dr. Eliphalet Nott proposed the acquisition of a new site, he had in mind the idea of a cloister-like seclusion for the students under his charge. "On the Sabbath," he wrote, "no student ever goes from the yard except to church, and even then he walks with his professor in procession, sits with him, and with him returns." It is a matter of history that Dr. Nott did not adhere to this idea, so at variance with modern sentiment, but he could not have foreseen that the development of a force little known in his day, electricity, was so to stimulate the growth of the little Dutch town as to cause it to invest completely the new location to which he sought to transplant his semi-monastic institution. Dr. Nott, in furtherance of his idea, selected a site on elevated ground about a mile to the eastward of Schenectady, on the road to Troy. The tract was wooded and rugged, but Dr. Nott evidently saw its possibilities, for he began purchasing land. Something like 250 acres, bought on his own credit, became the property of the college in 1812.

To change a wilderness into a garden and erect spacious buildings with a view to future growth required funds, and Dr. Nott went to the Legislature, which already, in 1805, had made the college a considerable appropriation for endowment. It is an interesting illustration of the evolution of public morals to know that the necessary money was raised by a State lottery. The late Robert C. Alexander, in his history of Union College, says:

"The lottery was the most beneficient institution of that day. Not only was it permitted, but it was specially authorized by law as a proper and legitimate method of raising money. It was regarded as perfectly innocent and unobjectionable, and was not only tolerated, but sustained and encouraged by the whole Christian community. Lotteries were employed to secure funds for charities, for schools, for hospitals, for colleges, and for churches. It must not be thought strange, therefore, that a Christian minister like Dr. Nott, following the fashion of the day, invoked the aid of this popular device."



ELIPHALET NOTT
President of Union College From 1804 to 1866 — From Painting by Inman



North College, First Occupied in 1814 and Still Used.

Dr. Nott was a man of great influence with the legislators and before the committee at Albany. Other colleges and institutions were applicants to the same session of the Legislature, but, convinced that their own efforts would prove ineffectual, they intrusted their cases to President Nott, who generously advocated their claims along with his own. The Lottery bill as finally passed accorded to Union College $200,000, to Hamilton College $40,000, to the College of Physicians and Surgeons $30,000, and at the end of the printed act in the Official Sessions Laws of 1814 appears this very unusual note: "No bill before the Legislature excited greater interest and attention than this act. Much credit is due the unwearied exertions of the able and eloquent President of Union College in promoting its passage."

The task ahead of the good doctor of transforming a wilderness crossed by Indian trails into cloistered halls and classic walks, is best appreciated by the reading of Dr. Nott's own words, when a half century later he addressed the gathered alumni of Union College, who had met to celebrate the anniversary of his accession to the Presidency. He said:

"Fifty years ago, having been charged with the supervision of Union College, I stood for the first time on yon rising grounds, where the college edifices now stand. The same range of western hills, the same intervening luxuriant flats, and the same quiet river, winding through fields of grain whitening for the harvest, then met the eye; the same starry firmament overspread the night, and the same glorious sunlight rendered visible by day, in its general outline, the whole lovely Valley of the Mohawk.

"The immediate college grounds, however now so symmetrical and ornate, were then mere pasture ground, scarred by deep ravines, rendered at once unsightly and difficult of access by an alternation of swamp and sand hill, and the whole divided into numerous irregular compartments, in evidence of different ownerships. As yet neither shrub nor tree had been planted, walk traced, garden laid out, or edifice erected thereon."

It is known that Dr. Nott was greatly interested in beautifying the college grounds by trees, and as his Presidency extended over the unusual period of sixty-two years he lived to see many of the results of his early foresight. To him the college owes the rows of elms, honey locusts, and black walnuts along the drives and pathways. One enormous elm in the college garden, which later generations have known as the Nott Elm, proves to have been a lingering descendant of the forest primeval. Under this elm the annual class day exercises are held, and it occupies a revered place in college traditions. Not many years ago Dr. Hornaday, Curator of the New York Zoo, visited the college, and at his suggestion Chief Botanist Merkel inspected the tree and made plans for its preservation. These scientists exploded the story that Dr. Nott had planted the elm by stating that the tree was at least 450 years old, and possibly 600. The garden in which this elm is located deserves mention here. Writing recently to an official of the college Mr. Samuel Parsons, dean of American landscape gardeners, says:

"Since my visit with you to Union College, enjoyable as it was, the one memory that persistently stays with me is the quaint old garden; it had so much of the character of a natural, secluded but charming nook in the woods. It was human, too, and very American. No pretense; just a few old-fashioned shrubs with wild flowers at their feet, little stretches of turf and an unpretending brook running through it out into the little valley, lying like an amphitheatre with grand old elms overarching. How fine a combination! I confess I like it better than the old garden at New College, Oxford. I have seen this garden at New College, Oxford, and it is certainly lovely, but I prefer such an American garden as the one you showed me at Union College."

In 1825 Union College had passed Harvard and Yale in the number of students and, with the exception of a few intervening years, held for a quarter of a century the honor of being the largest college in the United States. Through this period the South had sent to Union more students than to any other college, and when the storm of civil war burst the Union undergraduate body was first depleted by its students from the seceding States and then by the Northern students, who forsook their books to take up the musket.

Union as a Pioneer.

Union College was the first American institution of learning to establish a scientific course equal to the time-honored classical one. It is difficult to realise that this now popular course was at its inception considered iconoclastic. The essential feature of the scientific course as originated by Dr. Nott was the substitution of modern languages and an increased amount of mathematics and physical sciences in place of the Greek and Latin languages. It also permitted within certain well-defined limits the election of certain studies by the student. The first course in civil engineering in any American College was established at Union in 1845 by Prof. William M. Gillespie, and although the college still maintains the classical course in all its thoroughness, the more recent development of the course in electrical engineering is already an important feature of the institution.

Under President Charles Alexander Richmond, who, like Dr. Nott, was an Albany clergyman, Union College has made rapid growth, and the present freshman class, one of the largest in the history of the college, is about evenly divided between the classical and scientific courses. This in itself may be regarded as evidence of the wisdom of the authorities of an earlier day who had the courage to break away from the strict and beaten classical course and to place scientific instruction upon a plane of equal dignity and importance.

WILL THE WHITE LADIES OF THE HOHENZOLLERNS AND HAPSBURGS WALK AGAIN?

Appearance of These Mysterious Ghosts Said to Presage Disaster to Ruling Houses of Germany and Austria.

THERE are people in Berlin today who are quaking for fear the ghost should walk. Not, indeed, the hebdomadal paymaster of popular myth—that dear soul never excited alarm in the timidest soul. The dreaded apparition is that of the White Lady of the Hohenzollerns.

According to tradition this is a spectral figure which, like the Irish banshee, appears to announce a death in the family or some other impending calamity. She generally prefers a "white mourning costume," and carries a chatelaine and a bunch of keys in old German fashion. White mourning was worn throughout the Middle Ages by the widows of deceased sovereigns and Princes.

She rarely speaks—there is only one instance recorded when she opened her mouth, and then only to utter a quotation in Latin. She is tall, stately, beautiful, and appears to be plunged in the greatest melancholy. Yet she never weeps or moans.

Six hundred years ago, the legend runs, there dwelt near Baireuth a certain Countess of Orlamünde, whose first name is given sometimes as Agnes, sometimes as Kunigunde, and more often as Bertha. By birth she belonged to the ducal family of Meran. She was quite young when the death of her husband, Count Otto of Orlamünde, left her a widow with two young children.

Ere long she fell passionately in love with Albert, Burgrave of Nürnberg, a Hohenzollern, whose death in 1361 is part of the family records. Of his personal charms it is sufficient to say that he was known by the sobriquet of Albert the Handsome. He loved her in return; nevertheless, he would say no word to her of marriage.

One day she pressed him to legitimatise their union. He replied that four eyes stood in their way. He meant his parents. She understood that he referred to her children. Thereupon she took a long golden pen and ran it through their eyes into their brains, and they lay dead before her.

When Albert discovered what she had done he shrank from her in horror, and later (1348) he married Sophia, daughter of Henry, Count of Henneberg. The guilty woman went on a pilgrimage to Rome to expiate her crime, and on her return founded the convent of Himmelskron, near Berneck, in Upper Franconia. There she was buried beside the children she had slain, and there also Albert the Handsome was laid.

Circumstantial as this story is, its very circumstantiality discredits it. True, the wife of Otto of Orlamünde was a Meran, but her name was not Agnes, or Kunigunde, or Bertha, it was Beatrix. Furthermore, she could not have been the mistress of Albert the Handsome, because she was his great aunt, the sister of his grandmother according to one account, of his grandfather's first wife according to another, and at all events an old woman when Albert was a handsome stripling. There was, indeed, another Countess of Orlamünde more nearly contemporaneous with Albert, but she was not a Meran, and she was a widow who left surviving children.

Tradition pointed out at Himmelskron the tomb of the wicked Countess and her murdered children. Their portraits were said to be sculptured on them. But closer examination revealed that the supposed figure of the Countess was that of a young knight in the mantle of some order, whose legs are incased in chain mail.

The two heads of the second monument proved to be those of cherubs supporting a coat of arms. When this grave was opened in 1701 it was found to contain, not children's bones, but a large jawbone, a leather shoe sole, and the remains of a brown habit. A third tomb which tradition assigned to Albert the Handsome belongs to a much later date, and the arms are those of another noble family.

Erasmus Franciscus in his "Proteus," published in the early part of the eighteenth century, was the first to give any serious account of the Hohenzollern White Lady, but Balbinus, an earlier Bohemian historian, tells the story of the Rosenberg White Lady who is allied to her, if not identical.

"In 1629," says Franciscus, "in the Frühling's-Relation of Berlin, is an account of the apparition of the White Lady in the electoral residential city of Berlin, with whose Princely family that of Rosenberg is allied. It is said that whenever any of the Electoral House is threatened with death a spectre of a woman in a white mourning habit is seen, and in December, 1628, was seen recently. Hitherto she had been silent. On this occasion she uttered the words, 'Veni, judica vivos et mortuos!' It is also undeniable that in our times, only a few years ago, in a certain Princely house allied to that of Brandenburg a young Prince met with a fatal accident, and that a few days before his death the White Lady was seen."

The Prince in question was the Margrave Erdmann Phillip of Baireuth. On Aug. 26, 1678, as he was riding from the race course back to the palace his horse tripped and threw the Prince, who died a couple of hours later.

A striking story of this sort was current in 1799. A sentinel, keeping guard before the palace in Berlin, was attracted by a sound like that of the wind rattling among fallen leaves. Turning, he was confronted by a woman coming out of the palace.

She was tall and dressed in white. Around her neck she wore a string of pearls, in her hand was a staff of ivory, her long, gaunt face was crowned by jet black hair, a blood-red heart seemed splashed upon her breast. On it were letters which the sentinel could not decipher.

This circumstantial account, it is said, was published in a booklet which was decorated with a portrait drawn in accordance with his descriptions. Not long afterward began that series of humiliating defeats which ended by laying Prussia prostrate at the feet of Bonaparte.

Other more or less authenticated apparitions occurred at Berlin in 1840, before the death of Frederick William III., and again in 1861, previous to the death of Frederick William IV. Whenever, in short, there occurs a death in the royal or imperial family, there is sure to appear a statement in some German paper that the sentinels on guard at Berlin or at Potsdam saw the apparition, and were nearly frightened out of their wits.

Elaborate accounts of the White Lady, both that at Berlin and a similar apparition at Vienna, are given by the Vicomte d'Arlincourt in his gossipy volume of memoirs entitled "Le Pelerin."

He claimed that the Prince of Montfort (son of Jerome Bonaparte, whilom King of Westphalia) conducted him to the old castle of the Duke of Württemberg. A broad way, not very steep, led to the upper story, consisting of galleries and halls, into which open the state apartments, said the young Prince.

"Here, this is where the White Lady appears."

"White Lady?" repeated the Vicomte, "what White Lady? That of Vienna?"

"No, she of Berlin; but she is not at all alarming."

"Oh, there is something of the kind, they say, in all the German courts." The Prince continued:

"And the same belief in her, not that I believe in her myself. Nevertheless there is a circumstance which made a lively impression upon me.

"My mother (sister to King Frederick I. of Württemberg) lay ill at Lausanne, but in no serious danger, the doctor said. So we were not specially worried. One night (I was then living in this castle) I heard a loud noise as of some one stirring. What was it? The White Lady had come along this gallery, had passed the sentinels, who were frozen with terror, and had knocked at my door.

"When my uncle, King Ferdinand, heard the story next morning he bade me be off as soon as I could for Switzerland.

"'I fear for my sister's life,' he said. I started at once and reached Lausanne only to receive my mother's last sigh. She died Nov. 26, 1835."

"And now," continued Prince Jerome, "I will tell you something more which you may believe or not as you choose. "One very dark night, when every one was asleep in Stuttgart, a carriage with six horses rattled over the pavement and drew up before the palace. The steps were let down in sight of the sentinels, who looked down from the galleries; the White Lady stepped out. The gates did not open for her, yet she appeared within, passing through the portals as if they had been a veil of fog.

"With stately bearing she paced along the great gallery. Not a sentinel dared lay his hand upon her. It was Jan. 14, 1824.

"What followed? Duke Ferdinand, the King's uncle, died on Jan. 20.

The White Lady of the Hohenzollerns has appeared not only to the members of that family, but to their enemies also.

In 1809 the French Army occupied Berlin. Their commander, Gen. d'Espagne, quartered himself in the palace. He arrived late, weary, and went early to bed.

During the night a fearful cry from his room roused the staff. They rushed into his apartment, found the bed moved into the middle of the room, upset, and the General lying unconscious on the floor. He was drawn forth and bled. When he came to he explained that the White Lady had appeared to him, approached his bed, and tried to strangle him. In his efforts at self-defense the bed had been upset.

He described minutely the appearance of the spectre. Afterward, when conducted by the Castellan Scheuter through the portrait gallery, he grew deadly pale and tottered as he came to one picture, pointed to it and gasped convulsively: "That is she; her apparition means my death." He fell in the battle of Aspen on the following May 21.

Napoleon himself is said to have come face to face with this phantom. On May 12, 1812, when, at the head of half a million men, he was on his way to Russia he halted at Baireuth and took up his quarters at the New Palace in the suburbs. The Prussians had given secret orders that he should be given a bedchamber which the White Lady had been known to visit. Exactly what happened no one ever knew; but next morning the Emperor was noticeably pale and restless and anxious to take his departure.

"That cursed palace," he muttered, "I will never stay in it again."

A year later he returned from Russia. The greater part of his army had perished on the steppes. His downfall was imminent. Though pressed to spend the night in the same palace he positively refused, and took up his quarters elsewhere.

WHAT CAUSES SLIPS OF THE TONGUE? WHY DO WE FORGET?

Prof. Sigmund Freud, the Noted Viennese Psychologist, Has Interesting Theories About the Unconscious Motives in Our Everyday Activities.

By Alfred Booth Kuttner.

A WEALTHY but not very generous host once invited some friends to an evening dance. About midnight there was an intermission in the music, presumably for supper. All the guests were very hungry and looked forward to a hearty meal, hoping that on this occasion their host had overcome his usual stinginess. To their great disappointment nothing was served except some dry sandwiches and sour lemonade.

While they were disposing of these the conversation turned to politics. As the discussion grew warmer one of the guests, an ardent Progressive, remarked to the host: "You may say what you please about Teddy, but there is one thing about him upon which everybody can rely—he always gives you a square *meal*." This remark was greeted by a roar of laughter on the part of the other guests, to the great embarrassment of the speaker and the host, who, like the rest, had fully understood the drift of the remark. The more the unconscious wit of the evening tried to explain that he really had wished to say *square deal* the more everybody laughed.

It was just such mistakes in speech, "slips of the tongue" as we leniently call them, which Prof. Sigmund Freud of Vienna, already well known for his interpretation of dreams and his theory of the unconscious, first thought worthy of serious psychological study. His conclusions are set forth in a book, "The Psychopathology of Every-day Life," a translation of which by Dr. A. A. Brill has been issued by the Macmillan Co., New York, price $3.50. Acute observation of such "breaks" had made him suspect that they could not all be explained as mere slips. A good many of them, like the one just mentioned, had all the aptness of a pointed joke, and at the same time had such a clear meaning that the Professor assumed that the apparent confusion of words might well serve to express some definite purpose. Let us see whether such an explanation can be applied to the "square meal."

It is safe to assume that every guest at this party would have liked to express his indignation with the host, to give him a piece of his mind about such miserly hospitality. Something like this would have about expressed the general feeling: "You are even stingier than we thought; tonight at least you might have given us a square meal instead of these cheap sandwiches." But to say so outright would have created a disagreeable situation, a thing which the good breeding of the guests evidently prevented.

How It Came About.

The impulse to make some such remark was therefore repressed and forgotten; that is, according to Prof. Freud, it would enter the unconscious part of the mind. But though the remark was now unconscious, we can well imagine that it was still itching to have itself expressed, for the guests had not ceased to be hungry. Now, the idea of a square deal is intimately associated in most people's minds with Col. Roosevelt, who, we may assume, would have given his guests a square meal. When, therefore, the hungry guest was about to say "square deal" it was really a golden opportunity for the repressed remark to make itself heard. Ordinarily it would never have occurred to the speaker to say "meal" when he meant to say "deal." But on this occasion this substitution gives him a chance to tell the host exactly what he thinks of his hospitality; to "put it over," so to speak. That is why this slip occurs; the unconscious impulse has become so strong that it overrides the speaker's conscious intention and expresses the feeling of the whole company in one little word.

The speaker, of course, denied any such underlying motive. And there is no reason for doubting his word. He was not trying to make an insinuation or a joke. In fact, he felt very much embarrassed by his mistake. But it could not have been an accident; it was much too eloquent for that, and, besides, the speaker had to confess to himself that the impulse to let the host feel his dissatisfaction had been in his mind shortly before the conversation had accidentally turned to Roosevelt. Thus we see that slips of the tongue serve a very real purpose as an indirect expression for hostile or disagreeable thoughts.

Other Reasons for Errors.

Prof. Freud by no means claims that all mistakes can be accounted for in this way. We may trip over strange or unusual words or confuse unfamiliar names. Slips of the tongue do not acquire any added significance unless they occur where ordinarily we would not make the mistake. The following example will make this clear: A young woman, about to depart on her wedding trip, was taking leave from her chum, who had also been in love with the bridegroom. Naturally the chum knew her friend's name, which was Alice, and had never called her anything else. And yet as she kissed her good-bye she murmured tenderly, "Good-bye, John," thus substituting the name of the man whom she still loved for the name of her rival, whom she now had reason to dislike. She emphatically denied having made the mistake. We do not like to have our unconscious feelings betrayed, and often try to avoid the obvious interpretation by insisting that it was a mistake. Prof. Freud sums up such slips of the tongue in a paradox by saying: The things we did not mean to say are the things we really meant to say.

Next to slips of the tongue those of the pen are most common. These include various typographical errors. A prospective patient made an appointment with a doctor, but then wrote to him as follows: "Owing to foreseen circumstances I am unable to keep my appointment." Of course he meant to write unforeseen. The doctor ascertained later that the patient had been advised by his friends not to consult him. The patient, being unwilling to write the truth, made a conventional excuse. But the truth slipped out in spite of him. As the doctor said, "The unconscious does not lie."

The following slip occurred in a political editorial despite the fact that the editor himself had read the proof. "Our readers will bear witness to the fact that we have always acted in a selfish manner for the good of the community." At the very moment when the editor was grandly praising his unselfish motives a wee small voice in him must have been saying: "But you know very well that you have been quite selfish in this whole matter."

What is perhaps the most celebrated slip in the world occurred in no less a place than the Bible. In 1631 an edition of the Bible appeared in London which had to be quickly suppressed because the little word "not" had been omitted in the Seventh Commandment. This Bible became famous as the "Wicked Bible." The printer had to pay a fine of two thousand pounds for the omission.

We often "mislay" important objects with a skill, not to say downright cunning, which baffles all search. We have suddenly managed to mislay something, a letter, a key, an important document; we knew where it was a minute ago, and we are quite sure that we will find it again in another minute. And yet, somehow, for the life of us, we can't seem to find it.



Whenever it can be shown that we are gaining something by the delay or interruption, it is fairly safe to assume that the mislaying is probably not altogether accidental.

Such incidents happen very frequently with keys. Prof. Freud records two striking cases:

A man was urged by his wife to attend a social function in which he really took no interest. Yielding to his wife's entreaties, he began to take his dress suit from the trunk, when he suddenly thought of shaving. After accomplishing that he returned to the trunk and found it locked. Despite a long, earnest search the key could not be found. A locksmith could not be found on Sunday evening, so that the couple had to send their regrets.

When the trunk was opened the next morning the lost key was found inside. The husband had absent-mindedly dropped the key into the trunk and sprung the lock. He assured me that this was wholly unintentional and unconscious, but we know that he did not wish to go to the social affair. The mislaying of the key was therefore not lacking in motive.

In the second case a man found himself forced to break off some very interesting work and go on a disagreeable journey. He had put his keys in their usual place, as he thought, but when he went to his desk to take out some money to buy his railroad ticket he found it locked. The most diligent search failed to reveal the keys, and the desk finally had to be forced. But very soon after the man suddenly found his keys. They had been cleverly placed between two books where nobody would suspect them. It was almost impossible to put them back into the same position without their being immediately noticeable. And yet he had no recollection of how he had put his keys just there.

To forget our good intentions is proverbially easy. An intention is an impulse to do an act of which we approve, but which we do not carry out immediately. But meanwhile we may have felt an unconscious impulse not to carry out the intention though consciously we still plan to do so. We may intend to pay all our bills promptly at the first of the month. Why then do we often find those same bills still lying on our desk on the fifteenth of the month? Or why do we actually write out the checks and then somehow forget to mail them, sometimes carrying the letter around in our pocket for days at a time? In such cases the person to whom we owe the money is only too likely to tell us that forgetting is no excuse.

Prof. Freud calls attention to the fact that there are two situations in life where this excuse is never accepted. In love and in war we must never forget. A soldier who "forgets" his disagreeable duty to obey a command which, it is true, is likely to endanger his life is liable to be summarily shot. And a lover who "forgets" his appointment with his fiancée will always be treated with scorn. To forget is here the fatal blunder. A lover must never forget. If he has actually forgotten he had much better go to a hospital and telephone from there that he sprained his ankle just as he was eagerly rushing to keep his appointment.

Such forgetting is the source of considerable unhappiness in married life. To forget the marriage anniversary is the unpardonable sin. Indeed, a married man had better look to his excuses. If he pleads business appointments he is only too likely to be met with skepticism: "Curious, while we were engaged you never allowed these business appointments to interfere with meeting me." Women instinctively accept this kind of neglect as sure proof that love is cooling; their intuition seems to furnish them with a fine understanding of unconscious mental processes.

Thousands of cases of forgetting and a minute study of the underlying causes finally led Prof. Freud to try to formulate a general law of forgetting. It is to this effect: Other things being equal, we have a universal tendency to forget the disagreeable and the painful. At first reading this law may seem to contradict our general experience. We may even feel that we have a particularly good memory for disagreeable experiences. We are not likely to forget, for instance, that we had typhoid at the age of 7, and that we had to take some very disagreeable medicines.

Prof. Freud does not intend to cover the whole field of forgetting. The mind seems to practice a kind of economy, for though it registers and preserves all impressions its general tendency is to keep easily accessible only such memories as are serviceable to us. Perhaps for this reason it is endowed with a special faculty for forgetting those incidents which are personally disagreeable to us because they hurt our self-esteem, our pride, or our legitimate vanity. A proper conceit of himself seems essential to every healthy individual.

We get a good illustration for this if we ask the man who was beaten in a fight to give us his version of the affair. We usually find that this differs remarkably from the account of the victor or of the spectators. He may have been knocked down in the fight, but that was not entirely due to the other fellow. He really stumbled just then and his opponent took an unfair advantage of him. He has, it is true, an ugly black eye, but then he delivered some very telling blows in return, and he is perfectly sure that if they had the fight all over again he could easily lick the other fellow. If we continue to listen to him we shall soon find that he was the real victor. His mind is continually laboring to reconstruct the details in such a way that they shall seem more favorable to him until finally he has almost succeeded in persuading himself that his prestige has not suffered by the defeat.

Pride the Final Victor.

A similar process sets to work in all of us whenever we have had an experience that is belittling to us or personally humiliating. We seek by every means in our power to escape from the intolerable state of mind which such an experience has produced. This leads to a conflict between our memory and our pride in which pride finally conquers. We forget the disagreeable, that is, it becomes unconscious and no longer troubles our thoughts.

Forgetting is therefore a defensive process which protects our ego from the paralyzing memories of defeat. Prof. Freud by no means claims that this process always succeeds. It must be described as a tendency. Sometimes the disagreeable experience is so intense that it cannot be pushed into the unconscious. We all know the man who has never been able to get over an insult or a humiliation. His mind is absorbed and obsessed by it, and this often to such an extent that he broods over it and neglects all his usual activities. Our best advice in such a case is still to "forget it."

We have by no means exhausted the fascinating examples of unconscious motivation collected by Prof. Freud. They affect our actions almost daily and range from the trivial to the profound. Thus a man may continually forget his umbrella because he is vain and hates to carry the ugly thing, while another man forgets his wedding anniversary because his marriage has been a bitter disappointment.

Hate It and Break It.

Servants often break expensive glassware without conscious malice for the simple reason that they hate the trouble of cleaning it and sometimes, when we break a friendship, we suddenly find that a cherished memento given to us by that lost friend lies broken in our hands. Actions or habits of this kind may even acquire symbolic value and become a real test of character. Prof. Freud makes the suggestion that persons who can never remember other people's names are likely to suffer from undue conceit so that only their own name seems important to them. He also records some cases where people have "accidentally" given away a gold piece to a beggar though they intended giving only a copper. He found that these were really motivated as acts of sacrifice or expiation, the person being either thankful for some unexpected good fortune or remorseful over some recent meanness.

The newspapers recently reported the following incident: A bridegroom gave the marriage license to the prospective bride for safe-keeping just as she was burning up some love letters from another suitor. Suddenly, to her great consternation, she saw that she had thrown the license into the fire too. The frantic bridegroom barely managed to procure another license before the scheduled ceremony. Would it not have been better if he had waited to see whether the bride's affections were really centred in him? An eager bride is not likely to burn up so important a thing as her marriage license, even by accident. Perhaps here, too, we may say: The things we did not mean to do are the things we really meant to do.

Prof. Freud's theory of unconscious motivation does not claim to give an explanation of all our faulty actions. The explanation may be merely physical or we may not yet have learned to execute a difficult action. In order to fall within the theory the faulty action must be one which we usually perform with success. An old man may drop a glass because he is suffering from palsy. But if a person who ordinarily is very careful suddenly drops a glass containing a very disagreeable medicine and claims that it was an accident, we may well be suspicious of him. It is not always so easy to discover the underlying motive. As a general rule it may be said that the more the faulty action involves the inmost secrets of our personality the more difficult it will be to discover the reason for it. But if we candidly examine ourselves in the light of the hints that Prof. Freud has given us we shall be surprised to see how often our conscious will is foiled and contradicted by a definite counter-will, which seems to emanate from the unconscious part of our mind and lies beyond our control. Indeed, such a study is one of the best proofs of the existence of an unconscious mind.

THE IRON RING IS WORN BY 10,000 NEW YORKERS OF GERMAN BLOOD

For the Sake of the Fatherland These People Are Giving Their Gold and Other Valuables in Exchange for the Historic Ring of Loyalty.

LOYALTY to the Fatherland to evidence, gave I, in troublous time, gold for this iron."

One hundred years ago many German women were wearing rings of iron engraved with this inscription. These were the rings issued during the Napoleonic wars, a "troublous time," indeed, and they signified that the wearer had pledged her gold or her jewels in the cause of Germany.

Today over ten thousand in New York City are wearing iron rings engraved with this same inscription. It has all been done so quietly that the public has not realized it. Yet since the first of September there has been a steady stream of the Germans of this city to a little kodak and phonograph shop far up on Second Avenue. Here the women have been bringing their jewels, their heirlooms, the men their watches, their musical instruments and money, to receive in return the iron ring.

The back of the shop which belongs to Henry Mielke, is piled high with boxes and baskets filled with packages of every shape and size. The phonograph and kodak business has, of course, gone by the board, and a receiving desk occupies the centre of the shop.

Here come all manner of German folk, the poverty-stricken with some poor treasure, the middle-class with an immense variety of offerings, the near-wealthy with crisp greenbacks. The stream of people is constant; in one day as many as 450 persons filed past the desk in Herr Mielke's shop.

Each one receives not only the iron ring which bears the old inscription and a Maltese cross in the centre, but a certificate, signed by the officers of the German Historical Society, which is responsible for the revival of this century-old custom. Cash contributions must be over $1, but anything else, brought in earnestness and the desire to help the Fatherland's cause, is accepted.

Many of the things which are brought have practically no intrinsic value whatever. "But we refuse nothing," says Herr Mielke. "To them they are often very precious things; the givers are, many of them, very poor people."

One pathetic old lady in rusty black came timidly into the shop with a long paper parcel under her arm. She had a furtive air that contrasted distinctly with that of the gentleman who had just occupied the place at the receiving desk before her. He had announced his arrival, his contribution, his name in full, and his views on the present world-situation with much flourish.

The little lady, on the other hand, had no such important offering, and was consequently a little furtive about it. It was some time before she could be induced to unroll her parcel. It proved to be yards upon yards of heavy, old-fashioned jet trimming, basted on paper which looked even older than the little lady herself.

"It is all I have which is of any value, yes," she whispered, as she passed it over the desk to Herr Mielke. "It might be sold for a little."

Some of the gifts which are to swell this relief fund are deeply pathetic. Several times, says Herr Mielke, men have come with their wives and without a word they have taken off their wedding rings and passed them over, receiving the iron rings in exchange.

One old man brought a thin, finely chased ring. The workmanship on it was exquisite, but the gold when melted down would be valued only at a few marks. Yet it was all that this old German had to offer. It had belonged to his grandfather, he said, and he knew it was of little value, but it had seen three generations through their long lives, and now he was willing to part with it for the sake of doing something for Germany. He kissed it good-bye as he dropped it into Herr Mielke's hand.

A sturdy, but obviously poor, young German boy came to ask if he might bring a boat model which he had made and which he thought might bring in a little money, for he assured Herr Mielke that there was much labor spent on it. The model turned out to be of the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and the boy had spent months in fashioning it.

"What can I do?" says Herr Mielke. "Can I refuse him?" So he gives the boy his iron ring and places the boat in his little Second Avenue show window.

Many men bring their musical instruments, violins and cornets for the most part. Almost every German seems perfectly willing, in the present crisis, to give up his watch, even when it is the time-piece carried by his father and his grandfather before him.

All these articles are to be sold at a public auction in December. There has already been one small auction, but it was decided to wait until most of the contributions had been received and auction off everything at the same time. Most of the gold is being promptly melted down as soon as received.

"It is the poor people," says Herr Mielke, "who are making the big sacrifices, of course, and it is they who deserve great admiration. I feel sad at times to see them giving up their little treasures which have so much greater value to them, but I can conscientiously tell them that perhaps they, or their children, will some day get a material return. Just a few months ago one of these iron rings and the certificate that went with it, issued during the Napoleonic wars, sold in Berlin for $4,000."

It must not be supposed, however, that it is only the poor who are contributing to this relief fund. Every now and then a well-dressed, obviously prosperous woman comes into the dark little shop on Second Avenue with her gold and her jewels, often her engagement ring.

"And you never can tell," says Herr Mielke. "The other day a man came in, so ragged and so dirty and so unkempt that I was about to tell him that there was nothing doing today—thought he was a beggar. But he hesitated, and I hesitated, and then he reached into his coat pocket and brought out a shabby bill fold and opened it—and nothing in it but twenty dollar bills!"

This fund, which is being managed by the German Historical Society of the city, has nothing to do with the German war fund. It is purely for the relief of widows and orphans. Already over ten thousand rings have been given out.

It is planned to open headquarters in other cities where contributions can be received. At present, boxes and packages are arriving from all parts of the United States, from Salt Lake City, from San Francisco, from Kansas, from South Carolina. A record is being kept of all contributions, to be placed in the society's archives. All of which makes every day a busy day for Herr Mielke.

"Business?" he says cheerfully. "Business, it is nowhere. But what matters business these days?"

The Cures

THE doctors and the scientists
Announce a cure for this or that,
And poor humanity makes glad
And highly builds its hopes thereat.

Then shortly for the self-same ill
Behold, they find another cure,
As though the previous one had failed,
When all was certainty and sure.

Yet but two sovereign remedies
Exist for all our troubles rife;
The only cure for life is death,
The only cure for death is life.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC

Don't believe the fellow who boasts that he never tells the truth. He is probably an infernal liar.

Nailing a lie won't always keep it down.

High ideals are sometimes almost as unmanageable as aeroplanes.

Many a man gets all broken up over every girl he meets, but some girls can break a fellow quicker than others.

Many a man complains that things are not coming his way when it is really the fault of his way.

Good goods come in small packages, in spite of the fact that people who are all wrapped up in themselves may be pretty small.

It's a question whether the quarrelsome people all get married, or the married people all get quarrelsome.

It isn't every man who can roll in wealth and preserve suffient equilibrium to keep from rolling out of it.

A man should always keep his trouble to himself, or at least until he meets some fellow who is looking for it.

When a clock is all run down it simply stops working, but a man is different.

When a fellow begins to sing his own praise drown him out by blowing your own horn.

A bank account isn't always the best yardstick with which to measure a man's value.

Occasionally you meet a man who acts as though nature had intended him for a suffragette.

It really doesn't make much difference what a man thinks, so long as he doesn't think out loud.

A successful man is merely one who can make more money than his wife can spend.

The fellow who says the world owes him a living will find that he has stacked up against a mighty poor paymaster.

Many a fellow wears out his welcome before he gets it.

A man can do almost as much damage with a corkscrew as a woman can with a hatpin.

The Lost Path

FROM life's great highway little paths
Go outward evermore,
And each one seems to find its way
To some contented door.

Along these pilgrims go serene,
For home is at the end;
Some are alone, and some are glad
Because they have a friend.

I go alone, and day by day
I search the byways through,
But, oh, I never find the path
That leads me back to you!

ARTHUR WALACE PEACH.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Because of the War Art Lovers Must Now Turn Their Attention to American Collections or Let Art Alone Until Peace Comes.

MANY an art lover who has not responded to the irritating slogan, "See your own country first," now must turn his attention to the collections in America or else let art altogether alone. New York is filled with visitors seeking to find out what they can see before they go home, the instinct for self-culture spurring them on. Some of them know Chantilly and Versailles, the Staedel and the British Museum, but not all, even of this initiated class, know the Metropolitan Museum, the Print Room of the Public Library, the eighteenth century treasures of Cooper Union, or the resources of the dealers' galleries.

If you go to the Metropolitan Museum in the spirit of the conventional tourist eager to look at the most famous paintings, the most costly objects of art, the treasures that have been "talked about" and have made brilliant headlines and Sunday Supplement illustrations, your path is clear before you. Excellent catalogues, the weekly issues of The Bulletin on sale at the desks, well-informed attendants, docents by appointment for expert guidance through the collections. You recall nothing so good at the Louvre or at the National Gallery in London, although probably there will be when the European air is cleared of bursting shells.

If, however, you go along as you do on your third or fourth or fortieth visit to the great Continental museums, letting your glance rest easily on old favorites, and greeting new acquisitions with a sense of showing them a personal hospitality, you are apt to stroll into the "Recent Accessions" room, just to see what is going on, and whether anything worth while has happened in your absence. At this time of the year, even when there is no war to justify curtailed activities, you expect little from this side room on the main floor, but what little there is you have time to enjoy.

The two Blake drawings in water color, for example, are not objects that would call across a wide gallery for prompt appreciation, but they have much to say of the artist's spirit and personality and of the curious power of art to convey a spiritual message. The subject of one is "The Wise and Foolish Virgins," and Blake's fondness for architectural composition is seen in the arrangement of the columnar figures and the strong horizontal line made by the flying figure of the angel with a trumpet across the top of the design. The other subject, "The Angel of the Revelation," shows a muscular figure against a burst of flaming light and with tongues of flame playing about his feet. In a cloud in the lower part of the composition old men on horses are riding fast, the men and horses of pigmy size, and a scribe, also diminutive, writes on a scroll.

A young boy standing in front of this characteristic creation by a man to whom imagination was the only reality murmured to his companion: "The drawing is splendid, it is all right in every particular." The comment is worth noting for its correspondence with Blake's own conviction that children had no difficulty in "elucidating" his drawings. In this case, however, there is no great complication either of idea or technique. The artist had one thing to get before us, the vision of a splendid presence, a messenger with mighty news, and none could feel that he failed in conveying this impression. There was nothing to be gained by an elaborate method, and he used the most direct, an expressive outline with pale stains of color to suggest a dawning glory. Blake, cryptic in much of his poetry, is a child among children in this universal language of painting, as clear as in his song of innocence.

The date of Blake's birth and that of his death are given on the labels attached to these drawings—1757-1827. Nothing could tell one less of the man himself, for he was in no wise typical of his period, or of any period. He lived for and in his work, and his work was the symbolizing of vast abstract ideas in definite concrete forms. His inner vision was so keen that he could seize and hold an impression through the elaborate working out of a design without a trace of weakening or fading. Insisting upon the value of "minute particulars" in his execution, he admitted no particulars that were not significant. When he illustrated Milton and the Bible he captured in his drawing the exaltation and fervor of expression characteristic of the originals.

Young critics are sensitive to this high temper of mind and soul, and the numbers of school children who now pass through the museum as a matter of modern culture for the multitude will be not less apt than their fastidious elders to find in this art a stimulating reality, the imaginative truth of which truth of fact is but a shadow.

The reality of Blake may be measured in some degree by comparing him with the drawings for "The Scarlet Letter" by F. O. Darley, now in the "Recent Accessions" room. These drawings are made with an open outline, fluent and gentle, with a minimum of shading and a soft human expressiveness. There are picturesque buildings in the background, but the compositions themselves are free from architectural quality. They are the product of a quiet realism that simplifies without changing and notes emotions without conveying them. A placid woodland stream of art compared to the fire of Blake's ascending line. In the house of art are many rooms, and the idle spectator may suit his mood. Darley asks little of us, but to enjoy Blake we must have something of that energy which he himself characterizes as "Eternal Delight."



"Portrait of Miss K." ~ ~ ~ Painting by Randall Davey ~

The Montross Gallery opens with an exhibition so vigorous and stimulating that one forgets the war. One forgets also the war between the new and the old that raged a year ago. There is much of the new in the galleries and some of the old, and all that is good is seen to belong together in undisturbed serenity.

George Bellows has been up at the Isle of Monhegan, Maine, where last year he painted coast scenes in which land and sea played a prominent part. This year he has thrown land and sea overboard for the sake of the human various posing in a studio environment. His "Portrait of Geraldine Lee, No. 2," is more of a triumph than he has been able to win in his grapple with the outdoor world.

The modelling in the face of Geraldine, subtle and bold, the color of her gray and rose bodice, going toward purple in the skirt and toward red in the cap; the clear-cut panels of color in the background, the clever synthesis in the drawing of the hands, are all a joy to the beholder. The solid little form inside the clothes is admirable, too, and but for a single royal mistake the thing would belong in the first rank of the artist's accomplishment. The mistake is the chairback, a slab of ugly brown among these resonant blues and crimsons. The side of the artist's conscience that has nothing to do with painting declined to "fake" that chair. It was brown, no doubt, and Mr. Bellows looked at it and painted chair. If he had looked at the curtain while painting chair he would have painted balance-to-curtain, and there would have been nothing left to us but lyric praise.

His other picture, "The Red Haired Girl," is a logical and striking arrangement of full hues. The girl has the white face that goes with certain kinds of red hair, and her whiteness and redness blaze out at you over a blue that comes straight from the tube without admixture. Gainsborough might not have called it blue, but the way the artist has handled it recalls Manet's treatment of green, a kind of housepainter treatment when he gives you a "flat coat." It needs the little skin that time is bound to pull over it, but in its crudity and freshness it holds the attention. Van Gogh would have liked the color scheme, but the blue would have gained intensity at his hand.

Randall Davey is more of an architect. The lines of his quite simple composition are thoroughly satisfying. The "Portrait of Miss K.," a girl in a white waist and orange scarf, has a decision and directness of appeal that show how fully this painter has come into possession of himself. His style is mature and firm. The figure is placed against a blue background, the head rising like a flower from its stem; the gaze is candid, the hands droop in a casual gesture, the pose is quiet, yet not inert. The whole effect is obvious and straightforward, without psychological suggestion, and conceived in a wholesome spirit.

It is interesting to turn from this youthful, life-like creature, to whom has been given a trace of the goddess in Mr. Davey's version of her stately poise, to the portrait by Eugene E. Speicher of a robust young woman in a blue green turban and striped gown, quizzically smiling. Here also is life and perhaps a closer research into character. The drawing of the throat and chest under the draperies makes amends for the excessively massive forearm. The play of light and shade over the surface of the face is expressive and vital, but there is a stronger note of originality in the artist's "Portrait of a Young Girl," a red-cheeked, black-haired, pouting, dumpy child, blooming like a sturdy blossom on a thick stalk.

Nothing could less resemble the conventional version of childhood, nothing could better represent its full-blooded rebellions, its glooms and sullen silences, its rich potentialities of character.

Mr. Speicher is much more than a clever craftsman; he is more concerned at times with matter than with form, but he seems to grow steadily more independent of the methods followed by others and more inclined to work directly from his own observation, embodying his own thought in his own manner. His subject invariably rouses him to thought, and one feels in the case of his "Portrait of a Young Girl" that he would have found just those things to say about his model if he never had seen a painting of youth and girlhood.

Edwin Booth Grossman has a pleasant and sympathetic insight into character, and paints luminous half-tones on white throats, but his control of his design is somewhat uncertain.

David B. Milne, on the other hand, maps out his pattern with scientific accuracy. In the subjects shown at the present exhibition science is all that stands between the old and the new. How many times have we not seen that slim girl in a library, pots of flowers on the window bench, and the light falling in warm patches on the floor and furniture. But Mr. Milne has made himself master of the art of patterning and builds up his blocks of color as precisely as the modern doctor diagrams your heart action. The expressional force in his work is not great, but its aspect of high competency is exhilarating. Whatever he may have to say you feel that he makes no mistake in the form of his statement.



"Red" Painting by David B. Milne ~ In Opening Exhibition at Montross Gallery ~ COURTESY MONTROSS GALLERY

"Portrait of Geraldine Lee No II" ~ Painting by George Bellows

Guy Pene Du Bois is a gay spirit in the illustrator's field. His types are endlessly amusing and behind them lurks the demon of true satire grinning at human frailty. It is a mocking world that he shows us; but one that enjoys the mere living, the eating and drinking and the rest of it, perhaps particularly the rest of it. In strong contrast to his satiric portrait of the race we have the symbols employed by George Alfred Williams in his dramas of life and dreams of the future, trooping figures that belong to fairy tales and illustrate imaginative conceptions.

Then one has Bertram Hartman, with his so different fairyland, Claggett Wilson with the brutality of his "Laughing Prize Fighter," a personage created to confute the theory of Lessing that ugliness in art must be avoided, and Allen Twachtman, upon whom has fallen the graceful mantle of his father's sensitiveness to color. Of the landscape painters something already has been said.

Mr. Montross resumes his agreeable habit of showing water colors and drawings in his outer galleries, and these are often not the least important contributions made by the exhibiting artists, having the freshness of first thoughts.

It is to this type of exhibition, strong in modern feeling, that one must look for refreshment this season.

The public probably will not be diverted by the importation of foreign masterpieces in numbers for some little time to come. The dealers who talk about the war are divided, as the rest of the world is, into the pessimists and the optimists. A certain number believe that the deathblow has been struck to high prices. These gentlemen see the dire need of European owners of pictures in the cloudy future, the necessity of raising money after the war is over in every legitimate way, the withdrawal of Germany from the field of rivalry in the acquisition of old masters, and the general disintegration of the market.

Others take a precisely opposite standpoint. They say that old masters of first quality are not more easily to be found in the future than they have been in the past, that they will continue to maintain a scarcity value, that it has been growing steadily more difficult to secure masterpieces even of modern art, and that there is enough wealth in the world today and enough business to insure a quick recuperation from the depression occasioned by the war. They consider that if the era of exorbitant prices for the few rarities has indeed passed, a higher general level and a more serious standard will take its place, that American and modern art will profit by the change in sentiment and the reaction against fads, and that all conditions will become healthier and more permanent.

In any case, American painters have had their call to the front in the art world, and it will be found that the energy of spirit always developed by the experience of war in time will be communicated to our neutral country and will quicken us all to new activities. It is only in such ways that the balance of loss and gain necessary to our well being can once more be approached and what physicians know as "compensation" be established.

Fifth Exhibition at the Corcoran Gallery, Washington.

The four exhibitions of contemporary American oil paintings which have been held in the Corcoran Gallery were attended by 174,095 persons, and ninety-one pictures were sold, aggregating $178,210, thirty-five having been purchased for the permanent collection in the gallery. The fifth biennial exhibition is announced to open to the public on Dec. 15, 1914, closing Jan. 24, 1915. The jury will not be limited as to the number of pictures which it may accept, and every picture submitted by the jury will be hung. The last day for receiving work at the gallery will be Wednesday, Nov. 25, at 4 P. M. Press View and Varnishing Day will be Dec. 14. The New York agents are Messrs. W. S. Budsworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street. The Hon. William A. Clark has again offered four prizes, $2,000 with the Corcoran Gold Medal, $1,500 with the Corcoran Silver Medal, $1,000 with the Corcoran Bronze Medal, and $500 with honorable mention. The jury is constituted as follows: Edward W. Redfield, Chairman; Edmund C. Tarbell, Ralph Clarkson, Robert Henri, and Emil Carlsen.

"Portrait of Miss K.," Painted by Whistler Caricaturing Leyland.

The Montross Gallery Opens with an Interesting Display—Fifth Exhibition at Corcoran Gallery, Washington, to Open Dec. 15.

Sargent's Portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson.

The exhibition of objects formerly owned by Robert Louis Stevenson, which will open to the public at the Anderson Art Galleries on Nov. 16, will include a very important portrait of Stevenson by Sargent. It was painted in 1885, the year in which the first draft of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was written, and shows the well-known keen, reflective face, with its touch of self-absorption, and the long form, with its loosely hung limbs, against a dark crimson background. The composition is extremely interesting, the right half of the canvas being broken up with the door, the sofa, Mrs. Stevenson's seated figure, and a couple of pictures on the wall; the left half containing only the full-length standing figure of the famous writer, one hand tormenting his mustache, the thumb of the other thrust into his trousers pocket. This figure is, however, so placed, and defined that it balances all the detail of the other half of the composition and dominates the general effect. The colors are those that were favorite with Sargent at that period, a strong crimson red, a tawny yellow, and a blackish gray. In a letter to Will H. Low from Bournemouth, dated Oct. 22, 1885, Stevenson writes concerning the portrait:

"Sargent was down again, and painted a portrait of me walking about in my own dining room, in my own velveteen jacket and twisting as I go my own mustache; at one corner a glimpse of my wife, in an Indian dress and seated in a chair that was my grandfather's; but since some months goes by the name of Henry James's, for it was there the novelist loved to sit—adds a touch of posey and comicality. It is, I think, excellent, but too eccentric to be exhibited. I am at one extreme corner; my wife, in this wild dress, looking like a ghost, is at the extreme other end; between us an open door exhibits my palatial entrance hall and part of my respected staircase. All this is touched in lovely, with that witty touch of Sargent's; but, of course, it looks dam queer as a whole."

Today it looks the opposite of queer, one of the most straightforward versions of Stevenson that has reached the public. Sargent obviously was untroubled by any desire to reveal the qualities that produced Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, except as they wrote their title clear on the physiognomy before him.

Stevenson's feeling for the painter's art is sympathetic enough, as we see in his writings and private letters, but the little sketchbook included in the present collection indicates the close limitations of his own small talent in this direction. The pencil drawings of villages and river banks in France are in a number of instances nicely done, but he has secured the pages against smudging by a wash of peculiarly aggressive pale pink.

Important Large Whistler Sold in San Francisco.

The news comes from San Francisco of the sale of Whistler's famous caricature of Leyland, "The Gold Scab." This important painting has been acquired by Mrs. Spreckels of San Francisco from A. S. Gump & Co., who purchased it from an Englishman living in London.

In "The Life of James McNeill Whistler" the story of the picture is told in detail. It was painted after his quarrel with Leyland over the Peacock Room, and is one of three caricatures of the man to whom Whistler attributed his bankruptcy. "The third, the cruelest," Mr. Pennell writes, "was the Gold Scab or Eruption in Filthy Lucre, a demon-like creature, breaking out everywhere in a strange eruption of golden sovereigns, wearing the now symbolic frill, seated on the White House playing the piano." The hideousness of the strange figure is the more appalling because of the beauty of the color, the decorative charm. A malicious joke begun in anger, Mr. Arthur Symons has described it, "from which beauty exudes like the scent of a poisonous flower." In the sale of Whistler's effects the picture was sold under the title of "The Creditor," and was bought by Messrs. Dowdeswell.

Leyland was an amateur musician and composed his own songs. He delighted to gather a circle of admiring friends around him and entertain them with his own compositions. On the sheet of music Leyland's face is cunningly reflected in the notes on the staff. Leyland was eccentric, and indulged in weird and fantastic costumes copied from old models.

Whistler satirizes him in the flaunting gorgeousness of the peacock costume, from which protrude the claws and descends into peacock tail feathers; gold sovereigns breaking out all over Leyland's body. The canvas scintillates with caustic brilliancy, witness of the maliciousness and the scorn of wealth, a man of genius whose pride has been wounded.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW



The New York Times
Review of Books

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECTION SIX | NEW YORK, OCTOBER 18, 1914 | 12 PAGES

THE RUSSIAN ARMY

W. B. Steveni Gives Interesting "Inside" Information Regarding It—A British Officer's Account of German Army

THE RUSSIAN ARMY FROM WITHIN. By W. Barnes Steveni. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1 net.
THE GERMAN ARMY FROM WITHIN. By a British officer who has served in it. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1 net.

SINCE the present war began there has been less information printed about the Russian Army than about the army of any of the great combatant powers except Austria. In his book Mr. Steveni sets down many interesting facts about this little-described army of the Czar. The author should be equipped to write authoritatively of Russia, because he resided for twenty-seven years in various parts of the Empire, including Cronstadt, Finland, Petrograd, Kranso Selo, Little Russia, and the Caucasus. The book was written in London last month to meet part of the demand for information on the Russian fighting forces.

The gigantic power of Russia in men, money and resources is first considered by Mr. Steveni, who thinks that a year may elapse before she can get her full fighting strength into the field. The author points out that the extent of this strength may be judged when it is recalled that Russia in area is nearly three times the size of the United States and more than forty times the size of France.

Steveni says that Russia, because of a series of good harvests and a period of industrial prosperity, has recovered from the Japanese war much more quickly and completely than might have been expected. The enormous sums of money borrowed from France, estimated to exceed $3,000,000,000, have helped to replenish the State treasury, to reconstruct the navy, to build strategic military railways and to arm the soldiers with excellent weapons.

The Russian Government is declared, "in view of this long-expected struggle with her western neighbors," to have been accumulating a gold reserve, it being estimated that it had at the beginning of the war $835,000,000 in gold in the Treasury as a war fund, compared with a German war fund in gold estimated at $415,000,000.

"We must remember," writes Mr. Steveni, "that Russia is about the only self-supporting European State." He points out that in Russian territory every product required by man occurs in abundance. "It would take volumes to describe the inexhaustible piscatorial, arboreal, agricultural and mineral wealth of this Empire." Russia, it is stated, could carry on a defensive war for years without feeling the need of imports of any kind.

In men Russia has larger numbers at her disposal than any other nation of Europe. The author says that every year about 1,300,000 men attain the age when they are liable for military service. Of this number only 450,000 are taken, because there is no need on the part of the Government for more. Those who are chosen are physically the best. "Russia cannot afford to keep weaklings in her army in a country where the conditions of life are so trying that only men with the very strongest constitutions can withstand them."

Mr. Steveni says that owing to the vastness of the Empire and the hundreds of races and tribes in it the total armed strength is still an unknown quantity. According to Russian statistics the total mobilized standing army, with reserves, is approximately 6,000,000 trained men. In addition is the Opolchina, or militia, numbering over 1,000,000 men between 40 and 50 years of age who have served their time in the line and reserves. They are excellent soldiers, declared in some respects the superiors of the regular line army.

The author places the present population of the Empire at 180,000,000. Russia is adding to her population at the rate of 3,000,000 a year. In comparison with this, Germany is increasing 1,000,000 a year, Great Britain 350,000, while France is practically stationary. In another fifty years it is estimated that Russia will have 360,000,000 inhabitants. Even if Russia should be defeated in the present war "it will only delay the day when she will be the predominant power in Europe."

Coming to the military personnel, Mr. Steveni finds that the peasant is the backbone of the army; he is Ivan, the Russian Tommy Atkins. Estimates show that there are 120,000,000 peasants in Russia, "and probably no body of men in existence is so hardy as this." Their physique is admirable. Mr. Steveni writes:

> The ordinary peasant, the man who has built up the Russian Empire with his blood and his toil, is not a big man; he is of medium stature, broad shouldered and sturdy, with square forehead, square jaw, regular Arian features, and a flowing beard, unless he comes of Tartar or Finnish extraction. In short, the pure Russian is an Arian like ourselves, with a considerable admixture of Scandinavian blood in his veins, especially in the northern governments, where the finest Rus or Russian types are found.
>
> The South Russian, of the beautiful, fertile land of the Ukraine, is usually tall and muscular, but he has not the energy, tenacity, or endurance of the Great Russian from the North.

The author states that the Tartars also make good soldiers. They are hardy, temperate, and trustworthy, and they have not "the weakness for vodka common to the Russian soldier," but they are more cruel than the latter.

Seventy per cent. of the recruits for the army of the Czar can neither read nor write; the average recruit is "careless, procrastinating, happy-go-lucky, slavish, superstitious, and generally exceedingly ignorant." But the author pronounces "the finished material excellent" after the officers have drilled the recruits into soldiers. In war Ivan is formidable, stubborn, self-sacrificing, contemptuous of death. "Life is a farthing," is his saying.

The finest soldiers in the army are declared by the author to be without question the guards, who are usually stationed in and around Petrograd. They number about 200,000 and are better paid, better fed, better educated and trained than ordinary line troops.

In comparison with the British soldier, Mr. Steveni finds the Russian to be not so tall, but to be larger boned and broader chested. He is hardier than the Britisher, but physically not so strong or energetic, largely due to the bad food supplied him. The author says:

> One of the great faults of the Russian Army is its poorly managed commissariat, which during the Turkish and Russo-Japanese wars caused the loss of many thousands of men. Soldiers who returned from this latter war state that they had to subsist on maggoty biscuits and beans, while thousands of horses died for want of provender.

Ivan is passionately fond of singing. He composes songs himself, in praise of his sweetheart, his village, his horse, his favorite General. Singing in the ranks is held to be of great importance, and it is encouraged by the officers. A chief singer marches in front of each company and gives the opening lines of the verses. Steveni records that Gen. Annenkoff once said to him: "The soldier who sings marches on to victory." The Cossack songs are particularly full of fire and vigor.

As a whole Steveni's observations show him that the Russian soldier is "a child of nature." He is easily amused, easily satisfied, with his wants reduced to a minimum. "Give him a few ounces of machorka—a coarse, black tobacco grown in Little Russia—a concertina, an old newspaper to use as cigarette paper, and he is as happy as a king." Add to these a little vodka and Ivan "is supremely favored."

The author emphasizes the fact that the average Russian, even of the poorest classes, is exceedingly fond of his native land. "Our Little Mother Russia" he calls her. He despises and pities the Njemtsee, which is his term for all who cannot speak his tongue. "What is life to a Russian is death to a foreigner" is a saying declared to be continually on his lips. "And rightly, too," says Steveni, "for, without complaint, he can stand greater cold, more intense heat, keener hunger and privation than any other European. His powers of endurance are marvelous."

It would appear that the present war is likely to see many bayonet charges by Russian troops.

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REVOLT OF THE ANGELS

Anatole France's Satirical Novel—Latest Fiction by Anne Douglas Sedgwick, H. De Vere Stacpoole, G. R. Chester, and Others

THE REVOLT OF THE ANGELS. By Anatole France. John Lane Company. $1.35.

THIRTY-FIVE years ago Anatole France offered his first novel, "Jocasta," to the world. He has just celebrated his seventieth birthday by presenting it with "The Revolt of the Angels." To its young author "Jocasta" seemed "a sinister story"; one wonders what he would have thought of "The Revolt of the Angels." For definitions change as well as manners, and to-day "Jocasta," though a tragical and moving tale, hardly calls for the darker adjective, while the later novel will to many readers appear quite literally as sinister as the devil himself.

The plutonic comparison is no mere rhetorical flourish, for the subject of the story is a new conspiracy on the part of the angels to dethrone God: and the events of the elder conspiracy, which John Milton "has sung," as M. France causes the Abbé Coignard to remark in another book, "with very great barbarity," are related from the point of view of a participant on the losing side. The hero of the book is one Abdiel, erstwhile guardian angel to Maurice d'Esparvieu. Guardian angels, it seems, though ranking lowest in the heavenly hierarchy, possess, through their practical experience of the world, an intelligence not found in the higher orders. As Zita, the Archangel Ithuriel in earthly guise, observes, "That is what is most lacking in our people—they do not think."

Abdiel not only has unusual intelligence for an angel, but enjoyed exceptional advantages for its cultivation, having had access to a great library of scientific and theological works. The description of this library and of the ancient librarian, Sarriette, is in M. France's happiest vein. The invisible Abdiel abstracts books, blots them, throws them about, and plays the mischief with them generally in his pursuit of knowledge, and when the frantic librarian, driven nearly mad by the mystery of it, interferes to save his treasures, he beats him with a volume of Flavius Josephus, wielded by "a vigorous arm composed of a column of condensed air." Though the author never suggests that these phenomena are comparable to others soberly spread upon the records of the Society for Psychical Research, after reading the history of Abdiel it is a thought as inevitable as it is delightful that certain otherwise inexplicable instances of apparently malicious hauntings may be only the activities of our guardian angels, engaged in the enlarging of their minds!

In the course of his education, Abdiel comes to the conclusion that God is a demiurge whose true name is Ialdabaoth. He says:

> I no longer believe Him to be the only God. For a long time He did not believe it Himself; in the beginning He was a polytheist; later, His pride and the flattery of His worshippers made Him a monotheist. His ideas have little connection; He is less powerful than He is thought to be.

Inspired by these notions, Abdiel assumes mortal form and takes up his abode on Montmartre, where so many of his kind have already settled that, as one of them observes, "it is simply raining angels in Paris." There was Zita, already referred to, who gives Abdiel, or Arcade, as he now calls himself, excellent advice. She considers him too idealistic, and urges him to

> persuade the angels that they will cover themselves with glory by overthrowing the tyrant, and that they will be happier once they are free; that is the most practical policy to attempt, and for my own part, I am devoting all my energies to its fulfillment. It is certainly no light task, because the Kingdom of Heaven is a military autocracy and there is no public opinion in it.

Istar, the anarchist of the group, manufactures explosives of superhuman deadliness out of pure love for mankind. As Zita said of him:

> Istar means well, but he's a simple fellow. He believes in the goodness of men and things. He undertakes the destruction of the old world and

LATEST FICTION
(Continued from Preceding Page.)

tendency to attacks of insanity when either mind or body is subjected to too much pressure.

The girl becomes his student and follower, and presently he falls in love with her. So do both of his two friends. And the feeling she mistakes for affection turns first to the philosopher, then presently, disillusioned of both him and his philosophy, to his friend the cripple. When he proves too chivalrous to accept the sacrifice marriage with him would entail, she is about to throw herself into the arms of the other friend, unscrupulous and supermannish, who, she knows, has no intention of bothering with ceremonies. But the watchful mother neatly puts a stick in the wheel of events and Persis returns to her cool and aloof senses once more.

It is a novel of distinction, not quite pleasant to read, perhaps, except for the exquisite art with which it is written. Although it lacks the strong central interest of the dominating character in "Tante," it is able to hold the reader's attention by reason of the interest of the characters and of the emotional tangle in which they are enmeshed.

THE PRESENTATION

THE PRESENTATION. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. Frontispiece in colors by Earl Stetson Crawford. New York: John Lane Company.

MR. STACPOOLE'S title refers to the presentation at court of Madame du Barry in 1770, about which event, momentous at the time, he has woven an exceedingly complicated web of plots and counterplots, intrigues and schemes. The book is described as "a romance of Old Paris," but Mr. Stacpoole's method of writing is more realistic than romantic and his story reads more like a novelization of some old memoir of the time of Louis XV. than like a romance. There is in it little of the gallant show of rose color and gilding, the romantic procession of gay and brilliant scenes, the rapid movement of brave or noble action. Instead he shows the cliques of the court with their underhanded schemes against one another in all their meanness and makes no effort to gloss over their criminality.

The centre of the tale is taken by the fortunes of Comte de Rochefort, who chances to discover the particulars of a plot contrived by de Choiseul, the King's Minister, to prevent Madame du Barry from being presented. His minions have arranged to steal her carriage, her hairdresser and her gown. M. de Rochefort has an adventure by night which throws him into her party, and he aids the chief of police in Paris to outwit the schemers. But presently things happen that disgust him with the du Barry clique and he is arrested and thrown into prison. Through devious ways, which cast some of the characters down and throw others up, his fortunes move until finally he wins his freedom and the love of a good, though humble, girl. He is a gallant figure, and the most attractive character in the story. The predilection of some of the high-placed people of that time to get rid of rivals or embarrassing relatives by means of subtle poisons is made use of with dramatic effect. Indeed Mr. Stacpoole's book is a rather unusual sort of historical novel, since, apparently, he has really tried to give a truthful picture of the time.

THE BALL OF FIRE

THE BALL OF FIRE. By George Randolph Chester and Lillian Chester. Illustrated. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.35.

IT is a long step from the Wallingford and other early novels of George Randolph Chester to this story of a New York rector and his church. One is driven to the conclusion that either the author has set out purposefully upon an entirely new line in fiction or that the influence and contribution of his collaborator are of the highest importance in his work. "The Ball of Fire" deals with matters of religious belief, the responsibility of the Church for hideous conditions in city life, the rich man's connection with the Church and his attitude toward religion and money-making.

The Market Square Church has a prominent place in the foreground all through the story. It is an old and famous New York City church, possessing among other properties a certain Vedder Court, which, although the church is its landlord, is a noisome hole, a nest of filth and poverty and vice. The rector, young, handsome, and gifted, wants to build a $50,000,000 cathedral and the vestry is considering the proposition of selling Vedder Court to raise the necessary money. A traction emperor would buy it and make out of it a transportation centre for the whole world of travel.

But business rivalries throw complicating tangles into the course of events, the question of whether a man can be a Christian, no matter what his business methods, merely because he still professes belief in the Thirty-nine Articles, disturbs the vestry, and the rector himself grows doubtful about his right to continue his religious offices. And through all the complications and the turmoil a young woman from the West, niece of a New York business man prominent in the Market Street Church, wends her way, one of the most disturbing factors in the whole affair. She has much more intelligence than is usually accorded to fiction heroines by their creators; she has thought much about religion and the morals, or immorals, of business and she is able to voice her ideas with force and efficiency.

LOVE'S LEGEND

LOVE'S LEGEND. By H. Fielding-Hall. Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

HERE is a tale, half whimsical, would-be philosophical, by and large charming, the story of two people just married and away on the honeymoon in a raft down the picturesque current of an Indian river. The man is an English officer, either civilian or military; the girl a typical English miss with little knowledge of herself and none whatever of life. By way of good measure, the man is depicted as having a superabundance of both, combined with a passion for imparting his wisdom, either in the form of fairy tale and legend or in straight talk and precept.

The tale is unfolded in separate portions, contributed alternately by the wife and the husband. One could wish the man had told it all, for the girl is a dismal failure as a separate human being. She exists simply to be knocked over by the man; speaking metaphorically, of course. Her exposition of the woman's side of life is laughable; it is only the woman's side as seen by a man, and that man either painfully young or singularly obtuse. It asserts as fact much that even the most elementary knowledge of human nature would controvert, and is full of this sort of reflection from the man:

> A woman is not made to know. But to accept. Her relation to life is not such as enables her to understand many things. In the monad, which is man and woman, nature does not duplicate qualities. What men have women have not, and the reverse. We are complementary and necessary to each other, but never competitive. Yet she is ever curious.

One doesn't quite see the force of that last phrase. But the paragraph, and many another page in the book, is so delightfully the inner picture of many a proud young new college graduate that its reading is a delight. It is the patter of easy and jejune confidence at which the older and wiser man looks look with sigh and smile. Of course some men never grow beyond this phase. They are the warp of unconscious humor on which life weaves both tragic and amusing consequence, however, and we could hardly do without them.

There is a lot of good horse sense in the book, none the less. Its plea for a saner upbringing of girls, particularly English girls of the middle class, and the delicacy and real feeling with which it draws its moral, are admirable. There are some enchanting nature descriptions, a really thrilling picture of a sunrise, and an entertaining background of native Indian ways and people. The hero, for all his uncompromising white-is-white and black-is-black, and I-know-it attitude, is a very likable and interesting fellow, with keen appreciation of what comes within his vision, and a strain of that curious but rather taking sentimentality so marked in a certain type of Englishman whose outward aspect gives the least hint of such a trait. It is a book that cannot possibly harm any one, and which might make some think, though others may find that its lessons are written in words of one syllable. It might be described, and probably will be, as a "sweet" book, and printed in handsome format, as it is, with wide margins, heavy paper, uncut edges, and excellent type, should be popular as a gift book.

THE WONDER-WORKER

THE WONDER-WORKER. By Vincent Brown. Brentano's.

As in nine hundred and ninety-nine novels out of a thousand, a pair of lovers are the central figures in Mr. Brown's new story. Only these lovers are aged respectively 75 and 76, and have lived together in perfect harmony over fifty years—without being married. There does not seem to have been any especial reason for their dispensing with the ceremony in the first instance, nor for their failure to have it performed during what was certainly an ample space of time; moreover, its omission seems to have troubled them from the very beginning. Nevertheless, neglect it they did for more than half a century, meanwhile acquiring three children and later fifteen grandchildren. When the story opens these grandchildren are grown up, one or two of them are engaged to be married, and Annie and Jacob are living peacefully, adoring each other, and, so far as any one knows, entirely virtuous.

Then they go to hear a mission preacher called the "Wonder-Worker," and under his influence their consciences become extremely restless; so they decide that they must confess the truth to their three children, which they forthwith proceed to do, with the result of causing endless trouble, and setting the three once friendly, socially ambitious and eminently respectable families by the ears. But their consciences are relieved, and presently they are married, and by a Bishop.

It cannot be said that the novel is particularly interesting, though Jacob and Annie are two sweet old people and the warring families well portrayed. Keeping the fifteen grandchildren straight and assigned to the proper parents requires rather more of an effort than it is worth.

COST OF A PROMISE

THE COST OF A PROMISE. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

A very old-fashioned plot with up-to-date variations is perhaps about as accurate a brief description as can be given of "The Cost of a Promise." Germaine Damien's rich grandfather, who had disowned her mother because she married against his will, her visit—aged eleven—to Fendalscombe, where she met the stepbrothers, Miles Burnside and Remy Damien, one admirable but not attractive, the other attractive but not admirable, and regarding the former as a monster of iniquity and herself as the reincarnation of her own great aunt, Charlotte Corday, did the terrible thing which threatened to blight her whole life; these, with the subsequent appearance of the wealthy grandfather and the love affair which unwinds the snarl, are all very much in the manner of H. Marlitt and her contemporaries. But there are variations.

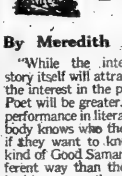
For it is not a personal hatred which animates the child Germaine, but a belief that Miles Burnside is a wicked man who "grinds the faces of the poor." And when grown up and obliged to support her mother and herself, she goes into an office instead of becoming a down-trodden governess, joins the Woman Suffrage Society, and provides the most interesting chapter in the book by attending a political meeting and questioning the candidate as to his position on "Votes for Women." She and her companions are dragged from their chairs and some of them are badly injured by the hired "cruckers-out," the orders of whose leader are "Don't let 'em squall, choke 'em." However, it all ends well for Germaine, and as she is quite a charming heroine the reader is glad of her good fortune.

FACES IN THE DAWN

FACES IN THE DAWN. By Hermann Hagedorn. The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

The average "Christmas story" is a sticky mess compounded of trite moralizing and treacly sentimentality—

(Continued on Following Page.)



THE POET

By Meredith Nicholson

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AT ALL BOOKSTORES

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imagines that anarchy of itself will create order and harmony.

Then there were the ancient Nectaire, who had been one of the original followers of Lucifer, and who relates the story of the Fall in a manner calculated to make our Puritan forbears, whose theology derived scarcely less from Milton than from St. Paul, turn in their graves; and the inimitable Théophile. Théophile, originally Mirar, was a gentle and musical spirit, who had been drawn to earth by love for one of the daughters of men—a music hall singer, to be exact—and secretly regretted his former state. Arcade visits him and receives his confidence:

Then, dragging his former companion in glory into the kitchen passage, he put down his candlestick, drew a key from his pocket, opened a cupboard, and raising a linen covering, disclosed two large white wings.

"You see," he said, "I have preserved them. From time to time, when I am alone, I go and look at them; it does me good."

And he dabbed his reddened eyes. He stood awhile, overcome by silent emotion. Then, holding the candle near the long pinions which were moulting their down in places, he murmured, "They are eaten away."

"You must put pepper on them," said Arcade.

"I have done so," replied the angelic musician, sighing. "I have put pepper, camphor, and powder on them. But nothing does any good."

The affairs of these celestial exiles are involved with those of various mortals, Maurice and his several sweethearts; Sarriette, Guinardon, the dealer in faked antiques, and the President of the council, who insists that the street bomb-throwing by the ci-devant angels when told to move on by a gruss and earthy police must be fastened upon anarchists and syndicalists, in evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

It will be observed that "The Revolt of the Angels" is a satire. In fact, it is difficult to recall a bigger, wittier, or more entertaining satire within the past hundred years. Anatole France is a good-humored Swift. It is as though before writing this book he had reflected: "I am 70 years old. It is impossible to say how much time is left to me. I will set up in a row all the wind-blown shams, all the pretenses, all the hypocrisies, conscious and unconscious, that I have observed in the course of my life, and I will prick each one of them in turn with a strictly aseptic pen." And he has done so. We learn, for instance, from Arcade, that "Hebrew is my native tongue: in Paradise for a long time we have spoken nothing else." Gilberte, discovered in her amour with Maurice, foresees divorce and social ruin impending. "And all this, why? For a piece of folly, for a mere nothing. Thus in a lightning flash spoke the conscience of Gilberte des Aubels."

Then, rising from such trifles as angelic philology and the conscience of woman to affairs of State, a genuinely bitter thrust is aimed at French plutocracy:

Bent on procuring funds (for the revolt) Arcade and Istar both went to make a request for money from a celebrated financier named Max Everdingen, who, as every one knows, is the Managing Director of the biggest banking concern in France, and, indeed, in the whole world. What is not so well known is that Max Everdingen was not born of woman, but is a fallen angel. Nevertheless, such is the truth. In heaven he was named Sophar, and guarded the treasures of Ialdabaoth, a great collector of gold and precious stones. In the exercise of this function Sophar contracted a love of riches which could not be satisfied in a state of society in which banks and Stock Exchanges are unknown. His heart flamed with an ardent love for the god of the Hebrews, to whom he remained faithful during a long course of centuries. But at the commencement of the twentieth century of the Christian era, casting his eyes down from the height of the firmament upon France, he saw that this country, under the name of a republic, was constituted as a plutocracy, and that, under the appearance of a democratic Government, high finance exercised sovereign sway, untrammelled and unchecked.

Henceforth life in the Empyrean became intolerable to him. He longed for France as for the promised land, and one day, bearing with him all the precious stones he could carry, he descended to earth and established himself in Paris.

Seeing in the projected revolt a good financial speculation in the way of supplying the sinews of war, the Baron consents to loan the angels the necessary funds. Kruppism, it turns out from his enthusiasm for the cause, is not entirely unknown, even in France. During the angelic mobilization Baron Everdingen stops his motor car one day to speak to Arcade and Zita:

"Good morning, my celestial friends; good morning," said the capitalist. "Seats of Heaven, I am pleased to meet you. I have a word of importance to say to you. Do not remain idle—do not go to sleep, Arm! Arm! You may be surprised by Ialdabaoth. You have a big war fund. Employ it without stint. I have just learned that Archangel Michael has given orders in Heaven for thunder-bolts and arrows. If you take my advice you will procure fifty thousand more electrophores. I will take the order. Good day, angels. Long live the celestial country!"

And Baron Everdingen flew by the flowery shores of Leavecleanes in the company of a pretty actress.

"Is it true they are taking up arms at the Seaburys?" asked Arcade.

"It may be," replied Zita, "that up there another Baron Everdingen is inciting to arms."

The guardian angel of young Maurice remained pensive for some moments. Then he murmured:

"Can it be that we are the sport of financiers?"

"Pooh!" said the beautiful archangel. "War is a business. It has always been a business."

But "The Revolt of the Angels" has its message as well as its satire; its author is of all living French critics perhaps the most truly constructive, though he is so visibly covered with the dust of iconoclasm that the fact sometimes escapes notice. The message is found in a dream Satan had the night before the projected attack upon Heaven, by the hosts of rebelling angels. He sees himself and his warriors victorious; modern artillery triumphs over the ancient thunder-bolts. "The Seraphim placed the jewels of the celestial crown in coffers. Michael offered his arm to the Queen of Heaven, and the Holy Family escaped from the palace by a subterranean passage of porphyry." Then Satan has himself crowned God, and all the Principalities and Powers transfer their allegiance with agreeable facility. But alas! History repeats itself:

Satan found pleasure in praise and the exercise of his grace; he loved to hear his wisdom and his power belauded. * * *. Satan, whose flesh had crept, in days gone by, at the idea that suffering prevailed in the world, now felt himself inaccessible to pity. He regarded suffering and death as the happy results of omnipotence and sovereign kindness. * * * Dense fumes of Theology filled his brain. * * * Thus centuries passed like seconds. Now, one day, from the altitude of his throne, he plunged his gaze into the depths of the pit and saw Ialdabaoth in the Gehenna where he himself had long lain enchained. Amid the everlasting gloom Ialdabaoth still retained his lofty mien. * * * And the new God, as he looked upon his foe, beheld the light of intelligence and love pass across his sorrow-stricken countenance. And lo! Ialdabaoth was now contemplating the Earth, and seeing it sunk in wickedness and suffering, he began to foster thoughts of kindliness in his heart. On a sudden he rose up, and beating the ether with his mighty arms, as though with oars, he hastened thither to instruct and console mankind. Already his vast shadow shed upon the unhappy planet a shade soft as a night of love.

And Satan awoke bathed in an icy sweat.

Nectaire, Istar, Arcade, and Zita were standing round him. The finches were singing.

"Comrades," said the great archangel, "no—we will not conquer the heavens. Enough to have the power. War engenders war and victory defeat. * * * As to ourselves, celestial spirits, sublime demons, we have destroyed Ialdabaoth, our Tyrant, if in ourselves we have destroyed Ignorance and Fear."

And Satan, turning to the gardener, said:

"Nectaire, you fought with me before the birth of the world. We were conquered because we failed to understand that Victory is a Spirit, and that it is in ourselves alone that we must attack and destroy Ialdabaoth."

It is unnecessary to add after such a climax "The Revolt of the Angels" will offend only the unintelligent—those whom the letter has killed and the spirit not yet made alive. Whether we call the archetype of Ignorance and Fear Ialdabaoth, Lucifer, or God, is little; to recognise that in each of us there is Fear and the conqueror of Fear, and the battleground between the two, and that Victory is not a concrete thing, but a condition of the soul is much. And it is this that the novel of Anatole France's old age, the ripe fruit of his genius, helps us, albeit by the unfamiliar road of laughter, to perceive.

HELEN BULLIS.

THE ENCOUNTER

THE ENCOUNTER. By Anne Douglas Sedgwick. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

MISS SEDGWICK, or, to give her her proper name, Mrs. de Selincourt, has in high degree the ability to take what, in another's hands, would have been a commonplace character and make out of it a person of peculiar and striking individuality. It seems in the last analysis to be a matter of art, of skill, of craftsmanship, although her method of handling her material has not a little to do with the result. The effect is particularly apparent in this new book, even more apparent, indeed, than it was in "Tante." Every one of the six persons of the drama is so strongly individualised and stands out in such complete and emphatic portrayal that one feels after finishing the book almost as if one had been in a company of freaks or cranks. And yet the six types are all, at bottom, fairly common. The author gains her peculiar result by developing each one to the full. And she could, doubtless, take any every-day character and by submitting it to the same process of complete development and picturing show it to be just as bizarre in its individuality.

Mrs. Fennamy and her daughter Persis are Americans of the expatriated sort who have been wandering about over Europe ever since the girl's childhood. The mother is an entertaining little person, having an elegantly doll-like, inefficient appearance and a surprising tendency to take practical, incisive views of things and act promptly upon them. She has lived in Europe because, she explains, she felt that Persis "was different, and I thought there'd be more chance of being different over here." Persis is intelligent, writes verses, and does her own thinking, largely along unconventional lines. Their Italian friend, Eleanora, emotional, untidy and having the gift of appreciation, has a friend, a German philosopher, whom she longs to have Persis meet. He comes to the little German resort where the action takes place, bringing with him two German friends, his disciples, of strongly contrasting character. His philosophy is of the Nietzschean type, exalting strength, advocating ruthlessness and scorning pity. Like Nietzsche, also, he has developed a

(Continued on Following Page.)

THE MONEY MAKERS

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Authors of

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[In the order of our meeting them]

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HELEN, JEAN'S *elder sister, a more or less new woman who doesn't believe in marriage. She no longer lives at her brother's house.*
JOHN, LUCY'S *husband, who owns the house and thinks it is womanly for women to be as men want them to be.*
THE JUDGE, *their Uncle Everett, who understands all of them and believes in divorce!*
THEODORE, *their cousin, a human clergyman.*
ERNEST, *a brilliant young scientist who makes a great discovery.*
A *few* SERVANTS *and* POOR RELATIONS *also appear and disappear.*

At all Bookstores. $1.25 net; postage extra.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

LATEST FICTION
(Continued from Preceding Page.)

Cabinet. From this height he falls, partly because he has angered his party leaders, and partly because he is involved in a rather absurd scandal with a beautiful and saintly young woman, whose saintliness has not prevented her from permitting him to complain to her about his wife and make more or less open love to her. All of which might be interesting were Maurice Sangster a real person. Much of the novel is given over to lengthy disquisitions on various subjects. The author evidently detests all Nonconformists, and seems to be divided in his affections between Anglicanism and that especial type of Catholicism called Modernism. The date of the story apparently vibrates between the nineteenth and the twentieth centuries.

LISMOYLE

LISMOYLE: AN EXPERIMENT IN IRELAND. By B. M. Croker. New York: Brentano's.

Slender enough is the plot of this gay little story, whose heroine visits poor relatives in Ireland, conceals her own wealth, is presently engaged to the poverty-stricken heir of an impoverished estate, too proud to think of marriage with a rich girl, who almost wrecks their happiness when he learns about her wealth. But the author has treated the old, old story with freshness and vivacity and has made out of it an hour of light entertainment. One does not need to think too critically of the girl bred in luxurious helplessness, who so quickly finds enjoyment in helping with the work of house, poultry, yard, and garden, when amusing incidents and anecdotes of life and people that have something of the tang of reality are scattered so freely through the pages. The picture of the mortgaged, down-at-the-heel estate and of the struggles of "The Conroy" to ward off disaster and save the home of his ancestors is realistic and is told engagingly. There are some stories of emigrant Irish girls on their way to America that have the flavor of real human life in them. Truth and close observation are evident in the gay portrayal of the luxury-loving stepmother, whose irresponsibility in money matters has brought the house of Conroy to the verge of ruin.

THE QUITTER

THE QUITTER. By Jacob Fisher. Illustrated. John C. Winston Co. $1.20 net.

To be called a "quitter" by the woman with whom he is or fancies himself in love is not exactly the sort of thing to give any man a thrill of joy, but when he is obliged to acknowledge the title deserved it becomes still more unpleasant, and that was the case with Ransford Hallam. No wonder he felt obliged to do something to redeem himself both in his own eyes and in those of Sophia Burton, and so started off at once for the distant North, intending to get her the almost unprocurable baby musk ox furs which she desired.

From the moment when he left the railway at the town which was civilization's last "pinprick in the immense Canadian wilderness" and found himself confronted by a dead man and a seemingly inexplicable tragedy, he had hardships and adventures enough to satisfy the most covetous. Out in the cold and storm, facing the dangers which were never so great as at the very time when he fancied himself at last in safety, he proved the stuff that was in him and ceased to deserve the name of "quitter." There was of course a girl to help him, a girl of wonderful innocence and yet more wonderful beauty, who fought side by side with him through all his trials. The story moves at a lively pace and has plenty of incident.

MAN AND THE MOMENT

THE MAN AND THE MOMENT. By Elinor Glyn. Illustrated by B. F. James. D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

Not once or twice have we fallen upon a novel founded upon the situation of a man and a woman agreeing, for material reasons, to a nominal marriage, and parting immediately after the ceremony. Dear to the heart of a writer of fiction are the countless complications which thereupon arise, invariably ending in the contracting parties falling in love with each other, and changing a marriage de jure into a marriage de facto. In "The Man and the Moment" the hero marries to escape from a liaison of which he is weary; the heroine, a slip of a girl just from a convent, to gain her freedom and the control of her large property. Strange results follow, and years pass before the two come into their own. A noble heart is near to being broken on the way, but accepts consolation with a rapidity incredible even to those who believe that "hearts are easily caught on the rebound." The story is told with spirit, but it does not carry the reader with it. It belongs to the many that help to kill time when we have ourselves very much on our hands, but that seems, after all, scarcely worth while.

MONSIGNOR VILLAROSA

MONSIGNOR VILLAROSA. By Pompeo, Duke Litta. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

Dedicated to the memory of Father George Tyrrell of the Society of Jesus, "Monsignor Villarosa" holds a brief for what is known as "Modernism" in the Catholic Church, for thus making his hero the leader in a cause.

Duke Litta does not escape the ever-present peril of the purpose novel—having the novel crushed beneath the purpose. His characters are, however, well drawn, especially the saintly, yet fiery, Bishop, in his youth a follower of Garibaldi, and the peasant priest born upon Villarosa's estate, and through life his loyal, though often bewildered, follower. The book holds a story of love, but it will appeal most strongly to those who care for its thesis and whose catholicity is that of its protagonist.

Famous Affinities of History

The love affairs of a score or more of great personages are entertainingly dealt with by Lyndon Orr in "Famous Affinities of History." The list includes Antony and Cleopatra, Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, Mary, Queen of Scots and Lord Bothwell, Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, Empress Catherine and Prince Potemkin, George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert, Napoleon and Marie Walewska, Lola Montez and King Ludwig of Bavaria, Gambetta and Léonie Léon, and several others. (Harper & Brothers. $2.)

Concerning Justice

A series of lectures delivered this year before the Law School of Yale University by Lucilius A. Emery, ex-Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, are published in a volume entitled "Concerning Justice." The main thought running through these lectures is that an independent judiciary is necessary for the preservation of individual rights and the welfare of communities. (Yale University Press, $1.35.)

Stevenson's "Edinburgh"

A new and attractive edition has been published of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Edinburgh." Its most notable features are the illustrations in color, twelve in number, which admirably reproduce charming drawings by James Heron, an English artist. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Mrs. Watts's New Novel

The Rise of Jennie Cushing

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LATEST FICTION
(Continued from Preceding Page.)

which sad fact makes this charming tale of Mr. Hagedorn's all the more unusual and welcome. The scene is laid in the little German village of Wenkendorf, and the principal characters are five: Adam Samuels, pastor of Wenkendorf, his wife Esperanza, Gudrun von Hallern of the Manor-house, her American lover, Jimmie Hammerdale, and her mother, the Baroness von Hallern. Esperanza is a gentle little creature who "accepted everything with the meek subjection of a slave-girl," and always strove to do "exactly what her husband expected of her," while to him she was a rather inefficient servant, his inferior whose duty it was to obey. But Gudrun has spent six months in Colorado, and with the thrusting of a dish-cloth on the astonished pastor she begins to change the state of affairs at the parsonage. For Adam has a conscience, and moreover has been loyal to a dream for ten long years.

Gudrun has her own battle to fight, and it is in this part of the story that the Baroness appears—a capitally drawn tyrant of the kind whose tyranny is the most difficult to resist, not to mention overthrow. There is an amusing scene between her and the young Westerner, Hammerdale, and her final volte-face is thorough in character. All the people in the tale are real human beings, and Gudrun, regarded as an astonishing rebel in Germany and a somewhat old-fashioned person in Colorado, is a fine and lovable woman, though the pastor, in whom the elements of good and evil are more mixed than in any of the others, is the most interesting of them all. The description of the Christmas festival has feeling and simplicity, and there are some pretty sketches of the snow-bedecked village and forest.

HOW IT HAPPENED

HOW IT HAPPENED. By Kate Langley Bosher. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1

Little Carmencita Bell, in Mrs. Bosher's new story, is closely akin in spirit to the Mary Cary who so quickly won her way to the hearts of many readers. But in character she is developed with much less care and completeness and the part she is made to take in the plot of the story is brought about so clumsily as to bare the machinery by which the action moves. The child, in her early teens, is the daughter of a blind harper and, although they are people of refinement and one-time prosperity, they live in great poverty in a squalid part of the city. Her dearest friend is a young woman who has given up a life of social activities to work in a settlement and learn something of the way the other half lives. The reader is made to understand, in rather a bald manner, that there had once been a lover from whom the young woman had parted in indignant disagreement. The little girl makes friends on the street with a rich and lonely stranger, takes him to her home, and discovers that he was once her dear friend's fiancé. She reunites the lovers and all ends happily. It is a story of Christmas time and the holiday flavor is strong all through the book. The little girl is the only one of the characters in whom there is much effort to develop a personality. The others move automatically, for the sole purpose of carrying the very slender thread of story. Carmencita is made to portray herself by means of a constant stream of chatter, which, although it seems a bit voluminous for her years, gives her vitality and winsomeness.

THE LAUGHING CAVALIER

THE LAUGHING CAVALIER. By Baroness Orczy. George H. Doran Company. $1.35 net.

In "The Laughing Cavalier" the Baroness Orczy has written a sort of Alice-Behind-the-Looking-Glass sequel to her tale of "The Scarlet Pimpernel." That is to say, she goes backward instead of forward, and tells the story of an ancestor of that gallant hero. The Laughing Cavalier was painted by Hals nearly 300 years ago, and has twinkling eyes, his arrogant swagger, and his essentially frank and noble countenance defy time as they look out of a canvas, now in London, upon the many who pause to wonder what was the personality of the man so vividly and engagingly portrayed. The Baroness Orczy tells a spirited story that well accords with the portrait. A ruffling blade was this soldier of fortune, yet clean of heart and chivalrous withal. The lovely lady, Gilda Beresteyn—also immortalized by the brush of Frans Hals—has overheard a plot, which, it is feared by the plotters, her sense of duty may compel her to reveal. To prevent this her brother, one of the conspirators, hires the nameless adventurer, known as "Diogenes," to abduct her and keep her in hiding until the time of peril shall have passed. What befell during that strange journey, and the results thereof are best left to the author to relate. She has entered into the period and the character she portrays, and tells a dashing story with befitting vivacity. Those who delighted in "The Scarlet Pimpernel" will be equally charmed with his heroic forbear—an ideal hero of the style of romance which, however old-fashioned, is never out of fashion.

WALL OF PARTITION

THE WALL OF PARTITION. By Florence L. Barclay. With frontispiece. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

When Rodney Steele returned to England after a ten years' absence his only greeting was from a pile of novels on a bookseller's stall—all of them stories he had published under his own name, save one. That one was a tale signed with the pseudonym "Max Rohmer," in which he had told the tragedy of his own life—the tragedy of the breaking, because of circumstances which made him appear unworthy, though he was, in fact, perfectly virtuous, of his engagement to his cousin, Madge Cathcart. A year later Madge had married Lord Hilary and gone to India, where Steele believed she still was. The truth of the matter, however, was that her husband had died and she had taken up her abode in the flat next to the one her brother had promised to lend Steele. And so there was a meeting and an explanation.

But despite an abundance of padding less than 200 pages have been covered when this happy event occurs, so it is necessary that "The Wall of Partition" should still separate the lovers. And as something has to happen to fill up the time before they are united, Billy Cathcart's wife, Lady Valeria, claims to be the author of "Max Rohmer's" book, and makes things quite unpleasant until an obliging Providence removes her firmly, but not at all gently, from the scene. There are several other characters, including a Bishop's widow who preaches more or less lengthy sermons at every opportunity.

THE SEALED VALLEY

THE SEALED VALLEY. By Hulbert Footner. Illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

In Fort Edward, the little town far up among the mountains of the Canadian Province of Cariboo, men talked idly about the legendary valley they called "Bowl of the Mountain," the valley whose streams were reputed to be full of gold. Once, so it was said, a man found his way there and washed over two hundred pounds of gold dust, but on the way back an accident cost him both his gold and his life. So the tale of the wonderful valley became a mere yarn to be spun around a campfire, and so it might have remained had not a girl, half white, half Indian, come one Spring day to Fort Edward in search of a doctor. Young Ralph Cowdray was the only physician in the place, and therefore it was he who went with her on the journey, which took him into a maze of adventure and at last into "The Sealed Valley."

Mr. Footner's new story is an improvement on his "Jack Chanty." It is a lively tale, full of adventure, and carried out to a logical conclusion. The two women, Kitty, the pretty white girl, and Nahnya, the half-breed, whose beauty was her curse, are both fine women, much too good for the hero, whose behavior in the early part of the book one finds it difficult to forgive. There are some nicely written descriptive passages, and the plot puts no undue strain on the reader's credulity. A few idle hours may be very pleasantly spent in "The Sealed Valley."

BREATH OF THE KARROO

THE BREATH OF THE KARROO. By I. H. Brinkman. New York: Brentano's. $1.25.

Under the guise of a loosely constructed tale wherein the author follows for a short time the fortunes of several Boer families, "The Breath of the Karroo" gives what seems to be a faithful picture of life on the high interior plains of South Africa during the seventies of the last century. A slender thread of love story helps to create a continuous interest, but the chief service of that sort is given by the murder by Bushmen of two Boer boys, the solemn pact entered into by the men of the neighborhood to kill every Bushman they saw and so drive them from the country, and the consequences of this determination. In a series of incidents, each one more or less closely connected with these central interests, the author minutely describes the life of the people, sets forth their manners and customs, shows them at work in the home and in the fields, on the long journey to the nearest town, doing their trading, attending the "Nachtmaal," taking care of their sick, and watching the storms that are devastating their farms. Barring the too cultivated character of much of their conversation the portrayal seems lifelike and the simple, homely, hearty character of the people shines through the narrative. As an unpretentious chronicle of frontier life in Africa it is interesting both in itself and for comparison with the pioneer conditions that characterized life upon our own frontier.

MAID MELICENT

MAID MELICENT. By Beulah Marie Dix. Illustrated by Lucius W. Hitchcock. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.25.

Maid Melicent had grown up in the Massachusetts Plantation, and when she had turned 17 she went to England to marry Redemption Langmead, whom she had never seen. But they had been betrothed in their infancy because their fathers had soldiered together. The bridegroom-to-be objected both to the name that his father had imposed upon him and the marriage troth to which he had not been a party. So, when he heard that Melicent was coming he told his guardian that he would marry no "tawny squaw come a-whooping out of the wilderness," went to Ireland, and under the name of Shaneen McCarthy joined a troop of the Cavaliers that harried the country. Then it was not long until their two paths crossed, and they promptly fell in love. But in the meantime, and afterward, a great many things happened that were alarming, or perilous, or full of laughter. Miss Dix has told the story of it all with much charm and vivacity. She has made the action move swiftly and with a lightness and grace that keep the reader entertained and pleased. Her Maid Melicent is a girl of spirit and wit and cleverness, with a reckless courage that is ready for any adventure, and Redemption Langmead is a bold suitor with a heart quick for any audacity of either love or war. It is a slight little story, but it offers full measure of pleasant entertainment for an idle hour.

THE HOUSE OF DECEIT

THE HOUSE OF DECEIT. Anonymous. Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

The principal person in this story is Maurice Sangster, who when first introduced to the reader is an ardent Nonconformist, with political ambitions. He writes a series of articles on the economic conditions of the manufacturing town of Bursby which are exceptionally good—or so at least the reader is told, though judging from the style of Maurice's conversation and the single bit of his writing which is given their excellence seems more than doubtful. However, these articles are the first step upward in a career which takes him into Parliament and presently into the

(Continued on Following Page.)

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ANTI-TRUST ACT

William H. Taft Reviews Its History in the Supreme Court

THE ANTI-TRUST ACT AND THE SUPREME COURT. By William Howard Taft, Kent Professor of Law, Yale University. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

NO one, we should say, could be better equipped to discuss usefully "The Anti-Trust Act and the Supreme Court" than the Kent Professor of Law at Yale University. He has proved at the bar and on the bench his possession of a truly "legal mind," penetrating, comprehensive, patient, and singularly impartial and catholic. He was for four years President of the United States, during which time, under his own general direction, the most important cases arising under the act were pressed toward final decision, and the principles now prevailing as to the interpretation and application of the law were clearly developed and finally established. In this situation he had ample opportunity to inform himself intimately, not merely as to the successive steps in the process of judicial determination of the law, but as to the effect of that process on the business life of the country and as to the political conditions and influences that were brought into existence. His present discussion of the matter is, therefore, the work of a lawyer, a Judge, a statesman, and—happily for the general reader—a shrewd and often witty philosophic observer of the currents of affairs.

It has been suspected by some that as Chief Executive and leader of his party, Mr. Taft sometimes on the one hand was reluctant from the labor and vigilance required by his task, and on the other, allowed his fondness for judicial thoroughness to consume more time and strength than he could afford. In his present undertaking he gives evidence of keen and long-sustained mental activity, and of the highest judicial qualities, while his experience in public affairs gives to his treatment of his subject a sense of actuality that must bring his essays "home to the business and the bosoms" of his countrymen. That subject has given occasion for a whole library of legal, economic, political, and demagogic literature. Nowhere on this library's crowded shelves is to be found a statement of facts and law more compact, more nearly complete or more convincing than that of Prof Taft.

The nine papers included in the present little volume were originally published in the SUNDAY MAGAZINE section of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for which their simple and animated style, their orderly and logical arrangement and their close relation to the business and politics of the day peculiarly fitted them.

In substance Mr. Taft's book is a history of the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in respect of the interpretation of the Anti-Trust act of 1890 from the famous sugar trust case decided in January, 1895, to the decision of the cases of the Standard Oil Company and Tobacco Trust in 1912. In the period of nearly a quarter of a century since the passage of the act there were several modifications, or, more properly, developments, of the attitude of mind of the Federal judiciary toward the scope and meaning of anti-trust legislation, and these Mr. Taft analyses, and states the result reached in the Standard Oil case:

> In this case Chief Justice White adopts for the court the view of Mr. Justice Brewer in his separate opinion in the Northern Securities case, that the terms of the statute, being words having common law significance, are to be interpreted in the light of this meaning at common law, and that the statute is thus to be construed by the rule of reason.

Mr. Taft examines carefully, though succinctly, the objections that have been made to the introduction of the "rule of reason" and especially the notion, sanctioned by Justice Harlan, that it leads to "judicial legislation." The argument is too compact to admit of summarizing. It is practical and convincing. It is, moreover, accompanied by and based upon an acute analysis of the real effect and bearing of the reasoning in the various cases, especially in the Northern Securities case, showing that the court really used the rule of reason, condemned no practices that were not condemnable at common law, and gave to the terms of the statute their common law meaning. In this context Mr. Taft demonstrates the essential progressiveness, in the sane and true sense of that term, of the Federal judiciary. He notes

> the recognition that it has given to the fact that under the changes of business and social conditions, limitations of the Constitution affecting the right of property, the right of free contract and the right of free labor may be qualified in a limited way without a breach of individual liberty and without removing or disregarding the fundamental ancient landmarks set by the Constitution of the United States. It is not that the court varies or amends the Constitution or a statute, but that, there being possible several interpretations of its language, the court adopts that which conforms to prevailing morality and predominant public opinion.

The underlying idea of this volume is that the judiciary is the well-devised means the majority of the people have adopted to guard and coordinate the expressions of its will, to protect themselves, and still more the minority, against hasty or mistaken use of the power that ultimately must rest with them, and to preserve and enforce the principles of justice and order and effectual peace in the life of society. He holds that this device is indispensable, and that in nothing has it justified itself more completely than in the treatment of the Anti-Trust act. Its specific result is thus defined:

> It is possible for the owners of a business of manufacturing and selling useful articles of merchandise so to conduct their business as not to violate the inhibitions of the anti-trust law, and yet to secure to themselves the benefit of the economies of management and of production due to the concentration under one control of large capital and many plants. If they use no other inducement than the constant low price of their product and its good quality to attract custom, and their business is a profitable one, they violate no law.

Since this was written Congress has taken action on a new set of provisions relating to the subject matter and new machinery for applying them. It is probable that in the long run the general principles defined by the Supreme Court and expounded by Mr. Taft will, despite the novel devices, prevail, for they are based on the essential ideas developed by stable custom and embodied in the common law.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

THOSE whose thoughts turn longingly to the country, whether or not they perceive in the future possible materialization of their hopes, will find much to interest and inform them in Joseph Dillaway Sawyer's "How to Make a Country Place." (Orange Judd Company.) The book is written out of the experiences and the wisdom gained by the author during thirty years of building, developing, and farming, and recounts many phases of such work: The remodeling of the farmhouse and the rehabilitation of the farm into a collection of industries, the building of bungalows and villas, the providing for all manner of outdoor country sports, by land and sea. One section will have particular interest for people of small capital who long for country life, for it gives a complete plan by which the author declares it is possible to secure a home and an independent income, with many tenants working and paying tribute, with a capital of only $2,000. The book is copiously illustrated.

"Gardens in the Making," (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.) by Walter H. Godfrey, is an English book that deals with the proper relationship of each part of a garden to the whole, with the problems of laying it out and with the general effect it is desired to secure. The author aims to stimulate the garden maker to thought about his work and to help him to see the possibilities that lie in the smallest plots as well as in the larger areas.

Robert Ellis Thompson in "The History of the Dwelling House and Its Future," (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.) traces the evolution of the house from its beginnings, treating its development broadly, and as an expression of the social life of its time. "What I have aimed at," he says, "is the selection of what is typical and normal out of a boundless variety of facts." The story takes him from a consideration of the old hall to the house, then to the townhouse, through its phases of development, to the house of today, and then to the house of the future. He foresees many changes in the organization and equipment of the future house. In a chapter on the streets of the future he makes many suggestions of revolutionary changes, which he thinks would solve most of the problems of street traffic that worry present-day cities.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

IT is interesting to find, in the November number of Harper's Magazine, Mr. HOWELLS reverting to TOLSTOY'S "conception of a world without distinctions of race or allegiance" as one that is of urgent importance to bear in mind. Writing ostensibly, in his typically "Easy Chair" manner, of the weather as it is found and extolled in the various "specially favored" localities known to the Summer and Autumn tourist, Mr. HOWELLS restates the Tolstoyan theory of patriotism incidentally to a discussion of "a real Lobster Cove day." The relation of his theory to war is, of course, evident enough. Mr. HOWELLS characterizes the popular sentiment that finds expression in "our country right or wrong" as "a survival from the cave-dwelling cannibal of the Stone Age, who lurks somewhere in the background of every human being," and suggests as a worthier formula, "Our country right; but when wrong, any country before her which is right." Of more intrinsic interest, perhaps, is Mr. HOWELLS'S deduction from the Tolstoyan view "of a civilization based upon the belief that God created of one blood all nations of men," that we must, therefore, declare our purpose of dwelling together like brethren, or at least half-brethren, under one constitution, which shall at first be so liberal as to admit all nations, whether or not some of them may still wish to deck themselves out with kings and nobles and such vain gauds for a time, but shall finally intend only a republican form of government, as with the States of this our own happy union. This plan for "the federation of the world" has filled the vision of many an idealist, practical and otherwise. Its possibility as a great international extension of the principles underlying the union of States composing the American Republic, and its consequent effect as a promoter of universal peace, formed the theme of a recent leading article in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Bearing in mind this similarity between the American federation and the possible federation of nations Mr. HOWELLS conceives that "the universal union will not admit the principle of secession," and adds, characteristically for a Tolstoyan, "but if any nation wishes to secede it may go in peace and find itself out in the cold without let or hindrance." How far the Russian thinker himself would have gone along this road derived from his own teachings and indicated by the philosopher of the "Easy Chair" it is difficult to tell. To do away with government control as much as possible was TOLSTOY'S ideal. When he wrote "War and Peace" he believed war was unavoidable. Later, he considered that war would be abolished by the refusal of all citizens to enlist and serve in the army.

AUTHORS rarely live to see themselves in "uniform and collected editions." When they do they take it as a tribute from their contemporaries to their attainment of a literary value that is considered worth preserving to posterity. That Mrs. WHARTON has reached this distinction will not surprise those who are familiar with her work during the last decade. More than anything else she is a writer to whom the literary art is a matter of supreme importance. The mere story that she has to tell is not so essential to her as the manner of telling it. Her work has thus become noted in this country and abroad for its admirable finish, its pure artistry. In the possession of the latter quality, some of it is not unlike the typical French story at its best, a fact that is strengthened by Mrs. WHARTON'S acknowledged facility in the use of the French language as a medium for literary expression. Doubtless there is more realism, more pathos, in the work of some of her contemporaries; but few, if any, of the latter equal Mrs. WHARTON in the sheer art that creates a world of its own out of the foibles and passions, the virtues and vices, of humanity. The surprising part of Mrs. WHARTON'S fame is the celerity with which it has been achieved. Her first book, "The Greater Inclination," appeared in 1899; "The House of Mirth," the first book that really brought her into notice, was published nine years ago. Today the "Collected Edition" of her works appears in ten volumes, containing nine novels and forty-one short stories. Mrs. WHARTON has never been a "best seller." Whether or not that is to be counted in her favor, it is quite certain that her contributions to literature are endowed with a permanence that is of more value to author and public than many a book that scores a speedy and phenomenal success.

AMONG stray bits of news coming from Europe just now is the announcement by a London literary correspondent that "business is a trifle brisker. It would be quadrupled if we had news of a smashing victory." The forecast is quite in accord with the general impression regarding the war and its direct influence on current literature. In a neutral country like America, however, this influence is necessarily different in its manifestation than it is bound to be in one of the countries at war. With the latter the anxiety or depression created by the uncertainty due to a continued lack of definite news, good or bad, must react with many against any very extensive excursions into literary fields. Theoretically, a book is an excellent anodyne when those who are nearest to us are "at the front." But it takes more than the average philosopher thus to seek comfort at a source that is only "theoretically" a good one. In this country, however, where the sympathy aroused by the war is more general than particular, it is natural to find an eager desire for thorough, reliable information impelling more people than ever to seek the rewards that lie hidden between the covers of a book.

MISS SEDGWICK'S adoption of NIETZSCHE as the hero of her novel, "The Encounter," is admirable for its boldness, and singularly timely when one realizes the intimate connection existing between the Nietzschean philosophy and the European war. Moreover, NIETZSCHE in real life had his love affair, a mixture of pathos and bathos, and this episode in his career furnishes excellent grist for Miss SEDGWICK'S mill. The character of NIETZSCHE, however, is not more sympathetic in fiction than is his philosophy inspiring for those who turn to the seer and the moralist for uplifting ideals. But there is undoubted strength and novelty in Miss SEDGWICK'S portrayal. Scattered through her pages are valuable condensations of NIETZSCHE'S doctrines—and perhaps this offers as satisfactory a way as any to become familiar with his bitter code of blood and iron.

EXCEPT for two hours in the morning, "directly after I awake," Mr. HALL CAINE declares that his average day is spent in "recreation." A good deal depends, of course, on Mr. CAINE'S definition of "recreation," before one can either envy him—or pity him—for his comparative release from the exactions of daily labor. To work only two hours out of the twenty-four sounds like an extraordinarily moderate stint for a man who produces so much and so successfully as Mr. CAINE. If his experience is typical of the amount of actual toil that is necessary to bring prosperity to the devotee of letters, it is small wonder that publishers and editors generally are besieged by such a numerous army of writers seeking either to amuse or to instruct the public with the literary wares that they have to sell. But it is reasonably likely that Mr. CAINE'S period of "recreation" is more arduous than the scant two hours allotted to the task of writing. "Most of my day," he explains further on, "is spent in thinking out what I shall write the next morning." That obliterates the cheerful picture we had formed of HALL CAINE giving himself up to a daily round of frivolities and pleasures after dashing away at the writing of a novel in the brief matutinal interval that the ordinary man allots to the reading of his newspaper. Probably it would be nearer the truth to say that his day is divided into two hours of recreation and twenty-two hours of work and sleep. That is nearer the experience of the man or woman who has achieved success in literature. It appears to be a profession that allows few, if any, hours to genuine recreation, while its tasks, if they are to be well done, exact the assiduous devotion of a lifetime.

IN the case of HALL CAINE, as is well known, literature, whether or not it has proved a toilsome profession, has at least been amply remunerative. But here Mr. CAINE'S happy experiences have been quite different from those of his fellow-craftsmen who have attained quite as wide a fame as his own. A case in point is Dr. GEORGE BRANDES, who recently visited this country, and who is reported to have told an English friend that "the royalties from the English translations [of his books] amount to only a few pounds a year." Unfortunately, there is nothing very remarkable in that, notwithstanding the world-wide recognition that Dr. BRANDES receives as an eloquent, scholarly, veracious critic. His fame is built up on his books; but the latter, it is safe to say, are read for the most part in the public libraries. They are not widely sold, either here or abroad, and the author is thus without an appreciable income from them. They prove to be a considerable asset, however, in other ways—paving the author's way, for instance, as a lecturer—and are thus indirectly profitable in a strictly pecuniary sense.

IN A FEW WORDS

A DINNER was given last Monday evening at The Players' by Mr. John Lane of the John Lane Company to Prof. Stephen Leacock. Among the guests were Norman Hapgood, Cyril Harcourt, Harold Begbie, William Caine, Albert Gallatin, and J. J. Jones.

The New Republic will be the title of a weekly review devoted to politics, literature, the fine arts, and the drama, of which publication will begin early in November. Herbert Croly will be the editor in chief, and associated with him will be Walter Lippmann, Francis Hackett, Walter E. Weyl, Charlotte Rudyard, and Philip Littell. Among the contributors will be John Graham Brooks, Robert Herrick, Roland G. Usher, and Graham Wallas.

Miss Margaret Anderson, author of "The Study of Modern Painting," is literary critic of The Louisville Post, and a poet and a lecturer on art subjects.

Harold Begbie, the English author, is making a brief visit to this country, preparing material for future literary work.

According to Miss Anne Topham's "Memories of the Kaiser's Court," a copy of Kipling's "If" hangs above the Emperor's writing table. He quotes it frequently to his sons and translates it into terse German for the benefit of his adjutants.

Robert H. Davis, editor of the Munsey Magazines, co-operated with Perley Poore Sheban in the writing of "We Are French," a recent war story.

William Caine, the English novelist, author of "The Irresistible Intruder" and "But She Meant Well," who has been spending the Summer in this country, returned to England last week on the Lusitania.

Fannie Hurst, author of the collection of short stories about New York working girls, "Just Around the Corner," has got her material by rubbing shoulders with people in those circles of life that most interested her. She has worked on the stage, as a waitress in a cheap restaurant, in a sweat shop and a department store.

Dr. Charles Sarolea, who has sent some interesting war correspondence to American papers, is the general editor of the "Collection Gallia," a series of French masterpieces in French, for English and American readers. Although a Belgian himself he recently suffered a brief arrest in his own country as a spy.

Herman Hagedorn, author of "Faces in the Dawn," was born and educated in New York, but gained the knowledge of German life shown in his story by living some years in Germany, where he attended the University of Berlin.

Hamilton Wright Mabie declares in his new book, "Japan Today and To-morrow," that "The source of anti-Japanese feeling in this country is not so much race antagonism as ignorance of Japanese history and character."

Seumas MacManus, whose new book of Irish life, "Yourself and the Neighbors," has recently appeared, came to this country in the steerage fifteen years ago, and the next day after landing sold to Harper's Magazine six out of the seven short stories he had submitted as soon as he could reach the office after he had left the pier.

GREAT FAMILIES

Special Histories That Reach to the Present Day

THE HOUSE OF CECIL. By G. Ravenscroft Dennis. THE SEYMOUR FAMILY. By A. Andrey Locke. THE CAVENDISH FAMILY. By Francis Bickley. LA TREMOILLE FAMILY. By Winifred Stephens. Illustrated. Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

THROUGH the pages of the history of all old-established countries run the names of certain great families. As long as war or pestilence has not swept through the population, carrying away entire groups, they endure, and from time to time they take the most prominent places in the State. They are not, of course, always in the front rank, and there are generations in which their representatives are entirely obscure or are remarkable solely for their follies or their vices. But again and again they have risen to the requirements of their position, and have given to the service of the State men of the highest ability and probity.

The annals of a number of distinguished families are now being published by the Houghton Mifflin Company in a series of handy volumes. They trace the origin of each house as far back as possible and give an impartial account of its representatives, whether they were men of the highest distinction or merely good, quiet citizens, whether they acquired fame for their services to the State or were notorious only for their personal failings.

Of the four volumes under review, three deal with English families—the Cecils, the Cavendishes, the Seymours—which have produced in the present period men not unworthy to be compared with their great ancestors; the fourth treats of a French house, the La Trémoilles, across the career of which the French Revolution raised a great barrier, but which may in the end surmount its artificial disabilities. To read the records of the men who bore successively these great names is to see unfold from an individual point of view the entire history of the centuries in which they lived and to realise with unusual clearness how great national events and private fortunes reacted upon each other.

It is interesting to note that the three English houses came into prominence at about the same time. The Wars of the Roses had decimated the families which had ruled England before the fifteenth century, and the revolution in society which came with the Tudors and the Reformation gave unrivaled opportunities for men to rise from the middle, and even the lower, classes to positions of power and wealth. So the Cecils, the Cavendishes, and the Seymours are representative of that aristocracy which came into being in the sixteenth century and had so much to do with molding the course of English history for the next 300 years.

Most interesting of the three, perhaps, are the Cecils. Founded by the great Lord Burleigh, the Minister of Queen Elizabeth, who occupied a position which might be compared with that of the Chancellor of the German Empire today; continued by his son, the first Earl of Salisbury, its political genius was revived by the late Marquis of Salisbury and is carried on today by his nephew, Arthur James Balfour, and with less brilliancy by his sons. To Burleigh Elizabeth owed a debt of gratitude which she was the last to repay, and to the Marquis of Salisbury England is indebted for no small part of the strength which she is displaying today. Yet in between the first Earl and the third Marquis of Salisbury there is little to be said of the house of Cecil. It was recognised as one of the great families of England, but its representatives exerted little influence in the political, social, or intellectual life of the nation.

In the same way the Cavendish family, in the eighth Duke of Devonshire, has given to this generation one of its great statesmen. In the troubled strife of politics in England in the last days of the nineteenth century he attained for himself a position which perhaps could be possible only in British political life. Overshadowed entirely in brilliancy by Gladstone, by Harcourt, by Chamberlain, before the great split on Home Rule, he was nevertheless a tower of strength to the Liberals by his power of retaining the confidence of the Whig wing of their party. Then when the schism came and political friendships were snapped overnight his refusal to follow his leader was the most serious check Mr. Gladstone could receive in his course. In politics through a sense of duty alone, the Duke had no reason to sacrifice one of his personal opinions, and his strength and solidity were for a generation one of the great assets of English public life.

Yet the Duke had no ancestors who had ever held so influential a position as he made for himself. True, they were traditionally one of the great Whig families of the country, and during the age of the Whig pre-eminence had held office consistently, but their record was not such as would entitle them to the extraordinary reputation to which the eighth Duke attained. In its early days the family had been noted for its loyalty to the Crown, and in the Parliamentary wars, on the battlefield, and in exile it had proved its devotion to the Stuarts. Later Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, acquired the recognised leadership of London society by her beauty, her wit, and her high spirits. In the famous Westminster election of 1784 she carried the day for Fox, it is said, by buying votes with a kiss, and she became the acknowledged Queen of the Opposition. No greater contrast could be imagined than between the Duchess of the close of the eighteenth and the Duke of the close of the nineteenth century, yet in their own way they wielded immense political power.

The Seymour family, represented in this generation by several gallant seamen, came into prominence through the chance which led the roving fancy of Henry VIII. to fall upon Mistress Jane Seymour. She was his third wife and enjoyed her honors for too short a time to have left much of a mark upon history. However, it is suggested with much probability that there was a good deal of guile in the maid of honor who could win the King from her mistress, and that perhaps her reputation has not suffered by her untimely demise.

In the reign of Edward VI. around the brothers of Queen Jane, the Lord Protector, and Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the Lord Admiral of the kingdom, turned much of the history of England, and the Seymour of the time of Queen Elizabeth, through his clandestine marriage with Lady Katherine Grey, sister of the ill-fated Lady Jane, brought on his family a world of trouble. Even the misfortunes of Lady Katherine, however, did not deter the Seymour family from dangerously distinguished marriages, and once again, under James I., it fell on evil days when William Seymour, the second son of Lord Beauchamp, dared to wed the Lady Arabella Stuart.

From then on to the nineteenth century the Seymour family continued to play a distinguished part in England, but there is no space here to touch on any of its members, except the third Marquess of Hertford, the friend and confidante of the Prince Regent and the original of Thackeray's Lord Steyne and Disraeli's Lord Monmouth. It is in these modern days curious to note how great an influence so notorious a character could exercise over the course of public events and how long suffering the people were at the open scandals with which his name was concerned.

To most readers the La Trémoille family is likely to be less familiar than those of the three great English houses just discussed. Yet in the varied history of France from the Crusades to the Revolution it was a factor of importance. One of the family, Georges de La Trémoille, was the evil genius of the Dauphin in the days of Jeanne d'Arc, and to his avariciousness and callous selfishness was due no small part of the evils that at that time engulfed the country. Not until he was removed did the Dauphin play the man, and it required all the knightly virtues of Louis II. de La Trémoille half a century later to redeem the stain he had inflicted on the family's reputation.

To trace the career of the house to the scaffold, on which some of its noblest representatives perished in the Terror, is here impossible, and it must suffice to say that Miss Stephens has drawn from the byways of history a mass of interesting incidents which in their very detail often throw a new light on the events recorded in more formal works.

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YALE MEN

Biographical Studies of Eminent University Students

MEMORIALS OF EMINENT YALE MEN. A Biographical Study of Student Life and University Influences during the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By Anson Phelps Stokes, Secretary of Yale University. 2 vols. New Haven: Yale University Press.

HERE is a work that gives the family history of a university in the lives of its strong sons who have formed its traditions. The influence on the nation of men like Jonathan Edwards, Nathan Hale, John C. Calhoun, Eli Whitney, Samuel F. B. Morse, Fenimore Cooper, and William G. Sumner are well enough known, but the influence exerted on those men by the brotherhood of Yale, and the part they took in shaping the ideals of that historic university, were not told before this book appeared. Harvard lacks such an account of her great graduates. Princeton, Columbia, the University of Virginia, Dartmouth, the University of Michigan—in fact, every other well-founded university in the country may be expected to emulate the example set by the Secretary of Yale in showing how that institution has served as a channel for transmitting what is noblest in the life of the Nation through a line of specially educated and gifted men. This is the first book of its kind in America.

Its inspiration was derived from a collection of autograph letters and engravings of all of the men commemorated in it, now on permanent exhibition at the university, a personal gift of Mr. Stokes. Such memorials, he hopes, will stimulate the minds of the students to realize what their university means. He believes that in a society that is very mobile, subject to rapid changes in wealth, social position, occupation, and place of abode, and in its racial content due to currents of immigration, the universities serve peculiarly as links with the past, and in their background of character and scholarship help to secure that continuity that the nation needs. The country lacks a compulsory military service which, for all its drawbacks, is useful in handing down national traditions. The influence of the public schools is not national, but local. No newspaper, he thinks, has begun in this country to achieve the place of supremacy held by the Times of London, and in distinctively American literature the greatest names are yet to appear. Nothing like St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey can be found to signify in America what the established church means in Eggland. The written Constitution reminds us of the past, but it is not sufficiently living to reflect the Zeitgeist. Turning from the institutions of religion, politics, journalism, literature, and civics, Mr. Stokes finds that the nation's achievements are largely conserved by the old endowed universities.

Thus Harvard is identified with the Adamses and the Lowells and the men of letters of the nineteenth century. Princeton is rich in its associations with Revolutionary struggles and the name of James Madison. John Jay and Alexander Hamilton sprang from Columbia, and President Garfield from Williams. Yale was the home of theologians like Edwards and Bushnell and Dwight, of scientists like Benjamin Silliman, and of patriots like Hale. At this institution the serious reading of books has played the first part in forming its representative men. Horace Bushnell found Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection" the turning point in his intellectual life, much as Locke's famous essay had a profound influence on Jonathan Edwards. Of the seventy-nine eminent Yalensians whose college lives are here pictured, thirty-four out of forty-three who were in the college long enough after Phi Beta Kappa was founded in 1780 are qualified in that society's list.

The influence of religion comes next—Edwards's "inward sweet delight in God," Samuel Hopkins's "sense of the being and presence of God," and Peter Parker's epoch-making "personal work" that extended to the medical missions in China, all contributed in forming the religious forces that are strong and helpful on the Campus today. Close contact with a few inspiring men as teachers, down a line beginning with Tutor William Smith in 1719 and carried along by men who transmitted enthusiasm for scholarship and service of the eminence of President Dwight, Nathaniel Taylor, Woolsey, Dana, Hadley, Sumner, and Harper, was the third potent factor, and the hearty, democratic life for which Yale is famed completed the influences of association with men of different types and kinds that have served to create a liberal and stimulating atmosphere.

It is all set forth simply and in illuminating fashion, not labored at all, though each individual history betrays a thoroughness of knowledge mastered by search through countless diaries, letters, biographies, and official records of the university. They have been selected from the records of 10,000 deceased graduates, seventy-nine of broad and enduring significance to the history, thought, or inspiration of the American people, and a supplementary list of men only less influential. Their letters are included, such as in content, style, and character of writing might give flavor to their personalities and times. The effect is one of charm and quaintness that grace well the deep moral purpose of the book.

THE HOLLOW-TILE HOUSE

THE HOLLOW-TILE HOUSE. By Frederick Squires, A. B., B. S. With 215 illustrations chosen from foreign and American sources. New York: The William T. Comstock Company. $2.50.

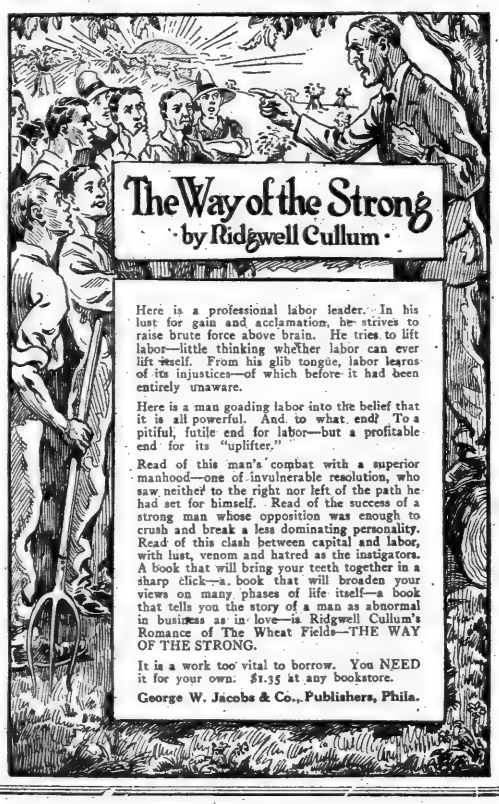
FREDERICK SQUIRES makes out an excellent case for hollow tile as a building material. The economy of its block of larger size than brick, the variety of its color, its fireproof texture are potent arguments, and the author has succeeded in putting on each of his pages enough interesting facts and details of building to hold the reader's attention from start to finish. His frank statement of a builder's difficulties and the devices by which he overcomes them is not less entertaining than informing, and beneath the bright candid style is found an undercurrent of serious feeling such as every professional man of high character must experience in his relation with his profession. It appears in such simple explanation as that of the fireproof character of a house that is practically a box filled with little boxes for which flame and time and the elements have no terrors. "This permanence," the author adds, "makes the design of the house a serious and important matter. Such a building is a monument, a thing that will last through many a change in style and passing fancy, and will hold its own as a design only by intrinsic worth. Permanent works have always been the most beautiful. It is then true that the knowledge of the permanency of masonry adds seriousness to its conception in design and results in simplicity and beauty in execution. The designer grasps eagerly at the opportunity to work in these permanent materials, because he knows from historic examples that with them the most worthy results may be obtained."

PAUL VERLAINE

MODERN BIOGRAPHIES: Paul Verlaine. By Wilfrid Thorley. Houghton Mifflin Company.

A BIOGRAPHER might well be enchanted with the task of presenting Paul Verlaine to the casual public. He is picturesque from the hour of his birth to the hour of his death, without a single deflection toward regularity of beauty in his life. He is described as slant-eyed, snub-nosed, and diffident in his youth, and Mr. Rothenstein's drawing of him in bed in a white nightcap and muffled with blankets, which serve as a frontispiece, shows that age abated nothing of singularity in his aspect. The face is an embodiment of concentrated egoism and feebleness of will; and the effort of his biographer to trace Verlaine's wayward course is simplified by acceptance of these qualities as the key to his character. He finds that fastidious mind "sinful to the brim, but utterly without guile," and he quotes Coppée's words about him with sympathy: "Let us salute respectfully the grave of a true poet, let us bow down before the coffin of a child."

Even looking at Verlaine in the light of this well-trimmed candle, however, we cannot see the childish element so clearly as that quality so frequently confused with it, egoism. The fact that he desired was excuse for the desire and reason for its satisfaction. That is at the bottom of all his action, of all his emotion, of all his sin, and also of his originality. To be simply selfish is in itself an art.



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THE RUSSIAN ARMY

(Continued from Page 448.)

because the bayonet is Ivan's favorite weapon. Says Mr. Steveni:

He still pins his faith to the bayonet, therefore getting at close quarters with his opponent whenever possible. Being heavy and muscular in build, and almost without nerves, he can use this weapon with shocking effect. During the storming of Port Arthur the brave Japanese were driven back time after time at this point of the bayonet. . . According to the army reports, 80 per cent. of the Japanese casualties were caused by bayonet charges; 20 per cent. by shot and shell. . . . Souvoroff, Catherine's great General, used to say to his men: "Pulja, doorak no shtyck molodeta." (The bullet is a fool, but the bayonet is a brick.)

. . . In an engagement the infantry always march with bayonets screwed on the ends of their rifles; they are so used to this that the increased weight does not interfere with the accuracy of firing. As a rule, they prepare to use the weapon directly they come within 150 yards of the front ranks of the enemy, and do not fix bayonets at the last moment, as is the custom in some European armies.

Of the famed Cossacks, Steveni has a good deal to say. There are about 185,000 of them under arms. They are "undoubtedly the most noted soldiers of the Russian Army," and "have gained for themselves a worldwide reputation for their horsemanship, daring, hardihood, and contempt of death or danger."

Mr. Steveni believes that the Cossacks, unless their officers are able to control them, will commit terrible deeds of vandalism in Germany in the present war. They are stated to cherish a long-standing hatred of the Prussians. He writes:

What rôle the Cossack is going to play in the present war is still uncertain, but it will no doubt be a very momentous one, especially if the Germans, or rather Prussians, are put to flight. The terror inspired by the campaigns of 1812, 1813, 1814 still lives in East Prussia, through which some thousands of these wild horsemen, accompanied by hordes of Khirgise bowmen, marched to Paris. The atrocities then committed by Cossacks and not by modern Prussians are still remembered.

If I am not mistaken, the wild, savage spirit still lives in many of them, especially in those from the Caucasus and the Asiatic provinces. If these men are not controlled by their officers they will commit fearful acts of vandalism on the Germans, who will thus be paid back in their own coin for the shameful way they have treated defenseless Belgians with whom they had no quarrel.

An officer of the General Staff told the writer a few years ago that the Cossacks for some reason or other are much incensed against the Prussians, and that he had himself heard a Cossack officer urge his men not to spare the Prussians, but to slaughter them all—men, women, and children—when they entered the country. This they will probably do unless held in check, so bitter is their hatred of the "Prussakes."

Since the Boer war the Cossacks have been converted into mounted infantry. There are a few Cossack infantry regiments and there is some Cossack artillery. The two chief divisions of the Cossacks are the Caucasian and the Stanovis. The former are clad in close-fitting tcherkeska, or long gowns, each man being armed with a small-bore magazine rifle, a curved sword, and a double-edged dagger. The other Cossacks are dressed in a long surtout without buttons, and armed with a similar rifle and sword, and a long lance. Their horses are Siberian and Khirgise, hardy as their riders. The Cossacks are splendid swordsmen and many of them are good shots. Those who carry the lance are amazingly proficient with it.

Mr. Steveni finds that "in spite of the friendly, almost fatherly, spirit existing between the officers and their subordinates" the discipline in the Russian Army "is more severe than in any other European force." Human life is treated with unconcern. The author continues:

The Russian military code of laws is even more severe than the German, and offenses which in England would be punished with imprisonment or expulsion are in Russia punishable with the death penalty. Disciplinary punishment is inflicted on the rank and file, and on the commissioned officers, by extra service, arrest, expulsion from the army, and imprisonment.

During my seven years' residence at Cronstadt executions both of officers and men in the garrison were not infrequent. Most of these penalties were for being mixed up with revolutionary propaganda or for mutiny. Soldiers who, in a state of intoxication, struck their superior officers were shot without mercy. At Sveaborg, according to the evidence of a Finnish engineer who was present at the execution of the mutinous artillerymen of the garrison, every second man was shot; but before being ranged in line for the final tragic scene each man had to dig his own grave.

Those who do not suffer death are often sent to Siberia to work in the mines, or are compelled to join a disciplinary battalion, where the most menial and trying labors are inflicted on delinquents—frequently so arduous that the men do not survive.

The author insists that it would be "unjust and a fatal mistake" to judge the Russian Army of today by the results of the Japanese war. The lessons of that war have been learned with thoroughness and the Czar's forces are now infinitely better equipped to go into action against a formidable enemy. The present war against the Germans, says Steveni, is popular "with almost every class, from Prince to peasant," whereas the nation cared little about the war against Japan.

The German Army

The British officer who writes of the German Army was a military cadet in the Kaiser's domains and served for a time as an officer in a Prussian cavalry regiment. His book is chiefly made up of personal reminiscences. Among his general comments on the German Army are statements that there is no comradeship between officers and men; that German gunnery is good, and that if the army breaks down in this war it probably will be due to lack of supplies and badly managed transport service.

The author says that the Kaiser had little military reputation among the veteran officers of former days—officers who belonged to the régime of Bismarck. He says he has often heard these veterans say: "When Germany does go to war, we hope he (the Kaiser) will not lead us. We want to win." But among the officers now around the Kaiser there is none to doubt his ability.

The Crown Prince, says the author, is the idol of the army and is enormously popular throughout Prussia. The causes of his popularity are largely found in "his continued thwarting of parental instructions." "Young Hotspur," the author terms him, saying he is the quintessence of militarism. The young man is pronounced much more able than his father. He believes in "crass materialism"; "he denies to all nations the right to a soul"; his personality is wholly tinged with Byzantinism, and, save in face, is in fact, the perfect German soldier, with all his bad points and also his wonderful qualities."

The author says that the men high in command in Germany are "of a very sinister type." They have modeled themselves on Bismarck and von Moltke, and have these leaders' least admirable qualities without their tremendous abilities.



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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

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ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

E. J.—Kindly give me information concerning the life and works of Arnold Bennett. I have been unable to find a sketch of his life.

Enoch Arnold Bennett, author and journalist, was born in North Staffordshire, England, May 27, 1867. He was educated in the Newcastle Middle School, and subsequently entered on the practice of law. In 1893 he abandoned the law and became a journalist, his first important post being assistant editor of Woman. He succeeded to the editorship of that journal in 1896, but resigned that position in 1900 to devote himself entirely to literature. His principal publications are: "A Man from the North," "The Great Babylon Hotel," "Anna of the Five Towns," "The Truth About an Author," "Leonora," "A Great Man," "Sacred and Profane Love," "Whom God Hath Joined," "The Grim Smile of the Five Towns," "Buried Alive," "The Old Wives' Tale," "Clayhanger," "Hilda Lessways," "The Card," "The Matador of the Five Towns," and "The Regent." The plays he has written are: "Cupid and Common Sense," "What the Public Wants," "The Honeymoon," "Milestones," and "The Great Adventure." Besides the above Mr. Bennett is the author of many articles in the English and American magazines.

G. W. A.—What is the value of Monette's "History of the Mississippi Valley," and is it out of print?

John W. Monette's "History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi" is out of print. An edition was printed in this city in 1846 and another edition appeared in 1848. The easier work brings at auction from $7.50 to $18.50, the later one fetches from $7 to $10.50.

T. B.—Can you tell me where to find the words of a poem, I think by Caroline Duer, about the American and British ships in the great storm at Samoa in 1889? It begins:

"We were ordered to Samoa from the coast of Panama,"

and ends,

"Judge if we do not love each other well."

The poem about which our correspondent inquires is "An International Episode," (March 15, 1889,) by Caroline Duer. It is printed in full in Stedman's "American Anthology."

M. H. Nearpass.—Will you please tell me what you consider the value of a set (10 volumes) of The American Cyclopaedia, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana in 1879? The books are in excellent condition.

It is worth about 50 cents a volume.

E. M. F.—Can you tell me the author of the poem, "There Was Tumult in the City in That Quaint Old Quaker Town"?

The song about which our correspondent inquires is known as "Independence Bell; or, July 4th, 1776." Its author is not known. It is printed in full in Choice Selections No. 2, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia, Penn.

A. B. M.—Please tell me value of the three-volume edition of "Shakespeare's Plays, with His Life," edited by Gulian Verplanck, LL. D., published by Harper Bros., 1847.

It has fetched at public auction from $5 to $15.

THOMAS J. SHANLEY.—May I trouble you to give values of following books: Hennepin and De la Salle's "Discoveries in America," London, 1698; Charlevoix's "Journal of a Voyage to North America," London, 1761; Carver's "Travels in 1766-1767-1768."

Hennepin's "New Discovery of a Vast Country in America," octavo, London, 1698, brought $21 at the Morrell sale, $47 at the Rice sale, $18.25 at the Stevens sale, $37 at the Barlow sale, $32.50 at the Wilson sale, $56.25 at the Ashburnham sale, $41 at the Deane sale, and $70 at the Twopenny sale. "Journal of a Voyage to North America," by Charlevoix, octavo, London, 1761, fetched $7 at the Barlow sale, $10.50 at the Hart sale, $12 at the Ives sale, $10 at the Matthews sale, and $12.50 at the Deane sale. Carver's "Travels Through the Interior Parts of North America, 1766-68," octavo, London, 1778, realized $6.50 at the Rice sale, $5.88 at the Menzies sale, and $8.50 at the Brinley sale. A copy in the original boards, uncut, brought $20 at a sale in this city in 1906.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

MARY TRAVIS HEWARD.—In answer to D. Millar's query in THE BOOK REVIEW, I would say that the poem on the death of Queen Victoria, which he asks for, was written by Laura E. McCully of Deer Park, Ontario, Canada, at the age of 15. I have kept a copy in my scrap book. Here it is:

A DIRGE.

Oh, winds that sweep our frozen land,
Sob out your dirge for me,
And shed your tears in stormy grief,
Oh, mighty sea!
The Queen hath passed; ye winds may wail
Long centuries in vain
E'er over Britain's land her like
Shall rule again.
Moan, moan, ye spirits of the pines,
Ye mighty thunders roll!
Ye simple things of nature mourn
A simple soul!

CHORUS.

Then lower the flag and muffle the drum,
And carry the Queen away.
A mother mighty in Israel
Hath fallen asleep this day!

As haste away the golden clouds
When twilight nestles down,
As fleet the sunbeams from the west
When day has flown,
So flew her soul from out its shell
Across the rainbowed gate,
To where the shadows stretch their arms
And cry: "We wait!"
A noble woman, royal Queen,
And great the love she gave,
And love should sing a dirge above
Her new-made grave.

Too weak is human tongue to tell
A nation's death of woe,
And powerless pomp or mourning garb
Our grief to show.
Ye wild winds from our northern wastes
Fly o'er the raging main,
And moaning bear the tribute of
A nation's pain.
Oh, mighty sea, whose bitter tears
Her boundless realms lave,
Weep, weep, with us for what has passed
Beyond the grave.

ADELE D.—The poem asked for by Wapakoneta in your issue of Aug. 23 is "America for Me," by Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, who is United States Minister to Holland. The first verse and the refrain are as follows:

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the Kings;
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

So it's home again, and home again, America for me!
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Answers to this appeal were also received from "M. H. P.," Rondout, N. Y.; A. V. MacMahan, East Orange, N. J.; Lilian M. King, Plainfield, N. J.; Helen Rosenson, Brooklyn; E. W. Hellbrun, Brooklyn Heights, N. Y.; "L. B.," Kingston, N. Y.; Dorothy F. Holland, Summit, N. J.; Julia W. Redfield, Pittsfield, Mass.; Florence Lambert, Brooklyn; "E. W. D.," North Attleboro, Mass.; Adele Aldke, Lakeville, Conn.; "R. T.," Montclair, N. J.; H. E. Gaines, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Elinor Underwood, Summit, N. J.; "E. E. N.," Plainfield, N. J.; G. C. Thomas, Stockdale, Me.; "M. A. S.," Yonkers, N. Y.; Bessie Graham, Bryn Mawr, Penn., and A. H. Ross, Newark, N. J.

ALICE WILD TALLANT.—Kipling's poem "Blue Roses," from which "E. F." quotes in THE REVIEW, Sept. 6, may be found in "The Light That Failed," as a heading for Chapter VII. The verses run as follows:

Roses red and roses white
Plucked I for my love's delight.
She would none of all my posies—
Bade me gather her blue roses.

Half the world I wandered through,
Seeking where such flowers grew;
Half the world unto my quest
Answered but with laugh and jest.

It may be beyond the grave
She shall find what she would have.
Mine was but an idle quest—
Roses red and white are best!

Answers to this appeal were also received from "M. A. S.," Yonkers, N. Y.; "Wood," Kingston, N. Y.; "M. A. P." Schenectady, N. Y.; "E. G. C.," Brooklyn; George W. Donaldson, Essex Fells, N. J.

F. K. TRASK.—In a recent issue of THE BOOK REVIEW Mrs. E. Marion asks some reader to identify the following lines:

"Oh, that in unfettered union
Spirit could with spirit blend;
Oh, that in unseen communion
Thought could hold the distant friend."

The lines are the beginning of a poem of sixteen verses of eight lines each, entitled "The Reverie," by Conder. Though I have been familiar with this poem for many years, it is only within a few days that I have come across the volume, "Sacred Poems," published by W. Oliphant, Jr., & Co., 23 South Bridge, Edinburgh, Scotland, some time previous to 1829.

Mrs. WALTER OLCOTT.—Among the appeals to readers in THE TIMES of June 28 there is one about the story of the Willowware China. All I know is the song by Leslie Stuart, (words and music) published by T. B. Harms & Co., 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. It tells the story—but how true it is to the old Chinese legend I do not know.

JENNIE CREIGHTON.—In relation to the authorship of the poem "The Chemistry of Character," referred to in your issue of Sept. 13, I am glad to say that the authoress was Miss Lizzie Doten of Boston, a personal friend of mine. It is printed in her volume of poems called "Poems of Progress" which was published during or just after the civil war.

Miss Doten was a noted Spiritualist and trance medium, lecturing in all large cities on spiritualism and always finishing her lectures with a beautiful poem, claiming it was under the inspiration of some noted poet "gone before," such as Shakespeare, Burns, Poe, and others. Another volume of her poems was published under the title "Poems of the Inner Life." Both volumes were published by The Banner of Light, a spiritualistic periodical published in Boston.

William H Ford writes that "Poems of Progress," by Miss Doten, was published in 1863 by Colby & Rich, Boston.

APPEALS TO READERS

A. M. S.—I am very anxious to secure copies of two old children's stories which I am told are now out of print. They are "The Good-natured Bear," by "Fairstar" Richard H. Horne, and "Only a Cat," by Mrs. H. Paull. Can any of your readers help me?

E. M. RHODES.—Can any of your readers furnish the words of a poem entitled "Honor Among Thieves," which appeared in some magazine two or three years ago? The first line is as follows:

We are the lost. Queen Honor is the deathless.

Would also like to learn the author's name.

ESTHER BEALS PRATT.—Will some one of your readers let me know where I can find the poem by Bishop John Henry Hopkins called "Nature's Hallelujah"? It is an Easter anthem or carol. The words and music are so beautiful I wonder it is so little known. It begins:

Hallelujah! Christ is risen today
From the tomb in the garden wherein He lay.
Shining angels raise their shout on high,
And on earth we exultingly make reply—
Hallelujah, hallelujah, hallelujah! Amen!

BESSIE GRAHAM.—Can any reader give me the name and author of a sonnet mourning a bereavement which closes with these lines:

"• • • beyond all else belong
To wake and always find you gone."

LENA LEWIS.—Will some reader kindly tell me the author of the poem beginning:

The gardener came into his garden,
It was very fair to see;
And his Lord walked slowly beside him
Looking at shrub and tree.
Till they came to a tender flower—
A frail but a beautiful thing—
That dropped its snow-white petals
Like a bird with a broken wing, &c.

J. A. R.—Will some reader kindly furnish a poem which begins:

In the bitter waves of woe,
Beaten and tossed about,
By the sullen winds which blow
From the desolate shores of doubt.

PAUL R. BERGE.—Will some reader kindly tell me who wrote the poem "Pessim," and where I can find it? The first stanza is as follows:

To think, to think, and never cease from thinking,
To feel this great globe flying through the sky
And reckon by the rising and the sinkings
Of stars, how long to live, how soon to die.

I believe that the author was an American.

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NEWS OF BOOKS

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AMONG the books whose appearance is being rushed because of their special war interest is Josiah Royce's "War and Insurance," which the Macmillans are just bringing out. It is written from a practical standpoint and applies philosophical principles to the working out of a practical scheme for securing and insuring universal peace. The Macmillan Company has ready also Hamilton W. Mabie's "Japan Today and Tomorrow," in which the author attempts to set forth the temper of Japanese life and character.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are just now publishing the fifth edition of J. A. Cramb's "Germany and England," with the addition of an introduction by Joseph H. Choate. They will have ready this week also "The German Enigma," by Georges Bordon, an assistant editor of Figaro, who gives in the book the result of a friendly effort he made a year ago to discover the roots of the antagonism between Germany and France and recounts his conversations with leading Germans in business, literary, scientific, and Governmental life, and of his observations in streets and homes and shops upon the attitude of the people in general.

From the press of the Putnams is coming at once "The Real Truth About Germany: Facts About the War," by Douglas Sladen, in which the author has taken as his text a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Germany," and has dealt with its statements seriatim.

A curious combination of authorship appears in "Cavalry," which the George H. Doran Company is bringing out. It is by Gen. Friedrich von Bernhardi and has an introduction by Field Marshal Sir John French.

The end of this week will bring from Doubleday, Page & Co. Edwin Markham's new book of poems, taking its title from the initial poem, "The Shoes of Happiness." At the same time will appear Ralph Durand's "Handbook to the Poetry of Rudyard Kipling" with the imprint of the same house.

A new book by Madison Cawein, having the title, "The Poet and Nature," will be published next month by the Louisville house of John P. Morton & Co.

The Macmillan Company has ready a volume of poems called "You and I," by Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry.

Henry James's "Notes on Novelists with Some Other Notes" will come soon from the Scribner press. The essays are critical and commentative.

A volume of addresses and essays by Henry Cabot Lodge, entitled "Democracy of the Constitution," will soon be published by this house. Most of the papers deal with topics of current public interest.

B. W. Huebsch will have ready within a week or two a new volume in the Art of Life Series. It will be by Edward Howard Griggs on "Self-Culture Through the Vocation," and will be an adaptation for book use of one of his well-known lectures.

Of interest in the fiction promised for this week will be H. G. Wells's latest book, "The Wife of Sir Isaac Harman," a novel of present-day social life in London, dealing with the bonds which unite husband and wife. From the Macmillans will come also this week May Sinclair's "The Three Sisters," a story of temperaments which manifest themselves through dramatic incidents, and "Sight to the Blind," by Lucy Furman, another novel dealing with the mountain schools in Kentucky. It will have an "Introduction" by Ida Tarbell and an "Afterword" by the author.

B. W. Huebsch will bring out within a week or two Jules Romains's "The Death of a Nobody," translated by Desmond MacCarthy and Sydney Waterlow, presenting an embodiment in fictional form of the "social consciousness" of the sociological theories.

Paul Elder & Co. announce for Fall issue a book of short stories by California authors dealing with one or another phase of Western life. Among the authors represented are Jack London, Herman Whitaker, and Charles F. Lummis.

George H. Doran Company announce for early publication Marie Corelli's new novel "Innocence," publication of which it had feared would be indefinitely postponed by the war. They will also have ready this week Samuel G. Blythe's "The Fakers," a novel of American politics, and Horace Annesley Vachell's "Quinney's," which deals with the character, life, and business of a London faker of curios and antiques.

Two novels ready for publication by the John Lane Company are "But She Meant Well," by William Caine, the story of a girl who gets everybody into trouble by her efforts to be of some use, and "The Valley of a Thousand Hills," by F. E. Mills Young, another of this author's stories of South Africa.

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Sections 7 & 8 | BELGIUM'S "GRAY PAPER"

The New York Times.

REAL ESTATE FINANCIAL—BUSINESS | Sections 7 & 8

XX SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1914. XX

BELGIUM'S "GRAY PAPER" SHOWS HER PART IN DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS CONCERNING THE WAR

Full Text of the Collection of Official Documents Published by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Covering the Period from July 24th to Aug. 29th, 1914.

WHO'S WHO IN THE CORRESPONDENCE.

COUNT CLARY AND ALDRINGEN—Austrian Minister to Belgium.
MR. ASQUITH—British Premier.
HERR VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG—German Chancellor.
BARON BEYENS—Belgian Minister at Berlin.
HERR VON BUCH—German Minister at Luxemburg.
M. DAVIGNON—Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
COUNT ERREMBAULT DE DUDZEELE—Belgian Minister at Vienna.
BARON VAN DER ELST—Belgian Secretary-General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
M. EYSCHEN—President of the Luxemburg Government.
BARON FALLON—Belgian Minister at The Hague.
SIR EDWARD GOSCHEN—British Ambassador at Berlin.
BARON GRENIER—Belgian Minister at Madrid.
SIR EDWARD GREY—British Foreign Secretary.
BARON GUILLAUME—Belgian Minister at Paris.
HERR VON HERRINGEN—German Minister of War.
HERR VON JAGOW—German Secretary of State.
COUNT VAN DEN STEEN DE JEHAY—Belgian Minister at Luxemburg.
M. KLOBUKOWSKI—French Minister to Belgium.
COUNT DE LALAING—Belgian Minister at London.
JONKHEER LOUDON—Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs.
HERR VON MULLER—German Minister at The Hague.
SIR ARTHUR NICHOLSON—Clerk Assistant of the British House of Commons.
M. PACHITCH—Servian Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.
HERR VON BELOW SALESKE—German Minister to Belgium.
M. SAZONOFF—Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
SIR FRANCIS VILLIERS—British Minister to Belgium.
JONKHEER DE WEEDE—Dutch Minister to Belgium.
MICHOTTE DE WELLE—Belgian Minister at Belgrade.
BRAND WHITLOCK—American Minister to Belgium.

The New York Times, which is the only paper in the world that printed the full text of the English and the German "White Papers" and of the Russian "Orange Paper," now presents the full text of Belgium's "Gray Paper," giving the official diplomatic documents and negotiations concerning the war.

The documents are seventy-nine in number and cover the period from July 24 to Aug. 29, 1914.

The Belgian "Gray Paper" with the English and German "White Papers" and the Russian "Orange Paper" are reprinted by The New York Times in pamphlet form and will be mailed to any address for 10 cents.

Here is the translation of Belgium's "Gray Paper" in full:

THE "GRAY PAPER"

No. 1.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Vienna to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, 24th July, 1914.

Sir—I have the honor of transmitting herewith the text of the ultimatum of Austria-Hungary to Servia. Yours, &c.,
(Signed)
Comte ERREMBAULT de DUDZEELE.

Inclosure in No. 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Government felt compelled to address the following note to the Servian Government on Thursday, the 23d July, through the medium of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade:

"On the 31st March, 1909, the Servian Minister in Vienna, by order of the Servian Government, made the following declaration to the Imperial and Royal Government:

"'Servia recognizes that the fait accompli regarding Bosnia-Herzegovina has not affected her rights, and consequently she will conform to such decision as the Powers may take in conformity with Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In deference to the advice of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes to renounce from now onward the attitude of protest and opposition which she has followed with regard to the annexation since last Autumn, and she undertakes, moreover, to modify the direction of her present policy with regard to Austria-Hungary and to live in future on good neighborly terms with the latter.'"

The history of recent years, and in particular the painful events of 28th June, have shown the existence of a subversive movement with the object of detaching a part of the territories of Austria-Hungary from the monarchy. The movement which arose under the eye of the Servian Government has gone so far as to make itself manifest on both sides of the Servian frontier in the shape of acts of terrorism and by a series of outrages and murders.

Far from carrying out the express undertakings contained in the declaration of the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government has done nothing to repress these movements; it has permitted the criminal activities of various societies and associations directed against the monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages, the participation of officers and officials in subversive agitation, as well as an unwholesome propaganda in public instruction. In short, it has permitted all manifestations of a nature to incite the Servian population to hatred of the monarchy and contempt of its institutions.

This culpable tolerance of the Royal Servian Government had not ceased at the moment when the events of 28th June last proved its fatal consequences to the whole world.

It appears from the depositions and confessions of the criminal perpetrators of the outrage of the 28th June that the Serajevo assassination was planned in Belgrade, that the arms and explosives with which the murderers were provided had been given to them by Servian officers and officials belonging to the "Narodna Odbrana," and, finally, that the passage into Bosnia of the criminals and their arms was organized and effected by the chiefs of the Servian frontier service.

The above-mentioned results of the magisterial investigation do not permit the Austro-Hungarian Government to pursue any longer the attitude of expectant forbearance which it has maintained for years in face of the machinations concentrated in Belgrade, and thence propagated in the territories of the monarchy. The results, on the contrary, impose on it the duty of putting an end to the intrigues which form a perpetual menace to the tranquillity of the monarchy.

To achieve this end the Imperial and Royal Government sees itself forced to demand from the Royal Servian Government an official assurance that it condemns the propaganda against the monarchy, in other words, the whole range of tendencies, the ultimate aim of which is to detach from the monarchy territories belonging to it, and that it undertakes to suppress by every means this criminal and terrorist propaganda.

In order to give a formal character to this undertaking the Royal Servian Government shall publish on the front page of its Official Journal of the 26th June (13th July) the following declaration:

"The Royal Government of Servia condemns the propaganda directed against Austria-Hungary, i. e., the general tendency of which the final aim is to detach from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories belonging to it, and it sincerely deplores the fatal consequences of these criminal proceedings.

"The Royal Government regrets that Servian officers and officials participated in the above-mentioned propaganda and thus compromised the good neighborly relations to which the Royal Government was solemnly pledged by its declaration of the 31st March, 1909.

"The Royal Government, which disapproves and repudiates all idea of interfering or attempting to interfere with the destinies of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, considers it its duty expressly to warn officers and officials, and the whole population of the kingdom, that henceforward it will proceed with the utmost rigor against persons who may be guilty of such machinations, which it will use all its efforts to anticipate and suppress."

This declaration shall simultaneously be communicated to the Royal Army as an order of the day by his Majesty the King and shall be published in the Official Bulletin of the Army.

The Royal Servian Government further undertakes:

1. To suppress any publication which incites to hatred and contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the general tendency of which is directed against its territorial integrity;

2. To at once dissolve the society styled "Narodna Odbrana," to confiscate all its means of propaganda, and to proceed in the same manner against other societies and their branches in Servia which engage in propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy; the Royal Government shall take the necessary measures to prevent the societies dissolved from continuing their activity under another name and form;

3. To eliminate without delay from public instruction in Servia, both as regards the teaching body and also as regards the methods of instruction, everything that serves, or might serve, to foment the propaganda against Austria-Hungary;

4. To remove from military service, and from the administration in general, all officers and officials guilty of propaganda against the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, whose names and actions the Austro-Hungarian Government reserves to itself the right of communicating to the Royal Government;



KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

5. To accept the collaboration in Servia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the suppression of the subversive movement directed against the territorial integrity of the monarchy;

6. To undertake judicial proceedings against accessories to the plot of the 28th of June who are on Servian territory; delegates of the Austro-Hungarian Government will take part in the investigations relating thereto;

7. To proceed without delay to the arrest of Major Voija Tankositch and of the individual named Milan Ciganovitch, a Servian State employe, who have been compromised by the results of the magisterial inquiry at Serajevo;

8. To prevent by effective measures the co-operation of the Servian authorities in the illicit traffic in arms and explosives across the frontier; to dismiss and punish severely the officials of the frontier service at Schabatz and Loznica who were guilty of having assisted the perpetrators of the Serajevo crime by facilitating their passage across the frontier;

9. To furnish the Imperial and Royal Government with explanations regarding the unjustifiable utterances of high Servian officials, both in Servia and abroad, who, notwithstanding their official position, did not hesitate after the crime of the 28th June to express themselves in interviews in hostile terms to the Austro-Hungarian Government; and, finally,

10. Without delay to notify the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the preceding heads.

The Austro-Hungarian Government expects the reply of the Royal Government at the latest by 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the 25th instant.

A memorandum dealing with the results of the Magisterial inquiry at Serajevo with regard to the officials mentioned under heads (7) and (8) is appended to this note.

I have the honor to request your Excellency to bring the contents of this note to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, accompanying your communication with the following comments:

On the 31st March, 1909, the Royal Servian Government addressed to Austria-Hungary the declaration of which the text is reproduced above.

On the very day after this declaration Servia embarked on a policy of instilling subversive ideas into the Serb subjects of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and so preparing the separation of the Austro-Hungarian territory bordering on the Servian frontier.

Servia became the focus of a criminal agitation.

The formation of societies and groups promptly took place, whose object, either avowed or secret, was the creation of disorders on Austro-Hungarian territory. These societies and groups count among their members Generals and diplomatists, Government officials and Judges—in short, men at the top of official and unofficial society in the kingdom.

Servian journalism is almost entirely at the service of this propaganda, which is directed against Austria-Hungary, and not a day passes without the organs of the Servian press stirring up their readers to hatred and contempt for the neighboring monarchy or to outrages directed more or less openly against its security and integrity.

A great number of agents are employed in carrying on by every means the agitation against Austria-Hungary and corrupting the youth in the frontier Provinces.

There has been a recrudescence since the recent Balkan crisis of the spirit of conspiracy inherent in Servian politicians, which has left such sanguinary imprints on the history of the kingdom, individuals formerly belonging to bands employed in Macedonia have come to place themselves at the disposal of the terrorist propaganda against Austria-Hungary.

In view of these doings, to which Austria-Hungary has been exposed for years, the Servian Government has not thought it necessary to take the slightest step. The Servian Government has thus failed in the duty imposed on it by the solemn declaration of the 31st March, 1909, and acted in opposition to the will of Europe and the undertaking given to Austria-Hungary.

The long-suffering of the Imperial and Royal Government in the face of the provocative attitude of Servia was inspired by the territorial disinterestedness of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the hope that the Servian Government would in spite of everything end by appreciating Austria-Hungary's friendship at its true value. By observing a benevolent attitude toward the political interests of Servia, the Imperial and Royal Government hoped that the kingdom would on its part at length decide to follow a similar line of conduct. In particular Austria-Hungary expected such a development in the political ideas of Servia, when, after the events of 1912, the Imperial and Royal Government, by its disinterested and ungrudging attitude, rendered such a considerable aggrandizement of Servia possible.

Such benevolence as Austria-Hungary showed toward the neighboring State has, however, in no way modified the proceedings of the kingdom, which continued to tolerate on its territory a propaganda of which the fatal consequences were demonstrated to the whole world on the 28th June last, when the heir presumptive to the monarchy and his illustrious consort fell victims to a plot hatched at Belgrade.

In view of this state of things the Imperial and Royal Government has felt compelled to take new and urgent steps at Belgrade in order to induce the Servian Government to stop the incendiary movement that is threatening the security and integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy.

The Imperial and Royal Government is convinced that in taking this step it will find itself in full agreement with the sentiments of all civilized nations, who cannot allow regicide to become a weapon that may be employed with impunity in political strife, and the peace of Europe to be continually disturbed by movements emanating from Belgrade.

In support of the above, the Imperial and Royal Government holds at the disposal of the British Government a "dossier" elucidating the Servian intrigues and the connection existing between these intrigues and the murder of the 28th June.

An identical communication has been addressed to the Imperial and Royal representatives accredited to the other signatory powers.

You are authorized to leave a copy of this dispatch in the hands of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, July 24, 1914.

Annex.

The criminal inquiry opened by the Court of Serajevo against Gavrilo Princip and his accessories in reference to the assassination, and to complicity therewith, the crime being committed by them on the 28th June last, has up to the present led to the following conclusions:

1. The plot, having as its object the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand at the time of his visit to Serajevo, was formed at Belgrade by Gavrilo Princip, Nedeljko Cabrinovic, one Milan Ciganovic, and Trifko Grabez, with the assistance of Commander Voija Tankosic.

2. The six bombs and the four Browning pistols and ammunition with which the assassins committed the act were delivered to Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez by the man Milan Ciganovic and Commander Voija Tankosic at Belgrade.

3. The bombs are hand grenades coming from the arms depot of the Servian Army at Kragujevac.

4. In order to insure the success of the outrage Ciganovic taught Princip, Cabrinovic and Grabez how to use the bombs, and gave lessons in firing Browning pistols to Princip and Grabez in a forest near the shooting ground at Topschider.

5. To enable Princip, Cabrinovic, and Grabez to cross the frontier of Bosnia-Herzogovina and smuggle in their contraband of arms secretly, a secret system of transport was organized by Ciganovic.

By this arrangement the introduction into Bosnia-Herzogovina of criminals and their arms was effected by the officials controlling the frontiers at Chavac (Rade Popovic) and Loznica, as well as by the customs officer, Rudivoj Grbic of Loznica, with the assistance of various private individuals.

No. 2.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 24th July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The King's Government has asked itself whether in the existing circumstances it would not be proper to address to the Powers who have guaranteed Belgian independence and its neutrality, a communication for the purpose of confirming to them its resolution to carry out the international duties which are imposed upon it by treaties in the event of war breaking out on the Belgian frontiers.

It has come to the conclusion that such a communication would be premature at the present moment, but that events might take a rapid course and not allow it time to transmit at the required moment suitable instructions to its representatives abroad.

In view of this position, I proposed to the King and to my colleagues in the Cabinet who share my views to give you immediately precise indications as to the steps which you would have to take if the eventuality of a Franco-German war were to become more menacing.

You will find inclosed a letter signed but not dated, which you will have to hand for perusal to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and leave him a copy of same should circumstances require this communication.

I shall by telegram advise you of the moment to take action.

The telegram will be sent to you at the time when the mobilization of the Belgian Army will be ordered if, contrary to our earnest hope, and to the appearances of a peaceful solution, our information warranted us in taking this extreme precautionary measure.

I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure in No. 2.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The international position is serious; the eventuality of a conflict between several Powers cannot be set aside from the anxieties of the King's Government.

Belgium has observed with the most scrupulous exactne the duties of a neutral State imposed upon her by the treaties of 19th April, 1839. She will endeavor unflinchingly to fulfill them, whatever may be the circumstances.

The friendly disposition of the Powers toward her has been so often affirmed that Belgium has confidence that her territory will be untouched by any attack should hostilities break out on her frontiers.

All the necessary measures to insure the observance of her neutrality have, nevertheless, been taken by the King's Government. The Belgian Army is mobilized and is proceeding to the strategic positions selected, for the purpose of insuring the defense of the country and respect for her neutrality. The forts of Antwerp and of the Meuse are in a state of defense.

It is hardly necessary, Monsieur le Ministre, to lay stress upon the character of these measures. They have no other object than to put Belgium in a position to fulfill her international obligations; it goes without saying that they are not and could not be inspired either by a design to participate in an armed struggle of the Powers, nor by any sentiment of defiance toward any ope of them.

In complying with the orders received, I have the honor to hand Your Excellency a copy of the declaration of the King's Government, requesting you to be good enough to take note of same.

An identical communication has been made to the other Powers guaranteeing Belgian neutrality. I am, &c.

No. 3.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Rome, The Hague, and Luxemburg.

Brussels, 25th July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have forwarded to your colleagues accredited to the Powers guaranteeing the independence and neutrality of Belgium an undated circular, the text of which you will find inclosed herewith.

Should the threat of a Franco-German war become imminent, this circular would be communicated to the Governments of the guaranteeing Powers to make them acquainted with our very definite resolution to fulfill the international duties imposed upon us by the treaties of 1839.

The communication in question would only be effective upon receipt of a telegraphic order from me.

Should circumstances lead me to give this order I would, also by wire, request you to make the Government to whom you are accredited acquainted with our step, by communicating to it a copy of the accompanying circular as a matter of information, and without requiring that an acknowledgment of this communication should be handed to you.

My telegram would in that event inform you of the date which the circular should bear, which date you would be careful to enter on the copy which you would hand to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It goes without saying that the present dispatch and its inclosure must bear a strictly confidential character until the receipt of further instructions from me.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure to No. 3.

(See inclosure to No. 2.)

No. 4.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister at Belgrade to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Belgrade, 25th July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to inclose herewith the text of the reply made by the Servian Government to the Austro-Hungarian communication of 10 (23) July.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) MICHOTTE DE WELLE.

Inclosure to No. 4.

The Royal Servian Government are in receipt of the communication of the Imperial and Royal Government of the 10th instant, and are convinced that their reply will remove any misunderstanding which threatens to impair the good neighborly relations between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Servia.

Being conscious of the facts that the protests which were made both from the tribune of the national Skuptchina and in the declarations and actions of the responsible representatives of the State—which protests were cut short by the declarations made by the Servian Government on the 18th March, 1909—have not been renewed on any occasion as regards the great neighboring monarchy, and that no attempt has been made since that time, either by the successive Royal Governments or by their organs, to change the political and legal state of affairs created in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Royal Government call attention to the fact that in this connection the Imperial and Royal Government have made no representation except as regards a schoolbook, and that on that occasion the Imperial and Royal Government received an entirely satisfactory explanation. Servia has several times given proofs of her pacific and moderate policy during the Balkan crisis, and it was thanks to Servia and to the sacrifice that she made in the exclusive interest of European peace that that peace has been preserved. The Royal Government cannot be held responsible for manifestations of a private character, such as articles in the press and the peaceable work of societies—manifestations which take place in nearly all countries in the ordinary course of events and which, as a general rule, escape official control—and they are all the less responsible in view of the fact that at the time of the settlement of a range of questions which arose between Servia and Austria-Hungary they gave proof of a great willingness to oblige, and thus succeeded in settling the majority of these questions to the advantage of the two neighboring countries.

Therefore the Royal Government have been pained and surprised at the statements according to which members of the Kingdom of Servia are supposed to have participated in the preparations for the crime committed at Serajevo; the Royal Government expected to be invited to collaborate in an investigation as to all that relates to this crime, and they were ready, in order to prove the entire correctness of their attitude, to take measures against any persons concerning whom representations might be made to them. Falling in, therefore, with the desire of the Imperial and Royal Government, they are prepared to hand over for trial any Servian subject, without regard to his position or rank, of whose complicity in the crime of Serajevo proofs are forthcoming, and more especially they undertake to have published on the first page of the "Journal officiel," on the date of the 13th (26th) July, the following declaration:

"The Royal Government of Servia condemn all propaganda which may be directed against Austria-Hungary, that is to say, all such tendencies as aim at ultimately detaching from the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy territories which form part thereof, and they sincerely deplore the baneful consequences of these criminal actions. The Royal Government regret that, according to the communication from the Imperial and Royal Government, certain Servian officers and officials should have taken part in the above-mentioned propaganda, and thus compromised the good neighborly relations to which the Royal Servian Government was solemnly engaged by the declaration of the 31st of March, 1909, which declaration disapproves and repudiates all idea or attempt at interference with the destiny of the inhabitants of any part whatsoever of Austria-Hungary, and they consider it their duty expressly to warn the officers, officials, and entire population of the kingdom that henceforth they will take the most rigorous steps against all persons as are guilty of such acts, to prevent and to repress which they will use their utmost endeavors."

This declaration will be brought to the knowledge of the Royal Army in an order of the day, in the name of his Majesty the King, by his Royal Highness the Crown Prince Alexander, and will be published in the next official army bulletin.

The Royal Government further undertake:

1. To introduce at the first regular meeting of the Skuptchina a provision into the press law providing for the most severe punishment of incitement to hatred or contempt of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and for taking action against any publication the general tendency of which is directed against the territorial integrity of Austria-Hungary. The Government undertake at the approaching révision of the Constitution to cause an amendment to be introduced into Article 22 of the Constitution so that such publications may be confiscated, a proceeding at present impossible under the categorical terms of Article 22 of the Constitution.

2. The Government possess no proof, nor does the note of the Imperial and Royal Government furnish them with any, that the "Narodna Odbrana" and other similar societies have up to the present committed any criminal act of this nature through the proceedings of any of their members. Nevertheless, the Royal Government will accept the demand of the Imperial and Royal Government, and will dissolve the "Narodna Odbrana" Society and every other society which may be directing its efforts against Austria-Hungary.

3. The Royal Servian Government undertake to remove without delay from their public educational establishments in Servia all that serves or could serve to foment propaganda against Austria-Hungary, whenever the Imperial and Royal Government shall furnish them with facts and proofs of this propaganda.

4. The Royal Government also agree to remove from military service all such persons as the judicial inquiry may have proved to be guilty of acts directed against the integrity of the territory of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and they expect the Imperial and Royal Government to communicate to them at a later date the names and the acts of these officers and officials for the purposes of the proceedings which are to be taken.

5. The Royal Government must confess that they do not clearly grasp the meaning and the scope of the demand made by the Imperial and Royal Government that Servia shall undertake to accept the collaboration of representatives of the Imperial and Royal Government upon their territory, but they declare that they will admit such collaboration as agrees with the principle of international law, with criminal procedure, and with good neighborly relations.

6. It goes without saying that the Royal Government consider it their duty to open an inquiry against all such persons as are, or may possibly have been, implicated in the plot of the 15th June, and who happen to be within the territory of the kingdom. As regards the participation in this inquiry of Austro-Hungarian agents or authorities appointed for this purpose by the Imperial and Royal Government, the Royal Government cannot accept such an arrangement, as it would be a violation of the Constitution and of the law of criminal procedure; nevertheless, in concrete cases communications as to the results of the investigation in question might be given to the Austro-Hungarian agents.

7. The Royal Government, on the very evening of the delivery of the note, had the arrest of Commandant Voislav Tankossitch effected. As regards Milan Ziganovitch, who is a subject of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and who up to the 15th June was employed (on probation) by the Directorate of Railways, it has not yet been possible to arrest him.

The Austro-Hungarian Government are requested to be so good as to supply us soon as possible, in the customary form, the presumptive evidence of guilt, as well as the proofs of guilt which have been collected up to the present, at the inquiry at Serajevo for the purposes of the later inquiry.

8. The Servian Government will reinforce and extend the measures which have been taken for preventing the illicit traffic of arms and explosives across the frontier. It goes without saying that they will immediately order an inquiry and will severely punish the frontier officials on the Schabatz-Loznitza line who have failed in their duty and allowed the authors of the crime of Serajevo to pass through.

9. The Royal Government will gladly give explanations of the remarks made by their officials, either in Servia or abroad, in interviews after the crime and which, according to the statement of the Imperial and Royal Government, were hostile toward the monarchy, as soon as the Imperial and Royal Government have communicated to them the passages in question in these remarks, and as soon as they have shown that the remarks were actually made by the said officials, although the Royal Government will itself take steps to collect evidence and proofs.

10. The Royal Government will inform the Imperial and Royal Government of the execution of the measures comprised under the above heads, in so far as this has not already been done by the present note, as soon as each measure has been ordered and carried out.

If the Imperial and Royal Government are not satisfied with this reply, the Servian Government, considering that it is to the common interest not to precipitate the solution of this question, are ready, as always, to accept a pacific understanding, either by referring this question to the decision of the International Tribunal of The Hague, or to the Great Powers which took part in the drawing up of the declaration made by the Servian Government on the 18th (31st) March, 1909.

Belgrade, July 12 (25,) 1914.

No. 5.

Communication made on 28th July, 1914, by the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Brussels to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Yesterday before 6 o'clock M. Pachitch gave the reply of the Servian Government to the Austro-Hungarian note. As this reply was not considered satisfactory, diplomatic relations have been broken off and the Minister and staff of the Austrian Legation have left Belgrade. The Servian mobilization had already been decreed before 3 o'clock.

No. 6.

Telegram addressed by Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister in Berlin, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 27th July, 1914.

According to a telegram from the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade, the Servian Government has yielded on all the points of the Austrian note, and even admits the interference of Austrian officials, if this can be brought into accord with the usages of the law of nations. The British Chargé d'Affaires is of opinion that this reply should satisfy Austria in the event that she is not desirous of war. Furthermore, the impression here is more favorable today, more especially as hostilities against Servia have not begun. The British Government proposes the intervention of England, Germany, France, and Italy at St. Petersburg and Vienna in order to find a basis for conciliation.

(Continued on Page 8.)

FULL TEXT OF BELGIUM'S OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germany alone has not yet replied. The Emperor will decide.

No. 7.

Telegram addressed by Count Errembault de Dudzeele, Belgian Minister in Vienna, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Vienna, 28th July, 1914.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs notifies me of the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary to Servia.

No. 8.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, Paris, London, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, The Hague, Luxemburg.

Brussels, 29th July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The King's Government has decided to place the army on the reinforced peace footing.

This measure must not in any way be confounded with mobilization.

On account of the small extent of her territory, the whole of Belgium to a certain extent forms a frontier zone.

Her army on the ordinary peace footing only comprises one class of militia under arms. On the reinforced peace footing her army divisions and her cavalry division, owing to the call of three classes, have an effective strength analogous to that of the corps permanently maintained on the frontier zones of the neighboring powers.

These particulars will enable you to reply to any questions which may be addressed to you. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 9.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The French Minister having called to show me a telegram of the Havas Agency, decreeing a state of war in Germany, said to me: I take advantage of this opportunity to declare to you that no incursion of French troops will take place in Belgium, even if large forces were massed upon the frontiers of your country. France does not wish to have the responsibility of carrying out the first act of hostility toward Belgium. Instructions to this effect will be given to the French authorities.

I thanked M. Klobukowski for his communication and I thought it my duty to say to him that we always had the greatest confidence in the loyalty with which our two neighboring States would keep their engagements toward us. We also have every reason for believing that the attitude of the German Government will be identical with that of the Government of the French Republic.

I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 10.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all the heads of legations abroad.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

The Minister of War informs me that mobilization has been decreed and that Saturday, 1st August, is the first day of mobilization.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 11.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The British Minister asked to see me urgently, and made the following communication to me which he was desirous of being in a position to place before me several days ago. On account of the possibility of a European war, Sir Edward Grey separately inquired of the French and German Governments as to whether each of them was prepared to respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided no Power violated same:

"In view of the existing treaties I am instructed to inform the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs of the foregoing and to say that Sir Edward Grey presumes that Belgium will do all in her power to maintain her neutrality, and that she desires and expects that the other Powers shall observe and maintain same."

I hastened to thank Sir Francis Villiers for this communication, which the Belgian Government particularly appreciates, and I added that Great Britain and the other nations guaranteeing our independence might rest assured that we would neglect no effort to maintain our neutrality, and that we were convinced that the other Powers, in view of the excellent relations of friendship and confidence which we had always maintained with them, would observe and maintain this neutrality.

I did not fail to affirm that our military forces, which were considerably developed in consequence of our recent reorganization, were sufficient to enable us to defend ourselves energetically in the event of violation of our territory.

In the course of the conversation which followed Sir Francis appeared to be somewhat surprised at the rapidity with which we had resolved upon the mobilization of our army. I pointed out that the Netherlands had taken an identical resolution before us, and that, on the other hand, the recent date of our new military régime and the transitory measures which we had to decide upon on that occasion imposed urgent and complete measures upon us. Our neighbors and guarantors ought to view this resolution as an evidence of our desire to manifest our profound desire ourselves to maintain our neutrality.

Sir Francis appeared to me to be satisfied with my reply, and announced to me that his Government awaited this reply in order to continue negotiations with France and Germany, the conclusion of which negotiations would be communicated to me. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 12.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, London, and Paris.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

This morning in the course of a conversation which the Secretary General of my department had with Herr von Below, he explained to the German Minister the trend of the military measures which we had taken and told him they were a consequence of our decision to carry out our international obligations and that they in no way implied an attitude of defiance toward our neighbors.

The Secretary General subsequently asked the German Minister whether he had knowledge of the conversation which he had had with his predecessor, Herr von Flotow, and of the reply which the Imperial Chancellor had instructed the latter to make to him.

In the course of the discussion aroused in 1911 by the lodging of the Dutch scheme regarding the Flushing fortifications, certain papers had asserted that in the event of a Franco-German war our neutrality would be violated by Germany.

The Department of Foreign Affairs had suggested the idea that a declaration made in the German Parliament on the occasion of a debate upon foreign policy would be calculated to appease public opinion and to calm its suspicions, which are so regrettable from the point of view of the relations of the two countries.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg made reply that he was most appreciative of the sentiment which had inspired our action. He declared that Germany had no intention of violating our neutrality, but he considered that by making a declaration publicly, Germany would weaken her military position in respect of France, who, being reassured in the Northern quarter, would direct all her forces to the Eastern quarter.

Baron van der Elst went on to say that he perfectly understood the objections which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg raised to the suggested public declaration and he pointed out that subsequently in 1913 Herr von Jagow had given to the Budget Commission of the Reichstag reassuring declarations with reference to Belgian neutrality being respected.

Herr von Below replied that he was aware of a conversation with Herr von Flotow and that he was certain that the sentiments to which expression was given at that time had not changed. I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure in No. 12.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Berlin to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 2d May, 1913.

M. le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing you, according to the semi-official "Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," of the declarations made in the course of the sitting of 29th April of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister of War with reference to Belgian neutrality.

"A member of the Social Democratic Party said: 'In Belgium the approach of a Franco-German war is viewed with apprehension, because it is feared that Germany will not respect Belgian neutrality.'

"Herr von Jagow, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied: 'The neutrality of Belgium is determined by international conventions, and Germany is resolved to respect these conventions.'

"This declaration did not satisfy another member of the Social Democratic Party. Herr von Jagow observed that he had nothing to add to the clear statement which he had uttered with reference to the relations between Germany and Belgium.

"In reply to further interrogations from a member of the Social Democratic Party, Herr von Heeringen, Minister of War, stated: 'Belgium does not play any part in the justification of the German scheme of military reorganization; the scheme is justified by the position of matters in the East. Germany will not lose sight of the fact that Belgian neutrality is guaranteed by international treaties.'

"A member of the Progressive Party having again referred to Belgium, Herr von Jagow again pointed out that his declaration regarding Belgium was sufficiently clear." I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

No. 13.

Telegram addressed by Count de Lalaing, Belgian Minister in London, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 1st August, 1914.

England has separately inquired of France and Germany as to whether they would respect Belgian territory in the event of their adversary not violating it. The German reply is awaited. France has accepted.

No. 14.

Telegram addressed by Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister in Berlin, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 1st August, 1914.

The British Ambassador has been instructed to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs whether in the event of war Germany would respect Belgian neutrality and the Minister appears to have said that he cannot reply to this question.

No. 15.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Berlin, Paris, and London.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to inform you that the French Minister has verbally made to me the following communication:

"I am authorised to declare that in the event of an international conflict the Government of the Republic will, as it has always declared, respect the neutrality of Belgium. In the event of this neutrality not being respected by another Power, the French Government, in order to insure its own defense, might be led to modify its attitude."

I thanked his Excellency and added that on our part we had without delay taken all requisite measures to have our independence and our frontiers respected. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 16.

Telegram addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Belgian Legations in Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Execute instructions conveyed by letter of 30th July.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See Document No. 11.)

No. 17.

Telegram addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Belgian Legations in Rome, The Hague, and Luxemburg.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Execute instructions conveyed by letter of 25th July.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See Document No. 3.)

No. 18.

Telegram addressed by M. Eyschen, President of the Luxemburg Government, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Luxemburg, 2d August, 1914.

I have the honor to bring the following facts to the knowledge of your Excellency: Sunday, 2d August, very early, according to information which reached the Grand Ducal Government at this moment, German troops have entered Luxemburg territory by the Wasserbillig and Remich bridges, proceeding more especially toward the south of the country and toward the town of Luxemburg, capital of the Grand Duchy. A certain number of armored trains with troops and ammunition have been forwarded by the railway from Wasserbillig to Luxemburg, where they are expected to arrive at any moment. These facts imply acts which are manifestly contrary to the neutrality of the Grand Duchy, guaranteed by the Treaty of London of 1867. The Luxemburg Government has not failed to protest energetically to the representative of his Majesty the German Emperor in Luxemburg against this aggression. An identical protest will be transmitted to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Berlin.

(Signed) EYSCHEN.

The Minister of State, President of the Government.

No. 19.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 2d August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have taken care to have the German Minister advised, through M. de Bassompierre, that a communication of M. Klobukowski, the French Minister, to the Brussels Press would announce the express declaration which the latter had made to me on 1st August. On meeting Herr von Below he thanked me for this attention and added that up to the present he had not been instructed to make us any official communication, but that we were aware of his personal opinion respecting the security with which we had the right to regard our eastern neighbors. I replied at once that all that we knew of the intentions of the latter, intentions set forth in many former interviews, did not allow us to doubt their perfectly correct attitude toward Belgium. I, however, felt bound to add that we should attach the greatest value to possessing an express declaration, of which the nation would take cognizance with joy and gratitude.

I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 20.

Note handed in on August 2d at 7 o'clock P. M. by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, 2d August, 1914.

Imperial German Legation in Belgium.

Highly Confidential.

The German Government has received reliable information according to which the French forces intend to march on the Meuse, by way of Givet and Namur. This information leaves no doubt as to the intention of France of marching on Germany through Belgian territory. The Imperial German Government cannot avoid the fear that Belgium, in spite of its best will, will be in no position to repulse such a largely developed French march without aid. In this fact there is sufficient certainty of a threat directed against Germany.

It is an imperative duty for the preservation of Germany to forestall this attack of the enemy.

The German Government would feel keen regret if Belgium should regard as an act of hostility against herself the fact that the measures of the enemies of Germany oblige her on her part to violate Belgian territory.

In order to dissipate any misunderstanding the German Government declares as follows:

1. Germany does not contemplate any act of hostility against Belgium. If Belgium consents in the war about to commence to take up an attitude of friendly neutrality toward Germany, the German Government on its part undertakes, on the declaration of peace, to guarantee the kingdom and its possessions in their whole extent.

2. Germany undertakes under the condition laid down to evacuate Belgian territory as soon as peace is concluded.

3. If Belgium preserves a friendly attitude, Germany is prepared, in agreement with the authorities of the Belgian Government, to buy against cash all that is required by her troops, and to give indemnity for the damages caused in Belgium.

4. If Belgium behaves in a hostile manner toward the German troops, and in particular raises difficulties against their advance by the opposition of the fortifications of the Meuse, or by destroying roads, railways, tunnels, or other engineering works, Germany will be compelled to consider Belgium as an enemy.

In this case Germany will take no engagements toward Belgium, but she will leave the later settlement of relations of the two States toward one another to the decision of arms. The German Government has a justified hope that this contingency will not arise and that the Belgian Government will know how to take suitable measures to hinder its taking place. In this case the friendly relations which unite the two neighboring States will become closer and more lasting.

No. 21.

Note on the interview asked for on the 3d August at half-past one A. M. by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, with Baron van der Elst, Secretary General to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

At half-past one at night the German Minister asked to see Baron van der Elst. He told him that he was instructed by his Government to inform us that French dirigibles had thrown bombs, and that a patrol of French cavalry, violating international law, seeing that war was not declared, had crossed the frontier.

The Secretary General asked Baron von Below where these events had taken place; in Germany, he was answered. Baron van der Elst observed that in that case he could not understand the object of his communication. Herr von Below said that these acts, contrary to international law, were of a nature to make one expect that other acts contrary to international law would be perpetrated by France.

No. 22.

Note handed in by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914.

(7 o'clock in the morning.)

By their note of the 2d August, 1914, the German Government has made known that according to certain intelligence the French forces intend to march on the Meuse via Givet and Namur and that Belgium, in spite of her good will, would not be able without help to beat off an advance of the French troops.

The German Government felt it to be its duty to forestall this attack and to violate Belgian territory. Under these conditions Germany proposes to the King's Government to take up a friendly attitude, and undertakes at the moment of peace to guarantee the integrity of the Kingdom and of her possessions in their whole extent. The note adds that if Belgium raises difficulties to the forward march of the German troops Germany will be compelled to consider her as an enemy and to leave the later settlement of the two States toward one another to the decision of arms.

This note caused profound and painful surprise to the King's Government.

The intentions which it attributed to France are in contradiction with the express declarations which were made to us on the 1st August, in the name of the Government of the Republic.

Moreover, if, contrary to our expectation, a violation of Belgian neutrality were to be committed by France, Belgium would fulfill all her international duties, and her army would offer the most vigorous opposition to the invader.

The treaties of 1839, confirmed by the treaties of 1870, establish the independence and the neutrality of Belgium under the guarantee of the Powers, and particularly of the Government of his Majesty the King of Prussia.

Belgium has always been faithful to her international obligations; she has fulfilled her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality; she has neglected no effort to maintain her neutrality or to make it respected.

The attempt against her independence with which the German Government threatens her would constitute a flagrant violation of international law. No strategic interest justifies the violation of that law.

The Belgian Government would, by accepting the propositions which are notified to her, sacrifice the honor of the nation while at the same time betraying her duties toward Europe.

Conscious of the part Belgium has played for more than eighty years in the civilization of the world, she refuses to believe that the independence of Belgium can be preserved only at the expense of the violation of her neutrality.

If this hope were disappointed the Belgian Government has firmly resolved to repulse by every means in her power any attack upon her rights.

No. 23.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at St. Petersburg, Berlin, London, Paris, Vienna, The Hague.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914.

Last night at 7 o'clock Germany delivered a note proposing friendly neutrality permitting of free passage through our territory, promising the maintenance of the independence of the kingdom and of her possessions at the conclusion of peace, threatening in case of refusal to treat Belgium as an enemy, time limit within which to reply fixed at twelve hours. We have replied that the attack on our neutrality would be a flagrant violation of international law. The acceptance of the German proposal would sacrifice the honor of the nation. Conscious of her duty, Belgium is firmly resolved to repulse aggression by every means. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 24.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers at Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 3d August, (Midday,) 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

As you are aware, Germany has delivered to Belgium an ultimatum expiring this morning, Aug. 3, at 7 o'clock. No act of war having taken place up to the present time, the Council of Ministers has decided that there was not for the moment reason to appeal to the guaranteeing Powers.

The Minister of France said to me on this subject:

"Without being instructed to make a declaration by my Government I believe, however, judging by its known intentions, that I can say that, if the Royal Government should appeal to the French Government, as a power guaranteeing her neutrality, we should immediately respond to her appeal; if this appeal was not formulated, it is probable, unless of course the anxiety about their own defense should lead them to take exceptional measures, that they would wait before intervening until Belgium had performed an act of effective resistance."

I thanked M. Klobukovski for the support which the French Government would presumably be good enough to offer, and I told him that the Belgian Government were not at the moment making an appeal for the guarantee of the Powers and reserve to themselves the right to decide later on what it would be best to do.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 25.

Telegram addressed by H. M. the King to his Majesty the King of England.

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessor, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870 and the proof of friendship you have just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the independence of Belgium."

No. 26.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in London to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 3d August, 1914.

I showed your telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who communicated same to the Cabinet Council. The Minister for Foreign Affairs told me that if your neutrality were violated it would mean war with Germany.

(Signed) COUNT DE LALAING.

No. 27.

Letter addressed by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs. (The original is in French.)

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

(6 A. M.)

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have been instructed, and have the honor to inform your Excellency, that in consequence of the Government of his Majesty the King having declined the well-intentioned proposals submitted to them by the Imperial Government, the latter will, deeply to their regret, be compelled to carry out—if necessary by force of arms—the measures of security which have been set forth as indispensable in view of the French menaces.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) VON BELOW.

No. 28.

Note handed by Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

I am instructed to inform the Belgian Government that if Germany exercises pressure for the purpose of compelling Belgium to abandon her position of a neutral country, the Government of his Britannic Majesty expects Belgium to resist by every possible means.

The Government of his Britannic Majesty is ready in that event to join with Russia and France, if desired by Belgium, to offer to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to offer a guarantee to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future.

No. 29.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister at The Hague to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs told me yesterday evening that the Dutch Government would perhaps be compelled in the present grave circumstances to institute war buoyage on the Scheldt.

Jhr. Loudon read to me a draft note which was to inform me of this decision.

I have the honor to transmit to you inclosed copy of the note in question, which was handed to me yesterday evening.

As you will see, the Scheldt will only be closed during the night. During the day navigation will be possible, but only with Dutch pilots who have been supplied with the necessary nautical particulars on the subject. In this way the interests of the defense of Netherlands territory and those of Belgian navigation to Antwerp are protected.

You will further notice that the Netherlands Government asks that in the event of war buoyage being instituted we should withdraw the lightships Wielingen and Wandelaar, with a view to facilitating the maintenance of the neutrality of the Netherlands territory.

I must point out that the term "ascend the Scheldt" employed in this note is not sufficiently explicit; to go down the river will be permitted in the same conditions. The Minister has just given me an assurance to that effect.

As soon as the Netherlands Government have come to a decision as to this exceptional measure, I shall be informed thereof.

About six hours are necessary in order to carry out this war buoyage.

I shall at once telegraph you.

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

Note inclosed in No. 29.

The Dutch Government might in the interest of the maintenance of the neutrality of the territory of The Netherlands be compelled to institute war buoyage on the Scheldt, that is to say, to take away or modify a portion of the existing buoys and beacons and of the lighthouses.

This war buoyage has, however, been designed in such a way that after it is instituted it will still be possible to ascend the Scheldt in order to reach Antwerp during the daytime, but only with Dutch pilots who have been provided with the requisite nautical instructions on the subject. In acting in this way, the Dutch Government are convinced that they will be able to take account both of the interests of the defense of Netherlands territory and of Belgian navigation to Antwerp.

After the institution of war buoyage on the Scheldt there would be no further reason for entering Flushing sea channel during the night, and as the presence of the "Wielingen" and "Wandelaar" lightships is not indispensable for navigation in daytime, the Dutch Government would attach great importance to the Royal Belgian Government being good enough, in the event of war buoyage being instituted by them, to have the said vessels withdrawn with a view to facilitating the maintenance of the neutrality of The Netherlands.

No. 30.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in London and Paris.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

The General Staff notify that the national territory has been violated at Gemmenich. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 31.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of acquainting your Excellency that from today the King's Government can no longer acknowledge your diplomatic character, and must cease to have official relations with you. Your Excellency will find inclosed the passports which are necessary for your departure, and that of the staff of the legation. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 32.

Letter addressed by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's letter of 4th August and to acquaint you that I have handed over the care of the Imperial Legation at Brussels to my colleague of the United States. I am, &c.,

(Signed) VON BELOW.

No. 33.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister at Madrid.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Please ask the Spanish Government whether they would be good enough to undertake the protection of Belgian interests in Germany, and in that event to give the necessary instructions to their Ambassador in Berlin.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 34.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister in Berlin.

Brussels, 4th Aug., 1914.

The German Minister leaves this country this evening; apply for your passports. We are requesting the Government of Madrid to authorise the Spanish Ambassador to be good enough to undertake the protection of Belgian interests in Germany.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 35.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Berlin to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor to transmit to you below a translation of part of the speech made at the tribune of the Reichstag by the Imperial Chancellor relating to the odious violation of our neutrality:

"We find ourselves in a state of legitimate defense and necessity knows no law.

"Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and have perhaps already penetrated into Belgium. This is contrary to the provision of international law. It is true that France has declared at Brussels that she was resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium as long as her adversary respected it. But we knew that France held herself in readiness to invade Belgium. France could wait. We could not. A French attack on our flank in the region of the Lower Rhine might have become fatal. That is how we have been forced to ignore the just claims of the Governments of Luxemburg and Belgium. The injustice which we are committing in this fashion will be made good by us as soon as we shall have attained our military objects.

"Any one who is threatened to such an extent as we are and who is fighting for his supreme welfare can only think of means of hacking his way through; we find ourselves side by side with Austria."

It should be pointed out that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg acknowledges without the slightest subterfuge that Germany is violating international law by invading Belgian territory and that she is committing an injustice toward us. I am, &c.

(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

No. 36.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in London to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing you that the Prime Minister made a fresh declaration with respect to the European crisis in the House of Commons this afternoon.

After having recalled the principal points set forth yesterday by Sir Edward Grey, the Prime Minister read the following documents:

1. A telegram from Sir F. Villiers, received this morning, which communicates the tenor of the second ultimatum addressed by the German Government to the Belgian Government and which was handed to us this morning. (See No. 27.)

2. The telegram by which you announce to me the violation of the frontier at Gemmenich, a copy of which I had handed to Sir A. Nicholson.

3. A telegram addressed this morning by the German Government to their Ambassador in London with the evident object of leading public opinion astray with respect to their attitude. The following is the translation, according to one of this evening's papers:

"Please dispel any mistrust that may subsist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating most positively formal assurances that, even in the case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will, under no pretense whatever, annex Belgian territory.

"Sincerity of this declaration is borne out by the fact that we solemnly pledged our word to Holland strictly to respect her neutrality.

"It is obvious that we could not profitably annex Belgic territory without making at the same time territorial acquisitions at expense of Holland.

"Please impress upon Sir E. Grey that the German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.

"Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her a question of life or death to prevent a French attack through Belgium."

Mr. Asquith then explained to the House that in reply to this note of the German Government the British Government had renewed their proposal of last week, i. e., to give on the subject of Belgian neutrality the same assurances as France had given the previous week, both to England and to Belgium. The British Cabinet were that of Berlin up to midnight to let them know their reply. I am, &c.,

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 37.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in London, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 4th August, 1914.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the British Ministers in Norway, Holland and Belgium, that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist the pressure of Germany and maintain neutrality. They will be supported in their resistance by England, who in such a case is ready to co-operate with France and Russia if such is the desire of these three Governments in offering an alliance to the said Governments to repel the employment of force against them by Germany, and a guarantee for the future maintenance of the independence and the integrity of the three kingdoms. I pointed out that Belgium is neutral in perpetuity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied: "It is for the event of neutrality being violated."

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 38.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing you of the order of successive events which have during the last few days characterized the relations of Belgium and certain other powers which are guarantors of her neutrality and of her independence.

On 31st July the British Minister made a verbal communication to me, according to which, in anticipation of a European war, Sir Edward Grey had asked the German and French Governments separately whether each of them was resolved to respect the neutrality of Belgium, provided the said neutrality was not violated by any other Power.

By virtue of existing treaties, Sir Francis Villiers was instructed to bring this step to the knowledge of the Belgian Government, adding that Sir Edward Grey presumed that Belgium was resolved to maintain her neutrality and that she expected that the other Powers would respect it.

I informed the British Minister that we greatly appreciated this communication, which was in accordance with our expectations, and I added that Great Britain, as well as the other Powers who are guarantors of our independence, might rest fully assured of our firm intention to maintain our neutrality; this neutrality, however, did not appear to us to be menaced by any of the States, with whom we are on the most cordial and the most confidential terms. The Government, I remarked, had given a proof of this resolution by immediately taking all the military measures which the situation appeared to them to require.

In his turn, the French Minister stated on 1st August in a verbal conversation that he was authorized to make known to the Belgian Government that in case of an international conflict the Government of the republic, in conformity with its constant declaration, would respect the territory of Belgium, and that they would only be led to modify their attitude in case of the violation of Belgian neutrality by another Power.

I thanked his Excellency and added that we had already taken all the necessary measures to assure our independence and our frontiers being respected.

On 2d August in the morning I had a further interview with Sir Francis Villiers in the course of which he informed me that he had on Saturday at an early hour transmitted by telegraph to his Government our conversation of 31st July, taking care to reproduce faithfully the solemn declaration which he had obtained of the determination of Belgium to defend her frontiers from whatever side they might be invaded. He added: "We know that France has given us express assurances; but England has not yet received any reply on this subject from Berlin."

This last fact did not provoke any particular emotion in me, because the declaration of the German Government might appear to be superfluous in view of the existing treaties. Moreover, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs had affirmed at the sitting of the Reichstag Committee on 29th April, 1913: "That the neutrality of Belgium is conventionally established and that Germany intends to respect this treaty."

The same day Herr von Below Saleske, the German Minister, called at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at 7 P. M. and handed me the annexed note (see document No. 20.) The German Government granted the Belgian Government a time limit of twelve hours to communicate their decision.

There could be no hesitation shown on the subject of the reply called for by the surprising proposal of the German Government. You will find a copy thereof inclosed herewith. (See document No. 22.)

The ultimatum was to expire on 3d August at 7 A. M. As at 10 o'clock no act of war had taken place, the Council of Ministers decided that for the moment there was no occasion to make an appeal to the guarantor Powers.

Toward noon the French Minister questioned me on this point and said to me:

"Although in view of the suddenness of the events I am not yet instructed to make any declaration, I think, nevertheless, judging by the well-known intentions of my Government, that I can say that if the Belgian Government should appeal to the French Government as a Power guaranteeing her neutrality they would immediately respond to the appeal. If this appeal were not formulated, it is probable, unless, of course, the anxiety about their own defense should lead them to take exceptional measures, that they would wait before intervening until Belgium had performed an act of effective resistance."

I thanked M. Klobukowski for the support which the French Government would presumably be good enough to offer, and I told him that the Belgian Government were not at the moment making an appeal for the guarantee of the Powers, and reserved to itself the right to decide later on what it would be best to do.

Finally, on the 4th August at 6 o'clock in the morning the German Minister made me the following communication, (see document No. 27):

The Council of Ministers is deliberating at the present moment on the subject of the appeal to the Powers who are guarantors of our neutrality.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 39.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in London to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 4th August, 1914.

England has this morning called upon Germany to respect Belgian neutrality. The ultimatum states that in view of the note addressed by Germany to Belgium threatening the latter with the force of arms if she should oppose the passage of her troops, in view of the violation of Belgian territory at Gemmenich; in view of the fact that Germany has refused to give England the same assurance as that given last week by France, England must once more demand a satisfactory reply on the subject of the respect of Belgian neutrality and of a treaty of which Germany is a signatory as well as England herself. The ultimatum expires at midnight.

In consequence of the ultimatum from England to Germany the British proposition which I transmitted to you by telegram is canceled for the moment.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

(See Document No. 37.)

No. 40.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

Brussels, 4th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The Belgian Government regrets to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory, violating the engagements which they have undertaken by treaty.

The Belgian Government are firmly decided to resist by all the means in their power.

Belgium appeals to England, to France, and to Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defense of her territory.

There should be a concerted and common action, having as its object to resist the measures of force employed by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium for the future.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defense of the fortified places. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 41.

Telegram addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Belgian Minister in London.

London, 5th August, 1914.

Germany having rejected the British proposals, Great Britain has declared to her that a state of war exists between the two countries as from 11 o'clock.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 42.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

After the violation of territory at Gemmenich, Belgium appealed, through their accredited representatives at Brussels, to England, France and Russia for co-operation, as guarantors, in the defense of her territory.

Belgium is undertaking the defense of the fortresses.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 43.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

By my telegram of 4th August (see document No. 38) I have had the honor of setting forth the sequence of events which have marked the international relations of Belgium from 31st July to 4th August. I added that the Councils of Ministers was examining the question to know whether Belgium, whose territory had been invaded since the morning, would make an appeal to the guarantee.

The Council had just decided in favor of the affirmative, when the British Minister informed me that the proposal which he had officially brought before me, and in accordance with which the British Government was disposed to respond to our appeal for guarantee, was for the moment canceled. (See document No. 37.)

A telegram from London informed me that this change of attitude was caused by an ultimatum from England giving Germany a time limit of ten hours to evacuate Belgian soil and to respect the neutrality of Belgium. (See document No. 39.) In the evening the King's Government addressed, through the intermediary of their respective representatives at Brussels, to France, to Great Britain, and to Russia, the note a copy of which you will find herewith. (See document No. 40.)

As you will observe, Belgium appeals to England, to France, to Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defense of her territory and in the maintenance in future of the independence and the integrity of her territory. She will assure the defense of the fortified places.

Up to the present we do not know what reception has been accorded to our appeal. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 44.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Diplomatic Chiefs in all countries entertaining diplomatic relations with Belgium.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

By the treaty of 18th April, 1839, Prussia, France, England, Austria and Russia declared themselves guarantors of the treaty concluded the same day between H. M. the King of the Belgians and H. M. the King of the Netherlands. This treaty states: "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State." Belgium has fulfilled all her international obligations, she has accomplished her duties in a spirit of loyal impartiality, she has neglected no effort in order to maintain and to make respected her neutrality.

Therefore, it is with painful emotion that the King's Government has learned that the armed forces of the German Army—a power guaranteeing our neutrality—have penetrated into Belgian

(Continued on Page 3.)

DOCUMENTS SHOWING BELGIUM'S PART IN NEGOTIATIONS

(Continued from Page 2.)

territory, in violation of engagements which have been undertaken by treaty.

It is our duty to protest indignantly against an attack on international law which no act of ours has provoked.

The King's Government is firmly resolved to repulse by all means in their power the attempt against its neutrality, and it recalls that by virtue of Article 10 of The Hague Convention of 1907, relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in the event of war on land, the fact of a neutral power repulsing, even by force, attacks on its neutrality cannot be considered as a hostile act.

Will you please make an urgent request for an audience with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and read to his Excellency the present letter, of which you will leave him a copy. If the audience cannot be immediately granted to you, you will make the communication in question in writing. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 45.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in Berlin to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, 5th August, 1914.

I have received my passports. I shall leave Berlin tomorrow morning with staff for Holland.

(Signed) BARON BEYENS.

No. 46.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister at Madrid to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

San Sebastian, 5th August, 1914.

The Spanish Government undertakes Belgian interests in Germany. It is today giving instructions by wire to its Ambassador in Berlin.

(Signed) BARON GRENIER.

(See Document No. 33.)

No. 47.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Paris to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 5th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of sending you herewith a copy of the notification of the state of war existing between France and Germany, which has been today sent to me. I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

Inclosure in No. 47.

The Imperial German Government, after having allowed its armed forces to cross the frontier and to give way on French territory to various acts of murder and of violence; after having violated the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, in contempt of the stipulations of the convention of London on the 11th May, 1867, and of The Hague Convention of the 18th Oct., 1907, *on the rights and duties of neutral powers and persons in case of war on land* (Articles 1 to 11,) conventions signed by them; after having addressed an ultimatum to the Royal Belgian Government, demanding the passage of the German forces through Belgian territory, in violation of the treaties of the 19th April, 1839, also signed by them, and of The Hague Convention cited above;

Declared war on France the 3d Aug., 1914, at 6:45 P. M.

The Government of the Republic find themselves under these conditions compelled on their part to have recourse to force of arms.

They have consequently the honor of making known hereby to the Royal Government that a state of war exists between France and Germany as from 6:45 P. M. on 3d August.

The Government of the Republic protests before all civilized nations and in particular before the Governments signatory of the conventions and treaties above referred to, against the violation by the German Empire of her international engagements; they make all reserves as to the reprisals which they might find themselves led to make against an enemy so little careful as to his pledged word.

The Government of the Republic, which intend to observe the principles of international law, will conform during hostilities and under reserve of reciprocity to the provisions of the international conventions signed by France relating to the rights of war on land and on sea.

The present notification made in conformity with Article 2 of the said Second Convention of The Hague on the 18th October, 1907, relating to the opening of hostilities is given to the Belgian Minister in Paris, on the 5th August, 1914, at 2 P. M.

No. 48.

Communication made on August 5th by Sir Francis Villiers, British Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am instructed to inform the Belgian Government that the Government of his Britannic Majesty considers common action with the object of resisting Germany as being in force and justified by the treaty of 1839.

No. 49.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in London to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 5th August, 1914.

Britain agrees to co-operate as guarantor in the defense of our territory. The British fleet will assure the free passage of the Scheldt for the revictualing of Antwerp.

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

No. 50.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister at The Hague to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, 5th August, 1914.

War buoyage is about to be established.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

(See Document No. 29.)

No. 51.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Grenier, Belgian Minister in Madrid.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

Express the very sincere thanks of the King's Government to the Spanish Government. (Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See Document No. 46.)

No. 52.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 5th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing you that the Ministers of France and Russia have this morning taken measure to inform me of the will of their Governments to answer our appeal and to cooperate with England in the defense of our territory. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 53.

Letter addressed by the Dutch Minister to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, 6th August, 1914.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor of sending your Excellency herewith a copy of the extraordinary issue of the Staatscourant, containing the Declaration of Neutrality of Holland in the war between Belgium and Germany and England and Germany. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) JONKHEER DE WEEDE.

Supplement to No. 53.

LAWS, DECREES, NOMINATIONS, &C.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Marine, of War, and of the Colonies.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Justice, of the Marine, of War, and of the Colonies, authorized for this purpose by her Majesty, the Queen, beg to notify whomsoever it may concern, that the Government of The Netherlands will observe a strict neutrality in the war which has broken out between the Powers friendly to Holland, i. e., Great Britain and Germany and Belgium and Germany, and that, with a view to the maintenance of this neutrality, the following provisions have been decreed:

Article 1.

Within the limits of the territory of the State, including the territory of the kingdom in Europe, and also the colonies and possessions in other parts of the world, no hostilities of any kind are permitted and this territory cannot serve as a base for hostile operations.

Article 2.

Neither the occupation of any part whatever of the territory of the State by a belligerent, nor the passage through this territory by land by troops or convoys of munitions belonging to one of the belligerents, is permitted, nor the passage across the territory situated in the interior of Dutch territorial waters by warships or vessels of the belligerents connected with the fleet.

Article 3.

Troops or soldiers belonging to the belligerents or intended for them arriving on the territory of the State by land shall be immediately disarmed and interned until the end of the war.

Vessels of war or ships connected with the fleet belonging to a belligerent which shall contravene the provisions of Articles 2, 4, and 7 may not leave this territory before the end of the war.

Vessels of war or ships connected with the latter belonging to a belligerent which contravene the provisions of Articles 2, 4, or 7 may not leave this territory before the end of the war.

Article 4.

War vessels or ships connected with them belonging to a belligerent shall not have access to the territory of the State.

Article 5.

The provision of Article 4 is not applicable to the following:

1. To war vessels or ships of a belligerent connected with these latter, which in consequence of damage or of the state of the sea are compelled to enter one of the ports or harbors of the State. These vessels may leave the said ports or roadsteads as soon as the circumstances which have compelled them to take refuge there shall have ceased to exist.

2. To warships or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which call in a port or a roadstead situated in the territory of the oversea colonies and possessions for the sole purpose of taking in a supply of provisions or of fuel. These vessels must depart again as soon as the circumstances which have forced them to call have ceased to exist, with this condition, that the stay in the roadstead or in the port may not exceed twenty-four hours.

3. To war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which are used exclusively for a religious, scientific or humanitarian mission.

Article 6.

The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent may not repair any damage incurred in the ports or roadsteads of the State except in so far as such repairs are indispensable for the safety of navigation, and they may not increase their fighting capacity in any manner.

Article 7.

The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent and which may be in the territory of the State at the commencement of the war are bound to leave it within twenty-four hours after the publication of these presents.

Article 8.

If the war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to several belligerents should be found at the same time in the conditions contemplated in Article 5 in one and the same part of the world and in the territory of the State, a period of at least twenty-four hours must elapse between the departure of the vessels of each of the belligerents. Except in the case of special circumstances, the order of departure is determined by the order of arrival. A warship or a vessel connected therewith belonging to a belligerent can only leave the territory of the State twenty-four hours after the departure of a merchant ship sailing under the flag of the other belligerent.

Article 9.

The war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent, contemplated in Article 5 and in Article 7, may only be provisioned with foodstuffs in the ports and the roadsteads of the country to the extent necessary in order to bring up their stores to the normal limits in times of peace.

Similarly, they can only take so much fuel as will enable them, including the supply they still have on board, to reach the nearest port of their own country.

One and the same vessel may only be supplied afresh with fuel on the expiration of a period of three months at least after it was last supplied in the territory of the State.

Article 10.

A prize may only be brought into the territory when it is incapable of navigating, or cannot keep the sea, or is short of fuel, or of food stores.

It must leave as soon as the cause of its entering our territory ceases to exist.

If it does not do so it shall be ordered to leave immediately; in case of refusal any available means shall be used to liberate the prize with its officers and its crew and to intern the crew placed on board by the belligerent who has taken the prize.

Article 11.

It is prohibited to form fighting corps or to open recruiting offices to the advantage of the belligerents in the territory of the State.

Article 12.

It is forbidden, on the territory of the State, to take service on board war vessels or vessels connected therewith.

Article 13.

It is forbidden, in the territory of the State, to fit out, arm or equip vessels intended for military purposes in favor of one of the belligerents or to supply or convey such vessels to a belligerent.

Article 14.

It is forbidden, in the territory of the State, to supply arms or munitions to war vessels or ships connected therewith belonging to a belligerent, or to assist them in any manner with a view to increasing their crew or their supplies.

Article 15.

It is forbidden in the territory of the State, without previous authorization from the competent local authorities, to effect any repairs in the war vessels or vessels connected therewith belonging to a belligerent or to supply them with victuals or fuel.

Article 16.

It is forbidden in the territory of the State to co-operate in the unrigging or in the repairing of prizes, except in so far as may be necessary to render them fit to keep the sea, and also to purchase prizes or confiscated merchandise and to receive same in exchange by way of gift or for storage.

Article 17.

The territory of the State includes the sea along the coastline to a distance of three nautical miles at the rate of 60 per degree of latitude reckoning from low watermark.

As regards the base this distance of three nautical miles is measured starting from a straight line drawn across the bay, as near as possible to the entrance to the point where the opening of the bay does not exceed ten nautical miles, at the rate of 60 per degree of latitude.

Article 18.

In addition attention is drawn to Arts. 100 (1) and 205 of the Penal Code; Indian State Gazette 1905, No. 62; Art. 7 (4) of the law with regard to the status of Dutchmen and respecting domicile (Dutch State Gazette 1892, No. 268; 1910, No. 216); Art. 2 (No. 3) of the law regarding the status of a Dutch subject (Dutch State Gazette 1910, No. 55; Indian State Gazette 1910, No. 296, Arts. 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Surinam; Arts. 54 and 55 of the Penal Code of Curaçao.)

Similarly the attention of Captains of vessels, shipowners, and charterers is drawn to the danger and the difficulties to which they would expose themselves in failing to respect the effective blockade of the belligerents in conveying contraband of war or military dispatches for the belligerents (unless it is a question of the regular postal service) or in executing for them other transport services.

Any one rendering himself guilty of any acts referred to above would expose himself to all the consequences of the said acts and cannot obtain with respect thereto any protection nor intervention of the Government of Holland.

No. 54.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, 6th August, 1914.

Please communicate to the Dutch Government the following note:

The Belgian Government has noted the establishment of war buoyage on the Escaut and that the Government of Holland will assure the maintenance of navigation.

It would be advisable that the navigation might be effected from thirty minutes before sunrise until thirty minutes after sunset and that the exchange of pilots should be effected at Bath.

However desirous it is of consenting to the demands of the Dutch Government, the Belgian Government considers that it is necessary on account of the coast ports to maintain the lightships of Wielingen and of Wandelaar, as well as the buoys of the Wielingen Channel.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See Document No. 50.)

No. 55.

Telegram addressed by Belgian Minister at The Hague to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, 6th August, 1914.

The navigation on the Escaut may be carried on from daybreak and as long as it is light. The Wielingen buoys have been relaid, the exchange of pilots at Hansweert is easier and better organized. Do you insist on Bath?

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

No. 56.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

Kindly express to the Dutch Government the sincere thanks of the Belgian Government for the measures taken to assure the navigation of the Escaut. The Government is in agreement with the Dutch Government on the subject of the duration of navigation. It had proposed Bath but accepts Hansweert, seeing this port is better fitted for the exchange of pilots.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 57.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris and London.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In continuation of my telegram of this morning I have the honor of requesting you to place the following information before the French (British) Government:

Whilst instructing the Governor General of the Congo to take measures of defense on the common frontiers of the Belgian Colony, and the German colonies of East Africa and Cameroons, his Majesty's Government has asked this high official to abstain from any offensive action against these colonies.

In view of the civilizing mission common to the colonizing nations, the Belgian Government is desirous, in the interests of humanity, not to extend the area of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of inflicting such a misfortune on civilization in this region, and the military forces which they possess there will only take action in case they are compelled to repulse a direct attack against their African possessions.

I shall be glad to know whether the Government of the Republic (of his Britannic Majesty) shares this view of the matter, and, if the case should arise, whether it is their intention, in view of the present conflict, to take advantage of Art. II of the General Act of Berlin to place those of their colonies which are included in the conventional basin of the Congo in a position of neutrality.

I am addressing an identical communication to your colleague in London (Paris.) I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 58.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in Paris and London.

Brussels, 7th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In continuation of my telegram of this morning I have the honor of requesting you to place the following information before the French (British) Government:

Whilst instructing the Governor General of the Congo to take measures of defense on the common frontiers of the Belgian Colony, and the German colonies of East Africa and Cameroons, his Majesty's Government has asked this high official to abstain from any offensive action against these colonies.

In view of the civilizing mission common to the colonizing nations, the Belgian Government is desirous, in the interests of humanity, not to extend the area of hostilities to Central Africa. They will, therefore, not take the initiative of inflicting such a misfortune on civilization in this region, and the military forces which they possess there will only take action in case they are compelled to repulse a direct attack against their African possessions.

I shall be glad to know whether the Government of the Republic (of his Britannic Majesty) shares this view of the matter, and, if the case should arise, whether it is their intention, in view of the present conflict, to take advantage of Art. II of the General Act of Berlin to place those of their colonies which are included in the conventional basin of the Congo in a position of neutrality.

I am addressing an identical communication to your colleague in London (Paris.) I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 59.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Paris to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 8th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I had the honor of speaking with the President of the Republic with regard to your telegram of yesterday. I had received it in the evening and had immediately communicated it to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. They had asked for time to consider the matter before replying to me.

M. Poincaré promised me to discuss this question today with the Colonial Minister. At first sight he did not think there would be any objection to proclaiming the neutrality of the French Congo, but he, nevertheless, reserved his reply. He believes that acts of war have already taken place in the Oubangi. He took advantage of the circumstance to remind me that the protection which France accords to us extends also to our colonies, and that we have nothing to fear. I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

No. 60.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister at The Hague to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, 9th August, 1914.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has requested me to transmit to you the following information because the American Minister at Brussels refuses to do so:

The fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a courageous defense. The German Government very deeply regret that, in consequence of the attitude of the Belgian Government toward Germany, bloody conflicts have arisen. Germany is not coming to Belgium as an enemy; it is only by the compulsion of events that she has been compelled, owing to military measures taken by France, to take the grave decision to enter Belgium and to occupy Liége as a point of support for her subsequent military operations. After the Belgian Army, by its heroic resistance against greatly superior forces, has maintained the honor of its arms, the German Government requests the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The Government is ready to make any agreement with Belgium that is consistent with their arrangements (see Document No. 70,) with France. Germany once more gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of appropriating Belgian territory and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will permit of her doing so.

The Ambassador of the United States had requested his colleague to undertake this attempt at mediation. The Minister for Foreign Affairs accepted this mission without enthusiasm. I have undertaken it to oblige him.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

No. 61.

Telegram addressed by the Belgian Minister in Paris to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 9th August, 1914.

The French Government are quite disposed to proclaim the neutrality of their possessions in the conventional basin of the Congo and request Spain to propose this to Berlin.

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

(See Document No. 59.)

No. 62.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister at The Hague to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Hague, 10th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In response to a telephonic call at 9 o'clock last evening I proceeded to the Foreign Office.

Jhr. Loudon informed me that my German colleague had just left his office and had handed him a document which the representative of the United States at Brussels had refused to transmit to you.

The American diplomatist in charge of the German Legation at Brussels stated that he had received instructions from Washington to intervene officially with the Belgian Government in the interests of Germany.

The American Minister consequently telegraphed to his colleague at The Hague, who informed the German representative of Mr. Whitlock's refusal.

The first step was, therefore, taken by the German Government in approaching the United States Ambassador in Berlin.

Under these circumstances and in view of the urgency of these matters, Herr von Müller requested Jhr. Loudon to act as intermediary of the German Government toward you.

His Excellency read me the German text of the document. I did not conceal my astonishment at this attempt at mediation and its poor chance of success in this form, but solely in order to be agreeable to the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs I promised to telegraph you immediately. This I did yesterday.

You will find herewith the German document in the original text, together with a translation.

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 62 (German original.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 62 (translation.)

The fortress of Liége has been taken by assault after a courageous defense. The German Government very deeply regret that, in consequence of the attitude of the Belgian Government towards Germany, bloody conflicts have arisen. Germany is not coming to Belgium as an enemy, it is only by the compulsion of events that she has been compelled, owing to military measures taken by France, to take the grave decision to enter Belgium and to occupy Liége as a point of support for her subsequent military operations. After the Belgian Army, by its heroic resistance against greatly superior forces, has maintained the honor of its arms, the German Government request the King of the Belgians and the Belgian Government to spare Belgium the further horrors of war. The Government are ready to make any agreement with Belgium that is consistent with the arrangements (see Document No. 70) with France. Germany once more gives the solemn assurance that she has no intention of appropriating Belgian territory and that such an intention is far from her thoughts. Germany is still ready to evacuate Belgium as soon as the state of war will permit of her doing so.

The Ambassador of the United States here is in agreement with this attempt at mediation by his Brussels colleague.

No. 63.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

The Belgian Government has received the propositions which the German Government have transmitted to them through the intermediary of the Dutch Government. They will shortly send you their reply.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

(See Document No. 62 and inclosures.)

No. 64.

Telegram addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

A doubt exists as to the meaning of the word "Auseinandersetzung" which you translate "arrangement." Kindly inform us whether in the idea of the German Government it is a question of arrangements which we are supposed to have made with France, or of the settlement of the quarrel between France and Germany.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 65.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, and France accredited to Belgium.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing your Excellency that the Belgian Minister at The Hague, at the request of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, has transmitted to us the following proposition of the German Government (see Document No. 62, Inclosure 2).

Below is the text of the reply which the Belgian Government proposes to give to this communication:

"The proposal made to us by the German Government reproduces the proposition which they had formulated in the ultimatum of 2nd August. Faithful to her international duties Belgium can only repeat her reply to this ultimatum, more especially as since the 3rd of August her neutrality has been violated, a terrible war has been carried into her territory, and the guarantors of her neutrality have loyally and immediately responded to her appeal."

The Belgian Government are anxious that the Powers guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium should be acquainted with these documents. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 66.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Ministers in London, Paris, and St. Petersburg.

Brussels, 10th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing you of the circumstances which have led to the departure of the Belgian Representative from Luxemburg.

The General commanding the German troops in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, on 8th August, informed the German Minister at Luxemburg of the desire of the military authorities to bring about the departure of the Belgian Representative at the Grand Ducal Court.

Herr von Buch addressed to M. Eyschen, President of the Government, a letter, the translation of which is as follows:

Luxemburg, 8th August, 1914.

Your Excellency:

In consequence of the entirely hostile attitude adopted by Belgium towards Germany, the military authorities feel constrained to insist on the departure of the Belgian Minister from here.

His Excellency, the Commandant General, requests Count van den Steen de Jehay to arrange his departure in such a manner that he may, within twenty-four hours, enter into personal relations at Coblenz with Gen. von Ploetz on the subject of his further journey. It is only possible for him to depart via Treves-Coblenz.

(Signed) VON BUCH.

(See Document No. 67.)

No. 67.

Letter addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Minister of the United States accredited at Brussels.

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

The legation has today received a telegram from Washington informing it that the Government of the United States had, at the request of the German Government, consented, as a matter of international courtesy, to accept the protection of the interests of German subjects in Belgium.

By virtue of the instructions which accompanied this telegram we shall therefore, if you see no objection thereto, undertake to exercise our good and amicable offices with the Belgian Government for the protection of German subjects. The pleasant relations which we have had on this subject up to the present give me the conviction that we shall be able to continue them with the same mutual sentiment for the same purpose.

I take this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to express once more the assurance of my profound respect.

(Signed) BRAND WHITLOCK.

No. 68.

Letter addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister.

(Translation.)

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey the German communication and the proposed reply.

I have received instructions to express to your Excellency the entire approval of his Britannic Majesty's Government. The latter can only declare their agreement with the terms of the reply which the Belgian Government proposes to make to an attempt to sow discord between the countries which are now united for the defense of treaties violated by Germany.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) F. H. VILLIERS.

(See Document No. 65.)

No. 69.

Letter addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the French Minister accredited to Brussels.

Brussels, 11th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I have the honor of informing your Excellency that the French Government are entirely in agreement with the reply which the Belgian Government propose to make to the fresh ultimatum from Germany.

This reply is indeed just what one would expect from a Government and a people who have so heroically resisted the odious violation of their territory.

France will continue to fulfill her duties as a guarantor of Belgian neutrality and as a faithful friend of Belgium. I am, &c.,

(Signed) KLOBUKOWSKI.

(See Document No. 65.)

No. 70.

Telegram addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Belgian Minister at The Hague.

The Hague, 12th August, 1914.

The German text contained a mistake; instead of "seine Auseinandersetzung" read "ihre," and, therefore, translate "its conflict with France."

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

(See Document No. 64.)

No. 71.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Brussels, 12th August, 1914.

Please hand the following telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs: The proposal made to us by the German Government reproduces the proposition which they had formulated in the ultimatum of 2d August. Faithful to her international duties, Belgium can only repeat her reply to this ultimatum, more especially as since 3d of August her neutrality has been violated, a terrible war has been carried into her territories, and the guarantors of her neutrality have loyally and immediately responded to her appeal.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 72.

Telegram addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by his Excellency M. Sazonoff, President of the Council of Ministers of Russia.

St. Petersburg, 13th August, 1914.

Please thank the Belgian Government for their communication and express to them the pleasure felt by the Imperial Government in seeing their firm and dignified attitude, on which they highly congratulate them.

(Signed) SAZONOFF.

No. 73.

Letter addressed to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by the Belgian Minister at The Hague.

The Hague, 13th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I had the honor of receiving your telegram of yesterday's date, and I immediately handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the reply of Belgium to the second German proposition.

His Excellency promised me to convey immediately to the German Minister the communication of the Belgian Government. I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON FALLON.

(See Document No. 71.)

No. 74.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in Paris to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Paris, 16th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In the course of the interview which I had this morning with M. de Margerie, I turned the conversation to colonial affairs and to the step which you had instructed me to take by your telegram and your dispatch of the 7th instant.

This gentleman reminded me that the Government of the république had addressed themselves to Spain, which had not given any reply before having received advice from England. It appears that the latter continues not to give any reply.

M. de Margerie considers that, in view of the present position, it is important to strike Germany wherever she is vulnerable; he believes that this is also the opinion of Great Britain, who will certainly have some claims to make good; France desires to resume possession of that part of the Congo which she was compelled to cede in consequence of the Agadir incidents. My interlocutor told me that it would not be difficult to obtain a success. I am, &c.,

(Signed) BARON GUILLAUME.

(See Documents Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 75.

Letter addressed by the Belgian Minister in London to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

London, 17th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In reply to your dispatch of 7th August I have the honor of informing you that the British Government cannot accede to the Belgian proposition to respect the neutrality of the possessions of the belligerent powers in the conventional basin of the Congo.

The German troops in German East Africa have already taken the offensive against the British Protectorate of Central Africa. On the other hand, British troops have already attacked the German harbor of Dar-es-Salaam, where they have destroyed the wireless telegraph station.

Under these circumstances, even if the British Government were persuaded of the political and strategical utility of the Belgian proposition, they could not accept same.

The London Government believe that the forces which they are sending to Africa will be sufficient to overcome all opposition. They will exert every effort to prevent risings of the native population.

France is of the same opinion as Great Britain in view of German activity, which has been observed near Bonar and Ekododo. I am, &c.,

(Signed) COMTE DE LALAING.

(See Documents Nos. 57 and 58.)

No. 76.

Telegram addressed by the Vice Governor of Katanga to M. Renkin, Colonial Minister.

Elizabethville, 26th August, 1914.

Germans continuing their skirmishing on Tanganyika, where on 22d August they attacked the port of Lukuga. They had two blacks killed and two wounded. Fresh attacks are expected.

(Signed) TOMBEUR.

No. 77.

Telegram addressed by Comte Clary et Aldringen, Minister of Austria-Hungary, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and translated through the intermediary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Holland.

The Hague, 28th August, 1914.

By instruction from my Government I have the honor to notify your Excellency of the following:

"In view of the fact that Belgium, after having refused to accept the proposals which had been addressed to her several times by Germany, is lending her military co-operation to France and Great Britain, who have both declared war against Austria-Hungary, and in the presence of the fact, which has just been proved, that Austrian and Hungarian subjects in Belgium have, with the knowledge of the Belgian authorities, been subjected to treatment contrary to the most primitive requirements of humanity and which are inadmissible even toward subjects of an enemy State, Austria-Hungary is compelled to break off diplomatic relations, and considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Belgium. I am leaving the country with the staff of the legation and am intrusting the protection of my fellow-subjects to the Minister of the United States of America in Belgium. The Imperial and Royal Government has handed Comte Errembault de Dudzeele his passports."

(Signed) CLARY.

No. 78.

Telegram addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Baron Fallon, Belgian Minister at The Hague.

Antwerp, 29th August, 1914.

Please acknowledge receipt to the Austrian Legation through the intermediary of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Declaration of War by Austria-Hungary against Belgium and add the following:

Belgium has always entertained friendly relations with all her neighbors without distinction. She has scrupulously fulfilled the duties imposed upon her by neutrality. If she did not consider that she could accept the proposals made by Germany, it was because the object of the said proposals was the violation of the engagements Germany had undertaken toward Europe, which engagements were the fundamental conditions of the creation of the Kingdom of Belgium. She did not believe that a nation, however feeble it might be, could disown its duties and sacrifice its honor whilst bowing to force. The Government awaited not only the terms of the ultimatum, but the violation of her territory by German troops, before appealing to France and to England, guarantors of her neutrality by the same title as Germany and Austria-Hungary, to co-operate in the name and by virtue of the treaties in the defense of Belgian territory.

Awaiting your [illegible] soon as [illegible] arms, she has not even committed any act of hostility pursuant to the terms of Article 10 of The Hague Convention relating to the rights and duties of neutral powers.

Germany has herself acknowledged that her aggression constitutes a violation of international law, and being unable to justify it she invoked its strategic interest.

Belgium gives an absolute denial to the statement that Austrian and Hungarian subjects have suffered in Belgium treatment contrary to the most primitive requirements of humanity.

The Belgian Government, since the beginning of hostilities, has given the strictest orders for the protection of the persons and property of Austro-Hungarian subjects.

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

No. 79.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Belgian Legations abroad.

Antwerp, 29th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

Under date of 17th August I addressed to the Belgian Minister in London a letter in which I considered it my duty to reply to certain allegations made by the German Government and which are mentioned in the Blue Book recently published by the British Government.

I have the honor of placing before you a copy of this letter and of its inclosures. I request you to communicate it to the Government to which you are accredited, I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Comte de Lalaing, Belgian Minister in London.

Brussels, 17th August, 1914.

Monsieur le Comte:

The Blue Book recently published by the British Government reproduces under No. 122 (Page 65) the text of a telegram sent from Berlin on 31st July by Sir E. Goschen to Sir Edward Grey, from which telegram I extract the following:

"It appears from what he (his Excellency the Secretary of State) said that German Government consider that certain hostile acts have been already committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleges that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already."

The fact to which the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs alluded in his interview with Sir Edward Goschen and which he considered as a hostile act on the part of Belgium no doubt refers to the application of the Royal Decrees of the 30th July which provisionally prohibited the exportation of certain products from Belgium. As you will see from the statement which I consider it my duty to make below, the fact with which we are reproached has by no means the character which has been attributed to it in Germany.

Royal Decrees dated 30th July, and published in The Moniteur Belge on the following day, provisionally prohibited the exportation of a number of products, especially cereals, by all the land and sea frontiers. Under date of 31st July the German Minister at Brussels pointed out to me that the Antwerp Custom House was retaining cargoes of grain intended for Germany, which, having only been transshipped in our ports, were really only in transit. Herr von Below Saleske demanded the free departure of the vessels bearing these cargoes. The very day we received this demand from the German Minister my department officially informed the Finance Ministry thereof, and on the second day thereafter, the 2d of August, the latter informed us that it had transmitted to the Belgian Custom House instructions giving full and entire satisfaction to Germany.

I believe that I cannot do better, Monsieur le Comte, than to place before you a copy of the correspondence exchanged on this subject with Herr von Below Saleske. You will see thereby that nothing in our attitude could be considered as indicating hostile dispositions toward Germany; the measures taken by the Belgian Government at that moment only constituted simple precautions, which every State has the right and the duty to take in such exceptional circumstances.

It would be well if you would address to the Government of his Britannic Majesty a communication so as to enlighten them as to the real state of the case. I am, &c., (Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, 3d August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In continuation of the letter which your Excellency was good enough to address to me on 31st July, I have the honor of informing you that my colleague of the Finance Department has acquainted the service of the Customs with the fact that the prohibitions laid down by the royal decrees of 30th July last only apply to exportation properly so called, and do not, therefore, extend to merchandise regularly declared as in transit on the occasion of their importation. Moreover, when merchandise which is duty free is declared to be for consumption, although it is really intended for exportation, it is commonly the object of special declarations of free entry, which are considered as transit documents. Finally, if it should happen that such merchandise has been declared as for consumption without restrictions, as if it were in effect to remain in the country, the Custom House would still permit its shipment abroad provided it was duly established by the shipping documents, manifests, bills of lading, &c., that it was to be immediately exported in transit.

I may add that the exportation of grain to which the aforesaid letter of the Imperial Legation referred was authorized on 1st August. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

Letter addressed by M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister.

Brussels, 1st August, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

In reply to your Excellency's letter of 31st July, I have the honor of informing you that the Belgian decree of 30th July only contemplates the exportation and not the transit of the products mentioned.

I have taken care to transmit your communication to my colleague of the Finances, requesting him to kindly give precise instructions to the Customs Offices in order to prevent any error in the application of the decree referred to above. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON.

Inclosure 4 in No. 79.

Letter addressed by Herr von Below Saleske, German Minister, to M. Davignon, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, 31st July, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre:

I am informed from Antwerp that the Customs have forbidden the departure of boats loaded with corn for Germany.

Seeing that in these cases it is not a question of export of corn, but of transit, because the goods have simply been transshipped at Antwerp, I have the honor of applying for your kind intervention in order that the boats in question may be allowed to leave for Germany.

At the same time, I request your Excellency to inform me whether the port of Antwerp is closed for the transit of the goods enumerated in [illegible] "Moniteur."

Awaiting your [illegible] soon as [illegible]

ARTHUR VON BRIESEN DEFENDS GERMANY'S ATTITUDE IN THE WAR

The Distinguished Lawyer Discusses Who Is to Blame in Bringing on the Conflict and the Question of Violating the Neutrality of Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

HAVING been requested by you to express my views with reference to the war which is now lacerating Europe, I take pleasure to comply with your desire.

As an American citizen I am, of course, under obligations to be neutral and to send no ammunition to either belligerent. At the same time, the German blood in my veins naturally causes me to sympathize with Germany in this conflict. But even if we leave out of consideration any matter of sympathy, if we look upon the situation in an entirely unbiased spirit, the conclusion which I propose to lay before you appears to be irresistible.

The questions that seem to have agitated the American public mostly in connection with this awful conflict have been:

1. Who is to blame for bringing about this war?

2. Assuming that Germany was not to blame for beginning the war, is she to blame for violating the neutrality of Belgium?

If we should find the fault regarding the first question to lie primarily with England and secondarily with Russia, we should at once clear the German people and their Government from the charge that has heretofore been brought against them for having incited the war. And if we should find that the neutrality of Belgium was not binding upon any country whose existence or whose interests were threatened by other countries, that fact would then absolve either country from a charge which thus far seems to have been brought against one of them.

How was the war brought about? As far back as 1906 it is known and can be proved by the files of New York papers, to say nothing of official correspondence now found in Brussels and elsewhere, that measures were started by England to circumscribe or isolate the German Empire, and treaties were entered into between England, France, and Russia (the Triple Entente) to insure joint action against Germany when necessary.

Germany herself has been peaceful, progressive, and anxious to retain her position as a nation undisturbed by others, as a nation that should advance in art, in science, in population, and in all things that make happiness through peace. What was the situation in the other countries?

Since 1870 France had cried for revenge, (revanche.) Its schoolbooks, newspapers, public speakers, and political leaders were all charged with the one great idea of seeking revenge against Germany, for having retaken Alsace and Lorraine in 1870, which France had wrongfully occupied since the time of Louis XIV. Alsace and Lorraine had been German for centuries before; they were wrested from Germany without even a semblance of an excuse at the close of the seventeenth century, and were largely German in language and in spirit in 1870. Goethe's studies in Strassburg and his visits to Frederica von Sesenheim in the eighteenth century show that he was living in a German country whenever he was in Alsace. A united Germany did not exist prior to 1870.

France Wanted Revenge.

However, the cry for revenge was there, and France distinctly declared it to be her policy to take her revenge as soon as opportunity offered. France was therefore a pronounced enemy of Germany ever since 1870, and when asked by the German Government, on July 31, 1914, whether she would remain neutral in a Russian-German war (Annex 25, German "White Papers") she answered: "France would do that which might be required of her by her interests."

This answer was given on Aug. 1, 1914, (Annex 27, German "White Papers.") Today we may well ask France whether, since Aug. 1, 1914, she has done that which was required by her interests.

Russia may next be looked at. How did Russia become involved in this contest? The little Kingdom of Servia, which had familiarized itself with the fine art of disposing of crowned heads by throwing its King and Queen, Alexander and Draga, out of a window of their castle, caused, through its officials and its followers, to have the heir to the Austrian throne and his wife cruelly assassinated on June 28, 1914. This assassination was an act of enmity toward Austria and a step toward the enlargement of Servia. Deeming her existence threatened and her national dignity offended, Austria sent a rather sharp demand, under date of July 23, 1914, to Servia, requiring prompt and thorough satisfaction for the gross attack made upon her and her reigning family through Servia's official directions.

Grey to Goschen.

Strange to say, however, the British "White Book" shows that three days before, on July 20, 1914, Sir Edward Grey (Paper 1, British "White Book") wrote to Sir E. Goschen, British Ambassador at Berlin, a letter in which he states:

In fact, the more Austria could keep her demand within reasonable limits, and the stronger the justification she could produce for making any demand, the more chance there would be of smoothing things over. I hated the idea of a war between any of the great powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Servia would be detestable.

On July 24, 1914, the Austrian message to Servia became known to all countries, and on the same day Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, wrote that he had been asked by Mr. Sazonof, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to meet him at the French Embassy to discuss matters, as Austria's step clearly meant that war was imminent. He wrote that Mr. Sazonof expressed himself as follows (British Paper 6):

He hoped that his Majesty's Government would not fail to proclaim their solidarity with Russia and France. The French Ambassador gave me to understand that France would fulfill all the obligations entailed by her alliance with Russia, if necessity arose, besides supporting Russia strongly in any diplomatic negotiations.

Later, on July 29, 1914, Sir George Buchanan wrote to Sir Edward Grey (Paper 72, English "White Book") as follows:

I made it clear to his Excellency that, Russia being thoroughly in earnest, a general war could not be averted if Servia were attacked by Austria.

Sir George Buchanan would not have said that if he had not been authorized to do so. He would not have said a "general war could not be averted if Servia were attacked by Austria"; and by "general war" he meant, and we all understand he meant, a war between England, France, and Russia on one side and Germany and Austria on the other.

Servia's reply to the demand of Austria, which was dated July 25, 1914, not being deemed satisfactory, Austria proceeded to a punitive expedition against Servia, and she repeatedly asserted and assured all the other powers that the expedition was merely punitive and that neither the independence nor the territorial integrity of Servia were at all involved or in any danger.

But all this had no effect upon Russia. In fact when Russia was first informed of the Austrian demand (Annex 4, German "White Book") Minister of Foreign Affairs Sazonof made wild complaints on July 24, 1914, against Austria-Hungary. What he said most definitely was this:

That Russia could not possibly permit the Servian-Austrian dispute to be confined to the parties concerned.

This is the keynote of the Russian situation and of the Russian intention. Russia wanted, of course, to expand its realm as far westward as possible, and it wanted to take advantage of the opportunity offered by the necessary consequences of the dreadful insult and cruelty practiced by Servia on Austria, not only to prevent the punishment of Servia, but also to proceed against Germany, for, as Paper 4 says: "Russia could not possibly permit the Servian-Austrian dispute to be confined to the parties concerned."

Who, then, was to blame for not allowing the war to be confined, for not permitting Austria to punish the murderers of her Crown Prince but utilizing this opportunity for the purpose of bringing about the great war which Russia and France had carefully prepared long ago? The great war which should involve all the civilized nations in a conflict and threaten to extinguish Austria and to carry barbarism into the heart of Europe! She did not permit the Servian-Austrian dispute to be confined to the parties concerned.

Again, in Paper 58 (English "White Book") we find the English Ambassador to Austria writing to Sir Edward Grey on July 27, 1914, the following:

If actual war broke out with Servia it would be impossible to localise it, for Russia was not prepared to give way again.

Again, in Paper 72, (English "White Book,") dated July 28, 1914, from the English Ambassador in Russia to Sir Edward Grey:

I made it clear to his Excellency (German Ambassador) that, Russia being thoroughly in earnest, a general war could not be averted if Servia were attacked by Austria.

Paper 121, (English "White Book,") British Ambassador in Berlin to Sir Edward Grey, under date of July 31, 1914:

He (the German Secretary of State) again assured me that both the Emperor William, at the request of the Emperor of Russia, and the German Foreign Office had even up till last night been urging Austria to show willingness to continue discussions—and telegraphic and telephonic communications from Vienna had been of a promising nature—but Russia's mobilization had spoiled everything.

Russia Started It.

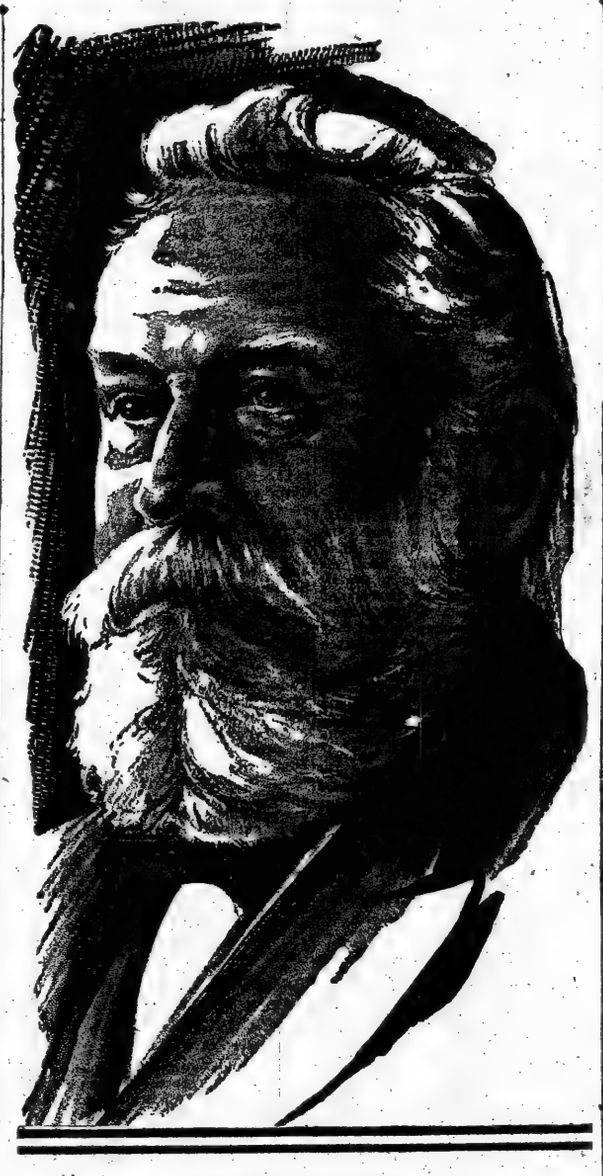
I could repeat, ad infinitum, quotations from these books to show that Russia not only wanted this war if Austria wanted to punish Servia for her misdeed, but started it against the protest of Germany, and started it, I sincerely believe, largely because encouraged by Great Britain.

England: The letter written by the Belgian Chargé at St. Petersburg to his Government on July 30, 1914, which letter was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Oct. 7, 1914, and which letter, nearly a month before, had been published abroad and never disavowed by the Belgian Government, states distinctly on the part of Belgium:

What is incontestable is that Germany has striven here, as well as at Vienna, to find some means of avoiding a general conflict * * * M. Sazonof, Russian Foreign Minister, has declared that it would be impossible for Russia not to hold herself ready and to mobilize, but that these preparations were not directed against Germany. This morning an official communiqué to the newspapers announces that "the reserves have been called under arms in a certain number of Governments." Knowing the discreet nature of the official communiqué, one can without fear assert that mobilization is going on everywhere.

* * * One can truly ask one's self whether the whole world does not desire war, and is trying merely to retard its declaration a little in order to gain time. England began by allowing it to be understood that she did not want to be drawn into a conflict. Sir George Buchanan (British Ambassador) said that openly. Today one is firmly convinced at St. Petersburg—one has even the assurance of it—that England will support France. This support is of enormous weight, and has contributed not a little to give the upper hand to the war party.

The German Emperor during these times believed England to be really and honestly striving to avoid the war; he went so far as to announce in one of his letters published in the "White Book" that "he had shoulder to shoulder with England tried to bring about a peaceful solution." It certainly now appears that all this while England had made her arrangements with France and with Russia, and had strengthened the war party in Russia to such an extent that Russia's desire to set Europe afire was rendered possible.



Arthur von Briesen.

Belgian neutrality. It is charged that Germany violated an alleged treaty with Belgium, which treaty is supposed to have guaranteed the integrity of Belgium. When Germany found her efforts to maintain peace frustrated, Russian troops having crossed the German frontier in the afternoon of Aug. 1, while France opened hostilities on Aug. 2, she announced to Belgium on Aug. 2, 1914, that she found herself under obligation, to prevent a French attack through Belgium, to pass through Belgian territory; she expressed her readiness to guarantee the integrity of the kingdom and its possessions and to pay any damage caused if Belgium would, in a friendly way, permit such a passage of troops through it.

The English "White Book" contains Paper 151, dated Aug. 3, 1914, which paper we repeat in full:

(British Minister to Belgium to Sir Edward Grey.)

French Government have offered through their Military Attaché the support of five French Army corps to the Belgian Government. Following reply has been received today: We are sincerely grateful to the French Government for offering eventual support. In the actual circumstances, however, we do not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the powers. Belgian Government will decide later on the action which they may think it necessary to take.

Was Germany Justified?

In short, Belgium says in the foregoing notice to France that she does not propose to appeal to the guarantee of the powers.

Was Germany justified in disregarding any previous treaty which related to Belgium if her interests required her so to do?

United States Supreme Court: In its unanimous opinion in the Chinese exclusion cases, reported on Pages 581 to 611 of Vol. 130 of U. S. Reports, the Supreme Court of the United States had this very question before it: A treaty had been entered into by the United States and China, allowing Chinese subjects the right to visit and reside in the United States and to there enjoy the same privileges that are enjoyed by citizens of the United States. After that treaty an act of Congress was passed in violation of the treaty, providing it to be unlawful thereafter for Chinese laborers to enter the United States. The question was whether we had the right to violate a treaty solemnly entered into with another country. On this subject the court said (Page 600):

The effect of legislation upon conflicting treaty stipulations was elaborately considered in the head money cases, and it was there adjudged "that so far as a treaty made by the United States with any foreign nation can become the subject of judicial cognisance in the courts of this country it is subject to such acts as Congress may pass for its enforcement, modification, or repeal." 112 U. S. 599, 599. This doctrine was affirmed, 124 followed in Whitney v. Robertson, 124 U. S. 190, 195. It will not be presumed that the legislative department of the Government will lightly pass laws which are in conflict with the treaties of the country; but that circumstances may arise which would not only justify the Government in disregarding their stipulations, but demand in the interests of the country that it should do so, there can be no question. Unexpected events may call for a change in the policy of the country.

In the same opinion the Supreme Court calls attention to an act passed in 1798 declaring that the United States was freed and exonerated from the stipulations of previous treaties with France. This subject was fully considered by Justice Curtis, who held, as the Supreme Court says, (Page 602):

That whilst it would always be a matter of the utmost gravity and delicacy to refuse to execute a treaty, the power to do so was a prerogative of which no nation could be deprived without deeply affecting its independence.

We observe, therefore, that under our own ideas of international law the United States claims the right to disregard its stipulations if the interests of the country should require it. And the same right we should concede to other nations. Particularly to Germany in the present instance, when we find her battling for her very existence against enemies that seek to destroy her, against enemies that surround her on all sides, against enemies that do not hesitate to bring troops into the conflict from the wilds of Africa and Asia, and who do not hesitate to drag Japan into this war, causing her to disregard Chinese neutrality in her effort to capture a small settlement lawfully occupied in China by a handful of German soldiers.

In this connection I quote the British sentiment, as expressed by Gladstone, regarding Belgian neutrality in the year 1870:

But I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House, what plainly amounts to the assertion, that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding to every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself at the time when the occasion for acting on the question arises.

This shows that England herself reserved the right, whenever her interests required her to do so, to act in violation of the treaty with Belgium. That, at least, is my understanding of Gladstone's language. England did not respect Danish neutrality 100 years ago when she destroyed the Danish fleet at Copenhagen because her interests required it, and England does not now, through its Asiatic ally and directly, respect Chinese neutrality, claiming the right primarily to consult her own interests. Should this right, asserted by our own Supreme Court, and actually assumed by England and Japan, be denied to Germany? Finally, I understand that The Hague Conference of 1907 drafted a convention which reads:

The territory of neutral powers is inviolable. Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys of either munitions of war or supplies across the territory of a neutral power. Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy refused to sign it and did not sign it. Russia was not represented.

As to Militarism.

There is one more subject which many people in this country have failed to understand, and that is the matter of militarism. German militarism is supposed to be something dreadful, and many good people believe that it would be a great advance toward eternal peace if that militarism could be wiped out. Well, now, let us see.

If Germany did not require every one of her sons to spend a year, or at most two years, in the army, and if she had not provided for all these men sufficient arms and accoutrements for immediate use in case of war, what would have happened when Russia entered her territory, or when France came on a like errand? Any one who lives among enemies is expected to be sufficiently prepared to defend himself should they attack him, be he ever so peaceful.

At the time the United States of America was born there was no such thing as Germany. Every country around it had a slice of it. Napoleon took the larger western part of Germany as his property, England held Hanover, the former Kingdom of Poland held Saxony, Austria held Silesia, and so there was no Germany. The Teutonic races had no home in which they could develop and live without interference by others. To prevent such interference, Germany, of all nations, needed an army; to prevent similar interference at sea, England, of all nations, needed a navy. That great British Navy bears precisely the same relation to the protection of Great Britain at sea which the German Army bears to the protection of Germany on land.

The Objects of the War.

To sum up, what are the countries fighting for? Russia for her enlargement; she has no grudge whatever against Germany except that it exists. France for revenge; she has no grudge whatever against Germany except that she wants revenge for 1870. What grudge has England against Germany, except that Germany has grown commercially, financially, and industrially to a position which threatens to crowd England into a second rank. Jealousy appears to control the English attitude.

The position apparently assumed by England is best expressed by the King of England in his telegram to Prince Henry of Prussia, dated July 30, 1914:

My Government is doing its utmost, suggesting to Russia and France to suspend further military preparations if Austria will consent to be satisfied with occupation of Belgrade and neighboring Servian territory as a hostage for satisfactory settlement of her demands, other countries meanwhile suspending their war preparations. Trust William will use his great influence to induce Austria to accept this proposal, thus proving that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe.

On July 31, the very next day, Sir Edward Grey wrote the telegram (English "White Book") to the British Ambassador at Berlin, in which we find the following:

I would undertake to sound St. Petersburg whether it would be possible for the four disinterested powers to offer to Austria that they would undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided that they did not impair Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory. As your Excellency is aware, Austria has already declared her willingness to respect them. (Established by Paper 8, July 24, and Paper 5, July 26, German "White Book.")

Hence we find that all King George said he wanted had been granted, and yet England entered into the war. Why? Probably because she thought, as France had expressed it, that she acted in pursuance of her interests.

And what is Germany fighting for? Does she want anything from anybody? She wants to be left alone; she always wanted to be left alone; she prospered while she was left alone; she grew while she was left alone. Not being left alone she has to defend herself. Hence, I bespeak for Germany and for her side fair play, just judgment on behalf of the American people.

ARTHUR v. BRIESEN.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Rush reels of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

The Red Cross Society.

MRS. W. C. C.—Will you please tell me where to send clothing for the Belgians? We are preparing a box of winter clothing for the Belgian women and children, and will be glad to know if they can be sent to New York somewhere to go with the things sent from there.

Clothing for the Belgian women and children may be sent to the American Red Cross Society's Receiving Station, Building 19, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. If it is marked for the Belgians the society's agents will take charge of its reaching its destination. All clothing should be thus marked. Only new clothing is received.

Red Cross Nurses.

M. LINDGRAVE.—Is it necessary for one to be a trained nurse to join the Red Cross? There are, doubtless, numbers of American women who are not trained nurses who would gladly go abroad to help care for the wounded if we could be of assistance without previous training.

Only graduate hospital nurses are admitted to the Red Cross nursing ranks. The object of the society is to furnish the most competent and expert assistance and care on the battlefield, and for this reason it accepts only thoroughly trained and capable nurses. The Red Cross Society numbers on its membership lists, of course, many associates, who simply aid the Red Cross funds.

"Chamber of German-American Commerce."

H. A. P.—What is the "German-American Commerce," when was it organized? Who organized it? Who are the members, and what is or has been the business or occupation of the officers, apart from the activities of the aforementioned society or organization?

The Query Department of THE TIMES wrote to the "Chamber of German-American Commerce," 11 Broadway, New York, requesting the information desired. The following reply was received: "We respectfully decline to give this information."

The Kaiser's Power.

JOHN L. LUCAS.—Has the President of the United States more power to declare war than the Kaiser of Germany?

G. F. A.—Will you kindly inform me which has the greater power in governing his country, the President of the United States or the Emperor of Germany? Has the Kaiser power to declare war without consulting any other advisory or governing element in his domain?

As Kaiser of Germany, Wilhelm II. combines in his office the powers of the older "Presidency" and "Bundes Feldherr" or "War Lord" of the German Empire. As war lord his powers are nearly monarchical. He has the right to declare war of his own accord when German soil is invaded, and he is himself the sole determiner of what constitutes "invasion," so that his power may be broadly interpreted. According to the constitution of the German Empire, the Kaiser "represents the empire, is to make treaties and other agreements with foreign powers in the name of the empire." He is Commander in Chief of the Federal forces in times of war and peace.

Nominally, as Kaiser, he has comparatively little power in the Government of his country, as both the Bundesrath and the Imperial Chancellor have great executive responsibility in the affairs of the empire. The Kaiser as such can neither initiate legislation nor veto it. But the legislative powers which he lacks as Kaiser he holds as King of Prussia, for in that position he controls the seventeen Prussian votes in the Bundesrath, and any State can introduce legislation. He also appoints and dismisses the Imperial Chancellor, who is President of the Bundesrath, and is in effect the only responsible Minister.

The powers of the President of the United States, scarcely demand restating here. It may be well to refer, however, to Section 8, Clause II., of the first article, in which Congress is given power "to make war," and to Section 2 Clause II., of Article II., which defines the President's power to make treaties "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur." The President is Commander in Chief of the country's military forces when they are called into actual service.

German Mines.

WILLIAM CALABRACE. — Some time ago I read something about the Austrians mining the Dardanelles during the war between Turkey and Italy to protect the Turkish; and when the mines were shown to be worthless the Germans sent their own officers to mine the Dardanelles against Italy. Can you tell me something about this?

Jean Finot, in the Paris Revue, states that "during the Italo-Turkish war Germany aided Turkey against her ally to the extent of supplying Turkey with submarine mines and sending a German officer to place them in the Bosphorus."

American Contraband Laws.

ROBERT H. GILLIES.—Regarding the question of contraband, I understand that an American ship with grain, foodstuffs, &c., is liable to seizure by a German warship if such shipment is intended for, say, Great Britain, but not if it is intended for a neutral country. Any such seizure, I understand, would be an act of war. Can a shipment of arms be made from this country to a neutral or a belligerent?

INTERESTED.—Do merchant vessels captured in war become the permanent property of the Government seizing them?

JAMES L. WALL.—Can an ammunition concern in the United States ship arms and munitions of war to one of the nations now at war at the owner's risk and subject to the vessel's seizure without breaking the laws of neutrality?

Foodstuffs and grain are conditional contraband. A shipment of arms can be made from this country to a neutral, if its final destination is neutral.

Merchant vessels captured in war are liable to permanent confiscation.

A neutral state is not bound by law to prevent its subjects from trading in contraband articles, but the furnishing of such articles [illegible] belligerents have the right to prevent such trade. The United States is not considered to be violating neutrality if an individual citizen, at his own risk, deals in contraband goods.

European "Civil Lists."

ARTHUR WILKSON—Will you kindly tell me what is the salary of the King of England, the Kaiser of Germany, and the Czar of Russia? Who declared war first, France or Germany?

The allowance of the royal family of England is agreed upon by Parliament and is known as the "civil list." The latest published figures for the annual allotment to the royal family are £470,000 to the King and Queen and their household and bounty, and £106,000 to other members of the royal family, such as Queen Alexandra and the royal Princesses. A pound is about $4.86.

The Kaiser of Germany receives no allowance as such, or any income from the treasury of the empire. He has his private revenues, and those granted him by the Kingdom of Prussia as its King, and his only "sudsidy" is the small annual grant known as the "disposition fund."

The allowance for the expenses of the imperial house of Russia in 1912 was 16,359,595 rubles. A ruble is about 50 cents. The royal expenses may not be discussed in the Duma.

The German Ambassador left Paris on Aug. 3, but the German forces had, on Aug. 2, already started through Luxemburg to invade France.

"Twilight Sleep."

A. E. H.—It is my desire to know if "twilight sleep" is administered free at the Jewish Maternity, Post-Graduate, and Lying-in Hospitals of Manhattan, and the Long Island College Hospital in Brooklyn. Also how long a time before the administration must the patient be at the hospital? Is there a charge for those living outside New York and what is this charge? What is the cost of the administration at one's home?

THE TIMES cannot answer medical questions in its Query Column. Inquiries should be addressed to the Superintendent of the Hospitals concerning which you desire information. The Bellevue and the Lenox Hospitals [illegible]

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MID-WEEK

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The New York Times

TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Two Six-Story Dyckman Apartment Houses Sold to Mrs. Carrie S. Weiss.

INVOLVES OVER $1,000,000

Block on Riverside Drive Given in Exchange — Buys to Improve with Ten-Story Apartments.

By far the largest deal in the Dyckman section that has been heard of for months was closed yesterday when the two six-story elevator apartment houses occupying the block front on the south side of 207th Street, from Post to Sherman Avenue, were sold by the Charles Hensle Realty Company to Mrs. Carrie S. Weiss, who will hold them as an investment. A large tract in the Fort Washington district was given in exchange, the aggregate value of the properties involved being estimated at about $1,000,000.

The apartment houses on 207th Street have a frontage of 300 by 100 on both Post and Sherman Avenues. They were erected by the sellers in 1910, and were the first of the elevator type in the neighborhood. The street front has eighteen stores, which are all rented. The buildings are close to the 207th Street Subway station.

Mrs. Weiss gave in exchange twenty-seven lots on the west side of Haven Avenue, running through to Riverside Drive, about 219 feet south of 181st Street, fronting 300 feet on Haven Avenue, 339 on Riverside Drive, 200 on the southerly line, and 239 on the northerly line. The Hensle Company is having plans drawn to improve the Riverside Drive front with ten-story apartment houses and a row of six-story houses will be erected on the Haven Avenue lots. On the property is an old three-story Colonial house which has been occupied for many years by Mrs. Weiss.

Arnold, Bryne & Baumann were the brokers in the transaction.

Resale in Loft Zone.

Moses Frank has resold to a client of J. Arthur Fischer 63 West Thirty-seventh Street, a four-story building on lot 20 by 58.8. The seller acquired the house about two weeks ago from Francis Carlson, through the same broker.

The property is located 55 feet east of Sixth Avenue and abuts three small houses fronting on the avenue owned by the William K. Thorne estate.

Brooklyn.

W. H. Quigley has sold the two-family house, 873 East Tenth Street, on lot 40-by 100, for the Second United Realty Corporation, to a client for occupancy; also the bungalow in the east side of East Eighteenth Street, between Avenues M and O, for the Midwood Associates; and the one-family house, on the west side of East Nineteenth Street, near Avenue I, for the Ascutney Realty Company, and the house at 779 Argyle Road, on lot 40 by 100 feet, for Mrs. C. Burbacher.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold the two-story and basement brick two-family house 472 Sixty-third Street for John Heil to M. Hofer for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Elstone Park Hotel property at Far Rockaway has been sold by the Brown-Weiss Realty Company to Albert Markert. In part payment the buyer gave 360 lots in Jamaica, L. I. John McAuley and Isaac Friedman negotiated the trade.

The T. B. Ackerson Company has sold plots at Brightwaters to Mrs. Frances Gallup, Mrs. Mary N. Robb, and Joseph Ward.

Buys Staten Island Factory Site.

Harold E. Wittemann and Moffat & Schwab have sold for the estate of George Bechtel a plot 50 by 102 on Gordon Street, running through to Warren Street, at Stapleton, to the Sullivan Bottle Works Company, which plans the erection of a factory.

New Jersey.

William M. Rainer of South Orange has purchased the residence of F. D. Lambie at 206 Mountain Avenue, Montclair, opposite Edgemont Park.

Samuel Kraft has sold for the Boundary Realty Company at Hasbrouck Heights plots to A. Marston, William Lorenze, Charles Gockerman, and Charles Walker.

Sales in Newark.

The gore of land, 75 by 50, at the rear of 52 to 58 South Seventh Street, south of Central Avenue, has been sold by Feist & Feist to Frederick Kilgus, who will erect a four-story addition for his woodworking plant. The same brokers have also sold for the Jacob Mentz estate to David A. Strahan the three-story dwelling at 88 Fairmount Avenue and for Jacob Fischel to George W. Brand of East Orange the florist establishment on the south side of Taylor Street, consisting of three large greenhouses, with a two-story office salesroom and dwelling, on a plot 104 by 1,181.

The firm of Louis Schlesinger has sold for the Annexed District Building and Loan Association to Mrs. Julia C. Reilly the two and one-half story frame dwelling, 89 Summit Street, southwest corner New Street, on a plot 25 by 100.

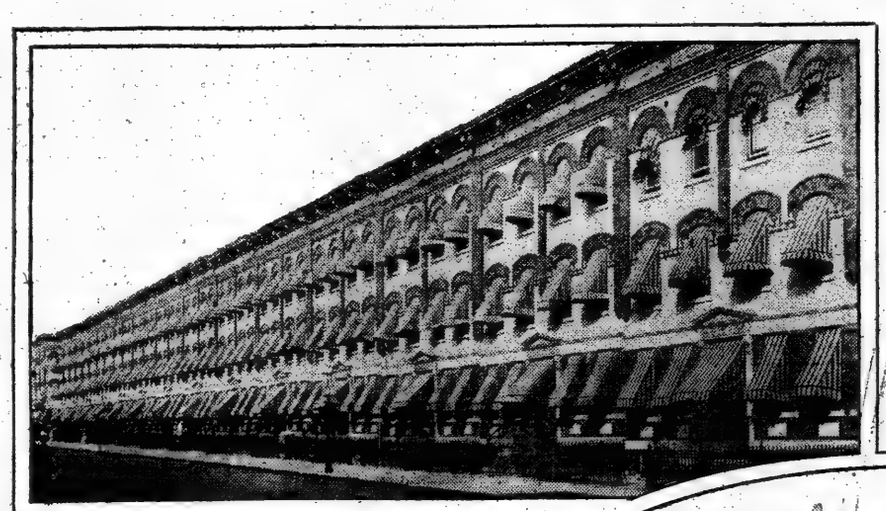
Business Leases.

The Durosa Company has subleased for the Canton Steel Ceiling Company the building at 138 Jane Street, to the Seneca Distributing Company the building at 138 Jane gate rental of $10,000, and the store at 494 Hudson Street to Norah Foley.

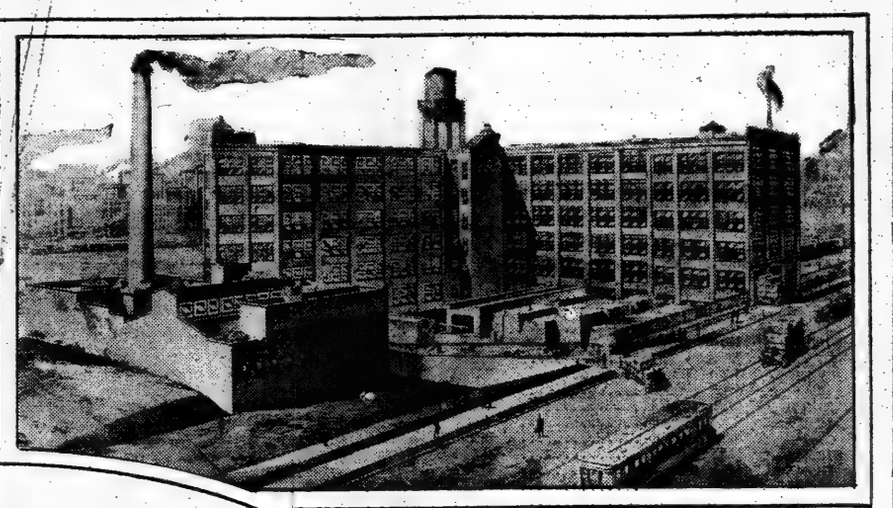
Barnett & Co. have leased the three stores, 170 East 125th Street, to the Photo Novelty Company, 64 East 125th Street to the Crown Barber Supply Company, and 16 East 125th Street

INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF THE BOROUGH OF QUEENS SHOWN BY MANY NEW FACTORY BUILDINGS

Thousands of Men Will Find Employment in Big Manufacturing Plants Now in Course of Construction—Blocks of Six Family Flats Being Erected to House the Predicted Influx of Population—Rapid Transit Improvements in the Borough Rapidly Nearing Completion—A Record Building Year.



Type of Dwellings Constructed in Long Island City and Ridgewood—6 Room Apartments Renting From 15 to 17 Dollars Per Month

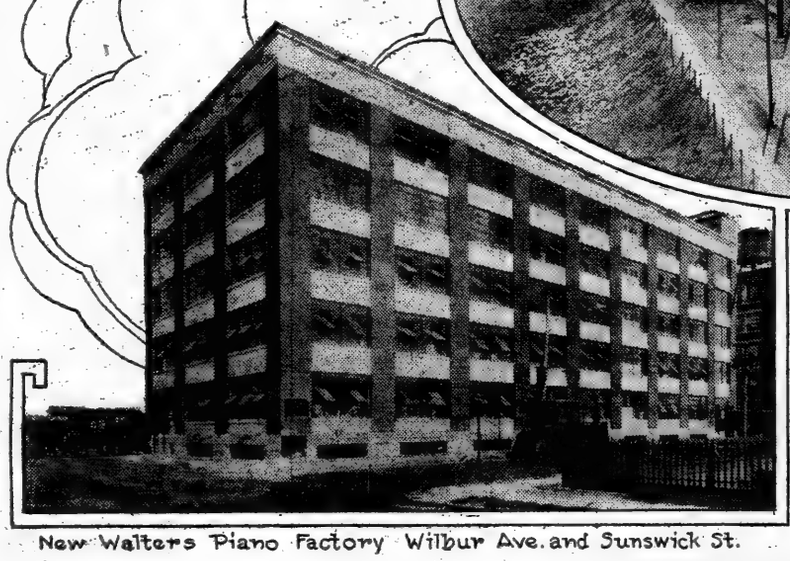


National Casket Co. Under Construction, Jackson Ave.

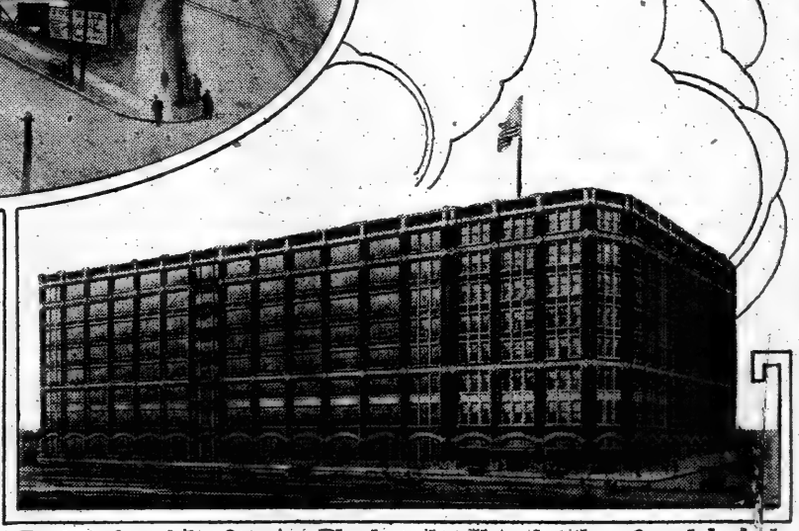


View Showing Station on Astoria Elevated Extension

Also Showing New Factory Building of the Pierce-Arrow Auto Co. and the New York Consolidated Card Co.



New Walters Piano Factory Wilbur Ave. and Sunswick St.



Ford Automobile Service Plant as it will Look When Completed at Jackson Ave. and Honeywill St. Long Island City

The two biggest factors influencing the development of the Borough of Queens at present are the many new large factories that are locating in that section of New York City, and the great progress being made in the construction of the elevated lines that will form a part of the Dual Subway system, is the opinion of Burton Thompson, Chairman of the Manufacturing and Industrial Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens.

Mr. Thompson states: "Rapid progress is being made in the construction of the Dual Subway lines in Queens, and inauguration of service through the Steinway Tunnel, connecting Long Island City with Forty-second Street, Manhattan, is expected to be started by February, 1915.

"Seven contracts have been let to date, aggregating in cost $5,601,000, and the completion of the work on these lines on Sept. 1, according to official report of the Public Service Commission, is as follows: Steinway Tunnel, 34 per cent.; extension of Steinway Tunnel to Bridge Plaza, 21 per cent.; Bridge Plaza Transfer Station, 33 per cent.; Astoria extension, 100 per cent.; extension to Woodside and Corona, 79 per cent.; Liberty Avenue elevated, 37 per cent.; Myrtle Avenue extension to Ridgewood, 100 per cent.

"The possibilities of the entire Borough of Queens are limited only by the future growth of the City and Port of New York. With the completion of the many improvements that are now under way there will be an enormous increase in manufacturing and shipping industries in the borough, and homes for the large portion of the coming millions of new population to New York City will be constructed in Queens Borough. Queens will house the great mass of workers, who must live near their places of business.

"One of the most important questions to be considered by a manufacturing establishment in locating its plant is the question of labor supply. New York City is undoubtedly the best labor market in the country, for in it are gathered together the greatest number of skilled mechanics and cheap labor, which number is constantly being added to by immigration. In addition to the quantity and quality of the labor supply, however, there must be considered the living conditions for the same.

"That Queens Borough offers the best facilities for housing of these employes is evident both from the number of new factories that are being established within the borough and the great increase in the number of homes that are being built of a type suitable for workingmen of all classes.

"For the first nine months of 1914 plans have been filed for 3,719 new buildings, to cost $15,718,290, which is an increase over the corresponding period of 1913 of 132 buildings, and the past year new factories have been established within a radius of a mile of the Bridge Plaza in Long Island City aggregating in cost approximately $10,000,000, and which will employ over 10,000 new hands.

"Housing of employes may be divided into three classes: First, apartments and tenements within walking distance of their work; second, apartments and detached dwellings within twenty or thirty minutes of travel at a five-cent fare each way; third, suburban dwellings within thirty-five or forty minutes' travel by either trolley or railroad.

"The zones of development of the Borough of Queens may be conveniently divided into five divisions: First, the industrial and mercantile zone along the East River, Newtown Creek, Flushing Bay, including Long Island City, Astoria, College Point, &c. These sections are as favorably situated from the point of view of commerce as the similar frontage in the Borough of Manhattan, and are, therefore, undergoing the greatest industrial development. In these sections many new tenements and apartments are now under construction, which will accommodate the vast army of new employes, who wish to live near their work.

"The second zone may be defined as extending southerly and easterly from Long Island City, and includes Elmhurst, Corona, Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Bayside, and Douglaston, all of which are easily accessible by trolley or train and contain homes of the two-family type apartment houses and tenements, detached suburban homes, and small cottages suitable for the thrifty industrial workers and the better paid executives.

"The third zone includes many high-class developments through the centre of the borough and on the summit of the hills around Forest Hills, Richmond Hill, Jamaica, Woodhaven, Hollis, and Queens, all of which can be reached both by trolley and train. The fourth and fifth zones include the vast plain on the south side of Jamaica, extending to Jamaica Bay, and the Rockaway Peninsula, and include such sections as Springfield, Morris Park, South Jamaica, Forest Park, Edgemere, Arverne, Belle Harbor, and Neponsit.

"If it is assumed that an adult mechanic earns $3 a day, his expenditure for rent will range from $12 to $20 per month. Several operations have recently been started in different sections of the borough for the construction of rows of three-story brick apartment houses to contain six families to the building, apartments consisting of five rooms and bath at $15 to $17 per month.

"Other operations have been started for the construction of five-story buildings, with four apartments on each floor, with rents ranging from $20 to $35 a month, or an average of $6.60 per room. These apartments compare in construction and ease of access to similar ones in the Bronx and Washington Heights, where rentals range from $10 to $12 a room per month.

"The Queens Chamber of Commerce is planning to secure building and permanent loans for the construction of homes upon an immense scale. This wide building campaign is expected to start the movement of the Manhattan masses eastward, because it will appeal to the average wage earner as a question of domestic economy. With the new rapid transit facilities in operation, Queens expects such an influx of population that real estate operators are confident that land values will increase far greater than in the Bronx or Washington Heights section."

Three of the most important new factories now under construction in Long Island City are the American Ever Ready Works, which will contain 420,000 square feet floor space, building to cost $2,000,000, and employ 1,500 hands; the National Casket Company, which will contain 175,000 square feet of floor space, building to cost $200,000, and to employ 500 hands; the enlargement of the Ford Motor Company Service Plant, which when completed will contain over 1,000,000 square feet of floor space, investment in building to be over $1,000,000, and employ 1,200 hands.

All of these factories are of attractive modern design built of reinforced concrete, with every improvement for the best working conditions for the employes.

On an average one new factory is planned each week for Queens. Each new plant adds hundreds of wage earners to the working population, all with families to be housed within easy distance from the factory. The number of factories in Queens Borough has increased from 395 in 1904, to 771 in 1909, according to the figures of the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce, and it is now estimated that there are over 1,100 manufacturing establishments within the borough limits.

The best evidence of this great industrial growth is the following report made by A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager of the Long Island Railroad, at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Rosenwasser Brothers, manufacturers of boots, shoes, and leggins, moved their New York factory to the McClure Building, Long Island City, and began operations Oct. 1, employing 400 hands, which number they expect to increase to about 750 this Winter.

"The Horn-Holland Company, recently incorporated, has erected a three-story brick building on the south side of Hancock Street, near Bodine Street, Long Island City, where it began manufacturing varnish Oct. 1, employing thirty hands. This is a subsidiary of the A. C. Horn Company, manufacturer of waterproofing materials, also located near Hancock and Bodine Streets.

"Ground has been broken for a new eight-story building, of concrete, steel, and brick construction, for the Ford Motor Company, at Honeywell Street and Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, east of and adjoining its present building. The new building will have a frontage on Jackson Avenue of 325 feet, and will cost about $650,000.

"The Keshan Renovating Company, a subsidiary of the Kazan Carpet Company, now located in the American Druggists' Syndicate Building, has acquired property on Webster Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Long Island City, on which it is putting up a two-story building. It expects to move into it the latter part of this year.

"The Truoff & Carp Corporation has begun the erection of another five-story and basement loft building, of concrete, brick, and steel construction, 104 by 77 feet, on the north side of Sunswick Street, between Wilbur and Payntar Avenues, Long Island City. The basement, first, and second floors, which it is expected will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, 1915, have been leased to the Wahle Phillips Company of New York, manufacturers of electrical goods. When completed the three upper floors will

MONATON REALTY AFFAIRS.

Temporary Receiver Issues a Report to Investors.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., temporary receiver for the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation, has issued a reply to several thousand inquiries by investors.

Since his appointment in March, 1914, he has made careful investigation and diligent efforts to find and take possession of property belonging to the corporation. The affairs of the corporation were extremely complicated and efforts to discover assets were very unsatisfactory.

The assets collected to date are $2,340.20, of which $1,155 was realized from a sale of office fixtures and furniture of the corporation. No other assets of any value have come to the receiver's knowledge.

The liabilities on the books are $1,495,020.22. Most of the real estate formerly owned by the corporation had been disposed of before his appointment, and all of the real estate has either been sold under foreclosure or is in the hands of mortgagees. In the opinion of the temporary receiver, little or nothing will ever come into his hands from this source.

Option to Buy Alco Property.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for a long term of years the building formerly occupied by the American Locomotive Company in Long Island City.

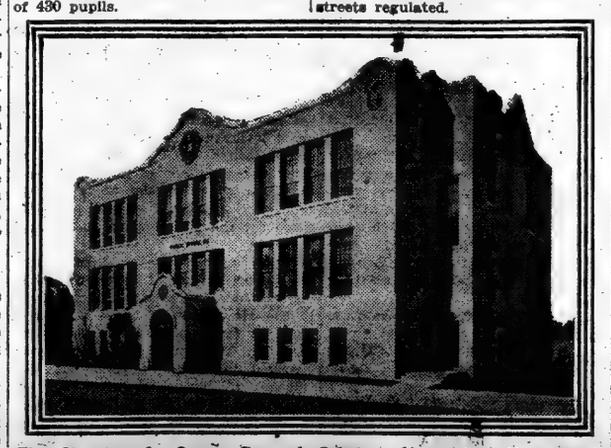
The building has a frontage of 315 feet on Jackson Avenue and an average depth of 100 feet, extending back to the Long Island Railroad. The tenants, Joseph Elias & Co., manufacturers of boots and shoes, will make extensive alterations to the building, and contemplate adding another story. The rental graduates from $7,000 to $7,500 a year. The lease also contains an option to purchase the property for $140,000. The American Locomotive Company was represented by Simpson, Thatcher & Bartlett and Elias & Co. by Cahn, Leventritt & Goetz.

SCHOOL AT LITTLE NECK, L. I.

The new schoolhouse at Little Neck, L. I., which has been under construction by the city during the past season, will be opened next Tuesday. The cost, exclusive of the land, was $145,760. The building is three stories high, of brick and stucco, containing seven classrooms, workshop, kindergarten, cooking room, and science room. A large auditorium is provided for general meetings. It is known as Public School 94, Little Neck, Borough of Queens, and has a capacity of 430 pupils.

The school building is about 400 feet west of Little Neck Hills, which has been well developed as a suburban home community. Joseph P. Day, sales agent of the property, has sold since last January 150 lots, and 15 houses have been erected.

The property is laid out in the form of a residential park, with winding drives. Much of it is woodland, with grand forest trees. City water, sewers, and electricity have been installed, sidewalks and curbs laid, and streets regulated.



Fine Structure for Queens Borough Scholars, Near Little Neck Hills, Will Be Opened This Week

COLUMBUS CIRCLE AFFAIRS.

Property Owners Want Present Subway Station Improved.

The Columbus Circle League, at a meeting held last week at the Century Opera House, perfected plans to bring before the Public Service Commission the great need of improving the present Subway station at Columbus Circle.

The Rev. Father Cassidy of the Paulist Fathers called attention to the danger Subway passengers had to face in crossing the road to get to the present downtown station, and asserted that there was imperative need for the construction of additional exits at other points around the Circle.

David Robinson, Director of the league, stated that a count made the day before between 3 and 4 P. M. showed that 6,400 pedestrians had crossed the Circle, 460 street cars had gone in and out, and there had been 1,320 vehicles running south and 1,900 north along Broadway.

Clarence J. Shearn suggested that an immediate complaint be brought before the commission as to the congestion at the Fifty-ninth Street station at the rush hours. The league is also endeavoring to obtain the turning of the present local into an express station.

Mabie Firm Dissolved.

The firm of Webster B. Mabie & Co., composed of Webster B. Mabie and Arthur R. Bastine, has been dissolved. Mr. Mabie will continue in the general real estate business at 1,178 Broadway. Mr. Bastine has established an office at 112 and 114 East Nineteenth Street under the name of Bastine &

TERMINAL MARKETS HELP FARM VALUES

Cyrus C. Miller Tells Realty Men How Producer and Consumer Will Be Benefited.

REASONS FOR FARM DECLINE

To Restore Values, Agriculture Must Be Put on Paying Basis —Big Foreign Markets.

In connection with the widespread interest recently aroused in and around New York in the establishment of free markets at different localities, the address of Cyrus C. Miller, former President of Bronx Borough, at the real estate convention yesterday at the Hotel Astor, attracted considerable attention. His subject was terminal markets and real estate, which he said were closely allied because the more a family must pay for its food the less it has left to pay for rent and clothing, and the less must be the value of the real estate on which it lives. Any agency which brings food into the city so that it may be sold at a low price, thereby increases the amount of income which the tenant can pay for the use of the property, and hence its value is increased.

A terminal market is thereby the means whereby the third step in the trinity of a city's provisioning—collecting, transportation and distribution—is effected.

It is estimated, added Mr. Miller, that the value of foodstuffs handled annually in the City of New York amounts to $900,000,000, and that 10 per cent. of this, or $90,000,000, could be saved annually by adequate terminal facilities. Such a sum retained in the hands of the citizens could be used for better renting and better living.

"Every one is familiar," said Mr. Miller, "with the fact that farm values in many parts of New York State have declined during the past twenty-five years. There are many causes, but the main cause is that farming has ceased to pay. It might be supposed that as our cities grow there would be more demands for the products of the farm, and, therefore, the values would rise. The fact is that lack of marketing facilities in the city has caused so much expense in the handling of foods that the farmer has received a low price for his products, while the city dweller has paid a high price. We need not look for an increased value in our farm lands until our farmers can obtain market facilities adequate for the sale of their goods at a profit. Then the problem of how to keep our American population on the farm, instead of abandoning the farm and crowding the city will take care of itself.

"More than twenty-five years ago I investigated the reasons for the decline in the value of farm lands in New York. The inquiry brought out many reasons, but the most potent was that the farm did not pay enough to keep the ambitious American on it. A further inquiry as to why it did not pay showed that lack of marketing facilities in the cities added so much cost to the goods before they reached the consumer that the farmer received too low a price for his products, and his business was too hazardous. Conditions have not changed since that time, except for the worse.

"The cry of 'Back to the farm' is uttered by many well-meaning people who recognize the evils of overcrowding the cities, but this cry will be answered satisfactorily only when the farms can be made to pay. It is the duty of the City of New York toward its own citizens and toward the farmers of the State to provide adequate handling facilities for its food supplies.

"For the proper handling of supplies a terminal market must be built which will handle economically train and ship loads of produce in one place where both shippers and buyers can meet. In this country we are beginning to realise the necessity of this, but in Europe the idea is not new.

"The Halles Centrale in Paris covers a space of about twenty-two acres, and represents an investment of about $10,000; the City of Berlin has had a wholesale terminal market for years, but the trade outgrew it, and Berlin has planned to build a new one costing $15,000,000; Munich and Hamburg have new terminal markets, and Frankfort is about to build one; London has Southfield, covering about eight acres, Islington, covering seventy-five acres, and Deptford, covering thirty acres.

"The wholesale terminal market is the first step in our market reform. After this is effected, and the retail dealer is supplied with cheap goods, many helpful changes can be made in his methods."

To Sell Belle Harbor Plots.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Vesey Street Salesroom, two corner plots at Belle Harbor, being, respectively, the southeast and southwest corners of Beach Channel Drive and Beach 136th Street; also three plots on Jamaica Bay, and at Edgemere an attractive cottage of nine rooms on the west side of Ocean Avenue. The building at Belle Harbor has been very active this year.

Real Estate Board Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Real Estate Board of New York will be held at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Oct. 20, and not on Thursday, Oct. 15, as reported, for the election of three Governors, an Auditing Committee, a Nominating Committeee and to vote on proposed amendments and additions to the constitution.

Real Estate Notes.

Kenneth Ives & Co. negotiated the sale of the Gardiner property at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson reported sold yes-

TRAFFIC ON ELEVATED LINES

Records of the elevated traffic dur-during the year ending June 30, 1914, recently published by the Public Service Commission, show that of the 4,628,562 increase, which the four lines in Manhattan and the Bronx show, 4,260,856 is accounted for by the Third Avenue Railway alone. This means that along the line of that railroad the development has been distinctly greater than in the territory served by the other three. Indeed, the Sixth Avenue road, which the commission considers includes the Columbus and Eighth Avenue line north of Fifty-third Street, has recorded an actual decrease of 497,248 passengers in the twelve months, that is, 1,463 a day.

Of this great rise more than one-third comes from a section of the Bronx between Pelham Avenue and 161st Street. Every one of the stations on this stretch reports an increase in the year of more than 100,000 passengers, and 183d Street and 169th Street attained the great advances of 426,284 and 294,772 passengers, respectively, during the year, the rise for the entire district being 1,750,516.

These statistics probably show the region in which there has been the greatest growth of homes during the last year, and they should naturally be complemented by increases in the lower parts of the city, which would indicate where the residents of the Bronx are seeking their employment. The habit of many Subway passengers of buying two tickets each day on setting out in the morning, one for the outgoing and one for the return trip, of course vitiates this argument to some degree, but it does not altogether offset it.

It is therefore interesting to note that there have been very considerable increases at Grand Street, with 567,784; at Twenty-eighth Street, with 215,247; at Thirty-fourth Street, with 273,000, and at Fifty-ninth Street, with 284,080 more tickets sold in 1914 than in 1913.

This suggests that there is today a developing travel between the Third Avenue section of the Bronx and the great industrial section of the east side, and also the growing loft district of Fourth Avenue. Probably the move of the shopping centre to Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue has much to do with the growth of the Thirty-fourth Street Station, and the development of the Queensboro Bridge with the improvement in Fifty-ninth Street.

But it is not to the Third Avenue line but to the Sixth Avenue that one must look to realize how large the uptown business district between Herald and Times Squares now looms in the daily life of the city. Whereas the Sixth Avenue line for the most part shows an array of decreases, Thirty-third, Thirty-eighth, Forty-second, and Fiftieth Street Stations sold last year 1,750,516 tickets more than the year before.

It is necessary to take these stations together, as Thirty-eighth Street is a new arrival in the list, having been opened only on Jan. 31 last. Its 755,575 passengers would have taken before that the cars either at Forty-second Street or Thirty-third, and its record should be divided between those two.

Probably as it is nearer to Forty-second than Thirty-third Street two-thirds of them would have gone to the northern station. From this it appears that whereas Thirty-third Street scored an actual increase of 89,033 passengers and an estimated increase of 340,891, Forty-second Street had an actual increase of 104,422 and an estimated increase of 668,139.

Northbound.	Southbound.	Total.	Year's Increase.	Stations.	Daily Average.* 1914.	1913.	1912.
†17,838,814	†22,625,340	44,979,638	595,660	Second Avenue Line—Total	132,293	130,541	129,350
(Not separated.)		1,730,722	21,620	Chatham Square	5,090	5,027	4,925
1,658,553	743,621	2,402,174	105,848	Canal Street	7,065	6,754	6,448
1,610,961	515,035	2,125,996	§35,068	Grand Street	6,253	6,356	6,373
3,422,362	441,830	3,864,192	32,866	Rivington Street	11,365	11,269	10,877
2,164,165	537,989	2,702,154	§25,172	First Street	7,949	8,022	8,222
2,066,648	636,700	2,703,348	37,216	Eighth Street	7,951	7,842	8,036
1,601,268	561,160	2,162,428	2,229	14th Street	6,360	6,367	6,277
566,798	295,506	862,304	5,679	19th Street	2,586	2,519	2,546
930,413	472,250	1,402,663	31,889	23rd Street	4,125	4,032	3,987
(Not separated.)		952,971	16,302	34th Street	2,803	2,755	2,699
564,536	531,463	1,095,999	5,789	42nd Street	3,224	3,207	3,139
268,445	563,009	831,454	§16,348	50th Street	2,445	2,494	2,523
474,882	1,635,633	2,110,515	55,645	57th Street	6,207	6,044	5,948
297,902	1,048,900	1,346,802	§1,985	65th Street	3,961	3,967	4,019
687,642	2,165,000	2,802,642	11,492	72nd Street	8,243	8,209	8,152
482,040	2,685,600	3,117,640	§29,508	80th Street	9,170	9,256	9,103
256,181	2,024,800	2,280,981	§54,193	86th Street	6,709	6,868	6,835
(Not separated.)		1,805,130	§59,128	92nd Street	5,309	5,483	5,461
129,937	1,850,800	1,980,737	§830,887	99th Street	5,826	6,799	7,006
147,120	1,269,460	1,416,580	1,102,745	105th Street	4,167	§923	....
203,376	1,765,960	1,969,336	§172,115	111th Street	5,792	6,298	6,553
122,312	1,337,090	1,459,402	§45,010	117th Street	4,292	4,425	4,433
212,980	1,324,800	1,537,780	§38,795	121st Street	4,523	4,637	4,774
20,293	268,734	289,027	§13,970	127th Street	850	891	933
(Not separated.)		26,661	§7,023	Miscellaneous	78	99	82
54,737,375	37,090,348	147,568,868	4,260,856	Third Avenue Line—Total	434,026	421,494	416,576
3,666,108	.....	3,666,108	142,244	Whitehall Street	10,783	10,364	10,185
(Not separated.)		1,777,668	§28,568	Hanover Square	5,228	5,312	5,374
(Not separated.)		1,627,710	7,776	Fulton Street	4,786	4,763	4,810
(Not separated.)		833,903	§35,913	Franklin Square	2,453	2,558	2,576
11,865,395	.....	11,865,395	§44,315	City Hall	34,898	35,029	35,639
(Not separated.)		2,065,724	126,567	Chatham Square	6,046	5,674	5,760
15,531,503	.....	21,826,108	167,791	(Whitehall to Chatham Sq.)	64,194	63,701	64,344
2,267,746	204,619	2,472,365	9,108	Canal Street	7,272	7,245	6,974
(Not separated.)		4,907,212	567,784	Grand Street	14,433	12,763	12,811
4,028,915	369,787	4,398,702	183,928	Houston Street	12,937	12,396	12,415
3,261,047	512,095	3,793,142	55,572	9th Street	11,156	10,993	11,208
3,493,569	708,470	4,202,039	85,941	14th Street	12,359	12,106	12,611
2,206,003	529,380	2,735,353	40,971	18th Street	8,045	7,925	7,638
3,205,546	921,522	4,127,068	109,657	23rd Street	12,139	11,816	11,341
2,204,626	733,676	2,938,302	215,247	28th Street	8,642	8,009	7,609
2,409,733	707,010	3,116,743	273,009	34th Street	9,167	8,364	8,114
(Not separated.)		642,143	§111,339	34th Street Ferry	1,889	2,216	2,504
1,506,967	680,380	2,187,347	§26,093	42nd Street	6,433	6,510	6,689
(Not separated.)		1,281,111	227,371	Grand Central	3,768	3,099	3,119
769,414	518,302	1,287,716	195,049	47th Street	3,787	3,214	3,134
919,844	848,252	1,768,096	§11,130	53rd Street	5,200	6,233	5,240
2,477,150	2,637,400	5,144,550	284,080	59th Street	15,043	14,207	14,466
943,951	1,324,140	2,268,091	136,578	67th Street	6,671	6,269	6,252
1,109,983	2,037,800	3,147,783	156,999	76th Street	9,258	8,796	8,900
1,387,882	2,346,560	3,734,442	94,047	84th Street	10,984	10,707	10,991
1,130,702	2,062,100	3,192,802	129,916	89th Street	9,391	9,008	9,135
977,010	2,603,300	3,580,310	108,295	99th Street	10,530	10,212	10,337
1,614,650	3,989,700	5,604,350	§600,622	106th Street	16,483	18,250	18,840
1,838,541	4,397,501	6,236,042	31,351	116th Street	18,341	18,249	18,293
1,301,174	2,404,601	3,705,775	15,807	125th Street	11,076	11,029	11,245
(Not separated.)		865,242	§27,232	129th Street	2,510	2,590	2,654
30,134,453	30,538,585	77,554,766	2,144,294	(Canal St. to 129th St.)	227,514	221,207	222,519
.....	1,185,532	1,185,532	235,359	Willis Avenue	3,487	2,795	1,195
(Not separated.)		2,484,636	§34,989	133rd Street	7,306	7,409	7,011
(Not separated.)		4,781,222	81,671	138th Street	14,062	13,822	13,888
(Not separated.)		2,794,723	27,313	143rd Street	7,955	7,875	7,892
(Not separated.)		3,238,859	97,712	149th Street	9,526	9,239	9,261
(Not separated.)		2,301,688	75,006	156th Street	6,770	6,549	6,634
(Not separated.)		3,201,944	109,328	161st Street	9,417	9,096	8,904
(Not separated.)		3,355,449	173,698	166th Street	9,869	9,358	8,925
(Not separated.)		3,965,863	294,772	169th Street	11,664	10,797	10,231
(Not separated.)		3,902,395	140,934	Wendover Avenue	11,478	11,063	10,440
(Not separated.)		2,582,523	139,415	174th Street	7,596	7,186	6,662
(Not separated.)		3,288,391	143,631	177th Street	9,672	9,249	8,533
71,419	2,284,037	2,355,456	108,225	180th Street	6,928	6,610	6,656
(Not separated.)		3,674,216	426,284	183rd Street	10,807	9,553	8,177
(Not separated.)		2,096,921	214,329	Pelham Avenue	6,167	5,537	5,929
.....	3,084,214	3,084,214	§68,213	Bronx Park	9,071	9,272	9,606
71,419	6,553,783	48,203,432	2,164,375	(Willis Ave. to Bronx Park)	141,775	135,409	127,985
(Not separated.)		184,562	§215,604	Miscellaneous	543	1,177	1,728

Northbound.	Southbound.	Total.	Year's Increase.	Stations.	Daily Average.* 1914.	1913.	1912.
†31,761,092	†46,641,320	86,758,941	§497,248	Sixth Avenue Line—Total	255,173	256,636	255,894
1,474,932	800,169	2,275,101	§56,708	Rector Street	6,691	6,858	7,125
3,371,620	538,975	3,910,595	34,710	Cortlandt Street	11,502	11,400	11,079
2,249,021	44,195	2,293,216	§18,267	Park Place	6,745	6,798	6,847
1,674,845	82,670	1,757,515	§42,519	Chambers Street	5,169	5,294	5,343
1,216,303	161,140	1,377,443	§14,060	Franklin Street	4,051	4,093	4,106
1,087,925	299,388	1,387,313	§122,045	Grand Street	4,080	4,439	4,957
1,576,636	716,149	2,292,785	21,530	Bleecker Street	6,743	6,680	6,829
1,258,931	797,990	2,056,921	§12,555	8th Street	6,050	6,087	6,085
1,701,094	1,022,980	2,724,074	§121,182	14th Street	8,012	8,368	8,804
2,060,031	1,241,440	3,301,471	§143,781	18th Street	9,710	10,133	10,182
2,118,933	1,457,670	3,576,603	§499,302	23rd Street	10,519	11,988	12,041
1,525,178	1,234,100	2,759,278	§31,894	28th Street	8,115	8,209	8,360
2,630,750	4,482,970	7,113,720	89,033	33rd Street	20,923	20,661	19,700
433,775	321,800	755,575	755,575	38th Street‖	12,222	....	....
2,356,388	1,730,061	4,086,449	164,422	42nd Street	12,019	11,535	11,513
951,562	803,961	1,755,523	70,346	50th Street	5,163	4,956	4,973
477,945	661,600	1,139,545	§50,385	53rd Street	3,352	3,500	3,525
.....	945,815	945,815	9,121	58th Street	2,782	2,755	2,964
887,799	919,345	1,807,144	§109,816	59th Street	5,315	5,638	5,719
664,120	1,692,200	2,356,320	§48,564	66th Street	6,930	7,073	7,150
347,975	1,172,350	1,520,325	§82,430	72nd Street	4,472	4,587	4,750
361,217	1,677,050	2,038,267	§87,026	81st Street	5,995	6,251	7,706
246,382	1,223,000	1,469,382	268,944	86th Street	4,322	§3,531	....
315,829	2,348,008	2,663,837	§99,168	98rd Street	7,835	8,126	9,025
388,277	3,196,900	3,585,177	§89,821	104th Street	10,545	10,809	11,104
129,743	2,211,201	2,340,944	§81,381	110th Street	6,885	7,124	7,209
(Not separated.)		3,753,257	§106,582	116th Street	11,039	11,352	11,345
(Not separated.)		4,378,749	§61,622	125th Street	12,879	13,060	13,005
108,451	1,901,800	2,010,251	34,537	130th Street	5,913	5,811	5,837
68,025	2,370,300	2,438,325	§154,935	135th Street	7,172	7,627	7,908
32,946	2,586,120	2,619,066	§15,456	140th Street	7,703	7,749	7,585
44,459	3,503,900	3,548,359	46,004	145th Street	10,436	10,301	9,744
.....	4,496,073	4,496,073	57,492	155th Street	13,224	13,055	12,549
(Not separated.)		224,523	§49,463	Miscellaneous	660	806	831
20,409,092	11,738,894	32,166,121	269,294	Ninth Avenue Line—Total	94,606	93,814	93,094
1,834,037	.....	1,834,037	71,656	South Ferry	5,394	5,183	5,098
1,780,097	301,480	2,081,577	13,888	Battery Place	6,122	6,081	5,902
377,311	188,370	565,681	§20,794	Rector Street	1,664	1,725	1,697
2,611,670	822,940	3,434,610	49,140	Cortlandt Street	10,102	9,957	9,779
1,153,006	285,660	1,438,666	§23,590	Barclay Street	4,231	4,301	4,246
2,185,725	273,601	2,459,326	§25,039	Warren Street	7,223	7,307	7,345
994,470	336,420	1,330,890	34,644	Franklin Street	3,915	3,812	3,793
817,440	401,174	1,218,614	§18,682	Desbrosses Street	3,584	3,639	4,208
786,478	421,057	1,207,535	§11,133	Houston Street	3,552	3,584	3,422
1,568,041	1,037,821	2,605,862	§11,853	Christopher Street	7,664	7,699	7,787
1,246,243	1,321,341	2,567,584	162,633	14th Street	7,552	7,073	7,063
1,496,980	1,399,100	2,896,080	355	23rd Street	8,518	8,517	8,118
632,060	559,700	1,191,760	39,802	30th Street	3,505	3,390	3,334
985,211	1,041,190	2,026,401	40,640	34th Street	5,960	5,840	5,634
1,268,330	1,277,040	2,545,370	§12,800	42nd Street	7,486	7,524	7,473
671,993	1,121,800	1,793,798	§6,614	50th Street	5,276	5,295	5,248
.....	950,200	950,200	§11,400	59th Street	2,795	2,828	2,894
(Not separated.)		18,185	§1,059	Miscellaneous	53	56	58

RECAPITULATION.

17,838,814	22,625,340	44,979,638	595,660	Second Avenue Line	132,293	130,541	129,350
54,737,375	37,090,348	147,568,868	4,260,856	Third Avenue Line	434,026	421,494	416,576
31,761,092	46,641,320	86,758,941	§497,248	Sixth Avenue Line	255,173	256,636	255,894
20,409,092	11,738,894	32,166,121	269,294	Ninth Avenue Line	94,606	93,814	93,094
†124,746,378	†118,095,902	311,473,568	4,628,562	Total	916,098	902,485	894,914

*Treating Sundays as half days (340 days to the year).
†These totals are arithmetical only and do not account for passengers who buy tickets at "island" stations.
‡Station opened at noon January 31, 1914; the daily average for five months would be 5,321.
§Station opened 7 A. M., April 1, 1913; the daily average for three months would be 3,692.
‖Station opened 12 M., Aug. 29, 1912; the daily average for ten months would be 4,242.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, FIRST DISTRICT,
Bureau of Statistics and Accounts,
A. F. WEBER, Chief Statistician,
October, 8, 1914.

TRADE INFLUENCE ON LAND VALUES

Tax Figures Show Startling Contrasts in Old and New Manhattan Centres.

TRAGEDY IN 23D STREET

Fifty Per Cent. Loss, but Tax Value Increased $800,000 on Fifth Avenue Lewis Corner.

A remarkable illustration of what trade can do for New York realty was shown a few days ago, when the Lewis corner, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, was sold at a reported price of $1,800,000. The deal was closed a few days after the opening of the assessment books for 1915, and for the coming year this plot, the northeast corner, 74.1 by 125, has been tentatively assessed at $1,930,000, an increase by the Tax Department of nearly $800,000 in twelve months.

The assessment for the present year is $1,185,000, and in 1913 it was $1,175,000. All these years the plot has been vacant. It is doubtful if any other plot in the city has been increased by so large a percentage.

This large increase may have been due to a belief by the Assessors that the rumored holding price of $2,000,000 by the wealthy heirs possessed more truth than fiction. It is interesting, also, to note that the Thirty-seventh Street plot, unimproved, is now almost equal in its assessed valuation to Mrs. Gerry's Bristol Building property, on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, 74.6 by 125, similar in size, and which, with the old, well-rented seven-story structure, is valued for taxation at $2,025,000. This is one of the busiest corners on Manhattan Island, close to the Grand Central Terminal and more crowded than Thirty-seventh Street, yet the assessment books give it a value of but $95,000 over the vacant Lewis corner. The increase for 1915 on the Forty-second Street plot was $175,000.

These facts regarding the price paid for the Lewis corner, although less than the tentative assessment for the coming year, have been mentioned to show—first, the high values in the centre of big business, and, second, to contrast the values in this new centre of the choicest retail trade with those at what was the heart of the shopping centre but a few years ago.

From Twenty-third to Thirty-seventh Street is a little over half a mile. The average walker would cover the distance in ten minutes. On the other hand, the distance separating these two sections in real estate values is of greater magnitude. The Lewis corner sale and other deals north of Thirty-fourth Street, averaging from $150 to $200, and even more, per square foot, are illustrative of Fifth Avenue values.

By way of contrast let a few figures from the tax books for 1915 tell the story of the decline in Twenty-third Street. Most conspicuous of the big shopping places there is Stern's old store, regarded for a long time, and rightly so, as the strongest asset in holding the retail trade in its old quarter, until, foreseeing the inevitable, the firm moved to Forty-second Street over a year ago.

Going back no further than 1913, the assessed value on the entire Stern store, including the new addition on Twenty-second Street, a total frontage of 223 feet on Twenty-third Street and 333 feet on Twenty-second Street, was $4,455,500. For this same property the 1915 figures are $2,396,000, a loss of $2,059,000 in two years, or 46 per cent. On land value alone the figures are $3,250,500 for 1913 and $1,536,000 for 1915, a decrease of $1,714,500, nearly 53 per cent.

Few persons would believe that such radical changes could occur in property values in one of the readily accessible localities of the city within two years. It is one of the most remarkable transformations that New York City realty has ever furnished, and when put side by side with the advancing prices and enormous store rentals in the new centre on Fifth Avenue, north of Thirty-fourth Street, it reveals the tremendous effect that the presence or lack of concentrated retail trade exerts upon property within its neighborhood.

That this is no isolated case may be seen from the following list of properties, with their declines in assessed value within two years. The figures as given include both land and improvements:

Plot.	Size.	1913.	1915.
12 West 23d	33.8x98.9	$330,500	$149,500
14 West 23d	27.4x98.9	272,000	124,000
16 West 23d	20 x98.9	202,500	94,000
18 West 23d	20 x98.9	202,500	94,000
1 West 22d	20 x98.9	80,000	39,000
4-1 West 22d	82 x98.9	455,000	342,000
49 West 22d	24 x98.9	98,000	50,000
51 West 22d	24 x98.9	98,000	50,000
53-61 West 22d	93 x98.9	440,000	284,000
4 West 22d	26.3x98.9	165,000	123,000
6-8 West 22d	56 x98.9	213,000	148,000
10 West 22d	27 x98.9	83,000	64,000
12 West 22d	27 x98.9	93,000	64,000
14 West 22d	27 x98.9	88,000	50,500
20-26 West 22d	103x98.9	755,000	625,000
28-30 West 22d	50 x98.9	208,000	153,000
32 West 22d	32.7x98.9	132,000	91,000

Here are figures which tell with startling directness the results of sudden trade changes. About nine years ago a writer, in commenting upon the high price paid for the old New York Club property, southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, at an average of $207 a square foot, said it was not excessive when compared to lots on the south side of Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue, valued at $350,000. At the same time lots on the south side of Twenty-second Street were being held at about $100,000.

In 1901 the Higgins estate sold the plot at 4 West Twenty-second Street to James McCutcheon for $71,600. The 1915 assessment, as given above, includes the twelve-story building, but the land value is $47,000. About the same time 18 West Twenty-second Street was sold for $60,000, and was resold with No. 12 for $160,000. The new assessment, with the old five-story building is but $64,000 a lot. The parcel at 28 to 32 West Twenty-second Street was sold by the Church of St. Esprit in 1900 for $200,000, a plot 82.9 by 98.9. Two six-story lofts have been erected on the plot, but the land value assessment is but $158,000.

In commenting on these serious declines in a once-prosperous section, Tax Commissioner Purdy recently said:

"Twenty-third Street will never come back to its former standard. There has been a shifting of the retail trade, which will never return. The salvation of the section lies in its being turned into a high-class wholesale district on a lower basis of values. Lots never again will be worth $300,000. They may hold firm at $125,000."

The story of Twenty-third Street could be repeated with tax statistics of the entire Broadway district south to Chambers Street. The decline in assessed values along Broadway from Chambers to Fourteenth Street was $14,875,000, and nearly $3,000,000 west of Sixth Avenue from Fourteenth to Fortieth Street. Take a few examples. The Simpson-Crawford store was valued at $2,700,000 in 1913. Its new assessment is $1,960,000. The O'Neill store stands at $1,205,500, as against $1,625,000 two years ago. The Presbyterian Building, northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, has been reduced from $1,472,000 in 1913 to $1,095,000, and the adjoining Van Ingen Building from $1,148,000 to $922,000. Arnold, Constable's big stores, including about three-quarters of the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Broadway, and Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, were assessed for $4,215,000 in 1913. The 1915 valuation is $3,407,000, a decline of $808,000. The old Sloane Building, opposite, has decreased in the same time from $1,370,000 to $1,060,000.

Take some of the lower Broadway parcels. In 1895 Matthew Wilkes was reported to have paid $365,000 for 488 to 492 Broadway, northeast corner of Broome Street. In 1913 its assessment was $310,000, and for next year $220,000. For 530 Broadway, $172,500 was said to have been paid in 1895. The 1915 assessment is $127,250. These cases could be multiplied ad infinitum, but what is the use.

These conditions of changing values and trade sections are not new to New York. They have been repeated in past years, but it is doubtful if ever to so great an extent, for almost simultaneously with the sudden removal from the old dry goods section to the new Fourth Avenue district came the migration from the former retail trade centre, between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, to the blocks north of Thirty-fourth Street.

Fourteenth Street a few years ago underwent a similar change, and still earlier Grand Street had the same experience. Grand, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third Streets have all repeated the same story of the northward movement of both trade and business. In 1901 a writer in THE NEW YORK TIMES called attention to the transformation of Grand Street, where the goods in Ridley's famous store had lately been sold at auction. About ten or twelve years before, he said, Ridley's did a business of about $6,000,000 a year. To enlarge the store, a plot on the corner was leased on a long term about 1885 for $11,000 a year. When the decline began, efforts were made to sub-lease, and a tenant was finally found at $7,500 a year, but he, it was stated, had to sublet, and could only get $4,500 a year.

The new transit lines, the Grand Central and Pennsylvania Station improvements, and the better and safer commercial buildings in the newer uptown centres have all contributed their share in these startling changes from which large sections of Manhattan Island is suffering.

That it is a serious matter may be ascertained from the new tax figures, where an actual decline in Manhattan land values is shown of $14,453,000. The new buildings in Manhattan Borough for the year added $68,410,000 to the tax list, giving a total increase of $53,957,000, not including realty of corporations. The fact that Manhattan land values declined by $14,000,000 is one worth careful consideration.

While many reasons for this condition have been, and doubtless will be, advanced, in addition to various solutions for betterment, one cannot help being impressed by the fact that the realty declines in so many parts of the city present a strong argument for reasonable regulation of the heights of buildings. It is the excessive height of so many buildings that has reduced the value of many parcels of realty in the downtown district south of Park Row, and on a smaller scale the same result is being seen in many other parts of the city. A commission has been at work gathering data and statistics, and the plan has been favored by many broad-minded real estate men, but thus far no definite action has been taken, and no one knows when it will be.

Change of Name Opposed.

Widespread protest is being made by residents of Queens to a proposition contained in a resolution introduced in the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Charles J. Moore of the Sixty-fourth District in Brooklyn to change the name of Forest Park, in Queens, to Woodruff Park. The new name is proposed as an honor to the late Timothy L. Woodruff, who, as Park Commissioner of Brooklyn, assisted in the purchase of the land now composing the park, and also did much for the park system of Brooklyn.

There is no desire to take away any honor that might be given to the memory of Mr. Woodruff, according to the statements of those who are opposing the proposition, but they say that Mr. Woodruff's activities were confined to Brooklyn, and not to Queens. If there is a desire thus to honor him, it is said that some park in Brooklyn could be designated as Woodruff Park.

LOWER TELEPHONE RATES.

Real Estate Interests Send Letters to Candidate.

A strong effort is being made by owners and agents of most of the big uptown apartment houses to have the next Legislature force a reduction of the rates charged for telephone service and equipment in Greater New York. They also want the proposed new rate to compare favorably with those charged in other big cities in this country.

An organization has been formed, known as the Owners and Agents of Apartment Houses, of which Charles A. Du Bois is Chairman, which has drawn up a letter, signed by many of the civic and taxpayers' associations in Manhattan and the Bronx, and which is being sent to the candidates for the Senate and Assembly, asking their attitude toward the procuring of such legislation.

Other members of the new association are Sonn Brothers, Gross & Herbener, Anthony H. Koelble, Knap & Wasson, Wesslau Brothers, Slawson & Hobbs, the J. Romaine Brown Company, Harry Bierhoff, Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company, Du Bois & Taylor, George Rosenfeld, Potter Brothers, Schindler & Liebler, and Wilcox & Shelton.

Taxpayers Request Notice.

The United Real Estate Owners' Associations have sent a communication to the Mayor and other members of the Board of Estimate urging that adequate notice be given the taxpayers of the important matters to be taken up for consideration at the weekly board meetings.

They contend that the publication of the calendar on Wednesday afternoon does not give a sufficient opportunity to make a proper study or investigation of the many resolutions which come before the board on Friday for adoption.

The board is asked to devise some method to remedy this unfortunate condition, and the suggestion is made that there be specified days in each month for public hearings and the consideration of franchises, reports of committees, local improvements, &c.

New Building for Sterling Gum Co.

A five-story and basement factory building, to contain a total floor area of about 100,000 square feet, will be constructed for the Sterling Gum Company on the south side of Harris Avenue, between Ely Avenue and William Street, Long Island City. The Sterling Gum Company is now located in the factory building at Tenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City. It, however, has insufficient room, and recently leased two floors in the Miller Building, on Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn. It expects to be able to move into its new building by April, 1915, employing upward of 700 hands. It now employs about 500.

Sixth Avenue Store Lease.

Further illustration that there is still a demand for stores in the older department store centre along Sixth Avenue is reflected in the announcement sent out by the M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

These brokers have just leased for the Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street Corporation the store at 363 Sixth Avenue to Joseph Apsel, furrier. This completes the renting of all of the nine stores at the front of the former Ehrich Bros. store by these brokers. Two of the upper lofts were also leased to retail concerns.

Dwellings Leased.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Mrs. James H. Benedict, 14 East Seventieth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, to Lewis M. Bloomingdale.

Edward S. Foley has rented the four-story dwelling at 238 West Eleventh Street for the Faure estate to Mrs. De Loyoa; the three-story house at 142 West Thirteenth Street for the Laben estate to Catherine Preufer, and the four-story house at 324 West Fourteenth Street for Sarah P. Nelson to John W. Morgan.

Commercial Leases.

The Duross Company has leased for Col. Alexander Bacon the four-story building at 135 Ninth Avenue to John Demarco; also the store at the corner of Seventeenth Street and Eleventh Avenue to A. W. Salisch, and the parlor store at 111 West Sixteenth Street to Joseph Goldman.

Open New Westchester Tract.

Engineers have completed their plans and contractors have been engaged to improve a portion of the Scarsdale Estates along Huntington Avenue from the first section of Greenacres to the New York Post Road. The improvements will consist of grading the streets and the laying of sewer mains. This will open up 200 additional plots, the average size of which is 75 by 150.

This new section will have building restrictions of $7,000 and the average cost of lots will be $2,500, making a total investment of less than $10,000—a somewhat less expensive investment than most of the Scarsdale Estates homes. This section is known as the McCabe property, and adjoins Greenacres.

Downtown Corner Sale.

The northeast corner of Cedar and Greenwich Streets is scheduled to be sold in foreclosure at auction on Tuesday, Oct. 27. It fronts 58 feet on Greenwich Street by 35 on Cedar Street, with two five-story tenements thereon and will be sold from the stand of Herbert A. Sherman.

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MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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50th Street is a favorite location for high-class medical men and specialists. This is Columbia College District and there is a chance to purchase or lease on very favorable terms a fine residence in perfect condition, immediately off Fifth Avenue.
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A loft and office building in the Forties, near 8th Av.; takes $115,000 to swing it; biggest bargain in New York; no trade. Brokers protected.
I. L. CURRIER & CO.,
1,482 Broadway, (42d and 43d Sts.)
Tel., 7511—Bryant.

AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
218 West 78th St.
For Sale—Modern 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling; attractive interior arrangement; convenient to Subway and street cars; price $21,000; mortgage to suit purchaser. PEASE & ELLIMAN,
160 West 124 St. Tel. [illegible]

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NET EARNINGS Of Realty
are to a positive and greater extent increased by reduced insurance premiums resulting from
AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER INSTALLATION
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Can be demonstrated by ourselves or your broker.
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Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation.

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Eastern Parkway Heights
Highest Elevation in Brooklyn.
Union Street, Between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues.
The most successful type of dwelling ever built in Brooklyn. Take either St. John's Place, Rogers Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Nostrand Avenue or Lorimer Street trolley. Station of Eastern Parkway Subway now building is only half block from property.
Two stories and cellar, handsome stone front—porches front and rear—9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, instantaneous gas water heater—electric lights, tiled mantel and hearth—hardwood floors and hardwood trim throughout—kitchen and bathroom floors and walls tiled.
Terms $1,000 Cash
Balance $60 monthly to cover interest on Bank Mortgage of $5,500—5% and interest and principal on remainder; thereby paying off $2,500 of principal in 6 years and 10 months. Savings bank accounts taken in payment.
Realty Associates, 162 Remsen Street,
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907 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH STREET.

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MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.
*BUILDINGS EQUIPPED WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.
FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS.

50-54 W. 17th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
66x92.
Store, Basement & Lofts.
Good Light—Low Rent.

22-28 W 21st St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
100x92,
LOFTS.
Good light. Low rent.

12-14 W. 32d St.
Near 5th Av.
34x98.9,
LOFTS,
Floors contain no interior columns.
Light on three sides.

22-24 W. 27th St.
Near Broadway.
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Store, Basement & Lofts.
Good light. Reasonable rent.

20 STORIES
FLOORS — HESS BUILDING, 4th Ave., Cor. 26th St. — OFFICES
100 x 200
3 ENTIRE FLOORS & SHOWROOMS

27-33 W. 20th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
100x92,
LOFTS,
Good light. Low rent.

34-38 W. 27th St.
68.6x98.9,
Store and Basement.
Will divide.
LOFTS.
Good light. Reasonable rent.

30-32 W. 15th St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
50x100x110,
LOFTS,
Exceptional light. Low rents. These lofts are larger than average 50 foot floors.

160-78 W. 23d St.
S. E. Cor. 7th Av.
Stores, Floors, Offices.
Low rental.

115-17 E. 23d St.
Near 4th Av.
56x110,
10th Loft.
Exceptional light. Low insurance.

49-53 E. 21st St.
75x98.9,
LOFTS,
Exceptional light. Low insurance.
ALSO DIVIDED SPACE.

FLOORS — 432 4TH AVE. COR. 29 ST. — OFFICES
16 STORIES — 101.6x80
2 ENTIRE FLOORS & SHOWROOMS

31-33 E. 10th St.
45x98.9,
LOFTS,
Good light. Low rental.

157-159 E. 32d St.
50x172.6
5 Story & Basem't Building
Will divide.
Floors carry 150 lbs.
Good light. Low rental.

31-33 W. 21st St.
Between 5th and 6th Avs.
56x98.9. Store and Basement.
Store and Lofts.
GOOD LIGHT. LOW RENT.
Building equipped with automatic alarm.

13-21 E. 22d St.
Between Broadway and 4th Av.
145x98.9,
LOFTS,
Will Divide { 54 x 98.9 / 91 x 98.9
Exceptional light. Low insurance.

127-31 W. 25th St.
Between 6th and 7th Avs.
75x98.9,
Store & Basement. Will Divide.
LOFTS,
Good light. Automatic alarm.

Very Desirable Floor
in Our Modern Building
340 Madison Avenue
Near 42d St. Close to Grand Cent. Subway
Conveniently laid out with executive offices with permanent sunlight on all sides; su table for Architect, Builder, Decorator or any other business that might co-operate with ours; satisfactory lease as well as an unusual opportunity is offered the right party. Call at our office on the premises.
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Modern Building
26 John Street
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Corner Chrystie and Delancey Sts.; will make alterations connecting adjoining store if necessary. Inquire B. Casowitz, 5 Beekman St.

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
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TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE—EASY TERMS. Estate consists of most desirable all-year residence, only 10 minutes to station and 25 minutes to Pennsylvania Terminal, with three acres of fine ground, lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; garage, greenhouses, stable and outbuildings; also 150 feet water front, bath houses and bathing beach, private dock and landing; deep anchorage; protected harbor. Address ESTATE, Box 100 Times Downtown.

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2 Elevators 100x100 — Brokers Protected
WILL DIVIDE Into 2 Buildings 50x100 Each
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LOFTS TO LET
WITH POWER
IN
MEINKEN BLDG.
13TH TO 14TH AND WASHINGTON STS
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
First loft, 140x50, $2,000, including 10 H. P. WILL DIVIDE. BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply to Engineer, 427 West 13th St., or 'phone Greeley 3789, or Morningside 7144.

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Plot 125x200. 100,000 square feet floor space; STEAM POWER. Rent, 20c. per sq. ft.
21-27 NEW CHAMBERS ST.
Two upper Lofts, 2,500 sq. ft. each.
Exceptional light; rent $700 per annum.
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A DESIRABLE STORE AND BASEMENT ON WEST SIDE OF BROADWAY BETWEEN 79TH AND 80TH STS. SUBWAY STATION. APPLY ROOM 2, 2231 BROADWAY.

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TO LEASE.
5-story and 3-story Building
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VERY desirable private office and desk room at moderate rental; immediate occupancy. Inquire
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All modern improvements.
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STORE—115 Feet Deep
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compel me to sell my 8-room house, farm and outbuildings; must have $150 cash at once; will take balance at $15 per month; good chance to start poultry, berry and vegetable plant; near the station; one hour from city.
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FIVE ACRES of land; 500 feet deep-water Shore Frontage; two good houses; sell less than value of land.
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ALL YEAR HOME IN BEAUTIFUL CEDARHURST.
Builder will sacrifice exceptional $14,000 stucco house for less than cost.
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Just the place for raising poultry for market and home all year round; barn and chicken run; large corner plot covered with shade trees; near depot, water and schools; large town; $16 monthly. C. HOUSE, 171 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Scarsdale Estates
Two houses at Greenacres will be leased at reduced rent on account lateness of season; one at $90.00, another at $60.00. Photographs and floor plans on request. Call or write.
Scarsdale Booth,
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FLORIDA.
8,000 acres, near Sanford; has flowing wells; on river and railroad; price $8.50 an acre; big money to be made out of this tract. Augustus Nathan, Clifton, N. J. Principals only.

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DARIEN GENTLEMAN'S FARM.
WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE.
27 acres, near station; two-acre lake; residence, 20 rooms; all improvements; garage, with quarters; barns, chicken houses, greenhouses, boathouse. Beautiful trees, vegetable and flower gardens, all kinds of fruit. Exceptional neighborhood. Will divide.
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I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., AND VICINITY
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NOROTON Cost $45,000 Will Take $25,000
Colonial House, all improvements; 15 rooms, 3 baths; seven acres; views of Sound. Large garage with quarters, chicken houses, vegetable and flower gardens, fine old trees. Near station.
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FOR RENT.
A 12-room, splendidly furnished house on the most beautiful street in Middletown, Conn., on the Connecticut River; all modern improvements; rent only $75. Box 1012, Middletown, Conn.

FOR SALE.
Sixty-acre, river front farm on Connecticut River; fertile soil, woodland, good buildings, dock, &c.; beautiful location; exceptional opportunity. Box 1012 Middletown, Conn.

FARMS.
New York State.
$2,000 Cash Required.
232 Acres, 30 Cows, 3 Horses, Machinery, Tools and Crops.
Big, immediate, steady income assured; high-class dairy and general farm in one of New York's best farming sections; 100-acre meadow cuts 100 tons hay and produces great quantity all staple crops; spring and brook-watered pasture for 50 cows; lots of wood and timber; 300 sugar maples; fine buildings; 8-room house; 90-foot basement barn, concrete floor; silo; 50-foot basement barn; concrete floor; horse barn; poultry house; all supplied with fine water; slightly location; beautiful view; perfect drainage; aged owner has made money, wants to retire; if taken now, you get 30 Holstein cows, 7 horses, poultry, machinery, wagons, tools, 8 acres oats, 7 acres corn, &c., with price for all only $8,000; $2,000 cash; balance easy terms; photograph of residence and traveling directions, page 3, "Strout's Special Bargain Sheet," send today for your free copy. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

New Jersey.
Money-Making Fruit Farm, 20 Acres, $4,500. Easy Terms.
All fruit; 3 acres sweet potatoes; other crops; horse, harness, and farm machinery and tools go with this splendid fruit farm if taken now; land level, all under cultivation; full acre bearing pear trees; 500 two-year-old peach trees; 3 acres raspberries; 2 acres strawberries; 1 acre asparagus; also apples, plums, grapes; fine 2½-story 8-room house; 40-foot barn, poultry house, other buildings; old oak and maple shade; woman owner; going to live with friends in another State; if taken now, everything goes for only $4,500; easy terms; see photograph of beautiful residence; full description, location, &c., page 3, "Strout's Special Fall Bargain Sheet," just out; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th Street, New York.

Connecticut.
Poultry and Fruit Farm, 80 Acres, $1,200. Easy Terms.
Chance for a real worker to make big money and enjoy a pleasant home; ideal location; within one mile of two villages; conveniences near; 20 acres bold, large number apple, pear, plum, peach, and cherry trees; brook and spring-watered pasture; 40 acres wood and timber; market near by; 6-room cottage; good cellar, water, barn, poultry houses; much shade; owner unable to occupy; price now only $1,200; easy terms; full details, location, &c., page 3, "Big Special Fall Bargain Sheet," just out; copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine Southern Plantation,
containing 847 acres, 500 of which is under cultivation, residue hunting preserve; mansion ten rooms, bath, hot and cold water; beautiful grove, manager's residence; two tenant, dwellings; large horse and cattle barns with silos attached; beautiful orchard; local and long distance telephone connection; 12 miles from largest city in the State; one mile to railway; fronts macadam road. We offer this property, together with livestock, farming implements, and one year's crop at the special price of $25,000, on terms of $9,000 cash, residue very reasonable. Possession when wanted. This is one of the most attractive estates in Virginia, and is ten thousand dollars less than its value. Trades not considered. If you are in a position to purchase quick in order to take advantage of circumstances, write for full description. Morton G. Thalhimer Co., Richmond, Va.

TOTAL COST OF HOUSE WITH FINE PLOT, $5,000 to $6,000.
AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.
On a high, rolling, wooded, picturesque property; actual walk only five minutes from station.
ALL HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.
Some sites commanding view of the Sound, others overlooking a beautiful State.
ARTISTIC homes that we can sell on the rental plan or your own ideas—financed or built by this Company, for a small initial payment.
We have the recommendation of all of our purchasers who are living in artistic and moderate cost homes.
An inspection will convince you that we have an ideal home proposition.
Write for booklet, giving details, showing photos.
CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS,
Murray Av., Larchmont, N. Y., or 56 Lawton St. Tel. 1089 New Rochelle, N. Y.

Desirable Houses
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.
THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
AND BRONXVILLE.

Port Chester
2 ACRES; 6 COLONIAL HOUSE; 15 ROOMS, 3 baths; stable with quarters; flowers, vegetable gardens. Tennis court. High ground. Near station. WILL SACRIFICE.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

Gedney Farm
Two houses near hotel for rent; reduced rent on account lateness of season. Floor plans and photographs on request. Call or write.
Gedney Farm Booth,
Country Life Exposition,
Grand Central Terminal, City.

At Chappaqua
Stone and shingle house—14 rooms, 3 baths, all conveniences; 5 acres; fruit and vegetable garden; flower gardens; fine views; large barn, outbuildings; exceptional water supply. For sale at bargain price, $20,000, or for rent furnished or unfurnished.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., N. Y. Phone 6526 Mur. Hill

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE
BARGAIN.
Commuting distance; 20 acres of land; on lake. Modern house of 6 large master's bedrooms, 4 baths; 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric lights, hot water heat; large garage and stable; fine gardens, all kinds of fruits; price, $45,000. Further particulars and photographs.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED.
ALONG THE HUDSON,
ALONG THE SOUND,
AMONG THE HILLS.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
7 East 42d St., New York. Murray Hill—6037.

PELHAM.
Modern stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; garage; plot 75x100; high elevation; 5 minutes to railroad station. Price $10,500.
Connolly and Penny,
115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 1655 W. Pelham.

5 ACRES
AT
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
850 FT. FRONTAGE
on macadam road, all improvements. Splendid location with fine views from tower. Price $2,250 an acre.
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Five minutes station; 14-room house; three baths, offered for rent at $75 per month; large plot; near Lackawanna; 50 trains daily; open Sundays; send for booklet "T."
Crowley-O'Brien Co., Essex Bldg. Newark, N. J.

PROPERTY
IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY — ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON
PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, CHIARCLIFF, RYE, etc.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill.

AT RYE.
Complete gentleman's country place, 2 acres; handsome dwelling, 3 baths, 8 open fireplaces, steam heat; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; greenhouse, flowers, shrubs. Photographs; particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY
22 East 42d St.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS.
Beautiful new Colonial cottage, eight rooms, two baths, all modern conveniences; large lots commanding extensive views; high altitude. For rental, bargain price $75, or for sale on easy terms. Tasker, Tribune Building.

FOR RENT IN FOREST HEIGHTS, NEW ROCHELLE
Modernly appointed Residence, 10 light, large rooms, 2 baths; electricity, gas; garage, tool-house.
Can quote attractive figure, or consider selling.
O'Connor & McCann 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 394 New Rochelle, N. Y.

At Lawrence Park West
Bronxville, N. Y.
For Sale: Large stone country house, 17 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements; one acre of land adjoining country club and fronting on Sunnybrook. The dwelling was constructed by the artist Violet Oakley for a residence from plans by the late John M. Carrere.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., N. Y. Phone 6526 Mur. Hill

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Builder Must Sacrifice
splendid new house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors and trim; large open fireplace, built-in bookcases and window seats; gas kitchen, steam heat; model laundry in basement; large, shaded plot; near country club in Northern New Jersey, half hour out. Bargain to quick buyer. Convenient terms arranged.
FRED C. BECKER,
Room 181, 50 Church St., N. Y.
Tel. 8748 Cort.

MONTCLAIR
The Suburb Beautiful
NEW ARTISTIC RESIDENCE of STUCCO construction, on plot 50x150; in HIGH-CLASS residential section; house contains 9 rooms, 2 baths, with every appointment, STRICTLY MODERN; beautiful porches, screened and glass; steam heat, gas, and electricity throughout; 4 minutes' walk to station, trolley, schools, and stores.
PRICE $9,000. YOUR OWN TERMS.
SIMPSON MERRITT CO.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
PHONE, 1350—MTC.

Here Is Opportunity.
Delightful 45-acre farm, 50 miles New York, on main line railroad, ¾-mile (short walk) good down, on macadamized State road, 500 feet elevation, with grand views and air; beautiful house sets back 150 feet; very large trees; 16-room house alone worth more than entire price; bathroom; large barns; silo; poultry plant; 1,200 young fruit trees all in bearing; alfalfa, asparagus; artesian water; only $8,000; a matchless bargain. Photos here.
ALLABOUGH & SON 150 Nassau Street, New York.

NO CASH; $30 MONTHLY
BUYS NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NEARBY HILLS OF NEW JERSEY; RARE CHANCE; BIG BARGAIN. OWNER, P. O. BOX 416 NEW YORK.

GLEN RIDGE
For RENT, at Glen Ridge, five minutes from Lackawanna Station, FURNISHED Residence, 10 rooms, bath; hot water and hot air, gas, electricity; in splendid repair; two outside porches, with glass and wire; immaculately clean; for rent for one or more years, $150 per month; 100 ft. long wealth of shade and fruit trees; other UNFURNISHED houses for RENT and SALE; come to office, opposite Lackawanna Station.
NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc.

ARTS AND CRAFTS HOME,
Contains seven rooms, tiled bathroom, large living room, fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; craftsman interior; (something different); large outside chimney; new, ready for occupancy; three minutes from express station and trolley; plot 50x150; $5,500, easy terms.
NUTLEY REALTY COMPANY.
Woolworth Bldg., N. Y. Phone Barclay 6984.

South Orange Tuxedo Park Tract.
Handsome 9-room house; all floors parquet; large plot; near Lackawanna; 50 trains daily; open Sundays; send for booklet "T."
Crowley-O'Brien Co., Essex Bldg. Newark, N. J.

OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY NEW SIX-ROOM STUCCO
all year home and will sell for $4,200; has sleeping porch, open fireplace, steam heat, tiled bathroom, &c.; is 700 feet above sea level.
Write for details.
Cragmere, 40 West 32d St., New York City.
Telephone 9860 Madison Square.

A PRETTY HOME
At bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street, City.

A WONDERFUL CHANCE.
16-acre farm, main highway, mile station, 45 minutes city; 2-story six-room frame house, good order; barn, poultry house, fruit, &c. Bargain at $6,000; any reasonable cash payment. Dudley P. Power, 30 Church St., Manhattan.

Gentleman's Country Home.
20 acres; long road frontage. State highway; particularly desirable residential section; 45 minutes City; 12-room Colonial house, large stables; 3½ other outbuildings; fruit, &c. Offered at $13,000; worth it. Dudley P. Power, Hudson Terminal Bldg., Manhattan.

SCARSDALE, NEW YORK.
$19,000 buys an eleven-room house, three baths; all modern conveniences; transit facilities unsurpassed; schools, tennis, golf club; terms to suit. Address W 23 Times.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MONTCLAIR
The Mountain Park Town.
For Rental (Unfurnished)
DESIRABLE house, 9 rooms, 2 bathrooms; steam heat. Per month $65
MODERN residence, 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, living room, 21x20. Per annum $1,200
HANDSOME residence, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, billiard room; decorations silk and tapestry. Garage. Desirable family. Per month $200
Furnished Houses for Winter or Year.
TO STRANGERS our advice has been and is to *RENT FIRST and become acquainted with Montclair, THEN PURCHASE.*
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Brokers.
Opp Lackawanna Term., Montclair, N. J.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

Adjacent to 5th Ave.
Below 54th St.
To rent, furnished, for the season or year. A full width and very attractive modern house. Built by the owner for his own use. *Has never been rented.* Well arranged and handsomely furnished. Apply to
Geo. R. Read & Co.
3 East 35th St. (12267) 20 Nassau St.

5-Story American Basement
125 East 38th St.
In choicest section of Murray Hill. All modern improvements. Attractive house, in good order, with dining room extension. To be had at a very low rent. Caretaker on premises or of
Douglas L. Elliman & Co., Inc.
421 Madison Avenue, near 48th St.

251 West End Avenue
Bet. 71st and 72d Sts., 4½ stories, Amer. base., bath extension; 7 rooms, 2 baths; parquet floors; open plumbing; hardwood trim. Owner will consider installing electricity; reasonable rent; immediate possession. Seen any time.
Houghton Company,
200 West 72d St. Tel. Columbus 280.

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE
5-story, 26-ft. American basement house.
66TH ST. AT MADISON AV.
14 rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

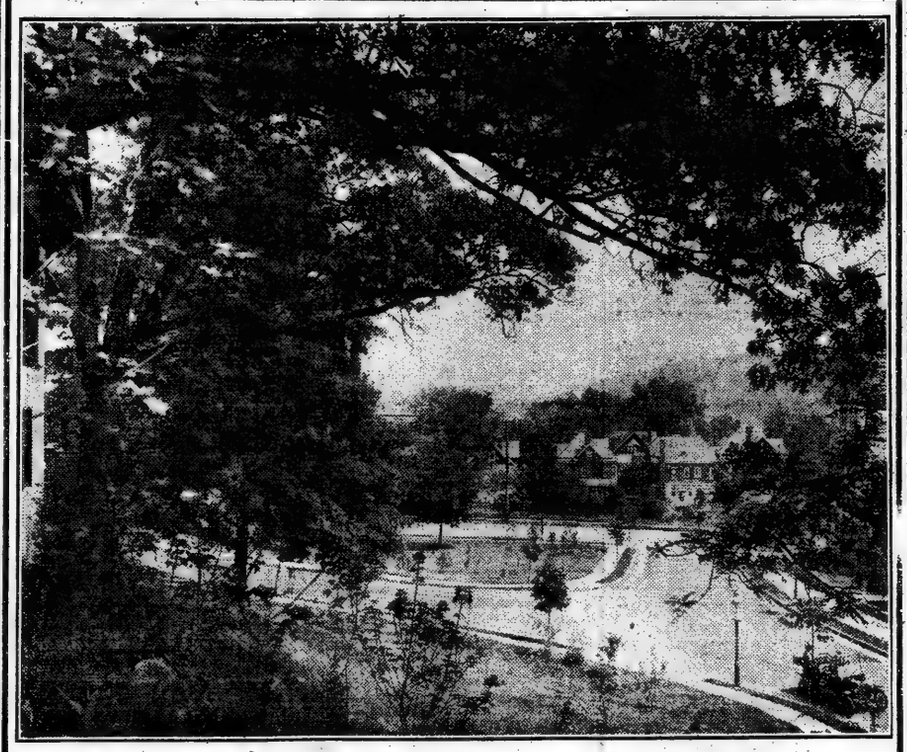
38 EAST 68TH STREET,
Between Madison and Park Avenues.
Choice private house block; medium width American basement, in excellent condition; three tiled bathrooms; to let or for sale; premises open for inspection. Particulars from brokers.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

The Wilsonia
225-227-229 West 69th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
1 Room and bath, $30
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally Clean Apartments for Particular People; No Objectionable Tenants.
Modern Elevator Apartment House.
Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts.
Maid service if desired.
Convenient to Subway, "L" and Surface Cars.
References Absolutely Essential.
Supt. on Premises. 'Phone, 9920 Col.

5 WEST 58TH STREET
ADJOINING PLAZA HOTEL
2 ROOMS, FOYER, and BATH
Elevator, Steam Heat, Electric Light
Rents $600 per annum and up
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises.

61-65 E. 59TH ST.
Apartment Hotel
Three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; hotel service; rents $55 to $70. Supt. on premises.
TO SUBLET
From November First in
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large Beautifully Furnished Apartment. Can be divided to suit.
OWNER'S APARTMENT.
Harperley Hall, 1 West 64th St.
FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, eight rooms, three baths; three exposures; refrigeration; open fires; overlooking park and river; luxuriously furnished, $3,000; unfurnished, $2,000.

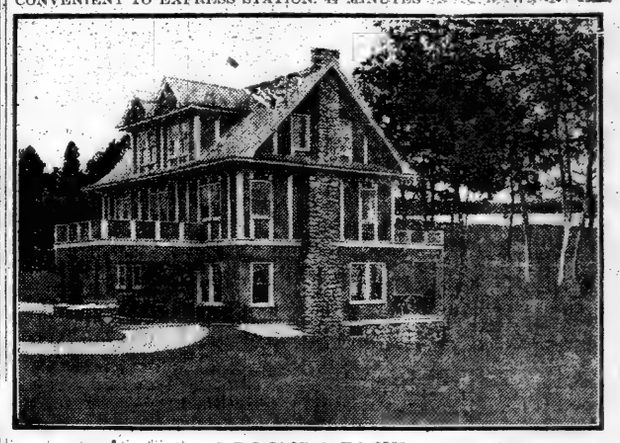


View from Porch.—House at Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers.—Price $15,000. (One block from Broadway.)

House has living room, music room, billiard room, dining room, kitchen, 5 large sleeping rooms (running water), 2 baths, toilet in cellar; entire first and second floors oak and chestnut trim; beam ceiling; private road for autos. Other houses finished or under construction.
HOW TO GET THERE—Broadway Subway to Van Cortlandt Park, trolley to property, car every 2 minutes, all night service.
Office, Corner Broadway and Oakmont Avenue . . . . . ROLLINS BROS.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

English All-Year Home Overlooking the Lakes
LARGE GROUNDS.
READY TO LIVE IN NOW. PRICE $8,000. ON EASY TERMS
$5,000 May Remain on Mortgage. Balance, $3,000, on Easy Terms.
CONVENIENT TO EXPRESS STATION. 44 MINUTES [illegible]



11 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Porte-cochère; huge veranda; upper balcony and two sleeping porches; very large living room with huge open fireplace; dining room with open fireplace; very large library; hall extends through house; seven large bedrooms; three tiled baths and billiard room. A substantially built house, with Craftsman interior and every modern convenience; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; paneled in hardwood; huge open fireplace. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, stores, churches; select social organizations and country club, tennis, fishing, bathing, boating; water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars address
WALTER S. RAIT, Telephone, 1523—Cortlandt. 170 Broadway, N. Y. C.



THE sale of property now being offered by the State Banking Department at Grantwood, Leonia, Morsemere, Palisade, Edgewater and Hudson Heights has been accepted by many conservative investors as an extraordinary opportunity. As a result, since March 1, 1914, 1,147 lots and 65 houses have been sold.

This realty, by order of the Supreme Court, is in the hands of the State Banking Department for quick disposal to wind up the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company.

So extensive are these properties—that many of the most desirable pieces still remain unsold in spite of the active buying that has been going on.

The choice location of this real estate—which is in New Jersey about opposite 120th to 140th Streets—renders its investment possibilities very great.

Included are modern houses and bungalows, as well as excellently located plots and lots.

Title guarantee policies are furnished free to purchasers; 70% and 75% of purchase price may remain upon bond and mortgage.

Detailed information of the most interesting character is yours for the asking. It is well to remember that judicious real estate investments are the basis of financial success. Address without delay

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks,
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT.
A few choice Apartments which we have left.
Will give concessions to desirable tenants on a lease. See if you can find one to answer your needs.
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD,
2,901 Broadway, Cor. 113th Street.

Prince Monaco
227-229 West 109th St.
East of Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Large, Desirable.
3 Rooms and Bath.
Rents $540 per annum.
Apply to Supt. on premises, or
THOS. J. O'REILLY, Agent,
Broadway & 109th St.

220 W. 98TH ST. S. E. Corner Broadway.
THE BORCHARDT.
Modern 12-story fireproof building.
Subway Express Station, 96th St.
7-8 Large, light rooms, $1,400-$1,800
foyer, 2-3 baths.
Filtered Water, Vacuum Cleaner Free; perfectly equipped Laundry, also tubs in kitchens

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large seven and eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry fuel included in rent.
APPLY SUPT., ON PREMISES.

2 ROOMS, $30 to $35 — 3 ROOMS, $50 to $75
DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents.
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

THE DALHOUSIE.
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure.
APARTMENTS, 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,600 to $5,000. APPLY SUPT.

COBURG,
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience; electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

"ST. CLOUD"
252 W. 91st Street
7-8 Room Apartments
$950-$1200
Highest Class Elevator House
Best Value in the City.
APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6360 Greeley.

130 WEST 57TH ST.
Fifth duplex, ninth and tenth floors, studio apartment, twelve rooms and large double-height studio, three baths; modern; will decorate to suit. Superintendent will show, or
WM. B. MAY & CO.,
749 Fifth Ave. Tel. Plaza 270.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
35TH ST., BET BROADWAY AND 6TH AV.
A few handsome apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure.
Single apartments, $50 per month.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 to per month.
Homelike, absolutely refined and very central

315 AND 321 WEST 94TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class elevator Apartment; all impr'm'ts.
FRONT APT., 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $50 TO $65.

TO SUBLET
2 ROOMS AND BATH,
36 Central Park South,
Between 5th and 6th Avs.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
40 WEST 40th ST.
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

"Santa Monica"
341 TO 347 WEST 70TH ST.
Up-to-date apartment house; overlooking Hudson River. 2 large light rooms, $45; 6 rooms, $60-$65-$67.50. Must be seen to appreciate. Apply OWNER, on Premises.

322-328 WEST 57TH STREET.
All Transit Facilities.
Modern Elevator Apartments.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; rent, $1,000-$1,300.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

On ascertaining a loss, telephone 1000 Bryant and an advertisement will appear next morning; in the Lost Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES. Quick recovery follows.—Advt.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT TO LET
Eight rooms and two baths, $225 monthly. Also one of six rooms and bath, $175 monthly. Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, 307 W. 79th St., or telephone 1936 Murray Hill.

FAMILY LEAVING CITY
FOR WINTER WILL RENT THEIR FOUR LARGE SUNSHINE FLOODED ROOMS; Walls covered with art works; every known convenience; all Mazda lights; silver, linen, china, piano; a complete and beautiful home. 909 West 114th. Apartment 61.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

BARNARD
106 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER OF 71ST ST.
Subway and Elevated at 72d St.
6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $3,500.
Including Refrigeration.

HOHENZOLLERN
495 WEST END AV. S. W. CORNER OF 84TH ST.
Residential Section.
9, 10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,800 TO $2,700.

BENNINGTON CORNERS NORTH
S. W. CORNER WEST END AV. AND 100TH ST.
8-Room Corner Apartment.
Rental $2,000.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 TO $2,000.

STRATFORD-AVON
210 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NORTH CORNER OF 93D ST.
All Outside Rooms.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
RENTS $3,000 TO $3,200.

BELNORD
B'WAY TO AMSTERDAM AV., 86TH TO 87TH ST.
An Entire Block. The Most Complete Apartment House in New York.
7, 8, 9 and 10 Rooms, 2 to 4 Baths.
RENTS $2,100 TO $6,500.

DORILTON
171 WEST 71ST ST. N. E. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Most Central Location.
7, 8 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $2,000 TO $3,500.
Incl. Electric Light & Refrigeration.

CHERBOURG
1 WEST 92D ST. North Cor. of Central Park West.
Overlooking the Park.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,600 to $2,200.

LANCASHIRE
353 WEST 85TH ST. Adjoining Riverside Drive.
Convenient location.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $1,700 TO $1,900.

WARWICK ARMS
101 WEST 80TH ST. N. W. CORNER COLUMBUS AV.
Opposite Manhattan Square Park.
7 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $1,400 TO $1,600.

POWELLTON
229 WEST 97TH ST. N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
Express Subway Station at 96th St.
9 and 10 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,700 TO $2,200.

BELVOIR
472 WEST END AV. S. E. CORNER OF 83D ST.
Convenient to Subway & L Stations.
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $1,600 TO $1,800.

GRACEHULL COURT
668 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, South corner 144th St.
6, 7, and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $780 to $1,200.

PASADENA
10 WEST 61ST ST. S. W. CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Subway and Elevated at 59th St.
4, 7, 11 Rooms, 1 and 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,000 TO $2,700.

NORMAN
37-43 WEST 93D ST. NEAR CENTRAL PARK WEST.
Excellent Neighborhood.
4, 6 and 7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENTS $800 TO $1,400.

155 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
SOUTH CORNER 88TH ST.
Only Two Apartments on a Floor.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths, 12 to 16 Closets.
RENTS $2,600 TO $3,700.

ELDORADO
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 90TH TO 91ST ST.
Block Front, Overlooking Central Park.
4, 5, 6, 9 and 10 Rooms, 1 to 4 Baths.
RENTS $720 TO $3,000.

GREENWICH
446 CENTRAL PARK WEST, ADJOINING COR. OF 105TH ST.
8 Rooms, Park View, $1,000.
8 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $900 TO $1,000.

BRAENDER
418 CENTRAL PARK WEST, SOUTH CORNER OF 102D ST.
Overlooking the Park.
7 and 11 Rooms, 1 to 3 Baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.

CHILMARK HALL
501 WEST 143D ST.,
6-Room Front Outside Apartment, $50 Per Month.
6 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $600 TO $660.

WASHINGTON IRVING
601 WEST 151ST ST. N. W. CORNER BROADWAY.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Suitable for Doctor, $50.
4 and 5 Rooms and Bath.
RENTS $480 TO $600.

ALBEA
325 WEST 93D ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Large Rooms and Bath.
RENT $1,100.

CASTLETON
547 WEST 142D ST. N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
8 Very Attractive Rooms, $75 Per Month.
5 and 8 Large Front Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $900.

THE RAMONA
[illegible] WEST 122TH ST. East of Broadway.
2, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
RENTS $600 TO $1,100.

HADRIAN
225 WEST 80TH ST. N. E. CORNER BROADWAY.
6 and 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, Corner Apartment.
RENT $900 TO $1,100.

BALMORAL COURT
600 WEST 163D ST. S. W. Cor. Broadway.
5 and 8 Rooms.
RENTS $540 TO $900.

ST. FRANCIS COURT
RIVERSIDE DRIVE & 135TH ST. NORTH COR. RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
6, 7, and 8 Rooms.
One Cor. Apt., 8 All Outside Rooms.
RENTS $780 TO $1,200.

HEATHCOTE HALL
609 WEST 114TH ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
3 Rooms, Kitchenette, $540.
Also 4 Rooms with Kitchen.
RENTS $600 TO $900.

ADELINE COURT
605 WEST 142D ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Convenient to Subway.
7 Large, Light Rooms, $720.

WALLACE
SOUTHEAST CORNER BROADWAY AND 149TH ST.
7 Large Rooms, $70.
6-Room Corner Apartment.
RENTAL $70.

HOLLAND COURT
315 WEST 98TH ST. NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
RENT $1,400.

240 AUDUBON AV.
N. W. COR. 177TH ST.
One Block East of Broadway.
4, 5 and 6 Extra Large Rooms.
RENTS $35 TO $55 PER MONTH.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.

Broadway, Cor. 80th Street. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and 163rd St.
REPRESENTATIVE AT EACH HOUSE.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Apartments for persons of discriminating taste who desire an atmosphere of refinement and exclusiveness.

COURTENAY

55 Central Park West
Between 65th and 66th Sts.
FACING CENTRAL PARK
10 Rooms, 3 Baths
Each Apartment occupies an entire floor.

BOWNETTE

11 WEST 81ST STREET
FACING MANHATTAN SQUARE PARK
OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Each Apartment occupies an entire floor.
Apply A. P. COBURN, Agent, 11 West 81st St. 'Phone 9682 Schuyler.
OR SUPERINTENDENTS, ON PREMISES.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

130 West 57th St.

CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK, IN THE CENTRE OF LITERARY, ARTISTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CITY.

NOW AVAILABLE

Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath, southwest and southeast exposure, $900 to $1,100. Also a Duplex Studio Apartment, $5,000. Another at $4,000 a year.

Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

OWNER'S APARTMENT at

Harperley Hall

Central Park West and 64th St.
6 Rooms, Foyer, 3 Baths.
Overlooking Central Park, $3,000.
Drawing Room, 26 Feet Square.
MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING,
contains all latest conveniences, including open fireplaces, Refrigeration, Filtered Water, Vacuum Cleaner, perfectly equipped laundry. SERVICE EXCEPTIONAL. Restaurant on premises.

The Hyperion

320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
Only One Left.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200.
Excellent Location. All Improvements.
Can Not Be Duplicated.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON, 2,443 Broadway. Tel., 8120—Riverside.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

Telephone 7240 Columbus. 162 West 72d Street, Near Broadway. Telephone 7240 Columbus.

Selected List of High Class West Side Apartments.

Wendolyn
322 West 100th St.,
South Corner Riverside Drive.
New fireproof building; exceptionally large rooms, with abundance of closet room.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500 and $2,600.
10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,800 to $3,600.

Vernon
350 West 71st St., Nr. Riverside.
But a short walk to 72d Street Subway express station; extra large rooms. Modern elevator apartment, southern and western exposure.
One Apartment 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100.
One Apartment 2 Rooms & Bath, $540.

Cortlandt
210 Cathedral Parkway.
Up-to-date, fireproof building, convenient to Riverside Park and Broadway Subway station at 110th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600 and $1,900.

Pamlico
97 Central Park West,
Near 69th St.
Up-to-date, fireproof building; all improvements; convenient to "L" and Subway stations; large rooms. One apartment,
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,550.

165 West 83rd St.
Between Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
Convenient to "L" and Subway stations. New 9-story fireproof apartment. One apartment for rent.
5 Rooms and Bath, $840.

Catherine
1 West 69th St.,
North Corner Central Park West.
Fireproof; all apartments overlook Central Park; southern and eastern exposure.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,000 and $1,200.

Emahrel
317 West 99th St.,
Near Riverside Drive.
New 8-story fireproof building; large rooms and an abundance of closet room.
4 Rooms and Bath, $780.

Fairview Court
175 Claremont Avenue,
Near 125th Street.
One short block to Riverside Drive. Elevator apartment with all up-to-date improvements.
4 Rooms and Bath, $480.

Georgean Court
Fronting on Central Park.
Southwest Corner of 66th St. and Central Park West.
The most comfortable and best equipped apartments on the west side; perfect in all details of management; all light rooms; convenient to all car lines; building is thoroughly fireproof; contains all modern improvements.
8 and 12 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, $2,000 to $3,600.

The Oregon
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Ave.
New 12-story fireproof building. A few choice housekeeping corner apartments in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
3-4-5-6 Rooms and Bath, $900 to $1,700.

Rosary
306 West 99th St.,
Near West End Av.
Modern elevator apartment at extremely reasonable rent.
9 Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

The Rexor
600 West 116th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
A 12-story steel fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; Subway station at the corner.
6 and 7 Large Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents Moderate.

Stuart
250 West 94th St.,
Southwest Corner Broadway.
2 Blocks from Broadway Subway express station at 96th St. One apartment of
9 Large Rooms & Bath, $1,400.

4 & 12 West 92d St.
Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station at Columbus Avenue and 93d Street; elevator apartments at moderate rents.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 & $1,000.

Barieford
49 Claremont Av., Southwest Corner 119th St.
Convenient to Subway Station at Broadway and 116th Street. Elevator, &c.
5 All Outside Rooms & Bath, $780.
7 Rooms & Bath, Corner, $1,200.

Putnam Court
150 West 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment house; conveniently located to both "L" and Subway stations, one block away.
4 & 5 Rooms and Bath, $540 to $660.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house.
8, 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,300.
All southern and eastern exposure.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths and Large Reception Room, $1,700 and $1,900.
All southern and western exposure.

Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Up-to-date 10-story fireproof apartment house; equal to the best fireproof apartments on lower west side at one-half the rents.
4-5-6 Rooms & Bath, $630 to $1,000.

105 West 72nd Street
Adjacent to Subway and "L" Express Stations.
New fireproof building, now ready for occupancy. Large rooms a special feature; southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. Rents reasonable.

Cliff Haven
417 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 114th St.
Modern fireproof building; beautiful river view; every room has sunlight. One corner apartment across entire front of building.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500.

"Avonel"
172 West 79th St.,
Near Broadway.
An up-to-date apartment with large rooms and superior finish. All in order and ready for immediate occupancy.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200.

349 W. 85th Street
Near Riverside Drive
and convenient to Subway station at Broadway and 86th Street; large, light rooms; all modern improvements.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
An imposing modern fireproof building, centrally located. The rooms are extra large and handsomely finished. One short block to Central Park; 3 blocks to 72d St. "L" Station.
7 Rooms and Bath.
$1,400 to $1,800.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
These apartments face east, overlooking Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,100 and $1,200.

Announcement to Owners!

97% Rented

THE apartment houses under our management are now 97% rented. We expect to rent practically every apartment on our list during the next two weeks.

This we believe is a record in apartment renting under existing conditions.

Most of our houses are fully rented, and we are unable to accommodate many prospective tenants from whom we have applications.

We would like to show owners of apartments the results of our economic and efficient management.

J. Romaine Brown Company,
299 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 1481

ONE APARTMENT FOR LEASE,
14 ROOMS—5 BATHROOMS.
BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS.
DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGN.
EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
ONE FURNISHED SUITE TO SUBLET.
ALWYN COURT,
182 WEST 58TH ST.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms	$47.50
3 Rooms	$45 to $50
4 Rooms	$50 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

61-63 W. 106th St.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6-7 ROOMS
& BATH, $55 & $70.
Exceptionally Large & Light Rooms.
All modern improvements; prompt, efficient service; select tenants.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON, 2,443 Broadway. Tel., 8120—Riverside.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Apartments
MODERATE RENTS
Excellent Service

5 Rooms	260	WEST 72D	$1,800
	315	WEST 97TH	1780
	515	WEST 110TH	1900
	616	WEST 116TH	1720
	620	WEST 116TH	1780
7 Rooms	509	WEST 110TH	$1,300
	515	WEST 110TH	$1,200
	606	WEST 116TH	$1,150
	620	WEST 116TH	$1,100
	616	WEST 116TH	$1,100
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,400
8 Rooms	174	WEST 79TH	$1,600
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,550
	316	WEST 94TH	$1,200

NOTE:—315 West 97th St., 174 West 79th St., and 431 Riverside Drive are all Corner Apartments.
—Booklet on Application—
Apply to Superintendents, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway & 72nd St.
Tel. 8116-7-8 Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

57 WEST 58TH ST.,

at entrance to Central Park and within walking distance of all hotels, clubs, shops and theatres.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
7 rooms, 2 baths, $1,650
8 rooms, 2 baths, $1,800
9 rooms, 3 baths, $1,800 and $2,000
12 rooms, 3 baths, $3,000 and $3,600
Beautiful entrance; cold storage; separate passenger and service elevators. Apply on premises, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN, 509 5th Av.

471 CENTRAL PARK WEST Corner 107th St.

Two 8-Room Apartments, $1,000 and $1,200 Annually.
One Suitable for Doctor.
Apply to Superintendent on premises, or
HOPKINS & BOYD, Agents
11 West 39th St. Telephone Bryant 7174.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

TO SUBLET
A Choice Apartment in
The BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West,
Corner 69th Street.
Overlooking the Park,
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
All outside rooms and exceptionally large. All main rooms have Eastern exposure; all bedrooms have Southern exposure.
Apply to Superintendent, or Apartment, 12th Floor South.

302-306 W. 79th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $840 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

Stop! Look! Listen!
THE MILLARD

High Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 WEST 107TH ST.
4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms.
Rents $35.00 to $65.00.
LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
A Fireproof Modern Structure
with all improvements.
6 Rooms, $1,200.
8 Rooms (2 Baths,) $1,800.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 E. 42d St.

478 CENTRAL PARK WEST

CORNER 108TH STREET.
High Class Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $840 up.
Every modern convenience; all night elevator service.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

528 Riverside Drive

Opposite Grant's Tomb.
127th St. Subway Sta.
5, 6, 7 Rooms, $60-$75.

West 80th and B'way

Roycroft, 219-221 W. 80th St.
Subway and Elevated Sta.
Five light Rooms, $55-$75.

159 W. 45th St.

CONVENIENT TO EVERYTHING.
Elevator Apartments
6 AND 7 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Only $65 to $75 Monthly
SUPERINTENDENT, OR
LEONARD MORGAN, Agent,
104 WEST 42D ST.

8 Rooms, $1600

New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

440 Riverside Drive Corner 116th Street

8 Rooms $1,700 to $2,000

Exceptionally bright and attractive apartments with southerly and westerly exposure. Two baths.

One corner Duplex Apartment. Same exposure. Entrance from sidewalk. Two baths. $1,800.

Fireproof building. Two passenger elevators. One service elevator. Entrances on Riverside Drive and Claremont Avenue. Day and night hall, elevator and telephone service. All white attendants.

Apply to superintendent on premises.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
Agent and Manager
171 Madison Avenue New York

MANHATTAN—West Side.

LOOK

I own a handsome elevator apartment house on a Broadway corner, near the 96th Street Subway station. Beautifully finished. Well kept, under strict supervision. Finest families now tenants, paying regular rentals.

I do not want it known what concessions I am willing to make to rent two apartments I have vacant. They are—one of 7 rooms and 2 baths; one of 8 rooms and 2 baths; very light, large rooms, charmingly laid out. I will allow large concessions to good tenants. This is an opportunity. Address for appointment,

Owner, Box 163 Times Downtown.

The Ponchartrain

312 West 109th St. Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
Special Concessions on Account of Lateness of Season.
1 APARTMENT OF 5 ROOMS, $800.
2 Apartments Left of
6 ROOMS, $840 AND $900.
With bath and extra lavatory and maids' toilet.
1 Apartment Left of
7 ROOMS, $1,000
With bath and extra lavatory and maids' toilet. The large size rooms, high standard of excellence of the building, (which has all modern improvements,) and the superb location make these apartments an offering of exceptional value.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
2,443 Broadway. Tel. 3120 River.

226 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
6-5-4 Rooms and Baths
Rents $950 to $1,400.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

Especially Arranged For Dentists or Doctors.

CLUNY,
High Class Professional Building.
133 West 72d Street.
One of the Most Convenient Locations in the City.
Rents Very Moderate.
Booklet, floor plan and further particulars on application.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

2, 3, 4 Rooms

Unfurnished $50 to $75. | LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $90.
THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

636 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

CHOICE BACHELOR APARTMENTS
THE SHROPSHIRE
Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $35. Hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; exceptional meals served privately. Booklet on request.
136 & 138 West 65th St. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

2 WEST 83D STREET,

CORNER, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Six and seven large rooms and bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

120 WEST 86TH STREET

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; rent $2,100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

Marc Antony and Prince Humbert

214 to 220 Cathedral Parkway, 110th Street, Near Broadway.
All Front Rooms.
Buildings absolutely fireproof and possessing every refinement for safety, comfort and convenience.
4, 5 and 6 Rooms.
Rents $800 to $1,350.

The Phaeton

537 West 112th St., near Broadway.
Exceptionally Desirable Apartments.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $1,300.

West Point Court

S. E. Cor. Riverside Dr. & 135 St.
HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rooms facing Riverside Drive, each having a view of the river.
Rents $540 to $1,050.

The Barryholm

S. E. Cor. Broadway & 164th St.
Strictly high class apartment house.
7 Rooms and 2 Baths.
Rent $840.

530 West 113th St.

near Broadway.
Fireproof Building.
8 Rooms & 3 Baths
additional room & bath for maid on 9th floor.
Rents $1,600 to $1,800.

Apply to Superintendent, on Premises, or
Thomas J. O'Reilly, Agent,
Broadway and 109th Street.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Harperley Hall

Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.
10 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $3,300
May be had by the month at $300
9 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $3,000-$3,500
7 Rooms | FOYER, 3 BATHS, | $2,500-$3,000
Kitchenette Apartments, | $750
2 Rooms and Bath | $1,000
Physicians or Dentists | 2-3 Rooms & Bath | $1,000
Large Reception Room | $1,200
Service Exceptional; all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on premises.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Fireproof Building
Just Completed
302 West 87th St

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.
8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS.
RENTS
$1,900 Upward.
Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Finest Non-Elevator Apartments in Manhattan
Convent Avenue
(Whole Block)
128th to 129th St.
New Apartments
Unusually Attractive
3 and 4 Rooms
All night telephone service. Within three minutes of 6th and 9th Avs. L and Subway.
Rents, $24 to $35
Office 29 Convent Av. Phone 8420 Morningside. Can be seen evenings.
These apartments are under the direct supervision of owner, thereby assuring tenants best possible service.

86th Street & West End Ave.

Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE
Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired.
4 Rooms and bath $1400 to $1800
MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

Owner leaving city will sublet six rooms and foyer with three baths; corner apartment in new building. Apply
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,

THE ROCHAMBEAU,

312 Manhattan Ave.,
Facing Morningside Park.
7 Rooms, all modern improvements, $70, $75.

CHAMBOLD COURT,

66 Fort Washington Ave.,
Corner 162d St.
5-6-7 rooms, 2 baths; every modern convenience.
$50 to $85.

RALPH COURT,

274 West 19th St.
Elevator Apartments,
5-6 rooms;
all modern improvements;
$45-$55.
FREIDUS & CO.,
3,624 Broadway.
Telephone Audubon 3471.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—

S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—

N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—

S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—

207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
3,432 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.

HISPANIA HALL

Delightfully Situated Opposite
HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS.
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
4 Rooms and Bath, $42.50.
6 Rooms and Bath, $63.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

INSPECT THESE.

Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Ave. Apply

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

West Side, Above 116th Street.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO

149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments

Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court

310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall

854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av. 6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden

APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses, One whole square block, Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall

520-522 West 183d St., corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station. 4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms. RENTS $22.50 to $50.

ONONDAGA

Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman

522-530 W. 136th St., adj. B'way.
One block Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
4, 5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS

B'WAY, COR. 153d ST.
530 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique.
2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 UPWARD.

L. P. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,787 Broadway, at 157th St. or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

The Sutherland

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
N. E. Cor. 158th Street.
1—5 Rooms & Bath
1—7 Rooms & 2 Baths
1—9 Rooms & 3 Baths
Low rents, sunlight and quiet. Look at these attractive apartments.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
1 West 34th Street.

ELMSFORD

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
The Whole Square Block,
Broadway to Wadsworth Av., 181st to 182d St.
Short Block from 181st Subway Station
Lowest Rentals for Choicest Apartments on Washington Heights.
4 Rooms and Bath, $32-$36.
5 Rooms and Bath, $40-$45.
6 Rooms and Bath, $45-$55.
See Resident Agent, at Renting Office, 4,260 B'way, cor. 181st St. Tel. 4040 Audubon.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
One block from Subway station. Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths,
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms.14x19
Bedrooms...14x16

WASHINGTON ARMS

Ft. Washington Ave. S. E. Cor. 179th St.
JUST COMPLETED.
Charming Elevator Apts. All Front Rooms. Most Beautiful and Exclusive Section IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

3 Rooms & Bath.	$33-$36	5 Rooms & Bath.	$52-$55
4 Rooms & Bath,	$40-$45	6 Rooms, Corner	$65

KNAP & WASSON CO., Agts., 4249 Broadway.

HAGUE COURT,

Near Columbia University,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets, $1,000.
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs not allowed; concessions; location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
508 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

THE BERMUDA 603-10 WEST 150TH ST., near Riverside Drive.
Elevator; every modern improvement; 5, 6, 7 rooms and bath; $40 to $60.
Apply on premises or **SHAW & CO.,** 1 West 125th St.

PARTHENON AND HESPERUS
117TH TO 118TH ST. & MANHATTAN AV.
The most convenient location in the city; elevated express station three minutes; two and six rooms; a desirable corner, southern exposure; house restaurant.

---

552 North of 127th St.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE THE MADRID

6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $55.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.



New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.
3-Room Physician's Office $1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St. One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
Only One Apartment Left
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St. Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room, in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.
7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL
399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A.L.MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42D ST.

VAUXHALL

780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.
4 Rooms, from $700 | **6 Rooms, from $1200**
5 " " 950 | **7 " " 1350**
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.

By Waiting Until November
You can secure the benefits of the exceptional rental opportunities offered by the **New Eleven-story Absolutely Fireproof Building,** representing the most advanced ideas in apartment house construction. Location is the best and most convenient on Washington Heights, commanding a view of the Hudson, accessible to subway express stations, Broadway surface line and elevated. Overlooking grounds of Hispania Society of America.

Telephone, Audubon 870 **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.** Rental Representative on Premises.
BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Norwood

102 West 119th St.
Elegant 8 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms, Convenient to both Subway & 'L'
All Latest Improvements.
Ground floor suitable for Dentist.
Rents Very Reasonable.

La Valenciennes
404 West 116th St.
One block East of Amsterdam Av. Directly opposite President of Columbia's Residence.
Highest Class of Elevator Apartments.
6 & 7 Large, Light Rooms.
Rents $840 to $1,080.

Chester Hall
201 West 107th St.
COR. AMSTERDAM AV.
Near Subway and "L" Stations.
5 and 6 Room Apartments.
All Large, Light Rooms, Latest Improvements.
Rents $540 to $720.
Apply on Premises or
BAER & LESTER,
48 West 33d St. Tel. 4822—Greeley.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

VELASQUEZ-GOYA

605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS. Directly opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
7-8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.

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615 WEST 136TH ST.
6-Room Apartment.....$45
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment.....$32
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

Trinity Court,

513 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High-Class Elevator Apts.

Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80

Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Edmund Francis Court

423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR H. H. HAZELTON, 115 West 42d St. Phone 6692 Bryant.

WE WILL NOT BURN COAL FOR EMPTY APARTMENTS
YOU CAN OBTAIN RENT AT PRICES THAT WE ARE ASHAMED TO QUOTE
NEW ELEVATOR APTS.
Regent Hall
3,100 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d St.
6-7 rooms and bath.
The Northern
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Av., 3 blocks west of Broadway,
6-8-9 rooms, 2 baths.
The Kenilworth
45 Pinehurst Av., N. E. cor. 179th St., 2 blocks west of Broadway.
6 rooms, 2 baths, front.

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140 CLAREMONT AVE.
Between 122d and 123d Sts.
Fine view of the Hudson.
One five-room at $30.
Two six-room at $70.
All large, light rooms.
All large closets.
Modern improvements.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

527 FIFTH AVENUE, at 44th Street
Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St
9, 10 and 11 Rooms and 3 Baths
Moderate Rentals

252 West 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & Broadway
New Building, 5 Rooms and 1 Bath with extra Maid's Room
Rents $1,200 to $1,250

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,700
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $4,800

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St
8 Room Apartment and 3 Baths
Rents $2,000 to $2,200

315 West 89th St
Between West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Building. Immediate Occupancy
Apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,300 to $2,500

777 West End Av
"The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 98th St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,750
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,050 and $2,500

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,500

Representative on Premises or Apartments Shown by Appointment Can be seen Evenings

43 Fifth Avenue
Northeast Corner 11th St
Apartments of 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Immediate Possession
Rents $2,000 to $3,500

HAMILTON

One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second Street,
Or Representative on Premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

JUST COMPLETED.
Rivercliff

628 West 151st St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
High class Elevator Apartment House; very select Residential Section. Every modern convenience, including night and day service. Large, light, airy rooms, admirably arranged.
3 Rooms & Bath, $420-$480
4 Rooms & Bath, $500-$600
5 Rooms & Bath, $660-$780
Can be seen evenings.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Tel. 3006 Audubon, or
KEMPE & CO.,
Broadway and 87th Street.
Tel. 5610 Schuyler.

HIGH CLASS HOMES ON WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

542 W. 179 St. Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE
ELEGANTLY PLANNED
4 Rooms and Bath, extra large & light **$33-$36**

Brockton
661 W. 180 St.
N. E. Cor. B'WAY.
ELEVATOR.
EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
4 One apartment left. All windows facing street. Sleeping chambers 12x15; hardwood floors throughout; plenty closets **$49**

KNAP & WASSON CO.,
"HEIGHTS SPECIALISTS"
4249 BROADWAY at 181st St.
Tel. 4420—Audubon.

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9 & 10 Rooms, 3 Baths
$1100-$1200
Overlook Apartments

802 West 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
9 Room Cor. Apartment Suitable for Physician.
Midtown Values less 1-3 cost. On highest and healthiest section on Manhattan Island.
Resident Management.
Phone 3862 Audubon.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana

434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MELRAH HALL,
608-610 West 139th St.
Select modern elevator apartment. Four to six rooms, $37.50 to $65.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180TH ST., Corner St. Nicholas Av.
One Apartment, 6 Rooms and Bath, $50.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2106 Broadway, at 74th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Cleveland

126-130 East 24th Street.
Rents $900 & $1,200.
Nine large, light rooms, with ample closets. Within 2 minutes' easy walk of both Subway and "L" stations. Within 3 blocks of Gramercy Park. Apply to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd,
Agents, 84 William Street, or on the premises.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

691 Madison Ave. N.E. COR. 62d St.
Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Furnished or Unfurnished. Service Included.
RENTS $480 TO $720.
Apply on premises, or to
MOORE & WYCKOFF
546 Fifth Ave., 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

Pease & Elliman

165 West 72d St. Near Broadway	**340 Madison Avenue** Near 43d St. Tel. 6200 Murray Hill	55 Liberty St. Corner Nassau St.

Real Estate and General Insurance

56 West 11th Street
3 and 4 Rooms and bath.....$600—$900
105 East 15th Street
1, 2, 3, 5 & 7 Rooms and baths..$420—$1,200
112 East 17th Street
8 Rooms and bath.....$1,000—$1,200
1 West 30th Street
2 and 4 Rooms, 1 and 2 baths..$720—$2,400
104 East 40th Street At Park Ave.
6 and 11 Rooms and baths...$2,000—$5,000
144 East 56th Street
7 Rooms and baths.....$1,300—$1,800
116 East 58th Street
8 and 9 Rooms, 3 & 4 baths..$2,100—$2,800
200 West 58th Street Cor. 7th Ave.
3, 4, 5, 6 Rooms.....$1,100—$2,500
24 West 59th Street
3 Rooms and bath.....$1,800
116 West 59th Street
2, 3 and 5 Rooms and bath..$1,000—$3,000
27 East 62d Street
6 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000
40 East 62d Street
7 Rooms and 3 baths.....$2,100—$2,600
11 East 68th Street
6, 7, 12, 13 Rooms & baths..$1,900—$5,900
One furnished apartment, 14 Rooms 4 baths.....$10,000

165 West 72d Street
2 Rooms and bath.....$720
136 Madison Avenue Cor. 31st St.
3, 4, 8, 9 & 10 Rooms & baths..$1,000—$2,600
510 Park Avenue Cor. 60th St.
2 Rooms, bath & kitchenette..$750—$1,250
535 Park Avenue At 61st St.
7 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,500
563 Park Avenue At 62nd St.
8 and 10 Rooms, 2 & 4 baths..$3,000—$6,000
829 Park Avenue Cor. 76th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths..$1,200—$3,200
875 Park Avenue Cor. 78th St.
7 and 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 baths..$2,600—$2,900
244 Riverside Drive S.W.Cor.97th St.
5, 7 and 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$900—$1,500
465 Central Park West At 106th St.
7 and 8 Rooms and bath....$1,000—$1,200
804 West 180th Street Cor. Pinehurst Ave.
4, 5, 6 & 7 Rooms, 1 & 2 baths..$480—$950
110 Riverside Drive Cor. 83rd St.
9 Rooms and 2 baths.....$2,000
723 St. Nicholas Ave. At 146th St.
6 Rooms and bath.....$780
25 Ft. Washington Ave. At 160th St.
5, 6 and 7 Rooms and bath.....$600—$900

For floor plans and further particulars of the above and other houses under our management consult the special apartment house edition of Pease & Elliman's Real Estate Indicator, which will be mailed to you on request.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

MURRAY HILL CHAMBERS

167 Madison Ave., S. E. Cor. 33d St.
3 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, including service. } REDUCED RENTALS
New Building Ready for Occupancy.
177 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
2 Rooms, Bath & Kitchenette, Only apartment left. **$50** per month, including service
178 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
3 Rooms and Bath, **$45** per month, including service
179 MADISON AVE., Near 34th St.
2 Rooms and Bath, living room 22.6x15, **$55** per month, including service
These apartments are between the Vanderbilt Hotel, 33d Street Subway Station, Waldorf, McAlpin, and Hudson Tubes.
1147 BROADWAY, Near 26th St.
2 Rooms and Bath, **$25** Per Month.
William J. Roome & Co., Inc.,
177 Madison Av. at 34th St.

Mayfair

Southeast Corner
57th St. & Park Ave.
Light Apartments
General Location and character unexcelled
Immediate possession on several choice 8 and 9 room apartments
Rents $2600-$2800
Apply to Supt. on premises, or to
Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd
Agents,
84 William St. Telephone 2260 John

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987 Madison Av.

S. E. Cor. 77th St.
ONE SEVEN AND ONE EIGHT ROOM APARTMENT, TWO BATHS; FIREPROOF BUILDING; LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; RENT, $1,800-$2,000.

Non-Housekeeping Apartments

A few apartments available for Fall renting. 2 and 3 large, airy outside rooms with bath; modern in detail. Day and night attendance. Vacuum cleaning system, maid service, mail chute, open fireplaces, ample closet room. Meals served in apartments. Agent on premises. 'Phone Plaza 6070.
RENTS $1,000 to $1,500.
507 Madison Ave. at 53rd St.

Bachelor Apartments

11 East 55th St.
Opposite St. Regis Hotel.
Maid Service,
All Night Elevator Service.
5 Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchenette
2 Rooms, 1 Bath, Kitchenette
Rents $2,500-$1,250.
Building is 31 feet wide, insuring large light rooms.

109-111 EAST 56TH ST.

near Park Av.
One and two Rooms and Bath. High-class Elevator Apartment.
RENTS FROM $540 TO $800.
Including [illegible]
Superintendent on Premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Clifden

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely Fireproof.
7-8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths,
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

---

250 West 104th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms and Bath, $1,050-1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-1,450

Janus Court

S. W. Cor. 121st St. and Morningside Drive.
9 Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Picken Court

S. E. Cor. 148th St. and Riverside Drive.
10 Story Fireproof Apartment.
Large, all outside rooms, with the latest improvements.
6 and 7 Rooms, $1,000-$1,300

Apply on premises or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside. Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

THE MADISON SQUARE

37 MADISON AVENUE
To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.
Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms.
Housekeeping and hotel Apartments.
Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient.
Well trained, cheerful service.
No tips allowed or expected.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.
F. R. GOING, Resident Manager.
PHELPS STOKES ESTATES, Owners, 100 William Street, N. Y. C.

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410 PARK AVENUE

Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner. 9 West 17th St., Dept. 2. Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents 546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2. Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section
115 EAST 53rd STREET

NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, $1750 to $2400 **2 & 3 BATHS**
Extra Servants' Rooms
Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1263 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

925 PARK AVENUE

N. E. Cor. of 80th St.
DUPLEX APARTMENT of eleven rooms and four baths. Rent $3,800.
TRIPLEX APARTMENT of twelve rooms and four baths, with private entrance from Park Ave. Rent $4,200.
SINGLE APARTMENT of four rooms and bath. Rent $1,200.
Vacuum cleaner. House water filter. Open fireplaces. Large closets. Building absolutely fireproof; including floors and trim. Individual laundries.
Payson McL. Merrill Co. Inc.
9 East 44th St. Tel. 4092 Murray Hill.

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8 Corner Rooms $1,000

1,850 Madison Av., corner 95th; every room bright and sunny; all exposure to Central Park and Madison Av.; every modern convenience; elevator, Superintendent, or W. Harris, 509 Fifth Av.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.
1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$660
All beautiful, large, light rooms.

Alcedo
S. W. Corner of Madison Av. and 92d Street.
All improvements.
7 all outside rooms 7
Rent $1,000 and $1,050

WORLD WHEAT CROP SHOWS A DECREASE

Falling Off Abroad More Than Offsets Record Crop in United States.

TOTAL 3,741,018,000 BU.

Notable Shortage in Russia, Italy, Hungary, Balkan States, Canada, Argentina, and India.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—The world's wheat crop this year probably will be less than in 1913 and 1912, although the United States has had a record-breaking wheat harvest. Statistics announced today by the Department of Agriculture indicate that the crops of all nations aggregate approximately 3,741,018,000 bushels against 4,125,310,000 bushels in 1913, and 3,791,875,000 bushels in 1912.

"In Europe, agricultural conditions in most countries this season have been favorable for only moderate yields," the department announced. "It is practically certain that the present shortage of this season's European yield will be magnified by the complete returns. Harvests were pretty well over before, or soon after hostilities began, and the grain is believed to have been saved in generally good condition, except in territory actually occupied by the contending armies."

Great Britain, according to agricultural officials, reports a crop several million bushels larger than any recent one. In France the official estimate of production has not appeared, but it is believed the quantity will exceed that of last year. Italy indicates a short yield and Spain an increase over last year. From Germany and Austria no intimation of the grain harvest is available, but in Hungary a deficiency is indicated. Reports from Rumania and the Balkan States suggest short yields and official cables place the harvest in seventy-three Governments of European and Asiatic Russia 183,000,000 bushels below the extraordinarily large crop there last year.

Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Hungary and Russia, normally producing more than two-thirds of the European wheat, show this year 247,000,000 bushels less than last year, but 34,000,000 bushels more than 1912. Great Britain's total is 6,000,000 bushels more than either year, while Russia will have 185,000,000 bushels less than a year ago. Decreases in production in other European countries probably will make their aggregate approximate 700,000,000 bushels.

The five principal non-European wheat producing countries—the United States, Canada, Argentina, British India, and Australia—officially report 1,586,606,000 bushels, or 60,000,000 bushels less than last year, but 20,000,000 bushels more than in 1912. The decrease was due wholly to shortages in Canada, Argentina and British India, their aggregate output being 260,000,000 bushels less than last year. The combined shortage of the United States and Australia exceeded last year by 140,000,000 bushels.

Of the 892,000,000 bushels harvested in the United States, 525,000,000, it is estimated, will be required for food in this country and 77,000,000 bushels for seeding. This will leave 290,000,000 bushels available for exportation. The largest quantity ever exported from the United States heretofore in one year was 235,000,000 bushels in 1901. Last year 141,000,000 bushels were exported.

TESTING THE NEW TARIFF.

Complaint as to a Decision on Cotton Jacquard Fabric.

All indications point to a long-drawn-out customs controversy over the interpretation to be given the Jacquard provisions of the Tariff act of 1913. Disputes over similar sections of the two preceding acts were continuous during the entire period these laws were in effect, with the result that neither importers nor domestic manufacturers ever seemed to know where they stood; the one class as to the rate of duty properly chargeable, and the other, the price competition to be met with from the producers of the foreign fabrics.

The recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the protest cases of M. Gardner & Co., involving the classification of cotton toweling, was the first judicial decision to be handed down construing the cotton cloth schedule of the present law. The board sustained the contentions of the importers for lower duty with the result that domestic manufacturers are considerably perturbed.

Importers of Jacquard-made goods, on the other hand, are correspondingly elated, and are making preparations to file protests on other lines of goods in the expectation of getting the lower rate specified in the board's decision in the Gardner case. In this case Judge Cooper held that towels of the kind in controversy are more specifically provided for in the present tariff as towels, made of cotton, not specially provided for," than as "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton." The fabrics were accordingly admitted at 25 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 264, as against the Government's assessment of 30 per cent. under Paragraph 258. Both importers and manufacturers are agreed that, under this construction of the law, a wide variety of goods woven on the Jacquard loom will find their way in at the lower rate.

In the ordinary procedure, the Government would appeal the Gardner case to the Customs Court in the hope of a reversal, but in view of the fact that this decision was arrived at without the taking of any testimony, and therefore decided as a question of pure law, it is regarded as probable that a new case will be made up. In this event, importers will be under the necessity of confronting Government witnesses drawn from the manufacturing interests and, if possible, proving their contentions for a lower tax by rebutting the testimony of the domestics.

Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary and Treasurer of the American Protective Tariff League, whose membership includes many cotton manufacturers, characterized yesterday the Gardner decision as another attempt by the Board of General Appraisers to "rewrite" the tariff law downward. At the time of the framing of the present tariff law, the rate of duty on Jacquard fabrics of the kind now in controversy was reduced from 50 per cent. ad valorem, the rate under the act of 1909, to 30 per cent., the rate claimed by the Government applicable to goods of the kind figuring in the Gardner case. Under the decision claimed by the importers, the reduction was from 45 per cent., to 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The duty reduction carried in the new law was a great disappointment to cotton manufacturers, who it is said, intend to bring pressure to bear to have a new case taken up with full opportunity to show that Congress did not intend to have the lower duty apply to Jacquard woven fabrics.

FALL RIVER QUOTATIONS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 17.—Cotton mill stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Linen Co.	50	65
Arkwright Mills	..	65
Barnard Mfg. Co.	..	90
Bourne Mills	..	110
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	98
Chace Mills	103½	..
Cornell Mills	147½	..
Conanicut Mills	95	..
Davol Mills	90	..
Flint Mills	90	..
Granite Mills	100	..
Hargraves Mills	42½	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	105
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	..	80
Mechanics Mills	80	..
Narragansett Mills	..	102
Osborne Mills	..	90½
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	100
Seaconnet Mills	..	..
Shove Mills	..	75
Stafford Mills	..	90
Tecumseh Mills	..	..
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	..	175½
Wampanoag Mills	..	90
Weetamoe Mills	..	..

PANAMA CANAL BENEFITS.

Especially in Reference to Mississippi Valley Products.

Some interesting facts concerning the bearing of the opening of the Panama Canal on the agricultural life of the country, especially of the Mississippi Valley, were brought out by O. P. Austin of this city at the thirty-fourth session of the Farmers' National Congress, which was held at Fort Worth, Texas, on Thursday last. Mr. Austin is statistician of the foreign trade department of the National City Bank and former chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Austin pointed out that with the canal open only sixty days the stimulation of business between the eastern and western sections of the country has been very noticeable, and that in the first month the canal was open 78,000 tons of freight consigned from one coast of the country to the other passed through it. Among this merchandise was a 1,200 ton shipment of steel rails from Ohio, which passed to New York by rail and thence by the way of the Atlantic and the canal to California. A shipment of 1,500 tons of wrought iron from Ohio followed the same route.

"The transcontinental railroads," he went on, "taking alarm from these significant movements from the interior to the seaboard for shipment by way of the canal, are in communication with the Interstate Commerce Commission, voluntarily presenting a reduction of their rates from that section to the Coast. Thus the canal is having the double effect of not only supplying cheaper transportation by way of it, but at the same time inducing the railroads to offer reduced rates by the land routes.

"It is, however, largely through the increase in the manufacturing power of the Mississippi Valley that the farmers are to benefit, and this increase in the manufacturing power is going to be greatly stimulated by the Panama Canal. The gross value of manufactures produced in this part of the country has grown, according to the official figures of the Census Bureau, from $1,000,000,000 in 1870 to $1,666,000,000 in 1880, $3,250,000,000 in 1890, $4,750,000,000 in 1900, $5,666,000,000 in 1905, and $7,500,000,000 in 1910, and the value of its other products is probably about an equal sum. The gross value of all the products of the Mississippi Valley may then be set down at approximately $15,000,000,000 per annum, a value nearly as great as that of all the merchandise entering the markets of the entire world."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

WILL THE SPIRIT OF THE HAGUE CONQUER? by Charles H. Levermore, Director World Peace Foundation, Sunday morning lecture, Mount Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10.A. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

HOW HIS BRAIN WORKS, by Prof. S. C. Schmucker, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 5 P. M.

THE WAR AND NAVY DEPARTMENTS, by John C. Welsh, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

EFFICIENCY OF THE EYE UNDER DIFFERENT CONDITIONS OF LIGHTING, by Prof. C. S. Ferree of Bryn Mawr College, illustrated with lantern slides, Section of Astronomy, Physics, and Chemistry, New York Academy of Sciences, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by T. Scott Buhrman of the Adams Memorial Church, at the Old Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, under the direction of Dr. William C. Carl, 8 P. M.

PHYSICS OF GLACIERS AND GEYSERS, by Dr. Ernest R. von Nardroff, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

VICTOR HUGO, by Dr. Charles F. Horne of the College of the City of New York, Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE WITH THE UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE, by Dr. Francis Rolt-Wheeler, Public School 99, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE REIGN OF TERROR, by Dr. Jacob Salwyn Schapiro of the College of the City of New York, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

OUR CITY—PAST, PASSING, AND PRESENT, by Dr. J. William Rutherford, Public Library, 112 East Ninety-sixth Street, 8:15 P. M.

HOW ENGLAND IS GOVERNED, first in a course on "Comparative Government," by Dr. Nelson P. Meade of the College of the City of New York, at St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

CONSTITUTIONS: Why They Are Enacted, by Dr. Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, at St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

NUT AND ACORN WEEVILS, by Charles W. Leng; "Notes on Coleoptera," by Charles Schaeffer; New York Entomological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

MATTHEW ARNOLD, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University, at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

RUBENS AND REMBRANDT AND THE PAINTERS OF THE NETHERLANDS, by Alexander T. Van Laer, at the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

DISEASE PREVENTION IN NEW YORK, by Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, director, Department of Social Welfare, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, at Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WHY SOCIALISTS SHOULD BE ELECTED IN NOVEMBER, by Algernon Lee, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE SOURCES AND EFFECTS OF HEAT, by Dr. William Clarke Peckham of Adelphi College, at Public Library, 505 West 145th Street, 8:15 P. M.

RESULTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, by Dr. David Saville Muzzey, at Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

THE COLONIAL CORPORATIONS, Dr. William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, at Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

ROUSSEAU: THE RETURN TO NATURE, Prof. Christian Gauss of Princeton University, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

ORVIETO: THE PEARL OF THE HILL TOWNS, Dr. Bruno Rosselli of Adelphi College, at Public School 59, 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

MODERN AGRICULTURE, William Noyes, at Institute Hall, 218 East 106th Street, 8:15 P. M.

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY, (INSECTS.) Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator, Bronx Zoological Garden, illustrated with moving pictures, at Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

MATTHEW ARNOLD AND THE LITERATURE OF CULTURE, Prof. Stockton Axson of Rice University, Texas, at Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

NEW YORK CITY AND ITS ACTIVITIES, Magnus C. Ihlseng, at Public School 17 Forty-seventh Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

BRINGING THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREST INTO THE CITY, Dr. Hugh P. Baker, Dean of the New York State College of Forestry at Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

COMPLETION OF OUR INDEPENDENCE, Dr. David Saville Muzzey, at Public School 90, Avenue A and East Eighty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE LABOR PROBLEM Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, at Public School 132, 132d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

THE PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION OF PLANT HYBRIDS, Dr. A. B. Stout, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, 4 P. M.

VOLCANOES, Prof. William Libbey of Princeton University, at Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

WINNING A BACKBONE; OR, FROM THE WATER TO THE LAND, Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the State Normal School, West Chester, Penn., at Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Central Park West, 8:15 P. M.

THE JAPANESE AND WHAT IS UNIQUE IN THEIR CIVILIZATION, Dr. William E. Griffis, at Public Library, 505 West 140th Street, 8:15 P. M.

LUMBERING IN THE UNITED STATES, Morris A. Lazar, at St. Bartholomew's Hall, 205 East Forty-second Street, 8:15 P. M.

TELL HOW TO TREAT MINE ASPHYXIATION

Commissioners Select Meltzer Apparatus and the Schaefer Method of Respiration.

A FIGHT AGAINST GASES

Suggests That Workmen Be Taught to Give First Aid in Breathing.

The report of the Committee on Resuscitation from Mine Gases appointed by the Council on Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical Association at the request of the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, has just been published by the bureau. This commission, which grew out of the work of the Joint Committee on Resuscitation from Electrical Shock, appointed by the Council from the Fellows of the American Medical Association, the National Electric Light Association, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, consists of Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Chairman, Professor of Physiology, Harvard University; Dr. George W. Crile, Cleveland; Dr. Joseph Erlanger, Professor of Physiology, Washington University, St. Louis; Dr. Yandell Henderson, Professor of Physiology, Yale University, and Dr. S. J. Meltzer of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

This committee was requested by the Director of the Bureau of Mines to carry on investigations for the development of an efficient method of resuscitation which may be administered by miners and other persons who have not had medical training, but who frequently have the opportunity to treat fellow-workmen overcome by mine gases in places, generally in mines, that a physician or surgeon cannot reach in time to save life.

The committee reports that it has visited mines in the bituminous and anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, has met and talked with men of wide practical experience, witnessed demonstrations of artificial respiration by different methods and examined them critically, studied all the available mechanical devices for maintaining breathing, and carried on a considerable amount of experimental investigation into the best methods of resuscitation following the inspiration of mine gases.

The report reviews the physiology and pathology of carbon monoxide poisoning, discusses the Sylvester and Schäfer methods of artificial respiration, and, following the course out in the previous report on resuscitation from electrical shock, strongly recommends the Schäfer method on account of greater simplicity and ease of performance, absence of trouble from the tongue blocking the air passage, lessened danger of injuring the liver or breaking the ribs, and larger ventilation of the lungs. The first three of these advantages were apparent, according to the committee. On the fourth point, larger ventilation, the Commission instituted a series of experiments both on men and animals which convinced the committee that the prone pressure method of Schäfer is the most effective means of artificial respiration.

Regarding the mechanical devices, four machines are now on the market, the Draeger pulmotor, the Dr. Brat apparatus, the lung motor, and the Salvator. The pulmotor and the Dr. Brat apparatus were investigated and tested by the committee and were disapproved. It was found that "repeated suction of air from the lungs is not physiologic, and, if continued, is apt to result in injury to the lungs and inadequate inflation." In connection with the experiments of the commission on mechanical appliances, Dr. Meltzer has devised an apparatus which is easily and quickly applied and which the committee recommends on account of its certain action, the freedom from suction in expiration, and its lightness, cheapness and simplicity. A description of the apparatus and directions for its construction are contained in the pamphlet.

Summing up its experience and findings, the committee recommends artificial respiration in all cases of gas poisoning, and, as mechanical devices are seldom at hand, manual methods are recommended for first aid. Of these the prone pressure method is recommended unless the patient is suffering from some local wound which makes this impossible, in which case the Sylvester method may be substituted. In all cases of carbon monoxide poisoning, oxygen should be given instead of air. If the victim is still breathing spontaneously, oxygen may be given by fastening to the face a mask provided with outlet valve and an inlet valve, connected with a bag provided with oxygen from a cylinder. The Meltzer apparatus is recommended as the best of the mechanical devices available.

"This report together with the report on resuscitation from electrical shock are notable and valuable contributions to our practical and scientific knowledge of the causes, conditions, and treatment of these industrial accidents," says The Journal of the American Medical Association. "The Electrical World at the time the report of the Committee on Resuscitation from Electrical Shock was published reprinted this report in large quantities and distributed them with the accompanying chart, to electrical plants, power houses, and stations all over the country. They have been translated into a number of foreign languages and are recognized as standard and authoritative monographs on this subject. The report of the Committee on Resuscitation from Mine Gases is equally valuable and worthy of a similar widespread distribution."

OUR GOOD FAITH PROVED.

Bryan Says Canal Tolls Repeal Put Us in an Enviable Position.

Secretary of State W. J. Bryan has written an introduction to "The Panama Tolls Controversy," by Hugh Gordon Miller, who was nominated for the Supreme Court in the Progressive Primaries, and Prof. Joseph C. Freehoff of this city. Secretary Bryan in this statement says:

The position taken by the President on the tolls question aroused more opposition at that time than it would arouse today, subsequent events having completely vindicated the wisdom of his action.

The enviable position which our nation occupies today is due, in part, to the fact that it has allowed no doubt to exist as to its purpose to live up to the stipulations of its treaty.

There were economic considerations which weighed heavily in favor of the repeal of the free tolls law, but these were less important than those which affected the international standing of our nation.

A Government must be above suspicion in the matter of good faith; no pecuniary advantage, even where such an advantage actually exists, can for a moment justify the violation of a treaty obligation, and violation must be more scrupulously avoided if the question is one which is not to be submitted to arbitration.

In international matters the question is not whether we are ourselves certain of our Government's purpose in the position taken, but whether other nations also have confidence in our rectitude.

The President set a high standard, and the support given to him in the Senate and House was as creditable to Congress as it was complimentary to him. The popular approval which is now accorded to both the President and Congress on this subject is proof positive that the people can be trusted to pass judgment upon the merits of international as well as domestic questions.

In an additional introduction Oscar S. Straus says: "There is no more honorable chapter in the highly creditable history of the diplomacy of our country than the repeal of the Panama Tolls act under the present Administration."

War Helps Some Business.

Newark is to have a new industry as a result of the European war, for the S. & S. Doll Manufacturing Company of this city has just leased, for a term of years, the entire top floor and the northerly side of the first floor of the building at 216 High Street, in that city.

Because of the expected increase in the demand for American toys as a result of the trouble abroad, the Nonpareil Toy and Novelty Company has taken larger quarters in the building at 13 Crosby Street, this city. Harry A. Doll [illegible] space in the building [illegible] first floor [illegible] space [illegible] for the manufacture of [illegible] a good demand for domestic goods [illegible] this year [illegible]

ELIGIBLE TO TEACH.

Lists of Holders of Temporary and Permanent License No. 1.

City Supt. Maxwell announces the following eligible list of persons to whom Temporary License No. 1 has been granted:

WOMEN.

Ruth M. White	83.40	E. Leutertitz	74.05
Sarah B. Fanning	80.18	Helen J. Allin	73.71
Rao Nagel	77.73	A. G. Madden	72.73
Nettie E. Gilmore	77.70	B. R. Badanes	72.00
L. E. Kingsley	77.66	L. B. Galbraith	72.00
Ellen Tapley	76.90	Clara Gannett	72.00
Ruby E. McIntire	76.76	G. Gressman	72.00
Helen L. Tracy	75.41	Helen M. Kelly	72.00
Ethel H. Crowe	74.35	Alice McHenry	72.00
Mildred M. Moses	74.50	Alma E. Miller	72.00
L. R. Wagner	73.48	Man E. Smith	72.00
B. Z. Streeter	74.26	Edna A. Watson	72.00
E. H. Maloney	74.08		

MEN.

Thomas Specter	80.40	B. Gutowitz	72.44
Hyman Shircas	76.43	H. M. Grossberg	72.00
R. L. Broadwin	76.30	J. H. Lappen	72.00
P. D. Wechsler	75.46	A. T. Morrow	72.00
H. M. Kummerle	74.12	C. F. Pertsch	72.00

Dr. Maxwell announces a separate eligible list of men holding License 1, the first two names being replaced on permanent license:

Israel Andron	95.54	C. L. Duffy	76.85
B. Shapiro	95.00	J. T. Dunbar	72.00

The name of Mrs. Henrietta de Gore, with a rating of 97, has been replaced on the eligible list of women for teacher of cooking in the elementary schools.

Temporary license as teacher in training to teach French in high schools has been granted to Ephraim Cross.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has adopted the report of its Committee on Care of Buildings approving the proposition of City Supt. Maxwell that the three training school buildings be opened in the evenings and so far as practicable in the afternoons as recreation, or social centres for teachers.

Permission has been granted to Mrs. Anna M. Hill, a teacher in P. S. 30, the Bronx, to devote six additional weeks to following up this Autumn the work of giving advice with reference to planting in the Spring.

The salary of Cecilia B. Brown, clerk in the office of City Supt. Maxwell, has been increased from $750 to $900 a year.

Lucia Gragnani has been assigned for service in the evening sessions of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

The resignation of Charles S. Alexander, second grade clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts, has been accepted.

Permission has been granted to the Hudson Park Social Centre to use P. S. 95, Manhattan, for moving-picture exhibitions ,admission fees to be charged to defray the expenses.

The Board of Education has approved, as an experiment in various sections of the city, the recommendation by City Supt. Maxwell with regard to the physical examination of school children. The Board of Health has been asked to co-operate.

The Committee on Finance has been authorized to employ temporarily eight additional teacher-clerks in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts to prepare statistical information requested by the Commission on Teachers' Pensions.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Announcement is made of the names of the successful candidates in the examination for female attendant, city service, held on July 2. The competitors numbered 536 and 229 passed the test. The first twenty-five names on the list are as follows:

Rosa Hodes	93.70;	Metta F. Merchant,	91.70;
Mrs. Helen A. L. Lee,	90.50;	Mary F. Moran,	88.30;
Mary A. Mahony,	88;	Mary D. Fraser, (N. Q.)	87.10;
Elizabeth M. McElroy,	86.80;	Josephine M. McGibney,	86.40;
Elizabeth F. Doherty,	85.90;	Margaret Merrifield,	85.90;
Sarah Taylor,	85.50;	Abbie M. Degnan,	85;
Anna E. Walker,	84.20;	Caroline E. Kline,	84.10;
Emma L. Du Bois,	83.80;	Margaret L. Hocarey,	83.80;
Elizabeth McCabe,	83.70;	Anna G. McLaughlin,	83.60.

Regarding the mechanical devices, four machines are now on the market, the Draeger pulmotor, the Dr. Brat apparatus, the lung motor, and the Salvator. The pulmotor and the Dr. Brat apparatus were investigated and tested by the committee and were disapproved. It was found that "repeated suction of air from the lungs is not physiologic, and, if continued, is apt to result in injury to the lungs and inadequate inflation." In connection with the experiments of the commission on mechanical appliances, Dr. Meltzer has devised an apparatus which is easily and quickly applied and which the committee recommends on account of its certain action, the freedom from suction in expiration, and its lightness, cheapness and simplicity. A description of the apparatus and directions for its construction are contained in the pamphlet.

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ESTATES APPRAISED.

Mrs. MARY A. CRIG, (Nov. 24, 1913;) net estate, $4,472; bank, $174; interest in a leasehold 19 E. 8 St., $5,290.

Mrs. URANIA L. HALL, (April 28th;) net estate, $22,853; personalty, $2,085; stocks and bonds, $22,506.

CHARLES HATUNG, (Jan. 22;) 42 W. 10 St., $17,500; 114 W. 21 St., $27,500; 116 W. 21 St., $27,500; 246 W. 61 St., $6,500; 49 E. 10 St., $35,000.

J. J. O. MOSS, (June 27, 1911;) value not indicated.

SAMUEL ROSENBLATT, (Jan. 28;) net estate, $70,737; ½ interest in 35 E. 57 St., $6,750; equity, $7,750 in 246-248 South St.; equity, $1,250 in 246 W. 131 St.; equity, $12,000 in 266-268-270 3 Av.; equity, $2,500 in 208 E. 50 St.; equity, $6,538 in 577 S Av.; bank, $6,886; mortgs., $23,000; ins., $5,053; stocks, $2,160.

WILLIAM SCHUMACHER, (April 20;) net estate, $9,383; bank, $8,667; stocks, $1,500.

GILMAN H. TUCKER, (Nov. 14, 1913;) decedent claimed residence at Raymond, N. H.; value of entire estate not disclosed; assets taxable in New York; 126 W. 85 St., $21,374; personalty, $2,013.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

FLOOD, PETER, (Oct. 10;) realty, $35,000; personalty, $200; all to widow.

INND, THOMAS C., (Oct. 13;) realty, unknown; personalty, over $5,000; to Joseph F. Gleason, John Drake, and Kate M. Conklin, jewelry; Lulu, 2 lots on Webster Av.; John Drake, the chop house business at 42 John St. and $2,000 on condition niece, Lulu, receives $100 month until she has $5,000; if enough is left, $500 to Mary Blaney, aunt; $250 each to cousins, Judith and Cornelia Conklin of Amenia, Conn.

LIVINGSTON, MAMIE, (Oct. 9;) personalty, less than $2,000; to daughter, Helen, household effects and jewelry; residue to husband.

MARTIN, URBAN, (Oct. 9;) realty, $4,200; personalty, $2,100; equally to Mary E., Martin, and Jessie Tidey.

SCOTT WILLIAM; to Emma J. Scott, widow, house and lot, 238 West 10th St. for life and annuity of $2,000. Robert Scott, brother, $5,000; Mrs. Oliver Urrel, sister-in-law, $500; Mrs. Charlotte Buchanan, $1,000; Sarah Spingle, sister-in-law, $500; the Rev. William T. Sabine, $500; Lottie E. Grady, daughter, $1,000 annuity; Robert A. Scott, $1,000 annuity; annuities to be paid from residue.

VOLLMAN, ISIDOR, (Sept. 17;) personalty, $1,047; all to wife, Sarah.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,708; Henry H. Maim & Son, Inc., against Mayfield Construction Co. owner; Henry Lowenthal, contractor.....$24

SUFFOLK ST, 171 and 173, and East Houston St, 223; Samuel Sass against Hamilton Fish Corporation, Stuyvesant Le Ror or George G. King, trustee, and estate of Isaac Young, owners; Lens and Louis Kreilberg and Suffolk Amusement Co., Inc., lessees and contractors.....$1,710

3D AV, 1,862 and 1,894; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against John Beckerman and John Israel, owners; Crystal Amusement Co., contractor.....$250

43D ST, 241 to 247 West; Louis Berman and others against 46th Street Co. owner; Cornland Iron Works, Inc., contractor.....$372

46TH ST, 43 West; John R. Blair against Mary A. and Elizabeth P. Keens, owners and contractors.....$250

Bronx.

BECK ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. John's Av, 10 x125; New Columbia Iron Works against Ostro Construction Co., owner and contractor.....$1,850

LAYTON AV, n e corner of Dean Av, 25x 150; Thomas Attieri against Tony and Filomena Santamaseno, owners; Max Kriendel, contractor.....$225

STEBBINS AV, 857, 861, 865, 869, and 873; John R. Surrell against Fonvale Realty Co., owner; Philip Yockel and Kelgoe Contracting Co., contractors.....$1,212

3D AV, 3,882; Louis I. Bregman against Poseidan Realty Co., owner; Angelo Restivo, contractor.....$90

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 79.10 ft s of 185th St; Joseph Tino & Co. against Ice Manufacturing Co. et al., Oct. 16, 1914, (by deposit).....$5

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 62d and 63d Sts; Joseph Tino & Co. against New Theatre Co. et al., Oct. 23, 1914, (by deposit).....$23

29TH ST, 23 West; Joseph Tino & Co. against Engineers' Club, Oct. 16, 1914, (by deposit).....$181

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

SATURDAY, OCT. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 96, e s, 99.9 ft n of Broome St, 24.9x87.6; Jennie Gordon to Jacob Gordon, 1,845 7th Av or 346 Broadway, 1-3 right, title, and interest, Oct. 2.....$100

GOERCK ST, 62, e s, 160 ft n of Delancey St, 25x99; Jennie Gordon to Jacob Gordon, 1,845 7th Av or 346 Broadway, 1-3 right, title, and interest, Oct. 2.....$100

39TH ST, 412 and 414, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Ray B. Rourke to Corn Realty Co., Oct. 17; attorney, J. L. Frieder, 110 Nassau St.....$100

58TH ST, s s, 144 ft e of Madison Av, 22x 100.5; John H. Rogan, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Oct. 16; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$35,000

58TH ST, n s, 166.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20x 100.4; Moses Born to Babette Lashanaky, 309 West 93d St, Oct. 13, (mtg $8,000;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel, 128 Broadway.....$1

134TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x 99.11; Helen Curtis to Samuel Lyons, 1,644 Fulton St, Brooklyn, Oct. 17, (mtg $9,400).....Omitted

Bronx.

JEROME AV, n w s, 6 ft n e of dividing line of Mount Eden and land of George S. Gabel, 200x140; William Rosenweig Realty Operating Co. to John H. Stover, (mtg $40,000,) June 16; attorneys, Engelhard & P., 111 Broadway.....$100

LOT 164, map of Varian estate; Real Property Mortgage Co. to Weber Realty Co., 31 Liberty St, (mtg $1,500.) Sept. 15; attorney, J. W. Ehrich, 31 Liberty St.....$100

MORRIS AV, 1,347, being Lot 272, map of Mount Eden; also Morris Av, 1,543, being Lot 273, map of Mount Eden; also Lots 165, 166, 168, and 192, map of Pearsall estate; Simon G. Katzen to Mollie Katzen, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, Oct. 17; attorney, Mollie Katzen, 1,956 Crotona Parkway.....$100

PELHAM AV, s s, being Lot 477, map of S. Cambreling and others, 20x108; Charles G. Bauer to Carl Remy, Greens Farm, Conn., Sept. 25; attorney, John Davis, 68 William St.....$100

TRAVERS ST, n s, 51.9 ft w of Anthony Av, 51.9x103.4; Simon G. Katzen to Mollie Katzen, 1,956 Crotona Parkway, (mtg $4,068,) Oct. 17; attorney, Mollie Katzen, 1,956 Crotona Parkway.....$100

WATSON AV, 2,105, n e corner of Olmstead Av; James H. Goggin, referee, to John T. Normile and another, executors, 704 8th Av., Brooklyn, Oct. 16; attorney, Henry Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....Omitted

1ST ST, e s, 150 ft n of 23rd St, 275x100; Augustine R. McMahon to Frances G. de Peyster, 11 East 86th St, Oct. 8; attorneys, Shattuck, G. H. & G., 28 Exchange Place.

180TH ST, s s, 65.1 ft w of Honeywell Av, 25x118.2; Harvey Deere to Thomas G. Deere, Oxsackie, N. Y., (mtg $4,000.) Oct. 19; attorney, Thomas J. Dolan, 177th St. and 3d Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

WEST END AV, e s, 81.8 ft s of 89th St, 19x82; Albert W. J. Petrie to Michael McGuire, 100 10th Av, Oct. 25, 1911, 3 years, 6 p. c.....$6,000

87TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x 112.6; Markert Realty Co. to Louis Davis, 241 West 113th St, Oct. 15, due Jan. 12, 1915; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row.....$3,900

Bronx.

CITY ISLAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of Bay St. 123x irregular; Gertrude H. Abbott and others to Anna Soehl, 696 Courtlandt Av, Oct. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

NAPIER AV, w s, 147 ft s of 235th St; also 235th St, s s, 25 ft e of Herkimer Place, John W. Curran to Charles R. Strong, Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas Hooker, 309 Broadway.$2,000

VYSE AV, e s, 225 ft s of 172d St, 25x100; Dora Appel to Ada Howe, 1,828 Marmion Av, Oct. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c., without interest; attorney, Ada Howe, 1,828 Marmion Av.....$500

3D AV, n e corner of 166th St, 82x70.7x96.7x 31.1; Maurice Myers to Leopold Mayer, 1,312 Madison Av, (prior mtg $60,000,) Feb. 8, 1911, due Aug. 3, 1911; 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

DIVISION ST, 24 East, store; Barnet Greenberg to Pollack & Solomon, 115 Madison St, 4 years from May 1, 1913; attorney, J. Block, 24 Division St.....$1,320

2D AV, s e corner of 84th St, all; Nora C. King and another to Peter Doelger Brewing Co., 407 East 53th St, 2-5-12 years from May 1, 1897; attorney, John

FINANCIAL SITUATION AND COMMODITIES MARKETS

CURTAILING THE RETURN OF GOODS

Experiments Which Are Now Being Tried by St. Louis and Boston Department Stores.

Reports reached this city from at least two large centres last week telling of efforts on the part of dry goods stores, both large and small, to put an end to the illegitimate returning of goods by their customers. One of these reports came from St. Louis, and set forth in detail a statement which had been signed there by these stores: The Famous & Barr Company, Garland's, the Kline Cloak Company, B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Company, Schaper Brothers' Mercantile Company, Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney, Sensenbrenner's, Sonnenfeld's, Steinberg's, the Grand Leader, and the Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company. In part, the statement follows:

"Ready-to-wear apparel has been kept out for days, and sometimes for weeks, and then returned to us for credit, worth very much less than its original price, and sometimes positively unsalable. This practice has cost the stores thousands of dollars in the course of a year. All such losses must, of course, be reckoned as expenses and considered when the store's margin of profit is figured. In the end the customer must pay for the unnecessary abuse of privilege.

"We have, therefore, found it necessary to enforce the ruling that all purchases of ready-to-wear apparel will be considered sold and not returnable if kept in your possession more than twenty-four hours, and to stipulate that merchandise to be accepted for credit must be in the same condition as when it left the store. We believe our customers will cheerfully co-operate with us, realizing that the enforcement of this rule will be mutually advantageous."

From Boston came the report that William Filene's Sons Company and R. H. White & Co. had taken up a similar campaign. Another store, which is not named in the report, is also said to be working along the same line. The Filene Company has not only announced to its customers that some goods kept out of the store for a week would be regarded as sold, but has been pushing a vigorous campaign of "education" to show the whys and wherefores of the case.

The White Company, according to the report, has been doing most of its work along this line through the medium of circulars which have been sent out in large numbers in packages. They read as follows: "As the season for the sale of this article is short, we cannot receive it back for credit or exchange unless returned within one week from date of purchase."

So far as could be learned here yesterday, there is no similar movement under consideration by the local stores, though it is said that such a movement might go a long way in alleviating an evil which is assuming formidable proportions in some instances. That any movement would absolutely terminate the practice is doubted, the belief being that gentlemen's agreements do not always accomplish what they aim to do. In other words, there seemed to be some doubt as to whether such an agreement, if it were made by any chance, would be followed to the letter, and there was doubt expressed as to whether the St. Louis agreement would last much longer than it took for the ink to dry.

It was admitted that some sort of a curb on customers, particularly charge customers who return goods illegitimately, is necessary. Some of the things done by customers along this line seem little short of malicious. An instance is told of where a woman had been refused a charge account in a certain store, which had given one to one of her friends, who was better fixed financially. For revenge, she got the store on the telephone and asked that a considerable quantity of yard goods and other merchandise be sent to her C. O. D. It took the store some time to get the goods together and to make out the necessary forms, &c., and the carriage expense was quite heavy. When the merchandise reached the home of the woman in question she calmly refused to accept it. Other instances have been told of where women have gone shopping with friends and, to impress these friends, have gone from one store to another ordering goods and having them sent to their homes C. O. D. On their delivery they either decline outright to receive them or try to cover their trick by saying that they did not order them. In either case the store is put to considerable expense and trouble. Just how to stop these things is problematical, but it has been suggested that a substantial deposit be required on C. O. D. deliveries, this deposit to be refunded only in case the goods themselves were at fault and were returned for that reason.

Criticising the St. Louis plan specifically, it was said that the time allotted for the return of ready-to-wear garments, twenty-four hours, was altogether too short. For example, it was said that while a woman might look charming, under the artificial light of the store, in a certain shade of cloth in a suit or dress, the color of the garment might not be so becoming under the light of day. In case the day of the purchase was stormy or the following day was, the purchaser might not have a chance to determine just how she would look in the garment under strong daylight, but regardless of whether it really suited her or not, she would have to keep it under the twenty-four-hour rule.

It was further said that a good percentage of the garments returned were sent back because some relative or friend criticised something about them, which naturally made the wearers dissatisfied with these garments and want to return them. While the garments may not have seen any more actual wear since their purchase than they had in the trying-on process in the store, they could not be returned under this rule if they were delivered on Tuesday and were not seen by the criticising friend or relative until Thursday.

If the rule is aimed directly at a certain class of charge customer which makes a practice of getting a new garment to wear on some special occasion and then returning it for credit, it is said that it is aimed in the wrong direction for the reason that it would be playing right into the hands of such persons. A gown delivered on Wednesday afternoon could easily be worn Wednesday night, it is pointed out, and returned for credit on Thursday morning, whereas a woman who might not have occasion to wear a gown for several days after she received it would have to keep it no matter what was wrong with it at the time it was first worn.

And right here the most serious catch of the whole plan comes in. Every store of the right kind stands back of the merchandise it sells and makes good anything that is not right. Then this question comes up: How can the wearing qualities of any garment be determined in 24 hours from time of its receipt by the purchaser? What redress would the purchaser have, for instance, if the lining of a coat began to fray after two or three weeks of wear? Would the customer be forced to accept the loss because of the 24-hour rule? And if this customer should be permitted to make a legitimate return, how is the store going to draw the line between legitimate and illegitimate returns without losing business?

These and many other questions have come up in connection with the plan, and its working out will be watched with considerable interest by dry goods merchants in this city. That some prevention of illegitimate returns of merchandise is needed here is undoubted, but as yet there is no solution of the problem in sight.

TUESDAY IS APPLE DAY.

Public Asked to Help the Grower by Eating the Fruit.

Handlers of apples in all the principal cities and towns of the country have practically completed their plans for "National Apple Day," which will be celebrated on Tuesday. This will be the second day set aside for the promotion of apple consumption on the part of the people of this country, the first celebration having been held last year.

This year more than the usual amount of significance attaches to the celebration for the reason that the year's crop of apples is unquestionably the largest the country has ever turned out, the Government bulletins estimating the crop to be more than 70,000,000 barrels. With the export outlets restricted, the apple growers find themselves in relatively the same position as the cotton planters. As with the cotton planters, there are thousands of persons whose living depends more or less on the movement of the gigantic crop that is now being turned marketward. The whole idea of the "National Apple Day" is to increase the consumption of this fruit, and to enable the producer to get a fair price for his production.

Plans for the day have been carried on under the general direction of the International Apple Shippers' Association, and, to stimulate interest and healthy rivalry on the part of the handlers of apples, the Executive Committee of the Association has voted to give a handsome silver cup to the city holding the best celebration from the standpoint of its value in popularizing the apple and increasing consumption.

HELPING THE SILKWORM.

A Japanese Device Which Hastens Hatching of the Eggs.

A new method by which silkworms may be cultured ten times a year instead of twice, as at present, is reported to have been perfected in Aichi Ken, Japan, according to Consul Geni G. H. Scidmore, Yokohama. The method is very simple. Egg cards are immersed in hydrochloric acid for five to ten hours just before they are hatched. In a fortnight or so after the immersion the eggs are perfectly hatched, and worms that are stronger and more healthy than those that are hatched in any other way may be seen crawling out of the shells. The silk produced by the worms thus hatched is better and longer than that produced in any other way.

As the inventor tells in one of the Yokohama papers, the silk produced by the worms bred in the newly invented way measures 1,200 feet, whereas the thread produced by worms hatched in the ordinary way measures only 700 feet at the longest. The inventor further says in the paper in question that any one may make use of the new process, which, although worthy of being fully protected, will not be patented because the inventor's sole desire is to strengthen Japan's position as a silk-producing country.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE ASCOT MANUFACTURING CO., INC., jobbers in cloaks, dresses, and skirts at 11 West Twenty-fifth Street, has made an assignment to Charles L. Brookheim. Two petitions in bankruptcy were also filed against the company by these creditors: A. Herman & Co., $313; Aaron Rosin, $215, and Louis Herzberg, $24; S. Mitchell & Co., $288; Philip Terry, $400, and Lifshitz & Jacobs, $137. Mr. Brookheim said that the liabilities are $15,000 and assets $4,500. The company was incorporated on Dec. 25, 1913, with a capital stock of $4,000.

CLEVER WAIST COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Gang and Benjamin Krameisen, trading as the Clever Waist Company, manufacturers of silk waists at 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, by S. J. Aronsohn, a creditor for $1,500. An assignment was also made to Henry B. Singer.

DAVID WEISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Weiss, manufacturer of ostrich feathers at 8 Washington Place, by these creditors: Oudtshoon Raw Ostrich Feather Company, $400; Sieradzka, $400, and N. Richardson, $300. He made an assignment on Oct. 15.

ARNETT O. LAWRENCE, Yonkers.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Arnett O. Lawrence, lumber dealer, of 22 Nepperhan Street, Yonkers, by the English Lumber oCmpany, a creditor for $581. It was alleged that he made an assignment to William Biau. Liabilities are $8,000 and assets $3,000.

MORRIS SCHACHNER, salesman, of 137 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,572 and no assets.

WILLIAM J. BELL, a salesman, residing in Mount Vernon, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,759 and no assets.

SCHULMAN, YELLIN & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 24 against Schulman, Yellin & Co., manufacturers at 41 West Seventeenth Street, on a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

ISAAC LEVANDERSTEIN.—Judge Mayer has appointed Nathan Abramson receiver for Isaac Levanderstein, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 1,904 Park Avenue and Centreville, N. Y., under a bond of $500. He made an assignment yesterday to William Rifk.

BROADWAY BICYCLE AND AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY.—Judge Hand has appointed Miss Berta Rembaugh, receiver for Salim Ghis, who did business as the Broadway Bicycle and Auto Supply Company, at 60 Vesey Street, under a bond of $1,000, and authorized her to carry on the business for thirty days.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alois Kohn & Co., Inc.—D., Belais et al., $1,108.
Alpert, Max—M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co., $151.
Alloway, Henry and Mary L.—M. R. Hyde et al., $700.
American Oil Cloth Co., Louis J. Bimberg and Alexander J. Bimberg—Traders Commercial Co., $901.
Same—Same, $2,110.
Biggio, John—Standard Dairy Co., $440.
Big Four Knee Pants Co.—S. Brinn, $234.
Blakeman, Jean F.—China-America Importing Co., $271.
Brighton Novelty and Novelty Co., Inc., Edward H. Wallack, and Samuel C. Phillips—L. B. Wasserstrom, $285.
Berzob, Samuel, Abraham Axenfield, and Charles Solomon—A. Shemel et al., $353.
Cronopulos, Photos—Carnegie Hall, $145.
Cushman, Joseph G.—George D. Cook & Co., $170.
Carbone, Tony—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., $135.
Forbes, Isabella—C. A. Phillips, $199.
Geller, Isadore—A. S. Unger et al., $102.
Goldstick, Herman—Inter Rapid Transit Co., $123.
Gibben, Thomas H.—A. H. Ferber, $363.
Gabel, Max O.—A. Hallman, $120.
Hekbrook, Francis W.—Representative Securities Corporation, $305.
Herzberg, Aaron—City of N. Y., $720.
Harburger, Julius, as Sheriff, &c.—G. M. Roseiner, Jr., $490.
Hilltop Garage—Texas Co., $166.
Kampfer, August—Glenwood Sand and Gravel Co., $296.
Klosty, Morris G.—S. Alesfrom et al., $104.
Klein, Rudolph—P. Hartung, $187.
Little, Arthur W.—A. E. Timmen, $274.
Look, Charles A.—S. Freiberg and others, $134.
Levin, Jacob—H. Prince, $104.
Muller, Arend—United Confectioners Supply Company, $228.
Maxwell, William R.—E. Freund and others, $160.
Murphy, Charles, and Eugene D. Wood—People, &c., $500.
Mann, Belle H.; Millie Bowman, Cora Jelenik, Lillian Heidelberger, and Hattie Heidelberger—N. Miller, $6,139.
Newkofsky, Celia—Brooklyn Poultry Company, $504.
Nixon, Lewis—H. C. Ernst, $2,240.
Nicholls, William H.—American Hardware Corporation, $490.
Potowides, George P., or George Paull or George Poull—Beakes Dairy Company, $548.
Queens Land and Title Company—H. L. Beyer, $521.
Same—E. H. Beyer, $521.
Rix, Theresa H.—S. Aldrich, costs, $107.
Remark Holding Corporation—G. H. Storm, $330.
Roeser, George W., Sr.—R. T. Droges, $198.
Schwenk, Catherine M.—M. Reinken, $6,178.
Schmitt, Dirk—M. S. Arrue, $129.
Special Film Company, Inc.—Einson, Inc., $463.
Sloan, Bernard—M. Gluckman, $152.
Scott, Wallace D.—J. F. McKernon, $977.
Tangredi, Basil—G. Donadio, $396.
Sturcke, George H., Jr.—H. Kornabrens, Inc., $102.
Webster, Frederick H.—Herman Vossnack, Jr., Inc., $149.
Weeks, Walter W.—Aaron Buchsbaum Company, $153.
Willett Press—W. H. Hublitz, $1,598.

In Bronx County.

Bornstein, Joseph—Theodore E. Hergert, Inc., $460.
Bowne, Mary P.—R. J. Hickson, $160.
Engel, Adolph—M. Seidel, $123.
F. C. Taylor's Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.—F. Lopez, $144.
Hoffman, Jacob—L. Landaberger, $274.
Harrison, Sarah—Bronx National Bank, $325.
Kellbert Construction Co., Francis X. Kell and Edward F. Shubert—John Bell Co., $383.
Kronenberger, Lawrence—Columbia Trust Co., $305.
L. & R. Restaurant Co., Inc.—J. Lowe, $148.
Lewin, Ernst—A. Barkass, $255.
Mamo, Frank—C. Carnect, $968.
McGrath, Patrick J.—M. Gibbons, $330.
Patterson, Robert S.—J. S. Scott, $368.
Standard Dampproofing and Roofing Co.—C. L. Krakauer, $519.
Spivack, Harry—M. Block, $427.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that judgment was filed:

Bell, Phoebe C.—R. Well, July 22, 1913, $246.

Wholesale Prices Steadier.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities in this city last week, unless otherwise specified. Comparative prices for the previous week and the corresponding week last year are given also:

	Last Week.	Prev. Week.	Last Year.
Beans, mar., choice	$6.00	$6.30	$6.20
Coffee, No. 7, Rio, lb	.06¾	.06¾	.10¾
Standard Sheetings	.07¼	.07¼	.08¼
Print cloths, yd	.03	.03¼	.04
Butter, creamery, extra	.32½	.31½	.30½
Cheese, f.c., fresh, spec	.14½	.15¼	.16¼
Eggs, Western late, doz	.24	.24	.32
Apples, evap., choice, lb	.10	.10	.07½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb	.11	.11	.11¾
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb	.06	.06	.06
Raisins, lb	.07¼	.07¼	.05½
Flour, Spring pat., bbl	5.65	5.00	4.35
Flour, Spring clear, bbl	5.20	5.20	4.10
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush	1.19¼	1.17⅞	.96½
Corn, No. 2 mixed, bush	.81¼	.81¾	.77
Oats, No. 3 white, bush	.68½	.68¾	.45
Cotton, middling upland			.13.3
Hay, prime timothy	1.10	1.10	1.10
Hides, Chi. pack, No. 1	.21	.21¼	.19¾
Hides, Chi., cows, nat	.19½	.19½	.18½
Leather, hemlock, sole	.32	.32	.30
Leather, union backs, lb	.45	.44	.41
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil	14.75	14.75	16.00
Steel billets, Pittsburgh	20.00	20.50	28.50
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb	.12	.12¼	.15⅝
Lead, N. Y., lb	.03½	.03¾	.04.4
Tin, N. Y., lb	.28½	.30½	.40.8
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl	.12	.12	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs	6.50	6.50	6.85
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs	7.30	7.20	8.00
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs	4.75	4.75	5.85
Lard, prime st., Chi	10.30	9.45	10.35
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs	11.00	10.70	10.85
Mess pork, Chi., bbl	18.87½	17.50	21.00
Ribs, domestic prime, lb	.05¾	.05¾	.05¼
Rubber, up-river Para	.64	.64	.77
Sugar, standard gran	6.25	6.75	4.80
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb	.16	.15	.13½
Tea, Japan, low, lb	.18	.19	.13½
Potatoes, State, bbl	1.75	1.75	2.25
Wool, av., 100 gr., Phil	25.7	23.7	23.5

There was more steadiness to the minimum wholesale commodities prices shown in Dun's list last week than for some time, but the weakness that had featured the list for the past several weeks was again in evidence. Last week there were 75 changes out of 317 quotations, against 99 in the week before, and of these 60 were downward. For three weeks in succession the advances shown in the list have numbered fifteen, but last week the 60 declines were contrasted with 41 in the week ended Oct. 10. As has been the case since the war began, the bulk of the week's changes were confined to the foodstuffs markets and to the markets for drugs, chemicals, and oils.

The moderate amount of new business that is coming forward is having an adverse effect on the iron and steel industry, and competition for the few orders that are in sight is resulting in the shading of prices on certain kinds of finished products, notably on steel billets and bars. Many of the minor metals continue to show an easier tendency, tin and spelter being especially weak. Tin plate was also lower here.

In the grain markets unsteadiness was the keynote, advances having taken place on wheat and rye and declines on corn, malt, oats, and barley. All the leading grades of flour were steady at recent prices save Spring patent, which declined for the second time in two weeks. In fruits and vegetables there was not a great deal of change, though there was some sign of weakness in the latter. Dairy products were unsettled, too, the better grades of butter and eggs again advancing, with the medium and poorer grades steady at recent prices. Cheese continued to decline.

Coffee was again lower on No. 7 Rio, which is now down to 6¼ cents, a point 4¼ cents a pound below last year's figure. Tea was generally unchanged. Spices were unsettled and weaker, while in the sugar list there was a general drop. Standard granulated fell to $6.25 a hundred pounds, which is $1.25 lower than the high point touched shortly after the outbreak of the war, but still $1.95 a hundred higher than it was at this time last year. Live beef and live sheep were unchanged at Chicago, but live hogs, prime lard, mess pork and short ribs were higher. Bacon was off at this city.

In drugs, chemicals and oils there were only two advances, against twenty-two declines, none of which was really important. In the hide list advances were shown on two varieties of country hides, while four grades of packer hides and calfskins showed declines. Burlaps continued on the downward trend that started about three weeks ago, and jute and hemp declined in sympathy. Other weakness was shown in cotton goods, several varieties of which declined in the gray and bleached states in the course of the week.

STEEL PRICES UNCHANGED.

Expectation of Decline Proves Unavailing—Large Shipments Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 17.—The halt in ordering, in expectation of lower prices, has not brought any shading by makers of finished steel. Mill prices at the close of the week remained 1.15c. for plates, shapes and bars.

In crude steel, concessions were reported in eastern Ohio district. There have been offerings of billets at $20 at mill, which is 50 cents under the former minimum; and crude bars have been offered by Eastern Ohio makers at $20.50 at mill, as against the former minimum price of $21.

It is estimated that within the past two weeks 80,000 tons of barbed wire, plain wire, and wire nails have been sent abroad, with a good deal more of this business pending. American rail mills have been disappointed at the award of 30,000 tons of standard rails for Australia, and 20,000 tons for South Africa, both of which were taken by British rail mills.

American and Canadian mills are understood to have been keen competitors for this business. The purchase of 1,000 auto trucks by France and Germany, all from one American manufacturer, was an encouraging feature to dealers in automobile materials.

Output of Connellsville coke for the week ending Oct. 10 was at the low point of the year, the total production for the week being 244,000 tons. Coke prices are unchanged, with standard brands of furnace coke quoted at $1.65, oven, for prompt shipment, the average price of foundry coke, for any delivery during 1914, being $2.25 at furnace.

STATE'S SURPLUS SMALLER.

Notable Decreases in Inheritance and Stock Transfer Taxes.

ALBANY, Oct. 17.—The cash surplus in the State Treasury on Sept. 30, 1914, the end of the fiscal year, was $12,303,-992.70, a decrease of $3,594,967.62 from the surplus of the previous year, according to the annual balance sheet made public today by William Sohmer, State Controller.

During the year 1913-14, the expenditures in the general fund exceeded the receipts by $3,780,093.26. This excess was met by drawing on the previous year's surplus. For the year ended Sept. 30, 1913, the receipts in this fund exceeded the expenditures by $5,562,-155.74.

The general fund receipts for the last year decreased $4,718,141.16. There was a falling off of $1,561,758.46 in receipts from inheritance taxes, $871,123.82 from stock transfer taxes, $338,856.17 from secured debt taxes, and smaller decreases from other indirect sources. Receipts from motor vehicle licenses increased $810,506.14. The corporation tax increase was $723,471.71.

The total resources and liabilities of the State, which balance, are given as $231,608,268.36.

SHOWS INCREASED PROFITS.

International Agricultural Corporation Overcomes Deficit of 1913.

The International Agricultural Corporation reports gross earnings of $1,934,-498 in the year ended June 30 and net profits from operation of $84,907. The net income was increased by adding the profit of $222,000 made from purchasing bonds at a discount and retiring them for the sinking fund, and the total net revenue of $306,907 stood in contrast at the end of the year with a deficit of $161,402 for 1913.

The company wrote off from earnings $241,686 for the amortization of bond discount and depletion of phosphate rock resources. The balance sheet shows $1,152,501 more liabilities than assets, the liability account containing a fund for special reserves amounting to $839,-447. Total assets at the end of the year are placed at $38,031,892.

President Stephen B. Fleming says in his report that earnings were satisfactory, but may be seriously affected if the European war should be prolonged.

OPEN CHICAGO CHANGE SOON

Will Handle Local Securities Only and Avoid Foreign Liquidation.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—While the movement to reopen the Chicago Stock Exchange has not reached the official stage, influential members believe that the resumption of business, confining it to local securities, is possible. Nov. 9 is the tentative date set.

It is pointed out that conditions affecting the New York Exchange do not obtain here and that there would be practically no danger of foreign liquidation with the trading confined to local stocks and bonds.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Further evidences that Europe was getting anxious over the question of supplies had much to do with a further sharp advance in wheat on Saturday. The market was also influenced by decided firmness in Winnipeg and a light movement in that quarter with prospects that receipts this week would be quite small. At 1 o'clock December in New York was quoted at $1.22¾ and May at $1.28¼. Cash wheat was firmer, being quoted nominal, c.&f. Buffalo basis as follows: No. 2 red, $1.14; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.13; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.15½; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.19½.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			122¾	122	99⅝
May			127¾	126¾	95 7-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	114¼	113¼	114¼	113¾	93¼
May	120¾	119	120¾	118¾	97¾

CORN.

Quite a display of strength occurred in the corn market, especially in the last hour and final prices were about ¾ to 1c. net higher, or ⅝c. under the top. Locally the cash market was firm with No. 2 yellow quoted at 81c. c. i. f. to arrive and Argentine prime 76c. delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Corn—					
December	65¾	67	67¾	66⅞	66¾
May	70⅝	69¾	70¼	69¾	65⅝

OATS.

With other markets oats made rather sharp gains on Saturday, advancing about a cent a bushel over the previous night. The local cash market was firm, as follows: Standard, 50@50¼c; No. 2 white, 51½@52c; No. 3 white, 50@50¼c; No. 4 white, 49½@50c; fancy clipped white, 52@53c; ordinary clipped white, 51½@52c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅜	48¾	49¼	48¾	37⅜
May	53¾	51¾	52¾	51¾	41¼

COTTONSEED OIL.

Further weakness was shown in the market for cottonseed oil as a result of lower crude offerings and renewed hedge pressure. The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			5.15@5.40	5.15
October			5.15@5.20	5.15
November	5.15	5.15	5.14@5.15	5.16
December	5.20	5.17	5.18@5.20	5.20
January	5.30	5.25	5.25@5.30	5.30
February			5.40@5.41	5.41
March				
April				
May				

PROVISIONS.

The opening market was easier on account of lower hogs, but later improved with grain and on commission house buying, the close being quite steady.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
Lard—					
October	10.02	9.92	9.97	10.00	10.42
January			11.00	10.80	10.27
Ribs—					
October					
January	9.75	9.67	9.72	9.75	10.42
Pork—					
January	18.67	18.60	18.67	18.65	19.57

COFFEE.

In anticipation of an increased demand, the price of December in the liquidating committee has already advanced some 30 points, selling yesterday at 5.50, comparing with 5.35 on Friday morning. The local spot market was dull and unchanged with prices more or less nominal on the basis of 6¼c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s.

COTTON.

The syndicate plans for taking over old contracts are proceeding favorably, with the outlook for their success daily improving, and notwithstanding the depression of the spot markets, the talk around the floor here suggests increasing confidence in an early resumption of business in futures.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,515 packages. High grades of fresh creamery have cleaned up pretty closely and the market is fairly firm on such. All other grades are extremely dull and have very uncertain value. Nothing doing in storage creamery. Process steady. Ladles and packing stock are firmer. About 800 tubs of city ladles, costing 21c, were shipped to Liverpool yesterday. Creamery, extras, 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 29@31½c; seconds, 25@27½c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held extras, 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; state dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@18½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,860 cases. The week is closing with a strong market for the highest qualities of fresh gathered eggs, which are very scarce and wanted rather beyond the supply. Fresh gathered extra fine, per dozen, 32@34c; extra firsts, 29@30c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23@24c; thirds and poorer, 19@21c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@18c; checks, good to prime, dry, 15½@16c; undergrades, 10@13c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 22½c; firsts, 23½@23c; seconds, charges paid, 21@22c; undergrades, 18@20c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, heavy weight, fancy, large, new laid, 40@50c; hennery whites, defective, selected, gathered whites, as to size and quality, 40@43c; Western, gathered whites, 32@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, gathered mixed colors, fancy, large, new laid, 40@43c; gathered mixed colors, fancy, 38@40c; gathered mixed colors, average run, 32@36c; gathered mixed colors, dirties, 30@32c; gathered mixed colors, checks, 28@30c; Western, gathered mixed colors, 32@36c.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Clearing House Statement Reports Practically the End of Deficit.

Yesterday's bank statement reflected practically the passing of the deficit period. While the average figures included a deficit of $984,000, the probabilities are that by the end of the week a surplus of very moderate size was again established. The Clearing House has not yet resumed the publication of the actual returns. The average figures of the Clearing House banks as distinguished from trust companies showed an increase of $8,478,000 in surplus, or an excess over the required surplus of $5,000,000. The deficit in the reserves of all institutions has continued now for ten weeks, but to realize the rapid progress which has been made in clearing up the situation it is only necessary to recall that as recently as Aug. 22 the statement showed a deficit of close to $37,000,000. This recovery has not been forced by any extreme measures. Stock Exchange houses and other large borrowers have liquidated a considerable part of their obligations and this centre has been receiving large sums from the interior. The outlook is for continued accumulation of cash, which is expected to result before long in a further reduction in the rate on collateral loans.

It has become evident that security dealings cannot attain a large volume until the New York Stock Exchange is reopened without any war-time restrictions on trading. When the first onerous conditions were softened to allow owners of stocks and bonds to market part of their holdings dealings in securities reached a very respectable total. With this enforced liquidation taken care of, buying and selling of listed stocks at the minimum prices adopted have dwindled to small figures. The demand for bonds at concessions allowed by a supervising committee was larger in the first week following the new rule than it has been since. It is not strange that most investors are loath to accept concessions fixed arbitrarily by dealers rather than by the natural operation of an open market. There still hangs over the situation a belief that when trading is again resumed under the old conditions the shock of readjustment will produce lower quotations, which will offer attractive opportunities for those who have money to invest, although against this view is a prediction of some well informed financiers that the public mind has now become so accustomed to the war that the reopening of the Stock Exchange will be followed by substantial rises in those American issues which have not suffered directly by the loss of a great part of our foreign trade.

A long step forward in straightening out this country's most pressing trade problem has been taken by the agreement to raise $150,000,000 for the relief of the cotton belt. This plan will not restore the price of the staple, but it will relieve the distress of the growers who have lost an important outlet for their product, and will enable the Southern banks to extend aid in other quarters.

RECEIVER FOR MOTOR CO.

Big Indiana Concern, the Premier, in Financial Difficulties.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 17.—The Premier Motor Car Company, one of the largest automobile manufacturing concerns in Indiana, is today in the hands of the Fletcher Savings and Trust Company of Indianapolis as receiver.

The action was taken on the petition of the American Foundry Company, which alleges that the Premier concern owes it $1,691.75, and is in danger of becoming insolvent.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1914.	1914.
*Oct. 17	$1,162,849,367	
Oct. 10	1,218,361,585	$2,361,178,917
Oct. 3	1,475,114,518	2,868,290,703
Sept. 26	1,028,756,778	2,242,525,996
	1913.	1913.
Oct. 18	$1,919,226,147	$3,481,435,300
Oct. 11	1,627,477,634	3,039,461,922
Oct. 4	2,180,822,633	3,780,233,014
Sept. 27	1,710,242,545	3,065,866,224

*Five days.

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Belgium	7	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Austria	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	6	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Norway	6½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 10, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	5	Aug. 10, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	Aug. 7, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Oct. 13	Par	†15c	*45c	Par
Oct. 14	Par	*10c	*45c	Par
Oct. 15	Par	*10c	*40c	*30c
Oct. 16	Par	Par	*30c	*30c
Oct. 17	Par	Par	*30c	*30c

*Premium. †Discount.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Oct. 12	23¾d	Oct. 15	23¾d
Oct. 13	23¾d	Oct. 16	23¾d
Oct. 14	23¾d	Oct. 17	23¾d

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	—London.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Paris.— Dmd.	Cab.	—Berlin— Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 13	4.96¾	4.97⅜	5.06	5.06⅜	92¼	92⅝
Oct. 14	4.97⅛	4.96⅝	5.05⅛	5.05	92⅜	92¼
Oct. 15	4.97⅝	4.96⅞	5.05⅛	5.05⅛	92⅝	92¼
Oct. 16	4.97⅝	4.96⅛	5.04⅞	5.05	92⅝	92¼
	Switzerland. Dmd.	Cab.			Holland. Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 13	5.06	5.06			42	42¼
Oct. 14	5.05⅛	5.05			42⅛	42⅜
Oct. 15	5.06	5.05			42⅛	42⅛
Oct. 16	5.06⅛	5.05⅛			42	42⅛

BOSTON CURB PRICES.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atlanta	220	220	220	220
200	Bay State Gas	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
200	Chevenras	1	1	1	1
550	Crown Res.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Davis-Daly	80c.	80c.	80c.	80c.
150	Eagle & B'bell	90c.	90c.	90c.	90c.
635	First Nat.	91	91	98c.	98c.
200	Iron Blossom	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jumbo Extn	42c.	42c.	42c.	42c.
300	La Rose	75c.	75c.	73c.	73c.
500	Mex. Metals	16c.	16c.	16c.	16c.
600	Nev. Douglas	50c.	50c.	46c.	46c.
1,000	Un. Verde Ext.	91	91	88c.	90c.

1,256

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alvarado	80	$1.00	Houghton	1¼	2
Bay S. Gas	10	.11	La Rose	.75	.75
Bohemia	1¼

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Elements That Enter Into the Consideration of the Country's Business.

No very striking incidents marked the course of general business during the past week. There was a little greater emphasis on the bulk purchases for foreign Government accounts, and the machinery of credit moved with somewhat less creaking than has been its wont for three months or more. Reports of crop prospects merely bore out the promise of them predicted long ago. Even that great factor in general business—the weather—showed nothing of a decisive character, much to the dissatisfaction of a large segment of the retail trade.

Loaning Money on Cotton.

Perhaps the most promising of all the suggestions made for taking care of the South's great cotton crop was the one discussed with bankers in this city by the delegation from St. Louis. This calls for advancing $150,000,000 as a loan on cotton at 6 cents per pound and would, if carried out, care for 5,000,000 bales. It is understood that one-third of the money required for the plan can be obtained in this city provided the remainder is gotten elsewhere. No evidence has, as yet, been furnished that the additional $100,000,000 can be had. Not only is the sum a large one, but in order to effect the purpose which it is intended to achieve, it must be raised speedily. Otherwise the poorer planters whom the plan is designed to help will not be able to hold out long enough to partake of its benefits. Spot cotton has been selling down as low as 6½ to 6¾ cents, and over 19,000 bales were sold at these prices on a single day. In many of the smaller communities in the South there are persons who have some available cash and who make it a business to buy from the poorer planters their crop at the lowest possible prices. They are early on the scene and their offers frequently tempt the growers to let go their holdings at low figures even under normal conditions. These persons would like nothing better than to see prices advanced by artificial means, and it will be one of the problems to see that only the deserving and poorer planters are helped. This portion of the work it is intended to turn over to Boards of Trade and kindred organizations in the different localities. The consideration of the St. Louis plan has had the effect of calling attention to the serious nature of the problem and of exposing the absurdity of the advertising "buy a bale" campaign.

Price Stability Needed.

Everywhere, even among the mill men who are pictured as desirous of getting their raw material at the lowest figures, the greatest sympathy is expressed for the holders of "distressed" cotton. As a matter of fact, the cotton goods manufacturers are not so much interested in having the price of the fibre too low as they are in having some kind of stability of price so that they can make their arrangements for future deliveries. As things now stand they are at sea. They can only buy in small quantities and for immediate delivery, and they are selling their goods on the same plan. If they were sure cotton would sell at 10 cents per pound it would not worry them, and they would not be pestered by demands to sell fabrics on the basis of 7 cent cotton, as is now the case. Even the success of the attempt to secure the $150,000,000 loan and the temporary withdrawal of 5,000,000 bales of cotton would not assure the mill men that the price of the staple would be maintained. As long as there were impending, or hanging over the market, several million bales and with a remainder a great deal more than sufficient to supply the world's normal needs for a year, the chance would still be of great breaks in prices. The opening of the cotton exchanges, it is believed, would be the most satisfying thing that could happen so far as the stability of prices goes.

A Deterrent Effect.

There is one aspect of the situation to which attention is being directed which has an important bearing on the future prosperity of a number of the cotton-growing States. Attempts, have been made to induce immigration thither as well as to encourage the investment of capital in the localities. It has been quite truthfully represented that great opportunities exist in the South for the man who will cultivate the soil and for others who will help develop the great unused resources of the section. The argument has been that there is no need for persons to go out West when greater promise beckons nearer the Atlantic border and within easier reach of the great Eastern markets. It is feared that the representations now made, to the effect that the entire prosperity of many States is wholly dependent on a single crop, and that the excess production of one article spells ruin, will have a depressing effect on the efforts of those who have been trying to get men and money to go South.

The case is cited of the Imperial Valley in Southern California with regard to cantaloupes. A few years ago it was discovered that this fruit could be raised to advantage in the place mentioned and could be marketed at a large profit during months when supplies from other places were not obtainable. Many persons went into the business, so many in fact that the result was a glut of the fruit, leading to a great deal of financial embarrassment. The growers needed just one lesson. Next year they raised fewer melons and attended to the proper marketing of them, and, then and since, they put the industry on a paying basis. They have made profits enough to pay up their original losses over and over again, and this has resulted in bringing in a larger population and the investment of additional capital for all kinds of enterprises, including cotton growing. If the cantaloupe growers had persisted in raising as much as possible of the one fruit, the development of a large section of country would have been checked.

Australasian Wool.

In both hemispheres, wool is a source of some misgivings. The embargo placed on its exportation by Great Britain and other European nations has had a tendency to harden prices on this side of the Atlantic on all kinds of the article except the finest grades. These latter are not in demand for army purposes. There is not a vast amount of the stuff in the market here, and Canada has been a large buyer of what there was available during the past fortnight. Not much will come forward from either domestic or foreign sources for several months, and some look forward to a scarcity, especially if the demands continue from the warring nations for blankets, knit wear and cloths. In Australia and New Zealand, where there is a large quantity of wool to be marketed, auctions have been begun of the fibre, after having been delayed for some time because the war prevents the presence of certain bidders whose demands would tend to keep up the prices. The Australasians are, with regard to wool, in a position similar to that of the Southern planters with their cotton. They have a large crop and a number of their usual customers are not in a position to buy. They are meeting the situation by an agreement among themselves to put on the market only about one-third of the supply and to keep the remainder until better conditions prevail. So far, at the auctions, the prices have been shaded only slightly. The chances are that a few months hence will see a larger demand with prices to correspond.

Collections and Credit.

October is a month of collections, and the 10th day was looked forward to with some apprehension. Taking everything into account, the results were somewhat reassuring. While there were some instances of too much backwardness, the general disposition was to meet obligations as well as circumstances would permit. The estimate was made that over 75 per cent. due was paid. Forbearance is shown in cases deserving, and, possibly, in some that are not so. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between them, and this is made use of by some who are designedly more prolific of excuses than of cash. It may be that the fairly satisfactory conditions of collection had something to do with the easing of the loan market, which was noticeable. Commercial paper, with good names and for legitimate purposes, was in better demand and at slightly lower rates. At the same time it is still well understood that money is not to be had for merely speculative uses.

Duration of the War.

From the mercantile standpoint, the indications now are that adjustments must be made with the prospect of a long continuance of the war. Preparations both here and abroad are on this basis. Illustrative of this are not only the orders placed for munitions and army and hospital supplies, but also such minor matters as the calculation of growing the indigo for dyestuff which cannot be made until next October, and which is designed to take the place of the artificial blue which the Germans make out of coal tar. A long war means larger opportunity alike for those seeking to expand the country's export trade and for establishing here a number of industries which are needed and which would have been built up, had it not been so easy to obtain the products from similar ones already in existence abroad. The time will help toward permanent adjustments of both import and export trade with foreign countries on a reciprocal basis.

Demands from Abroad.

Reports from mills and factories in different parts of the country during the past week furnish some indication of the increasing importance of the business done for the armies of the nations at war. Every outgoing steamship carries supplies of some kind that would not have been shipped except for the hostilities. Much is shipped, also, by way of Canada. Beyond this are, likewise, different kinds of goods which some of the countries, especially Great Britain, have been accustomed to get from Germany. Regarding the latter, the expectation is that such exports will continue in volume after the war is ended because the persons will by that time have become accustomed to their use and familiar with their excellence.

Regarding the things which are being bought in this country either by or on account of foreign nations, at war or otherwise, or to supply the peoples of those nations, it should be borne in mind that the reason why the purchases are made here is that the articles cannot be elsewhere obtained. There is no element of favoritism in the matter. In the case of Great Britain, for instance, the factories there are doing their best to furnish everything needed by the troops of all the Allies as well as what the non-combatants require. Where the mother country cannot provide the articles, the Colonies are next called on, and, only when these sources cannot be relied on are American producers appealed to. Illustrative of this and typical in its way is the information given out during the past week from an American Consul in the Province of Quebec. In that Canadian State the clothing and shirt factories are working day and night shifts to furnish garments for English troops, and the cotton and woolen mills have every spindle turning for the same purpose. Other things supplied from there are quantities of saddlery, shoes, medical preparations, pulp and paper and explosives.

The Carpet Trade.

Considerable interest attaches to the announcements made by the various factors in the carpet trade. The principal of these announces an auction sale of 125,000 bales of rugs and carpets beginning a week from tomorrow. Samples will be on exhibition in advance for a week, and it is stated that buyers will fix the prices, as the sale is a peremptory one. The sale has incited the other producers to announce their displays also for Oct. 26, and a large number of buyers from all over the country are expected to attend. Much interest attaches to these events because the embargo placed by Russia on the export of carpet wools, and the scarcity of dyestuffs would naturally tend toward raising prices.

EXPORTS ARE NOW LOOMING LARGE

The Variety and Quantity of Articles Shipped for War and Other Purposes.

The requirements of the foreign nations now at war, as well as the needs of several of the neutral countries of Europe, swelled last week's exports from this and other ports to figures far in excess of any other single week since the outbreak of hostilities. In fact, the value of exports was greater in the week just closed than for any similar period this year, and greater than in any single week of last year when trade conditions were absolutely normal.

The past week was also notable for the placing in this country of further heavy orders from abroad for supplies of all kinds. The value of these goods mounts into the millions and, in many cases, the orders will require several months to execute with shipments going out as rapidly as the articles can be gathered or produced and gotten to the ports of shipment. J. H. Lant, Chief Statistician at the Custom House, will not have the official figures covering exports for last week ready for publication until Tuesday, when it is estimated their value will be found to approximate $24,000,000.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last the exportations of all kinds of merchandise out of New York were officially set down at $8,829,178, making the largest two days' export business recorded in several years, if not in the history of the port. During the week thirteen regular liners left port for British, French, Russian, Italian, Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch ports, while a good-sized fleet of freighters cleared for many foreign ports. These ships took out heavy cargoes of sugar, wheat, and other grains, fresh beef, hams, and lard, besides a great variety of war supplies, wearing apparel, electrical and hospital supplies, automobiles, army wagons, and other articles. The steamer manifests filed at the Custom House show fair shipments of merchandise of many kinds intended for normal or every-day requirements. Even toys appear on some of the manifests, which would seem to indicate that American manufacturers in this line are taking advantage of the opportunity afforded by the war to supplant abroad, to some extent at least, the German-made toys.

One development here the last week in export trade proving disconcerting to shippers here of supplies to Scandinavian ports was the cabled reports of the holding up by the British naval authorities of two Norwegian and one Swedish vessel. Their cargoes were diverted to Kirkwall, where it is believed the Government will pay their value and keep the grain and petroleum carried by the steamers. Soon after the war began a large number of steamers were chartered in this country to carry the above products to Scandinavian ports. This abnormal movement attracted the attention of the British Government, which this week took action to prevent such cargoes finding their way ultimately into Germany.

During the last few days shippers at this port have had much trouble in procuring insurance at any price for cargoes of grain and petroleum to North Europe ports, but a man identified with this trade said yesterday shipments will go forward just as long as possible, in view of the phenomenally strong demand for these products in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. A steamer of the Russian-American Steamship Company cleared for Archangel filled to cargo capacity with grain, oil, ammunition, motor trucks, and hospital supplies for the Russian Government. This vessel, although taking the most northern route, will be safe from interference so long as she manages to elude the German naval forces. This shipment, which may be the last that can be made to that port before the ice closes the harbor for the season, called for considerable rush work on the part of American contractors, but the ship got off nearly on schedule time.

Among the supplies reported ordered in this country the past week by or for the foreign nations now at war are the following: Three hundred automobile trucks for the Russian Government, made by the Garford Motor Car Company of this city; 300,000 yards of cotton cloth suitable for hospital cots, to be manufactured at Biddeford, Me., and, approximately, 1,250,000 yards of similar goods to be produced by Fall River mills; wool hosiery, towels, and knitted undershirts. From Philadelphia comes the announcement that inquiries has been made for several hundred thousand sweaters. These are to be khaki-colored, while a local concern is said to have had inquiries from England for nightshirts to be delivered in large quantities.

Medical supplies of all kinds, together with drugs are being ordered freely, and manifests of outgoing vessels show that the orders are beginning to be filled in considerable quantities. According to reports from Chicago, thousands of army transport wagons, bridles, saddles and 1,000,000 blankets were last week contracted for by the English and French Governments. Among the firms bidding on these goods are the Studebaker Company, at South Bend., Ind.; the Peter Schuttler Wagon Company, Chicago, and the Milburn Wagon Company, Toledo. Shipments of the wagons are to be made through a Canadian port.

A shipment of 1,000 horses for the use of the French Army was made from St. Louis early in the week and were routed by steamer from New Orleans. Heavier orders for horses, as well as mules, are expected shortly. Reports from Eastern Illinois state that the zinc factories of that district are being rushed with orders for spelter to be used by European nations in making ammunition, while flour mills in the Northwest are working overtime to fill European orders. Cooking utensils are being purchased freely for foreign account, and harness makers are coming in for heavy orders. Southern sections of the country are reporting inquiries for lumber for shipment to Europe. Further orders for shoes have also been received here and elsewhere the past week. One of these orders is being filled by the W. H. McElwain Company.

Manifests of outgoing vessels at this port show that during the week more than 4,200,000 pounds of copper, valued at $517,706, went to Europe, while the value of saddlery goods is officially set down at $28,679. One vessel alone cleared with more than 3,000,000 pounds of copper. This went direct to Liverpool. The same ship took tobacco valued at $215,000, besides large consignments of hams, lard, bacon, hardware, ammunition, electrical supplies, lubricating oil grease, and nearly 10,000 barrels of apples and pears. The week's shipments from here also included very heavy consignments of oil and oil cake for English and Scandinavian ports.

England and France, which have been buying sugar, meats, and foodstuffs liberally since the war began, continued last week to add to their purchases. Manifests of vessels leaving for English ports the past several days show fair quantities of cotton duck. The opinion is expressed that the military campaigns in Europe are certain to extend through the Winter, and drag along for an indefinite period. This circumstance, it is argued, will result in continually increased orders from the other side. Preparations to meet this situation are now being made by manufacturers and exporters here and in all sections of the country.

Steamers sailing last week for South American ports have all carried heavy cargoes of general merchandise. The difficulty of doing business with the Southern countries, owing to financial conditions prevailing in them, as well as the question of credits, has not deterred exporters from sending down large orders as well as smaller ones. One exporter said that, while the existing situation in South America cannot be said to have cleared by any means, exporters here have been doing considerable sifting of the wheat and chaff in order to determine just where and to whom shipments would be made on a basis of reasonable financial [illegible] to be declared [illegible] their trade [illegible]

NEW IDEAS IN SWEATERS FOR WOMEN



THIS is a season of novelties in women's sweaters as well as in other wearing apparel for the fair sex, and, because of the attractiveness of the merchandise that is being offered, business is expected to be better in this field for Fall than has ever been the case heretofore. Buying has been somewhat handicapped by unseasonable weather, but early last week a day or two of Autumn temperature was accompanied by a surprisingly good sale of sweaters at wholesale, and one that was full of promise for the future.

Three of the newest ideas in women's sweaters are shown above. The coat on the left is a belted brush effect of orange hue, made of long-fibre worsted yarn. While in the garment shown the coloring is the same throughout, these sweaters are also being offered to the trade with the belt of a shade that makes an attractive contrast with the color of the body of the coat. All these garments are made with athletic shoulders, and are particularly adapted to wear on the links.

In the centre is shown a combination cape and Spencer vest effect, the cape being detachable. In this garment the vest is of gold, with which the Copenhagen blue cape makes a harmonious contrast. The vest is made with athletic shoulders and makes an attractive garment by itself. The cape can also be used alone, and, because it has arm holes, it can be worn on the links as well as on the street. When not in use the arm holes are caught together with loops and buttons. The collar is an adaptation of the Byron type, and can be worn either close to the neck or flat. Because of its non-wrinkling qualities the whole garment makes a serviceable automobile wrap.

At the right is shown a crimson sweater of the cutaway type, which is particularly adaptable to street wear and which is being used considerably on cool days for this purpose in place of bulky outer coats. The collar on this garment is also an adaptation of the Byron idea. All of the sweaters are shown through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, 200 Fifth Avenue.

'MADE IN U. S. A.' MOVEMENT URGED

The Time Is Opportune Now to Encourage the Use of American-Made Goods.

The "Made in U. S. A." movement that has been taken up by merchants in all parts of the country to increase the consumption of domestic goods gives promise even at this early date of conferring not only temporary but lasting benefits on home industries. As a result of the campaign of education that has already been started, the consumer will gain some concrete examples of what is vaguely conveyed by the statement that "60 per cent. of the goods sold in this country as imported merchandise is the product of our own manufacturers."

At present there is a difference of opinion among the leaders and those interested in this propaganda regarding the phrase to be used in carrying on the work. So far "Made in America" is the expression that has gained common usage. The chief objection, and one that carries considerable weight raised against the term is that, by employing this slogan, it is assumed that the United States alone is America, to the exclusion of Latin-America. The merchants in South America have already expressed their resentment in the matter and, at a time when the domestic manufacturers are trying to open up the trade possibilities that exist in that territory, it seems scarcely politic to antagonize the people there. On the other hand, defenders of the expression point out that in Europe the term American is used wholly to designate a citizen of the United States.

There is, however, the possibility that the words "Made in America" may be used to the detriment of domestic industries by manufacturers in South America when the phrase gains currency and confers a certain amount of prestige on goods so labeled. In view of the fact, then, that nothing can be lost and there is something to be gained in creating good feeling between the republics of South America and this country, "Made in U. S. A." appears to be preferred.

Whatever the outcome of this discussion may be it will have little bearing on the movement as a whole. A large number of commercial organizations, due to the opportunity afforded their members by the war, are urging that the sale of goods made in this country be pushed. They are suggesting, furthermore, that the manufacturers who up to now have been forced, by the erroneous impression existing in the public mind, concerning the superior quality of imported merchandise, to practice fraud, to tear the veil aside and come out in their true rôles as producers of "imported" wares... How widespread the practice of labeling domestic goods as imported has been is only now becoming apparent. It was, of course, recognized before this that this method was resorted to in many lines, but it took the tie-up of the importing business and the inception of the "Made in U. S. A." movement to bring to light a startling condition of affairs.

The "Made in America" Products Association, recently incorporated to direct a campaign for the increased consumption of domestic manufactures, received at its office, 115 Broadway, when its purpose became known, letters from a number of concerns relating their experiences in selling their products under imported labels. Sometimes the trade mark used was the only thing about the article that falsely implied its foreign origin. In other cases a label would be attached with the brazen declaration "Made in London" or "Made in Germany" as the case might be.

There was the famous case of a firm making silk underwear among other things. Before this line was put on the market opinions from the retail buyers were sought, since it was then the determination of this firm to sell its product under its own name. So strongly did the buyers urge against such a course that the idea was finally discarded and a foreign derivative was used. In other instances, the name of the domestic manufacturer has been torn from the selvage of domestic cloth to facilitate its sale as imported goods.

Some French milliners are accustomed, when selling a model to a dealer in this country, to throw in with the purchase a number of their own labels to be used on copies made in this country. Not long ago a representative of a group of Parisian dressmakers was sent here to protect the interests of his clients here from such deception. There was the French label scandal, another instance of the subterfuge which the manufacturers here were forced to resort to, in order that [illegible] which domestic manufacturers must compete.

The "Made in America" Products Association will endeavor through a comprehensive advertising and promotion campaign to remove this feeling of prejudice. The efforts of this organization will be ably seconded by the retailers throughout the country. The Board of Directors of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, at a meeting held last week, suggested to the general membership, which constitutes a large percentage of department stores in this country, that the sale of home products be encouraged and their salespeople urged to persuade customers to buy such merchandise in preference to that of foreign make.

The time is opportune for manufacturers of goods in which Germany and Austria-Hungary are the recognized leaders to dispel the illusions they have been compelled to create in the public mind regarding the origin of the merchandise that is sold here. With impunity, now that supplies from these countries cannot be obtained, they may substitute the label "Made in U. S. A." for the many deceptions they have practiced on the buying public in the past. Backed strongly by popular feeling on the subject, even the producers of the domestic competitors of the English and French manufacturers may venture to assert themselves by putting the true birthplace of their products on those products.

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Buying Is in Small Lots and for Immediate Delivery.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 17.—The situation in the cotton markets of New England for the week remain unchanged from previous weeks. Buyers are purchasing cautiously and in small quantities and mostly for spot or immediate delivery. The demand for bandage cloths is slowly diminishing, buyers having apparently filled their wants for the present. There has been moderate trading in the wider constructions, and some mills report a fair amount of orders. There is no change in narrow cloths, the market being unusually dull and prices all nominal.

Fine goods concerns are doing a comfortable business, and some of the repeat orders which are coming to hand daily bespeak a successful interest which New York and other factors have taken in New England made fine goods. Mills which make a medium count cloth are doing an encouraging business in fancies and novelties, and were conditions normal in the cloth markets these mills would be doing an extensive business. There is not much profit in the cloth sales, but for the moment some manufacturers are satisfied with only meagre profits, since cotton is ruling normal, and some mills have already started in to make their purchases. The cotton yarn markets are relatively quiet, with prices ruling rather low. The quotations:

	July 18.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 17.
28-inch, 64-64	3¾ nom.	3⅝ nom.	3¼ nom.
28-inch, 64-60	3¾ nom.	3⅝	3⅛ nom.
27-inch, 64-60	3⅝	3¼	2⅞
27-inch, 56-56	3	2 15-16	2⅝
27-inch, 56-52	2⅞	2¾	2⅜
38½ inch, 64-64	5¼	5	4⅞
39-inch, 68-72	6	5¾	5½ nom.

Boy Scout Equipment Needed.

According to O. C. Gould, a consular assistant who is at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, persons interested in the Boy Scout movement there are now approaching it from an undenominational standpoint as a result of the war, and have succeeded in organizing a general movement known as the West Coast Boy Scout Council of Newfoundland. In the brigades organized there the factory uniforms and equipments have come from this country, and there is apparently no reason, according to Mr. Gould, why the larger amount of the equipment now needed should not be purchased here. A gymnasium and clubroom are to be fitted out, which will require the purchase of a certain amount of apparatus.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE.
Entire High-grade Manufactured Stock of
CORSETS
BRASSIERES AND SUPPORTERS,
Raw material and partly manufactured goods.
Also complete up-to-date Plant.
Also Office, Showroom, & Factory Fixtures of the Madame X Manufacturing Co., Inc., Bankrupts, makers of the American Fashion Corsets, will be sold on the premises,
30 & 32 WEST 15TH ST.,
by D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
Tomorrow, Monday, Oct. 19, at 10:30 A. M.,
For further particulars watch this paper.

Valuation $12,500 Wholesale Stock of
CONTRACTORS' and ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
The finest and most staple stock offered at public auction this season.
The Monarch Electrical Supply Co.,
(retiring from business),
H. BOGIN, Auctioneer,
sells Tomorrow, Monday, Oct. 19th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., on a leading avenue. Particulars tomorrow. Auctioneer's office, 326 Broome St. Telephone Orchard 2666.

MERCHANDISE.
[illegible] men's & boys' suits & overcoats, [illegible]

TO GET RECOGNITION.

The Chance the War Affords to American Manufacturers.

Some interesting comment was made yesterday by H. R. Mallinson of M. C Migel & Co., silk manufacturers of this city, regarding the difficulties that American manufacturers of textiles have labored under in the past in endeavoring to get proper recognition of their efforts. While regretting the war abroad, Mr. Mallinson pointed out that it affords the opportunity the American manufacturer has needed for some time to get his products viewed in the right light by American women. He continued:

"In the first place, out of the habit of past years and because in the beginning, as was to be expected, textiles woven here did not equal the products of the old mills of France, the American woman has persisted in preferring European products. Her dressmaker has felt the necessity of giving her imported goods, and many supply houses have felt that all that was sold to the dressmaker must therefore be 'imported.' Another element, long credits, with the resulting necessity for big profits as an excuse for high prices, has led to the same result—the 'imported' label. The American manufacturer has found a market for his materials, for they have equaled the foreign goods, but he has no recognition for his best work.

"Further difficulty has been the limited market here. In France a manufacturer can weave a novelty, sell it exclusively to one house in Paris, then ship it to America, Austria, England, Germany, Russia, and South America. Here we have always had to sell to the manufacturer, because we have had but one market. There is, however, a way to remedy this. The American manufacturer and the exclusive dressmaker might easily co-operate and keep the textiles bought by the dressmaker exclusive during the first months of a season. While established in this way as a fashion, the resulting sales later would amply compensate the manufacturer for the delay.

"The important thing now is to counteract the prejudice which exists in the mind of the woman of fashion and enable her to learn for herself what is produced in this country, and the Fashion Fête which will open at the Ritz-Carlton on Nov. 4 will give American manufacturers their first opportunity of showing her exactly what they make. In this movement there is nothing underhanded; there is nothing unfair and ungenerous. It is not aimed to cripple the foreign nations when they are able to resume business after this war. It seeks merely a fair recognition of the best that America produces."

Sugar Cheap In Mexico.

There is little call for the Mexican housewife to complain of the price she has to pay for sugar, for prices in San Luis Potosi are abnormally low, according to Consul W. L. Bonney, who is stationed in that place. The present low figures are due to a decree which forbids the exportation of food products from the State. White granulated sugar is selling at wholesale for the equivalent of 3½ cents (United States currency) per pound. Producers have not been able to get any advantage from the recent rise in prices, as much of their sugar was sold, shipped, or contracted for early in the year. One producer shipped 500 tons of 96-degree sugar to Liverpool early in the year, and later shipped 300 tons to the United States, both sales being made at low prices. Prices paid to the cane growers by the Rascon mill were higher than in any previous year except 1912, being $2 (United States currency) per ton of cane.

FOREIGN WEAVES STILL TO BE HAD

German Textiles, as Well as British and French, Will Come to This Country.

War or no war, life goes on much the same in most of the foreign textile centres. The many discussions during the past week regarding the probability of obtaining Spring merchandise from the customary foreign sources have made the subject one for special investigation.

In England, it is constantly stated that "business is going on as usual." So orders are being placed with full confidence that deliveries will be made as usual.

In the various Continental centres the business of manufacturing is "going on as much as possible," and that possible seems to be 50 per cent. or more of the usual capacity. With the exception of one week soon after the war was declared, heads of certain importing firms state that they have been receiving Fall merchandise from Lyons with the utmost regularity, and are ready to show their invoices as convincing evidence of their statements.

It is stated by such authorities that the Lyons factories are now running on Spring fabrics, even the printing and dyeing establishments being in operation. Able-bodied men, too old to be called to the colors but sufficiently young to do a good day's work, are numerous enough to do that part of the work which it is impossible for women and the older children to do. The French Government realizes the importance of giving employment to every man, woman, and child able to work, and has therefore taken measures so that employers are able to finance their undertakings. Importers who make a specialty of Lyons silks state that they are able to take care of the usual volume of business, and under the circumstances quite a bit more. This is due to the fact that under existing conditions their market is confined to allied and neutral nations.

It must also be remembered that the silk centres of Switzerland and Italy are operating as usual, and that there has been a wonderful development of the latter in the last few years. In the Como district there are now made lamées which cannot be distinguished from those of Lyons except by an expert. In other words, Italy is coming into her own again, for it was there that silks were first made in the Western Hemisphere.

The fact that it has been rumored that some French silks will be shipped to this country in the gray and dyed and finished in this country not be given undue importance, since this is a customary procedure. France has her own sources of supply for minerals required for dyestuffs, which seems to be a fact little known in this country.

Plans and designs for the Spring silk business were practically completed before war was declared, and it is on these novelties that the mills are now working, and on which the importers are now taking orders. French goods continue to come by the customary routes. Swiss and Italian goods by the Southern route. German manufacturers, whose agents are now booking orders on Spring goods, are guaranteeing deliveries, the cabled statement being, "We have two outlets."

The outlook for the usual supply of French cotton goods is not so good. Little is known about the actual condition of the Vosges region, but the fact that the mills at Muelhausen are in running order would seem to indicate that there may be some goods being made in the Vosges. However, French cottons made at Tarare in the southeast will be obtainable. It is here that the great finishing industry on cotton goods, even those from the North being sent to Tarare for finishing, so that whatever French cottons are shipped to this country will be of the finest finish.

The situation on foreign dress goods is somewhat more mixed. By some few concerns better orders are being booked than was the case a year ago. These are the importers whose German manufacturers are guaranteeing deliveries. These mills are generally working on piece dyed fabrics on which the prices made in July are strictly adhered to or else have been advanced 5 cents. Good orders are being placed on ivory, navy and black, with green and prune, and tan the novelty colors. These are for cloths, such as gaberdine, suitable for the construction of the tailored suit.

Some importers of both German and French dress goods are not soliciting advance orders, but state that they expect to have a supply of them. Other importers of French dress goods state that their mills have not been injured, though they were at one time in the war zone, and even now are not far from it. These mills are still running, and shipments are being frequently received. The fabrics consist chiefly of the lighter weight goods, suitable for the construction of dresses and separate skirts, and light weight suitings such as mohair and wool combinations in novelty effects.

"The first news we had after war was declared," said a prominent retail buyer, "was disconcerting, to say the least. It did not seem possible that we would get any French goods ever again, grandfathers and grandmothers, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, horses, cows, and sheep had all gone to the war, so that industries were at a standstill. It must be that the chickens and pigs are doing the weaving now, for the new samples have been shown us, we are guaranteed deliveries, and life over there, except in the immediate neighborhood of the battle fields, seems to be going on much as usual. There may be some scarcity of foreign goods, and prices in some cases are higher. But the foreigners are more eager than ever to do business with the United States, because in most cases some of their usual markets have been cut off."

Raw Silk Markets Are Quiet.

The Japan raw silk market is very quiet just now, and prices are declining slowly. The same thing is true of the markets at Shanghai, Canton and Milan, according to reports received by A. P. Villa & Bros. of this city. In this city the manufacturers are all complaining about the poor outlook for new business. It is estimated that only 60 per cent. of the looms are running at the present time.

EXPORTERS TO MEET.

Notable Convention to be Held in This City Thursday.

Plans have been completed for the fifth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore on Thursday. Well known authorities on export matters will address the members and pay especial attention to the opportunity for trade extension arising from the European war.

Among the speakers will be Charles E. Jennings, President of the association; James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation; Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; H. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank of New York; Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of New York University. Dr. Jenks, who has long been recognized as an authority on economic questions, will discuss the probable effect of the present crisis abroad on the industries and foreign commerce of the United States.

George H. Richards, Manager of the Foreign Department of the Remington Typewriter Company, will speak on "The Personal Factor in Foreign Sales," while William Harries Douglas, President of Arkell & Douglas, Inc., will deal with the export question from the viewpoint of the commission houses. Other authorities will also be heard during the day. The afternoon session will be open to guests of members.

The annual election of officers and Directors of the association for the ensuing year will be held at the morning session of the convention, which will be called to order at 10 o'clock. A vote will be taken on amending the constitution so as to permit the association's President to appoint an advisory board to be composed of prominent men in all sections of the country, who will be invited to collaborate with the officers and Directors on questions of unusual importance. A banquet will be given at the hotel in the evening, which will be attended by a large number of representatives of exporting interests.

The association has nearly doubled its membership within the past year and, in the few years of its existence, has already become recognized, both here and abroad, as one of the most vital and active factors in the conduct of the export trade of the United States.

ANOTHER DYESTUFF BOAT.

Steamer Sun on the Way to Rotterdam for the Purpose.

Following the announcement on Friday that negotiations are under way between importers and officials of the Holland-America Line looking to the operation by the steamship company of a monthly service under the American flag between Rotterdam and this port for the purpose of assuring a steady supply of German dyestuffs, comes the statement that the steamer Sun of the Sun Oil Company, now on her way to Amsterdam, will also load a cargo of dyestuffs.

A representative of C. H. Ruhl, Incorporated, 17 Battery Place, said yesterday that his concern had chartered the Sun for the return voyage and also will be in charge of the unloading of the steamship Matanzas when that vessel reaches this port from Rotterdam, where she is now taking on a heavy cargo of dyestuffs, chemicals, and sugar beet seed. The Sun, which is a petroleum tanker of 7,000 tons, as compared with the Matanzas, 4,200 tons, is now en route to Amsterdam with a cargo of petroleum.

The vessel flies the American flag, and after discharging her oil at Amsterdam will be prepared for the freight requirements of the return passage. Flooring will be laid in the tank compartments and other temporary changes made, after which she will proceed to Rotterdam to take on dyestuffs and such other freight as may be available. The Sun will probably reach here the latter part of November.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS
Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AUBURN, N. Y.—Knox, Romig Furniture Co.; A. R. Knox, carpets, furniture; Park Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, house furn. goods, hardware; 354 4th Av.
BUFFALO—"Hamlin's"; G. E. Chapman, men's, boys' clothing; 253 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; C. Cook, flannels; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss W. A. Gardiner, ladies' and infants' wear; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Weber's Dept. Store; J. Gross, men's clothing; Grand.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; C. A. Stevens, dry goods; 4th E. 23d.
CINCINNATI—Murray & Brown; Miss M. Foley, underwear; Navarre.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Baxter Kearns Mercantile Co.; R. Clough, gen'l mdse.; Grand.
FREEPORT, Ill.—Williams & Beckmire; A. F. Williams, dry goods, ladies' and children's wear; B'way Central.
KINGSTON, Ont.—Staecy & Staecy; B. N. Staecy, ladies' garments, hosiery, laces; Belleclaire.
ST. LOUIS—Troriicht, Duncker Carpet Co.; H. H. Wilson, upholstery goods; 11 S. 17th.

Buyers' Wants
4¢ Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only.
LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row, B'klyn 3852.
ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1393.
BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.
AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $30. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 24 W. B'way.
APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,300, 38 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.
AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO., 13-15 Lispenard St.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4259.
BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.
BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.
BUYERS.
FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.
DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 500,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.
EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens, Pillow Tops, Worsted Yarns. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.
FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.
FURNITURE.
Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale. Grand Central Palace.
LACES H'DK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flounces.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.
LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.
LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS.
Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $2, $2.50, $3, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d.
LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.
MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
80c. hundred, plus 3c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, advs. Miss Horrigan, 206 B'way.
NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.
RAINCOATS.
Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonins, 265 Greene.
Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW 462d Broadway. 624 " 628 "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.
5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Emporium

Section 8 | SOCIETY DRAMA—MUSIC

The New York Times.

FASHIONS AUTOMOBILES | Section 8

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1914.

SOCIETY ON THE GO IN TOWN AND COUNTRY

Hunting Gatherings in Exciting Runs—Many Smart Weddings This Week—Plans for War-Time Benefits—Buds in Garden of Debutantes Shortly to Unfold.



Photo by Aime Dupont.

Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Who Is Spending Mid-Autumn with Her Mother, Mrs. George J. Gould, at Lakewood, N. J.

WHILE a month will elapse before the social activities of the formal Winter season are in full swing the passing days are filled with just enough to keep society on the go. The delightful Indian Summer weather is responsible for the continued sojourn of society in the country, and it is likely that many of the near-by big estates will be kept open until well into November. The flower show this week at Lenox, the racing and hunting gatherings on Long Island and New Jersey, and the outdoor sports up Tuxedo way are attractions which seem appropriate only to this time of year, when the foliage is colored by the frost and the air is keen with the tang of Autumn.

So many folks are planning to remain on the north shore of Long Island that the Saturday dances at the Piping Rock clubhouse are to continue until the end of November. The Hudson River colonies are dancing late this year at the Sleepy Hollow and Ardsley Clubs. When society at Tuxedo is not dining and dancing at the clubhouse it is engaged in sports, the Glen Arden Hunt being on now, a lively run being made yesterday, with Miss Carol A. Harriman and John R. Townsend as masters of hounds.

The Meadow Brook Hunt is making exciting runs now three days a week, with Harry J. Nicholas, Master. The Suffolk Hounds at Southampton are also running, with William Wickham Hoffman as acting Master, owing to illness in the family of Richard Newton, Jr., who is Master. The Watchung Hunt over in New Jersey started in yesterday for their autumnal runs. The United Hunts Racing Association have been attracting large and fashionable gatherings at the Belmont Park Terminal as a wind-up of the racing season on Long Island.

To the hostess, whether in town or country, the mid-Autumn days are ones of planning for the approaching season. The town house needs looking after, or the new duplex apartment; perhaps there is a daughter to be launched on the social sea. Between times, informal entertaining and visits to the modiste and the shops.

There is hardly a hostess this year who has not been directly or indirectly affected by the European war, which, of course, adds stress and worry to the every-day world. To those allied with British, Austrian, German or French aristocracy, or related to the Anglo-American hostesses, or even American mothers with British sons, these are days of real unrest. It is little to be wondered that the society women in New York are responding to the call from the war front for warm socks and woolen mufflers for the soldiers during the Winter campaign. Knitting is prescribed by physicians as a remedy for nerves. Above the echo of conflict, society women are knitting, in London, Paris, Berlin and New York. Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert's needles flew last week at the Piping Rock races. It was Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan who set the gentle and charitable knitting campaign going on this side, on her way across the Atlantic. We all remember how Mme. Defarge in Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," was everlastingly knitting in front of her husband's wineshop in the Faubourg St. Antoine, in Paris, during the reign of terror. But Mme. Defarge wove patterns of the guillotine in her socks and scarfs, while the American woman is weaving the motto of malice toward none and charity for all in theirs.

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A GLANCE at the social calendar for the early season shows to what an amazing extent society is answering the call of afflicted humanity. These are surely not the days of the idle rich. Scores of society women are laying aside their social sceptres and are taking heed to the call for aid. One does not hear now of gorgeous private entertainments. They were gorgeous away back in 1883, when at a notable ball the hostess fairly scintillated, as "Electricity," with diamonds, and an equally prominent hostess posed after Worth's idea of a peacock, while, announced by a fanfare of trumpets, society men and women, in a hunting quadrille of hobby horses, galloped down the marble stairs, while maid and matron, each with a star of real electricity, surrounded by diamonds, danced around a table laid with a cloth of gold and drank red wine from gold cups.

Nowadays the names of prominent hostesses appear among those who are receiving contributions and extending aid for the relief of the refugees and the wounded or actively engaged in Red Cross work. Society scintillates only for a worthy cause. It is a noteworthy fact that charitable entertainments have increased twofold during the last few years. The costly grandeur of private entertaining and social extravagance has had its day.

Novelty and diversion are entering largely into society's entertainments this season for local charities and the war relief funds. Last night's affair at Harbor Hill, Clarence H. Mackay's place at Roslyn, L. I., in aid of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, netted a large sum, and was a brilliant success, with many prominent women in the social world seen in living tableaux. Folks up Westchester County way, and along the Hudson River, attended the garden party held yesterday afternoon, for the benefit of the American National Red Cross Society, at Heatherdell Farm, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn.

One of the first large affairs in town for the Red Cross will be the bazaar and universal market, which is to be held at the Grand Central Palace for ten days, beginning next Thursday. Donations to the bazaar and market are solicited. Mrs. Martin H. Glynn, wife of Gov. Glynn, is Honorary Chairman; Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Chairman; Mrs. Howard Mansfield, Secretary, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Treasurer. One hundred women prominent in society compose the committee in charge.

Plans are going splendidly for the fashion fête, sponsored by New York society women, which is to be given in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton for three days, commencing Wednesday, Nov. 4. This fête is a direct outcome of the war, for with the supply of Paris fashions now cut off, society, with trained artistic appreciation, is to offer the New York dressmakers an opportunity to launch their own designs. There is to be dancing after each exhibition, and much entertaining incident to the function. Among those who will entertain preceding the first night's entertainment will be Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, and Maurice B. Roche. The patronesses, almost a hundred strong, include, besides those mentioned last week, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold, Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. W. Seward Webb.

Both the social and the professional worlds are taking interest in the bazaar for the benefit of the war refugees of all nationalities in England, to be given at the Hotel Biltmore, for four days, beginning Nov. 5, under the auspices of the Prince of Wales Relief Fund. Word has been received that the Prince of Wales is to act as honorary sponsor for the affair, and will send his personal envoy to be present. Queen Alexandra and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, have sent their best wishes for success. Donations for the bazaar booths are pouring in daily. On the night of Nov. 9, a large ball is to be held in connection with the bazaar.

On Nov. 9 and 10 comes the soirée artistique, to be given at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, afternoon and evening, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, which was responsible for the highly successful and gorgeous Venetian fête held last season, known as the Ball of Fine Arts. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund for the relief of destitute families of artists and architects in France. Howard Greenley is to have general direction of the entertainment. Many luncheon and dinner parties are to precede the matinee and night performances. Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Francis M. Bacon, Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Mrs. Otto Kahn are among the patronesses.

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THE doings of society during the Autumn months, as in a looking-glass, reflects many changes of residence, flying trips to and from England, the return of society's refugees from the war zone, and interruption of plans, many of them marred by the conflict. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor are now on the high seas en route to London, where they will be the guests of Mrs. John Astor, Mr. Astor's mother, who is aiding the Red Cross work, for a fortnight. Mr. Astor will bring his sister, Miss Alice Astor, back with him. On their return early in November they will take possession of the Amos R. E. Pinchot house at Park Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, which Mr. Astor has leased for the season. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, who have been absent from New York more than two years, are returning, after thrilling experiences getting out of the war zone, to occupy their house at 3 East Sixty-second Street. Mrs. Philip M. Lydig has just returned after an extended absence abroad, and will stay at the Essex until she finds a house. Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt has filled her house in the Bois de Bologne, Paris, with sewing women, making shirts and rolling bandages for the Red Cross. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is still giving up her time to the work in Paris of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, having turned her town and country houses over to the Red Cross.

Many American women's husbands have gone to the front. The Hon. Alfred Anson, who married Mrs. John J. Emery in 1912, has returned to England to fight in its defense; Princess Aymon de Faucigny-Lucinge, formerly Mrs. Joseph Stickney, is in Paris, while her husband is at the front. The Duke de Richelieu, who married Miss Eleanor Wise, has been called to serve in the ranks under the French colors. Prince Michael Murat, the husband of the former Miss Helena McDonald Stallo, has an important command.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach will occupy the apartment of Mrs. Reginald Brooks at 178 East Seventieth Street this season. Mrs. Brooks sailed recently for England with her sister, Mrs. Paul Phipps, to help their sister, Mrs. Waldorf Astor, in Red Cross work. Miss Amy Rodgers Sloan is at 29 Waverley Place, where Gen. and Mrs. Nelson Henry have taken an apartment for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde have returned from Greenwich and are at 36 West Fifty-eighth Street for the Winter. The Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff have leased an apartment at the Plaza for several months, and plan to divide the Autumn between here and Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold have taken the home of Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, 13 West Forty-ninth Street, for the season.

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NO matter how dark the world's horizon, romance always rises to the occasion. Engagements in society ranks are helping a lot in adding to the general interest during crucial times. An interesting engagement of the week was that of Miss Marion Dell Carrere, daughter of Mrs. John M. Carrere, and the late Mr. Carrere, to Alan Fox of this city, formerly of Detroit, Mich. Their wedding will take place late this coming Winter. Miss Carrere's father was the noted architect. Miss Louise Tiffany Frank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Frank, is engaged to Talbot J. Taylor, Jr., a son of Mrs. Keene Taylor, and a grandson of the late James R. Keene. They will probably be married next Spring. Miss Edith Norman Hunter, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, is to marry Louis L. Lorillard, son of the late Louis L. Lorillard and Mrs. Lorillard, their engagement having been recently announced. Miss Hunter was presented to society last Summer at Newport. Another recent engagement is that of Miss Margaret Seton Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hobart Porter, and John Horton Ijams, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Tabb Ijams. Miss Porter was introduced to society last season, and was prominent in Junior League affairs.

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WEDDING bells, too, help to dispel the shadows of war and add much to the formal gayety of the mid-Autumn. There were several surprises during the week, which also contributed to the interest of home affairs. Nobody knew, except the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends, that the young and beautiful Lady Victoria May Pery was the fiancée of James Cox Brady, son of the late Anthony N. Brady, when she arrived last month with Mr. Brady's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, from England. The first inkling of the international match was had on Tuesday last when the plans for their wedding were announced from Monmouth Beach, N. J., where the nuptials were held on the following day, at the Summer home of the bridegroom's brother. The bride's father, the Earl of Limerick, was Queen Victoria's Lord in Waiting. The wedding was to have taken place at the family seat at Limerick, Ireland, Castle Dromore, but as the bride's brother, Lord Glentworth, had been called to join his regiment, the wedding plans were hastened.

The coming weeks are to be crowded with weddings, in town and country. Yesterday's brides included Miss Frances Burr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Burr, who married Alfred Ely, Jr.; Miss Beulah Eaton Hepburn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, who was married to Lieut. Robert M. R. Emmet, U. S. A.; Miss Margaret Schuyler Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. O. Lincoln Williams, who became the bride of Charles King, and Miss Martha Bowers, who was married in Washington, D. C., to Robert Taft, son of the former President and Mrs. William H. Taft.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock Miss Marjorie Wiggin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin, will be married to Sherburne Prescott, a son of the Rev. Philip Maxwell Prescott of Washington, D. C., in the Church of the Messiah. On Tuesday the wedding of Miss Agnes Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., will be celebrated in St. Bartholomew's Church. Miss Greta Hostetter, daughter of Mrs. Anson Wood Burchard, and Glenn Stewart of Pittsburgh, are to be married on Wednesday at Locust Valley, L. I. On the same day Miss Margaret Beekman Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cordelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., is to become the bride of Bern Budd in Trinity Chapel. Miss Catherine L. Hamersley's marriage to Samuel Neilson Hinckley is set for Thursday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church. Miss Hamersley is giving a dinner, to be followed by dancing, on Wednesday night at her home, 1,080 Fifth Avenue, for the bridal party.

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DEBUTANTES are being added constantly to the list, and it appears now as if the fêting of daughters by mothers and relatives of influential social connection, will about make up the social glory of the early season. Thus youth will come to the rescue of what might otherwise be a marred season. The announcements of the week are as follows: Mrs. W. Whittingham Battie of 375 Park Avenue will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Battie, at a reception at the Plaza on Nov. 24, and will also give a dance on Dec. 31; Miss Catherine Childs, the daughter of Mrs. Daniel Childs, is to be presented at a tea dance on Nov. 27, at the home of her mother, 58 East Eighty-fifth Street; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander B. Thaw are to give a tea dance on Nov. 28 for their daughter, Miss Barbara Thaw, at the Cosmopolitan Club; Mrs. Robert R. L. Clarkson will introduce her daughter, Miss Elisabeth Clarkson, on Dec. 3, at the home of Mrs. Frank A. B. Washburn, 52 East Seventy-ninth Street; Mrs. Robert Sturgis is to give a reception at the Colony Club on Dec. 4, for her second daughter, Miss Rita Sturgis; Mrs. Charles H. Marshall will give three dinner dances for her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor, daughter of Mrs. Banks Taylor, the first on Dec. 23, at her home, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mrs. Charles H. Keep of 7 East Sixty-second Street, will present her daughter, Miss Eleanor E. Keep, on Dec. 24, at a tea dance at her home; Mrs. Alvin W. Krech has changed the date for the coming-out pary of her daughter, Miss Angeline J. Krech, from Dec. 28 to Dec. 21, at Sherry's; Mrs. Philip C. Sawyer will give a reception at her home, 100 East Seventy-eighth Street, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, for her débutante daughter, Miss Mildred Sawyer. A dinner and theatre party will follow the reception, with supper afterward at the Colony Club.

Partial List of the Season's Debutantes.

The Misses
Anna Alexandre
M. Symphorosa Bristed
Anna C. Ballard
Anne Brown
Juliet Bartlett
Roxana W. Bowen
Dorothy Battle
Marie Boynton
Hope Colgate
Katherine Colby
Catherine Childs
Marion Cleveland
Catherine Colt
Vera Cravath
Ruth Cutting
Elizabeth Clarkson
Theodora Dunham
Sara Delano
Gretchen B. Damrosch
Olivia S. Erdman
Margaret Erhart
Gladys Fries
Helen Flake
Gertrude M. Geer
Josephine de Gersdorff
Martha Gay
Almy Gilford
Mary Gilbert
Eleanor Green
Helen M. Hamilton
Sylvia Hyde
Ruth and Faith Hayden
Anna Von Hemert
Dorothy Haight
Adrienne Iselin
Marie Johnson
Ruth Jenks
Helen James
Grace Jenkins
Eleanor Keep
Angeline Krech
Violet King
Katharine Lamont
Margaret Luce
Margaret La Farge
Helen R. Morgan
Constance Moore
Kathleen Macy
Jeannette Olyphant
Priscilla Peabody
Adelaide M. Parker
Frederika Peterson
Lilian Post
Janet H. Robb
Margery and Eugenie Rand
E. Augusta Riley
Elise F. Rice
Mildred Sawyer
Mary C. Sturgis
Marion Tiffany
Naomi G. Townsend
Lillian H. Talmage
Marie Thayer
Isabella Taylor
Barbara Thaw
Gertrude N. Welling.

Restaurant, Third Floor—Music 12:00 to 3:00

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

We Invite Inspection of Our Fine, Absolutely New and Fashionable

Apparel for Women and Misses

Discriminating women who investigate are among our most valued customers....Do you investigate and compare?....Then you must know that the latest and most acceptable styles are here represented in variety that equals any elsewhere to be found, and at prices that maintain our reputation for best values:—

Women's Smartly Tailored Coats

Originality of design and perfect workmanship characterize all our coats—Materials include Wide Wale Cheviots, Boucles, Chinchillas, Pebble Cloth, Astrakhan and Broadtail Cloth and Plushes—fashionable 45-inch and various other lengths—straight line, Redingote, Cossack, Russian and novelty styles—Black predominates; but colors are in great favor, especially Navy, Green, Brown and effective two-tones in mixtures.

FOUR ATTRACTIVE GROUPS AT

9.98 | 13.98 | 17.98 | 23.98

Three Very Attractive Offers in Women's Tailored SUITS

Exceptionally Good Style and Fine Tailoring.
The Most Fashionable Fabrics Are Represented.

At 15.98 — Broadcloths, All-Wool Cheviots, All-Wool Poplins, Black, Navy, Plum, Brown and Green. Russian, Redingote and other models. Sizes 34 to 46.

At 19.98 — Men's Wear Serges, Rough and Wide Wale Cheviots, Broadcloths, Poplins, Black and leading colors. Redingote, Russian and straight cut. All sizes to 46.

At 26.98 — Beautifully Tailored Suits of Broadcloth, Gabardines, Poplins, Rough Cheviots, etc. Strictly Tailored or Novelty Coats, with collars of Skunk Raccoon and Fitch. Black and Colors. All $35 Values.

Finer Suits, including those of Velvet, also Broadcloth with Pomoire Coats, to..... 115.98

Women's Smart DRESSES

Velvet, Silk, Cloth, Satin, Crepe de Chine and other fashionable fabrics.

Two Strong Specials

Satins with Velvet, also Crepe de Chine Dresses } 14.50

Satin and Velvet Dresses are neutral blouse and Redingote models—black satin drop skirt and sleeves set off the Russian green, navy, amethyst, brown and black velvet with fine effect.

Crepe de Chine Dresses are in tunic styles, showing narrow plaits in cluster form—wide crushed girdle is set off with small buttons—ivory color satin collar and cuffs and pretty trimming touches.

Smart Walking Dresses—Elsewhere $14.75..... } 9.98

Well tailored combination of colored or black serges and black satin.... Redingote and other styles—also velvet and satin models—smart colors, also black combined with black satin—the favorite new Middy style that is becoming to almost every figure.

OUR STOCKS OF EXTRA SIZE DRESSES are an exclusive feature of This Great Department. Many are made especially for us.

MUSLINS, SHEETS, PILLOW CASES

Favorite Brands from Our Great Comprehensive Stocks

No Mail or Telephone Orders.

PILLOW CASES	Will-Wash-Heavier.	Dwight Anchor.
42x36	Worth .17....Sale .11	Worth .20....Sale .13
45x36	Worth .19....Sale .12	Worth .21....Sale .14
50x36	Worth .21....Sale .14	Worth .23....Sale .17
54x36	Worth .23....Sale .16	Worth .26....Sale .19
SHEETS		
54x90	Worth .54....Sale .33	Worth .65....Sale .47
63x90	Worth .59....Sale .37	Worth .73....Sale .53
72x90	Worth .64....Sale .47	Worth .84....Sale .58
81x90	Worth .69....Sale .53	Worth .91....Sale .64
90x90	Worth .74....Sale .57	Worth .96....Sale .61

H. S. Pillow Cases and Sheets—5 and 10 cts. more respectively.
Extra long Pillow Cases to 40½ inch. Sheets to 3 yards long.
Full assortment of Wamsuttas and New Bedford Sheets and Pillow Cases.
Measurements are before hemming.

42-inch Bleached Muslins—no dressing—worth .12.....	8½	Extra Fine Bleached Muslins—36-inch—or heavy unbleached—40-inch—reg. 7½.....	5⅞
45-inch Bleached Muslins—worth .13.....	9½		

ENGRAVING SPECIALS
For Week of Oct. 19th

100 Wedding Invitations or Announcements, panel style, script type—engraving not to exceed 10 lines—value $8.00 to $12.00..... 5.50

Visiting Cards—Shaded old English Plate and 50 cards—name only—value $4.00 to $5.00..... 1.89

50 Cards from Customer's Plate—usually .40..... .29

Money or Check must accompany Mail Orders.

Continuation of Our Great Quaker Lace Curtain Sale

77 cts. to 3.98 pair

Values $1.19 to $5.98.

Discarded patterns, but in every instance the high standard Quaker quality—Majority 3½ yds. long.... A great purchase at an opportune time, makes these values possible.

A Special Purchase of

SANFORD & SONS RUGS

Mill accumulation of best Axminsters in sizes that range from 22x36 inch to 9x12 ft.—richest Oriental effects, but slightly mismatched; many so slightly as to be hardly discernible and in no way affecting the wear.

BELOW ARE SIZES AND PRICES:

22½x36 inch.....	1.19; value $1.59	2.3x10.6 ft.....	4.98; value $6.49
27 x54 inch.....	1.69; value $2.19 and $2.49	2.8x12 ft.....	5.98; value $7.98
		7.6x9 ft.....	14.98; value $20.00
36 x70 inch.....	2.98; value $3.98	8.3x10.6 ft.....	15.98; value $22.00
2.3 x9 ft.....	3.98; value $5.49	9x12 ft.....	17.98; value $24.00

WE ALSO OFFER THESE SPECIAL VALUES:—

Finest Seamless Wiltons—9x12 ft.—Value $48.00 } 39.50

Persian or Turkish colorings in small allover or medallion designs on rich cream and other grounds.

Seamless Wiltons Rugs—9x12 ft.—Reg. $26. Special } 21.98

Reproductions of famous Persian and Oriental rugs—rose, ecru, red and soft blue grounds with medallion or all-over figures.

Velvet Carpetings For Hall and Stairs.

27 inch.....yd. .98..1.24

Rope Portieres

Finest chenille—all shades—with and without tapestry bands—worth $5.98..... 3.98

Extra Size Rugs

Difficult to obtain elsewhere in assortment.....Here we have full stocks of best designs and colorings.

Note the dimensions:
HIGH GRADE AXMINSTERS.

12x15 ft.—value $45.00..37.50
10.6x13.6 ft.—value $35.00..29.00
11.3x12 ft.—value $32.00..27.98
10.6x12 ft.—value $26.00..19.98
9x15 ft.—value $39.00..34.50

The 10.6x12 ft. Rugs are Velvet Axminsters.

Solid Toned Wiltons
Rose, Tan, Blue and other shades.
27x54 inch.....3.98
36x63 inch.....6.98

$1.50 ALL-WOOL BROADCLOTHS Special..... .94

54-inch—sponged and shrunk—plain navy, also black—Also self color shadow stripes in

Old Blue, Mahogany, Burgundy, Husser, Olive, Raisin, Delft, Myrtle, Plum, Brown, Navy, Black

Limit 10 Yards. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE SILKS

Fashionable kinds in assortments to meet the most diverse demands, whether for Cloaks or Dresses, for Street or Evening Wear, you will find here the best and largest assortments at prices that have made this the most popular Silk Department in Greater New York.

BLACK SILKS—
40-inch Crepe de Chines—1.25..1.50..1.75
40-inch Crepe Meteors—1.69..1.95..2.25..2.45
40-inch Charmeuse—1.47..2.25..2.69
36-inch Satin Duchess—.98..1.25..1.50
40-inch Satin Duchess.....1.25
35-inch Messalines—.79..98..1.25
36-inch Chiffon Taffetas—.98..1.25..1.50
36-inch Moire Velours—1.25..1.50
Yard-wide Black Brocade Satins—1.75
Yard-wide Black Bengalines—1.25..1.50..1.75
Yard-wide Black Peau de Soies—1.25..1.50..1.75
Yard-wide Peau de Cygnes—1.25..1.50..1.75
Yard-wide Faille Francaise—1.25..1.50..1.75

VELVETS AND VELVETEENS—
41-inch Colored Velveteens....1.75
45-inch Black Chiffon Velvets—3.45..3.75..4.45
41-inch Black Dress Velvets—2.45..2.95
41-inch Colored Chiffon Velvets—3.25

COLORED SILKS—
40-inch Satin Charmeuse.....1.47
40-inch Charmeuse Brocades—light and dark.....1.25
40-inch Charmeuse—soft and lustrous.....1.69
44-inch Crepe de Chines.....1.95
40-inch Crepe Meteors.1.69..1.95
40-inch Striped Crepe de Chines.....1.47
40-inch Crepe de Chines.....1.50
40-inch Persian Striped Satins.1.45
36-inch Roman Striped Taffetas.....1.45
36-inch Plaid Taffetas—1.45..1.95
35-inch Satins—soft finish....1.25
35-inch Messalines.....79..98
35-inch Persian Messalines and Taffetas.....1.45
Roman Striped Bengalines....1.25
Bulgarian Bengalines and Ottomans.....98..1.45
Novelties for vestings and trimmings.....1.25..1.45
Yard-wide Roman Striped Moires.....2.25
36-inch black and white Striped Satins.....1.39
36-inch black and white Checked Taffetas....98..1.25

Flannelette and Knit Wear For Tiny Tots and Little Girls

There is only one place for complete satisfaction in these warm, comfy, tuck-away garments for frosty nights—HEARN'S

Knit Nightdrawers—fleece lined—white and cream—with feet—1 to 10 years..... .49

Canton Flannel Nightdrawers—excellent quality—well made—1 to 12 years..... .59
With feet, 1 to 8 yrs..... .69

Flannelette Nightdrawers—very woolly—clear color stripes—1 to 12 yrs..... .39 and .49
With feet, 1 to 6 yrs..59 and .69

Dr. Denton's Sanitary Nightdrawers—drop seat—with feet—1 to 10 yrs..... .59 to .98

Flannelette Pajamas—military style—extra quality—with frogs—4 to 16 yrs..... .79

Boys' Flannelette Night Shirts—turnover collars—with pocket—4 to 14 yrs..... .49

Flannelette Nightdresses—double yokes—braid trim—1 to 14 yrs. .49

Flannelette Nightdresses—Extra quality—clear stripes—silk scalloped ruffle—1 to 14 years—Special..... .79

Girls' Kimonos—flannelettes—extra quality—Empire styles—desirable light and dark colors—6 to 18 yrs.—reg. $1.49.....1.29

Great Values in **BED BLANKETS**

Heavy Blankets—were $3.98.....2.98
California and Ohio wool—white, colors and plaids—handsomely bound and finished—single and three-quarter sizes.

Pure California Wool Blankets—Special 4.98
White, colors and plaids—Twin and large bed sizes.

Pure Australian Wool Blankets—Special 7.98
Winter weight—72 x 84—white—dainty borders—silk bindings.
Finer Wool Blankets to 24.98

Eiderdown Finish Blankets.....1.98
White, tan and gray—for full-size beds—silk binding.

Jacquard Robe Blankets.....1.98
Especially good colors and designs.

Wool Nap Blankets.....1.59
Plain and novelty—for three-quarter and full-size beds.

Crib Blankets.....Special .74
The kinds that little children love—pretty florals and figures in two dainty colors.
Finer Baby Blankets to 8.98

Auto and Steamer Rugs.....4.98
Good variety of practical styles.

WHY IS HEARN ALWAYS BUSY?

These Logically Explain:

1st....NEW GOODS ONLY—No old stock—Carried over stocks have wrecked many a concern.

2nd....LARGE CASH CAPITAL—Always ready for great quantity purchases when right goods are put upon the market.
Therefore
Always values of a special kind.

3d....LARGE STOCKS—Bought and sold for cash.
Therefore
No credits asked—the best of the wholesale bargains come to us.

4th....NO EXTRAVAGANT STORE DISPLAYS—No schemes to allure. Lowest prices always for merchandise of trustworthy qualities.

5th....A FIRM—Not a Corporation.
Therefore
No dictation as to the profits we shall ask.

TO SUM UP:—
WE ARE ALWAYS BUSY
Because of
The Way We CAN and Do Sell.

VALUES TALK.
HEARN
GIVES THE VALUES

Exceptional Specials in MILLINERY

Untrimmed Dress Hats of Lyons Velvet.....4.98
Regularly $7.50—new large shapes, also medium sizes—fine variety. Require but very little trimming. Other Velvet Hats.....98 to 10.00

We Trim Hats Free if You Purchase Both Hat and Trimming of Us.

Velvet Dress Hats.....5.00
Large, medium and small sailors, many turbans and soldier caps and other new shapes....Black, navy and brown—wings, simulated aigrettes, tinsel bound ribbons and other trimmings....Exceptional variety.

Also:—
FRENCH HATS—Exact copies of French Hats, and our own exclusive designs—
10.00 to 40.00

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$17.98 Women's Suits.....12.98
Poplin and cheviots—black navy, green and brown—various new models—all sizes.
WOMEN'S SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$4.98 Women's Serge Dresses.....3.84
Black, navy and desirable colors—combined with satin or entirely of serge—pique collars and cuffs—all sizes.
WOMEN'S DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Crepe de Chine Blouses.....2.29
White, flesh and black—high lustre—hemstitched collar and cuffs.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

98 ct. Women's Combinations.....69
Nainsook—elaborate yokes of wide emb'y, lace and ribbon—trimmed skirt or drawers—all sizes.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

35 ct. Babies' Flannelette Dresses.....20
Pink and blue stripes—emb'y and braid trim'd yokes—sizes to 2 yrs.
INFANTS' DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

$5.98 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....3.95
Navy serges, fancy cheviots and cassimeres—new patterns in browns, grays and blues—finely lined and tailored—many with extra trousers—7 to 17 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.98 Men's Sweater Coats.....1.28
Worsted mixtures—gray, maroon and navy—V neck—rolling collar in gray only—all sizes.
MEN'S FURNISHINGS—MAIN FLOOR.

$2.69 Men's & Women's Umbrellas...1.84
Black—silk mixture—silver or gold trimmed handles.
UMBRELLAS—MAIN FLOOR.

10 ct. Yard-Wide Cambrics.....6¾
Firm, strong weave—soft finish—for underwear and babies' clothes.
WHITE GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$21.98 Wilton Velvet Rugs.....14.00
Fine grade—seamless—9x12 ft.—cream, rose, wood tones and dark color grounds with rich medallions or small allover designs.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.59 Crochet Spreads.....1.00
Fine quality—no dressing—handsome designs.
SPREADS—BASEMENT.

$1.89 H. S. Linen Cloths.....1.10
Large enough to seat six—pure linen—handsome floral patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$3.49 Irish Point Lace Curtains.....1.90
Mounted on best net—showy or neat borders—variety of styles.
LACE CURTAINS—BASEMENT.

98 ct. & $1.25 Scarfs and Squares....70
Scalloped linen with emb'd corners—also Renaissance with drawnwork centres.
ART LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

49 ct. All Wool Serges.....32
36 inch—brown, garnet, cadet, navy and black—in great demand for dresses, skirts and suits.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

29 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties.....17
Lustrous, soft fabrics—floral brocade effects—light and dark colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

10 ct. Heavy Outing Flannels.....7½
Fleecy nap—pink and blue stripes—for undergarments, pajamas, etc.
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TIMES READERS ON BRANDER MATTHEWS AND GERMAN CULTURE

The Recent Criticisms by the Columbia Scholar, Printed in The Times, Regarding Claims Made by Sons of the Fatherland As to Teutonic Cultural Attainments, Are Both Opposed and Supported in Letters of Varying Tenor.

NATIONAL WELL-BEING

Called the Best Test of Germany's Cultural Supremacy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since Prof. Matthews courts a reply to his letter in which he seeks to overthrow the view that Germany leads Europe in general culture, I venture to summarize a few of Germany's achievements that deserve consideration. While the number of towering intellects produced by a nation is evidence of a developed civilization, it is not the surest test of supremacy in the arts, as Prof. Matthews would have us believe.

The best test of a nation's claim to cultural supremacy lies not in the number of her great poets or painters, but in the general well-being of her people as a whole. Nowhere in all Germany will you find the sodden brutality of London's or Liverpool's slums; for slums, in the English sense, are not to be found in a German city. There are parts of London and Paris so completely given up to criminals that a policeman may not venture alone within their confines to arrest a thief or a murderer. No German municipal government would tolerate such a quarter.

Indeed, German municipal government has been a model for the whole world. Governed by professional Mayors, who are selected from any part of the empire merely for their fitness, who hold office for life if they suit, and who are assisted by City Councils not composed of selfish politicians but of self-sacrificing business men, each city is a model of municipal beauty and orderliness.

England and France are only beginning to think of welfare work. Germany thought of it decades ago. She studied occupational diseases and provided remedies; she framed wise laws to prevent unnecessary accidents to workingmen and saw to it that the men were adequately compensated when they were injured, whereas England is still administering the cruel and antiquated principles of the common law; she sees to it that a worn-out artisan is provided for in his old age and that he does not become a public charge.

Efforts to raise the general standard of the whole people are not considered in Prof. Matthews's method of gauging an empire's contribution to civilization. Individual greatness is his touchstone. He finds Germany lacking in great dramatists, great artists, great inventors, and great scientists, and, therefore, relegates her to a place somewhat behind France and England.

How far the ideas and principles of great teachers have seeped down into the substratum of a people is the real test of a nation's claim to culture.

German artisans know more about the contemporaneous drama of all countries than the common people of England or France, for in the development of the stage Germany has been amazingly eclectic. In neither France nor England will you find so many excellent theatres producing such a variety of classical and modern dramas as in Germany. Brieux and Shaw are as well known in Berlin as they are in Paris or London. In Frankfort I was told that there are more performances of Shakespeare in Germany than in England or America. No doubt that was an exaggeration. Yet it cannot be denied that the German people have a deeper understanding of Shakespeare through Schlegel and Tieck's wonderful translations than Englishmen or Frenchmen have of Goethe. Shakespeare is quoted in Germany as often as any German poet.

While Germany has not produced an Ibsen or a Björnson, she has at least given us Sudermann and Hauptmann, who, to say the least, stand head and shoulders above English dramatists of our day. In her appreciation of foreign plays Germany shows a broad-mindedness not found in any other country. Ibsen and Björnson are appreciated more in Germany than anywhere else. Only the other day the censor's ban was removed in England from Ibsen's "Ghosts."

When she doubts the position of Germany in science and invention, Prof. Matthews surely treads on unfamiliar ground.

If you want real knowledge on a scientific or technical subject, nine times out of ten you must get it from a German source; in no country are good technical books so plentiful or so cheap as in Germany. Every industry has its technical organ—not a blackmailing advertising sheet that battens on manufacturers, but a highly informative and scientific periodical which even foreigners must read in order to keep abreast of the industrial times. If I wish to learn what is the newest method of enameling shoe buttons or the newest theory of cancer I know that I will find exactly what I want in some German book or in some obscure German periodical which has a circulation of perhaps 500. Whether it is a question in biology or engineering, chemistry or sociology, I know that it will be answered for me fully and satisfactorily by some German. So saturated is the German with the spirit of science that he conducts his manufacturing and business enterprises according to strict scientific principles. Germany was the first nation to establish scientific laboratories in factories. As a result the whole world is absolutely dependent on her for most coal-tar dyes, pharmaceutical products, and other useful coal-tar derivatives. A scientific laboratory is as essential to a well-conducted German factory as a counting room.

It is characteristic of Germany that she developed the locomotive superheater, which has postponed the electrification of standard trunk lines for at least ten years in every country; that she gave us the first successful system of utilizing the blast furnace gas engine and thus enabled the iron works of the world to save the gas that had been recklessly flung into the atmosphere; that she produced the Daimler automobile, the first motor car that was a commercial success; that she improved the wireless telegraph so markedly that the Goldschmidt system, her contribution to the art, had to be bought by the Marconi Company in order to maintain its dominance; that she created the Diesel engine, the most efficient and economical prime mover the world has ever seen, ranking in importance with Watt's invention of the steam engine; that she brought the gas engine to an unprecedented pitch of perfection; that she discovered new and cheap illuminants (the tungsten and Welsbach lamps) which have enabled her to get more out of a ton of coal than ever before.

Of German achievements in medicine, Prof. Matthews says not a word. America has better surgeons than any other country; but where in all England or France will you find the compeers of Koch, Virchow, Ehrlich, Von Behring, and Wassermann? For every Frenchman or Englishman who has earned lasting fame in medicine two Germans of equal attainments can be mentioned.

WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT.
New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

GERMANY'S ART

Is Not Slavish Copying, but Real Self-Expression.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Matthews styles the German alphabet "Barbaric and mediaeval," because the Germans did not "desire to make things easy and pleasant for others." Exactly! The German people do not care, like the French milliners, for the sake of dollars to adjust their own culture to the tastes and notions of others, but, instead, they now bend all their sincerity, learning, and talents in the direction of truly expressing themselves in art, in literature, in music, in the arts and crafts—in short to create, for themselves, a style of the twentieth century, no longer by "sitting at the feet of the masters" of other nations, as Mr. Matthews claims he has done for many years, but as Whitman or Poe never cared to do. Indeed, Germany is engaged in again building up the true Teutonic character of art, in the widest sense, as against that of the Latin nations. Hence her "mediaeval alphabet" has a far deeper meaning and purpose than to "make it easy" for Mr. Matthews. Witness the fact that the cleverest German architects are highly paid for designing artistic types of that alphabet, and compare also ancient Chinese and Japanese calligraphy as art forms. Are those easy for us to read? Do these nations therefore fall short in culture, Mr. Matthews?

And is not that same spirit of non-borrowing, unmercenary, self-reliant self-expression manifested throughout the whole of the new architecture, painting, and sculpture of modern Germany, evolving toward style, in place of catering to a "cosmopolitan" taste or caring a rap for questionable international "reputation," which in Mr. Matthews's eyes are the sole criterion of supreme genius, but which actually stand only for unprogressive conventionalism? German architects, painters, sculptors, and craftsmen today proceed solely on that principle of true style, self-expression, whether others like it or not. Indeed, America would vastly profit by emulating such a standard, and with similar courage and originality. It would save money and give character to our homes, skyscrapers, and public buildings. Instead we import a superficial varnish of art-culture from the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the ideals of which are foreign to American feeling and needs, and to true art progress here. Just as French or English literary tutelage would have been foreign to Whitman, Mark Twain, or Emerson.

Our skyscrapers since several years are being framed with new steel shapes invented by Germany and adopted by our rolling mills. German city planning only recently was demonstrated right in our midst as the superior model for our own uses. Has Mr. Matthews ever seen the new railway terminal at Leipsic, or dozens of similar smaller ones, and any of the all too numerous exhibition buildings, museums, hospitals, all over Germany? And does he not know that neither in England, nor in France, nor in any other country, does there exist anything in any way comparable to those new structures? Why is the façade of the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station in Eighth Avenue designed in conformity with a central motive copied from the famous Brandenburger Thor in Berlin? Do not our museum architects, courthouse architects, commissioners for city planning constantly study Germany before they finish their own plans for execution?

Has Mr. Matthews heard of the painters Lieberman and Hodler, of the sculptors Klinger and Lehmbruck? And, since he mentions American artists, have we, besides Richardson, that one and only great genius of American recent architecture, reasons to throw stones at German taste or practical design? If so, why do our serious critics continue to question the actual results (with very rare exceptions), in matters of art and national style, of the enormous output of America's "architecture," so called? Why do our painters impress Europeans as merely clever, but unoriginal imitators of the French Salon technicians?

I will mention two curious facts, for which I have the word of my former teacher and friend, the well-known authority, (since Mr. Matthews wants one,) Prof. Dr. Cornelius Gurlitt, ex-President of the Royal Academy of Arts, Dresden. First: Early in 1912 the Administration of Paris proposed to hold an international exposition of arts and crafts. During the debate about it such grave doubts were raised by French critics in regard to the very probable result of its proving inferior to that of modern Germany that, for such reason, the exposition was then abandoned. Second: Those in charge of the French opera came to study the opera of Dresden, at the time of the premières of Humperdinck's and Strauss's latest works, and, with astonishment, acknowledged the superiority of that art in Germany.

OSCAR BLUEMNER,
Medallist Royal Academy of Architecture, Berlin.
New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

GERMANY'S GREAT MEN.

A Long List of Them Named to Refute Prof. Matthews.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a few condescending remarks in recognition of the undoubted worth of Profs. Eucken and Haeckel, Prof. Brander Matthews proceeds to discuss the question of Germany's standing as a civilized nation. Speaking of modern German painters, has the professor never heard of Defregger, Bocklin, Kaulbach, Lenbach, Achenbach, Schreyer, Knaus, and others? It is as well for the successful development of his argument if he is indeed unaware of the existence of their numerous works.

"The two dominating scientific leaders of the second half of the nineteenth century are Darwin and Pasteur." Have the professor's researches perhaps informed him of the existence of Schwann, the predecessor of Pasteur, and Koch, who systematized the results of Schwann's labors? Then, we find the name of Helmholz, the greatest physicist of modern times, and Liebig, the founder of modern chemistry; but perhaps we are coming out of the professor's particular sphere, and out of the bounds of his information. He goes on to state that Germany contributed little or nothing to modern railroads, telegraph, telephone, electric light, and airships! Let us answer these crushing accusations in proper order.

In regard to railroads, it was Siemens who invented the first electric railway. The Germans built the first cable cars and the first one-rail railroad. The first man who telegraphed was Gauss, the great mathematician. The first man to use the earth as conductor in telegraphy—trivial innovation!—was Steinheil. Prof. Matthews might be recommended, when traveling conditions are a little less awkward, to visit the model of the first electric telephone in Frankfort-on-the-Main. This instrument was improved and commercialized by Bell. Siemens, in Berlin, has been the foremost electrician of the time. And in regard to airships, surely the name of Count Zeppelin must have penetrated even to the rarified atmosphere in which the professor flourishes and through which he sheds the bright light of his learning upon the youth of New York City and vicinity.

From the death of Goethe in 1832 to the advent of the younger generation of dramatists, the professor does not know of a single great German writer. What a sad slight to the memories of Uhland, Rueckert, Fichte, Schelling, Hegel, Humboldt, Platen, Laube, Gutzkow, Lenau, Geibel, Keller, Heyse, Anzengruber, Schopenhauer, Ranke, Sybel, Mommsen, Wildenbruch, and many more! Surely their shades are troubled by the crushing knowledge that Prof. Brander Matthews, Columbia University, in the City of New York, has never heard of them. What can the professor offer of France and England at the same period? Would the learned professor favor us with the names of the French classics produced since the era of Charlemagne? Regarding English and German literature, the Anglo-French Taine places them alike.

In regard to Heine, the professor writes that he "was a Hebrew, who died in Paris, out of sympathy with his countrymen, perhaps because he had been unceasing in calling attention to the deficiencies of German culture." Whether Jew or Gentile, the Germans place Heine with pride next to Goethe as lyric poet, and as such second to none but Goethe in the literature of the world. He touches the human heart as Mozart does with his incomparable music. We should invite the professor to study the mediaeval letters and try and understand Heine. It would do him more good than to sit for another forty years at the feet of the unknown French classics. But all he seems to know about Heine is apparently taken from an encyclopaedia, and includes only the fact that Heine lived in Paris.

For no other reason than the reputation of Columbia University we would beg the professor to approach warily the battle ground on which Germany bears no rival—her literary, scientific, and philosophical acievements. For here the Fatherland rules supreme—Goethe and Kant, Liebig and Helmholz, Mozart and Beethoven stand in her invincible front. And their array is more formidable in its way than even that of England's pet bugbear—the much maligned and much envied German Army.

H. BOSCH.
New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

GERMAN POLITY.

Its Virtues and Defects Contrasted with Our System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How few Americans have studied the history of German civilization, and how many know us only through British spectacles! How few understand the essence of our political philosophy, and how many condemn us without grasping even its fundamental principles! It is strange to see men of intelligence, even scientists, compare effects without examining causes, enlarging upon results without consulting origins and sources of trouble.

Obviously, no two countries can be governed alike, because the political system, the method of administration, is but the natural efflux of the natural circumstances under which the people live and have their being. Character, tradition, and environment are decisive factors. So are size of country and natural isolation. A big cake is easily so divided up that every hungry mouth in the family has fine sufficiency; with a small cake, contended and vied for by hostile neighbors, it requires more severity, more system, and more restraint on the part of the Governor to make everybody satisfied. Here lies the root of our political dissension—"republicanism" on the one side and "militarism" on the other.

Give us freedom from alarm, immunity from bondage to historical reminiscences, a country only one-tenth as large and safe and abundant as your own, and we shall be as militant in the arts of peace as today we are military in the arts of warfare. Give us time and security of existence, and, be sure, in fifty years the German people will be freer, politically, just as today they are more efficient in industrial pursuits and social service than other nations.

The military-bureaucratic system of Germany is the result of want and adversity; it was forced upon us by considerations of national expediency and environmental injustice, and it has its grave defects in catering more to the powers of the State than to the pleasures of the people. But it also has its tangible advantages, because under "Prussian rule" Germany has become not only the despair but also the wonder of other nations. So that we may say, in defense of our system, that in its own imperfect way it grapples with the situation, whereas your more ideal system of government does not. It also has a larger margin of political potentiality. For we can temper discipline with liberty whenever the people are ripe for it, but you cannot temper liberty with discipline, though the exigencies of the hour may some day require it.

In the last place, all disputes about the superiority of systems of government are futile. Because it is not the form of government which counts, but the character of the people by whom it is administered. "There is no form of government," says Benjamin Franklin, "but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered." And there is no system but what may become a curse. Whether individual initiative or organized action is the preferable expedient is a matter of circumstances. Conduct is the thing, after all, not the name. The only real guarantee against oppression by tyrant, capital, or mob lies not in the programme or Constitution of the country, but in the maintenance, on the part of the people, of national integrity and public spiritedness.

Dr. F. E. JUNGE.
New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Germany's Vain Boast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Brander Matthews's letter to THE TIMES is both timely and effective. He leaves little of the claim that "German culture" and "German civilization" are superior to other civilizations and cultures, but he slips a little when he says: "Nations are never accepted by other nations at their own valuation." It is true that such acceptance is not final, but it is also true that, among the masses, who now govern contemporary public opinion, an oft-repeated assertion soon comes to represent an established truth.

The myth of the superiority of German civilization is due to forty years of Germany's boastful assurance, in itself a sign of inferior culture.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.
New York, Oct. 10, 1914.

GERMAN LITERACY

Cited as One of Many Proofs of Her Superior Culture.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Matthews states that Germany contributed little or nothing to the development of railroads. Could it be possible that our learned professor is not familiar with the Marienfeld-Zossen system, which repeatedly made a speed of 125 miles per hour? However, this speed is not maintained at present on any German railways for the reason that the distances between German principal cities is too small to warrant such high speed. Further, the first electrical commercial railway was in operation in 1881 near Berlin. It was designed by Werner Siemens, the foremost pioneer in the development of electrical machinery, whose experimental electrical railway at the Berlin Exposition in 1879 ought to be known to Prof. Matthews.

Electric mining and electric agriculture are of strictly German origin and are nowhere as much developed as in Germany, while thousands of acres are cultivated yearly in Germany with the electric plow. No furrow has been turned as yet in any other nation with an electric plow.

The technical man in Germany has done wonders for agriculture. By the development of fertilizers Germany averages 31½ bushels of wheat per acre to 13 in America, rye 29 to 16, oats 51 to 25, and potatoes 158 to 83. If American farmers should increase their yields to the German averages it would mean a gross output of products which could not be raised under present methods in a country twice as large as ours.

Probably Prof. Matthews is aware that modern city planning develops artistic taste, civic pride and patriotism; it makes better citizens and artisans; it adds to health, comfort, and happiness; it improves hygienic conditions and provides more adequate and less expensive living quarters and food supplies. It evidences the progress of civilization, and the art of city planning is nowhere as thoroughly developed as in Germany. The German cities have increased almost twice as rapidly as the American cities, and while all this increase is not due to city planning, a very considerable portion of it may be so ascribed.

German governmental and municipal administration is of the highest efficiency, and this is recognized by the various municipalities and students of social economy throughout the world who take German undertakings as examples.

England, having been content merely to build dreadnoughts and heavy ordnance, now finds that Germany is fortified with an unrivaled educational system, among the fruits of which are the ability to design and construct engines of war of much higher efficiency, while her trade mechanisms are such that she readily outdistances other nations. She has built her success upon the impregnable foundations of education, and is thus a generation ahead of all her competitors. The statistics of illiteracy of the leading nations of the world show at a glance the unrivaled results of the German system:

	P.C.
Russia	67.7
Italy	31.3
Austria-Hungary	25.7
Belgium	10.2
United States	7.7
France	4.
United Kingdom	1.
Denmark	.2
Sweden	.1
Germany	.05

Thus it appears that proportionately there are twenty times as many illiterates in the United Kingdom and 154 times as many in the United States as in Germany.

If will be noticed that Austria-Hungary has a very large proportion of illiterates. This is due to the Slavonic element of the population, mostly found in the southeastern portion, the northern or Germanic part of Austria having a very low percentage of illiterates. Practically all the Slavonic and allied races show a high degree of illiteracy.

I beg to point out, regarding the technical literature, that in 1910 some 15,540 volumes were published, of which 10,400 are in the German language, 2,000 in the French, and 2,100 in English for all English-speaking countries.

Each of the five annual Nobel Prizes is worth $40,000. They are awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in physics, chemistry, physiology, or medicine, for the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and for the best effort toward the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace.

In some cases the prize is divided between two competitors. The following list summarizes the awards given up to 1911. The number of recipients of prizes and half prizes is given, followed by a figure in parentheses, showing the value in full prizes:

Germany, 16 (15;) France, 12 (7½;) England, 7 (7;) Holland, 3 (2;) Italy, 4 (2½;) Spain, 2 (1;) Switzerland, 4 (2½;) Sweden, 3 (2½;) Denmark, 2 (1½;) United States, 2 (2;) Austria, 1 (½;) Belgium, 1 (1;) Norway, 1 (1;) Russia, 1 (1,) and Poland, 1 (1,)

Two societies whose whole purpose is the promotion of peace have each received a full prize, making a total of fifty full prizes, divided among sixty-two competitors.

The German prizes have been as follows: Physics, 3 (2½;) Chemistry, 6 (6;) Medicine, 4 (3½;) and Literature, 3 (3.) Thus Germany has received in full prizes twice the aggregate of the next competitor.

FRANK KOESTER.
New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Germany as a Model.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to Brander Matthews's article entitled "Germans as Exponents of Culture," in which he disputes their claim to consideration in this respect, it seems strange that in the very next column to said article the announcement is made that:

COLUMBIA ADOPTS GERMAN MODEL
Courses in Industrial Chemistry Arranged After Those in the Technische Hochschulen.

One of the courses which is attracting students who had expected to study in Germany is industrial chemistry. Germany's universities offered courses in this branch which were the model of the world. Columbia has announced courses patterned after those in Germany to fit the chemical engineers who will now be in demand. A few years ago a group of Columbia professors made an exhaustive inspection of the German courses, and when they returned Columbia put its course on a basis similar to the system in the Technische Hochschulen in Germany.

I can therefore only suggest to any one having read Mr. Matthews's article to peruse also the information emanating from Columbia College, appearing in the very next column, and I believe that further argument refuting Mr. Matthews's contentions will be superfluous.

AMERICAN WHO STUDIED IN GERMANY.
New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

SUPERIORITY IN SCIENCE.

German Claim Must Be Established Against That of Other Nations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

German culture may be examined from the historical point of view as well as from its present achievements. Looking now to the distribution of such monuments of the culture of the Middle Ages as cathedrals, it will be seen that, while such monuments are common in France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, England, and even in some parts of the old Byzantine Empire, as shown by the mosques of Constantinople, their occurrence is limited to the southern part of Germany in such cities as Strassburg and Cologne. Prussia is devoid of these monuments of the highest type of the mediaeval builders' art. Such monuments could be erected only in those regions of the world which enjoyed rather long intervals of peace, and where the highest things, for some reason or another, were safe from the ravages of war when it did occur. From the evidence of the cathedrals alone, one may infer certain things about the state of civilization in Germany in the Middle Ages, and these inferences are amply confirmed by the history of the country. German civilization is, then, of relatively recent development.

Aside from Galileo, Copernicus, and Newton and Darwin, it may be mentioned that Humphrey Davy, Faraday, Dalton, Lyell, Henry, Linnaeus, Lister, Pasteur, Pascal, Gay-Lussac, Lavoisier, Laplace, Lagrange, Lamarck, and Buffon and scores of others whose names are now linked with epoch-making discoveries in science were not German. And of more recent scientists, some of whom are still living, Golgi, Ramon y Cajal, Richet, Laveran, Metchnikoff, Pawlow, Poincare, Curie, Claude Bernard, Babinski, Marie, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Kelvin, Gibbs, James, Newcomb, Langley, Cunningham, Van Gehuchten, De Vries, and a host of others who might be mentioned never had the honor of being Germans, or never shed lustre on the German traditions, according to the point of view which one takes.

In attempting an appraisal of contemporary workers, I will limit myself to one particular field of science, and even to the particular part of that field with which I am most familiar.

In physiology today England has a group of men of the first rank, unequaled in any other one nation of the world. Sir Edward Schäfer, Langley, Sherrington, Bayliss, Starling, Haldane, Halliburton, Waller, and Gaskell are all names which are identified with the most vigorous and most profound conceptions in their chosen science today. Richet of Paris was a recent recipient of a Nobel Prize, and Gley, Dastre, Morat, Doyon, and many others help to keep the sacred flame burning at various altars of learning in France. Sunny Italy has, among others, Luciani at Rome and Fano at Florence. The wealth of contributions from Italy in the past, of which little or no indication is given in texts of German authorship, may be gathered from a study of Prof. Luciani's book, which represents the ripe scholarship of a pioneer worker along the lines of the physiology of the nervous system, and the volume of work coming from Italian laboratories at the present time is fairly well represented by the papers appearing in the "Archivio di Fisiologia" or the "Archives Italiennes de Biologie." Slav "Ukulitur" is represented by Kuliabko in Siberia and by Tschirjew, Wedensky, and the brilliant Pawlow at Petrograd, to say nothing of the laboratories of Moscow and the other universities of Russia. And from far-off Rumania comes Marinesco. The work from the Scandinavian laboratories fills the pages of the "Skandinavisches Archiv für Physiologie," under the editorship of Prof. Tigerstedt—a representative of Slav Ukulitur at the University of Helsingfors. Hamburger, Einthoven, and Zwaardemaker are fairly representative of the Netherlands. The work of the Belgian laboratories has appeared in the "Archives Internationales de Physiologie," under the editorship of Profs. Leon Fredericq of Liége and Paul Heger of Brussels, and in other journals as well. Switzerland and even Greece, the former in a notable degree, are contributing to the progress of physiological science. Truly, Germany has a formidable task to defend herself against the aggressions of so many talented workers in other countries of Europe.

Enough has been said to show that the serious student of any science cannot content himself with a perusal of the work emanating from Germany, but that he must carefully and seriously study the productions of men of all countries if he is to be in a position to form a valid, independent judgment of the state of knowledge in any particular line. The charge has many times been made that what has not been done in Germany does not exist for a German, certain it is that the Germans have found it difficult to overstep the bounds of their intense patriotism and accord due credit to the investigators of other countries.

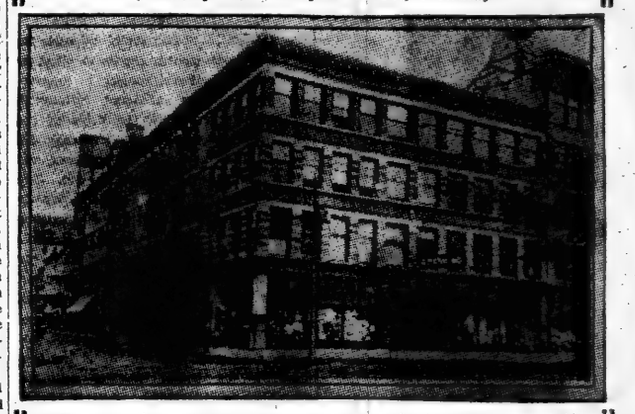
Germany has produced many men of scientific eminence, but the claim that she leads the world in science must be subjected to considerable scrutiny before it is accepted.

F. H. PIKE,
Department of Physiology, Columbia University.
New York, Oct. 9, 1914.

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$19.75 STREET SUIT—Of gaberdine, the blouse coat is cut on the jaunty hip line length, lined throughout with guaranteed satin and finished with a broad belt, new pointed hip yoke skirt in the runabout length. Colors black, navy, green and brown; sizes 34 to 38.

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People injured by coffee stopped its use and started to drink

POSTUM

Twenty great factory buildings covering nearly ten acres now surround the little building where Postum was first made, and carloads of this wholesome food-drink are shipped daily to take the place of coffee on the tables of hundred of thousands.

Each cup of coffee carries its dose of caffeine and tannin (about 2½ grains of each) and sooner or later symptoms of poisoning show themselves in headache, biliousness, heart disturbance, nervousness, indigestion, sleeplessness, etc.

Relief generally follows when one quits coffee and uses POSTUM.

Postum, a pure food-drink with a rich Java like flavour, is made of prime wheat and a small per cent. of molasses, absolutely free from caffeine, tannin or any other harmful ingredients.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Why the Leader?

Growth in action is the best measure of supremacy. The New York Times leads all other New York morning newspapers in increasing circulation and in steadily growing advertising patronage; the most remarkable record of month-by-month and year-by-year growth ever presented by a newspaper. Advertising in The New York Times has the added value of presentation before a constantly increasing audience of intelligent, thoughtful people.

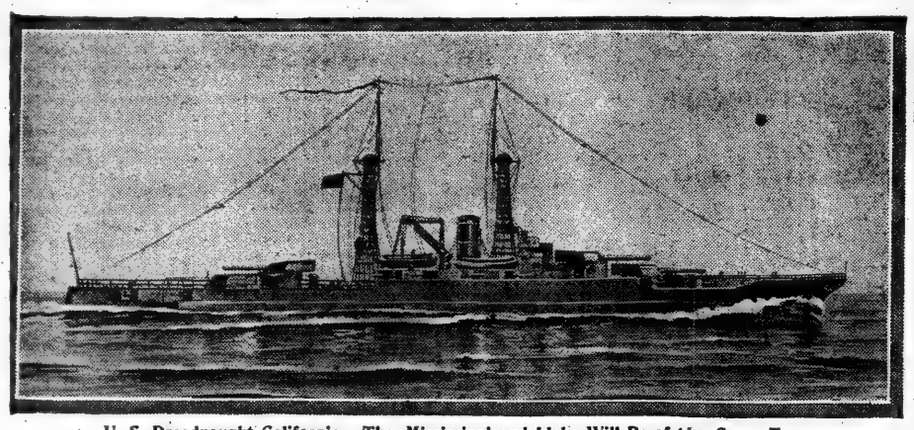
The best advertising is news and the best distributor of news is a newspaper. Advertising, like news, gets its momentum by circulation; by the actual count of the newspaper readers and the measure of their intelligence. Advertising news appearing in The New York Times reaches, both Sunday and weekdays, more than 275,000 thoughtful, intelligent readers; people who choose a newspaper for NEWS; news that is clean, accurate, authoritative, complete.

OFFICIAL CONSTRUCTION BEGUN OF WORLD'S BIGGEST BATTLESHIPS

U. S. Navy's California, Mississippi and Idaho Will Outclass Anything Afloat Under Foreign Flags.

TEN days ago the Secretary of the Navy signed three papers, the signing of which officially started the construction of the world's greatest battleships of the superdreadnought type, the California, Mississippi, and Idaho.

This trio of mighty fighting ships will represent when completed a total displacement of 96,000 tons and will have cost the United States Government between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000. To man them will be necessary a complement of about 1,100 officers and men to the ship, exclusive of marine detachments. They will be sister ships in every sense of the word and each will be able to hurl a broadside of



U. S. Dreadnought California. The Mississippi and Idaho Will Be of the Same Type.

14-inch shells, the weight of which broadside will be 16,800 pounds. This refers only to the 14-inch guns, of which there will be twelve to a ship, mounted three to a turret, two turrets forward and two aft.

The authorization of these great ships shows that in eight years the size of American dreadnoughts has exactly doubled, for the ships of the Michigan class, the original dreadnought type of the American Navy, displaced 16,000 tons, whereas the displacement of the California and her sister ships is 32,000 tons. The Michigan mounts eight 12-inch guns in her main battery, which fired in broadside would give a total of 6,800 pounds as compared to the 16,800-pound broadside of the California.

After the Michigan type came the dreadnoughts Delaware and North Dakota, authorized in 1907. In those ships the tonnage per ship was increased to 20,000 tons and the main batteries consisted of ten 12-inch guns mounted two to a turret, two forward and three aft. A Delaware 12-inch broadside weighs 8,500 pounds.

The next step in the progression brings us to the Utah and Florida, the first of the superdreadnoughts. In them the displacement reached 21,825 tons, and the 12-inch broadside remained in weight the same as in the case of the Delaware and North Dakota. The construction of these ships began in 1909.

The following year the present fleet flagship Wyoming and the first division flagship Arkansas were authorized. They represented a great stride in American dreadnought design. Each of them displaced 26,000 tons, and in them the main batteries were increased from ten to twelve 12-inch guns. A Wyoming broadside weighs 10,200 pounds.

After the Wyoming and the Arkansas the keels of the monster superdreadnoughts New York and Texas were laid in 1911. These were the first United States warships to mount the powerful 14-inch ordnance. In them the displacement was increased to 27,000 tons. The New York broadside of ten 14-inch guns weighs 14,000 pounds.

The Nevada and the Oklahoma, which are soon to be added to the fleet under Admiral Fletcher, came next. They displace 27,500 tons and, like the New York and Texas, have main batteries to ten 14-inch guns to the ship. The turret arrangement is different, however, for instead of two guns to a turret, as is the case with all the other ships named, the guns are mounted in four turrets. In two of the turrets are three guns, and in the other two turrets are two guns. This represents an entirely new departure in American gun arrangement. The Nevada broadside, like that of the ships of the New York class, weighs 14,000 pounds.

From the New York to the Arizona is the next step in the progression. In these ships the tonnage was increased to 31,500 tons and two additional 12-inch guns were added to the main batteries of each. In them also the new funnel scheme of only one funnel to a ship was adopted. This single funnel arrangement is also followed in the ships of the Nevada class.

After the Nevada come the California, Mississippi, and Idaho, the ships whose construction has just been authorized. No other navy in the world possesses ships, either built, under construction, or authorized, that are the equal in either offensive or defensive power to America's latest authorized trio of giant fighters.

LITTLE TALES THEY TELL

A Present, Yet—

SAID Bradley: "I think a good deal of this rocking chair. It's made from wood that grew on a farm in Virginia once owned by G. Washington."

"I don't see anything extraordinary about it," said Parks, "except that it's big and ugly. How much did it cost you?"

"Nothing. That's the beauty of it. A friend of mine in Washington sent it to me. There's nothing like having good friends."

"No, I suppose not. How did he send it?"

"By express. Quite a relic, isn't it? Wood grew on one of G. Wash—"

"You paid the express charges, I suppose?"

"Of course. Wood grew on a farm that once belonged to George —"

"How much was the —"

"Farm that once belonged to George Washington, in Virginia. It isn't every day you can—"

"How much expressage did you—"

"Isn't every day you can see a rocking chair made out of wood grown on a farm that once belonged to George —"

"What express charge did you have to pay?"

"Eight dollars and seventy-five cents," said Bradley, with visible reluctance.

A Rembrandt Model.

A DETROIT manufacturer of automobiles tells this one:

"In a certain New York ménage the butler and the parlor maid were interested in the doings of the household, as butlers and maids should be. The following conversation one day ensued between them:

"Butler—Have you heard that Mr. Blank has bought a new Rembrandt?

"Maid—Has he, indeed? And what is he going to do with the old car?"

He Didn't Get the Position.

IT is said that a well-known English author, now most successful, once found it very difficult to earn a living. Despite his poverty, however, he always maintained his self-esteem, and his wit was often directed against persons assuming undue superiority. On one occasion this disdainful wit cost the writer a lucrative position.

A very noble Duke required a tutor for his two sons, and the writer was recommended. He called, the Duke examned him, and seemed favorably impressed. But he was a very great Duke, indeed, with a very high opinion of himself, and his manner grated on the writer.

The last question put to the young man was:

"And would you—ah—would you expect to eat with the family?"

"That," said the writer, "would depend altogether on how the family behaved at table."

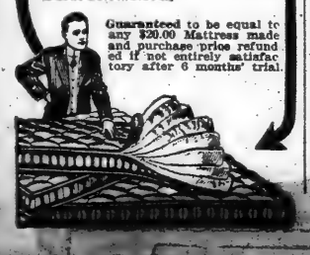


Women's Shoes That Feel Right

That difficult choice between comfort and appearance need never be made in the case of Baldwin Shoes. While meeting scientifically the practical needs of the feet, they conform to fashion's dictates in every graceful line.

H. W. Baldwin Co.
Shoes and Hosiery
508 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Between Bond Street and Hanover Place

McEnery's
Brooklyn's Most Reliable Furniture and Carpet Store
84-86-88 Myrtle Av., Cor. Lawrence St.
Open Saturdays Until 7 P. M.
Buy a Cotton Layer Mattress
and do your share toward helping the distressed Southland.
McEnery's "Special" Guaranteed Sanitary Elastic Felt Mattress, 12.75



Guaranteed to be equal to any $20.00 Mattress made and purchase price refunded if not entirely satisfactory after 6 months' trial.

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

Now a Famous Annual Occasion
Leather FURNITURE
Chiefly of the Famous KARPEN Make
Large Reductions From Usual Prices

ONCE A YEAR we are able to do the extraordinary in leather upholstered Furniture—and tomorrow brings that occasion for the year 1914.

On the Fourth Floor we have assembled one of the finest showings of leather Furniture ever brought together. It is pleasing to the eye. It invites to repose. It offers luxurious comfort to those who investigate its ample depths and soft upholstering.

This leather Furniture is made for us by the foremost craftsmen in America. Chief among them is the house of KARPEN, famous all over America for the use of genuine leathers of great beauty and durability, famous also for honest skill in construction.

From the house of Karpen and from others, because of our large regular purchases, we now have the opportunity to offer

A Selected Stock of the Choicest Leather Furniture at Important Reductions

No finer leather Furniture than this is to be had. It will richly furnish the homes into which it goes. It may be expected to give exceptional service. In beauty of design as well as quality of materials and work it is a credit to American skill.

Chairs, Rockers, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Davenports and Small Library Sets Are Included

The following lists indicate briefly some of the genuine savings based on our own fair and proper regular prices for such fine Furniture.

Library and Living Room Suites

Mahogany and mahogany finished frames; some all upholstered.

$49.75, reg. $74.	3-piece	Suite.
$64, reg. $80.	3-piece	Suite.
$65, reg. $82.	3-piece	Suite.
$80, reg. $100.	3-piece	Suite.
$94, reg. $118.	3-piece	Suite.
$136, reg. $170.	3-piece	Suite.
$144, reg. $180.	3-piece	Suite.
$184, reg. $230.	2-piece	Suite.

Sofas and Davenports

A specially fine group, including a number that will fit in rooms of medium size, while providing all the luxurious comfort of the larger pieces.

$72, regularly $90.	Sofa.
$77, regularly $97.	Sofa.
$84, regularly $105.	Sofa.
$88, regularly $110.	Davenport.
$120, regularly $150.	Davenport.

Easy Chairs and Rockers

$19.75, reg. $25	$38, reg. $48	$52, reg. $65	$64, reg. $80
$26, reg. $33	$40, reg. $50	$60, reg. $75	$68, reg. $85
$32, reg. $40	$48, reg. $60		

$48 Chair or Rocker at $38

Another extraordinary value. Large upholstered Easy Chairs or Rockers on plain English lines with loose cushion seat and double pillow back. Very deep and soft upholstering and covered with genuine goatskin.

$95 Three Piece Sets at $73

This Suite was especially designed and made for the Loeser Store. It has massive mahogany finished frames, plain upholstered seats and backs, all of superior quality. One of the most remarkable values we ever secured. Sofa, Easy Chair and Rocker.

Many Will Wish to Select for Christmas Gifts and We Are Prepared to Hold Such Purchases for Christmas Delivery

Special in the Bookshop
10 Volume Set of Kipling, $2.95

THESE ARE DURABLY BOUND and well-printed Books, good enough for almost any library and containing a complete collection of Kipling's works. Each volume has a frontispiece drawn by a good artist—in short, the offering is one of the finest values in Book Sets that we have provided in some time.

50c "Germany and the Next War" Reduced to 25c.

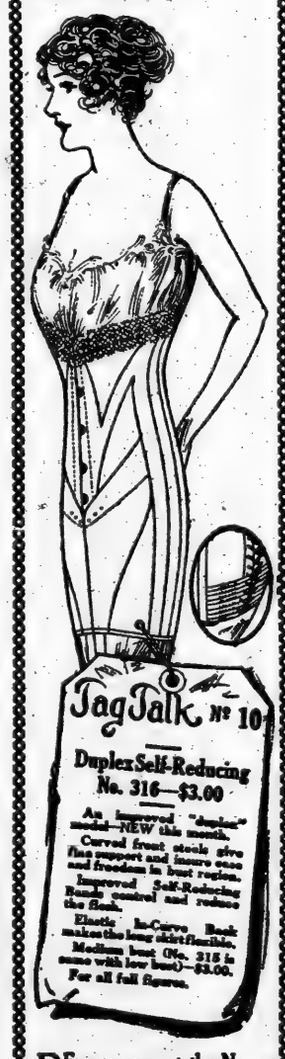
This is *the* War Book of the day. Its author is von Bernhardi, the German General and military expert, and the work is a complete exposition of Germany's plans for conducting a war against almost any combination of European nations which might be arrayed against her.

Main Floor, Livingston Street.

$3.00 Nemo CORSETS
FOR ECONOMY FASHION HEALTH
WISE WOMEN KNOW WHY!

CUT your corset-expense in half—wear Nemo Corsets. They last twice as long.

Be stylish, healthy and economical.



BE sure you get the Nemo model that is *suited to your figure.* If you don't, you won't get full Nemo style and comfort.

Be sure the elastic parts are stamped *LASTIKOPS*—then they'll *last.*

Self-Reducing—$3.00 up
KeepService—$5.00
Lastikops—$3.00 up

Don't buy just *any* Nemo. Take time to get the *right* one.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

17 Minutes Grand Central to A. & S. Subway Station Hoyt St.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS
BROOKLYN

Store Opens at 9 A. M. Closes at 6. P. M. Daily.

Women's Tailored Suits, $22.50
New Fall Styles—Remarkable Value



$22.50

IT WOULD BE EXTRAORDINARY if we were not doing the business of the borough when we are giving such remarkable values. This Suit for $22.50, for instance, is a work of tailoring art. The lines are beautiful. The design is wonderfully pleasing and distinctive—with an unmistakable high-class air about it, from the very graceful Redingote coat to the perfectly tailored skirt. The sketch gives a good idea of the distinctive lines in the model.

Broadcloth is the material, and Coat has inlaid velvet collar and cuffs, pin tucks and small buttons. A remarkable value at $22.50 in high-grade tailored Suits.



$22.50

Unmatchable Values at $24.75, $29.75, $34.75, $39.75.

WE ARE SURE by actual comparison that no other store in the city can match these suits in material, style and beauty of finish and trimming, or in any detail. Among the materials are broadcloths, cheviots, poplin and men's wear serges in the Suits at $24.75, and fine gaberdines, broadcloths, poplins, cheviot and wool check materials in the Suits at $29.75 to $39.75. Newest colors of the season.

Second Floor, Livingston Street Side, Central Bldg.

Women's Coats, Unmatchable at $19.95

WE DETERMINED TO GET THE BEST MATERIALS and the best style in Coats at this popular price, and we have succeeded remarkably well—so well that we expect even our large assortment of these Coats for Monday to go before the day is over, so please come early when the stock is most complete.

Zibelines, Boucle, Hindoo Lynx, Wool Bengalines, in blue, black, brown—some with fur collars. Lined throughout or half lined, as weight permits.

In motor and general utility Coats will be found mixtures and overplaids that are all the rage. Large, roomy, slip-ons, comfortable to wear over one's suit—and becoming as well as cozy fur collars. Several models, up to 51 bust.

At $9.95, $11.95 & $14.95

VERY ATTRACTIVE COATS in the most pleasing fabrics and styles. Sizes 34 to 44 bust measure.

None C. O. D. or on approval.

Second Floor, Central Bldg.



$19.95

Women's Dancing Frocks at $16.50



Sketched from the Frocks at $16.50

A Wonderful Offering at Far Below Regular

CHARMING, DELICATELY COLORED, pastel shade dancing frocks in the daintiest of materials; such fabrics, in fact, as you would choose to have dresses of the kind made from—charming Chiffons, Laces, Nets and Charmeuse. Colors are raspberry, pink, rose, cream, light blue, Nile and white. Sizes 32 to 42.

Women's $25.00 Street Dresses at $19.98.

Smart models in velvets, velvet combinations, serge and satin combinations and all serge. In all the desirable shades of the season. You will never appreciate how remarkable these values are until you match them with the Dresses other stores price at $25.00.

Second Floor, Livingston St., Central Bldg.

Rare Values in Rich Oriental Rugs
Modern and Semi-antique Pieces From the Far East

In this sale at very special prices are hundreds of Turkish and Persian Rugs and Carpets and Rugs from the Caucasus, and many magnificent specimens of the antique that will delight the connoisseur.

All hand loom woven and perfect in weave, coloring and design.

Persian Gorevan Carpets.
Sizes from 11.6x8 feet to 14x10 feet; were $135.00, now $110.00, up to those that were $210.00, now $135.00.

Soft Colored Persian Carpets.
Sizes from 9.7x8.2 feet to 14x10 feet; were $85.00, now $60.00, up to those that were $200.00, now $150.00.

Antique Beloochistan Mats.
Special at $3.50 to $7.50.

Khiva Afghan Rugs.
Sizes from 9x6 feet to 12.8x8 feet; were $85.00, now $65.00, up to those that were $225.00, now $150.00.

Exquisite Kirmanshah Carpets.
Sizes from 9.3x7.1 feet to 14.5x10.10 feet; were $195.00, now $150.00, up to those that were $775.00, now $500.00.

Persian Tabriz Carpets.
Sizes from 12.4x9.9 feet to 18.1x11.3 feet; were $360.00, now $225.00, up to those that were $610.00, now $425.00.

Third floor, East Building.

Antique Karadje Runners.
Sizes from 12x3 feet to 18x3.6 feet; were $45.00, now $29.50, up to those that were $150.00, now $59.50.

Kirman-Sarouk and Senna Rugs.
Sizes from 5x3 feet to 7x4 feet; were $49.50, now $29.50, up to those that were $95.00, now $65.00.

Moussoul and Kurdish Rugs.
Average size, 7x4 feet; worth $21.50, at $17.50, up to those that are worth $45.00, at $29.50.

Bargain Budget In Brief

$1.25 All Wool Granite, 74c. a yard.
$3.00 Imported Black Chiffon Broadcloth, $1.95 a yard.
$1.25 to $1.75 Carpets at $1, $1.15 and $1.35 a yard.
$2.00 All Silk Satin Charmeuse, $1.29.
15,000 Clear Havana Cigars in Record Sale.
Women's $3.00 and $4.00 Untrimmed Hats, 98c. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
$5.00 Ostrich Feather Bands, $2.95.
American Fabric Writing Paper, 5c. a pound, and 2,000 boxes at 10c., 15c. and 25c. a box.
Men's English Style Raincoats, $4.95, $6.95 and $8.95.
$1.25 to $1.75 Black Silk Nets, 75c. a yard.
Men's $28.00 to $32.00 Suits-to-measure, $20.00. Above 42 breast measure additional charge for extra material necessary.
Women's Separate Skirts, $4.95.
$1.00 German Silver Vanity Cases, 59c.
19c. Brocade Novelty Poplin, 12½c. 27 inches wide.
Men's Fancy Shirts, 59c.
A Sale of Blankets at 33 1-3% Less Than Regular.
$3.00 Voile Waists, $1.98.
$4.85 and $5.30 Silver Mesh Bags, $3.45 and $3.85.
$1.50 and $3.00 American Lady and J. B. Corsets, 98c.
A Sale of Sewing Needs at very small prices.
Women's $5.00 Shoes, $2.95.
Men's $6.00 Tan Russia Shoes, $4.50.
German China and English Porcelain Dinnerware at Half Regular.
69c. New Model Sateen Petticoats, 49c.
Annual Sale of Monogram Stationery, 45c., 98c., $1.19 and $1.49 a box.
Flannelette Gowns, 39c.
29c. Roman Stripe Ribbons, 19c. a yard.
Women's 35c. Stockings, 29c. Store orders only.
$12.50 Golden Oak Extension Tables, $9.75.
$5.00 Fine Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths, $3.49.
Boys' Right Posture Suits, $4.95 to $10.75.
Men's 12½c. Cotton Half Hose, 9c.
Men's Underwear, 50c.
Lamps—50% Less Than Regular.
A Maker's Stock of Babies' White Coats at $1.98 that should be $3.00 to $5.00.
Great Sale of Priscilla Flour: Barrels, $6.64. Limit one barrel.
One-half Barrels, $3.49. Limit one-half barrel.
One-eighth Barrel Sack, 83c. Limit two bags.
One-sixteenth barrel sack, 44c. Limit two bags.
Women's Tan Cape Gloves, 79c.
$1.50 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, 95c. each. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
12½c. Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 8c. each.
$1.00 Crepe Cloth Kimonos, 79c.
Dainty Party Cases, $2.97, $3.97 and $4.90.
Stripe and Check Outing Flannel, 6c. a yard. Store orders only.
Fine quality soft finish Nainsook, 19c. a yard.

$35 and $40 Portieres, $19.75 a Pair
Reversible Silk Plush and Silk Velour

Rich, Elegant, Lustrous, Beautiful Draperies In This Sale of the Season

CERTAINLY THE RECORD PORTIERE SALE OF THE SEASON. It happened like this: One of the leading makers of silk velours and plushes in this country had a lot of short lengths in rich materials and offered them to us at a sacrifice, and we made the suggestion to turn them into handsome Portieres. The result is this remarkable sale. They are the kind of Curtains that women of taste will appreciate. All are finished with the serviceable overlocked silk edging.

The Price Is Less Than the Usual Cost of the Goods Alone!

Note This Wonderful Range of Beautiful Color Combinations.

Mulberry one side and Havana on reverse, Rose and Gold, Nile and Rose, Crimson and Green, Blue and Rose, Myrtle and Ruby, Moss and Brown, Old Green and Dark Havana, Reseda and Cerise, Delft and Light Havana, Mulberry and Ivory.

The Greatest Sale Ever Known in Fine Portieres.

WE HAVE ADDED to the event the following from our own great stock:

150 Pairs of Portieres at $10.89 and $12.98 a Pair.

IMPORTED REVERSIBLE linen velour, and reversible velvet velour Portieres—in great color range.

$3.00 Silk Velour and Silk Plushes, $1.98 a Yard.

ONE THOUSAND YARDS, 50 inches wide, every color that you might expect to find—¾-yard to 3-yard lengths. Some have slight weaving imperfections.

Special Values in Lace Curtains.

$3.00 to $5.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains, at $1.89, $2.89 and $3.89 a pair.
$3.00 to $5.00 Cluny Lace Curtains, $1.89 to $3.89 a pair.
$2.00 to $5.00 Nottingham Lace Curtains, $1.19 to $3.89 a pair.
$2.50 to $4.00 Marie Antoinette and Novelty Lace Curtains, $1.59 to $2.49 a pair.
$1.75 to $3.00 Novelty Net and Scrim Curtains at 89c., $1.29, $1.89 a pair.
$3.50 to $5.50 Novelty Lace Panels for sill treatment, $1.89 to $3.39 each.
250 odd pairs of Lace Curtains at about half price, 89c., $1.89 and $2.89 a pair. In some cases samples slightly soiled from handling.
$4.00 to $35.00 Lace and Scrim Bed Sets at $1.89, $2.89, $3.89, $4.89 to $15.95 a set.
5,000 yards of Curtain Scrims in white, cream, Arab and colored borders, value 15c. to 40c. a yard, at 8c. to 19c. a yard.

Third floor, Central Building.

Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, 49c.

At 49c. Eiderdown Dressing Sacques in gray, with collar and entire jacket finished with black crochet edge.

At 69c. Dressing Sacques of fleecedown, in blue, gray, pink, lavender; small floral designs, with a square collar terminating in a deep V in front, trimmed with satin ribbon; cuffs trimmed to match ribbon belt.

At 98c. Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, in black and gray, blue and white, two-toned effects; collar trimmed with satin ribbon; silk frog fastening the front.

At $1.48. Dainty Albatross Sacques, in lavender, pink, white, blue and gray, with embroidered dots and scallops; a splendid model for a bed or combing sacque.

Crepe de Chine Matinee Suits at $9.98

At $9.98. Matinee Suits of crepe de chine, in lavender, rose, pink and blue, made with an accordion-plaited skirt trimmed with deep plaited flounce of shadow lace, set on the skirt; the jacket is a beauty, very elaborate solid lace yoke and sleeves, lined with net, with crepe de chine accordion plaited body, trimmed with deep plaiting of the lace.

Second Floor, East Building.

FASHION WORLD EXPECTS PARIS DESIGNERS TO ENTER NEW YORK

Because of the War It Is Thought Likely That the Makers of Civilization's Styles Will Open Branch Houses in This City and Set the Modes from Here at Least Until Peace Comes.

THE man who originated the new slogan "Made in America" has hit upon a clever and popular phrase. It may be that this continent soon will live up to the suggestion. Possibly the users of things American-made may look for that label with as much enthusiasm as they now do for the foreign labels that so far have been to the average mind a hallmark of worth.

As far as this movement relates to dress, the world of women is quite familiar with the battle for and against the idea. There has never been any strong or genuine impulse toward American fashions; they have been sporadic, "Hamlet" with Hamlet left out. To be more explicit, the reformers reckoned without the women. The unquiet sex did not want to experiment with the products of amateurs; nor did they want to wear something that the rest of the world knew nothing about; so they clung close to Paris ideas, although it was not possible for any but the few to wear Paris-made clothes.

No one has doubted the excellence of the workmanship in America, or any lack of variety, or timeliness. What women have objected to is that people have tried to persuade them into a national dress, as it were; some form of raiment that was not adopted by the fashionable women of the leading cities in the rest of the world. The theorists could not quite understand why women resented it; and yet any business man would laugh at the idea of trying to produce a form of currency in the financial world that was unknown beyond our oceans and not marketable in any of the bourses of other countries.

As long as Paris gave the ideas to the whole world, the American women had no intention of being left out, which is an entirely laudable and ambitious viewpoint. They did not ask their men to institute a form of dress that was not accepted by the other men of the world; they did not insist that they should formulate a code of apparel that was not in keeping with the universal code. So, they took little notice of the requests made by men for different clothes, and the American women have gone on steadily wearing the newest thing in fashion as suggested by Paris, modified here and there by herself or her dressmaker to suit her comfort or her social opportunities. It is probably tiresome to discuss a subject that has been so constantly thrashed out among those who were interested in the reform; but it has its bearing on a vital question of today, which is the threatened invasion of New York by the French dressmakers.

French Invasion of America.

This is a logical movement and was to be expected. America is the sartorial "white hope" of the world. Its women are the only ones who have the money, or desire, to buy clothes. If Paris has not the industrial activity necessary to produce clothes because all her working men have gone to war, fighting for or against France, then what more natural than for the creative powers of Paris to bring their brains to the United States.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe several dressmaking firms fled to London and did a rushing business there among the Americans who wanted to buy Paris clothes while waiting for ships that would take them home. Worth was one of these; Mme. Paquin was another, the Boue sisters were there, and even the Callot sisters were exhibiting gowns. London was then the natural market, because transportation of clothes to America was impossible, and no French dressmaker wanted to risk the voyage. New York was a long way from Paris at the beginning of the war, longer than it ever was before. If the American was confronted with that fact at every twist and turn she made in trying to get home, think what terror the idea of going across the ocean would strike to the French woman who is not a traveler by nature or experience.

I had a long, serious talk with Mme. Joire, the sister-in-law of Mme. Paquin, and the wife of the business manager of the house, before I left Paris. This talk was in regard to the advent of the house of Paquin into New York. It had been often rumored last Winter that such a happening might be expected, but Mme. Paquin thought it would not be fair at that time to go into rivalry against the houses which carried so many of her models in season. But, here is a different situation. If the house of Paquin was not able in the month of August to get sufficient workers to carry on her openings, she surely cannot expect to get them this Winter. True, as Mme. Joire said, where would she get the marvelous materials and the colors and embroideries and metals that Paris so lavishly provides to its dressmakers. The answer to this is that she could not get the novelties and probably she could not get the coloring that is the produce only of the French dyers, but she could bring her brains to America and her ideas and live through her power for designing.

She cannot get these materials in France this Winter. Should she, therefore, go out of business as a creator? London would not buy clothes after the Americans left. The end of the war is decidedly indefinite, so why not come to New York and create directly for American women with American fabrics? This was the gist of the conversation she had with me, and, therefore, one may not be surprised by an invasion from this source.

The Boue sisters, who have quite a reputation among American buyers and Frenchwomen, took their Autumn models to London and were quite successful among the American tourists, who included at that time some of the richest women in the United States. In a recent letter from London it is stated this firm intends to come to New York and begin direct designing for women who have heretofore bought their models through an American house.

There is no doubt that something vital will happen along this line. It may not resolve itself into the branching out of the Paris houses into equally important houses on this side of the water, but the fact that New York offers such a temptation to the Paris designer may be too difficult to withstand.

There are many reasons for and against this movement of virtual transportation from the Rue de la Paix, the Rue Auber, and other well-known sources of French clothes. The cost of rental and labor in America is a staggering fact for the French business woman to meet. The cost of a Winter in New York in a fashionable quarter is no easy matter to adjust by a foreigner whose capital is probably tied up during the war.

That any one of these designers could come to America and receive an enormous sum of money by co-operation with a native house is a fact of which we are sure; but would a great designer who has held supreme power in Paris care to be in partnership with an American firm? She or he might get sufficient advertising by it to make it worth while, but it is not very probable that the arrangement would flow smoothly for any length of time.

So, after all, America during the war may have its fashions created by Paris. The move must be made soon, for the early Autumn ideas in apparel are well thrashed out and settled, and whether or not the majority of women want new clothes, exclusive shops and large wholesale houses begin to import models for later trade around Thanksgiving.

America Takes a Hand at Designing

Realizing that the question is vital and that if American dressmakers do not try their hand at some strong work along this line, there will be danger of trade falling off, the New York firms who feel confidence in their own designing will give a series of original costumes at the Ritz-Carlton in New York during the first week in November. Such fashion leaders as Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Mrs. Borden Harriman will be the patronesses of the show, and the jury will be made up of those who are able to detect a French gown from an original American one.

In order to lure great numbers of women to see these gowns, there will be dancing and tea and brilliant dinners and luncheons. The opening night will see the entire restaurant of the Ritz-Carlton taken by fashionable women at dinner preceding the show, and it is rumored that some of the loveliest actresses in New York will display the gowns in the afternoon.

The contest is to be very exclusive. The organizers of it, who were the editors of Vogue, believe that it will be entirely unsuccessful if it is not entirely smart. Only those dressmakers who have a well-dressed clientele and a social following will exhibit.

Whether or not this project will have an influential voice in the movement toward homemade fashions depends entirely on the quality of originality and beauty which these dressmakers can provide.

One thing is true: they cannot succeed in one fell swoop. A designer is not created by a contest. It is a problem that needs the "try, try again" process to bring it any way near a financial value. France has been trained for centuries in the designing of clothes just as Germany has been trained in the science of war. Each has become the most powerful machine of its kind in the world.

And now a truce to discussion. Let us get the facts. What are you buying in the way of new Autumn clothes, and what need are you struggling to supply? Is it a street suit, or an evening gown, or an afternoon frock for which you have the strongest desire? Are you trying to decide between velvet and cloth, between net and chiffon? If so, perhaps a story of what is worn will help you to a decision.

The one-piece frock is a trifle more important than the coat suit. This is harking back to other times. Both styles of garments are in the market, and the designers have evolved novel and interesting ideas in both. If a woman can afford frocks and suits in her Winter wardrobe, she is lucky indeed, and she need not fret her mind as to which will give the best service.

If a woman cannot go about with a well-filled purse or an elastic charge account, she might have the one-piece frocks made at home, or by the little dressmakers who are becoming scarce since the large shops throw out such a vast number of ready-to-wear clothes at small prices.

She alone can be the judge of what style of suit is the best to buy, but she must beware of the overlong coat and the overlong skirt. If the skirt were narrow, the silhouette would be exactly the same as it has been for five months, with the long, pleated tunic over a narrow underskirt; but the arbiters of fashion have widened the hem and taken the width from the hips, and eliminated the drapery and given us a straight line from the nape of our neck to the turn of our heel, broken only below the knees.

The dictum that calls for a very short walking skirt is being widely followed, and it is a convenient and comfortable fashion, but it can be overdone in a conspicuous way. A woman with gray hair and large hips looks at her worst in a skirt cut off at her shoetops, no matter whether her ankles are well covered with smart shoes or not. The thin, angular woman should be careful about the length of her skirt, and, in fact, any woman who has her dignity to preserve should watch carefully every eighth of an inch that a dressmaker is taking off the hem.

After the length of the skirt is decided pay attention to the length of the coat, also to its flare. While the long coat with its circular peplum is assuredly the most fashionable, there are many types of short skirts that are in style. There is a revival of the old-fashioned covert cloth coat with many seams at the back, cut away in the front, with a high turnover collar; it is worn with a plaid skirt of brown and yellow or a skirt of its own fabric. There is a Callot model made of this ribbed cloth which is having a good deal of success.

The best reason against giving a high price for a coat suit this Winter is that a one-piece gown is the desired garment for all indoor occasions. Time was when the jacket and skirt with different blouses served for all the day hours, no matter whether or not the occasion was social, but this Winter the elaborate one-piece frock is decidedly the choice for any indoor occasion that begins after 12 o'clock.

The skirts of these frocks are not so short as the skirts for street wear. Some of the smartest houses advocate a skirt that just clears the floor, while, of course, there are others that cut the skirts off at the shoe tops. We seem to have a mania for short skirts which has probably been brought about through dancing, but I noticed with interest that certain famous houses are cutting the other kind of skirts.

One can choose any color for a one-piece frock today. Dressing for the house is not governed by any of the rules that once controlled it. Frocks are worn that sometimes seem more suitable for a dinner party than a luncheon, or for a dance than an afternoon game of bridge, but the tendency this Winter to bring the material high on the shoulders somewhat offsets the other fashion.

Black is again a favorite color, but deep blue has invaded even this field. Beet root red is a fashionable tone, and Saxe blue touched with black or with silver is worn. All the brilliant shades of red came in with the war, and there is no dimunition of their popularity.

FULL SKIRTED EVENING FROCKS, WHIMS OF FASHION



Here are two new evening frocks with really full skirts. The one on the right is by Drecoll, and it is made of black satin and lace, with a tulle tunic edged with monkey fur. A cord made of huge jet beads hangs in long ends from the waist. On the left is a frock by Callot, of pale green silk brocaded with silver flowers, with ruffles in the front of silver lace.

A DOEUILLET TAILORED SUIT



This model is made of green cloth with gray fox collar and cuffs. The skirt is moderately full about the ankles, and the jacket flares widely over the hips.

SOME OF THE INTERESTING NOVELTIES SEEN IN THE SHOPS

THE new fur capes have been decidedly influenced by the Neapolitan fabric capes that women have been wearing. Last year, it may be remembered, predictions were made that the accepted fur garment of next Winter might be the cape. This prediction will be fulfilled only in part. There are new fur coats that are decidedly of the sort to become as popular as their rather high price allows. But the cape will be much made in fur, and the feature that it owes to the fabric capes is the belt or strap arrangement that is quite generally developed in it. There is a fitting belt that begins in straps coming from the front of the cape or from the shoulders, and this belt holds the cape warmly and securely in place.

Monkey and Satin.

A pink satin evening frock is made with a white net tunic edged with monkey fur, and a flat sailor collar of the net, fur edged. Over the white net monkey-edged tunic there is one three inches shorter edged with a fringe of pearl beads.

Pockets.

Pockets will apparently have a place in Autumn fashions. A serge frock, with a short skirt and a long overdress that hangs straight from the shoulders to below the knees, shows two braided pockets on the hips. The frock is banded with much narrow silk braid. There is another model with interesting pockets. It is made with a gray velvet bodice in Russian blouse effect, pleated below the loose waist. Over the pleats are stitched two pockets. There is a short satin skirt and a long chiffon tunic, edged with a band of the satin. There is no touch of any other color than gray on the whole frock.

For the Dressing Table.

Nothing is more disconcerting to guests than a guest room that is not well furnished. Of course, every one is supposed to carry his own toilet articles with him, excepting the chance or unexpected visitor who comes unprepared. But, equally of course, the hostess should not take individual toilet articles for granted, and she should, if possible, furnish forth her guest room dressing table with an adequate supply. Bone, celluloid or ivory, in white, is the best material for these articles, for any of these substances can be readily cleaned. A long-handled mirror in celluloid can be bought for $1.25, with a diameter of six inches. A hairbrush can be bought for $1.70 and a comb for 20 cents. A shoe horn costs 65 cents and a button hook costs 25. A clothes brush costs $1.65. Thus, for $5.70 enough to make a dressing table or bureau attractive can be bought. Of course, many other articles may be provided, and much more expensive ones can be had, too. But these are neat and attractive and quite satisfactory.

Traveler's Pillow.

A comfortable pillow for the steamer traveler or for the motorist costs $3. It is made in blue, black, green, red, or purple, and the top is of morocco, the under side of soft cloth. There is likewise a leather handle.

The Useful Carry-All.

A little less than $5 is the price of a carry-all—a big case made of waterproof automobile cloth, bound with leather and fastened with leather straps. When it is not in use it folds into a flat bundle, and in that way it is far more convenient than a suit case, which holds only half as much. When it is in use a steamer rug can be accommodated in the centre division, and many smaller articles in the two end compartments. Moreover, there is a convenient pocket on the outside in which all sorts of flat articles may be slipped.

Hat and Clothes Brushes.

A dollar and a quarter is the price of a little morocco case containing two celluloid brushes, one for the hat, the other for clothes.

A Velours Waistcoat.

A smart velours waistcoat is made of dark green and brown. There are deep pointed fronts, and three small points of pique are stitched to lap from the right over the left side, under the amber-colored glass buttons. A high, pleated ruff of linen is fastened into the neck of the waistcoat at the back.

Concentrated Soups.

A very good substitute for fresh soup at the home table is the sort of soup made from rolls or cubes of concentrated soup extract, of the kind that some soldiers use on the march. Pea soup, potato soup, and other vegetable, as well as meat, flavors are sold and the cook simply has to dissolve and cook the contents of the condensed package in water and add, if wanted, a little more seasoning.

A Ten-Dollar Gift.

A specialty shop in sweets sells a most charming candy box. It is made of cretonne and is about twelve inches long and eight wide and about eight or nine high. There is a hinged cover which opens to let the front drop down. On the inside of the front there are four spools of white cotton thread on as many small wooden spikes, scissors, needle cases, and other accessories of sewing. There is a tray and a lower section, both of which are filled with candy, well wrapped so that it is harmless to the pretty cretonne. When the candy is gone, the box remains in its capacity of work, a most charming reminder of the giver. It costs $10.

A Safe Candlestick.

Fifty cents is the price of this convenience; a small brass or white enameled candlestick that stands a little under five inches in height and has for its standard a case for a safety match box. There is a sheaf for the candle of the metal. It is an especially suitable candlestick for traveling, as the matches are always safely under the candle and the sheaf case is a protection to the candle, besides.

To Keep the Hat Dustless.

A traveling hat bag costs $5. It is made of waterproof cloth on a collapsible frame, that, when open, is strong and big enough to protect the largest hat and, when closed, is small and light enough to be almost unnoticeable in the bottom of the trunk. It comes in navy blue and black.

A Lingerie Clasp.

Five cents is the price of this tiny thing, but its usefulness is much greater than the price would indicate. It is a lingerie clasp, so called, and it is as dainty as it is useful. It consists of a little strip of gathered ribbon—half-inch ribbon gathered through the centre. At one end is a ball and at the other a socket, under a little lace rosette. This little strip of shirred ribbon, about two inches long, is put around the various straps of lingerie that go over the shoulder and it holds them securely and daintily in place. The clasps come in white, blue, and pink. A finishing touch is a bead centre to the little lace rosettes.

A New Desk Pad.

A new desk pad costs 50 cents. It is made with a big blotter section, mounted on pasteboard, with a strip of cretonne-covered pasteboard across each end to hold the blotter in place and to make two pockets. Into one of these is slipped a little book of blotters of the right size to blot a letter, all mounted on a cretonne-covered board; and into the other pocket is slipped a round pen wiper of white flannel, mounted on a cretonne-covered disk.

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GAME BIRDS CAN BE COOKED IN NUMEROUS DELICIOUS WAYS

Recipes Which Have Stood the Test of Expert Chefs Are Given for Grouse, Partridge, and Quail—American Names for Game Birds Are in Much Confusion.

THE dictionary says that in the United States, in regions where the ruffed grouse is called pheasant the bob-white is called partridge, and where the ruffed grouse is called partridge the bob-white is called quail. So if you are trying to find out the difference between a quail and a partridge, a grouse and a pheasant, there it is.

The truth of the matter is our terms for game birds are about as confused as any terms could be. The ruffed grouse is a partridge in the North and a pheasant in the South, and the little bob-white has to take what is left in the nature of a name.

In the following recipes quail is used for the bob-white and the grouse and partridge recipes can be used for ruffed grouse. Really, a recipe that calls for any of these birds can be used for any other.

After the birds have been carefully plucked and drawn and very quickly washed and dried, they should be split down the back. Some cooks never wash a bird, but wipe it clean with a damp cloth. However, if the bird is very quickly dipped into cold water it loses none of its flavor and can perhaps be more thoroughly cleaned than by the other manner.

After the bird is split down the back rub it in good oil or melted butter and dust it with pepper and salt. Then broil it for fifteen minutes, turning several times. Spread it with butter, and serve it on a square of hominy, fried, with currant jelly.

Roast Grouse.

Spread a dressed grouse with butter or else cover it with thin slices of salt pork. Prepare a stuffing of bread crumbs, minced celery, and parsley. Another good stuffing is made by soaking a slice of toast in sherry and putting this in the bird.

When the bird is stuffed, put it in a baking pan and pour in two tablespoonfuls of boiling water and a tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake twenty-five minutes and serve with the liquor from the pan and mushrooms.

Devilled Grouse.

Smother a grouse for fifteen minutes—that is, put it in a covered baking pan in the oven with a little water. Then roll it in melted butter and a tablespoonful of minced parsley, the juice of a lemon, and salt and paprika. Then roll in very fine bread crumbs and bake in a very hot oven for ten minutes.

Grouse with Vegetables.

This is a casserole dish, and will tempt the palate of an epicure. A young grouse should be chosen and dressed. Then it should be spread with butter and put in a baking pan in a hot oven, where it should be browned evenly on all sides, being basted and turned frequently. In the meantime have prepared a forcemeat of two small carrots, a small onion, and two of the heart stalks of celery, all chopped very fine and mixed with a tablespoonful of raw ham, cut in very thin shreds.

Cook this in two tablespoonfuls of butter until it is well mixed and heated. Spread a layer of it on the bottom of a casserole and then put in the browned grouse. Spread the rest of the forcemeat over the bird. To the pan in which the forcemeat was heated add two tablespoonfuls of Madeira wine, a tablespoonful of butter, and half a cupful of clear meat stock. Pour over the grouse and cover the casserole tightly. Cook for twenty-five minutes.

Roast Grouse with Plum Sauce.

After cleaning the birds, cover the breasts with fat bacon and wrap in strong white paper which has been thoroughly greased with butter or drippings from beef. Baste frequently, and a short time before they are done, remove the paper and bacon and allow the birds to brown. Serve with clear brown gravy, and the following sauce: Stew a quart of canned plums or 1 pound of fresh plums with half a pound of sugar, until they are reduced to a pulp. Pass through a sieve. Reheat the sieved fruit, ascertain whether it is sufficiently sweet, and add half a teaspoonful of mixed spice and an ounce of butter. Serve hot.

Grouse en Casserole.

Roast two or three grouse, basting them frequently. When cooked, take from the oven and while they are still hot, cut into joints and neat pieces. Remove all the skin and as many of the small bones as possible. From the drippings of the game make a pint of thick brown sauce, dissolve it in half an ounce of gelatine, and put, together with the meat, into an earthenware casserole. Cook for an hour in a moderate oven, placing a piece of buttered paper over the dish before placing on the cover. Serve the birds in the casserole, adding a glass of Madeira wine, if desired, before removing from the oven.

Partridge Stuffed with Liver.

Fry half a pound of calf's liver with four ounces of fat bacon, and a minced shallot or small onion, for ten minutes. Season well with salt and pepper and pass through a wire sieve. Moisten three ounces of crusty bread crumbs with hot milk, and stir over the fire until a smooth paste is formed. Add a dessertspoonful of butter, salt, pepper, and a little mace, and finally the sieved liver, bacon, and one raw egg. Remove from the fire, and when cold stuff the birds with it. Brush them with warm butter and roast in a moderate oven, basting constantly with butter and bacon fat. Serve in halves with watercress.

Partridge and Steak Pudding.

Cut a pound and a half of tender steak into thin slices, and season with salt, pepper, nutmeg, and a little cooked ham. Roll together and dust lightly with flour. Remove the meat from three or four medium-sized partridges, cut into small pieces, and fry in butter flavored with onion juice. Line a pudding dish with a light suet paste. Put in a layer of beef rolls, a layer of canned mushrooms, and a layer of partridge. Season with salt and pepper and continue the layers until the dish is full. Pour over all a pint of brown gravy flavored with wine, and cover the top with suet paste. Place a piece of buttered paper over the dish, tie in a cloth which has been wrung out in boiling water, and sprinkled with flour. Stand in a stew pan of boiling water, put on the lid of the pan, and cook steadily for four hours, taking care that the water is replenished in the pan from time to time.

Roast Quail with Currant Jelly.

Clean the quail and plump by letting it stand five minutes in boiling water. Spread with olive oil, and let it roast in a hot oven twenty minutes, basting several times with olive oil and hot water. Serve on a slice of lightly buttered toast. Place a spoonful of currant jelly on the breast and garnish with watercress.

Quail and Apple.

Roast quail and then place each bird on a hot baked apple, split open and spread with butter.

Cold with Cress.

Cold roast quail may be carefully boned, and the meat laid on a nest of cold, crisp watercress.

Stuffed Quail.

This recipe gives the proportions for six quails. Cook the livers, mince, and add bread crumbs, a minced truffle, and a tablespoonful of sherry. Season with nutmeg, salt, and pepper. Stuff the birds, after they have been properly dressed, with this forcemeat, and tie on each a slice of thin salt pork. Put them in a baking pan and add half a cupful of stock and the same amount of white wine. Bake twenty minutes, remove the skin, strain the liquor, add three sliced truffles or mushrooms, and serve at once.

Quails Cooked in a Casserole.

Dress the quails and truss them. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a casserole, and put in the quails. Brown them evenly. Then cover and put in the oven until tender. Take out the quails, drain off the fat, and add a cupful of stock, a glassful of port wine, and half an orange rind, grated. Simmer for ten minutes, and then stir in half a cupful of currant jelly. Put back the quails and simmer ten minutes longer. Then add the juice of half a lemon, and salt and pepper to taste.

VELVET, RHINESTONES AND JET



A Worth model for evening, of black velvet, with a girdle of rhinestones and a black jet ornament on the skirt.

CHILDREN LIKE MODISH CAPES, TOO



Even the little girl feels at home in a cape. This one is made of white gaberdine with a black velvet collar.

LITTLE HINTS ON CURRENT FASHIONS.

GERANIUM red is still listed as a popular color and some suits of geranium red wool have been seen among the newest models. Brilliant red is used in velvet evening frocks. That deep shade of blue called midnight is another popular color in velvet, in which it is especially rich and beautiful, and sapphire blue is another popular shade of that color. Purple is used, sometimes combined with cerise or American beauty red and on a smart hat not long ago a violet ostrich feather was used with an American beauty rose.

Ostrich feathers are used in many and novel ways this Autumn. One that is effective is a band of ostrich underfacing the crown of a big velvet hat.

Even more than formerly the collar that is high at the back is in vogue. Sometimes this height is maintained by the help of wires and sometimes, when the collar is made of pique, starch is used to hold it in place. Pique neckwear, by the way, seems to have lost nothing of its favor. It is admirably suited for use with serge and other woolen frocks and suits.

Color is still seen on handkerchiefs. Sometimes it takes the form of embroidery, sometimes it is a colored hem, and sometimes the whole handkerchief is colored, or colored embroidered or hemmed with white.

Accordion pleats are much used, and they are welcome. There is the accordion pleated underskirt worn with the long tunic, and it is surely an improvement, from the wearer's point of view, over the straight underskirt. For it permits of easy walking, and at the same time preserves a straight effect. Then there is the accordion pleated cape. Developed in a light, thin silk this is a delightful cape for evening wear. It is put into a yoke of heavier fabric that fits about the shoulders, and that is finished with a wide flaring collar of the silk.

YOUTH AND PRESENT STYLES

FOR a long time styles have not been so well suited to young girls as they are at the present moment.

The scant, slashed skirt really had no place in the wardrobe of the young girl, and neither had many other features of the fashions of the last few years.

But the full skirt, with or without the long tunic, is admirably suited to slim, youthful angles. The long coat, belted at the hips, is also becoming to girlhood. The Russian blouse styles, which can be well evolved at present for the young girl, are very good. And the big, flat hat is infinitely more becoming to the childish face than the severe, albeit smart, small hat of the last few years.

Some of the new serge frocks for school wear are especially interesting for small girls under twelve. They are made with waist and skirt in one, the fabric cut in long lines and made without a belt. The waist is cut away under the arms and forms straps over the shoulders, and in front and back is cut in a U-shaped line. Under this serge frock, which is frequently bound with wide black silk braid, is worn a smart little linen shirt, with long sleeves ending in cuffs turned back and linked with white pearl buttons, and a turndown collar likewise linked.

The fashionable coat that buttons straight across the throat, with a rolling collar which, in the case of a young girl's coat, can be made of velvet, is decidedly suitable for a youngster. It is warm, comfortable, and becoming.

ONE USE FOR THE SNAPSHOT

DID you ever seriously think that you would give a good deal for the gift to see yourself as others see you? It is almost impossible to criticise yourself with an open mind, simply because you have a very one-sided opinion of yourself; so when you are studying the problem of dressing yourself, arranging your hair, holding yours if upright, improving your figure and all the other personal things that the woman who makes a good appearance usually studies, you are working at a disadvantage. It is impossible for you to get a good, all-around view of yourself.

You may stand by the hour in front of your mirror—if you have time—and yet you will only see certain sides of your many-sided self.

Snapshots, if you are fortunate enough to have many of them, of yourself, form the best means of studying your defects and correcting them.

You who thought you held your figure so erect, with but due regard for the slouching carriage that modern clothes require—aren't you surprised when you see yourself silhouetted in a snapshot against a broad expanse of sky?

And you whose daintily shod feet have always been your pride, notice how awkwardly you hold them when you are standing still—at least, if the evidence of the snapshots may be believed.

Undreamed breadth of hips or narrowness of shoulder or screwiness of neck and arm comes out in your photographs. And perhaps you find that you droop your head in a most unbecoming fashion, or squint your eyes, or fold your hands, or raise your shoulders as you never before realized you did.

The snapshot is delightful as a reminder of the way we pass our days—but it is valuable as the basis for careful observation and study in the hands of the woman who would improve her appearance.

CHARITIES.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.

The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to

District Nursing Committee,

69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

CHARITIES.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.

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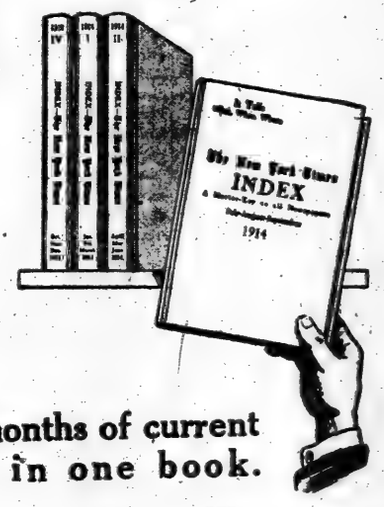
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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX,
Times Square, New York.

SHADOWS OF COMING EVENTS THEATRICAL



REGINALD SHEFFIELD and HAIDEE WRIGHT in "Evidence" Lyric



FRED A. STONE in "Chin-Chin" Globe



ORME CALDARA and CARROLL McCOMAS in "The Salamander" Harris



LEONORE HARRIS in "Life" Manhattan



ROSE STAHL in "A Perfect Lady" Hudson



BLANCHE BATES



WILLIAM GILLETTE in "Diplomacy" Empire



MARIE DORO

Second Thoughts on First Nights

A Playgoer's Acknowledgments of Some of the Season's Good Playing.

THE right of applause is one of the inalienable and most cherished rights of the theatregoer. We may not all be as vociferous in our pleasure or displeasure as the gallery gods of a London playhouse, but, from our seat out front, whether it cost $2 or 50 cents or nothing at all, the least of us—or the most reserved of us—has the privilege to discriminate, and, when the time for curtain calls comes, to say of one or another player's work, "That was good."

It may be set down as part of the reward of the actor that his applause comes to him at once to warm his heart while he is at work. Certainly it is part of the pleasure of theatregoing to be able to express that pleasure forthwith.

It is not always to those whose names are capitalized that our warm appreciation goes out. Some of the finest work of a theatrical season is to be read not in the stars, but in the less easily distinguishable list of lesser players, the Milky Way of the theatrical heavens. It is not always the pretentious rôles which evoke the heartiest applause. In "The Dragon's Claw," which was drawn in with almost comic speed some weeks ago, Emmy Oswald made a tiny rôle command attention because she expressed to perfection its poignant piteousness. Nor is it always the familiar name which wins the quickest recognition from the friendly folk on the other side of the footlights. Those who attended the first night of "A Pair of Sixes" at the Longacre Theatre will not soon forget that the most cordial reception of a distinctly joyful evening was accorded to an actress in a lesser rôle whose unknown name was the last on the programme. That was the evening on which, after weary years in the wilds of stock, Maude Eburne came into her own on Broadway.

So it is that the player who does well is rewarded in the coin that he—as all of us—likes best. But in the scuffle of a busy season, when the plays on Broadway are many and anything but far between, when such diverse personalities as that of the delightful Mrs. Patrick Campbell and that of the delightful Fred Stone are summoning our attention, and when such established favorites as William Faversham and William Gillette can read their names picked in dazzling electric lights out of the dark of a New York night, some of the fine and quiet voices of the theatre are apt to be lost from a distance in the swell of the chorus.

It is one of the pleasures of those who are regular playgoers to make mental notes of such good work when they see it. It is one of the privileges of those who write about the theatres to go over their programmes from time to time and underscore some of the uncapitalized names. Such salutations as are here made do not pretend to represent a selection of the still young season's best work. They are simply the acknowledgments made by one theatregoer of some of the work that has pleased him most and added greatly to the satisfactions of the season.

***

HAIDEE WRIGHT, for instance, is giving as finely artistic a performance as can be seen in this city at this time, yet you would scour the five boroughs in vain for any sign of her name in incandescents or impressive capitals. She was born to the stage, the daughter of an actor and an actress, with actors for her brothers and an actress for her sister. Like the handsome little chap who shares the honors with her in "Evidence," she began when she was only a child. She has been an actress all her days, and she is an artist to her finger tips. It has been generally recalled that she appeared in the Third Floor Back," and next to the performance given by Forbes-Robertson in that Jerome play there stands out in the memory of most of us the work of the woman who, with delicate skill, played the part of the Painted Lady. Miss Wright was the spinster of "Milestones" in the London production and she was England's Leah Kleschna.

In "Evidence" she is an alert, proud, old, sharp-tongued, opinionated, disparaging Dowager, a Duchess lingering scornfully from the days when Victoria was in her glory. She is heretically witty in the face of all that has been written to assure us that Dukes and Duchesses are nowhere near as deft conversationally as cabmen and fishwives.

The play itself, even though it was written but yesterday, is an almost quaint relic of the late Victorian stage, a thing not of today either in sentiment, attitude or workmanship. But it nevertheless presents that delightful boy-actor and it presents Haidee Wright. Miss Wright gives to the rôle a cunning blend of physical feebleness and mental vigor. The twitching mouth, the restless cane, the broken voice are but accessories. The nether fire is there to make this Duchess of Gillingham a heroic figure, possessed of something of the stature and dignity of a passing Olympian.

***

CONWAY TEARLE acquits himself with honor in playing third fiddle to Mr. Faversham in "The Hawk." An evening at that interesting play affords what amounts to an opportunity to compare the work of two generations of acting. One would hardly venture to tag Mr. Faversham as an old-time player but, in comparison, Mr. Tearle represents a distinctly different and more modern school. His finely subdued and direct work is, consciously or unconsciously, of a piece with all that movement in the theatre that tends to exalt the playwright and take from the actor his place in the limelight.

Mr. Tearle's career began in this century. He was last seen here in the Fitch revival at the Little Theatre. In "The Hawk" he brings a sure intelligence and dignity to bear on a rôle that is difficult because it is indecisive and unconventional in its exchange of attributes with the major rôle of the play. His playing, since the first night, seems to have increased somewhat in fire, for when the Faversham production first came to town Mr. Tearle was laboring under the difficulty of not having so much as seen his part a week before. He is a half-brother, by the way, of Godfrey Tearle, his junior by several years, who has done brilliantly well in London.

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LUCILLE WATSON is one of the reasons why "Under Cover" is worth going to see. Her handling of the rôle of Mrs. Michael Harrington is flawless. Hers is part and parcel of the success of the second act at the Cort. The dialogue there is felicitous, not because it is brilliant, which it is not, but because it possesses that brilliantine which, one may be permitted to suspect, is lifelike in its fidelity to the level your average Long Island house party attains in its small talk. Miss Watson, Lola Fisher, and Wilfred Draycott all help a lot—particularly Miss Watson, who most expertly conveys just that smart mixture of careful candor (a not incautious bluntness) and a rather humorous and appreciative worldliness. It is a familiar type. Miss Watson reproduces it to the life.

***

GEORGE GRAHAM is the name of an actor who in a quiet fashion contributes some remarkably good eighth Street Theatre, where "The Law of the Land," Mr. Broadhurst's latest and most grisly melodrama, is at present on exhibition. He plays the part of the English private secretary to the man who is murdered (to frantic applause) just in time to catch the first act curtain. Mr. Graham imparts to this figure a nice blend of implanted obsequiousness, natural spunk, and innate chivalry that is singularly true to the level of English life this secretary is supposed, apparently, to represent. It is a piece of work well done, and all the more entitled to this salutation because it is jostled by the "fatter" and more insistent parts allotted to others in the play.

***

HANS ROBERT is another of the secretaries of the season. The secretarial manner is so easy a thing to achieve in acting that there should be all the more gratitude for an actor who does it by less obvious suggestions. The rôle of the secretary in "On Trial" calls for a nice balance of interpretation. The task before the actor here is akin to that before the writer of a detective story, who must direct suspicion away from the guilty wretch that is to be run to earth in the last chapter. So in the unraveling of the mystery at the Candler Theatre each night Mr. Robert's manner must be disarming and yet convey just enough of what he is to satisfy the memory of his appearance as one runs back over it in the light of the last act's discoveries. Mr. Robert meets capitally the requirements of his second visit to the witness chair, and is not found wanting in the brief outburst of terror which winds up the play. The only way in which he can be said to betray the playwright's secret in advance lies in the suspicion from the first that so good a player would not be expended on an insignificant rôle. Several players share in the responsibility for that composite of success which is known as "On Trial." None has a larger share than Mr. Robert.

***

THERE are two very pleasing bits of New England character study to be seen in these parts just now. One is contributed by Frank Bacon, who plays the old, abstracted hotel keeper in "The Miracle Man." He moons through his lines in a gentle, absent-minded manner as if he were more than half disposed to wander off the stage without finishing, and his speech is full of delightfully illogical pauses. His placid performance is one of the elements that give an agreeable flavor to Mr. Cohan's most pretentious play.

A companion characterisation is to be seen near by at the Gaiety Theatre. Mrs. Jacques Martin enters into only one act of "Daddy Long-Legs." The lines assigned to her are some of the best Miss Webster has written, but she more than doubles their value, not merely by her Yankee twang, but by her thorough appreciation of just what sort of soul this old nurse is. Mrs. Semple, as played by Mrs. Martin, is as wholesome and real as brown bread and as dis-

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"KICK IN," a drama in four acts, by Willard Mack. At the Longacre Theatre Monday night.

"DIPLOMACY," a play in four acts, by Sardou. With William Gillette, Blanche Bates and Marie Doro in the leading roles. At the Empire Theatre Tuesday night.

"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS," a comedy in three acts. At the Little Theatre Tuesday night.

"CHIN CHIN," a musical comedy, with Montgomery and Stone. Book by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside; music by Ivan Caryll. At the Globe Theatre Tuesday night.

"LIFE," a melodrama, by Thompson Buchanan. At the Manhattan Opera House Wednesday night.

"A PERFECT LADY," with Miss Rose Stahl in the leading role. A play in four acts, by Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock. At the Hudson Theatre Thursday night.

"THE SALAMANDER," a play in three acts, by Owen Johnson, taken from his book of the same name. At the Harris Theatre Friday night.

ONCE more the producers might give the first nighters something new every night for a week, if they so desired, for exactly seven offerings make up the calendar of plays of the week.

The ball will be started rolling tomorrow night by the postponed production of "Kick In" at the Longacre Theatre. Josephine Victor has been added to the cast.

On Tuesday night William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro will be the stars in a revival of Sardou's famous drama, "Diplomacy," which will be presented at the Empire Theatre. Each of the stars has been absent from the New York stage for some time. Mr. Gillette has not played here since his season at the Empire Theatre two years ago; Miss Bates has been off the New York stage for a year; and Miss Doro has been playing Dora, the part that she will take next Tuesday night, in support of Gerald du Maurier in London. Mr. Gillette is Henry Beauclerc; Miss Bates is Comtessa Zicka, and Miss Doro is Dora. Jeffreys Lewis, once a celebrated Zicka, plays the Marquise in Mr. Frohman's presentation of "Diplomacy;" and Gustav von Seyffertitz is Baron Stein. Julian has been given to Leslie Faber and Count Orloff to Giorgio Majeroni.

On Tuesday night also will come Montgomery and Stone to the Globe Theatre in "Chin Chin," a new musical comedy by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside, with the music by Ivan Caryll. "Chin Chin," which has been having a preliminary tryout in Philadelphia, is said closely to resemble a circus, and Fred Stone, who can do 'most anything, does 'most everything to help whoop things up. In the company are Belle Story, Charles T. Aldrich, Douglas Stevenson, R. E. Graham, Violet Zell, Helen Falconer, Marjorie Bentley, Zelma Rawlston, Evelyn Conway, Lola Curtis, Lorayne Leslie, Edgar Lee Hay, George Phelps, Gene Revere, the Six Brown Brothers, and many others.

But Tuesday night will not be allowed to rest with these two performances, for on the same evening Winthrop Ames will open the doors of his Little Theatre with the first public performance of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," a purely frivolous comedy which was a big success in London last season. The piece has already been put on private view before the critics and a review will be printed in THE TIMES tomorrow morning. The play tells how a young husband has quarreled with his wife over the momentous question of what make of motor car they shall buy until they have separated. With the idea of effecting a reconciliation, he surreptitiously invades his wife's bedroom at the country house that he flees without revealing his identity; only to be identified by the fact that he has taken from the room, and is discovered in possession of, a pair of his own wife's stockings. Cyril Harcourt, the author of the play, will himself be seen in a leading rôle. With him will appear M. Hamley Clifford, Sybil Carlisle, Mary Glynne, Barbara Allen, E. Clayton Greene, Kenneth Douglas, Edward Douglas, Lawrence White, Walter MacEwan, George Odell, and Hazel Housley.

Wednesday night "Life," a big melodrama by Thompson Buchanan, will be seen at the Manhattan Opera House. William A. Brady, who is producing the piece, modestly declares that it is the biggest dramatic production he has ever made. The play tells of the perils of a young college man, the stroke oar of his 'Varsity eight, to whom circumstances point as the murderer of a New York banker. Unjustly convicted, he remains in bondage until the very eve of execution, when he is extricated by a device which Mr. Brady says is both ingenious and surprising. The play contains among its pictorial features a college boat race, a coaching scene with a crowded four-horse tally-ho, a ball on Fifth Avenue, the front of St. Patrick's Cathedral, a mobilization of Mexican revolutionists in El Paso, a pitched battle on horseback in the Mexican desert, and the storming and demolition of a stoutly built mine stockade. In these a large number of supernumeraries take part with the principals. In addition there will be moving pictures which are designed to carry on the story between scenes, thus avoiding long explanations of events which are not acted upon the stage. The company includes Kathleen MacDonnell, Leonore Harris, Mrs. Stuart Robson, Josephine Drake, Jane Corcoran, Lillian Page, Lois Arnold, Jane Miller, Mary Evelyn Jones, Phyllis Thatcher, Rita Heller, Beatrice Bentley, Bess Arlington, John Bowers, Ralph Stuart, Walter Hampden, Frazer Coulter, Sheldon Lewis, Dion Titheradge, Lynn Hammond, Frank Hatch, Effingham Pinto, Tom Maguire, Joseph M. Lothian, Richard I. Scott, Walter D. Greene, Clarence Rockefeller, Forrest Zimmer, John Dudley, Ben Hendricks, Jr., Fred T. Fairbanks, Hugh Nixon, Philip Dunning, Ernest Mack, William Parke, Jr., Edwin Thompson, and others.

On Thursday night Rose Stahl will be seen at the Hudson Theatre in her new play, "A Perfect Lady," by Renold Wolf and Channing Pollock. It is, by the way, the first dramatic piece produced jointly by these authors, who have turned out several musical comedies together. "A Perfect Lady" is in four acts and it is said that it will give Miss Stahl ample opportunity to display the peculiar talents which have dis-

There will be another opening on Friday evening, for the much-talked of much-advertised, and long-expected production of "The Salamander," which Owen Johnson has made from his story of the same name, will arrive at the Harris Theatre. Mr. Johnson is said to have adhered very closely to his novel and the theme is that of a new type of the modern American girl—a maid in revolt, without standards or home ties, and with a curiosity fed by the zest of life, who comes to a big city resolved to know whom she chooses. She has no resources but her youth, beauty, and quick wit. She is sought by many men, invites and accepts favors, but gives herself to none. The cast of "The Salamander" includes Carroll McComas, Orme Caldara, A. E. Anson, Wilton Taylor, Albert Bruning, Francine Larrimore, Beverly Sitgreaves, Vivian Rushmore, Dorothy Bernhard, Becky Bruce, Suzanne Morgan, and others.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Booth—"The Money Makers."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Candler—"On Trial."
Casino—Fritzi Scheff.
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—"Consequences."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Knickerbocker — "The Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Douglas Fairbanks.
Lyceum—"The Beautiful Adventure."
Lyric—"Evidence."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New York—"Big Jim Garrity."
Park—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Republic—Lew Fields.
Shubert—William Faversham.
39th Street—"The Third Party."
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

IN OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

BRONX OPERA HOUSE.—Fannie Ward in "Madam President," supported by the company which appeared with her during the run on Broadway, is the attraction beginning tomorrow night.

STANDARD THEATRE.—Olga Petrova begins a week's engagement here tomorrow night in Monckton Hoff's drama, "Panthea."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Damaged Goods," as played by Richard Bennett's Co-Workers, comes back to the Grand Opera House tomorrow night for a week's stay.

EDEN MUSEE.—Dunninger, the magician, still heads the bill, with new Kinemacolor pictures and new wax figures being among the other attractions.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The Prize Winner's Burlesque Company will present the two-act satire, "A Broadway Honeymoon," together with a long vaudeville programme.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—"Hello, Paris," a new burlesque in two acts, will be the feature of the show to be presented by the burlesque company this week.

With the German Actors.

The farce hit of the German stage, "Der muede Theodor," by Neal and Ferner, will continue its run at the German Irving Place Theatre during the coming week. Wednesday, Oct. 28, for the first time on any stage, "Lieb' Vaterland," a war play in four parts,

INTRODUCING DOOLITTLE, A VERY SHAVIAN DUSTMAN

A Most Characteristic Character in "Pygmalion" Discourses on Marriage and Middle-Class Morality.

ALFRED DOOLITTLE is the appropriately named father of Eliza, the Cockney flower girl who becomes the Galatea to a latter-day Pygmalion in the new Shaw play now being presented at the Park Theatre, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell as Liza. When Lisa is taken up as an 'orrible example by the professor in phonetics Doolittle seeks to convert the situation into one remunerative for himself. He admits blandly that he cannot afford to have any morals himself, and his apologia follows. The dialogue is reproduced here by permission of Everybody's Magazine, which, by arrangement with Mr. Shaw, will publish the play in full in its forthcoming November number.

DOOLITTLE: What am I, Governors both? I ask you, what am I? I'm one of the undeserving poor: that's what I am. Think of what that means to a man. It means that he's up agen middle-class morality all the time. If there's anything going, and I put in for a bit of it, it's always the same story: "You're undeserving; so you can't have it." But my needs is as great as the most deserving widow that ever got money out of six different charities in one week for the death of the same husband. I don't need less than a deserving man: I need more. I don't eat less hearty than him; and I drink a lot more. I want a bit of amusement, 'cause I'm a thinking man. I want cheerfulness and a song and a band when I feel low. Well, they charge me just the same for everything as they charge the deserving. What is middle-class morality? Just an excuse for never giving me anything. Therefore, I ask you, as two gentlemen, not to play that game on me. I'm playing straight with you. I ain't pretending to be deserving. I'm undeserving; and I mean to go on being undeserving. I like it; and that's the truth. Will you take advantage of a man's nature to do him out of his own daughter what he's brought up and fed and clothed by the sweat of his brow until she growed big enough to be interesting to you two gentlemen? Is five pounds unreasonable? I put it to you; and I leave it to you.

HIGGINS (*rising, and going over to* PICKERING:) Pickering, if we were to take this man in hand for three months, he could choose between a seat in the Cabinet and a popular pulpit in Wales.

PICKERING: What do you say to that, Doolittle?

DOOLITTLE: Not me, Governor, thank you kindly. I've heard all the preachers and all the prime ministers—for I'm a thinking man and game for politics or religion or social reform same as all the other amusements—and I tell you it's a dog's life anyway you look at it. Undeserving poverty is my line. Taking one station in society with another, it's—it's—well, it's the only one that has any ginger in it, to my taste.

HIGGINS: I suppose we must give him a fiver.

PICKERING: He'll make a bad use of it, I'm afraid.

DOOLITTLE: Not me Governor, so help me I won't. Don't you be afraid that I'll save it and spare it and live idle on it. There won't be a penny of it left by Monday: I'll have to go to work same as if I'd never had it. It won't pauperize me, you bet. Just one good spree for myself and the missus, giving pleasure to ourselves and employment to others, and satisfaction to you to think it's not been throwed away. You couldn't spend it better.

HIGGINS (*taking out his pocketbook and coming between* DOOLITTLE *and the piano*): This is irresistible. Let's give him ten. (*He offers two notes to the dustman.*)

DOOLITTLE: No, Governor. She wouldn't have the heart to spend ten; and perhaps I shouldn't neither. Ten pounds is a lot of money: it makes a man feel prudent like; and then good-by to happiness. You give me what I ask you, Governor: not a penny more and not a penny less.

PICKERING: Why don't you marry that missus of yours? I rather draw the line at encouraging that sort of immorality.

DOOLITTLE: Tell her so, Governor: tell her so. I'm willing. It's me that suffers by it. I've no hold on her. I got to be agreeable to her. I got to give her presents. I got to buy her clothes something sinful. I'm a slave to that woman, Governor, just because I'm not her lawful husband. And she knows it, too. Catch her marrying me! Take my advice, Governor: marry Eliza while she is young and don't know no better. If you don't you'll be sorry for it after. If you do, *she'll* be sorry for it after; but better you than her, because you're a man, and she's only a woman and don't know how to be happy anyhow.

HIGGINS: Pickering, if we listen to this man another minute, we shall have no convictions left. (*To* DOOLITTLE.) Five pounds, I think you said.

Doolittle is departing when Liza enters in all the finery of just having been thoroughly washed. Her astonished parent observes that he "never thought she'd clean up as good-looking as that," and before the conversation is over she is moved to vindictive though none the less discerning comment.

LIZA: All he come here for was to touch you for some money to get drunk on.

DOOLITTLE: Well, what else would I want money for? To put into the plate in church, I suppose. (*She puts out her tongue at him. He is so incensed by this that* PICKERING *presently finds it necessary to step between them.*) Don't you give me none of your lip, and don't let me hear you giving this gentleman any of it neither, or you'll hear from me about it. See?

HIGGINS: Have you any further advice to give her before you go, Doolittle? Your blessing, for instance.

DOOLITTLE: No, Governor: I ain't such a mug as to put up my children to all I know myself. Hard enough to hold them in without that. If you want Eliza's mind improved, Governor, you do it yourself with a strap. So long, gentlemen.

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA.—"Hank" Gowdy and Dick Rudolph, the catcher and pitcher of the Boston ball team; "Any Night," the Princess Theatre playlet in its second week, and Sam and Kitty Morton, old-time vaudeville favorites.

PALACE THEATRE.—Houdini, the magician and trickster; Rozsika Dolly and Martin Brown in dances, and Fannie Brice in a new collection of songs and stories.

BROADWAY.—Verna Mercereau and company in "A Romance of Old Egypt," a dancing playlet; Robert Roy, eccentric comedian, and Galvin and Platt in "After Twenty Years."

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—Elizabeth Brice and Charles King in a bit of musical comedy; Nat Wills in his well-known tramp monologue, and Will Cressy and Blanche Dane in "The Man Who Remembered."

COLONIAL THEATRE.—Blanche Ring, who returns to vaudeville in "Oh Papa," by Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock; Eddie Leonard and Mabel Russell in coon songs, and Ed Vinton and Buster, the dog comedian.

ROYAL THEATRE.—Julius Steger in the one-act play, "The Warning"; Belle Baker in new songs, and Francis Dooley and Corinne Sales in "That's Silly."

PROSPECT THEATRE.—James and Bonnie Thornton; Willard Simms and company in "Flinder's Furnished Flat," and Alan Brooks and company in "Straightened Out."

PROGRAMMES OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS



KENNETH DOUGLAS in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" Little

TOSSING DOLLARS AROUND AS IF THEY WERE PENNIES

MOVING picture films, being largely of celluloid, are hugely inflammable, and so, to prevent their burning, moving picture concerns use every precaution in handling them. Perhaps because so much attention is given to keeping fire away from the films the motion picture makers have neglected to throw out their life lines in other directions and one of the most easily detected odors around a movie plant is that of burning money.

It may be that money comes in so fast to the picture makers that a mere matter of a few thousand dollars more or less is merely an incident. However, with competition so keen in the business and the demand for so-called feature films so great, it is nothing unusual in these days for a motion picture company to spend $50,000 in taking a picture and sometimes that much is spent in filming a single scene in a movie drama.

A week or so ago the Vitagraph Company staged a picture play called "The Juggernaut." One small part of the five reels to the silent drama, the feature part it was, to be sure, called for the dashing of a passenger train off a high trestle into a river. Ralph Ince, one of the Vitagraph directors, was instructed to get a train, a trestle, and a river, and get them quickly.

Now, on account of the bad effect it might have on their regular passengers, railroads are a bit touchy about having the scenery in the neighborhood of their tracks cluttered up with wrecks, and also people living near rivers object to having the streams all clogged up with engines and cars and other impediments to navigation. Under the circumstances the first thing Mr. Ince had to do was to build a river somewhere and then construct a few miles of railroad to reach it. The rest promised to be reasonably easy. There are plenty of old railroad cars to be bought around New York, and even an engine can be picked up for a song, albeit the movie director pitches his song in a rather high key.

And so one afternoon Mr. Ince set out in an automobile to look for a likely place to start his river. Over to Jersey he went and in a few hours stumbled upon an old quarry about a mile from a railroad which looked suitable for a river bed. It had some water in it already and a half mile of pipe and a pumping engine soon filled it up to look like a decent, respectable stream. Next carpenters were called in, large quantities of lumber bought and a trestle forty feet high was built out into the quiet and unsuspecting stream.

Next came the railroad builders, who laid a track from the river to the main line of the railroad and then all was ready, for in the meantime three old passenger cars had been bought and painted up to look like new, and a wheezy old engine, which had been relegated to the scrap heap, was dragged forth, its internals gone over and its boilers put into shape to do just one more day's work before being sent to the happy hunting grounds of all good engines.

All this was done as quickly as possible, because the rest of the picture had been taken, and time, if not money, was valuable. The cost of getting ready for the wreck scene so far had come to something over $25,000, which included the purchase of the engine and cars.

Under ordinary circumstances theatrical companies travel to the town where they are to play in ordinary trains. Not so with the movie actor. The leading characters move about in automobiles, a flock of cars being kept at their disposal by the picture makers, and the less important personages go from spot to spot in a special train. Unless it is that it costs more that way, no other reason has yet been advanced for the movie method of traveling. And so when the day arrived to take the wreck scene—it happened to be a Sunday—a special train left Jersey City loaded down with actors, directors, camera men, and food and drink. The stars of the performance had as usual gone ahead in their private automobiles.

When Mr. Ince arrived at the spot he found that most of the people living for miles around had already assembled and a few hundred more had come from greater distances in automobiles. It was to get away from the crowd that a quiet place had been picked out for the picture, but in some way the tip got out and every one who could get there was on hand to view the free show.

That was the beginning of Mr. Ince's troubles. Obviously a train wreck does not take place with thousands of persons looking on and a picture of a train plunging into a river, the shores of which were lined with spectators, would not look, when thrown upon a screen, especially natural and convincing.

For two hours then Mr. Ince and his assistants begged and pleaded and battled with the crowd to get around in back of the cameras, twenty-five in number, which had been placed at many points on the river bank. In the centre of the home-made stream a tall tower had been built directly facing the end of the trestle from which the train was to plunge. A man and a camera were placed on top of this tower to get what was to be the star view of the wreck. When, after the long battle, the spectators had been driven around in back of the other cameras the man on the tower shouted that he was looking into the faces of most of them who were making a most unnatural background for the picture he was about to take.

And so the battle began again. In the end it was necessary to shift some of the picture machines to avoid taking sections of the crowd, but at last when Mr. Ince was so worn out that he could scarcely swear above a whisper, all was ready and the old engine and the train of cars were started on their final journey toward the trestle.

The engineer who pulled the throttle and then jumped to safety, leaving the train to take its plunge alone and unmanned, thought he had calculated things so that the death leap would be made while the train was going about fifteen miles an hour, the speed Mr. Ince had called for. But he did his calculating without consulting the vain old engine, which still had a spark of life left in its vitals and by the time the trestle was reached the train was swaying along at more than double that speed and threatening to spoil everything by jumping too soon from the loosely constructed track.

The crowd saw the danger and broke for cover—broke in all directions, which took most of them in front of many of the cameras. In vain Mr. Ince swore with the best effort of his fading voice. In vain his assistants called upon the spectators to keep their places and be killed if necessary, but for goodness sake to keep out of the picture. On came the train—click, click, click went the cameras and on rushed the thousands of spectators.

Somehow the engine stayed on the track as per schedule until it reached the end of the open trestle, and then, with a wild snort and a spectacular desire for revenge it leaped straight for the man on the tower. By the merest chance the old machine fell a few feet short of the tower and buried its nose in the water, sending up a splash which covered the camera high up on the tower and spoiled whatever view the terrified picture taker had secured.

But that was not all. The story of the play called for the supposed passengers on the wrecked train to climb out of the windows of the cars in the water and swim ashore. Overboard from the banks went twenty-five or more actors and actresses to swim out to the wreck and wait for the cameras to start clicking the signal for them to begin their swim ashore. Then it was discovered that the crowd had again surrounded the wreck, and before another picture could be taken it was necessary to round the spectators up again. This took time and in the meanwhile the wrecked passengers were shivering on the damaged cars in the water. When at last the background was clear they heard the word to start swimming ashore and the cameras began to click.

The rest is more or less history. Chilled to the bone by their long wait many of the performers were unable to swim more than a few strokes, and soon it was necessary for the camera men and others along the shore to drop everything else and dive into the water to rescue the swimmers, and so another section of the picture was spoiled.

When all of the wrecked passengers had been dragged ashore and accounted for Mr. Ince looked over the field.

It is not recorded that he took out a pencil and began to figure up the cost of the day's work, which totaled something like $40,000. Instead he rounded up his performers and addressed them.

"I don't want any of you people to go back to New York tonight," he said. "We'll take you over to a hotel in the next town and in a day or two we'll get another engine and some more cars and take this darn picture over again."

MUSIC PROGRAMMES OF THE WEEK

WOLF-FERRARI'S "The Jewels of the Madonna" will be given as the new opera this week at the Century Opera House. Gustaf Bergman, the Swedish tenor, who has been detained in Europe by the war, will arrive in time for the opening performance and will make his initial appearance this year on Tuesday evening. He was the original Gennaro at this house.

Miss Ewell will again be heard in the part of Maliella. Louis Kreidler has the part of Rafaelo, and Kathleen Howard will again be heard as Carmella, the mother of Gennaro. Gaudenzi will be heard as Gennaro at the Thursday matinée.

The minor rôles will require practically all the members of the company not engaged in the presentation of "Madame Butterfly." They include Hardy Williamson, Elizabeth Campbell, Frank Mansfield, Charlotte Gaynor, Michael Zwibach, and Leonora Beck. Albertina Rasch will lead the ballet.

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"Madame Butterfly" will continue on the week's programme and will be given with Helen Stanley in the title rôle and Orville Harrold as Lieutenant Pinkerton at every performance, with the exception of the Saturday matinée, when Mr. Gaudenzi will sing the part of the American naval officer. Augusta Lenska will be heard as Suzuki, while Thomas Chalmers and Elizabeth Campbell will continue in the rôles of Sharpless and Kate Pinkerton, respectively. Others in the cast include Frank Phillips, Louis D'Angelo, Alfred Kaufman, Mary Richardson, Flora Cingolani, and Leonora Beck. Mr. Jacchia will conduct.

***

The programme for this evening's concert at the Century, which will be preceded by Havrah Hubbard's "opera talk" on "The Jewels of the Madonna" this afternoon, contains the names as soloists of Maude Santley, Henry Weldon, Bettina Freeman, Louis Kreidler, Hardy Williamson, Kathleen Howard, and Graham Marr. Carlo Sodero is down for a harp solo. The orchestra, under the direction of Josef Pasternack, will play the overture to "Mignon," three short numbers by Tschaikowsky, Gillet, and Rachmaninoff; Strauss's "Tales from Vienna Woods" and the Coronation March from "Le Prophete." Alexander Smallens will be at the piano.

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The first recitals of the season will be those given this afternoon and this evening by Rudolph Ganz, the Swiss pianist, and Manuel Quiroga, a new Spanish violinist. Mr. Ganz will appear at Carnegie Hall this afternoon. His programme comprises a chaconne by Bach, arranged by Busoni; Haydn's Sonata in D, Chopin's Sonata in B minor, and a group of seven smaller compositions by Blanchet, Ganz, Korngold, and Liszt.

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Manuel Quiroga will have the assistance of Nahan Franko's Orchestra, with Mme. Jeanne Jomelli, soprano, as assisting artist. His principal number will be Mendelssohn's Concerto in E minor, and he will also play Saint-Saen's "Havanaise" and Wieniawski's "Russian Airs." Mme. Jomelli will have the Jewel Song from "Faust" and a group of four songs, while the orchestra will play several numbers, among them Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture and Alfoen's "Swedish Rhapsody."

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The orchestral season of 1914-1915 will be inaugurated at Aeolian Hall by the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, on Friday and Sunday afternoons, with Efrem Zimbalist as soloist. The receipts for the first pair of concerts will be given to the American Red Cross Society. The opening programme will comprise Symphony No. 2 in D, by Brahms; Bruch's Concerto for violin in G minor, and "Le Festin de l'Araignee," by A. Roussel, performed for the first time in America.

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Following is the list of music lectures and recitals arranged for the week by the Board of Education:

Monday—"Das Rheingold," Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, illustrated with selections, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Tuesday—"Songs of Burns," Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, illustrated with songs, at Public School 13, Williamsbridge. "Folk Songs of France," Albert S. Crawford, illustrated by folk songs of the different provinces, sung by Mrs. Lois Hackett, at St. Anselm's Hall, Tinton Avenue and 156th Street.

Thursday—"Scotland in Song and Story," Mrs. Katherine Hahd, illustrated by songs, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. "Beethoven, a Musical Giant," Miss Margaret Anderton, illustrated by selections, at Public School 46, 156th Street and Briggs Avenue, Bronx.

Friday—"The Classic Age of Violin Music," second in a course on "The Development of Violin Music," by Mrs. Eleanor Hooper Corvell, illustrated by programmes of the music for the violin and voice; Miss Anna Gonyon, soprano; Mrs. Marshal E. Stewart, accompanist, at Public School 34, Amethyst Avenue, Van Nest. "Songs of Burns," Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, illustrated by songs, at Public School 61, Twelfth Street, east of First Avenue. "Peter Tschaikowsky: The Morbid in Music," Dr. John S. Van Cleve, illustrated by selections, at Public School 90, 147th Street, near Seventh Avenue.

Following are the programmes for Samuel A. Baldwin's free organ recitals at the City College the week: This afternoon—Prelude and Fugue in E minor, Bach; Prelude to "Parsifal," Wagner; Sonata No. 1 in A minor, Borowski; "Clair de Lune," Karg-Elert; Scena Pastorale, Bossi; Serenade, Schubert, and Toccata in D, Kinder. Wednesday afternoon—Sonata No. 5 in C minor, Guilmant; Choral-Prelude "Jesu meine Zuversicht," Bach; Fugue in G major a la Gigue, Bach; Benedictus and Pastorale, Reger; "At Evening," Kinder; "Elves," Bonnet; "Am meer," Schubert, and Finale from "Symphonie Pathetique," Tschaikowsky.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

WEBER'S—"Cabiria."
STRAND—"Behind the Scenes."
HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON—Ethel Barrymore in "The Nightingale."
VITAGRAPH—"The Tangle" and "The Locked Door."
BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS—"Thirty Leagues Under the Sea."

HENRY W. SAVAGE will make his initial bow as a motion-picture producer today at the Strand Theatre, where he will present Maclyn Arbuckle in George Ade's comedy drama of love and politics, "The County Chairman." The play is a blending of quaint characterizations and wholesome romance. The story deals with a rural political campaign for the office of Prosecuting Attorney, with a tender love story running through the structural web. The central figure is Jim Hackler, "The County Chairman," whose junior partner in law practice is Tillford Wheeler. All the action takes place in the fictitious town of Antioch. "The County Chairman" was produced by the Famous Players' Film Company and has in the cast many of the original members, including Willis Sweatnam in his characterization of Sassafras Livingston. A new lot of Strand special war pictures taken at the front will be shown, as will a new Keystone Comedy and new travel and scientific studies. The Strand Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Carl Edouarde, and the Opera Quartet will furnish the musical entertainment.

This week, at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, will be special feature week. Ethel Barrymore, in "The Nightingale," a five-act motion-picture written by Augustus Thomas, will head the bill. In addition, Keystone Comedy, Sterling Comedy, Scientia, and other films will be shown. The musical numbers include "The Harmonists," "Balaban," "The Marvel," and Bruce Emmett, the new Irish tenor.

The Rose Gardens begin their fifth week tomorrow as a Broadway show place under new management, Edward E. Pidgeon having been invested with the sole management and direction. Mr. Pidgeon promises many innovations that will keep the Rose Gardens in the front rank of favor. In the Rose Gardens theatre the submarine movies, "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea," still prove to be a potent attraction, especially with educators and school children, and though highly educational, are of great interest.

The fifth week of the engagement of "Ireland a Nation" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre will be ushered in tomorrow evening. This motion picture appears to have struck a popular note with its story of Ireland's struggle for liberty, covering a period from 1798 up to the signing of the Home Rule bill. The rendering of popular Irish songs during the performance also meets with enthusiasm.

The run of D'Annunzio's "Cabiria" is being continued at Weber's Treatre, which was secured when Mr. Dillingham required the Globe for the New Montgomery and Stone production. This is the third Broadway theatre this photo-spectacle has played since it opened at the Knickerbocker last May, and it has been estimated that nearly half a million people have seen it.

Blue uniforms of enthusiastic firemen and the brighter blue of members of the Army and Navy distinguished every performance of the current programme at the Vitagraph Theatre, where the two feature pictures, the three-part fire prevention romance, "The Locked Door," and the military drama, "The Tangle," begin their second week at this photoplay house tomorrow. In addition to the feature films there will be the usual programme of daily releases. Monday, Leah Baird and William Humphrey will be seen in a delightful dramatic story, "His Wedded Wife." On Tuesday, the Western Vitagraph Company will be represented in a special two-part feature drama of the mountains, "Anne of the Mines." Wednesday, a semi-humorous story, "Under False Colors," will be the release, featuring Norma Talmadge and Van Dyke Brooke. Thursday, Maurice Costello will be seen in "The Mill of Life," a dramatic film in which villainy suffers an ignominious defeat. Friday, Lillian Walker and Harry Morey will furnish fun in the comedy, "A Costume Piece." Saturday, the daily release will be the two-part feature drama, "Good-bye Summer."

Memories of time when the melodrama had no lean days because of the movies will be brought back in the presence of Luke Wilson, 70 years old, and an active acrobat, who will take part in the Kinetophote Corporation's film adaptation of Sutton Vane's "The Span of Life," which is now being picturized. It so happens that Luke Wilson will have the same part in the motion picture, "The Span of Life," that he had in the melodrama of the same name when it was first produced in 1891 at the Grand Islington Theatre in London. It is Mr. Wilson's opinion that there is no one any more capable of arranging for the human bridge by which Kate Heathcote flees from danger over a deep ravine than himself, and Edward Mackay, who is directing the picture, is of about the same opinion. So Mr. Wilson will arrange it and he will also be one of the supple trio to form the span of life.

Billy Quirk, the boy comic of the Vitagraph Players, has been married so many times he has lost count, although the last marriage he kept track of was number seven thousand six hundred and forty-eight, or so, he says. The genial Billy has been married as a blonde, a brunette, in a wig of auburn hair, and as a bald-headed man, to say nothing of innumerable times in wigs of every imaginable hue, tint, and color between the bald-headed one and the blonde. Billy says that if he is not married at least twice a week he gets lonesome, although, at times, it is a severe strain on his sense of humor, as when, after lending an extra man his dress suit in which to get married he was compelled to witness the ceremony in the character of a tramp, while expecting every moment to hear a rip because the dress suit was filled to uncomfortable fullness by the borrower. Billy is becoming known as the much married mimic, and says, although happy in his many marriages, he is still looking for new fingers to encircle with the ring that has seen so much service.

BORN TO DANCE—AND SHE'S DOING IT

THE title of the new entertainment at the Winter Garden is "Dancing Around," and one of those who most successfully labor to justify that title is Kitty Doner, whose years are 18 and whose height is precisely 4 feet 4. Little Miss Doner does her steps in a diminutive Vesta Tilley costume, and there is hardly a minute of the three hours, always excepting the time when she is making the necessary costume changes, when she is not dancing around and around and around. And she comes naturally by her ability to dance if any one ever did. Years and years ago, when Tony Pastor's was the ultimate goal of all stage performers, the vaudeville team (variety artists they called them then) of Joe and Nellie Doner was one of the standby acts at Mr. Pastor's temple of art and culture. Joe Doner used to dance on his ear about as much as he did on his feet, and his wife did "soft-shoe stuff" and buck and wing dancing until the audience at Mr. Pastor's fairly howled with delight.

Those days have faded along with Mr. Pastor, but in order to keep the name of Doner before the dance-admiring public, Joe and Nellie are now introducing to Broadway the second generation of Dancing Doners in little Miss Kitty and her brother Ted. As has been said before, Kitty is 4 feet 4 in size, while brother Ted, who is a year older, is nearly two feet taller. Ted, being only in the chorus of the Winter Garden show, need not be further mentioned here.

Miss Doner brushes aside the fact that she happened to be born in Chicago and calls herself a New Yorker, as her father and mother did before her, although both chanced to be born in England.

"I never had any real home," said she the other day, "because my father and mother, being in vaudeville, we were on the go pretty much of the time, and when I was at the convent it didn't seem to be much like home. I made my first appearance when I was less than a year old. My father and mother were on the stage and I was in charge of a stage hand in the wings. He put me down, and before any one noticed me I had wandered out before the footlights. I guess I made a hit all right, but that was my last appearance for many years. Three years ago, when I was 15, I really went into the business. Father had taught me how to dance, and I had a little act in vaudeville. Then I went with Rock and Fulton in 'The Candy Shop' out in San Francisco.

"This is really my first appearance on



Broadway, for the two performances I put in with the Ziegfeld Follies this season would hardly count, would they? I have never worn boy's clothes before, and I hope I'll never have to wear them again."

While Miss Kitty talked Father Joe looked on and beamed. He is now her manager. When she had to hurry away to go on the stage and dance some more, Joe had to leave, too.

"I've got to go down to the Hippodrome and meet my wife," he explained. "She put on some of the dances down there."

WHY SHAW WON'T COME.

Author Thinks Visit Wouldn't Be Fair to Papers.

The following characteristic comment from G. Bernard Shaw in a letter has been received by George Tyler, who is managing Mrs. Patrick Campbell in Shaw's "Pygmalion" at the Park Theatre:

I got your cablegram asking me to come to New York for the opening night. But it would not be fair to the press—American press. For twenty years past they have always filled up any spare room in their columns by announcing that I was on my way to America, and thereby kept the United States under a strain of expectation, which they have got used to. If I were to disappoint everybody by actually coming at last, I should create a good deal of ill-feeling. Besides, nobody would go to the theatre; they would all come to see me.

And so it is hardly likely that this country will see Mr. Shaw this season.

THOMPSONS CELEBRATE.

Phonograph to Play Part in Wedding Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thompson (Isabel Irving) will celebrate the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage tomorrow. Mr. Thompson is playing the Patriarch in George M. Cohan's "The Miracle Man" at the Astor Theatre, and Miss Irving is appearing in "Under Cover" at George M. Cohan's Grand Opera House in Chicago. The two organizations are planning to give a dinner to the happily married pair after the performance on the anniversary date.

A feature of the event will be a speech by Mr. Thompson to the guests at his wife's dinner in Chicago, and one by Miss Irving to the guests at her husband's dinner here, the same to be delivered in phonographic form, the records of which have already been made and are in transit.

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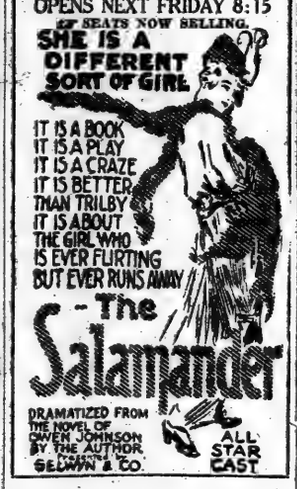
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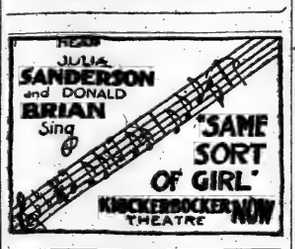
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CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 3.

Piano Recital RUDOLPH GANZ

(Benefit Swiss Relief Fund.) Steinway Piano.

PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CLUB Announces The Kneisel Quartet at Washington Irving High School Sat. Eve., Oct. 24, at 8. Season ticket, 6 concerts, reduced to $1.00. Apply 32 Union Square.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 28th, at 3.

MARION WRIGHT POWERS

SOPRANO. Seats at Box Office. SOPRANO. Seats at Box Office. or Managem't. Astonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Oct. 26, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL REINALD WERRENRATH

Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

VITAGRAPH

44th & B'way 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

A DOUBLE TRIUMPH

FIRE PREVENTION ROMANCE in 3 Parts

THE LOCKED DOOR

N. Y. FIRE DEPT. IN ACTION, ASSISTED BY POLICE DEPT.

STIRRING MILITARY DRAMA IN 4 PARTS

THE TANGLE

Rec. U. S. Army Troops in Terrific BATTLE SCENE, with Full Permission WAR DEPT.

Complete Change of Pictures, Mon., Oct. 26.

IN BROOKLYN THEATRES.

MAJESTIC THEATRE—"The Story of the Rosary," the big war melodrama which has been playing at the Manhattan Opera House, moves over to this theatre tomorrow for a week's visit.

DE KALB THEATRE—With Elsa Ryan in the rôle of Peg, the delightful comedy, "Peg O' My Heart," comes back to Brooklyn at this theatre.

MONTAUK THEATRE—"The Dummy," fresh from its long run in Manhattan, will be the attraction at the Montauk Theatre for a week, commencing tomorrow night.

ORPHEUM THEATRE — The long vaudeville bill this week is headed by Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist; Jesse L. Lasky's little musical comedy, "The Society Buds," and Adele Ritchie in new songs.

BUSHWICK THEATRE—The vaudeville bill here has as its topliners Adelaide and Hughes, the dancers; B. A. Rolfe's one-act musical comedy, "The Bride Shop," and Marshall Montgomery, the ventriloquist.

Trahern New Stock Manager.

Al Trahern has been engaged to manage the Keith Players at the Bronx Theatre, opening on Oct. 26. Trahern formerly conducted a stock circuit on Long Island and later directed stock companies for B. F. Keith at the Greenpoint, Crescent, and Bushwick Theatres.

Jardin de Danse.

The slow drag, an original dance, the creation of Evelyn Thaw and Jack Clifford, will be introduced by that couple tomorrow evening at the Jardin de Danse. In addition, Mrs. Thaw and Mr. Clifford will present a series of acrobatic numbers. Bonnie Glass has evolved several new dances in which she appears nightly with Clifton Webb. Miss Glass is also hostess each afternoon at the thé dansant.

At the Danse des Follies.

Tomorrow evening will usher in the twenty-first week of the Ziegfeld Danse des Follies atop the New Amsterdam Theatre, where the devotees of Terpsichore hold forth in large numbers every night and dance to the playing of two alternating orchestras.

Suggesting a Change.

Winthrop Ames has been requested by certain members of the "Buy a Bale of Cotton" Committee to change the title of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," which is to be the opening attraction at the Little Theatre, to "A Pair of Cotton Stockings," to help the cause along.

Marshall Wilder at the American.

The bill at Marcus Loew's American Theatre during the week will be headed by Marshall P. Wilder, making his début with the Marcus Loew Circuit. It will be Wilder's last appearance in the East for six months. Immediately after his engagement at the American he starts on a long tour of Marcus Loew's Western Circuit.

Ben Greet and the War.

Ben Greet, who at the close of his Summer open-air tour sailed for England, writes to his manager, L. M. Goodstadt, of his war experiences in his own village of Chariton. In addition to a daily four hours' police patrol, Mr. Greet is assisting in the establishment and maintenance of a Belgian Hotel in Chariton, where they are already caring for twenty refugee families.

MATINEE DAILY 25, 50, 75c. 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

Every Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50. 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00

TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE

THE KING OF HANDCUFFS. HOUDINI. The Famous Self-Liberator, in Amazing New Feats of Strength and Mystery.

ROZSIKA DOLLY & MARTIN BROWN in "DANCELAND," a Revelation in Spectacular Production.

JOSEPH HART PRESENTS TOM LEWIS AND CO. (LATE STAR OF "HIGH JINKS") IN "BROTHER FANS."

LATE STAR OF "ZIEGFELD FOLLIES." FANNY BRICE THE CHARACTER COMEDIENNE.

HAWTHORNE & INGLIS "A FOOL THERE IS." FOSTER BALL & FORD WEST "SINCE THE DAYS OF '61."

GREAT FRIDKOWSKI TROUPE; SENSATIONAL HEARST-SELIG FILMS.

ALICE EIS AND BERT FRENCH in ESTEN BURLEIGH'S Own Creation, "THE DANCE OF THE TEMPTRESS."

WILLA HOLT WAKEFIELD "THE LADY AND THE PIANO."

CARNEGIE HALL SEVENTH AVE. AT 57TH ST.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 2:30 P. M.

Christabel Pankhurst

SPEAKS ON

THE GREAT WAR

Tickets numbered and reserved, $1.00. Reserved, 50c. and 25c. Boxes to hold six, from $10 upward. Can be obtained at Box Office Carnegie Hall, Phone Columbus 1350; at Tyson's and Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st Street, Phone Murray Hill 13.

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty." CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Oct. 19. Mat. Daily, 25c.

Musical Comedy Star and Prima Donna. BLANCHE RING AND CO. in "OH, Papa," by Wolf & Pollock.

EDDIE LEONARD The Great Minstrel and Sweet Singer. MABLE RUSSELL

ED. VINTON & BUSTER

EMMET DE VOY & CO.

Hymack: Brooks & Bowen

Collins & Hart | Eveleen Dunmore | Weber & Capitola

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 126 St. CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15. Week of Oct. 19. Mat. Daily, 25c.

ALLIES WHO ALWAYS WIN. ELIZABETH BRICE & CHARLES KING

KING OF HOBO COMEDIANS. NAT M. WILLS

WORLD-FAMOUS FAVORITES. CRESSY & DAYNE

EDGE OF THE WORLD European Novelty.

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COOPER & SMITH | FRANCIS & ROSS | VANDINOFF & LOUIE

W. A. BRADY, Ltd. LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48th St.

Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:15. POPULAR MATS. WEDNESDAY. BEGINNING Tomorrow Eve.

A. H. WOODS presents A FOUR ACT DRAMA ENTITLED "KICK IN"

A PLAY OF NEW YORK LIFE. By WILLARD MACK.

JOHN BARRYMORE JANE GREY JOSEPHINE VICTOR and Others.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

TODAY AND ALL THIS WEEK. MACKLYN ARBUCKLE in "THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN" OTHER SUPERIOR PICTURE ATTRACTIONS. Strand Concert Orchestra & Soloists. FROM NOON TO 11:30 P. M. PRICES: 10, 15, 25, 50c.

N'xt w'k—Mary Pickford in "BEHIND THE SCENES"

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30 25-50c

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Under Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon ROSE GARDENS THEATRE B'way & 52d St., 4 times dy., 2, 3:30, 8, 9:30 pm. GREATEST MOTION PICTURE SENSATION EVER SHOWN ON BROADWAY.



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Special School Mats. Daily at 3:30 P. M. Saturday Morning at 10:30, at 10c & 15c

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Heart of Gotham's Gayety Where the Nations Gather. Dancing. Entertainment de luxe. Dining

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 42nd ST. & LEX. AVE. BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE. CONTINUOUS CONCERTS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30. 10c-15c-25c. To-morrow and Every Afternoon and Night.

CABARET GIRLS Country Store Friday Night

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Majestic Starts Mon., Oct. 19. Matinees Wed., $1. Reg. Mat. Sat. 600 Seats Eve., $1.

COMSTOCK & GEST Will Present The Most Successful Melodrama of Love and War Ever Seen in New York. The Story of the Rosary By WALTER HOWARD.

With Annie Saker, Alfred Paumier and Co. of 100, The Princess Theatre, London, success. "Better than 'The Whip.'"—N. Y. Times. Next—"Omar the Tentmaker."—Seats Thursday.

B. F. KEITH'S Orpheum CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 AND 8:15. Week Begin'g Tomorrow (Mon.) Mat., 2:15. WORLD'S GREATEST VENTRILOQUIST ARTHUR PRINCE

ADELE RITCHIE The Dresden China Prima Donna.

CLARK & BERGMAN In Lasky's Superb "SOCIETY BUDS"

FARBER GIRLS | DARRELL & CONWAY

Sutton, McIntyre & Sutton | Correlli & Gillette | Skaters Bijouve

MONTAUK POP. PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS $1.00. EVES. & SAT. MAT., 50c. to $1.50.

THE DUMMY

A DETECTIVE COMEDY By Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who wrote "The Argyle Case."

DIRECT FROM 6 MONTHS AT THE HUDSON THEATRE, N. Y.

NOT ONE CHANGE IN CAST. NEXT WEEK....CHAUNCEY OLCOTT

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75 and $1.00. GOOD ORCH. SEATS, EVES., 50c. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents J. Hartley Manners' Supreme Success, "PEG O' MY HEART" With ELSA RYAN and N. Y. Co.

Sunday Concerts Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15-25c

Next Week—"WITHIN THE LAW."

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Dining on the terrace in Rector's New Ball Room will give you a new delight. It is the most magnificent ball room of its kind in the world,—surpassing the renowned Palais de Danse in Berlin. Cuisine, service and prices are the same as in the main dining room. The terrace arrangement assures an unobstructed view from every table. There is nothing to equal it in New York. *Ventilation perfect; admission free.*

LADIES' LUNCHEON DANSANT at 2 P. M. RECTOR'S UNEXCELLED CABARET OF 20 ACTS Every Evening, Main Dining Room.

Avoid disappointment—phone your reservations now, Bryant 3200.

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Most conveniently situated high class hotel on the upper west side. Liberally conducted restaurant. Efficient telephone and maid service. Special inducements for yearly leases. The choicest suites are usually rented by Nov. 1. An excellent selection now. Some with river view.

Robert D. Blackman, Manager.

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In a fitting description of our house. You can obtain here all the advantages and comforts of hotel living at extremely reasonable rates. We are pleasing many others. WHY NOT YOU?

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Rooms with use of bath..$1.00

With bath.....$1.50 & $2.00

Dancing Every Evening.

Restaurant 50% Less Than Others.

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Between Broadway and Central Park. STATIONS OF "L" and Subway at 66th St. A QUIET FAMILY HOTEL.

Double Room & Private Bath } $2.00 Day { $50.00 Month

2 Rooms and Bath, for 1 or 2 } $2.50 & 3 Day { $65.00 to $85.00

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Bachelor Rooms and Bath, $8, $9 weekly.

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'Phone 1890—Columbus. J. A. JEPSON, Mgr.

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LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.

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Handsomely furnished. Apartments of any number of rooms desired, By day, month or season.

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Excellent Restaurant at Popular Prices.

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Fireproof Hotel.

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Same rate for one as two persons in room.

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EXCELLENT DOLLAR DINNER

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We have just received via Holland a shipment of the famous B. B. Pilsener Beer, same as on tap now.



Reserve Your Tables Now for the rollicking "Bale of Cotton" Dance Next Wed. & Thurs., Oct. 21st & 22nd

Heaps of fun! Cabaret A-LA-BAMA! Bale of cotton given to best dancer.

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ARRANGE NOW TO BE AT the fascinating 'DANCE D'AUTOMNE' FRI. & SAT., Oct. 23d & 24th

Exceptional dancing corps in entirely new and original "Dance Des Feuilles Mortes"

No extra charges—"NEVER DULL AT ANY TIME."

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Special Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50

Charming Music. Delightful Surroundings.

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Mr. Sloane & Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly, beg. at 10:30

Complimentary Tea Dances 4-7 Complimentary Tea Instruction Free. Dan Caslar's Orchestra

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER (Noon to 9 P. M.) $1.00

Best Food, Excellent Service, Popular Prices. Music by the Famous Werner Quartette Afternoon and Evening.

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WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS

LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00

DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden

Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.) A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant. Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

Luncheon, Tea, and $1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner. Open Fireplace.

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Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below 6 E. 39th Street.

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ROMA 50th St. & 6th Ave. Phone 2775 Plaza

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LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE. CABARET AFTER 6:30.

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Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two (2) people in double room; $32 per week for two people in suite of two rooms; $12 per week and up for one; all rooms are elegantly furnished, electric lighted, with private bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give home-like effect; 35 minutes from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 32d St. Phone 2,085 Orange.

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Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.

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ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF

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Beginning Monday, they will provide entertainment for our guests.

Music by Fred Quintrell and His Orchestra. THE DANSANT Daily, 4 to 6:30 P. M. (Direction McIlwaine & Herr.)

JOHN BITTNER, Pres.

OF CURRENT INTEREST IN THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

DETAILS ANNOUNCED FOR AUTO PAGEANT

How the Prizes for New York's Tercentenary Parade Will Be Awarded.

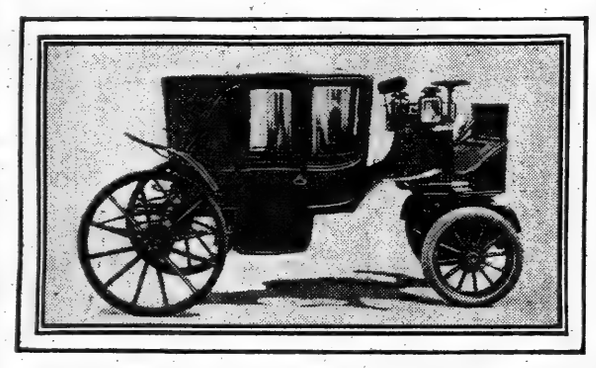
CARS OF ALL TYPES WANTED

Early Models and Grotesque Decorations to Share in $5,000 Trophies—Route of Pageant.

Three hundred years ago the first regularly chartered commerce of what is now the City and State of New York began. It was practically the beginning of commerce in America, and to commemorate this anniversary there is to take place this month the New York Commercial Tercentenary Celebration. Pageants, one of which will be an automobile pageant, music festivals, children's festivals in the city parks, and Old New York exhibits in Grand Central Palace are to be features of the celebration.

Wednesday night, Oct. 28, is the date set for the automobile parade, which is in charge of an Automobile Committee made up of the prominent men connected with the motor vehicle industry and automobile clubs and associations. On Saturday night, Oct. 31, which happens to be Hallowe'en, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Pageant will be staged, and in this floats will be largely of the horse-drawn variety, while other floats on motor truck chasses will be in line.

REPLACES THE FAMILY PAIR.



The Pont motor here pictured attached to a landau is a separate tractor which can be attached to a vehicle of any type in place of the usual front wheels. It sells for about the price of a good team of horses, and is said to average forty miles to the gallon of gasoline.

For the Automobile Pageant prizes in the form of trophies and medals of the value of at least $5,000 will be given by the State Commission, and this is expected to stimulate competition in various lines of business and bring forth some highly artistic efforts in the decoration of automobiles and motor cycles and the production of floats.

In June, 1913, the Legislature of the State of New York, having had its attention called to the fact that the time was approaching when cognizance should be taken of the magnitude of the commercial interests of this country, passed a bill approved by Gov. Glynn creating the New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission. The sum of $100,000 was appropriated by the State for the purpose of carrying on the work of the commission in commemorating this three hundredth anniversary. Through a happy coincidence the celebration falls at a time when the East may celebrate the opening of the Panama Canal.

On March 24, 1614 the States General of the United Netherlands granted the first general charter, and on Oct. 11, 1614, granted the first exclusive charter for trading to New Netherlands, as New York was known at that time.

Broadway and Fifth Avenue are to be beautifully illuminated and decorated in sections to commemorate that event. The route of the pageants is from 125th Street and Madison Avenue, west on 125th Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, south on St. Nicholas and Manhattan Avenues to 110th Street, west on 110th Street to Broadway, south on Broadway to Columbus Circle, east on Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, south on Fifth Avenue to the reviewing stand at Forty-second Street, south to Thirty-fourth Street, west on Thirty-fourth Street to Broadway, north on Broadway to Columbus Circle, the point of dispersal.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn, who is an Honorary President of the New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission, as is Mayor Mitchel, has been invited, together with other State and city officials, to review the Automobile Pageant from the Court of Honor. The Governor has accepted, and on the evening of the 28th will be given a reception at the Automobile Club of America. Gen. Howard Carroll is President of the commission, J. P. Morgan & Co. Treasurer, Edward Hagaman Hall Secretary, and A. E. MacKinnon Assistant Secretary. Presiding Vice Presidents include Alton B. Parker and Dr. George F. Kunz. Col. Louis Annin Ames is Chairman of the Pageants Committee, and Albert De Cernea is Director of Pageants. The Pageants Committee includes Herbert L. Bridgman, Francis Wright Clinton, Robert Grier Cooke, Joseph L. Delafield, George Duck, Charles R. Lamb, William J. Lee, Henry T. Fleck, Herbert F. Gunnison, A. E. MacKinnon, E. A. Norman, Edward W. Stitt, and Elmer Thompson.

The Automobile Auxiliary Committee, which has headquarters in the Automobile Club of America, has as its Chairman Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the A. C. A., and Mr. Duck, Vice Chairman. Merle L. Downs is Secretary and William C. Poertner Chief Marshal. This committee is divided into fifteen sub-committees. The Chairmen of these, who form the Executive Committee, are: Parade Committee—William C. Poertner; Automobile Manufacturers—Alfred Reeves; New York Automobile Dealers and Garages—M. J. Budlong; Brooklyn Automobile Dealers and Garages—H. L. Carpenter; Automobile Owners and Clubs—A. G. Batchelder; Electric Vehicles—Harvey Robinson; Accessories and Tires—William M. Sweet; Automobile Importers—Emanuel Lascaris; Automobile Daily Press—John C. Wetmore; Automobile Trade Press—Julian C. Chase; City, State, and Interstate Departments—William J. Lee; Transportation, Light and Power—R. W. Meade; Hotels and Amusements—H. M. Swetland; Clubs, Societies and Lodges—G. Murray Hulbert; Motor Cycles—Powhatan Robinson.

Some of the trophies for the pageant, including a solid gold cup valued at $500, which is first prize in the decorated touring car section, already have been purchased, and other trophies, as well as gold medals, are being made to order. These include bronzes, silver cups, stone statuary, &c., designed by Tiffany.

The following is the classification of entries and prizes:

The vehicles entered will be placed under one of the following classifications:
Division A—Early models, showing the evolution of the industry prior to 1905.
Division B—Grotesque.
Division C—Pleasure cars divided into classes as follows:
1. Decorated touring cars.
2. Decorated runabouts.
3. Clubs. (a) Decorated. (b) Undecorated.
4. Makes, undecorated, entered by owner or dealer and formed in groups by make of car, both gasoline and electric.
5. Miscellaneous, entered by owner, not affiliated with a club or dealer, gasoline and electric.

Division D—Commercial cars, divided into cars as follows:
1. Fleets entered by owner and formed in groups for owner. (a) Decorated. (b) Undecorated.
2. Makes entered by owner or dealer and formed in groups by makes. (a) Decorated. (b) Undecorated.
3. Miscellaneous entered by owner not affiliated with club or dealer. (a) Decorated. (b) Undecorated.

Division E—Division for Harlem Board of Commerce—Such automobiles or automobile floats as may have appeared in the parade held earlier in the day by the Harlem Board of Commerce.

Division F—Advertising, either pleasure or commercial cars.

Division G—Motor cycles.
1. Decorated.
2. Undecorated.
3. Clubs.

Prizes.

DIVISION A.—EARLY MODELS.

For the oldest car completing the line of march under its own power and holding its place in line, there will be awarded a prize trophy to the value of.....$100
For the oldest car, whether same be operated under its own power or mounted on a motor truck, there will be awarded a second prize of a trophy to the value of..... 50
For the best appearing car operating under its own power and built during the period from Jan. 1, 1902, to Dec. 31, 1905, there will be awarded a third prize of a trophy to the value of..... 25

DIVISION B.—GROTESQUE.

For the most grotesquely decorated automobile, with occupants in appropriate costumes, there will be awarded a prize of a trophy to the value of..... 200
Second prize of a trophy to the value of. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of.. 75

DIVISION C.—PLEASURE CARS.

Class 1.—Touring Cars.

For the best decorated touring car there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of..... 500
Second prize of a trophy to the value of.. 200
Third prize of a trophy to the value of.. 100

Class 2.—Runabouts.

For the best decorated runabout there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of..... 250
Second prize of a trophy to the value of.. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of.. 75

Class 3.

For the regularly established club with the highest rating of points there will be awarded a trophy to the value of.. 200
The rating to be based on the following schedule of points:

	Points.
Number of cars in line	40
General appearance	25
Percentage of decorated cars	35
Total	100

Second prize of a trophy to the value of.. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of.. 75

Class 4.

To the dealer having the greatest number of cars of one make represented by him in a division there will be awarded a first prize trophy to the value of... 200
Second prize of a trophy to the value of.. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of.. 75

DIVISION D.—COMMERCIAL.

For the best decorated car there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of..... 500
Second prize of a trophy to the value of. 200
Third prize of a trophy to the value of. 100
To the merchant entering the largest fleet of commercial vehicles as owned and operated by him there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of 200
Second prize of a trophy to the value of. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of. 50
To the dealer having the greatest number of commercial cars in one division of the line represented by him there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of..... 200
Second prize of a trophy to the value of. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of. 75

DIVISION F.—ADVERTISING.

For the best appearing vehicle, commercial or pleasure, carrying advertising other than merely the name and address of the owner as regularly used in service there will be awarded a first prize of a trophy to the value of..... 150
Second prize of a trophy to the value of. 100
Third prize of a trophy to the value of. 75
Note.—The committee reserves the right to reject any article or cause removal of any sign thereon if in the opinion of the committee same is objectionable as to subject matter, illustration, or otherwise.

DIVISION G.—MOTOR CYCLES.

Prizes of trophies to the value of $500 will be allotted in this division, the various classifications and subdivisions yet to be made by the Motor Cycle Committee.

WINDOW DISPLAY.

To any automobile dealer, automobile accessory dealer, or garage in the city, or any merchant on, or within one block adjacent to the line of march, there will be awarded a trophy to the value of $100 for the best decorated window, decorations to be installed not later than Monday, Oct. 19, and not to be removed from the window prior to Sunday, Nov. 1. The principal color scheme of the decorations to be in the tercentenary colors. It will be necessary in order to compete for this prize to notify the Automobile Committee prior to Oct. 17 of their intentions.

Institute to Design Lincoln Bridges.

The American Institute of Architects, through its President, R. Clipston Sturgis of Washington, D. C., has offered to the Lincoln Highway Association its services in designing appropriate arches, bridges, and tablets for use along the route. This offer has been accepted by the association as being of inestimable value in securing designs of a uniform character from the best minds of the architectural profession of America. Competitions will be held between members of the institute.

TALKING OVER AN AUTOMOBILE RAID.



THIS shows the crew of a Belgian armored motor car discussing with their companions a flying attack on the German invaders. Cars equipped in this way have played important parts on both sides of the fighting.
(Photo by Underwood & Underwood.)

BRITISH TRUCKS DO WELL IN THE WAR

Makers Busy Preparing to Fill Gaps Caused by Breakdowns — Vulnerable Points.

All the correspondents at the seat of war, according to one of the London papers, have paid high compliments to the motor transport columns. Generally speaking, the three-ton motor lorry has proved the most suitable wagon with the forces. Replacements will be necessary in the majority of cases where the War Office has commandeered these cars, for few, if any, are likely to be returned.

"It is not to be wondered at, therefore," it says, "that the builders of industrial motor vehicles are now working their factories day and night in order to cope with the demands of both Government and private users. At a moment like this one must repeat the points that make such vehicles equally useful for trade and war purposes. Of the vulnerable portions of a motor vehicle, the radiator stands out prominently. Therefore it is as well to have only tube radiators, for the sections can be easier replaced, and also to have a shield capable of detachment that can be fitted of a bullet-proof nature.

"In plowing through swamps and wet areas the magneto is liable to be put out of action, so that in the subsidized motor wagon the War Office demands that a spare magneto shall always be carried, and the fitting of the original one so that it can be unshipped and replaced in a couple of minutes. In order, therefore, to make the task of substitution easier it is well to have the different electric wire leads colored different hues for the four cylinders, so that each cylinder has its own color.

"At home in peace time there is usually plenty of time to instruct a driver in the controls of a machine that may differ from one he has driven before. In war one driver has to replace another at a moment's notice, therefore it is necessary that the controls of all motor vehicles should be similar.

"The standardization of change-lever controls of the gear ratios has often been urged in this column, both for pleasure motor cars as well as the industrial motor, and the present war has proved the actual necessity of motor manufacturers doing this.

"Quite a lot of breakdowns might have been saved if the taxi cab drivers who patriotically volunteered for active service had had vehicles to drive whose controls they were familiar with. These men never posed as being more than superficial mechanics, consequently, when troubles did occur on the road they were often unable to make the necessary small repairs that were wanted.

"Fortunately our Motor Transport Department of the War Office has provided a traveling workshop per six motor transport vehicles, and it is due to these 'flying' mechanical breakdown gangs that the vehicles have been able to be kept in full service, though there has been, and is likely to be, a big wastage of vehicles."

SPECIAL TRAINS FOR MEET

Exhibits of Highway Making to be at Atlanta Road Congress.

Elaborate preparations are being made by the railroads to accommodate the good-roads workers who will gather at Atlanta, Ga., for the fourth American Road Congress during the week of Nov. 9. A special train will be operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Southern Railway, leaving New York on Saturday, Nov. 7, and arriving at Atlanta on Nov. 8. Special cars will be put on for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Norfolk. Delegates from the West and Middle West will have the advantage of a special train leaving Chicago on the evening of Nov. 7 and passing through Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Chattanooga en route to Atlanta. Arrangements are now being made for special service from Texas and Southwestern points.

On account of the great improvement made within the past few years on the public highway south of Washington, considerable interest is manifested in touring facilities. Among the parties arranging to make the trip by automobile are members of the State Board of Public Roads of Rhode Island, who expect to attend the congress in a body. Not least among the important factors which have made for better road conditions between Washington and Atlanta is the co-operative object lesson in maintenance inaugurated by the American Highway Association and now in practical operation by the United States Office of Public Roads. Despite the general impression which exists to a certain extent in other sections of the country that the South is backward in the use of modern road-building methods, Fulton County, Georgia, of which Atlanta is the county seat, is planning to show the delegates actual samples, completed or in course of construction, of every known type of road adapted to modern traffic conditions.

An interesting comparison of results accomplished by the various States and their sub-divisions will be afforded by the series of models, maps, and materials which will comprise respective State exhibits. The New York Highway Department is planning an exhibit of such striking proportions and comprehensiveness as will rival even the remarkable series of models to be shown by the Federal Government.

BIG ENTRY FOR AUTO SHOW

Ninety-four Car Makers Scheduled for Exhibition Line.

It has been announced by S. A. Miles, manager of the National Automobile Shows, that when the list of entries closed more automobile manufacturers had applied for space in the forthcoming New York and Chicago shows than ever before in the history of the industry. The shows on Jan. 2-9 in New York, and Jan. 23-30 in Chicago, will be the Fifteenth Annual National shows, and are to be held under the auspices of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. For the Metropolitan Exposition ninety-four makers of complete cars have asked for space, and for the Chicago show there are ninety-eight requests.

In addition to the complete car makers there is an enormous list of accessory manufacturers to be represented, and from present indications the show will tax all four exhibition floors in the Grand Central Palace now available.

$200 Greater Value

SAXON $395



With graceful running boards and 38 other detail refinements, the *new* Saxon is *$200 improved* n looks, in conveniences, in little things that mean so much in a motor car.

The Saxon car today is the most suitable for the man who wants a two-passenger automobile, because it was designed strictly as a two-passenge car. Most other two-passenger cars are makeshifts, with two-passenge bodies s:t down on needlessly heavy chassis designed originally to carry five-passenger bodies.

Yet the Saxon i not too light; it is strong and substantial and holds the road well.

Compare the Saxon point by point with any other two-passenger low priced car. You will easily discover wherein the Saxon is more modern in design, wherein it is superior to the others.

A fair comparison, keeping in mind the service to be rendered, appearance, room, comfort, performance, stability, and *cost of keep*—that is all we ask. And remember, you can operate your Saxon for just about the daily cost of a good cigar.

Phone for a demonstration and a demonstrator will call at your home. Phone Columbus 1253.

Saxon Motor Company of New York
251 West 57th Street, New York, N. Y.
Hansen & Peacock, 1,350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Saxon Auto Company, Newark, N. J., Distributors for Northern N. J.

National

At the Right Price

WITH motor cars as with other things there must be a happy medium; the correct position between excessive cost and inferior quality. The *National* is built to fit this exact position. You do not pay an exorbitant sum, in excess of what the car is intrinsically worth.

As a matter of fact, with such a reputation as the *National* enjoys, don't you think we could get more for our "name?" But *National* does not do business that way. Our success is due to giving our customers their money's worth. We ask only what the car is worth. The *National* will not sacrifice quality to join any popular stampede for low prices.

The *National* is the most comfortable car you ever rode in; it is quiet; smooth and always adequate and reliable in power and performance and it is convenient; easy to run and completely equipped. Nothing is omitted. You can buy less safety, less service and less satisfaction, but you can not buy better.

New Six $2375



Six Cylinder motor develops more than fifty-five horse power and gives fuel efficiency up to 16 miles per gallon. 132 inch wheelbase. Tires 36x4½. Cantilever springs—Electric Starter and Lights—Equipment is Complete.

National Motor Vehicle Co., Indianapolis
Poertner Motor Car Co.
Phone Col. 8166. 1759 Broadway, New York City

Minerva Motors Co Secures Moline-Knight

Desirous of representing a lower priced, high grade sleeve valve type of motor car to sell in conjunction with the Minerva, after a thorough investigation we have selected the $2500 Moline-Knight as best adapted for our high class trade.

The Moline-Knight sleeve valve type of engine represents today the greatest real substantial progress in motor car construction. It is individually distinctive, a powerful, reliable, silent car—engineered with surpassing skill—built with great care and finished in a high class manner.

The Moline-Knight is guaranteed 50 horsepower, 128-inch wheelbase, four speed transmission, spiral bevel gear rear axle, 36 x 4½-inch tires, Bosch plugs and ignition, Wagner electric starter, left hand drive, center control, power tire pump and other up-to-the-minute conveniences.

Quality, durability, luxuriousness—not quantity—are the predominating requisites in building Moline-Knights.

It is the "no-waste-and-upkeep-reduced-to-the-minimum car"—no carbon, no valves to clog or grind, less consumption of fuel per horsepower, simpler parts, fewer parts, less to get out of order.

The Moline-Knight gives you a smooth even pull with quick acceleration—without laboring—just a velvety feeling of steady resistless power.

This is the motor that made the phenomenal 337 hour run in the laboratory of the Automobile Club of America, averaging 38 horsepower with full load and at the end of the test averaged 53.6 horsepower at only 1682 revolutions per min.

New series now on exhibition
A demonstration will convince you

Minerva Motors Company
1896 Broadway, S. E. Corner 63rd St.

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT U.S.A.

11168 Solid, Substantial Business Men

had, up to October 10th, applied for the privilege of acting as Dodge Brothers' dealers.

They reason that with the knowledge of costs, materials and methods acquired in manufacturing the vital parts for more than half a million motor cars,

DODGE BROTHERS

are sure to produce a car that will play a very large part in determining automobile values for the future.

MOTORING NEWS AND HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK

ROAD CONDITIONS IN SEVERAL SECTIONS

Routes Good and Bad on Long Island, in Connecticut, and Beyond.

WHERE TO BE CAUTIOUS

Highway Work Now Completed at Many Points, Says A. C. A. Touring Bureau.

Queens Boulevard is in good condition to Jamaica. Hillside Avenue is also in fine shape to the Rocky Hill Road. Then the Jericho Turnpike is in good condition through Mineola to Jericho. Here a road turns right and is fair macadam through Hicksville to Massapequa, on the South Shore Road. These and the following roads on Long Island and other favorite touring sections have been examined recently by the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America.

From Jamaica the Hempstead and Bethpage Turnpikes are in good condition, and there is a good dirt road to Babylon. The road from Babylon is good to Bay Shore, and now that the repair work is completed in Bay Shore Village, the road is good to Saxon Avenue, the dividing line between Bay Shore and Islip. Here a detour is necessary over a dirt road along the north side of the railroad tracks to East Islip. From this place the road is poor to Sayville, and somewhat worn and bumpy to Patchogue.

Leaving Patchogue, instead of crossing the railroad, turn left into Robinson Boulevard; a straight stretch of several miles provides very good going to Brookhaven. From Brookhaven to Southampton the road is in better condition than ever before, with the exception of a few rough spots near Tangier. This trip from Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, to Southampton, a distance of ninety-six miles, has been made in three hours comfortably.

At the Peace Monument in Jamaica the work has been finished, and the Merrick Road is now in good condition to Valley Stream. From this place the road is in fair condition through Hewlett, Woodmere, and Lawrence to the New York City line.

There has been some agitation lately about the improvement of the road from Rockville Centre to Long Beach. This road is in fair condition; the long bridge has just been rendered safe by the expenditure of some $3,000. It is thought by some that the two dangerous grade crossings on this road should be eliminated and that two or three new bridges need to be built. A report has been received that between 3,500 and 4,000 automobiles passed over this road on a Sunday this season.

Connecticut and Beyond.

The Boston Post Road is in good condition to Milford, from which place the road has been under construction to New Haven. From New Haven the road is in good condition to New London. From this place it is no longer necessary to detour by way of Old Mystic to Westerly. The Fort Hill Road is not completed, but a good road goes by way of Noank to Mystic. The road is also open from Stonington to Westerly.

From New Haven the roads are very good by way of Seymour and Naugatuck to Waterbury. There is a good road from New Haven which is partly dirt and partly macadam that runs by way of Bethany, a very quaint and attractive little old New England village, and Naugatuck to Waterbury. The best road from Bridgeport to Waterbury is by way of Stratford, Derby, and Naugatuck. The road is also good on through Torrington, Norfolk, and Canaan to the Massachusetts State line.

From Waterbury the best road to Hartford is by way of Southington Mountain, Plainville, and Farmington. For the return from Hartford to Waterbury the road by way of Plainville, Bristol, Plymouth, Thomaston, and Waterville is often used. This has the advantage of an appreciable down grade from Thomaston, and the roads are good.

The road is in good condition from Waterbury to Watertown. From this place the road to the north is very poor by way of East Morris to Litchfield. The better way from Watertown is by way of Morris to Litchfield. From Watertown the roads by way of Woodbury and Southbury are good to Newtown, from which town there is a good road to Bridgeport. A fair road leads from Newtown by way of Bethel to Danbury, then it is a little rough to Peach Lake, followed by fine State road through Bedford to White Plains.

Berkshire Notes.

From Pittsfield the road to Williamstown by way of South Williamstown is in poor condition. The better way to go is by way of Berkshire, Cheshire, Adams, and North Adams to Williamstown. This road is in good condition from Williamstown through Bennington to Manchester. This is a popular way to reach the White Mountains, continuing on by way of Rutland, Woodstock, and White River Junction. The police have been quite active in various towns of the State. In Rutland a Massachusetts motorist who had not complied with the Vermont license law was arrested recently.

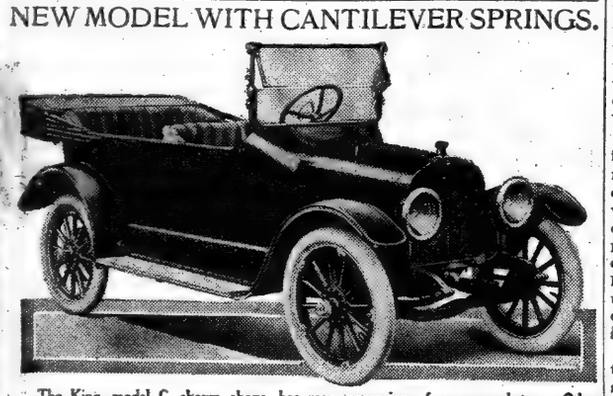
The completion of State highway work in places along the road through Tarrytown, Peekskill, and Poughkeepsie to Albany is very fortunate just at this time, when Lake George, Lake Champlain, the Adirondacks, and the Thousand Islands are attracting so many motor tourists. One of the most gratifying of these stretches to be opened is the one north of Peekskill going to Fishkill Village. This is a fine stretch of road, and does away with the necessity of taking the old road by way of Garrison.

Other portions have now been completed, and, except for stretches of the road near Scarborough and from Stottville to Kinderhook which are being rebuilt, the entire trip may be made with ease and comfort.

78,000 New Auto Registrations.

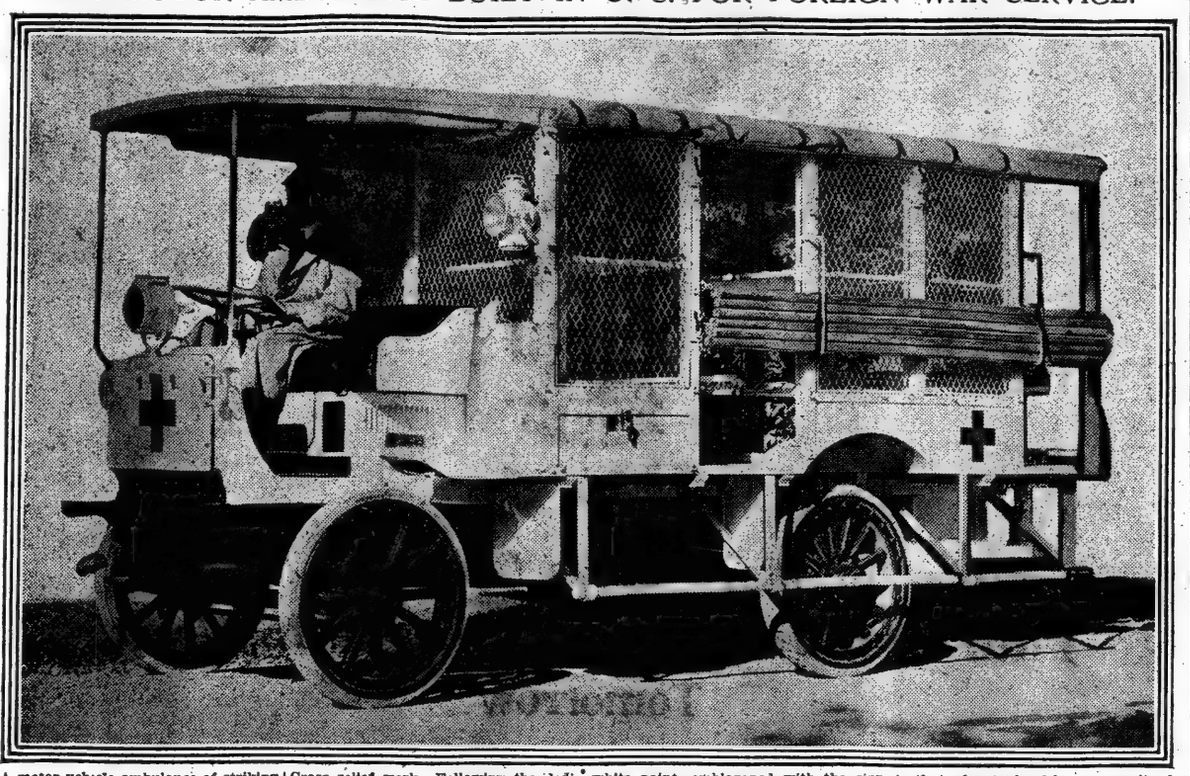
New motor car registrations for eight months of the present fiscal year exceeded the total new registrations for last year by 20,066, according to figures made public last week by Mitchell May, Secretary of State. The new registrations to date aggregate 78,325.

NEW MODEL WITH CANTILEVER SPRINGS.



The King, model C, shown above, has rear suspension of an unusual type. Other features are the flush-sided body and the upholstery treatment.

NEW MOTOR AMBULANCE BUILT IN U. S. FOR FOREIGN WAR SERVICE.



A motor vehicle ambulance of striking design for foreign war service attracted considerable attention in Philadelphia streets last week. It was built by the Autocar Company of Ardmore, Penn., and represents the contribution by that company and its employes to the Red Cross relief work. Following the dedication ceremony in Haverford, when the ambulance was formally donated to the Red Cross service, it was exhibited at several places in the city at the request of persons interested in the war relief work.

The ambulance is finished in snow-white paint, emblazoned with the sign of the Red Cross in red. It will accommodate in all fourteen wounded men in addition to the driver, and is provided with lockers containing medical equipment, antiseptics, and surgical instruments.

An important provision for field work is that of a tank of large capacity for fresh drinking water conveniently located at the rear of the car. The grills or screens forming the sides of the ambulance are hinged, providing quick access for the wounded. The screens are fitted with side curtains for use in stormy weather.

AUTO MAKERS GLAD OF WAR TAX DEFEAT

Chamber of Commerce Felt Levy Would Burden Industry —Good Shipments Reported.

Feeling that in the elimination of the proposed tax on automobiles against manufacturers and dealers the Finance Committee of the Senate at Washington has recognized the position of the motor car industry, there was a general sentiment of appreciation at the meeting of the Directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce held last week at the New York headquarters.

Representatives of the Chamber visited Washington and supplied facts regarding the making and marketing of motor cars, and those facts, coupled with protests from thousands of dealers and manufacturers of automobiles, parts, and accessories throughout the country, it is believed, convinced the lawmakers that it would have been unfair to require the automobile industry to carry such a heavy burden as the tax proposed.

While it is true that a number of the larger concerns have been very successful in the marketing of cars, it was felt that the industry should not be judged solely by the great successes of eight or ten makers, when there are 450 listed manufacturers of automobiles in the country and more than 15,500 dealers, besides 13,630 garages and the hundreds of factories making parts and accessories.

At the meeting the component vehicle warranty clause was adopted, and there were reports from committees on patents, traffic, commercial vehicles, good roads, and shows.

While the automobile industry has suffered with other lines by the depression in trade and by the elimination of its export business, which last year amounted to $34,500,000, further proof that the automobile is a necessity in various lines of business and for doctors, contractors, salesmen, and other business men was furnished by the traffic department reports, which showed that shipments in substantial quantities were made by practically all factories during August and September.

The Show Committee reported a record number of applications for space at the National Automobile Shows at New York and Chicago. President Charles Clifton presided, and the others in attendance included S. T. Davis, Jr., Roy D. Chapin, Howard E. Coffin, C. C. Hanch, H. H. Rice, S. D. Waldon, Wilfred C. Leland, John N. Willys, H. O. Smith, E. R. Benson, A. R. Erskine, William E. Metzger, and Alfred Reeves.

Electric Truck Cuts Electric Cost.

In the report of the Electrical Bureau of the City of Philadelphia, just issued, it is said: "The time required in repairing troubles on the underground system has been very much reduced by the use of an electric truck, the number of hours in which the underground circuits were out of service having been cut down in 1913 about 40 per cent., as compared with 1912. The cost of operation in 1913 was a little less than for 1912, even with the greater amount of work."

HAD CONFIDENCE IN HIS STARTER

Virginia Motorist Used the Hole Left for the Hand Crank to Hang Number From.

The story of the man who inspected his new automobile, compared it with the catalogue specifications and wrote the factory that it had come complete with the exception of the wheelbase, is almost tied by an incident which came to light at a Middle Western garage the other day. Well along in the afternoon a party of five tourists pulled up and decided to store the car for the night. The car was driven inside and backed into a stall, the owner and family leaving for the hotel across the street, giving the conventional order for a wash and polish.

An attendant went promptly to work, whistling merrily as he progressed in his task of excavating the real estate and exposing the finish. Eventually he worked around to the front end of the car, where a peculiar attachment caught his eye. The attachment was a wooden plug, tightly driven into a hole near the base of the radiator. From the plug was suspended a Virginia license number.

"Hey! Look here!" he called to the proprietor who was up at the front of the place. "Blessed if this fellow hasn't sealed up the hole they left for hand-cranking this car!"

The proprietor gazed and marveled. He was thoroughly familiar with electric self-starting devices, but had never yet seen such an instance of calm confidence on the part of an owner.

When the tourists came the next morning to resume their trip, the owner was questioned about the plug.

"What do you do when you have to crank this car by hand?" asked the garage man.

"Crank it by hand? Why, this car has a self-starter!" explained the uncomprehending tourist. "When I want to spin the motor, I push down on this plunger."

"Sure; but don't you ever have to help it? Isn't there a hand crank comes with the car?"

A gleam of new truth came to the motorist.

"Well, now that you speak of it, I guess that must be the hand crank that I found in my tool kit," he answered. "I don't know whether I've got it with me yet or not. But I do know that I've never used it, either on this trip or before it, and I've come more than a thousand miles over the mountains. I'll bet I've started that motor 3,000 times, easy. That hole looked like a handy place to use for the license, so I've always used it that way."

So saying, the gentleman climbed in, pressed down on the plunger, started the motor, and rolled out on his way.

"Well, I vum!" remarked the garage man.

MAY GIVE BENEFITS OF ELECTRIC TRUCKS

Secretary of State Points Out Good Features of This Type of Vehicle.

CURRENT CHARGES FALLING

Advantages of Front Wheel Drive Important, He Says—A Brewer's Experience.

Mitchell May, Secretary of State, has just issued a statement setting forth the merits of electric motor trucks, which is, in part, as follows:

"Electric motor trucks have been built with a battery capacity sufficient to enable the machinery to run about sixty miles on one charge, although forty miles is probably the longest distance that can be expected with a battery of reasonable weight and dimensions. Notwithstanding its limited range, however, the electric vehicle has undoubtedly a larger field of useful application. It cannot do all that a gasoline vehicle can do, but it can do many things that a gasoline vehicle cannot do, and when comparing the construction of an electric motor vehicle with a gasoline or steam-driven machine even the average layman can see that from the mechanical point of view it is by far the simplest of the three.

"In an electric vehicle there is only one moving part, the armature, which drives one or more of the road wheels through gear wheels or chains. There are other moving parts in connection with the electrical apparatus, but these are moving only during the periods of control. The controller switch, for example, is not brought into operation except when a change of motor speed is required. In fact, the electric vehicle is so simple in construction that any horse driver could be taught to drive it with all the appearance of a skilled driver after a week's instruction.

"In this State, especially, where enormous progress has been made, there have been frequent instances of firms changing over entirely from horse to electric motor trucks in a remarkably short space of time and without engaging a single new driver. In one instance, that of a large brewery in New York City, using twelve wagons with three to five tons capacity and running from thirty-five to forty-five miles per day, it is stated that one electrician and one assistant attends to the recharging of all of the vehicles after their day's run, and that those twelve electric vehicles displaced approximately double the number of horse-driven vehicles. This firm's engineer states that the pick of the horse drivers were taken off duty from their horse-driven vehicles one Friday night and that during Saturday and Sunday they received instruction in driving, and that on Monday morning they went out on delivery work with new electric trucks and continued to work them with complete success.

"Apart from the unreliable nature of storage batteries for motor traction work ten years ago, the high charges for current and the lack of facilities for charging at the generating stations or garages undoubtedly helped to delay the coming of the electric motor vehicle. Now, however, current charges in this country are rapidly being reduced, although they are not yet as favorable as they might be. About 2 cents per kilowatt or even less is now being charged at various supply stations. The price of current must be low because of the known inefficiency of storage batteries.

"On the other hand avoidance of waste through running the motor while the vehicle is idle must be eliminated, current being used only while the vehicle is actually traveling. In respect to the freedom from skidding the electric motor truck is undoubtedly better than the ordinary types of gasoline or steam vehicles. The most common method of driving an electric vehicle is to provide each of the front wheels with a motor and reducing gear, these being carried and fastened on the axle so as to permit the wheels to steer as well as to drive.

"It is possible to build a gasoline motor vehicle in which the steering wheel is also the driving wheel, and at least two very successful instances of this have long been before the motoring public, but the electric system certainly lends itself to the most simple arrangements of front drive, and for special circumstances power could be transmitted to all four wheels with perfect ease."

TO CELEBRATE HIGHWAY.

Patriotic Programmes at Many Points for Lincoln Way Anniversary.

Band concerts, parades, torch light processions, speeches by prominent men, automobile races, dances, fairs—everything from the hilarious pie-eating contest to the church bazaar will mark the celebration of the first anniversary of the dedication of the Lincoln Highway on the 31st of October.

The activities of last year will be repeated but with additions, for last year the Lincoln Highway was but a gigantic proposal, a great idea, a task to which the nation had set itself, while today it is felt that the Lincoln Highway can be truly called an assured success.

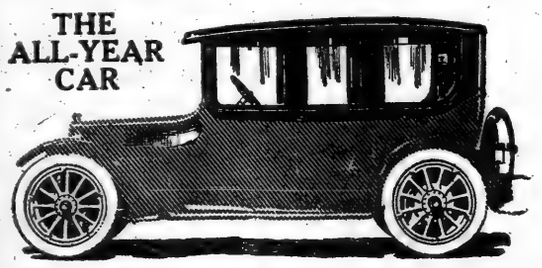
From every village and country town as well as the great cities on the route have come assurances of a fitting observance of the day upon which the Lincoln Highway was first officially announced and dedicated to the great American President as a memorial.

The programmes are in many instances being arranged by the State, county and local consuls of the National Association, prominent men in every section of the country, each one giving liberally of his time, energy and money that the interests of the Lincoln way may be attended.

KISSELKAR

The Big Idea of the Year

THE ALL-YEAR CAR



THE KisselKar Two-Door Body, with Detachable Sedan Top, is the one big idea of the year, supplying a long-felt need for an economical ALL-YEAR car at small cost.

This combination is available in either the KisselKar 36-"Four" or 48-"Six."

The best buy this Fall is the Two-Door KisselKar with Detachable Sedan Top, providing a luxurious Winter coach—converted in Spring into the smartest of touring cars—without expense of changing bodies.

Let us show you the new KisselKar models—and the Detachable Sedan Top—you'll be enthusiastic.

Benz Automobile Sales Corporation,
1,700 Broadway, at 54th Street, New York City.
Phone 8047 Columbus.



This Sturdy Tire

Protects Hundreds of Thousands Now

Bear that in mind when you suffer avoidable troubles. Some 400,000 men—or more—find their protection in Goodyear tires.

Men have tried out more than four million Goodyears, under all conditions. And these tires—by their proved supremacy—by their matchless quality, forever maintained—have come to outsell any other.

Needless Troubles

Rim-cuts are utterly needless. No-Rim-Cut tires prohibit them by a method which we control.

Blow-outs—those countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric—are avoided by our exclusive "On-Air" cure. It costs us $1500 daily.

Loose treads are combated—reduced 60 per cent—by the large rubber rivets we alone create.

Punctures and skidding are best met by our double-thick All-Weather tread.

Men Must Yield

Men who want safety, sturdiness, freedom from troubles must yield to these inducements.

Goodyears are more than mere quality tires. We directly combat—in exclusive ways—the four chief causes of tire ruin. In the four ways cited we save millions of needless stops.

Facts known to so many will sometime be proved to you. Sometime you will test these superlative tires, then adopt them.

Now—when winter is coming—get them with All-Weather treads. You never saw an anti-skid so sharp, so tough, so enduring, so resistless.

GOODYEAR AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Any dealer can supply you Goodyear tires. If the wanted size is not in stock he will telephone our local branch.

LEWIS "VI" Monarch of the Sixes

The Year-In-Advance Car

COMFORT

135-inch wheel-base; short turning radius; electrically lighted and started; completely equipped; left-hand drive, centre control; 56-inch underslung rear springs, insuring perfect riding qualities; low centre of gravity; combination four, five and six passenger streamline body, with large 20-inch doors; deep, luxurious, hand-buffed leather upholstering. Jiffy side curtains.

DURABILITY

1,000 fewer parts; absolute simplicity in construction; unit power plant, 3-point suspension; perfect balance in motor, insuring long life; full floating rear axle; Stewart-Warner vacuum gasolene feed, with tank in rear; 11-inch road clearance; Speedometer drive on transmission.

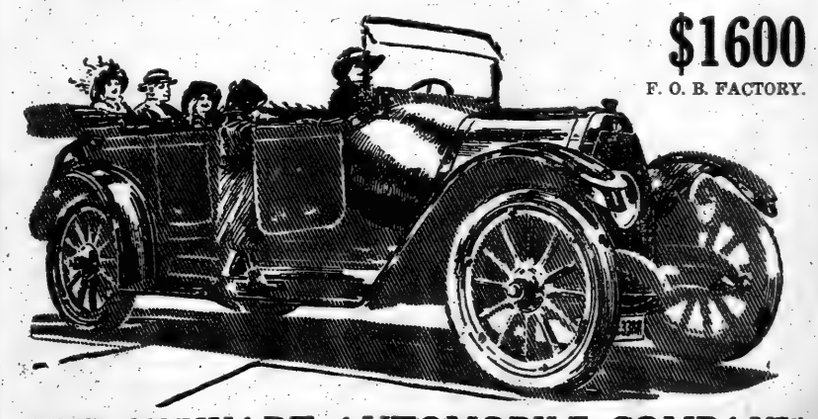
ECONOMY

Small bore, long stroke (3½x6), high efficiency motor; SIX-CYLINDER monobloc type; 16 miles per gallon of gasolene; weight, 3,250 pounds. Even distribution of weight and oversize 36x4 tires give maximum service.

More Automobile Than $1600 Ever Bought Before

It is in reality a $3000 car sold for $1600. It carries the guarantee of one of the oldest automobile builders in America and was designed by Rene Petard, one of Europe's foremost automobile engineers, a man whose connection with the Fiat, Unic, Darracq and Itala, well known as Europe's highest priced cars, made it possible for him to produce a masterpiece. See this car at our salesrooms and give us an opportunity to demonstrate it and prove our claims.

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ESTABLISHED 1849
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
Actual Makers

89 Regent Street

Mark Cross Opens
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street
Tomorrow

An Excellent Opening for You

Merchants who have not moved uptown are now so few in number that they threaten to become an aristocracy.

Were we merely to proclaim in innocent Old English type

Mark Cross respectfully begs to announce the opening of new quarters at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Monday, October Nineteenth

it would be true, but no more startling than the news that Henry the Eighth is dead.

Sir Isaac Newton, in his discovery of the Law of the Earth's Attraction, nearly said "everything that goes up must come down." So, while we have gone up to a prominent location, we have come down to Earth with

This Seasonable Attraction

6000 Pairs Womens Mark Cross Tan $1.50 Gloves for $1.00

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12000 Pairs Mens Mark Cross Tan $2.00 Gloves for $1.50

They are the choicest whipped cream of Glove Leather; fresh and new from our factories.

These extraordinary inducements continue—at our uptown store only—until the supply is exhausted.

Our stocks fairly teem with leather novelties in which Good Taste, Skilled Workmanship, and Durability —three champions—strive for mastery.

It is more than an Opening. It is a Revelation.

Mark Cross

World's Greatest Leather Stores
New Location: Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street
Downtown: 253 Broadway, Opposite City Hall
Boston: 145 Tremont Street
Wholesale Department: 210 Fifth Avenue
Dealers Throughout the World
(New Phone: Greeley 5000)

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local rains today, followed by fair; Tuesday, fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,722. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS

ALLIES' LEFT PUSHED FORWARD THIRTY MILES; ARMENTIERES TAKEN, BATTLE NEAR NIEUPORT; GERMANS MOVING FOR GREAT COUNTER-STROKE

PRESIDENT PROUD OF 63D CONGRESS

Legislation Enacted Frees Business from Monopoly, He Writes Mr. Underwood.

CONFIDENT OF ELECTIONS

Declares Voters Never Failed to Reward Service—Change "Would Set Clock Back."

OUTLINES NEXT PROGRAMME

Merchant Marine and Conservation —Underwood Gives Credit to Wilson's "Magnificent Leadership."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—In a letter to Representative Oscar W. Underwood, leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, President Wilson congratulates Congress upon the legislation enacted since the incoming of the present Administration. The letter is Mr. Wilson's principal contribution to the political campaign this year, when the entire membership of the House and one-third of the membership of the Senate is to be elected. Arrangements have been made to give the letter wide circulation in the two weeks before the close of the Congressional campaign.

The President expresses confidence in the outcome of the Congressional elections. The voters of the United States, he says, never have failed to reward real service.

Most of the letter is devoted to the work done by Congress in enacting the tariff law, the currency law, the Clayton anti-trust law, and the trade commission law. The letter follows in full:

One Aim: To Set Business Free.

The White House,
Washington, Oct. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. Underwood: I cannot let this session of Congress close without expressing my warm admiration for the fidelity and intelligence with which the programme outlined in April and December of last year has been carried out, and my feeling that the people of the country have been served by the members of this Congress as they have seldom, if ever, been served before. The programme was a great one, and it is a matter of deep satisfaction to think of the way in which it has been handled.

It had several distinct parts and many items, but, after all, a single purpose, namely, to destroy private control and set business free. That purpose was manifest enough in the case of the tariff and in the legislation affecting trusts, but, though perhaps less evident upon the surface there, it lay at the very heart of the Currency bill, too. May I not add, even though it lies outside the field of legislation, that that, and that chiefly, has been the object of the foreign policy of the Government during the last eighteen months?

Private control had shown its sinister face on every hand in America, had shown it for a long time, and sometimes very brazenly, in the trusts and in a virtual domination of credit by small groups of men. The safest hiding place and covert of such control was in the tariff. There it for a long time hid very shrewdly. The tariff was a very complicated matter; none but experts thoroughly understood its schedules. Many of the schedules were framed to afford particular advantages to special groups of manufacturers and investors. That was the soil in which trade combinations and combinations of manufacturers most readily grew, and most rankly.

High prices did not spring directly out of the tariff. They sprang out of the suppression of domestic, no less than of foreign, competition by means of combinations and trade agreements which could be much more easily contrived and maintained under the protection of a high tariff than without it. The European war came before the withdrawal of this much-coveted opportunity for monopoly could show its full effects and active competition bring prices to their normal level again; but it is clear enough already that the reduction of the tariff, the simplification of its schedules so as to cut away the jungle in which secret agencies had so long lurked, the correction of its inequalities, and its thorough recasting with the single honest object of revenue, were an indispensable first step to re-establishing competition.

Mere Light Routed Lobby.

The present Congress has taken that step with courage, sincerity, and effectiveness. The lobby by which some of the worst features of the old tariff had been maintained was driven away by the mere pitiless turning on of the light. The principle was adopted that each duty levied was to be tested by the inquiry whether it was put at such a figure and levied in such a manner as to provoke competition. The soil in which combinations had grown was removed, lest some of the seeds of monopoly might be found to remain in it. The thing had needed to be done for a long time, but nobody had ventured before to undertake it in systematic fashion.

The panic that the friends of privilege had predicted did not follow. Business has already adjusted itself to the new conditions with singular ease and elasticity, because the new conditions are in fact more normal than the old. The revenue lost by the import duties was replaced by an income tax which in part shifted the burden of taxation from the shoulders of every consumer in the country, great or small, to shoulders more certainly able to bear it.

We had time to learn from the actual administration of the law that the revenues resulting from the double change would have been abundant had it not been for the breaking out of the present war in Europe, which affects almost every route of trade and every market in the world outside of the United States. Until the war ends and until its effects upon manufacture and commerce have been corrected we shall have to impose additional taxes to make up for the loss of such part of our import duties as the war cuts off by cutting off the imports themselves—a veritable war tax, though we are not at war; for war, and only war, is the cause of it.

It is fortunate that the reduction of the duties came first. The import duties collected under the old tariff constituted a much larger proportion of the whole revenue of the Government

Continued on Page 4.

FIRST LONDON 'BUS EVER UNDER FIRE

Exhibited, Bullet-scars and All, by Its Proud Driver, Back From Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Promenaders in Park Lane today had a fleeting glimpse of twenty London motor omnibuses which were among those used in transferring the Belgian and British troops from Antwerp just before the Germans entered that city. In single file the omnibuses tore along at terrific speed, occasionally greeted by cheers. The spectators recognized them as Antwerp's veterans from the tattered Belgian and British flags flying above the drivers' seats and the warlike inscriptions which had been chalked on the sides in French and English by military passengers who had been transported through Belgium in them.

Each was manned by a chauffeur in khaki, but that these military looking men simply were ordinary 'bus pilots transformed into soldiers by the emergencies of the war became evident when one cumbersome vehicle halted abruptly so that its driver could engage in a brief exchange of Cockney badinage with an acquaintance at the wheel of a civilian 'bus which chanced to pass at the same moment.

A group of onlookers who gathered about the war conveyance noticed that it was marked as if by bullets. When questioned about it the chauffeur proudly said:

"Yessir; this is the first London 'bus to be fired on in the history of the world."

He added that it happened to be the last 'bus to cross the Scheldt, and became a target of the German advance guard entering Antwerp.

SHAW SEES AMERICA LEADER OF TOMORROW

Dramatist Pictures Peace Conference With Wilson Presiding After Europe Is Ruined.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—A letter to a friend here from Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, dated at Bordeaux Oct. 1, contains the following:

"A week ago, in London, I interviewed George Bernard Shaw for an hour. He summed up the situation like this:

"This war of nations makes the United States all important. When peace comes, as come it must, if only through international exhaustion, it will not be arranged by their Colonels sitting around a drum. Instead there must be a world conference, with the President of the United States in the chair.

"To that conference England will, of course, come bleating, but when France has lost the eight billions loaned to Russia, when the Czar's Government is bankrupt, when English credit is desperately shaken, and German industries are wrecked, the United States can push forward unburdened.

"Americans will be the leaders of tomorrow. For Europe must now breed from the men of the last reserve."

Further on in her letter Miss O'Reilly said:

"With me is my friend and fellow-worker, the authoress, Miss Grace Ellison, whose uncle, Sir Douglas Barclay, brought about the Anglo-French Entente. Miss Ellison is inaugurating a Red Cross unit of 500 nurses as her bit of nurse service. I have been asked by the Department of Military Justice to visit the war prisons and draw up a report of remedial deficiencies. France wants to be decent to its prisoners of war, and I want to serve the Republic."

MARNE BATTLE LOST FOR LACK OF GAS?

At Any Rate, Von Kluck Was Unable to Win By Candle Light.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The weekly magazine L'Opinion publishes an account of von Kluck's stay at Coulommiers on Sept. 5 and 6, written by an eye-witness, from which it appears that a very trifling cause perhaps contributed most materially to the Allies' victory on the Marne. On arriving, says the writer, the German commander was very cheerful and consumed a huge meal, drinking a good deal of champagne. He talked freely with the inhabitants, informing them that he expected to dine in Paris in four days, as the battle was nearly won, the French were retreating southward, and the British were being pursued to the southwest. He assured all who pleased him that they would benefit by his favor when they became Germans, as they soon would. Next day a military band gave a concert after luncheon, Gen. von Kluck remarking that its next performance would be on the boulevards.

Toward evening his cheerfulness diminished. The news arrived that the French retreat had been stopped, while the British were turning on their pursuers. The German headquarters became unusually busy—almost agitated. Suddenly, at a time when the arrival of messengers was incessant and the activity the greatest of all, the lights were extinguished. A tremendous uproar followed. A German Major rushed out, uttering fearful threats of what he would do unless the gas were immediately turned on; but it was soon found that the gasometers were quite empty, that their fires were out, and that their engineers had fled.

For nearly thirty minutes, at the most critical point of the battle, the German headquarters were in absolute darkness. The members of the staff were unable to read messages or consult their maps until candles had been obtained, and even then it was hard to follow the maps by the flickering light.

Early the next morning Gen. von Kluck departed hastily, without breakfast, cursing and obviously worried. Soon afterward the Allies occupied the town.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

FRENCH TELLS HOW PARIS WAS SAVED

British General Describes Fighting That Forced the German Armies to Turn Back.

UNDER FIRE FOR 25 DAYS

From Aug. 23 to Sept. 17 English Forces Never Rested—Wrought Havoc to Invaders.

CHAPTERS OF GALLANT ACTS

First Corps Und. Sir Douglas Haig Bore Brunt of Long Struggle at the Aisne.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—In two long reports made public today Field Marshal Sir John French, Commander in Chief of the British forces on the Continent, recounts with considerable detail the fighting in which the British expeditionary force was engaged during the month ended Sept. 28.

This fighting included the retirement from Mons southward to the Seine, and the advance after a most vigorous offensive on the part of the Allies back to the River Aisne and the first stage of the desperate encounters along the line of that river, which included the crossing of the stream in the face of the determined opposition by the Germans.

The first report discloses that it was Sept. 6 that the Allies took the offensive which checked the German Gen. von Kluck's advance to the southeast of Paris, and that it required four days to compel the Germans to turn their backs on the French capital. Two days later the Germans, according to the report, were back across the Aisne, having lost heavily in men, guns, and transports in their retreat. Then commenced the battle of the Aisne, which lasted for a month, and the first phases of which are dealt with.

In the second report, which is dated Oct. 8, Gen. French refers to the attacks and counter attacks, which were still going on when the report was concluded Sept. 28.

In one of the reports Gen. French makes special mention of a long list of officers and men who have distinguished themselves in the fighting.

Under Fire Twenty-five Days.

The earlier report, dated Sept. 17, calls special attention to the fact that "from Sunday, Aug. 23, up to the present date, from Mons back almost to the Seine and from the Seine to the Aisne, the army under my command has been ceaselessly engaged, without one single day's halt or rest of any kind."

Further along Field Marshal French says:

"In spite of very determined resistance on the part of the enemy, who is holding in strength and with great tenacity a position peculiarly favorable to defense, the battle which commenced on the evening of Sept. 12 has so far forced the enemy back from his first position, secured passage of the river, and inflicted great loss upon him, including the capture of over 2,000 prisoners and several guns."

The dispatch gives details of the retreat on Aug. 28 and 29. Gens. Gough and Chetwode, with the Third and Fifth Cavalry Brigades covered the retreat, repulsing the Germans with great loss.

"The pursuit by the enemy," continues the report, "was very vigorous. Some five or six German corps were on the Somme facing the Fifth Army; on the Oise at least two corps were advancing toward my front and were crossing the Somme east and west of Ham; three or four more German corps were opposing the Sixth French army on my left."

Set Trap for Germans.

"This was the situation when at 1 o'clock I received a visit from Gen. Joffre at my headquarters. I strongly represented my position to the French Commander in Chief, who was most kind, cordial, and sympathetic, as he always has been. He told me he had directed the Fifth French Army, on the Oise, to move forward and attack the Germans on the Somme, with a view to checking the pursuit.

"I finally arranged with Gen. Joffre to effect a further short retirement toward the line between Compiègne and Soissons, promising him, however, to do my utmost to keep always within a day's march of him."

The Germans were threatening the British line of communication, and, continues the report: "While closely adhering to his strategic conception to draw the enemy on all points until a favorable situation was created from which to assume the offensive, Gen. Joffre found it necessary from day to day to modify the methods by which he sought to attain this object, owing to the development of the enemy's plans and a change in the general situation."

On Sept. 5 Gen. Joffre decided to take the offensive, as he considered conditions very favorable to success.

Field Marshal French believes that about noon on the 6th the enemy realized that a powerful threat was being made against the flank of his columns moving south and east, and began the great retreat which opened the battle.

This battle, so far as the Sixth French Army, the British Army, and the Fifth and Ninth French Armies were concerned, was concluded on the evening of Sept. 10, when the Germans had been driven to the Soissons-Rheims line, with the loss of thousands of prisoners, many guns, and enormous masses of transport.

Germans Change Plans.

The change in the German plans from a direct advance on Paris appears to have been made on Sept. 8. Describing the various stages of the advance against the Germans, Field Marshal French praises the cavalry, especially Gen. de Lisle's brigade, with the Ninth Lancers and Eighteenth Hussars.

On the 8th both the First and Second Army Corps made large captures and took some guns. On the 9th, after forcing the passage of the Marne, they inflicted a heavy loss in killed and wounded on the Germans, while the Second Division took some hundreds of prisoners and a battery of eight ma-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN MOVE IMPENDING

Heavy Assault Expected on Some Unrevealed Point of the Line.

REINFORCEMENTS TO AID IT

Brought Up "from Antwerp and Elsewhere"—No Change Thus Far, Berlin Says.

MUCH BOOTY AT OSTEND

Slow but Steady Gains Reported Before Belfort, Where German Mortars Have Been Drawn Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, received today a wireless message from the Foreign Office in Berlin which made this statement about the situation in the West:

Official Headquarters reports for 17th: Germans took at Bruges and Ostend much war material, a great number of infantry rifles, ammunition, 200 locomotives ready for use.

In the French war theatre there are no important developments.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The following official report from German headquarters, issued in Berlin on Sunday, is sent by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

In the western theatre of war, yesterday was generally quiet and the situation unchanged.

Germans Plan New Stroke.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (via The Hague and London)—All the signs indicate that a change is impending in the protracted struggle in northern France, where for weeks the hostile armies have faced each other in such strongly entrenched positions that neither has been able to advance except at enormous cost. The principal effect of the mutual flanking operations has been to extend the battle lines without either side finding a weak spot.

The German Army which besieged Antwerp is now free, and the invading forces have been strengthened otherwise for an assault against some point in the extended battle front. The point chosen for this offensive movement is being guarded jealously. The bulletins given out by the German Headquarters throw no light on the nature of the stroke which unmistakably is impending. America is perhaps better informed concerning this than is Germany. The latest bulletin reports: "The situation is unchanged."

Reports from the front state that the entrenched positions in the centre have become full-fledged fortresses. The infantry is lodged in such elaborately protected shelter pits that damage is done only when a heavy shell strikes squarely. Shrapnel or shell fragments do not penetrate. The soldiers have introduced mattresses, tables and other comforts into these underground rooms, in which they live in comparative comfort except when it is necessary to man the trenches against infantry attacks. Heavy artillery is planted in masses near the line. These guns include the twenty-five which were captured from the fortresses at Givet, France.

Cheers Bring French Fire.

Demonstrations and false alarms are frequent. The fall of Antwerp caused a sudden outflare of activity, the cheers of the German troops causing the French to believe that a general attack was impending, and drawing a general fire from the French forces. Near Rheims the Allies even launched a counter attack to anticipate an expected German charge. German Headquarters state that the French report of a repulse by the French of a night attack near St. Dié, in the French Department of Vosges, on Oct. 11, had no other foundation than the German cheering, to which the French answered with a half hour's heavy artillery and rifle fire along the seventeen-mile front.

The French still hold the eastern frontier fortress line, although a number of barrier forts have fallen. A letter from a German officer who was before Toul describes the art with which the French defend every yard before and between the fortresses. The French infantry is sheltered in three-story trenches. The bombproofs, even in the infantry positions, are roofed with concrete, against which all except the heaviest shells are ineffective. Cannon in disappearing armored turrets answer the continual German fire. Cellar telephones have been found in houses outside the French lines, by means of which the position of the German batteries have been betrayed. Dogs carried letters and carrier pigeons were used until the dogs were shot and the pigeons were eaten.

Praise for French Aviators.

The German officer in his letter expressed high praise of the French aviators. Where the German earthworks were not concealed from aerial reconnaissance the appearance of a French aviator was invariably followed by an artillery attack upon the position.

"How tensely we watch our shrapnel bursting around those aeroplanes, and how seldom is one brought down," says the writer. "The German aviators are equally as good."

The Swiss newspapers report severe fighting and frequent artillery duels in the vicinity of Belfort, France. The German papers are without direct news regarding operations in this section.

Prince Joachim, youngest son of Emperor William, has been promoted to be a Captain, and has been reassigned as a staff officer in the Eleventh Army Corps.

30,000 Belgians in Holland.

BERLIN, Oct. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following matter has been given to the press from official sources:

"The number of Belgian soldiers who entered Holland, it is now stated, was 30,000.

"The Daily Mail of London reports that the Anglo-Belgians were defeated east of Ghent. Reports from The Hague are that the revolt of Boers in South Africa is taking on larger proportions and many arrests are being made.

"Twenty-two German universities have addressed to foreign universities a declaration protesting against the aspersions cast upon the German Army and setting forth that the Germans destroyed property only when forced to do so by treacherous assaults on the part of a hostile civilian population.

"Former King Manuel of Portugal has been received by the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in pursuance to a plan to restore the monarchy in Portugal. The Germans have lodged a strong protest at Lisbon against the hostile attitude of the Portuguese Government. The latter still hesitates to openly participate in the war.

"The Rech, a Russian paper, states that Russia deports prisoners of war, even officers, to Siberia. Anglo-Indian troops have brought the plague to Cairo. Already fifty deaths have occurred.

Fighting Before Belfort.

"According to a telegram from Zurich received by the semi-official Cologne Gazette, heavy German mortars have been placed east of the fortress of Belfort, where the fighting already has begun. The Germans so far are gaining ground, though slowly. The same paper publishes a telegram from Berlin denying the assertion of the Paris Temps, under date of Sept. 29, to the effect that the German Government inspired President Wilson to take up the matter of mediation. The telegram says that the alleged stimulus in that direction came by no means from the German side.

"The Government, convinced of the President's good intentions, had expressed thanks for his endeavors, but referred to the fact repeatedly declared by Great Britain that she would wage war to the last. Germany, however, will permit no one to doubt that her people have made such sacrifices as will not allow her to accept a peace that does not safeguard her from any new attacks in the future. The telegram continues:

"'The German conditions as quoted from the Temps are merely an invention originating in a desire for self-deception.'

"It is officially admitted that the submarine which sank the Russian cruiser Pallada was the German U-26. The crew received Iron Crosses.

"Reports that the manuscript of the third volume of Bismarck's 'Thoughts and Reminiscences' is preserved in the vaults of the Bank of England is incorrect. The German publisher, Gottascher Verlag, claims possession of the Iron Chancellor's manuscripts.

Situation in the East.

"Great distress is raging in European Poland. A deputation asked assistance of the Petrograd Government, which intends the introduction of an income tax.

"The Berliner Tageblatt learns from reliable sources that the Russians at Radom hanged three Jews, despite the fact that their innocence was proclaimed by others.

"The German Agricultural Council has issued the declaration that this year's crops will be sufficient to support the country until next year's harvest.

"The Austrians have taken a great part of the Russian fortifications east of Przemysl, and since the reopening by them of offensive operations in Galicia have taken 15,000 Russian prisoners.

"The confiscation and sale of the exhibits in the German and Austrian pavilions at the International Municipal Exhibition at Lyons is criticised by the German press. Participation in the exhibition was decided upon only at the suggestion of the City of Lyons, and therefore the confiscation was a violation of the rights of hospitality and contrary to the action at the Leipsic exhibition, where all the exhibits of hostile countries were left untouched.

"The African explorer, Dr. Karl Peters, describes his own observations of the revolting treatment accorded 20,000 German and Austrian residents of England who are now detained in concentration camps. The sanitary conditions are so wretched that already 300 persons have died, he says.

"According to The Franfurter Zeitung, Antwerp is bound to pay a war contribution of 30,000,000 francs, ($6,000,000.)

"Crown Princess Cecilie went to Danzig for the special purpose of decorating the crew of the submarine U-26 with the order of the Iron Cross. The vessel's commander, Baron Berckheim, is now a famous figure among Captains."

GERMAN BIPLANE FALLS.

Pilot Killed and Passenger Seriously Injured in Brandenburg.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that during a cross-country flight from Doeberitz on Oct. 16, a German military biplane when near Rathenow, Brandenberg, Prussia, fell to the earth.

The pilot was killed and a passenger severely injured.

Imported Rock Fountain. A cigar with an enviable reputation for quality.—Advt.

Summary of War News.

The Allies have driven the Germans back thirty miles in the northern area, according to an announcement by the British Press Bureau.

An unofficial dispatch from Dunkirk states that severe fighting is taking place near Nieuport, to the south of Ostend. The land forces of the Allies, it is said, are being assisted by several warships.

The French War Office reports that the Allies have retaken Armentières, and have made progress north of Arras. Two violent attacks made by the Germans to the north and east of St. Die Saturday night were repulsed.

Germany reports, through Ambassador von Bernstorff, that there are no important developments in the situation in France.

The Russians report that the Austrians have been repulsed in an attempt to cross the River San. The battle south of Przemysl continues, while the situation in East Prussia and on the Vistula remains the same. The Austrian forces in the passes of the Carpathians have been strengthened.

A Berlin official statement says that fighting continues near Warsaw. Vienna, in an official statement, says Austrian troops have crossed the Stryi River and have made progress after desperate fighting. Up to the present, it is said, 15,000 Russians have been taken prisoners.

An official report from Gen. French gives the total of British killed, wounded, and missing from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8, as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

Anti-German mobs in London have wrecked twenty bakeries, butchers' shops, and saloons belonging to Germans, and looted the stores and also the dwelling places of their owners above them.

TRANSFERRED OIL SHIP SEIZED OFF SANDY HOOK

Standard Company's Brindilla, Renamed and Under Our Flag, Taken Into Halifax.

Special to The New York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 18.—As a prize of war the steamer Brindilla, flying the United States flag, was brought into Halifax harbor this afternoon by the auxiliary cruiser Caronia. She was formerly the German oil tank steamer Washington, and it is reported that she has contraband of war on board.

The Brindilla sailed from New York last Tuesday, bound for Alexandria, Egypt, and was taken the same day by a British cruiser just outside the three-mile limit off Sandy Hook.

The warship, the name of which has not been disclosed, sent a crew aboard and then ordered the oil-tanker to steam ahead. She kept close by until the Caronia, which was several hundred miles distant, came up in response to a wireless call. Upon the arrival of the Caronia, the custody of the Brindilla was intrusted to her, and both vessels were ordered to proceed to this port.

According to unofficial reports trouble developed in the engine room of the prize ship, and as a result the Caronia sent more men aboard to assist in working her and frustrate a suspected plot to open the sea cocks. Early on Thursday the Caronia took the Brindilla in tow. As the weather was heavy, progress was slow, and the hawsers parted several times, causing further delay.

Local officials say that the Marshal of the Admiralty Court and the Chief Provost Marshal of the Port will probably take charge of the tanker tomorrow pending disposition of the case by the court. The crew of the Brindilla is said to be composed mainly of Norwegians and Swedes, with a few Germans in the engine room.

Capt. Petersen, commander of the Brindilla, was in communication tonight with the United States Consul here. He said that he hoped to procure the release of his vessel, take on coal, and proceed to his destination. The Consul declined to make any statement until he had received instructions from Washington.

The oil tank Brindilla is owned by the Standard Oil Company of Bayonne, N. J., and was transferred from German to American registry early in October under the Underwood amendment to the Panama Canal Act of 1912.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, when told last night by THE NEW YORK TIMES, at his home in Montclair, that the Brindilla had been captured, said he would take the matter up with Washington today. Informed that the vessel was suspected of taking fuel to German cruisers, he laughed, and said that her cargo would be of no use, as it was illuminating oil and the vessel herself was a coal burner.

An official of the Custom House last night surmised that the Captain of the warship might not have received notice from Lloyd's regarding the change of registry, and when her code letters R. J. W. B. were hoisted at the mainmast head he read it in his book to be the Washington of Hamburg and not the Brindilla of Bayonne, N. J.

GERMAN SUBMARINE HALTS DUTCH STEAMER

Appears Off Hook of Holland Eagerly Asking Where the Warships Are.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The Chronicle's correspondent, who was on board the Dutch steamer Batavier IV., reports an exciting adventure on the voyage from Tilbury to Rotterdam. Wiring from the latter city on Saturday, he says:

"The ship was stopped by the German submarine U 21, which came as far south as the Maas lightship, some ten miles out from the Hook of Holland and five miles from the spot where another submarine sank the Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue.

"The voyage was adventureless until about 2 P. M., when the lookout man described a strange, thin grey object creeping up. The Captain took it to be a British submarine with the periscope showing until she came within hailing distance, when she showed a German ensign with the Imperial eagle in one corner, and ordered us to heave to. 'Who are you?' 'Where are you going?' 'Have you seen any English warships and where?' were questions bellowed through the megaphone to our Dutch Captain.

ANTI-GERMAN MOBS WRECK LONDON SHOPS

Twenty Despoiled Before Soldiers Stop Outbreak—Rioting Resumed Last Night.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—Anti-German riots began late Saturday night in Deptford Borough and Old Kent Road. The disorder was stopped by soldiers, but late last night the rioting was resumed and was still in progress early this morning. A large force of police who tried to put down the disturbance in High Street, Deptford, last night, had several of its members injured.

During Saturday's outbreaks twenty bakeries, butcher shops, and saloons were wrecked completely. The rioters yesterday threatened to attack German establishments in Bromley and other boroughs if the authorities permitted them to open. Much excitement prevailed in Deptford and neighboring boroughs. Crowds thronged the streets and refused to move at the orders of the policemen and soldiers.

Saturday's rioting was led by 100 dock laborers, who were turned out of a lodging house to make room for Belgian refugees. The men gathered in a saloon conducted by a German, and smashed the windows and the bar. The dock laborers accused the owner of the saloon of having circulated a report that two British battleships had been destroyed. The shop of a German butcher, in the window of which a picture of Emperor William was displayed, was wrecked.

The rioting continued for a distance of about a mile before it was stopped by a detachment of soldiers. The shopkeepers all lived above their places of business and their apartments were sacked. Twenty rioters were captured in one house. They had thrown a piano down the stairway and the instrument became jammed and held them prisoners.

KING GEORGE REWARDS BRAVERY IN THE NAVY

Distinguished Service Cross for Commissioned Officers and Medals for the Enlisted Men.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Official Press Bureau this evening issued the following statement from the Admiralty:

"King George has been pleased to approve the establishment of a medal, to be called the Distinguished Service Medal, to be awarded to chief petty officers, petty officers, and men and boys in all branches of the service of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in his Majesty's services afloat—for distinguished conduct in war, in cases where the award of Conspicuous Gallantry Medals would not be applicable.

"His Majesty has further approved of an award of the Conspicuous Service Cross, to be designated in the future the Distinguished Service Cross, to all officers below rank of Lieutenant Commander, in addition to the officers previously eligible for this decoration."

BRITISH CASUALTIES NOW REACH 13,541

Sir John French's Report Covers Losses to Oct. 8—561 Officers Included.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—An official report by Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British expeditionary force, gives the total of British killed, wounded, and missing from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8 as 561 officers and 12,980 men.

The War Office issued tonight another casualty list received from headquarters under date of Sept. 16. It gives 51 non-commissioned officers and men as having been killed, 149 men wounded, and 565 men missing.

Those killed belonged to the Royal Scots, the Royal Irish, and the East Surrey regiments. The East Surreys, the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Somerset Light Infantry figure largely in the missing list.

Of commissioned officers, the list gives four killed and five wounded.

NAVY AIDING THE ALLIES

Reported to Be Helping to Check Advance on Dunkirk.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR ARRAS

War Office Statement Calls Their Successes There a "Notable Advance."

BELGIANS CHECK GERMANS

Their Reorganized Army Prevents the Invaders' Passage of the River Yser.

LONDON, Oct. 18, 9:25 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau issued the following announcement tonight:

The British troops have made good progress during the last few days. In the northern area the Allies have driven the enemy back more than thirty miles.

PARIS, Oct. 18, 11:06 P. M.—An official communication, issued by the French War Office tonight, says:

During the course of last night two violent attacks were attempted by the Germans to the north and east of Saint Dié. These were repulsed, with serious losses to the enemy.

No other report of any importance has yet been received on the operations of the day.

The statement issued in the afternoon said:

The Belgian Army in Belgium has vigorously repulsed several attacks by Germans at crossings of the River Yser.

On our left wing, north of the Canal la Bassée, the Allies occupy a front on Givenchy. Allies from Fromelles have retaken Armentières.

To the north of Arras yesterday was marked by a notable advance on our part.

Between the region of Arras and the Oise we have made slight progress at certain points.

In the centre and on our right wing the situation remains stationary.

BATTLE IN PROGRESS SOUTHWEST OF OSTEND

Navy Apparently Co-operating With Land Attack Upon the Germans Near Nieuport.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The passage of German forces westward from Ostend ceased at 2 o'clock yesterday. Fighting has begun between them and the Allies. Three wagonloads of German wounded have been seen returning from the front.

Guns heard at sea at 8 o'clock yesterday evening are believed to have been those of a cruiser firing on the German land forces.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 18, 7:15 P. M., (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Severe fighting is taking place today near Nieuport, to the south of Ostend. Very heavy firing has been heard at Dunkirk since 8 o'clock this morning. It is suggested that torpedo boats or gunboats are being used in the canals.

Report Germans Nearing Dunkirk.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail, under date of Sunday night, says:

"A message just received from a German source reports that the Germans are between Furnes and Dunkirk and are nearing the latter place."

HUGE FORCE THROUGH OSTEND

Forty Thousand Infantry Pass, Some Coming from Long Distance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—All day Friday and Saturday morning the Germans kept passing through the town on the way to France. On Saturday artillery was passing closely for two hours, and it was calculated that 400 guns went by. The infantry numbered about 40,000, and there was also some cavalry. Later more guns arrived.

The troops were very fatigued, and had apparently been drawn from all

quarters. Some had fought at Luneville and Nancy.

There were indications of a big movement against Dunkirk.

The Germans have imposed a fine of $1,000,000 on Ostend.

GERMANS QUITTING OSTEND?

Rumor to That Effect Is Current in Northwest France.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A report is current in this district this morning that the Germans are retiring from Ostend and its neighborhood. It is added that the town was not occupied in great force. It is impossible here, at the time at which this message must be dispatched, to obtain any verification of the report, which, however, comes from what I think is a fairly reliable source.

I am informed in another quarter that the Germans now regard their general position in Belgium as not quite a satisfactory one. It is straggling, open to attack, and in great danger, owing to the continued progress of the Allies further south. Good progress, it is added, is being made by the Allies in Belgium, and in military circles high hopes are entertained that a notable advance will be registered in the course of this week. It is, indeed, confidently anticipated that the advance will be achieved by a victory, which will also have a considerable effect on the position of the contending armies elsewhere.

"The Germans in Belgium," said a high officer to me this morning, "simply cannot hold on and win. Before the week is over we ought to have them on the run."

That may be rather optimistic, but a distinct feeling of optimism prevails here.

GERMANS MOVE SIEGE GUNS.

Bring Them from Antwerp to the Northern Fighting Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE SEACOAST OF NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German force threatening the northern French seacoast seems to have been arrested for the moment in its forward march. The Germans are said to have suffered heavily in the recent fighting and to be short both of munitions and stores. With that comes the news, which was to be expected, that the siege guns from Antwerp are being moved toward the present German fighting line.

Large bodies of troops have been pushed forward, but Gen. von Kluck is far from having completed arrangements for striking his contemplated great blow. It is probable that the Germans will attempt to penetrate the defenses of Dunkirk, with the object of overrunning the French coast as far as Calais and Boulogne. A large German force is centred at Thourout, due east of Dixmude, which commands the road to the Belgian coast and the French frontier. Southwest of Courtral, and just inside the Belgian frontier, a strong body of Germans has also been located.

The Germans, taught by severe losses in recent actions, have grown wary of flinging their troops on positions which have not been thoroughly reconnoitred.

Meanwhile Dunkirk, though menaced by the German advance, remains calm and is confident of giving the invader, if he comes, an extremely warm reception, whether he ventures to approach along the coast or by the road to the southeast, leading from Furvyse.

Duty in the trenches, never, in any circumstances, very agreeable, has been rendered doubly unpleasant during the last few days by heavy rain. The zone between the two armies is in parts nothing better than a bog, and in this men and horses flounder hopelessly. "General Rain" has done the Allies a good turn by his seasonable intervention. The weather has turned cold as the days grow shorter. White mists shroud the low-lying land in the early mornings. Altogether, Flanders is an unhealthful country to fight in during these Autumn days, and there are those whom I have met here who express confidence that the swing of the pendulum will not be long delayed and that a great German setback is near.

VON DER GOLTZ TOOK OSTEND.

Field Marshal Later Rode Back to Bruges in American Consul's Car.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—An American, J. M. Allison, and a Scotchman, James Downie, have arrived in London from Ostend and have given The Daily Mail an account of the German occupation of Ostend.

They say that the Burgomaster entered the Town Hall to await the arrival of the German officers. The first German officer arrived on horseback at about 11 o'clock with about a dozen Uhlans. He was followed by two big motor cars full of officers. In the first was seated Field Marshal von der Goltz, the German Governor General of Belgium. Just before he came the American Consul, H. A. Johnson, for whom the Burgomaster had telephoned, arrived.

After telling what he wished to have done in Ostend, the German Governor asked Mr. Johnson to accompany him to Bruges, twelve miles away, to be introduced to the German General who had been appointed to act as commander of Ostend. As the Consul's chauffeur knew the road, Field Marshal von der Goltz got into his car, which started off with the Stars and Stripes flying.

From that moment the town belonged to the Germans, who came into the city in every imaginable make of motor car—German, American, French, Belgian, English, and even in ancient-looking cabs, with soldiers acting as drivers.

ALLIES' LINE STRENGTHENED.

Capture of Armentieres Gives Them an Important Rail Junction.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It was announced this afternoon that the town and important railway junction of Armentières, seven miles northwest of Lille, had been recaptured by the Allies. This greatly strengthens their line. At the same time the line a little to the south has been extended by the capture of Givenchy and Lillers, just to the north and west of La Bassée, which place, if the Germans are still there, must now be very uncomfortable for them.

It is also announced that a German force—whether from Ostend or inland is not stated—has endeavored to force [illegible] which reaches the sea very near the Ypres Canal at Nieuport.

Good progress is also reported from the north and south of Arras.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Two important successes in the battle for Dunkirk and Calais, for the possession of which the Germans are striving, are credited to the Allies in the official communication issued in Paris this afternoon.

The French are said to have reoccupied Armentières, an important railway junction on the Belgian frontier northwest of Lille, and to have repulsed an attempt of the Germans to cross the River Yser, which flows through that little corner of West Flanders which is all of Belgium that remains in Belgian hands. This would mean a check to the German attempt to reach Dunkirk by the coast route. The French are also said to have pushed still further back the German army which is advancing along the Belgian frontier to the coast.

The battle which culminated in Armentières again coming under French influence lasted for a week, during which the fighting was hard and continuous. The action opened with cavalry fighting, which gradually developed into a general battle, which indicates that the French are advancing in force toward Lille.

The Allies also have made an advance north of La Bassée Canal, between that line and Arras, and at certain points between Arras and the Oise. This latter is rather a long front, but the claims in the French official communication are taken here to mean that the German movement westward has been checked. The Germans, however, are bringing up reinforcements, seemingly determined to resume the offensive either toward Calais or at some other point of the long front.

Berlin says it is not known where these new troops are going, but the Allies probably soon will learn their destination, as their aviators are said to be busy everywhere over the German lines.

GERMANS BOMBARD LILLE?

Heavy Reinforcements Said to be Coming from Brussels.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The Germans are bombarding Lille from the south.

According to a dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, they are bringing heavy reinforcements from Brussels.

This story of bombardment contradicts most recent reports, which have indicated that the Germans held Lille in force.

FIGHTING IN EAST FRANCE.

French Repulse Attack on St. Die and Cut Railroad in Alsace.

ON THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 18, via Paris, Monday, Oct. 19.—What in previous wars would have been called great battles were fought today on the eastern wing of the fighting line stretching from the Belgian coast to Switzerland. In this great battle of nations, however, these fights are regarded merely as incidents. The fighting always has been of the most fierce nature in this district owing to the strenuous efforts of the Germans to obtain possession of the strong fortresses of Verdun, Toul, and Epinal, in order to open a way from Metz into France.

St. Die, on the Meurthe, 32 miles northeast of Epinal, was the centre of today's attacks, which resulted in a repulse for the Germans with heavy casualties. The borders of both Alsace and Lorraine also felt the shock of battle, and in the Vosges the famous French Alpine regiments were in contact with German columns. These mountaineers continually keep the Germans busy by utilizing their remarkable mountain guns and baffling their efforts to drive them out.

Cut Railroad in Alsace.

Their greatest achievement in the recent operations was the cutting of railroad communication between Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, and Mülhausen, thereby increasing the difficulties of the Germans in sending their wounded to the rear and in bringing up supplies.

The Germans have brought up 10-inch mortars in this district, supposedly for an intended eventual siege of Belfort. In view of this possibility the French have renewed their attacks from the south and again advanced beyond Altkirch. A great part of the theatre of operations in Southern Alsace is illuminated at night by forest fires along the Swiss frontier caused by shells falling across the border.

Along the intrenched line where the armies have been face to face for six weeks nothing beyond a desultory bombardment occurred today; but further north on the western wing, where the German efforts to break through the Allies' line have been unsuccessful, the fighting still continues.

During a dense fog which overhung the battle line, hindering operations on both sides, a section of French infantry recently made a dash on the Germans across the Somme River, surprised the men in the trenches, and annihilated their first line with the bayonet.

The Frenchmen pursued their advantage, but fell into the hands of a reserve battalion of German infantry, who captured all of them. The fog thickened and prevented the Germans from moving, and they formed a hollow square around the prisoners and stacked their arms to await the clearing of the atmosphere.

French Capture a Battalion.

The Germans then bivouacked and absolute silence reigned for some time. Then a voice rang out from among the prisoners, "To the guns, comrades!" Every Frenchman thereupon rose and rushed to the stack of guns, the butts of which could be seen beneath the fog. The German commander and a dozen men who were standing guard tried to resist the French, but fell under their own bayonets, and the entire German battalion, dazed by the onslaught, surrender. The French took them back to the French lines after the fog lifted.

On another part of the line, where 800 Germans were well burrowed in quarters, the French General called for 300 Turco volunteers. During the night the Algerians, discarding their rifles, crept in, with bayonets between their teeth, and surprised the Germans, of whom only eight escaped.

SEES GERMANS WEAKENING.

English Correspondent Says Whole Line in France Is Beaten.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In spite of the severity of the censorship, it is known throughout the north of France, at least, that the Germans have been pressed back very far during the past three days.

It is not an indiscretion for any correspondent to say that the Germans have been chased to a safer place on their heights to the east and southeast. They are being flung back in a crowded mass upon the borders of that road, which they must hold unless they die, down which their guns have passed, and their food supplies and all their munitions of war, since they struck their first blow at France.

So far as strategy is concerned, the Germans have been beaten. They have been forced to retire from ground for which they have thrown away thousands of men. They have been forced, against all the rules of their textbooks, to crowd back upon narrow lines, and they have failed again to break through the lines. In France itself, vast and formidable as their numbers are, so that there is always a possibility of the Allies being crushed at some unknown point of weakness, they have not been strong enough so far to resist the French and British offensive. Every day for the last five days they have yielded their ground.

Exhaustion more than death itself is weakening their numbers. The German prisoners I saw yesterday were miserable men, sick and starved and weary. Dysentery is rife in the German army. It is making a horror of the trenches. It has taken all the stiffening out of the hardiest soldiers, who have been careless of the ordinary fatigues of war. So far as one may judge from the prisoners, the German army is in a bad way. It is hardly likely that such men will retrieve the disasters of the last week, which has seen the defeat of the whole German line from the Belgian frontier to the centre of Artois.

SAYS INVADERS ARE AT BAY.

Fighting to Keep Their Line of Retreat, Correspondent Thinks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The position of the Germans in France now is that they have been thrown back almost as far as their line of communications. Their battles are direct efforts to keep their line of retreat. It has come to that, and the public is entitled to know it.

One need not assume in consequence that the Germans will be out of France in the next five minutes. They are a very formidable enemy, but one may certainly assume that the superior generalship of the Allies and the far better quality of their men have at last manoeuvred the Germans into a position from which they will have enormous difficulty in extricating themselves, and if they are unable to do so it may possibly result in their ruin.

In any case I cannot possibly see how they can ever resume the offensive in this theatre of war unless the armies now fighting in Russia come this way and repeat in Belgium the efforts of von Kluck's army, and that is not likely.

All this need not lead the allied nations to be unduly cheerful about any speedy end of the war. One hears little stories concerning the preparations made in the thorough German way, covering every contingency, for the reception of the Allies when they are at the gates of Germany, and the next phase of the war is opening. Surprises as great as their now famous 17-inch howitzers are being got ready, it is said—a great variety of devilish machines that will disappoint the "on to Berlin" excursionists considerably; but the French are set on a tour of Germany, all the same.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Allies are making strong progress. The armies of the west in many places have executed some magnificently conceived attacks which have been sustained with superb courage. One cannot yet write that the German Army has been defeated, but it may be said that in the western theatre of war, at least, it is in a position of peril, and the men who are fighting it entertain high hopes that the biggest triumph of the campaign will soon be chronicled.

If the Kaiser's men are at Ostend, it is practically their only point of advance; they have fallen back everywhere else.

HIGH HOPES IN PARIS.

Newspapers Believe von Kluck Has Been Outmanoeuvred Again.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—"The situation of the armies in the north permits the Allies to entertain justifiable hopes," according to the headlines above L'Intransigéant's résumé of the present state of the protracted struggle. The other French newspapers show an equally decided belief that the Germans have been outmanoeuvred in the recent operations.

La Liberté prints an interview with a French officer who has just returned from the front. He analyses the Germans' movements before and after their occupation of Lille. He says that Gen. von Kluck evidently intended to outflank the Allies by cutting them off from the sea. With this object, on Oct. 5 and 6 he threw forward a strong force of cavalry, supported by infantry, toward Dunkirk. On the night of Oct. 9 the Allies' cavalry pushed back this force to Armentières, thus depriving it of the River Lys, whose possession was necessary for the success of the flanking movement. The Germans, forced to retreat, occupied Lille, which lay before them, mainly as a recompense for their failure.

"The consequences," says this officer, "were that instead of von Kluck outflanking us, he himself was outflanked, despite the arrival of the besiegers of Antwerp. The Allies are very advantageously placed."

La Presse notes that German strategy seems confined to one operation, namely, an enveloping movement in great force on one wing, combined with heavy attacks on the centre. This succeeded when it was first tried at Charleroi, but since then it has been repeated against the French at Arras, and more recently toward Ostend, as well as against the Russians. The failure of their last attempt in Flanders leaves them, says La Presse, no alternative save battle or retreat.

"Never," says the writer in conclusion, "since the opening of the war has our position been so favorable or warranted such hopes."

SOLID WALL OF THE ALLIES.

British Correspondent Thinks That von Kluck Has Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The military situation now suggests not only complete failure of strategical initiative, but increasing impotence and inertia on the part of the German forces. The reduction of Antwerp had one great importance, that of securing the main line of retreat through Belgium from a rear attack; but with a very large part of the Belgian Army transferred [excision by the censor] it becomes more and more questionable whether this victory was worth its price.

The forces of the Allies now present a solid wall. I say a solid wall; but, while this line is safe from assault and has broken any hope of a turning movement by the coast, it is being slowly but steadily extended inland.

The continued furious attacks upon Verdun, Nancy, and the line of the Argonne, which might have been disastrous for the French right, have completely failed.

It is believed that the ten divisions of the Landsturm lately brought from Germany for the defense of the line are practically the last reinforcements that Gen. von Kluck can expect to receive. The reinforcements of the Allies, on the other hand, may be slow, but they are almost unlimited. In this situation the loss of initiative on the German side is not surprising.

COURTRAI EVACUATED.

German Forces in Bruges Moving Toward French Frontier.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 18.—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Sluis says that 3,000 Germans, who occupied Blankenbergh, Belgium, have demanded a war contribution of hay and oats to the value of $25,000.

The Germans have evacuated Courtral and numerous German troops have hastily left Bruges in the direction of the French frontier.

The correspondent adds that it is rumored that the Germans are retreating in West Flanders.

DOUBTS BERNSTORFF'S DENIAL

Clemenceau Still Backs His Story of Harsh German Peace Terms.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Having called Georges Clemenceau's attention to the fact that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to the United States, had disavowed the statement attributed to him as to the terms that Germany would impose upon France if victorious, and that this denial was widely credited in America, I have just received from the veteran statesman and journalist the following telegraphic reply:

"When one pronounces such words one is always ready to deny them in case of a contrary fortune. We see every day that the Germans contradict the stories of their atrocities, of which we have the unhappy victims under our eyes."

POINCARE'S HOUSE RUINED.

German Shell Fire Destroyed It, Says the Local Mayor.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Mayor of Sampigny-sur-Meuse, France, says that German shells completely destroyed President Poincaré's country house there, ruining all the paintings and statuary, according to the Paris correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Several shells went through the roof, the fire being remarkably accurate. The barracks, the Town Hall, and a church, all near by, were untouched.

VON TIRPITZ AT ANTWERP.

His Movements Bear Out Forecast Made by German Press.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says it is reported from Sluis that Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, is at Antwerp, where it is assumed he arrived soon after the fall of the fortress.

A dispatch from Rome on Oct. 9 said that [illegible] the war against Great Britain would begin late in October, after the fall of Antwerp, when Belgium would become the base of operations against England.

The correspondent also credited the German press with the announcement that Admiral von Tirpitz had said he would go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

ITALY TO STAY NEUTRAL.

San Giuliano's Policy Will Not Be Abandoned, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 18.—The death of the Marquis di San Giuliano is causing regret throughout the country, which appreciated the sacrifices he made to serve the nation. The general impression is that no matter who succeeds him Italian foreign policy will not change, since it stands, as an Italian statesman said today, on the rock basis constituted by Italy's rights, her reputation before the world, and her vital interests.

"As is well known, neutrality was proclaimed because not a clause in the treaty compelled Italy to assist in the German Empire's present war," said this statesman.

"This neutrality will not be abandoned because of advantageous promises from either side, since it would be dishonorable to sell our own participation in the conflict like the armed bands of mediaeval ages. Besides, the country wouldn't stand either for aggression against France, which now has her Italian frontier entirely unprotected, or against Austria either without serious reason, as that would be treason.

"This does not mean that Italy is not arming or will end by joining war if circumstances arise that endanger some of her most vital interests. Such was the policy pursued by the dead Foreign Minister. The same policy will be followed by his successor."

ANTWERP A "DEAD CITY."

Woman Novelist Decries the German Bands That Play Therein.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—One of the few women to go through the bombardment of Antwerp and await German occupation was Mrs. Creed, the novelist, who is gathering the atmospheres of war for future works. She has just got away and tells a remarkable story of what happened immediately after occupation. She describes concerts by German bands in the "dead city."

"Nothing," Mrs. Creed says, "could give a more profound impression than this sinister gayety which took place in Station Square among ghostly houses and in deserted streets, all of which were strewn with the clothing of refugees. Everywhere the barking of forgotten dogs could be heard.

"The Germans installed themselves in cafés and hotels which they found open. At one hotel where the military was staying members of the civilian population, young men manifestly of the richer classes of society, came on the very first day to laugh and gossip with the Germans, and spoke intimately with them in purest German.

"I also noticed that the proprietor of one hotel was a German whom the Belgian military authorities failed to expel. I also recall that the Belgian military authorities made a descent one evening on a certain hotel, on suspicion that luminous signals were burned from the roof.

"I regret also to say that there were there as constant guests three gentlemen in English uniform. If they were prisoners they found imprisonment very agreeable and sighed out a dolorous tale in perfect German. I am convinced that Antwerp had a veritable population of German spies.

"German officers and soldiers tell the same tale. They said: 'We have taken Ghent and Ostend. Paris has hoisted the white flag. The Russians are completely smashed. We go to take Calais and bombard England from there.'"

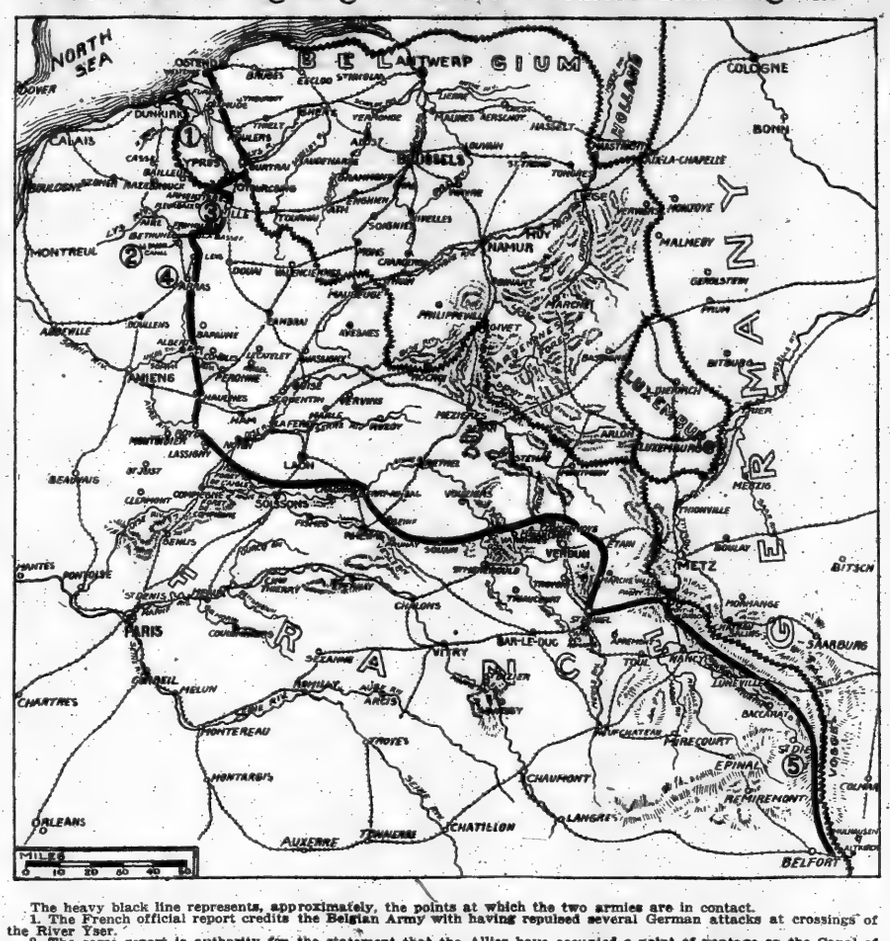
LIGHTSHIP BOMBARDED.

Germans at Zeebrugge Said to Have Forced Crew to Leave.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (via London.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns from Flushing that on Saturday evening the Germans bombarded the Belgian lightship from the pier at Zeebrugge.

The crew left the lightship, the newspaper says, and later were picked up by the Dutch warship Atlas and landed at Flushing. The lightship is now without a crew.

Scene of the Fighting in Northern France and Belgium.



The heavy black line represents, approximately, the points at which the two armies are in contact.

1. The French official report credits the Belgian Army with having repulsed several German attacks at crossings of the River Yser.
2. The same report is authority for the statement that the Allies have occupied a point of vantage on the Canal of La Bassée.
3. Armentières, an important railway junction, has been retaken by the Allies.
4. "To the north of Arras," says the French War Office, "yesterday (Saturday) was marked by a notable advance on our part."
5. Two violent German attacks on French positions to the north and east of St. Die were repulsed Saturday night, says the War Office.

FRENCH TELLS HOW PARIS WAS SAVED

Continued from Page 1.

chine guns. On the 10th thirteen guns, seven machine guns, 2,000 prisoners and quantities of transport fell into British hands and the enemy left many dead on the field.

In conclusion the report says: "Although I deeply regret to have to report heavy losses in killed and wounded throughout these operations, I do not think they have been excessive in view of the magnitude of the great fight and the demoralization and loss in killed and wounded, which are known to have been caused the enemy by the vigor and severity of our pursuit."

Advance to the Aisne.

Field Marshal French's second report, dated Oct. 8, concerns the operation of the British forces since the evening of Sept. 10.

"Early in the morning of the 11th," says the report, "three corps crossed the Ourcq, further pursuit of the enemy being practically unopposed, the cavalry reaching the line of the Aisne, two brigades south of Soissons, and three brigades at Couvrelles and Cerseuil on the afternoon of Sept. 12.

"From the opposition encountered by the Sixth French Army to the west of Soissons, and two of our army corps south of Missy, and certain other indications along the line, I formed the opinion that the enemy had for the moment, at any rate, arrested his retreat, and was preparing to contest the passage of the Aisne with some vigor south of Soissons, where the Germans were holding Mont de Paris against attack. With the assistance of artillery the Third Corps and the French drove them back across the river at Soissons, where they destroyed the bridges. Heavy artillery fire showed that the Sixth French Army was meeting with heavy opposition all along the line.

"On this day the cavalry under Gen. Allenby reached the neighborhood of Braine, and did good work in clearing the town and the high ground beyond it of strong, hostile detachments. The Queen's Bays are particularly mentioned by the General as having greatly contributed in the success of this operation. They were well supported by the Third Division, which, on this night, bivouacked at Brenelle, south of the river.

"The Fifth Division approached Missy, but was unable to make headway. The First Army Corps reached the neighborhood of Vauxcere without much opposition. In this manner the battle of the Aisne commenced.

"The Aisne Valley runs generally east and west, and consists of a flat-bottomed depression varying from half to two miles wide, down which the river follows a winding course. To the west is high ground. Both sides of the river are approximately 400 feet above the valley, broken into spurs. The most prominent slopes and plateaus overlooking the Aisne, of varying steepness, are covered with patches of wood which extend on to the high ground. Several small villages and towns are dotted about, chief of which is Soissons.

"The Aisne is a sluggish stream, 170 feet wide and 15 feet deep in the centre, and is unfordable. Between Soissons on the west and Villers on the east, the part of the river attacked and secured by the British forces, are eleven road bridges. One narrow-gauge and a double-line railway run near the river.

"The position of the enemy was very strong, either for delaying action or for a defensive battle. One of the chief military characteristics is that, except for small stretches on the top of the plateau, either side cannot be seen, owing to the woods on the edges of the slopes. The tract of country above described is well adapted for concealment. The enemy so skilfully turned this to account that it made it impossible to judge of the real nature of his opposition to his passage of the river, but I have every reason to conclude that strong rear guards, at least three army corps, were holding the passages early in the morning of the 13th.

"On that morning I ordered the British forces to advance and make good the Aisne. The First Corps and cavalry advanced on the river. The First Division was directed on Chanouille, via the canal bridge at Bourg, on the right. The cavalry and First Division met with little opposition and found passage by means of the canal aqueduct, which crosses the river. This division therefore was able to press on, supported by the cavalry on the outer flank, driving the enemy before it. On the left the leading troops of the Second Division reached the river by 9 o'clock. The Fifth Infantry brigade only was able to cross the river in single file, under considerable shell fire, by means of a broken girder of a bridge which was not entirely submerged in the river. A pontoon bridge was constructed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The Fourth Guards brigade met with severe opposition at Chavonne, and were able only late in the afternoon to establish a foothold on the northern bank of the river.

"By nightfall the First Division occupied the area around Moulins, Paissy, and Geny. The Second Division bivouacked on the southern bank of the river, leaving only the Fifth Brigade on the north bank to establish a bridge head. The Second Corps found all the bridges destroyed except that at Condé, which was in possession of the enemy and remained so until the end of the battle.

"In the approach to Missy, where the Fifth Division eventually crossed, there is some open ground which was swept by artillery fire from the opposite bank. The Thirteenth Brigade therefore was unable to advance, but the Fourteenth, directed to a less exposed point, was rafted over and at night established itself on the left of St. Marguerite, where later it was joined by the Fifteenth Brigade, supported by the Fourth Division on their left.

"It succeeded in repelling heavy counter attacks on the Third Corps.

Move Artillery by Hand.

"On the morning of the 13th the Third Corps found the enemy established in strength on Vregny plateau. The 12th Infantry crossed at Venizel, but the bridge was so damaged that the artillery could only be man-handled across it. Meanwhile the construction of a bridge began close to the road bridge at Venizel.

"At 2 P. M. an infantry attack in the direction of Chivres and Vregny had made good progress, but at 5:30 P. M. the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire from the direction of Vregny became so severe that no further progress could be made. The positions reached were held until dark. The Third Corps made an attempt to throw a heavy pontoon bridge across the river late in the afternoon, but gave up because of the heavy howitzer fire of the enemy.

"In the evening the enemy retired to all points and intrenched himself on high ground about two miles north of the river, along which road runs the Chemin des Dames. Detachments of infantry, however, strongly intrenched in commanding positions down the slopes and on various spurs, were left in front of all three army corps with powerful artillery in support of them. During the night of the 13th and on the 14th and following days field companies incessantly worked night and day throwing eight pontoon and one foot bridge across the river under a generally heavy artillery fire, which was incessantly kept up on most of the crossings after their completion. The other wagon and railway bridges were temporarily repaired to take foot passengers; one would take a weight up to six tons. The operations of the field companies during this trying time were worthy of the best traditions of the royal engineers.

"Weather added to the difficulties. On the evenings of the 14th it was still impossible to decide whether the enemy was only making a temporary halt or intended to stand and defend his position. With a view of clearing the situation I ordered a general advance. The action of the First Corps on this day, under the direction and command of Sir Douglas Haig, was of so skillful, bold, and decisive a character that he gained positions which alone would have enabled me to maintain my position for more than three weeks of very severe fighting on the north bank of the river.

"By noon of this day the position, roughly, was that two brigades extended along a line running east and west; on the north a line to Troyon, on the south to Chemin des Dames.

"About 1 P. M. the enemy obtained a footing between the First and Second Corps and threatened to cut the communications of the latter. Gen. Haig was hard pressed and had no reserve in hand. I placed a cavalry division at his disposal, part of which he skillfully used to prolong and secure the left flank of the Guards Brigade. Some heavy fighting ensued, which resulted in the enemy being driven back with heavy losses.

"About 4 o'clock a weakening of the counter-attacks by the enemy and other indications tended to show that his resistance was decreasing, and a general advance was ordered by the army corps commander. Although meeting with considerable opposition and coming under very heavy artillery and rifle fire, the position of the corps at the end of the day's operations extended from the Chemin des Dames on the right through Chivy to Le Cour de Soupir, with the First Cavalry Brigade extending to the Chavonne-Soissons road. On the right the corps was in close touch with the French Moroccan troops of the Eighteenth Corps, which were intrenched in echelon to its right rear. During the night they intrenched this position.

Praises Sir Douglas Haig.

"Throughout the battle of the Aisne this advanced and commanding position was maintained, and I cannot speak too highly of the valuable services rendered by Sir Douglas Haig and the army corps under his command. Day after day, night after night, the enemy's infantry has been hurled against him in a violent counter attack, which has never on any one occasion succeeded, while the trenches all over his position have been under continuous and heavy artillery fire.

"The operations of the First Corps on this day resulted in the capture of several hundred prisoners and some field pieces and machine guns. The casualties were very severe, one brigade alone losing three of its four Colonels.

"The Third Division commenced a further advance and had nearly reached the plateau of Sancy when they were driven back by a powerful counter-attack supported by heavy artillery. The division, however, fell back in the best order and finally intrenched itself about a mile north of Vailly Bridge, effectively covering its passage.

"The Fourth and Fifth Divisions were unable to do more than maintain their ground.

"On the morning of the 15th, after a close examination, I became convinced that the enemy was making a determined stand. This was confirmed by reports reaching me from the French armies operating on my right and left, which clearly indicated that the enemy was occupying a strongly intrenched line along the whole Valley of the Aisne. A few days previously the fortresses of Maubeuge had fallen and a quantity of siege artillery had been brought from there to strengthen the enemy's front.

"During the day shells, judged by experts to be from eight-inch guns, fell on our position. These had a range of 10,000 yards, and during the course of the battle our troops have suffered heavily from this fire, although latterly its effects have been largely mitigated by more efficient and thorough intrenching, the necessity for which I have impressed strongly upon the army corps commanders.

"As the enemy was able to bring a flank fire on it, the Fifth Division was unable to maintain its position, and had to retire back to the river east of Missy, where, with great skill and tenacity, Major Gen. Sir Charles Fergusson maintained his position throughout the whole battle, although his trenches were on lower ground than those of the enemy on a plateau only 400 yards away.

"Gen. Hamilton, with the Third Division, attacked vigorously, and regained the ground lost on the 14th.

"I was compelled to change my plans when I learned that the further advance of the First Corps would have dangerously exposed my right flank, and, further, I learned from the French Commander in Chief that he was strongly reinforcing the Sixth French Army on my left, with the intention of bringing up the allied left to attack the enemy's flank, and thus compel his retirement.

"On the 17th, 18th, and 19th the whole of our line was heavily bombarded. The First Corps was heavily and constantly engaged. On the afternoon of the 17th the right flank of the First Division was seriously threatened. The enemy's attack was ultimately driven back with heavy loss.

"On the 18th information reached me that Gen. Joffre had found it necessary to make a new plan and to attack and envelop the German right flank. It was evident to me that the battle in which we had been engaged since the 12th must last some days longer until the flank movement could be felt and the way opened to drive the enemy from his positions.

"Thus it became essential to establish some system of relief in the trenches, and I have used the infantry of the Sixth Division with good results for this purpose. On the evening of the 19th the enemy again began to show activity. After dark the enemy continued his attack on the Second Division, only to be again forced back. Our losses in these two days were considerable, but the enemy's, as obtained, vastly exceeded them.

Gets Heavier Artillery.

"On the night of the 21st another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the third division, the enemy losing heavily. On the 23d four 6-inch howitzer batteries which I had asked to be sent from home arrived. Two batteries were handed over to the Second Corps, two to the First Corps. They were brought into action on the 24th with very good results.

"Our experiences in this campaign seem to point to the employment of more heavy guns of larger calibre in great battles which last several days, during which time powerful intrenching work on both sides can be carried out. These batteries were used with considerable effect on the 23d and following days.

"On the 23d the action of Gen. De Castelnau's army on the allied left developed considerably, and apparently withdrew considerable forces of the enemy from the centre and the east. I am not aware whether it was due to this cause or not, but until the 26th it appeared as though the enemy's opposition in our front was weakening. On that day, however, a very marked renewal of activity commenced. A constant and vigorous artillery bombardment was maintained all day, and the Germans in front of the first division were observed to be sapping up to our lines and trying to establish new trenches.

"Renewed counter-attacks were delivered and beaten off during the course of the day, and in the afternoon a well-timed attack by the first division stopped the enemy's intrenching work.

"During the night of the 27th and 28th the enemy again made the most determined attempts to capture the trenches of the first division, but without the slightest success. Similar attacks were reported during these three days all along the lines of the allied front, and it is certain that the enemy then made one last great effort to establish ascendancy. He, however, was unsuccessful everywhere, and is reported to have suffered heavy losses.

"The same futile attempts were made all along our front up to the evening of the 28th, when they died away and have not since been renewed.

"On former occasions I have brought to your Lordship's notice the valuable services performed during this campaign by the Royal Artillery. Throughout the battle of the Aisne they have displayed the same skill, endurance, and tenacity, and I deeply appreciate the work they have done.

"Sir David Henderson and the Royal Flying Corps under his command have again proved their incalculable value. Great strides have been made in the development of the use of aircraft in the tactical sphere by establishing effective communication between the aircraft and the units in action.

Under Constant Fire.

"It is difficult to describe adequately and accurately the great strain to which the officers and men were subjected almost every hour of the day and night throughout this battle. I have described above the severe character of the artillery fire which was directed from morning till night, not only upon the trenches, but over the whole surface of the ground occupied by our forces. It was not until a few days before the position was evacuated that the heavy guns were removed and the fire slackened. Attack and counter-attack occurred at all hours of the night and day throughout the whole position, demanding extreme vigilance and permitting only a minimum of rest.

"The fact that between Sept. 12 and the date of this dispatch (Oct. 8) the total number of killed, wounded, and missing reached the figures amounting to 561 officers and 12,980 men proves the severity of the struggle.

"The tax on the endurance of the troops was further increased by the heavy rain and cold which prevailed for some ten or twelve days of this trying time.

"The battle of the Aisne has once more demonstrated the splendid spirit, gallantry, and devotion which animate the officers and men of His Majesty's forces."

GEN. FRENCH'S HONOR ROLL.

It Includes Capt. Guest, Who Married Miss Amy Phipps.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Gen. French in his report to the Minister of War gives a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers and men who have been recommended for special mention by army corps, commanders and heads of departments. Gen. French expresses his agreement with these recommendations and draws attention to the valuable service rendered by Generals Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, Sir Douglas Haig and William Pulteney Pulteney, commanders of the First, Second and Third Corps respectively.

Of Major Generals, E. H. H. Allenby, and Hubert de la P. Gough, Gen. French says:

"The undoubted superiority which our cavalry has attained over that of the enemy has been due to the skill with which they have turned to best account the qualities inherent in the splendid troops they command."

Mention also is made of Gen. Sir David Henderson, commander of a flying corps, Gen. Sir Archibald Murray, chief of staff, and other officers.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Lowther of the Scots Guards, former secretary to the Duke of Connaught when Governor General of Canada; Capt. T. R. Traill, well known as a polo player; Lieut. Prince Maurice of Battenberg, and Major Prince Arthur of Connaught, also come in for honorable mention.

Of Prince Arthur of Connaught, Gen. French says: "His intimate knowledge of languages has enabled me to employ him with advantage on confidential missions of importance."

Officers Praised by Gen. French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Captain Hon. Frederick Edward Guest, who married Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Henry Phipps, in 1905, has been mentioned in latest dispatch from Gen. French to Lord Kitchener. Capt. Guest is one of Gen. French's personal aides, as is Lieut. Col. Lord Brooke, son and heir of the Countess of Warwick.

Gen. French says that throughout the arduous operations they have shown untiring zeal and energy in the performance of their duties.

Capt. Guest was mentioned in dispatches at the time of the White Nile expedition in 1900.

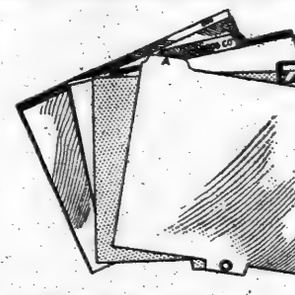
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AUSTRIAN REPULSE AT THE RIVER SAN

Both Sides Claim Victories in Severe Fighting in the Przemysl District.

MANY PRISONERS TAKEN

Germans Said to Have Lost 30,000 Men In Attempt to Capture Ivangorod Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, received tonight the following cablegram from the Russian General Staff at Petrograd:

In East Prussia and on the Vistula there are no changes.

The attempts of the Austrians to cross the River San have been repulsed.

To the south of Przemysl the battle continues. In several places hand-to-hand fighting occurred during which we took as prisoners fifteen officers and more than 1,000 men.

In the passes of the Carpathians is noticeable a strengthening of the Austrian troops.

An earlier cablegram received by Col. Golejewski today from the General Staff at Petrograd, read:

On Oct. 16, along the whole line there were no substantial changes. In Eastern Prussia there was a lull. The battle on the Vistula and in Galicia is pursuing its course.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 18.—The following statement was given out tonight by Dr. Konstantin Theodor Dumbe, Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States:

Fighting in Galicia is continuous along the whole front—Stryi, Sambor, and the San River. The last remaining Russian forces that broke into Hungary are being pursued through the Carpathians into Galicia. The Russians committed in the district in Galicia from where they are dislodged all sorts of horrors—sacked, stol,e and abused women and girls.

The wife of the American Ambassador, Mr. Penfield, who takes part in relief work of the wounded soldiers in the most efficient way, visited the hospital and was heartily welcomed by the Archduchess Maria Teresa.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—The following official report from German headquarters, issued in Berlin yesterday morning, is sent by Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent:

In the eastern theatre our troops are advancing in the environs of Lyck. The battle continues near and south of Warsaw.

The same correspondent forwards the following Austrian official statement regarding operations in Galicia, which was given out in Vienna Saturday noon:

The battles on the line running through Stryi, Sambor, and Medyka and on the River San are progressing favorably, as are also our operations against the enemy along the Dniester River. North of Dyszkow the Russians were again attacked and repulsed.

At Synowodsko-Wyzne our troops forced a crossing of the Stryi River, conquered the heights north of Synowodsko-Wyzne, and pursued the enemy. We further occupied the heights north of Podbusz, southeast of Stryi and Sambor, after severe fighting. Our attacks north of the Stryi River are progressing. North of Przemysl, on the east bank of the San River, our troops are gaining ground. Up to now about 15,000 prisoners have been taken.

SAY GERMANS LOST 30,000.

Attempt to Cross the Vistula in Poland Made at Heavy Cost.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Accounts of fighting in West Poland are now reaching Warsaw through German wounded and prisoners, who are arriving in a long succession of trains. There is great jubilation among the Poles that their capital is now wholly free from the German menace.

Prisoners and refugees agree that the rapidly conceived and executed attack from the Cracow-Czenstochowa line upon Warsaw was primarily a political, not a strategic operation. It was decided upon at a council of German commanders at Czenstochowa to whom, by awards to the Government at Berlin, it had been made plain that unless Russia could be put on the defensive somewhere within the Cracow zone, Austria would be finally eliminated from the war before Winter.

This argument prevailed, and four columns were speedily sent to secure the crossing of the Vistula as near as possible below Warsaw. They were heavily defeated in an attempt on Ivangorod, where a strong permanent bridge crosses the river. During the assault they lost 30,000 men and had great difficulty in extricating their elaborate pontoon equipment from the fire of the Russian field artillery. Then they hastened further up the river, looking for a practicable crossing, but all the while were harried by Cossacks. Eventually, Tuesday, the Russians brought a strong force across the river and routed the German advance forces, which had already fallen back in considerable confusion.

They have fallen far back upon their previously prepared defensive, whither their Generals have had to bring all their rear reserves, including a large portion of the garrison of Thorn. It was not expected these reserves would be wanted until the German programme of a successive cavalry and artillery raid had achieved the capture of Warsaw.

Fighting still continues along this front, the Germans being on the defensive, while the entire Russian Army of Central Poland is well advanced with the Vistula as a base.

The Hungarian military magnates declaim angrily against German domination of the strategy of the Austrian campaign.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Pétrograd dispatch to The Daily Telegraph says:

"All the Austro-German attempts to force the passage of the Vistula have thus far failed, and the enemy have been compelled everywhere to assume the defensive. They appear, however, to have retired in good order, and are likely to make a stubborn fight in prepared positions before allowing themselves to be driven off Russian soil.

"With an enormous mass of artillery the Germans kept up a terrific bombardment, which ceased neither day nor night. Under cover of this fire numerous attempts were made on the 13th and 14th to throw chains of pontoons across the river. According to one report bridging detachments were working at no fewer than eighteen different points. They were everywhere repulsed and large quantities of bridging material were destroyed."

GERMANS FAR FROM BASE.

Said to be Finding It Hard to Get Supplies to Front in Poland.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Fighting continues along the front of the Vistula and San Rivers to the Carpathians, and the situation in general remains unchanged. The Germans have not anywhere yet succeeded in forcing the passage of the Vistula, but persist in their attempts. Further south on the San the Austrians have suffered a reverse and been beaten back. On the extreme south front the Austrians have again lost heavily.

The Germans operating to the west of the Vistula have begun to feel seriously the long distance of the impracticable country which separates their fighting front from their nearest base. The Autumn rains have been turning Poland behind them into a quagmire. Russian aviators, who have thoroughly reconnoitred the rear of the German lines, report that the roads are lined with dead horses and disabled motor vehicles. The Germans are already so short of transport that they are commandeering every sorry beast still left in this region.

Presumably, also, they have found it necessary to strengthen their guards along the lines of communication, for the peasantry over this enormous area of country are carrying on guerilla warfare with remorseless ferocity. They succeeded a couple of days ago in wrecking a German troop train half way between Cheustokholl and Petrokoff near Novoradomsk with great loss of life.

TRAPPED GERMANS ON RIVER.

Russian Commander's Ruse Successful Despite Air Scouts.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18.—Between Josefow and Ivangorod, in Poland, the battle has continued for nearly five days. Near Josefow the Russian commander, it is stated, learned that the Germans were preparing to cross the Vistula. He exposed some guns about seventeen miles from his bank of the river, with the purpose of leading the Germans to believe that the position was the Russian front.

During the night, still according to the official version, Russian infantry with four quick-firers hid in the dense bushes near the river, while some distance back sixteen field guns were concealed. A German aeroplane flew over the spot next morning, but the aviator perceived nothing, and the Germans began crossing the river on rafts.

The Russians allowed two battalions of Germans to land, preceded by a detachment of sappers to prepare a landing, which was within 400 yards of Russian telephone operators concealed in the bushes.

The Russians then opened a gun and rifle fire which, it is asserted, accounted for nearly every man across the river, the German losses being well over 2,000. The affair ended in a bayonet attack.

The Germans on the opposite side of the river could not fire without risk of killing their own men. Russian quick-firers mowed down the men packed on the rafts, and many of those who jumped into the river and tried to swim ashore were killed by rifle fire.

At an unmentioned place southward of Warsaw, the official report says, the Russians and Germans strove simultaneously to cross the river. The Russians succeeded under a terrible shrapnel fire, suffering heavy casualties, but eventually they silenced the German guns and repulsed the German division covering the crossing. Apparently, the report concludes, the Russian heavy field guns outranged those of the Germans.

LAUDS RUSSIAN SOLDIERS.

Cheerful Under All Circumstances, British Observer Finds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—It is difficult to summarize the crowded events of the last few days, during which I have traveled about in the rear of the main Russo-German fighting line. The first stage of the gigantic battle that began last week is being fought out in Poland, and the German-Austrian advance has been met by the determined impact of a strong Russian force.

All that can be said for the present is that while this is regarded as the most serious moment of the campaign, the general outlook is most hopeful for the Russians. At several important points the Germans have been compelled to retire.

My chief impression formed is that of the extraordinarily fine quality of the Russian soldier. During the last few days I have seen thousands of soldiers and spoken to scores of them. I have seen them in various circumstances. I have seen Cossack patrols in warm, hooded overcoats entering through the forests in the twilight or at early morning; Cossacks in camp, smoking around their bivouac fire, and have come across long military trains at wayside stations, where soldiers stretched their legs after almost interminable journeys, and where they bought bread and cigarettes and asked for the latest news of the war.

One cannot help being struck by their fine physique and hearty, open manner. They are cheerful when marching through the streets of a town, when strolling along in charge of transports and munching turnips within sound of a cannonade, and even cheerful when suffering from wounds. Such magnificent soldiers as these deserve to win.

All is quiet at Warsaw. The Germans who were sixteen versts from Laville have been repulsed and driven back forty versts.

THEIR TONGUES CUT OUT.

Wounded Russian Soldiers Accuse Germans of Doing It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Two stories of atrocities were told today by wounded Russians who had just been allowed out of hospital. One, with his wife, who had come to Petrograd to fetch him, was leaving by train for the Province of Pskoff, and comrades were seeing the other off to the same province.

The first man had half his tongue cut away and a bullet in his knee. By signs and interpretations of his wife and comrades of the same regiment the following account was obtained:

"I was hit in the knee and fainted from pain. When I came to as the result of a kick in the ribs I found a German officer with a couple of men standing over me. When he ordered me to put my tongue out I thought he was a doctor. I did so, and one of the men caught it and cut it off."

The comrade of the man first interviewed had a wound in his arm and his tongue had been cut out by the root. Not only was he minus his tongue altogether, but all his front teeth had been knocked out and his lips mangled. I understood that this had been done by a rifle butt, because, seeing what had happened to others, he would not show his tongue. The blow made him unconscious, and when he came to his tongue was gone. These men say that seven wounded they personally knew of were so treated.

WOLVES OUT IN BIG PACKS.

Beasts and Birds Scared from Polish Forests by the War.

Special to The New York Times.

ODESSA, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The heavy fighting in Galicia has brought out all the beasts and birds of the Polish forests in wild alarm. Scenting the lakes of blood that cover the battlefields, wolves are out in great packs, and even pursue the victors, whose boots and clothes are crusted with blood after fighting, right to their camps.

Often at night a volley has to be fired into the packs to disperse the intruders.

AUSTRIANS TO AID TURKS.

800 Sailors and Workmen Reported to Have Reached Constantinople.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that 800 Austrian sailors and workmen have arrived in Constantinople.

They are to serve on Turkish warships and in the forts along the Turkish coast.

SERVIANS ROUT AUSTRIANS.

Inflict Heavy Losses in Battles on the Drina and Save Rivers.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Nish says:

"The Austrians again have been defeated in Servian territory near the Drina. They attacked the Servian right with infantry and artillery on Mount Goutchevo, but were met by a terrible fire and retired. They came back three times. Finally the Austrian infantry was in part annihilated and the remainder put to rout.

"A column of their infantry in the ravines of the Save River fell under a crossfire from the Servian artillery and perished. At the same time the Servians, taking the offensive to the north, threw the enemy back on the Drina. Many were drowned, and 600 were taken prisoners.

"Bridges thrown across the Drina by the Austrians were destroyed by the current of the stream, which had been swollen by recent rains, and the bodies of many soldiers and horses were carried down the river.

"On the night of Oct. 12 the Austrians attacked on the right bank of the Save, near its junction with the Danube, and were repulsed with enormous losses. The enemy retired toward Dejianis, leaving 300 dead and a great number of wounded on the field, while many surrendered to the Servian advance guard as it marched toward Dejianis.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—Reuter's Nish (Servia) correspondent sends an official communication which announces Servian victories in battles against the Austrians as follows:

"Oct. 12-13—The Servians were victorious in vigorous skirmishes on our left wing in Bosnia.

"Oct. 12—The enemy was repulsed in an attack on the front of Svornik-Losnitza.

"Oct. 12—We repulsed an attack near Kouriatchitza on the Drina River.

"Oct. 12-13—The enemy was defeated with enormous casualties in an attack on the front of Ada-Zingaba on the Save, and at the confluence of the Save and the Danube. The enemy retired in disorder on Bejania, leaving a great number of dead, wounded and prisoners. Our advance guards are moving on Bejania.

"Oct. 14—Part of the enemy's force was annihilated in an attack on our right wing at Bentchevo. The remainder of the enemy's force fled in disorder with terrible losses.

"Oct. 14—We attacked the enemy's brigade near Kouriatchitza and drove him back on the Drina. Many of the Austrians were killed or drowned, and we took 600 prisoners. The heavy rains have swollen the Drina, the torrent carrying away many bridges and washing down many bodies of Austrians."

PRINCE OSCAR OUT OF WAR.

Story Is Told of How Heart Attack Saved His Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is officially reported that the attack of heart disease of Prince Oscar of Prussia is more serious than had been supposed. The weakness of the muscles of the heart precludes any exhausting movements.

It is generally stated that the Prince owes his life to the heart attack. It appears that a party of Turcos who were firing from trees shot down all officers surrounding the Prince without exception. The sudden excitement led to a heart attack and the Prince fell unconscious and was supposed by the Turcos to be dead.

KAISER VERY CONFIDENT.

His Cheerful Words Quoted in Weimar Burgomaster's Letter.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The German newspapers print the following extract from a letter, written on Oct. 3 by the Burgomaster of Weimar, who is a reserve officer:

"The Emperor was with us yesterday and what he said had such a cheerful ring and made us so happy that I should like the impression to reach Weimar, too. He ended with the words, 'Well, boys, before the leaves fall from the trees here we shall all be back in our dear Fatherland.'

"The words are a sympton of the absolute confidence of our Emperor in the victory of the German arms.

"This afternoon, the Imperial Chancellor was also in our village to visit his son who is serving with a Breslau body of cuirassiers. I saw the Chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption as a matter of course that Germany's victory would be complete."

GERMANY'S FINANCES.

President of the Reichsbank Tells the Showing She Has Made.

According to President Havenstein of the Reichsbank, whose views are presented in a Berlin letter to The Annalist, out today, Germany has made a remarkable financial showing since the outbreak of war. Mr. Havenstein, in addressing the Central Committee of the bank, stated that the financial mobilization of the country, carefully thought out and planned for years, had been carried out without a hitch. After having built up its gold stock for years, and after having received the addition of the two war chests to its supplies, after new sources of credit had been created in the so-called Loan Banks, (operated in connection with the Reichsbank under a law of Aug. 4,) the Reichsbank had been able to serve, without any difficulty, as the "war bank of the empire" for two full months. The Reichsbank during this time had not only not found it necessary to curtail its credit operations, but had been able to expand its credits to meet all reasonable requirements; and at the same time it had gained intrinsic strength from week to week.

The bank's discounts, which stood at $[illegible],000,000 on July 23, had risen by Aug. 15 to $700,000,000. The Treasury bills and notes of the empire had risen from July 23 to Sept. 26 from $75,000,000 to $559,000,000. The total outlay of the bank (discounts, loans, Treasury paper) on July 23 amounted to $269,000,000, and on Aug. 31 had reached $1,195,000,000. On the same date the note circulation touched its maximum at $1,000,000,000.

Its discounts had reached the highest level on Aug. 15, but since then they had been contracted by something like $125,000,000, and stood on Sept. 26 at $584,000,000. This was only about $10,000,000 higher than the highest level ever touched before the war.

The money panic that began in all countries just before the war commenced reduced the Reichsbank's gold stock at the end of July to slightly less than $300,000,000; but by Aug. 7—the two war chests having meanwhile been turned over to the bank—it held $360,000,000. The press and the public authorities had since then done their part in supporting the Reichsbank and in enlightening the people as to its absolute security, and this propaganda had caused the hoarded gold to come from its cover, so that a further gain of about $50,000,000 had been scored by Sept. 26.

Mr. Havenstein drew attention to the fact that the German people subscribed within less than two weeks nearly the whole amount of the credits voted by the Reichstag, $1,200,000,000, whereas in 1871 it took France two and a half years, with liberal assistance from foreign countries, to raise the German war indemnity of $1,000,000,000.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The stiffening of the resistance of the Belgians along the Yser River in Belgium may be due to the adoption of this excellent defensive feature of the general lining up of the allied forces in this district to check the German campaign against this flank. The bulletins from Berlin indicate that the German plan was to make a rapid dash along the coast in the hope of getting in the rear of the British and Belgian armies. In the confusion that resulted the Germans hoped to deliver a telling blow. We cannot tell yet exactly what has happened, as the reports from allied sources mention only isolated successes.

It is definitely shown, however, that the Germans have not reached the border in this manoeuvre, and also that the Belgians have effected a junction with the British and French. Both of the latter have made strenuous efforts to rush additional troops to close the gap between their left flank and the North Sea. The attacks that they are making between Arras and Ypres will tend to relieve pressure on the extreme flank, and may have this as their principal object.

It seems hardly probable, however, that their relative strength opposite Lille is sufficient to give them hopes of breaking through the German resistance at this point. On learning of the large force that the Germans had concentrated at Antwerp, the British and French renewed their activities all along the line in the effort to take advantage of any consequent weakening of the Germans' strength at the front. At Arras and Soissons the Germans were forced back to new lines, with little result in the relative military positions.

The advance of the French to Apremont and Pagny on the line due east of St. Mihiel shows an appreciable weakening of the German resistance in this district. The first effect of this manoeuvre promises to be the enforced abandonment by the Germans of their advanced position near St. Mihiel. The reports from Paris say that the German line has been pushed back on each side of St. Mihiel to Hattonchatel on the north and to Apremont on the south. The intervening gap of seven miles is then the only line of escape for the German Army that has been holding a strong position in the hills on the east bank of the Meuse.

This advance of the French northward from Nancy toward Metz is part of the original plan of operations on which the strategical conduct of their campaign was based. Their general plan was to permit a German advance through Belgium while they cut in behind the German Army by sending a turning force via Metz and the Moselle Valley. This move was attempted in August by an army of six corps, but was repulsed with large losses. It may be that the French are again feeling their way forward in this district, with the idea of again using this line of advance if they find the route through Northern Belgium barred by the Germans in fortified positions that cannot be carried without undue losses.

An advance through German Lorraine will call for some stiff fighting and will be a relatively slow movement. From Diedenhofen to Metz and from there southeast toward Strassburg the Germans have a line of barrier forts similar to those that form the French defenses from Verdun to Belfort. No information has yet come out of the possession by the French of a large calibre field mortars, such as would be required to give them hope of the rapid reduction of these forts.

It seems probable that the Germans have decided not to make a vigorous stand south of this fortified line, as they can accomplish equal results at less cost by falling back to the support of these fortifications. In such case it is very likely that both sides will come to a standstill in this district also, and that the field for open fighting will be moved still further to the south.

From Switzerland alone do we get news of the progress of the fighting in Alsace. The Germans have apparently been able to spare a large enough force to make a serious advance against Belfort. The French have here been driven back from Mülhausen to points inside of their border, while the Germans have advanced their heavy siege artillery to positions from which it can be used against the outer line of the Belfort fortifications. The operations in this district are largely in the nature of a demonstration or a diversion. Neither side has as yet sufficient force to extend its strongly occupied battle line so far to the south.

It seems unlikely that the Germans can be in sufficient force at this point to hope to penetrate into French territory far enough to have any appreciable influence on the fighting in the north. Also, while the Allies outnumber the Germans in the French theatre of operations, it is improbable that they are yet able to think of a turning move so extensive as would be required for an advance via Belfort and the Valley of the Rhine. They are too much occupied at present with the one thought of stopping the Germans in the north to be able to start such a diversion.

A safer strategical plan for them lies in making sure for the present of preventing further gains by the Germans. The resumption of the offensive on a grand scale by the Allies can well wait until they have got their troops better equipped for the campaign and until the British reinforcements become available.

In the campaign in Russia, as in that in France, the controlling motive of the conduct of operations by the Allies has seemed to be to keep from getting defeated by the Germans. If one may judge from all sources of news concerning the Allies' operations, they seem to have been so strongly impressed with the probability of German victories that they have reported every "successful retreat" with elation. It is an interesting comparison to note that the newspapers in the Confederate States in 1864, during the period of Confederate reverses, were full of comments on the masterly retreats of their forces and the outrages committed by their opponents. Such an attitude assumed by the press bureaus of the Allies would seem to be an acknowledgment of a discouraging position.

There is no question that the allied armies will continue for some months yet to increase their strength steadily, as the additional forces of Russia and the British Empire reach the front. This is probably the controlling fact that makes the Allies satisfied with breaking even in the fighting of these first few months. It is evident that this war is going to continue for many months. The full strength of the Allies will not be reached before the first months of 1915, and it seems certain that they will not consider peace until they have victories in the field to give force to the terms that they may demand in the final settlement.

CITY'S WAR GIFTS ARE $838,364 NOW

Red Cross Magazine Tells of Work Done to Relieve Suffering in Europe.

CHINA HELPS WOUNDED

Sends Picked Men to Aid Germans and Japanese at Kiao-Chau — Work of Other Organizations.

The relief funds organized in New York for the wounded and sick soldiers and destitute non-combatants in Europe amount now to more than $800,000. Here are the figures compiled by the committees having the funds in charge:

Red Cross (New York Branch)	$297,413
Red Cross (Hudson River Branch)	5,000
Belgian fund	183,242
German fund	145,000
American Hospital in Paris	85,636
Prince of Wales fund	60,000
Swiss fund	60,000
For women and children of France	20,000
Austrian fund	20,000
Committee of Mercy	5,000
Silk Association	10,000
Artists' fund (French)	7,073
Total	$838,364

The fund of the Merchants' Association, which amounts to $4,500, is included in the contributions to the New York branch of the Red Cross, to which it has been turned over.

The European war number of The Red Cross Magazine, which was issued on Saturday, tells of the plans made by the international organization to meet the conditions abroad. In Russia the Municipal Council of Moscow voted $500,000 to the Red Cross, and the Czarina is supervising the work of the organization in her country.

Kaiser's Castles Now Hospitals.

In Germany the Kaiser turned over to the Red Cross his castles in Strassburg, Wiesbaden, Königsburg, and Coblentz for hospital purposes, and gave $100,000 to the Red Cross fund. The Kaiserin gave $2,400 to the fund, and the Grand Duchess Victoria Louise of Brunswick, the Kaiser's only daughter, gave her castle in Brunswick for a hospital. In Hungary the Countess Széchényi, who was formerly Miss Gladys Vanderbilt of New York, put her palace at the disposal of the Hungarian branch of the Red Cross.

In England the Queen Mother Alexandra made an appeal for Red Cross funds, and gave personal service to the British organization in its war preparations. Lady Paget, Lady Lowther, Lady Churchill, and Mrs. Harcourt, American women who married Englishmen, devoted themselves actively to assisting the British Red Cross. Richard Croker, the former politician of New York, gave his residence and grounds at Glencairn for the accommodation of wounded. Reports are that the British Red Cross had 60,000 offers for field service within a short time after the war began.

The aged former Empress Eugénie of France, who lives in England, gave $1,000 to the British Red Cross.

The Chinese Red Cross has gone to the assistance of the German and Japanese Red Cross organizations in the Orient. It has sent twenty-five trained men to serve among both combatants at Kiao-Chau. This is the first time that the Chinese organization has had an opportunity to aid foreigners. The Japanese Red Cross is one of the best organizations of its kind in the world. It has an endowment of $10,000,000.

It was announced yesterday that an art exposition and sale of paintings and sculpture for the benefit of the European war sufferers would be held in the studios at 680 Fifth Avenue from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10. The honorary committee in charge of the exposition consists of ex-President Taft, Mayor Mitchel, John Burroughs, Henry Clews, Jules S. Bache, John Wanamaker, John J. Phelps, Stephen H. Pell, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Hugo Neu, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Miss Eva Booth.

Among the 300 painters and sculptors who have volunteered their services are Daniel Chester French, John W. Alexander, Carroll Beckwith, Edwin A. Blashfield, William Merritt Chase, Kenyon Cox, Bruce Crane, Miss Anna V. Hyatt, C. P. Appel, Eugene Higgins, Elliott Dangerfield, Ben Foster, Childe Hassam, Bolton Jones, Douglas Volk, Frances C. Jones, Thomas Moran, Robert Reid, Gardner Symons, Robert W. Vonnoh, J. Alden Weir, Solon Borglum, Ossip L. Linde, Glenn Newell, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, C. S. Pietro, Henry Mosler, E. E. Redfield, Anastasia Eberle, Christine Dossert, W. Granville-Smith, Victor Salvatore, Paul Cornoyer, Bessie Potter Vonnoh, F. Louis Mora, Louis Kronberg, and Daniel Garber.

Fund for Artists' Families.

The Harriman National Bank, which is receiving subscriptions to the fund for the relief of the families of destitute artists in France, has acknowledged these subscriptions:

W. W. Knowles	$5	Dr. L. Landes	$3
L. S. Saltus	100	C. P. Huntington	10
A. H. Thorp	5	Anonymous	10
John D. Hage	5	Anonymous	100
C. I. Berg	10	Anonymous	50
Mrs. L. Bry	10	Anonymous	20
W. A. J. Eanis	25	Anonymous	5
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	5	Anonymous	35
Robert Peabody	50	Anonymous	5
Anonymous	50	Anonymous	50
Anonymous	60	Anonymous	10
James M. Beck	50	Anonymous	5
W. H. Hart	10	George N. Miller	25
Anonymous	15	J. K. Duncan Post	10
Anonymous	10	Claude Bragdon	5
Anonymous	50	Andrews, Jackson & Rantoul	5
Anonymous	1	E. L. Stewardson	25
Anonymous	5	R. S. Murturn	5
Anonymous	10	Lloyd Warren	100
Dr. G. G. Davis	25	Society of Beaux Arts	1,300
Cass Gilbert	20	Society of Artists	500
Felix S. Gendrot	5	American Painters & Sculptors	3,245
Miss Edith Bangs	10		
Louise E. Loftin	100		
H. O. Milliken	5		

A club has been organized by the Association of American Women of German Descent to arrange a fair for the benefit of the German Red Cross. Delegates selected to attend the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs are: Miss E. A. Reiffert, Mrs. Hugo Neu, and Miss E. Berger, with Maria H. Reinhold, Mrs. Olga Hass, and Miss E. G. Berger as alternates. Women wishing to join the club can apply at the home of the President, Miss E. A. Reiffert, at 64 West Eighty-eighth Street, or Mrs. H. Neu, at 41 Convent Avenue.

Douglas J. Wood will produce "The Spur," a new play by Annie Nathan Meyer, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund at the Cort Theatre on Monday afternoon, Oct. 26. Among those who have already taken boxes or seats are Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Phelps, Mrs. Arthur Murray Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Mrs. Stephen Peil, Mrs. William Gulliver, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Houghtaling, and Mrs. Archibald Douglas.

The fund for the benefit of destitute families of actors in Europe, which was started by William Faversham, is growing rapidly. Donations of $100 each have been received from Charles Klein and Edgar Selwyn. All contributions for this fund should be sent to Mr. Faversham or Thomas A. Wise, at the Lambs Club. Donations of clothing of all kinds are requested. These can be sent to Mr. Faversham at the Shubert Theatre. This fund is strictly neutral, and will be distributed in all European countries where actors' families are in want.

The Dartmouth Dramatic Association has written to Mr. Faversham offering to give 10 per cent. of their receipts to this fund.

The Montclair Branch of the French Red Cross, of which Julius Lintz is the head, announces the receipt of $300 in cash for the relief of the sick and wounded of all nationalities on French soil. The money will be sent to Ambassador Jusserand, who will forward it to the society in France.

CHILDREN AID BELGIANS.

Make Sacrifices to Contribute to Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, has been deeply touched by the spontaneous aid given by the American people to stricken Belgians, driven from their homes by war. Funds are reaching the legation here from all directions.

"A little seven-year-old boy has written me a letter," said Minister Havenith today, "telling me he wanted to send the money he had earned himself to the Belgians. Inclosed were 15 copper cents and a substantial check from the child's father. A mother wrote, saying her little girl wanted to give up the movies for a week for the poor Belgians,' and inclosed a modest donation."

ATTACKS BY AIRSHIPS NOT GOVERNED BY LAW

Status of Warring Nations Under The Hague Conventions Explained by Peace Foundation.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Uncertainty having arisen as to the binding effect of The Hague conventions upon the belligerents in the European war, the World Peace Foundation issues the accompanying explanation to show the precise status of the engagements in regard to the respective parties to the conflict:

None of the belligerents except Great Britain has ratified the declaration of 1907 prohibiting the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or "by other new methods of a similar nature." This declaration is therefore not operative. The declaration of 1899 expired by limitation in 1905, so that air attacks in the present war violate no law, however they may offend the world's sense of humanity.

Except for the convention relating to the pacific settlement of international disputes and the convention relating to the limitation of force for the recovery of contract debts, all The Hague conventions of 1907 relate to naval warfare with the exception of the one relative to laws and customs of war on land. This document has not been ratified by Montenegro and Servia in its 1907 revision, and the claim is valid that it is not binding in a legal sense upon the belligerents. The 1907 revision of the convention relative to laws and customs of war on land was, however, based on the document of the same name drawn up by the 1899 conference. It is essentially the same document, and this was signed and ratified without reference to time or without provision for denunciation except by States individually.

WON'T RISK ZEPPELINS.

English Engineer Says Germans Will Not Undertake London Attack.

Arthur R. Selincourt, an English civil engineer, who was at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, said that he did not believe the Germans would risk sending their Zeppelins over the North Sea, a distance of 600 miles at least, to drop bombs on London. When the war commenced the Germans had about twenty of these airships ready for use and several more were under construction.

"I was informed on good authority," said Mr. Selincourt, "that the latest type of Zeppelins take from twelve to fifteen months to construct and cost about $400,000 each. The capacity of its ballonnets is 900,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas, and the engines are of a most delicate and complicated character. At an average speed of forty-two miles it would take over fourteen hours for a Zeppelin flying over the North Sea to reach London, during which time it would be continuously within gunshot range."

He went on to say that in his opinion there was more likelihood of the Germans using the Zeppelins to drop shells on the British warships in the North Sea than there was of their risking such costly machines in an aerial attack on London.

NOORDAM REACHES PORT.

Liner Hit by Mine Arrives at Rotterdam—Steering Gear Wrecked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Holland-America Line steamer Noordam, which struck a mine in the North Sea, arrived at Rotterdam this afternoon, assisted by tugs.

It was said that if she had been hit amidships she would have been sunk. Fortunately, the mine exploded under her stern. Considerable damage was done, and the ship's steering gear was wrecked, but by skilful use of the engines the Captain brought the liner to the Hook under her own steam.

$375,000,000 PRUSSIAN CREDIT.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that German newspapers received there state that the Prussian Diet on Friday will accept an emergency bill asking for a credit of $375,000,000, of which $100,000,000 will be allotted to the provisional assistance of East Prussia.

W. & J. SLOANE

COMFORTABLE FURNITURE IN LEATHER
HIGH-PILE CARPETS

FIFTH AVENUE AND 47TH STREET

FOOD FOR BELGIUM SOUGHT IN ENGLAND

Proposed to Ship $500,000 Worth of Grain as Soon as Germany Gives Consent.

FAMINE IS MORE ACUTE

Holland Urges the Exiles to Return, Anxious to be Relieved of Care of 1,500,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—E. Franqui and Baron Lambert, prominent Belgian bankers, have arrived in London, for the purpose of forwarding the movement to procure supplies for Belgium. They report the situation in Brussels is getting critical, the populace having only black bread, the supply of which is limited, while certain other towns are almost without any kind of food.

They say a national committee has now been formed, in which the American Minister, Mr. Whitlock, takes a part, for the purpose of looking after all Belgian relief. It is hoped that this committee will co-operate with the American committee, headed by Ambassador Page and Mr. Whitlock, which will shortly be formed if the American Government gives its official sanction.

There is reason to believe the German Government assents to the proposal to ship supplies through American diplomatic establishments, and when this formal assent comes agents of the Belgian committee will immediately purchase grain to the extent of $500,000 and ship it to Brussels.

Belgians Urged to Return Home.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 18, 4:20 P. M.—The Burgomasters in the leading Dutch towns have issued proclamations announcing that the German Government has granted permission for all Belgian refugees to return to their homes in Antwerp or other parts of Belgium. The only reservation is that men liable for military service will be considered prisoners of war if they return.

The Dutch Burgomasters urge the Dutch people to permit the Belgian refugees to return home as quickly as possible. Train service between Rosendaal and Antwerp has been resumed. Considerable satisfaction is expressed over the prospect that Holland will be relieved soon of the great burden of supporting 1,500,000 Belgians.

The German Legation at The Hague has sent a communication to the Dutch press saying in effect that Germany took measures in August to spare Belgium a famine by asking Holland to allow the transportation of foodstuffs into Belgium over the Maas, the understanding being that the foodstuffs were intended for Belgium only.

The Dutch Government, while sympathizing with the request on humane grounds, was unable to consider it, as the export of foodstuffs into Belgium was objected to by Great Britain and France on the ground that it was Germany's duty to see that the countries occupied by her army did not suffer from famine. If Holland helped in that respect, it would be an infringement of her neutrality.

BERLIN HEARS OF SEA LOSS.

Gives Numbers of the Destroyers Sunk by the Undaunted.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced from Berlin and transmitted to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam that on the afternoon of Oct. 17 the German torpedo boat destroyers S-115, S-117, S-118, and S-119 met the British cruiser Undaunted and four destroyers close by the Dutch coast.

According to British official news the German destroyers have been sunk and thirty-one of the crew have been landed in England.

This announcement is signed "Behnicke, Departmental Chief of the Naval Headquarters Staff."

CAPTURE DUTCH FREIGHTER.

French Seize the Koeningen Emma with Cargo for Hamburg.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The French destroyer Casabianca has captured the Holland freighter Koeningen Emma, which was bound from Batavia, Dutch East Indies, with a cargo destined for Hamburg. The Koeningen Emma was captured off Marseilles and taken into that port.

This information is contained in a dispatch from the Marseilles correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR BRITISH CABINET

Can't Journalists Replace the Present Censors and What About Zeppelins?

WHO'S SIGNALING THE FOE?

Isn't the Khaki of Poor Quality and Are Germans Serving Soldier Drinks?—Couriers to the Enemy.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Notice has been given that the following questions, among others, will be addressed to the Ministers on the reassembling of Parliament:

1. Whether the large number of military and naval officers employed in the Press Censor's Department cannot be replaced by trained journalists, thus enabling the officers to place their experience at the disposal of recruits?

2. How many months have elapsed since the Committee on Imperial Defense held a meeting, and whether, in view of the rumors of a possible invasion, a meeting is planned?

3. What authority had the Secretary of the Board of Trade for stating that Zeppelin dirigible balloons would attack London at the end of October, and

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Bond Street
on
Fifth Avenue

An unusual shipment of Imported, English - made Suits and Overcoats for Boys has just been received by De Pinna.

Many New York families that ordinarily do a portion of their Fall and Winter shopping in London have been prevented from doing so this year by the present unfortunate conditions.

For their benefit De Pinna has brought Bond Street and Regent Street to New York—at least the boys' part of those famous thoroughfares.



These suits and overcoats are totally unlike anything else to be obtained in this country.

They were made in England, of a wide range of English materials, specially for this house.

No Increase in Price

It will be interesting to note that these imported suits and overcoats are being offered at prices no higher than most of the regular De Pinna models, made here.

The suits run in sizes from 7 to 15 years—the newest English Norfolks and English single-breasted jacket styles.

They range in price from $14 to $18.

The Balmacaans and belted-back overcoats range in size from 3 to 15 years, and in price from $18 to $22.

They are exactly the same things as are being offered today in the exclusive London shops.

While the shipment covers a wide range, the number of each style is limited—for which reason an immediate selection is recommended.

DE PINNA
English Haberdashery

As appropriate neckwear for these imported suits, this house is showing an exceptional assortment of English silk scarfs.

The stripes of the celebrated English and East India regiments now at the front.

Fall and Winter underwear, made according to our own ideas for boys and young men.

Shirts and fancy waistcoats of the newest fabrics.

"Anniped" Shoes for Boys and Young Men

Shoes for school and dress wear, designed to meet the requirements of boys and young men.



Sturdy shoes in mahogany brown and black, on the new English lasts.

"Anniped" afternoon and evening dress shoes—and the "Anniped" damp-proof shoe, the ideal shoe for all kinds of weather.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young People
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

BIGGEST GUNS YET MAKING AT KRUPPS'

Sixty Centimeter or 23½-Inch Weapons Said to be Under Construction at Essen.

THEY WILL WEIGH 35 TONS

Monsters Thought Possible, Now That 42-Centimeter Guns Have Proved Practicable.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 8.—To the rumors that the Krupp works at Essen are building 56-centimeter guns has now been added another—the claim that the same plant is turning out 60-centimeter pieces. While it is hard to believe this, it must be borne in mind that a siege piece of 42 centimeters, the existence of which was doubted before the war, has become a convincing reality, as has also the Austrian 30.5-centimeter piece, which even after the outbreak of the war was looked upon as a very interesting fable.

To be sure, a 30.5-centimeter (about 12-inch) gun was not in itself a novelty. But that the Austrians would be able to make such a piece mobile for field purposes was thought out of the question. The same process of reasoning was applied to the German 42-centimeter, or 16½-inch gun. A mathematical relation of cause and effect, in this instance, the ability of steel to withstand the shock of the propelling explosion, and the weight which such a machine of destruction would have, led to the conclusion that a 16½-inch gun, while possible, could not be transported easily enough to permit its use in the field. Nevertheless, it was shown that, though the German 42-centimeter gun weighs about 26 tons, transportation difficulties had been overcome largely with the aid of motor traction and other devices.

Since the increase in weight of a 56-centimeter or 22-inch gun over a 42-centimeter gun would not be very great, and since the increase in a 60-centimeter or 23¾-inch gun over a 22-incher would be an almost negligible quantity the existence of such pieces need not be doubted in this respect. If it is possible to move over ordinary roads and across soft fields a 26-ton piece, it is not unreasonable to expect that a gun weighing 35 tons would offer no new transportation problems. The case is one of increase in motive power instead of new aspects in transportation.

Not for Cross-Channel Firing.

No attention need be paid to popular rumors making the rounds in Germany that the new pieces are designed to bombard the English coast from the coast of France. The extreme flight of the 16½-inch shell has recently been given as about 12 kilometers for the "krumbahn," or high trajectory pieces, and 16 kilometers for those having a flatter course. Since the increase in calibre from 16½ to 23½ does not necessarily mean a proportionate lengthening of range, it is not at all likely that the English coast cities opposite Calais and other Channel points will make the acquaintance of the "Brummers," as the Germans have come to call their large siege pieces.

The 56-centimeter and 60-centimeter pieces, should they actually exist, would find their uses, and these, as more or less well-informed circles here assert, would consist of arming some naval base on the Channel which the Germans hope to establish during the course of this war. It is maintained that Calais has been decided upon as the best locality for such a base, and that the great activity in the Krupp works is in a measure due to this.

There is an authentic report that in this establishment over 40,000 men are busy day and night turning out war material. While a large percentage of this force must be employed in supplying current demands of ammunition for the field pieces and replacing losses in this arm, it is only reasonable to assume that this huge force should in part be employed in the making of new and larger "Brummers." That the works are turning out new additions to the 42-centimeter equipment is known, for only a few days ago six more pieces of this class were taken to the vicinity of Antwerp.

Compared with the French.

It is of some interest to know with what the French oppose these heavy pieces. According to an article in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of Sept. 28, the French use a 27-centimeter mortar, smaller than the Austrian mortar piece, and a 120-millimeter and 150-millimeter flat trajectory gun. In addition there is a 138-millimeter gun of older pattern. To facilitate comparison, the Austrian, French, and German equipments are given in a table of millimeters:

	Calibre. Millimeters.
Austrian motor-battery piece	305
German siege motars and howitzers	420
French mortar	270
French flat trajector piece, heavy	150
French flat trajectory piece, lighter	120
French fortress piece, old type	138
German piece said to be in course of manufacture	560
German piece said to be in course of manufacture	600

Between the French mortar of 27-centimeter calibre and the German 42-centimeter there is a difference of 15 centimeters, while between the much-heralded 56-centimeter gun and the original "Brummer" there is one of only 14 centimeters. It must be admitted that in view of these proportions even a 60-centimeter gun seems possible enough. But whether or not the Germans are actually building such a piece has for the time being no bearing on the fact that their heavy artillery has been a surprise to the armies of the Allies, and that a few additional calibre inches must be to the Krupp works merely a matter of mechanical detail, in view of what was achieved in the building of the 42-centimeter "Brummer."

WAR LOSSES AS TOLD HERE.

150,000 Russians Killed at Tannenberf—Germany Never Invaded.

The German Information Service in the Hotel Astor issued a statement last night quoting the German Imperial Chancellor as having announced that 150,000 Russians were killed in the battle of Tannenberg. The Chancellor is also given as the authority for the statement that the prisoners of war in Germany, not including citizens of hostile nations taken into custody at the outbreak of war, number about 260,000.

The statement, says the Information Service, was issued by the German Chancellor to representatives of the neutral press in Germany ten days ago, but failed to get through by cable. It follows:

In comparison with reports of the English and French press, I would state that at no time during the war was German territory in possession of either the French or the Russians. On the Alsace-Lorraine frontier the French have been driven back to the River Moselle. They now are on the upper Meuse, sheltered by their forts. All their attempts to advance were repulsed, with heavy loss to the French.

Perfect order prevails in Belgium throughout. Von Sasono's army has disbanded and disappeared. Rennenkampff's army also suffered defeat and heavy losses. The remainder of his shattered army fled to get under cover of the forts of Olitz and Kowno.

As preliminary count of the Russians killed after the battle of Tannenberg gave the figures as a round 150,000.

A recent count of prisoners of war in Germany resulted in round numbers to 260,000. Among these were 5,000 officers. The total of all prisoners of war held in Germany is 300,000, of which one half are Russians, and over 2,000 guns have been captured by the Germans.

"This statement," says the Information Service, "was made, of course, before the fall of Antwerp, the heavy fighting around Verdun, and the recent operations around Warsaw, so that the actual number of prisoners is probably considerably greater by this time."

THE KAISER AIDS AMERICAN FATHER

Issues an Edict at Gerard's Request Removing Youth from His Army.

YALE STUDENT ENLISTED

Llewellyn, Who Had Gone to School in Germany, Pleaded to be Allowed to Fight.

The brief career of Karl Nickerson Llewellyn, the twenty-one-year-old son of William H. Llewellyn, Vice President of the Ice Properties Company of 50 Church Street, as a soldier in the German Army has been brought to a close through the efforts of the young man's father, Ambassador Gerard, and Kaiser Wilhelm, it was learned yesterday from Mr. Llewellyn. The adventures of the son since the beginning of the war were told by the father to John M. Bowers, the Chairman of Mr. Gerard's Campaign Committee. This is the story:

When war broke out Karl Llewellyn was a student in the University of Paris, having received a leave of absence of six months from Yale University, where he was an honor man. Most of his Continental friends were Germans, though, for he had studied at Schwerin College in Mecklenberg. Influenced by his sympathies, he left Paris with a party of German students and, disguising his nationality, enlisted in the German Army at Osnabrouck.

After his enlistment the young man wrote joyfully to his father of it, and then Mr. Llewellyn started the international wheels going. He communicated with the State Department at Washington, and also sent a cable message to Ambassador Gerard.

"In my message I asked Mr. Gerard," Mr. Llewellyn said, "to find Karl, pluck him from the army, and send him home. Mrs. Llewellyn and I scarcely dared to believe that this could be accomplished, but the speed with which Ambassador Gerard obtained, through Kaiser Wilhelm himself, concrete results, are told in the records of the State Department at Washington."

According to these records, Mr. Gerard learned first that young Llewellyn was one of sixty picked men of the Seventy-eighth German Infantry, about to leave Osnabrouck for the front. The Ambassador then communicated with the Kaiser, the Kaiser issue a special imperial edict ordering that young Llewellyn be dismissed from the army because he was an American citizen, and the young man was called from the ranks by his adjutant. Karl was not willing to leave the army, and pleaded with Ambassador Gerard and his adjutant to let him stay a German soldier. When told, however, that President Wilson had issued a proclamation calling upon Americans to maintain neutrality, he accepted the inevitable and resigned.

Then, being far from home and without money, he obtained a position peeling potatoes and washing floors in a German boarding house. But Ambassador Gerard soon conveyed funds to him and succeeded in getting him passage on a Scandinavan ship bound for America. He is now crossing the Atlantic toward the United States. Mr. Llewellyn does not know what boat his son is on, but he has received positive assurance that he is on the water.

"Karl is an enthusiast," Mr. Llewellyn said, "and has always liked the Germans. He is Vice President of the German College Clubs of the United States. Besides, he is an accomplished linguist, and speaks German as well as English."

GERMANY CITES BELGIAN NOTE

As Saying Germany Did Make Special Efforts to Avoid Conflict.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador here, received today from Berlin the text of a communication dated July 30, before the war began, from B. de l'Escaille, Belgian Chargé at Petrograd, to the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter went to the German dead letter office when mail was interrupted by the war and was opened by German officials. The outer cover bore the address of a man in Brussels, who was to forward the letter to the Minister.

Parts of the letter to which the Ambassador drew special attention say:

"Germany has made efforts here, as well as in Vienna, to find some means of avoiding a general conflict. This morning an official communication to the newspapers declares that 'the reserves have been called to the colors within a certain number of provinces.' However, whosoever knows of the reticence of Russian official communiqués can boldly assert that the mobilization is general. England commenced by making it understood that she would not let herself be drawn into a conflict. Today, however, everybody in St. Petersburg is quite convinced, one has actually received the assurance, that England will stand by France. This support is of enormous weight and has contributed largely toward keeping the war party above water."

DEAN DEFIES KAISER EVEN IF ABBEY FALLS

Westminster Preacher Sees Threat of Dark Ages and Warns England to Abate Pride.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The Rev. Dr. W. R. Inge, Dean of St. Paul's, delivered an impressive war sermon in Westminster Abbey today.

"We have read," he said, "our newspapers since the beginning of August and have seen nothing but triumphant and unpunished devilry. We refresh our memories by reading that passage of Plato's Republic in which the Pagan philosopher 2300 years ago draws up his laws of civilized warfare—non-combatants to be spared, no houses to be burned, no farms to be devasted, the dead to be buried honorably, no trophies of war to be placed in the temples of the gods, and then we read of the exploits of the self-style apostles of culture who dare to claim the favor of a Christian God, or we think of these horrible words of their accredited spokesman on the ethics of war: 'Cause the greatest possible amount of suffering; leave to the non-combatants nothing but their eyes to weep with; the law of Christian charity has no bearing on the relations of one nation to another.'

Dr. Inge then asserted that if retribution did not follow surely force alone was king.

"Force, perfidy and the iron discipline of the camp of Napoleon," he said, "is too strong for Christ. The Corsican and not the Galilean has conquered and for us who have not worshipped this Moloch, who have kept our armaments at the bare limit of safety, is it possible our reward may be to see this Abbey share the fate of Rheims and Oxford that of Louvain? We hope to win in this war, but if not, be it known unto thee, O Emperor, we will not serve thy gods nor worship the blood-stained image of iron thou hast set up.

"If we are allowed after this war to live in peace with our neighbors we shall be all the better Christians for having to abate our pride. Nothing has injured English Christianity so much as its apparent connection with vast colonial dominions and bloated trade returns. We shall have to be content with plainer living and I hope with higher thinking in the future.

"An unfortunate junction of forces might easily plunge us back into the Dark Ages. It may depend upon America, England, and France to maintain the ideals of liberty, justice, fair play, and gentleness until the tyranny of militarism is overthrown."

PULL TEETH OF HORSES.

Ruse to Make Them Exportable from Denmark to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 18. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The restriction that no horse under 5 years of age may be exported from Denmark has greatly limited the supply that Germany can draw from this country for military purposes.

German horse dealers in Denmark have been pulling the teeth of horses destined for export in order to make them appear older under the veterinary inspection which they are compelled to undergo before permission to export can be obtained. But the ruse has been discovered, and a good many horses intended for the war have been stopped at the frontier.

AUTO OVERTURNS; ONE DEAD

Five Men Pinned Under Machine, Dr. Brallier Being Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—Overturning at the foot of a steep hill near here early today, an automobile pinned its five occupants underneath, killing one and injuring the others. Dr. W. P. Brallier, 35 years old, of Alexandria, Penn., was killed. The injured were:

William H. Wolverton, 21, of 180 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York; bruised and cut; may be internally hurt.

H. J. McAteer, 76, of Alexandria, ex-State Senator; two ribs fractured, face lacerated.

Charles Rosborough, 50, Postmaster of Alexandria; bruised and cut.

R. B. Roper, 40, of Alexandria; bruised.

William H. Wolverton stops at 180 West Fifty-ninth Street when in this city, but his home is in Alexandria, Penn., according to information obtained at the Fifty-ninth Street address. His father is dead. Dr. Brallier was the family physician.

ONE MAN KILLED, TEN HURT IN AUTOS

Motorist Is Drowned When Car Plunges from Bridge Approach Into a River.

ONE CAR IN DOUBLE MISHAP

Knocks a Boy Down and in Trying to Dodge Him Hits Motor Carrying Wedding Party.

The pleasant weather of the last two days brought out throngs of automobilists and as a result, many accidents were reported in this city and its vicinity on Saturday night and yesterday. A toll of the mishaps showed that one man had been killed and ten persons had been injured.

The man who lost his life was drowned, and two others had a narrow escape from death at 9:30 o'clock on Saturday night, when the automobile in which they were riding plunged from the approach to a bridge over the South River, near New Brunswick, N. J. Joseph Stobudski of 205 West Seventeenth Street, New York, owner of the auto, was pinned beneath the motor under water, and he was dead when rescuers got to him. His nephew, whose name was Joseph Stobudski also, and his son, Victor Stobudski, were thrown clear of the car and crawled to the shore, having suffered bruises only.

Misled by Railroad Light.

The accident was due to the fact that Victor Stobudski, who was driving, was misled by the red light on the railroad track near by, and steered the auto over the embankment leading up to the bridge. Coroner Morgan of New Brunswick, who investigated the accident, criticised the authorities yesterday for not having guard rails at the approach to the bridge.

While riding his bicycle in Market Street in Paterson yesterday afternoon, Justus Oakley, son of the head of Oakley's Business College in that place, was run into by an automobile owned and driven by Alfred Nasson of Murray Hill, N. J. Oakley was knocked unconscious and was taken to the Miriam Barnet Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from concussion of the brain, a broken nose, a sprained left leg, and many bruises.

Miss Annie Kirwin of Norman Avenue and Leonard Street, Brooklyn, became confused at the Long Island City end of the Vernon Avenue Viaduct yesterday afternoon, and in trying to dodge a trolley car ran in front of an automobile, which knocked her down. She was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is said that she had been injured seriously.

The automobile which ran into her was owned and driven by William Campbell of 120 Kent Street, Brooklyn. Two policemen on duty at the bridge, who saw the accident, said the driver of the automobile was not to blame, and he was not arrested.

Cyclist Hit by an Auto.

Allen Rock, a clerk of 8,603 Hunts Point Road, the Bronx, was injured slightly late yesterday afternoon at Broadway and Seventy-fifth Street when an automobile collided with the motor cycle on which he was riding. Rock was on the rear seat of the cycle, which Samuel Herbert of 805 Lexington Avenue was guiding.

Dr. George Ball of 510 Sutter Avenue, East New York, was driving through Glenmore Avenue in his automobile yesterday afternoon, when, near Junius Street, William Krumholz, 13 years old, of 254 Glenmore Avenue, ran into the road ahead of him. The physician tried to avoid running him down by veering off to the left. He did not quite succeed, however, and the lad was knocked down, suffering slight injuries. But the doctor's machine crashed into another that was coming in the opposite direction.

This motor belonged to Louis A. Levine of 109 Watkins Avenue, Brooklyn, and was being driven by Mr. Levine's chauffeur, Charles Werner. It contained members of a wedding party, which was returning from church. No one was injured in the collision.

Two other automobile accidents were reported yesterday from East New York. Mrs. Esther Azar of 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, Manhattan, was knocked down and suffered a sprained ankle and cuts on the shoulder and back, when an automobile backed up on the sidewalk and struck her. After the accident the chauffeur speeded away. The police say they have the number of the auto.

Esther Wisenkopp, 7 years old, of 67 Watkins Avenue, spent yesterday in bed recovering from slight injuries suffered late on Saturday night, when she was struck by an automobile which mounted the sidewalk near her home as the driver, Max Tenstone of 483 Park Place, Brooklyn, swerved to avoid a child in the street.

Warren Leslie, a lawyer with offices at 165 Broadway, Manhattan, and living at 110 West Sixty-ninth Street, Manhattan, his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Murray, also of Manhattan, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon in an automobile accident.

Mr. Leslie, who was driving the auto, was on the way toward New York on the South Country Road, about a mile east of Sayville, L. I., when he struck a stretch of mud. The car skidded and shot across the road, crashing through a fence and down a six-foot embankment into a pond. The auto turned partly over, throwing all of the occupants out. Three of them went into the pond, but Mr. Leslie landed on the road. None of those in the auto was injured seriously, though all suffered cuts and bruises.

By Telegraph

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THIS IS A SIWASH INDIAN

He's eating a big, juicy Northwestern apple. He says "Skookum" because it means "Fine," "Great" or "Bully" in his language.

"SKOOKUM" apples are the bulliest product of the great Northwestern apple orchards.

They are specially selected for delicious flavor. They come from the finest orchards in the best districts of the Northwest.

Each apple in every box is just as good as the rest.

Say "SKOOKUM" to your grocer. Buy them by the box. They are cheaper and fresher that way.

On sale at all grocers and fruiterers.

This Totem Pole Brand on every wrap.



Save the wraps. Silver Premiums.

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Send for illustrated booklet containing handsome color plates of apples.

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Executive Offices: PORTLAND, OREGON
Branches in all important cities.

Tomorrow will be NATIONAL APPLE DAY.
Buy a box of "SKOOKUM" apples and celebrate.

PRESIDENT PROUD OF 63D CONGRESS

Continued from Page 1.

than do the duties under the new. A still larger proportion of the revenue would have been cut off by the war had the old taxes stood, and a larger war tax would have been necessary as a consequence. No miscalculation, no lack of foresight, has created the necessity for the taxes, but only a great catastrophe world-wide in its operation and effects.

Bills to Kill Monopoly in the Seed.

With similar purpose and in a like temper the Congress has sought, in the Trade Commission bill and in the Clayton bill, to make men in a small way of business as free to succeed as men in a big way, and to kill monopoly in the seed. Before these bills were passed the law was already clear enough that monopolies once formed were illegal and could be dissolved by direct process of law and those who had created them punished as for crime. But there was no law to check the process by which monopoly was built up until the tree was full grown and its fruit developed, or, at any rate, until the full opportunity for monopoly had been created.

With this new legislation there is clear and sufficient law to check and destroy the noxious growth in its infancy. Monopolies are built up by unfair methods of competition, and the new Trade Commission has power to forbid and prevent unfair competition, whether upon a big scale or upon a little; whether just begun or grown old and formidable. Monopoly is created also by putting the same men in charge of a variety of business enterprises, whether apparently related or unrelated to one another, by means of interlocking directorates. This the Clayton bill now in large measure prevents. Each enterprise must depend upon its own initiative and effectiveness for success, and upon the intelligence and business energy of the men who officer it. And so all along the line: Monopoly is to be cut off at the roots.

Incidentally, justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were merely an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being, to be dealt with as an object of sale and barter. But that, great as it is, is hardly more than the natural and inevitable corollary of a law whose object is individual freedom and initiative as against any kind of private domination.

The accomplishment of this legislation seems to me a singularly significant thing. If our party were to be called upon to name the particular point of principle in which it differs from its opponents most sharply and in which it feels itself most definitely sustained by experience, we should no doubt say that it was this: That we would have no dealings with monopoly, but reject it altogether; while our opponents were ready to adopt it into the realm of law, and seek merely to regulate it and moderate it in its operation. It is our purpose to destroy monopoly and maintain competition as the only effectual instrument of business liberty.

We have seen the nature and the power of monopoly exhibited. We know that it is more apt to control government than to be controlled by it; for we have seen it control government, dictate legislation, and dominate Executives and courts. We feel that our people are safe only in the fields of free individual endeavor where American genius and initiative are not guided by a few men, as in recent years, but made rich by the activities of a multitude, as in days now almost forgotten. We will not consent that an ungovernable giant should be reared to full stature in the very household of the Government itself.

A Democracy of Credit.

In like manner by the Currency bill we have created a democracy of credit such as has never existed in this country before. For a generation or more we have known and admitted that we had the worst banking and currency system in the world, because the volume of our currency was wholly inelastic; that is, because there was more than enough at certain seasons to meet the demands of commerce and credit, and at other times far too little; that we could not lessen the volume when we needed less nor increase it when we needed more. Everybody talked about the absurd system, and its quite unnecessary embarrassments, sure to produce periodic panics; and everybody said that it ought to be changed and changed very radically; but nobody took effective steps to change it until the present Congress addressed itself to the task with genuine resolution and an intelligence which expressed itself in definite action. And now the thing is done.

Let bankers explain the technical features of the new system. Suffice it here to say that it provides a currency which expands as it is needed, and contracts when it is not needed; a currency which comes into existence in response to the call of every man who can show a going business and a concrete basis for extending credit to him, however obscure or prominent he may be, however big or little his business transactions.

More than that, the power to direct this system of credits is put into the hands of a public board of disinterested officers of the Government itself who can make no money out of anything they do in connection with it. No group of bankers anywhere can get control; no one part of the country can concentrate the advantages and conveniences of the system upon itself for its own selfish advantage. The board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another. The whole resources of the country are mobilized, to be employed where they are most needed. I think we are justified in speaking of this as a democracy of credit. Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets. Each region of the country is set to study its own needs and opportunities, and the whole country stands by to assist. It is self-government as well as democracy.

I understand why it was not possible at this session to mature legislation intended specially for the development of a system for handling rural, or rather, agricultural credits; but the Federal Reserve act itself facilitates and enlarges agricultural credit in an extraordinary degree. The farmer is as much a partner in the new democracy of credit as the merchant or manufacturer. Indeed, special and very liberal provision is made for his need, as will speedily appear when the system has been a little while in operation. His assets are as available as any other man's, and for credits of a longer term.

There have been many other measures passed of extraordinary importance, for the session has been singularly rich in thoughtful and constructive legislation; but I have mentioned the chief acts for which this Congress will be remembered as very notable, indeed. I did not mean when I began to write to make this letter so long, and even to mention the other legislation that is worthy of high praise would extend it to an inordinate length. My purpose in writing was merely to express my own great admiration for the industry and the leadership, as well as the wisdom and constructive skill, which has accomplished all these things.

I wish I could speak by name of the many men who have so honorably shared in these distinguished labors. I doubt if there has been a finer exhibition of team work or of unhesitating devotion to the fulfillment of party pledges—and yet the best of it is that the great measures passed have shown, I venture to say, no partisan bias, but only a spirit of serious statesmanship. I am proud to have been associated with such men, working in such a spirit through so many months of unremitted labor at trying tasks of counsel. It has been a privilege to have a share in such labors. I wish I could express to every one of the members who have thus co-operated together my personal appreciation of what he has helped to do. This letter may, I hope, serve in some sort as a substitute for that.

Confident of November.

I look forward with confidence to the elections. The voters of the United States have never failed to reward real service. They have never failed to sustain a Congress and Administration that were seeking, as this Congress and, I believe, this Administration, have sought, to render them a permanent and disinterested benefit in the shape of reformed and rectified laws. They know that, extraordinary as the record is which I have recited, our task is not done; that a great work of constructive development remains to be accomplished in building up our merchant marine, for instance, and in the completion of a great programme for the conservation of our natural resources and the development of the water power of the country—a programme which has at this session already been carried several steps toward consummation.

They know, too, that without a Congress in close sympathy with the Administration a whole scheme of peace and honor and disinterested service to the world, of which they have approved, cannot be brought to its full realization. I would like to go into the district of every member of Congress who has sustained and advanced the plans of the party and speak out my advocacy of his claim for re-election. But, of course, I cannot do that; and with so clear a record no member of Congress needs a spokesman. What he has done speaks for itself. If it be a mere question of political fortunes, I believe the immediate future of the party to be as certain as the past is secure.

The Democratic Party is now, in fact, the only instrument ready to the country's hand by which anything can be accomplished. It is united as the Republican Party is not; it is strong and full of the zest of sober achievement, and has been rendered confident by carrying out a great constructive programme such as no other party has attempted; it is absolutely free from entangling alliances which made the Republican Party, even before its rupture, utterly unserviceable as an instrument of reform; its thought, its ambition, its plans are of the vital present and the hopeful future. A practical nation is not likely to reject such a team, full of the spirit of public service, and substitute in the midst of great tasks either a party upon which a deep demoralization has fallen or a party which has not grown to the stature that would warrant its assuming the responsible burdens of State. Every thoughtful man sees that a change of parties made just now would set the clock back not forward. I have a very complete and very confident belief in the practical sagacity of the American people.

With sincere regard and admiration, faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To this letter Mr. Underwood responded:

Mr. Underwood's Reply.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.
Committee on Ways and Means.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 17, 1914.

My Dear Mr. President:

I write to thank you for your letter commending the work of my colleagues in this Congress. It is a great pleasure to us all to know that the hard work of the past eighteen months in carrying out the policy of your Administration meets with your cordial approval.

I am sure that I can say for my colleagues, as well as myself, that, although we have striven earnestly to keep our promises to the people and write on the statute books legislation in keeping with the progressive spirit of the times, we feel that it is largely due to your magnificent leadership that we have accomplished in one Congress more remedial legislation in the interest of the American people than has been accomplished by legislation in several decades before this Congress met.

We cannot expect that the reforms inaugurated by your Administration will immediately demonstrate their worth. After a law is on the statute books it takes months, and often years, before the sentiment of the country adjusts itself to the new conditions, but I feel sure that time will prove that the legislation which has been enacted at this Congress is the beginning of a new life for our nation. We have opened the way to fairer business conditions and established on a firm foundation individual liberty and business freedom for our people.

I believe we can now look forward to an era of peace with all foreign nations and prosperity for our people at home as the crowning success of your great administration of the Government of our country.

With kindest regards, I am, cordially and sincerely yours,

O. W. UNDERWOOD.

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Coats and waistcoats of plain brown, grey and black roughish cheviot; trousers of same cloth and shades, enlivened with a moderately bold white stripe.

Four button coat, close fitting, somewhat shorter than a regulation cutaway, finished with side pockets and raised seams.

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Secretary of State BRYAN says:

"There will be no postponement of the PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION. It will open, according to the original plans, on February 20, 1915. The Goverment has received official notice from thirty-seven foreign governments of their intention to participate in the Exposition, and no foreign nation has given notice of its intention to withdraw on account of the war. In addition to the official acceptance, the Exposition received assurances from committees in four nations that the people of those nations would participate. Among these committees were two formed in Great Britain and Germany. Neither of those nations had given notice of Governmental participation.

"The Governments of France and Italy have given notice that they will proceed with their plans for participation, notwithstanding the disturbed conditions in Europe."

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And it is still more worthy of note, that the integrity of Thompson-Starrett service comes from the inside and is not a matter of prodding from the outside.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TAFT HAPPY AS AN "EX."

Reflecting on World-Wide Plots to Keep People Off the Front Page.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—William Howard Taft, the former President, spent the greater part of today visiting his old-time haunts in Washington. This afternon he "dropped in to" the National Press Club and told the newspapermen gathered here how it feels to be an "ex." He said the last fourteen or fifteen months of his life had been as happy as any other period in his life, and asserted that a man really didn't know very much until he had been "forced into the apple tree of observation."

"It is a real comfort," said Mr. Taft, "to go away and settle down to quiet, modest, silent life and then be catapulted once or twice or three times a year—as often as the movement commission can be induced to meet or for some other excuse—into this vortex of political feeling and ambition and struggling for the best there is in the country and find that whether it be one administration or another, human nature in politics is very much the same.

"One of the things that my life has given me an opportunity to study is the defects of newspapers. It is a most delightful study. The conspiracies that are entered into of world-wide character to keep people off the front page and relegate them back to the eighteenth page, present a tragedy that is most interesting to a man who has no place in any paper."

FOUR MEN ADRIFT RESCUED.

Fishermen in Launch Disabled Off Brighton Beach Hotel.

Thomas Mack of Sheepshead Bay, who had been out fishing yesterday in his launch Ruth with his brother, John Mack, Oscar Way, and Oscar Krowan, found his engine stalled at dusk, when they were a short distance from shore in front of the Brighton Beach Hotel.

The four men shouted, blew whistles, and waved coats until they attracted attention on shore. George Hayes, owner of the launch Shenandoah, carrying Policemen Dineen and Bree of the Sheepshead Bay Station and Commodore Arthur Ball of the Tamaqua Yacht Club, set out for the launch, which had drifted out of sight, found it, and towed it, with its party, to shore.

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"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."



Men's Shoe in Kangaroo

New Coward model, with Blucher upper, on comfortable Coward last, equipped with wide heel. Kangaroo leather has the ease of kid with the durability of calf.

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PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC
Destroys harmful germs, stops shrinking gums and keeps the mouth purely clean.
Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

HOW THE SENATE ALTERED WAR TAX

Made 98 Amendments to House Bill, 30 Material and Mostly of "Popular" Kind.

TOBACCO CONCERNS HIT

Levy on Big Companies Raised from $24 to $2,496—Tax Put on Small Luxuries.

BILL RAISES $105,000,000

But Treasury Fears $15,000,000 Deficit if Beer and Liquor Continue Their Present Slump.

The Two War Revenue Bills

Here are some of the most striking differences between the War Tax bill as passed by the Senate and the House:

Liquors.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Beer, ale, porter, (bbl.)..	$1.50	$1.75
Rectified spirits, (gal.)..	..	.05

Theatres.

300 seats	100.00	25.00
600 seats	100.00	50.00
1,000 seats	100.00	75.00
Over 1,000 seats	100.00	100.00

Tobacco Manufacturers.

5,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	300.00
10,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	600.00
20,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	1,200.00
Over 20,000,000 lbs.	24.00	2,496.00

Cigar Manufacturers.

5,000,000 cigars a year..	24.00	150.00
20,000,000 cigars a year..	24.00	600.00
Over 40,000,000 a year...	24.00	2,496.00

Cigarette Manufacturers.

50,000,000 a year	24.00	600.00
100,000,000 a year	24.00	1,200.00
Over 100,000,000 a year...	24.00	2,496.00

Telegraph and Telephone.

Cos., message over 15c..	.01	.01
Senders, mess. over 15c..	..	.01

Mortgages.

$1,000 to $1,500 value....	.25	..
Each $500 value over $1,500	.25	..

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The War Tax bill, carrying the ninety-eight amendments inserted by the Senate, will return to the House tomorrow for submission to conference. While some thirty of the Senate amendments make real changes in rates and many of them are of sweeping importance, the impression here is that the Senate amendments generally will prevail, only minor concessions being made to the House, to satisfy the spirit of compromise. A striking feature of the Senate amendments is that the more important changes are regarded as going further than the House bill in the direction of popular legislation.

Perhaps the most drastic change made by the Senate was in grading the tax on tobacco, cigar, and cigarette manufacturers so as to impose on the largest manufacturers annual levies of $2,496 as against the maximum $24 of the House bill. The Senate exempted from the bill life and other personal insurance, and exempted mortgages. The House may resent the Senate's reduction of the bank tax from $2 to $1 on each $1,000 of stock, but this will be more than offset by the Senate's tax on luxuries, like cosmetics, perfumeries, champagnes, and carbonated wines.

Consideration of the bill in the House when it comes back from conference may be delayed by Representative Henry of Texas, and the other Southerners fighting for legislation for the relief of the cotton situation. Mr. Henry gave notice Friday that if the War Tax bill were finally agreed to it must be while a quorum was present in the House. It is believed he will carry out this threat, even though the cotton legislation was decisively defeated by a vote of the Senate, and there is considered to be not the slightest chance that the Senate would change its mind on the subject.

Speaker Champ Clark expects that the Senate rates of the bill will be agreed to largely by the House conferees and that the bill will go before the two houses of Congress immediately for final acceptance. He said tonight that Congress ought to be able to adjourn by Wednesday night. Should Mr. Henry carry out his determination to demand the presence of a quorum, the Speaker said it might require twenty-four hours to obtain the required number of members to answer their names on a roll call. Many of the House members left Washington Friday after the House had repealed the resolution calling for the docking of their salaries for each day's absence from the chamber.

Beer and Liquor Shrinkage.

The latest estimate from the Treasury Department as to the revenues that may be expected from the War Tax bill as amended by the Senate is $107,000,000. Since that estimate was made the Senate dropped out the proposed tax on proprietary medicines, which was expected to net $2,000,000. This reduced the estimate to $105,000,000, which is identical with the estimate for the revenues from the bill as it passed the House.

The Treasury Department, however, explained that if the manufacture of beer and liquors generally continued to decline as it had in the last two months, the revenues would not much exceed $90,000,000. This would be $15,000,000 short of the estimate for the House bill, and $10,000,000 short of the emergency levy asked for by the President.

All the rates in the bill are set forth in the following table, though where a number of items are grouped together only enough of them are mentioned by name to indicate the class of articles referred to. In many cases the Senate changed the House rates by a more detailed system of graduation. In the tax on tobacco manufacturers, for instance, the Senate lightened the burden on the small producers and increased more than a thousand per cent. on the largest manufacturers. On the other hand, in the tax on theatres, the Senate lightened the general burden of the House paragraph by retaining the House flat rate of $100 as a maximum and grading the tax down to $25 for theatres with less than 300 seats.

The table follows:

House and Senate Bills Compared.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Beer, ale, porter, (gall.)	$1.50	$1.75
Rectified spirits, (gall.)	..	.05
Sweet wines, (gall.)	.20	.08
Dry wines, (gall.)	.12	.08
Wine spirits, (gall.)	..	.55

Senate added graduation taxing still wines in small containers on the basis of 1 cent a pint and taxing champagne wines at 7 cents a half-pint or less, 13 cents a pint, one quart 25 cents, and larger containers at 25 cents a quart; and carbonated wines at 2½ cents a half pint, 5 cents a pint, and 10 cents a quart, in bottles or bulk. By a similar grading the Senate taxed liqueurs and cordials at 1½ cents a half-pint, or 24 cents a gallon.

Subject.	House. Per $1,000	Senate. Capital.
Bankers	$2	$1
Brokers	50	..
Pawnbrokers	20	50
Commercial brokers	20	20
Custom House brokers	10	20
Theatres, 300 seats	100	25
Theatres, 600 seats	100	50
Theatres, 1,000 seats	100	75
Theatres over 1,000 seats	100	100
Circus	100	100
Shows, other sorts	10	10

Senate amendment exempted from this tax Chautauquas, lecture lyceums, and agricultural and industrial fairs, &c.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Bowling alleys, per alley	$5.00	$5.00
Billiard rooms, a table	5.00	5.00
Commission merchants	..	30.00
Tobacco dealers, 50,000 lbs. annually	6.00	6.00
Tobacco dealers, 100,000 lbs. annually	12.00	12.00
Tobacco dealers over 100,000 lbs. annually	24.00	24.00
Other tobacco dealers, $800 a year a shop	4.80	..
Other tobacco dealers over $800 a year a shop	4.80	4.80
Tobacco manufacturers, 50,000 lbs. a year	6.00	6.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 100,000 lbs. a year	12.00	6.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 200,000 lbs. a year	24.00	12.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 400,000 pounds a year	24.00	24.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 1,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	60.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 5,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	300.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 10,000,000 lbs. a year	24.00	600.00
Tobacco manufacturers, 20,000,000 pounds a year	24.00	1,200.00
Tobacco manufacturers, over 20,000,000 pounds a year	24.00	2,496.00
Cigar manufacturers, 100,000 cigars a year	6.00	3.00
Cigar manufacturers, 200,000 cigars a year	12.00	12.00
Cigar manufacturers, 1,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	30.00
Cigar manufacturers, 5,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	150.00
Cigar manufacturers, 20,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	600.00
Cigar manufacturers, 40,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	1,200.00
Cigar manufacturers, over 40,000,000 cigars a year	24.00	2,496.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 1,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	12.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 2,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	24.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 5,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	60.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 10,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	120.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 50,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	600.00
Cigarette manufacturers, 100,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	1,200.00
Cigarette manufacturers, over 100,000,000 cigarettes a year	24.00	2,496.00
Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company, or corporation, (new issues,) each $100 par value	.05	.05
Sales or agreements to sell stock, each $100 par value	.02	.02

Senate amendment exempts renewals of call loans.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchanges, each $100	$ .01	$ .01
Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each $100	.02	.02
Bundles shipped freight and express	.01	.01
Telegraph and telephone companies, each message over 15c.	.01	..
Senders of telephone or telegraph messages, on each message over 15c	..	.01
Certificates of profits of corporations, &c., and transfers thereof, face value each $100	.02	.02
Damage certificates, &c.	.25	.25
Other certificates required by law	.10	.10
Broker's note or memorandum of sale	.10	.10
Deeds or realty transfers valued between $100 and $500	.50	.50
Deeds do, each additional $500	.50	.50
Entry of goods at Customs House, $100 value	.25	.25
Do, not exceeding $500 value	.50	.50
Do, exceeding $500 value	1.00	1.00
Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bond'd w'rehouse	.50	.50
Insurance (life,) new policies, each $100	.08	..
Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each $1	⅛c	⅛c
Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, &c., each $1	.01	.01

Senate amendment removed life, accident, personal, and health insurance, &c., from the operation of the above paragraph.

Subject.	House.	Senate.
Mortgages, &c., between $1,000 and $1,500 value	$0.25	.....
Do., each $500 value over $1,500	0.25	.....
Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports, costing less than $10	1.00	.....
Do., not exceeding $40	1.00	1.00
Do., not exceeding $60	3.00	3.00
Do., exceeding $60	5.00	5.00
Perfumery, cosmetics, &c., vaseline, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in values of 5 cents up to 15 cents, each 5-cent of value	.....	.00½
Do., valued from 16 to 25 cents	.....	.00½
Do., each additional 25 cents retail	.....	.00½
Chewing gum, &c., valued less than $1 a unit	.....	.04
Do., each additional $1	.....	.04
Sparkling wines, not otherwise taxed in this bill, pint or less	.....	.01
Do., each bottle more than a pint	.....	.02
Appropriation to make bill effective	150,000	492,000

TRADE LOOKS UP IN WEST.

Chicago Packing Houses Forced to Run Night and Day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Merchants, manufacturers, packers, and men in many other lines of trade report a significant upturn in business conditions in and around this city, and in the Middle West generally. Some of the improvement is attributed to conditions arising from the war, but a much larger proportion is attributed to increasing American prosperity—a more insistent demand among Americans for agriculture products.

At no time in the history of the Chicago Stock Yards has business been so brisk. In fact all the big packing establishments have orders enough to keep them working night and day until Jan. 1. While the war is a contributing factor, it by no means accounts for the general activity in all lines of manufacturing.

"Irrespective of the war," said Arthur Meeker of Armour & Co. today, "we find ourselves at a busy season of the year. This is the end of the grass season, and cattle raisers who graze their stock during the Summer months now are rushing them to market. Receipts are heavy and naturally the packing houses must run at full capacity to handle the incoming cattle. This condition will continue for some time. Large foreign orders for provisions as well as for war munitions, have speeded up a number of Chicago factories. Wagon factories in Chicago and its vicinity are working night and day to fill orders. Blankets, shoes, and other wearing apparel have been ordered here in large quantities by the Allies."

Automobile factories report large shipments into the farming section of the United States, where big wheat crops were harvested.

HOSPITAL HONORS WOMAN.

General Memorial Makes Mrs. A. M. Lawson Superintendent Emeritus.

For the first time in hospital history the title of Superintendent Emeritus has been conferred upon a woman, Mrs. A. M. Lawson, who retired last week after twenty-five years as Superintendent of the General Memorial Hospital at 106th Street and Central Park West. Mrs. Lawson's resignation, announced in the Spring to take place in July, was deferred until her successor, Mr. Holmes of the New York Hospital, could relieve her. She will still be identified with the work of the hospital.

AGUILAR TERRORIZES VERA CRUZ PEOPLE

Americans Returning Say Carranza Agents Planned to Levy Heavy Tribute There.

CORONA REPORTED SHOT

Seized on Ward Liner, His Wife Hears — Lawless Raids by Chiefs in Mexico City.

Since President Wilson issued his order several weeks ago announcing that Vera Cruz would be evacuated by the American regulars and marines under Gen. Funston that port, the most important and the richest in all Mexico, has been in a panicky state, so far as those of its population not affiliated with the Carranza cause are concerned. That these fears are justified is the contention of a number of Americans of high standing and character who have arrived in New York from Vera Cruz within the last few days.

These said that Gen. Aguilar, now on the outskirts of Vera Cruz, who was reported to have issued threatening proclamations against the Americans, is prepared to wreak vengeance on a great many Mexicans, most of them of the deposed Diaz and Huerta cliques, the minute the American troops are aboard the transports and actually on their way to the States.

Within less than twenty-four hours after the news of the proposed withdrawal of American troops was received Vera Cruz was swamped with Carranza secret service agents. These men made a census of the people against whom the Constitutionalists harbored grudges. They made a list of the Vera Cruzans who had accepted positions under the Americans, particularly the native police, and it was rumored that these men were to be arrested, tried, and sentenced heavily, for working under the administrations of Admiral Fletcher and Gen. Funston. Under the Mexican law the police could get as high as eighteen years in San Juan Ulloa for having accepted employment from the Americans.

The agents also listed the wealthy Mexican refugees then in Vera Cruz as well as all of the better class of Vera Cruz citizens, a great majority of whom were said to be at heart anti-Carranza. Incidentally they found out that there was considerably more than $1,000,000 in customs duties in the hands of the Americans. This, with the reputed hoardings of the citizens and native refugees, made the money that the Constitutionalists figured on getting between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

A few days after all this became known in Vera Cruz Gen. Funston sent his now famous cablegram to the Secretary of War advising that the evacuation of the city be postponed. This was done and as yet no new date has been set for the withdrawal. Meantime Aguilar, the Carranza chief, whose men are camped just beyond the American outposts, has lost his temper on several occasions and is said to have openly threatened to attack the American troops unless the Government at Washington sets a new date that can early one, for the withdrawal of the troops. So far all he has done is to threaten, and persons who know the kind of troops that Funston has under him are certain that neither Aguilar nor any other Mexican will attack Vera Cruz so long as those troops are camped in the sand hills beyond the city.

It was also learned yesterday that Gen. Ramon Corona, who was Gen. Huerta's Chief of Staff and admittedly one of the ablest officers in the Mexican service, recently was taken from a Ward liner by a detachment of Carranzistas near the port of Progreso. According to information given to Mme. Corona, wife of the missing General, her husband has been executed. It was Gen. Corona who escorted Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé in Mexico City, and the Embassy staff to Vera Cruz following the occupation of the city by the sailors and marines under Admiral Fletcher.

In Mexico City conditions it is said are rapidly approaching a crisis. Carranza does not appear to hold his men well in hand, and on numerous occasions the lesser chieftains have been guilty of downright thefts. For instance when the Constitutionalists took charge of the city one of the houses that was entered by some of the minor officers was that of Señor Casus, one of the wealthiest men in the capital. Among Señor Casus's possessions were some wonderful tapestries, which were practically priceless. The looters took these tapestries, cut them up, and used them for saddle blankets, according to the story told in Vera Cruz.

Recently four minor chiefs are reported to have entered Sylvian's, the largest and most fashionable restaurant in Mexico City. They locked the doors and ordered the guests to deposit all their money and valuables on two tables in the centre of the room. While the guests were complying with the demand the owner got out of the place by a rear door and telephoned Carranza's headquarters. A detachment of soldiers was sent to the place. When the officers sent to quell the disturbance and arrest the highwaymen saw the money on the tables they told the four original bandits to get out of the place and then, as they tell the story in Vera Cruz, appropriated the money and jewelry themselves.

The Jockey Club, the most prominent club in Mexico City, was taken over immediately by some of Carranza's men. They appropriated everything in it, and then announced that the clubhouse would be used as a newsboys' home. Subsequently they changed their mind, and they now announce that they are going to use it as a convalescent home for incapacitated Carranzista officers.

In Puebla recently the rector of a Catholic church fell into the disfavor of the Carranzistas. To show their dislike for the priest one of the mounted soldiers was told to ride into the church and lasso the statue of a saint. He did so and dragged the statue out into the street with his lariat.

One of the returned Americans was asked last night what he thought the end of it all would be.

"No one knows," he said. "Maybe the President can sweat them into submission to law and order, but if he does he will accomplish a miracle."

WOUNDED MEXICANS IN NACO.

300 Brought Across on Washington's Permission After Long Suffering.

Special to The New York Times.

NACO, Aris., Oct. 18.—This town is an asylum for the wounded of both the Carranza and Villa troops. An order granting permission from the Washington Government was received today and more than 300 Yaquis, Mayos, and Mexicans were carried and wheeled across the border and placed in the old opera house, which was cleared and converted into a general field hospital.

The wounded are in a pitiable condition, as many of them have badly infected wounds. They have been in the open desert for three days or more and many are too weak to recover.

A truce was declared long enough to allow the Mexicans to be brought across the line. The two sides then resumed the fight with shrapnel, guns and small arms.

One of the bullets from the Villa side struck the home of Louis Humphreys on the American side. It exploded a lamp and set fire to the house. The accident occurred early this morning and the occupants had a narrow escape. Two other buildings on the American side were burned by the fire. A number of citizens have been wounded, the total being more than twenty at the present time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Oct. 18.—Gen. Villa telegraphed today that he was on his way to Aguascalientes to make a personal appeal to his friends, including Eduardo Hay, to bring about some kind of a peace agreement without longer delay. Villa was en route to Durango City to support the garrison there when he decided to continue south to the scene of the conference.

Secret service agents of Villa here have reported a well organized American filibustering expedition existing in El Paso, with the intention of crossing to the Mexican side and looting the churches and stores in the north. They are said to be financed by the Carranza faction.

This Carranza party in the north is charged with planning a revolt in the Juarez garrison, and it was for the purpose of suppressing this revolt that Gen. Tomas Ornales came from Aguascalientes to take command of his troops in Juarez. A number of executions are reported to have occurred at the border following his visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Mexican Constitutionalist Convention at Aguascalientes, which has declared itself to be the sovereign power in Mexico, has decided to make a thorough investigation into the causes underlying the fighting around Naco.

A dispatch received from Aguascalientes by the State Department stated that the convention had appointed a commission to proceed to Naco to investigate the fighting there. It is understood that the members of this commission will ask Gov. Maytorena and Gen. Benjamin Hill to stop fighting and help along the efforts of the convention toward peace.

BAN ON CATHOLIC RELIGION.

Mexican Governor of Chiapas Announces a Severe Programme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—The new Constitutional Governor of Chiapas, in Southern Mexico, has put into force a programme of religious rule, the chief features of which are the following:

Confession is absolutely forbidden.

Priests must wear ordinary civilian attire, without any distinctive badge of any kind.

Priests may solemnize only one mass a week, and that on Sunday.

Convents must be closed and religious symbols on the exterior of houses must be removed.

First Chief Carranza, accompanied by his aids, rode on horseback this morning through the streets of this city.

J. B. HARRIMAN RECOVERS.

Former Financier, Who Was Thought Dying, to Leave Bed Today

It was said last night that J. Borden Harriman, who ten days ago was reported dying at his country home at Mount Kisco, was making a most astonishing recovery and had progressed so far on the road to complete health that he would be able to get up today.

Mr. Harriman's illness was a digestive trouble of many years' standing which had increased in virulence of late to such an extent that early in 1913 he was compelled to resign from the firm of Harriman & Co., bankers and brokers, in which he was in partnership with his brother Oliver. Mr. Harriman remained at home under medical treatment for some time, and last Summer decided to go to Europe to try the cures at various watering places. The sudden outbreak of war broke up his plans, and he was compelled to return hastily to New York via Paris.

In spite of the care of Mrs. Harriman, who was with him during the entire trip, he naturally suffered much from the hardships and privations incidental to travel during the period of mobilisation, and was very weak when he landed in New York, late in August.

It was thought at the time that rest at his country estate might improve his condition, so with Mrs. Harriman he went straight to Mount Kisco. For a time his condition seemed better, but about two weeks ago he took a sudden turn for the worse, and on Oct. 7 was in such a critical state that the family gave up hope, and it was said that he could not possibly live more than two or three days longer.

The case has been in the care of Drs. Charles F. Chapman of Mt. Kisco and Harold Barclay of 68 East Fifty-ninth Street. For several days Mr. Harriman was at the point of death, but the physicians kept at work, with the result that a few days ago there began to appear a marked improvement, which has continued ever since.

During the banker's illness there was a constant stream of visitors at the residence—friends seeking for news and healers of various sorts who wanted to try their hand where they thought the doctors had given up. Among the latter, it is said, was a man who had worked on the yacht of Mrs. Harriman's father, F. W. J. Hurst, more than twenty years ago, who came to the house and told the family that he was a mental healer and would like to see what he could do for Mr. Harriman. But the physicians had not yet lost confidence in being able to do something, and while the old sailor was allowed to make a brief visit to the sickroom, it is said that he came in only as an old henchman of the family, and not as the medium of a spiritual cure.

RAILROAD OFFERS REWARD.

$10,000 for the Arrest of Wreckers Who Derailed Manhattan Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A reward of $10,000 has been offered by the Lackawanna Railroad for the arrest of the train wreckers who ditched the Manhattan flier near Fulton last night, killing the fireman and fatally injuring three other members of the crew, and cutting and bruising fifteen passengers. There has been a series of crimes committed by the Black Hand in Fulton during the past month, and District Attorney Cullin is inclined to believe that the spiking of the switch which caused the wreck was some of their work.

Last week a gang of fifteen Black Handers were arrested by the local police, and are now interned at the Oswego Jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury. They were arrested after they had shot another foreigner who refused to comply with their request to leave a sum of money under a crosswalk. Most of the foreigners have been employed by the railroad at some time, and are familiar with railroad signals and roadbed.

The District Attorney has heard that there was some trouble early this year between the railroad and a section gang in regard to the wage scale, and it is said that it was not settled satisfactorily to the men. Some were discharged, it is said, and this is believed to be the motive for the crime.

The local police are now looking for a former employe of the railroad who, they believe, knows something about the wreck.

WOMAN AFIRE IN BOAT.

Mrs. Markert's Dress Ignited by Stove Explosion—Likely to Die.

Mrs. Maria Markert was cruising on Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon with her husband, George Markert of 175 East Seventy-fifth Street, in their motor boat, when the explosion of a gasoline stove, on which she was preparing a meal, set her dress on fire. Her husband was at the engine at the time, and he promptly stopped the boat and came to her aid. His attempts to put out the fire were fruitless, so he threw her overboard and, holding to one of her hands, kept her in the water until the flames were extinguished. Then he drew her into the launch and started down the Sound toward help.

On the way he rubbed her burns with machine oil, all he had, and so managed to lessen the pain somewhat. On reaching Classon's Point, in the Bronx, he took her out of the boat, and neighbors applied first-aid remedies while an ambulance came from Fordham Hospital. At the hospital it was said that she was hardly likely to recover, as she seemed to have inhaled the flames.

WATTERSON CALLS AT WHITE HOUSE

Editor's Meeting with President Follows Talk with McCombs in Paris Months Ago.

REGRETTED HARSH WORDS

Told National Committee Chairman He Was Sorry for Statements He Made About Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Col. Henry Watterson, the editor of The Louisville Courier Journal, called at the White House today in response to an invitation from President Wilson. The President greeted him cordially. It was the first time the two men had met since early in 1912, when Mr. Wilson was a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President.

Following the visit of Col. Watterson it became known in Washington that his meeting with the President was brought about indirectly through a talk which the editor had with William F. McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in Paris some months ago. During his interview with Mr. McCombs Col. Watterson expressed regret for the harsh words he used in statements he issued about Mr. Wilson while the latter was a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

It is believed here that upon his return to this country McCombs told the President of his interview with Col. Watterson, with the result that letters were soon exchanged between the two. Following a short period of correspondence Col. George Harvey received a communication from the President, which was followed by an invitation to call at the White House. This meeting occurred only two weeks ago.

Whatever differences resulted from Col. Watterson's resentment over the reported statement to Col. George Harvey that his advocacy of Mr. Wilson's candidacy in Harper's Weekly was hurting Mr. Wilson's chances were wiped out in the interview between the President and the veteran editor today.

According to some of those in a position to know the circumstances connected with the White House meeting, there was no burying of the hatchet by Mr. Wilson and Col. Watterson, for the reason that there was no hatchet to bury. It was asserted that the President and the Colonel had been on good terms since they engaged in correspondence. This served, it was said, to remove any ill-feeling that may have been entertained as a result of the incident in which Col. Harvey figured.

Col. Watterson arrived at the White House at noon. He was escorted there by Joseph Tumulty, the secretary to the President, who called for the Colonel at his hotel in one of the White House motor cars. After their greetings were over the President led the Colonel to the library, where they sat down and talked for nearly two hours.

The President and the editor are related by marriage, and their talk was said to have been largely personal. Recently Mr. Watterson has been supporting the President in his editorials, and an exchange of friendly letters, following Mrs. Wilson's death, was said today by friends of both men to have made the meeting free from embarrassment.

Mr. Watterson expected to leave for New York tonight, but received an invitation to lunch tomorrow with ex-President Taft, and decided to stay over.

Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was another caller at the White House today. He came to Washington to tell President Wilson about his campaign.

Mr. Palmer expressed confidence that he would win the Senatorship over the Republican candidate, Senator Boies Penrose. He denied to the President reports that he would retire from the contest in favor of Gifford Pinchot, the Senatorial candidate of the Progressive Party.

Tomorrow is the last day in Pennsylvania on which a nomination for political office may be withdrawn, and Mr. Palmer said that he certainly would not decide to be a quitter between the time of his call at the White House and tomorrow night.

PAISH TO SEE PRESIDENT.

British Financial Adviser Will Call on Wilson Today.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Sir George Paish, financial adviser of the British Government, who is here to discuss the adjustment of exchange between England and the United States, will call on President Wilson tomorrow or Tuesday. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was in communication with the White House today regarding the visit.

The President is taking a personal interest in the financial situation, particularly as it relates to cotton and the adjustment of credits between the United States and England.

DARING HOLD-UP IN BRONX.

Many Persons Near-by When Victim is Robbed by Four Men.

Louis Manfriddi, a manufacturing tailor of 566 East 187th Street, the Bronx, went out of the Fordham Station of the New York Central Railroad just before midnight last night and started east on Fordham Road for his home. He had not gone a block when four men, who approached from the opposite direction, seized him and pushed him against the fence, while one of them drew a revolver and threatened to shoot him if he made any outcry. One of the men snatched a $300 diamond ring from his finger and all ran east and around the corner of Bathgate Avenue.

The robbers had no time to go through Manfriddi's clothes, as there were many persons about. The spot where the hold-up was committed was opposite the grounds of Fordham University, and less than a block from Fordham Square, the most populous spot in that part of the borough.

The police of the Bronx Park Station searched the neighborhood, but could not find the assailants. Beyond saying all four were Italians, Manfriddi could give only a meagre description of the men.

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The management will be pleased to furnish particulars.

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Men's Overcoats

A new section (devoted exclusively to Overcoats) has been opened in connection with the Men's Furnishing Department. Here may be found the designs approved for Men's Autumn and Winter wear, a feature being made of styles that will appeal especially to the wants of the well-dressed young man who keeps pace with the dictates of fashion.

A comprehensive assortment is shown of Overcoats for dress, street and sports use, some English models being made of the soft fabrics that give warmth without undue weight; others of Montagnacs, meltons, kerseys, friezes and fancy cheviots.

The prices range from $18.00 to 95.00

Men's Imported Raincoats

of rainproof gabardines, tweeds and fancy cheviots, from $18.00 to 35.00

Men's Hats and Shoes

in smart styles.

The Men's Department is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue and the Thirty-fourth Street Entrances.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York



TEACHER: Who can tell me the meaning of the phrase, "Your Watch Is Your Timetable?"

PUPIL: I can.

TEACHER: Well, Henry, what does it mean?

PUPIL: Why, if you want to go to Philadelphia, you look at your watch, and if it says twenty-five minutes past ten, you know that you can take a train at eleven o'clock over the New Jersey Central.

TEACHER: How do we know that?

PUPIL: Because the New Jersey Central Trains leave for Philadelphia Every Hour on the Hour.

Add to Henry's explanation that the EVERY HOUR ON THE HOUR departure is from the foot of Liberty St.; also that the leaving time from West 23rd St. Terminal is ten minutes of the hour (7 A. M. to 10 P. M. week days; 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays, and at midnight with sleepers, daily). Remember also that there are dining cars at dining hours as well as parlor cars on all trains.

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¶ Although the condition of our Country's natural resources is favorable, and our National business outlook promising, the European War has inconvenienced many business organizations. The results are quite natural retrenchments in many activities, and a pronounced tendency on the part of the people toward conservative spending of money.

¶ R. H. Macy & Co., the Store of "Cash" Transactions, should strongly appeal to everybody — especially NOW.

¶ WE BUY FOR CASH, as do very few of our competitors. With money conditions good or bad, R. H. Macy & Co. have always paid Cash for their purchases, no matter how large. We have often been praised for the beneficial influence of our cash purchases upon the New York markets.

¶ WE SELL FOR CASH. In troubled times most people prefer, or ought to prefer, to pay cash for their needs; it is so much safer and prevents unpleasant surprises on the first of the month.

¶ OUR CASH PURCHASES make it possible for us to **buy** goods cheaper, as we obtained special cash discounts.

¶ OUR CASH SALES make it possible for us to **sell** goods cheaper, as we save expensive bookkeeping and avoid losses.

¶ BE SAFE—and purchase for "Cash" only. BE ECONOMICAL—and purchase where you find best goods at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.

¶ The Ideal Store for SAFETY FIRST and ECONOMY at all times, is

R. H. MACY & CO.

"A cheery, cherishable booklet to delight young and old."
St. Louis Globe-Democrat

HOW IT HAPPENED

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HARPER & BROTHERS

ATTACKS MITCHEL FOR BACKING GLYNN

"You Cannot Hand Over Your Supporters Blindfold," Tanner Writes.

ASKS MAYOR ABOUT BENSEL

Says He Has Abandoned Anti-Tammany Fight and Asks If He Will Vote for "Wm. H. Sohmer."

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, sent to Mayor Mitchel yesterday an open letter charging him with having abandoned his fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall, and asking him if he intended to support John A. Bensel for State Engineer and William Sohmer for Controller, and John F. Ahearn and Louis Haffen for delegates to the Constitutional Convention on the Glynn ticket.

Mr. Tanner also included a "bill of particulars" to show that Gov. Glynn is dominated by Tammany Hall and Mr. Murphy. He pointed out that the Mayor supported John A. Hennessy in the primaries, as against Gov. Glynn, and he quoted the open letter the Mayor wrote to Mr. Hennessy pledging his support.

"Mr. Glynn," wrote Mr. Tanner, "was the candidate of Charles F. Murphy and the only candidate opposed to Mr. Hennessy, and you described the situation when you said you were opposed to 'continued domination by Charles F. Murphy.' If Mr. Glynn was not dominated by Murphy, what was your reason for opposing him? If his record was good, he was the logical candidate in the primaries, and there was no reason for your supporting a man like Hennessy, without experience in public service."

Chairman Tanner's "bill of particulars" said:

"In general, the whole character of the State ticket, from Glynn as Governor to John F. Ahearn, who was driven from office as Borough President of Manhattan as the result of your report as Commissioner of Accounts, dated April 16, 1907, bears the Tammany brand."

Mr. Tanner Is Sarcastic.

In his letter Chairman Tanner said:

"You now say that after a private interview with Gov. Glynn, he has given you certain assurances which cause you to support him. His pledges must have been most specific to convince you that the Glynn of 1915 would be a different man from the Glynn of 1913 and 1914, whom in the primaries you repudiated in the interests of good government.

"The very fact that you thought it necessary to get pledges from Gov. Glynn, who has been in public office for many years, showed that you had grave suspicions of his qualifications for the Governorship. There are hundreds of thousands of citizens throughout the State who have not had the privilege of private conference with Mr. Glynn.

"I challenge your right to reverse your entire anti-Tammany record and your antagonism to Glynn himself, and to throw the great weight of your nonpartisan office in favor of Glynn because of a 'private conference.' You have assumed to say in effect to the anti-Tammany voters of all parties who elected you. 'This man is all right. He has assured me privately that he will protect the city's interest against Tammany.' It is not enough; you cannot hand over your supporters blindfolded.

"In your speech at the Young Republican Club in Brooklyn on Oct. 1, 1913 you said in substance that Mr. Sulzer was being punished, and that he was elevated to the Governorship by 'the Tammany directorate who never dreamed of honest labor.' The private directorate sat at Delmonico's last year to punish Sulzer and elevate Glynn to the Governorship. You sat in a private conference ten blocks north this year, to send the same Glynn back to Albany, though within the month you had characterized him as dominated by Murphy.

"Nor is there any propriety in this private assurance from the standpoint of Gov. Glynn. When he was asked recently by a taxation and reform association to pledge himself to sign the bill providing a referendum on the proposal for a tax rate on buildings he declined to give a pledge, and this position was commended by his partisans. If it is vicious to make a bargain for votes in the open, it is doubly vicious to make a bargain for support in a private conference.

Asks How the Mayor Will Vote.

"Inasmuch as you have undertaken to guide the municipal conscience in respect to the head of the ticket, it is proper that the public should know your opinion of Gov. Glynn's fellow candidates. I therefore ask you:

"1. Are you going to vote for Mr. Bensel as State Engineer and Surveyor, who refused to testify before a Grand Jury as to his conduct of public office, unless immunity was granted him?

"2. Are you going to vote for William Sohmer, ex-Treasurer of Tammany Hall and chief financial officer of the State, under whose administration the wholesale graft was carried on, revealed by the Osborne report, for Controller?

"3. Do you recommend that Democrats, in choosing delegates to the Constitutional Convention to frame a new State Constitution, vote for Louis Haffen and John F. Ahearn, both of whom were removed from office by Gov. Hughes?"

Mr. Tanner asked the Mayor also, if he intended to support these candidates, to state what facts in their public careers or what conferences give him the assurance that they will properly perform their duties.

In the typewritten copies of his letter given to the newspapers, Mr. Tanner said Gov. Glynn had added 3,000 names to the State payroll. Mr. Whitman, in his campaign speeches, has given the number as 4,000. Mr. Tanner also calls the State Controller, William H. Sohmer, which might give the Mayor an opportunity to reply to question No. 2 in the negative without revealing his election day intentions.

SULZER GOING UP-STATE.

Says Glynn Will Lose by 200,000 and Davenport Doesn't Count.

William Sulzer will leave this morning for an up-State campaign trip that will last a week. Last night he said:

"There are only three candidates for Governor in the race. I do not count Davenport. He is only a joke, a stalking horse for Glynn, and has become a negligible quantity. His campaign has been subordinated to the Colonel's exploitation. Glynn is beaten by 200,000. The fight is between Whitman and myself, and Whitman's campaign so far has been spiritless. He has nothing to say except that if he should be elected he will try to do what I did while I was Governor."

BEAUCHAMP BOLTS WHITMAN

Has Republican and Bull Moose Nominations for Delegate.

Amie Beauchamp, Republican and Progressive candidate for Constitutional Convention delegate in the Sixteenth Senatorial District, announced yesterday that he would support Gov. Glynn because the Governor put the Workmen's Compensation act on the statute books.

Mr. Beauchamp is President of the National Progressive Club of the Twenty-second Assembly District and a member of the Progressive County Committee.

Another Yacht Stolen from Club.

The motor yacht of Frederick Wayman of Stapleton, valued at $700, was stolen yesterday from the anchorage of the Staten Island Yacht Club, at Stapleton, by thieves who went to the anchorage in a rowboat. Two other members of the club recently lost boats.

REGISTRATION IS 659,858.

Revised Figures for City—Politicians Express Satisfaction.

Revised figures of Saturday's registration make the total of those who registered on the four days this year in the entire city 659,858. This includes the returns from the several election districts in Queens which were not tabulated late Saturday night.

The total registration by boroughs, as compared with 1910, 1912, and 1913, follows:

	1910.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Manhattan	290,751	286,552	265,119	254,822
Bronx	65,412	88,580	83,312	84,881
Brooklyn	229,193	259,656	242,144	242,507
Queens	17,062	18,787	60,940	61,651
Richmond	15,407	14,712	16,708	15,997
Total	617,797	705,286	667,623	659,858

Both Republican and Democratic organization men professed yesterday to be satisfied with the result. Chairman Samuel S. Koenig of the Republican County Committee said he was pleased because the figures showed a falling off in the strong Tammany districts in Manhattan. Nearly all the Republican districts, he said, were up to the record of previous years. In those districts where there was a slump he attributed it to lack of interest in the campaign and the absorbing interest in the war. Asked if his reports showed a falling off or increase in fraudulent registration, Chairman Koenig said:

"There is no more or less that I can see, but there is a large number of cases which the County Committee, together with the Honest Ballot Association, is going to investigate.

"The Republican registration in the entire city, particularly in Brooklyn, indicates that Judge Whitman will have a much larger vote than his friends hoped for. Whitman will carry Brooklyn by a very large plurality, and it is simply a question of how great a plurality the State will give him down to the Bronx River."

Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, said the decrease in registration in Manhattan was due to the fact that numbers of people had moved to other boroughs. The tearing down of large tenement houses in the lower part of Manhattan, particularly in the Fifth and Seventh Districts, to make room for loft and business buildings, he said, had a big effect on the change of population. In the Twenty-third District, a Republican stronghold, the Democrats had come out strong, Secretary Smith said.

Mr. Smith said he thought the total vote in the State would be about 1,500,000, of which Gov. Glynn would get half, leaving the balance to be divided among the other candidates for Governor.

GLYNN STUMPS UP STATE.

Martin W. Littleton on Train Will Talk for Gerard.

Gov. Glynn will leave Albany at noon today on a special train for a campaign trip through the northern and western sections of the State. He will be accompanied by Martin W. Littleton, who will devote most of his time to making speeches in behalf of Ambassador James W. Gerard, candidate for United States Senator.

Statements from De Lancey Nicoll and Everett P. Wheeler, who are supporting Gov. Glynn's candidacy were given out at the Governor's headquarters here yesterday.

"A year ago," said Mr. Nicoll, "the Democratic Party in New York was in a state of demoralization. Today—only a year later—the situation is so far changed that we are able to make an aggressive and confident campaign, and to ask for a continuance in office, by pointing to a record of real and great achievements. In addition to that the party is united and harmonious."

Mr. Wheeler said:

"It seems to me that Gov. Glynn is entitled to the support of all good Democrats. The expenses of administering the State Government has been steadily increasing and a large part of the moneys appropriated for State highways had been wasted. Gov. Glynn has steadily reduced expenses and prevented waste."

GIBBONEY DINNER ROW.

Anti-Murphy Gathering in Democratic Club Protested.

Tammany members of the National Democratic Club demanded of the club's Board of Governors yesterday an immediate investigation into what they term the misuse of the club on last Thursday night, when a number of Hennessy Democrats gave a private dinner to Stuart G. Gibboney and organized to keep up a fight on Charles F. Murphy's leadership of Tammany Hall. The demand was contained in a letter sent to the Board of Governors by Maurice B. Blumenthal, a former Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. Blumenthal said the club's bylaws were violated, and he termed the proceedings a "disgraceful and unwarranted misuse of the clubhouse, an impudent invasion upon the rights of our members, and a malicious misrepresentation to the public as to the attitude, mission, and purposes of our club as a factor in Democratic politics."

After setting forth the incidents of the dinner, Mr. Blumenthal continued:

"If you require a formal petition on this subject signed by members you shall have it, but crediting you with that interest in the club's welfare which its Governing Board may be expected to entertain, I am satisfied that the shameful abuses to which this communication calls attention will be forthwith considered by you and properly dealt with."

Hospital Appeals for Aid.

The war business conditions are responsible for an appeal for contributions made today by the New York Ophthalmic Hospital at Third Avenue and Twenty-first Street, to help it carry on its work of assisting backward pupils in the public schools. The cost of taking care of the average pupil is $2.50 a day, and the appeal says: "We hope the public, which is so generously contributing to relief funds for the foreign sufferers, will help us." All contributions are to be sent to E. C. Benedict, Treasurer of the hospital.

POSTUM.

HUMAN SYSTEM INJURED BY ONE CUP OF COFFEE

Its Constant Use Tends to Increase Fatigue Products Says Kansas City Physician.

The constant use of coffee and tea tends to increase fatigue products in the human system, says Dr. G. Wilse Robinson, of the University Medical College, Kansas City, Mo.

"Caffeine is used in coffee and tea as a beverage for its stimulating effects. Even in small doses, one cup of coffee or tea per day, the general results of the action of caffeine upon the nervous system are to increase the irritability of the brain.

"In order to respond to the stimulation of regular doses of caffeine, nerve and muscle tissue must draw upon their reserve energy, and they must do their work in the presence of an excessive quantity of toxic fatigue products, and both of these conditions tend to exhaustion and perversion of function.

"Caffeine is not a food to nerve or muscle tissue. It does not increase the elimination of fatigue products, but does increase their production."

NOTE.—Too much cannot be said in favor of the value of an invigorating morning drink, especially during colder weather—but the drink must not be harmful. The food-drink, INSTANT POSTUM, while resembling the better grades of Java in flavor and appearance, is pure, wholesome and wholly free from the coffee drugs "caffeine" and "tannin" and is rapidly taking the place of coffee as a table beverage for reasons of health.

CHARGES FURNITURE IS SOLD BY LOTTERY

District Attorney Has Six Arrested and Seizes the Books of Two Firms.

RECEIPTS OF $400 A DAY

"Clubs" of Women Who Pay 25 Cents a Week Organized in the Poorer Districts.

Six representatives of two furniture companies have been held for examination before Magistrate Barlow on Nov. 10 as the result of an inquiry into a scheme of selling furniture, which the District Attorney asserts violates the lottery laws. The men under arrest are Samuel Lobel, Abraham Cohen, and Jacob Horwitz, who are connected with the Grand Rapids Distributing Company of 120 West Eighteenth Street, and Frederick Miller, Joseph Bloom, and Alfred Benedict of the Empire Home Furnishing Company of 241 West Twenty-third Street. In connection with the arrests, the books of the corporations were seized by Detectives Thomas and Trojan. In the last three months more than 200 complaints have been received by Assistant District Attorney Aaron J. Colnon, in charge of the Complaint Bureau. Mr. Colnon has been assisted in his investigation by Assistant District Attorneys Heilborn and Loening. Mr. Loening has examined the books of the two companies, and says that they show the daily receipts of one company averaged $400 a day, with 9,000 outstanding contracts. The examination has established, according to Mr. Loening, that the proprietors of the corporations are interested in other corporations doing similar business under different names.

This is Mr. Colnon's explanation of the companies' operations, which extend into cities and towns in the vicinity of New York:

"The Grand Rapids Distributing Company sends an agent or solicitor into the poorer section of the town, and through him lays before women in the neighborhood a plan whereby a furniture club or society is to be organized, each member to pay in the sum of 25 cents a week for a period not to exceed seventy weeks, the entire membership of the club not to exceed seventy persons, and the one member of the club to be selected each week to receive an article of furniture of the value of $17.50.

"The contract signed by the credulous purchaser reads: 'In order to advertise our business on a broader principle we will distribute among our patrons each week several pieces of furniture, and persons who are selected to receive the furniture as an advertising medium will not be required to make any further payments, and will then be entitled to receive their furniture at once.'

"The members of the club each week importune the collector of the company in order to determine whether they are the ones fortunately selected to receive their furniture without further payments. The actual operation of the so-called club consists in the selection by the officers of the company of three or four women influential in the neighborhood and the giving to them of valuable pieces of furniture upon the payment of only 25 or 50 cents. The names of these women are thereupon given by the collector to others in the neighborhood, whom the collector induces to join the club.

"These women, upon calling on the prize winners and seeing the handsome pieces of furniture obtained upon the payment of such small sums of money, not only join the club for themselves, but in order to obtain a larger number of chances at receiving prizes buy contracts or tickets for every member of their family, and, in addition, spread the scheme among all their friends in the neighborhood. The business is so successfully spread that innumerable credulous women have become members of these clubs, and have paid their full club membership without winning the promised prize.

"When they have completed making the payments on their contracts and visit the furniture company in order to select the article of furniture of the agreed value of $17.50, they are offered some articles of furniture of insignificant value, or are requested to pay additional money in order to obtain more valuable articles of furniture. It is then that they visit the District Attorney's office, because they not only do not receive a prize, but they do not receive even their money's worth."

QUAKE DAMAGED ATHENS.

All Houses in Thebes Ruined and Two Near-by Villages Destroyed.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Athens says that great damage was done by the earthquake yesterday. The villages of Kaparelli and Pyri, near Thebes, were destroyed. At Thebes the shocks were accompanied by subterranean rumblings. The Grecian Province of Boeotia suffered most. Twenty distinct shocks were felt there. The number of casualties is not known. Provisions and tents are being hurried for those who have lost their homes.

In Athens the movements were felt for twenty seconds. Several houses were wrecked and the foundations of many were shaken.

Another dispatch from Athens says that all the houses in Thebes were ruined. The railway stations on the Larissa line suffered much, and a good deal of damage was done at the Piraeus. Atalanti and Chelkis experienced severe property losses, while the villages of Kaparelli and Pyri were destroyed. Shocks were felt in the Peloponessus, Cyclades, Euboea, and the Ionian Islands.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Athens says that hundreds of persons were buried under the ruins at Thebes, where the greater portion of the houses were destroyed by the earthquake. Other dispatches show that serious damage resulted from the disturbance at Chalcide, Odos, Ermu, Piraeus, Atalanta, and through Boeotia.

ROCKEFELLER BEGS BREAD.

Gets Half a Loaf and in Gratitude Pays Price of the Whole.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 18.—John D. Rockefeller last night drove up to the tea room of Miss Anna Bussing, who has Mr. Rockefeller as a regular customer for home-made bread. The chauffeur went inside and came back with news that the bread was all sold out. Mr. Rockefeller expressed great disappointment and the chauffeur returned and said:

"Mr. Rockefeller says he must have a little bread. Can't you let him have just one loaf to last him over Sunday?"

"I haven't a loaf left for sale," said Miss Bussing, "but I have half a loaf left from our own lunch, and I will be glad to share that with him."

The chauffeur took it to Mr. Rockefeller, who sent him back with thanks and the money to pay for a whole loaf.

ROOSEVELT IN CHICAGO.

Entertains Surgeons Who Attended Him After Milwaukee Shooting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt tonight entertained at dinner the surgeons who attended him two years ago, after he had been shot in the breast at Milwaukee.

The Colonel also conferred with Paul Goode, Professor of Geography at the University of Chicago. Prof. Goode is preparing a new map of South America showing the discoveries Col. Roosevelt reported after his return from that continent.

ROOSEVELT BACKS RIO TEODORO QUEST

Leo E. Miller, His Companion on Discovery Trip, to Revisit the River.

TO TRAVEL 60,000 MILES

Explorers to Start This Week and Collect Specimens and Data for Museum of Natural History.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt has put up $5,000 to finance a South American expedition headed by Leo E. Miller of the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, who was with the Colonel in his own recent expedition. Mr. Miller will sail this week for Porto Colombia, and after arriving at this port the explorers will proceed up the Magdalena River, and will continue on to Porto Berrio, passing about a week upon the river.

From this point the travelers will go overland to the central range of the Andes Mountains, where a camp will be formed. In this region the members of the party will explore the mountains from their base to the lofty peaks, and it is expected that this work will last for about five months.

Following their exploration in the Andes, the party will proceed to Panama, where they will remain for a month on the western coast. From Panama they will voyage down the Pacific Coast of South America to Antofagasta, Chile. The explorers propose to invade the interior of Bolivia as far as Sucre, where they will make headquarters for a time. From Sucre they plan to take a trip to Titicaca, which is said to be the highest lake in Peru and also in the world.

If all plans are fulfilled, about a year will be spent in the interior of Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, and exploration will be conducted in the peaks of the Andes Mountains, with occasional trips down the eastern slopes in search of tropical fauna in Paraguay and the Chapadon region of Brazil. After exploring the Andes it is proposed to voyage down one of the rivers flowing into the Amazon, either the Beni or the Pilcomayo. If successful the voyagers will continue down the river until they reach the mouth of the Amazon.

"Our object," said Mr. Miller, in speaking of the proposed expedition, "is to make zoological studies and gather collections for the Museum, and to take observations and acquire data in the regions explored. The finances for the expedition have been contributed by Col. Roosevelt. We intended to go to the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the Upper Orinoco, but these plans were abandoned owing to causes connected with the war, which interfered with steamship connections. As we make our voyage down the Amazon, if health permits, we plan to spend considerable time making collections of specimens on the new River Teodoro, which was explored by Col. Roosevelt.

"On looking over the collections obtained on our former expedition with Col. Roosevelt, I have found many specimens not only new to the Museum but to science, and including four monkeys, the spider and the 'Saki.' One of the spider monkeys measured six feet in length from tip to tip, and is, I believe, the largest one known in the world."

On his last expedition to South America Mr. Miller traveled more than 60,000 miles, he said. He expects to reach this record on his present trip and may exceed it.

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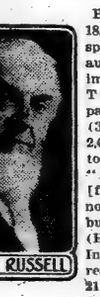
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INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS ASSOCIATION.

Heaven and Earth Are Being Shaken

The Ecclesiastical Heavens Shaking—The Social Earth Quaking—Thus Begin the Terrible Experiences of the "Day of Jehovah"—"Who Shall Be Able to Stand!"—Only the Unshakable Things Will Remain—These Will Be Incorporated in Messiah's Kingdom—Knowledge Gives Strength and Protection—Ignorance of God's Truth Disastrous—"My People Perish for Lack of Knowledge"—The Millennial Morning Dawns for the Blessing of All.


PASTOR RUSSELL

Boston, Mass., Oct. 18.—Pastor Russell, speaking to a grand audience today, the immense Boston Theatre being packed to capacity, (3,500,) and over 2,000 turned away, took for his text, "Yet once more [finally] I shake not the earth only, but also heaven." (Hebrews 12:26). In conjunction he read from Luke 21:11 and from Joel 2:30; 3:16. He declared that all of these Scriptures are applicable to the momentous ending of the present Age and the inauguration of the New Epoch of Messiah's Kingdom. The Pastor declared that these symbolisms are already beginning to have fulfillment. The heavens that are being shaken refer not to the Divine residence and Throne, but symbolically represent the ecclesiastical system of the present time. The stars, or bright ones, have been falling for some time. There is a great shaking or confusion now operating in ecclesiastical circles. It will progress until, as St. Peter figuratively declares, "the heavens shall take fire"—shall be consumed, shall cease to be, leaving the way clear for the "new heavens," the ecclesiastical system of the Millennium, which will be the glorified Church, invisible to men, but clothed with Divine power for the blessing of mankind, for their release from ignorance and superstition and their uplift for a thousand years to return them to the image and likeness of God, lost in Eden, redeemed at Calvary.

The shaking of earth referred to by the Apostle, and symbolically by Jesus as earthquakes, signifies revolutions that are expected to immediately follow the present European War. And if the Pastor understands the Bible teaching correctly on this matter, this great symbolical earthquake, which will eventuate in anarchy, will reach its culmination first in Italy. However, this will not be merely a sectional shaking; the whole earth, the entire social fabric, will be shaken, and everything in it that is not of a permanent character—not in harmony with Divine Justice, Mercy, and Truth—will be shaken loose, or, in the symbolical language of St. Peter, the earth, society, also shall take fire, and will pass away with a great noise, a great commotion, a great disturbance, in the fire of anarchy.

Joel's prophecy, referring to this time, points specifically to the "blood, the fire, and the pillars of smoke," which we see already beginning in Europe. More than a million men of the flower of Europe, in the bloom of life, have shed their blood, although the war is only beginning. The explosion of tons of powder and the burning of cities and villages is surely a fire in the earth, the like of which never occurred before in the same space of time, and everywhere the pillars of smoke are rising, not only from the battlefield, but also from the burning villages and the funeral pyres whereon the dead, too numerous to bury, are burned. Whether or not there shall be other fulfillments of these signs, we surely see this much shaking and this much fulfillment already commenced. How much more of the blood and fire and pillars of smoke before the terrible ordeal is passed, we can only surmise.

The Pastor had courage to speak of these terrible things only because of his full confidence that behind this dark cloud, hidden from human sight, is the glad sunrise of the New Day—the Day of Messiah. With such a glorious hope beyond it—the hope of the Church's glorification in the First Resurrection power, and the hope of the world's Millennial blessing—God's true people everywhere can lift up their heads and rejoice through their tears, even as their great Teacher, eighteen centuries ago, prophesied that they would do.—Luke 21:28.

"My People Perish for Lack of Knowledge."—Hosea 4:6.

Many of God's true people have been in ignorance of His real character and Plan because stupefied by the false doctrines of the Dark Ages. They have not studied their Bibles aright. On the contrary, many of them have been "overcharged by the cares of this life" and the "deceitfulness of riches," and have been unfruitful in respect to their character-development and knowledge of God. The deceitfulness of riches does not signify that merely the rich are thus deceived. The great mass of humanity are under the lure of riches, spending their earthly attainments, time and strength of mind and body, searching for earthly wealth but getting little. Some of these in the distressing times impending, though late, will see their mistake and wish that they had been more alert in the laying up of Heavenly treasures—knowledge of the Bible, of God, and character-development in His likeness. To such the old familiar hymn will have a new meaning in its words—"When all around my soul gives way, He then is all my Hope and Stay."

Our Adventist friends are not the only ones who have made the mistake of thinking of the fire and shaking of the earth and heavens as merely literal. Practically all the creeds of "Orthodoxy" give this misinterpretation, but now, at least, it is time that our eyes of understanding should open. Now that the shaking and the fire have begun it is high time that we should see that "the earth abideth forever." There is no reason why it should be destroyed; neither is there reason why humanity should be destroyed from off the earth. God's purposes have not yet been accomplished. Yea, the Divine Plan is only in its infancy. Humanity as yet has learned only its first lesson—"the exceeding sinfulness of sin" and the bitterness of its results. The second lesson will be given by Messiah during the thousand years of His glorious Reign of Righteousness. All shall be brought from the tomb, from ignorance, superstition, darkness, to fullest opportunity, knowledge and blessed uplifting. Only the wilful enemies of God and of righteousness shall be destroyed. The race thus purged from sin and sinners, and again in the Divine image and likeness, will usher into its glorious inheritance—an eternity of God's favor on earth, even as the Heavenly hosts, sinless, enjoy the same favor, and life everlasting.

The Pastor suggested that there might be also literal earthquakes and great physical changes at this time, intended to bring the earth into alignment with Millennial blessings, but he is not so sure respecting these physical changes. They may or may not play a part in the trouble of this Great Day.

The Shaking of Mt. Sinai Typical.

In our context the Apostle compares the inauguration of Messiah's Kingdom, with its New Law Covenant mediated by the Redeemer, with the typical Law Covenant given to Natural Israel at Mount Sinai at the hands of the typical mediator Moses. There, the voice, the cloud, the darkness, the lightning, the thunders, the earthquakes, were literal. Here, now beginning, we have the antitypes of these in the inauguration of the Antitypical Covenant, which, at the hands of The Christ, is to bring the wonderful blessings foretold, to all mankind.

St. Paul declares that the Word of the Lord upon this subject implies the removing of all things that can be shaken, that only the unshakable things will remain; and these unshakable things he associates with God's Kingdom of righteousness. When with the eyes of our understanding open we look about us, we see very many things that evidently are not permanent, not right, not satisfactory to God and to all who love righteousness and hate iniquity; and when we reflect that the shaking will be such as to loosen and destroy all the imperfect things of the present time, we can better imagine than describe the severity of that shaking.

In the Revelation this same thought is expressed under the figure of a mighty earthquake, the like of which there had not been before and would never be thereafter. (Revelation 16:18.) Throughout the Apocalypse the term earthquake is used to symbolically represent revolutions. We are to expect, then, a great revolution, a great earthquake, which will overthrow everything that is not of the Lord's establishment and approval. From this standpoint a certain class can read the signs of the times intelligently and with confidence; and this class the Scriptures call "the fold" "little flock," (Luke 12:32,) counted foolish by the world, but counted of the Lord as "the wise" who are to "understand"—Daniel 12:10.

The Lord's consecrated people, possessed of His Spirit, cannot in any sense rejoice at tribulations coming upon others. Their rejoicing can be only in respect to the glorious things which they hope to experience, and know to be near by these outward signs. They rejoice not merely on their own behalf, but on behalf of the whole world; for they have the assurance of the Scriptures that behind this Time of Trouble, which looms up as a dark cloud to cover the entire social world, there is a silver lining, and that shortly the glorious Sun of Righteousness will blaze forth, dispel every cloud and all the shadows of ignorance and superstition, and bring to mankind the rich blessings of Divine favor secured through the precious blood of Christ.

Great Changes Now Due.

Evidently wonderful changes will be effected, some to be brought about gradually. We all know of the gradual change of the temperate zone—its extension further and further toward the poles. We notice also the increasing moderation nearer to the equator. Those who recognize the Power of God can have full confidence that He is able to perform all the glorious promises of His word respecting the paradisaical conditions of this earth for the use of mankind during the Millennial Age and the ages to follow.

As already intimated, social upheavals are pictured in the Word of God under the symbolism of earthquakes, "mountains carried into the sea," etc. These uprisings in anarchy are pictured as tidal waves engulfing the "mountains,"—governments. This is one of the most forceful pictures used in the Psalms, in Revelation and in our Lord's symbolical reference to the great Time of Trouble near at hand.

Let us not be understood as advocating anarchy or revolution of any kind. On the contrary, we are giving heed to the Master's injunction that all His true followers seek peace and pursue it; that they like Himself resist not evil with evil, force with force, but commit their way unto the Lord, walk in His paths, relying upon him for the results that will be to their profit and His glory. We hold and teach that even the meanest and poorest government is superior to anarchy; and in full sympathy and kindness we counsel those tending toward Socialism that they are unsuspectingly "hatching cockatrice eggs"; for under present conditions Socialism is absolutely impossible. The rich will not give up their advantages without a struggle to the death; and this, as soon as Socialism shall have gained the power it is seeking, will spell anarchy for the world; for those now entertaining Socialistic hopes will find those hopes vain, and will become angered, embittered, mad, with the deceptions of their theories and the impossibility of carrying them out, as they intended, along the lines of benevolence. Then they will be drawn to the desperate methods of the anarchist.

We urge all who are the Lord's to seek to more and more understand His wonderful Plan of Salvation, to glorify Him in their bodies and spirits, which are His, and to wait for His time and manner of bringing in the blessings which all see are so much needed by the poor "groaning creation." Meantime, all such should cultivate the graces of the Holy Spirit, should "put on Christ," His character, His meekness, patience, long suffering; brotherly-kindness, love, against which there is no law. "If ye do these things ye shall never fail; for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting Kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."—2 Peter 1:10, 11.

Trusting that you have been profited by the reading of the above sermon, we mention Pastor Russell's widely read book, "THE DIVINE PLAN," also known as "MILLENNIAL DAWN," published in nineteen languages, with a circulation exceeding 4,500,000. Its comprehensive chart of the Ages gives the mental eye a sweeping, historical view of humanity's progress—past, present and a thousand years into the future—from the Bible standpoint. A 50c. souvenir edition (440 pages), containing an illustrated chapter on the Great Pyramid of Egypt and its historical, religio-scientific relationship to the Divine Program, will be mailed you promptly upon receipt of 25c. with this notice. Can you afford to miss this literary treat? Address International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOOTBALL TEAMS PREPARE FOR HARD GAMES---ATHLETICS---TROTTING---BOXING---GOLF

YALE TEACHES WEST DEFENSIVE LESSON

Ells Halted Notre Dame's Heralded Attack—Eastern Football to the Front.

Western football received a severe rebuke when Notre Dame went against the formidable Yale defense at New Haven on Saturday. Frank Hinkey's Blue team had a defense which was more than the Westerners had ever combatted, and as a result the free, open play that Notre Dame had counted upon was stopped short.

This Yale team will bear watching. Saturday it showed a variety of open play which surprised everybody, and, true to Yale traditions, it is very likely that the team did not show all the football at its command.

The generalship and running of the invading eleven were extremely crude, and with the exception of several finely executed forward passes Notre Dame showed nothing new or startling. Opening with the fatal mistake of uncovering an offensive attack on their own five-yard line, the eleven quickly shot its bolt, and aside from the closing minutes in each half never seriously threatened the Blue goal line.

Individually the team played fine football, but poor judgment in the selection of plays at critical moments nullified all chance of defeating Yale. Eichenlaub and Bergman played a dashing game for the Westerners, but it was the old story of a well-balanced machine crushing individual brilliancy.

Harvard, with a second string team on the field, found Tufts a formidable foe, and had to fight desperately for every yard gained. The Crimson's combination appeared stronger on offense than defense, scoring two touchdowns by hard and consistent rushing. The defense was ragged, but was able to meet Tufts' attempt at forward passing more successfully than the line plunging and end running attacks.

Pennsylvania sprang the real surprise of the day by defeating the Navy eleven in a game in which open play and kicking predominated. A forward pass opened the way for the Middies' initial and only score, and Pennsylvania, by intercepting another in the closing period, won after previously tying the score with two field goals. From the spectators' standpoint, it was one of the most interesting games of the day, abounding in open and sensational play.

The Army's clean cut victory over the strong Colgate team did not add to the Navy's joys. The West Point players showed a strong defensive game, coupled with keenness in following the ball. Repeated advantages were taken of Colgate's fumbles, and this and ability to intercept forward passes at critical points in the game were the factors that gave the Army its third consecutive victory of the season.

Both Cornell and Pittsburgh played up to their form which has marked their game during the past two weeks, defeating Bucknell and Carlisle in impressive fashion. The Ithaca eleven scored rapidly from the opening of the game, and the result was never in doubt. The Indians, however, put up a harder battle, and Pittsburgh had to fight for every point made against the Redmen, who scored once on a field goal.

Princeton by a clever ruse of open and close play scored a decisive victory over Lafayette, counting two touchdowns and a field goal by a series of plays in which line plunges, end runs, forward passes, and skillful kicking were all used to advantage.

Brown University football coaches were among the spectators at Ithaca on Saturday when Cornell ran up a 48 to 0 score against Bucknell. Returning to New York yesterday, members of the Brown University Club who saw both games last week in which the teams scheduled to play at the Polo Grounds next Saturday figured declared that two more advanced exponents of speed and variety in attack than Brown and Cornell could not have been chosen for Manhattan's only big college game of the season. The meeting between Brown and Cornell on Saturday will be the first in nineteen years.

Important developments are expected in the status of the Army and Navy game in a few days. This clash is so important to the alumni of the two service schools that it is very likely that the differences between the two institutions will be settled to the satisfaction of both.

It is understood that the Army, through Secretary Garrison, has submitted a new plan to the Navy which will undoubtedly be approved.

TO OPEN TIGERS' STADIUM.

Princeton's New $300,000 Athletic Field Ready for Football.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton's new $300,000 athletic field, the Palmer Stadium, will be opened next Saturday, when Dartmouth and Princeton meet in the annual football game. Work on the structure has been rushed for the last fortnight, and it is certain that the stadium will be completed before Friday. It was feared at first that it would be impossible to get the turf in condition for a big football game, but the groundkeeper, who has been at work on the field since mid-Summer, announced last week that it would be in shape for playing.

The erection of the great concrete horseshoe has almost established a record. Excavation was started last Spring, and it was thought then the contractors would have difficulty in completing their work before the Yale game. The construction has gone ahead so rapidly, however, that only a few details remain before the field is ready for actual playing. The stadium will seat 41,000 people. It will be used exclusively for football, University Field being kept for baseball and track athletics.

An unusual feature of the gift by Mr. Palmer is the fact that the Athletic Association, according to the terms of the agreement, will pay over to the university $10,000 a year. This sum represents the annual expenditure which was formerly necessary for the construction of the great wooden stands at University Field for the Yale and Harvard games. Mr. Palmer's gift was with two purposes—to provide the university with a permanent football amphitheatre and to contribute to the support of the college itself.

Secret Practice for Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Secret practice at Cornell was started unusually early this year. Head Coach Sharpe and his assistants received evidence that a number of persons not members of the university community and not residents of Ithaca had been on hand for practice for several days and that these persons were seen to make copious references in note books that they carried with them. The inference is that an attempt was being made to get hold of Cornell's signals and describe the formations used. The team emerged from the Bucknell game in good shape, not a man suffering a serious injury, though Collyer sustained a shoulder bruise. The entire squad will be in good shape for the Brown game, while the three Varsity men unable to play yesterday, Capt. O'Hearn, Munsick, and Philippi, will be ready for practice tomorrow.

Results of Soccer Games.

At Newark—Brooklyn, 3; Scottish Americans, 1.

At Jersey City—Jersey City, 4; West Hudson, 2.

At Marquette Oval—Brooklyn Celtics, 4; Columbia Oval, 1.

At Astoria—St. George, 4; White Rose, 2.

At Mount Vernon—Visitation, 3; Mount Vernon, 0.

At Hedley Oval—Subway, 5; Hudson United, 0.

At Huber's Oval—I. R. T. Strollers, 2; Hudson United, 1.

At Manhattan Field—Continental, 2; Rangers, 1.

At Woodside, L. I.—Fulton A. C., 3; Longfellow, 1.

At Newark—Bronx United, 2; Newark, 0.

At Columbia Oval—Camerons, 2; Clan McDuff, 0.

At Chelsea Park, Chelsea, S. I.—I. R. T., 6; Richmond County, 0.

MARQUARD BLANKS GIANTS.

White Giants Defeat Colored Nameless, 3 to 0, in Exhibition Game.

The Lincoln Giants, all colored players, gave the New York Giants a hard battle in an exhibition game at Olympic Field, Fifth Avenue and 136th Street, yesterday. The Giants finally won out by the score of 3 to 0. "Rube" Marquard found a worthy opponent in Cyclone Joe Williams, the pitcher for the colored Giants. Hits by Doyle and "Moose", McCormick, the former Giant pinch hitter, who played in the outfield, finally gave the National League team a victory.

The Giants used practically the same team that played through the championship season. The battery was Marquard and McLean. Wiltse was on first base, Doyle on second, Beatty at shortstop, and Eddie Grant at third base. In the outfield were Murray, McCormick, and Pies. The colored players found Marquard's curves difficult to locate, and the National Leaguers were never in much danger.

A crowd of more than 3,000 persons saw yesterday's game. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
N. Y. Giants	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3	7	0
Lincoln Giants	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	4	1

Batteries—Marquard and McLean; Williams and Wiley.

GOWDY IN THE BOX.

Bostonian Hero of World's Series Does Good Work at Lenox Oval.

Fame has come to Hank Gowdy of the Braves in many ways. He is a hero, but never has he been asked to shake so many hands as he was asked to shake at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon.

It was this way. Hank Gowdy, amalgamated with several of the World's Champion Braves, broke into open view in a game against the collection of players employed by Squire Ebbets of Flatbush; namely the Newarks of the International League.

Hank Gowdy played right field for six innings, and then he went in to pitch and, let it be known by all men, Hank showed that he can pitch. From the sixth to the ninth inning, the Newark remnants did not get a run.

The Braves in the game were Charley Deal, Josh Devore, Crutcher, and Joe Connolly. They won the game 4 to 1, mainly through the fine work of Gowdy on the pitching mound after the sixth inning. The National Commission may ask these Braves why they were barnstorming. The battery for Newark was Schaick and Mahoney. The Braves' catcher was Mr. Tse of Jersey City. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Newark	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	10	1
Braves	2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4	8	2

Batteries—Crutcher, Gowdy, and Tse; Schaick and Mahoney.

All-Americans Take First Game.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 18.—Joe Bush beat Bill James in the first game between the touring All-Americans and All-Nationals here today, the Americans winning, 6 to 3. Both pitchers were hit freely, though James fanned 11 and Bush 9. Hoblitzell with three doubles and Murphy with a home run and a single led the Americans in batting, while Snodgrass made two singles and a double for the Nationals. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2—6	13	1
Nationals	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3	10	4

Batteries—Bush and Henry; James and Killifer.

Giants Return Pitcher O'Toole.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 18. — Marty O'Toole, pitcher, who was purchased by the New York National League Club Aug. 31, has been returned to the Pittsburgh Nationals, from whom he was bought. It is announced New York declined to pay the balance of the purchase price. O'Toole has signed a 1915 contract with the Pirates.

Bedient Signs with Buffalo Feds.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Hugh Bedient, who, it was announced, had been released to the Providence International League team from the Boston Red Sox, owing to poor form during the past season, stated here tonight that he had signed with the Buffalo Federal League team for the next two seasons.

"METS" DEFEAT BOHEMIANS

Win Eight-Oared Race at Regatta on Harlem River.

The annual regatta of the First Bohemian Boat Club was held on the Harlem River yesterday, and resulted in some excellent competition. In the principal event, the eight-oared shell race between the Metropolitan and Bohemian Clubs, the "Mets" were the winners over the half-mile course by a single length. A third crew, the "Octopedes," made up of Metropolitan oarsmen, took part in the race and finished third. Until near the end the "Mets" and the Bohemians were on even terms, but the Metropolitans had more reserve strength than their opponents and pulled away at the finish.

One of the interesting events on the programme was the race between eight-oared ladies' barges. The one stroked by Alois Zoha defeated the crew stroked by V. Balajka after a close race. The winning crew had less than a length advantage over the losers at the finish line. The summary:

Double Gig Race.—Won by Jerry Jaros and Frank Hanacik, Harlem Boat Club; Alois Zoha and Albert Kalbac, Metropolitan Boat Club, second; V. Balajka and Joseph Jalinek, Nassau Boat Club, third.

Four-Oared Gigs.—Won by Bohemian 1, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, Vine Woytisek, Jr., Joseph Jelinek, Edward Kallina;) Bohemian 2, (Alois Zoha, Frank Zitek, J. Opitz, Al. Kalbac, Joseph Polak,) second; Harlem, (Jerry Jaros, Frank Suransky, M. Sahyna, Otto Kondelka, B. Novotny,) third.

Centipede Race.—Won by Bohemian Boat Club, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, B. Novotny, Joseph Polak;) Nassau Boat Club, (Alois Zoha, M. Sahyna, Joseph Jelinek, Ant. Stern,) second; Bohemian Boat Club, (V. Balajka, Frank Hanacik, B. Novotny, J. Polak,) third.

Eight-Oared Shell.—Won by Metropolitan Boat Club; Bohemian Boat Club, second; Octopedes, third. Metropolitan—No. 1, John Schultz; No. 2, E. Indelhofer; No. 3, H. Heller; No. 4, J. T. P. Callaghan; No. 5, A. Gauss; No. 6, W. H. Hart; No. 7, L. A. Jauss; No. 8, George Froehlich; coxswain, Arthur Johnson. Bohemian—No. 1, M. Sahyna; No. 2, T. Zitek; No. 3, F. Hanacik; No. 4, J. Opitz; No. 5, V. W. Woytisek; No. 6, V. Balajka; No. 7, Charles Vorisek; No. 8, Alois Zoha; coxswain, B. Novotny.

Ladies' Barge Race.—Won by Friendship Crew, (Alois Zoha, M. Suransky, F. Hunacik, M. Sahyna, V. W. Woytisek, Charles Havranek, Albert Kalbac, V. Chrastil, Edward Kallina;) Bohemian Crew, (V. Balajka, J. Jaros, J. Opitz, F. Zitek, J. Jelinek, B. Novotny, Otto Kondelka, A. Jurasik, A. Polak,) second.

Swimming Race.—Won by M. Sahyna; J. Jaros, second; Joseph Pihera, third.

Pores Makes Fast Time.

Twelve seconds were cut off the record for the West Harlem A. C.'s cross country course yesterday, when Charley Pores, of the College Point Y. M. C. A. annexed the weekly run of the organization in the fast time of 21 minutes 38 seconds. Pores was more than a minute in advance of Shabus, of the Bronxdale A. C., the second man. Pores went in front at the crack of the gun and remained there throughout. G. Richards, a former Harvard cross country runner, went over the course to impart some of his knowledge to the youngsters, and came in ninth out of a field of forty. The first ten to finish: C. Pores, College Point Y. M. C. A., 21.58; I. Shabus, Bronxdale A. C., 23.07; L. Metzer, unattached, 23.22; W. Schippel, unattached, 23.41; L. Hayder, West Harlem A. C., 24.11; E. Egan, Bronxdale A. C., 24.22; H. Reynolds, Germania A. C., 24.23; F. Keiser, unattached, 24.35; G. Richards, K. H. A. A., 24.38; A. Shapiro, Y. M. H. A., 24.41.

Long Trip for Walkers.

Twenty-one members of the Walkers' Club of America took part in the weekly Sunday trip yesterday. The route was from Van Cortlandt Park, up Sawmill River Road to Uniontown; thence to Hastings, returning by way of Warburton Avenue and Broadway to starting point, a distance of seventeen miles. Those who walked were Sam Schwartz, Mike Schwartz, L. Lenkemacher, Hocking, Heath, Heffernan, Trefry, Sr., Trefry, Jr., Hill, Way, Abdill, J. Anthony, P. Anthony, Husher, Gage, McFadden, Friedman, Haiser, Streitch, Hasson, and Schiess. Next Sunday's walk will be from Long Island City Plaza to Springfield, starting at 9 A. M.

CRIMSON CRIPPLES BACK IN PRACTICE

Many Injured Players Expected to be in Condition for the Michigan Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 18.—Beginning tomorrow, when many of the cripples will return to Soldiers' Field, the Harvard football team will get together again for the work ahead before the game with Michigan a week from Saturday. The team came out of the Tufts game without any serious injury, Trumbull being roughly handled, but not hurt enough to need more than a day or two rest. Pennock also will be on the line again, and this will mean that the forwards will be stronger than in the game with Tufts.

Logan and Hardwick, the backfield men, are in trim again to take up their work with Bradlee, who, however, worked so hard Saturday that it is not likely that he will do any scrimmaging before the middle of the week. Eddie Mahan, who now stands not only as the Crimson's best punter, but the one reliable drop-kicker, probably will get into the signal drill, but it is a great question whether the coaches will take any chances of his being hurt again, and thereby incapacitated for the Michigan game.

The match with Penn State this week will find Harvard in better trim than since the Springfield game, and with the substitutes knowing a lot more football than then. For the Pennsylvanians Harvard will make little special preparation, but will continue getting ready for Princeton on Nov. 7. This work will be set aside the first of next week, and the time will be devoted to making ready for the invasion of the Wolverines from Ann Arbor.

The rushline problem continues to bother the coaches. Parson looks as if he might come through at guard, but the tackles are altogether unsatisfactory considering the calibre of the players they will have to face later on in the campaign. Wallace, who played a rattling game as centre against Tufts, may help the line side of the team. This week, Francke, who is not the team's most powerful man for behind the line, will be worked into the combination, and possibly he will be the player to finish out the season with Logan, Hardwick, and Bradlee as the regular set of backs.

YALE EXPECTS HARD GAME.

Coaches Make Special Plans to Have Players Ready for W. and J.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 18.—Facing for its next game an eleven which came within one point of tying Harvard, Yale will make preparations to meet Washington and Jefferson next Saturday by aiming to get its team back into physical condition. There are no injuries severe enough to bench any player, but Notre Dame yesterday played the Eli team almost to a physical standstill. Work for the Yale backs will be limited to the scrimmage of a single day or two this week. Wiley, Capt. Talbott, and Conroy stuck to their posts in the rush line from start to finish, and will also get an easy programme this week.

Changes of any description in the Yale team will be rare at present. Wiley drove an additional nail into his clinch on the snapback position, and Higginbotham and Wilson showed improvement as ends, although these positions are still played below standard. The incessant end runs of the Notre Dame backs from kick formation completely fooled the Yale frontiersmen, and these places are played as unsatisfactorily as any on the Yale team at present. Sheldon's inexperience in the tackle position was in evidence throughout yesterday's game, and Wiedeman and Betts have a fair chance at winning the place.

Oakes and Sheldon will return to the play this week, and a battle royal is expected between them and Conroy and Walden, who were used yesterday. The development and close competition of these two pairs of guards promise ultimate excellent results.

The reappearance of Red Brann at end for a brief period has launched him as a prominent candidate for end, and Nick Carter will return to the team in another week and be available for the big games in that position.

Calac Succeeds Busch at Carlisle.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The members of the Carlisle eleven have elected Peter Calac as Captain to succeed ex-Capt. Elmer Busch, whose resignation was forced last week. Calac is a mission Indian and like Busch, a Californian. He is 20 years old and has played two years in the back field. Carlisle played her best game of the year against Pittsburgh yesterday, and in the opinion of her officials with a strong man as leader will enter upon a streak of better football work.

Soukup Makes Record in Road Run.

The Holy Cross Lyceum, in West Forty-third Street, renewed its activities in cross-country running yesterday, when it held an invitation contest over a 2½-mile course, which attracted a big field of harriers. J. W. Soukup of the College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum established a new record for the route when he finished a winner in 20 minutes and 25 seconds, beating by 25 yards G. Becker of the Holy Family Lyceum. A. Rosteng of the same organization was third man across the line. Of the twenty-five men who faced the starter seventeen finished in the following order: J. W. Soukup, College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 20:25; B. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:30; A. Rosteng, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:37; A. W. Faber, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:47; G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:12; S. Devine, Oranam A. A., 21:37; G. P. Guidio, College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 21:39; M. Fexel, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:47; J. Erb, Holy Family Lyceum, 22:02; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 22:05; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:50; T. Fagio, Hoboken Turn Verein, 23:00; P. Morange, Holy Family Lyceum, 23:07; J. Kirwain, Oranam A. A., 23:11; C. Jordan, New York Evening High School, 23:19; P. Borovszky, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:50; L. Garry, Federal A. C., 24:05.

Knollwood Golfers Qualify.

The golf championship of the Knollwood Country Club of White Plains, N. Y., at thirty-six holes, sixteen to qualify, was played yesterday with E. T. Wilson in the lead. He turned in a card of 157. S. N. Wilson was second with 159 and R. Carroll third with 163. The first and second rounds of match play will be played next Sunday. The following qualified:

E. T. Wilson, 157; S. N. Wilson, 159; R. Carroll, 165; W. C. Breed, 166; R. W. Henderson, 169; J. M. Breed, 171; S. T. Fuller, 172; W. Mott, 176; G. C. Donnell, 176; S. P. West, 177; W. B. Browne, 180; B. Skinner, 181; G. B. McClain, 183; G. T. Fox, 188; J. B. Blane, 192, and M. P. Ballou, 196.

Notes for the Golfers.

Because of the weather conditions last week play in the second round for the President's cup at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club was not decided until yesterday. Included among the eight winners was Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the Metropolitan Golf Association. There was also an approaching and putting competition which O. C. Macy won with a score of 8—4.

Max R. Marsten won the championship of the Cranford Golf Club yesterday, defeating H. M. Wild in the final round. Conditions called for thirty-six holes and early in the match Wild took such a lead that his friends thought he again had the title "in his pocket." With only nine holes to play in the afternoon Wild stood 5 up and then Marsten began to play like a Vardon, coming home in 34. Far for the inward nine is 38. Thanks to that uncanny finish Marsten won the match on the home green by 1 up, much to the delight of Miss Edith Hillier and other friends in the gallery.

Johnston to Lead Brown.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 18.—George F. Johnston, shortstop, was elected Captain of the Brown Varsity baseball team yesterday. Johnston is a junior, and prepared for college at Chattle High School, Long Branch.

Flynn and Morris Matched.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.—Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, and Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight, have been matched for a ten-round bout here Oct. 29.

FAST SPEEDWAY BRUSHING.

Thirty-two Heats Decided at Weekly Matinee Races.

Quantity and quality combined resulted in one of the best Sunday matinées seen on the Harlem Speedway in several months when thirty-two heats were necessary yesterday to decide the programme of eleven events. Close finishes and split heats featured the performances and the follower of light harness racing found much to interest him.

The racing palm of the afternoon was landed by L. V. Hunt, who was behind his brown mare, Clover Patch, in the Class A pace. After losing the opening heat in a spirited finish to Herbert Clarke's black gelding, Dick Mason, the Huntmare retrieved her laurels and won the event, taking the two succeeding heats.

Wanless, driven by H. Crossman, made the running in the opening heat until past the quarter post, with Clover Patch and Dick Mason in close attendance, but in the last quarter the latter pair went out for the honors. It was nip and tuck, with Dick Mason getting the decision by a neck. In the last two heats Clover Patch got away to a good lead and showed the best staying powers.

The Class A trot went to Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden, driven by Tim Sullivan, in split heats over Oakland Boy, with James Murphy driving. The summary:

Class C—Trotting.

Little Ella A., blk. m., (W. Horn)	3	1	1
Acoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	1	2	3
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	2	3	2

Time—1:12; 1:10¼; 1:11¾.

Class D—Trotting.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. P. Kennedy)	1	2	1
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)	2	1	3
Lee Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)	3	3	2
Emerald Chimes, b. g., (F. Harrington)	4	4	4
Frances Milroi, b. m., (A. Mullady)	5	5	5

Time—1:09; 1:08¾; 1:09.

Class B—Pacing.

Huertas, b. m., (W. O'Neil)	1	1	
Star Patch, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	2	2	
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch)	3	3	

Time—1:05; 1:07¾.

Class D—Pacing.

Royal McKinney, gr. s., (W. Gartiell)	1	1	
Onward Patch, blk. s., (T. J. Conners)	2	2	
Della Patch, br. m., (J. O'Shea)	3	3	
Lemonade, ch. m., (C. Dattory)	4	4	
Ballinasloe, b. g., (E. Cahill)	5	5	

Time—1:09¾; 1:12¼.

Class A—Pacing.

Clover Patch, br. m., (L. V. Hunt)	2	1	1
Dick Mason, blk. g., (H. B. Clarke)	1	3	2
Wanless, b. m., (H. Crossman)	3	2	3
O'Brien Boy, br. g., (E. Shoemaker)	4	4	ro.

Time—1:04; 1:03¾; 1:04.

Class F—Trotting.

Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young)	1	1	
Royal Spring, b. c., (R. L. Davis)	2	2	

Time—1:23; 1:22¾.

Class C—Pacing.

Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	1	1
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	1	2	2
Kings Idylle, rn. m., (G. Oliver)	3	3	3

Time—1:06¾; 1:11; 1:10.

Class E—Pacing.

Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. Kearns)	1	1	
Frances C., b. g., (C. J. Fendt)	2	2	
Oakland Boy, jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)	3	3	

Time—1:15¾; 1:12¾.

Class E—Trotting.

Ruby Chimes, br. m., (R. L. Davis)	1	3	2
G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)	3	2	1
Jessachester, b. m., (W. Witsell)	4	1	3
Zada Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt)	2	5	ro.
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Clipp)	5	4	ro.

Time—1:14; 1:13½; 1:12¾; 1:12.

Class B—Trotting.

Vermont Belfield, ch. g., (H. Crossman)	1	1	
H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (T. Sullivan)	2	2	
Kinney McGregor, b. g., (W. Wilson)	3	4	
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. J. Ferster)	4	3	

Time—1:06; 1:06¾.

Class A—Trotting.

Fair Malden, b. m., (T. Sullivan)	2	1	1
Oakland Boy, b. g., (J. Murphy)	1	2	2

Time—1:06½; 1:05; 1:08¾.

WELSH TO BOX WOLGAST.

Lightweight Champion to Open Boxing at the Garden.

Boxing promoters have provided the fans with interesting cards for the week, and there will be plenty of good sport to keep the followers of boxing busy. The failure of the Stadium A. C. to stage its final show, owing to the illness of one of the principals in the wind-up last week, was regretted by many, but with the Empire A. C. again in operation and the opening of the Show Association Club at Madison Square Garden Nov. 2 there will be enough big clubs to arrange contests between the best men now before the public.

The feature bout this week will be between Jim Flynn, the fighting fireman of Pueblo, and Battling Levinsky, who are scheduled for ten rounds tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn. Flynn is disappointed over the fact that Al Reich did not meet him at the Stadium A. C. last week, and he felt confident that he would have scored a quick knockout.

Manager Jimmy Johnston announces the first championship contest that has been held in this city since the Ritchie-Cross battle in the Garden almost a year ago for the opening of the 1914-15 season of the Garden on Nov. 2. Johnston has booked Freddie Welsh, lightweight title holder, to defend the championship against Ad Wolgast of Cadillac, Mich. The men will meet at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock, the recognized lightweight stipulation, and will fight for the best purse offered here. Both men will receive a $10,000 guarantee, with a privilege of accepting a percentage of the receipts.

Two boxers who have not been seen in New York in some time will make their reappearance at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem tonight. In one of the star bouts the Zulu Kid of Brooklyn, who has just returned from a successful tour of Europe, will face George Ashe, the crack Philadelphia middleweight. In the other bout of ten rounds Teddy Murphy of Boston, claimant of the flyweight championship, will tackle Pinkey Burns of New York. The usual preliminaries will be staged.

After considerable wrangling among the local promoters of boxing to land Willie Beecher for their respective clubs, Billy McDonald of the New Polo A. A. in Harlem finally signed Beecher legs Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 20:25; B. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:30; A. Rosteng, Holy Family Lyceum, 20:37; A. W. Faber, Hungarian-American A. C., 20:47; G. Andrews, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:12; S. Devine, Oranam A. A., 21:37; G. P. Guidio, College Point Young Men's Catholic Lyceum, 21:39; M. Fexel, Holy Family Lyceum, 21:47; J. Erb, Holy Family Lyceum, 22:02; T. O'Connor, St. Anselm's A. C., 22:05; E. Hecker, Holy Cross Lyceum, 22:50; T. Fagio, Hoboken Turn Verein, 23:00; P. Morange, Holy Family Lyceum, 23:07; J. Kirwain, Oranam A. A., 23:11; C. Jordan, New York Evening High School, 23:19; P. Borovszky, Hungarian-American A. C., 23:50; L. Garry, Federal A. C., 24:05.

BEST LEADS FIELD IN MOHAWK CHASE

Big Handicap Helps Winner in Members' Annual 4¼-Mile Road Race.

Starting with an allowance of three minutes and a half, J. Best yesterday won the annual members' handicap road run of the Mohawk Athletic Club. After trailing H. James, also a 3:30 man, over half the four-and-a-quarter-mile distance, Best went to the front and was five seconds ahead at the tape.

Arthur Roth, two years ago the junior metropolitan cross-country champion, captured the fast-time prize, traveling the route from scratch in 21:32. He was the tenth runner to cross the finish line. Frank Travelana, who started from the back mark with Roth, took eight seconds more than the latter to negotiate the distance. The course led from the Mohawk Clubhouse, 163d Street and Walton Avenue; thence to Burnside Avenue by way of the Concourse, and return over the same thoroughfares. The order of finish:

J. Best, (3:30,) 23:30; H. James, (3:30,) 23:35; J. Lembeck, (3:00,) 23:25; R. Mastersen, (2:15,) 22:48; F. Lux, (2:15,) 22:56; F. Vergano, (2:30,) 23:24; J. Crino, (3:15,) 24:14; S. Weiss, (2:30,) 23:39; P. McAndrews, (3:15,) 24:43; A. Roth, (scratch,) 21:32; J. Dolan, (2:15,) 23:51; F. Travelana, (scratch,) 21:40; C. Erikson, (2:30,) 24:13; T. McCullough, (0:45,) 22:35; H. Nye, (0:30,) 22:22; P. McLoughlin, (3:45,) 25:53; J. Baumiller, (3:15,) 25:41; C. Surber, (4:00,) 26:48; W. Frans, (3:15,) 26:03; J. Hotz, (4:00,) 26:49; J. Johansen, (3:15,) 27:49; C. Gutman, (3:15,) 27:50; H. Biddie, (0:45,) no time taken.

Easy Victory for Masterson.

With almost 200 yards to spare, Frank Masterson of the New York Athletic Club yesterday showed the way to a small field of distance runners in a five-and-a-half-mile invitation run, held under the auspices of the Pastime A. C. Masterson lead throughout, and his lead was never threatened. His time of 29 minutes was fifty seconds better than that of J. Costello of the Bronx Church House, who was second. Jim O'Connor of the Pastimes was third. The first ten to finish: Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 29:00; J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 29:50; J. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 30:00; Billy Jordan, Pastime A. C., 30:15; H. Crosby, Bronx Church House, 31:00; J. Sheridan, New York Evening High School, 32:15; R. Ferguson, Pastime A. C., 32:00; H. Kleinert, Pastime A. C., 33:01; J. McCabe, Glencoe A. C., 33:15, and S. Lichtenstein, Pastime A. C., 34:00.

Cross-Country for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Princeton is promoting a cross-country revival this Fall in the endeavor to put that sport on a more substantial basis. The runners started their training table on Oct. 7 with the following men: Capt. Morrison, Hayes, MacKenzie, Doty, Dowell, Glover, Hunter, Dougherty, and Cooper. The last two are sophomores; of the others all but MacKenzie were members of the 1913 team, which defeated Yale and Columbia. The team's schedule includes three meets, with Yale at New Haven on Oct. 31, with Columbia at Princeton on Nov. 5, and the intercollegiate run at New Haven on Nov. 21.

CYCLE HONORS FOR LOCK.

Century Road Club Rider Easily Wins Club Championship.

William Lock, star rider of the New York division of the Century Road Club of America, made a runaway of the club championship races held over the Pelham Boulevard yesterday. Lock captured the honors in the half-mile scratch race, two-mile handicap, and the one-mile scratch event, and finished second in the three-mile handicap and in the five-mile handicap. Ted Heisig was Lock's nearest rival. The summary:

Half-Mile Race, Scratch.—Won by Lock; Kudile, second; Schmidt, third; Frayssé, fourth. Time—1:12 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Won by Lock, (scratch;) Schmidt, (10 seconds,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Kudile, (20 seconds,) fourth. Time—5:38 2-5.

Mile Scratch Race.—Won by Lock; Kudile, second; Eisenberg, third; Schmidt, fourth. Time—2:32.

Three-Mile Handicap.—Won by Kudile, (45 seconds;) Lock, (scratch,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Schmidt, (20 seconds,) fourth. Time—8:23 2-5.

Five-Mile Handicap.—Won by Hintze, (3 minutes;) Lock, (scratch,) second; Heisig, (scratch,) third; Keep, (1 minute,) fourth. Time—15:10.

Cyclists Ride to Bridgeport.

In honor of the two hundred and twentieth century (100 miles in 14 hours) ridden by Sylvain Segal and of the one hundredth century by J. M. Mitchell, members of the Century Road Club Association yesterday took a trip to Bridgeport, Conn., and return, a total distance of about 110 miles. The start was made at 7:45 A. M. from 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, and it was 6 P. M. before the last man returned. The route lay up Seventh Avenue to the Concourse, through Larchmont; thence over the many hills and down steep grades, but mainly over the excellent roads to Bridgeport. No serious trouble handicapped the pleasure seekers. On the return trip Ben Boyes was unfortunate enough to break the rear stay of his bicycle, and he finished the trip from Norwalk by train. Those on the ride were Sylvain Segal, William Wiesmidt, Max Nephtal, George Steppelle, A. R. Jacobson, Robert Wolfson, J. M. Mitchell, Harry Nanhtal, and Fred Aickelin of the Century Road Club Association, L. C. Papesca and James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen, Harry Aron of the Gluns Wheelmen; Ben Boyes of the New England Wheelmen, and William Garbad of the Oakland Wheelmen. R. W. Zarr, Century Road Club Association, and A. S. Thomson went only as far as Larchmont.

Spill Loses Race for Taylor.

The weekly point race of the New York Division of the Century Road Club Association was held yesterday over the Pelham Parkway course, the distance being five miles. The winner was Jack Welton, who rode from the one-minute mark, his time being 13:15. Second place went to E. Jensen with 1 minute allowance, and third place to L. Zemo, also off 1 minute. J. Naphtal, the scratch man, had to be content with fourth place. His time was 13:00. A spill in the last quarter mile put I. Taub out of the running when his chance of winning looked bright, but he was not badly hurt. The summary: J. Welton, (1 minute,) 13:15; E. Jensen, (1 minute,) 13:15 3-5; L. Zemo, (1 minute,) 13:16; J. Naphtal, (scratch,) 13:00.

Collins Not Hard Pressed.

M. Collins of the Union Settlement A. C. proved best in a field of thirteen in the first weekly practice road run of the Dominican Lyceum yesterday over a four-mile journey. Collins stepped the route in 27 minutes and 20 seconds, beating by 15 seconds M. Nicastro of the Ozanam A. A., who would have been a certain winner had he not run four blocks off the course. Third honors went to S. Meyerson, also of the Union Settlement A. C. The order of finish follows: M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 27:20; M. Nicastro, Ozanam A. A., 27:35; S. Meyerson, Union Settlement A. C., 27:39; F. O'Brien, St. Vincent Ferrer A. A., 27:43; A. Relle, Ozanam A. A., 27:55; J. Hill, Dominican Lyceum, 28:02; George Nelson, unattached, 28:10; J. Dapeltie, St. Peter's A. A., 28:34; Max Friedberg, unattached, 28:56; J. Murphy, Dominican Lyceum, 29:05; Edward Quinn, Smart Set A. C., 29:13; H. Gaffney, Morningside A. C., 29:16; F. Deignan, Irish-American A. C., 29:19.

Roberts Leads Harlem Runners.

J. Roberts of Bronx Church Houses led a big field of harriers at the finish of the weekly road race of the Morningside Athletic Club. Roberts won in the fast time of 20 minutes 45 seconds and was closely followed by O. Nelson of the home club with T. Halpin, also of the Morningside A. C

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 19, 1914.

THE RAILWAY CRISIS.

These are critical days for everybody, but especially for the railways. Their fate is not in their own hands, but depends upon the decision of those so completely detached in their sentiments that they seem to have no feelings at all for the victims of their vivisection. Today, for the third time, the plea of the railroads for permission to earn their living is to be argued, their previous applications having cost not less than $5,000,000 in the preparation and presentation of schedules which the Commission refused to consider at all unless in complete detail. The money loss is nothing compared to the loss of time while their affairs were going from bad to worse despite the optimistic prophecies of the Commissioners.

Now the net earnings of 486 roads for 1914 have fallen $110,914,046 below those for 1913, the comparison being for the fiscal years ended with June. Meanwhile the community has come to see that the Commission has misjudged the situation, and the Commission is much of the same opinion, unless signs are misleading. The fact that the Commission is willing to hear argument contrary to two decisions is one sign of a tendency toward reconsideration. Another sign is that last week the Commission forbade the railways to put into force one of the reforms which it had recommended as an alternative to the raising of rates to make good a declining income. The courts ruled that the "free" services were not rebates, the shippers refused to pay the increased charges, and several State Commissions refused to allow the railways to make the charges. That way there is no relief, however admirable the recommendations were.

Rates will not be increased forthwith because the Commission and the community have come to see the errors of the Commission's procedure. That is not the Commission's way. It takes the Commission ninety days to make an ordinary decision after the preliminaries are ended. The preliminaries are by no means to be dispensed with because it is not possible to say anything more against the raising of rates, while there is much to be added to the previously sufficient arguments for the increase. The railways must be heard, although they have been twice heard, and have won their case on the merits. The shippers must be heard in reply. Evidence must be taken, briefs must be filed, and reply briefs. These things must be so because they always have been so, and nobody can control the Commission's procedure. Six months would be a short time for action, years having been occupied in cases of less importance which are not settled yet. That is not what the country expected when the Commission was established. The thought was that the Commission would give a business-like attention to a matter of business, rather than undertake to make final decisions never to be disturbed. No business not controlled by the Commission could survive the doing of business in the Commission's manner. Whether or not the railways can survive is the crisis before the country and the Commission.

There is a manner in which the red tape might be cut. The powers of the Commission are the powers of Congress, which can itself regulate rates, or give directions as to how they shall be regulated. Representative LEWIS has presented a resolution upon the subject which looks toward a settlement in this manner. There need be no question of overruling the Commission. It might be praised for the admirable attention it has given to the business, with an indication of the desire of Congress, the creator and controller of the Commission. The reason for the action of Congress is that the question is one of policy, not one of right. The Commission is so entangled with its notions of its functions as a court and its moral responsibilities that it has lost sight of the broader questions of policy. Neither the Commission nor Congress could alter questions of right by a vote. But policies may be altered in that manner, and the Commission might be very glad of assistance in reversing itself without the least reproach to its consistency or authority.

NASSAU'S MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of a woman for murder in the first degree which will begin this morning in the Court House at Mineola may not long be remembered in legal history as clearly as the Cunningham case and the trial of CARLYLE HARRIS, but since the commission of the crime last July the public interest manifested in it far from the Merrick Road and the little villages of Nassau County has been greater than that aroused by any crime of recent years. The Becker case was, of course, of larger public importance, but it made no such appeal to the sympathies of the people.

All the persons connected with the Freeport shooting have been of good repute and law abiding. The mystery surrounding it seemed at first impenetrable. The trial will prove whether or not it has been penetrated, and it may make the lasting fame of more than one lawyer. Events of vastly greater moment have crowded the developments of the Carman case into more or less obscure corners of the daily press of late, but for a short time it will be prominent again in the news and the talk of the hour. The trial may be the last chapter of a real "detective story," of uncommon interest, or it may turn out to be only the beginning of new mysteries.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The sample ballot which registered voters have this year been invited to take with them from the Boards of Registry is relatively small and fairly simple, but any one who will examine it carefully will see how far, despite certain improvements in it, it falls short of being as simple and as short as it might be made. It contains spaces for the names of candidates for a round dozen of offices, ten State and two national. Of these twelve offices, seven are executive, four are legislative, and one is judicial. The legislative offices are those of Senator and Representative for the United States and of Senator and member of Assembly for the State. The judicial office is that of Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Granting that the choice of legislators should be by direct vote of the electorate, there remain eight executive offices and one judicial which, under the Federal Government, are, all but two, filled by appointment with excellent results and to the satisfaction of the people.

The offices in the State corresponding to those filled by appointment under the Federal Government are those of the Secretary of State, the Controller, the Treasurer, the Attorney General, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Appeals Judge. No one will for a moment contend that the powers, the duties, and the responsibilities of these offices in the State Government are greater than those of like offices in Washington; they are, as a matter of fact, notoriously less. The Federal system of appointment is marked by relatively great care and certainty. That of the State is clumsy, confusing, and very insecure. For the six State offices referred to this year the voter will choose from four or five candidates for each, or twenty-eight candidates in all. He will be aided, and as a rule he will be decided, by the seven emblems and seven party names attached to the candidates for each office. His deliberate, well-informed choice will in the great body of cases be made for one office only, that of Governor, and possibly that of Lieutenant Governor. It would be far more sensible if these were the only executive places that he should be called on to fill.

OUR MILITARY NEEDS.

Representative GARDNER'S speech in Congress on our military unpreparedness sounds again a note distinguished repeatedly of late in public utterances and private conversation. There is a growing feeling that the European war is getting nearer to us. The reason, of course, is the recent success of the German forces and a widespread belief that if Germany wins in the present conflict our cherished Monroe Doctrine may be in peril. But quite apart from any convictions or prejudices individual Americans may entertain touching our relations with the various countries now at war, there is no doubt that the actuality of the war, its tremendous proportions, and its meaning have been more strongly impressed upon the national mind in the last few weeks.

Neutral we are and neutral we must remain, but it is impossible for us to deceive ourselves with the delusion that a devastating conflict which now threatens the stability of all Europe can fail to affect us seriously in many ways. Our need of adequate means of defense, therefore, is not questioned by anybody, and it is not likely that any political opponent of Mr. GARDNER can protest honestly that our present defenses are adequate. The testimony of the heads of our army and navy should no longer be ignored. The deficiency of the army in field artillery and in ammunition generally is a matter of common knowledge. The falling off in our navy is due to the mistaken policies of the majority in Congress, but the recent tendency of the Democrats to go slowly with military and naval appropriations is measurably explained, if not justified, by the extravagance and mismanagement of funds designed for these purposes under Republican rule. Our soldiers and sailors have been and are too strongly subjected to political influence. The army and navy should be out of politics.

There is no present demand for a larger standing army, but our regiments should be filled, and the supply of the munitions of war should be sufficient for all purposes of defense. There should be no more political squabbling over the upbuilding of the navy, and whether dreadnoughts, torpedo boats, or submarines are chiefly needed, the need should be supplied as quickly as possible. It is well enough to hope that we shall never be compelled to go to war again, that a long peace will follow the calamitous war now waging, but there is no security in merely feeling at peace with all mankind. Events have proved clearly the need of being prepared.

JAPAN'S RULES OF WAR AT SEA.

TALLEYRAND once reminded NAPOLEON that war was the business of professional soldiers and ought not to be carried on against unarmed men, and publicists in all modern times have, unfortunately without full persuasive effect, urged the observance of the principle that war should be made as little of a nuisance as possible to neutral powers, and that its interference with peaceful commerce should be confined within the narrowest possible limits. It was in that spirit that Japan, prior to her declaration of war with Germany on Aug. 23, drew up and issued the imperial regulations describing the conditions of exemption from capture of German merchant vessels, which we reprint in another column.

It will be observed that these regulations very closely follow the "Convention Relative to the Status of Enemy Merchant Ships at the Outbreak of Hostilities," concluded at the Second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907. The Japanese exemptions, indeed, are somewhat broader than those of The Hague agreement. The Japanese Government seems to have been guided not merely by the articles of the convention, but by its spirit, which was embodied in the preamble where the desire was expressed

> to insure the security of international commerce against the surprises of war and wishing in accordance with modern practice to protect, as far as possible, operations undertaken in good faith and in process of being carried out before the outbreak of hostilities.

Under these regulations German vessels lying in Japanese ports were permitted to discharge or take on board cargoes other than contraband until Sept. 5, a period of nearly two weeks after the declaration of war, and were allowed to complete transactions entered into in good faith before the opening of hostilities. Also, German vessels leaving their last port of departure in ignorance of the existence of a state of war were permitted to discharge or take on board cargoes and to sail for their original port of destination unmolested, and such ships were made exempt from capture at sea. Ships detained by the Japanese were so held subject to restitution or to being expropriated on the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities.

The disposition here is to let innocent commerce go its way, even in the enemy's ships, for a reasonable time after the beginning of hostilities. These regulations show that Japan adopts for herself the highest standards of the rules of warfare as formulated by the Powers in international conference. They may be commended as an example to the Western family of nations.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN.

President WILSON has written to Mr. UNDERWOOD an appreciation of the results of the unprecedented session of Congress, with a view to the election of the next Congress. The President looks forward with confidence because the people, in their "practical sagacity," have never failed to reward such service as his Administration has rendered. It is indeed an unparalleled record of accomplishment. The tariff alone was a giant's task and is first on the President's list. The merit of the Democratic reform of the tariff is that it corrected the abuses whereby the Republican tariff became the "mother of trusts." In the President's view monopoly is rendered difficult by the new tariff and impossible by the enactment of the Trade Commission and the Clayton Omnibus bills. Hereafter there can be no interlocking combinations whereby undue profits can be made and competition stifled. "Incidentally" justice has been done the laborer. His labor is no longer to be treated as if it were an inanimate object of commerce disconnected from the fortunes and happiness of a living human being. That is an admirable sentiment, but it remains to be seen how far it will alter the relations of labor and capital or the conduct of either. With applause for the counsel of perfection, it may be doubted whether any act of Congress can alter human nature, at least not before the campaign is over.

Next on the list the President puts the enactment of the Federal Reserve system. In his view its merit is that it "creates a democracy of credit." "Credit is at the disposal of every man who can show energy and assets." There is to be no alternation of congestion and deficiency of currency. There is to be no surplus of credit in one section and a deficiency in another. "The Board can oblige the banks of one region to go to the assistance of the banks of another." The President regrets that he can mention only the chief accomplishments and cannot name individual Congressmen in connection with them. He applauds them all, and he proposes further service to the country at an early opportunity.

It is an admirable summary and a just appeal for the suffrages of his countrymen. It is no time to swap parties. The tariff and the trust legislation and the new banking system conceivably may need perfecting, or even defense, and it can better be supplied by their friends than their enemies. The country ought not to turn its back upon the full execution of the mandate which it gave, and which has been begun as well as the President says.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Analyzing a Humorous Anecdote.

As one of the few "humors" of the war there comes a story about the German commander of a little steamer plying the waters of Lake Nyassa. Away off there in Central Africa he had heard nothing of the great conflict. His English neighbors, however, were better informed and they sent an armed boat to capture his vessel. They approached cautiously, expecting resistance, and opened fire, but it was not until the fourth shot of their evidently unskillful gunner had done the first damage by carrying away the German's gangway that her Captain rushed on deck, called his assailants "fools"—emphasizing the epithet after the too customary manner of fresh water as well as of salt water sailormen—and told them that if they kept up their reckless shooting they would hit his ship!

This is not merely the amusing anecdote it seems at first thought. The angry astonishment of the German Captain, and his assumption that his life and property had been endangered unintentionally, but in criminal carelessness, were exactly the emotion that would inevitably be caused by, and exactly the judgment that would be passed on, practically every act of war by any sane and civilized person who happened to see it without previous information that a dispute was in course of settlement by force instead of by reason. The Captain naturally enough thought that nobody except fools deserving of his vehement condemnation would thus subject him to serious risk while he was quietly and peacefully attending to his innocent business.

Presumably he changed his mind when the situation was explained to him, but there was little or no logical necessity for him to do so, for, war or no war, the intrinsic quality of the conduct that angered him remained about the same. From this deeper view, the acts of war that pass as legitimate do not differ essentially from those which are characterized as "atrocities." The effects in both cases are the same, and no more in the one case than in the other is there any relevancy to the questions nominally at issue.

Remarks on "Chants of Hatred."

With something of compunction and reluctance, we printed on this page last week and on consecutive days poems that were accurately described as "chants of hate." Expressing, as they did, a feeling the most often reprehensible and the least often, if ever, justifiable, of any to which the human mind is prone, they made what was, or ought to have been, unpleasant reading, and in ordinary circumstances they would not have been admitted to our columns.

For presenting the first of them, however—the translation from the German of ERNST LISSAUER—there were what seemed sufficient reasons, as explained in the accompanying letter. The verses served a useful purpose as being a frank confession, or rather a vehement assertion, of the object of the war as seen by an apparently considerable and evidently efficient part of the German people. At any rate, an unrepudiated witness so testified, and his evidence was a part of "the case" necessary for its understanding over here.

Then with astonishing celerity came the well-made and vigorous verses of Miss BARRY, warning the haters that they, too, could be hated, and eloquently giving Belgium's excuses for doing it—excuses the terrible adequacy of which is proclaimed everywhere outside of Germany. To print that seemed only a decent balancing of accounts. Only a day later arrived the rejoinder of Miss MOYNAHAN, in versification at least the equal of either of the other two. Accompanying her poem was the always persuasive plea for "fair play," and that carried them into print. Probably no other plea would have done so, for Miss MOYNAHAN very obviously ignored recent changes in the relations of England and Ireland and sang a hatred that has outlived its causes in the few Irish minds where it still burns hotly.

But three of these "chants" are quite enough. We do not want any more, preferring that space in the southeastern corner of this page should be given to the expression of gentler emotions—emotions worthier of the twentieth century.

A Scientist Commends Baseball.

In the current issue of The New York Medical Journal there is taken up anew and discussed from the physician's standpoint the always interesting question of athletics in general and of baseball in particular.

Like most authorities of its class, The Journal is a cool and dubitative friend of "exercise," taken for its own sake, and apparently inclines to the opinion often expressed in this column that for whatever anybody has to do in the way of business or pleasure, the doing, in most if not all cases, supplies enough of muscular exertion to maintain "fitness" for those activities. If they were oftener conducted in the open air, or if ventilation indoors were good, instead of bad, as it usually is, there would probably be no denial of this contention, and none, either, of the other, that muscular development carried beyond the needs of habitual vocations and avocations is a source of danger, not of benefit.

But The Medical Journal, in discussing baseball, does not join in the familiar assertion that the thousands who watch the game would be more profitably employed in playing it themselves. It declares that if the spectators and the professionals could change places—as they cannot in large cities—there would not be the expected great alterations in their physical condition. The spectators, that is, would not profit as much, or the present players lose as much, as is commonly assumed. For athletes are mostly born, not made, and training or "exercise" chiefly brings out inherited capacities, without creating any. The spectators at the ball games, moreover, do get a large amount of exercise for both body and mind, and of a kind that is good for both, besides being in the open air.

The article gives more approval to the devotees of the national sport than they are wont to receive from scientific critics. Perhaps The Journal has an editor who is a "fan."

Difficulties Due to Dialects.

England is evidently still a land, at least as regards the classes called lower, of dialects almost sufficiently different to be considered separate and distinct languages.

Over here we enrage our cousins by talking about their "English accent," calmly ignoring the fact that their speech is standard, and we have the "accent," not they. But one of the war correspondents laments that the English troops in France and Belgium often cannot make themselves understood even to the foreigners who speak the English of the schools, for such instruction as is there received does not qualify the student for intelligent converse with soldiers who talk in "Welsh, Scotch, Yorkshire or Whitechapel." The results are sometimes serious, especially when dealing with native guides, and the demand is for interpreters competent to translate the speech of British soldiers, not into French or German, but into an English comprehensible to a Frenchman or German who speaks English.

That is curious. Our own differentiations of speech into Eastern and Southern and Western have almost disappeared under the influence of constant and quick commingling, and they never were very far apart.

REPLIES TO MRS. W. ASTOR.

The Other Side of Such Stories of Barbarism from a German Source.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the fine spirit displayed by the American press for "fair play" you gave a prominent position on your front page recently to a letter from Mrs. W. Astor telling of "Charges of cruelty made by British soldiers" against the Germans. Mrs. W. Astor also says: "I know that the Germans are doing what they can in America to deny these things, &c." Allow me to supplement Mrs. W. Astor's stories by extracts from a letter by a professor in Berlin, which speaks of the shooting of a girl by order of a German officer for the cutting of throats of the wounded and the gouging out of their eyes, each item being vouched for by the name of the eyewitness. This letter also tells some details of the morale of these barbarous Germans.

It is a long letter, full of intense interest to sympathizers with Germany, but I give only a few short sentences bearing on above points:

Berlin, Steglitz, Sept. 13, 1914.

* * * My friend Gerhardt, whenever he found cover between the different attacks made against the French, wrote a Latin ode—it is perfect; and for his pupils here he worked out an exercise to be translated into Latin, describing the battle itself. Withal he slept nine nights out of eleven on the damp field under the open sky, and on the day of the battle he had nothing but one cup of coffee all day long. Wonderful fellows! The influence of these educated officers on the men is imposing. In Berlin there are so many officers and soldiers running about, one can't understand what they all are doing; and, besides, thousands of reservists and Landwehr (militia?) have been sent home. Volunteers for the war are no longer taken. * * * Horrible is the manner in which our wounded are treated. Lieut. von Frankenberg, the brother of Martha Schrader, lay dangerously wounded on the battlefield and saw himself the throats of our wounded being cut. My friend Gerhardt had to have a girl shot who was caught gouging out the eyes of the wounded and afterward boasted of it. Several of these, thus miserably mutilated, are lying here in the hospitals. * * *

H. P. F. SIEGEL.

Wood Nymph Farm, Englishtown, N. J., Oct. 14, 1914.

GERMANY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

If Victorious She May Make the Guianas an Entering Wedge.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the Germans win, British and French Guiana may be a part of the fruits of conquest, as they would make a good stepping stone into South America, where German interests are already great. Dutch Guiana, which lies between the other two, would doubtless soon be absorbed. With all Guiana in her hands, Germany could leisurely, in times of "peace," fill it with the munitions of war. Then weak Venezuela could be subdued, and then Colombia, next door to the Panama Canal. And where would the end be?

Of course, Germany might heed the wishes of the United States and not insist on Guiana. That might depend upon the value of Guiana to her, and that value might be great. It is the only South American land she could obtain by the easy method of cession, and the other South American countries could be much more readily subdued from land already in possession than if the assault must be made by sea. And would not South America, with so much wonderful natural wealth, with so sparse a population and with so great an extent of land in temperate regions, be a prize well likely to dazzle the German eyes of ambition? Where else a land so promising for Germany?

But the Monroe Doctrine? Well, consider Belgium, and ask whether Germany would allow the desires of the United States to stand in the way if the prize were great enough. If we are in earnest about the Monroe Doctrine it might be far better to fight for it now, in Europe. Germany herself has taught us the value of a long foresight. MELVIN BRANDOW.

Sharon, Conn., Oct. 15, 1914.

Missionary Endeavors Untimely.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the enormous expense under which Europe is groaning to sustain its daily slaughter, and in view of the fact that all the civilized cultured world is suffering thereby, there is one item of vast expenditure by which we might safely retrench. That is in the endeavor to civilize and Christianize the savage heathen. Recall your missionaries until such an age as practice may go with precept. Heathen war paint, dances, and occasional missionary menus accompanied by blood-curdling war whoops are mild social functions compared with the present-day Christian barbarities committed under the patronage of the Catholic and Protestant Piety.

ELIZABETH GORDON GROSS.

Flushing, L. I., Oct. 13, 1914.

Prohibition's Latest Move.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The W. C. T. U. in State Convention in Winchester, Ky., has not only just gone on record again as favoring "Statewide" prohibition of distilled and fermented liquors, but has passed a resolution urging Statewide prohibition of tobacco, "opposing the use of tobacco on the same grounds—that it is injurious to the human system." I for one do not see why this is not perfectly logical. Tobacco next! C. D. CARNEY.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

The Women of England and France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The English and French ladies have not been very conspicuous in writing of their sacrifices, and doesn't it seem a pity that any one (like Harriet Schramm in her letter to THE TIMES) should attempt to cast ridicule on them for agreeing to deny themselves the expense of regular mourning outfits while the money is so sorely needed for the poor and wounded? ELEANOR ROGERS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Germany's Intent to Violate It Declared Evident from Her Conduct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the statement of Belgium's case, which was published in THE TIMES the other day, the Belgian Minister at Washington presents certain weighty considerations to prove the groundlessness of Germany's contention that she was forced to violate Belgian territory in order to forestall a like violation by France, of which she had "unimpeachable" information. I venture to think that the utter falsity of this contention may also be demonstrated by a different line of reasoning.

On July 31, as one may read in the English "White Paper," Document No. 114, Sir Edward Grey addressed to France and to Germany an identical question as to the readiness of each "to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as no other Power violates it." The French reply is given in Document No. 123, of the same date, and was definitely in the affirmative. Germany declined to give the desired assurance, (see Documents Nos. 122, 123, and 150,) holding, as she stated in her note of Aug. 2 to the Belgian Government and as the Chancellor declared to the Reichstag on Aug. 4, that Germany could not afford to await the certain action of France. If, however, this apprehension on Germany's part was really sincere, the following course was obviously open to her: Upon being informed of the French reply she might have said to England that she could not possibly take the risk of trusting France in such a crisis; that if, however, England would herself guarantee with all her forces the observance of Belgian neutrality by France, Germany would then, and then only, feel that her Belgian frontier was safe from French attack and would then gladly refrain from entering Belgium.

It is clear that to such a proposal England could have made but one reply. If the pledge of France was trustworthy, the desired guarantee might be given without the slightest fear, for the British troops would never have to be used. More, the guarantee must be given and given without delay, for the slightest hesitation would betray to that extent a lurking distrust that France after all might prove false to her word. If now it be asked: "What reason have we for believing that Germany would have been satisfied with such a guarantee from England?" the answer will be found on page 22 of the seventh edition of these diplomatic papers as published by THE TIMES. In his telegram to King George of Aug. 1 the Kaiser expresses his readiness to accept from Great Britain a guarantee of French neutrality in a war between Germany and Russia. If the Kaiser was willing to rely on England's word in the matter of the participation of France in the war as a whole, we may certainly infer that he would have done the same in regard to a French invasion of Belgium.

Germany made no such specific proposal to Great Britain. Why? Because she was resolved for a wholly different reason to invade Belgium in any event; because as THE TIMES said this morning in the latest of its admirable series of editorials upon the war, Germany desired "to invade France by the shortest and easiest route," and poor Belgium, being so much the weaker, had, in her eyes, no rights that she was bound to respect. NELSON G. McCREA.

New York, Oct. 12, 1914.

PROF. MUENSTERBERG'S CASE

One That Merits the Encouragement of Intelligent Discussion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that some one who objects to Prof. Muensterberg's pro-German utterances has offered to leave Harvard University $10,000,000 provided the professor is dismissed, and that Prof. Muensterberg has tendered his resignation to the university, coupled with the suggestion that it is for the institution to decide whether he is worth $10,000,000 to it or not.

Prof. Muensterberg has not taken a correct view of the situation. The pending question is not whether he is worth $10,000,000 or 10 cents to the university; the real issue which those in charge of that institution have to decide is whether $10,000,000 of any other sum is a sufficient compensation for suppressing the freedom of private utterance of any one employed by the institution, whether he be professor or janitor.

The answer given by the authorities of Harvard University should be so conclusive as to discourage any future attempts to suppress freedom of speech by promises of endowments or threats to withhold them.

I should say, perhaps, that I disagree entirely with the stand which Prof. Muensterberg has taken in defense of Germany, believing him to be mistaken both as to the causes leading up to the present war and as to the justification for imposing any civilization by force upon other peoples. But I should be very sorry to have him suppressed.

In the present crisis it is to the best interests of all that intelligent discussion should be encouraged, and if in the discussion any seem to overstep proper bounds, it is well to leave them unmolested, in order that they may serve, in the words of Jefferson, "as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated if reason is left free to combat it."

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York, Oct. 15, 1914.

John Doe, Boss.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot restrain my complete amazement that no comment has yet been made in your worthy columns of the unparalleled manifestation of boss rule revealed upon the recent days of registration. No stronger evidence of the futility of the direct primary could be conceived than that to be found in the specimen ballots handed to each registered voter at that time, where, in direct violation of all popular party choices the week before, the name of one man and only one—a name not previously presented at any primary—appears as the sole candidate for every office, and supported—evidence of colossal conspiracy!—by every individual political organization in the State! Is not the coming election, indeed, a foregone conclusion under such conditions, and the voter's sacred right of the ballot a farce, the plaything of the boss?

John Doe may sit in all of the offices to which a corrupt political machine has elevated him, but his name will go down through the generations as a by-word for vice and corruption in high places and a symbol of political shame in the national life.

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS.

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Duma's Socialists and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Mr. George Kennan, commenting on the European situation in the issue of Oct. 12, claims that the Russian Social Democrats voted unanimously the war credit. I wish to call the attention of your correspondent to a full account of the pro-war tactics and position of the Social Democrats in the Duma, which is to be found in the Russian Novy Mir of the second week of October. If Mr. Kennan will follow up facts concerning the position of Russian Socialists at war, and especially the tactics of the Socialists in the Duma, he will find, as I hope he will, that the Socialists in the Duma did not vote the war credit at all. They withheld from voting altogether, which was the wisest thing they could do under conditions prevailing in Russia. M. KAMIN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1914.

Disarmament by All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All those who are primarily interested in disarmament should remember that it would be folly for us to attempt to put it into effect ourselves. To do that would be to invite attack almost as surely as the armed fortresses in Europe today invite attack. Disarmament will be a possibility only when all nations agree simultaneously to lay down their arms and to dismantle their fleets. Then, and only then, can there be enduring peace. WEBSTER LE ROY EDGAR.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 12, 1914.

JAPANESE REGULATIONS

Relating to the Exemption from Capture of German Merchant Vessels

[Imperial Ordinance No. 163 promulgated on the 23d day of August of the 3d year of Taisho (1914).]

Article I.—German vessels lying in the ports and roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of territories administered by Japan at the time this ordinance takes effect shall be permitted until Sept. 5th of the 3d year of Taisho (1914) to discharge their cargoes or to take on board cargoes other than contraband of war in such ports or roadsteads, to complete transactions which have been entered into in good faith prior to the opening of hostilities and the performances of which are actually in progress, and to apply to the authorities of the Imperial Government for laissez-passer and to sail before Sept. 5th, 1914, as aforesaid, for their ports of destination or such other ports as may be designated in the laissez-passer.

Art. II.—German vessels which have left the last port of departure before Aug. 23 of the 3d year of Taisho (1914) and have in ignorance of the existence of the state of war entered the ports or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan, or of the territories administered by Japan, shall be permitted to discharge their cargoes or to take on board cargoes other than contraband of war, to complete transactions in which they are engaged, to apply to the authorities of the Imperial Government for laissez-passer, and to sail directly for the original port of destination or for such other ports as may be named in the laissez-passer. Such vessels must sail from such port or roadstead before the date to be fixed by the authorities of the Imperial Government, which shall not be later than two weeks from the date of the arrival of the vessel.

Art. III.—German vessels sailing directly for their ports of destination or for such other ports as may be named in the laissez-passer after leaving the ports or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of territories administered by Japan in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two articles, shall not be captured, provided they have not in the meantime called at another port or roadstead of the empire or of the territories administered by Japan or a port or roadstead of Germany or of territories administered by that country.

Art. IV.—German vessels which could not leave port or roadsteads of the Empire of Japan or of the territories administered by Japan within the period prescribed in Article I, or Article II., owing to force majeure, and such vessels as were not permitted to sail within such period may be detained subject to restitution without compensation, or expropriated subject to the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities.

Art. V.—German vessels which have sailed from the last port of departure previous to the opening of hostilities and are ignorant of the existence of the state of war when met with one of his Majesty's ships on the sea shall be exempt from capture.

Vessels described in the preceding paragraph may be detained subject to restitution without compensation, or may be expropriated or destroyed subject to the payment of compensation after the termination of hostilities, provided in the latter case steps are taken to insure the safety of persons on board and the preservation of the ship's papers.

Vessels described in the first paragraph of this article are, after calling at a port of their own country or of a neutral State, subject to the rules and customs of naval warfare.

Art. VI.—Enemy's goods found on board the vessels mentioned in Articles I., II., IV. and V. may be seized subject to restitution without compensation after the termination of hostilities, or may be expropriated subject to the payment of compensation either conjointly with or separate from the vessels.

Art. VII.—This ordinance does not apply to German vessels whose construction shows that they are intended for conversion into vessels of war.

Art. VIII.—In case the treatment accorded by the German Empire to Japanese vessels and goods differs in any respect from what is prescribed in this ordinance, it will be optional not to apply either the whole or a part of this ordinance.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

This ordinance shall take effect from the date of promulgation.

MINISTERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 9 OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY, ISSUED ON AUG. 28, 1914.

Functions of the authorities of the Imperial Government provided for in Imperial Ordinance No. 163 of the third year of Taisho, relative to the conditions of exemption of German vessels from capture, shall be exercised by the officer in command of his Majesty's ship in the port or roadstead in question or, in the absence of any of his Majesty's ships in such port or roadstead, by the Harbor Master of such port or roadstead, or by the Chief of Police station or some other officer charged with similar duties.

Germany's Invasion of Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is quite possible that I may have missed it, but nowhere have I yet seen a plain statement of the evident and outstanding truth about the German invasion of Belgium. Consider for a moment the universally admitted fact that the German General Staff, concededly the most efficient organization of its kind in the world, had planned and positively known for years in advance precisely what action it would take in case of declaring war simultaneously on Russia and France. Does any thinking man imagine, in view of this fact, that the invasion of neutral territory was something in the nature of an afterthought, an eleventh-hour decision based on "news" that the French had violated, or were preparing to violate said neutral territory? To state the proposition is to show its absurdity and to lay bare the effrontery of those who seek to throw upon the French the awful responsibility for the desolation of a peaceful and unoffending state. T. B.

New York, Oct. 7, 1914.

IN THE HOSPITAL.

Through the dark vigils of my sleepless nights
Before the window's outline in the pale dawn's glow,
I watch a happy throng walk gayly on the heights,
While through a dark and gloomy valley far below
I falter on, with painful steps and slow.

Beside my path there flows a rapid stream;
I hear its waters lap by night and day;
And, drifting past me in my waking dream,
Are many I know here—all cloudy gray—
Whose sad eyes watch me as they fade away.

Ah, God! How long a weary night can last!
The silent-footed nurse pads by my bed,
With lids half closed I mark her stealing past—
Her crisp thick hair—her round young cheeks of red.
Vain envy shakes me in her grip, for youth long fled!

Slowly the great ward brightens: from the quiet street
Float voice and quick step of a lad that sings,
His joyous heart poured out the morn to greet. * * *
A curtain o'er my brain now downward swings,
Sleep, from a waking world, remembers me, and brings
Days long since dead to comfort me upon her wings.

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

GO-TO-CHURCH DAY CROWDS CITY PEWS

War, Baseball, and Politics Supply Themes for Many Striking Sermons.

BRAVES' VICTORY A TEXT

Their Team Work Said to Set a Splendid Example—Pastor Holmes Wants Rulers Set to Work.

Yesterday was Go-to-Church Sunday, and, according to estimates made by the Rev. Dr. F. Edward Young, Chairman of the Committee of the New York Federation of Churches, which has been promoting the movement, more than 2,000,000 persons attended services in the five boroughs. He said that the attendance, on the whole, seemed to be one-fourth larger than usual. Other religious authorities said, though, that many New York churches had taken little note of the special occasion, but that the attendance at almost all churches since persons had returned from their vacations had been the largest known in recent years. It was suggested that the spiritual upheaval due to the war might have been responsible for the increase in churchgoing.

The war continued to hold the principal place in yesterday's sermons, but along with it were discussions of baseball, politics, and other matters of current interest.

The Rev. George W. Grinton, pastor of the Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church, at Marion Avenue and Fordham Road, the Bronx, preached on the lesson taught by the victory of the Boston Braves. "It was because Manager Stallings had filled his men full to overflowing with the team spirit," he said.

"The team work of the Braves furnishes a splendid example to Methodists of this city," the pastor asserted. "The work of God cannot be limited within conference boundaries or within denominational lines. Furthermore, it is injurious to team work to kick against the decisions of the umpires. A man who cannot control his temper, and who throws the ball over the grand stand in a rage, is childish. But in every church there are just such persons."

Pastor Speaks for Whitman.

Politics absorbed the Rev. Dr. Oscar Haywood, pastor of the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Thirty-third Street. He said that although he had been "born, bread, and buttered a Southern Democrat," he was going to vote for Charles S. Whitman for Governor, and advised his parishioners and "all Southerners who have the independent and true spirit of the Cavalier" to do the same.

"Let not the rabid antagonism of Col. Roosevelt mislead you," he said. "Above the political horizon of 1916 he sees the formidable figure of Gov. Whitman bulking large, so he makes railing accusations against the man who did for the City of New York what Roosevelt, with a better chance, failed to accomplish."

Dr. Haywood also advised his auditors to look carefully into the candidates for seats in the Constitutional Convention, "for," he said, "our religious freedom is at stake. By the action of that convention the free school system may be perverted."

In discussing the European war, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, predicted that it would lead to the end of "Kings, Emperors, Czars, and Kaisers." "One of the greatest blessings which could come at the close of this war," he said, "would be the outbreak of revolution in Austria, Russia, and Germany, which would drive the Emperors from their thrones and compel them to earn a decent living." He described the three rulers as "a poor, weak, doddering old man in his dotage; a poor, feeble, half-witted Czar, and one of the supreme great men of our time, made mad by the superstition of militarism."

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise addressed the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall on "The War and the Jewish Question." "No solution of the Jewish question is possible," he said, "which looks to the Jewish depopulation of Russia. No lands, whether East or West, are ready for any such vast transmigration. Russia has made no direct or explicit promise to the Jews; their loyalty has not been purchased or bribed by any such offer of future favor as was found necessary to conciliate other elements of

AGREEABLE COMEDY GRACEFULLY GIVEN

The Little Theatre Opens with "A Pair of Silk Stockings," by Cyril Harcourt.

MR. DOUGLAS DELIGHTFUL

English Actor Brings Skill and Appreciation to the Chief Role in Another English Player's Play.

A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS. A comedy in three acts by Cyril Harcourt. At the Little Theatre.

Lady Gower	Miss M. Hamley-Clifford
Irene Maitland	Sybil Carlisle
Pamela Bristowe	Mary Glynne
Angela	Barbara Allen
Capt. Regcal	P. Clayton Greene
Sam Thornhill	Kenneth Douglas
Sir John Gower	Cyril Harcourt
Hugh MacIntyre	Edward Douglas
Arthur Brook	Lawrence White
Morgan	George Odell
Molly Thornhill	Caroline Bayley
Pauline	Hazel Housley
Wilson	Bryson Russell
A tramp	Walter McEwen

By bringing "A Pair of Silk Stockings" to New York Winthrop Ames adds another creditable name to the lenghtening list of productions which have been peopling his charming Little Theatre with some of the pleasantest memories of recent seasons. He also adds one more play to the already unusually tempting list of attractions now to be seen in this city. There are times when the land of theatres known as Broadway is a barren and all but unbroken waste. This is not one of them. The followers of the theatre this Autumn have an embarrassment of riches. There are many plays worth seeing. There are at least half a dozen that no responsive playgoer can afford to miss. And one of these is "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

This agreeable house party comedy is an English play by an English actor, Cyril Harcourt, who can observe his own work from the vantage point of a small rôle he has assumed for the New York production. His play is somewhat sheer and of no great weight, to be sure, but it has something of the lustre, the fine texture, and the suggestion of polite well-being that belong to the articles of apparel from which the play takes its name.

Some wit has entered into the writing, but it is neither the wit nor the progress of the play's not startlingly ingenious story that makes "A Pair of Silk Stockings" so entirely delightful. The charm here is in the characterization on which Mr. Harcourt has expended a deal of human skill and sympathy and wisdom. And the character of characters is poor old Sam Thornhill.

You have to know Sam before you realize he is quite right when he describes himself as a "subtle sort of chap." He has a fine English diffidence. He is charged with sentiment, but the very thought of having to express it raises havoc with his composure. At his calmest he is inarticulate save in the fragmentary lingo of his own precious set. It is not in Sam to talk in so many monosyllables as having breakfast. "Me for the coffee and kippers," he murmurs, and if that does not open the breakfast room door he adds plaintively: "What price a bit of porridge?" When emotion seizes him and dares his reticence to possess it, he may not "blub," but his vocabulary is reduced to wreckage.

Sam adored his wife Molly, and when the other chaps said what a ripping sort she was, to be sure, it used to make him feel all funny and "sort of like a band around the heart." But Molly was selfish and self-absorbed. She "never kissed a chap," and when, finally, she insisted on some "blooming sewing machine" car instead of the make of motor on which Sam had set his heart, he was completely "narked." To provoke her he pointedly lavished attentions on a certain Maudie Plantagenet, and before he could explain that it was not serious she "banged the door in a chap's face and biffed off to her grandmother's."

"Under the circs" there was nothing for poor Sam to do but go off the rails. He was "shifting it like a bargee" and, indeed, was getting "squiffy" pretty frequently when it occurred to the repentant Molly to contrive a meet him at Lady Gower's house party. There the play begins.

Molly starts by being distinctly frigid, and in order to get near enough to her to stammer forth his apologies, the dismayed Sam dons the old Eccles costume of "Caste" (then in the process of a straggling amateur rehearsal) and hides, burglar-wise, in Molly's bedroom. There he becomes the sole witness to certain complications which arise, and of which he alone can swear to the entire innocence. In the midst of rescuing her next morning from the mantle of Rehab, which, minatory of the future, Lady Gower is trying to cast over Molly's indignant shoulders, Sam finally makes himself understood, and he threatens to "blub" after all just out of inexpressible happiness.

To most of those who saw this play at the Criterion as the Prince of Wales in London last Spring it must have been difficult to imagine this part played by any other than Sam Sothern, yet, in his own quite different way, Kenneth Douglas realizes all its winning blend of shy humor and pathos, and his work is more delicate. His touch is lighter and more sure. As Sam would say, Mr. Douglas is "magnif."

Another rôle rich in opportunity for the player is that of Lady Gower, created in London by the expert Lottie Venne, and done delightfully at the Little Theatre by Miss Hamley-Clifford. It is in fact in several senses of the word, Lady Gower is a foolish and somewhat worldly soul, but she is affable and in a casual and expansive way she sympathizes with old Sam's predicament. But when the breath of scandal is blown upon her house party she invokes the judgment of her fresh spiritual adviser, whose shadow falls across all her scheming what intermittent ethical considerations. When things are at their worst she departs squealing with emotion, to be consoled by the one whom Sam refers to disparagingly as "the pop-eyed vicar." But what, as Lady Gower justly observes through her tears, do we care for her inner life?

The part of Molly is played with understanding by Caroline Bayley, and Sybil Carlisle, last seen here as Madame Lucie in "Pomander Walk," brings her trained gifts to the playing of a small part rendered difficult for an actress by its uncertainty of outline. Mr. Harcourt does not distinguish himself as Sir John. He seems to rely for his effects rather too much on his coattails, which he is always tossing about, and on his whiskers, which he cranes extravagantly. But it is in Cyril Harcourt the playwright that the introduction takes on interest. In that capacity he is decidedly welcome. The opportunity to extend that welcome begins tomorrow evening, when, following Saturday night's private view of "A Pair of Silk Stockings," the doors of the Little Theatre are thrown wide for the season.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night the soloists were Maude Santley, Henry Weldon, Bettina Freeman, Louis Kreidler, Hardy Williamson, Kathleen Howard, and Graham Marr. Carlo Sodero, harpist, also appeared in a solo number. The orchestra, under Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Mignon," three compositions by Tschaikowsky, Gillet, and Rachmaninoff, Strauss's "Tales from Vienna Woods," and the Coronation March from "Le Prophète." Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano.

See the New Chilean Landscapes
On Free Exhibition at The
Arlington Art Galleries
274 Madison Ave., Between 39th and 40th Streets.

RUDOLPH GANZ'S RECITAL.

First Solo Performer of the Season Appears in Carnegie Hall.

The first of the visiting virtuosos, whose number bids fair to be scarcely reduced by warlike conditions, to give a concert in New York this season was M. Rudolph Ganz. Mr. Ganz is almost as much at home in this country as in Switzerland, and has frequently been heard here in recent years. There was not a very large audience to hear him yesterday, but it was a friendly one, and gave evidences of pleasure in his performance. He began with the transcription of the chaconne from Bach's D minor solo violin sonata by Ferruccio Busoni, who has enlarged and extended the composition to the limit of the sonorities of the piano. The transcription, or amplification, is undoubtedly effective in the manner of such transcriptions, but it still sounds bigger and more impressive on the four strings of a violin in the hands of a master. Mr. Ganz made some very marked points of climax in his reading of it, and let none of the sonorities escape him; nor did he in Chopin's B minor sonata which followed; and in this, as in Haydn's D major sonata, he put emphasis upon contrasting the extremes of dynamics that he commands. His tone in all ranges is of uncommon fullness, richness, and beauty, and this in a measure mollified the effect of what might easily have seemed violence and exaggeration. As it was, the repose and directness that ought to characterize Haydn's sonata were somewhat troubled by Mr. Ganz's style. The singing melody in the trio of Chopin's second movement was beautifully delivered, as was that of the Largo. But, on the whole, virility and straightforwardness are more characteristic of Mr. Ganz's playing than deep poetical feeling or sympathy with the subtler aspects of music.

A group of shorter pieces showed forth the delicacy and brilliancy that Mr. Ganz has in his "volant finger." They were mostly little known—bit of Oriental color "In the Garden of the Old Serail," and a melodious serenade by Blanchet, of which the second had to be repeated; an etude and a clever application of the conventional formula of the spinning song, "The Pensive Spinner," by Mr. Ganz himself; an "Elves' Dance," from a set of pieces by the young Ehrich Korngold, not without fancy, and Liszt's transcription of his "Mignon's Lied" and of the Hungarian "Rakoczy" march. An ocean steamer done in flowers was given to Mr. Ganz in an intermission, a reminder from friends who shared his recent more or less perilous ocean crossing.

MANUEL QUIROGA APPEARS.

A Young Spanish Violinist Plays at the Hippodrome.

A young Spanish violinist, Manuel Quiroga, was "presented" for his first appearance in America last evening at the Hippodrome. It is an unfortunate place for the first or any other appearance of a solo violinist; for the audience room is too large for the instrument to contend with, no matter who the player is. In so far, Mr. Quiroga had to meet a handicap; and if his tone sounded small and thin—though it was not without a certain sweetness of quality when at its best—this should be set down in extenuation. Mr. Quiroga was put forward with a good many adjectives as to his quality and capacity, which could be justified only by a great artist. He is far from being a great artist. There was praiseworthy features in his playing, especially in the concerto by Mendelssohn, with which he began; but they were not such as to mark him out for distinction. Moreover, he does not yet possess the secrets of security in the technique of his instrument. This was evident in certain passages in the concerto, and still more in the brilliant piece for display with which he followed in response to the somewhat indiscriminate enthusiasm of the audience. He played also Saint-Saens's "Havanaise," Alfven's Swedish Rhapsody," and Wieniawski's fantasia on Russian airs.

Mme. Jeanne Jomelli also appeared and sang robustly and in good style and with unusually good enunciation at the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and a group of songs. Mr. Nahan Franko conducted a number of orchestral pieces and some accompaniments to the soloists, in which even a careless observer might have detected flaws.

FOX BUYS PATHE PLANTS.

He Purchases the American Business of French Film Concern.

One of the largest deals ever made in the moving-picture business in this country has just been completed by William Fox, owner of a string of "small-time" vaudeville and moving-picture theatres. He has purchased outright the American business of the Pathé Frères concern.

The new company, controlled by Mr. Fox, will be known as the Wonderful Play and Players Company. It has taken over the large Pathé studio in Jersey City and the other plants of the French company in New York, Staten Island, and Los Angeles. The price paid is not announced.

In connection with his vaudeville and moving-picture theatres Mr. Fox has conducted a film exchange and has been one of the largest users of film plays in this country. In the future he will manufacture his own picture dramas.

The sale of the Pathé plant was brought about by the war in Europe. The picture industry in France and Germany has been brought to a standstill, and the Pathé concern has closed down its great plant near Paris, where 3,000 persons were employed. All the other French and German film plants have also been closed, and it is said that the American branches are now on the market.

J. Gordon Edwards has been made the director of the new Fox enterprise, and his assistants are Edgar Lewis, Lloyd Carlton, and George Carlton. Wilton Lackaye, Dorothy Donnelly, and Edmund Breese have been engaged for the first feature film plays which will be turned out by the new concern.

Miss Felice Lyne Returns.

Felice Lyne, the American operatic soprano, returned from Europe yesterday on the American liner New York to sing in Boston in opera during the Winter season. She said that she was in Paris in the beginning of the war, and hired a boat with thirty-four Americans to float down the River Seine to Havre.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The first production of Louis N. Parker's play, "The Highway of Life," will be made in America. It was originally intended that Sir Herbert Tree would give the first performance of this play at His Majesty's Theatre in London, but owing to the war conditions the Liebler Company will be the producers at Wallack's Theatre on Oct. 26.

Harold Chapin, the author of "The Marriage of Columbine," whose whereabouts Charles Hopkins, director of the Punch and Judy Theatre, has been trying to establish for over two months, has been unearthed. A letter received Saturday from Chapin in London says he has been in the Hospital Corps of the English Army.

"Pilate's Daughter," the miracle play by Francis L. Kenzel, in which only female characters appear, concluded its Philadelphia run Saturday night. It will commence its New York engagement in November.

Keith's Crescent Theatre in Brooklyn will return on Nov. 2 to the stock policy. The present policy of motion pictures will be discontinued at the end of next week, and on the following Monday the Crescent Players will take possession of the house.

Andreas Dippel has engaged Dr. Anselm Goetzl of Vienna as musical conductor for the Dippel Opera Comique Company, which will present "The Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre beginning Wednesday, Oct. 28.

Blanche Ring will make her reappearance in vaudeville at the Colonial Theatre this afternoon in "Oh, Papa," a farce tabloid arranged by Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock from Leo Ditrichstein's play of the same name.

Sanger & Jordan announce that they have sold for Klaw & Erlanger and Robert Hilliard the film rights for "A Fool There Was" to the William Fox Vaudeville Company.

Donald Gallagher, who will be remembered for his successful juvenile role in "Alias Jimmy Valentine," has been engaged for the part of Jeb McNash in "The Battle Cry."

BIG OPERA SEASON FOR METROPOLITAN

War Conditions Not Reflected in the Prospectus—Opening Set for Nov. 16.

'MME. SANS-GENE' PREMIERE

"Prince Igor" to be Produced—Melanie Kurt, Elisabeth Schumann and Sembach New Singers.

The prospectus for the coming season of opera by the Metropolitan Opera Company was issued yesterday, and there is nothing to indicate the stress of war conditions under which the season has been planned except asterisks in the list of singers after the names of Dinh Gilly and Leon Rothier, which refer to a footnote saying it is not yet known whether their services can be obtained for this season.

In the prospectus special emphasis is laid on the production of Umberto Giordano's opera, "Mme. Sans-Gene," which will receive its first production on any stage at the Metropolitan Opera House during the first half of the season. The management says the composer has promised to attend. Although the prospectus does not say so, it is understood that Geraldine Farrar will be heard in the title rôle of the work, while Amato will sing Napoleon. The libretto, after the drama of Victorien Sardou and Moreau, is by Renato Simoni, one of the leading younger Italian writers of comedy.

While "Mme. Sans-Gene" is the only novelty in the strict sense of the word definitely promised, the Russian school is to be further represented in the repertoire of the house by the production of Borodine's "Prince Igor," which has not yet been heard here. This work was one of the greatest successes of last Summer's season in London. It is supposed that the popularity of Moussorgsky's "Boris Godunoff" here has led to the second Russian work being included in the list for production this season.

It is said that other novelties will be produced, while among the revivals promised are "Carmen" and Weber's "Euryanthe." It has also been said officially that Bethoven's "Fidelio" would be among the works revived.

The season will open on Nov. 16, and continue twenty-three weeks, until April 25. The regular subscription performances will be as usual on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings and one second half of afternoons. During the second half of the season there will be a "popular-price" subscription series on Saturday nights. Among the special performances announced are an afternoon cycle of Wagner's "Der Ring des Nibelungen," performances of operatic novelties and certain other operas, while the Sunday night concerts will be continued as usual.

Among the new singers listed are Mabel Garrison, Melanie Kurt, and Elisabeth Schumann, sopranos; Margarete Matzenauer, contralto; Max Bloch, Luca Botta, and Johannes Sembach, tenors; Silvio Burkenroad and Riccardo Tegani, baritones, and Albert Pellaton and Arthur Middleton, basses.

Arturo Toscanini, Alfred Hertz, and Giorgio Polacco, with Richard Hageman and Adolf Rothmeyer will be the conductors. Giulio Setti and Hans Steiner will be in charge of the chorus of 120 voices. The ballet will be under the direction of Mme. Pauline Verhoeven. Mlle. Rosina Galli has been engaged as premiere danseuse to succeed Mlle. Swahn. Nikolai Bartik remains as ballet master.

The general stage direction will be in the hands of Jules Speck and Loomis Taylor. Edward Siedle will again be the technical director. The assistant conductors will be Giuseppe Bamboschek, Frederic Jacobi, Gennaro Papi, Francesco Romei, and Willy Tyroler, while the assistant stage managers will be Lodovico Viviani and A. Sanne. The librarian is Lional Mapleson.

In the foreword of the prospectus the Directors of the company express their thanks to General Manager Giulio Gatti-Casazza for his success in the trying task of assembling the company this Summer, in spite of the war conditions abroad. They also thank French Ambassador Jusserand for his intercession with the French Government in obtaining the liberty of the German tenor, Albert Reiss, when he was interned in Paris as a prisoner of war, and express appreciation of the "generous consideration" of the French Government in ordering his release.

NEW WAR ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Licenses Department to Restrict Pushcart Sales.

The Department of Licenses, co-operating with the Health Department, has extended its campaign to prevent persons suffering from tuberculosis in an active stage receiving licenses under which they sell food from pushcarts. Commissioner of Licenses Bell yesterday said the campaign was of great importance.

"When it is realized," said the Commissioner, "that there are approximately 10,000 persons operating pushcarts, the great majority of whom handle food, and that this food daily goes into the homes of many thousands of families, the menace through contagion to those consuming the food cannot be overestimated. It is the first time in the city that such a check as is now proposed has been put on this class of persons, perhaps because the danger of contagion through this source has never before been realized."

Commissioner Bell and Police Commissioner Woods decided to summon all vendors for licenses, and it was agreed that every man and woman should be subjected to the Health Department test for tuberculosis. The campaign involved the preparation of an extraordinary number of license documents and badges. These have been provided, and the work is now under way.

Ultimately it is the purpose of the License Department to subject to the examination of the Health Department all classes of licensed persons selling food.

Eight hundred and fifty push-cart peddlers met yesterday afternoon at Jefferson Hall, 92 Columbia Street, to protest against a blood test which they said they had to undergo before getting licenses. Speeches were made by Max Kustman, Chairman; Abraham Bigas, Benjamin Fichtenberg, and Harry H. Schlacht of the East Side Protective Association. Schlacht was appointed to see Health Commissioner Goldwater today and try to have a physical examination substituted for the blood test.

Miss Dorothy Cutler Engaged.

At a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. Otis H. Cutler on Saturday, Oct. 17, at their home, Rockrest, Suffern, N. Y., the engagement was announced of their daughter, Miss Dorothy Cutler, to Alexander Scott Banks, the son of Mrs. Marjory S. Banks of Dundee, Scotland.

Arrivals on the New York.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the New York from Liverpool were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Adams, Miss Adams, Mrs. Mabel Allen, Miss E. Armitage, W. J. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Baker, Mrs. Becker, E. A. Bedham, Mrs. E. M. Birch, Rev. and Mrs. P. St. G. Bissell, Samuel Blackmore, Capt. R. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brown, C. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. A. Castle, Mrs. B. Carrington, Mrs. W. R. Daine, Miss A. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Duncan, Mrs. A. Elliott, Miss Ethel Everett, H. S. Falconer, Miss C. Galvin, Miss C. Heywood, Miss K. Ireland, Miss A. W. Lee, Mrs. A. C. Newcombe, Mr. and Mrs. H. Osborne, Miss M. E. Parke, Cecil Raynor, Miss R. M. Read, Mr. and Mrs. T. Spence, Prof. T. B. Sprague, Miss M. Tayler, Mrs. A. Wood, Dr. F. N. Woodhouse, and Miss E. Wyatt.

SEES $700,000 CITY WASTE.

Mr. Bullock's Bureau Says Investigations Are Duplicated.

The Bureau of City Inquiry, of which William Bullock is Director, issued a statement yesterday saying that if Mayor Mitchel, Controller Prendergast, and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen are sincere in their efforts for economy and efficiency, they can effect a saving of $600,000 in salaries and of an additional $100,000 in contingencies, or a total of $700,000, in next year's budget for their own offices and the Board of Estimate. Director Bullock's plan is to have the work of a large number of secretaires and investigating departments done by a central bureau, and he intends to recommend that the plan be adopted by chatter amendment, to the Charter Revision Committee and the Legislature.

"In this year's budget," said Mr. Bullock, "316 employes at a salary cost of $680,990 were allowed for secretarial and investigating work for the Board of Estimate, the Mayor, the Controller, and President McAneny. The present payrolls for this work show 539 employes at a salary cost of $1,042,871. That is, there are 223 new employes at an added payroll cost of $381,881. To this vastly increased payroll cost must be added indefinite contingent expenses, the item for new desks alone approximating $10,000.

"The entire $1,048,871 for salaries, with a few minor exceptions in the Mayor's office and the office of President McAneny, is being expended in Board of Estimate secretarial and investigating work. There has been no increased work in this direction in the last nine months justifying any increased payroll or the addition of high-salaried employes by the score. The work of investigation for the board is duplicated over and over. The same matter is frequently investigated by the Mayor's office, the Mayor's Commissioner of Accounts, the Controller's office, by President McAneny's private investigating staff, and by two or more bureaus or committees of the Board of Estimate itself."

SAVED CITY $247,000.

Kingsbury Praises Agents to Whom State Civil Service Board Objects.

Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury has sent to President McAneny of the Aldermen, Chairman of the Committee on Social Welfare, a report on the work of the forty-seven special investigators employed by the department for the last three months. It was the employment of these investigators without certification by the Municipal Civil Service Commission that led to the investigation of the commission by the State Civil Service Commission.

According to the report the investigators will save the city more than $247,000, while their salaries, up to Oct. 7, amounted to a little more than $13,000. Commissioner Kingsbury says that 687 children committed for destitution were discharged upon the recommendation of the investigators.

The investigators have marked 375 parents "not found" on the records; 126 were referred for prosecution to the Domestic Relations Court, and 146 were ordered to contribute to the support of children in institutions. In the first month more than 200 children were returned to their parents. The investigators have found work for unemployed parents, have recommended improvements, and have improved the sanitary conditions of living quarters.

"Soon after the special staff was organized," the report says, "conditions in the labor and business world, by reason of the European war, brought about an abnormal increase in the number of persons seeking institutional relief from the City of New York. In the case of destitute children alone figures recently compiled show an increase of nearly 33 per cent. over the same period in 1913, from July 1 to Oct. 1."

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK $50,000.

Begin Canvass Here Today for Big Campaign Fund.

One-third of the campaign fund of $150,000 which the New York State Woman Suffrage Association agreed to raise at its convention in Rochester last week, is to be collected by the Woman Suffrage Party of this city, which is to begin the work today. For the next two weeks all other work of the party will be laid aside and every house, business office and hotel in the city will be canvassed for donations. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, head of the Woman Suffrage Party, has undertaken alone to raise $10,000. An average of $20 from each election district will give the women the money they need.

Workers in Manhattan will report to their Assembly District leaders each morning the amount raised the preceding day. Tea will be served every afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, where full reports will be made of the collections. The work will continue until Saturday, Oct. 31, and announcement of the full returns will be made at the meeting of the City Committee at the headquarters on Monday, Nov. 2.

The only places that will be safe from the invasion of the women will be the men's clubs.

"Be ready with your check book when the collector comes," says Miss Hay. "She will be more frightened than you are, and you will be helping the biggest and best movement in the world."

Among the women on the Central Committee of the financial campaign are: Mrs. Melbert Cary, Mrs. Charles E. Knoblauch, Mrs. Charles Farley Winch, Mrs. Walston Hill-Brown, Miss Cora Van Norden, Mrs. J. B. Mayer, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. Jacob Gilgerton Emons, Miss Keith, Wakeman, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. J. O. Blanchard.

SUES ON FUND MADE IN 1859.

Asks Sureties of William H. Catlin to Account for Property.

David H. Catlin died in 1859 leaving a large fortune. His son, William H. Catlin, was named as trustee. Among the bequests was a trust fund for the decedent's daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Blake. In 1894 this trust fund was turned over to William H. Catlin to manage. William died, and Robert M. C. Marsh was appointed trustee in his place.

Mr. Marsh now has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the executors and bondsmen of William for an accounting. It is alleged that he failed to file any account as trustee and that he sold, without authorization, two parcels of realty and reinvested the proceeds in property that greatly depreciated in value. It is also alleged that all the realty that can be found is a one-third interest in the property at 152 Franklin Street.

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY
THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Ave., bet. 49th & 50th Sts.
Lexington Ave., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
East 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Aves.
East Houston St. cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Ave., cor. 149th St.
BROOKLYN
Graham Ave., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Ave., cor. Rockaway Ave.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WAR BRINGS A CRISIS TO SALVATION ARMY

Organization's Work Abroad Disrupted and Severely Crippled Here.

RESERVE FUND ALL GONE

Officials Say That a Large Part of Army's Work in American Cities Must Be Abandoned.

The Salvation Army here and abroad is facing a crisis, the most severe it has had to meet in its existence, several of the Army's leading officers said yesterday. The financial condition of the Army in America is most affected by the war. In Europe the war has practically disrupted the usual industrial and religious activities. More than 10,000 workers and members of the organization are fighting in the ranks. The entire system and operation of the organization have been swept away. A new start must be undertaken after the war.

There are fifty institutions operated by the Salvation Army in New York and vicinity. All of these have been seriously affected. The officials are doubtful if they will be able to care for the poor as usual, though the demand for assistance this Winter promises to be greater than in previous years.

During the Christmas season the army here provides for about 300,000 persons. To do this it has always had to draw on its reserve funds. This year it has no reserve. Most of the larger donations and gifts of money to the army here now are for the sufferers in the war zone, and are being sent abroad for distribution through such parts of the organization as remain intact in the warring countries.

Col. Alexander M. Damon, National Field Secretary of the Army here, said last night that while the situation was most serious he believed the organization in America would be able to hold together and continue some part of its charities and work at least.

"No other religious organization except that of the Catholic Church is so greatly affected by the war as the Salvation Army," said Col. Damon. "Its international character is the cause of that. Its members are fighting in the ranks in Germany, France, and Belgium. Everywhere except in England the work of the organization and its actual existence are for the time broken up. Matters are better in England."

Col. Cox and Col. Peart joined in the following statement:

"On the Continent of Europe conditions are so unfortunate that the work of the organization must be started anew from the foundations. The organization as a working factor has ceased to exist in the fighting countries. The homes of the army have been taken for enlisted men.

"Most of our volunteers and members and workers are in the ranks of the various armies. Some of them are fighting each other, as in the case of the Germans and Austrians against the Allies. In Holland are some army leaders caring for the Belgian refugees, but everywhere in Europe the income is cut off. Because of the greater demand there, our usual income is thus affected here. Wherever our workers are still able to give assistance to the sufferers in Europe they are asking for our help.

"The work planned by the army to meet some of the tremendous problems that it is asked to solve must in large part now be abandoned. This will have serious effect on our work in Chicago, Pittsburgh, and many other cities.

"The Salvation Army in America is without reserve funds, and its gifts from the well-to-do have always been small in number and amount. Churches give little. So hardly more than a hand-to-mouth existence has been possible for some weeks. Most of the money of the army is earned in industrial and religious activities. More than 10,000 workers and members of the organization are fighting in the ranks. The entire system and operation of the organization have been swept away. A new start must be undertaken after the war.

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BEECHER STATUE UNVEILED.

Likeness of Famous Preacher Erected in Plymouth Church.

After the morning service yesterday, a statue of Henry Ward Beecher, a gift to the church from the Beecher Memorial Association, was unveiled at Plymouth Church in Brooklyn. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor; Gen. Horatio C. King, and Capt. Herbert E. Howard, a son of one of the founders of the church.

The statue occupies a place in the corridor connecting the church with the Arbuckle Memorial Building. This corridor, as well as the statue, was presented to the church by the Beecher Memorial Association. The figure is of bronze and of heroic size. It rests upon a pedestal of red granite, with the stone wall of the corridor as a background. The statue is the work of Gutzon Borglum. The famous preacher is represented in one of his familiar pulpit attitudes. At one side of the pedestal are two bronze figures of negro girl slaves, typical of the race to free which Mr. Beecher did so much.

Plans are being discussed by the congregation of Plymouth Church for the removal of the bodies of Mr. Beecher and his wife from Greenwood Cemetery to a crypt near the statue unveiled yesterday. The removal will probably take place next Memorial Day.

Obituary Notes.

EDWIN G. PETERSON, for the last twelve years with Barber & Co., steamship agents, died after a short illness on Saturday at his home, 567 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. He was born at Portsmouth, N. H., fifty-six years ago.

GEORGE W. MACKEY, a lifelong resident of Fort Washington, died on Saturday at the age of 63 years at his home, 118 Main Street, Fort Washington. He had conducted a coal and seed business there for years.

GEORGIA LEONTINE MACKAY PRYOR, wife of Surgeon James Chambers Pryor of the United States Navy, died suddenly yesterday at Washington, D. C.

EDWARD HALL, 73 years old, Major General of the Salvation Army, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Worth, at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday.

JULIA E. WHEELER, wife of Emmet H. Wheler, connected with the Standard Oil Company, died on Friday at her home, 507 Beverly Road, Brooklyn.

Dr. JAMES GREGORY MUMFORD, a prominent physician and author of medical and surgical works, died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., yesterday, aged 51.

JOHN E. WELLENKAMP, a retired letter carrier, died yesterday at his home, 209 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-fifth year.

FRANKLYN HALLETT LOVELL, son of the late George and Adeline Hallett Lovell, died on Saturday at Lake Mohonk, N. Y. He was a member of the Lenox Lodge Club of this city, the Society of Colonial Wars, the National Arts Society, and the Mayflower Descendants. He married M. Louise Lewis.

ROBERT GERE, for many years with the Department of Docks and Ferries of this city, died yesterday at his home, 8 Dudley Place, Yonkers, N. Y. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., and was the son of W. Stanton and Mary L. Gere. He is survived by his widow.

DANIEL A. TOMPKINS, one of the founders of The Charlotte, N. C., Observer, died at Montreal, N. C., yesterday, aged 62. He was regarded as a pioneer in the textile and cottonseed oil mill industry, and was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission by President McKinley.

FRED. DE COPPET DIES.

Well-Known Broker Passes Away in His Seventieth Year.

Frederick de Coppet, a member of the Stock Exchange firm of De Coppet & Co. of 43 Exchange Place, died yesterday at his residence, 31 West Eleventh Street, in his seventieth year.

Mr. de Coppet was a native of Brooklyn, but for the last ten years had lived abroad, making his home at Hyères, France. Three months ago he returned to this country and since then had resided at the home where he died. He is survived by his widow and three children, two of whom, Ernest H. and Louis C. de Coppet, are members of the Stock Exchange.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WILSON.—In Christiania, Norway, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1914, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Wilson of 34 Gramercy Park, New York City.

AARON.—Oct. 13, 370 Manhattan Av., to Mr. and Mrs. I. C. Aaron, a son.

BERMAN.—Oct. 14, 610 West 141st St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Berman, a son.

DOMSKY.—Oct. 13, 60 St. Nicholas Av., to Mr. and Mrs. M. Domsky, a son.

LADEN.—Oct. 11, 975 Union Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Laden, a daughter.

O'CALLAGHAN.—Oct. 16, 2,447 Valentine Av., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. O'Callaghan, a daughter.

PRIGOZEN.—Oct. 15, 601 West 185th St., to Mr. and Mrs. B. Prigozen, a daughter.

ROSENBERG.—Oct. 13, 1,580 West 126th St., to Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Rosenberg, a daughter.

SCHNEIDER.—Oct. 11, 1,001 East 167th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Schneider, a daughter.

Engaged.

LIPINSKY—STERN.—Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stern of 961 East 156th St. beg to announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to S. W. Lipinsky of Asheville, N. C.

ADLER—PRAGER.—Beatrice Prager to Sidney M. Adler.

BLOCK—KUPINSKY.—Celia Kupinsky to Morris Block.

BLOCK—SIMON.—Hattie Simon to Armin H. Block.

BLOOM—KELLNER.—Gizella Kellner to Harry J. Bloom.

DASSING—VAN WERT.—Lulu Van Wert to William G. Dassing.

FREEMAN—BISHER.—Kate Bisher to Dr. A. Freeman.

FRIEDLANDER—COHEN.—Georgette Cohen to Charles Friedlander.

FRIEDMAN — RUBENSTEIN.—Bertha Rubenstein to Dr. Philip Friedman.

GARGLE—MARDER.—Rose Marder to Samuel Gargle.

GLOBUS — NEWMAN. — Leah Newman to Charles Globus.

HAAS—COHEN.—Lillie Cohen to William Haas.

HIRSCH—AMSTERDAM.—Sadie Amsterdam to E. J. Hirsch.

HOLSTEIN—STEIN.—Ethel Stein to Samuel Holstein.

JASCULAK—KOHNFELDER.—Jesse Kohnfelder to Byron Jasculak.

KOHN—ROTHSTEIN.—Ida Rothstein to Emanuel Kohn.

KOSSAR—YOUDELMAN.—Bessie Youdelman to Max Kossar.

KRAUS—SCHEIB.—Beatrice E. Scheib to Kurt Kraus.

LEVY—FRIEDMAN.—Fannie Friedman to Alfred Levy.

LOEBENBERG—MAYER.—Fannie Mayer to Alfred Loebenberg.

MAYER—KREISS.—Rose Kreiss to Alexander Mayer.

MILLER—LOWENSTEIN.—T. Claire Lowenstein to Walter W. Miller.

NATHAN—KLEVINSKY.—Cecile Klevinsky to Samuel Nathan.

RABINOVITZ—INGBER.—Henrietta Ingber to Norman Rabinovitz.

ROSENBERG—STRAUSS.—Caroline Strauss to Merwin Rosenberg.

ROSENFELD—KLEIMER.—Helen Kleimer to Julian Rosencrans.

ROSNER—IRONSON.—Eva Ironson to Oscar Rosner.

SCHWARTZ—ANSORGE.—Julia Ansorge to Joseph Schwartz.

SHELD—BARTSCH.—Rose Bartsch to Louis Sheld.

SHOENTHAL—GOLDSCHMIDT.—Myra Goldschmidt to Milton Shoenthal.

SILVER—LEVY.—Ada Levy to Seymour Silver.

SINCOFF—KRULEWITCH.—Ethel R. Krulewitch to Jacob Sincoff.

SPERLING — BAUMGARTNER. — Minnie Baumgartner to Walter J. Sperling.

STERN — RUCKSBAUM.—Hortense Rucksbaum to Harry S. Stern.

STRAUSS — BLUMENHEIM.—Blanche Blumenheim to Jacob Strauss.

WARBURG—LEBOWITZ.—Dorothy Lebowitz to Joseph H. Warburg.

WITKI

The Investment Situation

A page of our general circular for the month of October is devoted to a simple discussion of the perplexities of the present financial situation.

History shows that those who take advantage of extraordinary investment opportunities are the most successful investors.

This October Circular AG—34, which includes list of carefully selected bonds, sent upon request.

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INVESTMENT SECURITIES
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NEW YORK
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SUBSIDIARIES FRACTIONS SUBS EN BLOC OLD STOCK
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
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Price and full particulars upon application.
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NEW YORK Bankers CHICAGO
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We are now accepting orders to purchase stocks and bonds for cash.

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No. 20 Nassau St., New York

"He that pays ready money, might let that money out to use."
Benjamin Franklin

THE *Franklin Trust Company* receives deposits subject to check and allows interest on balances of $1,000 or more from date of deposit to date of withdrawal.
Certificates of deposit issued, payable on demand or at a fixed date.
Business accounts invited.
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Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

From every standpoint the financial situation has gained by the principal factors of the past week's developments. The loan position of the New York banks has grown much easier; the deficit below the required reserve has been about overcome; first definite steps have been taken for the provision of a large fund to carry over the unsalable surplus of cotton, and our foreign trade has begun to show a small balance on the right side. Most of the improvement has been under the surface of tangible changes, but it has been sufficient to move forward a long way the probable time when it will be feasible to reopen the Stock Exchange and associated markets.

No surer evidence of the strengthened position of the banks could be furnished than the discovery that there is a growing tendency among banks to retire Clearing House certificates and emergency currency. Both of these served their purpose admirably and will continue to be used for some time, but the strain which called them forth has now largely disappeared. After reporting a deficit in their required reserves for ten weeks, the members of the New York Clearing House last week brought the reserve up to the figure required. A forerunner of this condition was seen in the early part of the week, when one of the largest banks lending money on call reduced its rate from 8 per cent. to 7 per cent. and had to solicit business at the lower rate. While some institutions have maintained a 6 per cent. rate, this has been available for only their regular customers and for limited amounts, so that the prevailing rate on the majority of loans has been held steadily at 8 per cent. up to this time. Now more money is available at the 6 per cent. rate, and it will not be surprising if within a few days that becomes the ruling quotation. This change for the better has been accomplished through a good degree of co-operation by the borrowers, who have exerted themselves to reduce their commitments as opportunity offered to dispose of some of the securities pledged under them as collateral. It has also been hastened by the influx of money into New York. The banks which advanced the first $10,000,000 of gold to enable the Foreign Exchange Committee to begin sales are now receiving the funds subscribed by institutions in other centres. Then, too, the contraction in business the country over has lessened demands for commercial purposes and has operated to increase cash holdings. Money promises to be plentiful enough to make it possible to resume security dealings whenever other conditions, thought to make it inadvisable, to open the Exchange now, have been surmounted.

Several unsound schemes proposed by Congressmen whose loyalty to the South is greater than their knowledge of finance have been forgotten in the successful working out of a practical plan for carrying the year's surplus of cotton. It is much better for the country that the banks should handle this problem rather than that the Federal Treasury should be called upon for artificial stimulation of a subnormal demand for this important staple. Again the value of the Federal Reserve Board has been demonstrated in making it possible for institutions throughout the country to co-operate in a common purpose. It is expected that within a few days details will be announced of a plan for providing $150,000,000 for the purpose of loans on warehouse cotton. This device will not fix an arbitrary price for the staple, but with the knowledge that growers are to be relieved from the necessity of sacrificing their output at any price is anticipated an increased demand from spinners, who have been holding aloof from the market on the chance that their purchases might be consummated at a price below even the very low figure now prevailing. If the plan has this result it will accomplish great good in getting more of the 1914 crop worked into cloth.

No one whose word carries authority has as yet attempted to set a date for reopening the doors of the New York Stock Exchange, but developments of the past few days seem to have brought that time nearer. The two factors which have operated to keep the ticker quiet have been, first, the fear of a renewal of the wave of foreign selling which dropped prices so abruptly just previous to the outbreak of hostilities, and, secondly, the fear of embarrassing banks which have loans secured by Stock Exchange issues. No less an authority than Sir George Paish, who as official adviser to the British Treasury is in close touch with financial matters in England, says confidently that the first fear is now more imaginary than real. The crisis which existed when European offerings were being liquidated here has been largely done away with by co-operation between the British Government and the banks, and people who were anxious to convert all of their American investments into cash have now had time to recover from their panic, and they are little disposed to throw over American investments that promise to suffer less by the war than any other security they hold. Moreover, the isolated position of Germany will make it difficult, if not impossible, for Berlin to continue the selling which was such a factor in depressing prices in the last few days of July. Until the Stock Exchange is reopened and the banks are again ready to extend the customary accommodations to investment houses, financing of corporate and municipal needs must be done on a short-term basis, which means the payment of high rates for money.

The calmness with which London financiers have gone about the solution of their very difficult problems is something of a rebuke to the fears expressed in many quarters here over our much less serious difficulties. It is a matter for congratulation that the first limitations on efforts of American debtors to meet their obligations abroad in gold were so quickly removed.

An event that may have a far-reaching influence in bringing about greater stability in conditions in this country is the appearance today before the Interstate Commerce Commission of the executives of Eastern railroads, who are to be heard on their request for a reopening of the Eastern rate case. By this time it has become plain that unless more substantial relief than was afforded by the commission's well-meant suggestions for increasing revenues embodied in the decision of July 31 is extended, the position of not only the weaker carriers, but of important systems as well will be a menace to the whole investment situation. The railroads must have earnings in excess of their bare operating costs and fixed charges if they are to continue to invite new capital for construction of new lines, and provision of additional equipment which must go on with some regularity to keep pace with the country's growth. Poverty of many well-managed railroads has been so well advertised in recent earnings figures that it will require an early change for the better to enable them to take care of the $500,000,000 of obligations which mature in the next twelvemonth. A compilation offered by The Financial Chronicle showing returns of all of the railroads of the United States whose gross earnings exceed $100,000 per annum, shows that operating revenues for the year ended June 30 last fell short by nearly $80,000,000 of the earnings for the preceding year. At the same time, efforts to cut off unnecessary expenditures, which, with many lines, seem to have exhausted their possibilities some time since, were unavailing to meet any part of the loss in business. On the contrary, expenses incurred in doing the smaller volume of business increased by more than $31,000,000, making a loss in net earnings for 1914 over 1913 of $111,000,000. If there be included with this unpleasant finding an estimated increase of more than $13,000,000 in the year's taxes, the shrinkage in net earnings is brought up to $124,000,000. Concurrently there has been a considerable increase in the amount of interest which the roads have had to pay on their capital, so that the close of the year found them in many cases seriously embarrassed to meet required charges. Had the new railroad year seen a big increase in trade the return of the Presidents to Washington could at least have been put off, but the conditions incident to the European war made results in the first three months of the new fiscal period very much more unsatisfactory than they were in the corresponding first quarter of last year.

Naturally enough, State railroad commissions model their actions toward carriers under their jurisdiction upon those of the more experienced board maintained by the Federal Government. Efforts of the railroads to profit by the suggestion of the Interstate Commerce Commission that they raise intrastate rates, particularly as applying to passenger business, have not been generally encouraged by the State authorities. A remarkable incident bearing upon this phase of the rate question was furnished last week by the admission of bankers who have been long engaged in an effort to reorganize the unfortunate Wabash, that with rates as they are now it is beyond their power to formulate any plan that contemplates raising the necessary new money. The plan filed with the Utility Commissions of Illinois and Missouri has accordingly been withdrawn pending the return of more favorable times.

LONDON CLEARINGS GROW.

Bank Returns Indicate Increase in General Business Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—We had a week of stagnation, ending calmly. The process of ending the moratorium reached another important stage yesterday, which was the first day on which bills accepted before Aug. 4 that matured could not be further re-accepted. The day passed quietly and successfully, and by Wednesday we should know whether there is to be any trouble. None of importance is expected.

We are waiting for these hopes to be justified until the market has done a little business. Unofficial dealings in securities have been exceedingly small also. The Stock Exchange settlement remains fixed for Nov. 18.

The clearing bank return shows a steady increase in general business activity, and some relaxation of the present hampering cable regulation is expected.

When the money market's uncertainties are cleared up, in the next few days, some increase in the bill business and in fresh acceptances may be expected, which might ease American exchange.

It is officially announced that the London branches of the three greatest German banks will pay their liabilities in full.

Another issue of Treasury bills was announced this morning, making £75,000,000 in all since the war began. If a more permanent war loan is found necessary this year, it will probably be of the redeemable type.

The official statistics of unemployment for September show a decrease from 71 per thousand in August to 56 in September. There is, however, a considerable amount of short time among trades unionists, especially in Lancashire, where no improvement has taken place in cotton manufacture.

FRENCH BONDS SELL WELL.

Subscriptions for National Defense Now Reach 300,000,000 Francs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Beyond slightly increased animation in townships, no business improvement is noticeable in spite of the continued efforts that are made. Bordeaux lists rentes at 78 and Rio at 13.75. Paris exchange quotations are unaltered excepting for Spain, which has declined.

The national defense bond subscriptions have reached 300,000,000 francs and are continuing satisfactorily.

The receivership for the Brazil Railway Company astonished only the uninitiated, because, in spite of the official grounds of justification—the Brazilian Government's non-payment and the exchange collapse—banking circles trace back the real causes to overcapitalization, overhopefulness, and haphazard international financing.

The war will make reorganization difficult, the managing groups of the Brazil Railway belonging to several belligerent countries, but warfare worries diminish the moral purport of this collapse, in which the French public and bankers have enormous interests.

Final Prices of Bonds on the Stock Exchange

The list of prices for bonds printed below contains the last quotations on the Stock Exchange before its close on July 30. The Committee of Five ruled on Sept. 11 that dealings would be permitted through the Stock Exchange Clearing House at moderate concessions from final quotations, and the regulation of transactions was put in the hands of a sub-committee of Governors of the Exchange.

The sub-committee has worked as intermediary between buyer and seller, approving sales below the last prices for those bonds which were shown by the relation between demand and supply to have declined in market value. Prices made in sales through the Clearing House have not been announced, but they have been based upon the last quotations for the bonds on the Exchange.

	R'ge for '14 High.	Low.	Last.
ADAMS EX 4s	85¾	73½	79
Albany & Susq. 3½s	87	84½	85
Allegheny Valley 4s	97	96½	96⅞
American Agri. Chemical 5s	102	97¾	99
American Cotton Oil 4½s	99½	96	98⅝
American Cotton Oil 5s	95½	89	94⅞
American Hide & Leather 6s	103½	101	102¾
American Ice Securities 6s	89	78¾	88
Amer. Smelters Securities 6s	105	102½	102½
American Spirits Mfg 6s	99	94	94¾
Amer. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4½s	100	94¼	94¼
Amer. Tel. & Tel. col. 4s	89½	85	88
Amer. Tel. & Tel. cv. 4s	97¼	93¾	95¼
American Tobacco 6s	123	117½	122
American Tobacco 4s	98½	97	98¼
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	78	64¼	67½
Ann Arbor 4s	74	62½	64
Armour 4½s	93½	89½	90
A., T. & S. F. gen. 4s	96¼	91½	91½
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	100	90¼	90¼
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	99⅝	90¼	90¼
A., T. & S. F. cv. 5s	102¼	99¾	100⅜
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta	88½	84¾	85½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe adj. 4s	88½	84	87½
A., T. & S. F., East Okla. 4s	95½	91¾	94½
A., T. & S. F., Cal. & Ariz. 4½s	99	97¼	99
A., T. & S. F. Tr. St. L. 4s	92	86½	90¼
Atlanta & Birmingham 4s	85¾	84	85½
Atlantic Coast Line unif. 4s	93	92	92¼
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	95	91	91¾
At. Coast Line, L. & N. col. 4s	95	87	87¼
Atlantic & Danville 4s	88½	86¼	88½
BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE 5s	104¼	102	104
Balt. & Ohio gold 4s	96	91⅝	92¼
Balt. & Ohio prior lien 3½s	92¾	89½	89½
Balt. & Ohio cv. 4½s	94¾	85¾	85¾
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	89½	84½	85½
B. & O., P. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	90	88¼	89¾
Balt. & Ohio Southwest. 3½s	91½	87¼	87⅞
Bethlehem Steel ext. 5s	100¼	93½	98
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s	88⅛	81¾	83
Broadway & 7th Av. 5s	103¼	101	101¾
Brooklyn City R. R. 5s	102½	100½	102¼
Brooklyn R. T. gold 5s	104	99½	100¾
Brooklyn R. T. 5s, 1918	100	96¼	97
Brooklyn Union Elev. 5s	103¼	98½	99¾
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	106¼	102¾	106
Brunswick & Western 4s	94¾	83¾	93¾
Buffalo, Roch. & Ptts. gen. 5s	110	100	100
Buffalo & Susq. Iron deb. 5s	80	80	80
Bur., C. R. & Nor. Col. Tr. 5s	102¾	100¼	100¼
Bush Terminal 4s	88	86½	87½
Bush Terminal 5s	93	89	92¼
Bush Terminal Buildings 5s	88⅞	85	86¾
CAL. GAS & ELECTRIC 5s	95½	90	90
Canada So. con. 5s, Ser. A	106⅞	103¾	106
Carolina, Clinchf. & Ohio 5s	100	97	100
Central District Tel. 5s	99⅝	99	99
Central of Ga. 1st 5s	108	107¼	107¾
Central of Ga. con. 5s	105	102	104
Central of New Jersey 5s	118	114	116⅝
Central Leather 5s	100	96	96
Central Pacific 1st 4s	94½	89½	89¾
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	91⅝	91	91⅜
Cent. Pac., Thro. Short Line 4s	87½	85¾	86¼
Cen. R. R. & Bank Co. Ga. 5s	100⅜	99¾	99¾
Ches. & Ohio cv. 4½s	86½	70	70
Ches. & Ohio gen. 4½s	98½	90½	90½
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	107⅞	105	106½
Ches. & Ohio fund 5s	100¼	98¾	100
Ches. & O., R. & A. 1st con. 4s	88¾	88	88¾
Ches. & Ohio, Coal River 5s	85	83	83
Chicago & Alton 3s	67	58	58
Chicago & Alton 3½s	55½	35	37½
C., B. & Q., Denver Div. 4s	100	99½	100
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	94½	91¼	91½
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	99½	96¾	96¾
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	85⅞	82	83
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	96	93	95
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	98	94¾	94¾
C., B. & Q., Nebraska Ext. 4s	98	94¾	97½
C., B. & Q., Southwest. Div. 4s	99⅝	98¼	99⅝
Chicago & E. Ill. gen. 5s	100½	69	70
Chicago & E. Ill. con. 6s	112½	105	105
Chicago & E. Ill. ref. 4s	68	30½	32
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	108	105⅝	107
Chicago Gas. Lt. & Coke 5s	103¾	100⅞	103
Chicago Great Western 4s	75½	68	68
Chicago & Indiana Coal 5s	99	27½	27½
Chi., Ind. & Louisville ref. 6s	121	117¾	121
Chi., Mil. & Puget Sound 4s	93⅞	89¼	93½
C., M. & St. P. gen. 3½s, Ser. B	83¾	80	80
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s, Ser. A	96¾	92	95½
C., M. & St. P. d. 4s, 1934	93	88	90
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	103⅝	100¾	100¾
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	103⅞	94½	94½
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s	104½	102½	103¾
Chi. & N. W. con. 7s	102⅜	101¼	101¼
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921	102⅞	100½	102
Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	96½	94½	96½
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	97¾	93	95½
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s, sta	94¾	94	94
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	84	80	81
Chi. & N. W. s. f. 5s, 1929	105	104¼	105
Chi. & N. W. s. f. deb. 5s, 1933	104	102¼	103⅛
Chi. & N. W., St. L., P. & W. 5s	107	105¼	105¾
C., R. I. & P. 1st 6s	105	103¼	103¾
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	81	65	65
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	80½	55	55
C., R. I. & P. col. 4s	53	18¾	18¾
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	90½	81¾	81¾
Chi., St. L. & N. O. 5s	110	108	108
Chi., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	120¾	118	119¾
Chi., St. P., M. & O. deb. 5s	103	99¾	99¾
Chi. & West. Ind. 6s	106½	105¾	106
Chi. & West. Ind. con. 4s	87	83¼	84
Chicago Railways 5s	99¼	96¾	98¼
Cin., Ind. & West. 4s	86	65	65
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	85	76¼	76¼
C., C., C. & St. L. deb. 4½s	87½	72	72
C., C., C. & Ind. gen. 6s	119¾	105¾	105¾
Cleveland Short Line 4½s	96½	94	94
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	99	86	90
Colorado Industrial 5s	82	71	71
Colorado Midland 4s	19¾	14½	19
Col. & Southern 1st 4s	93	80	80½
Col. & Southern ref. 4½s	93½	81	81
Columbia & G'ville 6s	101¾	100⅜	100⅜
Columbus & 9th Av. 5s	101	99½	99½
Con. Coal Maryland ref. 5s	90½	89	89¼
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	98½	97¼	98¼
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96½	93¼	95
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	95¼	91¼	94½
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	93	90	90
Cumberland Tel. 5s	98¼	96	96
DEL. & HUDSON ref. 4s	97½	93½	95
Del. & Hudson deb. 4s, 1916	99¼	97¾	99
Del. & Hudson lien equip. 4½s	101	99½	100
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4½s	90¾	87	88
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	92½	76	76
Denver & Rio Grande ref. 5s	74	43¾	45¼
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	85	75	75½
Detroit City Gas 5s	100½	98½	100¼
Detroit Edison 5s	103¼	100	102¼
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	84	82	82
Detroit River Tunnel 4½s	97	93¼	93¾
Detroit United Ry. 4½s	76½	65	67
Distillers' Securities 5s	68	52½	52½
Duluth, Mss. & Nor. gen. 5s	105	103¼	104
Duluth, So. Shore & At. 5s	101	101	101
DuPont Powder 4½s	89½	85¾	85½
ET., VA. & GA. con. 5s	106½	105¼	107¼
East Tenn. reor. lien, 5s	103½	103¼	103½
Ed'n E. L., Brooklyn, con. 4s	88¼	86	87¾
Edison El. I. of N. Y., con. 5s	109	106	109
Erie 1st con. 7s	112	111¾	111¾
Erie 1st con. 4s	87¼	82	82
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series A	77¾	64	64
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series B	78	63½	63¼
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	92	88½	88¾
Erie gen. 4s	76¼	66⅞	67½
FLORIDA EAST COAST 4½s	93	90	91¼
Flint & Pere Marquette con. 5s	90	65	65
Fort Worth & Denver City 6s	107	102¼	102½

	R'ge for '14 High.	Low.	Last.
GENERAL ELECTRIC 3½s	80¾	77	79
General Electric deb. 5s	106½	103	105¼
General Motors	101¾	98½	99⅝
Georgia & Alabama 5s	105½	102½	104½
Georgia, Car. & Nor. 1st 5s	103¾	103¼	103¼
Great Northern ref. 4½s	101⅜	100	100⅜
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	92	89	89
HOCKING VALLEY 4½s	101	97	99⅜
Houston, E. & W. Texas 5s	103	102⅝	102⅝
Hudson County Gas 5s	104¾	101¼	103
Hud. & Man. 1st & ref. 5s, ser. A	91¼	78	78
Hud. & Man. adj. inc. 5s	39	29	29
ILL. CENTRAL ref. 4s	94	89⅞	90½
Ill. Central 4s, 1952	93	88¼	88¼
Ill. Central 4s, 1951	97⅛	94½	97⅛
Ill. Central 4s, 1953	91	88	88
Indiana, Dec. & West. 5s	100	65	65
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 4s	88½	86½	88
Illinois Steel 4½s	89	83½	84½
Indiana Steel 5s	102¾	97	97
Inspiration Copper 6s, 1922	103	96½	96½
Interborough-Met. 4½s	79½	72	72
Int. R. T. 1st and ref. 5s	99¼	97½	97¾
Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	61	43	43
Int. & Great Northern 6s	104	100½	100½
International Navigation 5s	77½	71⅝	72
International Paper 6s	103	100	100
International Steam Pump 5s	67½	43	44½
Iowa Central 1st 5s	94	88	88¼
Iowa Central ref. 4s	57½	47	47
KANAWHA & MICH. 2d 5s	98¾	95¾	98¼
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. 6s	112½	109½	110½
Kansas City, Ft. S. & M. 4s	77½	71	71
Kansas City Southern 3s	70	68½	69¾
Kansas City Southern 5s	98½	94¾	94¾
Kansas City Terminal 4s	95½	92¼	94¼
Kansas City & Pacific 4s	82½	78	78
Kings County Elevated 4s	84	83	83¾
Kings County Elev. 4s, sta	84½	82¾	83¾
Kings Co. E. L. & P. p. m. 6s	114½	111	112
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s	113¾	113	113¾
Kings Co. E. L. & P. 5s	105	102	105
LACK. STEEL 5s, 1923	97	90¼	90½
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1915	98¼	93½	95
Lackawanna Steel 5s, 1950	78½	70	71½
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	101¼	97½	100
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	102	100	102
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	103¾	100	101
Lake Shore 3½s	88	84	84½
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	94⅞	89¼	90
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	93⅞	88½	90¾
Lehigh Valley of N. Y. 4½s	101½	100¼	101¾
Lehigh Val. of N. Y. 4½s, reg	101	101	101
Lehigh Valley con. 4½s	99⅝	99	99½
Liggett & Myers 7s	127½	120	124
Liggett & Myers 5s	102⅜	98¾	101
Long Island con. 5s	106⅝	106	106
Long Island, North Shore 5s	102	102	102
Lorillard 7s	126½	119¾	124⅝
Lorillard 5s	102¼	95⅝	100
L. & N., At., Knox. & Cin. 4s	90⅞	88	90¾
L. & N., Louis., Cin. & Lex. 4½s	102¾	100½	102⅝
Louis. & Nash., Pens. & At. 6s	110	108¾	109⅜
L. & N., So. & No. Ala. 5s, 1963	105	103⅞	103⅞
Louis. & Nash unified 4s	96⅜	92¼	92⅞
Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	115	111½	112
L. & N., Nash., F. & S. 5s	106	104¼	106
L. & N.-So. Ry. joint 4s	85	83	84
MANHATTAN con. 4s	93	89½	92½
Manhattan con. 4s, tax ex	93	88¾	91
Met. Tel. & Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾
Mex. Petrol. con 6s, Series A	97	90	90
Mex. Petrol. cv. 6s, Series C	97¾	93	94⅞
Michigan State Tel. 5s	100	96¾	98¾
Milwaukee Gas 4s	91½	88½	90⅞
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st 6s	110½	106⅛	110½
Mil., Sparta & N. W. 4s	94	91	91½
Minn. & St. Louis ref. 4s	61	44½	44½
Minn. & St. Louis con. 5s	94½	89	89½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. 4s	95¼	90	93¾
Mississippi Central 5s	91½	91	91
Mo., Kan. & Oklahoma 5s	98½	96¾	98
Mo., Kan. & Texas S. f. 4½s	85	70	70
Mo. Kan. & Texas of Texas 5s	96½	90	90
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	91⅞	81½	81½
Mo., Kan. & Texas 2d 4s	77	57	57
Mo., Kan. & Texas ref. 4s	71	51	51
Missouri Pacific con. 6s	105	100	100
Missouri Pacific 4s	66½	39½	39½
Missouri Pacific cv. 5s	77¾	40	40
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1920	95½	85½	85½
Missouri Pacific 5s, 1917	98¼	89	89
Montana Power 5s	94½	91½	91½
Mob. & O., Montgomery Div. 5s	106¼	104	104¼
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	117	113½	116¼
Montreal Tramways 5s	99	97¼	98¾
Mortgage Bonds 5s	100	100	100
Morgan's Louis. & Texas 7s	107¾	106½	107½
Morgan's Louis. & Texas 6s	107¼	106¼	106¾
Morris & Essex 3½s	88¼	85½	88
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	100¾	99½	100¼
NASH., C. & ST. L. con. 5s	108½	105½	107½
Nassau Electric 4s	80	74	78½
National Enam. & Stamp. 5s	94	91	91
National Starch deb. 5s	85	81¾	84¾
National Tube 5s	100¼	96½	99¼
Naugatuck 4s	87	87	87
New Or., Mobile & Chi. 5s	58	39½	41
N. Y. Air Brake 6s	99½	97	97
N. Y. Central deb. 4s, 1934	92½	86	88
N. Y. Central gen. 3½s	84	79½	79¾
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1918	99¾	99¾	99¾
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1923	98	98	98
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1924	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. Cent. equip. 4½s, 1925	97¾	97¾	97¾
N. Y. C., Lake Shore col. 3½s	84	77¾	78
N. Y. C., Mich. Central 3½s	78	73¼	74½
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	97	93¾	94
N. Y. Connecting Ry. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97½
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	102⅝	102	102¼
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	105¼	101¾	104
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	87¾	83	86¼
N. Y., Lack. & Western 1st 6s	110¾	106¼	109¾
N. Y., L. E. & W. dock & imp. 5s	108	101¾	103
N. Y., N. H. & H. non-cv. deb. 4s, 1947	80	77	77
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	117½	98¾	98¾
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 3½s	75	61	61½
N. Y., Ont. & West. ref. 4s	88	79¾	81
N. Y. Railways ref. 4s	79½	72	72
New York Railways adj. 5s	63½	45	45
N. Y. State Rys. 4½s	90	87	88½
N. Y., Susq. & West ref. 5s	99½	93	93
N. Y. Telephone 4½s	98¼	95	97
N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s	83	53¾	54½
Norfolk & Western gen. 6s	120⅝	117½	117½
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	96	84	94½
Norfolk & Western Div. 4s	91⅜	88¼	90
Norfolk & Western cv. 4½s	105⅝	100⅝	101½
Norfolk & Western cv. 4s	104¾	99¾	100
Norfolk & West., New River 6s	120	118	120
N. & W., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	90½	87	88⅝
Northern Pacific 4s	96	92¼	92
Northern Pacific 3s	68⅝	64¼	67¼
ONTARIO POWER, s. f. 5s	95¼	91½	95¼
Ontario Transmission 5s	93	92	93
Oregon R. R. & Nav. 4s	94	91¾	92¾
Oregon Short Line ref. 4s	94¼	89¼	89½
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	110¾	109½	110
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	108	106¾	107
Oregon-Wash. R. & N. ref. 4s	92	88¾	88¾
PACIFIC COAST 1st 5s	103½	99¼	100¼
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	90¼	89½	89¾
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	100	97¼	97½
Pacific Power & Light ref. 5s	90¼	88¾	88¾
Pacific Tel. & Tel. 5s	90¾	86	86¼
Penn. con. 4s, 1948	102¼	99	99
Penn. 4s, 1943	100¾	99¼	100¼
Penn. gtd. 4½s	102¼	100	102¾
Penn. gtd. 3½s, 1916	98¾	97½	98¼
Penn. gtd. 4½s, Series D	95	94	94
Penn. 3½s, 1915	99¼	97¾	97¾
Penn. Real Estate 4s

FINANCIAL.

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To the Holders of the 4% Collateral Trust Bonds:

You are advised not to deposit your bonds with the Wallace Committee; read the agreement and you will find it differs materially from the "Plan"; the terms of the agreement under which we are asked to deposit our bonds are oppressive, unjust, and unnecessary. If the real purpose were as claimed, merely to foreclose the mortgage and to distribute the railway stock among the bondholders we would need no self-constituted committee and no agreement obligating us and pledging our bonds for further unknown amounts of cash in order to get our stock. Under the terms of the Mortgage Indenture, 60 per cent. of the bondholders have the right to direct any method of enforcing the security and to get back the stock. If the Trustee, admittedly appointed by the Reid-Moore interests, were to perform its plain duty, it would call a meeting of the bondholders (which you will note it has carefully refrained from doing) at which it would be directed to buy in the railway stock at the sale for the equal benefit of all bondholders, whether they deposit with this committee at enormous cost or not, and then the Trustee would distribute the stock among all the bondholders. That requires no committee and no burdensome agreements. But it would not afford opportunity (as the proposed agreement does) for requiring large sums of new money from the bondholders as a condition of getting back their stock, which sums some of the bondholders may not be able to pay, and of thus giving the chance to somebody to get the bondholders' stock very cheap. If we will join in withholding the deposit of our bonds we will yet force such a meeting of bondholders, at which steps will be taken to take and keep this great property out of the hands of the men who have brought it to the very verge of a receivership. Our security is in no peril if we will but stand together and refuse to deposit our bonds until we can get a committee of our own selection instead of having one foisted upon us in the interests of the men who have sacrificed the railway property.

There is vastly too much power assumed by and vested in this committee, which was appointed through the Reid-Moore interests, and, it has been charged, is acting with those interests under whom this property has been brought to its present plight.

Let this self-constituted committee answer these questions:

1. The new agreement provides as follows: "Any present or future member of the committee and the depositary or any of its officers * * * may be or become pecuniarily interested in any contracts, property, or matters which this agreement concerns, including the purchase from the committee of any shares of stock of the operating company, the sale of which is authorized by the plan and this agreement." Why should the members of this committee and the depositary which is our Trustee, singly or collectively, have the right to turn this trust to their own personal uses, and why should they ask any such improper power?

2. Why should they require us by this agreement in the discretion of this committee to be forced to take and pay for in cash an unknown additional amount of stock in order to get back the stock that rightfully belongs to us?

3. Why should this committee have the right to pledge our bonds not only for its past and future expenses and compensation, but in order to borrow the money with which to pay for the undeposited bonds, as well as for compensation and the expenses of an unidentified committee in Holland?

4. Who ever before heard of a committee daring to require depositors in advance to hold the committee harmless against its own willful misrepresentations or any willful misrepresentations of the Trustee?

This seems inconceivable, but here are the committee's own requirements:

"No statement, explanation, or suggestion contained in the plan or in any circular issued, or which hereafter may be issued by the depositary or by the committee is intended or is to be accepted as a representation or warranty, or as a binding condition of deposit thereunder, or of any payment in cash provided for in the plan; and no defect or error therein shall release any deposit thereunder, save by written consent of the committee."

5. Why has neither the Trustee nor this committee, of which the President of the Trustee is Chairman, taken any steps to compel the millions diverted from the railway company under the regime of the interests controlling the management?

Remember that when you have once deposited your bonds with this committee under this new agreement you cannot withdraw them, but such of you as have already deposited under the old agreement may withdraw the bonds so deposited until November 1st, but not later.

N. L. AMSTER,
67 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Circular Letter "B," supplement to my Circular Letter "A," and extracts of the Wallace Committee's new agreement, with comments on all of its important clauses will be mailed to any one interested in the collateral bonds or other Rock Island securities.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Steel Reinforcing Bars, Rivets, Bolts, Nuts, and Lag Screws. Sealed proposals will be received in the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., October 22, 1914, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and general information relating to this Circular (No. 873) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents at 24 State Street, New York City, and 614 Whitney-Central Building, New Orleans, La.; also from the U. S. Engineer Offices in Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Mobile, Ala. F. C. Boggs, Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., General Purchasing Officer.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., November 10, 1914, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the General Lighthouse Depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y., two Scotch type boilers, uptake and smokestack for the U. S. Lighthouse Tender "Larkspur." Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

Charles Warner Co. of Delaware.
First and Second Preferred Stock Dividend No. 47.
The Regular Quarterly Dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS (1¾%) PER CENT. on the First and Second Preferred Capital Stock of the Charles Warner Company has been declared, payable October 22, 1914, to Stockholders of record September 30, 1914. Checks will be mailed.
A. D. WARNER, JR., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY
42 Broadway, New York, October 15, 1914.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable November 30th, 1914, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock, noon, October 24th, 1914.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sept. 28th, 1914.
A quarterly dividend of 4% has been declared, payable on November 14th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on November 7th, 1914.
WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Secretary.

FOR TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Report of the Committee Appointed by Secretary Redfield on the Matter.

HOW VITAL CREDITS ARE

Practical Suggestions for Overcoming Financial and Other Obstacles Now Existing.

One of the most interesting conclusions reached by the Latin-American Trade Committee appointed by Secretary of Commerce Redfield to investigate conditions in the republics to the south of us is that, despite what may have already been said to the contrary, the greatest opportunity for expansion of trade with Central and South America lies in systematic preparation for extension of this trade when peace restores normal conditions, rather than in a hasty invasion of those markets.

The report of the committee, which was made public yesterday, shows how the dependence upon London banking facilities is hindering trade with those countries which American exporters are trying to convert into better markets for American products, and it shows how those countries are turning to the financiers of the United States for funds with which to carry on important industrial developments, funds which in the past came chiefly from European sources. It also recommends a plan by which it is believed that the present disorganization of the trade of this country with Latin America may be remedied and placed on a permanently satisfactory basis.

This plan calls, first, for the establishment of a dollar exchange through the ultimate creation of a discount market and, pending the establishment of a discount market, by the extension of adequate accommodation by banking institutions and the establishment of reciprocal balances in this country and in Latin America for financing trade between the two. Secondly, the plan calls for the perfection of our selling machinery by furnishing additional support to commission houses familiar with Latin-American business, by forming associations of merchants and manufacturers to be jointly represented in Latin America, and by obtaining information as to the possibilities of developing retail stores in large Latin-American centres.

The report goes on to show that, even before the war, exports from this country fell off on account of the financial stringency in South America, while of present conditions it says:

"Since Aug. 1 of this year the countries in South America whose currency is not already on a gold basis have experienced a serious depreciation of their paper money. The export of copper, tin, nitrates, coffee, and other products has been curtailed by the loss of the normal European markets. As indicative of financial conditions, bank holidays and moratoria were declared at the outbreak of hostilities which were extended in certain countries from sixty to ninety days. The effect has been damaging to American exporters, as under such circumstances drafts due in August will not be liquidated until December or December. This means a large accumulation of draft indebtedness never contemplated by the shipper. Specie payments were suspended.

"Collections throughout South America, therefore, are difficult; orders are falling off, and after our exporters have completed their contracts for this year there seems less prospect for new business, unless steps are taken to relieve the situation."

In contrast to the well-balanced commerce of Germany and England, the committee found that the Latin American trade of the United States in the fiscal year 1914 showed a balance of $137,012,514 against this country. Along this line the report goes on:

"Our exports to, and imports from, Latin America are shipped direct, but, almost exclusively in South American and largely in Central American trade, they are paid for in sterling bills of exchange. We have been obliged to settle this adverse balance of trade by remitting to England either gold or goods to meet interest charges on the South American debt and to pay for goods purchased in Europe by the South American countries.

"It has been increasingly the practice of European bankers to stipulate the use of European material in the projects which they financed. Latin America is now turning to the United States for funds. This country is hardly in a position to undertake considerable investments at the present time, but industries with an already considerable trade at stake may well consider the necessity of protecting that trade by obtaining for their customers some relief from the present stringency. Such investments, if judiciously made, would yield an ultimate fair return and meanwhile provide a market for American merchandise which cannot now be sold.

"The question of creating a market for Latin-American securities in the United States is therefore highly important. The development of our trade with those countries is largely dependent on its satisfactory solution. Unless the restriction of commercial credits be remedied, however, we will not only be unable to extend our trade, but we will lose a considerable portion of what we already have."

The committee admits that trade with South America must partly depend upon London exchange so long as the republics owe heavily to Europe, but it urges that, in the mutual interests of all the American republics, new credit machinery be created to escape, partly at least, the present dependence upon London. The report continues:

"The co-operation of American bankers in massing a gold fund to satisfy our obligations abroad by promising to cause London exchange again to approach normal, will lessen to the American importer the expense of liquidating in London his South American indebtedness. It will nevertheless give effect to the old alienation of the selling power we should derive from purchases of South American products. Liquidation of our South American indebtedness in London will pay for British exports to Latin America, at a time when American merchandise, intimidated by moratoria, remains congested on our docks. Our available money will serve Great Britain's effort to capture South American markets vacated, perforce, by Germany.

"Whenever there is a great disturbance of the world's finances American exporters and importers in South American trade are injured, because of their dependence on London. This has happened four times in twenty-five years.

"The maintenance of exchange relations depends on a credit machinery and reciprocal balances. This machinery will partially be provided under the Federal Reserve act, which permits American banks to open branches abroad and permits a rediscount in this country of commercial paper, based on shipments of commodities in foreign trade."

The committee decided unfavorably on a suggestion to promote a sort of merchants' clearing house, or co-operative exchange, because of the difficulty experienced in getting the right kind of co-operation, the necessity and difficulty of standardizing credits, the seasonal variations of shipments to the countries in question, and the general expense of the plan.

After praising the efforts of Secretary Redfield to increase our export trade, the report goes on:

"The extension of credits might be facilitated and some relief afforded, pending the establishment of the Federal Reserve Banks, if, in addition to permitting national banks which have signified their intention to enter the Reserve Associations, to accept commercial paper, action be taken by the Federal Reserve Board to make immediately effective the rediscount provision of the new banking system, thus assuring early establishment of a discount market.

"Your committee, while appreciating the necessity of conserving the banking resources of this country for the protection of our domestic situation, nevertheless believes that the cessation of curtailment of our trade with Latin-America will in itself be highly injurious to American industry, just as we believe that the extension of this trade would make for the prosperity of the country at large, as well as of those directly interested. We therefore hope that American banking institutions may be induced to meet the present emergency, not by tentative and inadequate measures, but by extending accommodation sufficient at least to assure the maintenance of our already established trade.

"Your committee feels that merchants and manufacturers now contemplating an entry into the Latin-American field should be careful to avail themselves of the easily accessible information concerning these markets. The cost of maintaining individual representatives would probably be too great for many of them to bear themselves. It is therefore suggested that associations consisting of the smaller firms or corporations engaged in kindred lines of production might be formed, and that either one or more representatives should be sent to South America to look after the interests of such associations, thereby bringing the cost of representation within a reasonable limit.

"It has been suggested that American manufacturers should combine to send to South America, for exhibit, showing the various articles which they have for sale. Your committee, however, is not inclined to feel that such measures would be productive of any permanent results. It is suggested, instead, that manufacturers and dealers desiring to place their products in Latin America, and who for any reason prefer not to send their own representatives there, could establish connections with export houses already doing business in those countries and maintaining large branch offices in the principal South American cities fully equipped with efficient sales organizations or who have established connections, and in certain lines of goods—foodstuffs, notions, and miscellaneous articles join in establishing what might be called, for want of a better name, an 'American store,' in certain of the most important cities.

"Merchants and manufacturers should not attempt to install their own establishments in Latin America unless they are prepared to meet initial losses and disappointments before realizing even moderate profits what must necessarily be a developing, rather than a ready-made, business."

The committee is headed by James A. Farrell of this city, President of the United States Steel Corporation and Chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council. The other members are John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union, Washington; William Bayne, President of the New York Coffee Exchange; W. B. Campbell of the Perkins-Campbell Company, Cincinnati; Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco; William A. Gaston, President of the National Shawmut Bank, Boston; J. P. Grace of W. R. Grace & Co., New York; Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway Company, Washington; Alba B. Johnson of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia; C. J. Owens, Managing Director of the Southern Commercial Congress, Washington; Lewis W. Parker of the Parker Cotton Mills, Greenville, S. C.; William E. Peck of William E. Peck & Co., New York; William Schall of Muller, Schall & Co., New York; W. D. Simmons of the Simmons Hardware Company, St. Louis; Willard Straight, with J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; E. P. Thomas of the United States Steel Products Company, New York; J. H. Waddell of Hard & Rand, New York; Daniel Warren of the American Trading Company, New York, and Harry A. Wheeler, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, Chicago.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

D. Greenwald, at 24 2d Av.—Assignee's sale of men's furnishings.

Floyd Grant, 775 7th Av.—Household effects.

Van Praag & Co., at 22 West 25th St.—Imported woolens and manufacturing plant.

D. Hartman, at 80 West 15th St.—Plant of Madame X. Corset Manufacturing Co., including machinery, fixtures, and about 6,000 corsets and raw material.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, 333 4th Av.—Home appointments of the late Harvey W. Hall; also modern furniture, solid silver tableware, &c. Sale continues all week.

Tuesday.

Keeler Art Galleries, 12 Vesey St.—Oriental rugs and carpets. Sale continues Wednesday and Thursday.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—For account of Arlington Mills; serges, worsteds, pencil stripes, mixtures, suitings, checks, vigoureux, &c. Also for account of other mills, fine chinchillas and overcoatings, fine worsteds, suitings, skirtings, and other dress goods in Fall and Winter weights.

B. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—Household effects and furniture.

D. Greenwald, at 836 Washington Av.—Roofing materials.

D. Greenwald, at 507 5th Av.—Office furniture.

D. Greenwald, at 35 6th Av.—Knitting machines.

D. Greenwald, at 90 Cannon St.—Sheriff's sale, wines and liquors.

Charles Jacobs, 10 Greene St.—Laces and embroideries; also cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

David W. Blow & Co., 13 Lispenard St.—Dry goods and women's wear.

Wednesday.

David W. Blow & Co.—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

D. Greenwald, at 2,116 3d Av.—Hats.

G. Greenwald, at 426 West 26th St.—Automobiles and furniture.

Merle's Auction Rooms, 155 East 125th St.—Pianos, paintings, bric-a-brac, and household furniture. Sale continues Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Women's gowns, dresses, cloaks, and suits.

Merwin Sales Co., 16 East 40th St.—Crystal. Sale continues Thursday.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 488 Broadway.—Woolens, worsteds, &c., for men's and women's wear. Black and colored silk and cotton goods.

Marine Underwriters' sale of 1,000 cartons fine quality imported velvet ribbon; also 350 pieces of all-silk black velvet.

Thursday.

Silo's Art Galleries, 546 5th Av.—Modern and antique household furniture, decorations, and a fine library. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

Old Galleries, 43 Liberty St.—Jewelry, Oriental rugs, &c.

D. Greenwald, 15 Mercer St.—Sweaters.

G. Greenwald, 333 Broadway.—Office furniture.

David W. Blow & Co.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter wearing apparel.

A. Kallaki, 88 University Place.—Household effects. Sale continues Thursday.

Friday.

Charles Jacobs.—Cloaks, suits, skirts, coats, and general merchandise.

David W. Blow & Co.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

D. Greenwald, at 116 Nassau St.—Law books.

D. Greenwald, at Long Acre Building.—Electric photograph machines.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell.—Grass rugs and mattings, carpets and rugs.

RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good fire table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D. BAILEY, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
Up to date in every particular. Booklet. Phone 128. Chas. Hecht, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

"In the Berkshire Hills."
THE IRVING HOUSE
Dalton, Mass.
The Irving House offers for the Fall and Winter months, rooms and suites at reduced rates. Steam Heat; Electric Lights; Baths; Excellent Board. Apply for Prices.
W. H. MacINNIS, Mgr.

The net paid circulation of The New York Times—both daily and Sunday—far exceeds 275,000 copies. Best advertising medium in the world.

RAILWAYS CO. ASKS RELIEF FROM PAVING

President Shonts Says City's Demands Make Upbuilding of Road Impossible.

YEAR'S SNOW COST $500,000

Gross Operating Revenue Was $13,860,000, a Decrease of $204,000.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the New York Railways Company, urges in the annual report of that company for the year ended June 30, 1914, a modification of the present street-paving requirements, which he says are so burdensome that they are exhausting the road's funds and making it impossible to carry out plans to build up the system. Mr. Shonts suggests that the city become responsible for paving from curb to curb and that the traction lines pay a reasonable proportion of the maintenance costs on the basis of a fixed sum per running foot.

"These burdensome paving expenses were imposed at a time when the physical conditions and uses to which the pavement was put were radically different from those existing today," he says. "For instance, most of our paving obligations were arranged for and imposed at the time of horse-car operation. The reasons given for requiring a pavement clause were largely based on the fact that the horses wore out the pavement. Conditions today are that all sorts of street traffic, pleasure conveyances and trucking, are continually wearing out the pavement which is paid for by the railways and not in any way paid for by the parties who are actually making use of it."

The number of serious personal injuries was reduced more than 12.8 per cent., and the total number of accidents was reduced 10.4 per cent. Plaintiffs won 34 per cent. of the claim cases tried. The company voluntarily settled 3,616 claims for $273,152 and compromised 1,058 suits for $234,686, leaving 185 judgments amounting to $58,519.

Gross operating revenues were $13,-860,000, a decrease of $204,000, while expenses were decreased $16,000. The balance over taxes and interest payments was $1,116,000. After paying interest on adjustment bonds a balance of $71,000 remained, an increase of $25,000.

Severe snowstorms and cold weather in February and March kept earnings down while adding to costs of operation. The city is held blamable for not cleaning the streets and causing vehicular traffic to delay cars. It cost the company $190,000 to remove ice and snow, and the total loss due to the storms is put at $500,000.

RAILROADS' APPEAL TODAY.

Will Present Arguments for Advance in Freight Rates.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Asserting that they are confronted by unprecedented financial conditions, aggravated seriously by the European war, Eastern railways will present arguments to the Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow in support of their application for at least the 5 per cent. increase in freight rates they were denied July 9 last in the decision of the advance rate case.

Formal application for a rehearing was filed Sept. 15, the petitioners including thirty-five railway systems in Eastern classification territory. The petition directed attention to the "steadily diminishing operating income" of the roads and indicated a continuance of this declining tendency, "notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made to reduce expenses."

"The unforeseen European war," the petition added, "has brought about an unparalleled destruction of wealth and dislocation of credit throughout the civilized world. As a result many that the competion for capital will be keener, and interest rates higher, for some years to come, than in any corresponding period within living memory. The emergency thus resulting is extremely serious."

Daniel E. Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, as Chairman of the Committee of Railroad Presidents, will make the opening statement for the railroads. Shippers opposed to the advance will be represented. Louis D. Brandeis will represent the commission as counsel.

RECEIVERS REPORT DEFICIT.

Year's Net Earnings of St. Louis & San Francisco Off $3,686,000.

Receivers for the St. Louis & San Francisco operated that property last year at a net deficit of $2,828,000 after charging against income $4,012,000 of interest which they did not pay. Gross revenue decreased $1,126,000 and expenses increased $2,559,000, making a loss in net earnings, compared with last year, of $3,686,000.

Heavy expenditures for rehabilitation are shown in the report. For the upbuilding of the system the receivers spent out of earnings $3,500,000 more for maintenance than in the previous year, an increase of 30 per cent. These heavy charges made possible a saving of $750,000 in transportation expenses. The receivers effected various economies as a result of recommendations by efficiency experts. Out of income the receivers paid interest, rent, and sinking funds to the amount of $8,-156,281, leaving a balance of $2,097,384. By order of the court, interest charges amounting to $4,012,545 were not paid, because, in the opinion of the court, all surplus earnings should be devoted to the rebuilding of the property rather than to the payment of fixed charges.

The two principal mortgage bonds on which interest is not being paid are the refunding 4s and the general lien 5s.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May High	May Low
Oct. 13	1.11⅝	$1.10¾	1.16⅞	$1.16¼
Oct. 14	1.12⅝	1.11¼	1.18⅝	1.16⅞
Oct. 15	1.13¼	1.12	1.18⅝	1.17⅛
Oct. 16	1.13¼	1.12⅛	1.18⅞	1.17⅝
Oct. 17	1.14⅛	1.13⅝	1.20¼	1.19
Week's range	1.14⅛	1.10¾	1.20¼	1.16¼

CORN.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May High	May Low
Oct. 13	67⅝	67¼	70¼	69⅝
Oct. 14	67⅞	67⅜	70¼	70
Oct. 15	67⅝	66¾	70	69¼
Oct. 16	68	66⅝	69⅝	69
Oct. 17	68¼	67	70⅝	69¼
Week's range	68¼	66⅝	70⅝	69

OATS.

	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May High	May Low
Oct. 13	48¼	47⅜	51¼	50⅝
Oct. 14	48⅜	47⅞	51⅜	51
Oct. 15	48⅝	47⅜	51⅝	50⅞
Oct. 16	48⅜	47⅜	51⅜	50⅞
Oct. 17	49¼	48⅜	52¼	51⅝
Week's range	49¼	47⅜	52¼	50⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Oct. 13	10.00	9.95	9.90	9.82
Oct. 14	10.80	10.20	10.10	9.87
Oct. 15	10.80	10.30	10.07	9.90
Oct. 16	10.80	10.50	10.12	10.00
Oct. 17			10.02	9.92
Week's range	10.80	9.95	10.12	9.82

RIBS.

	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Oct. 13	10.87	10.90	9.72	9.70
Oct. 14	11.05	11.05	9.90	9.72
Oct. 15	11.02	11.00	9.90	9.72
Oct. 16			9.82	9.70
Oct. 17			9.75	9.67
Week's range	11.05	10.90	9.90	9.67

PORK.

	Jan. High	Jan. Low
Oct. 13	18.90	18.65
Oct. 14	19.00	18.75
Oct. 15	18.90	18.70
Oct. 16	18.82	18.60
Oct. 17	18.87	18.60
Week's range	19.02	18.60

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—Albany Ready-to-Wear; Mr. Smith, ready-to-wear; 21 W. 25th, Room 907.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; W. F. Gable, dry goods; 2 Walker.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.
BOSTON—C. J. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, ribbons, hdkfs.; 243 Church; Wallicks.
BOSTON—J. J. Hughes & Bro.; T. J. Hughes, woolens; Strand.
BOSTON—J. W. Page, millinery; Murray Hill.
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—J. B. Wright, clothing, furn. goods; Woodward.
CHICAGO—The Fair; I. G. Rice, basement, misses', children's cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, dresses; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, ladies' neckwear, jewelry, and leather goods; 529 B'way.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. Matthias, shirts; 104 Worth; Latham.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; A. Ahrens, children's, infants' wear; 71 W. 22d.
CLEVELAND—P. H. Sampliner & Co.; P. H. Sampliner, cloakings; Hoffman House.
DAYTONA, Fla.—H. Marshall Gardiner; W. H. Gardiner, art goods, jewelry, imported, domestic novelties; Grand.
DENVER—I. Rude; I. Cohen, white chinchilla coats; 1,161 Broadway.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; W. Gerber, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, 6th floor.
DES MOINES—Harris Emery Co.; Miss J. McWilliams, laces, hdkfs.; 60 W. 33d.
GALVESTON—J. Rosenfield Notion Co.; J. Levy, notions; Wallicks.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; W. H. Ellis, carpets; A. E. Krause, laces; H. B. Zigner, dress goods, silks; 105 Grand.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zenner-Bradshaw Co.; G. Bradshaw, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way, 6th floor.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. P. Wasson & Co.; J. Miller, silks, dress goods; 71 W. 23d.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; G. B. Yennawine, domestics; 225 5th Av.; Cumberland.
KANSAS CITY—Smith, McCord, Townsend D. G. Co.; C. C. Wright, linens, white goods; 72 Leonard; Wellington.
KANSAS CITY—G. Bernheimer Brothers & Co.; L. J. Schiff, ladies' cloth coats; 7 W. 22d.
LOS ANGELES—Cooper, Coate & Casey D. G. Co.; H. A. McNeely, women's ready-to-wear; 377 Bwy; Flanders.
LOS ANGELES—A. Fusenot Co.; F. W. Brake, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; R. S. Bartle, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
NEW HAVEN—F. A. Corbin, woolens; Collingwood.
NEW ORLEANS—S. & J. Katz & Co.; B. Landau, domestics, dress goods, notions, laces, hosiery; 64 Leonard.
PEORIA—The B. & M.; F. E. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—Jameson Bros.; J. Jameson, clothing; St. Denis.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; L. Ferber, millinery; 470 4 Av.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; J. Allison, dry goods; 60 W. 33; Collingwood.
PITTSBURGH—H. Smith & Son; H. Smith, woolens; Navarre.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; A. M. Bibro, shoes; 116 W. 32; Latham.
PITTSTON—Waldman & Co.; H. Waldman, women's, children's coats, millinery; 353 4th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; W. Zeimer, millinery; 321 Bwy.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss Sharp, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER—August Bros. & Co.; D. J. August, clothing; Manhasset.
SCRANTON—Clarke Bros.-Stores; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Hall, misses' wear; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Barr & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mrs. O. M. Thornton, waists; 71 W. 23d; Wellington.
ST. LOUIS—Garland's; Miss E. B. Edgar, suits, waists; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; J. Rosenberg, pictures; 37 W. 26th; Hoffman House.
ST. PAUL—Novelty Cloak and Suit Co.; G. Seidman, jobs pile fabric coats; 1,161 Broadway.
ST. PAUL—Schuneman & Evans; E. H. Huntoon, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
TORONTO—McKinnan, Ltd.; J. Brazier, millinery; Brozdell.
WASHINGTON—L. Hirsch, clothing; Longacre.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss M. Cassidy, gloves, umbrellas, mackintoshes; 600 B'way.
WILKES-BARRE—Clarke Bros. Stores; A. E. Vetter, cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square.
WORCESTER—Barnard, Sumner Putnam Co.; M. Feely, dress goods, silks; 76 Spring; Wallicks.

Buyers' Wants

4¢ Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED

AT ALL TIMES. MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE DRESS MANUFACTURER WISHES LOFT AT LEAST 75x100, BETWEEN 30TH AND 36TH STS.; MUST BE LIGHT AND CHEAP. WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? BOX X 235 TIMES ANNEX.

1,000 DRESSES IN STOCK; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; SERGES, SILKS, VELVETS, AND EVENING DRESSES; $5.75 UP. GLOBE DRESS SUIT CO., 22 WEST 26TH ST.

ARTICLES SUITABLE for drug trade or any mechanical lines wanted to handle on commission for Chicago and vicinity; no advances required. W 80 Times.

MANUFACTURERS looking at Spring line of infants' and children's dresses, (6 mos. to 14 yrs.,) white and colored. Write for appointment. L 73 Times.

CASH BUYER.
Small wares, discarded merchandise in quantities. K 258 Times Downtown.

WANTED—The agency for dress goods, wash goods, silks, and gloves for Canada. Apply W 32 Times.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 63 Park Row. B'dway 3653.

ADDRESSING.
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing. Phone Gram. 1334. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY, 10c to $20. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 34 W. B'way.

APRONS.
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,200, 33 W. 32d. Selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
13-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise. 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BELTS.
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL.
Telephone Spring 1291. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS.
FLETCH'S, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 800,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Desbrosses St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens Pillow Tops. Worsted Yarns.
HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 215 4th Av.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS,
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
718-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

FURNITURE.
Furniture mfrs.' exhibit and display of foreign novelties, wholesale. Grand Central Palace.

LACES HDK'CHIEFS, Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flouncing. Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N.Y.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 37th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloth.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FALL COATS.
Latest models, newest patterns, newest cloths. $3, $2.50, $2, $3.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 32d.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Reliable Service. Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 220 W. 42d.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
30c. hundred, plus 5c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, advg. Miss Harrigan, 206 B'way.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS.
Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Boonlaa, 365 Greene.

Ribbons
ALL THAT'S NEW
612 Broadway.
62d " "
624 " "
FRANKENTHALER & FRANKENTHALER.

6c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
The Five and Ten Cent Exchange, 10-16 West 20th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES publishes in pamphlet form the diplomatic correspondence of England and Germany—known as the "White Papers"—which preceded hostilities. On news stands and by mail, 10c. per copy.—Advt.

WOULD LEVY ACREAGE TAX.

Col. Ewing Says It Is the Only Remedy for Situation in South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The only remedy for the present situation in the South with respect to cotton, in the opinion of Col. Robert Ewing of New Orleans, who is in Washington, is a curtailment of the production in 1915 and again in 1916, if the European war is still in progress. He believes the only way in which this curtailment can be accomplished is through a prohibitive acreage tax to be imposed by the Federal Government. This tax he would have levied on all cotton in excess of 50 per cent. of the cotton grown by each producer during this year.

Col. Ewing, who is the publisher of The

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises. 6:14|Sun sets..5:16|Moon sets..—

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:12	7:40	12:57	1:32
Governors Island	7:30	7:52	1:23	2:02
Hell Gate	9:20	9:42	3:03	3:42

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 18.

SS New York, Liverpool, Oct. 10.
SS Antares, Havana, Oct. 12.
SS Cape Carso, London, Sept. 30.
SS Barnston, Newport, Sept. 18.
SS Eendyke, Rotterdam, Oct. 1.
SS Idaho, Boston, Oct. 16.
SS Sicily, Buenos Aires, Aug. 13.
SS Clio, Malaga, Oct. 2.
SS Bayamon, Progreso, Oct. 10.
SS Sonia, Baltimore, Oct. 16.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Cameronia	Glasgow	Oct.	10
Santa Cruz	Colon	Oct.	8
Touraine	Havre	Oct.	10
Herm	Barcelona	Oct.	2
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct.	18
Sabine	Mobile	Oct.	13
Minnewaska	London	Oct.	10
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct.	8
Coamo	San Juan	Oct.	14
Con. di Giorgio	Jamaica	Oct.	14
Tagus	San Juan	Oct.	14
El Oriente	Galveston	Oct.	13
Proteus	New Orleans	Oct.	13

DUE TOMORROW.

Ines	Barcelona	Oct.	3
Medina	Galveston	Oct.	14
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct.	17
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct.	17
Sabine	Mobile	Oct.	13

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Europa	Naples	Oct.	10
Britannia	Horta	Oct.	15
Breifond	Sunderland	Oct.	11
Val Salice	Lisbon	Oct.	5
Danube	Colon	Oct.	13
El Mundo	Galveston	Oct.	13

DUE THURSDAY.

Adriatic	Liverpool	Oct.	14
Veendyk	Rotterdam	Oct.	8
Bjornstjerne Bjornsen	Lisbon	Oct.	6
Trinidad	Bermuda	Oct.	20
Pennsylvanian	Balboa	Oct.	14
Almirante	Colon	Oct.	17
Creole	New Orleans	Oct.	17
Stephano	St. John's	Oct.	17

DUE FRIDAY.

Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Oct.	15
Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Oct.	15
Colon	Cristobal	Oct.	14
Maracaibo	Maracaibo	Oct.	14
Comal	Galveston	Oct.	17
City of Savannah	Savannah	Oct.	20
Lenape	Jacksonville	Oct.	20
El Sud	Galveston	Oct.	17

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct.	17
Duca d'Abruzzi	Naples	Oct.	13
Caserta	Naples	Oct.	13
Lampasas	New Orleans	Oct.	20
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct.	8
Esperanza	Havana	Oct.	21

White Star PIERS 59 & 60, N. R.

OLYMPIC

LONDON

Via Glasgow.

October 21 11:00 A.M.

New York—Queenstown—Liverpool
Baltic..Oct. 21, n'n | Adriatic..Oct. 28, n'n
†N. Y. & *Boston—Italy—†Greece via Azores and Gibraltar.
*Canopic..Nov. 6, 11 AM | †Finland..Nov. 17, n'n

American Line

Under the American Flag
New York—Liverpool
New York, Oct. 24, n'n | Philа., Oct. 31, n'n

Atlantic Transport Line

New York—London
Minnewaska, Oct. 24, 10 am | Minnehaha, Oct. 31, 8:30am
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT WHITE FLEET

Only first-class passengers carried on these cruises

Under the American Flag

REGULAR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

From New York (Pier 16 East River, foot Fulton St.) to CUBA, JAMAICA, PANAMA CANAL, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Sailings every Wednesday at noon to JAMAICA, PANAMA, COLOMBIA.
Sailings fortnightly Thursdays P.M., to SANTIAGO, CUBA, BARRIOS, GUATEMALA, CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS.

Reduced fares for 22 and 24 day cruises, $115.00 minimum fare. Short tours to JAMAICA only and return $75.00 minimum fare.

Additional weekly sailings from Boston, New Orleans, to HAVANA, PANAMA and CENTRAL AMERICA. Connections at Colon for Pacific Coast ports of Central and South America. Write for booklets.

United Fruit Company Steamship Service
17 Battery Place, New York

CUNARD

Established 1840

Fastest Steamers in the World.
Aquitania, Lusitania, Mauretania

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL
(Subject to Change)

MAURETANIA..Wed., Oct. 21, noon
Franconia.....Sat., Oct. 31, 10 a.m.
LUSITANIA..Wed., Nov. 4, 1 a.m.
Laconia.....Sat., Nov. 14, 10 a.m.
Transylvania...Sat., Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Franconia.....Sat., Nov. 28, 10 a.m.

GENOA, NAPLES, MALTA, PATRAS
CARPATHIA, Sat., Oct. 31
Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd.,
21-24 State Street, New York

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE.
Sailings for HAVRE

LA TOURAINE	Oct. 24,	3 P.M.
CHICAGO	Oct. 31,	3 P.M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Nov. 14,	3 P.M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Whitgift, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Auchinberg, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hostillus, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Bergensfjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Madonna, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Storfond, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Californie, Bordeaux	—	3:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olympic, Glasgow	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	—	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Japanese Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem V., Haiti	12:30 P.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mundale, Matanzas	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Mexico, Vera Cruz	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Allianca, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Minas Geraes, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Yumuri, St. Jago	—	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Banan, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Danube, Kingston	—	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 247 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 167 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 430 miles S. at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Fredja, Sabine to New York, was 48 miles E. of Sabine Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 151 miles S. at noon.
SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 188 miles S. at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 495 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 292 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Medina, Galveston to New York, was 455 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Huron, Brunswick to New York, was 322 miles S. of Sandy Hook at 7 P. M.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 609 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Olinda, Gibara to New York, was 345 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 7 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 18 miles S. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS Vigilancia, San Juan to New York, was 275 miles E. of Havana at 6 P. M.
SS Yaguez, San Juan to New York, was 50 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS New York.
Germany—Parcels suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 24, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Oct. 21, SS Badagri.
Rotterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 20, SS Bergensfjord, and at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 22, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 5 P. M. Oct. 23, SS Verona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via San Francisco)—Mongolia.....Oct. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Oct. 23
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Taithybus...Oct. 22
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Manchuria...Oct. 22
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru.....Oct. 21
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, Australia, (except West,)—Niagara...Oct. 23
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shenyo Maru.....Oct. 26

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair Mon. Tues. fair; warmer in the interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.
S. Car.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle winds, mostly s.
Ga.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy; gentle shifting winds.
Fla.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle shifting winds.
Ala.—Fair Mon. Tues. cloudy, probably showers; gentle shifting winds.
Miss.—Cloudy Mon. Tues. showers; gentle to moderate s. winds.
La.—Showers Mon. in w. and Mon. or Mon. night in e. Tues. cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.
E. Tex.—Showers Mon., except fair in n. w. Tues. fair; moderate s. winds.
W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Utah—Fair Mon. Tues. unsettled, probably rain.
Okla.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., probably showers Tues.
Ark.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. fair.
Tenn.—Fair Mon. and Tues.
Ky.—Fair, somewhat warmer Mon. Tues. fair.
Ohio—Fair Mon., warmer in s. Tues. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.
Ind.—Fair slightly warmer Mon. Tues., fair; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.
Ill.—Fair, warmer Mon. Tues., cloudy; moderate s. winds.
L. Mich.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; gentle to moderate winds becoming s.
U. Mich.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; moderate e. to s. winds.
Minn.—Fair Mon., except probably rain in extreme n. e.; cooler in w. Tues., fair; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming variable.
Mo.—Fair Mon.; warmer in e.; rain at night or Tues.
S. Dak.—Cloudy and somewhat cooler Mon. Tues., cloudy.
Neb.—Fair Mon, somewhat cooler in n. Tues., cloudy.
Kan.—Fair Mon. and Tuesday.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(+) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

Brothers<Lidgerwood. Re NY Nfl & H RR. Vacuum Co<Dunn. Brainard<Walker. Stern<USA. Dick<Fuller (2 acts). Re Daimler Co. Re S S Titanic. General Calendar: Columbia Mach< Adriance. Columbia Mach< Rubsam & Hohrman.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Kiefer<Unionwerke. Kiefer<Heyman. Fischer<Wolf-Bieber. Fisher<Corey. Wessel Mfg<Ptg Mach. Dayton Eng Lab< Bowman Auto. Nicholas Power<Baird (2 acts). Waite<Kelley-Koett. Perry<Schaefer. Ryan<Mt. Vernon Nat Bank. Conkling<Beast Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

Robinson<Carbon Sti. Galle<Hamburg-Am. Byers<Norfolk. Hudson<NY NH RR. O'Neill<C RR of N J. O'Gorman<Oceanic Steam Nav. Cannavale<Forin.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Freljom<Staples & P. Cahill<Olympic. Oceanic Nav<Tug Hallenbeck. Heath<CNY. Brooks<Hilton & D. Carlisle<Old Colony. DL&W<Tug Palmyra. N & E Riv Ter<

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy Calendar Discharges.

Francis Murray, Eli W Matthews, Chas Krumwiede, Chas G Hammond, Henry Rosenstein, Fred L Hart, Peerless Plumb Supp, Wm P Managan, Lee Morris, Abraham Kantor, Helen S Burr, J H Carson, Nathan Goldstein, Cailler & Co, James A Jones, Morris Joseph, Dreyfuss Export, Ideal Diamond Jewly, Morris D Levine, Lester H Lewis, Sami Clafter, Chas T Keplinger, Wokind & Wals, Benjamin Gortikor, Samuel Altschul, Sadie Jacobs, Louis Ratter, Rosner & Baim, Anna Piser, Henry Rosenstein, Slade & Meesan, Levinson & Siegel.

Under objections: Frederick A Brohmer, Samuel C Weinstein, Wm C Bentel, Louis Yelin, Piper & Thomas.

Adjourned cases: Wm Stone, Leo Maltin, Samuel Kaplan, Wm P Leahey, Washburn & Holton, Metzger & Co.

Motions: S Shidlovsky, Mark Wolff, I M Costume, N Y Commercial, Roth & Printz, Merchants Motor Sls, Michael Gerichtel, Elias Tannenbaum, Merritt Const, H R Plumb Supply, Mendelsohn & Kaplan (Adolph Mandel (2 acts) Samuel Moskowitz, John V Schenck, Max Kobre, Buyers & Sellers Auto (2 acts), Glassberg & Gartner, Bway Tract & Const, Marsh B Willcox, J Pedlow & Co, Henry Brenner, Wm B Atwater, G P Hall & Son, Alfred Mudrick, Shie Landow (2 acts), M S Globe & Son, Bronfman & Sheinbrg Samuel Moskowitz, Eugene Kurka, Guigg Bros, George Cregaro, George Cregaro, Concord Petroleum, Howland<Met Bank, Mizell<Elmore & Hamilton Const, Pell & Co (4 acts), Motors Engr Sales, NY Puch Mach Reel, S H P Pell, Eugene Kurka, Adolf Mandel, Marshall B Willcox,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Springer<Thompson. Hyde & Pehman< B'klyn Majestic Th.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Eilsaman, A. D. P. Co< Strauber & Brecher. Allano<Metal Stamping Co. Conron, as trustee< Cauchois. Read<Nevins, (2.)

Leary<Leary. Lowe<same. Rosenberg<Jacobs. Leask<Beach. Re Alpha El. S. Nots<Bosselman & Co. Szantrik<Sandhof. Peson<MacKinstry. Laino<Theodore. Chamberlain<Chamberlain. Zerega<Jacobs. Northern Bank<Wash S. Bk. Seidl<Seidl. Dayton<Kimball. Weiss<Weiss. Scepanski<Stern & Sons. Re Seidman &c. Re Abrams. Brown<Brown. Kugelmann<Yorkville Bk. Strauss<Goldstein (2 acts.) Berkman<Berkman. Orlinsky<London. Corn Exc. Bk<Wells. Harper, jr<Babcock. Re Vingut (Floyd.) Harris<Harris. Guarantee & T.<2 Av. RR. Warnock Uniform< Garifalos. Cohen<Seward Pk. Hold. Mandel<Trof. C.N.Y.<Albright. Wald<Rief. Moller<Danziger.

PART II.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Gliegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Mandel<Hopkins. Bowser<Edson. Wormser<Ackerman. Orlando<Orlando. Gordon<Gordon. Herzlich<Herzlich. Ferris<McClenehan. Sedwitz<Bloch. Wickerham<Noel. Lieberman<Lieberman. Schenkman<Schikman. Klug<Klug. Sulm<Sulm. Mack<Mack.

Demurrers: Lord El<Barber Asph. McCabe<Riggs. Wild<Erie RR. Johnson<Nevins.

Preferred causes: Case on—Bour<Bour. McCall<Lenetska. Walter<Walter. Dalyn Bld Mat<Zucker. Cohen<Golde. Schultzberger<Schlger. Murphy<Grape. Leavitt<Waldemar. Stere<Siegel. Union Estates<Flanagan, Jr. Rockwell<Kunkler. Norden<Norden. General calendar: Rahmlow<Rahmlow.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M. lany, J.: case on; VII., Ford, J., clear; VIII., Blanchard, J., clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Carlisle Tr<NY & Carlisle Rlty. Halle<Mark. Inq—Corey<Corey. Dickinson<Meadows. W Horne<Ill Surety. Empire Engr<Siebenmann. Columbia Bk<Ros'brg. Castell<Clothier. Murray<Simpson. Tonarman<Pat & Dep. Republic Rubber< Brooks. Salmon<Weinman. Postal Life Burns. Bl Street<Dashoff. Hyman<Gatley Furn. Lee<Aufferman. Ornstein<West T R. Man. Leasing Co< Green. Kass<Plum. Justice<Justice. Landon<Mott. Pres. Street<Meenan. Grant<Greens Purch. Hy Oestreicher<Winters. Hollpax & Com Bkg< Bankers' Trust. Levey<Soslow. Rosenberg<Sachs. Debany<Levy.

PART III.—Philbin J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Glasser<C B & H RR. Grimes<CNY. Day<Well. Cirotte<Blank. Swanson<Wieland. Cleary<NY Life. Hackett, Carhart< Tobias. Gallagher<Cramp & Co. Wm Aiten Co<Galban & Co. Monze<CNY. Carazo<Teberofsky. Rizzo<Gantz. Alfonso<Schultz.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

M Ringuleson<Linch. H Ringuleson<Same. Murphey<Levy. McCoy<NY Rys. Swierczynski<Gollick & S. McCormick<Un. Fruit. Benson<Yellow Taxi. Hosberg<Hartford & NY Trans. Stabiner<Klein. Melitta & Co St. &c. Ry. Tierney<Fulton AutoG

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pasconetz<Schultz. Woolman<Rosen. Glaver<Am Meter. Glavey<Am Meter. Maresco<Fesler Sales. Kenweiss<B H RR. Stoll<same. Pech<Dalziel. Hell<NY C & H R RR. Goldstein<I R T. Bachrach<I R T. Washburn<Avery. Cadow<Woolverton.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Charlton<Russell. Wessel, NY Mail Co. Donnelly<B H RR. Gannon<Globe Taxi. Barsnauckas<Wirth. Englander<Lolline. Metzger<McCloskey. Glass<Breger. Katcher<Wolf. Schult<Hay Foundry Liddel<Penn Coal Hammerstein<Lynn. Rosenberg<Josephson Goldweber<H C & A I Plerry.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Inquests—NY Co Nat Bank<Davidow. Levinson<Ill Surety. Horan<Roxbury. Re Ginsberg (Lasserman) Brand<C. R. I. & P. RR. Wallace<Woolf (2 acts)< C. Paris Bk<Liebmann Braine<Daimler Motorcom. Gesellschaft. Levine<Levine. Caruso<Gibian. Buckbaum C.<Price. Nobbe<Nobbe. Rosenberg<Rubin. Hauser<Hauser. Thedford<Fletcher. Lowerre<Dupont. Graf<Bonwit Rlty. Feldman<E. Carr. Call Murray<Simpson. Michaels<Kures. Re C.N.Y.<Bronx Bvd. Tolter Mex. Oil<East Coast. East. Coal<Sheehan. Grebe<Grebe. Savage<Sully. Vogelstein<PopeMetals Zographos<Zographos. Re C.N.Y. (Cambreling Ave.) Schmuck<Ker<Bandler. Lande<Imper. Film (2 acts.) Cohen<Tanner M Car. Farley<Spier. Same<Zimmierman. Springs<McMillan. Lindsey<Brower. Knight<R of Reviews Hodes<Korn. Farley<Beckman.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Col Amuse. Collings<De Lamater Bynnes Auto. Wiener<Meyer. Tatum<Farson. Royce<Farson. Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling <Farson. Saaverio<Gerson. Mente<Salomon. Scanlon<Carrollan. Still<Still. Chapman<A Pal Car. Talcott<Nichols. People ex rel Goldstein<Ind B B L A I Lewis<City Rlty. Bloodgood<Rosen.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Estate of: Augusta Hyatt, Wills for probate: Philip Martha, Leonard E. Opdycke, Matthew A. Taylor, Catharine M Lynch.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S. Contested wills: Bridget Clayton, Moses Tubelsky, Patrick Farley, Fannie Berggen, Patrick Reynolds, Amelia G Cutter, Mary V McCusker. Estate of: Mary V McCusker. Geza C Stephansky, Mary Regan.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Gallagher<A O H. Mayer Brew<Arva. Goldstein<Lipman. Senko<Phila & R C & I. Ross, Jr<Somers. Sobel<Bandes. Walker<5 Av Coach. Calls<Yellow Taxi. Palmer<same. Shevinsky<Cohen. Ing—Corey<Corey. Dickinson<Meadows. W Horne<Ill Surety. Empire Engr<Siebenmann. Columbia Bk<Ros'brg. Castell<Clothier. Murray<Simpson. Tonarman<Pat & Dep. Republic Rubber< Brooks. Salmon<Weinman. Postal Life Burns. Bl Street<Dashoff. Hyman<Gatley Furn. Lee<Aufferman. Ornstein<West T R. Man. Leasing Co< Green. Kass<Plum. Justice<Justice. Landon<Mott. Pres. Street<Meenan. Grant<Greens Purch. Hy Oestreicher<Winters. Hollpax & Com Bkg< Bankers' Trust. Levey<Soslow. Rosenberg<Sachs. Debany<Levy.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Paulson<J V Palmer. Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher. Torgesan<Dawson. Palumbo<L'Araldo. Weill<Getzger. Nat Surety Co<Mass Co, &c. Co. Noah<Bow Sav Bank. Same<Bank for Sav. Brinley<Nevins. Tormey<Deane Plater. Dixey<Woods Prod. Cohn<Tanner M Car. Farley<Spier. Same<Zimmierman. Springs<McMillan. Lindsey<Brower. Knight<R of Reviews Hodes<Korn. Farley<Beckman.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Col Amuse. Collings<De Lamater Bynnes Auto. Wiener<Meyer. Tatum<Farson. Royce<Farson. Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling <Farson. Saaverio<Gerson. Mente<Salomon. Scanlon<Carrollan. Still<Still. Chapman<A Pal Car. Talcott<Nichols. People ex rel Goldstein<Ind B B L A I Lewis<City Rlty. Bloodgood<Rosen.

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SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Gallagher<A O H. Mayer Brew<Arva. Goldstein<Lipman. Senko<Phila & R C & I. Ross, Jr<Somers. Sobel<Bandes. Walker<5 Av Coach. Calls<Yellow Taxi. Palmer<same. Shevinsky<Cohen. Ing—Corey<Corey. Dickinson<Meadows. W Horne<Ill Surety. Empire Engr<Siebenmann. Columbia Bk<Ros'brg. Castell<Clothier. Murray<Simpson. Tonarman<Pat & Dep. Republic Rubber< Brooks. Salmon<Weinman. Postal Life Burns. Bl Street<Dashoff. Hyman<Gatley Furn. Lee<Aufferman. Ornstein<West T R. Man. Leasing Co< Green. Kass<Plum. Justice<Justice. Landon<Mott. Pres. Street<Meenan. Grant<Greens Purch. Hy Oestreicher<Winters. Hollpax & Com Bkg< Bankers' Trust. Levey<Soslow. Rosenberg<Sachs. Debany<Levy.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. German Life Inc. Co.<Borough Inv. Co.—Franklin Brooks.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J. People, &c.< John Bosnuffi—Irving C. Fox.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Busch<Gt Neck Shores Same<same. Lindsey<Lindsey. Perry<B H RR. Anheib<Sacke. Kazanerow<Rosen. Aufrichtig<Israel. Hawley<Hawley. Anderson<B H RR. Matz<same. Meyer<same. Haley<C I & B RR. Lawlor<same. Whitlock<same. Gordon<Nas RR. Hiscox<same. Finegan<C I & B RR. Helderman<B H RR. Molloy<Smith. Cuniff<Cutler. Dykeman<Utah L M. Altman<Briggs. Routh<Routh. De Teixeira<O'Dell. Cohn<Weil. Fronzo<Colasso. Murphy<Flynn. Chrystal<CNY. Re Fairview Av. Carpenter<Mennella. Swain<Swain.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials—At 10 A. M.

Bonanza<Bonanza. Mendel<Kuhlmann. People ex rel Riker H'stead<Purdy. Isaacson<Isaacson. Sugarman<Sugarman. Wise<Wise.

Highest number, 1,177.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinal, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Schaffer<Bayliss. Wilson<B H R R. Schmal<Union Ry. O'Hearn<Transit Dev. Zorn<Pendleton et al. Guttelman<Seeman et al. Emens<Nas R R. Nutman<B H R R. Cohen<Came. Kaplan et al<Feinstein et al. Donlon<Bowen et al. Kohler et al<Conlon et al. Jamison et al<Collins Plass Co. Heishin<Feinberg. Barry<Gulden. Kenny<Oelkers. Lomas et al<De Groff & Son. Mackiewicz<Krombach. Aslovitz<Fiegenbaum. Wirtenetz<Goldman. Hess<Lutz et al. Lerner<Lerner. Br. R R<Nas R R. Underhill<McMahon. Goldbaum<Nas R R. Chie'art<Stuffy. Cunningham<Shewan & Sons. Sahli<Scovil. Testa<Nas R R. Knelf<Hollack et al. Zeldin<Ann Joe. Creighton et al<Tomlins et al. Albracht<McAlpin & Co. Hasbrouck<Gallagher. Alexander<Cambridge Tile. (2 acts.) Leschber<Cappell. NY Inst, &c<CNY. 27 & 29 Pine St<Imboden. Hollander<Kauffman. Cooper<Cooper. Eltengton<Lederer. Weber<Rubber Trad'g Lyons<Reich. Weidenfeld<Doherty. Acme Garage<US Lgt. Boldicker<Sackett & W Asphalt Pav<CNY, (2 acts.) Weinhandler<Getlar. Clear.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Paulson<J V Palmer. Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher. Torgesan<Dawson. Palumbo<L'Araldo. Weill<Getzger. Nat Surety Co<Mass Co, &c. Co. Noah<Bow Sav Bank. Same<Bank for Sav. Brinley<Nevins. Tormey<Deane Plater. Dixey<Woods Prod. Cohn<Tanner M Car. Farley<Spier. Same<Zimmierman. Springs<McMillan. Lindsey<Brower. Knight<R of Reviews Hodes<Korn. Farley<Beckman.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Col Amuse. Collings<De Lamater Bynnes Auto. Wiener<Meyer. Tatum<Farson. Royce<Farson. Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling <Farson. Saaverio<Gerson. Mente<Salomon. Scanlon<Carrollan. Still<Still. Chapman<A Pal Car. Talcott<Nichols. People ex rel Goldstein<Ind B B L A I Lewis<City Rlty. Bloodgood<Rosen.

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SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

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PART III.—Philbin J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Glasser<C B & H RR. Grimes<CNY. Day<Well. Cirotte<Blank. Swanson<Wieland. Cleary<NY Life. Hackett, Carhart< Tobias. Gallagher<Cramp & Co. Wm Aiten Co<Galban & Co. Monze<CNY. Carazo<Teberofsky. Rizzo<Gantz. Alfonso<Schultz.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

M Ringuleson<Linch. H Ringuleson<Same. Murphey<Levy. McCoy<NY Rys. Swierczynski<Gollick & S. McCormick<Un. Fruit. Benson<Yellow Taxi. Hosberg<Hartford & NY Trans. Stabiner<Klein. Melitta & Co St. &c. Ry. Tierney<Fulton AutoG

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Pasconetz<Schultz. Woolman<Rosen. Glaver<Am Meter. Glavey<Am Meter. Maresco<Fesler Sales. Kenweiss<B H RR. Stoll<same. Pech<Dalziel. Hell<NY C & H R RR. Goldstein<I R T. Bachrach<I R T. Washburn<Avery. Cadow<Woolverton.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Charlton<Russell. Wessel, NY Mail Co. Donnelly<B H RR. Gannon<Globe Taxi. Barsnauckas<Wirth. Englander<Lolline. Metzger<McCloskey. Glass<Breger. Katcher<Wolf.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Pressure has risen over the eastern half of the country, but there is still a moderate disturbance over the Middle Atlantic States, and there were local rains in the South, the upper and lower lake regions, and the Middle Atlantic States. Over the West pressure is low, decidedly so in the Northwest and in the North Pacific States.

It is somewhat cooler in scattered localities, but as a whole temperatures have risen, and they are not below the seasonal average, except in the Pacific States.

It will be somewhat warmer Monday over the central portion of the country and on Tuesday in the East.

FORECAST FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Local rains Monday, followed by fair. Tuesday fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday; probably showers. Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
8 A. M.	54	58	4 P. M.	59	61
5 A. M.	56	56	8 P. M.	59	62
9 A. M.	59	61	9 P. M.	59	61
12 M.	61	68	11 P. M.	59	61

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 61; for the corresponding date last year it was 58; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 58, at 8 P. M. it was 62. Maximum temperature 68, degree at 11 A. M., minimum 56 degrees at 3 A. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A. M., 79 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.85 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
12:35—14 & 16 Lispenard St.; E. Brown Co.	$2,500
2:30—625 5 St.; B. Beckerman	$75
7:07—43 5 Av.; W. Fuller	Not given
9:17—161 W 27 St.; L. Kutsorcin	$10
P. M.	
12:45—Front of 128 E. 98 St.; Bradley Construction Co.	Not given
1:15—405 E. 91 St.; G. Gobis	Slight
1:20—58 Elizabeth St.; D. Tempesta	$15
1:25—1,525 Fulton Av., Bronx; J. Bloom,	Slight
1:30—331 E. 105 St.; R. Murioa	Slight
3:30—33 W. 52 St.; L. O'Brien	Slight
4:00—497 E. 156 St.; P. Koste	$500
6:20—248 2 St.; J. Goldsmith	Slight
7:30—356 Washington St.; S. Hersh & Co.,	Slight
8:40—1,029 Kelly St., Bronx; B. Acker,	Slight
9:55—427 E. 74 St.; A. Friedmann	Slight

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.

Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. at Morningside Park, near Central Park.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $30, $50 per month; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cozily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower baths; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

St. Nicholas Av. (Corner 127th).—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2-3-4-5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, sheets, baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly, upward. Windermere.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 102 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck, 2242 Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

97th, 209 West.—Eight rooms, bath; every room sunny; high-class elevator; corner apartment; subway "L"; references essential. Apt. 7E.

Riverside Drive, 96th St.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three months' lease or longer; $175; see to appreciate. Phone 2010 River.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS,
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, 2 and 3 West 104th St.

107th, 206 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

65th, 164 WEST.—Physician, owning modern house; handsome rooms, twin beds; $4, $6.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5418 Chelsea.

Six large rooms, two baths, well furnished. $25, 601 West 113th St.

44th, 25 West.—Excellent two rooms, bath; steam heat; 5 rooms, unfurnished.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $35-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $50 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT. One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

Will sublet a $63 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Volgtlander.

777 West End Av., "The Stratford," S. W. Cor. 98th St.—10 rooms, 3 baths, $3,750; 8 rooms, 3 baths, $2,050 and $2,500.

157TH, 614 WEST, (near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large light rooms; $40 to $60.

36th, 363 West.—Four large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; $19. Janitor.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.

Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $50 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

5 AND 7 CORNER ROOMS, $42 and $60.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
TUXEDO COURT, 30-32 E. 128TH ST.

45 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $900.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

248 EAST 125TH STREET.
Three and four rooms; cheap rent.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $30; 5 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 690 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Dressmakers—Milliners

Thirty cents a line.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILOR.—Remodeling; reasonable. Telephone 3224 Greeley. 116 West 34th St.

Schools

Thirty cents a line.

EXPERT TUTORING IN SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS
by special teacher these subjects, New York high schools. W. H. Grant, 155 W. 65th.

OPPORTUNITY

SALESMAN.—City, grocery, hardware, housefurnishing, druggists, wants live proposition. Z 369 Times Annex.

Six prompt replies were received through the insertion of this advertisement in The Times.

The Times rejects all objectionable or doubtful advertisements and welcomes information from its readers in aid of its efforts to keep its advertising columns absolutely clean.

Telephone advertisements to The Times — Bryant 1000.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine factory building, 15th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

$1,000 cash buys very fine 2-family house; steam heat, hot water, tiled bathroom; complete arrangements for two families; near station; house in first-class condition; one floor pays expenses. Address Owner, 45 Times Downtown

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, 7 rooms, bath; heat, electric lights; cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 131 Times Downtown.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cash paid for Williamsbridge, Wakefield lots. Must be cheap. L 263 Times Downtown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house. $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Your choice in an exchange 1 and 2 family houses; 3, 4, 6 family flats; steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester and Freeport; brokers, note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 2,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

76th, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700. Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker.

Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable rent; would sell. W. B. Read, 100 4th Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 21 Nassau.

Desk room for rent in modern office building. Room 96, 33 Union Square.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $8 up. Tel. 525 J.

Beautiful home on Chester Hill; quiet and restful; excellent table. 153 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with boards

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large and small rooms; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; ideal location.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th St.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity, phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

MADISON AV., 228.—Table guests; first-class meals; $8 per week; transients.

West Side.

11TH, 36 WEST.—Double rooms for married couples; excellent table; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

53D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

58D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

59TH ST., 220 WEST.—Gentleman can secure large bedroom, with running water, electricity; near subway; splendid board in first-class elevator apartment; private family; references required; extremely reasonable. Telephone 511 Columbus.

68TH, 50 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 103 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 122 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private bath; superior table; references; table guests accommodated.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms; private bathroom; well appointed house; references.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.) —Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 9350 Col.

73D ST., 126 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; references exchanged.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

74TH, 121 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front sunny room with board; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor; board optional; private family; moderate references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40, WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Gentleman to share suite of parlor, three bedrooms, bath with congenial party; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

98D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Large sunny room; table board; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment, 7E.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Bashir.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; newly decorated; established 10 years; bountiful table; terms moderate.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH ST., 544 WEST. (Near Broadway Subway, in Nicest Section.) "The Audubon," Select Family Hotel.—Bright rooms, good meals, $8 up, single; $14 up, two; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

LADY desires board and front room with running water in a private family or select boarding house; state terms and accommodations. W 116 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also single room.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large rooms; top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat; electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

45TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; kitchenette; small room, bath; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

60TH, 227 E.—Newly decorated double room; friends or couple; all conveniences; private house.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

37TH ST., 17 WEST.—One large room and bath; references.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Quaint house; rooms double and single, with bathroom.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; private family, apartment; every convenience. Rousseau.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH, (near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished. Telephone Plaza 8893.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 256 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; gentlemen only.

58TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, electricity, telephone, other large rooms; excellent location; gentlemen preferred; $11 and $12.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, near Subway and elevated, $2.50 up.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Gentleman wishing large room, private bath, southern exposure, in elegant apartment, phone Columbus 5475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (cor. West End.)—Large, medium rooms; suite suitable 3 gentlemen; water; electricity.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, double; en suite; continuous hot water.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

72D, 121 WEST.—Newly opened; select neighborhood; attractive rooms; private bath.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, single, near bath; running water; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, single, near bath; running water; electricity; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small third-story room; southern exposure; continuous hot water; electricity; references.

77TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone; references.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

78TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Excellent large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath, electric light; reference.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large room; also front parlor;

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $5.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

86TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

88TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH, WEST.—Well-furnished room, private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive front room, dressing room; clean, select house.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms, together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; near "L" station; very reasonable.

96TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 5249.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

101ST ST., 16 WEST.—Large, cheerful rooms; telephone, electricity, $2.50, $4; housekeeping. McNamara.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice light room, with bath; Apartment 1.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentlemen. Arbuckle.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Business woman will rent one or two furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment to two business women. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

112TH, 521 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Apartment 4.

118TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 43.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH ST., 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.) —Outside rooms, overlooking Drive; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

119TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, cheerful east and south room, overlooking Morningside Park. Apartment 51.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Large, newly furnished room; private family; board optional Oakley.

121ST, 501 and 519 WEST (Morningside Heights).—Delightful, all-the-year-round location, opposite Columbia University; near Riverside and Morningside Parks; attractively furnished front rooms with southern sun; single or double, two windows; $6, $7 per week; single, $4; single or double, with eastern sun, $5, $6; kitchen privilege; reception room for callers; meals entirely optional at cost in co-operative dining room, very reasonable; elevator, steam, gas, electricity; hot water, telephones; Broadway Subway. Chaperons Miss Williams, Tel. Morningside 8790; Mrs. Young, Tel. Morningside 4887.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 58.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

122D, 328 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable room; all conveniences; breakfast optional; homelike; reasonable. Clayton.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

262D, 94 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; private house; gentlemen. Telephone 5064 Riverside.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 1,672, Corner 52d St.—Third floor, large room; private bath; elevator service; all conveniences; private home; married couple or business man only. Tel. 4244 Columbus. Mrs. Bahr.

CLAREMONT AV., 350.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 81.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.) —Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Attractive room; near Columbia University; moderate. Apartment 53.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful front and back rooms; single or double; private family; convenient to Subway. Phone 3868 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water; shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apt. 65.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (67.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath. $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

WADSWORTH, 351, (193d St.)—Large, outside, comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; private bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references

WEST END AV., 343.—Sitting room and bedroom, with private bath; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 13 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5683 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

A LADY of aristocratic appearance, social experience, business ability, tact and judgment desires confidential mission, where integrity will be appreciated. References. W 115 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, typist, all around office assistant, seeks employment; knowledge of stenography; 3 years experience. Miss Stemer, 327 Beekman Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 12 years' office manager; modern accounting methods; university training. L 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accurate; modern systems; twelve years manufacturing concerns; stenographer. Efficient, Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; financial statements, trial balance, controlling accounts; $10-$12. N 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $18-$12. W 61 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class chambermaid, colored, wants position; country preferred; personal references from last employer. Gregory, 119 East 84th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Young girl; best references. 2,144 7th Av. Coyne.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated woman, active, experienced, desires position as companion or supervising housekeeper; references. Address Miss Bryant, 26 Midland Av., White Plains, N. Y.

GOVERNESS.—As nursery governess, French, German, English, thoroughly experienced, capable, wishes position; small child, two up; best references given. Mademoiselle, care of Mrs. Tollock, 143 West 140th St. Phone Audubon 1330.

GOVERNESS.—An American young lady wishes position as governess, with one or two children; please state what is required and wages. E. Caton, 812 Cleveland Av., Detroit, Mich.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced colored girl to do housework; sleep in. Goldman, 34 West 135th St., care Christen.

HOUSEWORK.—Chambermaid and nurse; colored girl. 2,151 5th Av. Lewis.

LADY desires position for French governess who has been in her employ four years; reference; child under 7 years. Call 29 West 85th St., between 10 and 12 Monday morning.

LAUNDRESS.—German woman takes laundry home, out by day; open drying; would clean office by week. Folderman, 414 W. 49th.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. F. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MASSEUSE, experienced, wishes lady patients at residences; bath given invalids; body massage, $2. H. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MOTHER'S HELPER, COMPANION.—Educated woman will make daily, hourly engagement in any household capacity; unexceptional references. W 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, capable office assistant; can handle correspondence; competent stenographer and typist; seeks position where conscientious and intelligent service will be appreciated; willing to start at moderate salary; can furnish high credentials as to character, ability, and honesty. Address I. E. Richter, 501 East 29th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 27, seeks position; have had several years' experience; am neat and accurate; best of references as to my character, honesty, and ability. Address G, Ney, 225 West 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience, general office work; high school graduate; capable, conscientious; salary, $12. Miss Newman, 254 Bay 11th St., N. Y. City.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent

BOMB IN FIFTH AV. ROCKS APARTMENTS

Wrecks Basement at 43, Hurls People from Beds, and Injures Fireman.

HOME OF ITALIAN OFFICIAL

Consul General Farl Forni, Recently Blackjacked, Lives There—Other Prominent Tenants.

An explosion which occurred yesterday morning at 6:10 o'clock in the basement of an eleven-story apartment house at 43 Fifth Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street, wrecked the basement, fractured the skull of William Walters, night fireman, shook residents of the apartment house out of their beds, broke windows and caused other damage in the lower floors of the building.

Policemen of the Boiler Squad who made an examination in the morning, reported that a small boiler had burst. Inspector Owen Eagan of the Bureau of Combustibles, who made an investigation at night after his attention had been called to the case by a TIMES reporter, found that a powerful explosive of about the same strength of the bombs exploded in St. Patrick's Cathedral and in the Church of St. Alphonsus, had caused the damage.

A resident in the apartment house is Chevalier Giacomo Farl Forni, the Italian Consul General to New York, who was knocked down by a blackjack on Sept. 18 as he was leaving the subway at Spring Street. This attempt on his life, according to the police, was made by the Black Hand. A year ago a bomb, which did not explode, was left in his office. He was out of the city yesterday.

Other tenants of the building are Gustavus T. Kirby and Mrs. Kirby, who is a sister of John Claflin; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low, Jr., relatives of Seth Low; Mrs. Amelia N. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. James W. White, Mr. and Mrs. P. Stenning Choate, Dr. and Mrs. Paulo De Vecchio, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dimond Bird, Miss Irene Lewisohn, and Mrs. Alanson J. Fox.

Ruin in Basement.

The explosion burst open the door between the boiler room and the sleeping room of Anthony Polack, night engineer, and buried him under a shower of plaster. He found the boiler room covered with plaster, broken woodwork, glass, and fragments of iron. Lying near a wall twenty feet from the boiler was the fireman, whose forehead had been split open by a piece of iron.

The small boiler, with its sides ripped open, lay five feet from its concrete base, which had been smashed to pieces. One of the massive columns supporting the building had been partly torn away. The asbestos was ripped off the adjoining large boiler. Water was pouring into the basement from a severed pipe of the tank on the roof, and was going up in clouds of steam when it came in contact with the heating pipes and the undamaged boiler.

Heavy sheet iron doors had been blown into the elevator shaft, and Polack could hear cries from the elevator man, William Grant, who was stuck in the car four feet from the bottom of the shaft and frightened by the steam.

The explosion smashed several windows in the rear of the Van Rensselaer Hotel, which fronts on Eleventh Street, and awakened the guests, and windows were shattered in the home of H. C. Dickinson, Assistant District Attorney, at 45 Fifth Avenue. Harry Love, clerk of the hotel, ran out, and seeing the steam escaping from the broken basement windows of the apartment house, turned in an alarm of fire.

In a few minutes fire apparatus arrived, with bells clanging and a noisy crowd had gathered in the street. This added to the alarm of those awakened from sleep in the apartment house in the hotel, and, hurriedly dressed, they began to appear in the street.

Report Heard for Blocks.

The explosion had been heard several blocks away, and hundreds who ran up and could not find out exactly what had happened collected in front of the old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, in the belief that a dynamite bomb had been exploded inside of it. The church was invaded by the I. W. W. raiders on March 1.

William Fuller, manager of the apartment house, began at once to take a survey of the damage, and found that the apartments on the lower floors had suffered considerably. In the apartment of Mrs. Berkley Mostyn, directly above the boiler room, much of the plaster had been shaken down, the door of the dumbwaiter had been blown open, and the kitchen was filled with broken glass and crockery. Mrs. Mostyn had been thrown from her bed to the floor, and other tenants told of similar experiances.

The police of the Boiler Squad, after looking over the flooded basement, concluded that the wreckage was due solely to the bursting of the small boiler, which was three feet high and two feet in diameter.

Manager Fuller, convinced that the small boiler could not cause so much mischief, called in the engineer of the Presbyterian Church and a steamfitter, who both asserted that some powerful explosive must have been set off inside the small boiler. Mr. Fuller learned from his employes that there had been no fire in the small boiler since Saturday afternoon. Inspector Eagan, after his investigation, said:

"It was not a boiler explosion. A boiler of that size could not have produced more than a fraction of the damage. A bomb containing dynamite or some powerful explosive was set off inside of the boiler. A boiler explodes upward. The force of this explosion was downward and sideways, as dynamite explodes."

Capt. Scoville of the Mercer Street Police Station learned from the bellboys that a man believed to be an Italian had entered the apartment house on Saturday night. When asked what he was doing there, he said he wanted money. He was ordered out. Mr. Fuller learned that a man who said he was answering an advertisement for a doorman to the apartment house had entered the basement shortly before the explosion.

Walters was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where it was said his condition was serious. A purse was raised among the tenants of the apartment house for Mrs. Walters and her baby, five months old.

FAINTS AS MAN DIES IN ARMS

Had Supported Victim in Bay an Hour—Rescued Unconscious.

Harry Fiedler of 986 East Ninety-third Street, Canarsie, and his uncle, William Fiedler, 61 years old, of 67 Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, went out for blackfish yesterday morning in the younger man's twenty-five-foot power boat, the Oahu.

They cruised about the bay, finding no luck, and early in the afternoon, near the site of the Metapan's recent accident, they met George Jacobson of 227 Hull Street, Brooklyn, a friend, who was out in his boat with a party of fishermen.

The Fiedlers started home early, and about two hours later Jacobson pulled up his anchor. As Jacobson's boat neared Rockaway Shoals, about three miles off Rockaway Point, they saw a body in the water ahead of them. Jacobson tied a line about his waist and dived in after it. When they hauled him back to his boat it was found that the unconscious man he carried was Harry Fiedler.

There was no sign of his boat or his uncle anywhere. As the Jacobson boat made for Canarsie, the occupants worked over Fiedler, and revived him. He told them then that when the Oahu was off the shoals he had gone into the cabin, leaving the tiller in his uncle's hands. The latter had allowed the boat to ground and a heavy sea capsized it.

Fiedler says he saw his uncle in the water and swam to him. He thinks he must have supported him in the water more than an hour with the aid of a life belt he had put on. Finally, he says, his uncle died in his arms. Then he became unconscious.

Fiedler was hurried to his home, where he was treated by a physician. His condition is serious, and it is feared pneumonia will result from his exposure. The harbor police are looking for the Oahu and the body of the elder Fiedler.

ELEANOR GATES WEDS AGAIN

Former Wife of R. W. Tully the Bride of Frederick Moore.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 18.—Miss Eleanor Gates, the playwright, was married to Frederick Moore, the author and former soldier, in the home of Dr. and Mrs. William Spickers, 423 Broadway, here, this afternoon. Only a few of their closest friends were invited. The Rev. Walter Koenig officiated.

The bride wore a gown of pale blue brocade with a pale blue flowing net cape. Her hat was of white panne velvet, trimmed with one pink rose. She carried an ivory-bound prayer book, the gift of the matron of honor, Mrs. William Spickers, who was before her marriage Miss Reed Hutchins. Dr. Spickers was best man. Master John Powers Spickers, 4 years old, dressed in white, as page, carried a basket of pink roses.

Mrs. Moore was formerly the wife of Richard W. Tully, the playwright. He obtained a decree of divorce several months ago.

Mr. Moore is well known in literary and military circles. Until a few months ago he was editor of The Argosy, and is the author of "The Devil's Admiral" and many other books and short stories. He saw active service in the Philippine campaign and was a war correspondent during the Russo-Japanese War. At the time of the San Francisco earthquake he was a staff writer on The Examiner.

BATTLESHIP MORENO HERE.

Argentine Dreadnought to Prepare for Official Tests.

The battleship Moreno of the Argentine Navy, built at Camden by the New York Shipbuilding Company, arrived in the bay off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday morning, and will steam to the New York Navy Yard, where her hull will be overhauled, preparatory to the official tests, to be made off Rockland, Me.

The Moreno is one of the most formidable fighting ships afloat. She has a displacement of 30,000 tons with her full load, and will be required to make a speed of 22.5 knots in order to be accepted by the Argentine Government. Her armament consists of twelve twelve-inch guns in six turrets, and sixteen four-inch guns. She will carry 1,100 men. She carries two torpedo tubes, and is protected by Krupp armor. Amidships she has a twelve-inch belt of armor.

Among those on board the Moreno were Vice Admiral Onofre Betbeder, President of the Naval Commission; H. A. Magoun, Vice President of the New York Shipbuilding Company; Commander Ismael F. Galindez, and Capt. Jorge Galindez.

Policeman Hurt in Fire Rescue.

While rescuing Mrs. Vito Finnell and her two children yesterday from the burning tenement at 407 East 156th Street, the Bronx, Policeman Charles Armstrong was injured by broken glass. The woman and children were in a locked room on the third floor, and Armstrong broke down the door, the upper half of which was glass. His wounds were dressed at Lebanon Hospital. The fire was confined to the basement.

MRS. CARMAN COOL; TRIAL BEGINS TODAY

Physician Says the Alleged Slayer of Mrs. Bailey Retains Her Wonderful Nerve.

HEAVY DEMAND FOR SEATS

Defendant May Not Testify If State's Case Seems Weak—Selection of Jurors.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman, who tomorrow will be put on trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lula Duryea Bailey, is bearing up well, according to Dr. Cleghorn, the jail physician, who has been visiting her in the jail here since her indictment some weeks ago.

"Mrs. Carman is naturally nervous," said the physician, "but she has withstood the strain wonderfully well and shows no signs of a breakdown. Her physical condition is such that she will be able to go into court tomorrow morning and face her accusers. She has somewhat lost her color, owing to her detention in the jail, but she retains her wonderful nerve, and there is not the slightest indication that she will not go through the hard strain without showing any physical weakness."

Mrs. Carman today held a final conference with her attorneys and with her husband, in whose office Mrs. Bailey was shot and killed. She said that she was anxiously awaiting the opportunity to tell her story to the jury. William Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, tonight announced that he would attend every session of the trial. Mrs. Bailey's mother, Mrs. Jennie Duryea, expressed a similar intention. Mrs. Duryee hoped that Mrs. Bailey's seventeen-year-old daughter Madeline would not be placed on the stand again, as the ordeal "would simply be a torture to the child."

It is predicted that the trial will drag along for at least two weeks, and possibly longer. The attorneys will make all speed in getting the jury, but it is thought they will exhaust the special panel of 113 talesmen before they complete the jury.

The trial will begin before Justice Kelby in the Supreme Court, and hundreds of curious persons, all anxious to get a glimpse of the woman on trial, undoubtedly will be at the court house long before the case is called. The Sheriff and other county officials have been besieged with applications for seats in the court room. Many of those who seek seats are women well known in society. They have all been unsuccessful, as no seats are to be reserved for the audience, and it will be a case of "first come, first served."

The Sheriff has made special preparations for a "rush" of spectators, and additional deputies have been sworn in to maintain order.

The greatest interest in this case centres in Mrs. Carman—whether she will take the stand in her own behalf and tell of her movements on the night of the tragedy. Her counsel, Surrogate Graham and George H. Levy, declared some days ago that they surely would place the defendant on the stand, so that the jury would have the opportunity of hearing her own story.

It is said now, however, that counsel for the defense will be guided entirely by the evidence the State produces. If they feel that she should go on the stand and deny some of the State's evidence she will do so, but if they think that no case has been made out against her she will not be forced to undergo the ordeal of taking the stand.

Counsel for the defense have primed themselves for a bitter attack upon the testimony that is to be offered by Celia Coleman, the negro maid, and Frank J. Farrell, considered two of the most important witnesses for the State. Both of these witnesses will be forced to undergo searching cross-examinations by Mr. Graham.

READY FOR 101ST BIRTHDAY.

Joseph De Long Interested in the War and Other World Affairs.

Although he had hoped to do so, because it was "Go-to-Church" Sunday, Joseph De Long was unable yesterday to make the trip from his home, 62 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, to the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member. Mr. De Long will celebrate on Oct. 28 his one hundred and first birthday. Last year, when he reached the century mark, there was a neighborhood celebration, and this year there will be a family reunion.

Mr. De Long's sight and hearing are impaired, but his mind is alert, and he takes lively interest in the world affairs, particularly the war. While he thinks the Allies can better justify their position, he feels kindly toward the German people, and its is abhorrent to him that civilized Europe should be at war.

Mr. De Long was born in Berks County, Penn., and comes of Huguenot and Pennsylvania Dutch stock. For some years he was with the shipping firm of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and later was a warehouse owner. He retired about twenty-five years ago. His wife died in 1907, aged 88.

George Gould Would Vacate Order.

George J. Gould has filed an application in the Supreme Court to vacate an order citing him to testify before trial in his suit against his brother Howard to foreclose a tax lien on the property at Fifth Avenue and Seventy-third Street that is worth about $800,000. The lien amounted to $54,609, and the foreclosure suit was begun when Howard Gould defaulted on the payment of $17 interest.

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Full Dress suits, $40. Tuxedo suits, silk lined, $35. Choice of either black or white silk waistcoat.

Black or gray English Thibet, silk-lined fall overcoats, suitable for any occasion, $25. Made to measure only. There is a rare advantage here.

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Under Cover

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MAJESTIC Matinee Wednesday $1.00. 500 Seats Evening $1.00.
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Next—"Omar, the Tentmaker." Seats Thursday.
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"PEG O' MY HEART" with Elsa Ryan.
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APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
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SAME MANAGEMENT
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Apartments and Rooms with Bath, Unfurnished and Furnished, by the Year or Transiently.
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All Modern Dances. Personal Attention.

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Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
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SQUARE PIANOS $5, and Cartage.
25 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

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Leave New York 10 A. M. Arrive Chicago 12:50 P. M. No Extra Fare.
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Arrive St. Louis, 2:55 P.M.
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Hart, Schaffner & Marx Slip-on Raincoats at $15

BIG, loose, comfortable garments these, made for wear in all kinds of weather—used as a Raincoat and also as a Fall Overcoat.
Made in Worsteds and Whipcords, some with silk lined shoulders—Regular prices $20, $22.50, $25, $28 and $30—Now $15.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,723. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARMAN JURORS QUICKLY CHOSEN

Not a Bachelor in Box, Which Is Filled in Less Than Five Hours.

DEFENDANT FLINCHES ONCE

Pales When Venireman Says He Won't Vote to Make Her Child Motherless.

GIBE BY DEFENSE AT BURNS

"Moving Picture Man, Magazine Writer, or Something"—Negro Maid Suddenly Reappears.

The Carman Jury of Married Men

Foreman—ROBERT F. LUDLAM, oyster dealer, married; Oyster Bay.
No. 2—ALOIS ANGLER, barber, married; Central Park, L. I.
No. 3—FRANK D. MOUNT, builder, married; Oceanside.
No. 4—WILLIAM G. HOVEY, traveling salesman, married; Woodmere.
No. 5—MARX GOTTSCH, gardener, married; New Hyde Park.
No. 6—ALVIN W. SMITH, painter, married; Cedarhurst.
No. 7—JAMES V. GIRAED, gardener, married; Merrick.
No. 8—JACOB ANTON, retired, married; Mineola.
No. 9—JOHN H. MOLYNEAUX, liveryman, married; Port Washington.
No. 10—JOSEPH H. ASTON, manager, married; Port Washington.
No. 11—EUGENE E. CARPENTER, builder, married; Port Washington.
No. 12—CHARLES D. STRYKER, seedsman, married; Floral Park.

"They all look to be intelligent men," Mrs. Carman said, "and I am sure I shall receive a fair trial. Personally, I would have selected any twelve of the list, and would have felt sure that they would find me innocent."

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 19.—By her actions and facial expression Mrs. Florence Conklin Carman proved herself a woman of iron nerves when she was placed on trial for her life and twelve jurymen to hear her case were selected with record speed in the Nassau County Court House here today.

The twelfth juryman, Charles D. Stryker, a middle-aged man of medium height and grayish brown hair, who replied bluntly and decisively to questions, was sworn in at 4:35 o'clock in the afternoon, less than five hours after the first juryman had taken his oath. During these hours Mrs. Carman had sat beside her husband and her three lawyers at the end of the counsel table, and, with rare exceptions, the muscles of her face had seemed immobile the entire time.

On two or three occasions in the cross-examination of talesmen she whispered a few words to John J. Graham, the lawyer who cross-examined the talesmen for the defense. Twice she leaned over and, smiling, spoke to her husband. The rest of the time she sat almost motionless, watching the District Attorney and the men in the jury box intently.

Mrs. Carman Shows Emotion.

Only once did Mrs. Carman betray the nervous strain which she suffered. When a venireman admitted that he could not vote for the death sentence because it would leave her little girl motherless and disgraced the defendant paled, and she covered her mouth with her hand to hide the twitching of her lips. At that time she appeared to be about to break down.

Hints could be gleaned from the questions put to veniremen by District Attorney Lewis J. Smith and Mr. Graham regarding the nature of the case each side might be expected to present. The District Attorney laid emphasis on the subjects of circumstantial evidence and the reliability of testimony offered by a negro. He exercised eleven peremptory challenges, most of them because the proposed jurymen acknowledged they would be reluctant to find a verdict of murder in the first degree based entirely on circumstantial evidence or because they said they would not accept the statement of a negro woman against that of a white woman. Mr. Smith challenged fourteen men for other causes. He also questioned each venireman carefully as to whether his judgment would be biased by the fact that the prisoner was a woman.

Without exception the twelve men selected were positive in their statements that they would consider circumstantial evidence and the testimony of a negro woman, if both were reasonably strong, ample to convict Mrs. Carman of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey. The spectators who thronged the small courtroom seemed to be of the opinion after the jury had been chosen that the District Attorney had been especially fortunate in his selections.

The defense laid stress on two features. Mr. Graham asked every venireman who was questioned whether his judgment might be influenced by the fact that Mrs. Carman had installed a dictograph in Dr. Carman's office to enable her to listen to conversations of Dr. Carman and his patients, and asked if the fact that Detective William J. Burns had played a prominent part in procuring evidence for the prosecution would lend any special value to the evidence presented by the opposing side.

Both Sides Satisfied.

Though most of the veniremen hesitated over both questions, Mr. Graham exercised peremptory challenges in only two instances, and no challenges for other causes. Each side was authorized to exercise thirty peremptory challenges. When the jury was complete, lawyers

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PRESIDENT IS CALM AS TO OUR WAR NEEDS

Calls Present Discussion Only "Mental Exercise"—Gardner to Delay Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson was asked today in regard to the truth of a published statement that there was a schism in the Administration over the question of increasing the army and the navy. "What?" exclaimed the President, in a voice that indicated that he did not understand the question. When it was repeated he smiled and answered: "There are no schisms in the Administration over armaments or anything else."

An effort to get the President to express himself on the subject of Representative Gardner's propaganda for more adequate preparation for war was unsuccessful. The President referred to the discussion as "good mental exercise," and laughed when he said it. Talk of this sort had been going on, he added, ever since he was a boy of 10.

Representative Gardner was much disturbed over the President's reference to the discussion of increasing armaments as "mental exercise." He made the following prepared statement tonight:

"I have read in the evening papers the views of President Wilson with regard to the growing movement looking toward our national security. I have a very real respect for the President, and I regret more than I can say that his attitude is so discouraging. I cannot help feeling that the scholarly surroundings which environed the President so long have persuaded him to take too kindly a view of the good intentions of foreign nations. I really believe that he must change his opinion when the evidence is brought out as to our unpreparedness for war.

"The President has been so very busy in other matters that I doubt whether he realizes the tremendous falling off during the last eight years in the relative standing of the United States Navy. Although it is apparent that I must abandon all hope of getting the President's support for my resolution for an investigation, nevertheless I hope that he will put no obstacle in the way of a free expression of the opinion of the highest officers in the Army and Navy when the hearings take place before the Committee on Rules."

Representative Gardner announced today that he would not press his resolution for passage during the present session. Since his resolution was presented Mr. Gardner has received hundreds of letters and telegrams on the subject, mostly favorable to his attitude.

DUCHESS MARRIES A HUSSAR OFFICER

He Is Going on Active Service While She Devotes Herself to Red Cross Work.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—An interesting romance of the war is revealed by the announcement that Millicent Duchess of Sutherland has been married to Major Percy Desmond FitzGerald of the Eleventh Hussars.

The wedding, it is stated, took place last week.

The Duchess will leave England tomorrow again to devote herself to Red Cross work at the front, and Major FitzGerald will also leave here on active service in a few days.

Lady Millicent Fanny St. Clair-Erskine, daughter of the fourth Earl of Rosslyn, was married in 1884 to the Fourth Duke of Sutherland, who died in 1913. The Duke owned at that time 1,500,000 acres, the greater part in Scotland, but with large properties in Staffordshire and Shropshire.

The Duchess has always been interested in social work. She took charge of the schools, reading rooms, and libraries on her husband's estates. She has presided at many meetings to advance causes in which she is interested, and was instrumental in causing the governmental inquiry into lead poisoning in the Staffordshire potteries. She has written several books and a play and has made many speeches of a definitely socialistic character. She is a half-sister of the Socialist Countess of Warwick, who lectured recently in this country.

Major Percy Desmond FitzGerald is the son of a Member of Parliament from County Galway, Ireland. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College at Oscott, joined the Eleventh Hussars in 1895, and was gazetted Lieutenant in 1896. In the course of the Boer war he was mentioned in dispatches four times and was decorated for distinguished service at Ladysmith and in the Transvaal. He has been Brigade Major of the First Cavalry Brigade since 1909.

KING'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA

Urges Us to Remember How Belgian Neutrality Was Violated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BELGIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—King Albert received me this afternoon in the large oak hall of the Hotel de Ville. The dim light of a foggy day that came through the leaded windows showed the King in a General's blue uniform. He stood before the great empty fireplace. His face was grave.

His Majesty said that he had been deeply touched by the generosity of the English people. Poor Belgium, now merely the edge of a nation, appreciated most sincerely all that her generous ally was doing. He knew already how hospitably his people had been received in England. In this connection the King expressed the hope that the Belgian men who were there would receive work. That was the first requisite, for his Majesty did not wish that any able-bodied citizen of his country should become a charge upon a friendly people. They must not be pauperized.

His Majesty had a special message for the American people. He said he hoped the American Nation would remember that Belgium had been scrupulously exact in carrying out its obligations as a neutral country, and that the United States as a neutral would not forget how the neutrality of Belgium had been violated. When the war was ended, he said, this fact should bear heavily on the terms of peace.

To Reopen Canal Today.

PANAMA, Oct. 19.—The Panama Canal will again be opened to traffic tomorrow and ten merchantmen will be passed through the waterway from the Pacific to the Atlantic.

Conditions at the scene of the recent slide north of Gold Hill are reported to be excellent, the channel probably being 150 feet wide, with an average depth of 35 feet.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER
80c. the case of six glass stoppered bottles.
—Adv.

FRANK E. VOGEL DIES SUDDENLY

Indicted Merchant-Banker Is Found Insensible by Wife in Biltmore Apartment.

HEART ATTACK, SAYS DOCTOR

Coroner Called In to Forestall Suicide Rumors—Autopsy to be Performed Today.

WORRIED OVER THREATS

Trial of Vogel and Henry Siegel for Grand Larceny Set for Next Month—In 57th Year.

Frank E. Vogel, formerly Vice President of the Fourteenth Street Store, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his apartment at the Hotel Biltmore. His family physician, Dr. Edwin Sternberger, said last night that he had no doubt that his death was caused by heart trouble. He said Mrs. Vogel was present when Mr. Vogel expired. As he slipped from the chair into which he collapsed he was caught by the governess of his little daughter and died in her arms.

Mr. Vogel was to have stood trial next month in Genesee, Livingston County, with his former partner, Henry Siegel, on a large number of indictments for grand larceny and receiving bank deposits while insolvent in connection with the failure of the Fourteenth Street Store and the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., which was run in connection with it. He had suffered a good deal of mental distress on account of this and the many threats which were made against him by depositors who had been ruined by the collapse.

Lest rumors should arise that Mr. Vogel had taken his life rather than face a trial the family called in Coroner Hellenstein. With Coroner's Physician Timothy Lehane he viewed the body, and Dr. Lehane made a superficial examination. With the consent of the family Coroner Hellenstein last night ordered the removal of the body to an undertaker's establishment at 10 East Twenty-second Street. There an autopsy will be performed today. Dr. Lehane said last night that until this was performed he could not make any statement as to the cause of death, but his examination had not led him to doubt Dr. Sternberger's verdict of the case.

Returned Here on Sunday.

Mr. Vogel returned to the city on Sunday from his country home at Briarcliff Manor. His 12-year-old son was at school in Connecticut and he was accompanied by Mrs. Vogel, his daughter Blanche, aged 7, and her governess, who had been with the family a number of years. He took three rooms on the eighth floor of the Hotel Biltmore and announced his intention of staying there for the Winter.

On Sunday evening he dined in the hotel with his wife, and yesterday afternoon he went out for a walk. While he was out he felt ill and telephoned to his wife, asking that some tea should be ready for him on his return. He got back about 5 o'clock, and went up in the elevator immediately to his apartment. As he entered he asked if the tea were ready, and then went to his bedroom.

A minute or two later, just as Mrs. Vogel was going to the door of the apartment to take the tea from a bellboy, she heard her husband gasp. She ran to him and found he had collapsed in a chair. The governess, who had been in another room with the little girl, had also run to his aid. As she reached his side Mr. Vogel slipped from the chair into her arms. She laid him on the floor and began to unfasten his coat and collar. As she did so Mr. Vogel gave another gasp and without saying anything intelligible died.

Mrs. Vogel at once rang up Dr. Sternberger, the family physician, at his office, 43 East Sixtieth Street. He happened to be at home and hurried down, getting to the hotel 11 minutes after Mr. Vogel had died. The hotel physician, Dr. Foote, also was summoned, but could do nothing.

The Coroner was then notified and with Dr. Lehane came to the hotel. They arrived about 6:15 o'clock, and found Mr. Vogel's body lying on the floor where he had fallen. Dr. Lehane said later that apparently no attempt had been made to change its condition or surroundings. It was fully dressed, and only the collar and tie were disarranged. He made as full an examination as he could under the circumstances, but was not prepared to give any opinion last night as to the cause of death.

Had Arterial Trouble.

Dr. Sternberger stated that for several years Mr. Vogel, although only 56 years old, had been suffering from arterial trouble. Four years ago he also underwent an operation at the hands of Dr. Willy Meyer at the German Hospital for gall stones. The trouble was persistent and Mr. Vogel had to undergo three or four major operations before he recovered his health and it took two years for him to reach the convalescent stage. Several times Dr. Sternberger said he had been called in to treat Mr. Vogel for heart trouble, the last time being in the Spring.

The funeral will be at Chicago. The autopsy, taking place today, the body will probably be removed to Chicago tomorrow. The interment will be private.

Frank E. Vogel was born in Chicago. Educated in the public schools he got his first job in the stock yards, beginning at the absolute bottom of the ladder as a helper. Later he entered the employment of Marshall Field &

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SAW CRUISERS FIGHT IN GULF OF MEXICO

Captain Reports Clash Between a British and a German Vessel Off Key West.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Oct. 19.—The American schooner Fanny Prescott reports witnessing a naval battle on the afternoon of Oct. 17 between a four-funneled German cruiser resembling the Karlsruhe and an unidentified British cruiser. The battle lasted about thirty minutes. At a distance of several miles many shots were exchanged, and the cruisers were gradually approaching each other, when suddenly the German vessel turned and fled at full speed to the northward. She was listing badly to starboard, and evidently had been struck.

Owing to the superior speed of the German ship and the growing darkness the British cruiser did not pursue her, but sailed westward. The fighting began at 5:30 o'clock, and occurred in latitude 26 degrees 40 minutes, longitude 84 degrees 20 minutes. The schooner was bound from Gulfport, Miss., to Havana.

According to the chart the encounter between the German and British cruisers occurred about 150 miles west of Key West, in the Gulf of Mexico, a spot that has not been much frequented by vessels since the war began, owing to the fact that German steamships have been interned at neutral ports in the West Indies and Central America.

IRISH TAKE A PLEDGE TO AVENGE BELGIUM

Enthusiasm at a London Meeting —O'Connor Denounces German Militarism.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Amid tumultuous cheering, with right hands upraised, Irish Nationalists, who crowded Central Hall tonight, adopted this pledge, administered by T. P. O'Connor, M. P.:

We will never sheath the sword until Belgium has got back her freedom; until every inch of her soil is clear; until a treaty is made, not on a scrap of paper, but on a foundation behind which stand the millions of the British race.

The meeting was called for the purpose of expressing confidence in the leadership of John Redmond and to indorse the action of the Irish Party in supporting "the war of the Allies against Prussian militarism."

Mr. O'Connor said that for this fundamental priciple the British had fought on hundreds of battlefields. What they had claimed and won for themselves they also claimed for other countries and would help other countries to win.

In scathing terms he denounced Germany, and declared that German militarism must be crushed. There was not an Irishman, he said, whose heart did not bleed for the sufferings of Belgium and who would not do all in his power to end them.

BRITISH SHIP INJURED; JAPANESE VESSEL SUNK

Shells From Tsing-tau Cripple the Triumph—Mine Destroys the Takachiho.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Shell fire from howitzers in the German fortress of Tsing-tau has heavily damaged the great British battleship Triumph and compelled her to withdraw from the British-Japanese bombarding fleet, according to a statement issued tonight by the German Embassy, based on dispatches from the Far East by way of San Francisco.

No details were given in the dispatches and the date of the incident was not mentioned. Embassy officials, however, thought the damage to the bombarding fleet was inflicted yesterday. They discredited reports that the Tsing-tau garrison was preparing to capitulate.

TOKIO, Oct. 19.—It is officially announced that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho was sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chau Bay on the night of Oct. 17. One officer and eleven members of the crew are known to have been saved.

The Takachiho was on patrol duty outside Tsing-tau when she fouled the mine. Japanese destroyers heard the explosion and saw the flames. They hurried to the assistance of the cruiser, which, however, disappeared quickly, and in the darkness it was possible to rescue only twelve men. Twenty-eight officers, 54 non-commissioned officers, and 189 seamen perished.

It is announced that a typhoon has struck Kiao-Chau, destroying the landing pier. Twenty Japanese sailors were drowned.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho was built in 1885 and refitted in 1900. She was a vessel of 3,700 tons and was 300 feet long and 46 feet beam. Her main battery consisted of eight 6-inch guns, and her speed was about 18 knots. The Takachiho had a crew of 283 officers and men.

The battleship Triumph was built for the Chilean Navy, and was purchased by the British Admiralty before she left England. Her dimensions are: Length, 436 feet; beam, 71 feet. The Triumph has a speed of 19½ knots and an armament of four 10-inch, fourteen 7.5-inch guns, and twenty-two small quick-firing guns. She is commanded by Capt. Edward H. Rymer, and went out to Hongkong in October, 1913, as a receiving ship. She has about 30 officers on board in addition to her complement, which is about 800 all told.

No Rusks Pay or Mist while using Spencer's pulmo cyclonic. 1 Middle Long.—Adv.

ENGLAND WANTS EXCHANGES OPEN

Sir George Paish's Visit May Lead to Resumption of Stock Markets Here and in London.

SEES WILSON AND McADOO

British Financial Experts Urge President to Give His Aid to Clearing Gold Situation.

BANKERS TO BE CALLED IN

New York Financiers to Meet English Visitors in Conference Arranged by McAdoo.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The British Government wants to have the London Stock Exchange reopened as soon as possible, it is learned here, and its views in that connection probably will be a subject of conferences with Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, the representatives of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer now in Washington, with the idea that the discussion may lead to consideration of the opening of American Exchanges.

From what was said today in well-informed quarters, the impression was obtained that the matter would be taken up with a view to an arrangement for the synchronous opening of the London and New York Stock Exchanges and the opening of the British and American Cotton Exchanges. The British view is that if Exchanges on both sides of the Atlantic are reopened, the tendency will be to restore normal conditions, and that this will be particularly true with regard to dealings in cotton.

Conferences over the international financial and business situation were held here today between the two British financial experts, President Wilson, Secretary McAdoo, and the members of the Federal Reserve Board. These conferences succeeded in making clear the position of the British financial administration toward the efforts of the United States Treasury Department to make an amicable arrangement for the settlement of American obligations in the British Isles.

Generally outlined, the British attitude is that with all the gold that is stored in the United States Treasury and in banks, American debtors are in an admirable condition to pay what they owe in Great Britain and should pay in gold as the obligations become due. Some difficulty is expected in explaining to the British representatives the circumstances that surround the possession of this great quantity of gold and the financial embarrassments that would come to the United States if payment were insisted on at this time.

Bankers Called In.

In order that there may be the fullest opportunity for an exchange of views on the subject, Secretary McAdoo will ask prominent New York bankers to confer here with Sir George Paish, Mr. Blackett, and the members of the Federal Reserve Board. They will endeavor to show the danger to American finance that would result from the withdrawal of any great quantity of gold while conditions are so uncertain.

Secretary McAdoo made this statement on the subject tonight:

The British Ambassador called this afternoon and presented Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, the representatives of the British Treasury, who have come to America upon my invitation to discuss the foreign exchange situation and the international aspects of the cotton problem. The Ambassador also introduced these gentlemen to the Federal Reserve Board.

An informal discussion ensued. Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett gave assurances of the earnest desire of the British Government to lend all of the assistance in its power toward the restoration of normal conditions in the foreign exchange market and the opening up of the cotton market, which, of course, is intimately related to the foreign exchange situation. No specific plans have yet been considered. Further conferences will be held to which representatives of the leading banking houses in New York will be invited.

Visit the President.

Before they went to the Treasury Department the British visitors were presented to President Wilson by the British Ambassador. They told Mr. Wilson that conditions were growing better in England, but that greater improvement depended largely on the United States, and they expressed the hope that the President would do everything possible to assist to that end.

Their conference with Secretary McAdoo lasted an hour. The conference with the Federal Reserve Board, in which there was a free and frank exchange of ideas, lasted the better part of two hours.

With $1,000,000,000 of gold in the Federal treasury, and about $300,000,000 more in the banks of this country, the British Government does not understand why there should be any difficulty on the part of the United States in paying the balances against it in the British possessions. The Bank of England, with a comparatively smaller store of gold, is handling greater financial problems, according to the British representatives. The balance against the United States in favor of the British Isles amounts to between $200,000,000 and $250,000,000, this being the estimate of Sir George Paish, and the British Government and financiers find it difficult to see why, with all the gold that there is at hand, these obligations should not be liquidated easily without detriment to finance in this country.

As Great Britain's official and private financial interests view the situation, the United States, instead of hesitating,

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BELGIANS REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS; ALLIES ADVANCE, AIDED BY FLEET; OSTEND IS REPORTED RECAPTURED

Summary of War News.

An unconfirmed newspaper dispatch to London from France says that Ostend has been reoccupied by the Allies.

The French War Office announces that the British fleet has assisted the Belgian Army in repulsing German attacks between Nieuport and Dixmude. The allied army is advancing in the direction of Lille, and slight progress has been made between Arras and Roye.

A Berlin dispatch states that German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk and that the inhabitants of that place and also of Boulogne are fleeing before the German advance. Heavy fighting, it is reported, is taking place between Dixmude and Roulers. The German General Staff announces that the attacks of the Allies to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian General Staff reports successes in fierce fighting which took place in the regions of Warsaw and Przemysl on Sunday.

The Austrians announce that Russian night attacks have been repulsed with severe losses, and that their attack on the banks of the Stryi River, south of Przemysl, continues. The Austrian heavy artillery is said to be in action, and the Russian losses at Przemysl are estimated at 40,000.

Berlin reports that the German-Austrian advance in Russian Poland has been greatly hampered by bad weather conditions, but is certain of the ultimate success of Geh. von Hindenburg's Army.

A Serbo-Montenegrin Army is attacking Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and the fall of that place is said to be a matter of a few days. The principal fortifications have already been taken. The land forces are being assisted by heavy naval guns from the allied fleet.

The German Embassy in Washington announces that the British battleship Triumph has been badly damaged by shell fire from the German fortifications at Tsing-tau. The Triumph was assisting the Japanese in the bombardment, and had to retire.

The Japanese cruiser Takachiho struck a mine while patrolling the harbor at Tsing-tau and sank. Two hundred and seventy-one men were lost.

An Austrian submarine has been sunk by a French cruiser in the Adriatic.

Additional Canadian troops were landed at Avonmouth, England, yesterday.

The Turkish Government has refused the demand of England that the German crews be discharged from the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which were bought by Turkey from Germany.

The Rumanian authorities have stopped a German train composed of 150 trucks laden with war material, which was bound for Turkey. The German Government has lodged a protest with the Government at Bucharest.

ALLIES REPULSED BERLIN ASSERTS

Announces That They Suffered Severe Losses Northwest of Lille.

GERMANS NEAR DUNKIRK

Inhabitants of That Town and of Boulogne Reported to be in Flight.

BATTLE ON NEAR DIXMUDE

Reports of Revolts in India and South Africa Increase Confidence of the German Populace.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—German forces have reached the neighborhood of Dunkirk, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Marconi Wireless Company.

Heavy fighting is taking place at Dixmude and Roulers.

The inhabitants of Dunkirk and Boulogne are in flight.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—German Army Headquarters has given out an official announcement under today's date as follows:

The attacks of the enemy to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed by our troops with the infliction of severe losses.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—"Great Britain's cry for help to Portugal," the "chaotic situation" in South Africa, and the "revolts in India," according to an announcement made in Berlin today, all are tending to raise German confidence.

Reports received here from Constantinople say that Great Britain has sent three active battalions from Malta to India.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF GERMAN ARMY

Allies' Claim That They Wiped Out Whole Battalions Substantiated by German Newspapers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Rotterdam says:

"The latest lists of casualties published in the German papers clearly indicate that the claims of the British and French troops that they have wiped out whole battalions of Germans is absolutely true. Reserve infantry Regiment No. 17 lost in one battalion 800 men wounded, apart from the dead, and in another battalion of the same regiment 740 were killed at the battle of the Marne. Reserve Infantry Regiment No. 69 is said to have had unassessable loss, and such words as 'innumerable losses' and 'tremendous number of dead and wounded' follow the names of several regiments.

"These phrases are full of significance when it is remembered that the Germans have not hesitated to publish local lists of dead running into six columns."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19.—Austrian losses in the actions against Russia, Servia, and Montenegro until Oct. 6 are approximately estimated as follows:

Officers killed, 486; wounded, 1,539. Men killed, 4,384; wounded, 23,272. Total, 4,769 killed and 24,811 wounded. Only 8 officers and 132 men are stated to be missing. The numbers who have been taken prisoners are not given.

These figures are official, but are declared to be approximate and are regarded as underestimated.

ALLIES RETAKE OSTEND, SAYS LONDON REPORT

Story Is Unconfirmed, but Press Dispatches Indicated Few Germans Were There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Ostend has been retaken from the Germans, according to an announcement in The Morning Post, which says that it makes the statement on good authority.

The report of the recapture of the Belgian seaport by the Allies is not confirmed.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Several reports came from the Continent yesterday that the Germans had withdrawn from Ostend, but there was no confirmation of the story.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent sent word that according to official news received there, the Germans were not occupying the Belgian coast. It was stated that there were only a few Uhlans in Ostend.

All the tidings received seemed to indicate that the German advance from Ostend on French coast towns had been halted, temporarily at least. Apparently the Germans operating along the coast of Flanders had found themselves in peril of being cut off from the main body and were reforming to the south with reinforcements and siege guns, preliminary to a move to hammer on toward Dunkirk and Calais. One report said that they were beyond Furnes, less than ten miles from Dunkirk.

If Ostend has been reoccupied by the Allies it is probable the result of naval operations or a landing from the sea of a new force under the guns of the British fleet.

Yesterday's announcement by the French War Office indicated hard fighting close to Nieuport, which is ten miles west of Ostend. It is altogether unlikely that the Belgians or their allies, operating along the coast or a little distance in the interior, could have broken through the large forces of Germans which have been brought from Brussels and Antwerp for a campaign against Dunkirk and Calais.

BOER MUTINY FAILING.

73 More Officers and Men Captured —Others Surrender.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A Pretoria dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says that three more officers and seventy men of Col. Maritz's rebel force in South Africa have been captured and that four officers and forty men have voluntarily surrendered.

FIGHTING ON WIDE FRONT

From Belgian Seacoast to Below Chaulnes Battle Is Raging.

ALLIES' LINES ADVANCED

Roulers Occupied in Belgium—Force Is Moving from Armentieres on Lille.

ARRAS CONFLICT FIERCE

Has Been Going On Ten Days Without a Halt—French Report Progress in Alsace.

PARIS, Oct. 19, 11:03 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium attacks by the Germans between Nieuport and Dixmude have been repulsed by the Belgian Army, effectually aided by the British fleet.

Between Arras and Roye slight progress has been made at several points. Our troops have reached as far as the wire net works of the defense.

In the neighborhood of St. Mihiel we have gained some ground on the right bank of the Meuse.

No news of importance has been received regarding the remainder of the front.

The War Office announcement this afternoon was as follows:

In Belgium the heavy artillery of the enemy has cannonaded, but without result, the front from Nieuport to Vladsloo, to the east of Dixmude.

The forces of the Allies, and notably the Belgian Army, have not only repulsed further attacks on the part of the Germans, but have advanced as far as Roulers.

On our left wing, between the River Lys and the Canal of La Bassée, we have advanced in the direction of Lille. There has been very stubborn fighting on the front from La Bassée to Ablain St. Nazaire. We are advancing from house to house in these localities.

To the north and to the south of Arras our troops have been fighting without respite for more than ten days, and with a perseverance and a spirit which never for a moment have been relaxed.

In the region of Chaulnes we have repulsed a strong counter-attack, delivered by the enemy, and have won some ground.

On the centre there is nothing to report.

On our right wing, in Alsace, to the west of Colmar, our advance posts are on the line between Le Bonhomme, Pairis, and Sulzern. More to the south we still occupy Thann.

FIGHT FROM OSTEND TO LILLE.

Correspondent Says Invading Army Is Broken Into Detachments.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail in the north of France sends this dispatch regarding the situation there:

"A big battle is in progress along the front extending from Ostend to Lille. In competent quarters the position of the Allies is regarded as eminently satisfactory.

"The enemy's attempt to brush their way past our left wing to the Straits of Dover is rapidly coming to failure. Their line of attack was intended to extend from Ostend through Lille to Douai, but the steady succession of defeats of the last fortnight has broken the power of the southern half of the line, and instead of a united army, marching in an unbroken line across Pas-de-Calais and the north departments, there is left merely a series of detachments. They are still large, but wherever they give battle they have been beaten.

"The Emperor's Channel expeditionary force, as it is called here, has received to the last man and rifle what help it could hope for from the withdrawal of troops in Alsace. The German garrisons in Brussels, Antwerp, and Bruges cannot spare another regiment.

"Tropical rains have turned the country into quagmire, in which it is impossible to move heavy artillery. The country is absolutely flat, intersected with canals, and offers no natural cover, while the force defending it can make death traps of wire entanglements."

HOT FIGHTING AROUND LILLE.

City Three Times Evacuated by the German Forces.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Light is thrown on the situation in France and Belgium by little bits of information contained in press dispatches.

The London Telegraph has a message

from a correspondent in Northern France which says:

"Lille has been evacuated by the Germans for the third time. This was made necessary by the Allies' capture of Laventie and Estaires, which forced the Germans hastily to leave the plain between Hazebrouck and Lille.

"The Germans are falling back under pressure which they cannot resist. It is not even certain that they will hold Ostend. Refugees tell me that there were no Germans in Ostend on Friday.

"The German Army has not been defeated in the western theatre of action, but its position is one of extreme peril.

"The Allies took Bailleul, seventeen miles northwest by west of Lille, on Thursday."

A correspondent of The Times, telegraphing Sunday, says that any plan Gen. von Kluck may have had for sweeping down on Calais has failed because the allied forces arrived on the spot first.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says that a French gun yesterday destroyed fifteen German mitrailleuses, two of which were protected by steel shields. A heavy German artillery battery was destroyed at St. Mihiel, according to the dispatch.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN ACTION.

Holding Left Wing Where Belgians Are Fighting Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The conflict in the western theatre of war is now in a critical stage. The German forces are advancing along or beside the coast of Belgium, apparently with the design of establishing themselves in the French Channel ports from which points of vantage they can menace England.

The extreme western fighting line reaches from Armentières through Roulers to Nieuport, which is on the coast about ten miles from Ostend and sixteen miles from Dunkirk. According to the French official announcement today German heavy artillery, presumably brought from Antwerp, has bombarded the front from Nieuport to Vladslog, about ten miles from the coast, but has made no gain.

In this field of action it would appear likely that there must soon be some decisive result. The flatness of the country seems to make it impossible for the two armies to intrench and hold their lines without important change in position for weeks, as they have done across Northern France.

It is from this district that the first word comes of the Belgians since a day or two after the evacuation of Antwerp. They are now appropriately defending that little bit of their own country which the invaders have not taken. King Albert, unheard of for some time, is said to have cheered the men in the field.

By reaching their tentacles out to the seaboard the allied forces have established contact with the British Navy, which now holds the extreme left of the line.

That the Germans may have grasped the meaning of the arrival of British warships is perhaps indicated in the appearance of four German torpedo-boat destroyers Saturday off the Dutch coast southward bound. It is suggested that the destroyers were coming to convoy submarines which might dispute the command of the sea on the Belgian littoral.

Should the German Navy undertake this venture, it would face the risk of hitting mines, since the British mine field stretches along the Belgian coast from Ostend southward.

The Allies say they have made progress eastward from a point south of Armentières toward Lille, on a line running toward Arras. The Paris report tells of house-to-house fighting in which the Allies are gaining the advantage.

The German official report says that attacks to the west and northwest of Lille have been repulsed with heavy losses to the Allies.

A Reuter Amsterdam correspondent says that it is reported there that there is heavy fighting on the line of Ypres and Furnes.

The correspondent adds that according to a telegram from Sluis many German wounded have been brought to Bruges and Ostend and that between these cities and the Dutch frontier there is no great force of Germans left.

GERMANS ATTACK IN FORCE.

Belgians Again Show Their Fighting Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The first substantial German attack on the allied forces on the Belgian coast near Nieuport has been repulsed. The Belgian troops have shown here now little reason there was for fearing that their morale had been affected by the events at Antwerp.

As the Germans had brought up their heavy artillery to bombard the Franco-Belgian lines, which had been organized from Nieuport to the village of Vladsloo, three miles beyond Dixmude, this was evidently no mere skirmish, but an assault in force.

Not only was it repelled, but the Allies have advanced fourteen miles southeastward to Roulers, which was reported on Saturday as one of the German advanced posts.

On the line of the upper Lys River and the La Bassée Canal further progress has been made. Lille is now immediately threatened, and important news may be expected at any moment.

Further south, between La Bassée and Souchez, on the line from Arras to Bethune, extremely obstinate fighting is reported. The official bulletin particularly names the village of Ablain-St. Nazaire, which is a mile west of Souchez. This is a thickly populated mining district, and the bulletin states that at La Bassée and Ablain the allied troops have fought their way forward from "house to house."

To the north and south of Arras there has been continuous fighting for ten days.

Another serious German effort to break through to the southwest from Peronne and St. Quentin has been defeated.

For the first time of late we hear of French progress in Alsace. One line reaches from the Schlucht to Sulsern, near Münster and the other is established to the south at Thann.

BAYONET DUELS IN HOUSES.

Fighting Around La Bassee Goes On from Floor to Floor.

FROM THE BATTLE FIELD, Oct. 19, (via Paris.)—King Albert's Belgian Army, whose stamina seems unaffected by the privations it has undergone, again fought with the greatest gallantry today alongside the British and French allies near the Belgian coast.

A new element was introduced in the conflict when the British fleet made its presence known by a brisk cannonade of massed German columns, which are trying to break down the Allies' resistance.

The fighting was very severe along the River Yser, where the Germans sought without success to gain control of the forts.

Further south at La Bassée the struggle, which has been in progress several days, developed into a house-to-house combat. Both sides displayed the greatest determination, and in many cases bayonet duels progressed from one floor to another until the Germans were eventually overcome.

All along La Bassée Canal the two opposing forces were stiffly engaged throughout the day. Good railroad connections meet here leading to various important centres and the series of coal mines about Lille, which the Germans in many instances damaged or destroyed.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.—Advt.

PREDICT FALL OF VERDUN.

Germans at St. Mihiel Confident They Will Take Fortress.

From J. F. J. Archibald, a news syndicate correspondent with the German Army.

ON THE GERMAN FRONT, Oct. 19, (By Wireless via Berlin and Sayville.)—At St. Mihiel today, with the American navy officer, Lieut. Commander Gherardi, I saw the marvelous work of some German and Austrian batteries. It was scientifically accurate.

In all my experience I have never seen such splendid spirit and confidence among any troops. There is no thought even to the last man but of victory. The French, both townspeople and peasants, are apparently quite happy and are most friendly with the soldiers. The shell-fire is always deadly and accurate. The treatment accorded by the military authorities is extremely liberal. They hide nothing and allow photographing everywhere. An automobile escort was supplied for us this morning, and a staff officer presented to me copies of the latest London and American papers in strange contrast even with London, where the truth is not permitted. The British reports from this district are absurd. They evidently are endeavoring to hide their losses.

Yesterday I saw a French aeroplane attempt to scout the German position. It was driven back by shrapnel, a wonderful sight.

The new problem is handled wonderfully by the Germans. French aeroplane work cannot compare thus far with that of the Germans, who have destroyed one French machine nearly every day.

German efficiency is shown everywhere. The whole war machine is working with an uncanny and silent perfection. There is absolutely no excitement, and no confusion. The horse has been practically eliminated by automobile transports.

It is believed here that Verdun is sure to fall very soon. Some of the outer forts have already been reduced.

The French position is weakening, as my entrance into St. Mihiel proves.

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT PLAN.

Local Officials to Remain at Their Posts—Nation Not Subdued.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Various members of the Belgian Cabinet, at the request of The Temps, have made statements to that newspaper concerning the situation in Belgium as a result of the war.

"Our local administrative officials," says H. Carton de Wiart, Minister of Justice, "have been requested to remain at their posts and will thus avoid a state of anarchy in the country, which continues to be ours, and which we firmly hope will be all Belgian again.

"We have asked our judges to continue to administer justice, but only on condition that they do not have to modify the executive formulas which should always be rendered 'in the name of the King of the Belgians.' We have, however, authorized them not to do anything which might be considered an act of hostility against the invader exercising provisional authority."

M. Hymans, Minister of State and Chief of the Liberal Party, says: "Political differences in Belgium have disappeared. The Catholics, Liberal, and Socialist parties are reconciled. From the moment of the German ultimatum every citizen decided to resist. The feeling of national peril and of duty brought about this miracle in our people.

OUR LEGATION MAY MOVE.

German Annexation of Belgium Would Destroy Its Status.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Members of the Belgian Relief Committee report that Brussels and Antwerp are quiet. The main part of Antwerp shows little signs of bombardment, but numerous villages between Brussels and Antwerp have been almost totally destroyed.

In Brussels the Germans rule with an iron hand, and make every effort to control all news. They have issued restrictions against any foreign newspapers, and against circulars of any kind. It is reliably stated that some persons having possession of foreign papers in violation of orders have been shot and others imprisoned. Consequently such papers are scarce and obtainable only at the highest prices. A copy of The London Times recently brought 40 francs, ($8.) The Germans are constantly searching houses for newspapers and other contraband documents.

The American Legation remains in Brussels, but there is a possibility of its moving if the Germans should provisionally annex Belgium for administrative purposes. In that case there would be no Government to which the legation could be accredited, the Belgian Government now being in Havre.

PLEASED WITH AMERICAN TRIP

Member of Belgian Commission Says We Favor Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—The Temps publishes interviews with members of the Belgian commission that recently visited the United States.

Paul Hymans speaks of the "treacherous suddenness" of the German ultimatum, only a few hours after the correspondent of a leading Belgian newspaper had been assured that German intentions were amicable, the Chancellor saying: "Perhaps your neighbor's roof will burn, but your house will be safe."

Emil Van de Velde says: "I was most satisfied with our visit to America. With the exception of the German born, the immense majority of people there are convinced of the justice of the Allies' cause. Even among the Germans there the Socialists are distinctly opposed to the militarist party responsible for the war."

HEDIN VISITS GERMAN FRONT.

Says Everything There Is Working Like a Machine.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—"A letter from Sven Hedin, the explorer, who has been visiting the front at the invitation of the German Government," telegraphs the Copenhagen correspondent of The Star, "relates that he has visited the centre of the events on the German west front and that everything is working like a machine. The Germans claim to have 350,000 British, French, Russian, and Belgian prisoners.

"Mr. Hedin pledges his word as an impartial observer that these prisoners are not being treated harshly, and he adds that the Germans would never burn villages unless forced to do so."

12 MORE OFFICERS KILLED.

Names of Forty Wounded Also on the Latest British List.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A casualty list, dated Oct. 15 and made public here tonight, gives the names of twelve officers killed and forty wounded in recent fighting.

BURIED AMID BATTLE ROAR.

Gen. Hamilton's Service Held While Shells Fell Around.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A letter received in London today from an officer friend of Major Gen. Hubert I. W. Hamilton, whose body has been brought to England, tells how the General met his end on the French battlefield.

"He was standing with a group in a covered place," the officer writes, "when a shrapnel shell burst 100 yards away. A bullet pierced Gen. Hamilton's temple and he was killed on the spot. No other member of the group was scratched.

"It was a fine death, but I know how the General would have felt to be taken before his work was done."

The funeral service, the officer adds, was held while shells were bursting all around. The din was so great that the chaplain's voice was drowned.

GERMANS LIMITED ANTWERP DAMAGE

Bombarded the City So as to Do as Little Harm as Possible.

CATHEDRAL WAS HIT ONCE

Siege Guns Used Only Against the Forts, Which Were Thoroughly Wrecked.

ANTWERP, (via London,) Oct. 19.—On his arrival in Antwerp the correspondent of The Associated Press found guarding the city bluejackets and marine infantrymen from the German stations at Kiel, Cuxhaven, and Wilhelmshaven. They were smelling the salt water again, after a campaign of more than a month through Belgium, and awaiting further orders. Detachments of sailors among them, recruited from the German mercantile marine, were armed only with cutlasses and revolvers. They had lain several weeks behind the army, taking no part in the fighting, and evidently were destined for sea duty after the capture of a port.

The German staff officers assured the correspondent that the German commander, Gen. von Beseler, in his campaign had found easy victories where hard fighting had been expected, and desperate resistance where little trouble had been anticipated. The officers said Antwerp had fallen eight days earlier than they had expected, the Belgians evidently being disheartened by their nine weeks of defeat, and also because of the ease with which the fortified positions behind the river Nethe were carried on Oct. 6 and 7.

As the correspondent drove through miles of the streets of Antwerp the city seemed to have suffered less from the bombardment than had been believed. Indications of damage wrought by the German shells were observed in all quarters of the city, but the destruction was usually confined to individual houses at widely scattered intervals, the great mass of intervening buildings being untouched.

Shells Dropped in All Quarters.

At the German headquarters it was said this fact was due to the definite plan of the Germans to convince Antwerp with a minimum of damage that the city was at the mercy of their guns and that further resistance was useless. The heavy twelve and sixteen inch guns, it was asserted, were not used against Antwerp proper, but shells from the smaller mortars were dropped throughout the city, a few in each section, until every quarter had been systematically visited.

How accurately the public buildings were avoided seems to be proved by a shell hole in the pavement at the main entrance of the Hotel de Ville and in the destruction of a house across the street from that building. The Cathedral of Notre Dame, the pride of Antwerp, had a hole eight or ten feet in diameter in one transept window, and in an adjoining wall thirty feet above the floor. Otherwise this edifice was not damaged.

The artillery park of the Germans before Antwerp was stronger than was generally known. In addition to their widely heralded 16-inch mortars and a large number of 12-inch siege guns, they had two Austrian automobile batteries of twelve guns, which made the victory at Antwerp an Austro-German one.

Havoc Wrought in Outer Forts.

The effect of the big guns at Antwerp's outer fortifications was more striking than at Liége. Two armored turrets at Fort Wavre-St. Catherine were put out of action with a single shot, their steel beds being broken in two and the heavy masses of metal hurled five or six yards away. In another fort the concrete embankment was pierced like an egg shell and the steel turret uprooted. Still another turret was completely upended and lies with its base pointing skyward and its gun buried beneath.

Behind Fort Waelhem, where a twelve-inch shell penetrated the magazine, a heavy steam engine which furnished power for the light plant was blown twenty yards from its base. The entire top of the fort here was torn off, and sixty men of the garrison are said to have been buried beneath the débris.

German staff officers say that when the River Nethe was crossed the Belgian defense in the City collapsed. The Belgians abandoned their heavy artillery and machine guns, while the Germans intrenched themselves, expecting a counter attack.

The officers say that after eighty German shells had been dropped in various quarters of the City of Antwerp, the white flag appeared on Forts 6 and 7 of the inner girdle of fortifications. The Burgomaster of the city then came out and offered to surrender Antwerp, but was told that the terms of capitulation could be concluded only with the Belgian military authorities. The Burgomaster's plea that these officers could not be found led to an order for a suspension of the attack.

The German troops then pushed in through the girdle of inner forts and passed the undefended city wall, finding that the retiring garrison had blown up the bridge across the Scheldt and also had interposed a belt of flame against the invaders by firing the oil tanks and covering the surface of the river with burning oil.

Goods Worth Millions Ruined.

Antwerp is a dead city. The populace has fled, and the streets are deserted. Many of the houses which were demolished by the German shell fire are still smoking. Scenes of destruction are to be witnessed in the warehouse district along the river bank. In addition to wrecked buildings piles of packing cases lie broken open and their contents strewn about the streets. Millions of dollars' worth of merchandise have been ruined in this district.

The Antwerp police and the civic guard remain in the city. The Germans are endeavoring to induce the citizens who fled to return to Antwerp and resume their vocations.

50,000 BELGIANS RETURN.

Leave Holland for Antwerp on Advice of the Dutch Government.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Nearly 50,000 fugitives today returned to Antwerp from the Dutch frontier, the Government here having satisfied itself, after sending delegates to Antwerp, that their return might confidently be advised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SLUIS, Holland, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—I have just returned from Antwerp. Notwithstanding the great number of proclamations posted in all parts of the town, in which fugitives are advised to return, the number of those who have answered this call is very small, as they are afraid of being compelled to work at repairing forts, roads, &c.

Burgomaster De Vos is very much upset by the fate of Antwerp, and has been temporally replaced by Louis Franck, a member of the Belgian Parliament, who has advised his countrymen not to return unconditionally, but only after he has reached an agreement with the German authorities in Berlin regarding the conditions on which the fugitives may come back. He says he will try to make this agreement within the next twelve days.

From some of the Dutch frontier towns, which are still terribly overcrowded—so much so that some of them contain twice their ordinary population —delegations have arrived in Antwerp to consult the German Military Governor, but there have been no definite results so far.

The number of citizens who remained in Antwerp was about 15,000, the majority of whom were old people, women, and children. A large quantity of grain was in the town before the arrival of the Germans, but this was sent via St. Nicholas to Ostend, and must have been forwarded from there to Havre.

The number of citizens left in Antwerp is about 45,000, the majority of whom are old people, women, and children. A large quantity of grain was in the town before the arrival of the Germans, but this was sent via St. Nicholas to Ostend, and must have been forwarded from there to Havre.

A rear that a war contribution of $40,000,000 has been demanded from Antwerp.

On the whole, the Germans behaved rather well toward the natives left there. The house of Burgomaster De Vos was pillaged, but I do not know whether by the Germans or some of the riffraff that escaped from the prisons. At the last moment, when the town was on fire and the great exodus took place, the prisons were opened and several thousand criminals were set free. Merxplas alone harbored 1,000, among whom were ruffians of the worst class.

The Germans have laid mines in the Scheidt for nearly two miles, so that this part of the river is absolutely unnavigable. The number of Germans at present in Antwerp is about 10,000, all Prussians, but I am told that they will be replaced by Bavarians. Gen. von Beseler entered the town with 55,000 men, but he and the greater part of this force departed soon after. Among those remaining are about 1,000 marines.

Communication between Antwerp and Brussels is kept up by motor cars; train service has not been restored.

Some foreigners must be in Antwerp still, but they are not allowed to leave the town. At Ghent and Bruges I hear that no damage was done, and that no war contribution was demanded from Ghent. A month ago the Germans made a levy there.

The population of Antwerp, according to the census of 1912, was 312,000.

400,000 FLED TO HOLLAND.

Dutch Hospitality Severely Taxed Since the Fall of Antwerp.

ROSENDAAL, Holland, (via London,) Oct. 19, 10 P. M.—The stream of Belgian refugees, an almost endless procession of panic-stricken people, which has been passing without restraint the little red, white and blue posts marking the border of the peaceful kingdom of the Netherlands, at last is growing less turbulent. Probably 400,000 distraught fugitives have come rushing into Holland since Antwerp fell.

The little town of Esschen, where the dazed Belgians took a weeping farewell of their own country, quadrupled in population in a week. The four bakeshops were besieged by the starving fugitives. The dilapidated border station, where thousands slept, was in the hands of German sailors, who were selling tickets for trains drawn by Belgian locomotives, manned by engineers of the Germany Navy and by sailors, big fellows from the harbors of Hamburg and Bremen. The Germans have been endeavoring to induce the refugees to return to their homes and resume their vocations.

Esschen was the centre of the panic which followed Antwerp's fall. A great majority of the residents of Antwerp had been told repeatedly that their city was the strongest fortress in Europe. They remained peaceably in their homes and lustily cheered the British naval brigades who arrived with motor trucks and machine guns, believing that their number was three times the actual figure.

Personal inconveniences, such as the absence of water for ten days, the plunging of the city in darkness after 9 o'clock and the refusal of permission to Belgians outside the city to enter, did not lessen the cheerful optimism of the people. Then the Governor of Antwerp signed a proclamation, which fell like a bombshell: "History teaches us how sometimes fortified cities have been subjected to bombardment. Therefore everybody is warned to leave the city, if possible, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

The flight toward Esschen began immediately. Frenzied thousands rushed homeward and packed their valuables in sheets, towels and bed spreads, strapped children on their backs or placed them in wheelbarrows and hastened to the nearest station. There was no necessity for tickets; the trains gathered in people like cattle.

Freight cars, cattle cars, milk vans, beer vans, cold storage cars—anything and everything on wheels—started northward. This lasted five days. Passengers rode on the roofs of cars, the steps of the locomotives, and any convenient foothold they could find.

Usually the distance between Antwerp and Esschen is covered in about twenty minutes. The refugee trains took six hours. Then followed another slow ride through to Roosendaal, where, by a common impulse, the residents carried everything edible toward the stations. The Dutch soldiers, lined up in solid rows, pushed the baskets of food in the windows and coaxed the children and the women to eat and drink. Then they escorted the frightened thousands to schools, theatres, barracks, and barns, where shelter awaited them.

The welcome was rather crude, but it was warm-hearted. The Dutch supplied the refugees with the best they had, although sometimes it was only brown bread and cold water for those who had lived luxuriously in their Belgian homes. For the sick and lame there were woolen blankets, into which they were bundled.

Roosendaal had too few ambulances to accommodate the hundreds of insane and those suffering from incurable diseases who had been released from Antwerp institutions and crowded into these trains. One train of eight cattle cars contained only former inmates of asylums for the insane. They were treated as far as possible in the neighboring Dutch institutions.

At Nispen, where a barbed-wire fence marks the frontier, the peasant population came afoot like an ancient tribe migrating, with cows, pigs, mattresses, and whatever else they deemed most precious, the old people and children not knowing where they were going, only escaping the terrible bombardment which had been ringing in their ears for days.

The unmilitary Dutch soldiers, half coaxing, half driving this frightened horde, made the green uniform a welcome sight for those who were fleeing, and who, terrified, asked: "Are you Uhlans?" Yet not for several days could all the frightened peasants be made to believe that the green uniforms belonged not to the Uhlans, but to Dutch soldiers.

Holland just now is wonderingf, like England, how she is to provide permanently for this terrified multitude.

A NATION IN EXILE.

Nearly 1,000,000 Belgian Refugees in England, France, and Holland.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The population of Belgium steadily is becoming what a French writer terms "a nation in exile." The burden of this tragedy is falling upon Great Britain, Holland and France.

Between 300,000 and 400,000 Belgians have crossed the border into Holland, and equal numbers have flocked southward into France, while more than 100,000 have arrived on English shores and are continuing to cross the Channel by thousands daily.

While the process of their eventual repatriation or absorption into the population of other countries looms on the horizon as one of the greatest problems in modern European history, the question today is the care of the exiles and the feeding of the millions of persons remaining in Belgium, whose industries are paralyzed. A member of the British Relief Committee, speaking today of the situation, said:

"This business alone would be sufficient to tax the energies of the Government and the country, even if we did not have a war on our hands."

Eight hundred Belgians slept on the floors of public buildings in London last night. Many of them were people of refinement and, until their flight from home, accustomed to the luxuries of life.

The hospitality of the people of Folkestone and Dover is being taxed to the limit, while the seacoast town of Deal is swamped under the wave of refugees who are coming in on schooners, trawlers, sailing vessels, half-starved and with their nerves wrecked from terror and the privations they have undergone. An English merchant piloted a sloop across the Straits of Dover from Ostend with forty persons on board. They spent two days and nights on board the craft without food and in a heavy sea.

London's streets and parks are full of Belgian officers and soldiers, some of whom have been wounded. Others among them became separated from their commands and joined the exodus of refugees. The Belgian Legation has issued instructions to all the able-bodied men to rejoin the army.

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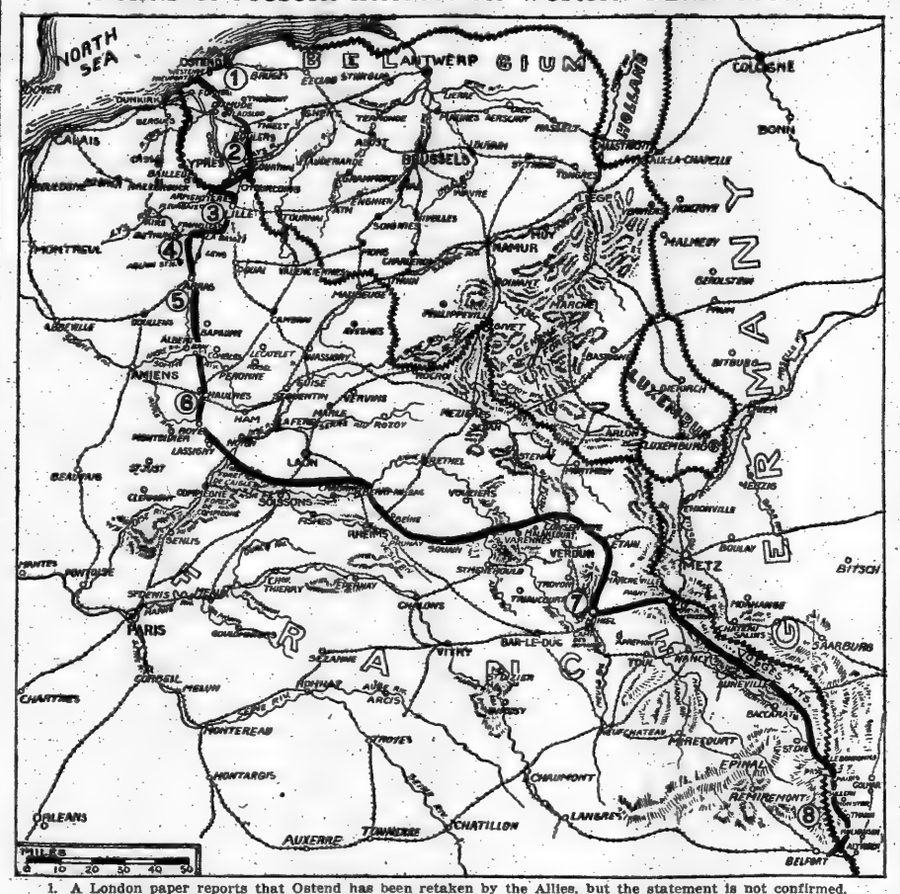
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Points of Present Interest on Western Battle Front



1. A London paper reports that Ostend has been retaken by the Allies, but the statement is not confirmed.
2. Fierce fighting has been going on from the Belgian seacoast near Nieuport far into the interior. The French War Office states that the Belgians, aided by the British fleet, have repulsed the German attack and advanced to Roulers.
3. The allied forces are advancing on Lille, which, according to report, has been three times evacuated by the Germans and then reoccupied.
4. Stubborn combats are still proceeding in the La Bassée region, and the Allies, it is stated, are advancing from house to house.
5. The French War Office says there has been no cessation in fighting around Arras for ten days.
6. The Allies claim to have won some ground near Chaulnes.
7. An advance by French troops near St. Mihiel is chronicled by the Paris official bulletin.
8. That French troops have gained some territory in Alsace is revealed by a definite statement in the French official bulletin.

GERMANY TO ADMIT BELGIAN SUPPLIES

Permission Granted for Those Collected by the Relief Commission.

TELLS STATE DEPARTMENT

Must Be Consigned to Our Minister —1,500 Tons Ready for Shipment from London.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The German Government has consented to the admission of food supplies for destitute Belgians. The British Ambassador here and Ambassador Page in London have been notified by the State Department.

The State Department had been urging this action by the German Government for nearly a week and had addressed two separate inquiries on the subject to the Foreign Office through Ambassador Gerard.

It is known that the local German military officials in Brussels, fully aware from personal observation of the necessities of the local population, were quite willing to have food supplies brought in from abroad. The question presented—that of bringing in supplies from a belligerent country (the relief committee had accumulated them in London) is believed to have been without any precedent, and it is thought here that the German foreign office officials felt it incumbent upon them to consider the application very carefully, because of the possible far-reaching effect of an affirmative decision.

As the State Department understands the situation, the American Relief Committee, of which Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, is the head, has gathered about 1,500 tons of food supplies in London, ready for shipment to Belgium. By the arrangement effected with the German Foreign Office, these supplies may enter Belgium if they are consigned to Minister Whitlock. The British Government was insistent on this point, desiring to make certain that the supplies would not be used by the German Army. It is not known what arrangement Mr. Whitlock has made for the disposition of the food, but it is taken for granted he already has created a local committee to deal with that problem.

In the course of the day President Wilson received a personal cablegram from Mr. Whitlock, saying that the condition of the civil population of Belgium was miserable, and that within two weeks the people would face starvation. He again appealed to the American Government for aid. The cablegram was dated Brussels last Friday.

The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, was highly gratified to learn that the mission of Ambassador Gerard had been successful.

"Work will probably be begun immediately," said the minister, "by the branch of the Belgian Relief Commission located on native soil, but hitherto resting in enforced inactivity, to distribute supplies. The Commissioners are already at work in France, Holland, and England, where the refugees are being cared for, and America is doing her part in assisting my destitute countrymen."

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Baron Lambert, representing the Belgian Government, and Hugh S. Gibson of Los Angeles, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, who arrived in London yesterday from the Belgian capital, conferred today with Ambassador Page and the Belgian Minister here concerning the movement to send food from London to Brussels.

The shortage of food in Brussels is very serious. The supply of flour has become exhausted, and there is great need that it be replenished immediately.

Millard Shaler, the American who started the movement for the relief of the food shortage in Brussels, was present at today's conference. The funds controlled by him will probably be added to the money with which the Belgian Relief Commission is purchasing supplies for the needy city.

Much food, already in cases, is on the London docks ready for shipment to Belgium when the international tangle concerning its movement is straightened out.

Looks to America for Relief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail says:

"We understand that the United States Government is elaborating a scheme for the immediate relief of the population of Belgium.

"The German authorities, when sounded as to what measures they would be willing to adopt to alleviate the awful distress, are stated to have replied that they could do nothing, and that if there was no food in Belgium it was the people's own fault."

FOOD FOR GERMANS FIRST.

Army Officer Admits They Are Likely to Suffer This Winter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—I learn from a reliable person who has arrived from Berlin that Germany will feel the pinch of hunger this Winter. So much was frankly confessed to my informant by a high army officer who knows the situation thoroughly. In the course of a discussion of the problem of feeding the Belgians this officer said that Germany would do her utmost to give the Belgians supplies, but was in duty bound to feed her own population first. If Germans were hungry Belgians must come afterward. When asked again if Germany would actually lack food the officer reiterated his statement with emphasis.

For this reason it is considered certain that Germany will welcome any proposal for feeding the Belgians from outside, as proposed by the American committee.

PREFER ENGLAND TO ANTWERP

Refugee Hosts Are Causing a Famine in Dutch Frontier Towns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Miss Ellen Walshe, who has been working among the Belgian refugees in Holland on behalf of the International Women's Relief Committee, writes to The Morning Post:

"The invasion of Holland by the starving Belgian refugees still continues, and all the towns and villages in the south of Holland are in a state of famine.

"There is literally no food in many places. I saw today a sheaf of telegrams from Mayors to the Chairman of the Provincial Committee, clamoring for food and blankets. The Mayor of Bergenopzoom wants babies' outfits above everything else, so many new Belgians have been born there.

"In Hanswaert, with a population of 1,200, there are 15,000 living on barges which have come down the canal. In Sluis, with a population of 1,500, there are 8,000 Belgians, mostly sleeping in the fields. Blankets are most urgently needed if the people are to live at all.

"Eventually the refugees must go to England or return to Antwerp. The German Government has invited them to return and the Dutch Government has promised them free tickets. Only twenty-two have as yet returned from England, and only eight from Middelburg, which has 7,000 refugees.

"The fact is that the Belgians sent emissaries to Antwerp, who returned with ghastly stories of looting and famine. Their one wish is to go to England, but they have no money, and we, who came for the International Committee, are entreated to petition for a ship to take to England those that cannot pay.

"The plight of the women whose husbands are not with them is appalling. Without money, they have walked for days, dragging their weary and footsore children, only to be herded in sheds and barges with people of every description. They lie on straw in rows of other women and children with blazing lights all night and soldiers patrolling up and down.

"They were black and grimy from the bombardment, and washing must be done publicly in tubs or buckets. Some are the wives of Belgian officers."

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WHEN even in the very streets, open and wind-swept as they are, your *throat* is ever exposed to dangers of germ-invasion, you can see how great the chances of infection must be in cars and stores and other crowded places where people gather at close quarters. And the danger is no less real because it is unseen.

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From an article in "The Medical Review of Reviews" (New York) December, 1911.

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THE GERM-KILLING THROAT TABLET

RUSSIANS FIGHT IN HEAVY RAIN

Opposing Armies Flounder in Swamps Caused by a Four-Day Downpour.

GERMAN CANNON HELD UP

Artillery Destined for Warsaw Attack Could Not Be Transported Over Sodden Country.

AUSTRIANS MAKE PROGRESS

Slowly Forcing Invaders Back in Galicia, Vienna Reports — 40,000 Russians Fell in Przemysl Battles.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19.—The Russian General Staff today made this announcement:

"We report partial successes on Oct. 18 in very fierce fighting in the region of Warsaw and south of Przemysl."

A newspaper correspondent at Lemberg, referring to the German losses in the attempts to cross the upper San River, telegraphs that this stream is filled with the bodies of German soldiers floating down to augment similar flotsam on the Vistula, where other troops have met the same fate. The correspondent says that none of the repeated attempts to cross the San has yet been successful.

Several of the outer forts at Przemysl are reported to have been captured, but these are not considered important, inasmuch as Przemysl already has been isolated and surrounded.

According to information from Warsaw, the Russian Army is not expecting the return of the Germans to that region, from which they were lately repulsed with large losses. The German failure there is attributed partly to the inability of the artillery and infantry to follow up and support the advance guard, which approached within five miles of the city.

The backwardness of the artillery is due to the practically impassable condition of the country, as a result of four days' continuous rain. The ground between Warsaw and Skiernieweci, Lowicz, and Kutno, being flat and marshy, cannot dry or quickly freeze, so that an immediate advance is impossible. The one railroad from Lowicz, forty-four miles west-southwest of Warsaw, to Warsaw, which was the Germans' only means for transporting their heavy guns, was destroyed by the Russians. Warsaw is virtually untakable without heavy guns.

A main action is reported in the upper Vistula region, where the Germans are attempting to march toward Krasnik and Lublin.

The situation of the German forces, as gathered from the official reports, is about as follows on the Russian frontier: The German Army from East Prussia, now near Mlawa, is intercepted in its efforts to pass through Plock to Warsaw by masking the fortress of Novo Georgievsk; the Thorn-Posen forces are following the left basin of the Vistula, and have occupied the Kutno-Lowicz district, while the Silesian army is beleaguring Ivangorod and extends to Sandomiwis.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Vienna via Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company gives an official statement of the Austrian operations in Galicia, issued by Gen. von Hoefer, the Deputy Chief of the Austrian General Staff, on Sunday. It says:

Our attack in the battle on both banks of the Stryi River, south of Przemysl, was continued yesterday, and our troops succeeded in getting close to the enemy. At several points our troops were advancing as against a fortress. Last night several attacks of the Russians were repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy. Our heavy artillery is now in action.

The pursuit of the enemy north of Wyszkow, near the Carpathian passes, has continued. In other parts our troops have already advanced over the Carpathians.

The Russian losses during their attacks on Przemysl are estimated at 40,000 dead and wounded.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—The engagement to the southwest of Warsaw, it is stated here, may be regarded as the introduction of a decisive battle. The fighting continues.

The German advance toward the Vistula is over the most miserable roads, which rains have converted into veritable bogs, and in which the horses sink to their quarters and the wheels of the transport wagons to their axles. Occasionally spots are so bad that the roads have to be abandoned and a way cut through the forests.

The condition of the men is reported excellent, despite the weather and the hardships they have endured.

BERLIN, Oct. 19, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y.)—According to reports from Russian sources at Warsaw there are at least 800,000 Russians in the Poland campaign. There is great lack of medical and sanitary supplies, and the hospitals at Kiev, Moscow, and elsewhere, are overcrowded.

The Austrian offensive in Galicia is declared in Berlin to be advancing.

Russian troops from Bessarabia have been sent to the Caucasus, where revolts have broken out.

The Russians are finding difficulty in creating new military organizations. In spite of their numerical superiority, officers and non-commissioned officers are lacking at Warsaw.

It is expected in Berlin that Gen. von Hindenburg, the German commander in Russian Poland, will be victorious.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Dr. Konstantin Theodor Damba, Austrian-Hungartin Theodor Damba, Austro-Hungartonight gave out the following official wireless message from Vienna:

"The battle fought on the lines Stari-Sambor reached Medyka and on the San, as well as operations directed toward Dniester, are taking a favorable turn for the Austrian troops. North of Przemysl our troops have already reached the eastern bank of the San River and points southeast of Stari-Sambor were carried after stubborn fights. We are everywhere pursuing the enemy. The number of prisoners taken in the present advance movement is more than 15,000.

"The American Red Cross detachment has arrived at Budapest, where it was received with the greatest sympathy."

GERMANS HURLED BACK.

Many Prisoners Taken in Fighting West of Warsaw.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to The Times from Petrograd, dated Monday, says:

"Fierce fighting has been in progress since yesterday west of Warsaw. The Russian columns have resolutely hurled back the Germans toward their main positions on the line of Skiernewice, Kielce, and Sandomierz.

"No details have yet reached the War Office concerning this fighting, but the correspondents at the front give descriptions of the fierce artillery duels and tell of the capture of large numbers of prisoners, including many Saxons. They add that the Germans are terribly exhausted and starving."

LONG MILES OF WAR'S RUIN.

Ghastly Scenes of Death and Desolation on the Russian Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The blighting hand of war has fallen relentlessly on 300-odd versts—that is the distance from Warsaw to Jaroslaw, Galicia, via Lublin, Russian Poland. Just a year ago the fertile soil beyond Lublin gave bounteous products to thousands of industrious peasants, but today it presents an area bathed in human blood and in many places covered with masses of corpses, and, scattered far and wide, disabled and useless implements of war. Devastation is everywhere.

Past Lublin the first village which suffered is Travnik, where begin lines of trenches and common graves, while a little further up is Lopenniki, half of which has been destroyed by fire. In the midst of the ruins rises unscathed a beautiful Gothic temple. From Lopenniki commences a long series of common graves which have been decorated with crosses by Jelieznak, the local priest.

You proceed to Krasnostaw, past the hamlet of Zudvorjie. Two-thirds of Krasnostaw has been destroyed, while further up, in the direction of Rawa-Ruska, are lying the débris of Grubeshow, Krasnobrod, Lushtchow, and in the direction of Krasnik, Eesbeets, and Toorobeen. The square composed of Krasnik, Krasnostaw, Rawa, and Jaroslaw is one uninterrupted field of battle, from the horrors of which only Zamost and three other villages had a miraculous escape. The fields of devastated Seniaw present an atrocious and repulsive spectacle with bodies of horses and men everywhere.

Leaving this harrowing scene you reach Jaroslaw, where not a single window was smashed nor a person hurt. The fortress here is up to date, and numerous Russian trophies are contained therein. It is a picturesque town of 250,000 inhabitants, situated on the left bank of the San. Its inhabitants, though mostly Austrian subjects, speak Russian more fluently than do the Poles of Warsaw. As soon as the Russian troops approached the garrison and discharged a few volleys, the entire Austrian defensive force of 30,000 left in panic. The administration of urban affairs has been taken over by the Russians, and the population seem to hail with joy the new order of things.

Beyond Jaroslaw recommences an area of ruins. The roads are completely blocked, and it is impossible to travel further.

HAD CARDS FOR WARSAW.

German Soldiers Expected to Mail Them There on the 15th.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—On German prisoners brought to Warsaw were found postcards ready written announcing to their home addresses that Warsaw would be taken on the 15th.

Warsaw may now be said to have resumed its normal condition, after the fright caused by a rush of refugees from Western Poland. It appears that there were several causes for such an exceptional exodus, notably the latest practice of commandeering every able bodied man on pain of death for service on the German side. This device of the Germans, who are seeking to relieve their dwindling forces of second rate duties such as protection of convoys and digging trenches, has caused a veritable panic. The inhabitants naturally see that certain death awaits them either way.

The main German forces are believed to have been concentrated toward Mekhov village, twenty-six miles north of Cracow, in Russian territory. At Lodz five army corps were assembled for direct attack upon Warsaw. The railway line westward from Lodz toward Kalisz is reported to have been totally destroyed by German sappers. The Germans, of course, reckoned on a better line with a double set of rails from Chenstochowa running northeastward to near Lodz, but unhappily for them the Polish peasantry cut this line.

If the Russians are being served by Polish guerrilla bands the Germans are profiting by espionage. Near Sandomierz a case of downright treachery was detected. The Russians had mined certain areas over which the German forces were bound to pass to attack. The Germans duly approached, but in sight of the danger zone were met by a dozen men who slipped out and warned the commander of the German force in the nick of time.

MAY MOVE HEADQUARTERS.

German Staff in Middle Poland Expected to Quit Czenstochowa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—There are indications that German headquarters are in readiness to quit Czenstochowa. A proclamation has been posted ordering the inhabitants to remain obedient to the military police, although the senior authorities depart.

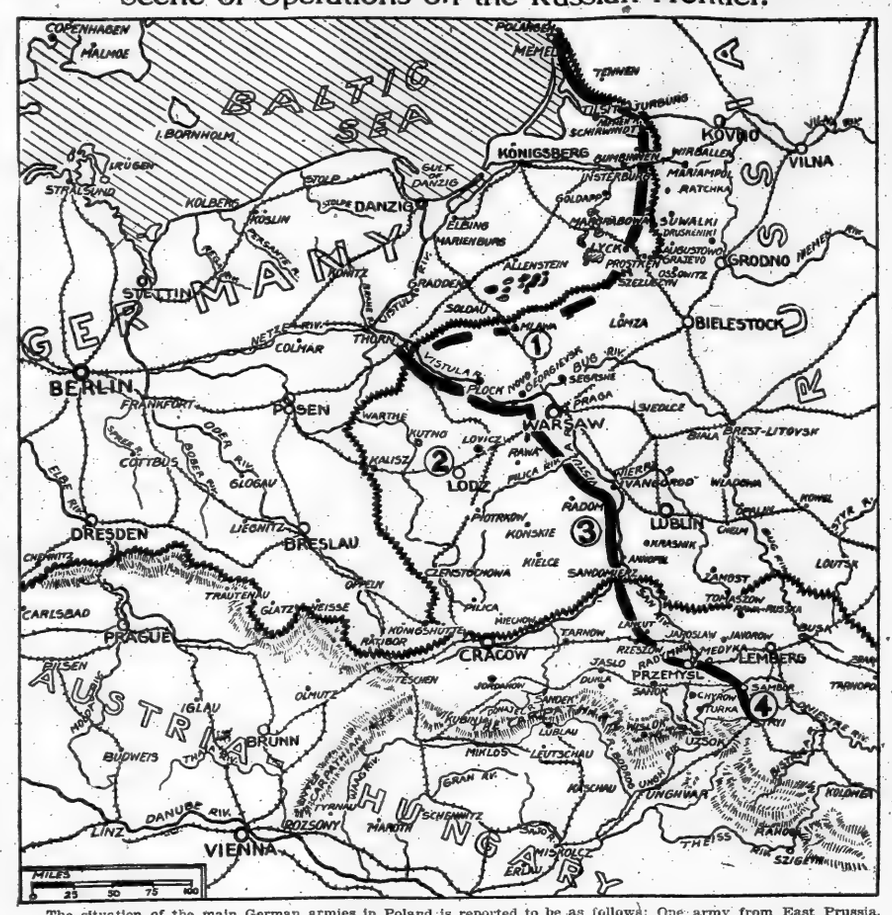
Meanwhile a certain lull is noticeable in the campaign in Middle Poland, due to the German retreat and the time necessary to develop the Russian attack. The heaviest fighting is still between the San Valley and the Carpathians, where the Austro-Germans have been repeatedly defeated. Their columns are crippled by exhaustion and scarcity of artillery horses.

The temperance leader, Michael Tchelysheff, reviewing the results of the total prohibition of vodka and the wholesale extinction of drinking licenses since the beginning of the war, notes that there has been a great increase in the number of savings bank accounts opened by the working classes and also that they are eating much more bread. This is accompanied by a great reduction in the number of patients of the free hospital and in the abatement of crime and disorder.

Teutons Deprived of Russian Title.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that Emperor Nicholas has ordered that German and Austrian subjects on whom the honorary rank of Councillor of Commerce has been conferred, be deprived of the title.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



The situation of the main German armies in Poland is reported to be as follows: One army from East Prussia, near Mlawa, (1,) has been checked in an attempted advance on Warsaw by way of Plock and by marking the fortress of Novo Georgievsk. Another army from Thorn and Posen, which is following the left bank of the Vistula, is in the Kutno-Lowicz district, (2.) The army from Silesia is operating on a line (3) extending opposite Ivangorod to Sandomiez. In southern Galicia the Austrian army operating in the Sambor-Stari district (4) is reported to be making progress in the direction of Lemberg.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The dearth of news from London and Paris during the last week is now explained by the advance of the Germans to St. Omer, only twenty miles from Calais. Having succeeded in averting the disaster that threatened their forces in the north, the British now allow the news to be given out.

In the effort to reach out to give support to the Belgian Army at Ostend, the Allies overextended their left flank. The German air service disclosed this move to Gen. von Boehm, who seized the opportunity to launch an attack from Lille that broke through the Allies' line. By a rapid advance in force these columns made a dash for Calais in an effort to seize this important port and cut off the British and Belgian troops to their north.

This rapid drive of the Germans to the rear of Dunkirk was a serious test for the half-trained troops that Great Britain has had to send to this district. There was great danger that some slip would result in a disastrous defeat and the capture of the British and Belgian Armies along the North Sea coast. By holding firm along the lines at St. Omer, while the Belgians along the Yser and the French at Arras kept back the German reinforcements, the invaders' raid was stopped. Just as was the case with the army of Gen. von Kluck in its advance to Nogent on the Seine, the check at the front left no choice but a rapid retreat to save the raiding force from being overwhelmed.

An aggressive army can always account for much more than its own numbers of its opponents. In this advance of the Germans they were accordingly able to push back larger superior numbers. But when they were checked, the advantage of the initiative was lost and the Allies' superiority in numbers gave them the opportunity to crush the inferior force, if they were able to move actively enough to surround them. They seemed to have failed in this, but have accomplished the natural result of forcing the Germans to retire to their original line.

While the news from British sources relates almost entirely to the battles in northern France, there is fighting of almost equal intensity at the other end of the line. In French Lorraine the army from Nancy is pushing forward in its efforts to sweep the Woevre region clear of the Bavarian Army, which is now holding the district between Metz and the Meuse River.

The advance of the French to drive the Germans back from the line of the Meuse forts is very probably an effort to forestall the arrival of the heavy German siege guns. While these guns are of great effect against prominent targets, such as masonry forts, they have far less value as field guns. Their service is so slow and so expensive of ammunition that they can be used to advantage only where every shot will count. In fighting in the field, where both sides make use of every opportunity for concealment, artillery fire accomplishes its effects by a large expenditure of ammunition in the hope that some one of the many shots will reach the desired target.

When a part of the enemy's forces exposes itself to artillery fire this must be delivered within a few seconds or the opportunity will be lost. No time is available for figuring out the exact range or aim. The results are accomplished by quickly estimating the aiming data and then firing in quick succession eighteen shrapnel shells, covering with a hail of fire the entire district beyond, short of, and on each side of the object of fire.

In this way some part of the fire will obtain effect, while if time were wasted to obtain exact ranges less ammunition would be used, but no results would be obtained. Indeed, the enemy might make use of this opportunity to defeat entirely the delivery of fire by getting in first licks with his own artillery. This is why an energetic defense by dependable troops has little to fear from the big guns. By concealment, by mobility, and by energetic counter-attacks they can render the fire of these guns of little effect.

It is evidently incumbent upon the French and British to make every effort during the next three weeks to keep the Germans busy in the west. The German plan of operations plainly includes a period during which they are to hold their western lines with the minimum force possible, while they concentrate all available force against the Russians.

It seems likely tha tthey would select this time for this manoeuvre. If they wait much longer, the rigorous Russian winter will handicap active operations in the eastern field. By acting now the Germans will have a chance so to check the Russian campaign that they can turn again toward France. Then, by transferring their principal efforts to the west, they can strengthen their pressure on the Allies in France. And if success crowns this effort they will have the milder French winter during which to make a new campaign against Paris.

Both in the advauce on Paris and in the dash for Dunkirk the Germans seem to have under-estimated the strength of the opposition that the Allies could offer. It remains to be seen whether they have miscalculated the capacity of the Russian nation to conduct war on the grand scale of the present operations.

The great battle in Poland is still apparently in its preliminary stages. Neither side has concentrated its full force on the battlefield and consequently the present successes or reverses along the line have only a secondary influence on the outcome.

The German forces are advancing from all directions and straining every effort to deliver a telling blow. The Silesian army first came in contact with the Russians and forced them back to the line of the Vistula River from Warsaw to Galicia. Now the reserve troops from East Prussia are rushing southward, while the fortress troops from Thorn and Posen are advancing southeast up the valley of the Vistula.

Germany is counting on these forces to keep the Russians busy in the north while her troops make their big effort in the south. Along the line from Ivangorod to Galicia she is delivering her principal attack in the effort to break through between the Warsaw army and the Russian Galician army. If they can succeed in this move, the Germans will probably leave the Austrians to keep the Russians engaged in the south, while they swing north to envelope Warsaw from all sides.

Russia at the same time is rushing troops from all directions to this scene of decisive fighting, and she has more men to call on than Germany. She has the advantage of six railroad lines in the rear of her armies while it is doubtful if the Germans have any. At best they can have only temporarily repaired the railroad bridges in Poland which were destroyed by the Russians during their retreat.

If the Russians can check the Germans in this campaign against Warsaw they will seriously embarrass their operations in both Poland and France. The fighting now going on may very well prove the turning point of the war.

A MILLION GERMANS COMING?

Bordeaux Has Report of Huge New Army, but Officials Deny It.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 19.—The Germans have been bringing up such large numbers of troops of late to repair their losses in the recent fighting, which appear to have been unusually heavy, that persistent reports have been in circulation here that a new German Army of 1,000,000 men was advancing against France.

According to advices received in official quarters such is no tthe case. The troops in question belong to the reserve forces and are constantly being sent from regimental depots to fill the gaps in the troops on the fighting line.

SERVIANS CAPTURE SARAJEVO FORTS

Principal Defenses of Bosnian Capital Now in Possession of Invading Army.

ALLIED FLEET SENT GUNS

Naval Weapons Supplemented Siege Artillery Used Against Adrianople in Balkan War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Capture of Sarajevo, according to information received by the Earl correspondent of the Stampa, is now considered to be a matter of days. All the principal forts are in the hands of the Serbo-Montenegrin army, and the defenders have been forced to retire to a weak inner line of fortifications, consisting largely of temporary works thrown up during the siege.

The Austrians, as is known, surrounded Sarajevo with a girdle of forts placed between the heights round the city and armed them with powerful guns. Against these defenses the Serbo-Montenegrins are able to bring into action a number of heavy Servian guns employed in the first Balkan war at the siege of Adrianople, and these have been reinforced by naval guns from the allied fleets on the Adriatic coast and conveyed through Montenegro into Bosnia. These heavy guns have reduced the Austrian forts to silence, while the infantry, as soon as they perceived any point in the defenses seriously weakened by the artillery fire, dashed in and captured the position at the point of the bayonet, daunted neither by the terrible losses suffered in charging across open ground nor by intricate barbed wire entanglements round the Austrian works.

On Oct. 14 all the forts had been captured except three very strong positions constituting the key to defenses of Sarajevo. During the whole of Oct. 14 and 15 a tremendous artillery duel raged for the possession of these forts, and on the evening of Oct. 15 the infantry were able to carry out manoeuvres unobserved by the enemy which enabled them the next morning under cover of the heavy fire of the big guns to execute a decisive flank attack on the Austrian positions. At midday on Oct. 16 the Serbo-Montenegrins were masters of the whole girdle round the Bosnian capital.

Sir J. Roper Parington, Consul General for Montenegro, has received the following official telegram from Cettinje:

"The Montenegrin troops operating around Sarajevo continue to be concentrated upon the Rumanian heights in the immediate vicinity of the Bosnian capital, firmly holding the important Cordix Road."

"To the southeast of Sarajevo the enemy has retired toward Gellebe and Kladnuo, being unable to resist our energetic advance. On the south of Sarajevo our troops are encamped on the heights of Jaboina and Bukova Glava. The position now occupied by our army around Sarajevo is excellent.

"The garrison of Kalinovin, consisting of about 8,000 men, refused to attack us and restricted themselves to a defense of the forts and entrenchments."

RUSSIA TRUE TO BRITAIN.

Sazonoff Derides Agitation of Reactionaries, "Made in Germany."

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement today, clearly defined Russia's attitude toward the Allies and her stand against Germany. The statement, M. Sazonoff said, was made because of attempts by the reactionary party in Russia to bring discord and awaken anti-English sentiment.

Recent outbursts by this small element as reflected in a few reactionary journals, M. Sazonoff declared, went so far as to compliment Emperor William and laud the Hohenzollern family. They alluded exultingly, he said, to the fall of Antwerp as the approaching end of the war, adversely criticised England by stating that she was setting other countries to fight her battles, and also plainly forecast an Anglo-Russian rupture.

"This small German element," said M. Sazonoff, "is wholly unrepresentative of Russia and negligible as far as Russian policy is concerned. Their ideas date back as far as 1815. Totally ignorant of foreign politics, they are still under the sentiment of a century ago, and are maliciously but vainly attempting to sow discord between the Allies by insinuating against England.

"Once for all the world ought to be warned against taking seriously the efforts of this ill-advised minority or allowing this small element 'made in Germany' to spread abroad their attempts to shake the good faith between England and Russia.

"I want to say most emphatically that there will be no rupture between England and Russia, and that there is no posibility of a premature settlement with Germany contrary to our agreement with our allies. It is preposterous to think that this element in Russia is going to have any hand in dictating Russia's policy during this war. The attempts of the German press to poison or pervert feeling all over the world have failed, at least in Russia."

NEW OATH FOR AUSTRIANS.

Soldiers Now Required to Swear Fidelity to German Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Rome dispatch to The Central News says:

"According to advices from Trieste all the new Austrian soldiers are required to take the oath of fidelity to the German Emperor as well as to the Austrian Emperor.

"From Trieste it is also reported that insurrectionary bands are swarming in all parts of the Austrian Empire, especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. The attitude of the Slav troops forming the garrisons at Pola and Sebenico is said to be menacing, and disaffection is reported on the ships of the Austrian fleet, whose crews are made up in part of Slavs and Italians."

LOWER ITALIAN GRAIN DUTIES.

Big Opportunity for Us in Market Hitherto Practically Closed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19.—One consequence of the war is that the United States has an opportunity to gain the Italian market in one of its most important branches of trade.

Since the end of July the prices of wheat, corn, and flour have been gradually augmenting. It is suspected that the rise is due partially to speculation by producers and importers, who are expecting still further increases in prices by the continuation of the war, and who are keeping large stocks back.

After a discussion regarding the several measures which might be adopted the Government decided to reduce the import duty on wheat from $1.50 to 00 cents per quintal, (220 pounds avoirdupois.)

It having been proved in the past that without a protective duty of at least $1.50 per quintal Italian agriculture cannot stand foreign competition, this is a unique occasion for America to capture the Italian market, where, so far, the importation of American wheat is only about 42,000 tons yearly, while Russia sends nearly 1,000,000 tons, Rumania over 300,000, and Argentina over 65,000 tons.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The decree signed, in view of the situation created by the war, by the King today reduces the import duties on cereals during the period from Oct. 20 to next March 31.

The reductions, which are based on the quintal, will be as follows:

Wheat, from $1.50 to 60 cents; corn, 25 cents to 10 cents; rye, 90 cents to 40 cents; oats, 80 cents to 40 cents; flour, $2.25 to $1.05, and corn flour, 63 cents to 20 cents.

Italy imports annually 6,000,000 tons of wheat, the greater portion coming from Russia and Rumania.

$20 For Foreign Overcoats

Just off ship—smart foreign Overcoats in rough-ish fabrics at $20 that would have cost you $25 to $30 under the old tariff.

Boxy, big-skirted, pure-wool coats of which there are only a few of a kind to forbid commonness. Try one on!

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Today and tomorrow in this

Sale of $4 & $5 Shirts at $1.95

A man can find designs such as he never can find for less than $4 & $5 under ordinary conditions.

¶ They are fancy cloths, all of them—Scotch Madras, Oxford de laine satin stripes, and radium striped silk and linen crepes, in the newest and most brilliant of designs and colorings—big, bold, trenchant, flameful color stripes that are the hall mark of fine shirtings. Plain and pleated negligee models, with starched or soft cuffs, and beautifully tailored. The latest European novelties in designs—and highly novel and original values at this remarkable figure.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

Clothes Passed by the Board of Censors

IN this day, when everything is censored, from movies to cable dispatches, it is well to remember that New York clothes are censored.

* *

They are censored by the other New Yorker, who sees you wearing them — by your business and social acquaintances.

If they don't pass, you lose just that much in their estimation.

*

They must fit—they must be well tailored—but above all they must smack of that New York smartness and simplicity which the accepted tailors of this city know how to inject into clothes.

* *

That Weber and Heilbroner clothes have passed this censorship is evidenced by the character of New Yorkers wearing them, and their constantly increasing number.

Suits, $20 to $45; overcoats, $20 to $50.

* *

Weber and Heilbroner hats have been, not merely passed, but selected by the same board.

Prices, $3 to $8.

* *

Neckwear, 50 cents to $3.50, by which the board of censors judge all others.



Eleven Stores
Weber and Heilbroner
241 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42nd & 5th Av.

We speak from the workshop

¶ We are tailors, not brokers—tailors of our own wares, not re-tailers of other people's.

¶ We speak from the workshop, from the tailor's bench, and we know well whereof we speak.

¶ Saks clothes are ours, without question or equivocation—the work of our hands, the pride of our heart.

¶ When you buy a Saks garment you eliminate the middleman and come into personal, intimate contact with the tailor.

¶ And it is that personal, intimate contact between the maker and the wearer of Saks clothes which has enabled us to sense and to satisfy the demands of the most discriminating men in town.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Direct attention to their *Enlarged Fur Shop* for Women and Misses, which now occupies the *Fourth Floor* of the *new corner Fifth Avenue Building*, with exceptional light and increased facilities.

Special Offering (Tomorrow) Wednesday

Fur Coats and Furs

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

French Seal Coats — New flare model, 45 inches long, collar of Ermine Fitch, Skunk, Kolinsky; soft silk lining. Value $85.00 — 65.00

Caracul Coats — Light weight Caracul skins, 42 inches long; collar of Skunk, Ermine, Opossum; cuffs of Caracul. Value $95.00 — 75.00

Hudson Seal Coats — Straight full flare model, 40 inches long; large collar of real Skunk fur; cuffs of Seal, soft silk lining. Value $135.00 — 115.00

Skunk Scarfs — New model of real Skunk, with head and tails. Value $35.00 — 24.50

Black Fox Scarfs — Large animal scarf, with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Black Lynx Scarfs — Of fine quality real Black Lynx, animal shape. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Hudson Seal Coats — Of fine quality real Hudson Seal, 40 inches long, collar and cuffs of Seal; silk lined. Value $95.00 — 79.50

Mole Skin Coats — Of well-matched real Scotch Mole, loose back model, collar and cuffs trimmed with Ermine; silk lined. Value $165.00 — 145.00

Persian Lamb Coats — Of fine quality, well matched skins, Leipzig dye; new full flare model, 48 inches long; silk lined. Value $250.00 — 195.00

Skunk Muffs — Large four skin muff of real Skunk; fancy silk finish. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Black Fox Muffs — Large flat muff, trimmed with head, tail and paws. Value $29.50 — 19.75

Black Lynx Muffs — Large muff of fine quality, real Black Lynx. Value $39.50 — 29.50

Fur Trimmings and Skins

Franklin Simon & Co. direct attention to a complete assortment of Fur Trimmings and Fur Skins, in all the desirable Furs, which are offered at our usual popular prices.

BRITISH SEA VICTORS UNSCARRED IN FIGHT

Undaunted and Squadron Reach Harwich and Report Poor Gunnery by German Destroyers.

SAY FOES DIED BRAVELY

Cut Off from Escape, They Faced Odds and Went Down with Their Guns Firing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HARWICH, Oct. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Bearing their battle honors proudly, the Undaunted this afternoon led into this port the destroyers which were associated with her in the brilliant engagement off the coast of Holland which ended so disastrously for four of the enemy's vessels. Ashore and afloat the enthusiasm was unbounded. Sailors, soldiers, and civilians swarmed the pier and other points of vantage. The windows and balconies of the military hospital on the quayside were filled, and officers and men of the warships in the harbor lined the decks, all cheering themselves hoarse, as the conquering vessels moved to their anchorage.

The narratives of those aboard show that when the enemy's vessels were sighted the British commander promptly manoeuvred so as to insure the utmost advantage to be taken of this piece of good luck. By fine seamanship the enemy was cut off from the possibility of returning to the safety of the German harbor, and was thus forced to fight. The German destroyers, to do them justice, faced the odds with bravery.

With her six-inch guns the Undaunted opened fire at a range of five miles, and then the British vessels closed in on their quarry and gave them the best they had.

Thus began a running fight. While the cruiser was protected by her fighting consorts from possible danger from torpedoes she devoted her attention particularly to two of the enemy's ships, and the English destroyers made fine practice against the others. The Loyal quickly shot away one of the funnels and the wheel of one of the German ships, while the fire of the Lance, the Legion, and the Lennox all showed fine marksmanship and battered the others. The reply to their fire was of a vastly different quality. Those who took part in the engagement describe it as being a hot time, but say that the enemy's gunnery was very poor, and proof of this assertion is forthcoming in the almost unscathed condition in which the British destroyers came out of the action.

As in the case of the battle off Heligoland, once at close quarters the result of the fight was never in doubt. After about a half hour's fighting the first of the enemy's craft sank, and at intervals the others, still fighting gamely, were sent to the bottom. Within an hour and a half the battle was over.

Tribute is paid to the pluck displayed by the Germans. They fought well, said one observer, and kept firing until they sank. This no doubt accounts for the very small number of German sailors that were picked up.

A Sailor's Story of the Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—A vivid account of the North Sea fight, as he witnessed it from the deck of a destroyer, is given by one of the British sailors.

"The Germans," he said, "came up as a surprise packet, but didn't we relish it after we had heard about the Hawke? We managed the manoeuvre so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy, and once we had done that and practically surrounded them we set about them in proper style.

"The Undaunted, as far as I could make out, stood aside so as to let us have the satisfaction of finishing them off ourselves, and I don't think she needed to fire many of her guns.

"Once we got within 300 yards of our particular opponent and immediately we got the range we sank her. But you should have seen how they fought us. They stuck to their guns like heroes while they had a chance of doing anything, and didn't let go until they were practically under water.

"One by one the enemy's ships were picked off, and you could hear above the din a wild cheer when a shell had found its mark.

"We had a great time of it, and in a way some of us were sorry it was over so soon. It did not seem as if we had been long enough on the job.

"Although the Germans tried every way they could to get through us, our guns did the work while we chased around to keep any of the enemy from slipping out. From the first they did not seem to stand a chance of getting out of it."

HARWICH, Tuesday, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Confidence in British gunnery has been justified. The fire of our vessels in destroying four German destroyers is said to have been remarkable and vastly superior to that of the enemy, who, it is said, discharged several torpedoes, which simply fizzled out. One of the British vessels picked up two of these spent torpedoes.

At one time during the conflict a British destroyer found herself close to the German vessels, and a shell struck her on the stern and penetrated about four feet above the water line, making a hole four feet in diameter. This was the only damage our vessels sustained. So they may be said to have emerged from the battle practically unscathed.

A humorous occurrence on one of the British destroyers during the engagement is worth recording. The ship's pet monkey, evidently not relishing the noise and scurry of the action, became terrified. He flew into the galley and climbed on the top shelf. There he hastily selected a big fish saucepan and hid himself until the firing ceased.

FRENCH SINK SUBMARINE.

Austrian Craft Destroyed by Single Shot Off the Dalmatian Coast.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Oct. 19, (Via London.)—An Austrian submarine was sunk in the Adriatic today by a French cruiser.

Two submarines went out from the Bay of Cattaro to attack a French fleet, which was making its way along the Dalmatian coast. They were quickly sighted, however, by the French lookouts, and a well-directed shot sent the leader to the bottom. The other submarine escaped.

The French fleet then resumed the bombardment of the forts of Cattaro. One Austrian aeroplane dropped several bombs in the neighborhood of the fleet, but no damage was done.

THRILLED BY SEA BATTLE.

Merchant Captain Saw British Sink German Destroyers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Capt. Zuart of the cargo steamer Eemstrom gives the following description of the naval battle of Saturday:

"At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon we saw heavy clouds of smoke on the horizon. The weather was very clear and we soon saw a small group of about fifteen warships, apparently destroyers. Suddenly a flash of fire sprang from one of them and a dull bang came over the water. Through my glasses I watched the great spectacle at a distance of about ten miles. I could see the flames leap from the guns and their thunder was always in the air.

"The formation of the little fleets was constantly changing, and above them were slowly rising dense clouds of smoke. Suddenly there was a red glare and smoke and flames shot above one of the warships. There was a noise like a large sheet being torn in two pieces, and one of the torpedo boats had disappeared. After this I saw one boat being chased by another. I think the boat that was trying to escape was a German vessel, because it was making off in an easterly direction. Through my glasses I saw another ship go down. In view of possible risk I thought it better now to steam away. I and my whole crew had followed the fight with breathless interest, and as we were moving off we could for a long time see the flash of guns and hear the dull reports."

SWIMMING COLLARS FOR BRITISH SAILORS

Life Saving Devices to be Worn Constantly, Is Admiralty Order.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—That the Admiralty is fully alive to the necessity of providing a means for the crews of warships that strike mines or are blown up by submarines to escape drowning, since other warships are not allowed to go to their assistance, is shown by the announcement today that the Admiralty is arranging for a general supply of swimming collars to be distributed to the officers and men of the fleet.

The men are ordered to carry the collar when they are awake and the device is to be kept inflated and near each individual when he is asleep.

WANTS NORTH SEA CLOSED.

London Marine Writer Thinks It Would Save Many Lives.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 30.—The naval correspondent of The Times, dealing with the submarine menace to British warships in the North Sea, says: "It has been pointed out by international jurists that it is perfectly within the rights of belligerents, to close entirely to neutral shipping areas of water in which operations of war are being carried out. This may be done to safeguard the interests of the neutrals themselves, and also to prevent their interference with the necessary conduct of hostilities.

"If the North Sea were closed to all trading vessels there would be no occasion to employ cruisers with large complements, like the Hawke, for examining purposes in those waters where she was lost. The Admiralty has taken some measures to reduce the danger arising from the use of neutral flags, but the loss of the Hawke has proved these to be inadequate. There are still swarms of vessels of all kinds frequenting the North Sea.

"The North Sea trade would suffer, but while the present struggle lasts military requirements must be paramount, and it surely is better that a few merchants and shipowners should go short than that our seamen of the navy should be sacrificed. Among the other advantages that would arise from such action is the fact that cruisers now employed on search duty could be liberated for work in the outer seas and, incidentally, the vexed question of the passage of enemy aliens in neutral vessels, at present authorized by the Foreign Office, might be settled."

ITALIAN FLEET MOBILIZED.

Consists of Seven Divisions—Abruzzi the Commander in Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Italian fleet has now been completely mobilized under the Duke of the Abruzzi, the Commander in Chief. Its composition is as follows:

First division, three dreadnoughts; second, four battleships; third, four first-class cruisers; fourth, three second-class cruisers; fifth, four training ships; sixth, four older warships; seventh, torpedo boats, submarines, and scouts. A destroyer flotilla is attached to each division.

The battleship Regina Margherita is the Duke of the Abruzzi's flagship. Each division is commanded by a Rear Admiral.

MANY NEW YORK RECRUITS.

Over 2,000 Among the Canadians Now in Camp in England.

SALISBURY, Oct. 19.—Except for a few detachments working with the supply and horse transport trains, all the Canadians have arrived at their four camps, scattered over Salisbury Plain.

The early arrivals, who have completed their camp making, amused themselves today by playing baseball and football. Among the players there appeared a surprising number of sweaters bearing the "Winged Foot" emblem of the New York Athletic Club.

One of these sweater wearers said that patriotic Britons residing in New York had equipped and sent to Canada more than 2,000 recruits, who were now with the Canadian contingent.

A general air of cheerfulness prevails among the Canadians, but some grumbling is heard because of the isolation of the various camps. None of them is within four miles from even a village, and seven miles separates the nearest of them from any considerable town.

The prohibition rule imposed on the Valcartier camp in Canada by Col. Sam Hughes, the Canadian Minister of Defense, rules here, and is being rigidly enforced.

The slowness of the Canadians in reaching camp has caused a postponement of any attempt at a review of the troops, and it is expected that Gen. Alderson will take command with only the usual ceremony.

KAISER VISITS BRUSSELS.

Makes a Flying Trip from Luxemburg with Sven Hedin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Kaiser was in Brussels for a few hours on Tuesday. He came from Luxemburg, took luncheon, and then dashed off again to some other part of the theatre of war. He was accompanied by a large staff.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the Swedish explorer, was also there, apparently traveling with the Emperor's suite.

GERMANY'S BANK STATEMENT.

Deposits in Imperial Institution Still Decreasing Greatly.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Weekly metal notes, decreased	79,062,000
Gold, increased	31,019,000
Mortgages, decreased	11,316,000
Discount and Treasury bodies, decreased	828,006,000
Drafts, decreased	23,710,000
Notes in circulation, decreased	137,707,000
Deposits, decreased	248,897,000

PRIZE COURT TO TEST OUR NEW SHIP LAW

British Seizure of the Brindilla Raises Issue of Transferring Ships in Wartime.

NOT COVERED BY THE RULES

International Conferences Have Failed to Agree—Action of British Government Not Unexpected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson told callers at the White House today that he was watching with interest the case of the American tank steamer Brindilla, which was seized by a British naval vessel and sent under convoy of an auxiliary cruiser to Halifax.

The British Embassy tonight received word from Halifax that the case of the Brindilla was going before the Prize Court there for consideration. The message did not give particulars of the seizure or say whether it was based on the conversion of the vessel from the German to the American flag, or was due to the mission of the vessel and involved a matter of contraband.

The State Department received a message from the American Consul at Halifax reporting the arrival of the Brindilla, but gave no details of the seizure. Acting Secretary of State Lansing said he could make no comment until the Consul at Halifax made a special report on the case.

The decision of the British naval authorities to take the vessel before a prize court will bring the first important test of the new American law permitting vessels of foreign registry to take out an American registry. The Brindilla was formerly named the Washington, being then a German steamer, but was sold in September to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey by the Reidermann Line. The vessel was cleared from New York, under American registry, for Cairo, Egypt, and there is a report that the Brindilla was steering another course when captured. If this was so it would arouse the suspicion of the British naval officers instructed to watch all such cases.

It has previously been pointed out in these dispatches in connection with transfer of ships from foreign to American registry that the British Government, in case of doubt, would probably seize the vessel and take it to the nearest prize court to ascertain whether the transfer was bona fide.

There is no definite rule of international law governing such cases. The question was seriously considered at the London Naval Conference of 1909, but the agreement reached was very restricted and does not cover the Brindilla case. At the American Naval War College Conference on International Law of 1906 the conclusion reached was that the transfer of a private vessel from a belligerent's flag during war was recognized by the enemy as valid only when bona fide and when the title had fully passed from the owner and the actual delivery of the vessel to the purchaser had been completed in a port outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent State in conformity with the laws of the State of the vendor and the vendee.

The subject of transfer of merchant vessels from a belligerent to a neutral flag during hostilities was suggested by Great Britain as one of the questions of the programme of the London Naval Conference. The British delegates to that conference took the position that the assignment of an enemy ship to a neutral was not rendered invalid merely by the fact that it was made during hostilities. The British delegates also, by direction of their Government, took the position that the burden of proving that the transfer is genuine lies on the claimant and that the assignment must be complete, bona fide, and for good consideration.

STANDARD OIL TO PROTEST.

The Brindilla's Cargo Not Contraband, Says Ship Director.

A protest will be made to the United States Government against the seizure of the American oil tank steamer Brindilla by a British cruiser off the Port of New York, according to George H. Haynor, Jr., superintendent of tank ships at the Bayonne plant of the Standard Oil Company.

"The Brindilla was loaded with petroleum," said Mr. Haynor, "and that is not contraband of war. There is no excuse for her capture. Washington was notified of her purchase and issued her papers setting forth that she was under American registry. She flies the American flag, and her papers are made out in accordance with United States regulations."

ACTION AGAINST BRINDILLA.

British Admiralty to Look Into the Transfer of Her Flag.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 19.—The action to be taken against the Brindilla, the Standard Oil ship brought here by the Caronia, will be with regard to the transfer of the steamer's flag since the opening of hostilities in Europe, it was understood today. The matter has been placed by the British Admiralty in the hands of a Halifax firm of solicitors which has had wide experience in marine law.

The probable question to be decided will be whether her transfer from German to American registry was a transaction in good faith. The purchase of the steamer from the Riedermann Line by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was announced on Sept. 21.

The Brindilla remained anchored in the harbor today. The military guard which was placed on the steamer yesterday remained aboard, and, as far as known, none of the Brindilla's crew has as yet been allowed ashore. The American Consul General at Halifax held no communication with the officers of the ship. The matter of the Brindilla's seizure and detention here is in the hands of the prize court officials and the Naval Department at Halifax has now practically nothing to do with the ship.

The Brindilla still flies the Stars and Stripes over her counter and will continue to do so, unless the Prize Court finds the ship to be legally a prize of war. The official inquiry may require two or three days before Prize Court action is taken.

It is also reported that when the Brindella was halted outside of Ambrose Channel last Tuesday she was steering a course at variance with the ordinary course for her announced destination. She cleared from New York for Alexandria, Egypt.

AMERICAN TRADE IN PERIL.

Exporters Aroused by Seizures—Big Shipping Increases.

Exporting circles in this city are very much disturbed over the action of the British naval authorities in holding up vessels under neutral flags having cargoes for neutral countries. Following the seizure last week of two Norwegian and one Swedish vessel carrying cargoes of foodstuffs from this country to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, came the announcement yesterday of the seizure by a British cruiser off this port of the American oil tank steamer Brindilla, formerly the German steamship Washington.

During the past six weeks abnormally large shipments of foodstuffs have been made from this and other American ports to the countries of the Scandinavian peninsular, as well as to Holland. It is understood that officials of the British Consulate General in this city who investigated these unusual shipments, reached the conclusion that a large proportion of the cargoes were intended to find their way into Germany. They so reported to the British Ambassador at Washington, who in turn advised his Government.

The British Government, it is thought, now intends to prevent the movement of supplies into Germany by way of neutral ports regardless of the flags under which these vessel sail. Local exporters said yesterday that they intended to urge the Department of State to protest to the British Government.

Another feature troubling the shippers here relates to the new clauses in war risk policies demanded by English insurance companies doing business here. Exporters say that with the new policy inaugurated by the British naval authorities in seizing neutral ships, together with the added insurance provisions, American trade with the neutral countries of Europe is in a fair way to be ruined.

The Brindilla was purchased by the Standard Oil Company early in October from the Deutsche-American Petroleum Company and placed under the American flag. She cleared from Bayonne, N. J., on Oct. 13 for Alexandria, Egypt, with a cargo of illuminating oil. The owners of the ship filed yesterday with the Washington authorities a demand that the Department of State procure a release of the vessel at once.

The general feeling among exporters is that this Government should come to an understanding with Great Britain whereby shipments of goods not contraband of war carried in neutral vessels should not be interfered with. This move, it was said, probably would be taken up at a conference of exporting interests to be held here this week.

In some quarters, however, the opinion was expressed that shippers might have difficulty in obtaining immunity from seizure of cargoes in view of the action of Great Britain in paying for several cargoes and releasing the carriers. Several vessels were being loaded yesterday with grain, oil, and other products for Scandinavian ports. It was said that these ships would still regardless of the new policy of the British authorities.

According to the last weekly report issued by the Custom House for the week ended Oct. 10, exports to the neutral countries in question from this port were as follows: Netherlands, $1,196,389; Norway, $351,467; Sweden, $497,833, and Denmark, $269,999. It was announced at the Custom House that last week's exports to these countries exceeded the previous week's record. These figures are far in excess of any week immediately preceding the war or for the corresponding period of 1913.

FLEET TRIED A SORTIE.

Austrians Foiled by French Blockaders in Dash from Cattaro.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says advices received in the Italian capital from Cettinje, Montenegro, state that the Austrian fleet in the harbor of Cattaro, Dalmatia, attempted to escape Sunday and break through the French fleet blockading the port.

The dispatch adds that the Austrians were promptly driven back into the harbor.

GERMAN GUN BASES WERE LONG PREPARED

And Ranges Accurately Measured—Why Marksmanship in France Was So Good.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—According to several wounded British soldiers in the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, the discovery was made of concrete gun bases nearer Paris than the German Army got in Gen. von Kluck's advance.

They explain this in the same way as the finding of concrete bases before Namur and Maubeuge and near Soissons, saying it is believed that the Germans bought or rented certain stretches of land years before the war and then got exact measurements of the ranges, which is the reason their artillery fire was so accurate.

One soldier who believes the Germans systematically did this is Seth Williams of the Royal Field Artillery, who has served in the army at different times for a period of sixteen years. He was in the South African war and in recent years was at work on the Hudson River tunnels. He said:

"It is possible to dodge German 'Jack Johnsons' when in the open, and it is sometimes possible to dodge seventeen-inch shells. A good many seconds elapse between the discharge of a 'Jack Johnson' shell and its arrival. Anyway, the Germans use them only when they want to knock down a house or obstruction. It is the smaller shells that are harder to dodge.

"I was a driver in the first line of supply wagons at Soissons, and we dodged about twenty shells, until finally we were ordered too near a battery. Then two big shells burst among us, killing all but four of fifty-four men, and only one horse was saved out of more than one hundred. I think we could have dodged those shells by staying where we were, for the German system of firing seems to be to drop a shell first in one place, then a second to the right, a third to the left, and a fourth to the rear, describing a half circle, and if you keep track of the way they have been hitting you can often avoid them. But of course you can't always tell."

Williams was severely wounded by the bursting of the shell.

The Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill returned from an inspection of the hospital today. They visited the American Red Cross contingent at Haesler Hospital at Portsmouth on Saturday.

SAYS JEWS WILL SUFFER

And Dr. Krauskopf Predicts Tremendous Immigration After War.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 19.—Predicting that the close of the European war will be the signal for a tremendous Jewish immigration to American shores, Dr. Joseph Krauskopf, President of the National Farm School, nearly Daylestown, speaking at the annual meeting of the school yesterday, urged that plans be made at once for sending the thousands of immigrants "back to the soil," and thus prevent congestion in the tenement-house district of the great Eastern cities. Dr. Krauskopf declared that unless immediate action was taken the American nation would be confronted with the problem of doubling its relief associations, building dozens of tuberculosis sanatoria, and increasing the number of reformatories.

"One of the results of the present war," said Dr. Krauskopf, "will be a decline in industrialism which will force the people back to the soil.

"We are on the verge of a large immigration in the history of our people. From all over Europe, and from the whole starved Orient, they will flock hither by the thousands as soon as the avenues of escape are open. When they come what shall we do with them?"

"The war now rages fiercest in Austria and German Poland, which has been called the 'Jewish country,' and its weight rests heaviest on the Jews," said Dr. Krauskopf. "Regardless of the outcome of the struggle the Jews must lose, and, knowing the attitude of other nations, as we do, we know they will come to America."

American Arrivals in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—American arrivals from the Continent continue very rare. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Havemeyer today arrived from Paris, which city they reached from Vienna some weeks ago. They report that Paris, considering the circumstances, is surprisingly unexcited. Miss Mary Lee of Richmond, Va., reached London from Germany via Holland.

HIS CHIEF OF SPIES IN KAISER'S SUITE

Steinhauer Guest at Buckingham Palace While Plotting Blow at Britain, It Is Said.

ORGANIZED GREAT SERVICE

Paid Espionage System Maintained in Arsenal and Dock Towns and Even Coast Villages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Express in a special article describes the career of Steinhauer, head of the German secret service, whose name has figured in recent spy prosecutions in this country. It says he even stayed in Buckingham Palace as a member of the Kaiser's suite on the occasion of that monarch's last visit to England.

Seven or eight years ago Steinhauer was placed at the head of the German Secret Service. The Kaiser, with whom he was on terms of personal friendship, gave him a free hand to organize a complete service of spies in Great Britain, and in order that the work should not suffer from lack of funds Steinhauer had at his command just as much money as he required. He made frequent visits to this country, got into touch with the principal German residents, and within a few months had appointed paid agents in London, in every arsenal and dockyard town, in every important provincial city, and even in villages on the English and Scottish coasts.

Letters for the master spy were addressed "Steinhauer, Potsdam." Nothing more. It was quite sufficient address for German postal authorities, who had instructions to deliver all such letters without the slightest delay.

"It was in May, 1911," says The Express, "that the Kaiser and his master spy carried out their Machiavellian plot of coming to London together and using Buckingham Palace for furthering their treacherous designs to wreck the British Empire.

"That month the Kaiser visited London for the purpose of attending the unveiling by the King of the Queen Victoria memorial. He remained in London nearly a week. One of the members of his suite was Steinhauer. Steinhauer went to Buckingham Palace. All the time the Kaiser was professing the greatest friendship for Great Britain he knew that his master spy, whom he had specially brought over with him, was engaged in perfecting an organization which he hoped would tumble the British Empire in the dust.

"One afternoon, while the Kaiser was fulfilling a private engagement in London, Steinhauer met his principal and most trustworthy agents in a West End hotel managed by a German. There, in a private room, this gang of spies held a conference and handed their reports to Steinhauer. At night Steinhauer took his reports to Buckingham Palace, and it is only reasonable to suppose he lost no time in communicating them to the Emperor."

AN ALLEGED AMERICAN SPY.

Preliminary Court-Martial Begins Today at London Barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"Preliminary proceedings in connection with the court-martial of a supposed American on the charge of spying will take place in private at Wellington Barracks today. The accused has been in custody of the military authorities for some days.

"It is the first time that a prisoner charged with espionage has been handed over to the military authorities for trial.

"In a recently published statement on spying Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, stated that if spying was treated as a war crime a court-martial had power to inflict the death penalty.

"The actual court-martial, when held, we are informed, will be open to the public."

URGES MERCILESS WAR.

Berlin Newspaper in Angry Attack on Britain.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Berlin papers now reaching London bear evidence of the increasing rage of the Germans against Great Britain.

The immediate cause of this fresh outburst is the damage done to German ships interned at Antwerp immediately before the evacuation. The Lokalanzeiger declares that Germany will get over this loss, but demands that she shall reply by acting always and everywhere on the same principles. It declares that it must be clear to every German that "there can be no peace and no rest for us on earth until we have had a final and satisfactory settlement with this nation of brigands." It adds:

"For the present, however, we must hope and wish that our army leaders will continue to conduct the war against England, both on land and sea, with the utmost unscrupulousness, and that all our measures be dictated exclusively by the necessity of putting an end to this vile piracy.

"It is toward England that our eyes and all our thoughts must constantly be directed, and we must not rest or cease fighting until England is irretrievably involved in the defeat of her white, yellow, and black confederates."

The Vossische Zeitung describes the destruction of the German vessels as a symptom of the "impotent rage" of the British, and declares that Germany's sole aim must be "to force England out of our way, to be as firm as iron against all her pretensions, and to enlighten the outside world in all that concerns Germany."

The Vossische Zeitung in another issue declares that when the war is over Germany will do little trade with England and France, so that she and the United States will then together dominate the world's markets. It urges German business men to bear this in mind and to direct all their energies toward finding means of working with America, but also of keeping up with her.

ANOTHER LONDON RIOT; NO BAIL FOR ACCUSED

Public Prosecutor Says Looting of Germans' Shops and Homes Disgraces Englishmen.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Another mob attempted to wreck German shops in the Borough of Deptford, London, tonight, but a large force of special policemen, who had been placed in the district in anticipation of scenes similar to those previously enacted, dispersed the crowd.

Many of the German shopkeepers, fearing that attacks would be made on their premises tonight, had strongly barricaded them.

The Magistrate in the Greenwich Police Court today declined to accept bail in the cases of over thirty rioters arrested in the course of Saturday night's and last night's demonstrations. The rioters were remanded. The Public Prosecutor advised that this course be adopted by the court, declaring that the conduct of the participants in the wrecking and looting of the stores and living apartments of Germans was a disgrace to Englishmen.

The Prosecutor said that he regretted the necessity of appearing against citizens the object of whose attack had been German shopkeepers, but he explained that great damage had been done to English property as well.

Commenting on the damage done in the shop of a German baker, the Prosecutor said that the place had been looted despite the fact that the German owners had barricaded themselves as best they could against the crowd.

OPERA HATS IN BATTLE.

Quaint Substitutes for Lost Headgear Worn by British Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Morning Post has received a letter from an officer at the front containing an amusing description of the weird headdress and clothing that the troops have adopted, having lost their own.

He says he saw men wearing all sorts of civilian caps, soft felt hats, and straw hats, others with opera hats and broken silk hats, while still others had big straw hats, such as Mexicans were, while there were quaint makeshifts, for instance, a khaki cover for a cap.

An orderly was wearing a woman's bodice, and a lot of members of one company were wearing female underclothing, their own being worn out.

Liege as a Zeppelin Centre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an article from a correspondent just returned from Liége, who says that the Germans are erecting a Zeppelin shed there.

GERMAN MUNITIONS FOR PORTE STOPPED

Rumania Holds Up 150 Trucks —German Government Protests.

PEACE MOVE BY SULTAN?

New Heir to Throne Said to Have Been Proclaimed—A British Protest Is Ignored.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Rumanian Government yesterday seized a freight train of 150 trucks loaded with artillery, ammunition, and other war material sent by Germany to Giurgevo, on the Danube, and destined for Turkey.

Similar trains had passed freely across Rumania before the death of King Charles, and Germany is now protesting against what it considers to be an arbitrary seizure.

The situation at Constantinople seems to be so alarming that the Russian Ambassador has transferred his archives to Odessa.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Constantinople correspondent of The Bourse Gazette is authority for the statement that at a family council the Sultan, in order to combat the dictatorship of Enver Pasha (Minister of War) and German influence, unexpectedly proclaimed the heir presumptive to the Turkish throne, Yussof Izzedin, Generalissimo of the Army and Navy.

Prince Yussof Izzedin is the eldest son of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz.

The following dispatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"The Vienna Reichspost says that at a meeting of the Rumanian Cabinet held in Bucharest under the Presidency of King Ferdinand, and at which representatives of the various parties were present, the attitude of the Government with regard to the war was approved. It was decided that there were no reasons at present which would justify any alteration of Rumania's attitude.

"Members of the American Red Cross arrived in Budapest yesterday."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The Porte has declined to discharge the German crews of the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, which have been in Turkish waters since early in the hostilities and which are said to have been sold by Germany to the Turkish Government.

This reply was given in answer to the British representations regarding the continued presence of Germans on board these vessels.

The Government has now shelved the matter, declaring it to be a domestic question, although it had previously given repeated assurances that these Germans would be repatriated.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 19.—According to a telegram received here from Berlin, the Turkish Government has requested the Oecumenical Patriarch, the head of the Greek Orthodox Church, to leave Constantinople.

The Greek Orthodox Church is the dominant form of Christianity throughout the Russian Empire, in Greece, in European Turkey among both Slavs and Greeks, in parts of Austria and Hungary, and in Rumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.

The highest prelates of the church are the Patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the most important of these is the Patriarch of Constantinople, Germanos V., known also as the Oecumenical Patriarch.

He is the most exalted ecclesiastic of the Eastern churches, and his influence reaches far outside the lands of the patriarchate.



'TAIN'T platform or promises that make a great party, it's the men who carry out those promises. Ev'ry thing I say about VELVET is carried out by the biggest tobacco house in the world.

Velvet Joe

The experience and resources of the world's largest tobacco producer are behind VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. Two years' patient curing is behind that aged-in-the-wood mellowness that is VELVET'S own. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

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Will you let me show you—if I do it FREE—a way to get MORE INQUIRIES and MORE ORDERS—a way to get them CHEAPER?

My sales-making plans, order-getting schemes, business-bringing ads, booklets and letters have proved big money-makers for dozens of other mail-order advertisers.

Isn't it at least worth the postage on a letter to find out whether I can help YOU sell more goods, whether I can help you MAKE MORE MONEY?

Simply address G 4 Times Annex.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Later-Day Fashions in Women's Tailleur Suits



and

Costumes Tailleurs

This shop concerns itself chiefly in the origination and introduction of tailleur modes that bespeak the advance fashions—types that depart from the beaten path of mediocrity—models that express individuality and that reflect the personality of the wearer.

The latest creation of Georgette is the Zouave jacquette. Another new note is the skirt with the voluminous flare bottom. Quite different are the coats that close with pendant buttons. Smart indeed are the choker collars. Military effects are in evidence. Rich fabrics, inspired by the looms of Rodier and Roubaix.

Tailleur Suits 29.50 35.00 45.00
Velvet & Corduroy Suits 39.50 45.00 59.50
Compose Suits 65.00
Costumes Tailleurs 75.00 to 225.00

The Newest
Sand & Putty Color Blouses
12.75
Original and different designs in these blouses that merge so harmoniously with tailleur suits of blue or brown, in Georgette crepe, chiffon and lace.

White Crepe de Chine Blouses
5.50
A very large assortment of tailleur models with choker, high plaited flare and faille collars and other newest features.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Are now presenting the Newest Fashions introduced at the very late Paris Openings—

Tailleur Suits & Costumes Tailleur
Fur-trimmed Coats
Evening Gowns
Dancing Frocks
Evening Wraps
Afternoon Gowns
Walking Dresses
Fur Coats & Sets
Blouses
Millinery

DR. VAN DYKE SENDS THANKS FOR BELGIUM

Relief Bureau Is Flooded with Requests for Mite Boxes from All Over the Country.

RED CROSS FUND GROWS

It Amounts to $268,047—Prince of Wales and French Hospital and Relief Funds Increased Also.

The two leading funds for the relief of the wounded and destitute in Europe were increased yesterday by subscriptions amounting to $22,759. Of this sum $9,633 was given to the New York branch of the Red Cross and $13,759 to the Belgian Fund for the relief of non-combatants in that country.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross, to whom all subscriptions should be sent, either to 52 William Street orf to 130 East Twenty-second Street, announced yesterday that the total amount collected by the New York branch since the European fund was started was $268,047. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Westchester County Chapter Red Cross	$3,414
Schenectady County Chapter	2,055
Grace Church	841
Mrs. James Douglas	500
St. Mark's Epis. Ch., Mount Kisco	478
"O. H. P."	300
New York Peace Society	299
Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J.	258
Church of the Incarnation	217
Queen's Village Fund	161
Elmhurst Suffrage Club	128
Miss E. C. Larson	100
N. Y. State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage	100
Chapel of the Incarnation	79
Proceeds of a Children's Fair in B'klyn.	61
Through Miss Jane Rianhard	50
Through The Evening Day, New London	69
Christ Ch., Bloomfield and Glen Ridge	89
Ellen S. Halstead	50
Amoma Missionary Soc'y, Olathe, Con.	27
Christ Church, Easton, Md.	27
Pupil nurses, Mt. Sinai Hospital	27
"E. J. T."	25
St. Matthew's Epis. Ch., Unadilla, N. Y.	25
Mrs. C. B. McLaughlin	25
Presby. Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	24
Methodist Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	22
St. James's Church, New London	20
Presbyterian Church, Lyons, N. Y.	19
Churches of Belton, Texas	18
Hollis Lodge, No. 88, I. O. O. F.	14
King's Daughters, East Marion, L. I.	14
Presby. Sunday School, Bath, N. Y.	13
"L. A. D."	10
Presbyterian Church, Le Roy, N. Y.	9
All Saints' Church, Harrison, N. Y.	7
Reformed Church, Leeds, N. Y.	6
Mrs. J. L. Roble, Treas., Bath, N. Y.	6
Fanny S. Wadsworth	5
Miss Katherine Beebe	5
Miss Harriet Hogeson	5
Pres. Church, Statesville, N. C.	5
Julia A. Kent	5
C. D. Gould	5
Mrs. C. D. Gould	5
Fred W. Guild	5
First Baptist Ch., Jamestown, N. Y.	3
St. Stephens's Church, Armonk, N. Y.	3
J. M. Bonner, Pearl, Fairmore, Kan.	2
Children of Emanu-El Brotherhood	2
Roses of Sharon, Emanu-El Bro'hood.	2
Esther Speers	2
W. T. Owen	1
In memory of Anthony	1
"Cash"	1

Belgians Send Thanks.

The total amount received for the Belgian Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, is now $176,378. The Belgian Committee received a cable message yesterday from Dr. Henry van Dyke, the American Minister at The Hague, in which Dr. van Dyke acknowledged the receipt of the $10,000 cabled to him on Friday, to be applied to the relief of the Belgian refugees in the Netherlands. In acknowledging the money, Dr. van Dyke said he extended warmest thanks "from the pitiable Belgian refugees."

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Belgian Fund included one donation of $10,000. The giver wished his name withheld. These subscriptions were received:

Anonymous	$10,000	E. Alaime	18
Tahira & Noto	10	W. Williams	5
J. M. Lafferty	1	Katherine Bissell	10
"Cash"	1	S. R.	15
Dr. J. Merriweather	1	J. N. Kenan	5
A. Christian	1	L. E. Rector	5
K. H. B.	2	Mrs. L. Brunn	$25
M. K. Ryan	2	Huston Wyeth	250
Mrs. G. L. Stout	5	Julius Liebman	100
J. W. M.	1	Miss S. A. Bell	2
J. K. N.	1	S. N. Levy	10
Bert Heckert	1	F. M. Jameson	5
F. Kellers	20	E. S. Halsted	50
E. Maesschalck	1	G. J. Rivers and friend	5
G. G. Coleman	1	E. A. Tredwell	10
E. M. King	1	D. A. Kennedy	20
Alfred Wardell	5	Miss F. V. Warner	2
The Widow's Mite	1	John Beadle	5
Robert B. D.	1	I. C. L. & I. M. L.	15
Californian	5	Lillian A. Ridgway	5
G. O. May	100	S. E. Haskell	2
B. Hallman	5	A. E. Cottier	50
F. L. Ravenel	25	L. Feish	25
Caroline W. Jackson	10	J. M. R.	5
Milton Goldsmith	1	W. F. Hillebrand	25
J. G. Pollock	10	Steam Yacht Aphrodite	20
Alexander & Mary Hawes	25	J. E. Mallette	5
Miss A. C. Maury	1	Mrs. F. Eckstein	5
Adolph Hirsch	25	Anne E. Stodder	100
L. W. Closson	25	V. T. Ward	5
Miss E. L.	100	Minnie H. Jones	5
Anonymous	15	H. S. Rosenbaum	50
C. E. F.	1	G. Won Go Mohawk	1
Miss E. McBride	5	A. L. Kellogg	5
Arthur Sperin	10	Neil Campbell	2
Miss S. M. Homans	1	Miss Susan Blow	25
Cash	25	Mrs. R. Ellaberg	50
J. D. Woodward	5	Mr. and Mrs. B. Letcher	10
J. Strauss	5	"A Clergyman's Widow"	10
J. H. Aitken	5	H. M. Anderson	20
J. A. Wright	4	Jacob Friedman	5
F. King	1	Miss E. K. Strong	25
E. J. I. V.	25	Mrs. S. S. Brown	100
An Am. Woman	40	Fred Riggis	15
C. A. Liebman	5	A Richard	10
Six Boys	6	Ruth B. and Edith Rice	20
Mrs. H. Parish, Jr.	25	Miss A. P. Converse	20
Mlle. M. Baradel	1	R. B. Sedgwick	2
Miss Dorothy Stimson	5	H. B. Brown	5
Miss Anna Hoyt	10	C. E. Crocker	3
M. L. Merriweather	10	Sydney Cohen	3
W. A. Gilbert	5	Elmer E. Garnsey	100
J. M. Corbet	25	S. Warren & Co.	25
Miss L. L. Wenckert	5	W. J. Warren	10
Elder Junkin	5	River Presby. S. S.	33
T. T. Frothington	25	T. M. Barney	5
Henry Wollman	10	D. J. Starkey	5
A. H. Cavendish	10	E. S. Stoves	5
George Rosenzweig	5	Caldwell Co.	50
Mrs. L. B. Herbert	5	L. W. Dodsworth	25
Dr. G. T. Jackson	25	L. N. Wilkie	10
L. A. Thomas	50	H. B. Lewis	1
J. Vrydagho	10	N. Y. State Ass'n Opposed to Woman Suffrage	5
G. M. Smith	5	M. T. Thompson	50
H. C. Condon	5	M. S. Gaston	25
Anonymous	5	Mrs. M. La Montague	5
A. Bryz	5	M. H.	5
D. Knapp	5	Mrs. T. N. Heidelberg	100
J. Vander Bruck	5	E. C. Halter	1
H. Dayton	1	Anna A. Jones	10
J. McLarsen	5	A. E. Rosteller	2
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	2	H. M. Kaufman	10
Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Van Horn	5	H. W. Siansen	5
L. L. Decker	10	Edward Dizabeau	10
E. O. Hovey	5	Mrs. T. B. Birdsall	50
Ray. Giles	10	Anonymous	20
F. R. L.	5	J. P. Hall	25
Yacht Enaymious Crew	20	L. Y. Bright	25
R. M. Bain	10	Miss E. C. Parsons	10
Mrs. D. S. Whitney	1	Rose McCann	2
Phoebe F. Whitney	1	Anonymous	1
G. A. Ellis	10	Miss F. K. Russel	10
F. A. Lucas	10	Mrs. L. B. Westbrook	10
E. R. Ransch	10	Mrs. T. Hathaway	15
Mrs. R. B. Spahr	10	E. & F.	10
H. L. E. Perkins	5	Y. W. Hagedorn	3
Miss E. N. Little	5	M. Pellew	10
H. R. Hilliard	25	I. S. Rowland	5
Celia Landman	1	Ida Forest	25
Miss Louise Nicod and Brother-in-law	5	Mrs. L. de Forest	10
Cash	1	Sinclair Knox	10
Mrs. C. H. De Wolfe	10	F. J. Short	5
Alex. Johnston	5	H. McQuillan	2
Josephine Martin	10	Mrs. F. S. Root	25
Mrs. D. Boyle	25	W. P. Day	15
Marguerite Grieder	5	C. W. Nichols	25
Burton	2	Mrs. H. F. Baldwin	25
Cash	2	Ellen B.	10
G. Mills	3	B. W. Bogear	10
S. S. Armstrong	10	"In Memory of Kathryn"	10
Daniel Bach	25	October	10
Jennie Jenks	10	I. P. Church	10
Mary C. Craig	10	A. C. Edwards	2
S. D. Rainey	1	L. H. Dorchester	1
Mrs. L. E. Opdycke	25	Miss C. A. Loesch	5
C. E. Norris	5	In Memoriam	3
R. V. C. Hawkes	200	A. Willis	25
W. M. K.	100	Delos Holden	10
Grace Balogh	18	Second Cong. Ch., New London, Ct.	20
Paul V. Vside	100	Day Krollk	50
Mrs. W. S. Miller	250	W. B. Dean	50
H. Kuntze	100	H. Cole	1
E. T. De La Vergne	10	M. B. Fowler	10

Jerome Hill	10
A. V. S.	5
W. Kraushar	10
McDougal Hawks	25
G. T. Stodder	100
E. G. Foster	25
E. C. Livingston	$25

CONTRIBUTED TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

S. W. Sadtler	$10
H. Livingston	25

For French Relief.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $20,125, of which $199 was received yesterday from these persons:

Margaret Rhodes	$5	Through Mrs. H.	
Jennie E. Cunliffe	5	P. Townsend	14
W. W. Lawrence	1	Anonymous	2
Mary H. Parsons	10	Kate A. Holt	10
Margaret A. Mackay	12	Maude A. K. Wetmore	25
State Assoc. Opposed to Woman Suffrage	5	Miss M. T. Andrews	15
Mrs. Wm. Sloane	50	N. Y. V. Fraschet	25
		Katherine Hooker	20

Prince of Wales Fund.

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund, announced yesterday these subscriptions to that fund, which now amounts to $60,676:

E. F. Pipe	$15	Through Capt. J. T. W. Charles, Manufacturers	50
T. R. Beal, Newburg, N. Y.	25	Presbyterian Ch. of Cuero, Texas	5
Clark Mills, N. Y.	22	T. Lawrence	10
Englishwoman	1	N. G. Higham	5
W. T. Hungerford	25	C. N. Edge	5
R. A. Cowles	15	G. J. Rayment	1
Employes of Scoville Mfg. Co.	50	Sidney Smith	25
Lewis Broughton	5	Mrs. R. Wallace	1
Fairchild Bros. & Foster	25	F. G. Whitefield	10
Through Miss Mary S. Broughton	97	Through Wallace Roberts	8
Lancaster (Penn.) Britishers	19	C. S. Trench	75
F. W. Permain	5	Allentown, Penn.	118
Miss F. Le Clercq	5	Through Prof. E. B. Titchener	62
Anonymous	5	A. T. Boddington	1
James McFerran	1	Robert Newbould	10
William Mills	100	Gustav Swanson	5
James Barber	100	Miss E. M. Hawkes	100

For Paris Hospital.

These subscriptions, amounting to $1,439, to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris were announced yesterday:

H. S. Vanderbilt	$500	Jacob Friedman	$20
Charlotte Torchan	250	A Sympathizer	11
Chandler Robbins	100	Miss A. M. Vail	10
Mrs. R. S. Russell	100	T. H. Fearey	10
Mrs. C. H. Coster	100	Mrs. J. P. Andrews	3
E. G. Radike	50	P. J. McGuire	5
H. H. Benedict	50	E. K. E. & L. W.	5
In Memory of Mother	50	E. E. Wood	5
Mrs. C. B. Weeks and Mrs. R. S. Crombie	50	Seymour Conn.	5
Miss M. H. Pearson	25	A Friend	3
Miss E. K. Strong	25	Betty Coffey	3
Mrs. S. S. Brown	100	Anne M. Morgan	2
Fred Riggis	15	John Campbell	1
A Richard	10	Charles Masicot	1
Ruth B. and Edith Rice	20	B. B. Cannon	1

The fund amounts now to $87,075.06. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., at 23 Wall Street.

Sent to The Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has received these contributions:

For the Belgian Relief Fund $2 from "M. M. S." and $1 from a Brooklynite.

For the American Red Cross $2 sent by the C. D. A. Class of the First Presbyterian Church of Montrose, Penn.

DINNER FUND TO RED CROSS.

Society of Colonial Wars Decides to Forego Its Annual Feast.

At a meeting of its council, the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of New York has decided to omit its annual dinner this season, for the first time in twenty-one years, on account of the grave conditions created by the war in Europe. The council explains in a letter to the society that the principles of its organization unite it by ties of blood with the nations now in battle, and the ancestry of its members traces back to the lands which are now involved in the great struggle. Accordingly it feels this to be a poor time for festivity.

It is suggested that the society under the direction of the American Red Cross in the State of New York should aid in the relief of suffering. The letter adds:

"The council suggest therefore, that all members of the society who are so inclined should donate to such a relief fund the $5 which would ordinarily be expended for a banquet ticket. Such gifts should be sent to the Treasurer, Clarence Storm."

WAR ROBS CONSULATE.

Two Officials of France Here Summoned to the Colors.

Henri Goiran, the French Vice Consul General, and Paul Pierre Moracchini, the Second Deputy Consul of France in New York, were summoned to the colors yesterday, and will sail for France to join their regiments on Saturday.

M. Goiran is a son of Gen. Goiran, a former French Minister of War, and is a Lieutenant in the French Army Reserve. His father, Gen. Goiran, although long past the active age, has again entered the active service of his country, and is exercising an important command.

M. Moracchini is also a Lieutenant of the French Army Reserve, and has received a full tour of duty in the service. Both M. Goiran and M. Moracchini are married, the latter to an American. Each has been attached to the Consulate General here for about five years. Both are well known in shipping circles.

It was said at the Consulate General yesterday that up to the present time about 6,000 French reservists had sailed from New York to join the French Army. In addition to these a great many others have sailed from New Orleans and Quebec.

AMERICAN CONSUL'S PLUCK.

Called a Gendarme's Bluff and Kept Ship for Refugees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—Granville Fortesque, in The Daily Telegraph, tells a story of a dramatic encounter between Mr. Johnson, the American Consul at Ostend, and a Captain of gendarmerie, who desired to commandeer a ship which Mr. Johnson had procured for fugitives to England.

As Mr. Johnson stood on the bridge making final arrangements with the Captain the officious Captain of gendarmerie appeared at the gangplank.

"This ship is requisitioned for use of the army. Allow no civilian on board," he said.

Mr. Johnson insisted that the ship was not requisitioned.

"You can't have it," persisted the gendarme. "I take possession in the name of the military authority. Let not one person pass the gangplank."

The gendarme made a threatening motion with his hand to his holster.

"Come on board," people," shouted Mr. Johnson, which is perhaps not the exact phrase a British Consul would have used.

"I'll shoot the first who crosses," threatened the gendarme.

The Consul smiled.

"I guess you won't. Come!" and he nodded to the fugitives who had watched this scene in alarm.

Hesitatingly they stepped aboard and the gendarme disappeared.

BIG GERMAN CITIES NORMAL.

American Attache Says the People Are Not Depressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 20.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent at Folkestone gives an interview with an attaché of the American Embassy, who came from Berlin, via Flushing. He said:

"The state of affairs in Berlin and other large cities is about normal, and none of the people appear to be depressed. The portions served at the table d'hote are becoming less. You can guess the cause.

"The recruits for the army appear to be a weedy lot. That is the impression I have formed. In the princes there are Englishmen and even women invalids. This is sad."

GERMAN DRAMATIST ANSWERS G. B. SHAW

Eulenberg Says Militarism Is Forced Upon His Country.

ADMITS BELGIUM'S WRONGS

Due to "Dire Necessity," While England Deliberately Sides with Russia and Japan.

Herbert Eulenberg, the German playwright, whose position in Germany is somewhat similar to that of George Bernard Shaw in England, has addressed an open letter to Shaw, in the course of which he denounces the British attitude in the present war and begs the British playwright to exert all his powers to break the "terrible alliance" of which England is now a vital part.

The German press bureau at the Hotel Astor yesterday gave out a translation of the letter, which is in part as follows:

Bernard Shaw: You have addressed us Germans several times of late without receiving a reply from us. The reason for this was probably the momentary bitterness against your country of our people's intellectual representatives. Indeed, our best scholars and artists, Ernst Haeckel at 81 years leading the rest, stripped themselves during these past weeks of all the honors which England had apportioned them. Permit me as one who had the opportunity to do much for the propagation of your dramatic works, especially of your finest drama, "Candida," in Western Germany and in Holland, to present as quiet and as moderate a retort as is possible.

Your appeal to intellectual Germany we reciprocate with a question to intellectual England. It is as follows: How is it possible for you to witness your country's present unheard-of policy (so opposed to culture) without rising as a man against it? Do you believe that we thinking Germans would ever, without saying or doing anything, observe an alliance of our Government whose goal was the strengthening of imperialism and the subjugation and destruction of a cultural power, such as France or England? Never! Among your people only a very small number of brave scholars protested against this criminal alliance of your Government at the beginning of the war. You others, you poets, painters, and musicians of present-day England, were silent, and permitted Sir Edward Grey to continue to sin against a people related to you by blood and intellect. You raised your voice a little, Bernard Shaw. But what did you propose to us? "Refrain from your militarism, my dear Germans, and become again the congenial, complacent poets and thinkers, the people of Goethe and Beethoven, whom no one hated. Then we will surely help you against the bad Russians."

Is not this proposal a bit too naïve for you, Bernard Shaw? We are situated in the midst of Russians and Frenchmen, who have formed an open alliance against us for more than twenty years. Our neighbors in the East denounce nothing more than us, and our neighbors in the West denounce us and plan against us, who have for nearly half a century evinced nothing but friendliness toward them. When such enemies surround us, does not your friendly counsel, Bernard Shaw, seem as if you said to us: "Just let yourself be massacred, Germans!" Afterward your British cousins will vouchsafe you their protection."

"Your Bloodthirsty Kitchener."

Do you think that we would carry on our militarism and our expensive drilling if we lived on an island, as you do? We would not think of it. We would speedily dispatch a bloodthirsty butcher, like your Lord Kitchener, from our island to our most unhealthy colony. We would not even reconcile our worthy Dr. Karl Peters, who had dealt a little unscrupulously with a few negro women, with our conceptions of culture, and had to pass him over to you.

We admit having injured Belgium's neutrality, but we have only done it because of dire necessity, because we could not otherwise reach France and take up the fight against two sides forced upon us. Belgium's independence and freedom, which is suddenly of the utmost importance to your King and your Ministers, we have not touched. Even after the expeditious capture of Liège we asked Belgium for the second time: "Let us pass quickly through your country. We will make good every damage and will not take away a square foot of your country." Do destroyers of liberty and Huns and Vandals, or whatever defamatory names your English papers now heap upon us, who at the time of Beethoven and Schopenhauer formed the Areonagus of culture, conduct themselves in such a way? Does not one of your living spirits in England cry aloud at the reprehensible alliance which your Government has made over your heads with Russia and Japan? On the most shameful day in English history, on the day when Mongolian Japan gave the German people her ultimatum at the instigation of your politicians, on this, I repeat it, most shameful day in the entire English history, I believed that the great dead in Westminster Abbey would rise from their graves, horrified at the shameful deed which their grandsons and great-grandsons imposed upon old England.

"Groundless Participation."

Our people are therefore now rightly embittered against England because through your groundless participation you have made more difficult the war against Russia and France, for which one alone, the Czar of Russia, bears the blame. But, despite this great bitterness, they would never approve the demolition of your country and your nation, because of their respect for your great past and your share in the development of culture in Europe. You, however, joined an alliance as a third great power, whose only purpose is destruction and destruction. Merely for reasons of justice and of moral courage a Pitt, a Burke, a Disraeli would have withdrawn their participation in such an alliance, which —oh, heroic dead!—falls upon the Germans by threes, no, by fours or fives. Your present-day statesmen, wholly unworthy of representing a people with your past and your inheritance, incite the Mongolians and blacks against us, your brother nation. They steal and permit our small and insufficiently protected colonies to be stolen, and do not care a jot for all considerations of European culture and morals.

It is a splendid thing that this serious time has also aroused the poets, the thinkers, and artists as political and diplomatic advisers; and we should not let ourselves be crowded out of this profession, for which, thanks to our minds, we are not less fitted than the high-brow Lords and Counts. Men of our guild, from Thucydides and Herodotus to Petrarch and Rubens, and our Humboldt and your Beaconsfield, have ever shown themselves to be good intermediaries and peace advocates. And that—believe me, Bernard Shaw—is of more importance to our people, as well as to our Kaiser, who for over twenty-five years has avoided war like a poison, than all other bloody laurels. Here's to a good decent, honorable, and "eternal" peace.

DENIAL FOR McCORMICK.

Friend Says Sing Sing Warden Did Not Take Convict Auto Riding.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 19.—John J. Sinnott, Supervisor of the Town of Mount Pleasant, denied today the story that Warden McCormick of Sing Sing, concerning whose automobile there has been much talk of late, had David A. Sullivan, a former banker of Brooklyn, now serving a sentence for grand larceny, in an auto with him when he met Gov. Glynn at the Ossining railroad station on Thursday.

"There were only two autos at the station," said Mr. Sinnott. "the Warden's and mine. In the arden's car were Warden McCormick, George Jenkins, Gov. Glynn, Mr. Lockwood, and Mayor Fiske of Mount Vernon. Warden McCormick has called on me several times in Tarrytown, but always in some other man's car—usually Michael J. Walsh's."

A report has been circulated that the car really belongs to Mr. Sullivan, who has been driving about in it throughout the neighborhood with Warden McCormick for a chauffeur. Inquiries at the inns along Broadway today failed to find any evidence that McCormick and Sullivan had been there.

ENGLAND WANTS EXCHANGES OPEN

Continued from Page 1.

should be anxious to meet its obligations promptly, if for no other reason than that the efforts of the British Government, trade and commerce between this country and most of the world has been maintained in spite of great disturbance to them that followed the outbreak of the war in Europe. The United States would be in a much worse position, it is argued, if Great Britain had not virtually cleared the sea of hostile ships and given America the opportunity to send its goods to a great many markets that might have been denied it.

Not Free Gold.

While willing to admit that there is justice in the British claim to the gratitude of the United States for preventing a bad situation from becoming worse, the financial representatives of this Government will seek to persuade the British financial representatives that the great stores of gold in the United States Treasury and American banks cannot be regarded as free gold. Much of the Treasury gold represents reserve for the redemption of gold certificates, and it would be a practically impossible task to gather in any considerable amount of these certificates in order to release the gold behind their issue, because they are in general circulation.

As for the gold in banks, the reply to the British query is that most of it represents the fixed reserves required by law, and that recently it has been depleted to a point far below the legal requirement. Furthermore, it is contended, if the British creditors of the United States should insist on an immediate liquidation of American obligations, practically all payments from places in this country would be made from drafts on the gold in New York banks and a serious financial condition would soon become serious.

It was gathered today that the United States Government would seek to bring about some arrangement under which these foreign obligations could be extended until conditions became better. That they are already becoming better, it is said, is indicated by the voluntary agreement of New York bankers to take care of the $84,000,000 of the indebtedness of New York City and the continued effort of New York bankers to see that other American indebtedness abroad is liquidated as fast as possible under present conditions. American bankers have depended in the past on carring for obligations represented in balance of trade against the United States largely by the apparent certainty of large cotton shipments and have arranged for payments with regard to the period when cotton would be moving across the Atlantic in large quantities.

The war upset calculations, and the lack of demand for cotton and other principal articles of export left America with an enormously increased balance of trade against it and no adequate means of meeting the incurred obligations.

Hope to Reach Agreement.

The representatives of the British financial interests are to be asked to take this condition into consideration, and particularly to keep in mind that heretofore the United States has not depended on the utilisation of any considerable portion of the gold in the country to liquidate its obligation to Great Britain. But on the settling off of the value of cotton and other shipments against money owed abroad.

The British Government, indeed by the understood attitude of its financial representatives here, is not insisting on any harsh terms. While it holds that the United States is in a position to pay its British obligations in gold, it is willing to hear the American side of the story in a friendly spirit, and this leads those officially interested to believe that some arrangement can be made that will remove the present difficulties.

DEPENDS ON RATE DECISION.

Railroad Situation as Chief Obstacle to Reopening Stock Exchange.

Bankers who take an important part in financing Stock Exchange operations said last night that numerous obstacles must be overcome before the suggestions of Sir George Paish to reopen the Exchanges could be followed out. The uncertainty of railroad credit because of the rate situation was noted as probably the most disturbing element in American finances just now, and the second was the fear in many quarters of a flood of liquidation from Europe.

"Business men and bankers the country over," said the head of a large Wall Street bank, "realise that the hearings now on before the Interstate Commerce Commission are important, but there are many, I am afraid, who do not realise what vital influence the results will have. The war has brought vast declines in earnings, the roads have millions of maturities to meet in the next few months, and there is a crying need of fresh capital to carry on new work. If their rates are increased the benefit will be great, and if no advances are permitted I am positive that there will be a great deal of trouble for the carriers.

"I believe that if foreign holders of our railroad securities received assurance that the roads were going to make a better living the Stock Exchange could open without heavy selling from the other side. Probably German investors would dispose of some of their holdings, but from England, France, and Holland I am confident there would come comparatively little. If the banks of this country could be persuaded—as they would be through a rate increase—that the state of railroad credit was to be strengthened, they would be willing to join in the task of supporting the market until business in stocks and bonds became more normal."

Other bankers have said that if London took the lead in opening her Stock Exchange the New York market would soon follow. It is pointed out that the British Government could guarantee the obligations of the banks in stock market dealings, as they have in other directions. The exercise of paternalism of this sort is not possible here, the bankers say, and because of its absence slow and cautious progress must be made in opening the market. These bankers hold that the British market could point the way, and New York could follow, profiting from the experience of their English colleagues.

Governors of the Stock Exchange say without reservation that the problem of reopening is one for the banks. Numerous plans have been thought over, including the arbitrary shutting off of trading for several days in stocks other than those held in this country; the elimination of all business of a speculative nature, and even the refusal of selling orders from abroad. But in the end discussions among Stock Exchange men have been boiled down to a purely banking proposition.

It is realised that reopening of the market with a great outpouring of stocks would be disastrous unless the banks were in a particularly strong position. The time has not yet come, the bankers say, and, while signs of its approach are seen, still much needs to be done to bring easement to the international credit situation before new business are taken up.

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DEFENDS OUR NAVY AND ITS CONTROL

Secretary Daniels Says Work Is Best Done Without a Military Head or a General Staff.

STRONG NOW IN SUBMARINES

We Stand Third Among the Navies in This Type of Craft—Congress Expected to Meet New Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Smarting under newspaper criticism of the American Navy, Secretary Daniels tonight issued an answer several thousand words long, in which he said:

"Our system of government definitely provides for a civilian head of the navy. Absolute control of the navy by a military head or by a general staff composed of naval officers solely is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. While no general staff exists, there is a definite organization of all the work of the navy, and a permanent position in this organization is assigned to the General Board of the Navy. By reason of the official positions of certain of its members and by reason of the duties assigned, the General Board constitutes in effect a general staff; and the permanent detail of our first naval officer, Admiral Dewey, as its President, insures a continuing policy in its recommendations.

"The General Board, after a careful study, submits each year to the Secretary of the Navy what in the board's opinion should be the number and type of vessels to be built. Since 1900 the General Board of the Navy has furnished a consistent and continuing programme; it has fully recognized the importance of destroyers and submarines; it has since 1907 consistently advocated the policy of four destroyers for each battleship; it has annually recommended additional submarines and tenders for submarines in the proportion of one tender to six submarines, and tenders to destroyers in the proportion of one tender to sixteen destroyers.

"Because of his intimate knowledge of the policy of the Administration, demands of other departments of the Government, and the condition of the country's finances, it has not been possible for the Secretary of the Navy to adopt in toto the General Board's recommendations, nor has it been possible for Congress to provide always the vessels which the Secretary has recommended.

"There are many opinions, of course, as to what constitutes an adequate navy and the proportion of vessels of one type or another. The ultimate decision as to how many vessels, how many of each type, shall be provided rests with Congress. Neither the Secretary nor the General Board determines upon appropriations for the navy, which matter is entirely in the hands of Congress, the court of last resort in expressing the desires of the people. Having at hand the Secretary of the Navy's recommendation, and understanding the country's policy, the state of the country's finances, and the relative proportion of such finances available for naval purposes, Congress authorizes the numbers and types of vessels that in its opinion best answer the country's needs. In 1912 Congress appropriated for a single battleship. Realizing the importance of battleship construction, and in view of the economies instituted by the Secretary of the Navy, it was possible for Congress, in 1914, to provide for two battleships following the Secretary's recommendations.

"The submarine is a most effective defensive weapon, and has great possibilities of marked development in the future as an offensive weapon. It is not believed, however, that submarines, in their present state of development, will decide any naval war, but that the paramount need of the present-day navy is for battleships, by which the ultimate test of strength will be decided. Today, in the number of submarines, the United States Navy stands third among the navies of the world, and in the proportion of submarines to vessels of other types is exceeded only by one navy, that of France.

"Considering the number of submarines in our navy and the principal foreign navies, we find that England has a fleet of about 75 in service and probably 9 building; Germany, 24 in service and 7 or more building; France, 67 in service and 9 or more building; Japan, 15 in service and 2, and possibly more, building, while in the United States Navy we have 36 in service, 14 building, and 8 about to be contracted for. These figures may be modified somewhat at present, for in some of these countries submarines were building for other powers at the commencement of the war, and these vessels have undoubtedly been taken over as part of the respective navies. Further, since submarine matters are considered secret, the figures of vessels building are guarded and may not be exactly correct. However, looking over the above figures, we find that, roughly, there are built or building for the various navies: England, 84; France, 76; United States, 51; Germany, 31, and Japan, 17.

"Submarines form simply one branch of a navy, and should, therefore, other conditions being equal, form a proportional part of a fleet. When the relative sizes of the fleets of the great nations enumerated above are considered it will be seen that the United States possesses a submarine flotilla relatively and actually very powerful. England's fleet is more than twice as great as that of this country, yet she has but little more than half as many more submarines. France has a considerably larger submarine fleet than ours, with a smaller navy, but she has in the past taken the lead in submarine building and this lead England has overcome, and we are on that road; Germany, with a more powerful fleet than ours, has many less submarines, and Japan, with a fleet approaching ours in strength, has only half as many submarines. It is true that the conditions are not all equal, and requirements for submarine strength cannot be based entirely on fleet strength. Harbors and coasts to be defended must be considered, and the United States, with long coast lines and many harbors, may need rather more than a proportional number of submarines.

"As far as the submarines themselves are concerned, it is believed that ours are on a par with any in the world. The development of our types has been logical, and in each new type the ideas and comments of the officers and men who operate the submarines in service have been considered. In the appropriation made by the last Congress, two types for the first time were included—one of high surface speed, to accompany the fleet, and one for coast and harbor defense. In the building of two such distinct types we are in accord with what foreign countries are doing, and submarine flotillas in the future will probably be composed of vessels of these two types.

"In general, then, it may be said that our submarines themselves are the equal of any, and in point of numbers we compare most favorably with foreign navies. However, the importance of submarines is undoubtedly being shown at the present time, and rapidly as the submarine flotillas of some countries, notably England, have been built, this pace will probably be increased. For manuy reasons we should undoubtedly then keep up and increase our submarine strength, building submarines not only to defend our long coasts, but to accompany the fleet. Congress, in appropriating for twelve in the last two years, is following this idea, and with the Navy Department and Congress both working toward an adequate submarine fleet, it is believed that our concurrent progress with foreign countries is fairly assured."

KEEPS BAN ON LOANS.

President's Views Unchanged as to Financial Aid to Belligerents.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson today, in talks with callers, again said that the attitude of the Government toward loans by Americans to belligerent nations in Europe had not changed. This Government's attitude as set forth several weeks ago by Secretary Bryan is that the Government considers such loans as not in the spirit of "true neutrality."

Reports that the administration had changed its position have been widely circulated recently as a result of the publication of an opinion from a high government official that under international law the United States had no right to prohibit loans to belligerent nations. Government officials explained, however, that this opinion and the President's statements were entirely consistent, since Secretary Bryan did not assert that the Government had a legal right to prevent loans.

JURORS AID THE POOR.

Sheriff's Panel Gives Dinner Souvenir Money to Charity.

At the suggestion of Sheriff Grifenhagen the first panel of Sheriff jurors will give no souvenirs at the dinner this year, but will turn the money over to the Sheriff to spend in charity. There are three panels of jurors of one hundred each, and it is expected that the other two panels will follow the example of the first. Soon after the suggestion was received a committee representing the first panel met and decided that the tax for the souvenirs, if they were to keep up with the traditions of previous dinners, would be about $

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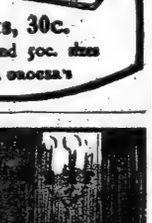
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VILLA PROMISES PEACE TO MEXICO

With Carranza Out of the Presidency There Will Be No Fighting.

HOPE IN THE CONVENTION

Villa's Appearance and Declaration Arouse Enthusiasm—Warning to American Agents of Carranza.

Special to The New York Times.

JUAREZ, Mexico, Oct. 19.—Late reports from Aguascalientes say that the peace conference continues in session there, although no results have been obtained. Details of Gen. Villa's visit have also been sent here. He went to Aguascalientes on his special train, accompanied by G. C. Carothers, the United States Consul. Villa appeared before the delegates and made a strong peace speech. He announced he would do everything possible to bring about peace and that he had no intention of pushing his revolution so long as the Carranza party made an effort to fulfill the promises made during the revolution. When he had finished Villa received an ovation and was embraced by Gen. Alvaro Obregon, whom Villa placed in jail at Chihuahua at the outbreak of his revolution.

While Villa was at the conference his forces in the North were ordered on the troop trains, and with Gen. Raqui Madero in command, waited on sidings, ready to go south if any move hostile to Villa were made.

A notice that all American secret service men found in Juarez who proved to be working for the Carranza party would be shot was posted here by order of Villa, on Sunday afternoon, just before the bull fight, and attracted much attention.

The town has been filled with American and Mexican secret service officers working for the Carranza faction on the American side. They are known to have supplied information regarding Villa's movements.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 19.—Carranza agents here have announced that he has ordered 15,000 troops sent against Maytorena's troops in Sonora. Reports from Naco say that Maytorena is badly whipped, and that he never will be able to capture the town from the Carranza forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Gen. Villa has informed the United States Government that unless something unforeseen occurs hostilities in Mexico are at an end, and that he will support any Provisional Government set up by the National Convention at Aguascalientes.

Villa said he would not accept Carranza as Provisional President, but was satisfied he would not be chosen. The general understanding on all sides has been that Carranza himself does not desire to be Provisional President, wishing to be free to enter the Presidential race in the succeeding election.

The latest official reports to the State Department describe in detail the visit last Saturday of Gen. Villa to the convention at Aguascalientes. When the commander of the Division of the North arrived suspicions were awakened as to his purposes, but when he addressed the convention all doubt was removed. Gen. Villa said he came to pledge his support to the acts of the convention and to take the oath, and that he wanted to go on record so that no one could ever say that he was unpatriotic.

Gen. Villareal, Chairman of the convention, made a speech, saying that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Gen. Villa's military achievements, but that they were as nothing compared to his patriotism. Then Gen. Villa wrote his name on the Mexican flag, as did all the other delegates, and kissed the banner, pledging again amid a storm of applause to abide by the decisions of the convention. Villa departed soon afterward for Guadaloupe, saying that he did not desire his presence in Aguascallientes to be misinterpreted.

To American Consular Agent Carothers, who accompanied him, Gen. Villa stated emphatically that he would support any choice of the convention except Carranza, and that he thought permanent peace in Mexico was now in sight.

The convention is awaiting the arrival of delegates from Gen. Zapata, and it is reported here that the Southern chief may himself attend the assembly.

FREES POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Carranza Sends Them to Laredo—Overtures to Zapata.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—Manuel Bonilla, E. Llodente, Martin Guesman, Pablo Diegues, Luis G. Malvaes, and Abel Serratos, who were held in the penitentiary on political charges, left tonight with an escort of twenty soldiers for Laredo, where they will be liberated by order of First Chief Carranza.

Angeles and other delegates to the peace convention start tomorrow for Morelos to confer with Zapata, who, it is hoped, will join the convention.

PREDICTS PEACE IN MEXICO.

Gen. Villa Buying Autos and Selling Horses, Says Californian.

"I am absolutely of the opinion that conditions in Mexico are approaching settlement," said a Californian yesterday at the Waldorf who is interested in mines in Mexico which have not had to shut down during the revolutions in that country. "I base my opinion on my knowledge of what Gen. Villa is doing in the way of acquiring automobiles and selling horses.

"About six weeks ago I saw four fine new automobiles started from Los Angeles on the way to him. These were in no sense military automobiles. One was an elaborate limousine, and the others were touring cars. I suppose each must have cost at least $7,000, because they were cars of a high-priced make. Each had on the doors what I was told was Gen. Villa's coat of arms, about the size of a pancake. The talk in Los Angeles was that they were presents from American admirers.

"On the other hand, I happen to know that Villa's agents have been trying to sell horses to the French and English Governments. Villa has between 15,000 and 20,000 of them, and he would not want to get rid of them if he had any idea that there was going to be more war in Mexico. Our concern, which is a small one, has been able to plug along without any interference from either of any side down there, and I think one reason is that we have absolutely preserved our neutrality. We have been friendly with those in and those out of power, and have managed to convince everybody that all we wanted was to be able to work our mine and get the product out."

LEVIES NEW EXPORT DUTIES.

Revised List Issued by Carranza—More Political Arrests Made.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 19.—A decree was published tonight increasing the export duties on certain articles and creating such duties on various products formerly exempt. Broomroot will pay an export tax of 6 pesos per 1,000 kilos, ixtle fibre 1 cent per kilo, chewing gum 2 cents, guayule 15 pesos per 1,000 kilos, vanilla 2 pesos per kilo, net corn 2 cents, wheat 1 cent, beans 3 cents, rice 3 cents, chickpeas 2 cents, coffee when hulled 3 pesos 25 cents per 100 kilos net and when unhulled 3 cents per kilo net; fresh tomatoes 2 cents per kilo, sugar 5 cents, molasses 5 cents, alcohol and other spirits 6 cents per liter, alfalfa, green, 2 pesos 50 cents per 1,000 kilos; dry, 7 pesos 50 cents per 1,000 kilos.

Deer and goat skins will pay 12 cents per kilo, ox and other hides 6 cents, wool 6 cents, horses 20 pesos per head, calves 1 peso, one-year-old steers 12 pesos, two-year-olds 18 pesos, bulls over three years 20 pesos, cows 10 pesos, mules 20 pesos, donkeys 1 peso, goats and sheep 1 peso, and hogs 3 cents per kilo.

These duties must be paid in Mexican gold coin. The Department of Finance may reduce the export duties on live stock or allow the free exportation of same in special cases. Export duties previously created by the First Chief on other articles not included in the foregoing list are repealed. The new schedule goes in effect Nov. 1.

Felix Mendez, an ex-Federal Colonel, with seventeen others, has been arrested; also Matias Romero, nephew of a former Mexican Minister to Washington. All are charged with political offenses.

The Acting War Minister says the rebel forces under Higinio Aguilar and Benjamin Argumedo have been defeated near the boundary States of Puebla and Oaxaca.

WILL REVALIDATE CLAIMS.

Holders of Mexican Mining Lands Have Sixty Days to Apply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The State Department has received from the Brasilian Minister, in charge of American interests in Mexico, a report giving detailed information respecting the revalidation of mining applications. The Minister transmitted a circular issued by the Mexican Secretary of Encouragement of Colonization and Industry, giving the procedure to be followed by mining agents in complying with the terms of the decree of Aug. 29, 1914, by which all acts of the Huerta régime were declared null and void.

"As a matter of equity," the circular reads, "all interested persons are hereby granted sixty days from date, during which term they may make application to the mining agents to replace the proceedings or for the issuance of new titles, under caution that on the expiration of said term, without having taken such steps, the land will be considered as free and denounceable by any interested person. Before said term expires mining agents shall accept no other applications for the same land but those of the interested persons."

The circular announces a stamp tax of $5 per hectare to cover the new titles.

REFERS VERA CRUZ PROBLEM.

Carranza Will Let Military Convention Deal with American Demands.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The questions connected with the transfer of Vera Cruz from American back to Mexican control, involving the action to be taken on the demands of the American Government for certain guarantees of protection and against double taxation, have been referred to the Constitutionalist Convention at Aguascalientes.

President Wilson was notified today that Gen. Carranza, the First Chief, had passed up the responsibility for granting or refusing the American demands to the Aguascalientes Convention. This was accepted as indicating that Carranza recognized the convention, which declared itself the sovereign power in Mexico, as superior to him in the exercise of authority.

All information received here from Mexico indicates that the convention is similar in many respects to the convention set up in Paris in the French Revolution, which exercised plenary power. The convention at Aguascalientes bases its sovereignty on its power derived from the might of the revolution. It is believed the convention will provide for a federal form of government. When the convention meets again this week it will take up the question of naming a Provisional President.

Boy Kills Man with Fist Blow.

John S. Schepers, who is in partnership with his brother in the confectionery business at 772 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, went out of the store last night to chase away youths who were standing in front. One of the boys felled him with a fist blow. Dr. Liebert witz of the Jewish Hospital found that Schepers had been killed by the blow, which was over the heart. The police of the Grand Avenue Station arrested James Carroll, 17 years old, of 941 Grand Avenue, who, they alleged, struck the blow. Schepers, who was 20 years old, lived at 808 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.

CARMAN JURORS QUICKLY CHOSEN

Continued from Page 1.

for both sides expressed themselves as being highly gratified with the jury.

The town of Mineola was astir early this morning in anticipation of the beginning of the trial, and as early as 8 o'clock persons had gathered outside the Court House to wait for an opportunity to get seats in the small space left for spectators. By 9 o'clock the crowd had increased, but, contrary to expectations, it included few women. At 9:30 the doors of the courtroom were thrown open and 108 veniremen were taken to their seats inside. More than one-third of the room, which would accommodate only 500 persons, was taken up with reporters' tables, and, after the veniremen were seated, there was room for only thirteen persons.

Sheriff Pettit had announced that none would be permitted to stand and that the doors would be locked when the seats were filled. Pleas by personal friends of the Sheriff, District Attorney, and other officers for seats proved ineffectual, with the result that there were no women in the courtroom.

William B. Bailey, husband of the woman who was murdered in Dr. Carman's office in Fresport on June 30 last, entered the courtroom at 9:50 o'clock, accompanied by District Attorney Smith and Assistant District Attorney Harry Weeks. Throughout the day he sat with the prosecuting lawyers. This caused Mrs. Carman's counsel to declare that Mr. Bailey apparently was demanding judgment on Mrs. Carman, in spite of the fact she had not been proved guilty of murdering Mrs. Bailey. Dr. Carman took his seat near the counsel table. He chatted with several friends and seemed to be in good spirits.

Mrs. Carman's Entrance.

Mrs. Carman appeared at a little door beside the Judge's stand, which gave entrance to the courtroom from the rear, at 9:55. Conversation in the room ceased when she entered. Fresh in appearance, smiling confidently, and wearing a becoming blue suit and a large black hat with a black and white feather, she gave the impression of being anything but downcast. She nodded to several friends as she made her way around the jury box to her seat, and spoke to her husband briefly before she turned her attention to the court.

Justice Charles H. Kelby of the Supreme Court took his seat at 10 o'clock and the trial began. Five of the veniremen were absent when called on to give the amount of their mileage bill, and 108 answered. Then Ludlam, a tall, slender, bronzed man, with a pointed mustache and dark hair, was called.

The District Attorney asked Ludlam if he had read accounts of the Carman case in the newspapers, and if he had formed any opinion as to Mrs. Carman's guilt or innocence.

"I have read only the headlines," he replied, "and have formed no opinion."

Upon further questioning by Mr. Smith he said that he would not be prejudiced in favor of Mrs. Carman because she was a woman, and he believed in equal justice for men and women. The fact that testimony was given by a negro would not prejudice him. Circumstantial evidence, he said, would convince him of Mrs. Carman's guilt if it were impossible to produce direct evidence.

"Have you read of the dictograph that was in Mrs. Carman's room?" Mr. Graham asked.

"Only in the headlines," replied Ludlam.

"Would you consider the placing of a dictograph in a husband's office to spy on him during consultations with women such a sneaky thing to do that you would be prejudiced against the person who did it?" the lawyer asked.

Mrs. Carman glanced from Ludlam to her counsel when he used the word "sneaky," but showed no emotion. Ludlam replied in the negative.

Defense Hits at Burns.

"Did you read of a man named Burns—a moving-picture man, or magazine writer, or something of the sort—who was working on the case and who, I believe, had some detectives working on it?" Mr. Graham asked, apparently seeking to hide Mr. Burns's identity in case the oysterman had not heard of him before.

"Yes," Ludlam answered. "I had read something of him before."

"Do you know that he admits that he is the greatest detective on earth?"

"Yes."

Here Mr. Smith interposed an objection to the question on the ground that one of the possible witnesses for the State was being ridiculed. Mr. Graham explained that he wished to determine whether the fact that Mr. Burns had been working on the case would lend weight to the defense and prejudice the juryman and then asked:

"Do you know that Burns was cited by a Justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia for removing a negro witness from the State while working on the Frank murder case in that State?"

The District Attorney sprang to his feet and shouted an objection. Justice Kelby sustained the objection, saying that the court did not have time to listen to details of the Frank murder case. Ludlam was sworn in at 10:57 o'clock.

James Bedell of East Rockaway, the second man questioned, occupied only two minutes of the court's time, readily admitting that he would not vote to have anybody put to death. A tanned farmer next said that he had not read of the case, but that his wife had read the stories in the papers to him. He was peremptorily challenged by the District Attorney.

Angler, a short, middle-aged man, who said that he had discussed the case, but excused this with the explanation that he was a barber, was accepted by both sides at 10:58 o'clock, after being questioned minutely by Mr. Graham regarding the possible influence on his verdict of a story circulated a month ago to the effect that George M. Levy of Mrs. Carman's counsel had acknowledged sending a man named Smith to try to bribe one of the State's witnesses in the case, Frank Farrell, the alleged eye-witness of the shooting.

Farrell is being detained in Mineola jail as a material witness, and Smith has been indicted on the charge. Angler said this would not influence his decision.

Attack on Farrell's Testimony.

From the fact that the Carman lawyer questioned several of the veniremen on this subject, it was believed the defense was preparing an effort to discredit the testimony of Farrell if the prosecution put him on the stand.

A lanky carpenter, who reflected long before answering the questions put to him, was challenged by the District Attorney, and Frank D. Mount, juryman No. 3, was put in the jury box in his place. In Nassau County, contrary to the custom in New York, the jury box is filled first with twelve prospective jurors, and the ones that are challenged are replaced with new candidates, instead of each being questioned before being sent to the jury box.

Mount, a handsome, tall man, with gray hair and smoothly shaved face, answered promptly and seemed quite satisfactory to both sides. A little man with bristling mustache and ruddy cheeks, who said he was a wood carver, spent an uncomfortable half hour on the stand while the attorneys for both sides got him tangled in his answers and he was dismissed.

The procedure moved rapidly then until 12:30 o'clock, when recess was taken until 1:30 for lunch. Hovey, middle-aged and wearing a red necktie; Gottsch, a short, elderly gardener, and Smith, the painter, being accepted as jurymen, and half a dozen veniremen being dismissed. One of those dismissed was William McCarthy, Postmaster of Mineola and proprietor of a string of five country newspapers in that region. He said he might have expressed some editorial opinions about the Carman case, and that he had read a great deal about it in his own newspapers, but that he did not believe everything he read.

Justice Kelby laughed at this remark, and Mr. McCarthy was excused. Judging from his appearance on leaving the room, he was the only one of the veniremen who did not feel some personal injury at being excused. The selection of the Carman jury was characterized at both morning and afternoon session by apparent eagerness on the part of the veniremen to serve.

The six men who had been selected for jury duty before lunch time were taken by guards to the Garden City Hotel, a short distance out of Mineola, for their luncheon, and were back in their box when the doors were again opened at 1:30.

Several veniremen were dismissed after luncheon when they had acknowledged such intimate acquaintance with persons concerned in the case that they feared they could not judge impartially, and a white-haired and white-mustached, the gardener who lived at Merrick, near Freeport, Dr. Carman's home, was called. He had never heard of Mr. Burns, he said. Then Peter Rohrbach, Jr., of Seacliff, acknowledged that he would not feel inclined toward lenity to Mrs. Carman because she had a small child, who would be motherless and disgraced if the defendant were convicted of murder in the first degree. It was when the District Attorney elicited this information that Mrs. Carman betrayed for the first time that the procedure had been playing on her nerves. The venireman's dismissal from the stand, however, ended this phase of her ordeal.

Jacob Anton was chosen at 2:40, Molyneaux at 2:45, and Joseph H. Aston at 3:04. Mr. Aston, who said he was the manager of a large publishing house, a short, stocky man, with a little brown mustache, answered his questions with crisp "yes" and "no" until Mr. Graham asked if the discovery of the dictograph would prejudice judgment.

"Not to any degree—I shouldn't like my own wife to install one," replied the venireman.

Even Mrs. Carman smiled at this. Mr. Aston then said devices of this kind were becoming of such general use that the use of one by the wife of a physician was not sufficient to influence him, and he was accepted by both sides.

Celia Coleman Appears.

Thomas A. McWhinney, Republican candidate for Assemblyman, was challenged and excused. Stryker, with quick, decisive answers, won the approval of both sides, and ended the task of selecting a jury. Court was adjourned for the day within a few minutes.

After the session the District Attorney said that his questions regarding the weight which would be given to the testimony of a negro were prompted by the fact that one of the State's strongest witnesses would be Celia Coleman, who worked in the Carman home at the time of the murder and who was said since Mrs. Carman's arrest to have told detectives quite a different story from the one she told at the Coroner's inquest.

The negro maid's whereabouts had been kept secret since she disappeared from Mineola last Summer in company with two detectives supposed to have been assigned by Mr. Burns to keep her in custody. Tonight she made her reappearance in Mineola, though this was not known generally. Accompanied by a negro maid and wearing an elaborate silk costume, Celia, who originally came from North Carolina, got off a train at Mineola shortly after 5 o'clock. A Burns detective met the two and Celia was taken away to appear when called by the prosecution.

The maid, it was said, will be put on the stand by the defense tomorrow as the State's first witness immediately after the District Attorney has made his opening speech to the jury and the physicians who examined Mrs. Bailey's body have testified to establish the corpus delicti. The State is expected to present, in all, about twenty witnesses. In view of the speed with which the jury was selected it was thought that the trial would not last so long as had been expected, and that the State would finish presenting its witnesses by Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Carman herself would be the first witness for the defense, one of her lawyers said tonight, and probably would appear late Wednesday or early Thursday.

Since the Carman case first aroused public attention last July two lawyers have been added to the defense, Mr. Graham, who is a Surrogate of Nassau County, and his partner, H. A. Uterhart. Mr. Uterhart and Geo. M. Levy of Freeport, the first lawyer to represent Mrs. Carman, were in court today.

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Questions Asked by Commissioners at New Hearing Discouraging to Railroads.

DEFEND SHIPPERS' RIGHTS

Ask if Advance Would Not Mean Their Assuming Foreign Security Holders' Burden.

WILLARD PRESENTS CASE

Tells of Falling Revenues and War's Curtailment of Credit—Brandeis Attacks Unearned Dividends.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The railroads in official classification territory today before the Interstate Commerce Commission began the presentation of their case in support of their appeal for a readjudication of their application for an advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates. The appeal was based on the representation that the war in Europe had produced new conditions which justified the relief desired, and the burden of the contentions presented was that the maintenance of railway credit depended upon the receipt of additional income by the lines.

The Commissioners asked numerous questions as the hearing proceeded, and their tenor was not encouraging to the railroads. The hearing probably will be concluded tomorrow, and it is expected that the commission will give its decision without great delay.

The case for the carriers was presented by Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and George Stuart Patterson, counsel for the Pennsylvania lines, acting as chief counsel for the 112 railroads and 35 systems embraced in the application. Louis D. Brandeis appeared as counsel for the commission. Clifford Thorne for the State Railroad Commissions of Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and many other Western States, and Frank Lyon, ex-counsel for the commission, for the Pittsburgh Coal Company. The case for the railroads was supported by a mass of statistics presented by Vice President George M. Shriver of the B. & O., acting for all the roads.

It was shown by Mr. Willard that the combined operating revenues of the railroads for the year ended June 30, 1914, had fallen off $48,000,000 from those of the preceding year, while the operating expenses had increased by $22,000,000.

Questions Asked by Commissioners.

The questions asked by members of the commission presented, perhaps, the most interesting features of the day. All the members were sitting except Mr. Harlan, who was detained in New York by illness. Judge Clements presided and asked a series of questions for the commission that evidently had been prepared with care.

Mr. Clements asked Mr. Willard if he thought the railroads should be dealt with in any other manner than other industries affected by war conditions. Referring to the law which created the commission and to those which conferred powers upon it, he asked how far the witness thought the commission could go in making a just and reasonable rate designed to help the roads to maintain their credit in the face of war conditions.

Commissioner Meyer compressed the apparent attitude of mind of the commission into a question that went unanswered.

"Is it not suggested," said Mr. Meyer, "by your statement as to the credit of American railroad securities that you would be shifting the burden of war consequences from the shoulders of the foreign shareholder to those of the American shipper?"

Earlier in the examination of Mr. Willard the question had been asked by Mr. Brandeis if increasing rates to improve the credit of American railroad securities abroad would not result in the dumping of these securities on the market just as soon as the price improved. Mr. Willard admitted that this might be the result. Judge Clements at this point asked several questions showing that he had in mind the controlling conviction now in Administration circles—that everything possible should be done to prevent our gold going abroad—and that putting up the price of American railroad securities would have this very result.

Mr. Lyon, representing the Pittsburgh Coal Company, wanted to know if rates on coal to Pittsburgh, now regarded as very profitable where large cars and improved means of loading are employed, should be increased. Mr. Willard said not. Then several attorneys wanted to know if the carriers were going to present any testimony to show that any special article should pay a higher rate. Mr. Patterson, for the carriers, said that no such testimony had been prepared. This left the whole question resting on the broad matter of credit.

The commission repeatedly called attention to the fact that the hearing was limited to facts and conditions subsequent to the decision of July 29. This naturally circumscribed the statements of the witnesses.

No questions were asked by Commissioners McChord and Daniels, who gave dissenting opinions last July in the 5 per cent. case and are said to be disposed to support the granting of an increase.

New Measures Not Sufficient.

Stating that "the needs of the carriers are pressing and immediate;" and that "the actual situation has become extremely critical," Mr. Willard called attention to the decision of the commission in the former case, wherein it was stated that "the net operating income of the railroads in official classification territory is smaller than is demanded in the interest of both the general public and the railroads," and to the fact that the railroads already had taken action to secure additional revenues through various advances and changes of practice, but, added Mr. Willard, "the measures of relief proposed by the commission will not in our opinion adequately meet the existing situation.

"The annual statements of all the railroads involved in this proceeding combined for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914," Mr. Willard continued, "show roundly that the total operating revenues during that year were approximately $48,000,000 less than during the previous year, while the operating expenses during the same period were approximately $22,000,000 greater.

"The net operating income of these companies for the same period amounted to $260,000,000, or approximately $76,000,000 less than was earned during the previous year, and equal to but 3.93 per cent. upon the property investment, a lower return than was shown at any time in fifteen years.

"The income, applicable to interest, dividends, and surplus, during the fiscal year just closed, was $265,700,000, or 4.06 per cent. upon the total capital obligations, this return also being lower than any in fifteen years.

"A war such as that now raging causes great and immediate disturbance to industry, commerce, and finance. It causes contraction of credit and great restriction, if not the actual stoppage, of international trade, as well as serious disturbance to domestic commerce, and, as we have seen, it has thrown the security markets of the world, first into panic and then into suspension of operations.

"These have, in fact, been the immediate, direct, and clearly apparent consequences of the war which began less than three months ago; but the ultimate and more lasting consequences are almost as plainly to be seen and will certainly follow, if they do not accompany, the conditions mentioned.

Long Period of High Interest.

"These are enormous destruction of wealth, with great diversion of labor and capital to unproductive employment, thus causing a check to the world's accumulation of new capital and a serious and prolonged rise in the rate of interest. The effect of such higher interest rates will continue long after the present emergency has passed, because they will be reflected in the basis upon which the new securities will be issued from time to time as required, for refunding and other purposes.

"In so far as the war and its consequences tend, as I have just shown, to change the conditions surrounding the enlistment of new capital, they tend to change the fundamental relation between railroad and shipper, for the cost of capital is one of the most important elements of the cost of transportation.

"It is known that the railroads of the United States have over $320,000,000 of outstanding obligations which will mature and must be met within the next twelve months alone. It was shown in the original record in this case that the railroads in official classification territory only had spent approximately $200,000,000 per annum upon their properties for improvements and extensions during the last ten-year period, and it will be necessary to continue such expenditures if the roads are to maintain their standard of service and provide for the growing needs of the future.

"Further, as nearly as can be ascertained, there are more than $3,000,000,000 par value of American railroad securities held abroad as investments. The demands for cash in Europe, growing out of the present situation, will doubtless result in large selling of such securities when the markets or Stock Exchanges are again opened, and the possible effect of such selling upon railroad credit and related subjects is causing much concern.

"With all this in mind it will readily be seen that the available supply of and probable demand for new capital, as well as the interest rates thereon, are matters of great importance, not only to the railroads, but also to those who depend upon them for transportation."

Mr. Willard concluded by saying that a "grave emergency exists," and that should it appear at any time that the emergency had passed the commission had power to order any reduction, and that he was of the opinion that should reductions be shown to be warranted the railroads would not oppose them.

Brandeis Attacks Dividend.

Mr. Brandeis vigorously assailed Mr. Willard's position in cross-examination, particularly calling attention to the fact that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad had adhered this year to its policy of declaring 6 per cent. dividends, despite an annual deficit of more than $3,000,000 in its net revenues. While the affairs of this system were the only ones to receive detailed attention today, as officers of the other lines were not present, Mr. Brandeis implied in his questions that a similar policy had been followed by all the lines.

Mr. Willard said the dividend had been maintained at 6 per cent. this year at his recommendation. He declared he believed it would be justified by the fact that the road had $32,000,000 in surplus.

"I am not prepared to say, however," the witness added, "what I may recommend in future in view of present conditions."

He had recommended the continuance of the 6 per cent. dividend, he said, because it was necessary to maintain the credit of the line. A recent note issue of $35,000,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio was marketed at par, bearing 4½ per cent. interest, and a commission of one-half of 1 per cent. was paid, making the total cost to the company 5 per cent. This issue must be met in June next, Mr. Willard said, and the present outlook was that money could not be obtained then at less than 7 or 8 per cent. Already, he added, other concerns had been forced to pay much higher rates than 6 per cent.

Mr. Brandeis took exception to the statement of the Baltimore & Ohio surplus. He insisted that $22,000,000 of the $32,000,000 was represented in the line's investment in securities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, now in the hands of a receiver. Mr. Willard admitted this, but declared the purchase of that road was not at issue in the present hearing.

"Whatever our necessities," he said, "they are not due to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

"Yet you have $35,000,000 in notes to pay next year," said Mr. Brandeis, "and you have advanced $22,000,000 to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton."

Reverting to the possibility that interest rates would be greatly advanced when these notes fell due, Mr. Brandeis asked:

"If it be true that you may have to pay 7 or 8 per cent., isn't that a risk that should be taken by the stockholders through a reduction of dividends, rather than be met by an advance in rates? You defend here today a reduction of practically every railroad expense except dividends."

"Nothing we do in the way of decreasing expenses of maintenance and equipment is permitted to incroach on safety of operation," Mr. Willard replied.

No Case Made, Says Brandeis.

Mr. Brandeis declared the statement of the railroads had disclosed so far nothing originating since the commission's recent ruling rejecting the Eastern lines' previous plea for a 5 per cent. advance in rates. In re-opening the case the commission specifically limited it to matters arising since that time. Mr. Brandeis said that decision had forecast a falling off in revenue of $75,000,000 for the period embraced, and the companies' statement of $76,000,000 shrinkage only served to confirm that estimate.

"The commission also forecast improvement in business conditions," said Mr. Willard, "whereas there actually has been retrogression."

Expenditures on maintenance of way and equipment, Mr. Willard said, had been greatly reduced because of the financial outlook. He added that thousands of cars in bad order were being held by his line without repairs because the road could not now afford to make the repairs; besides, the demand for the cars had decreased.

"The General Manager has received instructions not to expend more than 10 per cent. of the gross earnings for maintenance," he added.

In response to further questions by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Willard said the railroads had followed the suggestions of the Commission in making some increases in passenger rates, both in mileage books and straight fares. To the B. & O. he thought it likely the increases would aggregate in time $130,000 annually on the mileage books, but it was impossible to say how much might be realized from advances on other fares.

The roads also had followed the suggestions of the Commission as to the elimination of certain free services, but it would take many months to fairly work them out.

"Do you know of any companies—railroads or other corporations—that have been able to market their securities at a better rate than the B. &. O?" inquired Mr. Thorne.

"Personally, I do not," replied Mr. Willard. "We sold our securities at a fairly reasonable rate."

"Can you mention any increase in labor cost since 1912?" pursued Mr. Thorne.

"Yes," said Mr. Willard. "We have advanced our laborers engaged on maintenance work in the aggregate between $500,000 and $700,000 a year."

In response to questions Mr. Willard said he did not share the commission's view that coal rates ought not to be increased.

"We need additional revenue," said he, "and the best and fairest way would be to advance all rates, including those on coal."

He added that he knew of nothing specific that had arisen since the conclusion of the previous advance rate case that would increase the cost of transporting coal that did not apply to the transportation of all freight.

"Are these increases asked for to establish credit or to obtain money to meet obligations?" asked Commissioner Clements.

"Both, in a measure," said Mr. Willard. "The Baltimore & Ohio is well worth its outstanding obligations and much more, but our returns have been small. We have put $80,000,000 into the property in the last two or three years—$35,000,000 in short-term notes. Conservatively, it will require $5,000,000 a year for many years."

Disappearance of Surplus.

The specific differences in the financial situation of the thirty-eight Eastern carriers now as compared with one year ago, when the 5 per cent. rate advance was first requested, were presented by Mr. Shriver, Vice President of the Baltimore & Ohio.

"A striking feature of the 1914 returns," said Mr. Shriver, "is the complete disappearance of surplus or margin."

The figures presented showed that the railroads in this territory paid in 1914 average dividends of 4.58 per cent., but that they fell short by $8,200,000 of earning that dividend—itself the lowest rate of dividend paid in ten years. The year 1914 was the first year in fifteen years in which these railroads earned no surplus over the dividends paid.

For the three systems generally considered prosperous, viz., the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio, the surplus or margin after an average dividend of 5.53 per cent. was only $461,235. In 1913 it was $47,083,000 and had averaged $38,733,000 for fifteen years.

In the previous case special attention was called to the fact that whereas all the roads concerned in this proceeding had in the three years ended June 30, 1913, invested $660,000,000 in their properties, the net operating income in 1913 was $16,300,000 less than for 1910, before the $660,000,000 had been spent.

Mr. Shriver presented figures today showing that during the last year these same roads had invested $249,000,000 additional in their properties, and yet their net earnings were $70,500,000 less than for 1913. In other words, in four years $909,000,000 had been invested in these properties, and yet on June 30, 1914, these companies were $87,500,000 worse off in net operating income than they were before the $909,000,000 had been spent.

Income Less, Outgo More.

Operating revenue in 1914 was $1,375,000,000, less by $48,000,000 than in 1913, although operating expenses (notwithstanding the smaller amount of business handled) were $22,000,000 more than in the previous year. While the business handled in 1914 was, excepting 1913, the largest in fifteen years, the net operating income was the smallest shown in ten years.

Taxes increased $2,900,000 in 1914. These railroads paid $22,000,000 in taxes in 1900; they paid $57,000,000 in 1914—an increase of 159 per cent.

The taxes paid by the three larger systems were $33,400,000 in 1914, an increase of $2,180,000 over 1913. These same companies paid but $12,200,000 in 1900, an increase for the period of 173 per cent.

For the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio, net operating income in 1914 was $41,476,000 less than in 1913, and the lowest in ten years. Dividends paid by these three systems were the smallest in five years, and at the lowest average rate for ten years.

In 1914, for the three systems, the sum available for interest, dividends, and surplus amounted to but 4.54 per cent. on total capital obligations, a rate much the lowest of any shown in the preceding fourteen years. Previous to 1914 the ratio did not fall below 5.67 per cent.

On cross-examination Mr. Brandeis asked Mr. Shriver if the "incursion" of the New Haven and Boston & Maine Railroads had not accounted for $4,000,000 of the $8,000,000 shown in the statement of Mr. Shriver as inroads on capital to meet dividend payments. Mr. Shriver admitted such was the case.

Mr. Brandeis drew from Mr. Shriver the statement that the ratio of operating expenses per mile had decreased in 1914 from the 1913 figure. Counsel questioned the witness from a chart showing the gross revenues from operation of the B. & O. The difference between 1914 and 1913 shown was approximately $300,000 in a total of over $8,000,000. Mr. Shriver accepted the figures as accurate, but insisted they did not properly represent the situation.

Mr. Thorne began an examination of the witness to show that there had been no material increase in the cost of railway supplies within the last two years, and particularly within the last two months. He began with wages. The witness agreed to furnish figures on wages and supplies which would afford a basis of comparison.

Data concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad system filed with the commission show that the net income from operations was lowest for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, of any year since 1905.

Since 1905 the Pennsylvania Railroad system has invested $512,325,000 in additional railroad facilities, yet in 1914 the system's net income from operations was $2,840,588 less than it was before the $512,325,000 had been spent.

The net operating income of the Pennsylvania system was actually less in 1914 than it was in 1902. In 1902 the system's total operating revenue was $208,752,224. In 1914 the system's operating revenues were $369,925,305. During the twelve years the Pennsylvania system has increased its gross business by $161,173,000, and yet in 1914 its net income from its operations as a whole was less by $324,847 than it was before this increase of 77 per cent. in total business had been realized.

The Pennsylvania system earned last year 5.79 per cent. on its capital obligations of $1,263,385,873. That was the lowest ratio of earnings to total capital obligations for fifteen years. The amount of money invested in the railroad property of the Pennsylvania system is now $1,448,165,228. On this sum the system earned last year 4.48 per cent., the lowest ratio in fifteen years.

The total property investment of the Pennsylvania system exceeds its total outstanding capital obligations in the hands of the public by $184,779,355.

After paying expenses, interest on bonds and dividends, the Pennsylvania system had at the close of the fiscal year 1914 a surplus of $10,417,531, and out of a total operating revenue of $369,925,305, a surplus of less than 3 per cent. was carried forward out of the year's earnings. This surplus was the lowest in fifteen years, and was less than one-half of the surplus realized in all but two of the fifteen years.

As compared with the year 1913, the Pennsylvania figures for 1914 show: Total capital obligations increased $32,247,025; property investment increased $61,232,251; total operating revenue decreased $12,520,911; total operating expenses decreased $4,249,754; net operating revenue decreased $8,271,157; tax accruals increased $734,317; net operating income decreased $11,153,864.

New York Central Surplus Lower.

Figures covering the New York Central lines filed with the commission showed that net operating income of that system for 1914 was less than it had been in any year since 1906. In 1906 the New York Central Lines handled a business from which they received earnings of $217,150,770, and their net operating income was $52,305,096.

Since 1906 the New York Central Lines have added $443,629,000 to their investment in railway property. Using these additional facilities, they were able to handle a business in 1914 yielding gross operating revenues of $295,659,093. This was an increase of $78,509,000 over the business of 1906. But owing to increased operating expenses, taxes, &c., net operating income in 1914 was less by $6,102,000 than it was with the much smaller gross business of 1906, and before the $443,600,000 had been spent for increased facilities.

The New York Central system earned in 1914 but 3.56 per cent. on all of its capital obligations. Its earnings on property investment were 3.29 per cent. Both these ratios were the lowest for any year in the past fifteen. Taxes, on the other hand, were higher than for any year in the last fifteen, and the ratio of expenses to revenue—78.03 per cent.—was higher than in any year of the past fifteen.

After paying rentals, interest on bonded debt, and meeting other interest obligations, the New York Central system realized in 1913 a net corporate income of $40,870,472, but in 1914 this sum was reduced to $9,875,897.

In 1913, after paying dividends, the system carried forward a surplus of $20,563,844, out of total earnings of $310,000,000. In 1914, after paying dividends of approximately $2,000,000 less than in 1913, the system had no surplus whatever left, but in order to pay the dividend specified, was compelled to draw on the surplus of previous years to the extent of nearly $8,000,000.

The year 1914 was the first in fifteen years when the New York Central system failed to earn a surplus over its dividends.

B. & O. Drew on Surplus Also.

Data submitted by the Baltimore & Ohio show that the net operating income was lower than in any years since 1902, excepting the panic year 1908. It was lower by over $3,000,000 than for 1913.

In 1902 the Baltimore & Ohio realized total operating revenue of $62,584,670. Its net operating income was $21,574,341. In the twelve years, 1902 to 1914, this system added approximately $146,000,000 to its property investment, and in 1914 its gross earnings were slightly over $100,000,000, or about $38,000,000 more than in 1902.

Nevertheless, in spite of this increase in property investment of over 37 per cent. and the increase in gross business of 55 per cent., the system's net operating income in 1914 was almost exactly $1,000,000 less than in 1902, before the added investment of $146,000,000.

On its total capital obligations the Baltimore & Ohio earned 4.12 per cent. in 1914, while on its property investment it earned but 3.84 per cent. Both ratios were the lowest of any year in the past fifteen.

After paying interest and dividends in 1913 the Baltimore & Ohio carried forward a surplus of $2,081,000 out of a gross operating revenue of $104,000,000. In 1914, however, after paying dividends slightly less than those of 1913, the system had no surplus whatever left, but in order to pay its dividends was forced to draw on the accumulated surplus of previous years by nearly $2,000,000.

SEEK INCREASE IN MISSOURI.

Roads on Verge of Financial Disaster, They Tell Gov. Major.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—Figures to back up the assertion of Missouri railway managers that the lines were in distress were presented to Gov. Major today by a group of railway executives who came from St. Louis to confer with the Governor. The railroads now have pending before the Missouri Public Service Commission an application for an increase in freight and passenger rates. The commission tentatively denied the application, but announced that it would investigate the merits of the petition.

President Bush of the Missouri Pacific system, in a letter to Gov. Major that brought about the conference today, said the roads of the State were on the verge of financial disaster.

At the opening of the conference President Bush told Gov. Major that in the year ended June 30, the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, the St. Louis Southwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, each lost from $1,000,000 to $3,500,000. The strain on the roads was almost at the breaking point when the European war began, and the war had destroyed credit. From this the railroads had suffered most heavily.

To illustrate the difficulty of the railroads in floating loans, Mr. Bush cited the instance of the Illinois roads that had to pay 7 per cent. on money for improvements. He said that bonds for the Cotton Belt-Iron Mountain Bridge at Memphis could not be sold at any price.

"It will be many years," he continued, "before a market can be found in Europe for American securities, and American financiers are being forced to take over millions of securities now held by European bankers."

The difficulty in negotiating loans Mr. Bush attributed in part to the attitude of State and Federal Governments toward the railroads.

Mr. Bush referred to the full-crew law, passed by the last Missouri Legislature and now under suspension pending a referendum at the approaching election. This law, which he characterized "the mis-named full-crew law," he said, would cost the railroads $500,000 a year and would increase accidents rather than diminish them.

President Bush attacked the two-cent passenger rate, now effective in Missouri. No railroad, he said, could make a profit at such a rate. Freight rates in Missouri, he said, in some instances were 40 per cent. lower than in neighboring States.

WILL PLAN RESERVE BANKS.

Directors Meet in Conference Today with Washington Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The conference to begin tomorrow of the Directors of the Federal Reserve Banks will consider matters of much financial importance. Secretary McAdoo and the members of the Federal Reserve Board will meet in conference with the delegates and the preliminary Organization Committee, consisting of Edmund D. Fisher, Andrew A. Benton, O. Howard Wolfe, Joseph A. Broderick, Ralph Dawson, Stephen H. Farnham, Harry E. Ward, and C. C. Robinson.

The conference will be guided in its deliberations by an exhaustive report made by H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board. This report goes into every phase of national banking and deals with the most minute details, including methods of bookkeeping and the physical organization and equipment of banks.

The delegates who will attend the conference from the New York district are Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Reserve Bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, and Charles Starek, Deputy Federal Reserve Agent, all of New York City, and George F. Peabody, Lake George; William Woodward, New York; Robert H. Treman, Ithaca; William B. Thompson, Yonkers, and Leslie R. Palmer, Croton-on-Hudson.

The delegates from the Philadelphia district are Richard L. Austin, Philadelphia, Federal Reserve Agent; George M. La Monte, Deputy Federal Reserve Agent, Bound Brook, N. J.; Charles J. Rhoads, Philadelphia; W. H. Peck, and M. J. Murphy of Scranton.

FIVE IN PERIL WHEN COSTLY YACHT BURNS

Dr. Branth Saves Woman and Two Children and Then Returns to Fight Flames.

THE CARBURETOR BLEW OUT

This Started Fire Which Destroyed the Tarpon in the Hudson—Engineer Burned Severely.

Voyagers on the Hudson near the northern end of Manhatan Island were startled by a spectacular fire about dusk yesterday evening, when the Tarpon, a forty-five-foot gasoline yacht belonging to Dr. J. Herman Branth, physician and lecturer, of 183 West Eighty-seventh Street, was burned near the Jersey shore. The boat was built last year, and had become known along the Hudson as one of the most beautiful craft of its type on the river.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dr. Branth went to the New York Motor Boat Club's pier at 147th Street and the Hudson River, and got the boat out for a trip across to the Palisades Interstate Park to gather Autumn leaves. With him were his engineer, John Hoffman; Mrs. Hoffman, and their two little girls, 5 and 7 years old. The party anchored about 400 feet off the landing on the Jersey short opposite 207th Street, and all went ashore in a skiff. They spent about an hour in the woods, and then returned to the yacht.

Mrs. Hoffman and her children stayed in the stern of the yacht while Dr. Branth weighed anchor and Hoffman went up into the bow to start the engine. There was some trouble from backfire, and after a moment the carbureter blew out, spattering blazing oil all about and setting the yacht on fire in a dozen places. Hoffman was struck in many places on the hands and head, and all of his mustache and most of his hair was burned off. Dr. Branth tried to get the fire extinguished, but the flames compelled him to retreat. When it was evident that the fire could not be checked, Dr. Branth got Mrs. Hoffman and the children into the boat and then assisted Hoffman to climb in after extinguishing the flames in the engineer's clothing. The party then rowed to the Jersey shore, where Hoffman's wounds were dressed by a doctor.

Dr. Branth, after landing his companions, started back toward his yacht. Already a number of boats lying near the Jersey shore had pulled out toward the blazing vessel, which was in flames from stem to stern and scattering sparks and embers over a wide expanse of water. Besides those from the Jersey side Capt. Richard Cox and John Thomas had started toward the burning yacht from Cox's boathouse at 205th Street, and the motor ferryboat Dyckman, under Capt. Zurenner, had already turned aside to help. From the Dyckman and one or two of the launches small streams of water were played on the fire, but without effect; and then two fishermen Buck and Lou Crum, tried to attach a line to the Tarpon and tow her out of the way of traffic. Their efforts resulted only in painful burns to both men.

The yacht then burned to the water's edge and sank. The loss is about $7,000.

Although Dr. Branth, who is 73 years old, had gone through violent exertions in rescuing the Hoffmans and in attempting to save his yacht, he nevertheless kept his engagement to address a medical society last night.

N. Y. U. FOUNDERS' DAY.

Students Celebrate 84th Anniversary of Birth of University.

New York University students of the College of Arts and School of Applied Science, at University Heights, united yesterday in doing honor to the founders of the university on the eighty-fourth anniversary of the institution's birth. The Founders' Day exercises are wholly in charge of the seniors, who hold them during a set period, for which all students are excused from classes.

With the members of the Faculties and the entire student body as an audience in the auditorium of the Gould Memorial Library, the anniversary was celebrated with addresses, the reading of the Founders' Day poem, and organ selections. The Founders' Day oration, delivered by Ubaldo J. Marra of the senior class, last year winner of the Sandham Oratorical Contest from a field of forty contestants, drew great applause from the students, who appreciated the demand which he made upon them for a clear sense of responsibility in supporting college activities on the part of the individual student and for closer union among the schools of the university.

The other speakers were Walter G. Many, President of the senior class; Albert Lewin, and Charles H. Noxon.

Junkman Killed by Auto Van.

Anthony De Angelis, 40 years old, a junkman of 321 East 117th Street, was run down and killed by an automobile moving van at 117th Street and First Avenue yesterday and Frederick N. Holler of 298 West 138th Street, owner of the van, was arrested on a charge of homicide. De Angelis attempted to turn out from in front of the van and it struck his cart, throwing him to the pavement, rupturing his lungs and heart.

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Bass Ale

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Now on Draught at Hotels, Cafes, Clubs, etc.

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De la Plaza Receives Shackleton.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19.—Dr. De la Plaza, Acting President of Argentina, today received Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British explorer, who arrived here recently on the first stage of his antarctic exploration journey.



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THIS YOUNGSTER IS HAPPY.

He's healthy, too. He has the apple-eating habit. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

His mother said "SKOOKUM" to the grocer. Now he says "SKOOKUM," which is Indian for "Bully."

"SKOOKUM" apples are the bulliest product of great Northwestern apple orchards.

They are specially selected for delicious flavor. Each apple in every box is just as good as all the rest.

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Today is NATIONAL APPLE DAY.
Celebrate—Buy a box of "SKOOKUM" apples.

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The Men's Section on the Street Floor (38th St. Entrance) offers

The Largest and Most Representative Stock of

Men's High Grade Shoes

To be found in the city at

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The "Cordwainer" — The best wearing shoe ever produced. Usually $8.00 — *$5.85*

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Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Men's Clothing Dept.

Announce for Today, Tuesday, a very important offering of

Light Weight Overcoats, at $24.50

Full silk-lined dress models, some braid bound; single and double-breasted close-fitting styles with velvet collars; and a wide range of loose-fitting raglans and slip-ons; sizes 34 to 48 chest. Regularly $35.00 to 40.00

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In smart, loose-fitting raglans and slip-ons, made of high grade fabrics, in browns, blues, grays and mixtures; also full silk-lined models for dress wear; in sizes 33 to 46 chest.

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NO INCREASE IN PRICES

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For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.



BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W.L.DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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A Special Array of Faultless Dress Boots for the Social Season.

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BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

ROOSEVELT BLOCKED DEAL FOR SENATE

Reveals Overtures Made to the Illinois Moose in the Famous 1913 Fight.

ATTACK ON WADSWORTH

Digresses in Chicago Speech to Assail Murphy and Barnes and Old Parties Here.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt wound up a two days' speaking trip in Illinois in the interest of the Progressive candidates with an address here tonight, in which he digressed to pay his respects at length to the Republican and Democratic leaders of New York State.

"Evidently the conditions here are not materially different from what they are in my own State," he said. "There Messrs. Barnes and Murphy, the Republican and Democratic bosses, stand, in all practices and in what by courtesy might be called in their principles, so close together that you could not put a sheet of tissue paper between them, while each is sundered from the sincere and upright rank and file of his own party by a gulf that would be impassable if only men were willing to vote their living convictions instead of being slaves to a dead name."

Fully 15,000 persons were in the audience which greeted the Colonel. At one point in his speech the Colonel said:

"The Republican Party is not coming back. The men in the old parties may just as well make up their minds that the Progressive Party is here to stay and join its ranks at once."

Col. Roosevelt's speech tonight came at the end of a busy day. He rushed by automobile at noon today to Gary, Ind., to speak to the steel workers in favor of A. J. Beveridge, former United States Senator, now Progressive candidate for the Senate from Indiana. The Colonel attacked bipartisan politics and the records of Roger Sullivan and Lawrence Y. Sherman, the Republican and Democratic candidates for Senator from Illinois. Raymond Robins, the Progressive candidate, he said, had given a lifetime of service to his fellows. Turning to New York politics, Col. Roosevelt said:

Assails Old Parties.

"In Illinois, as in New York, both of the old parties represent privilege in its most offensive form, both political and industrial. In New York Mr. Murphy is in absolute and unchecked control of the Democratic organization and has nominated any one he saw fit.

"Mr. Barnes is in similar control of the Republican organization. For Governor he has nominated a man, Tammany's District Attorney last year, who numbers among the contributors to his expenses Mr. Archbold and John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company.

"The candidate for Senator is Mr. Wadsworth, who won his spurs as Speaker of the lower house in the Legislature when he was the right-hand man of Mr. Barnes. If his public utterances can mean anything they mean that he believes in the complete abandonment of all Government supervision and control of big business, and in the unchecked liberty of commercial transactions of the kind that have wrought such grave discredit alike to our business and political life.

"He couples in his denunciation those he styles 'the functionaries' who seek to regulate and control big business—all Government officers who do their duty—and those whom he calls demagogues—that is, public servants who desire that the police functions of Government shall be used to prevent wrongdoing by big men precisely as it is used to prevent wrongdoing by small men.

"A certain section of Wall Street extremists always have demanded for big business complete immunity from control and regulation, and secretly big business men of this type are unquestionably supporting the leaders now dominant in both the Democratic and Republican parties for the sake of securing such immunity, but it is rarely that a public man champions the right of big business to do wrong as openly as Mr. Wadsworth.

"Here in Illinois the Senatorial choice lies between our man Raymond Robins, whose life has been spent in service to his fellows, and over against him, two men whose political fortunes have been based on their share in political proceedings which their fellow-citizens of high character have looked upon as deeply discreditable."

Blocked a Senate Deal.

The Illinois Progressives, with his approval, Col. Roosevelt said, declined offers to enter a deal with Sherman for a union with Republicans and Lorimer Republicans by which Mr. Sherman and a Progressive candidate would have been chosen to the United States Senate in 1913, when finally Mr. Sherman and Col. James Hamilton Lewis were elected. Concerning this alleged proposal for a coalition to elect a Progressive Senator, Col. Roosevelt said:

"In the Illinois Legislature Mr. Sherman's election as Senator in 1913 was secured when not one of the three parties had a majority. Mr. Sherman tried to secure a juncture of Progressives with the Republicans, including the Lorimer Republicans, to elect himself and one of the Progressives. Mr. Sherman said of his plan to Senator Jones, in the presence of his own manager and Medill McCormick, that it would be necessary for 'some one to secure Mr. Lorimer's assent to the plan in order to make it effective.'

"Afterward Mr. Sherman's manager proposed to Senator Jones, as Senator Jones informs me, that enough Lorimer and Sullivan Democrats could be secured to vote for the Republican and Progressive candidates to make up for any defections.

"Later Mr. Sherman suggested to another Senator, Mr. Zolla, so Mr. Zolla informs me, that if the Republicans and Progressives would unite on him and on a Progressive candidate they could procure enough Democrats to stay away from the Legislature to allow a minority to elect.

"Prof. Charles E. Merriam came on to see me about these proposals and Senator Jones telegraphed about them. I informed them that in no circumstances should the Progressives agree to any such scheme."

NORRIS TO FIGHT PENROSE.

Nebraska Republican Going to Pennsylvania to Aid Pinchot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—George W. Norris, Republican Senator from Nebraska, announced today he would go into Pennsylvania this week and appeal to Republican voters to assist in the rehabilitation of the party by voting against Boies Penrose.

"I'll be criticised," he said. "But there can be no compromise. The Republican Party must throw off the millstone. As a Republican Senator I consider it a duty to my conscience, to decent citizenship, and popular government to oppose with all my power the re-election of Penrose."

Four years ago in the House Mr. Norris led insurgents in dethroning Speaker Cannon. The Nebraskan said today he would speak in favor of Gifford Pinchot, but that his chief aim was to defeat Penrose. He said he was willing to leave the question of party regularity to his Republican constituents in Nebraska.

Commenting on the failure of the Democrats and Progressives to agree upon one candidate to oppose Senator Penrose, Mr. Norris said:

"It is to be regretted that the forces of decent government could not centre his opposition. The big issue in Pennsylvania is to defeat Penrose."

POLK IS OUT FOR GERARD.

Secretary Lane and Senator Simmons Indorse Ambassador.

Another member of President Wilson's Cabinet, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has come out with a strong indorsement of Ambassador James W. Gerard, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, and so has Senator F. M. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Finance Committee. In a letter to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, Secretary Lane wrote:

"Permit me to express to you my hope that Ambassador Gerard may be sent to the Senate from New York as an evidence of appreciation of his public service, as well as an indorsement of the policies of President Wilson."

Corporation Counsel Frank L. Polk wrote:

"In view of Mr. Gerard's record as a lawyer, Judge, and Ambassador I feel very confident that the voters of the State will welcome the opportunity of securing such a representative in the Senate. Aside from my personal friendship for Mr. Gerard, it is a great pleasure for me, as a Democrat, to do all I can toward his election. I feel sure he will be independent and represent the true interests of the party rather than any particular group."

ROBINSON QUIZZES TANNER.

Wants to Know If He Didn't See That Famous "C. S. W." Draft.

Republican Chairman Tanner's methods displease Progressive Chairman Theodore Douglas Robinson.

"Mr. Tanner," said Mr. Robinson yesterday, "having had good schooling at the hands of his chief, Mr. Whitman, has been carrying on a newspaper campaign of misinformation."

Referring to the men who he says Mr. Tanner reported as deserters from the Progressive Party ranks, Mr. Robinson mentioned George Friedlander of the Bronx. "As a member of the Committee of 107, he said, Friedlander introduced a resolution that no member of the committee should seek office, and a month after election filed his application with Mayor Mitchel for the office of Tax Commissioner.

Mr. Robinson asks: "Did not Mr. Tanner see in Mr. Whitman's possession the letter initialed 'C. S. W.' which contained an attack on Barnes, and which Mr. Whitman denies any knowledge of whatever?"

WANT DOLLARS FOR GLYNN.

Call for Campaign Funds Cites Wilson Popular Subscriptions.

A call for campaign funds was sent out yesterday by the Glynn Campaign Committee, of which Alexander Konta of 43 Exchange Place is Treasurer. The call says:

"The popular dollar donation to the Wilson campaign largely assisted in paying the expenses of that Democratic victory. Democracy in New York State now has the same opportunity. If you believe in Glynn and Democracy don't neglect this opportunity to prove your interest."

State Chairman Osborn announced the appointment of this Campaign Law Committee yesterday: D-Cady Herrick, Chairman; Frederic R. Coudert, John Godfrey Saxe, Robert L. Luce, and George A. Blauvelt.

CAN'T FIND WHITMAN MONEY

Fred Schumm Has $3,000 to Bet on Glynn, $1,000 on Gerard.

Glynn money seems to be going begging in Brooklyn. Fred Schumm, stakeholder in most of the big election wagers in the borough, said yesterday that there was no Whitman money in sight.

He has $3,000 to bet on Glynn at even money and $1,000 to wager on Gerard for United States Senator at 10 to 7, but no takers have come forward.

Dr. Manning Addresses Laymen.

A call to men who have learned how to amass wealth to learn next how to distribute it equitably between capitalist and workmen, and another call to every Christian man to inform himself about issues in the coming election, and take serious interest in them, were among the topics discussed from Trinity's pulpit at noon yesterday when the rector of the parish, the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, spoke to members of the Laymen's Efficiency Convention and other business and professional men.

Arrests to Test Election Law.

To test the amendment to the Election law which makes a "place of stay" a voting residence, Assistant District Attorney Weller yesterday caused the arrest of Abraham Kurtz of 11 West 114th Street and Morris Goldmacher of 2,065 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx. They were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate Freschi. Kurtz and Goldmacher are members of the Jacket Makers' Union. They registered from union headquarters, 236 East Broadway.

MITCHEL WILL BOLT BENSEL AND SOHMER

Hasn't Abandoned His Fight on Murphy or Tammany Hall, He Says.

GLYNN IS NOT CONTROLLED

Mayor Tells Republican Chairman Tanner He Never Said Governor Was Dominated by Murphy.

Mayor Mitchel replied yesterday to the open letter of Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, accusing the Mayor of abandoning his fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall and asking him if he intended to vote for John A. Bensel for State Engineer, William Sohmer for Controller, or support John F. Ahearn and Louis Haffen for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Mayor denied that he had abandoned his fight against Tammany or Murphy, and cited the record of his administration to prove it. He said he had never characterized Gov. Glynn as being dominated by Murphy. The Mayor added that he did not intend to support or vote for Bensel, Sohmer, Haffen, or Ahearn. This is his statement:

"Mr. Tanner's anxiety to create campaign literature has led him to make an ill-considered and impetuous statement, in which he both misstates the facts and draws unwarranted conclusions concerning my attitude and intentions.

"I have not abandoned my fight against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall. The record of the first ten months of this administration clearly shows the purpose to continue it, and the record of the next three years will further demonstrate it. My recent statement that I would support Gov. Glynn for re-election does not in any way modify my attitude toward Mr. Murphy and his group.

"In the State campaign I regard it as of paramount importance that the administration and policies of President Wilson, which have made good to the country in such a signal manner, should receive in this State full indorsement by the election of a Democratic Governor and Senator.

"Mr. Tanner states what is not a fact when he declares that I ever characterized Gov. Glynn as dominated by Murphy. I have never believed him to be dominated by Murphy. I have strongly objected to certain appointments made by the Governor, and I still object to those appointments; but I am confident that similar appointments will not be made in the future. I never denounced Mr. Glynn as a Murphy-controlled Democrat. If I believed he were so controlled, I would not now support him.

"While I have by no means undertaken to guide the municipal conscience in the matter of the Governorship or State ticket, and although I do not admit Mr. Tanner's right to catechise me, I have not the slightest objection to answering the specific questions which he asks.

"I shall not support or vote for Mr. Bensel for State Engineer, or for Mr. Sohmer for State Controller, because I believe them to be allied with and representative of the forces which I have pledged myself to oppose and, if possible, to exclude from public administration.

"It is an absurdity and an insult to the electors of the State to offer the names of Haffen and Ahearn as delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Of course I do not recommend Democrats to vote for them."

Earlier in the day the Mayor said he had given up all idea of having the so-called Goethals police bills reintroduced in the Legislature.

BENSEL AND SOHMER REPLY.

Stand on Their Records and Point to the Primaries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—When State Engineer John A. Bensel was informed tonight that Mayor Mitchel had come out against him for re-election he said:

"The Democratic voters last month passed upon my fitness for the office of State Engineer, which I have filled for the past four years, and by a very large majority approved it. I point with pride to the support given me in this campaign by many of the leading newspapers of the State."

Controller William Sohmer said his personal, business and political life for forty years was an open book; that his veracity had never been questioned; that his integrity had never been attacked, and that politically he was his own master. This was in answer to the announced refusal of Mayor Mitchel to support him. He asserted that Mayor Mitchel's stock in trade had been the anti-Tammany cry, and to preserve his political future he was obliged to continue to make the people believe that there was a Tammany issue.

Mr. Sohmer declared he would have been nominated if no member of Tammany Hall had voted for him, and that he was asking the support of the people this year absolutely upon the grounds of the successful record of his office, and that he was perfectly willing that the people should decide whether he should be elected or not by a comparison of his personal, business and political record with that of either District Attorney Whitman or Mayor Mitchel.

CHICAGO CHURCH FIRED.

Second Outrage in a Few Days Causes $40,000 Damage.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—A second attempt to destroy a Roman Catholic Church by fire within a few days caused a loss today of more than $40,000 to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, at West Twelfth and Cypress Streets. The organ, which cost $20,000, is absolutely destroyed, as are many of the furnishings of the church. The Fire Marshal has asked the District Attorney to begin an immediate investigation.

Coincident with the attempt to destroy St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Alphonsus's Church in New York, have been the attacks on property of the Roman Catholic Church in Chicago. A week ago St. Jariath's Roman Catholic Church at West Jackson Boulevard and South Hermitage Avenue, was set on fire and damaged to the extent of $10,000.

Catholic dignitaries here are in fear of further attacks on church property and are inclined to the belief that the outrages in Chicago have been instigated by the same hand engaged in attacks on church property in New York.

CLERKS IN GLASS CAGES.

Kingsbury Tears Down Solid Walls So He Can Watch City Employes.

Hereafter employes of the Charities Department on the tenth floor of the Municipal Building will work behind glass partitions, so that they can be watched to see that they attend to their duties. Workmen began tearing down the plaster, concrete, and marble petitions separating the offices of the department yesterday and substituting glass.

The work will cost about $20,000, but Commissioner Kingsbury believes that the money spent will be saved by increasing the efficiency of the department. There are to be only two offices with solid walls, and in these Commissioner Kingsbury of his First Deputy, Henry C. Wright, will hold conferences. The Commissioner's desk will be at the extreme south end, and from there he will be able to see every one employed in the department. It will take until next year to complete the work.

MAYOR HARSH TO BULLOCK.

Says City Inquiry Bureau Doesn't Know What It Talks About.

Replying yesterday to the statement by William Bullock of the Bureau of City Inquiry that the members of the Board of Estimate could save the city $700,000 a year by doing away with many secretaries and centring its investigating work, Mayor Mitchel said that Mr. Bullock was apparently aggrieved because he had been dropped as an investigator in the Department of Finance.

"He doesn't know what he is talking about," said the Mayor. "The investigating work of the Board of Estimate is essential. When the 1915 budget is prepared it will be found the most scientific budget ever prepared by the city."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

William Sulzer will poll twice as big a vote in the State as Frederick M. Davenport, according to reports received yesterday by Republican Chairman Tanner from ten county Chairmen.

Plans for a warfare on illegal voting were talked over yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee. J. Robert Rubin, former Deputy Police Commissioner, will direct the work. County Chairman Koenig said that there were many suspicious cases of registration.

Fred J. Bittner, a former Progressive worker, sent a letter yesterday to Francis J. Lantry, who has opened headquarters for the Whitman Independent League at 1,482 Broadway, that he and his four sons had deserted the Bull Moose to support Whitman. At the Whitman headquarters, 37 Madison Avenue, word was received that Edward G. Grannell, Progressive nominee for County Clerk in Albany last year, had joined the Whitman forces.

Representatives of Percy Nagle and Frank J. Hendrick, contestants at the primaries for the Democratic leadership of the Thirtieth Assembly District, were before Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday in the argument on the writ of mandamus to compel the Democratic County Executive Committee to seat Nagle. Justice Pendleton reserved decision until Thursday.

The Glynn Real Estate League opened headquarters yesterday in the Hotel Imperial. Joseph S. Schwab is Chairman. The Young Men's Glynn League opened headquarters at 1,241 Broadway. This organization will appeal to those who cannot affiliate themselves with the Wilson College Men's League for Glynn and Gerard. The first meeting of the league will be held tomorrow night.

Plans for the mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy next Monday evening were discussed at a meeting of the Republican Club last night. Four of the speakers will be ex-Mayor Seth Low, Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, and George W. Wickersham, nominees for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. Other speakers will be District Attorney Whitman, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Nicholas Murray Butler, and William D. Guthrie.

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., received a letter yesterday from Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany and President emeritus of Cornell University, indorsing his candidacy. Mr. White wrote: "It seems to me in thinking over the whole field that among the facts which should be brought to bear cogently upon the voters of the State is the danger of having two Senators in Congress, both of whom have been developed and trained and who most certainly must be in a measure controlled by Tammany Hall."

POLICE WORK IMPROVED.

Commissioner's Report to the Mayor Shows an Increase in Efficiency.

Police Commissioner Woods sent to the Mayor yesterday a report dealing with the work of his department for the three months ended Sept. 30. It shows a decrease in crime and an increase in the number of arrests. There were 54,420 arrests, as compared with 40,957 for the corresponding period in 1913. This year 39,534 convictions were obtained, as against 29,336 last year.

Property worth $480,305 was lost and $249,623 worth was recovered. In the same months last year $822,662 worth of property was reported lost and $441,722 worth recovered. The report shows that 11,228 persons were reported missing and 759 missing persons found, while in the corresponding period in 1913 1,108 were reported missing and 847 found. The Commissioner called the Mayor's attention to the pension fund. In 1902 it was self-supporting, but since then an appropriation of $1,450,000 was obtained to meet the deficiency.

The Commissioner said this was brought about by the large increase in retirements of patrolmen, who, he believed, should have stayed on the force. He said there were now at headquarters schools for Lieutenants, Sergeants, and members of the traffic squads.

FINED FOR CHASING A GIRL.

Private Detectives Followed Her from a Hotel.

Two private detectives, Cornelius McClennan of 123 West Twenty-third Street, and Louis Rosenbaum of 1,138 Stebbins Avenue, the Bronx, were fined $10 and $5 respectively by Magistrate Herbert yesterday for their activity on Saturday night in following a girl with violet eyes. The detectives said a lawyer hired them to get her name for evidence in a divorce suit.

W. G. Sheldon testified that on Saturday night he heard some one at the door of his room in the Hotel Laureton, and found the two detectives trying to look over the transom. He notified the night clerk, who ordered them out of the hotel. Later the girl appeared at the entrance of the hotel and got into a taxicab. The detectives took another car and chased her for half an hour up and down the streets. Finally she drove back to the hotel and complained to Stephen Dooley, the clerk.

McClennan, according to Dooley, then told the girl that they only wanted her name, and when she refused to tell it, he continued, "Let me see your eyes." The girl shut her eyes tightly, but not before McClennan had noticed that they were of a deep violet hue. While he was writing this information in a notebook Policeman Goodyear, of the West Forty-seventh Street Station arrived, and arrested the two.

WAR AFFECTS 'VARSITY SHOW

Columbia Curtails "Academic Follies" to Aid Sufferers.

On account of the war, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has decided that the undergraduates will have to hold their 'Varsity show this year on the campus. The university authorities think activities of this kind should be curtailed and attention given to relieving Europe.

An alumnus of the university, commenting on Dr. Butler's speech at the opening of the university last month, in which he condemned the war, protested against "academic follies." He referred to the 'Varsity show which the students were accustomed to give for a week's run in hotel ballrooms in this city and elsewhere.

The Columbia University Dramatic Association has a contract with a downtown theatre for three performances of another Columbia play in December, and these will be permitted, as a release from the contract cannot be obtained. The receipts will be turned over to the Belgian Relief Committee.

T. F. Magner Succeeds Col. Bell.

Ex-Congressman Thomas F. Magner took charge yesterday of the Brooklyn office of the New York City Law Department. He was appointed to succeed Col. James D. Bell as Assistant Corporation Counsel in the borough. Col. Bell has been retired on a pension.

DR. SEARS IN CONTEMPT.

He Has Not Paid $500 Fee to Lawyer of Former Wife.

When Mrs. Julia Seaton Sears, founder of the New Thought Church, got a divorce from Dr. Frank W. Sears last June, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich directed the doctor to pay Mrs. Sears's counsel $500. He was not directed to pay any alimony, because Mrs. Sears didn't ask for any. Dr. Sears testified at the trial that he did not earn very much by his New Thought "healing." Asked just how much he did earn, he replied that his income was between $10 and $15 a week and that this sufficed to pay the rent of his room, to eat each day a 30-cent dinner, and to breakfast on a loaf of bread and a pint of milk.

Dr. Sears did not pay the $500 counsel fee and yesterday Edward J. Hiscox, who represented Mrs. Sears in the divorce proceedings, asked Supreme Court Justice Blanchard to adjudge Dr. Sears in contempt. Mr. Hiscox said that Dr. Sears had promised to pay the fee, but had failed to do so. Failure to purge one's self of contempt is usually followed by a term in jail, but this drastic step was not taken yesterday. Some doubt was expressed whether failure to pay a lawyer could be considered in contempt of court. Dr. Sears has just written a book about "How to Achieve Success."

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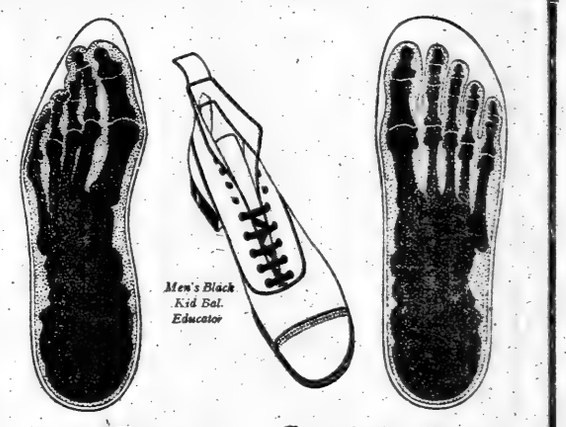
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POINTED Shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, callouses, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, and all the other ills that human feet are heir to.

Straight Bones
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EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, flat feet, fatigue, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High St., Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair for Women.

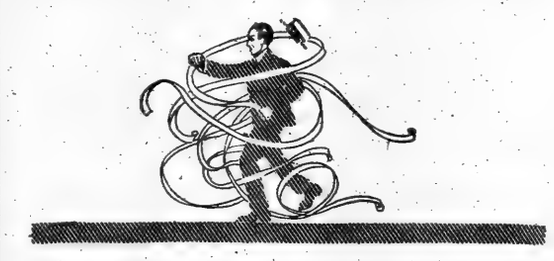
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—when you Buy Furniture, Rugs and Housefurnishings Here on Credit.

Many people hesitate to open a charge account because they imagine there is a lot of annoying red tape to go through.

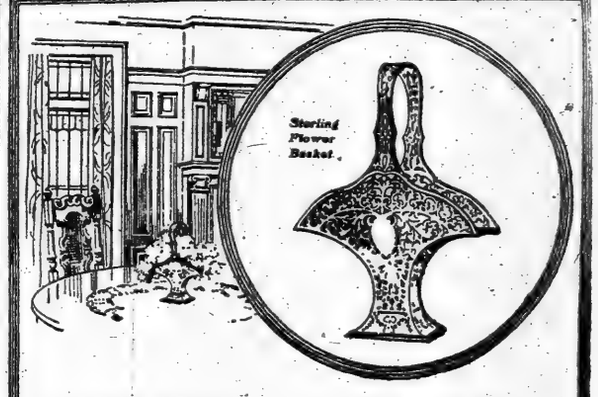
You will not find this so at Cowperthwait's. We don't even require an introduction. Just come and select what you want and we'll send it home at once. Then we give you a year and a half to pay in weekly or monthly amounts so small you'll scarcely feel them. Its just like a department store club plan without membership fees or interest charges.

For instance: $50 worth of goods costs but $3 monthly; $200 worth but $10 monthly; $500 worth but $25 monthly, and so on. If you prefer to pay cash, you take 10% off.

Until you visit our big uptown store and see the wonderful assortment of fine furniture, rugs and housefurnishings, you can never know what you have missed. And the prices, plainly marked on each article, will be an agreeable surprise.

This is a good place to know about in times like these when money and ordinary credit is tight.

COWPERTHWAIT & SONS
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New Ideas in Gifts

You don't like to give hackneyed things that make you seem unimaginative. No one does.

To get fresh ideas and to learn how to avoid the conventional and uninteresting in sterling silver, visit one of our stores.

$53 Sterling Silver Flower Basket. A splendid example of the exquisite and non-conventional in table decoration. Pierced Heppelwhite pattern with glass water receptacle. Solid silver, 12 inches high. Two other sizes: 14 inches high, $75; 17 inches, $100.

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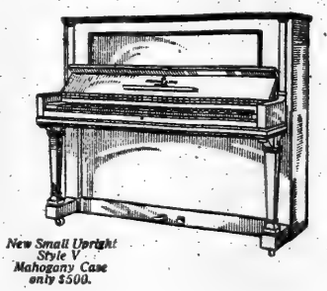
We built our reputation and maintain it, on giving value; a fact worthy of consideration during this period of disturbed business conditions.

The great number of new customers we are fitting out daily, is convincing evidence that our values are appreciated and that our prices fully meet present economic requirements.

Whether your limit is $18 or $50 for a suit or overcoat, our immense variety affords ample choice for a satisfying selection.

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New Small Upright Style V Mahogany Case only $500.

STEINWAY

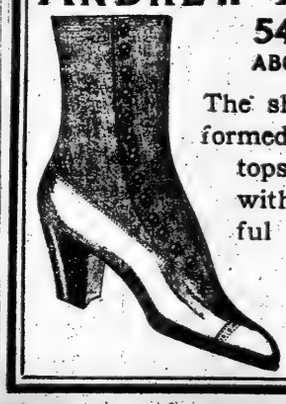
YOU no doubt hope to own a Steinway "some day." Perhaps at present you regard its purchase as out of the question. But your possession of a Steinway is easily possible now.

Here is a new Small Upright, embodying all of the supreme Steinway qualities and offered at a price much lower than ever asked for this world-famous instrument, namely, $500. Style V has the incomparable sweetness and sonority of tone, the perfect workmanship and durability of *every* Steinway.

This new Steinway is well adapted to the modern home and apartment

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The shoe that the style-informed woman wants—cloth tops in shades effective with any costume—graceful vamps of gunmetal calf or patent leather—Cuban or Spanish heels. This last may be had in either button or lace—both are fashionable.

GOV. GLYNN APPEALS ON OFFICE RECORD

Speaks in a Dozen Northern Towns, Seeking Support for Democratic Ticket.

LAUDS NEW LAND BANK

Promises Great Savings Ultimately to Farmers—Executive's Visit Stirs Enthusiasm of Glens Falls.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Gov. Glynn, traveling on a special train, campaigned in the northern part of the State today. He spoke in a dozen towns and, although rain fell most of the day good-sized crowds greeted him at every stop. It was the beginning of a seven-day tour through the State in which the Governor will cover 1,643 miles and speak in seventy or more towns. Stops were made today at Mechanicsville, Ballston Spa, Saratoga Springs, Fort Edward, Hudson Falls, Glens Falls, Whitehall, Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, and Port Kent. In Glens Falls, Ticonderoga, and Plattsburg, the Governor addressed audiences in large halls.

Although he was hoarse when he made his first speech this morning, Gov. Glynn's voice had lost its huskiness entirely before the day was over. He spoke with much intensity.

Gov. Glynn has become an easy campaigner, and has acquired the knack of "getting close" to his audiences. This was shown today when he spoke from the train at Fort Edward. Thomas B. Lockwood, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, preceded him, and while Mr. Lockwood was speaking the man selected to introduce Gov. Glynn withdrew for a few minutes and had not returned when Mr. Lockwood finished speaking.

There was the likelihood of an awkward pause as every one looked around for the absent man, but it was only a threat, for Gov. Glynn stepped to the front in a moment and said:

"My friends, our Chairman has disappeared, so I'm going to introduce myself. My name is Glynn."

The crowd cheered and the band—there was a band at every stop—set up a lively tune. Then Gov. Glynn started in. There was more music and cheering after he had finished. It was the same in other towns. Often there were shouts of approval from the audiences and hopeful predictions. No heckler appeared during the day.

The first indoor meeting was at Glens Falls, where 1,200 persons filled the Empire Theatre. Gov. Glynn and his party were met by a committee with automobiles which followed a band from the station to the auditorium. In many places along the route merchants had placed large Glynn posters and American flags in their windows. Crowds lined the streets and tried to jam into the theatre behind the Governor. If it had been in New York the police reserves would have been called out. As it was, both of them were on duty from the first.

The reception that appeared to please Gov. Glynn most was at Ticonderoga in Essex County. Because he knew he would be hurried and because the town was concededly a Republican stronghold, Gov. Glynn planned to make only a five-minute talk there from the car platform. No sooner, however, had the train stopped than an enthusiastic committee entered the Governor's car and almost dragged him to an automobile outside. He was hustled to the Union Opera House, where 1,000 persons cheered him as if they were Democrats. Instead of five, the Governor spent forty-five minutes in the town.

At Hudson Falls many in the station crowd were won, it appeared, by the speaker's references to Winfield A. Huppuch of that place, former Democratic State Chairman. Mr. Lockwood said that his father-in-law and Mr. Huppuch were in the same business, and Gov. Glynn said that he and Mr. Huppuch were in the same business—that of putting the Democratic Party into power for two years more.

Gov. Glynn in his speeches paid especial attention to the workmen's compensation law and the economies effected by his administration. He also laid especial stress on the conservation of national resources. He took especial pride in the record of his administration. At the towns along the upper Hudson he was cheered when he said that every cent necessary should be spent for the conservation of water power. Regarding the Land Bank act, he said:

"On Sept. 1 the law providing for the creation of a State Land Bank for the farmers of New York went into effect, and already the organization of an institution which will make long-time loans to farmers is well under way.

"When the Land Bank is in operation I will have accomplished the reform in agriculture I have been working on since I took office, and the farmers of New York at once will be able to change their present mortgages into Land Bank loans, thereby making a saving eventually of at least $240 on every one-thousand-dollar mortgage.

"At present there are $100,000,000 in mortgages on the farms of New York. If these mortgages were converted into Land Bank loans the farmers of New York would save $24,120,000, and if they were converted into fifty-year Land Bank loans the farmers of New York would save $82,000,000."

Besides Gov. Glynn and Mr. Lockwood the only other speaker today was Joseph A. Lawson of Albany, who described himself as "the end man of the combination." Mr. Lawson, a natural campaigner of the old school, kept his audience in a good humor.

Superintendent of Prisons Riley opened tonight's meeting in the Plattsburg Theatre by reading a letter from Smith M. Weed unqualifiedly indorsing Gov. Glynn. After saying that he was kept from the meeting by his physician's orders, Mr. Weed wrote:

> How your splendid conduct during the trying times of the late impeachment has added to the good impression you made here two years ago. Upon the passage of the resolution impeaching the Governor the Constitution and the laws of the State provide that it is the duty of the Lieutenant Governor to act as Governor. This you were compelled to do, and you did your duty as a man and a gentleman should.
>
> You could have made a sensation by attempting to force the Governor out of the Executive Chamber when he refused to vacate, but instead you saw fit to exercise the functions of the Governor in your own rooms in the Capitol until the Executive Chamber was vacated. Such consideration on your part was fully appreciated by the great bulk of the citizens of the State without regard to party affiliations.
>
> I would like also to call attention to the immense amount of good work done by you for the people of the State during the past year.

Mr. Lockwood was the first speaker. Concerning Gov. Glynn he said:

"He has no bossism, no Tammanyism, no Barnesism, no Teddyism. If any man ever was his own boss, it is Martin H. Glynn."

When Gov. Glynn arose to talk the audience burst into cheers that lasted several minutes. In his speech Gov. Glynn amplified points he had made in his earlier talks. He said he regarded the actual and potential water power of New York State as more valuable than the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Concerning the Workmen's Compensation law, in his night speech, Gov. Glynn said:

"Every morning and every night men and women, the world over, pray the Lord to give us this day our daily bread and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. That is what the workmen's compensation law does. It puts into law the Lord's Prayer. It gives bread to the injured workman; it keeps him from temptation and it delivers him from evil.

"The workmen's compensation law writes into our statute books the sentiments Christ preached in the Sermon on the Mount. It writes into our laws the sentiments of the Ten Commandments and the principle of the Golden Rule."

Gov. Glynn made many references to President Wilson and, as well as the other speakers, said that the Democratic Party in this State and every State should be supported for the sake of the national organization. A special train brought 500 persons from near-by towns to tonight's meeting. There were about 1,500 persons in the audience.

DUFFY STAYS ON BALLOT.

Independent Congress Candidate is Only 23, Opponent Says.

Application for a rule to show cause why the name of Thomas J. Duffy should not be stricken from the general election ballot as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of New Jersey was denied yesterday by Justice Francis J. Swayze of the Supreme Court, at his home in Newark. The application was made by Gerald E. F. McDonald, Democratic candidate. He siad Duffy is only 23 years old and not of legal age to sit in Congress if elected.

Justice Swayze said the question of Duffy's right to the seat, if elected, would have to be passed upon by the House of Representatives. The Constitution of the United States fixes the age of a member of Congress at a minimum of 25 years.

GLYNN IS TAMMANY, WHITMAN DECLARES

Describes State Government as a Nest of Murphy Henchmen in Up-State Speeches.

FLAYS BYRNES AND BENSEL

Revives Schumacher Farm and Immunity Scandals—Criticises Roosevelt as Aiding Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Before an audience of 3,000 in Convention Hall here tonight, and in ten rear-platform speeches during the day in Monroe, Livingston, Genesee, and Wyoming Counties, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman, Republican candidate for Governor, read Mr. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate, and Mr. Sulzer, the Prohibition candidate, out of the running. He urged that the contest lay between himself and Gov. Glynn. He declared that Col. Roosevelt in backing Davenport was only making himself a Murphy ally. Without naming him, he charged that President Wilson by indorsing Gov. Glynn thereby indorsed Murphy.

"Under the circumstances," he said, "I have no hesitation in predicting the result, for the independent voter has to choose between throwing his vote away on Davenport or Sulzer and thereby voting for Murphy indirectly, or else voting for Murphy by voting for Glynn, or else voting for a candidate whose aim is to give you an administration such as you enjoyed under Gov. Hughes."

The meeting in Convention Hall was the largest Mr. Whitman had addressed in the campaign. Besides the 3,000 who gained admission a large number was turned away. As Mr. Whitman closed his attacks on Tammany and the Glynn appointments he was applauded for several minutes.

Mr. Whitman claimed the election by 100,000 plurality above the Harlem River. Late tonight, after hearing comment by local committeemen from the sections in which he made his rear-platform speeches, Mr. Whitman raised his predicted plurality by 15,000, the increase being accounted for on the showing of Bull Moosers and Democrats who had announced, so the local committeemen said, that they intended to vote for Whitman.

Expands Attack on Glynn.

Mr. Whitman in his first six speeches confined his attack upon the Glynn administration to the Controller's office, where, he said, the roster of the employes and appointees was almost "the roster of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall." He expanded the attack in the afternoon until it included the State Engineer, the State Tax Commission, the State Banking Department, and a number of State commissions appointed since Gov. Glynn took charge at Albany. These commissions, he claimed, were created merely to make room for Tammany men, and none was affected by any of Gov. Glynn's much-heralded vetoes of appropriations.

"I realize that today Tammany rules at Albany," he said, "and that men are in control who were repudiated by an outraged public in their own city, only to be welcomed at Albany and given a wider field of operation. If there is any Tammany leader, or one whose name is identified with Tammany misrule during the last twenty years, who is not now on the State payroll it is because he is otherwise engaged or it may be temporarily restrained from the field of public activity."

Mr. Whitman added Thomas F. Byrnes, Chairman of the State Tax Commission, to his already large list of objectionable Glynn appointees.

"The frightful record of Byrnes was before Gov. Glynn when he made the appointment," Mr. Whitman said. "Byrnes was formerly real estate expert for the Department of Finance of New York City. By direction of the Mayor of New York, John Purroy Mitchel, then Commissioner of Accounts, investigated certain acts of Byrnes in connection with the purchase by the city of a certain tract known as the Schumacher farm near Klaseus Park in Queens, and this was the report of John Purroy Mitchel to Mayor McClellan:

> I find that Byrnes displayed activity in urging the purchase of the property from Mr. Hurley, and could, by the exercise of equal diligence, have arranged for the city to buy the property from Messrs. Logan and Mayer at $2,750 an acre, instead of the payment of $4,746 an acre to Mr. Hurley; that the circumstances outlined above indicate that the city was overcharged $44,000; that the appraiser, Thomas F. Byrnes, of the Real Estate Bureau of the Department of Finance, was thereupon suspended by Controller Metz.

"These facts were brought to the attention of Gov. Glynn in January or February of this year. Notwithstanding these facts he reappointed Byrnes to the powerful office which he now holds."

Goes After Bensel Again.

More bitterly than in his former speeches, Mr. Whitman assailed John A. Bensel, State Engineer. He called attention to the fact that Gov. Glynn had not answered his daily question that he go on record as to what he thought of Bensel.

"As a public prosecutor," he said, "I have come into contact with the cases of over 44,000 defendants charged with crime, and often before Grand Juries I have heard a sentence John A. Bensel uttered when I called him before a Grand Jury. 'Refuse to testify,' he said, 'unless first assured that I will not be prosecuted if my own testimony reveals the fact that I myself am a criminal.' This from a high official of our State! I know what that plea for immunity means, and I know the kind of men who make that plea. Yet Tammany renominated him for the very good reason that he had done so much for Tammany that it did not dare to turn him down."

At Batavia the Whitman party found itself across the trail of Col. Roosevelt, who assailed Mr. Whitman before a Batavia audience last Saturday night. At first Mr. Whitman was reluctant to open up on Col. Roosevelt personally, but after committeemen had repeated to him charges made by the Colonel he decided to reply, and he authorized State Senator Ralph W. Thomas, who had heard the Roosevelt charges, to answer them in detail.

"You have heard it charged that Mr. Whitman serves some kind of a big boss man," said Senator Thomas, "and that on account of his subserviency to this boss man he will not dare to smite the Tammany tiger between the eyes. I am authorized fully and squarely to refute this charge. If elected Mr. Whitman will rid Albany of the Tammany gangsters just as completely as he rid New York City of the Becker gunmen."

James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator, who accompanied Mr. Whitman on the day's tour, denounced the President for his support of Gov. Glynn and for his financial and tariff policies as well.

"We support the President," he said, "as we would support any President, regardless of party affiliations, so long as his policies tend to keep us from being dragged into the war vortex. But in the matter of financial policy and tariff policy we shall not permit the Administration at Washington to hide beyond the European war. It did an atrocious and a wicked thing when it imposed a war tax upon this country, for it was not a war tax but a tax to redeem the Democratic Party from its own tariff blunders, and it was falsely named.

"We hear them down in Congress talking a great deal about legislation to have everybody buy a bale of cotton. What would you apple orchardists up here think if the Senator from New York submitted a bill forcing everybody to eat a barrel of apples. I would never think of urging on the United States any such sectional matter for special legislation."

Mr. Whitman will campaign tomorrow on a special train through Ontario, Yates, Seneca, and Cayuga Counties, with night meetings at Auburn and Syracuse.

SURE HE WILL BE ELECTED GOVERNOR

James E. Ferguson, Democratic Nominee, Leaves Texas Campaign for Business Visit Here.

GIVES PLEDGE TO WILSON

Assures President That State Will Strongly Support Administration—Cotton Situation Improving.

James E. Ferguson, banker and rancher of Temple, Texas, and Democratic nominee for Governor of that expansive commonwealth, came to New York yesterday on his annual trip to see his business friends and banking correspondents and to make more acquaintances among business men. Mr. Ferguson did not seem to be worried about leaving home in the midst of a campaign; indeed, he admitted that while stopping in Washington, on his way East, he had told the President what the next administration of Texas would do without regard to the possibility of that administration being Republican, Progressive, Socialist, or Prohibitionist.

"I assured the President," he said, "that he could count on the closest cooperation and heartiest support from the State on international questions, particularly that of the Mexican border. The present unsettled conditions may continue twenty years. In view of the fact that border patrols are still necessary and that there is a strong force of Federal troops in the State, I was glad to assure the President that Texas would remember that she was only a single State, and would respect the wishes of the Federal Government in all ways."

With regard to the cotton situation, Mr. Ferguson said that with help from Washington, and from the bankers of New York and St. Louis, it was improving greatly. He praised the "St. Louis plan" for lending money on cotton, which he said would take care of about 5,000,000 bales. "Prosperous farmers," he added, "could probably withhold 2,000,000 bales more from this year's market. That means that almost half the crop can be held up till a fair price can be secured. After this year the cotton acreage will be generally reduced and farmers will give their attention to the raising of more diversified crops, especially of food products, for which there will always be a market.

"Texas sells $240,000,000 worth of her products to the North and East every year, and buys back about $215,000,000. With such a small balance of trade in our favor anything that hurts the purchasing power of Texas hurts the whole country. And the same way through the whole South. The cotton question is a national question."

One of the principal features of the platform on which Mr. Ferguson got the Democratic nomination was the determination to put the prohibition question into the background to make way for more pressing issues.

"At present," he said yesterday, "our business needs come first. The people have agreed without surrendering their views on the prohibition question to lay the matter aside for the moment and take care of immediate business needs. We invite, protect, and aid the investment of outside capital in Texas."

Sulzer Cost Bull Moose $3,675.39.

The Davenport Primary Campaign Committee spent $3,675.39 to prevent William Sulzer from capturing the Progressive nomination for Governor. The contributions amounted to $3,680. William H. Childs gave $2,000, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, Bainbridge Colby, Chauncey J. Hamlin, and Robert H. Elder, $100 each.

PRIZES AWARDED TO BABIES.

University Settlement Completes Experiment with 50 Sick Infants.

Ruth Silberstein of 405 East Houston Street was yesterday awarded the prize of $50 in the improvement contest of the University Settlement begun six months ago, while the second prize of $25 went to Sarah Smalitf of 125 Pitt Street. The money is not paid directly to the children, but is deposited in the Bank of the United States, 51 Delancey Street, and cannot be withdrawn until the children have reached the age of 21. The prize winners are two of fifty babies of babyhood with whom the University Settlement began its experiment of making sickly babies well.

Co-operation between the various philanthropic organizations working on the east side of their homes, and if they were found to have lost ground she made a daily fight for them by calling a doctor or nurses, and, if necessary, sent them to the country. The improvement of the babies, taken as a whole, has been remarkable. Incidentally, the Health Department has found many violations of regulations in the tenement houses where the babies lived.

Ruth Silberstein, the winner, made the greatest improvement, and is rated at 975 out of a possible 1,000 points. At the start of the contest she was 1 month and 3 weeks old and weighed 6 pounds and 1 ounce, and now, six months later, she weighs 15 pounds and is nearly a perfect baby. Two babies given honorable mention are Fannie Krumpenhoits of 228 Rivington Street and Matilda Koppe of 91 Allen Street.

TIGHT SKIRT HELD HER FAST

Girl Hit by Auto and "Cured of Being Too Fashionable."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A pretty girl, about 19 years old, dressed in a brown velvet suit, with a skirt so narrow that she could not get out of the way, and a black velvet hat, was struck by an automobile in Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, this evening, and thrown into the arms of a young man who was with her. Neither was hurt.

The couple, who refused to tell their names to a policeman, were crossing the street, and did not see the auto, which rounded a corner from Huguenot Street. The chauffeur tooted his horn and the couple tried to run, but the girl could not move her feet more than a few inches. The owner of the car stepped down and apologized, but the girl laughed, saying:

"I'm not hurt, thank you; but you have cured me of being too fashionable."

GIVES UP HARVARD POST.

Nicholas Roosevelt Resigns "to be Near the War."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—Nicholas Roosevelt of Oyster Bay, L. I., a nephew of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, has resigned an assistant professorship of history at Harvard that he might go to Europe "to be near the war." This was the reason which he gave in his letter of resignation received at the college office today.

It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt left New York Saturday. He said he planned to stay abroad until the war was over and then return to take up his teaching.

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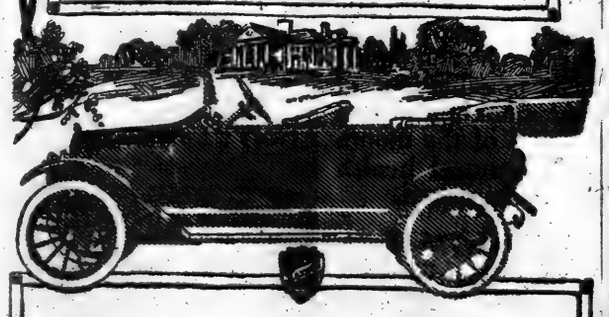
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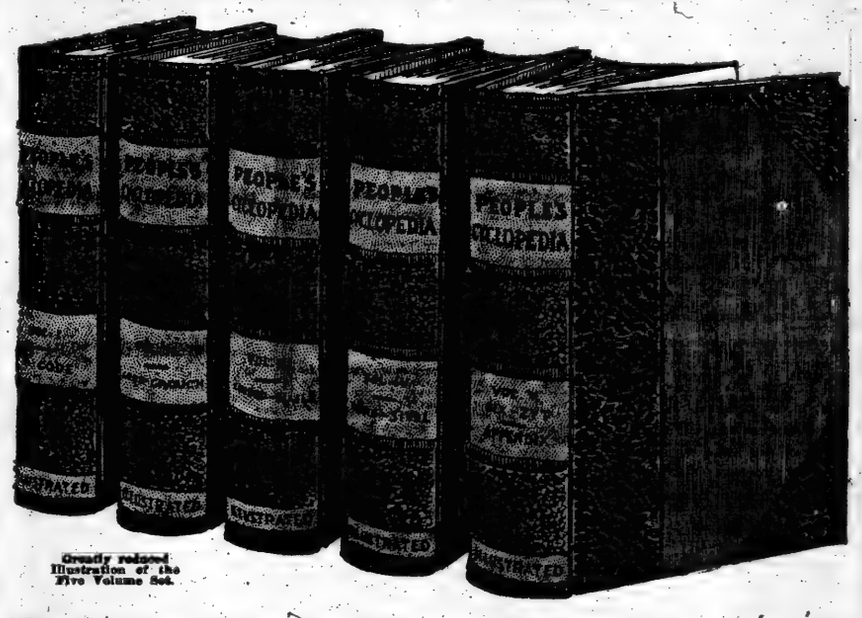
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ACCUSE W. S. WEBB IN RUTLAND DEAL

Brief in Stockholders' Suit Says He Depressed "Rights" to Buy Them Cheap.

JUGGLING RUINED BROKERS

Depew and W. K. Vanderbilt Alleged to Have Been In a Syndicate Which Cleared $2,000,000.

Dr. W. Seward Webb is accused of forcing the stock market in 1901 in order to pick up a large block of Rutland "rights" below their value and to sell them at a big profit, in a brief based on testimony already taken in a suit by Andrew C. Spring against Dr. Webb and others. The trial of the suit will begin in the United States District Court at Rutland, Vt., today.

Dr. Webb is accused also of participating actively in the somewhat bewildering transactions by which Percival W. Clement of Rutland got control of the road, greatly extended its mileage, and made large sums for himself and associates at the alleged expense of the minority holders. The brief was prepared by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall and the suit is said to be the outcome of a movement of a body of about 100 stockholders, who own in the aggregate more than $800,000 par value of the stock. The action is for an accounting, and the brief says:

> The wrongs herein complained of were committed by the Directors between the years 1898 and 1902, both inclusive, but were not discovered and unearthed until a few weeks before the bringing of this suit.

Mr. Clement, who had been President of the Rutland some years before, obtained in 1898 an option on the controlling stock interest from the Delaware & Hudson, which then owned it. This covered 30,000 shares of preferred stock at $50 a share and 10,000 shares of common, which was to be thrown in without additional consideration.

"This option," says the brief, "was the foundation upon which this master builder proceeded to rear a unique temple of high finance, where he might gather large profits secretly withdrawn from the victimized minority stockholders.

Plan Conceived by Clement.

"Having acquired his option, Mr. Clement, with a view to raising the market price of the stock, conceived the idea of taking in some partners whose social and business prominence and whose connection with large enterprises would have a tendency to inspire confidence in the minds of the investing public. His fertile brain also devised the plan of expanding the Rutland Road by the acquisition of other railroads and the construction of new lines in such manner as would attract the attention of investors and raise the market price of his stock—and incidentally would yield other profits to himself and his associates.

"In the financial sky of Vermont another brilliant light was rising in an orbit of great eccentricity, but, alas! destined in a few years, after a dazzling burst of brilliancy, to become an extinct meteor. Dr. W. Seward Webb had become allied by marriage with the Vanderbilts. He was believed to have considerable influence with moneyed people, and was skillful in market manipulation. To him Mr. Clement confided his plans.

"The result, it is said, was the formation of the Rutland Preferred Syndicate, comprising Dr. Webb, W. K. Vanderbilt, H. McK. Twombly, Chauncey M. Depew, S. R. Calloway, and others, who became participants in the purchase of the stock to the amount of 15,258 shares, Clement retaining the remainder of the 30,000 and the entire 10,000 common, which went with the preferred as a bonus. The common he afterward exchanged for 1,000 shares of preferred, valued at $100,000.

After Mr. Clement and his associates had taken control of the road began a series of expansions through the purchase of other roads and steamer lines and the construction of the Rutland-Canadian Railroad. The latter was accomplished through the Champlain Construction Company, organized by the same persons. The construction company made a contract with the Rutland to build the line, which it sublet to O'Brien and Sheehan. Of the purchase of the Ogdensburg Transit Company, the brief says:

> This purchase was of doubtful value to the Rutland and the operation of the boats was not profitable, but the purchase was of great value to the Rutland Preferred Syndicate in giving the Rutland an appearance of expanding its system, for when the Rutland-Canadian should be completed the Rutland "system" would, with these dilapidated boats and the bankrupt Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, apparently stretch half across the continent.

Clement and his associates are accused of various sorts of manipulation in connection with these purchases, one of them being a purchase by Clement of stock of the Bennington & Rutland Railroad at a nominal price of $950,000, part of which was paid by turning in at $250,000 property in this city assessed at $85,000, and his resale to the Rutland Railroad at the full price in cash and bonds, giving him a clear profit of more than $100,000 on his realty.

"If he really believed," says the brief, "that his programme would make the Rutland intrinsically a powerful and valuable system, he certainly did not justify his faith by his works; for as soon as his manipulations had given the stock a strong rise in the market he dumped his stock upon the public.

Gave Promoter a Private Car.

Taking up the gift of a private car to Clement, the brief says:

> The efforts put forth by Clement in assembling the properties which went into the Rutland consolidation, however injurious in their results to the general body of stockholders, were undoubtedly of great benefit to the members of the Rutland Preferred Syndicate, and accordingly the board embraced an opportunity which presented itself of rewarding Clement for his services to the syndicate by presenting to him a portion of the property of the stockholders. At this meeting the unauthorized appropriation by Dr. Webb of 1,000 shares of the Rutland preferred stock was "ratified," and this favor to Dr. Webb was matched by the gift to Mr. Clement of the Rutland's private car Grand Isle.

The sale of preferred stock to Dr. Webb in large blocks below the market price and his subsequent operations are detailed in part as follows:

> Webb and Clement were both present at the Directors' meeting at which it was voted to sell 5,000 shares to Webb at $90 a share, although it was then selling in the market at a much higher figure. Nor were any steps taken to submit the sale to the stockholders for ratification or to give the stockholders an opportunity to subscribe pro rata for the stock. This stock was taken up by Webb in blocks of 1,000 shares each from time to time—apparently as he needed it for market purposes. As the prices of the stock during the ensuing ten months were highest in the history of the road and reached over $125 a share, and the volume of sales was very large, a large profit was doubtless realized upon this purchase.
>
> At all events Webb was so well satisfied with this purchase that within three months afterward he took an additional 1,000 shares at the same price—and he was in such a hurry that he could not wait for the passage of a resolution authorizing him to take it, but, subsequently, on Oct. 31, 1901, the Directors went through the form of approving the sale. The market sales during the month of November embraced over 18,000 shares, prices ranging as high as 115¼, and in December over 12,000 shares were sold at prices ranging as high as 120. Webb was wholly disqualified to take this stock and the defendants must account for its market value.

Say Webb Planned to Depress Stock

Dr. Webb next proposed to buy the balance of the preferred stock in the treasury, amounting to 35,784 shares, at $90 a share. This time, the brief says, the Directors, including Clement, held that it must first be offered to the stockholders. Henry L. Sprague, described as Mr. Webb's private adviser, testified that Webb was very angry, and said "Percy Webb had gone back on him." According to Mr. Sprague, Dr. Webb said to Arthur L. Meyer, who was also waiting in an adjoining room: "We then ought to be able to depress the Rutland stock in such a way that there would be no advantage or inducement to the stockholders to take up these rights," and asked Mr. Meyer if he knew any way in which it could be done. Mr. Meyer, according to Sprague, said: "Yes, by buying and selling the stock on the market."

The stock was offered to the stockholders at $90, and Dr. Webb made an underwriting agreement to take all they did not subscribe for. The brief says:

> As the stock at this time was selling at about $97, it was apparent that these "rights" when issued might have considerable value in the market. Dr. Webb, anxious to buy up these "rights" as cheaply as possible, found it to his interest to desist for a short time in his campaign of raising the stock on the market. Though foiled in his efforts to buy the treasury stock without its being first offered to the stockholders, he resolved to make the "rights" valueless in the market and to pick them up for a song.
>
> Accordingly he turned over 700 shares of Rutland preferred stock to his associate, Arthur L. Meyer, with directions to sell the stock in the market in order to depress the quotations. This transaction is clearly set forth in the undisputed testimony of Mr. Meyer and of Mr. Sprague. After Meyer had been engaged for a day or two on this project he received a letter signed by William B. Ayerill, Dr. Webb's confidential secretary, saying:
>
> "Dr. Webb directs me to tell you not to sell much Rutland stock today, if any, as not a share has been dealt in on the New York market and you must make a show of some sales and purchases first, but not so many as to attract attention and depress the market for the first two or three days."

Meyer gave buying and selling orders, but other brokers bought, and some of the stock was "lost" without depressing the price much.

"On Nov. 6," says the brief, "Dr. Webb had become somewhat disquieted by Meyer's failure to depress the market and by the loss of a part of his stock, and accordingly dictated to Mr. Averill a memorandum of instructions telling him to send a copy to Mr. Sprague at New York. Among other things in this very interesting memorandum is the following:

> I told him today that the profit, if any, or the loss, if any, on the account he has made to get the stock down, should go to the pool account, as it is done to get the stock down to enable the pool to get stock cheap. There is quite a demand for the stock at about par, and I doubt if we can get it any lower, except by washing, as any stock we offer will go, and for that reason I advised him to get his lost stock back at once. The public want the stock at par, and with the unsubscribed stock at 90 we can afford to pay par and over for the balance of our stock, and then it will look cheap later on when we average it.

Agreed Not to Interfere with Sales.

"Webb and his associates bought many of the rights and obtained about 1,500 shares on the underwriting—thus ultimately acquiring a large part of the new issue. Soon after the defendants had issued the 35,784 shares of treasury stock an arrangement was made with Meyer for the manipulation of the Rutland stock in the market. Webb's letter, among other things, said:

> I, of course, on my part agree not to interfere with your manipulation of the stock on the market, except when I may have small lots to sell for other parties that I cannot interfere with their selling.

"Having sold 12,500 shares of Rutland stock to Meyer, thus starting Meyer's operations in the market, Dr. Webb had occasion to go West for a short trip. On his return he found that Meyer had successfully elevated the stock on the Exchange to about $125 a share.

"Although he had agreed with Meyer, as above set forth, to leave the market to him and not to sell his other holdings, the price looked so attractive that Webb resolved to unload a considerable amount of his stock. His pretext was that Meyer had manipulated the stock to too high a figure—as if modern financiers with stock to sell cared how high it went up! So he sent a message to Sprague as follows:

> I told Meyer before I went West that I did not wish him to manipulate the Rutland stock and that it should not sell above 18, and he agreed with me that he would not do it, yet on my return I find it selling at 21 or 22, and I see by last night's paper, in the face of a weak market, the stock sold for 124. I have, as you know, about 6,000 or 7,000 shares more than the actual control, and I propose to sell this stock and, if necessary, a great deal more and bring the stock down to where it belongs—about 17 or 18.

"Webb began to inundate the market with his own stock. Meyer braced himself against the avalanche of selling. For a few days, by great efforts, he was able to support the market to some extent. But Webb sold about 12,000 or 13,000 shares. The task became too great, and on May 2, 1902, Meyer collapsed, carrying down with him three Stock Exchange firms through which he was dealing. These firms were Henry Brothers, Lockwood, Hurd & Co., and Offenbach & Moore.

"Webb certainly succeeded in lowering the Rutland stock, for it fell to $74 a share. How much of the stock Webb picked up at the lower figures does not appear, but it does appear that he subsequently had a controlling interest in the stock.

"Prior to 1901 Clement 'supported' the market for the Rutland preferred, as he himself admitted. During 1901 and a part of 1902 Dr. Webb 'supported' it, and aside from his operations through Meyer, appears to have done a large amount of market manipulation. As he did not testify, the full extent of his operations was not revealed. Clement, however, testified that Webb bought largely during the period.

"Assuming that Clement realized on his stock the average market price during 1901 and up to May, 1902, to wit, $106 a share, it is apparent that he netted on his 20,000 shares $56 per share, or $1,120,000. In the twelve years since 1902, when Clement sold out, the Rutland Company has paid total dividends aggregating only 5½ per cent. The stock has fallen to less than $30 a share.

"Assuming that the other members of the syndicate realized as much for their stock as Clement, their profits were about $750,000."

Seek an Accounting.

Summing up the situation, the complainant contends that the defendant Directors must account to the Rutland Railroad Company in respect to each of the following matters:

1. The frauds committed in connection with the business of the Rutland-Canadian, viz.:
   (a) The unauthorized transfer without consideration of $250,000 of Rutland-Canadian bonds to the Champlain Construction Company;
   (b) The wrongful distribution of $800,000 of Rutland preferred stock by the Champlain Construction Company as a dividend while it was insolvent; and
   (c) The wrongful saddling of the debts of the Champlain Construction Company upon the Rutland.
2. Profits exceeding $100,000 realized by Clement by turning in toward the purchase of the Bennington & Rutland his equity in the Dunmore Hotel.
3. The difference between the Bennington & Rutland and the price of $950,000 which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
4. The difference between the value of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
5. The difference between the value of the bonds of the Ogdensburg Transit and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
6. The difference between the cost of construction of the Rutland & Noyan and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay therefor.
7. The difference between the actual value of the $10,500 of Rutland-Canadian stock and the price which the defendants caused the Rutland to pay Clement therefor.
8. The value of the private car Grand Isle illegally donated to Clement and other perquisites obtained by him.
9. The value of $100,000 of Rutland preferred stock into which Clement caused his 10,000 shares of Rutland common stock to be converted.
10. The difference between the price at which the defendants caused $600,000 worth of Rutland preferred stock to be sold to Webb, to wit, $90 per share, and the market value thereof.
11. The profit realized by Webb on that part of the 35,784 shares of Rutland preferred taken by him by virtue of his underwriting.
12. The sum of $9,413, unlawfully paid for engraving the bonds of the Canada-Atlantic.
13. The general injury to the Rutland through loading it up with unproductive property and thereby destroying its earning power.

The complaint asks for an interlocutory decree, charging the defendants with liability for the various matters enumerated, and directing them to make a discovery and an accounting in respect of all their transactions during the period in controversy.

Library Shows Old City Views.

In honor of the celebration of the Commercial Tercentenary of New York City, the New York Society Library, 109 University Place, has on exhibition old views and maps of New York, showing the original grants of the Dutch West India Company, the earliest picture of New Amsterdam, about 1630; the second engraved view of Van der Donck, about 1650; the Visscher view, about 1855; the large Bakewell view of 1746, the Havell Panorama of 1844, the Mottram view of 1855, and numerous others.

FRANK E. VOGEL DIES SUDDENLY

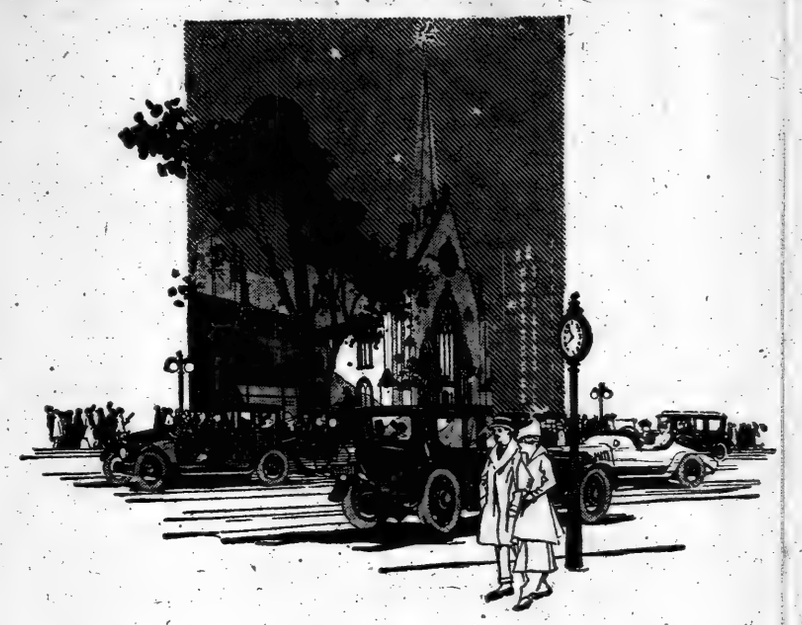
Continued from Page 1.

Co., and in 1898 married Miss Blanche Morris, daughter of Nelson Morris, the packer. He was for a time a partner in that firm, but decided to go into the department store business, buying out the interest of George Cooper in the Siegel, Cooper Co., of Chicago and New York.

This brought Mr. Vogel into touch with Henry Siegel, and with him he founded in 1896 the Siegel Cooper store in this city. This, however, they sold thirteen years ago to Greenhut & Co., and in 1904 they purchased the Simpson Crawford Company store. In 1905 they established the Fourteenth Street Store, and in 1905 the Boston store of the Henry Siegel Company. Then the Siegel Stores Corporation was incorporated in 1909, with Henry Siegel as President and Mr. Vogel as Vice President, and in connection with this was established the Merchants' Express Company, a concern which was concerned with the delivery service of the Fourteenth Street Store, the Simpson Crawford Store, and other large department stores. Moreover, Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel did a wholesale business as Henry Siegel & Co.

The disaster which overtook these enterprises came with the filing of an equity suit by the Siegel Stores Corporation on Dec. 30 last in the Federal District Court against the Simpson, Crawford Company, the Fourteenth Street Store, the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, the Merchants' Express Company, and Henry Siegel & Co., the wholesale concern. In connection with their department stores Mr. Siegel and Mr. Vogel had been conducting a banking business as Henry Siegel & Co., bankers. Against this also an equity suit was filed.

It was charged by District Attorney Whitman in the fifteen indictments which the Grand Jury found against Siegel and Vogel that they obtained by false statements and accounts large sums from a number of banks which legally amounted to grand larceny. Finally they were alleged to have received a number of deposits after the bank of Henry Siegel & Co. was absolutely insolvent.



"A Business Man of God"

That Is What He Called Himself Instead of "Reverend" or a Minister

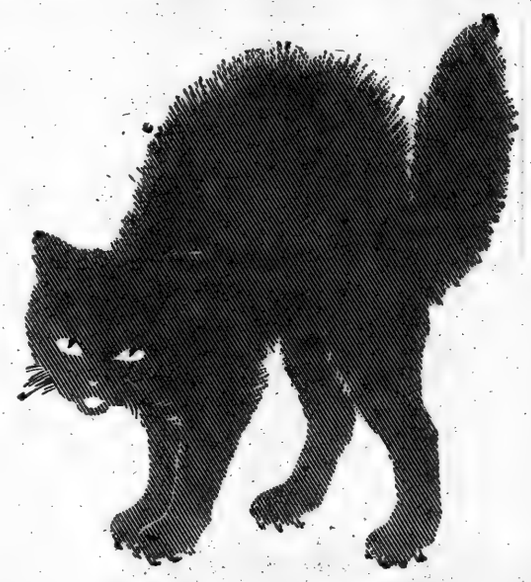
He found himself in a church "left down-town"; surrounded by business. "Dead as a door-nail," they said. "Move" he was urged. "Not much," he returned. To-day, the church is one of the most prosperous in all the city; alive and tremendously effective. It has even put men at the head of large business interests. How? Read the most inspiring church-story of modern days

IN THE NOVEMBER ISSUE OF

The Ladies' Home Journal

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THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
Independence Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



What Happened to the Cats?

Not long ago the U. S. Gov't made some experiments to determine the poisoning qualities of caffeine (the drug in coffee).

Twenty-seven healthy cats were given an average dose of 5 4-5 grains of caffeine—about as much of the drug as is contained in 2 cups of coffee.

What do you suppose happened?

The Cats all Died!

See Gov't Bulletin No. 148, Bureau of Chemistry.

Of course they were only cats.

But there are plenty of people who dose themselves with enough caffeine every day to kill a cat and **Cripple a Man,** not at one blow, but by little blows repeated daily.

Of course some systems are strong enough to stand all kinds of abuse, but most systems are not. And when a man or woman observes a growing nervousness, or sleeplessness, heart trouble, stomach, bowel or eye disturbance, it is time to quit coffee and turn to a real food-drink, free from the coffee drug, "caffeine."

It is easy to shift from coffee to

POSTUM

for in **POSTUM** one gets a delicious drink with the true nourishment of whole wheat from which it is made. Postum is roasted (like coffee) with a bit of wholesome molasses, looks like coffee and has a delightful flavour resembling Old Dutch Java, but is entirely free from the coffee drug, caffeine, or any other drug or harmful substance.

Postum comes in two forms: **Regular Postum** which must be boiled. **Instant Postum**—soluble form—made in the cup instantly with hot water. Grocers sell both kinds and the cost per cup is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM



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"Tuxedo means tobacco superiority. It easily holds first place in my opinion on account of its wonderful mildness and fragrance."



KARL JÖRN

"Tuxedo is the ideal smoke in my opinion. If you find your energy sagging, try a pipeful of Tuxedo. It's a wonderful bracer."



DINH GILLY

"Pipe smoking gives added pleasure when the pipe is filled with Tuxedo. Tuxedo provides more keen enjoyment than any other tobacco I know."

Grand Opera Stars Choose TUXEDO

The Favorite Tobacco of the World's Best Singers

THE world's great singers, the bright stars of grand opera, *must* have confidence in the tobacco they smoke, must choose a tobacco that has no harmful effect on their throats.

Leading singers at the Metropolitan Opera House during the current season—Slezak, Jörn, Gilly, Didur, Griswold, Witherspoon—find Tuxedo *the one* tobacco they can smoke with thorough enjoyment and absolute safety.

Tuxedo

The Perfect Tobacco for Pipe and Cigarette

Tuxedo *cannot* sting, bite or irritate the delicate membranes of the mouth or throat.

Leading men in every walk of life testify to the soothing, energizing, helpful influence of Tuxedo.

If you try Tuxedo for a month and cut out other smokes, you will find that you are getting the utmost satisfaction and enjoyment possible out of your smoking, and at the end of the month your general health will be improved.



Try Tuxedo This Week!

YOU CAN BUY TUXEDO EVERYWHERE

Famous green tin with gold lettering, curved to fit the pocket **10c**

Convenient pouch, *inner-lined* with moisture-proof paper **5c**

In Glass Humidors 50c and 90c

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Five Passenger Comfort

Demand for the new Hup exceeds anything we ever saw, because people nowadays want lots of room in their cars and because the new Hup gives it to them.

Five passengers ride with comfortable ease in the new model.

There's plenty of room to stretch, in either front or rear seat, even if the passengers are extra tall.

Really, I don't see how any man or woman could possibly be cramped in this beautiful new car.

Another thing: The cushions are deep and soft—best upholstery we've ever had, and worthy of a car costing a good deal more.

With high seat backs, well tufted, and high protecting sides, you sit at perfect ease.

The new springs—longer in front and semi-elliptic at the rear—cradle car and passengers over the bumps in the smoothest fashion possible.

This new Hup fairly bristles with good points, but to our minds its exceptional comfort overshadows the others by considerable.

Won't you test it for yourself?

CHAS. E. RIESS.

You can drive in comfort this Winter if you have one of the especially built, attractively-priced Hup sedan or coupe bodies.

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SECRETARY OF NAVY TAKES FINAL ACTION IN CANCELING ARMY-NAVY FOOTBALL GAME

ARMY-NAVY GAME CALLED OFF AGAIN

Middies' Objection to Playing Two Games in New York Causes Daniels to Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Lieut. Commander Needham L. Jones, U. S. N., aid to the Secretary of the Navy, announced tonight that the Army and Navy football game for this year had been definitely called off. He added that this decision was final and that the controversy between West Point and Annapolis would not be reopened. The Naval Academy, he explained, was responsible for the rejection of the five-year compromise agreement suggested by West Point and approved on Saturday by Secretary Daniels.

Under the five-year plan two games were to be played in New York—1915 and 1917—and three games in Philadelphia, including the contest for this year. The Naval Academy today made objection to playing two games in New York. Secretary Garrison, who spent the day in New York inspecting Governors Island, was to have passed upon the compromise agreement upon his return to Washington tomorrow. So certain was Secretary Daniels that the Secretary of War would give his approval to the plan that the Navy Department in the forenoon notified Representative Logue of Pennsylvania that this year's game would certainly be played in Philadelphia. Later in the day the protest came from Annapolis, and the decision was at once reached to abandon the game this year.

CORNELL VS. BROWN.

Ithacans Expect Hard Game at Polo Grounds Next Saturday.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Expecting a hard game at the hands of Brown University at New York on Saturday, but feeling confident that their own team has now begun to hit true football form, the Cornell coaches today set their charges at work in special preparation for the game with the Providence eleven, holding a signal workout in the basketball cage after a blackboard talk by Dr. Sharpe. A number of new plays which had been prepared by Dr. Sharpe, but which were kept under cover last Saturday because of the presence of Brown scouts, were unfolded this afternoon, and the backs and line began to work them out, going through the signals at a slow pace in order that every man could learn his part.

Two hard scrimmages are due this week before the team leaves for New York. The Ithacans will leave here Thursday night, and, according to Dr. Sharpe, twenty-seven men will be taken in the squad, which will stop at the Hotel Astor. As the only three Varsity men who have been on the injured list—O'Hearn, Munsick, and Philippi—returned to active play today, the coaches will be able to select their team from the full strength of the squad, all of whom are now in good shape.

Definite announcement was made that Shuler, whose brilliant running in the last few games materially strengthened the Cornell attack, will be the first choice at left half back, and unless Philippi improves considerably it will be hard for him to beat Shuler out. Philippi, however, is a valuable plunging back and will be of much use to the team. With two such clever running backs as half backs Barrett and Hill, aided by full back Kleinert, the Cornell backfield has now better material than has been the case here in some time.

Murray Shelton of Dunkirk left end on the Cornell football team, has been elected President of the junior class at Cornell by a unanimous vote. Shelton's record in athletics made him a strong favorite.

Army Scrubs Crush 'Varsity Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Contrary to expectations the whole Army football squad had hard work today. The coaches are far from satisfied with the cadets' showing against Colgate on Saturday. Bad fumbling and poor handling of the passes are the chief weaknesses displayed by the back field men, while the line, in spite of the fact that there are some seasoned men in it, is giving a great deal of difficulty. The 'Varsity line was practically outplayed by Colgate, and had it not been for the keen following of the ball whenever Colgate fumbled there might have been a vastly different tale of Saturday's contest. Scrimmaging for over an hour, an unusual thing for Monday, was the order of the day. It was a thorough workout, and in the tussle between the first team and the scrub the advantage was all with the latter. Time and again the scrub forwards broke through and played havoc with the Varsity's plays, O'Hare, Hanley and Herrick being especially effective in blocking and hurrying the first team kickers.

Injuries continue to incapacitate the men, the veterans McEwan and Weyand being the latest additions to the hospital squad. Among the players still on the hospital list are Hobbs, Merrill, Oliphant, and Neyland. Coaches and men alike realise that a whole lot of hard work must be done before the men along to the desired form, now that a Navy game is assured. During the remaining days of this week the work of whipping a team into shape to meet Holy Cross here next Saturday will continue without a halt.

Lafayette's Hospital List Grows.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 19.—Lafayette started this afternoon on March Field to prepare for the Villanova game. The much-battered and bruised Varsity engaged in only a signal drill today, but the second and third teams had a stiff scrimmage. The jinx which has followed the Lafayette team all season seems to be still hot on the Maroon and White trail. The injured list has been increased. Blackburn was unable to report for practice on account of his injuries in the Princeton game, Benny Shuler has his leg, Thomas is sick, Kelly's "Charlie horse" is worse as a result of playing on Saturday, and Gulick and Brown are still confined to their beds. Dick Diamond's collarbone is knitting, but slowly. His brother Jack is suffering severely from his torn shoulder. It is not likely that more than a third of the men will be able to play against Villanova. The squad was augmented by the addition of Maloney, a player from the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia and some time with St. Joseph's. He is a big man and a candidate for the line.

No Rest for Fordham Eleven.

Despite the excellent showing made against Middlebury last Saturday the Fordham eleven were put through a severe scrimmage drill yesterday in preparation for Rhode Island State next Saturday. Two years ago the eleven from the Midget State sprang a surprise on the Maroon by romping off with a 6 to 0 victory, and it is for this reason that the Bronx collegians are out to make sure of a victory this week. In the scrimmage with Commerce High School yesterday the 'Varsity warriors devoted most attention to perfecting the flanking defense. Fordham showed temporary weakness at these positions against Middlebury, and looked upon the back field for a helping hand. Dunn and Yule spent most of yesterday's drill in trying drop kicks from different angles.

Mt. St. Mary's Cancels All Games.

Owing to the death of one of the players at Mount St. Mary's College a week ago the management of the Maryland eleven has canceled all the remaining games on its schedule. As the Southerners were to have played the election day game at Fordham, the Bronx collegians are making every effort to get a team of slightly stronger force to fill the canceled date. The Mount St. Mary's game was looked upon as Fordham's last test before the Navy game on the following Saturday, and it is for this reason that Manager Lannin is bending every effort to fill in the date. Mount St. Mary's held Fordham to a 0-0 score last season, and a good game was expected at this meeting of the two elevens.

Pingry Defeats Heathcote, 24 to 0.

The Pingry School football team defeated the Heathcote School representatives in a one-sided game yesterday afternoon on the former's gridiron at Mamaroneck by the score of 24 to 0. The aggressive playing and excellent defensive work of the Pingry aggregation won the game for the latter school.

HARVARD "VETS" RETURN.

Several Injured Players Recover Sufficiently to Resume Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 19.—There was more than the usual business of football on Soldiers' Field today when Harvard began work to get ready for the coming of the Pennsylvania State College team Saturday. The 'Varsity squad was increased by the return of several of the veterans who had been on the injured list, but the men who had been out for the past week did little or no work. There was a long dummy scrimmage, devoted mainly to open play, Pennock being back in the 'Varsity line and Hardwick and Bradlee running through the signals.

Bigelow was at one tackle and Francke ran through the plays at full back.

The Canadian Rugby players, who have been at New Haven, were out on the field both in the morning and afternoon. In the latter session they worked with the second team, showing the scrubs their passing game, which has already been exemplified by Yale at New Haven. The Canadians did not work with the 'Varsity at all, and are trying to get the scrubs to pick up enough Canadian football so that a test may be made by the 'Varsity by the end of the week. It is too late for Harvard to do much shifting in methods of attack, and the visit of the Canadian players simply means that Harvard is picking up whatever the Rugby players have passed over to Yale.

Logan, the 'Varsity quarter back, was not in the line-up this afternoon, and it is said that he is not in very good trim and will be fortunate if his shoulder will admit his playing in the Michigan game two weeks hence. Altogether, it was a light day for all hands this afternoon, but with more time than usual being spent on the working of the open game.

PENN TO TACKLE INDIANS.

Redskins Gain Strength with Elimination of Dissension.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—There is much interest in the appearance on Franklin Field next Saturday of the Carlisle Indians, with their clever coach, Glenn Warner, in command. To date the Indians have not made the showing they usually do, and they will not be the favorites over Pennsylvania, as they often are.

The poor showing of the Carlisle team led Coach Warner to adopt radical measures last week, and he feels sure that the team will now develop fast. The line is bigger and stronger than his last season forwards, and now that the dissension in the team has been suppressed, the veteran coach feels that they are sure to get together and that it will take a really good line to hold them. Though beaten by Pittsburgh, Warner was very much pleased with the work of his back field. Galac is the only veteran in the back field, and this department of team play has been poor all year. In the fourth period Saturday the Indians played irresistibly, and convinced Coach Warner that he now has the right combination.

New Hopes for N. Y. U. Team.

One of Coach "Tom" Reilly's chief causes of worry was partly relieved yesterday by the return of Hagboom to his position at right end on the New York University eleven. Although the ankle which he injured about ten days ago is still slightly sore, he is able to stand light work and will probably be in shape for Saturday's game with Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. Waldman, however, is having trouble with his shoulder, which he wrenched again last Saturday. There is, however, another ray of hope for Coach Reilly, as it is rumored that MacKenzie may be eligible for end, as Faculty action is now expected in his case. Coach Reilly gave some instruction yesterday in manipulating the forward pass, in which the team showed up rather weakly in the game with Haverford, and he will steadily devote time to improving open play. In addition, the men worked at line breaking and tackling the dummy. Story, a new man, is showing clear signs of promise and will probably be tried out in the back field. The victory against Haverford has awakened new confidence among the men at the Heights in the ability of their team, and they are showing greater interest than at any time this season. As a result a movement is already under way to get at least 90 per cent. of the student body to the Stevens game, which will be played next month at Hoboken.

Weaknesses in Lehigh Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 19.—The many glaring weaknesses that the Carnegie Tech game Saturday developed on the part of Lehigh's playing were the object of considerable attention on the part of the coaches this afternoon. Usually Monday is a quiet day in Lehigh's camp; today it was the reverse. First the men were put through the first dummy tackling practice of the season and the lessons learned will not soon be forgotten. Then came a lengthy signal practice, in which a new formation or two was introduced. Frank Green and Good were the only Varsity men not out today. Ostrum going in at left guard and Tate at left tackle. Two pairs of ends were tried out alternately, the combinations being Desmond and Sawtelle and Kirkpatrick and Fred Green. Various back field combinations were used also, Chenowith alternating with Cahall at quarter back, the latter going to half back when the former was called into the game. Mattern and Cahall at half alternated with Hoban and Maguinness. The training table was augmented today by the addition of Mattern and Ostrum.

Williams 'Varsity Takes It Easy.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 19.—Coach Daly gave the Williams College 'Varsity football team a rest from practice this afternoon, so that every one might get rid of the bruises which came as the result of Saturday's battle with Springfield. The whole squad, with the exception of Brown, the left tackle, are otherwise in good condition. Furness, who has been at tackle for the past week, is putting up a strong fight to hold his place as a regular. Following a short signal drill, during which the first string men ran through signals, trying out the new formations which Coach Daly had just given them, the regulars were dismissed. In a thirty-minute scrimmage against the freshmen, the scrubs scored twice. A forward pass which bounced off Miller's hands as he tried to intercept it fell into Crawford's arms, and the second string half covered the 15 yards necessary for a touchdown. MacNamee later crashed through left tackle for 30 yards and a touchdown.

Brown to Spring New Play on Cornell

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 19.—The final work of rounding the Brown 'Varsity into shape for the Cornell game in New York on Saturday began this afternoon with a signal drill that lasted two hours. It was the liveliest of the season, largely because of the presence on the field of Jake High, the full back of the 1910 team. High was full of "pep," and his example was inspiring to the 'Varsity men. Both first and second string men were kept working hard on the signals, the work being varied occasionally by falling on the ball. Forward passing occupied a large part of the time, and a new shift play which has been saved for Cornell was tried, working smoothly. A change in the line-up was made which shifted Butner from full back to end, where his sure tackling will prove of value. Tonight the team had another signal drill in the gym, and several new plays were explained to the men.

Navy Looks to Army Game Now.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Heartened by the news that the game against the Military Academy eleven was a practical certainty, any disappointment over the defeat by Pennsylvania on Saturday was forgotten, and there was plenty of spirit in the practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon. As usual with Monday practices, the time was short, and it was devoted to signals, formations, kicking, and passing. The back field will not be changed for the present, being made up of Mitchell quarter back, Failing and Blodgett halves, and Harrison full back. None of the quartet is a star, but all are capable and experienced players, with plenty of weight and strength and willing to learn. The back field is very heavy, averaging about 190 pounds, and there are plenty of good substitutes. It has been the policy of the coaches to change the backs frequently so as to maintain a fast back field throughout. There were no casualties in the Pennsylvania game, and the full strength of the team was on the field this afternoon.

No Score in School Game.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 19.—The Hackensack High School football team and the St. Benedict's School team of Newark played a tie game 0 to 0 here on Ortlieb Field this afternoon. Twice Hackensack was within five yards of their opponent's goal, but each time the St. Benedict's line held like a stone wall and it failed to score.

NEW INTERFERENCE FOR THE TIGERS

System Employed Against Lafayette a Failure—No Quarter Back Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 19.—There was no Monday rest for the Princeton 'Varsity at University Field this afternoon. Too many faults, which showed so obviously in Saturday's game against Lafayette, needed attention from the coaches, and they decided that the first-string men would have to get into a hard scrimmage.

An hour's battle against the scrubs was ordered. The 'Varsity abandoned the play of interference used against Lafayette. That system, which had the tackles playing wide, was a distinct failure against the Easton team. The men in charge of the Tigers are confident that the weakness of the interference can be eliminated before the Dartmouth game next Saturday. Boland, Ames, and Tibbott were used in turn at quarter back, and Boland showed to somewhat better advantage than he did Saturday. He ran well with the ball, and his forward passing was more accurate. The quarter-back position, however, will not be settled definitely until Eberstadt reports for practice. Keene Fitzpatrick says Eberstadt will be ready tomorrow or Wednesday. An effort will then be made to secure a permanent field general. At present Ames has the call, because of his superior judgment and the flashy running he showed against Lafayette.

The 'Varsity scored two touchdowns in the scrimmage against the scrubs. Driggs got one on a plunge through tackle after the ball had been carried down the field on a series of line-stabbing attacks. He should have had the other, but he fumbled after going fifteen yards in a pretty triple-pass play. The ball rolled over the line, and Brown, the 'Varsity end, fell on it for the touchdown.

The first string men kept the scrubs on the defense during the entire period of play, but showed the same uncertainty of attack which has been the chief characteristic of their work. There were several fumbles, and the scrubs broke up the 'Varsity's forward passing too frequently.

YALE CAPTAIN LOSES WEIGHT

Talbot Takes Football Leadership Too Seriously, So Must Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 19.—Every regular of the Yale football eleven except Capt. Talbot and Quarterback Aleck Wilson was in the signal practice that today opened the week's drill. Talbot was at the field, but Wilson did not report. Talbot has taken his leadership responsibility too seriously and has lost considerable weight the last fortnight. He will rest nearly all this week, but will be in the line-up Saturday against Washington and Jefferson.

Wilson's knee was again slightly wrenched Saturday, but he will resume practice Wednesday. Wiedeman was assigned to left tackle and Archie McLeith again ran the eleven.

The eleven skimmed through signals for twenty minutes, but scrimmaging was ordered for only the second and third teams. In their thirty minutes' work the second team scored the only touchdown, Bendix, who has fully recovered from his recent injury, taking the ball around end for the score.

Jim Sheldon and Oakes, who played the guard positions since the season opened until their injuries ten days ago, will report tomorrow, and their struggle to depose Conroy and Walden, who have been intrenched firmly in the two places, will be sharp. Brisk scrimmages for the regulars tomorrow and Wednesday have been ordered, but these will comprise the week's heavy drill.

Flushing Defeats St. John's.

Flushing High School defeated St. John's Preparatory School 38 to 0 at football on Ingleside Field, Flushing, yesterday. The St. John's line was weak, and the Flushing backs plowed through for big gains. The Flushing goal line was never threatened until the fourth period, when St. John's carried the ball the length of the field on a series of forward passes. Its advance was stopped on the Flushing ten-yard line. Line-up and summary:

Flushing.	Position.	St. John's.
Cook	Left end	McCormick
Trowbridge	Left tackle	Salawack
Butchinger	Left guard	McGinn
Sabin	Centre	Ruguiro
S. Goodspeed	Right guard	Guerin
Shuitles	Right tackle	Healy
Salvage	Right end	Tenny
Abikes	Quarter back	Murphy
Burroughs	Left half back	Viserite
Donahue	Right half back	Evers
Clarke	Full back	Merrick

Substitutes—Cameron for Cook, D. Goodspeed for Shuitles, Kennedy for Burroughs, Hopkinson for Donahue. Touchdowns—Trowbridge, (2,) Kennedy, Donahue, Clarke, (2.) Goals from touchdowns—Trowbridge, 5. Referee—Mr. Buckley, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Abikes. Linesmen—H. Smith. Time—Four eight-minute periods.

Rudimentary Drill for Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 19.—Coach Warner this afternoon put the Carlisle Indian football squad through a stiff drill in rudiments, after which he called the 'Varsity aside and gave them several new formations and signals, which were later tried out in an extensive drill. The substitutes and scrubs, after a short time at signals, engaged in a lengthy scrimmage, while the 'Varsity players looked on and made comments as to how the plays developed. Throughout, however, in fair shape, Crane appearing on the field, although very stiff, but it is expected that he will be able to enter Saturday's game against Pennsylvania. Cookaroungo is not showing the improvement that was expected and is still on crutches, and it is probable that he cannot be used this week. Calac F. Brooker and Welmas showed improvement in their punting and kicking from placement.

Ashe Knocks Out McGirr.

Blood poisoning in his right hand prevented the Zulu Kid from boxing George Ashe, the Philadelphia middleweight, in the main bout at the Olympic Athletic Club last night. The Zulu Kid was willing to fight, but the club physician refused to permit him to go on. Walter McGirr of the Bronx was substituted, and he received such a beating that in the sixth round his manager threw a towel in the ring to save his charge from a certain knockout. McGirr was whipped from the first round, but he fought with courage and made matters interesting for his Philadelphia opponent up to the fifth round. In that session Ashe drove several hard blows to his rival's stomach and started him on the road to a knockout.

The first bout of ten rounds between Ted Murphy of Boston and Pinky Burns of the West Side, made up in fighting what the so-called steller attraction lacked. The Boston flyweight earned the honors by his cleaner punching, but had to work hard every minute to come out the winner. Burns gave him a rough battle, but lacked the punching powers and the knowledge of boxing his opponent possesses. Young Joe Rivers added another victory to his string, which became rather long, defeating Young Ryan.

Brennan Outpoints Al. McCoy.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Willie (Knockout) Brennan outboxed Al McCoy, claimant of the middleweight championship, in a fast ten-round bout here tonight. Neither boxer scored a knockdown, but Brennan outpointed his opponent at all stages. McCoy weighed 158 pounds and Brennan 157.

Bicycle Race in Cork Men's Games.

A five-mile bicycle race, scratch, one-mile heats, has been added to the athletic programme of the Cork Men's games which will be held at Celtic Park, Long Island City, next Sunday afternoon. R. A. Kelsey, Chairman of the National Cycling Association, has granted a sanction for this event. Entries close with Harold A. Dibble, Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Thirty-third Street and Park Avenue, New York City. Three silver cups will be awarded to the first, second and third men to finish.

TROY HONORS JOHNNY EVERS

Parade of 5,000 and Banquet for Captain of World's Champions.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19.—Troy gave Johnny Evers, Captain of the Boston Braves, the world's champions, a rousing reception tonight upon his return to his home in this city. There was a parade with ten bands and several drum corps and over 5,000 men in line. Nearly every organization in the city, including the Chamber of Commerce and the fire companies, were represented, besides many prominent business men. The marchers carried baseball bats and red fire and each wore a large button the size of a tea saucer and which bore Evers's picture.

Capt. Evers rode at the head of the column in an automobile with Mayor Burns and other city officials, and he was wildly cheered all along the line of march.

After the parade there was a banquet at the State Armory, at which about 500 guests were present. Evers was welcomed by Mayor Burns and he responded briefly, expressing his appreciation of the honor shown him by his fellow-townsmen. Among those present were James E. Gaffney, President of the Boston Nationals; Joseph J. Lannin, President of the Boston Americans; Harry N. Hempstead, President of the New York Giants; Edward Barrow, President of the International League; George Stallings, manager of the world's champions; John B. Foster, Secretary of the New York Nationals; John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants; John M. Cowen, Commissioner of Records, New York City, and Charles E. Gehring, Superintendent of Public Records, New York City.

CROSS-COUNTRY COURSE.

Prospect Park Route for A. A. U. Run Inspected by Official.

Varied opinions regarding the merits of the newly selected cross-country course in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, were expressed by the several experts who made an inspection tour of the route yesterday, with Ward Brennan, Supervisor of Recreations in Brooklyn, as guide. President Fred W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.; Paul Pilgrim of the New York A. C., Lawson Robertson, trainer of the Irish-American A. C., and George Mathews of the Long Island A. C. made a round of the course, and while all agreed it was better than the old route at Van Cortlandt Park some stated it was not an ideal place for holding a championship run. Paul Pilgrim believes it affords too little opportunity for spectators to follow the athletes, and his belief is concurred in by President Rubien.

The ground over which the men will have to travel in the senior metropolitan championship on Nov. 21 is very good, being extremely rough in places, although the level stretches are far more numerous than the hills and dales. Lookout Hill and the minor inclines leading up to the steepest parts of the hill will prove hard obstacles for the best runners to overcome, and are certain to tax their stamina.

The course has been mapped out in such a manner as to be three miles in all, making it necessary for the men to travel around it twice to complete the six miles required by the A. A. U. regulations. The start will be from the parade grounds, on the furthest point from the main entrance at the Plaza. The men will be obliged to follow the lake on their left as far as the East Drive, where the course diverts to the Lake Drive, and thence back to the East Drive again. About this point is a water jump of 15 feet, with 10 inches depth. Following East Drive on their left and Ocean Avenue to the right the runners next move past the Lincoln Road entrance, then continue until they cross the Wilnik Street entrance pathway. Fifty feet from this mark they will encounter Nursery Hill, where again their staying abilities will be fully brought out. The ground is rough here and continues until competitors start climbing Menagerie Hill, from where they steer across the Long Meadow, rolling country, until they reach the turning point 100 yards from the Plaza entrance. Long Meadow embraces nearly half a mile of hilly ground before the men reach Quaker Cemetery Hill, after which they pass the tennis house. The first real test comes after this climb when they cross Central Drive and begin their ascension of Lookout Hill. A bridal path leads to the Grecian Shelter, where the start is made.

Because of the complicated course it is expected athletes will meet with much difficulty following the route in practice. To overcome this possibility signs will be posted along the roads indicating the course. Until the route is officially approved by the A. A. U. no practice runs will be permitted, but approval will be forthcoming in a few days, and by next week arrangements will be made to accommodate those who expect to compete in the championship. Today runs cannot be held until afternoon because of park regulations.

New York boys can reach the starting point by taking the Brighton Beach "L" to Woodruff Avenue."

President Fred W. Rubien of the Metropolitan Association has made application to Park Commissioner Thomas W. Whitlie for a new course through Van Cortlandt Park to be used for cross-country purposes and championships. Commissioner Whittle, who heartily approves of all athletic activities, granted permission to Mr. Rubien to lay out a new course, and informed him that he would like him and his associates to let him know at all times to all times to aid them in every way possible in the athletic work they are doing.

Welsh-Wolgast Bout Clinched.

Articles for the bout between Freddie Welsh and Ad Wolgast, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2, were signed last night by Welsh's manager. The articles provide that the men must weigh in at 135 pounds at 3 o'clock on the day of the bout. Wolgast has taken steps to open training quarters at Dal Hawkins's roadhouse and Welsh has already started light work. It will be Welsh's first appearance in the ring since he won the lightweight title from Willie Ritchie in England. Wolgast is one of the few prominent lightweights who has never boxed Welsh. It will give him an opportunity to regain the title he lost by his defeat at the hands of Ritchie, since his defeat by Ritchie, Wolgast has taken care of himself and believes that he is back in sufficiently good condition to give an excellent account of himself. The weight agreement will permit both men to enter the ring at their best.

Flynn and Levinsky Box Tonight.

Jim Flynn, the fighting Pueblo fireman, will make his first appearance in the ring of a Brooklyn boxing club at the Broadway Sporting Club tonight. His opponent will be Battling Levinsky, who recently outpointed Gunboat Smith. The other ten-round sessions will be between Jimmy Taylor of New York and Tony Peters of Blizzville, featherweights, and two lightweights, Charley Perelli of New York and Soldier Stanley of Brooklyn.

Nixon Best Batsman in Eastern.

NEW LONDON, Oct. 19.—The official averages of the Eastern Baseball Association, issued today, show that Nixon of the Waterbury Club leads the league in batting, with a percentage of .357.

In fielding averages Phillips of Springfield heads the catchers with 1000; Troy of Pittsfield, the pitchers, with a similar percentage; Spencer of New London, the first basemen, with .994; Bowman of Bridgeport, the second basemen, with .962; Boultes of Bridgeport, the third basemen, with .963; Zelmer of New Britain and Waterbury, the shortstops, with .965, and Donovan of Waterbury, the outfielders, with 1000. Waterbury leads in team batting, with .265, and New London in team fielding, with .965.

Early Meeting of Southern League.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 19.—President William Kavanaugh today issued a call for the annual meeting of the Southern League to be held in Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 31. President Kavanaugh said he called the meeting early to precede the meeting of the National Association of Minor League Clubs. Problems raised by raids on the Southern League by the Federal League were matters for discussion, he said.

Many Entries for Auto Pageant.

Entries for the Tercentenary Celebration Automobile Pageant on Wednesday night, Oct. 28, are said to be swamping the committee's headquarters at the Automobile Club of America. Both private owners and business houses are competing for the prizes valued at more than $5,000, which are offered by the State Commission, in addition to another $1,000 in prizes offered by individuals and manufacturing concerns.

'YANKEES NOT FOR SALE AT ANY PRICE'

President Farrell Denies Report of Alleged Negotiations with the Wards.

George S. Ward, Vice President of the Brooklyn Federal League Baseball Club, stated last night that he and his brother, Robert Ward, had received overtures from "organized baseball" to purchase the Yankees from Frank Farrell.

Mr. Farrell was not at his office yesterday afternoon, but as soon as he heard the rumor he sent word to his secretary to deny the story emphatically. Mr. Farrell says he has no intention of selling his club. He said that he had never discussed the sale of the Yankees with any Federal League owners or representatives. "The report," Mr. Farrell said, "is without a grain of truth. My club is not on the market at any price."

Robert B. Ward of the Brooklyn Federals said that he had been approached by a man, in no way connected with baseball, who stated that the New York Americans were on the market and who had asked him if he would consider the purchase of the club. Mr. Ward said that he answered that he would consider the proposition if the price were right and if the other Federal League club owners were protected and recognized by the major leagues. That was as far as negotiations had gone.

When Mr. Ward was asked if this "agent," as he termed him, had any official authority for offering to negotiate the sale of the New York American League Club, he said:

"My recollection is that he implied such authority rather than stated that he possessed the same."

George S. Ward said that organized ball had approached the Federal League with the idea of making a peace compact before next season. This offer to sell the Yankees to the Federals, Mr. Ward said, was one of the first steps in this direction.

Mr. Ward said that the Federal League people had given "organized baseball" to understand that all of the Federal League club owners should be taken care of in the event of a settlement of the war. There is said to be quite an extensive plan under way which, if carried out, will mean that the International League will absorb several of the Federal clubs. The International League will probably be raised from a Class B to a major league. This would involve the dropping of the draft rule in the International League and probably also in the American Association, which would have to take over some of the Federal League teams at the Western end of the circuit.

It is far from a certainty, however, whether the Wards and Weeghman of Chicago will be taken in as owners of major league clubs. There is strong opposition to the "Feds" in many quarters and several of the major league club owners favor letting the Federal League take care of itself. They maintain that they have suffered heavy losses this year that some of the clubs may not open up next season.

President Hempstead of the Giants was asked last night if he knew anything of the rumored plan to take in the "Feds" on a peace basis. He intimated in his answer that if the Wards did expect to buy out the Yankees it was probably their intention to take the club to Brooklyn to play at Washington Park. He intimated that they could not play at the Polo Grounds.

TO DROP KANSAS CITY.

New York or Cincinnati to Get Franchise in Federal League.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 19.—That Kansas City will be dropped from the Federal League and the franchise go to either New York or Cincinnati is the statement of President Edward A. Gwinner of the local Federals. Mr. Gwinner also says that the Federal magnates are ready to listen to any peace proposals, but overtures must first come from organized baseball.

In speaking of the change in the Federal circuit, President Gwinner said today:

"There are several reasons why Kansas City will not be in the Federal League next year. The town is too far away from the Eastern teams, and again the loss sustained there when the grounds were practically swept clean this year by floods make it desirable to readjust the circuit.

"Either New York or Cincinnati will get the Kansas City franchise, although three other towns have offered ample backing and cities.

"It is possible that one other Federal League club may decide to throw up its franchise, although there seems to be no doubt that a winning team in the town could make money. In the event of the former coming to pass, the circuit will be even better balanced and more compact than if with only Kansas City out."

New England League Meeting.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The New England League of Professional Baseball Clubs held its annual meeting today. President Timothy H. Murnane presided. Arthur D. Cooper, after being re-elected as Secretary-Treasurer, tendered his resignation. It was refused, and the matter ordered laid on the table.

The league voted to amend its constitution, increasing the membership of the Board of Directors from four to five, the members to be elected annually and to meet frequently during the season as an Executive Committee. Representatives of the Portland, Lowell, Worcester, Lynn, and Haverhill Clubs were elected to the body, and to them was entrusted the work of mapping out a schedule for next year.

No action on the closing of the playing season on Labor Day instead of a week later or on setting a minor limit was taken.

Notwithstanding many reports of purchases and deals, no change in the league membership or franchise ownership developed.

The Lawrence Club was awarded the pennant for the season of 1914 at a meeting of the Board of Directors which preceded the annual meeting.

Princeton Player for the Giants.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAVER, Penn., Oct. 19.—Ralph E. Reed, son of Attorney J. F. Reed of this place, today signed a contract to play ball with the New York Giants next season. Young Reed has played most of his baseball around the third sack, but he is at home at any of the infield positions.

Reed played on the Princeton University team for two seasons, but last Spring broke a leg, which forced him out of the game for a time, and also caused him to delay taking his examinations. When he returned home from Princeton a few days ago, after taking his examinations, he was visited by a Giant scout, and today he affixed his name to a contract.

Scranton Club Loses Hollander.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—The claim of the Scranton club of the New York State Baseball League to services of Player William Hollander of the St. Louis club of the American League was disallowed by the National Baseball Commission in a finding handed down here today. Hollander was recalled by the St. Louis club from the Montgomery team of the Southern League, and the commission held that a written agreement signed by Manager Monte Cross of the Scranton club relinquished all claim that the Scranton club might have had on the player after the season of 1911.

Stallings in a Monologue.

George T. Stallings, the "Miracle Man of Baseball," will be the starimer at the Palace Theatre next week in a monologue full of the thrills, the humors, and the melodrama of the diamond. He is in rehearsal for delivery, and promises that when he goes in to pitch over the footlights he "will have everything."

New Britain May Lose Franchise.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 19.—New London was awarded the pennant in the Eastern Baseball Association at the annual meeting here today. Only routine business was transacted. The meeting was an executive one. It is understood that there will be no changes in the make-up of the circuit, except that the New Britain franchise may be transferred. The meeting was adjourned to meet in New Haven next January.

WHITNEY HORSES ARRIVE.

Fourteen Yearlings and Stallion Are Brought from England to Red Bank.

Fourteen yearling thoroughbreds, the property of Harry Payne Whitney, arrived from England yesterday morning on the Minnewaska, and were transferred to the Whitney farm at Red Bank, N. J. With them also came the four-year-old Harmonicum, which may be raced here the coming season, but will probably go into the stud, as Mr. Whitney is averse to having him used as a handicap horse, and there are few opportunities for using him in races for horses of all ages, as American programmes are generally made up without such events, except late in the year.

Of the yearlings all but two are home bred, and were sent to England to be trained for the stakes for which they had been entered, both as two and three year olds. By reason of the war the nominations for many of these stakes have been abrogated, as the racing authorities decided that it would not be fair to hold owners to their forfeit conditions when the chances are that but few of these future events, except the classics, like the Derby, the Thousand Guineas, the Two Thousand Guineas, the St. Leger, the Cesarewitch, and a few others will be raced for next season.

The English race courses have been turned into training grounds for troops and the grandstands and stables into hospitals and barracks as a rule, though some of the famous training grounds are now used as corrals for the horses that are being commandeered or bought for army uses. Mr. Whitney decided that under the conditions it would be useless to keep his finely bred youngsters in England.

The Messrs. Sanford, Duryea, Belmont, Widener, Gould, and possibly W. K. Vanderbilt will bring their horses to this country, though the latter said at the time of the adverse racing legislation in this State that he would never race his horses here until the objectionable legislation was rescinded.

Most of the youngsters in the Whitney string are hardly more than bridle wise, and have not been tried out at all. They will now go into the hands of the veteran trainer, James Rowe, who has charge of the Whitney flat racers, be tried out, and entered for stakes to be run for in this country during 1915 and the following years, where entries for events for two and three year olds are still possible.

PETER VOLO STAYS HERE

And Two Others of Stokes Stable Lost to Russia on Account of War.

W. E. D. Stoke's champion trotter, Peter Volo, which has been the wonder of the three-year-old division this year, and has even created a sensation in the West, where they are not in the habit of getting enthusiastic over harness horses unless they are really worth while, will pass the Winter at Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stokes has placed the animal in the care of "Tommy" Murphy, who will have a string of about thirty animals which he has been campaigning through the Grand Circuit. Mr. Murphy is the reinsman who drove Peter Volo to his yearling record of 2:18¾, his two-year-old record of 2:04¾, and his three-year-old record of 2:03¾, all of which were and two of which are still record performances for colts of the ages at which the records were made. Peter Volo this year won the Horseman Futurity of $10,000, the Horse Review Futurity of $8,000, and the Kentucky Futurity of $14,000, a record that has been equaled by no other trotting horse.

Peter Volo, his sire, Peter the Great, 2:07¾, and his near relative, Peter Donna, 2:08¾, all of which are stars of the Hatchen Wilkes farm of Mr. Stokes at Lexington, Ky., would have been lost to America next Spring but for the outbreak of the European war. Mr. Stokes had given an option to the Russian Government for forty services for each horse for a fee of $80,000, and the possession of all three animals at the end of the season for $225,000, a total of $225,000, the animals then to be taken to the imperial stud near Moscow. That option gave Mr. Stokes the right to the racing qualities of Peter Volo for this year, and the services of the stallions for the brood mares of the Hatchen Wilkes farm in Spring.

The outbreak of the war voided the option, and Mr. Stokes keeps the horses and the option money for what would have been the most sensational sale of horses in American turf history, the amount involved being $305,000. Horsemen have it that the forfeit option money amounted to $25,000.

Col. Ruppert Buys Harness Horses.

Col. Jacob Ruppert of this city, who has always had a fondness for horses and dogs, and has been at times a considerable breeder of both, believes there is to be a revival of interest in harness racing in coming years. Through his agent, Mr. Shultt, he has picked up eleven blue-grass-bred trotting horses, mostly bred from mares owned by Senator Bailey, and sired by the promising horse, Guy Axworthy. The youngsters, all partially broken, and several already showing indications of becoming speedy trotters, arrived at Col. Ruppert's Hudson River stock farm near Poughkeepsie yesterday. Their education will be continued over the private track on the farm. Several of them are eligible to the Futurity Stakes of the West, and such as seem worth while will be prepared for a campaign as two-year-olds preliminary to stake appearances for horses three years old and upward. The animals stood the trip from Lexington, Ky., in good shape.

Butler Wins $21,740 in Stakes.

On Dec. 1, 1913, the Owners' Fund closed nine stakes at the office of The Jockey Club. Six of these were added money and three guaranteed value. These staked were designated by the letters of the alphabet, and assigned to the associations holding race meetings in the State of New York this year as follows: Westchester Racing Association, Queens County Jockey Club, Empire City Racing Association, Saratoga Association, and the New York State Fair Association at Syracuse.

The nine stakes cost the Owners' Fund $17,900. A recapitulation of these events shows that their net value was $61,015, divided among the following owners: James Butler, $21,740; Andrew Miller, $14,725; R. J. Mackenzie, $8,800; John W. Schorr, $5,125; J. N. Messerry, $4,075; H. P. Whitney, $1,300; Oneck

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THE RAILWAY RATE CASE.

"As yet no shippers have signified "an intention of objecting to an advance" of railway rates, according to a Washington dispatch. Alas, it is of Saturday's date, and yesterday's telegrams reported that the old objectors were on hand. Mr. BRANDEIS was there, of course. The Commission adopted most of his counsels of perfection, and the course of events has shown that they were impracticable in this wicked and weary world. Mr. THORNE was also there. Mr. THORNE is the expert who has already argued that the families of the United States paid to the railways one-quarter of their total average income. There would be no need of Mr. THORNE'S saying anything more, if it were so. It is too long a story to show how egregiously Mr. THORNE figures, but it is worth while to remark that he now represents the Railroad Commissions of

Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Arizona, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, as well as the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association, Iowa Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association, the National Council of the Farmers' Co-operative Association, and the American National Live Stock Association.

There need be no objection to the competency of Mr. THORNE to represent a dozen State Commissions, but how can he also represent the shippers, and do equal justice to such incongruous retainers? The answer is simple. The shippers and the Commissions alike are opposed to the interests of the railways. To both alike regulation of rates signifies reduction of rates, and the railways may look out for themselves as best they can.

If the Federal Commission shall again listen to such advice it will be a reduction of regulation to piracy. The methods and the enactments of the States represented by the proposals both of Mr. THORNE and of Mr. BRANDEIS have been condemned by the courts and by the course of events. What is called the railway crisis is really a crisis of regulation, and a crisis of the country. Regulation as it is practiced in many States is as confiscatory as the Constitution allows, and would be more so if the Constitution could be amended, or, better yet, annulled. Federal regulation is better, since it could not be worse. The Federal Commissioners are gentlemen of enormous industry and the best intentions. It is premature to say that they are not equal to the emergency, since they have not yet acted finally. They have had two opportunities, and have erred, as is but human. They now have a third opportunity, and as a consequence of their earlier errors they now must go further than would have sufficed before.

The Commission had the advice of Mr. THORNE and Mr. BRANDEIS on the general subject, and may be supposed to have it in mind as fully as it deserves. It would be well if now the Commission would commune with itself, and put its ear to the ground for the country's thoughts. Regulation on previous lines can go no further without bankruptcy. The Commission surely is not among those who desire general bankruptcy of the railways, there being already over a billion of dollars of securities in receivership. The remedy against excessive railway profits has been applied as far as the patient can stand it. The present case is regarding the reasonableness of rates under conditions when profits are below those of other industries, themselves languishing. It is not to the interest of the Commission or of the country that ruin and reform should be indistinguishable.

COMMISSIONER KINGSBURY.

The Charities Commissioner makes a highly interesting report as to the work of his special investigators for the past three months. At a cost of a little over $13,000 they have saved the city more than $247,000, which from the taxpayer's point of view is a very good return. The work, however, has a value that cannot be expressed in

Direct saving has been made by returning children in the institutions to their families, which were trying to shirk their support. This is simply correcting a form of petty swindling that is only too common. In many cases families recorded as "not found" have been hunted up; some have been forced to take care of their children; a greater number have been glad to do so. The special investigators, whom the Commissioner regards as expert and experienced in social work, have, so far as possible, sought to remove conditions which make it undesirable or impracticable to maintain the family intact, working largely through organized charity, finding needed employment, bringing separated families together, changing unsanitary or vicious environment, increasing insufficient income, giving surgical or medical relief, inducing drinkers to reform, and, in a number of instances, securing marriage in the case of irregular unions. This is not merely immediate saving, but aid to self-support, to decent lives for children and parents, and to the maintenance of a wholesome standard of civic and social life.

GEN. FRENCH'S LOSSES.

The official report of British killed, wounded, and missing in the three weeks from Sept. 13 to Oct. 8, including the battle of the Marne, numbers 13,541. LLOYD'S chronology of the war on Sept. 10 reported British losses of 18,000 up to that date. Until two weeks ago, then, the losses of Gen. FRENCH'S men totaled over 31,000. The British loss at Waterloo was 22,000, the Federal loss at Gettysburg 17,000. The French at Solferino lost 15,000, at Moscow 23,000, at Marengo 7,000, at Austerlitz 12,000, and at Bautzen 28,000. Gen. FRENCH did "safer" fighting than the Germans, husbanding his small retreating army, estimated at not much over 100,000 men, in the daily battles on the route to Paris, and even they could not have lost so much as the Germans they assailed in the victorious flank movement at the Marne. Yet in only two great decisive battles of the nineteenth century, Gravelotte and Leipsic, where the Germans lost 35,000 and 47,000, respectively, were the casualties greater to the victors than those suffered by the British in their continuous day-to-day fighting on French soil. In but three—Leipsic, Moscow, and Sedan—did the casualties of the vanquished amount to over 30,000.

But the British expeditionary force formed by far the smallest of the armies engaged in the first great battle of this war. The movements along the well-articulated roads were so rapid that a campaign was concentrated in one long battle, with more than a million on a side. The deaths in the whole Crimean war, in which the armies of England, France, Turkey, and Russia were engaged, totaled 95,000. It is only with the losses of wars in the gross that the casualties of the action culminating at the Marne can be compared.

SPIN THE COTTON.

Nobody has arisen anywhere to argue in public that the cotton planters shall not be assisted in an emergency which is almost as much the country's as it is theirs. The only question is as to how the assistance shall be rendered in a manner which shall not do more harm than good, and with suitable economy of resource at a time when there is a great need of economy. There are two fundamental faults of all proposals yet made. One is that it is proposed to take the cotton out of commerce on an artificial basis. The effort should be made to put the cotton into consumption, in order that its weight shall not oppress the market, and in order that one of the blessings of nature shall be enjoyed as widely as possible. The second fault is the prodigality with which it is proposed to use the resources of other people. The Treasury's funds are thought to be bottomless. Even the bankers' $150,000,000 fund proposes to allocate depositors' cash as though it was free for that use, and as though less money might not be made to go further by other methods.

To get the cotton out of sight it must be put into cloth. The way to help the planter is to help the spinner. Spinners' takings stay taken. They never trouble the market further, and the planter, seeing the staple disappear, is encouraged to plant again. A natural or economic check to the production of too much cotton is desirable, but the proposal to legislate against the planting of cotton is an absurdity not fit to mention. A hint as to how the desired result can be produced without the locking up of $150,000,000 is afforded by the method used in England regarding the deadlock in the security market. The total engagement is not guaranteed, but one-quarter of it. If a syndicate of those so ready to help the planters would guarantee one-quarter of the legitimate borrowings upon the unpicked crop the credit market would be unlocked. It might be that not even the quarter guarantee would be required when all the credits were liquidated. The method of guarantee might be applied to spinners' purchases in a manner to encourage their buying and spinning. The Exchange being closed, they are unable to "hedge" their purchase of fibre, and can make no calculations about their possible losses. A score of millions of guarantee against the fall of cotton to a price below a guaranteed minimum would enable the wheels to be started, and assure the employment of an army before which the planters dwindle in number to insignificance.

Meanwhile it should be remembered that reinforcements to the volunteers in behalf of the planters are coming up. The world cannot get along indefinitely without cotton. Not only is it a necessary of life, it is the base of many sorts of industry which cannot be allowed to remain stagnant for reasons of wider application than the relief of the planters. There is as much reason for the British Government or bankers to finance the mills as there is for our Government or bankers to finance our planters. When the Lancashire looms are idle there will be another cry of distress drowning even that from our South. There will be similar conditions in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Before our Government commits itself alone to the absurdities and extravagances suggested this side the water, there might be consideration of a joint movement for the standardization of cloth as well as of staple. The increase of demand and consumption is a better remedy than the reduction of supply.

It is not true that there is too much cotton. There is only too much for the maintenance of the price. Under normal conditions no attention should be paid to the price. It is because conditions are not normal that it is necessary to steady the price in the interest of all interests, not in the interests of the planters particularly. But in the effort old landmarks of principle should be kept in sight so far as possible. The greater the exigency the greater should be the economy of resources. Excess of effort and extravagance of means characterize all proposals thus far. The sure proof of it is that the universal readiness that some plan shall be adopted has not led to agreement upon any plan. When the right plan is found there will be no difficulty about agreement upon it and finding the means for its execution.

CERTAIN OMISSIONS.

To the foreign policy of his Administration the President in his letter to Mr. UNDERWOOD makes but a brief passing reference. Yet there can be no question that the changed attitude of the country toward President WILSON'S Administration, toward his party, and toward Congress is chiefly due to the deep and general feeling of gratitude to him for keeping us out of serious trouble with Mexico, which would have been a burden hard to bear when added to what we already suffer in consequence of the conflict in Europe. The political weather signs foretell the election of a Democratic majority in the House next month. Three months ago there was a visible and great probability of Democratic defeat. The credit of the victory, if victory comes to the Democrats on Nov. 3, will be due to the sagacity, foresight, and firmness of Mr. WILSON. It is true, as the President says, that foreign relations lie outside the field of legislation, yet he might with entire propriety have referred to Mexico in his letter, for Mr. UNDERWOOD supported in the House the resolution authorizing the President to use armed force in Vera Cruz.

Again, the President said nothing whatever about the repeal of the act exempting our coastwise trading vessels from the payment of Panama Canal tolls. For that omission there was a very good reason. Mr. UNDERWOOD opposed the President's policy upon that question, and in the House made speeches against the repealing act. Yet the repeal of tolls exemption will always stand high on the list of the good works of this Congress, and of the President, for the enactment of the repeal bill was due to his great influence, very directly exerted. It was a controverted question, but the sound opinion of the country supported the President in his endeavor to get Congress to do its plain duty and to set the record of the country straight. A very great majority of the American people, and practically all of those who were in a position to judge the matter impartially, held that the exemption act was wrong, that the repeal was right, that it was an act of justice to England, and, above all, to ourselves. The national honor as pledged in the obligation of the treaty was involved. The exemption act, had it stood unrepealed, would have brought upon us numberless embarrassments growing out of our relations to the European war, embarrassments to which it is unnecessary to refer in detail, since they will readily occur to every mind. To have been delivered from them was a piece of good fortune comparable to our escape from a war with Mexico coincident with the war in Europe. Even though the President felt that in his letter to Mr. UNDERWOOD a discreet silence upon these topics was wise, the credit for both achievements nevertheless is his own.

AS BAD AS THE DEMOCRATS.

What hope have the Republicans to hold out for the salvation of the country from the dreadful condition in which the Wilson policies and the Democratic Congress have plunged it? All these measures have been passed by Republican votes as well as by Democratic votes. Some of them have been passed by a unanimous Republican vote. If these votes represent the sentiments of those who cast them, we can only conclude that if the country goes Republican they will go on casting the same kind of votes and enacting the same kind of legislation.

Some of our friends do not like the Democratic anti-trust legislation. But what kind of anti-trust legislation are they going to get from the Republicans? Every Republican in the House voted for the Trade Commission bill, and when it came to the Senate twelve Republicans voted for it. The Clayton Anti-Trust bill received the votes of forty-one Republicans and fifteen Progressives. But even that does not represent the full size of the case. Only fifty-four Republican members of Congress voted against the Clayton bill. Others dodged.

The Rayburn bill, extending the Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction over the issuance of railway securities, received the votes of eighty Republicans and fourteen Bull Moose. One of the Republicans who voted for it was the House leader, Mr. MANN. Again this statement of the case does not present the whole of it; for only twelve men in the House voted against the bill.

The resolution authorizing the President's Mexican policy got the votes of seventy-seven Republicans and fourteen Progressives in the House, twenty-four Republicans and one Progressive in the Senate. Every Republican in the House voted for the war emergency legislation authorizing an unlimited issue of emergency notes, and the American registry of foreign-built ships. The Currency bill received, in the House, thirty-five Republican and fourteen Progressive votes, and in the Senate those of three Republicans and one Progressive.

On the tariff alone did the Republicans dissent as a party from the iniquities which they are now denouncing so vigorously in their platforms—though not vigorously on the stump, where their attacks are so languid as to be in strong contrast to the assertive, chip-on-the-shoulder attitude of the Democrats. But even on the tariff they could not command a unanimous Republican vote; three Republicans, three Progressives, and one independent voted for the Underwood bill in the House, and in the Senate one Republican and one Progressive kicked over the traces.

"Republicans," said Representative CLINE of Indiana, "ought to stop criticising the Democratic Administration or stop voting for its measures."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Twilight Sleep" Vindicated.

Dr. WILLIAM H. W. KNIPS is one of the eminent American physicians who some years ago experimented with scopolamine in combination with morphine as a means of producing what has recently come to be widely known as "twilight sleep." The results of using the drug were so unsatisfactory that he gave it up as worse than useless. Unlike some of the other eminent physicians who had the same experience with this form of anaesthesia, when Dr. KNIPS heard that two men over in Germany, by employing a new and different method of administration, had attained highly satisfactory results, he realized that his own and other negative testimony had been made of no value by the positive evidence of success. Thereupon he went over to Freiburg and studied the new technique for himself.

His conclusions, as presented in The Modern Hospital, seem not only to be entirely favorable, but they coincide in practically every detail—in every essential detail—to those recently set forth in a since much-scolded lay magazine by two women, also much scolded, who lack the degree of M. D. Certainly the unprofessional writers went no further in prophecy than Dr. KNIPS does when he says that the "twilight sleep" is to become "the method of the future," if carried out according to the Freiburg practice, and as nobody has claimed more for it than that, the "if" is not important.

It is amusing for us laymen to notice that though The Modern Hospital prints Dr. KNIPS'S article, and though it recognizes the weight of his opinion, it still cannot forgive the awful crime that was committed when a non-medical magazine called the public's attention to this highly important discovery. It is, however, willing that the profession should forget the terrible invasion of its domain—and the consequent hurrying of it into the alleviation of tortures which the members of that profession have viewed with a beautiful calm that cannot, of course, be due to the trivial circumstance that very few of those members can by any possibility ever be called to endure the pains in question.

Preservative Effects of Interest.

To an inquirer who asked Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST how it was that her constant work and often recurrent hardships had not affected her health at all, but left her in evidently the best of physical condition, the exponent of militantism made a reply that is worthy of consideration even by those who do not commend the activities for which she is noted.

Great interest in a "cause," she said, instead of wearing people out, tended to keep them young and vigorous, and she declared that she had seen many delicate women not only survive the treatment in jail and out which devotion to militant suffragism brought upon them, but actually thrive upon it and attain a state of health better than they ever had before.

There is nothing improbable in this contention. Indeed, it is congruous with experiences in other fields than militancy, and perhaps discloses the element of truth in the proverbial assertion that wearing out is preferable to rusting out. The former process is apt, at least often, to be the slower of the two, and it is apt, moreover, to present the more pleasing spectacle to the eye while it is going on. And the preservative and sustaining effects of interest are well illustrated in the history of exploration. Only rarely do the fatalities include the leader of the expedition, though he usually works harder than any of his followers, shares all their privations, and is burdened by more than their anxieties and responsibilities.

Psychologists say that the mind is an organ practically tireless—as it has to be, since, according to modern theories, it is as busy when we sleep as when we are awake—and though, as we all know, its demands upon the body may be excessive at times, the rule seems to be that the more it asks the more it gets. The leaders of causes, when they escape martyrdom, live long as well as much, and, in spite of their frequent rages and not infrequent sufferings, the chances are that they are both happier and healthier than dull and lasy people.

Can He Have Meant the Colonel?

To whom could ex-President TAFT have referred when, while talking to a reporter in Washington, he spoke of "newspaper conspiracies of world-wide character to keep people off the front page and relegate them to the eighteenth"? The results of these plots, he declared, were tragedies of intensest interest to a man who, like himself, now "had no place on any paper."

The ex-President was always something of a humorist, and possibly most people could venture a guess as to the identity of a sometime more than friend whose activities are not quite as conspicuously or extensively chronicled as in other days, but the conspiracy to relegate him or anybody else to comparative obscurity was not journalistic. It was woven by the rulers and diplomats of Europe, and to accomplish their object they had to get up a world-shaking war.

But even that war, one notices, no longer occupies the whole of the front pages. The well-remembered Personages are creeping back again, and though they do not yet pretend to claim the pre-eminence of the last column of that page, with the privilege of "running over" directly to the second, they are demanding and getting such exploitation as the first columns can give.

As for Mr. TAFT, the front page may not often be for him, nowadays, but he is by no means forgotten, and for a man nominally in retirement he both gets and takes a lot of newspaper space.

It Sounds Rather Mediaeval.

In a war sermon preached in London Sunday by the Dean of St. Paul's an unnamed person described as an "accredited spokesman" was quoted as having said: "Create the greatest possible amount of suffering; leave to the non-combatants nothing but their eyes to weep with; the law of Christian charity has no bearing on the relations of one nation to another."

There is difficulty in believing that anybody ever formally, or even confessedly, issued just those military instructions, and yet there is something familiar in the part about the "eyes to weep with." Perhaps some or one of our wise readers can tell who the "accredited spokesman" was. Of course, not who he is. That could hardly be, and out of regard for the reputation of his own age Dr. INGE should have told the source of his horrible example.

TREITSCHKE'S TEACHING

Not Taken Seriously in Germany, Mr. Tasch Says.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Though it is contrary to my principles to rush into print whenever the occasion arises, and though I have constrained myself from addressing you at frequent occasions since the outbreak of this unfortunate war, I take the liberty to, correct certain impressions which I have found expressed in your paper, editorially as well as among the correspondence of your readers, and it is a letter in particular, which you publish today, signed Arthur S. Hardy, which induces me to ask your kind attention for the following lines:

I believe that by an education acquired in German institutions from the year 1890 to 1905, assisted by the fact that since my arrival in this country in 1907 I have visited Europe in short intervals four times for periods ranging from six weeks to eleven months, and further by the conscientious reading of at least two politically opposed German, English and French periodicals during these past seven years, I have a right to express an opinion.

Treitschke, of whom I heard during my school years, was described to us as a Säbelrassler, (Sabrerattler,) and when I subsequently read his works I may have been carried away by some of his fulminating periods, (at the age of 17 or so,) but I have certainly revised my opinion, if ever I had an opinion, at this age, and I believe today that the far greater percentage of Germans of higher education do not take Treitschke seriously. The public or grammar school German has probably never heard his name.

As far as Nietzsche is concerned, I beg to inform you that, up to my graduation at a Berlin Realgymnasium in 1902, he was considered absolutely "taboo" by the Faculty; and those few of us who had heard of him and had attempted to read him, and naturally were "Ueberstenschen" at 18 years of age, were considered with a certain amount of suspicion by fellow-students and Faculty alike. Germany believes just as much in the philosophy of Nietzsche as America does, and if perhaps the number of those who believe in his theories is somewhat larger on the other side, so is this due to the fact that the translation of his works had not appeared in English until a lustrum or so ago. Bernhardi is a "philosopher" with whom I became acquainted through your article in one of your Sunday Magazines a few weeks ago. I have read his book since, and think that it is a purely technical work, and, if it were not for the war, would be read only by professional soldiers. In fact, when I scanned German book stores last November for new publications I did not find any book of Bernhardi's displayed or advertised, and inquiries among German friends here confirm me in stating that Gen. von Bernhardi is, or, rather, until the outbreak of the war, was known on the other side to professional soldiers or strategists only.

Though to my poor way of thinking a majority does not exactly stand for right, intelligence, or proof, I believe that if the question is whether or not Germany is under the influence of these three writers a single individual's opinion may not have much weight, but I feel sure that if you would care to take up an inquiry among the large number of educated Germans in New York you will probably find that every one of them will agree with me, and that they will also confirm to you that the Pan-Germanistic movement is limited to a few Eisenfressers, (ironeaters,) and smacks very much of anti-Semitic and "Radau," (a word that I cannot translate, but I think a mixture of noise, hot air, and a liberal sprinkling of hoodlumism, gives the meaning of it pretty near right.)

Thanking you for the attention that you have given me, and trusting that these remarks may induce you to give room for an explanation of facts in your columns.

WILLIAM L. TASCH.

New York, Oct. 16, 1914.

Prisoners Retrieved a Theft.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been somewhat extensively stated in the New York papers that, to quote from one account, "two pockets of visitors were picked during the Columbus Day exercises in Auburn prison," and considerable pleasant satire has been printed. "Is it not possible," asks one sarcastic commentator, "that some really dishonest fellow got into Auburn for the day from the outside?"

It is unfortunately rather characteristic of journalistic methods that whereas the fact of the theft of nearly forty dollars from one, not two, visitors on Columbus Day was carefully chronicled, no paper seems to have taken pains to present the fact that before 9 o'clock that same evening one of the prisoners, the Sergeant at Arms of the Mutual Welfare League, had recovered the money and paid it in to the Warden, who remitted it to the owner the next day.

The men in Auburn prison are not angels, but a large majority of them are proud of the success of their self-governing experiment and are proving their desire to live up to the motto of the league, "Do Good, Make Good."

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE.

Auburn, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1914.

A SOCIALIST'S DEFINITION OF THE WAR.

Not Capitalistic, Comrade Hyndman Says, but Inspired by the Junker Territorialists, Who Hate Industrialists and Workers.

By HENRY MAYERS HYNDMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe that many American Socialists speak and write as if the war now being waged against militarist Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, were what they call a "capitalist war." Perhaps you will allow me, as a revolutionary Social-Democrat of thirty-four years' standing, as a member of the International Socialist Bureau for the first ten years of its existence, and as a life-long opponent alike of British imperialism, French Chauvinism, and Russian Czarism, to say that, on the side of the powers of the Entente, it is nothing of the kind. No one in this island has attacked the British Government more fiercely than I have on account of Sir Edward Grey's secret diplomacy and underhand agreements. But it would be discreditable to deny that it did its very utmost to maintain peace. So did France, and so did Russia. War was not to the advantage of any of these three allies, or to the capitalists of those three countries. In Great Britain, at any rate, I am bound to admit that the pacific policy of the Government was backed not only by labor men and Socialists but by the leading representatives of capital all over the country. Nay, it is certain that, had France and Russia declared war against Germany, for aggressive purposes, Great Britain would not have supported them. It is as true now as it was when Pasini wrote it to Manin, in 1849, that "England only wants peace." It pays her dominant class best.

Doctrinaire assertions by well-meaning champions of international working-class solidarity cannot alter plain facts. Germany's great war is avowedly a war of aggrandizement on the part of her militarist caste. This is not disguised by the leaders of that caste. They hate the German industrialists and financiers, favored by the Kaiser, almost as much as they hate the German Social-Democrats, denounced by the Kaiser. Germany as a whole (and not impossibly the Kaiser himself) was dragged into war by the Junker territorialists, not, assuredly, by the parvenue capitalists.

However that may be, the declaration of war by Germany against Belgium and her immediate invasion of that little country, in order to be able the more advantageously to attack France, settled the matter for me. Up to that outrage I agitated vigorously for peace. After it I felt war was inevitable. The most vehement Socialist, or pacifist, living can surely not deny that Belgians of all classes, creeds, and opinions were right in defending their national independence and neutrality against the brutal jackbootery of the Prussianised German troops. Their resistance at any rate was not a capitalist war. It was and is a war of self-preservation against treacherous and infamous and barbarous onslaughts by an overwhelming force. So with Great Britain. She was compelled to fight. France having declared when challenged by Sir Edward Grey that, as in 1870, under no circumstances would she infringe the neutrality of Belgium, and Germany having forthwith assailed that neutrality, which she had pledged herself time after time to respect under her own guarantee, (the last time no longer ago than 1911,) Great Britain was bound by her own obligations to uphold international law, to declare war against the treaty-breaker, and to take sides with France.

It is no answer to this to say that Great Britain has in times past broken treaties; that she is a capitalist country and is jealous of the expansion of German trade; nor that she had, in some form, secret arrangements with France for joint protection against German aggression. Grant all this, and still the truth remains unshaken: Namely, that Germany forced war by a gross breach of international good faith, followed up by the most disgraceful and ruthless treatment of an inoffensive people heard of since the days of Genghis Kahn.

What do my American Socialist comrades and friends mean by calling the defense of Belgium and France against German militarism and the help given by Great Britain, as well as by Russia, a "capitalist war"? Would they have preferred to see Prussianized German militarism in control of all Western Europe, rather than that the Allies should resist such modern Attilism to the death? That is the alternative—Germany, master of Europe and in a position to menace the world, or militarist Germany crushed and rendered harmless by the combination now formed against her. In spite of their distrust of the Muscovite power, the workers of the United Kingdom, including Ireland, as well as the workers of our free colonies, have not hesitated for a moment as to the course which they ought to take.

Nor have the Socialists of France and Belgium. They have backed the war of defense against Germany and they have even sent their leading men into the Government. Do any American Socialists really imagine that veterans like Vaillant, Guesde, Vandervelde, Anseele, and others do not know when they are engaged in a capitalist war? Old and intimate friends of MARX, Engels, and Lassalle, of Blanqui, Lafargue, Deleschuze, de Poepe, and Verrycken, men who fought in the Commune of Paris, who went through the dangerous struggles against Boulanger and the anti-Dreyfusards, and who upheld the great general strike in Belgium, are, I venture to think, quite capable of judging as to whether their present action is for or against the real interests of the international working classes of the world. I, at least, have no hesitation in declaring that, in my opinion, our French and Belgian and British anti-Prussian Socialists are absolutely in the right; and if I were not 72 years old I would go out and fight myself.

Happily, "the banditti of Berlin," as Mr. Charles Edward Russell calls them, will be completely beaten. It may take a longer or a shorter time, but smashed they will be. Afterward, as I hope and believe, the true spirit of German science, art, literature, philosophy, poetry, and music, to which the whole world has been so deeply indebted, will overcome, once for all, the detestable Prussian system which since 1870 has embruted and degraded the Fatherland. Then, with Germany relieved from militarist megalomania and formed into a powerful federated republic, we may cheerfully anticipate the establishment of the United States of Europe; giving full outlet to democracy and socialism and erecting at the same time a permanent bulwark against Russia should that vast empire, as some fear, threaten in turn the liberties of the nations.

H. M. HYNDMAN.

London, Oct. 3, 1914.

FROM THE WAR ZONE.

A Hungarian Landsturm Officer Hungers for His Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not in a position to state the place where I am writing this letter, as I am in the war in the capacity of a Hungarian officer, and we are not supposed to give our whereabouts. For the last few years I have been a happy resident of your great country, and only arrived in Hungary the day war was declared.

"While there is life there is hope," and we all hope we will return, some day, to the civilized world, and then every one of us will be anxious to read an impartial report of the war he was engaged in. As for myself, I cannot think of any greater pleasure than reading THE TIMES of these days, for I used to be a faithful reader of your esteemed newspaper while in America, and am certain that an equally truthful account of the present war could not be found in any other paper.

J. E.
Landsturm Brigade —,
In the Field, Sept. 18, 1914.

Testimony About the Kaiser.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Americans should be profoundly grateful to Prof. Burgess for his letter in the Saturday TIMES dispelling our delusions as to the character of the German Kaiser. It will be all wrong to send such unimagined perfection to Devil's Island. Heaven is hardly worthy of him, save, possibly, in its post of highest authority.

DUFFIELD OSBORNE.
New York, Oct. 17, 1914.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

Ere the War of the Nations had begun,
With care and judgment the plans were laid,
And the thought of all was expressed by one
Who said:
"Take heed, for the time is ripe.
Africa, India, too, will strike;
And while England battles with us and these
Ireland will creep on hands and knees—
While the smoke of battle hangs low and black,
And will stab her ancient foe in the back.
She will wield the knife, she will drive it home,
She will watch it cleave through flesh and bone;
For the lust of revenge will fill her heart,
And she will not fail to do her part."

And England heard and she turned aghast!
She glimpsed the future. She thought of the past.
As she fought for life, would her foster child
Strike at her in her hour of trial?

But Ireland!
She rose to her feet and cried, "For shame!"
I have suffered enough—would you stain my name?
Shall it ever be said or ever be sung
That Ireland and treachery are one?
Ireland, awake! They know us not!
For the time our grievance is forgot,
And at England's side we take our place,
For we fight no man save face to face.
England, we come! And you shall see
What manner of men the Irish be.
For ENGLAND!
For IRELAND!
Forever! BEATRICE M. BARRY.

ART LOSSES VS. HUMAN LIFE

How Can War's Victims Replace Lost Homes and Families?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time that a word of sympathy be said in favor of the thousands whose homes have been destroyed in the war zone? After each bombardment of town or city where cathedrals and churches are built the foremost thought of care and sympathy goes out toward these edifices, for the reason that they are generally old and masterpieces of art.

What do these poor unfortunates whose homes have been ruined or destroyed by shells and fire care for art? Art is a luxury, and in the case of cathedrals a great source of income to the Church. The homes and belongings of these poor people are a necessity. In many of these cases it means utter ruin and starvation, and no possible chance of recovering what they have lost.

Cathedrals and churches can be destroyed, but the Church is a rich and powerful institution, which can afford to rebuild them. But where will the laborer, farmer, or artisan obtain the means whereby to rebuild or recover what he has lost? I believe these unfortunate and innocent victims of this unjust war deserve the largest share of our sympathy and help.

FREDERICK THOUROT.
North Bergen, N. J., Oct. 10, 1914.

Parties Indorse Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Equal suffrage planks have been adopted in more party platforms this year than ever before.

The Republicans have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa, and Vermont, while in Illinois, Maryland, North Dakota, and Arkansas they have gone further and declared for the principle. The Democrats have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and have come out in favor of the principle in Illinois, Maryland, Arkansas, and North Dakota. The Progressives and Socialists have adopted suffrage planks practically everywhere.

In several of the States where women already have full suffrage both Republicans and Democrats have this year for the first time adopted planks calling for a nation-wide woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 18, 1914.

Four Youngsters.

Four youngsters, 3, 5, 6, and 7 years of age, must be fed and clothed while their father, who has incipient tuberculosis, is making an effort to recover his health in a sanitarium. During the early part of the father's sickness his employer, who thinks highly of him, sent his family $7 a week, but this he is unable to keep up. His interest, however, continues, and from time to time, as he is able, he helps. The mother earns $3 a week by doing laundry and day's work, all she can do while keeping a good home for the children. To buy nourishing food and to help with clothing for the children she needs in addition $5.50 a week. The Charity Organization Society asks for $150 to meet this expense during the next six months, the period which the father, it is thought, will need to recover his health.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals: Frederick Dwight, $5; Miss Ida B. Carleton, $20; "M. A. C.," $1; "Buddy," $1; "C. K. H.," $2; "Cash," $2; "Cash," $1; "M. E. G.," $5; "Three Brothers," $3; Mrs. S. Neustadt, $30; "X. Y. Z.," $3; R. M. Young, $10; Mrs. L. K., $5; Mrs. George C. Rock, $5; Mary R. Harris, $5; "C. A. F.," $1.

WORLD FREE TRADE MIGHT INSURE PEACE

Prof. F. H. Giddings Says Choice Now Is Between War and Commercial Freedom.

FACTS PROVE IT, HE ASSERTS

All Kings, Together with the Religion of Barbarism, Must Go Before Strife Is Overcome.

Men must choose between war and free trade, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, the eminent sociologist, said last night in addressing the Institute of Arts and Sciences at Columbia University on "The Larger Meanings of the War." The lecture was one in the regular course of the institute. Millions of men and women in the United States and elsewhere do not believe or admit that such a choice must be made, according to Prof. Giddings, but the present war and the facts of life and history prove it. Until they are ready for world-wide trade they will waste their breath in praying for world peace.

Prof. Giddings startled his audience by asserting during the course of his lecture that all kings must go if permanent peace is to come about. Monarchial sovereignties are not conducive to peace, according to him, and they, together with the religion of barbarism, must go. The professor said in part:

"The immediate causes of calamity are delusively obvious to minds perturbed by emotion; they notoriously elude discovery when we have attained intellectual calm. If personal agency is involved, we are eager to fix responsibility; but no task is more difficult, no enterprise more hazardous. If we use the world civilization in a large, vague way, we may characterize the European war as a struggle between two differing civilizations, each instinctively, if not also rationally, asserting supremacy. One is an older civilization than the other. One is the civilization of a more composite blend of racial elements than the other. Each claims to be a better, a higher civilization than the other.

"Germany boasts that her civilization is new, restless and strong, rational and masterful, boundless in ambition, the last and highest expression of 'Die Welt als Wille und Vorstellung.' France and England as proudly claim that theirs is the imperishable civilization of Greece and Rome, the embodiment of liberty in law. Germany boasts of her racial homogeneity and integrity. She despises and affects to fear the Slav, calling him barbarous. She hates the Romanized Gaul and the half Celtic Briton, calling him degenerate. But what is purity of race, and where can it be found? Anthropology knows nothing of it, and history does not disclose it. Wherever we look, and however far into the past we search, we find only that a so-called race is a blend of earlier races. In America we see new blends in the making.

"A blend, however, has the qualities of its elements, and one blend differs from another in capacities and abilities. The German believes, and individual writers not Germans have argued, that the Teuton has unique political abilities. It has been maintained that it was the blood of the Saxon in the Englishman, the blood of the Frank in the Frenchman, that made England and France as effective national states. This may be true; it would be difficult to prove. But if true, it does not follow that Latin and Celtic strains are without value for political civilization. France, England and America, composite of southern and northern European blood, are the nations whose sovereign peoples both create and enjoy constitutional liberty.

"Evidence is not forthcoming that the Teuton has exceeding delicacy of feeling for plastic art or creative imagination in that realm. From prehistoric time it has been the southern hand that has been deft, the southern sense that has reveled in color. To the blend of north with south we owe Parthenon and arch of Constantine, column of Trajan, and the Gothic glories of France, the drawing of Angelo and Leonardo, color of Titian and Corot. The supremacy of German music is conceded. To scholarship and science Germany has made nobler contributions, but she awakens amazement when she claims to have surpassed the England of Newton, Lyell, and Darwin, the France of Descartes, Laplace, and Poincaré.

"But if Germany's achievement in the fields of art and science are not yet surpassing, her achievement in the domain of social policy and organization challenges and will continue to challenge the attention of the world. She has repudiated the philosophy of laissez faire and flatly denies the maxim that the Government is best which governs least. She has developed government as an instrumentality of social welfare, on a scale and with a measure of success never before or elsewhere seen. While England and America have been awakening to the humane conviction that ignorance, inefficiency, unemployment, vagabondage, and misery ought if possible to be prevented, Germany has said that they can and shall be prevented, and by preventing them she has created a collective efficiency which the rest of Europe will henceforth respect.

"These remain supposedly immaterial factors of civilization, idealism and morality. Germany proclaims to the world that her paramount discovery lies in the realm of moral philosophy, and that her true greatness is now to be seen in the fearlessness with which she applies it to life. She has discovered, it seems, as a truth of reason that might really does make right and itself is the only right. It had been susp

MISS WIGGIN WEDS IN MESSIAH CHURCH

Elder Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin Marries Sherburne Prescott.

SISTER IS MAID OF HONOR

Six Bridesmaids in Pink Frocks and Purple Velvet Hats—Reception at Wiggin Home—The Guests.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Wiggin, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert H. Wiggin of New York, and Sherburne Prescott, a son of the Rev. Philip Maxwell Prescott and Mrs. Prescott of Washington, D. C., was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the bridegroom's father. The church was decorated with chrysanthemums and oak leaves.

Miss Wiggin, who walked with her father, wore a soft white satin gown having a double tunic of tulle that came to the edge of the skirt, the lower tunic being edged with orange blossoms. The bodice was arranged in surplice coatee fashion. The long sleeves were of tulle. On the bodice she wore a diamond pin, the bridegroom's gift, and around her neck a short string of pearls, the gift of her father. The long plain court train was suspended by trails of orange blossoms from the shoulders, and the edges were faced with shirred chiffon. The point lace veil came almost to the end of the train, and was arranged in a Mary Tudor cap on her coiffure and held by a diadem wreath of orange blossoms. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

The bride's sister, Miss Muriel Wiggin, was her maid of honor, and the six bridesmaids were the Misses Marguerite C. Prescott of Washington, D. C., a sister of the bridegroom; Louise P. Fiske of Brooklyn, Lois D. Sheerer of Orange, N. J., and Barbara Brewster, Doris T. Mangam, and Elizabeth D. Coxe of New York. Their frocks were made of cyclaman pink satin, the skirts had double tunics of pink tulle, both being scalloped and bound with pink satin. The corsages were surplice coatees of the pink satin over pink tulle, with the crossing ends at the back slipped through a rhinestone ornament. The elbow sleeves were double sleeves of pink tulle, finished at the bottom with small pink satin bound scallops.

They wore medium-sized purple velvet hats rolled slightly at the left side, banded with inch-wide purple moire ribbon with a double loop finish, and a few small pink roses arranged in groups around the crown. They carried large clusters of mauve chrysanthemums. The maid of honor's gown was similar, but was in blue, with a blue velvet surplice coat and blue tulle skirt. She carried pink rosebuds.

Mr. Prescott's best man was his brother, Philip M. Prescott, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., and the ushers were William C. Marshall of Washington, D. C.; Walter M. Boyden of Plymouth, Mass.; Allen S. Hulbert of Boston, and Warren Kenny, Alfred B. Meacham, Robert R. Reid, and Cornelius Smith, Jr., of New York.

The wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggin, 521 Park Avenue, which was decorated with palms and cut flowers. Mrs. Wiggin, who received the guests with the bridal party, wore a golden brown satin gown having a long tunic of brown tulle over old Honiton lace, and the corsage was built of the same material, and both were trimmed with Kolinsky fur. Her rolling hat of golden brown velvet had ostrich plumes to match at the right side.

On their return from their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Prescott will live in New York.

Among the guests at the church or reception were Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Robert Allen Townsend, Miss Adeline Townsend, Miss Edith Adams and her fiancé, Jules Glaenzer; Mrs. Townsend Horner and her mother, Mrs. Robert Dula; Miss Marion Gibney, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Demorest, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr., Miss Catherine Cole, Mr. and Mrs. William Porter, Mrs. J. Henry Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Wiggin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Wiggin, Mrs. P. M. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hayden, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Gilbert G. Thorne and his daughter, Miss Alice Thorne; Mr. and Mrs. Alden H. Blodget, Miss Frances Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Miss Cordelia Hepburn, and Mrs. Walter Eyre Lambert.

ANNE C. HARPER'S WEDDING.

Plans for Her Marriage to Noel Armstrong on Nov. 7.

The marriage of Miss Anne C. Harper, daughter of John Harper, for many years a member of the firm of Harper Brothers, to Noel Armstrong, son of D. Maitland Armstrong, the well-known artist, and Mrs. Armstrong, of this city, will take place at 12:30 o'clock on Nov. 7 in St. George's Church, Newburgh, N. Y. After the ceremony a reception will be held at the country place of the bride's sister, Mrs. William S. Rogers.

The bride will be attended by three little girls, including her young sister, Katherine Harper, and her nieces, Alice and Caroline Nicoll. Hamilton Fish Armstrong is to be best man for his brother. The ushers have not yet been chosen.

Miss Harper's engagement was announced last July.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram Baldwin Chittenden are being congratulated on the birth of their second child, a son. Mrs. Chittenden was formerly Miss Dorothea Geddes, daughter of Mrs. C. P. Geddes of 255 West Seventy-fifth Street, and resides in Burlington, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Richards are also receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their home, 375 Park Avenue. Mrs. Richards was Miss Vera Van Buren before her marriage.

Mrs. Richard V. Lindabury will give a dance for her daughter, Miss Margaret Lindabury, on the afternoon of Dec. 19 at the St. Regis.

The wedding of Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn of this city, and Frederick Gordes Hostetter, is to take place on Thursday, Nov. 5, in St. Thomas's Church. There is to be no reception on account of the illness of the mother of the bride-elect. Mr. Hostetter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh. The couple's engagement was announced last May.

Seaton Grantland of Griffin, Ga., has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Suzanna M. Grantland, to Robert W. Tilney of Orange, N. J. Mr. Tilney is the son of John S. Tilney, and was graduated from Harvard University, class of '10. No date has been set for the wedding.

The marriage of Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon, and Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, will take place at 4 o'clock today in St. Bartholomew's Church. A small reception will follow at the Landon residence, 19 East Fifty-third Street.

MUSIC NOTES.

Manuel Quiroga, the Spanish violinist who was heard here for the first time at the Hippodrome last Sunday night, will have recitals next Sunday afternoon and evening at the Shubert Theatre, each one with a different programme.

Alexander Bloch, violinist, will give a recital in Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, assisted by Blanche Bloch at the piano.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 17, prevailed as follows: Domestic beef, 11.30 cents; imported beef, 11.15 cents per pound.—Advt.

ANTI-SUFFRAGIST SUES.

Mrs. Oliphant Seeks $50,000 Damages, Alleging Suffragist Libels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York, President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, made a statement tonight that Mrs. O. D. Oliphant of Trenton, N. J., now on the stump in Montana, had brought suit for $50,000 against a Montana newspaper, alleging that she had been libeled by the publication of a suffragist poem, which accused her of being a "traitor to all the race holds just and good," an ally of the white slave trade, and a supporter of the whisky interests.

In her statement regarding the action taken by Mrs. Oliphant to silence the attacks of the suffragists Mrs. Dodge says:

"For many years we have endured attacks from the suffragists, either stating or suggesting that we are affiliated or co-operating with the liquor interests and the vice interests. Since the time organized opposition to woman suffrage first began its work in the California campaign vicious attacks have been made. It was then stated that $250,000 was being used by the liquor interests in California to defeat suffrage in that State. In the Ohio campaign it was stated that the same sum was being used, recent speakers stating it as $800,000. During the campaign in Michigan the attacks were particularly frequent.

"In the present campaign in North Dakota and Nevada, Dr. Anna Shaw stated from the platform, 'Mrs. O. D. Oliphant will be here in a few days, dressed in her fluffy white dress and white coat, to tell women to stay in the home. She comes from the biggest corporation State, and her family is connected with corporations.' This latter statement was absolutely untrue, as was her statement that Mrs. Oliphant had two children whom she had left in boarding school so that she might speak for anti-suffrage. Mrs. Oliphant has no children."

MARINES LANDED IN HAITI.

Action Taken When Revolutionists Capture Cape Haytien.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Commander N. C. Twining of the American cruiser Tacoma notified the Navy Department today that he had landed marines at Cape Haytien, Haiti, for the protection of American interests. No details were given. Unofficial reports are to the effect that the landing was in connection with the capture of Cape Haitien by the Revolutionists.

CAPE HAYTIEN, Haiti, Oct. 19.—The victorious rebels in the Haitian revolution occupied Cape Haytien today.

American marines from the warships in the harbor have been landed and are in control of the situation.

The rebels entered in an orderly manner, and there have been no excesses.

The Ministers of President Zamor, realizing that it was not in a position to control the situation, left Cape Haytien today on the dispatch boat Pacifique.

The entry into Cape Haytien follows the recent rebel victory on the north coast, in which Limonade, after which President retreated in the direction of Grande Riviere, and other Government forces withdrew toward Cape Haytien.

WAR LORDS THE 'DREAMERS'

Pacificators Are the Practical Men, Canon Douglas Tells Conference.

The Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches met yesterday at luncheon at the Hotel Savoy, under the Presidency of the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, and discussed the peace conference at Constance, Baden, which was disturbed by the war, and the present attitude of the churches toward peace. The general sentiment seemed to be expressed by the Rev. Canon George William Douglas, Chairman of the Economic Welfare Committee of the Federation, who said:

"The war lords are the dreamers and the pacificators are the practical men."

Other speakers were J. Allen Baker, M. P., of London, President of the World Alliance for International Friendship; the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Executive Secretary of the federation; the Rev. William P. Merrill, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Bishop D. S. Mead of Boston, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union.

QUARANTINE ON LIVE STOCK.

Government Bars Movement from Michigan and Indiana Farms.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Department of Agriculture today declared a quarantine against movements of live stock from a number of farms in Michigan and, Indiana, where infections of the foot and mouth disease have been discovered. The counties affected are Berrien and Cass in Michigan and Laporte and St. Joseph in Indiana. Carcasses may be shipped from the quarantined area when the hides, skins, and hoofs have been removed.

Imported hides are believed to be responsible for the outbreak of the disease.

WANTS HAZING INQUIRY.

Judge Says Death of St. John's Student Was an Act of Murder.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 19.—Saying that the death of Cadet William R. Bowlus of Middletown, Md., as a result of a hazing escapade at St. John's College here on May 26, was an act of murder, Judge Brashears in delivering the charge to the Grand Jury of Anne Arundel County today, urged that the tragedy be investigated.

The five freshmen who are held responsible for the death of Bowlus are George H. Weaver, New York; Henry L. Valdez, Havana, Cuba; Fendall Marbury, Baltimore; R. A. Jones, Cambridge, Md., and John M. Noble, Preston, Md.

40 YEARS FOR WHITE SLAVER

Anzelotti Wrecked the Lives of Three Sisters.

Convicted as a second offender, Joseph Anzelotti, thirty-one years old, a "white slaver," was sentenced to serve forty years in Sing Sing Prison at hard labor by Judge Fawcett in the County Court, Brooklyn. He was found guilty of having wrecked the lives of three sisters.

"You ruined many persons through plying the vicious trade of a dealer in cocaine, heroin, opium, and morphine," said Judge Fawcett in sentencing the prisoner. "You prey on young girls, practice the worst vices of the devil, and embody the worst traits of any prisoner ever known before me. You are a menace to any community and an enemy to decency. Let all crooks of your kind take warning at your sentence."

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Mrs. J. Addison, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan, Miss M. P. Bonsall, Mrs. Helen Boyd, Miss L. M. Clarke, Miss Clara B. Dean, Miss I. L. Gordon, the Rev. W. B. Lunt, Mrs. Lunt, J. K. Madison, Miss M. Paul, Miss M. H. Rampay, Miss Edith Stevenson, Miss J. O. Thompson, and J. Woods.

MINNEWASKA (London)—Mr. and Mrs. R. Loper Baird, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Baldwin, Mrs. W. Barden, Mrs. H. B. Crow, John Crowe, Miss Blyth Daly, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Dixson, Miss F. M. Gibbon, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Gilbert, Mrs. Anna Hasard, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Jones, Miss M. M. Luce, Dr. G. E. Matt, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Maxwell, Miss Madeleine Maxwell, Mrs. J. J. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Pate, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Penny, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Read, Mrs. W. H. Reynolds, Miss Margaret De R. Reynolds, Miss Marie G. Reynolds, Miss J. M. Richard, and Mr. and Mrs. John Wells.

TOURAINE (Havre)—C. O. Borg, C. J. Clarke, M. Cardenas, W. T. H. Gray, Diego Rubin, J. Fitzsimmons, H. Alexis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Benoit, Miss W. Chivot, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Condon, Mrs. E. J. Horne, and Mrs. E. Pottier.

GOOD MELODRAMA AT THE LONGACRE

Genuine Suspense and Humor Are Behind the Appeal of "Kick In."

GIVEN BY AN ABLE CAST

John Barrymore, Jane Grey, and Forrest Winant Shine in a New Play by Willard Mack.

KICK IN, a play in four acts by Willard Mack. At the Longacre Theatre.

Deputy Commissioner Garvey.....Edward Gillespie
"Whip" Fogarty.....Paul Everton
Jack Diggs.....Lionel Adams
Memphis Bessie.....Maidel Turner
Myrtle Sylvester.....Josephine Victor
Old Tom.....Edward J. Mack
Chick Hewes.....John Barrymore
Molly.....Jane Grey
Mrs. Halloran.....Annie Mack Berlein
Daisy.....Katherine Harris
Charley Carr.....Forrest Winant
Gus.....John Sharkey

A new crook play found its way to the Longacre Theatre last evening, a crook play with a necklace of diamonds passing from hand to hand and a fierce fight against the pursuing police as the conflict of its story. It is called "Kick In," and is the first ambitious work of an actor named Willard Mack. This play of his is good melodrama, for it has suspense in abundance, it achieves a really stirring climax, and its humor is the robust humor that is compounded of extravagant slang and shrewd observation.

For something more than two years now it has been an easy custom to compare all such offerings as this with the play by Bayard Veiller that launched the Eltinge Theatre in the early Fall of 1912. "Within the Law" is useful not merely because it set a standard, but because it set a standard that is widely familiar and recognizable for the purposes of such comparisons. And just such a comparison is peculiarly tempting here because "Kick In" is patterned after the Veiller play, because it obviously presents itself as a successor to that play's laurels of popularity, and because, while neither as good nor quite as big a piece of work, it possesses in good measure many of the elements which went to make "Within the Law" so huge a success.

There is the same sympathy, employed in the writing and invoked in the audience for those who people the edge of the underworld and have to live all their days within the shadow of police suspicion. There is the same suggestion of the larger conflict that is the struggle of the ex-convict to go straight. There is the same interplay of fun contributed to the text by a real and ready wit.

There is one moment in the course of the play when the very speech of the woman seems to follow the speech of the woman in "Within the Law" and there is even one moment where Mr. Mack resorts to precisely the same device to untie his knot that Mr. Veiller found useful before him.

It is in his fourth and last act that Mr. Mack's work is less creditable, both its prototype, and that the work of his imagination betrays less ingenuity. The rescue of those for whom he has invited and won the audience's sympathy is somewhat brazenly effected, and unfortunately he has used for the purpose the none too convincing figure, which a fortnight ago George Broadhurst found similarly necessary—a police official visited by a timely tenderness attributable to the fact that when out of uniform he is a fond parent.

The story of "Kick In" is the story of Chick Hewes. Chick has "done time" for forgery, emerged from prison, and slowly struggled to his feet. He is married to a loyal and devoted wife. He goes straight and the police know it, but many of his friends are those of his prison days, and that is why the ways are made hard for him. He cannot see why the police should suspect crime in his every move any more than they would suspect that two persons, escaped from a penal house and seen talking together, were plotting some means to get back. And, as the Commissioner observes bitterly, when Chick once decides to hold his tongue "he wouldn't tell you the time even if he had it on his wrist."

An old cellmate of Chick's, whom he supposed was working "on the level," cracks a safe, steals a necklace, is shot in making his escape, and, mortally wounded, is brought to Chick for protection. Chick hides him in the garret of his lodging house, and there he dies, but not in the way this final refuge the stolen necklace has disappeared.

This disappearance means for Chick and Molly that somehow the body of the dead thief must be disposed of without the police ever knowing that they had even a remote connection with the crime. The play becomes thrilling and grisly enough here, for the dead man is thrown into the North River, and into the river his girl goes after him. Chick and Molly, left to work it out alone, are groping their way to security, and are just glimpsing light ahead when they learn that the necklace had been stolen from the wounded thief by Molly's drug-wrecked brother. They make one last, smashing fight to get to the District Attorney with the whole story, when they fall into the hands of the police, and the last act sees them all lined up at Headquarters.

There, as the murderer in "Within the Law" confessed when he was tricked into thinking Mary Turner was accused, so the brother shrieks forth the truth when he thinks they are taking his sister to a cell for the theft of the diamonds. And there, as the kindly Inspector in "The Law of the Land" remembers he's a father and himself gives the verdict of acquittal, so the Deputy Commissioner, moved by Molly's piteous appeal that her baby be not born in a prison, unlocks the handcuffs and gives the two a fresh start as the final curtain falls.

But for all this somewhat strained conclusion, "Kick In" has engrossing interest from beginning to end, its second and third acts are almost uncomfortably tense, and the violence of the scene that brings down the third-act curtain is of the sort to keep the spectator on the very edge of his seat and keep him there.

Uncommonly able and sincere playing is partly responsible not only for the force of these acts, but for the genuine ring of so much of the play. The demands of the rôle of Chick Hewes are met to the full by Mr. Barrymore, who plays with intelligence and vigor and imparts to it a deal of charm. Miss Grey is most happily cast as Molly, and the difficult part of Molly's brother has the advantage of the fine abilities of Forrest Winant. The rest of the cast is sufficiently competent, and particularly good work is done by Maidel Turner as a retired shoplifter, whose gowns are "grand," whose heart is warm, and whose contempt for the police would exhaust the resources of a less remarkable vocabulary.

HIT BY AN AUTO AT 91.

Aged Veteran of the Mexican War Run Down in Broadway.

James Esterbrook, 91 years old, one of the few veterans of the Mexican war, and a retired builder living at 581 West 160th Street, became confused by the traffic and was run down at Fulton Street and Broadway by an automobile owned by Andrew J. Tunnier of 621 West 135th Street yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from shock and a broken hip.

In Brooklyn Theatres.

"The Story of the Rosary," the war melodrama which has been playing at the Manhattan Opera House, is now at the Majestic.

With Miss Ryan in the rôle of Peg, the delightful comedy "Peg o' My Heart" is back in Brooklyn at the De Kalb.

"The Dummy," fresh from its long run in Manhattan, is the attraction at the Montauk Theatre.

At the Orpheum Theatre the long vaudeville bill this week is headed by Arthur Prince, the ventriloquist; Jesse L. Lasky's little musical comedy, "The Society Buds," and Adele Ritchie in new songs.

At the Bushwick Theatre the vaudeville bill has as its topliners Adelaide and Hughes, the dancers; H. Reiff's one-act musical comedy, "The Bride Shop," and Marshall Montgomery, the ventriloquist.

CHARLES TAFT TAKES PRIZE.

Keeps Up Traditions of Family by Winning Latin Honors at Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—William H. Taft, ex-President of the United States, was a proud man today and admitted it. He received a telegram from his brother, Horace Taft of Watertown, Conn., saying that the ex-President's younger son, Charles Taft, had taken first prize in Latin in his entrance examination for Yale. This prize was taken by ex-President Taft and by his elder son, Robert Taft, in the Yale examinations.

The ex-President was graduated at the head of his class at Yale, and his son Robert was also graduated at the head of his class in that university. Charles Taft is 17 years old.

TAFT AT WHITE HOUSE.

Calls by Appointment and Is Greeted by President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Ex-President Taft called upon President Wilson at the White House today by appointment. He was immediately received by the President, who greeted him warmly.

Mr. Taft expressed his pleasure at being at the White House again, but said that he enjoyed private life.

Ex-President Taft today gave a luncheon in honor of Henry Watterson, editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Watterson, who, following his call on President Wilson, had planned to leave for New York last night, decided to remain over when he received Mr. Taft's invitation.

PATHE PLANTS NOT SOLD.

Film Company Denies Disposal of American Business to Wm. Fox.

The statement that the American interests of the Pathé Frères, one of the largest moving-picture concerns in the world, had been bought by William Fox, who operates a string of moving-picture theatres, is emphatically denied by the officers of the Pathé Company, who say that their plants and their business are not for sale and never have been.

The report of the sale to Fox was the result of the theatrical manager renting part of one of the New Jersey studios of the Pathé Company in which to turn out some moving-picture plays. Mr. Fox, however, has not invested any money in any way in the Pathé Company, nor has such a move been contemplated.

"The foreign plants of the Pathé Frères Company," said an officer of that concern yesterday, "have not been closed up by the war, and while, of course, business over there has been affected to some extent by the struggle, the plants are still in operation.

"Many of the moving-picture actors and the employes of the company have gone to war, but the places of the camera men have been filled by women to a great extent, and the films for the Pathé Journal, which over here is known as the Pathé Weekly, moving pictures of current events, are taken by women."

THE WEEK IN THE THEATRES.

The following attractions entered upon new weeks in the theatres last night: "Pygmalion," with Mrs. Pat Campbell, at the Park Theatre; "Mr. 'Lu," with Walker Whiteside, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre; "Big Jim Garrity," with John Mason, at the New York Theatre; "The Money Makers," at the Booth Theatre; "The Phantom Rival," at the Belasco Theatre; "Evidence," at the Lyric Theatre; "My Lady's Dress," at The Playhouse; "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden; "The Hawk" with William Faversham, at the Shubert Theatre; "Daddy Long Legs," at the Gaiety Theatre; "The Law of the Land," at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre; "Consequences," at the Comedy Theatre; "The Miracle Man," at the Astor Theatre; "Officer 666," at the Candler; "Pretty Mrs. Smith," at the Casino; "It Pays to Advertise," at Cohan's; "Under Cover," at the Cort; "Innocent," at the Eltinge; "Twin Beds," at the Fulton; "The Whirl of the World," at the Hippodrome; "The Girl from Utah," at the Knickerbocker; "He Comes Up Smiling," at the Liberty; "The Beautiful Adventure," at the Lyceum; Lew Fields in "The High Cost of Loving," at the Republic; "The Third Party," at the Thirty-ninth Street.

Dick Rudolph and Hank Gowdy, the pitcher and catcher of the world's champion Boston baseball team, have lost no time in starting to cash in their fame. Yesterday the Boston battery made its appearance at Hammerstein's, where the two ball players were introduced to the audience by Loney Haskell. As actors Messrs. Gowdy and Rudolph showed that they were two of the best ball players in the world. Other acts at Hammerstein's included Sam and Kitty Morton, the Four Bards, Arthur Dunn, the diminutive comedian, with Miss Mae Dunn in a humorous travesty-skit entitled "The Actress"; Harry Mayo and Harry Tally, half of the Empire City Quartet; Charles E. Johnson and Josephine Dean, a team well known abroad, in a singing and dancing offering, and Ben Ali Haggin Who Grows; Stepp, Goodrich and King, in new songs; Florence Kolb and Adelaide Holland, in a satire on evolution; Vincent Bach, cornet virtuoso; Hershkind, cartoonist; Charlotte Lealay, and Keystone Comedy pictures.

Blanche Ring returned to vaudeville yesterday afternoon, where she made her appearance at the Colonial Theatre in a condensed version of Leo Dietrichstein's play, "Oh, Papa," made by Channing Pollock and Reginald Wolf. The little play gives Miss Ring an excuse to sing several new songs. Others on the bill at the Colonial include Eddie Leonard and Mabel Hite; Ed Vinton, with Buster, the dog comedian; Emmet De Voy and company, presenting "His Wife's Mother"; Hymach, in "Missitt Junction"; two colored comedians, Brooks and Bowen, writers and singers; Collins and Hart; Eveleen Dunmore, comedienne, in her repertoire of songs, and Weber and Capitola.

For the third week of vaudeville at the newly-remodeled Broadway Theatre a bill of ten acts is presented, including Verna Mercereau and company, in "A Romance of Old Egypt"; a dancing classic; Robert Roy, eccentric character comedian; Galvin and Platt, in their newest vaudeville presentation, "After Twenty Years"; Billy Seaton; the National Trio, street singers and musicians; the Luncheon Cabaret, in an original musical offering, with a company of ten people; the Texas Tommy Dancers; the Mimic Four, comedy quartet; Steiner Trio, acrobatic act, and the Hickman Brothers and company. Besides this bill of acts the Broadway Theatre also presents motion pictures and the Broadway Review of Current Events.

At the Palace Theatre a long and interesting bill is headed by Houdini. Others include Rosalka Dolly and Martin Brown. Miss Dolly is one of the Dolly twins. The offering is called "In Danceland," and Miss Dolly and Mr. Brown are assisted by James Moore as a Pierrot. Fanny Brice offers a new mélange of song, dance, and kidding. Elis and French do their tropical "Dance of the Temptress," Tom Lewis and company offer a farce, "Brother Fans," which is about Lewis's Wills Holt Wakefield sings and plays the piano in her own inimitable fashion. Hawthorne and Inglis are seen in "A Fool There Is," Ball and West do their character study. Since the Days of '61," and the Pidkowald Troupe show the newest steps in Russian whirlwind dancing.

James and Bonnie Thornton, the youngest of the old-time vaudeville teams, head the bill at the Prospect Theatre, and others there are Willard Sims in "Flinder's Furnished Flat," Allan Lee and company in "Straightened Out," Jasper, the thinking dog; James Muilen and Alan Coogan in character songs, the Three Keatons, Sue Smith in bright songs and patter, Newhouse, Snyder and company in a scenic bicycle act, and the Six Navigators, European athletes.

At the Royal Theatre is Julius Steiger, who has lately been in the "legitimate," with a new one-act play, "The Warning"; Belle Baker in new songs; Francis Pooley and Corinne Sales in "That's Silly," and other well-known acts.

The Alhambra has Elisabeth Brice and Charles King in songs and dances, Nat Wills in his tramp monologue, Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "The Man Who Remembered," and a long vaudeville bill.

The Bronx Opera House has Fannie Ward in "Madam President," supported by the company which appeared with her during the run on Broadway.

Olga Petrova began a week's engagement at the Standard yesterday in Monckton Hoff's drama, "The Panther."

"Damaged Goods," played by Richard Bennett's Co-Workers, is at the Grand Opera House.

Dunninger, the magician, still heads the bill, with new kinematocler pictures and new war films being among the other attractions, at the Eden Musee.

The Prize Winner's Burlesque Company presents the two-act satire, "A Broadway Honeymoon," together with a long vaudeville programme, at the Columbia.

"Hello, Paris," a new burlesque in two acts, is the feature of the show at the Murray Hill.

At the Strand Theatre yesterday Henry W. Savage made his bow as a producer of moving pictures, and his film play, "The County Chairman," made from George Ade's comedy, was presented for the first time. Marilyn Arbuckle is seen in the pictures in the same rôle he played in the stage production.

This week, at Hammerstein's Lexington, Fifty-first Street and Lexington Avenue, Ethel Barrymore is shown in "The Nightingale," a five-act motion picture, written by Augustus Thomas. In addition, Keystone Comedy, Sterling Comedy, Scientia, and other films are shown. The musical numbers include "The Harmonists," "Balaban," "The Marcel," and Bruce Bennett, the new Irish tenor.

MGR. R. H. BENSON DIES IN ENGLAND

Son of Late Archbishop of Canterbury Left the English Church in 1903.

CHAMBERLAIN OF PIUS X.

Author Lectured Here on the Theory of Ghosts and Investigated an Alleged Haunted House.

Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, died yesterday at the age of 43 years at Salford, England. He was educated at Eton, and read for orders with Dean Vaughan, and served as curate at Pickney and Kemsing.

He caused a sensation in 1903, while his father was the head of the Church of England, by leaving the English Church and becoming a Roman Catholic. A year later he was ordained a priest in Rome. In 1911, after he had attained considerable fame by controversial writings and works on psychical research, he was appointed Private Chamberlain to Pope Pius X.

Mgr. Benson became well known in this city when he made a visit here in the Spring of 1912 and delivered lectures on religion and on the theory of supernatural apparitions. While he was here he investigated an alleged haunted house in Brooklyn, but obtained no evidence of the existence of a ghost there. He delivered a series of Lenten sermons at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, and addressed a fashionable audience in the grand ballroom at the Hotel Astor with a discussion of Protestantism.

Speaking at the Hudson Theatre, he astonished a large audience by professing without qualification his belief in ghosts. He told of many instances in which he said he had verified the appearance of ghosts. He said further that he believed that certain houses were haunted and thought that there must be something back of an idea which had held its ground for so many ages. Since his return to England dispatches have told of Mgr. Benson walking up in haunted houses in the hope of personally seeing a ghost.

At the outbreak of the war Mgr. Benson applauded the stand taken by England and said that it was impossible to imagine any Catholic in the world, who, knowing the truth, would doubt which forces were on the right side. He predicted that the war would end with on the side of the Allies and that, if the Allies were beaten, America would be forced in sheer self-defense to join the war against Germany.

Some of Mgr. Benson's literary works are "The Light Invisible," "A Book of the Love of Jesus," "What Is Authority?" "The Religion of the Plain Man," "The Sentimentalists," "A Mirror of Shalott," "Lord of the World," "The Necromancers," "Come Rack! Come Rope!" "Confessions of a Convert."

Mgr. Benson is survived by two brothers, Arthur Christopher Benson, being a fellow and a lecturer at Magdalene College, Cambridge, and the author of "Dodo" and many other works of fiction and criticism, Edward Frederic Benson, his other brother, is also an author.

REV. DR. J. F. BINGHAM DEAD.

Noted Italian Scholar Was Father of ex-Police Commissioner.

The Rev. Dr. Joel Foote Bingham, father of Gen. Theodore A. Bingham, ex-Police Commissioner of this city, died on Sunday night of apoplexy at the age of 87 years at Hartford, Conn., where he had lived for the last twenty-five years.

Dr. Bingham was valedictorian of his class at Yale in 1852 and studied at the Union Theological Seminary. He was head master of the Classical School, Bible House, New York, from 1852 to 1858, and then entered the Congregational ministry. He was pastor of churches at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Augusta, Me. In 1871 he was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church and was a rector in New Haven, Portsmouth, N. H., and Waterbury. From 1879 to 1888 he was engaged in literary work.

For ten years Dr. Bingham was a lecturer on Italian literature at Trinity College. He had a wide reputation as an Italian scholar.

Frederick C. Seeman.

Frederick C. Seeman, a silk manufacturer owning a large factory at Union Hill, died yesterday at his home, 168 Cebra Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., in his fifty-ninth year. He had lived in Richmond Borough for several years, and was prominent in the German societies of both this city and Staten Island. Mr. Seeman was a Director of the Staten Island Savings Bank. President of the Ehriterund, and a member of the Richmond County Country Club. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

BURIED IN QUICKSAND.

Firemen, Police, and Citizens Rescue Man After Fifty Hours' Work.

WARE, Mass., Oct. 19.—After forty-eight hours' imprisonment in quicksand, twenty-five feet below the surface of the earth, Maurice Allen was rescued late today by a gang of fifty firemen, policemen and citizens, who had dug a ditch fifty feet long and thirty feet deep to reach him.

Allen was boring a well on Saturday when he struck quicksand and sank. All attempts at rescue by ladders and ropes failed, owing to earth slides. The trench was then dug to within a foot of Allen's position and a man lowered on a rope removed the remaining sand and brought Allen to the surface.

Allen was conscious when rescued, but very weak. He said he had been unable to help himself, as his feet were held firmly by a piece of planking. A bit and straw which were blown into him this morning enabled him to work one of his feet free, but another cave-in buried the tools, and left him as helpless as before.

An improvised divers' helmet was lowered into the hole just after midnight last night and the man was supplied with air by a pump. Food and stimulants were fed to him through a tube.

FLAGG HIS OWN COUNSEL.

But Stock Speculator Has a Lawyer to Aid Him in Fraud Trial.

Jared Flagg, who ran a stock speculating establishment in West Fortieth Street, was put on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court for having used the mails to defraud. He asked permission to act as his own counsel, although he said Robert C. Beatty would assist him. Mr. Flagg said that, although he was not a lawyer, he was acquainted with every detail of his case, and he was confident that he would be able to prove his innocence.

Mr. Beatty then tried to get the indictment of Mr. Flagg quashed on the ground that one of the Grand Jurors who had voted it was Michael Kehoe, whom he described as a professional juryman and a gambler. The court denied Mr. Beatty's motion. Then Assistant United States District Attorney Thompson asked the court to separate the case against Mr. Flagg from that against the other eight defendants. The court granted the motion, and the rest of the day was consumed in filling the jury box.

Auto Thief Dies of Injuries; 2 Held.

Frank Holt, 19 years old, a chauffeur, of Astoria, and William McCluskey, 21 years old, a plasterer, of Astoria, were held without bail yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, in connection with the death of August Lemaire, who received mortal injuries on Saturday night when a car which he had stolen was wrecked against an elevated road pillar. The police say that there were four men in the stolen automobile. Lemaire died early Sunday morning in the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn. The address which he gave, 222 Bartlett Street, Brooklyn, proved to be fictitious.

GEN. JULIO A. ROCA DEAD.

Served Twelve Years as President of Argentina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 19.—Gen. Julio Argentino Roca, who served two terms as President of Argentina, is dead. Dr. Uriburu, ex-President, is very ill.

Gen. Roca was born in the Province of Tucuman, Argentina, and was in his seventy-second year. As soon as he was old enough he entered the National College of the Province of Entre Rios, but the outbreak of the war with Paraguay forced him to abandon his studies and he went to the front as a sub-Lieutenant of Artillery. He fought in the chief battles of the campaign, and at the end of the war was promoted to be a Staff Major. Shortly after this he was Commander in Chief of the war against the Pampas Indians, which he brought to a successful conclusion, with the result that Argentina received an immense new territory.

Gen. Roca returned to Buenos Aires as the idol of the people, and was elected to the Presidency and served from 1880 until 1886. At the expiration of his term he visited Europe and studied the European Governments. In 1898 he was again elected President, and served until 1904, when he was appointed Minister to Brazil and conducted many important international negotiations. After this he was accredited as Minister to France.

"MOTHER PRINDLE" DEAD.

One of the Founders of the Florence Crittenton Missions Dies at 77.

Mrs. Almira Prindle, known all over the United States as "Mother Prindle" on account of her lifelong work for the betterment of fallen women, died yesterday at her home, 546 Park Place, Brooklyn, in her seventy-eighth year.

Mrs. Prindle was born of Quaker parents in Starkesboro, Vt., and was one of a family of fourteen children. More than forty years ago she started in mission work in Buffalo. Twenty-five years ago she assisted in the foundation of the Florence Crittenton Mission for Girls in this city, and since then assisted in the founding of the Florence Crittenton Missions in Boston and Watertown, Mass., Philadelphia, Little Rock, Ark., and personally founded the Home in Newark, Ohio.

For more than twenty years she was with the Florence Crittenton Home in Bleecker Street in this city, and is credited with helping many thousands of girls to live better lives. Of late years she had been interested in the New York Home for Homeless Boys in Harlem, but six years ago retired from active work.

Mrs. Prindle was a life-long member of the Orthodox Friends Church. She is survived by a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

NORMAN C. GILE, Superintendent of Schools at Port Jervis, N. Y., died at a sanitarium in Clifton Springs yesterday afternoon, aged 40 years. He was born near Van Etten, N. Y., and was graduated from New York University. He had been Principal of schools at Florida, Matteawan, and Kingston, N

Is This a Good Time to Invest?

We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

If you have funds awaiting investment you will be interested in this Circular, which also lists a variety of good bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Interest in Eastern Carriers' Return to Washington—Cotton Pool.

A significant step in the progress which is being made toward restoring business confidence was the appearance yesterday, before the Interstate Commerce Commission of representatives of the Eastern railroads, who again are asking for an increase in rates twice denied them. In some quarters in the financial district a direct relation is seen between this movement and the conditions which must prevail before it will be possible to resume security dealings. Undoubtedly, if the Commission were to announce its intention of allowing the carriers to put into effect the 5 per cent. increase asked for it would go far toward offsetting the factors which up to this time have tended to depress prices of railway securities. In the light of the length of time taken by the Commission to act on the two previous applications, it is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to keep the exchanges closed until the decision on the new petition is handed down. However, as no evidence in support of the pending case is to be based on anything that transpired before the conclusion of the former hearings, making arguments depend almost entirely upon the changes due to war, it may happily prove that the Commission can hand down its findings within a comparatively short period.

While popular enthusiasm for the $150,000,000 cotton pool is much less in evidence than was the case when the banks were being brought together for the New York City note financing, and the national gold pool to provide foreign exchange, bankers were busily engaged yesterday in coming to an understanding on the terms under which aid can be extended to banks in the cotton section. There are some delicate questions involved in the formation of the latest pool which were not raised on either of the previous occasions, and the promoters of the scheme will be fortunate if their ideas can be carried out without running against the anti-trust law. It is plain that the cotton problem must be solved through the extension of substantial aid in carrying a surplus of perhaps 5,000,000 bales through the season, and the New York institutions will join any approved plan, even though they lack enthusiasm over it.

There was a lessened demand yesterday for foreign exchange, with the result that demand and cables on London yielded one-half cent. The call money market was also very dull, with money lending at 7 per cent. in most cases. It is understood that a considerable amount of industrial stock, which has depreciated in value through the loss of the foreign markets, has been taken out of loans the last few days, making the position of the banks carrying these issues in their vaults not a little easier.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

One road	$794,647+	$85,726
Eleven roads	6,018,724—	1,511,017
Total (twelve roads)	6,813,371—	1,425,291

AMERICAN RAILWAYS—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sept. Gross	460,131	459,832	*299
8 mos. gross	1,486,067	1,489,693	3,625

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO for July—

Gross	210,701	208,750	*2,009
Net	90,847	92,959	2,086
Sur. aft. chgs.	56,362	60,497	4,135

NEW YORK RAILWAYS CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	13,860,838	14,065,150	204,321
†Expenses	8,759,974	8,775,962	15,988
Net	5,100,864	5,289,197	188,333
Taxes	1,932,105	1,169,826	77,790
Net	4,003,759	4,119,802	110,543
Other income	434,201	410,030	*24,170
Total income	4,442,960	4,529,832	86,373
Int. on und'l'g bonds, rents, &c.	2,674,510	2,895,555	21,046
Inc. avail. for int. on co.'s bonds	1,768,450	1,833,777	65,327
Int. on ref. 4s	651,838	651,838	.....
Int. paid on 5% adj. inc. bds.	1,112,679	1,190,164	77,486
Surplus	3,934	†8,225	*12,159
Prev. surp.	67,423	54,226	*13,097
Total surp.	71,357	46,101	*25,256

*Increase. †Deficit. ‡For purposes of comparison the operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 1913, are adjusted to include reserve for maintenance and depreciation.

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,949,439	1,999,343	1,926,043
Net	833,475	845,277	798,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,505	44,275	36,850
Gross, 3 mos.	5,813,676	5,965,988	5,758,078
Net	2,456,992	2,463,432	2,328,732
Sur. aft. chgs.	24,984	64,735	51,411

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for the year ended June 30—

Av. mileage	5,259	5,255	5,241
Op. rev	44,923,360	46,050,290	42,100,384
Op. exp	33,270,600	30,711,094	28,709,589
Net op. rev	11,652,960	15,339,196	13,390,795
Taxes	2,149,215	2,057,440	1,957,583
Op. inc	9,503,754	13,281,756	11,433,192
Other inc	749,911	1,379,023	1,559,318
Total inc	10,253,665	14,660,779	12,992,510
Int., rents and sks. fund	12,168,828	13,165,611	11,236,636
*K. C., Ft. S.	.....	540,400	540,400
*C. & E. I.	.....	1,120,766	1,088,075
Total deduc.	12,168,828	15,826,777	12,865,111
Deficit	1,915,161	667,848	†177,399
First pf. div.	.....	149,790	199,742
Deficit	1,915,161	817,138	22,343

*Dividends on trust certificates. †Surplus, (includes six months' interest on refunding mortgage $1,871,140; eight months' interest on general lien mortgage $2,292,000, and $348,446 interest on notes not paid.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross profit	1,934,494	1,718,852	.....
Expenses	1,170,151	1,054,441	.....
Net	764,342	664,391	2,031,209
Other income	208,730	.....	.....
Total income	973,072	664,391	2,031,209
Bond interest	646,529	650,000	563,696
Amortiz. of bd. discount	241,686	.....	.....
Net profit	84,906	14,391	1,465,513
Preferred div.	.....	457,303	914,505
Surplus	84,906	442,912	551,008
Profit on bonds	222,060	.....	.....
Prev. deficit	1,459,470	.....	.....
Total deficit	1,152,502	.....	.....

*Deficit.

PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	128,141	121,252	6,889
Net after tax.	69,015	65,986	3,029
Sur. after chg.	56,715	41,917	45,202
12 mos. gross	1,359,506	1,283,806	75,316
Net after tax.	700,584	608,836	91,748
Sur. after chg.	326,205	283,590	42 615
Bal. after pf. dividends	81,205	44,840	36,365

PORTLAND GAS & COKE for September—

Gross	106,450	100,096	8,354
Net after tax.	58,576	51,416	7,160
Sur. after chg.	36,711	29,597	6,114
12 mos. gross	1,301,772	1,220,543	47,910
Net after tax.	673,826	627,283	46,543
Sur. after chg.	404,442	383,300	21,142
Net after pf. dividends	284,442	279,175	*14,783

*Decrease.

VIRGINIA IRON, COAL & COKE CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	4,262,506	4,331,233	2,893,214
Expenses	3,774,097	3,749,483	2,614,697
Net	488,410	581,830	278,517
Other income	28,700	85,067	32,642
Total income	517,110	616,897	311,159
*Chgs., &c.	629,716	654,668	685,199
Deficit	117,606	37,091	373,040

*Charges, taxes, depreciation, development, &c.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO. for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	424,984	414,861	10,125
Net	220,567	214,500	6,066
Surp. aft. chgs	84,529	81,781	2,748
3 mo. gross	1,314,908	1,293,476	21,522
Net	701,340	683,124	18,215
Surp. aft. chgs	291,382	285,198	6,183

WESTERLY LIGHT & POWER CO. for August—

Gross	14,832	13,197	1,635
Net	8,479	5,917	2,562
Surp. aft. chgs	6,590	4,193	1,397
8 mo. gross	99,278	80,395	3,883
Net	39,794	32,254	7,540
Surp. aft. chgs	35,012	78,451	6,561

WESTERN UNION GAINS.

Profit and Loss Surplus $9,244,616 on June 30.

The Western Union Telegraph Company reported yesterday to the Public Service Commission of Massachusetts gross earnings of $45,582,395 in the year ended June 30, a gain of $487,597 over the preceding year. Operating expenses required $5,002,284 less than in 1913, with a total expenditure of $36,685,576, and because of the large saving in costs net revenue from wire lines of $8,842,818 was $5,412,881 more than in the previous year. To this was added miscellaneous income amounting to $1,070,831.

After meeting all charges a balance of $3,702,554 was left for dividends and a surplus of $211,900 after dividends had been paid. The surplus for 1913 was $134,113. The total profit and loss surplus on June 30, 1914, was $9,744,616.

WAR CAUSES FAILURE.

Receiver Appointed for Big Philadelphia Department Store.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19.—George H. Earle was appointed receiver in Common Pleas Court here today for Berg Brothers, operators of a large department store in this city. No statement of assets or liabilities was made public. The receiver's security was fixed at $750,000.

Mr. Earle stated that he had not yet had an opportunity to examine the books of the firm, but that he understood the failure had been caused by banks calling their loans and by financial conditions due to the European war. He added that while he believed the concern entirely solvent, some plan of reorganization probably would be necessary.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Bay S. Gas	10c.	10c.	10c.	10c.
50	Bohemia	1	1	1	1
300	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
300	Cal. & Corbin	.13	.12	.12	.12
100	Crown Res	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
125	*Davis-Daly	.60	.60	.55	.55
215	Goldfield Con.	1	1	1	1
140	Iron Blos	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Jumbo Ext	.42	.42	.42	.42
200	McK.-Darrah	.44	.44	.44	.44
600	Mex. Metals	.19	.16	.16	.16
2,500	Nevada Doug.	.50	.50	.36	.40
200	Ohio Copper	.10	.10	.10	.10
200	Old Dom. tr. c.	5	5⅛	5	5⅛
1,500	Un. V. Ext.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Yukon Gold.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

Following were the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alavero	.75	.90	Gold'd Con.	1 1	1-16
Butte & L.	.07	.12	Houghton	...	2
Bagote	.50	.50	La Rose	.70	.75
Bohemia	1	1⅛	Majestic	.07	.08
Boston Ely	.25	.....	Mex. Metals	.15	.17
Bay State G.	.10	.11	Nev. Doug.	.37	.45
Chief Con.	.85	.90	McK.-Dar.	.42	.50
Calaveras	1	1⅛	New Baltic	.60	.70
Crown Res.	1 1	1-16	Ohio Copper	.08	.10
*Davis-Daly	.50	.55	So. Lake	1⅝	8
Eagle & B.	.85	.90	U. Verde E.	.99	1 1-16
First Nat. C.	.85	.90	Yukon	1⅛	1⅞

*Assessment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.97½	$4.96⅝	$4.96⅝
Cable sterling	4.97⅝	4.97½	4.97⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.96⅝	$4.97⅛
Paris	5.06¼	5.05⅝
Berlin	.92	.92⅛
Switzerland	5.07½	5.07
Holland	.41	.41⅛

New York Clearing House exchanges, $215,633,141; balances, $139,908,686; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $610,906.

The local banks have gained $1,990,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 55c premium; San Francisco, 60c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 15c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d. off ⅛d; in New York, 50¾c. off ⅝c.

WHEAT PRICES SOAR WITH EXPORT BUYING

December $1.24¾ and May $1.30½ as Million Bushels Are Sold Here.

OATS IN HEAVY DEMAND, TOO

England, France, and Italy Engaging a Supply of Cereals—Long War in Prospect.

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The heavy purchases were thought in the trade to indicate a belief on the part of buyers that the war was likely to be long drawn out. Hitherto, buying has been restricted to a considerable degree to grain for immediate delivery, while yesterday's dealings, as far as they could be traced, showed that England, France, and Italy were busy engaging a supply for the future. Quotations were steadily bid upward in spite of cables from abroad which stated that Russia was planting wheat on a scale commensurate with the acreage of the past season.

Verdict of $144,196 Against B. & M.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—Verdicts amounting to $144,196 against the Boston & Maine Railroad Comany were ordered in Superior Court today in the suits of Alanson Follansbee of Chicago and the Central National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., to recover on matured notes of the road. The notes were payable in June.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.30
Belcher	.80	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Seg. Belcher	.03
Caledonia	.52	Sierra Nevada	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Union Con.	.09
Crown Point	.33	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.38
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.72	Comb. Fraction	.05
Midway	.09	D'field Daisy	.03
Mizpah Exten.	.23	D'field Black B.	.02
Montana	.50	Florence	.30
North Star	.19	G'field Con. M.	1.05
Rescue Eula	.03	Goldfield Merger	.16
Tonopah Exten.	2.50	Jumbo Exten.	.41
Tonopah Merger	.26	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.53	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.27
Atlanta	.21	Round Mountain	.30
Booth	.03	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6¼	6⅝	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	43½	44	McKinney	23½	24¼
El Paso	95	125	Old Gold	...	2
Findlay	...	2	Portland	102	103
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	104	105
Isabella	11	11¼	W. B. H.	...	4

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 17, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.		
Balance Oct. 10		$74,378,932.51
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues		4,857,061.00
		$79,236,023.51
Payments—		
General administration	$3,805,149.44	
Repayment of temporary loans	8,191,877.78	
Redemption of bonds	650.00	
Interest on bonds	493,337.23	
		12,291,014.45
Balance Oct. 17		$66,945,009.06
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance uninvested Oct. 10		$12,955,013.96
Receipts		265,707.19
		$13,220,721.15
Payments		106.76
Balance uninvested Oct. 17		13,220,614.39
Aggregate balances Oct. 17		$80,165,623.45

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Heavy buying for export occasioned a strong upturn in wheat yesterday and closing prices were 2 to 2½c net higher and about top for the day. It was estimated that at least a million bushels had been taken at outports with the possibility of more, as the trade on such big days has generally exceeded conservative estimates.

The advance of 1¼ to 1⅞d at Liverpool was partly accounted for by the world's shipments of only 6,551,000 bushels, compared with 10,297,000 the previous week, most of the loss being in American shipments. In local cash circles a strong undertone prevailed with quotations cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo basis, nominally as follows: No. 2 red, $1.16½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.15⅝; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21½.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	...	...	1.24¾	1.22½	92 15-16
May	...	...	1.30½	1.27½	95⅝

CHICGO PRICES.

December	1.16⅝	1.14⅝	1.16¼	1.14¼	86⅛
May	1.22⅝	1.20¾	1.22½	1.20¾	88⅜

CORN.

Because of more favorable weather over the belt corn was not so buoyant as wheat and at times even showed moderate heaviness with prices ⅛c under the previous close. In the afternoon, however, shorts became nervous over the continued strength in wheat and their buying carried prices up half a cent over the previous night, where they closed.

The visible supply decreased 672,000 bushels. No. 2 yellow corn here was quoted at 81¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine prime 75c, nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	67⅜	68¼	67⅞	67¼
May	70⅞	70	70¾	70⅛	69⅛

OATS.

Export operations on a big scale made this market very firm all day, and it closed practically a cent higher than Saturday. It was estimated that at least 750,000 bushels had been taken for Europe, mostly at outports. Cash oats were firm here, closing as follows: Standard, 51½@52c; No. 2 white, 52½@53c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 4 white, 50@51c; fancy clipped white, 54@55c; ordinary clipped white, 52@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50	49½	50	49½	33¼
May	53⅛	52⅝	53⅛	52¾	41¼

COTTONSEED OIL.

Weakness appeared in the early market prices at new low levels under liquidation induced by the drop in lard, but the loss was subsequently regained, and the market became quite steady in the last hour on reports of lighter crude offerings and rather active covering. Final prices were 1 to 6 points net higher.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
Spot	...	...	5.15@5.40	5.15
October	...	...	5.15@5.30	5.15
November	5.22	5.12	5.20@5.21	5.14
December	5.23	5.16	5.21@5.23	5.19
January	5.33	5.25	5.32@5.33	5.28
February	...	...	5.43@5.46	5.40
March	5.50	5.54	5.53@5.59	5.56
April	5.70	5.66	5.68@5.75	5.67
May	5.66	5.80	5.86@5.87	5.85

PROVISIONS.

The big receipts at Western points, amounting to 95,000 hogs, caused weakness in live hogs, which was reflected part of the day in the provision market. There were receipts of 40,000 hogs at Chicago, or 12,000 more than indicated, while 18,000 head were expected on Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
Lard—						
October	$10.50	$10.50	$10.50	$10.40	$10.32	
January	9.95	9.82	9.95	9.97	10.45	
Ribs—						
October	...	...	...	11.00	10.25	
January	9.75	9.65	9.75	9.72	10.40	
Pork—						
January	18.67	18.45	18.65	18.67	19.70	

COTTON.

Reports from the Southern spot markets were irregular. Some of the Eastern belt markets as officially reported were steady to a shade higher, but Houston was ⅛c lower, and local spot dealers said that their offers from the Southwest were generally easier this morning. Middling cotton, it was reported, could be bought at about 7 1-16c, landed at Eastern mill points.

COFFEE.

The effect of the recent action by Coffee Exchange authorities in authorising the voluntary Liquidating Committee to accept fresh buying orders was evidenced in a very much more active business in December contracts yesterday, and a further advance of several points in prices. December contracts sold at 5.90c during the day, comparing with 5.35c, the price reported on last Friday.

Rather a better demand was reported in the local spot markets, and prices were ⅛ to ¼c higher, with Rio 7s quoted at 6⅝c and Santos 4s at 10¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,160 packages. Market lightly supplied with the finer grades of fresh creamery, and prices for such were firm, but not quotably changed. Secondary grades offering freely at irregular rates, with demand light. Process quiet, but steady. Ladles are firmer. Packing stock inquired for and good lots to sellers' favor. Creamery, extras (92 score), 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; good to prime, 22@25c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,277 cases. Arrivals are light and advices indicate light shipments in transit. High grades are very scarce and tend to sellers' favor, and there is still a liberal supply of medium and lower grades on the market. Storage eggs are held firmly and slight improvement in prices. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 32@33c; extra firsts, 29@32c; firsts, 26@28c; seconds, 23@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 20@21c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 19@20c; undergrades, 14@18c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24c; firsts, charges paid, 23@23½c; seconds, charges paid, 21½@22½c; undergrades, 19@21c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, henery whites, fancy large, new laid, 50@52c; defective, 40@49c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 36@45c; Western, gathered whites, 35@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 35@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 30@35c.

WEAK PRICES SOAR WITH EXPORT BUYING

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CHICAGO PRICES.

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COTTON MEN DELAY TAX BILL IN HOUSE

Measure Goes Back to the Committee When No Quorum Is Found.

HENRY BLOCKS UNDERWOOD

Facing Apparent Defeat, Cotton Men, After Conference Today, Temporarily May Abandon the Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The legislative course of the War Tax bill again today, when the measure was returned to the House from the Senate, was blocked by Representative Henry of Texas and his colleagues who are urging governmental assistance for the cotton growers in the South. Mr. Henry objected to a request by Representative Underwood, the Democratic leader, that the House disagree to the ninety-eight Senate amendments to the tax bill and accede to the Senate desire for a conference. The House was without a quorum, and as unanimous consent was necessary the request of Mr. Underwood was of no avail.

The bill, therefore, was sent to the Ways and Means Committee, which, in all probability, will report it back to the House tomorrow with a motion to join the Senate in a conference over the amendments. Mr. Underwood said tonight that should the cotton relief advocates continue to fight a week might elapse before it would be possible to enact the measure into law.

The parliamentary conditions now are such that any proposal to amend the War Tax bill by adding to it provisions for the relief of cotton planters would be ruled out of order as not germane. The hope of the cotton men is that they will be able to force the House to accept the Henry bill, calling for an issue of $250,000,000 in federal securities to be issued with cotton as security as a separate piece of legislation.

The Democrats of the Rules Committee, of which Mr. Henry is Chairman, held a meeting today, but reached no conclusion. They have invited Secretary McAdoo to meet with them tomorrow, and following this meeting, in the face of almost certain defeat, it is possible a statement may be issued which will announce a discontinuance of the battle, at least for the present, so that the War Tax bill can go through promptly and an adjournment be taken.

The tentative plan of the Rules Committe was to report out a rule for the immediate consideration of several of the proposed changes in the Federal currency laws, the Lever Warehouse bill, and the Henry Cotton bill.

The surprise of today's session was the point of no quorum which was made by Representative Bathrick of Ohio. Mr. Henry, leader of the filibusters, had agreed not to throw this obstacle in the way of the House's business, it being a day set apart under the rules for the consideration of matters on the unanimous consent calendar and the suspension of the rules calendar. Mr. Bathrick contended that a quorum must be had to dispose of the War Tax bill and that the sooner the point of no quorum was made the quicker would the notifications go out to the absent members to return to Washington. The roll call showed there were present twenty-six members less than a quorum. It is expected that a sufficient number to make up a quorum will be in the Chamber tomorrow.

Some of the cotton Senators who were defeated on Saturday in their effort to inject into the War Tax bill a provision for the relief of cotton growers will make a last effort when the Senate meets tomorrow to obtain action of some sort before adjournment. Senator Smith of Georgia, who introduced the amendment that was rejected on Saturday, will offer a joint resolution tomorrow establishing a commission to consider the question of transporting cotton to the European countries now at war.

At the same time Mr. White of Alabama will offer in the Senate a bill somewhat similar to the measure favored in the House, directing an issue of $150,000,000 in scrip, payable in gold on Jan. 1, 1916. Under his plan this scrip would be deposited with banks in the South, to be used by them in loans only to cotton and tobacco growers. It is understood that an identical bill will be introduced in the House, although at the meeting of the Committee on Rules the measure may be sidetracked.

WANTS SOUTH TO ACT.

Gen. Graves Suggests That Legislatures Meet on Cotton Situation.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 19.—An appeal to the Democratic Party in ten Southern States for concerted action in relieving the cotton situation today was issued here by Gen. Bibb Graves, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee.

"If complete disaster is to be averted, extreme measures are necessary, and the States of the solid South must quickly get together and work out their own salvation," Gen. Graves declared.

The plan he proposes calls for the convening of the Legislatures in North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee.

URGE COTTON POOL CHANGE.

Bankers Here Want Reserve Board to Administer the Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Federal Reserve Board is considering some proposed changes in the plan to relieve the cotton situation by raising a fund of $100,000,000. New York bankers have urged that the Reserve Board should administer the fund if the plan is adopted. They also felt that some other features of the plan should be changed. Secretary McAdoo took advantage of his visit to New York on Saturday to consult with leading bankers about the plan.

The original provisional subscriptions of the New York bankers amounting to $50,000,000 hang on the decision of the Reserve Board about the administration of the fund. If the board finally decides that it cannot assume the task because it has no legal authority to do so, the subscriptions will be released. Secretary McAdoo today spoke hopefully of the outlook. He said:

I returned last night from New York, where W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board had joined me for a discussion with the leading bankers of New York City of the $150,000,000 cotton fund which Festus J. Wade of St. Louis has been trying to raise.

As has already been published in the newspapers, New York bankers have been asked to subscribe $50,000,000 toward this fund. The New York bankers felt that some features of Mr. Wade's plan should be changed. They expressed the belief that the plan could be improved in some important particulars. These changes are now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board. Among other things it is the desire of the New York bankers that the fund when raised shall be administered by the Federal Reserve Board.

While it is, of course, not the duty of the Federal Reserve Board to administer matters of this character, the board is, nevertheless, willing to volunteer for this service, recognizing the great importance to the country of doing everything possible to help the cotton situation. There is a unanimity of opinion among the members of the Federal Reserve Board that a fund of this character, properly administered, will be of great benefit to the South.

The Federal Reserve Board, so far as its official powers are concerned, was created by Congress purely as a ministerial body. With the immense task upon it of organizing the new reserve banking system some doubt exists as to whether it can enter on the task proposed in connection with the cotton fund. There is also a conservative view among some members of the board as to the extent of the relief measures which the Government would be justified in adopting in order to afford financial relief to any special industry.

The magnitude of the relief work that has already been done under the operation of the amended Aldrich-Vreeland act, it is pointed out, suggests that there must be a limit to the activities of the fiscal branch of the Administration. It has been asked why the banks that enter the pool may not, through a committee of their own creation, administer the fund quite as efficiently as would the Federal Reserve Board and without any complications as to the national banking laws. Hostile criticism of Congress and the country, it is asserted, also would be avoided.

SEE SHERMAN LAW MENACE.

Bankers Hint That Pool Might Infringe the Law.

Leading bankers who attended the conference with Secretary McAdoo, which, it was learned yesterday, was held at an uptown club on Sunday, pledged themselves to secrecy as to the discussion that took place and the outcome of the meeting. It was obvious that they intended to await further consultation by members of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and possibly an announcement by Mr. McAdoo before talking about the cotton pool plan for publication.

It has been understood all along that the New York banks were not enthusiastic about the plan, but would feel it incumbent on them to go into the pool if it was approved by the Federal Reserve Board and the rest of the money was forthcoming from other parts of the country.

They have insisted, however, that they would do so only in case the pool were to be operated by the board, and that satisfactory security could be arranged to safeguard them against loss in making advances to Southern banks, which would in turn make loans to the planters.

It is believed that the members of the Federal Reserve Board who were here on Sunday came to discuss the question of the board's management of the pool, which they were willing to undertake, and that an effort was made to find some way of satisfying the bankers on this point without the board formally taking charge of the pool.

One thing the bankers have had in mind was that the formation of the pool might be questioned as contrary to the Sherman law. As one of them pointed out yesterday, the pool would be not only a combination to make loans, but would be organized for the express purpose of raising the price of a commodity of general consumption. While the banks could not fairly be accused of desiring to do anything to violate the law, in view of the circumstances, it was pointed out, they would feel safer if the Administration actually participated in the operation of the pool.

Besides Mr. McAdoo, the members of the board who met the bankers were W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg. Mortimer C. Elliott, counsel for the board, also was present, which was considered significant, in view of the question raised as to the Sherman law.

The bankers in attendance numbered fifteen or twenty, but the only names mentioned yesterday were those of A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and Francis L. Hine, President of the First National.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Commissions Are Included in the Dutiable Value of Goods.

Sitting as a reappraisement official, Judge Brown of the Board of General Appraisers yesterday held that commissions given in the purchase of woolen tweed overcoating from Allen Brothers & Co., Bradford, are properly included in the dutiable value of the goods upon arrival in this country. It appears that the shippers described themselves on the back of the invoices as the sellers. The importer here claimed that in reality he is the purchaser's agent, and submitted formal statements to that effect. The statements are not regarded by the General Appraiser as convincing, the local Appraiser's action, in adding the commissions to the foreign market value, being affirmed.

Oscar Heyman & Co. lost in an appeal relating to bottle caps of metal. The tops were embossed with a design in the shape of a star, a bunch of grapes, or a crown. The customs men held them dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem under the last half of Paragraph 104 of the present tariff, as decorated. The claim was for a rate of only 30 per cent. under the first part of the provision, as undecorated.

Kornbluth & Harris and others were sustained in protests for lower duty on goatskins or mouffions which were taxed 30 per cent. under the first provision of Paragraph 348 of the act of 1913. The goods were claimed properly dutiable at only 10 per cent. under another part of Paragraph 348, or under Paragraph 386.

CIGARETTES IN CHINA.

Consul E. Carlton Baker, writing from Chungking, China, explains the methods of a large foreign cigarette company which has been very successful in exploiting this territory. The company, it seems, has devised many schemes by which its sales have increased, and, in the province where Consul Baker is stationed, trade has been advanced fully 30 per cent. during the past year.

"In this one province," he says, "there are sixteen foreigners representing the company and even the remoter districts are thoroughly canvassed. Free samples are distributed and a lottery system has been arranged so that Chinese who purchase the cigarettes have a chance of receiving prizes. The first prize is generally a gold watch, and less valuable articles are given to other winners. In this way the cigarettes are becoming popular and well known.

"The cigarettes manufactured from the native tobacco are sold at the lowest possible rates.

"The packets of ten retail to the consumer for the equivalent of 1 cent gold and with each packet a Japanese-made bamboo cigarette holder is given away."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Man

who knows the printing business, and who is so well known he is his own reference, is seeking a position with a firm that wants the printing end of its business efficiently managed

Address No. W 121
New York Times

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

New York, Oct. 19th, 1914.

Dear Sirs:—

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against us today. This is only another scheme of the Bosses' Association to put us out of business.

We refused their offer only last week of $8,000 to join their combine, and would have refused had the offer been $50,000.

WE ARE DETERMINED TO REMAIN INDEPENDENT AT ANY COST.

We ask for your confidence, support and co-operation.

Our business will continue as usual and you will get the same standard of work and services.

Thanking you for past patronage, we remain yours, very respectfully,

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING CO.,
211-215 West 20th St.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday...6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Now Comes a Monkey Fur Plume.

Monkey fur, in varied forms, has been the high novelty this season in the trimming of women's outer garments and hats, but it has remained for a firm in this city to bring out something different along the millinery line. The new thing is a monkey fur plume about 12 to 14 inches in length, the upper end of which is fashioned into a graceful curve. Owing to its peculiar construction, the curved sweep of the plume may be varied to suit the whims of the wearer. While the plume is light and graceful in appearance it is strongly constructed and will, it is said, give good wear.

Buying Higher Priced Goods?

Contrary to the general impression existing in the dress goods market that the cutting up trade has been taking a cheaper grade of goods than usual for next Spring, the selling agent for mills making the finer cloths said yesterday that, so far, the price paid for next season's merchandise is from 10 to 15 cents per yard higher. He explained the better quality of the demand by attributing it to the cutting off of imports, a good portion of which consisted of the better grade cloths. Domestic goods are now substituted for the imported lines, and the higher priced materials consequently are finding a better call.

May Ask Prepayment.

Greater caution is being exercised by the domestic producers who are seeking contracts for war supplies. With the possibility that the war may not be of long duration or that the goods shipped may be seized as contraband, some manufacturers do not consider it asking too much to demand a large percentage of the amount of the order in cash before operations are started. An army order necessitates the outlay of considerable capital for raw product, and if for any reason the purchasing Government is unable to make payment there is a huge loss represented in materials designed for use in filling such orders.

For Expanding Dye Industry.

Suggestions as to the specific chemicals or dyestuffs that should be made in this country will be welcomed by the committee appointed from the New York section of the American Chemical Society to examine into the feasibility of expanding this industry in the United States. What the committee is after is information along the line of consumption, production, and prices in this country, and suggestions may be sent to B. C. Hesse, 90 William Street. The committee, of which Mr. Hesse is Chairman, is composed of H. A. Metz, I. F. Stone, J. B. F. Herreshoff, David Jayne, J. M. Matthews, and Allen Rogers.

Goods Quickly Appraised Now.

According to Appraiser of the Port Sague, imports here at the present time are only 45 per cent. of those under normal conditions. German and Austrian imports are, of course, eliminated except in cases where such goods are picked up in neutral countries and shipped to New York. In the countries at war industries have so slackened that their outputs are reaching here only in limited quantities. Entries from the Netherlands, however, are being made in fair volume. The falling off in imports permits the Appraiser's force to examine and appraise goods actually coming in with great expedition, so that consignees here receive the merchandise much more quickly than before the war started.

May Find Khaki Hard to Make.

While a number of the domestic mills seem anxious to get contracts for khaki cloth, it is a question in the minds of some factors in the market whether successful bidders will be able to turn out the material according to specifications. In the first place, it is explained that the proper sort of dyes must be used, and the quantity of coloring stuffs the mills have on hand is known to be limited. Where the required amount of wool is to come from is another perplexing problem. As for the ordinary purposes of home consumption, the amount of raw material available is not over sufficient, England and Canada having drawn heavily on the domestic supply.

Rule for Reappraisement.

Importers were notified yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that, once a decision has been made by a single General Appraiser in a reappraisement proceeding, a second appeal to the same official for another reappraisement is invalid and cannot be entertained. It seems that Henry Barnard imported artificial silk fabrics from Gustav Jacobiny of Crefeld and Gebr. Schaub of Vierson, Germany. Judge Howell decided the appeal against the importer, but the Collector sent a defective notice to Barnard, who thereupon filed a new protest with Judge Howell. The latter dismisses the appeal on the ground that it should have been sent to a board of three General Appraisers for re-reappraisement.

Weather Hurts Cutters-Up.

The continuance of warm weather is putting a temporary quietus on business for the cutters-up who specialise in cloaks and suits. Despite the good initial buying that was done, it is said in some houses that the season is falling a little behind last year for the reason that the duplicate orders have not been coming in as they should. Here and there requests for delayed shipments of duplicated garments were told of yesterday, but, so far as could be learned, there has been little canceling so far. It is regarded as particularly unfortunate in the trade that the weather is so unseasonable, for, with the present variety of snappy styles that are being offered, it is figured that close to a record business should result in spite of the unsettled condition of things.

Army Shoe Contract Let.

An exporting house that had the letting of an army contract for 200,000 pairs of shoes yesterday reported that arrangements for this order had been completed and the manufacturing started. As far as could be determined, this was the only contract of importance that was closed yesterday. While many inquiries have been made regarding army clothing, there is reason to believe that England is perfectly capable of supplying both her own needs and those of France in this regard. France and Russia, however, are in the market for hosiery of the equal wool and cotton variety selling at about $1.50 a dozen. Blankets are also required in large quantities. On woolen materials price is an obstacle standing in the way of purchases made here. On cotton goods, however, there is a brighter prospect.

Gray Goods Were Inactive.

There was not a great deal of business done in the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices were a bit shaky on some constructions. Some business is done on four-yard 80 squares at 5¾ cents for early 1915 delivery, and several fair-sized orders were taken on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 1-16 cents for delivery during the remainder of the year. Considerable bidding was done on this construction at 3 cents for delivery this year and the early part of next, but the mills were not inclined to take that figure. For 38½-inch 64-60s there were several bids for near-by and contract delivery at 5¼ cents, but the mills held firm in their demand for 5¾ cents. A little better demand was reported for sheetings for quick delivery, but the rest of the market showed practically no activity. The day's closing prices on several standard constructions of printcloths follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	5¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	5 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c	27-inch, 64-56s	3½c

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 19.—Incorporated today:

Durex Chemical Works, $288,000; W. D. Gilman, H. E. Baer, M. Toch, 229 W. 36 St.

Carey Publicity Co., wares, merchandises, $250,000; W. H. Thompson, F. J. McCabe, H. Carey, Richmond Hill.

La Plata Steamship Co., coastwise trade, $250,000; G. C. Sprague, J. W. Crandall, M. Down Ferris. No addresses given. Hunt, Hill & Betts, 165 B'way, attorneys.

Taylor, Short & Kennedy Co., textiles, $100,000; R. Berry, C. D. Anthony, J. S. Short, 157 W. 188 St.

George J. Healy & Co., preservatives for concrete, woodwork, $80,000; J. J. Malone, E. H. Murphy, G. J. Healy, 796 Riverside Drive.

Dodge Processes, photoengraving supplies, tools, solutions, $100,000; W. B. Sprague, F. O. Sullivan, Osias Dodge, Norwich, Conn.

Practical Repair Co., motor vehicles, apparatus, machinery, $5,000; A. Boehm, E. Prohaska, J. Kurz, 320 E. 16 St.

Magneto Parts Co., auto accessories, $30,000; A. S. Hecht, G. L. and E. M. Lowy, 854 Intervale Av.

Goldberg-Goldschmit Costume Co., ladies' clothing, $30,000; J. Goldberg, A. and H. Goldschmit, 22 W. 21 St.

Nassau Panama Hat Co., $10,000; B., H., M. Weinberg, M. Weiss, 202 E. 174 St.

Federated Film Corpn., $10,000; A. Hovey, E. Bulwinkel, J. M. Flynn, 128 W. 46 St.

Knowlton Realty Corp., Queens, $10,000; J. A. Lane, R. E. Mason, C. P. Kramer, 214 E. 11 St.

Diamond Door Hanger Co., hardware, metal articles, $25,000; A. R. Lotson, Jr., R. O. L. Fay, W. W. Pickard, 55 Pineapple St., B'klyn.

Gaites, Peace & Co., gas, electric, combination fixtures, $15,000; G. M. Hammond, E. H. Nostrand, C. F. Peace, 1,198 Lincoln Pl., B'klyn.

Kells, Inc., desks, chairs, office appliances, $5,000; L. and R. A. Kells, J. Coombs, 2,105 7 Av.

Mahler & Stein Co., cigar and cigarette boxes, $5,000; M. Rosenfeld, F. D. Stein, C. H. Mahler, 432 E. 58 St.

William Allen Bach, Inc., architect, $10,000; D. W. Steele, Jr., W. H. Peberdy, W. A. Bach, Suffern.

Phoenix Hat Co., $10,000; L. H. Cohen, I. Eisenberg, L. Smith, Jr., 1,157 Vyse Av.

De Silva Rubber Co., $10,000; E. Wagner, H. E. Fry, A. Martin de Silva, 210 W. 109 St.

Montgomery Moore Film Corp., $10,000; A. Cancter, U. S. Hill, H. E. Danziger, 316 W. 93 St.

Ralgold Mills, cotton piece goods, $10,000; D. A. and L. S. Goldstein, 93 Franklin St.

Harry Greenberg Co., B'klyn, ladies' wear, $10,000; N. Applebaum, E. Hurley, H. Greenberg, Hotel Albert.

Green Point Laundry Co., $5,000; E. L. Palmer, C. Glore, H. E. Noble, 725 Hancock St., B'klyn.

Waterford-Smith Co., gloves, fabric, silk, leather, $10,000; M. Plaik, A. M. Otterbourg, Waterford; W. Smith, Acolian Hall.

Main Jewelry Co., $5,000; J. Lowe, L. and H. C. Price, 131 W. 110.

Western Sales Corp'n, Buffalo, tire fillers, auto accessories, $15,000; S. A. Hooker, T. Castillo, C. Taylor.

Von Berg's Pharmacy, $10,000; P. A. Lee, A. Gordon, M. E. Conroy, 165 W. 107 St.

General Encyclopedia, $10,000; M. and M. Kamenetzky, H. Tropp, 1,703 Madison Av.

Petronio & Co., clothing, $10,000; J. Vietcock, R. Fornell, F. A. Petronio, 1,368 Prospect Av.

Pan-American Printing Co., $10,000; J. A. Lederman, M. M. Solomen, J. Thomas Smith, 43 Cedar St.

International Moon Screen Co., cinematograph screens, films, $10,000; E. Stein, M. Kowinsky, E. Mueller, 207 E. 52 St.

Kaminsky & Tomschower, stationery, printing, toys, notions, $5,000; S. Levenberg, A. T. Borowitz, S. Madres, 139 Kent St., B'klyn.

Hecht's Magneto Exchange, auto accessories, $5,000; L. L. and E. M. Lowy, A. S. Hecht, 354 Intervale Av.

Capital increases: Mayro Realty Corp'n, Utica, $50,000 to $150,000.

Authorizations: Mowbray & Robinson Co., Wilmington, Del., lumber, $500,000; rep., Charles Johnson, 40 Silver St., Rochester.

Lehne Antique Co., Balto., Md., furniture, bric-a-brac, $25,000; rep., J. H. A. Lehne, 19 E. 45 St.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ADOLPH S. MILLER of 1,126 Union Avenue, formerly a fur merchant, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $330,373 and no assets. The debts are mainly on bond and mortgages, deficiency judgments, and for furs. Among the creditors are Wilson M. Powell, $70,000; Julius C. Burrows, $20,000; Peter Donald, $28,500; Frank Graves, $15,000; German Exchange Bank, $10,780, and Julius Miller, $5,000.

FRANK M. RANDALL, wholesale dealer in furniture, 143 West Fifty-second Street, has made an assignment to Robert J. Horner, giving preference to these creditors; Phenix Furniture Company, $2,177; Sligh Furniture Company, $870, and Luce Furniture Company, $1,920, all of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Theo. Sauer Company, $1,219.

EDEL TICLER, dealer in dry goods and men's furnishing goods, 1,342 Second Avenue, has made an assignment to Nathan M. Abramson. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by these creditors: Max Einhorn, $500; Melville G. Newmark, $200, and Max Perlo, $300. Liabilities are $12,000 and assets $4,500.

M. S. GOLTZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Maurice S. Goltz, trading as M. S. Goltz & Co., dealer in laces at 56 West Forty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Minnie Greenberg, $103; Otto Erler, $267; Jacob Tucker, $62, and Curtis Lewin, $115. He also made an assignment to Moses Dannenberg. Liabilities are $5,000.

JAKE SUKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jake Sukoff, trading as the Paris Cloak Manufacturing Company, at 91 East Broadway, by these creditors: Fanz Zirnstein, $200; Samuel Meyer, $413, and Lizzie Greenberg, $443.

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Cloth Sponging Company of 211 West Twentieth Street, by these creditors: Alex Lee, $605; Sadie Jacobs, $36, and Abraham Berry, $30. Judge Hough appointed Harry Osterman receiver, bond $1,000. Assets are $2,000.

JACOB LEIBEL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Leibel, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 304 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: Stark Knitting Company, $192; Michael Parent, $348, and the Globe Manufacturing Company, $38. He made an assignment on Oct. 10. Liabilities are $7,000.

SINGER BROTHERS & NEIGEBOREN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Singer Brothers & Neigeboren, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, 162 Reade Street, by these creditors: John K. Lasher & Brothers, $106; George Trachtenberg, $274, and Harry H. Atlas, $236. They made an assignment on Friday.

CHARLES S. LIPPNER, real estate broker, 1,658 Lexington Avenue, formerly of Lippner & Winternitz, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,340 and no assets.

THOMAS FERONY, a produce dealer, of 1,726 Victor Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,488 and assets of $800.

FREDERICK H. KAHLE, grocer, 776 Elton Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,824 and assets of $732.

CHARLES W. GIBSON, Poughkeepsie, a grocer, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, showing liabilities of $3,108 and assets of $1,847.

BENJAMIN MOSKOWITZ, dealer in woolens, 621 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,700 and assets of $11,512, the main items of which are stock, $4,500; accounts, $4,250, and share in accounts, $1,935.

GOLDSTEIN & LANDIN COMPANY, INC., manufacturing jewelers, 99 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Jacob J. Lazarus. The company succeeded the firm of Goldstein & Landin, who had been in business several years.

MORRIS A. SHAPIRO, dealer in tailors' trimmings, 1,743 Madison Avenue, has made an assignment to Thomas Furey.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, has granted discharges to these bankrupts:

SAMUEL ALTSCHUL, real estate broker of 973 Whitlock Avenue; liabilities, $20,674.

HELEN S. BURR, 25 Claremont Avenue; liabilities, $19,300.

JENNY CARLSON, 140 East Sixty-second Street, formerly President Sterling-Meeker Company; liabilities, $133,651.

NATHAN GOLDSTEIN, 1,303 Vyse Avenue, formerly millinery; liabilities, $12,944.

CHARLOTTE HAMMOND, Stony Point; liabilities, $10,627.

SADIE JACOBS, 108 West 114th Street; liabilities, $14,872.

CHARLES T. KEPLINGER, clerk, 445 Riverside Drive, formerly of Keplinger & Brown, New Orleans; liabilities, $26,061.

LEO MALTIN, petticoats, 15 West Twenty-sixth Street; liabilities, $10,706.

LEE MORRISON, theatrical manager, 1,478 Broadway; liabilities, $23,278.

ANNIE PISER, millinery, 264 West 125th Street; liabilities, $28,534.

SLAWSON & MEISER of the Sprague Worsted Mills, 257 Fourth Avenue; liabilities, $13,419.

Others Discharged—Samuel Clafter, Benjamin Gortikov, Fred L. Hart, Joseph A. Jones, Charles Krumweide, Morris D. Levine, Lester H. Lewis, William F. Mangan, III, W. Matthews, Metzger & Co., Francis Murray, Peerless Plumbers' Supply Company, Henry Rosenstein, and Louis Retter.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 19.—In an effort to save the Hotel Wisconsin from being closed under the receivership, the creditors are trying to arrange a reorganization. An inventory petition in bankruptcy was filed today against the United Refrigerating and Ice Company of Kenosha, capitalized at $500,000, by C. Chiaverio Mirror and Art Glass Company, $3,100; the Union Insulating Company, $772, and Francis and Nygren Foundry Company, $1,063. John D. Rowland and D. B. Callender, both of Racine, have been appointed receivers under bond of $25,000 each. The receivership is the outcome of the closing of the Racine Commercial and Savings Bank a month ago.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 19.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange reported 1,680 bales sold on the spot and to arrive: middling, 6¼c; other markets quoted as follows:

SPOT MIDDLING.

	Price.	Bales.
Augusta	6¼c	733
Dallas	6¼c	4,000
Galveston	6 15-16c	1,000
Houston	6¼c	3,651
Memphis	6½c	1,000
Norfolk	6¼c	200
Savannah	6¼c	1,399

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 19.—Charters filed today:

Robinson Amusement Co., Trenton, $25,000; Harry H. Robinson, Mayer Robinson, Elizabeth Robinson.

Vanorden Realty Co., Ridgewood, $30,000; De Ruyber Vanorden, Evelyn G. Banta, Ella B. Vanorden, Ridgewood.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—Quemahoning Coal Co., $8,211.

Anglo-American Film Corporation—Star Co., $214.

Bergoffen, Samuel—M. Rothman, $162.

Busby, George—C. M. Robinson, $187.

Becker Paper Box Co.—John F. Boyle Co., $65.

Brown, Avilla—C. E. Henderson, $172.

Bonforte, Paolo—Greek Currant Co., $217.

Bartels, Edwin—B. J. Hitchinge, $124.

Broadhurst, George—I. R. Broadhurst, $833.

Bendon, Karel—Isabella Reid Co., $142.

Cole, Herbert S.—E. Schoonmaker, $168.

Cohn, Clothilde—New Netherland Bank of New York, $1,085.

Cornuglia, Rosi and Faurtini—T. Serra, $264.

Cohen, Ellis A.—Phoenix Iron Co., $907.

Christ, Fred W.—B. K. Bloch, $462.

Cuddy, Edward E.—Haine & Co., $594.

Charmitz, Jules—A. S. Pratt, $106.

Costa, William S.—James J. Fero, Inc., $123.

Chemical and Electrical Co.—George H. Reeves, Inc., $461.

Cuddy, Edward S.—William S. Gray Co., $265.

Dutting, J. Henry—M. Petrelus, $312.

Dohm Lithographing Co., Inc.—Hildenbrand Lithographing Co., $242.

Dodt, Martin—M. B. Miller and others, $531.

Delamater, Arthur G.—Lowe Motor Supplies Co., $2,280.

Dieter, Absolum W.—R. Webber, $112.

De Loca, John C.—W. L. Stoddard, $740.

Dreyer, Chas. M.—Schulte Realty Co., $257.

Dorcheimer, Frank—Frankfeldt, Schulman & Eisenstadt, $118.

D. & S. Underwear Co., Inc.—Goldberg Bros. & Co., $210.

Friedlander, Philip M.—Bowery Bank of N. Y., $295.

Engel, Adolph—M. Seidel, $123.

Eyer, Geo. A.—W. Hampel $100.

Elishewitz, Jacob—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., $68.

Egbert, Geo. W.—Humphrey Co., $118.

Eagle Meat and Poultry Market, Inc.—I. Adler, $259.

Goodman, Philip—I. Lahm et al., $215.

Gregori, Elsa—City of N. Y. costs, $124.

Houghey, John D.—Singer Sewing Machine Co., $186.

Hastie, William—B. Sandberg, $106.

Harris, Sam H.—Tobacco Leaf Pub. Co. et al., costs, $109.

Hazey, Wm. H.—N. Y. Evening Post Co., $112.

Henrietta Crosman Co.—"Huyler's," $401.

Hohenthal, Harry—G. Whitaker, $331.

Holmes, Elizabeth M.—R. S. Stein, $120.

Jensen, Anna M.—C. Levy, $242.

Johnston, Elliot & Co., Inc., Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Co., and Abraham Goldstein—East River National Bank, $2,576.

Jungman, Julius, and J. Jungman, Inc.—Carnegie Trust Co., $7,455.

Klemos, Peter—S. Shaw, $174.

Kuthe, Herman—E. Boynton et al., $103.

Karpess, Benjamin—Nassau Electric R. R. Co., costs, $117.

Kenealy, Chas. A.—H. A. Nolan, $839.

Lowenstein, Moses and Alitz—Public Bank of New York City, $583.

Same—Same, $588.

Lipsky & Co., Inc.—M. Rubin, $202.

Lowenkron, Morris, and Paul Citron—Hudson Brass Foundry, $127.

Miller, Edwin S.—R. T. Falk et al., $1,977.

Myrtle, Bowman, Inc.—E. L. Brady Co., $725.

Marisah, William A.—A. Tillett, $113.

McElduff, Sarah, executrix—H. McLean, $473.

Munroe, George H., and Carroll M. Robertson—S. Du Bosque, $10,255.

Mechlowitz, William—A. Wahrsinger, $328.

Murry, Shaker—H. Wrasch et al., $106.

Marks, Aaron—H. J. Finch, $276.

Meyers, Maurice—H. P. Hall, $478.

Mulcahy, Edw. L.—Cornelius Ten Eick, Inc., $186.

Neverman, Max; Sophia Nesterman, Fried Wiesel, and Fanny Wiesel—A. J. Geist, $282.

Osais, Max—M. Rude & Co., Inc., $119.

O'Beirne, George—E. Schoonmaker, $842.

Prince, Edwin—210 West 50th St. Co., $489.

Pressure Lighting Co.—C. Varrone, $171.

Same—J. Freschetti, $171.

Plotsky, Aron—C. J. Cahn, $155.

Paul, Katherine—Adas & Westlake Co., $148.

Russian Transport and Insurance Co.—L. J. Saul, $7,090.

Rosenthal, Charles S., and Charles L. Singer —A. S. Lincoln, $1,237.

Rassett, Margaret F.—G. N. Nirdlinger, $534.

Rappaport, Lillian R.—Ames & Co., $242.

Rudners Old Vienna, Inc.—A. H. Meyer Co., $107.

Schulman, Hyman, and Samuel Sragow—Business Men's League of Harlem, $290.

Saglimbene, Barney—Hardman, Peck & Co., $519.

Silleck, Isaac U.—A. E. Senftner, $183.

Schultz, Gustav—W. W. Farley, costs, $126.

Schwaner, Henry C.—Guttfreunds Olympia Market, $294.

Saideman, Mary—H. Koehler & Co., $359.

Surdut, Jacob—J. Cahn, $294.

Stirn, Max—Stirn, $2,196.

Soskill, Harry—M. Elser, $567.

Standard Dampproofing and Roofing Co., Mooney Schreiber, and Flota Schreiber—J. Newmark, $277.

Sussking, Michael—J. Guenzberg, $419.

United States Amusement Co. and Feature Dept., Inc.—P. Lewis, $236.

Wallner, Samuel—Bay State Thread Works, $185.

Winters, Marie P., William H. Winters, and Manhasset Mortgage Co.—M. Cameron, $1,064.

Zwerdling, Abraham—S. Kaplan et al., $100.

Zent, Frank—Indian Refining Co., $458.

Zellner, Jacob and Joseph M.—H. Eisenstat, $844.

Zeto, Antonio—W. R. Ellison et al., $107.

In Bronx County.

Bresman, James, and William Breuman—Gibson Distilling Co., $256.

Brooker, William E.—F. Hoek, $206.

Diegan, John J.—Hotel Garage Co., $174.

Grusenmike, Meyer B.—I. G. Schreyer, $842.

Heitz, Charles—H. J. McArdle et al., $110.

Klein, Victor—A. Levy, $406.

Lidman, Edward, and Herman P. Rosenblatt—Plymouth Rubber Co., $564.

Liebman, Morris—I. J. Silverstein, $71.

Pultz, Helen A., and John T.—R. S. Clark, $84,786.

Silverstri Plastering Co. and Paul Silverstri—J. E. Trainor, $289.

Scherer, Harry—Vandewater Co., Ltd., $367.

Weiniger, Alexander—J. J. Pomerany, $464.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Marshall, Matthew—M. Marshall, Dec. 17, 1913, $205.

Nathan Harrison Realty Co.—South Amboy Terra Cotta Co., May 19, 1914, $189.

Orkin, Julius—Silver Bros., Oct. 15, 1914, $244.

Seelz, Walter H.—B. Altman & Co., Sept. 29, 1914, $772.

Windsor Land and Improvement Co. and Hempstead House and Home Co.—I. E. Brasland, June 16, 1914, $1,186.

Windsor Land and Improvement Co.—234 West 34th Street Co., Sept. 30, 1914, $640.

Cramer, John M.—E. L. Patterson, May 8, 1913, $116.

Connolly, John M.—P. Schleich, Aug. 7, 1913, $189.

Dower, Walter H.—E. Blumenstiel, Sept. 21, 1910, $193.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WELL-KNOWN HOUSE DRESS MANUFACTURER WISHES LOFT AT LEAST 75x100, BETWEEN 30TH AND 38TH STS.; MUST BE LIGHT AND CHEAP; WHAT HAVE YOU TO OFFER? BOX X 235 TIMES ANNEX.

500 LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS TO CLOSE OUT AT A SACRIFICE OF PRICES; ALL THIS SEASON'S STYLES AND MATERIALS; MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE IN BULK OR LOT. GREENBERG'S, 32 WEST 18TH ST.

1,

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

1.—Original—Georgia v. Tennessee Copper Co. and Ducktown Sulphur, Copper & Iron Co., Ltd.—On application for time to take further testimony 30 days is allowed.

7—Morris Canal & Banking Co. v. David Baird.—Motion to continue granted.

8—Thomas W. McComb v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Motion to continue granted.

68—New York Electric Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Company, Ltd.—Motion for a writ of certiorari granted without prejudice, the matter presented with motion to stand as a return to the writ.

96—David Shapiro v. USA.—Motion for writ of certiorari granted without prejudice.

112—F. A. Miller v. F. P. Wilson, Sheriff, &c., and 362 and 363—William B. Bosley, trustee, &c., v. John F. McLaughlin, Labor Com'r of Cal.—Motion to consolidate for hearing granted and cases will be heard as one when No. 112 is reached.

358—Martin Lawlor v. Dietrich E. Loewe, partners, &c.; 514—Holman A. Drew, Sheriff, &c., v. Harry K. Thaw; 546—L. & N. R. R. Co. v. Lawrence B. Finn, &c.; 552—USA v. Erie R. R., and 591—Pennsylvania Co. v. USA.—Motions to advance severally granted and cases assigned for argument Dec. 7 next.

620—Russo-Chinese Bank v. Nat. Bank of Commerce of Seattle.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

624—USA v. Northern Pacific RR.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

626—USA v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R.R.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

628 and 629—Emanuel C. Drew v. USA.—Petitions for writs of certiorari denied.

565—Paris Jarrell v. James O. Cole.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

574—Oscar J. Weeks, &c., v. USA.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

623—Lagonda Mfg. Co. v. Elliott Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

626—Arthur S. Ferry v. Weed Chain Tire Grip Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

641—Forter-Miller Engineering Co. v. Morgan Construction Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

650—Laura G. Rogers v. Nat. City Bank of Chicago.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

617—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. John Mitchell.—Further consideration of the petition for writ of certiorari postponed to the hearing on the merits.

471—George Burdick v. U. S.; 472—William L. Curtin v. U. S.; 541—U. S. v. Sherman & Sons Co., and 580—U. S. v. Erie R. R.—Motions to advance submitted.

625—Charles W. Anderson v. Forty-two Broadway Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

...—Original.—Ex parte in matter of Jared Flagg, petitioner. Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion for leave to file within three days on motion of Solicitor General Davis.

564—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. v. O. G. Minnbew.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

507—Franck C. Stettler v. Edwin V. O'Hara, &c., and 508—Elmira Simpson v. same.—Motion to advance to be heard as one case submitted.

11 and 12—Rio Grande Western Ry. v. Thomas B. Stringham.—Continued.

651—Stafford Co. v. Coldwell Gildard Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

643—William L. Norton v. U. S. A.—petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

580—Easterling Lumber Co. v. S. W. Pierce.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

511—Jeffrey Manufacturing Co. v. Harry O. Blagg.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or advance submitted.

369—Willington Transportation Co. v. Railroad Commission of Cal.—Motion to advance submitted.

654—Champion Fibre Co. v. R. E. Russell.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

30—Fireball Gas Tank & Illuminating Co. v. Commercial Acetylene Co.—Passed, to be restored.

648—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

209—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. v. Michigan R. R. Commission.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

648—Eliza M. Britton v. Augustin B. Wheeler.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

98—New York Electric Lines Co. v. Empire City Subway Co.—Leave granted to Alfred B. Crulkshang to file brief herein as amicus curiae.

547—Arizona & New Mexico Ry. Co. v. Thomas P. Clark.—Leave granted to file an additional brief for defendant.

135—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique Del Pozo y Marcos.—Motion to affirm submitted.

647—Robert Col. Davis, U. S. Steamer v. Brig. Gen. George H. Woods.—Motion to advance submitted.

657—Roy S. Anderson v. J. O. and N. B. Chenault.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

115—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R. Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

40—Charles Overton v. Oklahoma.—Submitted.

73—F. W. Ritterbusch v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.—Submitted.

80—William R. Hopkins v. Charles Hebard.—Argument continued.

420—Northern Pacific Ry. v. North Dakota; and 421—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. v. North Dakota—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 20: 420, (and 421,) 452, (and 507 and 572,) 61, 383, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 201, 462, 478, (and 479.) 349, and 506.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Allegheny Val Brick Co. v. Raymond.
Univ Film Co v. Copperm'n USA Co.
NYC & HR RR. v. Leemmle & Stern.
NY, NH & H RR. v. Halstead.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Cases on—Kiefer & Kenworthy & G.
Cases on—Kiefer & Kenworthy & G.—Equity Calendar.
Same v. Heyman.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, S.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

Cannavale v. Forin.
Robinson v. Carbon Stl. Co.
Byers v. Norton.
O'Gorman v. Oceanic Steam Nav. Co.
O'Hare v. Prescott.
Kasper v. Daniels.
Curtis v. McKenna.
NY Assets Realiz'g Co. v. McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

D. L. & W. Tug Palmyra v. Rose & Rosella.
Crescent Sand Co. v. The Rosella.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

No Am Wreck'g Co. v. Tug R. B. Little.
Dropean Silk Co. v. L. V. RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law Calendar—At 10:30 A. M.

Hyde v. Behrman.
B'klyn Majestic Th. v. Edanam Co.
Strauber & Brecher.
Allano v. Metal Stamp.
Robinson v. Leh V Coal.
Kasper v. Daniels.
Curtis v. McKenna.
NY Assets Realiz'g Co. v. McKinnon.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

CNY v. Kelsey.
Lancaster Sea Beach Improvt Co v. CNY.
CNY v. Lynch.
Equitable Trust v. Carpenter & an.
McCarthy v. Crosson.
Morgans Sons v. Inman.
Sexton v. Fensterer & an.
Kirschbaum v. Eschm'n.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, PJ.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Vulcan Detining Co v. Assman. (2 acts.)
Kaufman Costume v. Kaufman Gown.
Spain v. Talcott.
Nat'l Nassau Bk v. Ludington's Sons.
Loroque v. NY Herald.
I. R. T. v. Littlefield.
Sloan v. Mitchell.
Hotel Claridge v. Rector.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Feifer & Kalfus.
Snow & Sons, Jr.
Swain v. Harris.
Tearle v. Tearle.
Rodgers v. Mauderer.
Fontana v. Alavaine.
Emmet v. Krahower.
Long v. Greenwald.
Gen Theol Seminary v. Mesney.
Simberg v. Simberg.
Re Fletcher.
Tounels v. Fey.
Serrell v. Stuart.
People v. Leventhal.
Harris v. Harris.
Olendorf v. Searamuzzo
Singer v. Singer.
Goldstein v. I. R. T. (2 acts.)
Olendorf v. Scaramuzzo
Tritschler v. Tritschler.
Van Reifter v. Ray.
Schinasi v. Nemeth.
Lorraine Amus v. Bell.
People v. Uebelmesser.
Lowinson v. Hilton.
Nati Bridge Wks v. Hilton.
D'Anna v. Stevens Con.
Wolf v. Jones.
Shearer v. Shearer.
Matson v. Kaiser.
People ex rel Tow of Am White Cross Laboratories.
Matter of Furman (Purdy.)
Lenders v. Monard.
Kimbark v. Waldemar.
Re Roche (Guerlain St.)
Schlegall & K. v. Nelichahl.
Chase v. Sheehan.
Zakrzhmorski v. Fischer & Whitton.
O'Reilly v. Eller.
Hirsch & Cohen v. Am Pin Co.
Pittsburg v. Mason & Seamon.
Slater v. Hedden Con.
Ferguson v. Washington Eng.
Lang v. Emerson.
Schenkowich v. I. & B. RR.
Sandusky v. Dean Hold.
Kearney v. Connell.
Silverman v. Schulman (2.)
Lane v. NY Edison.
Coster v. NY Rys.
Tompkins Kiel Marble Co v. Cullo.
Polansky v. Heinse.
NY Edison v. Brady.
Cossa v. Castaldo.
McLean v. Wetherbee.
Sherry v. Carhardt.
Fisher v. Frey.
Colwell Worsted Mills v. Colander.
Rice v. Young.
Case on.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Spencer v. Spencer.
Medwin v. Medwin.
Wormser v. Arbesman.
In re 177 St.
Freese v. Malnick.
Isaacs v. Solomon.
Rose v. same.
Strumwald v. Poppe.
De Acosta v. De Acosta.

Demurrers:
Wild v. Erie RR.

Preferred causes:
Union Exch v. Flanagan.
Bklyn Bldg Mat v. Zucker.
Schultzberger v. Sch'ger.
Mabee 41 St Rlty. Mollot v. NY.
Abrams v. Abrams.

General calendar:
Tilton v. Gans.
Bamberger v. Cantor.
Heinze v. Allison.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Corey v. Corey.
W Horne & Ill Surety.
Columbia Bk v. Ros'brg.
Castelli v. Clothier.
Hungarian Fld & Dep Republic Rubber Co v. Brooks.
Salmon v. Weinman.
Ill Surety v. Dasheff.
Lobe v. Aufferman.
Ornstein v. West T. R. Man Leasing Co. Green.
Kass v. Blum.
Justice v. Justice.
Landon v. Mott.
Grant v. Greens Purch. Ry v. Oestreicher & Winters.
Levey v. Soslow.
Kellerd v. Playgoers F. Baker v. Gregg Co.
Stern v. Balla Hess. Pittt v. Ill Surety.

Lawyers' Title Ins Co v. Shope.
McKnight v. McKnight.
Altoria Rlty v. Delacy.
Purcell v. Attix E Eng. Raff v. Raff.
Pub Bk v. Greenblatt & Sons.
Ducas v. Fed U Surety.
Forbes v. Jones.
Nemecock v. Bk for Sav Ratkowsky v. Gately F.
Briskman v. Adams.
Fahrer v. Margolies Co.
Bank fur Handel, &c. v. Sloat.
Berkowitz v. Frumkes.
Barton v. Mulligan.
Baird v. same.
205 E 57 St v. Fill.
Stolwein v. Nat Surety.
Van Clse v. Eggers.
Clear.

PART III.—Phillbi, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bradley v. NY.
Powers v. same.
Jerman v. same.
Smith v. same.
Sweeney v. same.
Geary v. same.
Meagher v. Searum Soc.

Cassidy v. NYC RR.
Heisenbuttel v. Meagher
Rlty Co of Am v. NY Ion v. Atlantis.
Walsh v. NY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Campbell v. Cauldwell.
Von Rosewadowski v. Essen Con.
Beyer v. Beaford-Dickinson Co.

Glass v. Kolar.
Internat'l Tr v. Gow.
Casper v. NY NH RR. Case on.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ballinger v. Albright.
Fluemacher v. Levy.
Healy v. Central RR.
Buck v. Rackey.
Paltrowitz v. Steeplec'se

Phillips v. Smith-Wor.
Stewart v. Martin.
People v. Sherwood.
Lipkin v. I. R. T. Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldberg v. Friedman.
Finkenthal v. Taub.
Dopstadt v. NYC RR.
Roggerio v. Nas El RR.
Renaut v. CNY.

Lew v. Dickenson.
Zimmerman v. Michel R E.
Longheed v. Stackpole.
Fechheimer v. Nevins.
Maurer v. Maguire Bros.
Weshnofsky v. CNY. Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bolton v. N Y Cont Co.
Cohen v. Gershman.
Silverberg v. B, Q C & S RR.

Didier v. Melcher.
Walker v. Herman.
Bruce v. Steinkin v. Am Wet Wash L'dry Co.
D. Kozelstein v. same.
Howley v. N Y, West, &c, Ry.
Clear.

Schaefter v. Hotel Van Cortland.
Ventura v. Purcell & Gilfeather.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Day v. Well.
Swanson v. Wieland.
Gallagher v. Cramp & Co.
Monze v. CNY.
Caryzo v. Teberofsky.
Moore v. CRR of N J.
Rosenberg v. Bernstein.
Andrews v. Fargo.

Lew v. Dickenson.
Zimmerman v. Michel R E.
Longheed v. Stackpole.
Fechheimer v. Nevins.
Maurer v. Maguire Bros.
Weshnofsky v. CNY. Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McCoy v. NY Rys.
Swierczynski v. Gollick & Sons.
Benson v. Yellow Taxi.
Hogberg v. Hartford & NY Trans.
Melita v. 42 St. &c, Ry.
Howard v. Manufles.
Valentine v. Scalzo.

Parris v. Cent. Pk. RR.
Gardner v. Cent. Pk.
Donahue v. Fullam.
Cohen v. Barrett.
Cohen v. same.
Hanson v. Post & McCord.
Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kernweiss v. B H RR.
Stoll v. same.
Washburn v. Avery.
Glassman v. Singer S. Mach.

Hempel v. Schwarz's van Bourden v. Plaza Oper. Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levinson v. Ill Surety.
Schutzberger v. Schutzberger.
Farley v. Bronx B & H.
Chasman v. Fowler.
Same v. Same.
Leschbor v. Cappell.

Donnell v. Astoria L, H & P. Co.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Fursman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Wagoner-Linn Con v. Gallagher.
Torgean v. Dawson.
Palumbo v. D'Araldo.
Weill v. Geiger.
Nat Surety Co v. Mass B, &c, Co.
Brinley v. Kevins.
Torney v. Deane Plaster Co.
Dixey v. Woods Prod. Springs v. McMillan.
Ulanov v. Brower.

Cassidy v. NYC RR.
Heisenbuttel v. Meagher
Rlty Co of Am v. NY Ion v. Atlantis.
Walsh v. NY.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Weber v. Col. Amuse.
Wiener v. Meyer.
Tatum v. Farson.
Royce v. Farson.
Nat Ex Bk. Wheeling v. Farson.
Saaverio v. Gerson.
Mente v. Salomon.
Scanlon v. Carrolian.

Ill Srty State Say Bk v. Chapman v. A Pal Car.
Lewis v. City Rlty.
Beck v. Fallon.
Neuwirth v. Lantry.
Levenson v. Wrecking Turner Const. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, Motion calendar.

Josephine Weiss.
Solomon Fischel.
Leopold Wilsin.
S. S. Sonneborn.
Amelia G. Cutter.
Clark W. Dunlop.
James D. Leary.
Klein Infants.
McCarthy Infants.
Pasquale Occhini.
P. Warshavsky.
Daly Infants.
Matilda C. Hoeree.
Engelbert Ihl.
Isabella Kelly.
J. Fleischaman.
Agnes Keating.
Edward Keating.
Peter Hauser.
Harriet E. Crary.
Rebecca Alexander.
Emma Knapp.
John Kopp.
Josephine Penfold.
Mary Offrey.
A. A. Thanasoules.
Juliette C. Henderson.
Mary L. Fitzgerald.
George A. Lambrecht.
Edward D. Bland.
Mary G. Pinkney.
C. E. Detmold.
Goldstein Infants.
Emil Crusius.
Mary A. Meyers.
P. Zappulla. &c.
Charles A. Cowen.
Arthur D. Hall.
Martha L. Carmeon.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mary Rittner.
Mary F. Kelly.
Carolyn D. Cornell.
Martha Breen.
Silas F. Simpson.
Marjory Mill.
M. A. G. Blanco, &c.
Maria M. Deane.
Elizabeth Fitzherty.
M. A. Connolly, (now Moran.)
Anna Bruns.
Anna Amaris.
Martha Murphy.
Aaron M. Wilcox.
C. Coddington.
Eugene Arnstein.
Annie Smith.
Mercedes de Escoriaza.
W. H. Penfold.
W. H. Penfold.
Edward Sharp.
H. L. Bischoffsheim.
Jacob Hess.
Frederick H. Lee.
James Larkin.
Estate of Christian E. Detmold.

Wills for probate:
James Walker.
Theresa Hartman.
Kate Gilman.
Annie T. Sullivan.
Norman M. Burrelly.
Anna M. Hagan.
Mark Butt.
Grace P. Yankower.
Charles G. Braxman.
James A. Mason.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.
Contested will of Geza C. Stephansky.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Koffler v. Cohen.
Same v. same.
Rosenstein Bros v. Glanzer.
Curtis v. Leslie.
Howard v. Jenkins Co.
Berendt v. Gracie.
Engel Co v. Cooper.
Neubert v. Miesner.
210 W 56 St v. Fuller.
Saletin v. Wilmerding.
Kleitman v. Block.
Ringel v. May.
St Valentines Sons v. Epstein.
Tapfer v. Engel.
Berendt v. Gracie.
Sikorska v. O'Connor.
Simpson v. Springer.
Pringle v. Allen.
Zamulowitz v. Burnstein
Same v. same.

Cash v. Intl Tailoring.
Same v. Taylor & Co.
Linde Air Prod v. Laird & Co.
McCall v. NY Rys.
Wilson v. Curyon.
Clark v. Donnelly.
Wilson v. Duncan.
Gorham Co v. Schattuck
Belland Cont'g Wolk Co v. Goodman v. Haley.
Lichtenstein v. Humph'y
Teperson v. Olinger.
Bendheim v. Bendheim.
Oakland Cons v. Anns.
Foster v. Dixey.
Lindner v. Eisler.
Furety v. Richards.
Goldberg v. Hellman & S.
Fink & Bros v. Engl'der
Same v. Jennings.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Krieger v. Kirst.
Kuggelman v. Ritter.
Heller v. Goldberg.
Schmidt v. Fischer.
Langyahy v. Fischer.
Washow v. British I & Jobbing
Hopkins v. Jaulson.
Iannuzzi v. Russo.
Obirman v. Obirman.
Stick v. Dickler.
Weiss v. Rabinowits.
Olesky v. Burns Bros.
Reisel v. B R of N J.
Carney v. NY Rys.
Force v. Price.
Cummins v. Hedden Con
Hart v. Fleischmann Bros.
Malcolm v. Norton.
Randolph v. Carnegie Hall.
Stevens v. Payton.
Ryan v. Maher. (2.)
Minturn v. Dalton.
Kruger v. Blumberg Co.
Eckes v. Cifferello.
Hill v. Union Rys.
McCarthy v. same.
Heuchkorn v. Fire Assn of Phila.
Fischer v. Whitton.
O'Reilly v. Eller.
Hirsch & Cohen v. Am Pin Co.
Pittsburg v. Mason & Seamon.
Slater v. Hedden Con.
Ferguson v. Washington Eng.
Lang v. Emerson.
Schenkowich v. I. & B RR.
Sandusky v. Dean Hold.
Kearney v. Connell.
Silverman v. Schulman (2.)
Lane v. NY Edison.
Coster v. NY Rys.
Tompkins Kiel Marble Co v. Cullo.
The people ex rel Mc-Mahon v. Gresser.
Barnett v. Am Stopper, Cooper v. Am Surety Co of N Y.
Comiskey R'ty Co v. Distz.
Holmes v. B H R R.
Polansky v. Heinse.
NY Edison v. Brady.
Cossa v. Castaldo.
McLean v. Wetherbee.
Sherry v. Carhardt.
Fisher v. Frey.
Colwell Worsted Mills v. Colander.
Rice v. Young.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mut All Tr. v. Segal.
Taub v. Citizens Sav B.
Firsch v. Linder.
Damon v. Rosenfeld.
Danziger v. NY Life.
Grossman v. Hess.
Finkelstein v. Andur.
J. A. Cantor Print'g v. Premium Journal.
Cohen-Clock Co v. Dreyfuss.
Blaumer v. Wallach.
Kellogg v. Brown.
Saperstein v. Soloff.
Goodman v. Stambler.
Zographos v. Chaun.

Rothschild v. Fribel
Speyer Co.
Rabinovitch v. Winter.
Brookstone v. Grossweiner.
Williams v. M. v. Dagnenbaum.
Vocola v. B'way Tr Co.
Laitman v. Prog Broth of N cahres.
Curtis v. Gilbert, M. & C Co.
Cohen v. Jones.
Ahrens v. Pearce Co.
Litsaur v. Emb Supply.
Miller v. Miller.
Clear.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Re M Scher & Co—Charles C Marvin, American Mortgage Co v. Trall—Alfred H Townley, Barker v. Morris—John J Halpin.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J. Re Mc-Niece—Patrick J Dobson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Irving Sav Inst v. Daniels—Edward D Dowling.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Adele Kneeland v. Julia D Berman—Herbert J Goodwin, Henry L. Scheuerman v. Carrie Reedy—Louise Rafetto v. Assunta Lagomarsino—Assunta Lagomarsino.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Joseph Neustadt v. James Perry Agency—Robert J Hare Powell.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

North v. Wilcox.
Stemm v. Stemm.
Pitts W H Co v. Brown.
Broidy v. Broidy.
Mondshack v. Treibitch.
Sarah v. Schwartz.
Burns v. B H R R.
Thompson v. same.
Ceramico v. same.
Jenavsky v. same.
Tynan v. same.
Locascio v. same.
Henningen v. same.
Burkhardt v. same.
McCourt v. same.
Collins v. Nassau R R.
Re Altobelli.
Weaver v. McCormack.
Grant v. Smith.
Dunn v. same.
Taylor v. McCormack.
Hedrick v. Sheridan.
Leahy v. McNulty.
Levin v. Levin.
Benninger v. Rogers Imp.
Sabatic v. Sabatic.
London v. Feinberg.
De Post v. Nevin.
Unger v. McNamara.
Wittemann Bros v. Wittemann Co.

Same v. same.
Cohen v. Gagen.
Andriuzzis v. Phila & R. R.
Crabbe Co v. Plaut.
Same v. same.
Ger Exch Bank v. Grady.
Kennedy v. Morse D D Co.
Altman v. Beck.
Finley v. Cent R R.
Scala v. Gennarino.
Wex v. Wex.
People v. Walter, Jr.
Flynn v. Roach.
Bloomberg v. Winslow.
Same v. same.
Malwitz v. Stow.
N Y Co N Bank v. Person.
Reiners v. Adler.
Re Roslyn Estates.
Starr v. Ulmer.
Church v. Emery.
Re D Square Bldg.
Levin v. Levin.
Re 38 Av.
Re Foster Av.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials—At 10 A. M.

Bonanza v. Bonanza.
Mendel v. Wuhlmann.
People ex rel Riker Homestead v. Purdy.
Isaacson v. Isaacson.
Sugarman v. Sugarman.
Wise v. Wise.
Bell v. Bell.
Metzler & Co v. Brasch.
Fox v. Fox.
Highest number, 1187.

Modern Dental Lax v. Rodin.
Rose v. Rose.
De Finci v. De Finci.
Small Realty Co v. Strauss.
De Carlo v. De Carlo.
Finn v. Finn.
Zimmer v. Roszwadowski
Leonhardt v. Leonhardt.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinal, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wilson v. B H R R.
O'Hearn v. Transit Dev.
Cohen v. B H R R.
Jamison v. Collins-Plass.
Heiskin v. Feinberg.
Barry v. Gulden.
Lomas et al v. De Groff & Son.
Britt v. Nas R R.
Underhill v. McMahon.
Goldbaum v. same.
Chiafari v. Sturt.
Sahli v. Scovil.
Testa v. Nas R R.
Knief v. Holleck et al.
Zeldin v. Am Ice.

Creighton et al v. Tomlins et al.
Tingle v. Fix et al.
Donigan v. Levesque.
Sario v. Reilly et al.
O'Brien v. B, Q Co & S R R.
Bagoven v. Markheim.
Douglas v. Cty.
Sisze v. Wegman.
Silberberg v. Bregstein.
Beatty v. Thompson-S.
Korbrtein v. McMullen-Bnrs & Priest.
Eckman v. Bush Term.
Fitton v. Un El L & P.
Higgins v. Arundel R'ty

These causes, if answered, will be passed.

Leahy v. Gulf Ref.
Munther v. American Paint.
Eisenberg v. CNY.
Stone v. Uhlfelder.
Grau v. Schwettman Co.
Alessio v. Hartman.
Lennon v. Blue Taxi.
Ferguson v. Riggs.
Adler v. B, Q Co & S R.
Davidson v. Cameron et al.
Durisin v. Nason.
Gavin v. Nas R R.
Balyea v. Un Ry et al.
Daley v. Nas R R.
McFadden v. St'd Oil, N Y.
Munch Brewery v. Simon et al.
Sheehan v. CNY.
Klein v. Wiener.
Highest number, 3971.

Horowitz v. Edelberg.
Caserta v. Gulf Ref. of N Y
Barnett v. McQuade.
Rianco v. Crawford, Inc
Cook v. Buff R G H.
Bandelli v. Metzinger.
Lippert v. Englis.
Sackett & Wilhelma v. Schmitt.
Bahr v. Puels & Equit Life.
Mongogna v. Nas R R.
Undermark v. same.
Oleszski v. Bliss Co.
Ostrander v. N Y Rys.
Lind v. N Y Cons R R.
Crowley v. Fargo Pres.
McCafferty v. Mork.
Buckley v. Roberts.
Tracy v. B H R R.
Sullivan v. same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Barbara Haff.
Rudolph Winkelman.
Mary Burgess.
Samuel McCullough.
Elizabeth Schrowder.
Mary Wilkens.
C. M. Restens.
Margaret S. Griffin.

Administration of:
Emma Wells.

Accts. in estates of:
James P. Nolan.
E Knowlton.
Catherine Sullivan.
George, John, and John F Halstead.
John F Hoerst.
Eliza Mulry.
John Milkantwex.
Martin Lynde.
Charlotte Wilson.
Sarah Higgins.
Carl L. Lamb.

Estates of:
James Dolan.
E B Graves.
Patrick F. McAdam.
John Rosso.
Epstein infants.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Queens Villa Con v. Shields.
Raap (1 M. E. Ch. of Flushing.
Ward v. CNY et al.
Engle v. Borgenthaler.
Pfeffer Realty Co.
Highest number reached, 447A.

Martin v. Martin.
Ubeck v. Usbeck.
MacArthur v. MacArthur.
Cohen & an v. Hasel C.
Emberger v. Muir Land et al.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Remlinger v. Neptune Mut. Ins.
Callahan v. Nichols Copper Co.
Kafka, as admr v. C I & B R R.
Maher v. same.
Guinan v. Cent Un Gas.
Walsh v. B H R R.
Lewis v. same.

McCarren v. B, Q Co & S R R.
The people ex rel Mc-Mahon v. Gresser.
Barnett v. Am Stopper, Cooper v. Am Surety Co of N Y.
Comiskey R'ty Co v. Distz.
Holmes v. B H R R.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed.

Karlbach v. Frank.
Martirano v. Shapiro.
Taylor v. Herbst.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Levine v. London.
Gleason v. Fisher.
Same v. same.
Indurt'l Iron Works Appel.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Cases on:
Stenson v. McMullin.

Day calendar:
McGuiness v. Rodgers.
Webber v. Fdy.
Van Doren v. Am Steel Barrel.
Highest number reached, 57.

Fath v. N Y Rys.
Grodner v. Mandel.
Colon v. Myers Mirror.
Del Pino v. Ahr.
Nosack v. Mallo Asphalt
Latzer v. I R T Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Old Issues:
Morris v. Uhl.
Kornobis v. Forster.
Schwartz v. Stephens.

New Issues.
Gehrn v. Arigoni.
Lithauser v. Barber.
Guarino v. Sheressky.
Colarito v. Rogers.
Karlan v. Karlan.
McGuire v. Heinman.
Strunsky v. Strunsky.
Fleming Sand Co v. Mailer.
Di Salvitore v. Union R.
O'Brien v. same.
Weiss v. Rosen.
Thomson v. Giordano.
Gehrn v. Arigoni.
Roden v. Union Ry.
Strunsky v. same.
Ripkin v. Peskin.
Rinse v. Rogers Hagerty.

Moran v. Belnie.
Beckman v. Lather.
Same v. same.
Elias v. Stanton.
Wilson v. Majewski.
Same v. Weiser.
Weiner v. Rubin & Marcus.
Black v. Union Ry.
Davis v. same.
Sussman v. same.
Kurtz v. Nesta Con.
Kerbs v. Weil.
Nosack v. Mallo Co.
Goldfarb v. Union Ry.
Chenani v. Zimmer.
Benjamin v. Met Tobac.
Burke v. Cty.
Gavard v. Freeman.
Carleon v. Stephens.
Marks v. Bronx Variety
Carlson v. Stephens.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Empire City-Gerard Co v. Silda Const Co.—Edwin Vaughn, Jr. v. Bertha Beringer v. Amalia H. I. Millholland et al.—James C. Gleason.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Condit v. Frauendienscher—George B. Cox v. Fort-Meirose Building Co.—Gerald J. Barry v. Bossong v. Ehrenhardt—Edward F. Moran.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Willets v. Connell—Bernard H. Sandler.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.

Levitson v. Kadish.
Natpliotis v. Drakos.

Fitzgerald v. West Co B.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

McKinney, E N Bk of Yonkers, (2 acts.)
Grim v. L Val Coal.
Stanley v. Manhat Nav.
Gardner v. NY, NH RR.
McLevy v. NY C RR.
Mariotta v. McMullan.
Falco v. NY, NH RR.

Parets v. Nichols.
Richardson v. Haas.
O'Connor v. Webber, (2 acts.)
Ramsberg v. West E RR
Reilly v. NY, NH RR.
Marron v. West St Ry.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Bennett v. Husted.
Thompson v. Herman.
Marus v. C RR of N J.
Gardella v. Yonkers RR.
Bischof v. Treupel.
Maier v. Maier.
Nugent v. Wiffler.
Schorck v. New Rochelle
Schaefer v. U Ry of NY. (2 acts.)
Kelly v. Roxbaugh Cons.
Rosenberg v. NY Mut G.
Bahr v. I R T.
Ragonesi v. Rich.
Belardo v. Pitt Con.
Rotenberger v. Weisert.
Conahan v. Terry & T.
Cobrin v. Brook.
Farley v. W Pl'ns Argus
Siedzenski v. Dunwoodie Country Club.
Guidiano v. Fraade.
Randall v. Beach.
Chubaroff v. Conc'se Bld
Highest number reached, 440.

Stalnach v. Hards v. same.
Smith v. Jackson, Inc.
Crentzberger v. Mt Vern.
Tompkins v. Lord.
Barr v. Gillespie Co.
Boyce v. Terrytown.
Reisel v. NY, NH RR.
Ranft v. Elsele.
Dalsenberger v. Jacobson. (2 acts.)
Harrison v. Chester Hill Auto Service.
Wall v. Yonkers RR.
Hoffman v. same.
Murphy v. Goodhart.
Walsh v. Kelly.
Greenlee v. Todd.
Tackman v. Leibold Con.
Gardella v. Pitts Con.
Liberty Brew v. Olt.
Johnson v. West St Ry.
Nicoletto v. Whitridge.
Nichtern v. West St Ry.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Sirin v. Harrison D St. NY C RR v. O'Hern.
Walden v. Brown.
Wood v. Larchmont.
Bayswater Colon Life I.
Ella v. Ella.
Richelieu Co v. Wartell. (2 acts.)
Hubbitz v. Hartog.
Gill v. Selleck.
Rolence v. Keehan.
Distefano v. B, Q Co & S R R.
Osborn v. N Am Brew.
Lemaire v. N Y & N J Tract.
Wachsmuth v. Evans.
Kowalski v. Board of Ed
Cooney v. Meldon.
Wojciechowicz v. Nichols Copper Co.
Korf v. same.

Highest number reached, 545.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 20: Sergt. P. E. Hanlon, 276 to 292.

Temporary assignments: Inspectors J. J. Farrell, 9 Insp. Dist., to command 10 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days from 6 A. M., Oct. 20; Inspector Moore, 10 Insp., to command 17 Insp. Dist., in addition to his own, for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23; Capt. W. A. Coleman, 231, to command 12 Insp. Dist. for 2 days from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 23; Sergt. J. F. McGrath,

PLUNGES OFF ROOF AFTER A QUARREL

Girl Falls 11 Floors from Top of Factory, with Sweetheart Waiting Below.

THEY PARTED IN ANGER

Remorseful, He Sends Her a Message Which She Answers by Rushing to Roof—May Die.

While trying to get away from her sweetheart, with whom she had quarreled, Anna Kaufman of 614 East 140th Street, the Bronx, either fell or jumped from the roof of the twelve-story factory building at 135 West Twenty-seventh Street yesterday morning, and may die from her injuries. The girl is 19 years old, and came from Russia four years ago. Her mother lives in Philadelphia, and she has boarded for the last three years with Mrs. Fannie Cohen at the address in East 140th Street.

Ever since she first came to this country Miss Kaufman and Samuel Gelfant have been sweethearts, although if an engagement existed friends were unaware of the fact. Gelfant is now 20 years old. They were in the habit of riding downtown to work together every morning. Yesterday morning while on their way downtown they quarreled violently. The two parted bitterly, but after Gelfant had gone to his work in a clothing factory at 94 East Broadway he became remorseful, and about 10 o'clock got excused from his work, and went up to West Twenty-seventh Street.

Miss Kaufman was employed in the cloak and suit factory of Louis Cohen on the eleventh floor of the building. Gelfant called at Mr. Cohen's office and secured permission to speak to her and a messenger was sent upstairs to ask her to come down to the tenth floor where her lover waited.

The girl received the message with a strange air. Turning away from her work she ran quickly to the stairs, went through the workrooms on the floor above, and climbed out on the roof. A moment later the employes, whose attention had been aroused by her strange conduct, saw her fall past a rear window.

Patrolman Lynch, who was summoned, found that the girl had fallen on the heavy wire net protecting the glass roof of a one-story building in the rear of the factory. Though terribly cut she was conscious, and declared at once that she had fallen, not jumped, from the roof.

Gelfant rode with her, holding her hand, in the ambulance that took her to Bellevue. He said that their quarrel was trivial and that there was no reason for her trying to kill herself. But no explanation has been given of her rush to the roof or the fall that ended it.

INSTRUCTION.

How to Speak in Public!

It can be acquired.

It is not necessary to have shaky knees or lumpy throat every time you are called upon to speak.

If you are not successful it may be because you cannot express what is in your mind.

Learn how: You only need the practice and expert instruction supplied by the Public Speaking Club of America.

It meets Friday nights in the large auditorium, under Walter H. Robinson, the expert in voice training.

Sign your name and address on this ad and we will send you free booklet and pass for session, Friday, Oct. 23rd.

Name

Address

West Side Y.M.C.A.
302 WEST 57th ST., N.Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction. A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.
THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 289 West 75th St. N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Teachers College, Columbia University.
An all-day country school for city boys, on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. New half-million-dollar equipment. 15 acres. Catalog.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Ph.D., Principal
West 246th Street.

The Brown School of Tutoring.
Boys' School & Office, Girls' School.
241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col. 8894. 239 W. 75th St.
Founded 1905. No classes. 2 years' work in one. All day study supervision.
An A-1 school is preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and is teaching them how to study.
A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

THE RAYSON HOME AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Reopens Oct. 8th. 164-166-168 West 75th St.
Clara I. Colburne, A.B., Martha K. Humphrey, A. M., Principals.

Miss Buccini School of Languages.
Superior native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers sent. Rates reasonable. 237 West 109th.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.
Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of 12 professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

CUTLER SCHOOL
REMOVED TO
49 and 51 East 61st Street
Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 30th. Completely equipped classrooms, laboratories, gymnasium, and open-air court for sports.

ALCUIN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
114-15 West 86 Street
Kindergarten through High School
Reopens Thursday, October 1
Open for Registration.

Business Education *For Men and Boys*
Day and Evening. 23rd St. Y. M. C. A.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF
LANGUAGES
961 Madison Av. 260 W. 72d St.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

Vocational Courses Opening
Register Now Central Y. W. C. A. 7 E. 15th St. New York

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. College Preparatory and Special Classes. Opens Oct. 7th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is given that, pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustees, mortgagees, the undersigned trustees will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, on November 19th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electric therapeutic apparatus and appliances, consisting of electric static machines, electric motors, X-Ray coils, electric batteries, static machine cases, and other apparatus and appliances, finished and unfinished, being a portion of the said property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the trustee, or his attorney.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

WILLARD P. JESSUP, as Trustee, Mortgagee, 5 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE MATTER OF VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK.

Notice is given that pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to Eugene C. Huber and Otto Strack, the undersigned mortgagees, the said mortgagees will sell at public auction, by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain machinery for the manufacture of electric therapeutic apparatus and appliances, including motors, screws, lathes, drills, grinders and other machinery and tools; also office furniture and equipment, including typewriters, chairs, desks, tables, rugs, show-cases, and partitions, being a portion of the property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the undersigned attorneys.

EUGENE C. HUBER and OTTO STRACK, Mortgagees.

AVERY & WHITING, Attorneys for Mortgagees, 5 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB SCHENKEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 2d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 239 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ALL those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, described as follows:

PARCEL No. 1. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Essex Street, distant 320 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of New Lots Avenue and the easterly side of Essex St., running thence easterly 100 feet; thence southerly 25 feet; thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly 25 feet to the point of beginning.

PARCEL No. 2. Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Essex Street, distant 370 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of New Lots Avenue with the easterly side of Essex St., running thence easterly 100 feet; thence southerly 25 feet; thence westerly 100 feet; thence northerly 25 feet to the point of beginning.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK CO., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 214 E. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dental and therapeutical instruments, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 2d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WILLIAM BLAU, Trustee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EISEN & FEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M. at 159 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Oct. 24th and 26th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.

H. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM ALTMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 20th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10 A. M., at 239 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', gents', and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers, arctics, boots, hosiery, &c., &c.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

SAMUEL N. HABERMAN, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,479.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK S. BARONS, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of S. Marshall Kronheimer, the Trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at No. 6-8-10 First Street (Knickerbocker Storage Warehouse) in the City of New York, on the 30th day of October 1914 at 10:30 o'clock A. M. of said day: a general description of said property is as follows: Bone, ivory, celluloid, chip, newspaper and buff board (otherwise known as "Pasteboard") used for the purpose of manufacturing pasteboard reels and pasteboard boxes.

For permission to examine this property, application should be made to S. Marshall Kronheimer, Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York City.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least seventy-five per cent. of the appraised value.

Dated, October 19, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK CO., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 214 E. 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dental and therapeutical instruments, fixtures, &c.

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Dated, October 19, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., or Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $3 & up. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

Ye Old Park House
SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking.
Address JOHN D BAILEY, Manager.

Hotel Montclair
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Open Throughout Year. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill.
Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.,
IN AUTUMN
Provides a charm of comfort and ease amidst characteristic environment that has established it as an ideal seashore home.
Directly on the ocean front.
Capacity 600.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL-COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DAN SANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

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Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

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Laurel-in-the-Pines
Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
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Lakewood, N. J. Private baths. Hot and cold running water in every room. I. WOHER, Prop.

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Up to date in every particular.
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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.—Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with baths. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

PLAN TO SETTLE CLAFLIN DEBTS

One for Compromising Merchandise Creditors' Claims on the Retail Stores.

ON A PERCENTAGE BASIS

The Rate of This Will Vary Between 35 and 75 Cents on the Dollar of Indebtedness.

A tentative plan for the compromise settlements with merchandise creditors of the twenty-two retail stores and the Defender Manufacturing Company involved in the Claflin failure was outlined yesterday in a conference at the Bank of Commerce between representatives of the Noteholders' Committee and of the Central Committee, a body representing merchandise creditors through the media of trade associations. Under the general reorganization plan of the Claflin enterprises these creditors were to receive "such equitable settlements by way of composition, sale, purchase, or otherwise, as the committee may make with" those creditors.

The plan proposed calls for cash settlements by the various stores at rates ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar, according to their financial positions. These compromises represent the value of the claims against the stores as going concerns.

The proposed plan calls for a 75-cent settlement in the case of the Hennessy Company, Butte, Mon., and the Jones Store, Kansas City, Mo., while settlement at the rate of 70 cents on the dollar will be made by the Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company of Nashville, Tenn., and the Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col., if the scheme for settlement goes through as proposed. The settlement in the case of the H. Batterman Company of Brooklyn is proposed at the rate of 65 cents on the dollar. So far as concerns the other stores, it is reliably reported that the proposed settlement rates for them are 35, 40, and 50 cents on the dollar.

While the total of the merchandise claims of the stores involved, amounting to about $1,700,000, is small in comparison with the entire indebtedness of the Claflin concern and its subsidiaries, it is said that there has been no small amount of trouble in arriving at the compromises suggested yesterday. It is understood that the merchandise creditors of the stores were unwilling, at the earlier conferences, to accept settlement on the part of any store at less than a minimum of 50 cents on the dollar, but that in later conferences this minimum was reduced to 40 cents, which figure was asked yesterday. The note holders, on the other hand, were said to be unwilling to offer a minimum settlement greater than 30 cents on the dollar in any case until yesterday, when this position was waived and the minimum settlement placed at 35 cents, which figure was agreed to by representatives of the merchandise creditors.

It was further learned last night that the proposed plan of settlement will be placed before the Noteholders' Committee at their meeting this week, and that, if it is accepted, (as it is said it doubtless will be,) it will then be passed on to the Central Committee as a whole for official sanction.

A meeting of the General Creditors' Committee was held yesterday afternoon at the Merchants' Association rooms, at which the report of the Secretary concerning the amount of merchandise and deposit claims against the H. B. Claflin Company deposited with the committee was read. Several points in connection with the reorganization scheme for the Claflin Company came up for consideration, but no definite action was taken on any of them.

It was said after the meeting that a substantial majority of the merchandise and deposit claims had been turned in, and, while no figures were given out, it was learned from other sources that claims for close to $4,000,000 of the $6,000,000 thus involved had been turned over to the committee. In view of this it was said that it would probably not be necessary to send out a second general letter to these creditors asking them to turn over their claims. Up until a few days ago it was thought that this action might be necessary because of reports that had come in from creditors of mislaid copies of the reorganization scheme or complaints that copies of the plan had not been received at all.

It was also said yesterday that well over $25,000,000 of the noteholders' claims had been deposited with the Secretary of the Noteholders' Committee and that $4,000,000 in additional claims were likely to be turned in in the immediate future, which would leave about $2,500,000 in these claims still to be accounted for. Upon reliable authority it was learned that, while definite action in the matter had not yet been taken, it is practically assured that the reorganization proceedings will go through a court of equity to avoid the possibility of loss through enforced liquidation and to avoid the payment of trustees' fees which, it is said, would amount to about $600,000. Definite action on this point is promised for the near future.

WARREN D. CHASE ON STAND.

Tells Grand Jury of Formation of New Haven Subsidiaries.

Warren D. Chase of Hartford, Conn., was a witness yesterday before the Special Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It is understood that he was asked to throw light upon the chain of companies which were formed in connection with the capture of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine by the railroad company, of which Charles S. Mellen had already given evidence.

When the old Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, the Morse organization, was purchased for the New Haven, the Metropolitan Steamship Company of New Jersey was formed, which took it over from J. W. McKinnon and George F. Shaw of the Assets Realization Company. Mr. Chase, it is believed, told about this part of the transaction, and also of the organization of the New England Security Company in the offices of Everly M. Davis, at 60 Wall Street, with a number of clerks and stenographers as officers and Directors. Then came the organization of the Metropolitan Steamship Company of Maine, No. 2, with the young Portland engineer as Treasurer, who came to this city at $5 a day and expenses prepared to sign checks for as many millions as he was asked to do.

Mr. Chase was also called upon, it is understood, to throw light upon the formation of the Pacific Navigation Company, which was formed to place the steamships Harvard and Yale on the Pacific Coast, and the organization of the Chilmark Company. Mr. Mellen will, it is expected, be a witness again today.

MISS PANKHURST IN COURT.

English Suffragist Sits Beside Magistrate Barlow During Session.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst spent yesterday morning sitting beside Magistrate Barlow at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where she watched the proceedings with interest. Miss Pankhurst was the first woman in England to take a law course at the Victoria University in Manchester and was graduated, sharing first honors with two men. She has been much of the centre in England in the arrests of the militants and in 1907 she defended her own case in one of her arrests.

"Our prisoners are always placed in the docks, which is a stigma," she said, "and do not come in close personal contact with the Judge as they do here in standing before him and answering questions."

Miss Florence Harmon of Mrs. Belmont's Political Equality Association held an open-air meeting at noon at Forty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue to advertise the big meeting at Carnegie Hall on Saturday afternoon, at which Miss Pankhurst will speak. Miss Rose Sanderman, the suffrage bugler, who accompanied her, was taken for Miss Pankhurst, and the crowd which gathered nearly mobbed her in its interest.

Complimentary boxes for the meeting have been sent to Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, President of the Women's Political Union; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the International Suffrage President, and Mrs. Raymond Brown, the New York State Suffrage President.

D'ARSCHOT ESTATE IN COURT

Letters of Administration Sought by Countess's Heir.

Joseph de Tours Lentilhon of 3 West Eighth street, nephew of Countess d'Arschot, who died on Feb. 12, 1912, leaving an estate of $300,000, the bulk of which went to Mr. Lentilhon and his cousin, Count Guillaume d'Arschot, Secretary of the King of Belgium, yesterday applied to the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration on the estate for the purpose of administering some shares of Standard Oil Company and stock of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of San Francisco. The stock, valued at $27,000, came to the Countess from her aunt, Harriet Elizabeth Crary, who died on Feb. 12, 1908.

Mr. Lentilhon and his cousin got the estate only after a bitter contest by their cousin, Eugene Lentilhon, and other relatives, who offered letters to show that the Countess was dissatisfied with Count d'Arschot's marriage to the daughter of Juba Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, and that she had been of sound mind she would not have dealt so generously with him. At the trial before Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, the Count testified that his aunt's opposition to his marriage merely amounted to "a small irritation and difference of opinion."

SCHUCHMAN DIES ABROAD.

Brother Inherits American Estate of the Late Justice.

The will of ex-Justice of the City Court John Peter Schuchman, who left his entire estate of $63,000 to his brother George, was filed for probate yesterday. It was the first notice his friends or kin had received that the former Justice had died on Sept. 17 at Hoppenheim-Hessen, in Darmstadt, Germany. The estate consisted of three first mortgages on Manhattan real estate and 100 shares of the stock of the American Smelting and Refining Company.

No mention is made in the will of his daughter, Mrs. Carrie Schuchman Here of Bremerhaven, Germany. Lawrence B. Cohen of 64 Wall Street, counsel for the estate, said that Mrs. Here, an only child, had inherited $250,000 at the time of her mother's death ten years ago, and that the estate in this country went to George Schuchman by agreement.

The late Justice served from 1896 to 1902 on the City Court bench. He was born at Darmstadt, Germany, in 1851, was graduated at the Real Gymnasium and Polytechnique in Darmstadt, in 1868, and came to this country the same year. He read law in the offices of Thomas Darlington at 206 Broadway, and soon became well known in his profession.

PREFER BOSTON TO WAR.

Americans Give Up Residences Abroad and Revisit "The Hub."

"Boston seems to be filling up with Americans who have been living many years in Europe," said Edward C. Fogg, managing director of the Copley-Plaza of that city, who is also managing director of the Breslin here. "Most of them seem to have been living in Paris, and not a few have been abroad so long that returning to Boston is almost like coming to a strange place.

"Some of the younger members of families who have lived abroad have become foreign in sympathy. We had a family come back not long ago whose sons had been attending Cambridge University. They were started in at Harvard, and seemed to be doing well, when suddenly one disappeared. One day the father called to ask if any mail was there for his son.

"'He's gone over to England to fight,' he explained."

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Fourteenth Street Cloak House Leases Thirty-fourth Street Building—Investor Buys $275,000 West Side Apartment — Manhattan-Bronx Deal — Brooklyn Houses in Trade—Sale Near Piping Rock.

A long-term lease, which will mark the advent of a Fourteenth Street store to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping block, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, and the purchase by an investor of a $275,000 west side apartment house were the chief transactions in the realty market yesterday.

The business deal involved the leasing of the entire eleven-story Revillon Freres building at 19 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to Thirty-fifth Street, by the cloak and suit store of the Bedell Company of 14 West Fourteenth Street. The uptown move, however, will not mean the closing of the present store. The lease, as announced by the Bedell Company, is for a long term, but the aggregate value of the rental, while reaching a high figure, was not stated. The Revillon Freres building has a frontage on Thirty-fourth Street of 50 feet and 40 on Thirty-fifth Street. The Bedell firm contemplates extensive alterations, including the establishment of a motor and carriage entrance on Thirty-fifth Street. The Bedell Company has branch houses in many cities throughout the country.

West Side Apartment Investment.

The west side section furnished a good apartment deal in the sale to an out-of-town investor of the nine-story apartment house at 165 West Eighty-third Street, on a plot 50 by 100, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. It was sold for the Wesley Realty Company, of which John W. Kight is President, by Slawson & Hobbs, and they will continue as agents of the building. The structure is fully rented, and was the first fireproof apartment erected on the block. It has been held at $275,000.

West End Avenue Corner Sold.

An investing client of L. J. Phillips & Co. has purchased from Mrs. Hiram Mallison 822 West End Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 17.5 by 65 by irregular. The property is located on the southeast corner of 100th Street.

Manhattan-Bronx Deal.

Hugh P. Skelly, President of the Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Company, has purchased a large plot in the Bronx on the southeast corner of Belmont Avenue and 180th Street, 96 by 108 and irregular, covered by a one-story taxpayer structure. It was bought from L. Napoleon Levy, and in exchange Mr. Skelly gave the six-story tenement at 97 Sullivan Street, 25 by 66, adjoining the northeast corner of Spring Street. E. Francis Hillenbrand was the broker. This Bronx plot is the eleventh parcel in that borough acquired by Mr. Skelly through the same broker within a little over a year.

A Recent Buyer.

John Podesta of Hoboken is the buyer of the three five-story tenements 225 to 229 Sullivan Street sold last week by the Atlantic Macaroni Company. G. Tuoti & Co. were the brokers.

Bronx Borough.

The new four-story flat at 1,987 Daly Avenue, being the southwest corner of 178th Street, on a plot 50 by 80, has been purchased by an investor from the Adavine Construction Company, Hyman Adelstein, President. Eddy A. Weinstein was the broker. Long Island property was given in part payment.

The two-story dwelling at 721 East 161st Street, northeast corner of Jackson Avenue, on plot 21 by 75, has been sold by Alexander Selkin for Dr. Noel H. M. Campbell to a client for occupancy.

Smith & Phelps have sold a plot, 200 by 100, on the east side of Olinville Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of Magenta Street.

Flatbush Trade for Farm.

Martin Taendler has sold for John M. Hiebler a twenty-six-acre farm with buildings near Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., to A. L. Skiner, who gave in part payment the three-family brick house at 2,403 Clarendon Road, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

A Brooklyn-Jersey Trade.

Henry Joline has purchased from Henry M. Fitch the three-story residence with stable at 7 Hollywood Avenue, in the Norwood Park section of Long Branch.

The property has a frontage of 145 feet and a depth of 380 feet. In exchange the buyer gave 220 Overington Avenue, Brooklyn, a two-family house, on plot 40 by 100, located between Second and Third Streets.

Brooklyn.

John Woodenbury, in connection with the Albany Avenue Real Estate Company, has sold for Jacob Tuch, the two-family brick house at 420 Herkimer Street, to Emma F. Bennett, the lot being 25 by 100, and also for Sarah Walsh the vacant plot on Pacific Street 140 feet east of Troy Avenue, 25 by 107 feet, to Etta Stember.

Buys Scarsdale Home.

Fish & Marvin have sold at Scarsdale for Mr. Cornelius B. Fish a tract of eleven and a half acres with a large house. It was held at $23,000. The purchaser, an official of the General Chemical Company, will occupy the premises.

Long Island.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold for C. W. Provost his residence at Brookville, near the Piping Rock Club. The buyer is W. H. Vander Poel, who will occupy it. The property has been held at $125,000.

The Arthur J. Schols Company sold for Mrs. Anna A. Patterson two four-family flats at 660-662 Sherman Street, Richmond Hill, to Dennis A. O'Brien, who gave in part payment a five-acre farm near St. James, Long Island.

Staten Island.

Cornelius G. Kolff sold for the Cisco estate, to Frederick Rohde, a lot 25 by 100 on Eddy Street, about 100 feet east of the Richmond Turnpike, on Grymes Hill. Mr. Rohde also purchased from the same estate a strip 25 feet wide and 100 feet long, in the rear of the property purchased by him last year, and on which he is erecting private residences.

Buys Connecticut Shore Estate.

The seven-acre estate with a large residence at Greens Farms, Conn., owned by Mrs. Nelson Alvord has been sold by John Crawford to Mrs. H. Burnette. The property has a shore frontage on Long Island Sound of 343 feet. It has been held at $30,000.

Commercial Leases.

McDowell & McMahon have leased for the City of New York the store formerly occupied by the Forty-second Precinct at 1,395 St. Nicholas Avenue to Nicholas Schmitz. Also, for Donald Robertson, the southeast corner of 191st Street and St. Nicholas Avenue to Sigmund Bermann for a term of ten years.

E. A. Turner has leased for Max Goebel, the owner of the entire building 135 East Twenty-seventh Street, the old home of the Knights of Columbus and afterward used as a church, to the Bromhall Players of Stamford, Conn. Benjamin B. Davenport, who is the leading factor of the Bromhall Players, which is a theatrical and musical organization, intends to remodel this building by putting in balconies, club rooms, reception rooms, &c. The lease is for ten years. Immediate possession is given in order to have the building completed before Thanksgiving.

Goodale, Perry & Dwight have leased the store at 402 Sixth Avenue to David Oppenheim, and in conjunction with Friend-Lewi Company, the parlor floor at 12 West Nineteenth Street to M. Shaw & Co., dealers in silks.

Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Otto T. Dommerich and the United States Trust Company to Charles Hirschhorn the four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 32.4 by 100, at 23 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Real Estate Notes.

The Invincible Club of Brooklyn has filed plans for a $30,000 addition to its clubhouse at 78 Herkimer Street.

Edwin J. Birley, who has been associated with N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., for fourteen years, has been elected a Director and Secretary of that corporation.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St. 24-26, s s, 217.11 ft w of Pearl St, 50x95, 8-story loft and store building; adjourned to Oct. 26.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By George Price.

168th St, 732 East, s w corner of Forest Av, 40x82, 2-story dwelling; William Ollendorff against G. A. Damiano and others; J. D. Tobias, attorney; M. E. McHugh, referee; due, $9,389.05; taxes, &c., $719.71; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

173d St, 570 West, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 62.6x95, 5-story apartment house; J. J. Dillon against R. T. Hicks and others; Kelley & C., attorneys; J. T. Hettrick, referee; due, $10,924.46; subject to mortgage of $60,000.

111th St, 70 East, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11, 3-story dwelling; Harry Knopp against Esther Katz and others; W. B. Marx, attorney; J. F. Joyce, referee; due, $2,266.61.

Wooster St, 97, w s, 75 ft n of Spring St, 25 x75, 7-story loft and store building; St. Bartholomew's Church against M. E. Flomerfelt and others; H. L. Morris, attorney; E. N. Goodwin, referee; due, $45,849.18; taxes, &c., $2,111.82.

Montgomery St, 53-57, s e corner Monroe, (184-193,) 88x60, 6-story tenement and stores; G. B. Macky against Bernheimer & Greenberg, Inc., and others; Macky & M., attorneys; Nathan Burkan, referee; due, $47,584.40; taxes, &c., $8,688.20.

By Henry Brady.

Audubon Av, 248-254, s w corner of 178th St, 94.11x100, six-story apartment house; Harlem Savings Bank against Washington Heights Development and Construction Co. et al; E. S. Clinch, attorney; E. A. McShane, referee; due, $140,870.75; taxes, &c., $3,220.

By Samuel Marx.

107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11, vacant; W. H. Roleston et al against W. F. Hooper et al; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; J. E. Davidson, referee; due, $37,807.25; taxes, &c., $1,492.

114th St, 349 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100, three-story theatre; A. S. Stamme et al against Giuseppe Petrozzi et al; S. Chedsey, attorney; Bernard Barber, referee; due, $14,848.29; taxes, &c., $1,100.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Franklin Av, 1,392, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Pl., 37.6x100, five-story flat; German Savings Bank against J. T. Berry et al; Meyer Auerbach, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $25,447.39; taxes, &c., $288.20.

Franklin Av, 1,394, e s, 113.1 ft n of Jefferson Pl., 37.6x100, five-story flat; same against same; action 2; same attorney; same referee; due, $25,498.05; taxes, &c., $288.20.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 1,919-1,923, w s, 230 ft s of 177th St, 70x150± irregular; two and three story dwellings and grocery; Bear building; F. J. P. Arndt against Augusta Barthold et al; C. A. Furthman, attorney; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $8,046.01; taxes, &c., $1,892.

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MONDAY, OCT. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 475, w s, 159.9 ft w of Grand St, 28.5x200.2

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10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
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The HUDSON FULTON Only One Apartment Left — S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St. Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

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4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
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8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
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Southern Exposure.
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12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
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Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

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310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

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954 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av. 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

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6 High-Class Houses. One whole square block. Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

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9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
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New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
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PEASE & ELLIMAN. 340 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 6200.

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One Duplex and one Simplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
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Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

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9 Rooms & 2 Baths
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Thirty cents a line.

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Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, only 45 minutes out; near harbor and station; 5 rooms and extra large veranda; all improvements; in a charming section of Long Island; on high, rolling ground; enough ground for garden and small farming; make an ideal all-year home; ready to move in; easy terms. Address Bungalow, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income, wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; would like $5 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 132 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

FORCED TO SELL at sacrifice, $1,200 plot, $650; 50x150 feet; high, in healthy Orange Mountains, near Lackawanna station; 35 min. to N. Y. C.; select residential neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home at Rutherford; all improvements; nicely decorated; shades, &c.; large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, Owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Orchard farm of 125 acres, $3,850; part cash; buildings worth $5,000; old age forces immediate sale. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management one or more high-class or several medium apartment houses; personal, economical management; references. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

Real Estate for Exchange.

INCOME PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. Builder will exchange block front, 8 four-story apartments and stores, prominent avenue, Brooklyn; also new elevator apartments, for good building lots. Levy Brothers, 3 Beekman St., New York.

Your choice in an exchange, 1 and 2 family houses; 3, 4, 6 family flats; steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester and Freeport; brokers, note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Plandome; fine house; 5 bedrooms; 2 servants' rooms; 3 baths; large plot; $1,200 a year.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4090 Murray Hill.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

For Rent.—Exceptionally light office, about 400 feet, divided by fire brick wall; will leave the partitions if desired; light and service included. Room 1,101, 16 E. 33d St.

79th, 142 E., COR. LEX.—Rent, $700. Suitable for PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, or Dressmaker.

Parlor floor, 6 corner light rooms; all imps.

39th, 34 West.—Store and shop room, suitable any business; in midst of retail business; decorated; rent, $1,700. Premises, Sittenhan, 59 West 37th St.

Light office, 25x20; mahogany furniture; modern downtown building; $60 complete, or will rent part; telephone. W 124 Times.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

34th, 144 East.—Store, new building; light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Desk in the Woolworth Building or in the Singer Building, New York. Morl, 261 Broadway, Room 404, New York.

Wanted—Small loft on west side, between Fulton and Chambers Sts., with steam heat. L 286 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side:

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4320 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Unusually attractive apartment near Riverside, furnished in mahogany, piano, conveniences, for long rental; references. Phone D. K., 6346 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4463 Morningside. Apartment 3.

To Sublet.—Attractive three-room furnished apartment in Hotel San Remo, 75th St. and Central Park West, from Nov. 1 to June or September.

Riverside Drive, 96th St.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; three months' lease or longer; $175; see to appreciate. Phone 2010 River.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

11th, 27 West.—8 sunny rooms, beautifully furnished; housekeeping. Tel. 5413 Chelsea.

44th, 25 West.—Excellent two rooms, bath; steam heat; 5 rooms, unfurnished.

225 West End Av.—Completely furnished six rooms, bath. Apply Superintendent.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Builder Must Sacrifice

splendid new house, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hardwood floors and trim; large open fireplace, built-in bookcases and window seats, gas kitchen, steam heat; model laundry in basement; large, shaded plot; near country club in Northern New Jersey, half hour out. Bargain to quick buyer. Convenient terms arranged.
FRED C. BECKER,
Room 181, 50 Church St., N. Y.
Tel. 3748 Cort.

A PRETTY HOME

At bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street, City.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE
3-story, 20 foot, American Basement House
66TH ST., AT MADISON AVENUE
14 Rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 42d St. and 20 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

LOTS OR RESIDENCE

Wanted in exchange for the following 4-story flats, all rented, adjoining 4th Av. Subway, Brooklyn, new law cold-water flat, St. Mark's Av., elegant residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, one acre, Lynbrook, L. I. LEVY BROS., 5 Beekman St., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A LIGHT FLOOR
in a
Modern Building
26 John Street
Office Showroom and Workroom at a moderate rental.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 Cedar Street

426-428-430-432 East 91 St.
3-STORY CELLAR BRICK | 2 Elevators 100x100 — Brokers Protected | WILL DIVIDE Into 2 Buildings 50x100 Each
E. R. POERSCHKE, 32 Union Sq.

Offices, Studios, Stores
Entire Floor, Suitable Any Business.
400-402 W. 23D ST.
CORNER 9TH AV.
"L" STATION ON CORNER 23D ST.
Crosstown line; steam heat; elevator service.
Reasonable Rent. Possession Immediate.
Apply Supt., premises, or your own broker.

5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street,
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

LARGE LIGHT LOFTS 238-240 West 53rd St. Near Broadway. 37.6x100. Electric Elevator
All modern improvements.
J. MATTERN, 215-17 West 53rd St.

MODERN LOFTS
22x90, 12 EAST 32D
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
SUBSTANTIAL CONCESSIONS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
From November First in
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large Beautifully Furnished Apartment.
Can be divided to suit.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

2, 3, 4 Rooms
Unfurnished $50 to $75. | LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $90.
THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

636 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.

8 Rooms, $1,500.
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice
Housekeeping Corner Apartments of
4-5 & 6 Rooms,
& bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.
THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
6-5-4 Rooms and Baths
Rents $950 to $1,400.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

Lasanno Court
307 West 79th Street
A Fireproof Modern Structure
with all improvements.
6 Rooms, $1,200.
8 Rooms (2 Baths,) $1,800.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 E. 42d St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$35 to $50

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
SPENCER ARMS
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street & West End Ave.
Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RENT.
A few choice Apartments which we have left.
Will give concessions to desirable tenants on a lease. See if you can find one to answer your needs.
4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms.
BRAISTED, GOODMAN & HERSHFIELD, 2,901 Broadway, Cor. 113th Street.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 4360 Greeley.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

250 West 88th St.
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
6-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 20 East 42d St. Tel. 842 Murray Hill, or Supt.

Bachelor Comfort
The Shropshire
Here bachelors can find excellent service and comfortable quarters at reasonable rates. Two rooms and bath unfurnished from $36. Meals served in rooms as desired, with valet and apartment service. Booklet on request
136 AND 138 WEST 65TH ST.
Telephone 5443 Columbus.

166 West 72nd St.
Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Living room, 15.6x24. Bedroom, 13.6x18.6. Dining room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

2 ROOMS, $30 to $35 | 3 ROOMS, $50 to $75
DOCTOR'S APT. and STUDIOS
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents, 200 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $80 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 W. 136th St., adj. B'way.
One block Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
4, 5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS
B'WAY COR. 153D ST.
550 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique.
3 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette.
$35 UPWARD.
L. P. PHILLIPS & CO.
8,787 Broadway, at 157th St.
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

INSPECT THESE.
Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFTEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate.
Superintendent on premises.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—
S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
—KENSINGTON COURT—
N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.
—AMBASSADOR—
S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.
—RENAULT COURT—
207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners, 8,432 Broadway.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

542 W. 179 St. Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED 4 Rooms and Bath, extra large & light $33-$36
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.
1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$660
All beautiful, large, light rooms.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
8 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Blodgood
543 5th Ave. Or on premises

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 53th St.

25 East 30th St.
Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

BROOKLYN.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Largest Rooms in Flatbush
MONTAUK
354 Ocean Av., Flatbush
at Woodruff Ave. Station.
Brighton Beach "L."
22 Minutes from New York.
All modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, &c.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $95
Apply Superintendent on premises.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Winthrop St.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Sub. Sta.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
The Montana
11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two Apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
RENTAL, $1,900 TO $2,100.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
3 and 4 Rooms
RENTAL, $60.00 TO $90.00.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6,410—Bryant.

Royal Arms
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKS, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.



VICTORS
VICTROLAS
On Easiest Terms.
$1 Down; $1 Weekly
and up.
Complete Stock of Records.
Open Evenings.
Write, call, or phone
652 Columbus.
A. H. MAYERS,
1,933 Broadway, near 67th.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.— THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 86th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
On premises. 'Phone 9020—Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cosily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower bath; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

St. Nicholas Av. (Corner 127th).—Just completed, most beautifully furnished suites 2-3-4-5 rooms; elevator, telephone, electric light, shower baths, silver, linen; very reasonable rents; $9 weekly, upward. Windermere.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; now ready for occupancy for Fall and Winter. Two rooms and bath, $55-$60 month. Three rooms and bath, $90 up.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Gentleman, having colored female cook, requires good furnished apartment between 40th and 70th Sts.; sitting room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and bath; rent about $60. Reply W 130 Times.

Wanted—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, 2 baths; 137th St. to 168th St.; outside sunny bedrooms; 8 months, longer; $150 to $200. Telephone Hoyt, Murray Hill 5392.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

117th St., 112-118 West, (between Lenox and 7th Avs.)—3, 6, elegant, large, light rooms, bath, $28 to $42; Subway 116th St. Lenox Av.; select tenants; efficient service. On premises, or Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

5th Av., corner 12th St.—Overlooking Old Presbyterian Church Yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linneken, 221 4th Av.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

7th Av., 2,010 (121st).—Seven large, light rooms, elevator apartment; after Oct. 1, $50; was $60 before Oct. 1; six rooms, $40.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT.
One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

43d, 333 West (near 8th Av.).—Four rooms; large, light; rent $18. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av., or premises.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot-water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

86th, 368 West.—Four large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; $19. Janitor.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; $30.

Roxborough, northwest corner; St. James, southeast corner Broadway-92d St. Few left.

"The Netherlands," 340 West 86th St.; 8 rooms, 3 baths; $2,000 to $2,200.

East Side.

172 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 6700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

58th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765, (cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

48 EAST 88TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $660.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 31 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 128 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$28.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 8 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted.—Four large rooms, modern apartment; upper west side preferred; quote lowest price. G. L. Forbes, 316 Broadway.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 187-189 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3063 Riverside.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny home; telephone; references.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

83D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Large and single rooms; excellent table, parlor dining; reasonable.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 52 EAST.—Attractive rooms, singly or en suite; board optional; ideal location.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

11TH, 26 WEST.—Double rooms for married couples; excellent table; phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

83D, 57 WEST.—Choice, sunny rooms; excellent home cooking; table guests; references.

83D, 64 WEST.—Rooms, suites, private baths; electricity; table guests; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

86TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished large room, private bath, electric light; select people desiring high-class accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; private baths; board optional.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D ST., (Between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; superior cuisine; single room.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH ST., 139 WEST.—Second floor front sunny room with board; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room for two gentlemen; exceptional house and table; refined home atmosphere; moderate.

77TH, 123 WEST.—Desirable rooms, parlor; board optional; private family; moderate references.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large room; excellent board; table guests; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Back parlor with private bathroom; superior table board; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

85TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; smaller room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Desirable sunny rooms; private family; few boarders; references.

89TH ST., 818 WEST.—High-class accommodations for refined people; newly decorated large, small rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; table guests. Formerly 272 West 77th St.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 6S.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptional front suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 209 WEST.—Double and single outside rooms; lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone; Subway, "L"; references; board optional. Apartment 7E.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family will board person of refinement or couple; reasonable; home comforts; reference required. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 349 WEST.—Large rooms, bath; newly decorated; established 16 years; bountiful table; terms moderate.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; southern exposure; good meals; telephone.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME for convalescent and nervous people in a newly opened, beautifully located, and well-equipped nursing home. Large, delightful rooms with all modern conveniences. Special diet if desired. Individual cars. Terms reasonable. Telephone Bath Beach 3226, or write G. S. Swenford, foot of Bay 10th St., Brooklyn.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 858 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Elm Lodge, 28 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

117TH, 108 EAST.—Large rooms; top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

30TH, 40 EAST.—Beautiful, well-furnished room; running water, telephone; unsurpassed location.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

45D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

46TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

47TH, 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms; bath; kitchenette; small room, bath; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

175TH, 490 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, 2 rooms, bath; electricity; central location; will divide. Telephone morning, evening, Murray Hill 798.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

8TH ST. 21 WEST.—3 ROOMS AND BATH. INGRAM.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

26TH ST., 309 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, large room to let; also a small one; very reasonable.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; running water; $4-$8.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

47TH, 9 WEST.—Quaint house; rooms double and single, with bathroom.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

54TH, (near 5th Av.)—Large front room, well furnished. Telephone Plaza 3898.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; large closet; hot and cold water; reasonable.

57TH, 236 WEST.—Attractive room in refined surroundings; elevator, electricity; telephone. Tappan.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $10, $11.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen; references.

64TH ST., 10 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, adjoining bath; steam heat. Baldwin.

65TH ST., 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

65TH ST., 106 WEST.—Front room; two men; with, without board; reasonable. Pedersen.

65TH ST., 11 WEST.—Furnished, large, small rooms; scrupulously clean. Thomas.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; steam heat; also front parlor.

69TH, 106 WEST.—Large room; fine private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

730 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; near Subway; also parlor suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

71ST, 71 WEST.—Elegant rooms; single, double; en suite; continuous hot water.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor; private bath; kitchenette; other large and medium rooms.

78D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 158 WEST.—Doctor's office; profitable location; private house; all modern conveniences; very attractive, large rooms; private baths.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; bath adjoining; electric light, telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class service; $3 up; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Front room; unusually large; moderate-priced; reference.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Front room, single, near bath; running water; electricity; references.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined, private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH ST., 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity; telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Pleasant, large, sunny room; back parlor; private bath; all conveniences.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable, front room, bath; gentleman. Schuyler 6194.

82D, 90 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; reasonable private family. Apt. 4. Oahe.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

85TH, 180 WEST.—Large, small rooms; home surroundings; private house; Subway, "L" telephone.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

241 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

91ST ST., 46 WEST.—Large room, dressing room; clean, select house; telephone.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH, 100 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; near "L" station; very reasonable.

95TH, 125 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $3 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

96TH, 151 WEST.—Attractive suite, two double rooms; private bath; telephone, electricity.

96TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, facing B'way; Subway; breakfast optional. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L." telephone. Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

103D, 122 WEST.—Very choice light room, with bath; Apartment 1.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentleman. Arbuckle.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

112TH, 521 WEST.—One or two attractive rooms, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Apartment 4.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room for gentleman; private family; references. Apt. 4S.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting room and bedroom. Inquire 420 West 118th. Cooke.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 56.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room to gentlemen; references.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, small apartment; near Columbia. Apartment 61.

122D, 514 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, near Columbia; strictly private family. Ogden.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

123TH, 149 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, light, airy; conveniently located to surface cars, Subway, and elevated; with all privileges of Turkish and Russian baths and very large swimming pool; $6 per week and up. Hollender's Bath.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 5 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

A LADY would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobeou, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished sitting room, bedroom, adjoining bath; modern apartment, West 91st St., with private Christian family. Phone 3427 River.

BROADWAY, 1,672, Corner 52d St.—Third floor, large room; private bath; elevator service; all conveniences; private home; married couple or business man only. Tel. 4244 Columbus. Mrs. Bahr.

BROADWAY, 1,558.—Handsomely furnished rooms for housekeeping; reasonable rates; telephone. Ring Dunbar.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 57.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box B 20 Times.

LARGE, bright room, bath, furnished or unfurnished; West 52d St., near 8th Av. For information telephone Plaza 1805.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful front room; Hudson view; women only. Apartment 87.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Beautiful front and back rooms; single or double; private family; convenient to Subway. Phone 8888 Riverside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 582, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Suite, private bath; twin beds; suitable gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Meek.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 136th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351, (193d St.)—Large, outside, comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; private bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE wishes one or two good furnished rooms in home of private American family of refinement, having no other guests and occupying house or apartment in respectable neighborhood, between 34th and 14th Sts.; high-class references offered and required. L 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5688 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

WANTED—One or two attractively furnished rooms; private bath; within ten minutes Grand Central; business man. W 132 Times.

Young man wants small room, near Park Av., south 34th. W 131 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.
Require a number of girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Supt. Dept. of Wrappers, Sub. Floor, Central Bldg.

COOKING, &c.—Two girls, white, to do cooking, laundry, chamberwork, and waiting. Apply Tuesday, 10 to 12, 68 West 49th.

COLORED GIRL wanted to take out five-year-old child afternoons. Walsh, 440 Riverside Drive. Call between 10 and 12; references required.

FRENCH TRANSLATOR
to translate from English to French; must be well educated, native of France, with good knowledge of English; work can be done at home if desired. Reply in English, giving full particulars, and inclose French translation of your letter. W 119 Times.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WOMAN, clever, wanted to fill high-class position; permanent; honesty most important; salary. Irving Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR
TRAINING SECRETARIES,
at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

INDEXING, filing, and cataloguing taught. For full particulars write Hull Indexing Bureau, 220 Broadway. Phone 4968 Cort.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade paper experience, to solicit wholesale jobbing and manufacturing field; commission basis; opportunity for energetic salesman. X 349 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Experienced, white, good waiter; useful man; city reference; $30. 25 West 70th St.

OFFICE BOY wanted to learn real estate business; excellent opportunity. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday. Frederick Fox Company, 14 West 40th St.

SALESMAN FOR SOUTHERN AND MIDDLE WEST TERRITORY TO SELL FIRST-CLASS COSTUMES AND DRESSES ON COMMISSION BASIS. X 352 TIMES ANNEX.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted; must be conversant with English period furniture, china, silver, &c.; state age, experience, and salary wanted; liberal arrangements with the right man. L 108 Times.

SALESMAN wanted on silk dresses; only those with experience need apply by letter, stating references. X 348 Times Annex.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school, Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

AS COMPANION, supervising housekeeper, or practical nurse; adults; references. T 170 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, all details; rapid, accurate, reliable; moderate salary; references; bond. L 287 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Over 12 years' office manager; modern accounting methods; university training. L 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST.—Expert; financial statements, trial balance, controlling accounts; $10-$12. N 161 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, hard worker; small salary; reference. B 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Trial balance; controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. E 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, young woman, capable taking charge. Miss F., 342 West 16th.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typist; four years' experience; accurate; good worker. D. Ball, 317 East 75th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. S 135 Times.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook, do marketing, in bachelor's apartment; wages, $60. Write E. N., 164 East 53d St.

COLLEGE WOMAN, stenographic, reportorial, editorial experience; PART TIME work or responsible position. O. W., 141 Times.

COMPANION.—College woman, on account of financial reverses, desires position as companion; refined, aristocratic appearance; bright and cheerful disposition; traveling preferred. X 353 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Well-educated young woman desires position mornings as lady's

BINNEY IN PRISON, NOT AS SPEEDER

Lawyer Goes to Blackwell's Island Owing to Seizure of His Racing Automobile.

FAILS TO GIVE $1,000 BOND

Defendant Can Gain Freedom by Offering Pledge to Keep Peace for Three Months.

Harold O. Binney, patent lawyer and speeder of automobiles, registered at the workhouse on Blackwell's Island at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and took a room for three months. It was not through speeding his auto that Binney, whose reckless driving had landed him in many courts, arrived at the island. It was because he couldn't get his automobile out of "hock" for another speed campaign.

The Broadway speed king, as he had been called, had his hair cut by workhouse trusties on his arrival at the new home. He also took a bath under workhouse supervision and was "fitted" with the regulation correction style two-piece suit. He took the prison fare luncheon in a cell, and this morning such manual labor as Warden Fox finds best suited will be assigned to him.

"I haven't any automobiles here," the Warden said last night, "so I certainly can't let him drive a racing car. We make shoes and clothing over here, however, and have some fine rock sledges. I'll get him fitted out all right."

Probably the saddest part of Binney's last adventure, from his point of view, was that his reliable racing car, reliable for ninety miles an hour, only incidentally figured in the arrest. Binney knows exactly how to handle himself when he is arrested for speeding or for making a horn out of his exhaust. He has acted as his own lawyer on many an occasion, and has been a good lawyer. But to be arrested for disturbing the peace was a new experience.

All the fuss in the workhouse could have been avoided if Binney had agreed to furnish a bond of $1,000 to keep the peace for three months. He was arrested on Saturday night in a garage at 108 West Fifty-seventh Street on the complaint of Azariah Monfort, the garage keeper. Binney went to the garage to get his racing car out for another spin. Monfort reminded him of a little garage bill. Binney said he would leave his watch and call it square. Monfort said that would not do, and when Binney tried to take the car out the garage man stopped him. Then an altercation followed which brought a patrolman to the scene. Binney was taken to the Night Court, where Magistrate Deuel told him he must furnish the bond or go to the workhouse.

The peace bond idea did not suit Binney's fancy, and he went to the West Side Prison. No one came to see him there Saturday night or all day Sunday, and no one had appeared when the prison van drew up to the bastile yesterday morning. He took his seat in the van with thirteen other prisoners, men and women, and was very quiet all the way to the Island.

At Binney's law office, 2 Rector Street, it was said that nothing had been heard from the lawyer and that no counsel had been engaged. He can get his release by furnishing the thousand-dollar bond any time within three months.

From Binney's performances it is thought more than likely that he will make a court fight for his freedom without furnishing the bond. He has taken several minor convictions for speeding to the Appellate Division, and in 1907 he succeeded in having one conviction reversed.

Binney is a member of a well-known Philadelphia family and is a graduate of the Boston Institute of Technology, Columbian University, Washington, and the New York University Law School. He runs yachts as well as automobiles. He got into shallow water at Atlantic City with his yacht, the Mist, in January, 1910. It was said that he had run the boat into the Boardwalk. He suffered from exposure, and pneumonia developed. At the request of his brother, Ames Binney of Boston, he was examined and taken to the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Penn. Three months later he was released on a writ of habeas corpus.

It was a fad with Binney to race his car in the heart of New York. He made a kind of racecourse out of the Tenderloin and he could go fastest on Fifth Avenue and Broadway. He operated his steering wheel on this maxim, which he expounded one night in the Night Court:

"In my opinion, if the driver of an automobile is careful and observes the speed regulations, it is not necessary for him to observe the speed limit. I have yet to kill my first chicken on a country road."

Binney is about 45 years old. He has been living at the Holland House.

FIREMAN HELD AS "FENCE."

Sold Two Rings Worth $800 Stolen from Butcher—Woman Accused.

Fireman John F. Logan of Engine Company 269, Brooklyn, charged with receiving two diamond rings valued at $800, alleged to have been stolen by Florence Woodard of Illion, N. Y., was held for the Grand Jury by Magistrate Voorhees in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. Miss Woodard, charged with grand larceny, was held also.

Miss Woodard testified that Logan sold the rings, although he knew that she had obtained them illegally. She had done housework for Logan in his apartments, she said. James Hartels, a butcher, of 1,178 Nostrand Avenue, testified that the rings were his property and were last in his possession on Sept. 11.

Detectives Van Duzer and MacKirdy testified that Miss Woodard admitted she took the jewelry from Hartels in a cafe at Fulton Street and Albany Avenue after they had had an automobile ride. They also testified that Logan admitted selling the rings for $235 in a Manhattan pawnshop and giving Miss Woodard $135 of the proceeds.

Logan denied he knew the rings had been stolen. He said that Miss Woodard told him she was in need of money and asked him to sell the rings for her. She explained, he said, that they had belonged to her husband, who had died.

City Club to Elect Trustees.

The annual meeting of the City Club will be held on Nov. 16, when the following nominations for vacancies on the Board of Trustees will be submitted for election: To serve for one year—George W. Alger, Edward Kellogg Baird, Richard S. Childs, Joseph G. Deane, Jacob H. Shaffer, and Charles H. Strong. To serve for two years—Lincoln Dromwell, Edward R. Finch, Abraham L. Gutman, Robert T. McGusty, James Cowden Meyers, Francis M. Price, and Frederick H. Whitin.

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MAY WITHDRAW TROOPS.

President Considering Taking of Soldiers from Colorado.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—President Wilson is considering the advisability of withdrawing Federal troops from the Colorado coal fields, as the result of the deadlock with the operators, who refuse to join the President's proposal for settlement of the strike, already accepted by the miners. Gov. Ammons, according to information here, is planning reorganization of the Colorado National Guard, to make the presence of Federal troops unnecessary.

The President told callers today no negotiations whatever were going on with the operators and that the changes they had suggested in the mediation plan rendered it "valueless." He indicated he could not accept the changes.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 19.—State Treasurer M. A. Leddy said that he had purchased on behalf of the State about $100,000 worth of the million-dollar issue of "insurrection" bonds voted by the Legislature last Spring, using State school funds for that purpose. He explained that the law authorized him to invest the school funds in any good securities. The State several weeks ago made an unsuccessful attempt to sell the bonds, which were to defray military expenses in connection with the coal strike.

Gov. Ammons denied that any general reorganization of the State militia was being made, saying the companies were being recruited to their full quota in accordance with plans laid at the time of the American expedition to Mexico last Spring.

DECIDES AGAINST HEINZE.

Court Declines to Vacate Bankruptcy Order Against Utah Mining Co.

Judge Mayer declined yesterday in the Federal District Court to void the bankruptcy order against the Utah Copper Mining Company of 100 William Street and Utah at the application of the Heinze interests. In doing so he said he was convinced that the principal place of business of the company was in this city. Its management and Directors were here, the officers were present at the time that the bankruptcy petition was filed, and under both the present and the former managements the employes in Utah had received their orders from New York, where the policy of the business was shaped.

The court was satisfied that the company acting through its Directors had the power to consent to an adjudication of bankruptcy, and that the meeting at which this was agreed to had been regular, as a matter of law. It was to be regretted that F. A. Heinze had not received his notice of the meeting, but, if he had, the result would doubtless have been the same. It was apparent that for various reasons the company could not pay its debts, and that its situation was accentuated by the condition of the copper market.

COFFEE BROKERS ON TRIAL.

Government Charges That Wrong Brand Was Put on Bags.

Charged with a conspiracy to defraud by the use of misbranded coffee, William L. Mitchell, senior partner of the firm of Mitchell Brothers, coffee merchants of 89 Front Street, and Peter J. Shannon, a coffee broker of 110 Front Street, were put on trial yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Van Fleet. Their prosecution is the result of the seizure in Chicago of a consignment of washed Venezuelan coffee, which had been put up in bags bearing the brand of the Pedro A. Lopez, Bogota, Colombia, plantation. The Heidemann Coffee Company of Milwaukee informed Assistant District Attorney Stephenson that Shannon had offered to sell them Pedro Lopez Bogota coffee at 17 cents a pound.

Mr. Stephenson now intends to prove that in filling this order, which Shannon had passed on to him, Mitchell ordered the New York Dock Company, where the coffee was stored, to forward to the Heidemann Company washed Venezuelan coffee in packages bearing the trade mark of Pedro A. Lopez of Bogota. The trial was adjourned until Wednesday.

SUTTONS ARE RECONCILED.

Wife Withdraws Suit and Justices Are Exonerated.

The separation suit brought by Mrs. Louise S. Sutton of 136 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, against her husband, Francis M. Sutton, a Manhattan broker, which has been on trial for several days before Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, was adjourned yesterday afternoon for a week, when both sides agreed to adjust the case out of court.

It was while Sutton was testifying that the case came to a halt. He said he was willing to return to his wife immediately. Mrs. Sutton testified previously that she wanted to be reconciled to her husband. Justice Maddox said that there was no reason why the case should continue, but he allowed both parties a week to arrange the reconciliation.

On the motion of ex-Judge Oeland, counsel for Mr. Sutton, Justice Maddox ordered stricken from the records of the case all testimony connecting the name of Mrs. Sutton with two Justices of the Supreme Court and an ex-Justice.

RULES AGAINST MRS. GROTE.

Court Won't Stay Trial of Doctor's Suit—She Asks $50,000 Damages.

Supreme Court Justice Crane in Brooklyn yesterday denied the application of Mrs. Agatha C. Grote for an order staying the trial in the Second Municipal District Court in Brooklyn of a suit brought against her by Dr. Frederick D. Bailey of 200 Hancock Street, that borough, to recover $483 for services rendered. The suit will go to trial tomorrow.

Mrs. Grote based her application on the theory that a suit for $50,000 damages which she is bringing against the doctor in the Supreme Court for loss of her left eye and total permanent blindness of her right eye would be prejudiced if the physician won a verdict in the lower court before the trial of the Supreme Court action. She alleged in her complaint that the physician rendered improper and careless treatment when he operated upon her left eye in December, 1913, and that the blindness in the other eye was the result of the injury to the left eye.

U. S. MEDALS TO BLUECOATS

Congressional Honors for Two Policemen Who Made Rescues.

Police Commissioner Woods presented Congressional silver life-saving medals yesterday to Policemen Joseph W. Finnegan of the Marine Division and Daniel McGrath of the West 152d Street Station. The medals were sent by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, who, in a letter, praised the policemen for their courage in saving life.

Policeman Finnegan on July 23 rescued Harry Sadowsky of 123 East 120th Street from the East River. Sadowsky intended to commit suicide, and he was only brought to safety after a struggle. Policeman Finnegan received a Congressional medal in 1912 for a similar act.

On Oct. 25 Policeman McGrath rescued Capt. Albert Cotter of the launch Crusader when he fell overboard in the North River. Matthew Brennan, a watchman, first went to the rescue of Cotter and both were drowning when McGrath rescued them.

THAW HEARING ON DEC. 17.

United States Supreme Court Advances Extradition Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Supreme Court today advanced for hearing on Dec. 17 the Harry K. Thaw extradition case. It involves the extradition of Thaw from New Hampshire to New York on a charge of conspiracy to escape from Matteawan Hospital, where he was confined after the killing of Stanford White.

WILES OF DE LUXE BOOKSELLERS TOLD

Offered Women Big Sums for Libraries, Then Sold Them Their Own Wares.

MADE SPORT OF VICTIMS

Flippant Letters Between Col. Hartley and Scott Read at Trial of Authors' Association Band.

The dealings of James J. Farmer, his son, Glenn Farmer, now in jail; Col. W. J. Hartley, and other members of the Anglo-American Authors' Association occupied yesterday most of the time of Judge Foster's Federal District Court. Three women to whom the Farmers and Hartley sold books took the stand and related their experiences, and then Assistant District Attorney Roger A. Wood kept the jury in chuckles as he read a pile of letters from Hartley to J. J. Farmer, in which his allusions to women and his own "fatal beauty" were many.

Mrs. Elizabeth S. Moore of Greensburg, Penn., said Glenn Farmer and William H. Scott, one of the defendants in the present trial, called upon her to negotiate for her library. They said they wanted to exhibit it in London or Paris and that she would probably get a medal for it. They were willing to give her between $150,000 and $300,000.

"A few days later," the witness said, "they came back. Mr. Scott took out a large bundle of notes and nearly covered the table with them. Then Farmer grabbed up all the bills and cried out, 'Don't you take them, Mrs. Moore. This man's a competitor of mine. I'll give you $25,000 more for them.' In the shuffle, however, they took it all back and I got nothing. They didn't get my books, but they did get the $82,000 for the books I bought from them."

These, it appeared, were the Oriental Series, a set of Oscar Wilde, and an autographed edition of Mark Twain.

"Do you see Col. Hartley in court?" Mrs. Moore was asked. She peered round the room with a gold-rimmed lorgnette, but said she was too short-sighted to be sure. Judge Foster permitted her to go on a voyage of discovery around the courtroom.

"This is the man!" she exclaimed in triumph, in a minute.

"You're wrong," replied her victim. "I'm James R. Ely, counsel for Mr. Farmer."

Mrs. Moore tried again, and this time went slowly between the line of counsel and defendants until she reached the last man.

"Here he is!" she cried, and Col. Hartley had to admit that she was right.

Mrs. Mary A. Watts of Manchester, N. H., was the next witness to admit falling a victim to the lure of the books de luxe. She had given $900 for a "star" edition of Oscar Wilde at the solicitation of Glenn Farmer and Sott. Then she had also paid $2,500 for a Lincoln, $2,800 for "Annals of the English Stage," $7,600 for the British poets, $10,000 for 22 volumes of Roosevelt, $500 for Mark Twain, and $3,500 for Pepys's Diary—altogether $29,800.

"What made Roosevelt's work so valuable?" she was asked.

"His signature," she replied.

Then Mrs. Marion W. Preston of Weston, Mass., told how in 1910 Scott and Glenn Farmer visited her and urged her to buy a set of books which they said a man in Europe would buy back from her at a great profit. So she bought for $6,000 two sets of British poets and a Roosevelt, and Farmer wanted her to give $8,000 for Thackeray, "The Arabian Nights," and Lincoln. He showed her a cablegram from a Col. Huntley offering to pay $35,000 for the last named set of books.

James Evans, a Pittsburgh broker, told much the same tale of speculating in books on the promise of a buyer from Europe, and said that he had thus paid over $3,900.

Then the Government put in a series of letters from Col. Hartley to J. J. Farmer. Here is part of one written in April, 1910, from Boston:

I have a long letter from the widow in reply to one I wrote Thursday last. She tells me to take good care of her photo and also of her good reputation, which she has placed in my safekeeping because she likes me and may buy some books from me if I am a real good boy for a little while. I shall go there as her guest in a few days and spring on her your letter to me about the new company and make her produce. Leave it to me.

I got a wire Saturday and one today from R. E. W., saying she'd be here to see me tomorrow—for a visit—isn't she a bird? Oh, why am I so popular with the ladies? Curses on my fatal beauty. Would I were a poor, plodding, piratical, producing, prodigal book agent; then at least I might be happy. Yours, old pal. BILL.

P. S.—How's the beautiful cloak model downstairs?

Again Hartley wrote from Boston in May, 1910:

Friend Jim: I can tell you now that I have two or three letters from a weakly one, and yesterday she tells me that she will see me privately before I sail for Berlin on business for the A. A. A. A. So I got her O. K., and I will get hers when she's ripe. Curses on me fatal beauty. I cawn't lose them, don't you know. Regards to all the robbers who hang out in your care. Lovingly, BILL.

The trial was adjourned until tomorrow.

KARINA BROKE PORT RULES.

Collector Malone Starts Inquiry About Landing of Burgess Party.

Collector Dudley Field Malone descovered yesterday that Theodore P. Burgess of Boston, owner of the three-masted steel schooner yacht Karina, arrived off Tompkinsville, S. I., on Oct. 7 and landed three passengers at this port without getting entry at the Custom House. The yacht proceeded on her way to Boston the same day without getting any clearance papers. On hearing the report Collector Malone sent down a Customs Inspector to Quarantine to ask Health Officer O'Connell if he knew the names of the passengers that landed from the Karina at Quarantine and where they had gone.

The Karina arrived on Oct. 7, after being away sixteen months cruising in the Mediterranean, with clearance papers from Constantinople. Mr. Burgess had some difficulty in getting away from the Turkish capital, as the Government had closed the Dardanelles to all foreign vessels, and he only got out after cabling to the State Department at Washington.

The yachtsman is a retired merchant of Dedham, wealthy, and formerly was at the head of the Burgess Paper Company of Berlin, N. H.

When told last night over the long-distance telephone by THE NEW YORK TIMES of the action taken by the Collector of the Port of New York, Mr. Burgess said that he arrived here with his wife and two children. Mrs. Burgess and the children were landed in New York and he went on to Boston on the Karina with the baggage after having obtained pratique from the Health Officer.

The Karina is a sailing yacht of 521 gross tonnage, 198 feet long, and was built by the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company of Port Richmond in 1911.



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That's the thought that should prompt fall overcoat buying—cold winds sometimes get you quicker than you can catch a car.

Then come style, fit, individuality and economy—all of which are guaranteed and embodied in overcoats to measure, at $25—silk lined—at Arnheim's.

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JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
Twelve Thursday Evenings, Sixteen Friday Afternoons, Twelve Sunday Afternoons, at CARNEGIE HALL.
SOLOISTS:
Lucrezia Bori, Lucille Weingartner-Marcel, Pasquale Amato, Efrem Zimbalist, Jacques Thibaud, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Eleanor Spencer, Leo Schulz, Alma Gluck, Julia Culp, Fritz Kreisler, Arrigo Serato, Leopold Kramer, Ferruccio Busoni, Carl Friedberg, Germaine Schnitzer, E. De Angelis and others.
Box Office now open at Carnegie Hall.
Felix F. Leifels, Manager.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
First Concerts
FRIDAY AFT., OCTOBER 23d, at 3.
SUNDAY AFT., OCTOBER 25th, at 3.
ZIMBALIST Violin
N. B.—Receipts from the first pair of concerts will be donated to the American Red Cross Society.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Ev. (Ent. W. 43d St.) At 8:30 | Oct. 27th
Maud Powell, Violin Recital
Seats $2 to 75c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner. 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

SPALDING
ACCOMPANIED BY ANDRE BENOIST, Violin Recital. CARNEGIE HALL, THURS. AFT., OCT. 29th, at 3. (Steinway Piano.)
Tkts. Box Off. or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

CENTURY CENTRAL PARK, W. 62D ST. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," with Berman, Keller, Howard, Ewell, Williamson, Rasch, Knoch. Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat. "MADAM BUTTERFLY."

AEOLIAN HALL. Mon. Ev., Oct. 26, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL REVEALS WERRENRATH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolsohn Bureau.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50. | Macklyn Arbuckle, "The County Chairman." Strand Orch. & G'rlette. Next Week, "Behind the Scenes."

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque THE PRIZE WINNERS | Matinee Today Ladies 10c, 25c.

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Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE TANGLE." Romance in 3 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 3817—Rector.

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Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
First and Only Submarine Moving Pictures. "THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA."
Broadway Rose Gardens B'way, 52d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Dancing. Dining. Cabaret de Luxe. Admission FREE Till 9 P. M.

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COLONIAL Prices Mat 25c. | BLANCHE RING & CO., Eddie Leonard & Mabie Russell, Ed Vinton, Others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Brice & King, Nat Wills, Creasy & Dayne, "Edge of the World," Others.

44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way (Last Wks.) Aft. 2:30 25-50c Eve. 8:30
IRELAND A NATION
Robert Emmet and Other Heroes in a Soul-Stirring Film. Quartette and Orchestra.

Roller Skating and Dancing
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Afternoon and Evening. Lessons in dancing, 25c. per half hour. Admission, 25c., including skating rink and dancing.

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HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinees 25c-50c-75c. DICK RUDOLPH & HANK GOWDY—The Famous Boston Battery, and 15 Big Acts.
EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. European War Heroes, Kinemacolor Hourly

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Matinee Wednesday $1.00. 600 Seats Evening $1.00. THE STORY OF THE ROSARY
Next—"Omar, the Tentmaker." Seats Thursday.
DE KALB Mats. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "PEG O' MY HEART," with Elsa Ryan. Next Week—"WITHIN THE LAW."

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Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904. Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Superior instruction. Private lessons; each pupil has room with instructor; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Terms moderate. Group and Class Lessons. Circulars mailed.

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Modern and Stage Dances. Private Lessons. Expert Instructors. 211 West 45th St. Phone Bryant 8510.

FRANCES MORGAN, 182 West 71st St. Columbus 2587. Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack.

WALLACK'S 30TH & B'WAY. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 26
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE
L. N. Parker's dramatization of Charles Dickens's DAVID COPPERFIELD
Seat Sale Thursday. Mail Orders Now.

PARK Thea., Columbus Cir. Ev. 8:10 | Phone Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10. | 9590 Col.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"

ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:30. NOW MATINEES TOMORROW (POPULAR) & SAT.
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE.
THE MIRACLE MAN
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Mats. Tomorrow (Popular) & Sat.
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St. & 3d Av. 25c to $1. Tomorrow Mat. 25c & 50c.
FANNIE WARD in "MADAM PRESIDENT"

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.

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FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
A Pair of Silk Stockings
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
All Seats at all performances $2.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE Evenings 8:30. 48 St., E. of B'y. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
A PLAY WITH CHARM.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
SEATS 3 WEEKS AHEAD.

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' wholly delightful."—*World.*

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. | Last 2 Weeks
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

★ "Rarely is a play presented with such admirable balance."—*Telegram* (speaking of "A Pair of Silk Stockings").

COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:15. | Last 2 Weeks
Hit of New York CONSEQUENCES & London Season!

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' a light comedy treat."—*Eve. World.*

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

★ "We hope the Little Theatre following will rally to it strong and enjoy it as much as we did," says the *Eve. Mail* of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow and Sat. 2:15. | Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' two hours of solid enjoyment."—*Eve. Sun.*

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Thurs. 25 & 50c.
OLGA PETROVA in "PANTHEA"

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8 Sharp. First Matinee Tomorrow 2:15. TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP.
WILLIAM GILLETTE, BLANCHE BATES, MARIE DORO
In the Drama, "DIPLOMACY."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
WITH ITS GREAT CAST.

HARRIS 42 ST. WEST OPENS FRIDAY AT 8:15
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Salamander
Dramatized by the Author, Owen Johnson.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75.
RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS."

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Ev. & Sat. Mats. 25 to $1. Wed. Mats. 25—50c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY"

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Mats Tomorrow (Pop) & Sat. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

FULTON Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
46th St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. | CABIRIA | ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
FIRST NIGHT TONIGHT at 8:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE
CHIN-CHIN
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings at 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
And Co. of 100 inc. BERNARD GRANVILLE.

★ "A decided hit."—*Journal of Commerce* (meaning "A Pair of Silk Stockings").

Owing to the Sensational Success of the Spanish Violinist,
Manuel Quiroga,
at the Hippodrome, where 6,000 people applauded and cheered him tumultuously,
TWO QUIROGA RECITALS
will be given at the Shubert Theatre next Sunday, Oct. 25. Mat. 2:30; Eve., 8:30. Prices 25c. to $1.50. Seats now.

★ "First-nighters forgot their customary reserve and laughed and applauded with every evidence of being highly amused at 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—*Herald.*

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. $1.50 Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' delightfully witty."—*Eve. Globe.*

LYRIC. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Evenings 8:30 LAST WEEK | EVIDENCE | Mat. Tom'w Best Seats $1.50

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' deliciously amusing."—*Sun.*

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

★ "Not a spot of gloom in Mr. Harcourt's play, 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—*American.*

SHUBERT—Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow $1.50.
MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT in
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

★ "No responsive playgoer can afford to miss 'A Pair of Silk Stockings.'"—*Times.*

Maxine Elliott's WHITESIDE WU in MR. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow $1.50.

★ "Winthrop Ames has done a great service for New York playgoers. It is the most perfect piece of craftsmanship seen this year."—*Press.* (Referring to "A Pair of Silk Stockings.")

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
"New York's Smartest Theatre." Five Wonderful One-Act Plays.

★ "A Pair of Silk Stockings' a comedy of rare quality."—*Tribune.*

RECTORS
Broadway at 48th Street



Whether you prefer dining in the Main Dining Room to dining on the Terrace in Our New Ball Room should rest only in your choice of entertainment. A perfect meal and perfect service you are assured of in either place, and the same beauty and refinement of environment.

In the Main Dining Room there is entertainment nightly by a host of famous stage favorites—our Cabaret, we call it, and it is equal to the entertainment of any theatre.

Or should you prefer an interpretation of the modern dances by a coterie of noted artists—the Ball Room should be your choice. Gene Hodgkins and Irene Hammond, late features of Ziegfeld's Follies; Mudge, Fanning and Terantino; Gros and Kraft, and other celebrated artists are among exhibition dancers.

Rector's New Ball Room

for splendor and spaciousness surpasses even the renowned Palais de Danse in Berlin. It is perfectly ventilated. The Dansants Daily, Direction of Miss Betty Mudge. Ladies' Luncheon Dansants 2 P. M.

Avoid disappointment and phone your reservations now —Bryant 3200

APARTMENTS NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN THE
ANDON APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street

Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

The location is the most exclusive in town.

Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.

Write, call or 'phone manager for booklet and further information.

TELEPHONE NUMBER, 8264 PLAZA

THOMAS HEALY

Broadway at 66th St.

Balconades and Ballroom Third Floor | Jungle Room and Log Cabin Second Floor

The Balconades (Third Floor.)

There is but one place known as *THE BALCONADES*. It is on the third floor at Thomas Healy's. Because of its new note of appeal, its atmosphere of refined tone, and its artistic beauty, it has become New York's favorite dining place.

Other Healy choices are the JUNGLE ROOM, LOG CABIN, LOG HUT (for Beefsteak Dinners), MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM. Service a la Carte.

Ought to make your reservations early.

Banquets—Private Parties accommodating 400 to 500. | THOMAS HEALY Broadway at 66th St. Phone 9900 Columbus. | Dining Room Main Floor. A la Carte.

Reserve Your Tables Now for the rollicking "BALE of COTTON" DANCE
Next Wed. & Thurs., Oct. 21st & 22nd
Heaps of fun! Cabaret A-LA-MAM! Bale of cotton given to best dancer.
60th St. BUSTANOBY'S 39th St.
(On B'way—Phone 8470 Col.)
Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.

ARRANGE NOW TO BE AT the fascinating 'DANSE D'AUTOMNE' FRI. & SAT., Oct. 23d & 24th
Exceptional dancing corps in entirely new and original "Danse Des Feuilles Mortes"
No extra charges—"NEVER DULL AT ANY TIME."
BUSTANOBY'S (Nr. B'way—Phone 6780 Greeley.)
Selected Family Dinner, $1.00.

A Hit!—SUPPER DANCES—A Hit!
Every Night, At 11 O'Clock
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 WEST 40TH STREET
Miss IDA ADAMS & Mr. LEWIS SLODEN
Assisted by The Versatile Four, Haston, Johnson, Mills and Tuck, direct from Murray's Club, London.

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly, beg. at 10:30
Complimentary Tea Dances 4-7 Complimentary Tea Instruction Free. Dan Caslar's Orchestra

Best Food, Excellent Service, Popular Prices. Music by the Famous Werner Quartette Afternoon and Evening.
Late Murray's HOFFMAN'S B'way, Cor. 54th St.
Catering, Theatre Parties. Accommodation from 4—100. The Heart of the Shopping District Tel. 2656 Greeley.

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC

CAFE BOULEVARD BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET
WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS
LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00
DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; fair Thursday; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,724 .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

DECLARES A MAN SHOT MRS. BAILEY

Carman Lawyer Says Doctor's Wife Will Be Shown Innocent of Murder.

CLIMAX EXPECTED TODAY

Archie Post's Testimony That He Saw No One On Lawn to Offset Farrell's.

NURSE TELLS OF SLAPPING

Prisoner Unmoved When Mother and Daughter of Slain Woman Weep in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 20.—With the examination of seventeen witnesses, District Attorney Lewis J. Smith today prepared to spring the climax of the case by which he is endeavoring to convict, Mrs. Florence C. Carman of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in Dr. Carman's office in Freeport.

The prosecution's chief witnesses—Farrell, the tramp, and Celia Coleman, the Carman's negro maid—are to be put on the stand tomorrow. Farrell has sworn that he saw a woman dressed like Mrs. Carman on the lawn near the window through which the slayer fired, and the maid has testified that soon thereafter Mrs. Carman entered the house at the kitchen door.

What defense will be advanced against this testimony? Various theories were expounded here tonight. George M. Levy of the Carman counsel made the surprising announcement that "we will be able to prove the shooting was done by a man." John J. Graham, his associate, who is conducting the case for the defense, would not confirm this statement, but in the day's proceedings he made it plain that he was preparing to attack Farrell's testimony.

Mrs. Carman Pleased.

Mrs. Carman today followed every development and seemed to comprehend each detail. On entering the courtroom she was smiling radiantly and she nodded to women in the audience as she took a seat at the end of the counsel table beside her husband.

Her gratification was manifest when her attorney pried statements out of George Golder, the laborer, who was in the waiting room adjoining Dr. Carman's office at the time of the shooting, which conflicted with his testimony at the Coroner's inquest. She smiled with obvious satisfaction when Mr. Graham got the statement from Archie Post, another of the State's witnesses, that there was nobody on the Carman lawn immediately after the shooting. This statement was considered important in view of Farrell's assertion that he had been on the lawn and had seen a woman wearing a blue skirt and white shirtwaist fire the shot through the physician's office window.

At the conclusion of the day's session a throng of women crowded forward and shook hands with Mrs. Carman. They congratulated her on the developments of the day, and she chatted with them for several minutes, expressing confidence that the trial would be completed by the end of the week and that she would be free to return home by Sunday.

The proceedings were marked by frequent clashes between the opposing attorneys. Interest was lent to the afternoon session by the appearance on the stand for the first time of Mrs. Elizabeth Varriance, a professional nurse of Freeport, whose face Mrs. Carman slapped last April when she saw Dr. Carman hand the nurse $15. She had been expected to appear at the Coroner's inquest last Summer. She testified that Mrs. Carman not only slapped the nurse's face at the time but also slapped Dr. Carman's face and demanded the return of the money which, the nurse said, had been handed to her as a loan. The money was returned.

Courtroom Crowded.

Every seat was filled when court opened. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith immediately began his opening address and spoke for twenty-five minutes. After telling of Mrs. Bailey's visit to Dr. Carman's office and the tragedy which followed, he went on:

"At the time that shot was fired the deceased was alone in the office with Dr. Carman. The body was lifted from the floor to a leather couch by Dr. Carman, and, it appears, the police were not notified for about an hour.

"Dr. Carman, the defendant, her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell; her mother, Mrs. Conklin; her daughter, Elizabeth, and a negro maid were in the house at the time or at about the time of the murder.

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

Lawyers on Carman Case.

GEORGE M. LEVY—We will have no difficulty in proving Mrs. Carman innocent, and we have a surprise in store—we will be able to prove that the shooting was done by a man.

JOHN J. GRAHAM—We will put on all of our witnesses, though it will be necessary to question them only a few minutes each to establish Mrs. Carman's innocence.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SMITH—We will wind up tomorrow. I am confident that our case is easily strong enough to guarantee conviction on the first degree charge.

RUMANIA WAITING, WON'T INTERVENE YET

Turkey's German War Supplies Stopped Merely as a Matter of Precaution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Milan says that the action of the Rumanian Government in stopping a trainload of munitions of war consigned from Germany to Turkey is justified by it on the ground that the supplies were destined for a power which, having declared its neutrality, displays obvious signs of taking in the near future warlike action which might be directed against Rumania.

It is stated that the Bucharest Government has decided to maintain for the present its attitude of watchful waiting. In view, however, of the men, artillery, and munitions of war previously allowed to pass through Rumania to Turkey, the Government's present action will inevitably make an impression.

It is said that King Ferdinand has not yet conferred with the Premier, M. Bratiano, on the international situation, and it is not even known whether the Bratiano Cabinet will remain in office or be replaced by a coalition ministry. It is thought, however, that a coalition Ministry will be formed only when Rumania decides positively to intervene.

BURIED VON MOLTKE'S SON.

Surgeon Attached to the Third French Army So Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dr. Klein, attached to the Third French Army Corps, reports that his men have buried a son of Field Marshal von Moltke.

Gen. von Moltke had two sons. Wilhelm, born 1881, is recorded as a Lieutenant in the army, and Adam, born 1887, as color bearer of the Eighty-Sixth Regiment of Fusiliers.

BRIGHTON EXPELS GERMANS

No Exceptions Made—Many of the Hotels Owned by Foreigners.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Chief Constable of Brighton has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave that town within a few days. No exceptions will be made.

Brighton has a large colony of foreigners and many of the hotels there are either owned by foreigners or their staffs are made up of them.

Numerous Germans who were discharged from the London hotels last week have moved to the south coast resort.

BOMB SHATTERS TENEMENT.

One Man Killed and Five Injured in Montreal Explosion.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—An explosion of dynamite early this evening blew out the front wall of a three-story tenement building at 569 Frontenac Street. The body of one dead man was found after the explosion. Five persons were injured seriously.

It is feared that there may be more dead in the ruins, but because of broken gas mains the police could not make a search tonight.

Believing that the explosion was not an accident, the police have under detention fifteen men of foreign birth. It was said that there had been many quarrels in the tenement and threats had been made.

The police think that a bomb caused the explosion.

MILITIA IN MINE ZONE.

President Informed That Colorado Situation Is Again Serious.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—A report that fourteen members of the National Guard in "uniform and fully armed" entered the strike zone of the Colorado coal fields today was contained in a message sent to President Wilson tonight by the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, District 15. The belief was expressed that the militiamen had "come to incite trouble and not to promote peace."

The message concluded by saying that the situation was serious.

THE CANAL AGAIN OPEN.

A New Channel 150 Feet Wide Dug in Record-Breaking Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 20.—The canal was again opened to traffic today. A new channel 150 feet wide and 40 feet deep was dug in record-breaking time, forty-eight hours before the completion of the work was expected. One thousand cubic yards were taken out every hour, this being the maximum of excavation in the history of the canal work.

The canal was opened to ships from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M., when dredging was resumed.

FUMES DRIVE OUT TENANTS.

Broken Ammonia Pipe Causes Apartment House to be Quickly Emptied.

Bachelors residing in the Mansfield apartment house, at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, were driven from their homes yesterday afternoon when ammonia fumes escaping from a generator in the basement made the place uninhabitable. When a pipe became loosened the fumes crept up the elevator shaft, and employes went down to try to stop the trouble. The fumes drove them out of the basement, and in a few minutes all the inmates were out in the street.

A still alarm was sent in and Truck 2 appeared with Battalion Chief McKernan. Employes of the house who knew the location of the machinery borrowed smoke helmets from the firemen, went down into the basement, and turned the ammonia off, but the building was not inhabitable for two hours.

SULZER IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Badly Bruised When Machine Overturns Up the State.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—William Sulzer, campaigning the State for the Governorship on the American and Prohibition tickets, was badly bruised when his automobile was overturned tonight on the road between Walton and Sydney.

Mr. Sulzer continued to Sydney, made a campaign speech, and went on to Norwich.

CRAIG, F. MATTHEWS, THE DRESS MAN, Now at 11 E. 38th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Adv.

OPEN FINAL FIGHT ON STEEL TRUST

Argument Begins in the Government's Action to Dissolve the Great Corporation.

TRACE RISE OF MERGER

Carnegie Letter Cited Saying Profit Exceeding $50,000,000 "Seems Wicked."

TRUST FILES ITS DEFENSE

Contends That the Corporation Is the Natural Evolution of Trade Conditions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Argument in the suit in which the Federal Government seeks to break up the United States Steel Corporation by separating into independent units all of its subsidiaries on the ground that their combination into the one great concern constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws was begun here today before Judges Buffington, McPherson, Hunt, and Woolley, sitting as the United States Court for the District of New Jersey. Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, who has been in charge of the Government's side of the case since it was instituted in October, 1911, took up the entire day with his argument, and will continue tomorrow. The week will be taken up by the final arguments of counsel for each side.

Counsel for the Government told the court that the billion-dollar corporation was the greatest combination of capital ever brought under one control. Mr. Dickinson began his argument by going back more than twenty years into the history of American industries. He told of the sharp competition that then existed in the iron, steel, tin plate, and kindred industries; how pools were formed in the steel rail field, and how agreements were made among manufacturers of iron and steel to keep up prices; how these agreements were broken; how leaders of industry planned to put one another out of business; how one steel concern would absorb another, resulting finally in the formation of the corporation now under fire.

Mr. Dickinson told how five great industrial and financial interests came together and formed the Steel Corporation in 1901. The five great interests he named were headed by the late J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, W. H. and J. H. Moore, John W. Gates, and John D. Rockefeller. He went into intricate detail to show how the Steel Corporation's capital of more than $1,400,000,000 was made up, and he charged that more than $300,000,000 of this was water.

Charges Restraint of Trade.

Continuing his argument, Mr. Dickinson told how the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries maintained prices, and he charged that the men at the head of the combination in every way possible restrained trade and crushed out competitors. The famous Gary dinners were referred to. Mr. Dickinson said that at these dinners about 90 per cent. of the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States would meet and that a general understanding would be reached to maintain prices. Those attending these dinners included, he said, not only representatives of the Steel Corporation and its constituent concerns, but also representatives of steel industries outside the alleged trust.

In the course of his argument Mr. Dickinson read letters and minutes of corporation meetings. One letter that caused a smile to go around was written by Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle, Scotland, in 1899. It appears that Mr. Carnegie's company, the Illinois Steel, and other concerns were in a steel rail pool.

Mr. Carnegie wrote a letter to his company, which appeared on the minutes, saying that the Illinois Company was 90,000 tons ahead of its proportion of the steel rail business, and that it was bad policy to allow the Carnegie company's proportion of orders to fall below that of others.

"If you can fill next year at present prices," Mr. Carnegie wrote, "you have at least forty millions profit; but it may be fifty. To want more than that seems wicked."

Advice from Carnegie.

At another time when competition was brisk, before the days of the Steel Corporation, and there was a scramble among manufacturers for business, Mr. Carnegie wrote to his partners:

"If I were Czar, I would make no dividends upon common stock, save all surplus, and spend it for a hoop and cotton tie mill, for wire and nail mills, for tube mills, for lines of boats upon the lakes for our manufactured articles and to bring back scrap."

Richard V. Lindabury of Newark, N. J., will open the argument for the Steel Corporation tomorrow after Mr. Dickinson concludes.

A host of lawyers was in attendance on the argument today, representing the various interests. The proceedings are of a very technical character. In its complaint the Government asks the court to put under wholly independent ownership these concerns:

The Carnegie Steel Company of New Jersey, National Steel Company, American Steel Hoop Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, National Tube Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, and the American Bridge Company.

The court is also asked to make inde-

Continued on Page 5, Column 1.

GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK A BRITISH SUBMARINE

E-3, Completed in 1913, Destroyed in North Sea—England's First Submarine Loss.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially stated here today that the British new submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday, Oct. 18, by German warships in the North Sea.

The destruction of the E-3 is the first loss sustained by the British submarine service since the outbreak of the war. The E-3 was completed in 1913. She was 176 feet long and 22½ feet beam. She was capable of making sixteen knots above the water and ten knots below, and was equipped with four twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement consisted of sixteen men.

ENGLAND'S LOSS IN ARMY OFFICERS

Of 20 at a Dinner Before War 15 Have Died Since—New Casualty List.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—As indicating the heavy toll of British officers since the war began, an American woman here said today:

"Just previous to the departure of the British expeditionary force an American woman in London was hostess at a dinner party at which twenty officers of the army were present. She learned today that fifteen of them had since been killed in action."

This heavy toll was further illustrated by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, who told his congregation on Sunday of a dinner given in July in honor of a young man who was just coming of age. Of that gathering, said Mr. Campbell, all had been killed except one, and he was thought to be dead.

Conspicuous among the floral pieces which have been placed at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square are several in memory of officers and men who have lost their lives in naval disasters in the course of the war. Tomorrow is the anniversary of Nelson's victory, and, following the annual custom, the base of the monument is surrounded with floral tributes, but none attract more attention than those sent in memory of men who perished in this war.

Many persons in the throngs that gathered about the monument today were visibly affected when they viewed a floral piece, in the shape of an anchor, placed there by the mother of a Lieutenant who lost his life on the Pathfinder. Canadian soldiers were in the crowd.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A further casualty list, dated Oct. 16 and Oct. 18 and issued today, reports five officers killed and twelve wounded.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers and men, dated Sept. 17, reports 95 wounded and 900 missing, of whom over 600 belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Tomorrow, Trafalgar Day, will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the army. Already hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, where great crowds were present throughout today. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Japan sent mammoth floral offerings. Nearly all the English warships also sent flowers.

In addition to the flowers the base of the Nelson Monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words, "Your King and Your Country Need You."

SURGEON'S $35,000 FEE PAID LEVY ON EPERNAY

Operated Successfully on Prince and Then Demanded Back Value of Wine Indemnity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—One of the highest doctor's fees on record has just been paid, according to the Matin, in German gold at Epernay.

When the Germans occupied Epernay, on their southward march, they demanded an indemnity of 50,000 bottles of champagne, worth about $35,000. These the Mayor duly produced.

Soon afterward in their retreat from the Marne they brought to Epernay a dangerously wounded imperial Prince on whom an immediate operation was necessary.

As no German surgeons were present who were competent to handle the case, they appealed on humanitarian grounds to the French doctor, Veron, who successfully performed the operation.

The Germans offered him a "princely honorarium," telling him to name his own fee.

Dr. Veron promptly asked $35,000, which was at once paid in gold.

CHURCHILL IN AN AIRSHIP.

Marine Officer Writes That First Lord Went Up Over Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—W. L. Rees, son of the rector of Llandrynmaire, Montgomeryshire, a young officer who was attached to the headquarters staff of marines at Antwerp, has written home saying that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, went up in an aeroplane and flew over the city.

He afterward motored out to the officers and told them the positions.

Stroke Imperial Rest Promotes Vigor and fragrance. Moore Bros.—Adv.

VILLA THREATENS TO SEIZE CHIEFS

Moves an Army of 18,000 Men So That He Can Quickly Surround Convention.

PANIC AMONG DELEGATES

Carranza Men Say Aguascalientes Is Besieged and They Held Up by Villa's Soldiers.

ZAPATA COMING HIMSELF

Sessions of the Peace Meeting Have Been Stormy—New Complication Now Arising.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—The Mexican Consulate here today received a report from Mexico City, stating that Gen. Francisco Villa created a panic among the delegates to the Convention of Military Chiefs in Aguascalientes today by moving an army of 18,000 men into position where he can envelop the city and imprison the entire conference.

Villa's army is reported to be within an hour's march of Aguascalientes. To oppose him there are Carranza troops at Monterey and Saltillo, but it would take from four to twelve hours to get them to Aguascalientes

According to the message from Mexico City to the Consulate here the delegates at Aguascalientes, who include many chiefs of the Constitutionalist Army, have made an appeal to Carranza to guarantee their freedom during the convention, which was resumed today.

They declare that Villa's soldiers, who are in Aguascalientes as escorts to the chiefs of Villa's army, rob them and insult them in the streets. They ask that Aguascalientes and surrounding territory be declared neutral during the convention, or that the convention be removed to Mexico City.

Antonio I. Villareal, President of the convention, today ordered that a train carrying E. G. Llorente, Carlos Dominguez, Manuel Bonilla, and Andreas Guzman to the border, be stopped. These men were released from prison in Mexico City last night by order of the Aguascalientes convention and were to be permitted to go to Villa territory. They were arrested on charges of attempting to incite a rebellion against Carranza. It is expected they are to be held as hostages pending further action by Villa.

Zapata Going to the Meeting.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—Gen. Zapata will personally attend the Constitutionalist Peace Convention now in session at Aguascalientes, arriving there at the end of the present week. All action looking toward the draft of a new platform and the formation of a Provisional Government will be suspended until his arrival.

Many protests are being filed because of alleged outrages committed by Gen. Villa's soldiers, who are said to be holding up delegates at the point of the pistol and demanding that they shout "Long live Villa!" It is cited that Generals also have been accosted in this manner.

A protest also has been made that the neutrality of the convention is being violated by the presence of 15,000 troops within an hour's ride of the City of Aguascalientes. The soldiers came from Zacatecas and belong to Gen. Villa's command. A similar complaint has been registered because of the presence of a large body of troops to the south, the delegates saying that the city is in a state of siege.

A resolution was passed today absolutely forbidding recruiting on either side while the peace conference is in session.

Carranza Men Alarmed.

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Border reports that Gen. Villa had arrested several Carranza delegates to the convention at Aguascalientes lacked definite denial today from Villa agents here. The unexpected entry of the northern leader into the conference city at the head of his troops has caused much anxiety to the Carranza followers, but they failed to confirm the report of the arrest of Carranza delegates.

Villa himself, it was reported officially, had left Aguascalientes for Durango City with a strong column. It was understood that he had gone to quell the Arrieta brothers, whose troops had joined Gen. Maclovio Herrera in his desertion of the division of the north to the Carranza side.

Another proclamation by Herrera scoring Villa was received here today.

The sessions of the joint conference of military chiefs have been more stormy than was reported in censored newspaper dispatches or official reports, according to apparently reliable information. Officials of the Carranza Government at Mexico City were said to have been as insistent against the elimination of Carranza as "First Chief" of the revolution, and, according to the plan of Guadalupe, Chief Executive until the holding of elections, as they were at the outset of the most recent estrangement with Villa.

Zapata's attitude further complicates the situation. The Morelos leader, who has been in almost continual revolutionary warfare during the last five years, some months ago had declared that he would insist on serving in joint power with Carranza, which suggestion strangely has continued in the more recent proposition to have Mexico governed by a commission instead of a single person.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight the United States Government was without any confirmation of reports from San Antonio and Laredo that Gen. Villa was

Continued on Page 3, Column 3.

THE ALL-TOGETHER TWEED POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Fashion Shops. —Adv.

GERMANS ATTACK WITH NEW VIGOR; BATTLE RAGES ALL ALONG THE LINE; ALLIES RETAKE BRUGES, DUNKIRK HEARS

Summary of War News.

Desperate attacks by the Germans along the entire battle front yesterday were repulsed by the Allies, according to the French War Office statement. An offensive movement of particular violence was attempted by the Germans on the extreme left wing, where the Belgian troops are operating, but this, it is reported, was also a failure.

The German report says that the army advancing along the coast from Ostend has encountered strong opposition at the Yser River, near Nieuport, and desperate fighting has been going on since Sunday. Attacks, made by the Allies, west of Lille, on Monday, were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian General Staff states that the army has met with successes near Warsaw and to the south of Przemysl, where many prisoners have been captured.

The Austrian statement, however, says that the Russians besieging the Przemysl fortress have been forced back to the east of the outlying forts, and that the Austrians have made further advances in the Stryi and Stica Valleys.

Germany reports that the new British submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday by German warships in the North Sea.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Portuguese troops left for Portuguese possessions in Africa on Sept. 12. This is taken in Germany as an indication that Portugal is ready to aid Great Britain in suppressing an outbreak by the Boers.

The Japanese have occupied the German Islands in the Archipelagos of Marshall, Marianne, and Caroline for "military purposes," according to the Japanese War Office. These groups lie from 1,000 to 1,700 miles east of the Philippines and are near the American Island of Guam.

It is announced in Tokio that the German torpedo boat S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, has been destroyed by the Japanese blockading squadron.

GERMANS HOLD LILLE UNDER HEAVY ATTACKS

Berlin Says Allies Have Been Repulsed with Great Losses—No Results on the Yser.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Engagements near Nieuport, Belgium, and Lille, France, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance, continue. The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but, according to headquarters bulletins, all the attempts have been repulsed, with heavy losses on the part of the Allies.

It is said that the Allies have made a stand behind the River Yser, in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast. The result of the fighting, which has been going on for three days in this region, is not known.

There is no news from the rest of the battle front nor from the eastern field of war.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking at headquarters to Conrad Haussmann, a member of the Reichstag, praised the attitude of the public and troops during the war, which, he said, not only demonstrated but strengthened the unity of the nation. The spirit of the troops along the entire west front, as the Imperial Chancellor had personally ascertained, was everywhere excellent.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The following official communication from Berlin, dated Oct. 20, has been received in Amsterdam:

The Germans advancing along the coast from Ostend met hostile forces at the Yser River, near Nieuport, where fighting has been going on since last Sunday.

Yesterday the attacks of the enemy west of Lille were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially announced today that Senator Strandes of Hamburg had been appointed Civil Governor of Antwerp.

Further announcements said:

"Two Belgian Majors have related to a war correspondent of the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant that one-half of the Belgian Army has been interned in Holland. A quarter of the whole army has deserted, they declare, and the last quarter is so disorganized that they are only a burden to the British and French Armies.

"Nearly all the Italian volunteers in the French Army have returned to Italy during the past few days.

"French recruiting officers are spending considerable sums of money to bring about the enlistment of the fisher population residing on the French and Belgian coasts. These men are to be organized as sharpshooters.

"The London report published in New York City that the success of the German war loan was made possible only by the Government's seizing deposits in private banks is absurd. No private deposits have been seized. The subscriptions to this loan were absolutely uninfluenced by the Government.

"The American Committee of Munich has issued a statement setting forth its opinion that England is responsible for the war; that she is today the sole obstacle to peace; voicing its indignation at the falsification of facts in England, and protesting against the participation of the Japanese in the war."

VAST AEROPLANE FLEET TO ATTACK LONDON

Germany Reported Building 200, Each to Carry 1,000 Pounds of Bombs—Ready by February.

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today received certain information from an authoritative source regarding Germany's aerial plans which throws a new light on the action of the London authorities in doing away with all brilliant illumination and sweeping the skies at night with many searchlights. These precautions are thoroughly justified, though a bit premature.

While occasional minor raids may be made on London sooner, if Germany gets a foothold on the Channel, the Grand Aerial Armada will not be launched against England until February at the earliest, for Germany will not be ready till then.

"We are building 200 aeroplanes especially for the attack on London. These are of a new and extra large type, capable of carrying 1,000 pounds of explosives in addition to the weight of the pilot and bombthrower," the correspondent was informed. "These new aeroplanes will not be in commission before February. The flyers are being trained now at special aviation camps, and at least one of the instructors was flying in London as recently as last Spring."

An American refugee from Rumania, who reached London six weeks ago via Austria, Germany, and Holland, had told THE TIMES correspondent en route that at the flying fields in Berlin he had seen at least 300 aeroplanes and 50 Zeppelins in their sheds.

When the person interviewed here was asked if there was any truth in the statement that Germany had fifty Zeppelins six weeks ago he replied frankly:

"That is nonsense. But we are working on new Zeppelins night and day, and by February we shall have forty-six."

Confirmation—of a sort—of the planned aerial attack on London comes from Count Zeppelin himself, who returned to his home in Stuttgart, Württemberg, yesterday morning after a three days' stay in Berlin, during which he is said to have been in frequent consultation with the War Office. It was significant that Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the armor king, was in town during the same time and stopped at the same hotel—the Kaiserhof—which is the nearest one to the Ministry of War.

An American woman, seeing the Count in the lobby, and, rushing up to him, exclaimed: "Tell me, when are the Zeppelins going to London?"

Count Zeppelin bowed politely, replying:

"Wait and see. Only give us time, madam."

FIGHT FIVE SUBMARINES AND COAST BATTERIES

Two British Gunboats Drive Off Under-Water Craft, Then Resume Shelling Land Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A PLACE ON THE FRENCH COAST, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is reported here that yesterday morning when two British gunboats were engaging German coast batteries they were attacked by German submarines, and that when destroyers, with another vessel, came to the assistance of the gunboats the German submarines were driven off with loss.

The gunboats are still engaging the batteries on the coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail says that five German submarines took part in the attack on the British ships which were assisting the Allies. They discharged twelve torpedoes, but not one of them went home. So far as is known, none of the submarines was sunk. The attack took place on Monday.

ALLIES' LINES ASSAULTED

Germans Are Repulsed at Many Points, Says Paris Bulletin.

BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE FOG

Belgians Maintain Positions Against Strong Efforts of Germans Around Nieuport.

HARD FIGHTING NEAR LILLE

English Correspondents Insist That the Kaiser's Troops Are in Actual Retreat.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 11:11 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

The day has been characterized by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front—to the extreme north, where the Belgian Army has held remarkably; at La Bassée, where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular violence; to the north of Arras; at Mametz, between Peronne and Albert; at Vauquois, to the east of the Argonne, and, finally, on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Champion.

Everywhere the German attacks have been repulsed.

The official announcement in the afternoon was as follows:

In Belgium, in spite of violent attacks on the part of the enemy, the Belgian Army has held its position on the line of the River Yser.

There have been other actions in the region of Ypres between the allied forces operating in this territory and the forces of the enemy.

On our left wing the Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille in the direction of Armentières, Fournes, and La Bassée.

On the Meuse the enemy has endeavored in vain to drive back the advance posts of our troops, who have moved out along the right bank of this stream in the Peninsula of the Camp des Romains.

To sum up, during the day of Oct. 19, we have made progress at various points on the front.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Belgian Minister of War announces that the battle continued throughout Monday in the region of Dixmude and Ypres, but without decisive results.

SAYS ALLIES ARE IN BRUGES.

Dunkirk Newspaper Asserts 5,000 Germans Have Been Driven Out.

DUNKIRK, (via London,) Wednesday, Oct. 12.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says that the Allies have driven 5,000 Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession.

Bruges is fourteen miles inland from Ostend, on the railroad to Ghent and Brussels. Just as was the case of the reported retaking of Ostend, which is still unconfirmed, if the city has been recaptured by the Allies it must have been by a force acting independently from the army engaged on the battle line near Nieuport and southward.

CHARGE IN THE FOG ON GERMAN TRENCHES

French Marines Bayonet Many and Capture 400—Terrific Fighting Around Roye.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—The German invaders in their effort to shorten their lines and rest their right wing further southwestward upon the English Channel are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the Allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fogs.

French marines put forth a fine effort against the Germans yesterday. The troops of Emperor William had tried a surprise attack on the marines Sunday, but the latter held the field works against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day, and then the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the position of the marines.

A thick fog covered the entire region on Monday and the marines, accustomed

to such weather conditions, crept toward the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order, "use the bayonet."

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches and beyond the trenches as they ran. Four hundred German prisoners were taken.

One of the places where the French had been most harassed is near the elbow of the western line. The important position there had been taken and retaken frequently during the last three weeks. Every time the Germans had been obliged to abandon the position, they returned in greater force and pushed back the French by weight of numbers.

The French took the position for the twelfth time and held it for ten hours. Then came a shock of the human battering ram, and the French gradually gave way. The Germans began fortifying the place, but while they were engaged in this task, the earth heaved and a deafening explosion occurred. The ten hours the French had held the point had been sufficient to mine every rod of the ground. It is estimated that three German battalions were annihilated.

The strength of the German positions north of Roye, which facilitated their movements toward Lille, is explained by the fact that they were occupying an unfinished canal, extending as far as Roisel. The Germans found in the deep, broad cutting magnificent intrenchments in which they had only to install batteries of artillery.

Officers of the Allies say they have noticed that only about 40 per cent. of the shells from these guns explode. They say also that the prodigality of the fire from them has apparently depleted the German supply of ammunition, as the intensity of the fire has lately diminished.

The French artillerists are so careful in getting their ranges that they waste few shells. In an artillery duel near Armentières the Germans fired for half a day into thickets that had been abandoned some time before. When the French 3-inch guns finally got the range twelve shells from them silenced the German battery.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE ON LEFT

Both Sides Reinforcing Their Lines on the Western Front.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Fighting of desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and Northwestern France. The Belgian Army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in stopping the advance of the invaders along the coast.

The French official bulletin issued in the afternoon agrees with the report from German general headquarters. The latter says that fighting has been going on since Sunday near Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further south the Allies are trying to advance to the relief of Lille, which has been in German hands for some time. Their attacks of yesterday were repulsed, according to the German report.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the great struggles of the war is on. The Germans are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported, and an Amsterdam dispatch says that troops of all arms are steadily moving westward, between Wetteren and Termonde, toward the French frontier. It was added that the men were of all ages and were accompanied by heavy guns.

Other reports from Dutch sources say that many trains of wounded are being taken back to Germany. In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate intrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be heavy, especially where efforts have been made to carry positions by assault.

Torrential rains have been falling recently near the scene of the coast fighting, making the flat country a sea of mud, and this, with the network of canals, makes the movement of German guns extremely difficult.

The Belgian Minister at London has no confirmation of the story that the Allies have reoccupied Ostend, but the German hold on that seaport is apparently precarious. Should the Allies push their wedge beyond Roulers, where its point rested yesterday, Ostend would be in danger of being cut off from the rest of the German Army.

On the eastern wing, along the Meuse, heavy fighting is incessant, and in this the French artillery is playing a most important part. The concentrated fire of several French batteries at St. Mihiel Monday destroyed a complete battery of heavy German artillery which had been causing great annoyance.

It was due to the clever work of a French artilleryman that this was accomplished. Carrying a portable field telephone, he hid himself for two days near the German position and informed his comrades in his rear of the position of the German guns and the direction in which they should fire. This information rendered the German position untenable, and when his work was done the brave gunner returned safely to the French lines.

REPORTS ALLIES PUSHING FOE.

Correspondent Says Pursuit of the Germans Is Getting Faster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Pursuit of the Germans northeasterly from the direction of La Bassée and easterly from the French and Belgian seaboards is being more than maintained. The pace is getting faster. Not for long now will the Germans be able to remain at Ostend after the recent gruelling they got to the east of Nieuport. They must be surprised at the way the Allies are now playing the very game by which they themselves advanced so far into France before they were checked.

The ample transport of the Allies has been speeded up and the heavier metal that has been added to our battle lines is now first thwarting and then dispersing the Germans whenever they make a stand to protect their army which is making its exit from France.

The weather is not assisting the Allies. The prolonged Indian Summer has broken and heavy rains are making a morass of much of the country, which is now the field of war, but if the heavy going is retarding the Allies, it is proving disastrous to the Germans, for they are trying to get out as quickly as they got in—by motor transport.

It is mainly on the railway system, of course, that the Allies move their battle lines, so far as they have got, and, therefore, they are not so much affected by the plowed-up roads.

But they will soon encounter in a region over which Germans have had full control for two months very different circumstances. The railways will fall them, the roads and bridges will have been attended to by the Germans in retreat, and the affair will proceed more slowly.

Both French and British eyewitnesses agree that it is only the heavy guns of the Germans and their clever tactics that are saving them from a rout in France. The German soldiers will no longer remain even to look at the Allies' men advancing; it is said, if they are uncertain whether their own artillery is able to hold them.

It is the common complaint of the French and the British Tommies now that they never get a chance with bayonets. They remark:

"As soon as they see us coming they either bolt or surrender."

For some time the tactics of the Germans in retreat has made slow the Allies' advance. In their retreat to retard pursuit they establish themselves in towns and long rows of dwellings by the wayside and there with machine guns on the roofs and artillery, wherever it can be borne, they work havoc.

For a time the Allies refrained from aiming their artillery at such places, not wishing to destroy the buildings. The Germans knew that, and the result was that the British and French suffered severely. But the Allies have changed their policy. It is better to lose buildings, even antiquities, than good men. Those positions now are first shelled and the Germans are driven out with the bayonets to the next group of buildings. There the same thing happens.

NAVAL GUNS DRIVE GERMANS.

Confident Allies Predict Retaking of Ostend Within a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 20.—Excellent progress was made today by the allied army in Belgium.

The Germans have been driven in retreat, heavily shelled from the digue (dikes) by British naval guns, which found their range marvelously, so that the German artillery had to retire.

A general advance has been made by the allied forces. Many German prisoners were taken and a large number of Belgian and French prisoners were set free.

The Germans seem to be losing their morale and the officers among the prisoners seem very dejected and confess that their armies, both in France and Belgium, are in retreat.

The fighting has been mainly done by artillery.

On all hands there is great confidence, and it is fully expected that during the next week Ostend will be retaken.

[The foregoing message has been submitted to the London Press Bureau, which allows its publication, but does not accept responsibility for the correctness of the statements.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 20.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Mail)—According to a German message, a fierce battle is still raging between Furnes and Dunkirk.

In their march on Dunkirk the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops, which attacked them, horse, foot, and artillery, while the British warships co-operated with the land forces.

The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend. Troops from all over West Belgium have been hurried to Nieuport.

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 19.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle) —D uring the last twenty-four hours some British warships which can be plainly seen from the outskirts of this town have been bombarding the line of Germans advancing on Nieuport from Ostend.

It may be surmised that the German turning movement which is being attempted will be governed to a great degree by the searching fire of British ships on the extreme end of the German right flank.

In the next few days, therefore, a crumpling up of the German right is likely. The warships are directing a murderous fire on the Germans, who have retired.

Under cover of the fire of the warships the allied forces are creeping up, while the nearest German outposts are four miles southeast of Nieuport.

The result of today's naval manoeuvre has been, I understand, the silencing of three German batteries.

GERMAN GUNS WITHDRAWN?

Said to be Near Ostend After a Repulse Near Middlekerke.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Telegraaf's Sluis correspondent says that apparently the Germans have been repulsed near Middlekerke.

Their guns are now near Ostend, which is still in the possession of the Germans, the correspondent says.

HEAVY LOSSES AT NIEUPORT.

Germans Apparently Bringing Up Reinforcements of 60,000 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Heavy fighting continues near Nieuport. Both sides have held their own so far, but the Germans have suffered very heavy losses, apparently about 5,000 men.

The German headquarters has been removed from Oostcamp, south of Bruges, probably to Ghent, where large reinforcements are arriving continually by train from Alost, including many new batteries. Men and guns are all quite fresh.

The new columns probably total 60,000 men. They appear to be proceeding westward and northwestward.

When the Germans were driven from Roulers one German battery was annihilated. They retire dtoward Thourout.

Mines are being washed up on the coast. Many children were killed by one near Blankenberghe.

TRENCHES LINE THE DIKES.

30,000 Germans Dug Intrenchments Sunday Along Belgian Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 20.)—The Telegraaf publishes a dispatch concerning the fighting on Sunday in which the correspondent says that 30,000 Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport and dug trenches along the dikes from Middelkerke to Westende.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Burning houses indicate the line of fighting in Northwestern Belgium," telegraphs the Flushing correspondent of The Evening News.

"On Sunday seventeen trains of forty cars each brought German wounded back to Bruges," the correspondent continues. "The northern columns of the Germans have been increased with reinforcements brought at night by train from Bruges, where there are now but few Germans left.

"Ostend was quiet Monday morning."

BELGIANS TO THE FORE.

Severely Punished 75,000 Germans Sent to Cross the Yser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The official bulletin confirms the general feeling of optimism in Northern France by reporting a great Belgian success at Roulers, where the Germans have been driven back with considerable losses to Pittchem.

The German boast that the Belgian Army had been completely annihilated seems to be vain, for the Belgians have been largely instrumental in the efforts of the allied forces in the last three days to turn the German right wing. On Sunday the Germans called up 75,000 volunteers, mostly youths about 20, with strict instructions to cross the River Yser at all costs. This task the German volunteers failed to accomplish, and in attempting it their losses are said to have been nearly 10 per cent.

The assistance rendered by the British warships in bombarding the German line advancing upon Nieuport has been an important factor. If the news is true that the Allies are at Bruges, it is obvious that the German lines no longer extend in one unbroken line to the coast.

A Belgian officer, returned from the lines near Le Bizat, gives me interesting news of the fighting that occurred yesterday near Armentières. The most desperate encounter took place with the Germans who there, as at every point, were massing their forces in efforts to break through the allied lines.

The Germans after their retreat from Armentières had taken up a strong position at Le Bizat. After a combat lasting from dawn to midday, the Germans began to show signs of weakness under heavy artillery fire, and eventually their position was stormed at the point of the bayonet.

RELIEF FOR BELGIUM THROUGH AMERICANS

Germany and England Consent and First $500,000 Worth of Supplies Is Ready to Ship.

PRESIDENT'S AID SOUGHT

With His Official Sanction It Is Thought That Conditions Can Be Speedily Improved There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American Embassy learned from Washington today that Germany had assented to the proposed shipment of food for Brussels through American diplomatic channels, thus guaranteeing it against seizure by the military, which meets England's requirements. Thereupon Millard K. Shaler, representing the Brussels Relief Committee, contracted for the purchase of $500,000 worth of supplies, which shortly, probably by the end of the week, will be shipped to Brussels and elsewhere in Belgium via Holland.

At the same time plans are rapidly progressing for the formation of a permanent American committee for the relief of distress in Belgium, with every indication of its becoming a highly important and successful body. The committee will consist of Ambassador Page, Ministers Whitlock and Van Dyck, prominent Americans in London and Brussels, and Consuls throughout Belgium, with Thomas F. Ryan looking after the American end. Ambassador Page has asked President Wilson to give the committee official sanction, and there is a possibility that the President will even appoint the members.

Today M. Franqui and Baron Lambert, members of the Belgian National Committee, here from Brussels on relief work, told Ambassador Page that all their committee's funds would be available for the American committee. They also saw Sir Edward Grey, who assured them of England's approval of the plan and its hearty co-operation.

As now proposed the American committee will form a channel for the transmission of supplies to Belgium just as in the case of the shipment now being purchased. Minister Whitlock will receive the shipments and see to their efficient distribution, with the assistance of the American Consular Corps and the Belgian committees.

M. Franqui estimates that Belgium will need $1,000,000 a month for food. The half million dollars now being spent comes from Belgians themselves through subscriptions raised in Brussels and elsewhere. It is earnestly hoped here that the American Government will give official standing to this committee, as operation under Government auspices will assure its success. It is considered the most important relief measure yet attempted during the war.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The American proposals for the relief of the destitute people of Belgium by the import of provisions have found a willing ear among the German authorities.

Ambassador Gerard submitted the representations of Secretary Bryan and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, to the German Foreign Office and received a formal reply assenting to all the proposals.

Foodstuffs will be imported by a committee acting under the auspices of the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels and will be reserved exclusively for Belgian civilians. Assurances had already been given to Minister Whitlock that the supplies would be respected by the German authorities in Belgium and that no part of them would be subject to requisition by the German military.

ANTWERP CONSULAR CHANGE.

Senate Confirms Transfer of Diederich, Who Is of German Descent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Senate straightened out an embarrassment today that had arisen because Henry D. Diederich, Consul General at Antwerp, was of German descent, and, therefore, suspected by the Belgians of German sympathies. The Senate's action this afternoon consisted in confirming an exchange of posts between Mr. Diederich and Carl Bailey Hurst, Consul General at Barcelona.

The transfer had been advised by the President before the fall of Antwerp.

BELGIAN PAPER IN LONDON.

Staff Moved On from Town to Town Before Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Independence Belge, the oldest Belgian newspaper, was published in London for the first time today.

Within the last few weeks it has been published successively at Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend. Its staff left Ostend within a few hours of the arrival of the Germans.

CHURCHES GET BOMB POLICIES.

London City Temple One of the Places of Worship Insured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The City Temple, one of London's best known churches, is insured against bombs, according to statements by its officials. It is only one of a number of places of worship which have taken out policies with a view to possible damage by Zeppelins.

Thousands of Americans attend the services in the City Temple when visiting London. Its minister is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, one of the best-known clergymen in this country.

"Zeppelin neck" is a form of malady now prevalent in London. This is a popular term for stiff necks, which are commoner than ever at this season, because so many Londoners are craning their necks, scanning the heavens as searchlights examine the sky for the enemy.

GERMAN WARSHIP SMASHED.

Torpedo Boat Found Aground by Japanese—Said to Have Sunk Cruiser.

TOKIO, Oct. 20.—It was announced officially in Tokio today that the German torpedo boat S-90, which escaped from Tsing-tau under cover of darkness, had been found aground and destroyed by the Japanese sixty miles south of Kiao-Chau Bay.

PEKING, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Tsing-tau says the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, sunk in Kiao-Chau harbor the night of Oct. 17, was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-90. Previous reports said a mine sank the cruiser.

SASEBO, Japan, Oct. 20.—Only three members of the crew of the Takachiho, sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chau Bay on the night of Oct. 17, survived the disaster. The body of Capt. Ito has been recovered. The mast of the cruiser is visible above the water. It is believed that she ventured too close to the harbor. At the time of her sinking her complement consisted of 286 men.

Survivors of the disaster who have reached Sasebo say there were six terrible ammunition explosions on board the cruiser. A majority of the crew were asleep and were either killed or maimed in their hammocks. Thirty-two men who were on deck were hurled into the sea, and all perished.

Points of Present Interest on Western Battle Front.



The Germans attacked the allied lines at many points yesterday, according to the French War Office bulletin, which states that these assaults were repulsed.

1. The Belgians are still holding on to their positions on the line of the River Yser, where fighting has been going on since Sunday, according to Berlin.
2. The Allies are engaged briskly with the invaders in the region of Ypres.
3. All the evidence goes to show that the engagements west and south of Lille have been of a violent character.

The French bulletin states that the Germans hold their positions but failed in an offensive movement near La Bassée. Berlin says the Allies were repulsed with heavy losses west of Lille.

4. The region north of Arras has likewise been the scene of serious encounters.
5. Between Peronne and Albert, at Mametz, the Germans delivered an attack yesterday.
6. For the first time in several days there is news of operations north of Verdun, at Vauquois, where the Germans attacked in force.
7. Encounters continue near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have held an advanced and hazardous position.

FAMOUS BRITONS ASSAIL GERMANY

Common Enemy of Europe and of All Peoples Who Respect Law of Nations.

BLAME MILITARY PARTY

Scientists and University Leaders Answer German Professors Who Said England Caused War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—British men of science and professors in all branches at the universities, numbering about 130 of the most famous men of learning in the country, have combined to frame a reply to the German professors who recently denounced Great Britain as the instigator of the war. This reply sets out painstakingly the evidence of official documents to prove Great Britain's desire for peace. Among more striking passages are the following:

"One point we freely admit: Germany would very likely have preferred not to fight Great Britain at this moment; she would have preferred to weaken and humiliate Russia, to make Servia a dependent of Austria, to render France innocuous and Belgium subservient, and then, having established an overwhelming advantage, to settle accounts with Great Britain. Her grievance against us is that we did not allow her to do this.

"Great Britain, together with France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, had solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In preservation of this neutrality our deepest sentiments and our most vital interests are alike involved. Its violation would not only shatter the independence of Belgium itself, it would undermine the whole basis which renders possible the neutrality of any State and the very existence of such States as are much weaker than their neighbors.

"We acted in 1914 just as we acted in 1870. We sought from both France and Germany assurance that they would respect Belgian neutrality. In 1870 both powers assured us of their good intentions and both kept their promises. In 1914 France gave immediately, on July 31, the required assurance; Germany refused to answer. When after this sinister silence Germany proceeded to break under our eyes the treaty which we and she had both signed, evidently expecting Great Britain to be her timid accomplice, then, even to the peace-loving Englishmen, hesitation became impossible. Belgium had appealed to Great Britain to keep her word and she kept it.

"The German professors appear to think that Germany has in this matter some considerable body of sympathizers in the universities of Great Britain. They are gravely mistaken. Never within our life time has this country been so united on any great political issue.

"We ourselves have real and deep admiration for German scholarship and science. We have many ties with Germany—ties of comradeship, of respect, and of affection. We grieve profoundly that under the baleful influence of a military system and its lawless dreams of conquest she whom we once honored now stands revealed as the common enemy of Europe and of all peoples which respect the laws of nations. We must carry on the war on which we have entered. For us, as for Belgium, it is a war of defense waged for liberty and peace."

Among the signatories of the manifesto are the following: Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir James Crichton Browne, Sir William Crookes, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Donald MacAlister, Vice Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; Baron Moulton, Sir Robert Perry, Sir Edward L. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy of Arts; Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, Lord Rayleigh, Baron Reay, Sir Ernest Satow, second British delegate to The Hague Peace Conference in 1907; Prof. Arthur Schuster, Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir William Ramsay.

KAISER'S BANDMASTER TAKEN, BEREFT OF BAND

Alone With His Decorations He Sat and Captors Thought He Was a Very High Personage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN PAS DE CALAIS, France, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One of the most curious captures of war was made last week in the neighborhood of Ypres. The capture is of no less important a personage than the bandmaster in chief of the German Army. A good deal of doubt at first surrounded the identity of the much-decorated individual, some of the captors being persuaded that their captive, judging from his gorgeous uniform, was the high chief commissionaire, but there is no doubt that the down-hearted prisoner is the Kaiser's bandmaster in chief, for he carried a gold-mounted baton, and his store of music also fell into the hands of his captors.

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that a number of soldiers came upon this imposing functionary seated disconsolately and deserted on a tree stump by the wayside and endeavoring to tie up with his handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand.

He was surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his dejection, and he told his captors that he had lost his band. He did not even cheer up when told that it was probable that if the band was anywhere in the neighborhood it would probably join him in captivity.

"Only," said one of the men, "we told him that a German band would not be allowed to play in captivity because we have other prisoners, you know. We think he might get permission to wear the uniform, for it would always be a bright spot on the somewhat drab scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of the triumphant march into Paris, the first performance of which was fixed for Aug. 15, but was regrettably postponed, owing to circumstances over which he, at least, had no control."

The bandmaster in chief was marched off, but before night fell he made an effort to escape. Though he may know much about music, he proved a child in the matter of endeavoring to elude his captors, so he remains a gloomy prisoner.

"SOLDIERS BECOMING RARE."

Alleged Letter of German Prisoner Laments Over Conditions.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

"The following are extracts from a letter found on a German prisoner, dated Düsseldorf, Oct. 4:

"'With us officers and soldiers are becoming rare. We have no more men than are adequate. Volunteers and men of the Landwehr are all we have today. If you saw these soldiers you would turn your head.

"'Everybody is being taken. It is Germany's last hope. All the aged men are becoming soldiers.

"'Have you bread? Many complain they have none.'"

ZEPPELIN SHEDS IN ANTWERP.

Four Being Built There and Three in Brussels, London Hears.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent says that three Zeppelin airship sheds are being built at Brussels and four at Antwerp.

The correspondent adds that bridges have been erected over the River Meuse between Liége and Vise, preparing a way for a German retreat.

King and Queen Back in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—King George and Queen Mary, who left London last week for Sandringham, returned to the capital today.

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WHITLOCK TO STAY AT BELGIAN POST

Reports That the Germans Question Status of Our Minister in Brussels Untrue.

COURTESIES SHOWN TO HIM

Receives Every Privilege That Could Be Expected, Says Secretary of Legation Gibson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to advices received at the United States Embassy here through Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, who is now in London, there is no truth in reports that the German authorities in Belgium have questioned the diplomatic status of United States Minister Brand Whitlock.

Mr. Gibson states that up to the time when he left Brussels, a few days ago, the legation had received every privilege which could be expected in time of war, and the Germans seemed only too glad to have Mr. Whitlock remain as United States representative in the late seat of the Belgian Government.

Until a formal proclamation of the annexation of Belgium by Germany is issued, diplomatic authorities here say, the American Minister to Belgium must continue to exercise the functions of his office in Brussels as best he may.

In any case, should the German Government desire his removal it would be necessary to make representations to Washington, as Mr. Whitlock could not leave his present post without instructions from the State Department. No word of representations to that effect having been made has reached this side of the Atlantic, and the United States Embassy here considers it highly unlikely that Germany has even considered such action.

Mr. Gibson knows nothing of rumors that the Kaiser's agents in Belgium have tried to get Mr. Whitlock to persuade the United States Government to recognize the Emperor as ruler of Belgium.

VICTORIA CROSS HONOR ASKED FOR 4 SOLDIERS

Reservist Rescued Wounded Man Under Fire—Gunners Fought German Battery for Hours.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Four men of the British Army have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. These are the first of the war. The Standard says the exploit, for which the first cross was recommended is told in two letters.

The first is from the hero himself, a soldier named Dobson, to his wife at North Shields. He says very modestly:

"You will know by the time you receive this letter I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way. I only took my chance and did my duty to save my comrade. It was really nothing."

The second letter is by Lady Mildred Follet, whose husband commands the company to which Dobson belongs, and is addressed to Mrs. Dobson. It reads:

"You will be glad to know your husband is very well and has behaved with very great gallantry. Capt. Follet says: 'A thick fog came down, so I sent three men out 100 yards to our front to warn us of an attack by the enemy. After they had been there an hour the fog suddenly lifted, and they were fired on at close range.

"'One man was killed, one badly wounded, and one crawled back. I did not know how to get the wounded man back, so I had to call for a volunteer, and a reservist, Dobson, at once responded and went out to fetch him. He was heavily fired at, but not hit.'"

Three British gunners of L Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery also earned for themselves recommendation for the Victoria Cross by their stand against great odds.

L Battery found itself isolated near Compiègne, owing to the non-receipt of orders to retire. It was opposed by a strong German force, with ten field guns and two Maxims, which, on the lifting of a mist, were suddenly brought to bear on the unsuspecting and unprepared British battery, 600 yards away.

The first volley killed nearly all the horses of the British gun teams. This made retirement with the guns impossible, and with all speed the men of L Battery unlimbered and commenced to reply to the German fire. Owing to their positions they were able to bring only three of their guns to bear on the enemy.

With magnificent coolness and courage these three guns replied to the German fire with such good effect that one by one the German guns were put out of action.

The British gunners, however, were so terribly outnumbered and the firing of the Germans was so effective that in a very short time two of the three British guns had been silenced and only one remained to defend the position.

By this time very few men of the battery were left, but the gallant little band continued to work the gun to such purpose that gun after gun of the German battery was silenced. Officers and men allke were serving the remaining British guns, but one by one they were killed or wounded, and at last only three men, all non-commissioned officers, remained to serve the gun.

Although all were wounded, these three men, crouching behind the shield, kept up such a deadly fire that eventually all but one of the German guns were put out of action. This unequal duel went on for a time until, as one of the survivors remarks, "We'd both had enough of it," and the Germans and the three British gunners ceased fire at almost the same moment.

Thus crouching behind the shield of their last gun the three men were found by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, who, shortly afterward, came to their rescue. The relieving force advanced to the German position and found that all who had survived the British fire had retired, leaving all their guns in the hands of the Allies.

FEWER WOUNDS KILL THAN EVER BEFORE

Sir William Osler Believes War Will Set Low Record for Such Deaths.

DISEASE THE WORST PERIL

Typhoid Can Be Guarded Against, but Pneumonia Cannot, and Danger of It Will Be Great.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and, since the beginning of the war, in close supervisory touch with hospital work in England, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than 700 wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus.

"This result is partly due to the self-sterilization of the modern high-velocity bullets and partly to efficient field first aid. I have yet to see a wound inflicted by either a dumdum or an explosive bullet.

"If the experience of the past counts for anything, the expeditionary force on the Continent has more to fear from the bacilli of typhoid fever than from bullets or bayonets. In the Boer war bacilli accounted for 14,000 of the 22,000 lives lost.

"I have never seen a group of recruits marching to a depot without mentally asking what percentage will die legitimate and honorable deaths from wounds, and what percentage will perish miserably from the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

"All fighting forces should take advantage of the knowledge that the human body can be protected from typhoid fever by vaccination. The success of this measure in the armies of the United States and France is proof enough. I do not fear that typhoid fever will break out in the camps in England. There is little of the disease in England, but this is not so in the large areas of the Continental theatre of war.

"And then, with the coming of Winter, the prevention of pneumonia will be a problem. It cannot be prevented like dysentery by the conscientious boiling of all the water drunk. Many people carry pneumonia germs with them, which are harmless as long as a soldier is in good condition, but which make their way to the lungs when the resisting powers of the body are lowered by exposure incident upon long marches and hard fighting in cold and rain."

SUSPECT BLACK SEA BATTLE.

Russian Fleet vs. Turkish—Bucharest Reports Heavy Firing.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News says:

"The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a telegram from Bucharest saying that evidently a big Russian-Turkish naval battle has taken place in the Black Sea. Exceedingly heavy firing, lasting a considerable time, is reported.

Smokers Opportunity

We have taken over the entire stock of the El Ambar Import Cigar Co., at a price which enables us to offer same in all sizes far below import cost. The entire stock is guaranteed in perfect condition and the output of one of the finest Havana factories. We expect to convert this entire stock into cash within a week. If interested, now is the time to call, or send in your orders.

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JAPAN OCCUPIES ISLANDS NEAR GUAM

Kaiser's Marianne Group Seized "for Military Purposes," Mikado's Admiralty Announces.

OTHER SEIZURES CONFIRMED

Marshall Islands and Carolines Also Taken Over—Two German Ships Sunk at Jaluit, One a Suicide.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—According to the leading Japanese newspapers the Japanese fleet, which, the Navy Department announces, has taken for military purposes islands in the Marianne, Marshall, East Caroline, and West Caroline Archipelagoes, occupied all the islands of the Marianne group except Guam, which is owned by the United States. The landing forces took control of the administration of Yap, in the Caroline group, and at other centres.

The Navy Department today informed The Associated Press that it was unable to disclose the number or the names of the islands taken by its squadron, as this would be liable to defeat the object of the manoeuvre, namely, the retriction of the area of the operations of the Germans, who were able to coal and plant mines anywhere. The Japanese, it was said, were compelled to take possession of the island bases, in order to patrol the archipelagoes.

With regard to the seizure of islands like Jaluit, the Navy Department said it was acting in conjunction and with the knowledge of Great Britain and that any questions like the permanent occupancy of the territory taken would be settled at the conclusion of the war. It was added that there would be no present changes in the status quo and that, therefore, the Takahira-Root agreement was not involved.

Jaluit, in the Marshall group, was occupied early in October by a division of the Japanese fleet. Jaluit, it is explained, was the base of the enemy's maritime operations in the Marianne, Marshall, and Eastern and Western Caroline Archipelagos. The Japanese found two German survey vessels there. One sent herself to the bottom; the other was captured with her crew. No damage was suffered by the Japanese fleet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the Japanese Embassy today it was pointed out that the occupation of important islands in the Marianne group was only in line with Japan's previously announced intention to do what she deemed necessary to protect her own shipping and that of her allies from German cruisers. No official statement from the embassy, other than that issued some time ago after the seizure of the Marshall Islands, which were German possessions, was considered necessary, it was said. No official word had reached the embassy from Tokio in regard to the seizure of the Marianne Islands.

Previous announcement has been made of the occupation by Japan of the islands in the Marshall and Caroline groups. The occupation of an island in the Marianne or Ladrone group has not previously been reported.

The Marianne Islands lie directly east of Luzon, and are about 1,700 miles from Manila. In this group is the Island of Guam, which was acquired by the United States in 1898. Here the United States maintains a small military force, and there is a cable station on the line that connects Manila, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

500,000 FRENCH WOUNDED.

English Physician Says Germans Received Worse Hurts.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, who established six Anglo-French hospitals in France, said today that the number of wounded in France is estimated at half a million.

As evidence of the superiority of the French artillery, Dr. Guest says that the German soldiers treated in French hospitals are much more badly wounded than are French and British soldiers.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

Submarine Destroys Glitera After Ordering Crew Into Boats.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Stavanger, Norway, says that the British steamer Glitera of Leith was sunk today twelve miles off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine.

The crew of the steamer were ordered into the boats and the valves were opened.

The name of the steamer Glitera does not appear in any available maritime register.

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PRZEMYSL FORTS SEEN IN RUINS

Cupolas Smashed by Russian Siege Guns; Magazines Are Blown Up by Defenders.

TOWN ITSELF UNDAMAGED

Battle Continues Along Vistula, San, and Dniester Rivers--Germans Repulse Cavalry Attack.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN GALICIA

Both Sides Claim Successes There—Austrians Aver That the Invaders Are Being Driven Back.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that they are taking large numbers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemysl, and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the towns are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the big Russian siege guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

The same correspondent says that the battle on the Vistula, San, and Dniester Rivers continues. There is a system of great intrenchments on the Russian side and the entire front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—An Austrian official announcement given out at Vienna Oct. 19, says:

The battle yesterday to the east of Chyrow and Przemysl (both in Galicia) again were very successful for the Austrians. The fighting near Mizynieo was especially severe.

The Magiera heights which had been in the possession of the Russians and which formed a great barrier to our advance, have been now occupied by the Austrians after a formidable bombardment by their artillery.

North of Mizynieo our troops advanced close to the enemy.

The Russian attacks on the east of Przemysl to Medyka heights on the southern wing of the battlefield, which were especially directed against the heights to the southwest of Stryi and Sambor, were repulsed.

In the Stryi and Stica valleys our troops are advancing.

A fresh attack of the Russians on our troops on the east bank of the river near Jaroslaw (Galicia) has been repulsed.

In Russian Poland the German and Austrian cavalry repulsed to the west of Warsaw a great Russian cavalry attack.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—An official announcement dated Oct. 19 has been given out by the General Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, as follows:

There has been no further change in the general situation. Russian troops are in contact with the enemy at various points, and there has been fighting on the River Zoura, at Stryi, in Galicia, and in East Prussia.

To the south of Przemysl the Russians continue to take prisoners in large numbers. An entire Austrian battalion, with all the officers and machine guns, surrendered to us.

The Ministry of the Interior says that devastation followed the Austrian invasion of the Russian Governments of Lublin and Kholm. In these Governments 4,250 houses were burned, with a loss of $1,500,000.

Col. Nicolai Golejewsky, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who was in this city yesterday, made public from his headquarters at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night the following cable received from his Government at Petrograd:

On Oct. 18, near Warsaw and to the south of Przemysl, our troops in hotly contested battles won considerable practical successes.

KAISER IN POLAND.

Said to be in Wire-Protected Clubhouse at Czenstochowa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Statements from several sources concur that the Kaiser has arrived at Czenstochowa. The grounds of the club where he and his suite are staying are inclosed with high barbed wire fencing and roofing with wire netting, like an enormous cage for fancy birds. His Uhlans and aeroplane squadron are quartered outside.

The most notable feature of the battle now waging all along the Russian front is the continued pouring forward of Austrian regiments southward of Przemysl to meet an unbroken succession of defeats. Yesterday an entire battalion with officers and machine guns surrendered intact.

This hopeless procedure in the scheme which evidently was intended to outflank Russia's extreme left is having a paralyzing effect on the German movements in Central Poland, where fighting continues between separate forces at three points about sixty miles westward and considerably south of Warsaw. These fights have become demonstrations rather than operations.

In the general advance in Central Poland the Germans have stronger forces southward, where they are kept at bay some distance west of the Vistula, between Novo Alexandrovsk and Sandomierz.

The popular Russian writer, Nemirovitch Danchenko, who is now with the field forces, writes that he has been with many armies at war, but has never seen such cheerful, orderly troops. They are unrecognizable from the Manchurian army. The Russian army now facing westward is a Puritan army. Moreover, he has never seen a headquarters staff where so much work has been done. He dined with the Commander in Chief and his personal staff. Nothing was served to drink but water.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



While advices from Russian and Austro-German sources agree that there is no change on the battle front in East Prussia and Poland, both sides report heavy fighting in the Przemysl district (1) in Galicia, and both sides claim that they are winning, the Russians to the south and the Austrians to the east of the stronghold. An Italian observer avers that the forts of Przemysl have been destroyed.

RUSSIANS NOW ATTACKING.

Warsaw Apparently Weakly Defended as Lure to German Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20., (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The decisive fight between Teuton and Slav is now fully developed, but will continue for some time yet before the result becomes certain to the civilian eye. The military experts, however, already speak of the turn having been reached when the Russians, who, on the defensive, awaited the German attacks, have now themselves assumed the offensive. This was four days ago, and later news seems to show that the military experts were perfectly right.

At the present moment the Germans and Russians are in close contact or are actually fighting over the whole front, extending from the River Zoura, a confluent of the Vistula thirty-eight miles west of Warsaw, right away southeastward through Galicia to the Stryi River, as well as on the East Prussian frontier line.

The Russian Commander in Chief has struck the hardest at the point where the enemy was strongest, namely, the German left, which attempted to reach Warsaw with the full confidence that the Polish capital would be easily captured. It is now evident that the Grand Duke Nicholas in this hotbed of espionage most cleverly tricked the enemy into believing that Warsaw was inadequately defended. It was only when the right moment arrived that the railways poured into the fighting line an endless stream of reinforcements, who relieved the comparatively small numbers sent out to meet and hold the German attack.

I believe the little ruse of withdrawing Russian forces from the captured places in East Prussian territory, Lyck and Biala, was solely intended to assist in creating this illusion in the minds of the German Grand General Staff, for most certainly no forces have been actually withdrawn from there to support the armies engaged in the great fight in Poland. Russia has made her plans and provided for contingencies without withdrawing anywhere. There is an ample reserve strength to draw upon, and it is apparently beyond the ken of the German aeroplanes and Zeppelins.

Cossacks have contrived to penetrate as far to the rear of the German lines as within a few miles of Czenstochowa, and it is evident that the German communications are not working with anything approaching satisfaction. The prisoners taken are famishing. It would appear that a state of confusion in the rear has been reached when a choice must be made between bringing up food and ammunition, and the Germans send ammunition first.

On the other flank, down by the Carpathians, the Austrians are evidently once more, even under their German commanders, approaching demoralization. Private advices represent the investment of Przemysl as continuing and emphasize the straits for want of food to which the garrison is now reduced. The Russians have been bombarding the main fortress, and the end cannot now be far off in spite of the heroic defense.

FOUGHT IN PRZEMYSL FORT.

German Says Russians Stormed Outer Works, but Were Driven Back

BERLIN, via The Hague, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—A correspondent, of the Zeitung am Mittag, who entered Przemysl after a four days' motor ride over unspeakable roads, learned the story of the siege of that place.

The first shots were fired on Sept. 18, the city was surrounded on the 20th, and an unbroken bombardment, with many desperate sorties, ensued until Oct. 2, when the Russians sent a white flag and demanded the city's surrender. This was refused.

The attack reached its height on Oct. 5. The Russians seemed utterly contemptuous of death, and stormed again and again. They seemed to have learned much from the Japanese war, for they attacked with great skill. The men seemed especially trained for fortress work. Hills of corpses outside of the works testify to the furious attacks they made.

The Russians succeeded in carrying temporarily one of the outlying works. Eleven battalions succeeded in approaching these works without being detected, because of damage to the searchlight, and suddenly mounted the walls. The garrison retired to the casemates, from which they defended themselves with machine guns and rifles. The Russians forced their way to the casemates, and a hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets, gun butts, and hand grenades ensued. When reinforcements, which had been hastily telephoned for, arrived, the attacking party was already retiring, leaving 300 dead and wounded in the casemates and 150 corpses on the wall.

The Russians were still in contact with the fortress on one side and cannonading was in progress when the correspondent left. Rockets, light shells, and searchlights illuminated the land before the fortress and the night was made as bright as day. It was a majestic sight, says the correspondent, as the troops marched out through this lighted zone.

WOUNDED FILL BUDAPEST.

Also Arriving in Great Numbers in South Austrian Towns.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.—Budapest is flooded with wounded soldiers, who continue to arrive daily by trainloads. The new military hospital, just opened, has 3,600 beds, and another barrack hospital has been started which will accommodate 4,000 sick or wounded.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding doctors to attend the great mass of men who are being brought into the city, and the Ministry of Education has agreed that students in their fourth and fifth years entering the military hospitals may count the time as a portion of their hospital year.

Reports from Trieste say that wounded soldiers are arriving there and at Goritza and other towns in Southern Austria in great numbers. In many cases convalescent soldiers are being dismissed from the hospitals with permission to return to their homes. Large numbers of them, it is said, are without means and almost starving and are compelled to appeal to the various relief organizations for aid. The War Office has now ordered that convalescents at home receive 34 cents a day in addition to their ordinary pay.

The American Red Cross mission which recently arrived in Budapest with twenty tons of bandages and dressings and great quantities of medicines and surgical supplies, all of which were urgently needed and highly appreciated by the Hungarian Government, has been placed in charge of an improvised hospital in the Wechselman Institute for the Blind. The hospital contains 180 beds.

RUSSIAN STATE DROPS RUM.

Government Gives Up Permanently Commerce in Alcoholic Drinks.

PETROGRAD, Russia, Oct. 20.—The Russian Government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. This statement, confirming previous reports, has been made in the name of Emperor Nicholas himself.

The Russian Union of Abstinence, which devotes its energies to the combating of alcoholism, addressed to Emperor Nicholas a solicitation that he forbid forever the sale of spirituous liquors in Russia. His Majesty replied in a telegram sent in the name of Grand Duke Constantine and addressed to the President of the alliance, in which he said:

"I thank you. I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the Government."

GEN. AUFFENBERG EXPLAINS.

Removed from Command of Army Because He Was Ill.

VENICE, Oct. 20.—Gen. Auffenberg, who was removed from the command of the Third Austrian Army, has explained in an interview published in the Este Ujsag, of Budapest, that he caught a severe cold which was followed by intestinal trouble, and that as a consequence his command was given to another officer.

Gen. Auffenberg is now at home awaiting the final decision of the Emperor in his case.

In reply to a question he said it was impossible to tell when the war would end. He was certain of one thing, that Austria-Hungary would not yield. Possibly the exhaustion of money might hasten the outcome.

SAYS RUSSIA IS CHIEF ENEMY.

Berlin Tageblatt Sees Danger in Destruction of British Power.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 20.—The Berlin Tageblatt, in an editorial, appears to renounce the view recently prevalent in Germany that the destruction of England is the main object of the present war.

"Because Russia threatened us," it says, "and because its perpetual menace is intolerable, the German people went to war. Until we finish we must not forget for a moment why we began.

"Every loss of power by England means for Russia a further gain of strength, influence, and freedom of movement. We all hope that England's position as the world's dictator will be shaken, but it is tenfold our duty to fight against Russia's becoming the world's dictator."

NEW TAXES IN RUSSIA.

50 Per Cent. Increase in All Ordinary Imposts Expected Daily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is now said the Government will not wait for the reassembling of the Duma before putting into operation some, at least, of the new taxes agreed upon. Among the changes that may be gazetted any day are a 50 per cent. increase in all ordinary taxation as well as upon all stamp duties, bills of lading, harbor dues, &c. The railways will raise passenger rates 25 per cent. and their freight rates 20 per cent.

No action will be taken, probably in the matter of the special war levy contemplated until the proposal has first been put before the Duma. All that is known about it is that the levy will be imposed upon everybody, without exception, and that it is computed to produce a milliard of rubles.

SERBS WIN AT PREKIET.

Also Silence Austrian Guns on Heights Commanding Two Rivers.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1:45 A. M.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Havas Agency says:

"In the region of the Save, near Mitrovitza, the Austrians, after a brisk artillery fire, attempted unsuccessfully to capture the Servian position at Prekiet.

"From the heights of Dejamia the Austrians bombarded Topzider and the banks of the Save and the Danube, and also sought to cannonade the vicinity of Semlin, but were forced to retire before the Servian fire."

DIDN'T USE RHEIMS TOWERS.

French Military Authorities Deny Assertion of Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French military authorities indignantly deny that they used the towers of Rheims Cathedral as a military observation post, as has been asserted by the Germans to justify further bombardment of the cathedral last week.

It is stated here that owing to the lie of the land such a post is unnecessary and would have no military value.

CAPTURED BY FRENCH COOKS.

140 Germans Taken by a Ruse of Regiment's Food Dispensers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A story of how thirty-five French cooks made prisoners of a detachment of 140 Germans is told in the Matin.

During the recent fighting on the eastern frontier a French line regiment set off on reconnoissance, leaving the cooks behind to prepare the evening meal.

Before long a sentry brought news that a considerable body of Germans was approaching. Thirty-four immediately left the farm courtyard where they were busy for the wood bodering the road along which the Germans were advancing. The thirty-fifth man, standing boldly in the centre of the roadway, summoned the Germans to surrender, while simultaneously the rattle of rifle fire and similar ominous sounds were heard in the wood.

Thinking they had fallen into an ambuscade, the Germans surrendered, piled up their arms and marched under a small escort into a barn, where the rest of the regiment subsequently found them guarded by the triumphant cooks.

TO FREE ENGLISHMEN OF 55.

Germany Holds Captive Several Officers Reported Dead.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has arranged for the release and departure of all Englishmen in Germany over the age of 55, including clergymen and physicians. They will leave for England via Holland.

Julius G. Lay, the American Consul General in Berlin, has returned here from a visit of inspection to the officers' prison camp at Torgau, Saxony. He says that the officers, with soldiers as their servants, run their own mess, of which the Frenchmen, with traditional Gallic culinary skill, have taken charge. The officers play tennis and football, but are not permitted to have liberty in the town. The General commanding explained that this was because the anti-English feeling was so high he feared that the British officers would be mobbed if they left the limits of the fortress.

TELLS OF KAISER'S THREAT.

Tageblatt Says He Proposed to Shoot 300 Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Tageblatt is informed on excellent authority that when Rittmeister von Kummer was taken prisoner in France contrary to international law with two other envoys and subsequently released, the Kaiser mentioned afterward at dinner that he had informed the French Government at Bordeaux that if the three envoys were not restored safe and sound to their troops that very day he would immediately shoot 300 prisoners of war.

"That did the trick," he said.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Last night's reports of aggressive action by the Germans all along their lines in France and Belgium indicates that they are engaged in a strategic move which they are attempting to conceal by the demonstrations. It has been their practice, heretofore, to detain superior numbers along parts of their line by pushing attacks with sufficient energy to keep their opponents fully occupied in strengthening their defense. Meanwhile the Germans would be making their real attack at some other point, as in the case of the recent capture of Antwerp.

These repeated assaults, with the consequent loss in life, is not due to any coldbloodedness, but is due to a careful study of the needs of the military situation. The Germans have probably the best General Staff in the world, who have carefully studied the effect of every eventuality and know thoroughly the military strength and resources of their opponents.

Due to thirty years of preparation, Germany at the start could put in the field about as many soldiers as all of her opponents put together, but hers were thoroughly trained and equipped, while the Allies' troops lacked training and equipment. The Germans could count on outclassing their opponents at first in every accessory of fighting except the aeroplane service, but this advantage is steadily being lost, as the Allies' troops gain experience in the field and gain the supplies that are needed.

Every German realizes that his forces must get in their knock-out blows in the first rounds of the fighting. If the combat is allowed to become one of endurance the victory is certain to go to the side which has the greatest resources. Consequently it is incumbent upon the Germans to force the fighting in every field.

The Allies, on the other hand, will not obtain a full development of their strength for several months. Every gain in time without a serious reverse is a distinct advantage to them.

Lack of equipment and training has been largely responsible for the limitation of the Allies' operations trying to check the German moves. The time must soon be near when they will feel strong enough to adopt a more aggressive policy and throw upon the Germans the burden of the defensive.

The fighting along the North Sea seems to be steadying down to the occupation of intrenched lines, in which each army confronts the other, but is unable to break down the opponent's resistance. When this condition is extended to the south and when both armies are protected by intrenchments along the whole battle line, the fighting in France and Belgium will enter upon a stage for which there is no precedent in the world's history. The outcome will depend upon the ability of one side to develop its frontal assaults in sufficient strength to break through the fortified lines of the opponents.

The only war in which conditions have resembled the present conflict in Europe is the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1904-1905. In the two great battles of this war, Liao-Yang and Mukden, the opposing armies came to a standstill just as has been the case in France. In Manchuria, however, both the Russians and the Japanese had their flanks unsupported and exposed to turning movements. On the flanks, then, the fighting was still manuevering in the open and it was on this part of the line that the outcome was determined in both battles.

For the frontal attacks that will probably determine the fighting in France, the outcome will depend largely upon the relative strength in artillery at the point of combat. For an infantry column to make a charge straight against an enemy in firing trenches would be suicidal. They would be picked off by rifle fire and their attacks would be checked before they had gotten within quarter of a mile of the enemy's position, as repeatedly happened in the case of the British attacks on the Boer positions during the first days of the war in South Africa in 1900.

The assaulting columns are saved from annihilation by calling on their artillery to deliver such a storm of shrapnel against the enemy's trenches that the latter will be unable to show their heads. This makes necessary as a prerequisite for an assault that the assailant's artillery shall be massed in strength to cover the move. Everything must be prepared before the projected advance gets under way, lest the enemy should be warned and have time to make his counter-moves.

When both troops and artillery are in position the order to open fire is given and the field guns begin their bombardment. Every probable location of the enemy's batteries is swept with shrapnel fire in the effort to silence his guns by killing off the gun crews and the horses of the ammunition wagons. Even when the enemy's artillery is silent the assailant's artillery must be prepared to turn quickly upon any new batteries that may appear. In a few moments' fire a battery of the enemy might cut to pieces the assailant's columns if advancing in the open field. Having silenced the enemy's artillery, the assailant's field guns turn their attention upon the trenches of the defenders and by their shrapnel fire force the enemy to take refuge in his bomb-proofs. This is the time for the assailants to launch their infantry columns for the attack.

So reliable is artillery fire and so exactly can the trajectory of the shell be predicted that the guns can be kept in action until the assailants are within 400 yards of the trenches that are being shelled. Even then the shell fire is not stopped, but is delivered at a greater range so as to sweep the country in the rear of the enemy's trenches and thus keep reinforcements from coming to the aid of the hard-pressed troops.

In some of the Japanese attacks, where the Russian intrenchments were at the top of a steep hill, the fire of the Japanese artillery was maintained until their troops were almost at the Russian trenches. It was figured that the small Japanese losses, due to shrapnel from their own guns, were better in the end than the large losses they would suffer if the Russians should be allowed to man their trenches and open rifle fire.

Not only, then, are the tactics of frontal assaults against intrenched positions being developed in this war to a greater extent than ever before in history, but they also promise to be the deciding factor in the conflict in France.

There is no scarcity of
Barton & Guestier Olive Oil,
Clarets and Sauternes,
Gordon Gins,
Sandeman Port and Sherry.

Advertisements and statements to the contrary are misleading.

Reference to the price lists of leading houses will convince consumers that they are protected.

Many thousands of cases are stored for continued protection.

E. LA MONTAGNE'S SONS
New York Chicago New Orleans

LADY OSLER AIDS LOUVAIN PROFESSORS

American Wife of Famous Physician Raised Funds in This Country.

OXFORD IN MARTIAL ARRAY

Khaki the Academic Dress—Drilling Compulsory — Hope That Many Officers Will Be Provided.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.—It is proposed that there be no lapse in the organic life of Louvain University.

Nine professors of that ill-fated institution, with their families, are now being taken care of at Oxford, largely as a result of the efforts of Lady Osler, wife of Sir William Osler, who was Miss Revere of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Max Müller. Money for this purpose was raised by Lady Osler in America.

The Rector Magnificus of Louvain is not at present in England, being, it is thought, with the Belgian Court. He has communicated to his exiled colleagues his fear that the Germans will open an institution at Louvain this Autumn and set up a claim that it is a continuation of the ancient seat of learning.

The difficulty in the way of holding a session in England is the lack of pupils, it not being thought that many of the Belgian refugees will have means to attend lectures if they should be held at Oxford or Cambridge, the latter university having definitely offered accommodations for such a purpose.

President Lowell of Harvard has wired to Lady Osler that he will offer a lectureship to one of the exiled professors early next year.

In the meantime Oxford has opened amid more martial scenes than since the days of Charles I. Khaki is the accepted academic dress, and rifles have taken the place of golf clubs and hockey sticks. There are 1,800 fewer undergraduates than usual, 1,400, it is estimated, having joined the army. The loss in money to the colleges is estimated at $500,000.

There is no sport of any kind, but there is drilling for all English undergraduates who are passed by the doctors as fit for one hour every morning and two hours four times a week. In addition there are compulsory lectures on tactics and map work. Thus it is expected that Lord Kitchener's army can be constantly supplied with at least partially trained officers.

All members of the Officers' Training Corps, through which organization this work is carried on, "must be British subjects of pure European descent." One American, a graduate of Harvard, was so anxious to fight in the Allies' ranks that he started to take out naturalization papers.

The feeling in Oxford against the Germans is increasingly bitter. Many highly placed officials declare that Germans will never again, in the memory of any one now living, be undergraduates at Oxford. But the Vice Chancellor, in his speech upon his nomination to the office for a second year, said:

"Cecil Rhodes included Germans in his scheme. Most of the colleges have German Rhodes scholars, and of late years Germans outside the Rhodes Trust have come in increasing numbers to Oxford. We have welcomed them and loved them, and they have passed easily into the inmost circles of our friendship. We have never believed, we do not now believe, that these men were spies; that all of our frank intercourse with them was unreal.

"All this has been going on here for some years. Perhaps if it could have gone on for a few years longer the present catastrophe might have been averted.

GERMANS DEBATE FASHIONS.

War Conditions Will Bring Simplicity in Styles, Says One Speaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The Times says in connection with the movement for "German fashions for German women" that a meeting was held last week in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet in Berlin for the discussion of German fashions in hats. The first speaker said that some people might think it unnecessary to have such a debate at such a time, but now was the moment for all those who could not fight in the field to begin practical work and prepare for the inevitable consequences of war and of the newly awakened German national feeling.

He predicted that the first consequences of the war would be a tendency to simplicity and a suppression of individuality. Other speakers did not seem satisfied with this and declared that Germany must make fashions capable of conquering the international market.

Potsdam Safe in Harbor.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the officials of the Holland-America Line there say that the steamer Potsdam, reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea, is safe in the harbor at Rotterdam. They have no knowledge that the steamer met with any accident. The report came from Harwich that the Potsdam struck a mine in the North Sea last night and was crippled by the resulting explosion.

PRINCE KILLED ON PATROL.

Wolrad Frederick of Waldeck and Pyrmont a War Victim.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Handelsblad publishes a dispatch which says that Prince Wolrad Frederick of Waldeck and Pyrmont, half brother of Emma, Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, was killed in the western theatre of the war while engaged in patroling.

Prince Wolrad was born at Arolsen and was the son of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont and his second wife, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. He was 22 years old and was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Prussian Regiment of Dragoons and on the staff of the Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.

He was the only child of his father by his second marriage, and was a half-brother to Princess Helene, Duchess of Albany; Louise, the Princess of Erbach-Schonberg, and Princess Pauline, Serene Highness of Bentheim-Steinfurt, besides the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands. His half-brother, Prince Frederick, is the reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, &c.

$1.35 For Two-Dollar Pajamas

Faultless in name, workmanship and quality; soft, silky Mercerized Fabrics in neat or bold Stripes; silk frogs; large, clear, beveled pearl buttons; surplice neck.

Standard $2 values at $1.35, or 3 Suits for $4.00.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

"Men's Shoe Shop"
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Store, A Step from Fifth Avenue

OFFER FOR (Tomorrow) THURSDAY

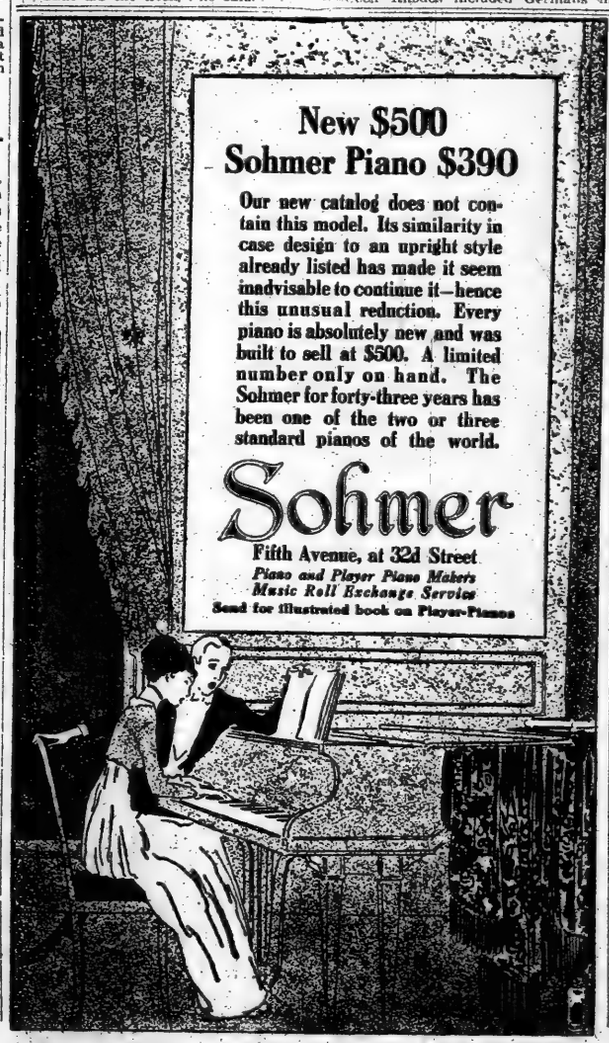
Men's Banister Shoes
All Styles and Leathers,
at 6.50 Usual $7.50 Value.

Men's S. AND D. M. Shoes
All Styles and Leathers,
at 4.50 Usual $6.00 Value.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

New $500 Sohmer Piano $390

Our new catalog does not contain this model. Its similarity in case design to an upright style already listed has made it seem inadvisable to continue it—hence this unusual reduction. Every piano is absolutely new and was built to sell at $500. A limited number only on hand. The Sohmer for forty-three years has been one of the two or three standard pianos of the world.



Sohmer
Fifth Avenue, at 32d Street
Piano and Player Piano Makers
Music Roll Exchange Service
Send for illustrated book on Player-Pianos

The stability of our growth

¶ The success which starts like a skyrocket is apt to end like one, dazzling the world with its brilliance, only to die in the dark.

¶ There is nothing characteristic of the mushroom's dusk-to-daylight growth about the Saks clothing institution.

¶ This great clothing business of ours is not the fitful flicker of a candle, but the beacon light of a fire that has been fed or forty years with the fuel of conscientious effort.

¶ And thus we offer you not experiment, but experience, not promises, but performance, not reasons, but a record, not hysteria and fictitious prices, but horse sense and fair ones.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

CARDINAL FARLEY AIDS THE BELGIANS

He and His Staff Send In $1,350 —Red Cross Fund Now $271,445.

ARTISTS PLAN A BENEFIT

French and Borglum Back Proposed Art Exposition—Festival for Austria-Hungary.

All of the funds now being raised in New York for the relief of European sufferers showed substantial gains yesterday. The Red Cross fund, which is to be applied to the European work of the American Red Cross, received donations of $3,398, and this brought the total amount collected by the New York branch of the society to $271,445. One of yesterday's subscriptions was $10 from the girls of the Free Home for Young Girls. With this contribution came a letter saying that all of the girls had contributed to the fund and that the individual subscriptions had ranged from 2 to 25 cents.

These subscriptions were acknowledged by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, to whom all subscriptions should be sent to 52 William Street or to 130 East Twenty-second Street:

A. F. Troescher	$500
Red Cross Tag Day, Cranford, N. J.	600
Though Staats-Zeitung	557
Chamber of Commerce "Dinner Fund"	460
Madison Avenue Presby. Church	257
Ascension Church	100
St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J.	100
Calvary P. E. Church	97
Eighth United Presby. Ch., Pittsburgh	71
St. Paul's P. E. Church, Glen Cove, L. I.	68
Presby. S. S., Cranford, N. J.	65
Anna M. Donald	50
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	42
First Presby. Ch., Seneca Falls, N. Y.	36
Presby. Church, Mattituck, N. Y.	36
Trinity Epis. Church, Cranford, N. J.	30
First Cong. Church, Vergennes, Va.	30
"A. L. S."	30
Dr. George E. Cragin	25
German Aid Society, Decatur, Ill.	25
T. Harris	20
United Presby. Church, Oakland, Cal.	20
Zion Evan. Luth. Ch., Cobleskill, N. Y.	16
Prospect Hill Cong. Ch., Somerville, Mass.	15
Girls of the Free Home for Young Girls	10
St. Paul's Ch., Pleasant Valley, N. Y.	10
"Mount Sinai Trained Nurse"	10
Emanuel K. and N. Verein	10
First M. E. Church, Boston, Mass.	8
Memorial Baptist Church of Christ	7
"Cash"	7
First Presby. Ch., Idaho Falls, Idaho	6
Ch. of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill	6
Old Brick Church, Brooklyn	5
M. E. Church, Unadilla, N. Y.	5
Father M. K. Merns	5
Mrs. C. R. Swartz	5
Piermont Reformed Ch., Piermont, N. Y.	4
Holy Apostles S. S., Brooklyn	2
Wilbur L. Avery	2
Mrs. A. Heymann	2
Miss Helene Smidt	2
"W. E."	1
St. Barthol. S. S., Granite City, Ill.	1

Cardinal Aids Belgians.

The Belgian Relief Fund came to $182,424 yesterday. The contributions for the day were $6,046. Among the contributions was $1,350 from Cardinal Farley and his diocesan consultors, divided as follows: Cardinal Farley, $500; Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., $250; Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, D. D., Auxiliary, $100; Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., $100; Right Rev. Mgr. James F. Flood, P. R., $250; Right Rev. John Edwards, V. G., $100; Right Rev. Mgr. James H. McGean, P. R., $50.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Natural History Museum, yesterday became a member of the Belgian Relief Committee.

Reports from Canada indicate that the meetings being held by Mme. Vandervelde in the principal cities have met with great success. The meeting in Ottawa was attended by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, who were liberal contributors to the fund. The Duke and Duchess contributed $250 each. Nearly 5,000 persons attended the meeting in Toronto, at which $6,500 was contributed. Mme. Vandervelde will go to Buffalo toward the end of this week.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

Collected by Mlle. Marieta S.	$10
E. Ward	1
Nida M. Root	2
Cash	1
Cash	1
A Sympathizer	3
David Bell	3
A Workingman	1
A Canadian	1
Miss G. Comstock	1
F. F.	1
F. C.	5
Katherine Cleary	5
S. B.	1
S. W. F.	50c.
Mrs. H. Neill	3
Mary C. Henderson	3
R. M.	1
Saul Dubov	1
W. P. Thorp	5
C. G. Guthrie	5
F. W. Walker	6
Frank K. Scott	10
W. Kirkland	1
W. G. Ahrens	15
W. Willard	10
W. L. Carter	1
R. W. Langley	20
Nellie Batta	2
Mary Marlowe	5
Miss F. E. Hall	5
P. Towne	3
First Cong. S. S., Closter, N. J.	3
Mrs. A. Wardwell	15
Mr. and Mrs. H. Underhill	5
E. Harvey, Jr.	10
Anonymous	5
Mrs. G. P. Butler	50
Maria D. Gould	5
Mark Swan	5
R. J. McKee	15
Rev. J. Pontur, St. Andrew's Rectory, Norwood, N. J.	2
Two Friends, Oswego	6
T. J. Snowden	10
J. Garneau	100
R. B. Hopkins	100
Mrs. Emery	200
C. R. T.	25
Mrs. W. Scott	25
Anonymous	5
J. Giles	12
Mrs. J. G. S.	2
M. S. Kemper	5
Ellen J. Elkins	10
Helen W. Almy	10
A. M. Barbour	3
J. W. Slauson	5
A. Cobb	2
Wollman & Co.	10
G. R. Meneely	10
H. Simon	25
J. F. Brandenburg	5
H. E. R. B.	5
S. L. W.	25
W. F. Bigiow	10
H. B. Platt	100
L. W. Guernsey	5
C. M. Hallock	2
Harriet L. Green	10
H. L. Christianson	11
Frank C. Wells	4
A. Y. C.	50
J. P. Jefferson	99
A. M. Refugee	200
Miss M. H. Pearson	50
E. M. R. (in memory of mother)	50
H. Reback	4
Martha W. Hill	5
Mary C. Fisher	5
Elsie M. Dolitscher	15
Miss Chamberlain	10
Miss Messenger	10
E. Frelinghuysen	100
Mt. Sinai Trained Nurse	10
Nurse	10
S. Stoddard	10
J. W. Weed	50
B. Grant	5
A. McKim	100
C. H. Tower	10
S. H. Shriver	10
Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker	50
F. Ricard	20
S. Scott	25
Mrs. H. B. Hall	25
F. M. Hawley	50
Arthur T. Walker	5
Cash	2
J. C. Thompson	10
G. F. Baker, Jr.	500
Collected by Mr. Van Rossum	355
Mrs. W. J. Matheson	10
Estelle de P. Rosner	5

For the Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy received this letter from Cardinal Farley yesterday:

Cardinal's Residence,
452 Madison Avenue.

Dear Mr. Cockran: I have read the documents relating to the Committee of Mercy, of which you spoke to me recently. I understand it to be an international, neutral, non-partisan, non-sectarian organization in aid of the widows and orphans made by the world war in Europe or America.

The need must truly be a crying one and appeals to all. The Committee of Mercy has my cordial approval, and I pray for it every success. Very faithfully yours,

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY.
Archbishop of New York.

The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the committee, which has offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, announced these contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

M. E. and Presbyterian Churches, Pocahontas, Iowa	$7
Davis Owen	4
Christian Church, Sidney, Ill.	2
Episcopal Church, Texas City	10
Ladies of Episcopal Church, Texas City	15
Old South Church, Windsor, Vt.	11
Miss Edith Dickman	5
A. H. Bartlett	10

BELGIAN FUND.

J. M. Cunningham	35
P. J. Neary	5

GERMAN FUND.

Lutheran Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa	3

Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts now to $87,075, of which $1,592 was received yesterday from these persons:

Through Providence Journal	$1,119	F. N. Southwick	$10
Rosamond A. Auchincloss	400	Mrs. C. Leland Harrison	10
First Presby. Ch., Seneca Falls	100	G. W. Hamlin	10
G. T. Stodder	100	N. W. Negzet	5
Gertrude L. Hoyt	100	G. H. Franceour	5
S. P. Hutchins	50	W. McK. Johnson	5
Mrs. L. M. Dennis	25	Anna M. Bellamy	5
A. J. Foster	25	D. P. Foley	5
S. P. Shaw, Jr.	12	A. D. Grange	5
C. F. Johnson	10	C. G. Remick	1

These subscriptions, to be applied to the Red Cross Fund, were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday:

Renze Bros Co.	$5	Samuel Danziger	$10
Three in One Oil Co.	25	R. P. P. and J. H. Staats	50

This fund now amounts to $4,741.

Seymour Thomas, Daniel Chester French, Guzon Borglum, C. S. Pietro, Jonas Lie, William M. Chase, George Bellows, Robert Henri, and over three hundred artists and sculptors have started a benefit movement for the war sufferers.

The benefit will take the form of an art exposition of painting and sculpture, and will be held in the Pietro Studios at 630 Fifth Avenue from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10.

Austria-Hungarian Festival.

A "Martha Washington Festival," to be held under the patronage of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is being arranged by the members of the women's auxiliary of the Austrian Society of New York. The proceeds of the festival, which will be held on the Austro-American liner Martha Washington, at the foot of Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, will be given to the Austrian Relief Fund. The festival will take place Saturday, Oct. 31, and will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, has invited the New York Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage to take charge of the flag booth at the Red Cross Bazar and Universal aMrket. Besides selling flags, books will be opened for membership for the American Red Cross.

French Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $20,681, of which $536 was received yesterday from these persons:

Bertha Chasnean	$5	Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt	$200
A Sympathizer	1	Miss Bayot	15
Jeanne M. Lenz	10	Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satterlee	100
Ch. of the Holy Cross, Troy	75	R. J. Caldwell Co.	50
Mrs. Peter Gibson	50	G. von L. Meyer	50

Miss Malvina Hoffman, who represents in New York the society known as the "Appui aux Artistes," which is operating lunch rooms and reading rooms for destitute artist sand artists' workers in Paris, announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had cabled to Paris for the work of the society $3,657, which was given by these persons:

Mrs. E. H. Harriman,	Cleveland H. Dodge,
Miss Ruth Draper,	Mrs. H. P. Whitney,
Mrs. Moulton,	Miss Mabel Clark,
Mrs. S.Van Rensselaer,	Misses Cromwell,
Mrs. Linzee Blagden,	H. O. Milliken,
Mrs. J. H. Hammond,	Mrs. Otto H. Kahn,
Mrs. E. S. Harkness,	Bryson Burroughs,
Mrs. W. K. Draper,	Miss Evelyn Longman,
Miss M. C. Hoffman,	Miss Patterson,
F. M. L. Tonetti,	Mrs. Warren Adams,
Lawrence Butler,	Felix Kahn,
Herbert Rodman,	F. S. Bellevue,
Philip Wadsworth,	Lloyd Warren,
Durant Pottery Sale,	J. Watt,
Miss M.Frelinchuysen,	J. Street,
Mrs. Allan Forbes,	Miss Marie Russell,
J. Sanford Saltus,	McDougal Hawkes,

Each canteen, Miss Hoffman said, was supervised by two members of the French salons and one American member of the society. Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Hoffman at 15 Broad Street.

Caruso Sings at Italian Benefit.

ROME, Oct. 19.—A performance was given at the Costanzi Theatre tonight for the benefit of needy emigrants who have returned to Italy. It yielded over 100,000 lire, (about $20,000.) Among the singers who appeared was Enrico Caruso, who had not previously been heard in Rome since 1903.

TO PAY ENGLAND, BUT NOT IN GOLD

Reserve Board Said to Have Short-Term Note Plan Under Consideration.

PAISH SHOWS CONFIDENCE

British Expert, Here to Discuss Exchange Situation, Says the Problem Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Problems of international exchange now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board will be solved soon and the balance of trade will swing again to the United States, making the payment of immense sums of American gold to England unnecessary, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, special adviser to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is now in Washington discussing foreign exchange conditions with the board and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

It was reported today that the Federal Reserve Board probably would attempt to provide short-term interest-bearing paper or notes which would be acceptable to the English Government in place of actual gold. It became known, too, that the English bankers refused recently to take the obligations of New York City to the amount of $80,000,000 because they were regarded as having too long to run. The English bankers are said to prefer sixty-day or ninety-day paper, which is easily convertible and on which gold could be demanded in a comparatively short time if conditions arose to make more gold necessary to England.

The Federal reserve banks probably will be in operation within thirty days, and then paper carrying their indorsements may be acceptable to English creditors.

While Sir George declined today to talk about details of any plan for a solution of the problem, he expressed the belief that the difficulties would be smoothed out and both England and the United States satisfied with the result.

"At present," he said today, "England feels that she wants money that is owed her. We have coming from the United States probably more than $200,000,000. The ordinary method of payment is by gold, but in the course of business the balance is usually taken care of by purchases of American securities or by payment for your crops. In view of the present situation in your country the payment of this large amount of gold at this time might prove inconvenient and England was glad to respond to a proposal that the case be talked over and an effort made to find some way of meeting the difficulty.

"I feel sure that some way will be discovered here by the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is no doubt that eventually the balance of trade will again be in your favor. In the months to come England will be buying American wheat and cotton. It probably will not cancel the sum owed in a few months, but it is bound to come in time. In the meantime arrangements may be made so that you will not be embarrassed and yet England will be assured that her money will be forthcoming when wanted."

Sir George said that he believed the London Stock Exchange would reopen in a short time, and thought it probable that the New York Stock Exchange would be opened about the same time.

Sir George declared American cotton growers need not fear that English manufacturers would buy Egyptian cotton in preference to the American product. "The Egyptian cotton is not used for the same grade of manufactured goods," he said. "At present the English mills probably have a sufficient supply on hand for a few months. They are naturally not anxious to buy, however, unless they are sure that cotton has reached the bottom price.

"The margin of profit in cotton is too small to warrant such risk. If you succeed in taking care of the surplus crop I have no doubt that you will see the English mills in the market again quickly. I suppose the Cotton Exchanges in New York and New Orleans will open again shortly if the plan of the Federal Reserve Board for a $150,000,000 loan fund goes through. Then I think the Liverpool Exchange will follow. With cotton selling again there is bound to be an improvement in conditions, and some of the balance against you will be wiped out of existence."

Secretary McAdoo and the Reserve Board were occupied today with the Directors and other officials of the twelve reserve banks who are in Washington for a conference, and there was no further consideration with Sir George and Basil B. Blackett of the English Treasury. Mr. McAdoo was ordered to bed tonight by his physician, suffering with a slight attack of nervous indigestion. He probably will not return to his desk for several days, and until then the conference with the Englishmen, to which New York bankers are to be asked, will not be held.

SAMOA WAS TAKEN WITHOUT STRUGGLE

Germans at Apia Amazed by the Overwhelming Force That Descended on Them.

EXPECTED THEIR OWN SHIPS

Hoisting of the British Flag a Picturesque Ceremony — Chinese Looked On with Wonder.

By MALCOLM ROSS, F. R. G. S.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 19.—The advance detachment of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force which was ordered to seize German Samoa left Wellington in two troop ships at dawn on Aug. 15, and was met in the ocean in latitude 36.0 south, longitude 178.30 east by three of the British cruisers in New Zealand waters—the Psyche, Pyramus, and Philomel.

As it was known that the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were still at large in Pacific waters, it was decided not to go direct to Samoa, but to shape a course direct for New Caledonia. For the next fortnight or so we were playing a game of hide and seek in the big islanded playground of the Pacific Ocean. The first evening out the Psyche signaled "Whereabouts of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau still unknown; troop ships to extinguish all lights and proceed with only shaded lights at bow and stern." Military books and papers were quickly gathered together, and the remaining few minutes of daylight were used for getting into bed, while the difficult task was set us of trying to sleep the round of the clock. Thus, night after night, with lights out, we steamed along our northward track, the days being spent in drill and ball firing with rifles and the Maxim guns.

On the morning of Aug. 2 we proceeded along the shores of New Caledonia and saw the big French cruiser Montcalm entering the harbor. Next day we were joined by the battle cruiser Australia and the light cruiser Melbourne. The contingent received an enthusiastic reception in New Caledonia. As we passed the Montcalm our band played the "Marseillaise," and the band on the French cruiser responded with our national anthem. Cheers from the thousands of men afloat and the singing of patriotic songs added to the general enthusiasm, the French residents being greatly excited with the sudden and unexpected appearance of their allies from New Zealand.

A delay of twenty-four hours was caused by one of the troopships grounding on a sand bank in the harbor, but on Sunday, Aug. 23, the expedition got safely away.

The Assembling of the Fleet.

We steamed through the Havannah Pass, at the southeastern end of the island, where we awaited Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, in command of the allied fleets. In due course the Australia and the Melbourne came up with us. Then in turn waited for the Montcalm. All the ships, eight in number, were now assembled and they moved off in the evening light to take up position in the line ahead.

Fiji was reached in due course, and at anchor in the harbor of Suva we found the Japanese collier Fukoku Maru, and learned that she had been coaling the German cruisers at the Caroline Islands just before the declaration of war. After the coaling had been completed the Japanese Captain went on to Samoa, calling at Apia. The Germans, however, would not allow him to land. The Japanese Captain had been paid for his coal by drafts on Germany, which, on reaching Suva, he found to be useless. He was therefore left without means to coal and reprovision. As he was not allowed to land at Samoa he went on to Pago-Pago, in complete ignorance that war had been declared, and, not being able to get supplies there, left for Suva. At the latter port the harbor lights being extinguished, he ran his vessel on to the reef in the night time. Rockets were sent up, but no assistance could be given from the shore. Fortunately, however, he got off as the tide made; but it was a narrow call.

In Sight of Samoa.

In the early dawn of Aug. 30 we got our first glimpse of German Samoa. The American island of Tutuila was out of sight, away to the right, but presently we rounded the southeastern corner of the island of Upolu, with its beautiful wooded hills wreathing their summits in the morning mists, and saw the white line of surf breaking along its coral reef—historic Upolu, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, the scene of wars and rebellions and international schemings, and the scene also of that devastating hurricane which wrecked six ships of war and ten other vessels, and put 142 officers and men of the German and American navies to their last sleep. The rusting ribs and plates of the Adler—the German flagship—pitched high inside the reef, still stare at us as a reminder of that memorable event.

he Landing at Apia.

The Psyche went boldly on ahead, and after the harbor had been swept for mines she steamed in, under a flag of truce, and delivered a message from Admiral Patey, demanding the surrender of Apia. The Germans, who had been expecting their own fleet in, were surprised with the suddenness with which an overwhelming force had descended upon them, and decided to offer no resistance to a landing. Capt. Marshall promptly made a signal to the troopships to steam to their anchorages; motor launches, motor surfboats, and ships' boats were launched, and the men began to pour over the ships' sides and down the rope ladders into the boats.

In a remarkably brief space of time the covering party was on shore, officers and men dashing out of the boats up to the knees, and sometimes the waist, in water. The main street, the crossroads, and the bridges were quickly in possession of our men, with their Maxims and rifles, and then, one after another, the motor boats and launches began to tow strings of boats, crammed with the men of the main body, toward the shore. The bluejackets of the beach party, who had already landed, urged them forward by word and deed in cheery fashion, and soon Apia was swarming with our troops.

Guards were placed all about the Government buildings, and Col. Logan, with his staff, was quickly installed in the Government offices.

Lieut. Col. Fulton dashed off to the telephone exchange and pulled out all the plugs, so that the residents could hold no intercommunication by that means. The Custom House and the offices of the Governor were also seized without a moment's loss of time. An armed party was dispatched along a bush road to seize the wireless station. Late that evening the man in charge rang up in some alarm to state that there was dynamite lying about and that the engine had been tampered with to such an extent that the apparatus could not be used until we got our own machinery in position.

Meantime the German flag that had flown over the island for fourteen years was hauled down, the Germans present doffing their hats and standing bareheaded and silent on the veranda of the Supreme Court as they watched the soldier in khaki from New Zealand unceremoniously pulling it down, detaching it from the rope, and carrying it inside the building.

British Flag Hoisted.

Next morning the British flag was hoisted with all due ceremony. In the harbor the emolem of Britain's might fluttered from the masts of our cruiser escort, the Stars and Stripes waved in the tropic breeze above the palms surrounding the American Consulate, and out in the open sea the White Ensign and Tricolor flew on the powerful warships of the allied fleets of England and France.

A large crowd of British and other residents and Samoans had gathered. In the background were groups of Chinese coolies, gazing wonderingly upon the scene. The balconies of the adjoining buildings were crowded with British and Samoans. Only the Germans were conspicuous by their absence. With undisguised feelings of sadness they had seen their own flag hauled down the day before. Naturally they had no desire to witness the flag of the rival nation going up in its place.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock all was ready. Two bluejackets and a naval Lieutenant stood with the flag awaiting the signal. The first gun of the royal salute from the Psyche boomed out across the bay. Then slowly, to the booming of twenty-one guns, the flag was hoisted to the summit of the staff, the officers with drawn swords silently watching it go up. With the sound of the last gun it reached the top of the flagstaff and fluttered out in the southeast trade wind above the tall palms of Upolu.

There was a sharp order from the officer commanding the expedition, and the troops came to the royal salute. The national anthem—never more fervently sung—and three rousing cheers for King George followed.

Then came the reading of the proclamation by Col. Logan, the troops formed up again, and, to the music of the band of the Fifth Regiment, marched back to quarters.

BRITAIN'S DAUGHTERS MEET.

500 Gather Here from Far and Near to Discuss Relief Plans.

Five hundred British women, some of whom had come from Albany, Philadelphia, and New Haven, gathered yesterday afternoon in the grand ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at a meeting held under the auspices of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. They came to discuss measures which had been taken to relieve the distress caused by the war, and they made the hall ring with their applause for the patriotic speeches and when they sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff of Brooklyn, President of the order, presided, and the meeting was opened by a prayer offered by the Rev. Frederick Courtney, formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia. A hymn written by Bishop Boyd Carpenter was sung. Here is one verse:

We drew the sword to keep the troth
Free from dishonor's stain,
Make strong our hands to shield the weak
And their just cause maintain.

This allusion to Belgium found an echo in the speech by Frederick Warde. He quoted the words of Julius Cæsar in his "Commentaries" about the Belgae being the bravest of all, and he poured scorn upon the Germans.

"They said it was necessary to go through Belgium," he said. "Yes, it was necessary, for the French frontier was bristling with forts. And so that gallant army poured in its hundreds of thousands, perhaps its millions, through little Belgium. Time will judge between us and posterity will fix the blame, but we can never doubt the justice of our cause or the certainty that we shall win."

Miss Mary Ambrose sang as a solo the British marching song, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," and roused her audience to join enthusiastically in the chorus, and then the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton spoke of how much the fight the Allies were waging meant for the world and this country in particular. He had, he said, had the courage to say weeks ago that they were fighting the battles of the United States, and all the newspapers had criticised him, but now they had come round to see the justice of his views.

Lady Briggs also spoke, urging the women to do their part in sending men to the war, and pointing out that there was no excess of loyalty in discontinuing the use of articles of German and Austrian manufacture, for to purchase them was, in truth, lending aid and comfort to the King's enemies.

During the meeting a collection was taken up, amounting to more than $155. It will be distributed between the Prince of Wales's Fund, the purchase of hospital supplies, and the fund for the Belgian refugees. Mrs. Langstaff also told of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the Empire since the war began.

TELLS THE ENGLISH OF OUR ATTITUDE

Harold Begbie Advises Them to Reform the Censorship and Confer on Finance.

CAN HELP TO RESTORE TRADE

The Upbuilding of Financial Confidence Will Immensely Improve Present Friendship.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In The Chronicle this morning, writing from New York, Harold Begbie writes his impressions of the American attitude toward the belligerents in the present war, and incidentally gives some advice to his fellow-countrymen on the attitude they should adopt toward the United States. He says:

"In this article I will endeavor to summarize conversations with many eminent and public men in America who have been so good as to speak quite frankly to me of the present situation, in spite of the Presidential attitude of neutrality.

"I was told on the highest authority before I left London that America was entirely satisfied with the British case and that it would be unwise of Great Britain to step down from her pedestal of traditional dignity and jostle shoulders with Germany in a rival courtship of America. England, I was told, has impressed America by her dignified attitude and her decorous reserve.

"Now what does this mean? It means that official England and official America are on very good terms with each other. It means that neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey need trouble his head about the capacity of President Wilson or Secretary Bryan to judge between the British and the German cases. There is no need for an English Bernstorff or an English Dernburg to take up his quarters in New York. Let England preserve at all costs her traditional dignity. The "White Paper" crushes the German at every fresh wriggle toward the good graces of America. England need not concern herself any further with America.

"But official circles are not democracies. The democracy of America is no more studious of Foreign Office documents than the democracy of Great Britain. America is busy and reads newspapers and forgets from day to day what it has read, and judges chiefly by the latest news—fresh from Berlin.

"It is perfectly true that nothing could be so unwise for England to undertake as a sordid cap-in-hand courtship of America, such as the nation of culture is now prosecuting with a perfection of organization that will one day astonish Profs. Eucken and Harnack. But nothing could be so foolish as the ignoring of the American democracy by the English democracy. To let Germany send its news and its tracts and its agents of every kind and degree, and to send nothing from England—this is stupid and almost dangerous.

"What can England do to seize the opportunity now presented to her by the sentiments and intellectual convictions of America? First, let me say that never has England stood so high in the estimation of America, and never has the shadow of the Kaiser fallen more blackly and ominously across the pages of the Monroe Doctrine. The debt that England owes to the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies' cause. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly, with most deadly logic. We have no better allies in America than the editors of the great papers.

"'We shall be the next,' Americans tell me; and they speak of South America and Canada—these men who are free, and who fear militarism far more than we hate it in England. 'Your navy,' one man said to me, 'not only guards the British Empire; it guards the American Republic.'

"Another man of distinction said to me: 'When the war began I used to hear at the clubs and everywhere I went some such expression as, "Thank th Lord we aren't in it!" I've not heard any such phrase for over a month. On the contrary, I've heard expressions of anxiety and confessions of repentance for past ignorance. You've seen what Dr. Eliot of Harvard has just said. That is immensely significant. But all over the country it's the same. Americans see that Germany is a world menace, and that unless democratic ideals are to perish she must be resisted.'

"What can we do to lay the foundations, in this hour of mutual peril, of an Anglo-Saxon alliance?

"First, we must reform our war censorship. If we cannot get rid of it, at least we must place the best of our journalists in that office and send to America a continual stream of reliable information—not only about battles, but about the messages sent from Germany to deceive the world. At present news which has already appeared in Germany is censored by London on its way to New York! New York resents with proper dignity, and yet with some amusement, this grandmotherly care of its intellect on the part of the British censorship. America expects to be treated by England as a grown man and a friend.

"Secondly, we must seek by every just and honest means within our power to restore financial confidence. I have excellent authority for making the statement that the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange would welcome the proposal from the London Stock Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for a conference. It is thought that representatives of the two Stock Exchanges could, if not hasten the opening of the market, at least do something to safeguard the investing public when the Stock Exchanges are opened. In any case, it is felt here by able and representative men that such conferences would result in a better understanding between the two nations and lead eventually to a greater volume of business between the two countries.

"I am told that American financiers have the greatest admiration for the manner in which London has handled an extremely difficult situation, and that Wall Street is profoundly grateful for certain good offices on the part of the London Stock Exchange.

"One of the leading men in New York, speaking of the visit to this country of Sir George Paish, said to me: 'If England can do for the American cotton trade what London has done for the New York Stock Exchange, it would produce a very profound impression in America. Our cotton trade last year was worth £170,000,000. This year the fall in price reduces it to £110,000,000, and even at that price there is no market.'

"A man of considerable eminence in this country said to me last night: 'The most important thing for both England and America is the restoration of confidence in the financial world. When this is done, as it could be done by conferences between the two countries, England might raise in America any loan she needs to finish the war. And trade would immediately begin to pick up again. I am inclined to say that nothing could be suggested more likely to help an embarrassing situation than this idea of a conference between London and Wall Street.' This same man also spoke with great frankness of the almost boundless prospects in trade for England and America when the natural alliance between the two countries is consummated.

"It must be borne in mind that America is frightfully hard hit by the war; that the stopping of American ships by British cruisers off the Hudson River can easily be magnified into annoyances by England's enemies; that the arrest of the cotton trade in America is a deadly blow at American prosperity, and that workless people out of employment, told that England is the selfish tyrant who has forced peaceful Germany to fight for her existence, will not be likely to recall the "White Paper" in brooding over the immediate question of their own empty stomachs. England must know that it is in her power to help America, not only ought she to do it, but it would be of the very greatest service to her future, political and industrial, to render that help quickly and generously.

"I am convinced that educated American sentiment is overwhelmingly with the Allies; but the longer the war lasts and the greater the suffering entailed upon democracy over here, the more impatient will these hungry multitudes become with the whole situation in Europe, and the more likely will they be to clamor for a hastened peace.

"And, let it be remembered, these working people are sedulously courted by Germany in a hundred ways, and much of the news which they read in their papers is very largely colored by the spies of Berlin.

"Let England preserve her official attitude of dignity and silence, by all means; but let the business men of England embrace the opportunity of this hour as generously and cordially as possible; for now is the time when intelligent America, greatly respecting, admiring, and liking England, is more than willing to shake hands over a long friendship.

"We could not possess a stronger, more stimulating and more peace-loving friend. America completes England."

VILLA THREATENS TO SEIZE CHIEFS

Continued from Page 1.

menacing the convention at Aguascalientes with an army of 18,000 men.

He said the reports received from American representatives were to the effect that the Constitutional Convention was acting harmoniously, and seemed to indicate that the convention would be able to arrange a peaceful adjustment of Mexican affairs. Señor Zubaran, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency in Washington, was also without confirmation of the rumored menacing attitude of the Villa army toward the convention.

TO ATTACK HERMOSILLO.

Carranza Orders Gen. Hill to Move on Capital of Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Oct. 20.—Gen. Carranza has ordered Gen. Benjamin Hill, commanding the garrison at Naco, Sonora, to advance upon Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, as soon as possible, according to telegrams said to have been exchanged between Hill and Gen. Juan Cabral. Hill is now under siege at Naco by the forces of Gov. Maytorena, but he expressed the intention of carrying out the order of the "First Chief." Four field pieces now on the way from El Paso are depended upon by Hill to drive Maytorena's Yaqui Indians from Naco. Then, it is asserted, he expects to take them to Hermosillo for an attack on that city.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 20.—While awaiting the arrival of the Peace Commission from Aguascalientes to settle the differences between Gov. José Maytorena and Gen. Benjamin Hill, both these leaders are preparing to resume hostilities.

Maytorena evidently is planning the demolition of Naco, Sonora, as he now has five field pieces planted on three sides of the town. The guns in their present position will endanger the American town more than before should Maytorena renew the attack on the Mexican village.

Gen. Hill has not been idle. He has four guns en route which are expected to arrive tonight. It is thought Maytorena may anticipate their arrival with an attack on Naco, Sonora.

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TAFT URGES LAW TO GUARD ALIENS

Opening Bar Association Meeting, He Advocates Legislation to Enforce Treaties.

PRESIDENT MAKES A PLEA

Calls World's Opinion the Last Court and Believes the Law Should Grow.

ROOT ASKS FOR REFORM

Thinks Expert Advisers of Legislatures Would Put a Stop to Ill-Advised Lawmaking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The annual meeting of the American Bar Association which opened today was remarkable in many ways. William Howard Taft, the President of the association, made an address in which he advocated legislation that would give the Federal Government authority to enforce its treaty obligations. Under present conditions, the Government of the United States is powerless to punish those guilty of particular treaty violations because their offenses are in a class over which the States have jurisdiction.

It was Mr. Taft's pleasure to present to the association his successor in the White House, President Wilson, who made an address of welcome to the gathering, including in its number the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Courts of many States, and a large number of widely known lawyers.

Mr. Taft in his address said that he did not agree with the view that it would require a constitutional change to make a treaty the supreme law of the land. He contended that a simple statute of a dozen lines would give the President the necessary authority to institute proceedings whereby foreigners in the United States would receive the protection guaranteed by the treaties between this Government and the nations to which they bore allegiance.

This question was discussed in the Administration of President Benjamin Harrison, when the Federal Government found it impossible to take steps to punish those guilty of the "Mafia lynching" in New Orleans, because it was held that the statutes of Louisiana should govern the case. This incident caused the severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States.

In some measure Mr. Taft's contentions had bearing on the California alien land question which recently threatened to cause friction between the Washington and Tokio Governments. Japan insisted that the United States was bound to protect her subjects in California against the discrimination in the land law. Under present conditions the Federal Government has found itself unable to carry out its treaty obligations to foreign nations when violations complained of can be corrected only by the authorities of the States in which they occur.

Says World's Opinion Rules.

In introducing President Wilson, Mr. Taft pledged the association's earnest co-operation and personal confidence in the President's efforts to guide the ship of State safely through the European crisis. Mr. Taft said that the American people were back of the President in his handling of the international situation, and that he had the confidence of the nation. In his address President Wilson said:

"The opinion of the world is the mistress of the world, and the processes of international law are the slow processes by which opinion works its will.

"What impresses me is the constant thought that that is the tribunal at the bar of which we all sit. I would call your attention, incidentally, to the circumstance that it does not observe the ordinary rules of evidence, which has sometimes suggested to me that the ordinary rules of evidence had shown some signs of growing antique.

"Everything, rumor included, is heard in this court, and the standard of judgment is not with regard to the character of the testimony, but the character of the witness. The motives are disclosed, the purposes are conjectured, and that opinion is finally accepted which seems to be not the best founded in law, perhaps, but the best founded in integrity of character and of morals.

"That is the process which is slowly working its will upon the world, and what we should be watchful of is not so much jealous interests as sound principles of action. The disinterested course is always the biggest course to pursue not only, but it is in the long run the most profitable course to pursue. If you can establish your character, you can establish your credit.

"What I wanted to suggest to this association in bidding them very hearty welcome to the city is whether we sufficiently apply those same ideas to the body of municipal law which we seek to administer. Citations seem to play so much larger rôle now than principle. There was a time when the thoughtful eye of the Judge rested upon the changes of social circumstance and almost palpably saw the law arise out of human life. Have we got to a time when the only way to change law is by statute?

"The changing of law by statute seems to me like mending a garment with a patch; whereas law should grow by the life that is in it, not by the life that is outside of it. I should hate to think that the law did not derive its impulse from looking forward rather than from looking backward; or, rather, that it did not derive its instruction from looking about and seeing what the circumstances of men actually are and what the impulses of justice necessarily are."

Disclaiming any intention of impeaching the law, the President continued:

"Public life, like private life, must be a very dull and dry matter if it were not for this belief in the essential beauty of the human spirit and the belief that the human spirit could be translated into action and into ordinance. Not entire. You cannot go any faster than you can advance the average moral judgments of the mass, but you can go, at least, as fast as that, and you can see to it that you do not lag behind the average moral judgments of the mass.

"I have in my life dealt with all sorts and conditions of men, and I have found that the flame of moral judgment burned just as bright in the man of humble life and limited experience as in the scholar and the man of affairs. And I would like his voice always to be heard, not as a witness, not as speaking in his own case, but as if he were the voice of men in general, in our courts of justice, as well as the voice of the lawyers, remembering what the law has been.

"My hope is that being stirred to the depths by the extraordinary circumstances of the time in which we live we may recover from those depths something of a renewal of that vision of the law with which men may be supposed to have started out in the old days of the oracles, who communed with the intimations of divinity."

TAFT DISCUSSES NEW LAWS.

Ex-President Makes an Exhaustive Analysis of Anti-Trust Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A feature of the first day's proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association was the address of the association's President, William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States. Prof. Taft, beginning with a reference to the European war and neutrality, spoke in part as follows:

"The overwhelming importance to us of keeping out of the struggle has led President Wilson to warn the American people in their public expressions and actions to maintain, as far as possible, an impartial attitude, and in this appeal he should have the earnest approval and the sincerest co-operation of all of us. Most of us do not understand how much significance European peoples give to hostile expressions of our press and of prominent men, which they are quite inclined to regard as either inspired or at least acquiesced in by our Government, and as embodying the views of the entire people.

"They do not appreciate the comparatively little weight in judging our national attitude that ought to be given to editorial expressions, or hastily prepared communications based on current reports necessarily inaccurate or biased. The language of the President, in which he declined to be drawn into a decision or the expression of opinion on the complaints of belligerents, was most admirable, and showed to the world what we must show, that we do not intend to be drawn into this controversy in any way; that while we are willing to assist as much as possible in bringing about peace, our attitude as judges cannot be invoked until we are given formal authority, with a stipulated condition to abide the judgment."

Discussing compliance with treaties and the effect of treaties of arbitration and of peace upon the chances of war, Prof. Taft said:

"Is it not a good time for us to clean our own house and to put ourselves in a position where we can fulfill to the letter every treaty that we have entered into? We have made many treaties of friendship and peace—indeed, treaties with all the world—in which we have assured to aliens, subjects, or citizens of the other party to the treaty, resident within our borders, due process of law in protection of life, liberty, and property. But we now withhold, however, from the same authority that makes the treaty the power to fulfill its obligation. A statute of a dozen lines would put it in the power of the President to institute judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, in courts of the United States, to punish a violation of the treaty rights of aliens and enable him to use the civil and military executive arm of the Government to protect against their threatened invasion.

"It is idle to urge that the granting of such a power to the Executive is contrary to the Constitution, because the Supreme Court has already decided specifically that Congress has the authority."

Prof. Taft then reviewed the Trade Commission and Clayton acts of Congress as follows:

"The most noteworthy national legislation of the year, from the standpoint of the administration of justice, is contained in the Trade Commission act and the so-called Clayton act. Together they affect two general subjects matter. They supplement existing statutes and general law as to illegal trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce, and they deal with the application of the Anti-Trust act to labor associations, the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes in Federal courts, and the procedure for the punishment of contempts in a certain class of cases.

Discusses Anti-Trust Legislation.

"Both measures in the most painstaking way make clear that nothing in them is to vary the meaning of the two important sections of the Sherman act, which have been so fully considered and clearly construed by the Supreme Court in the light of, and by the rule of, reason. We may, therefore, in beginning the consideration of this new legislation, rejoice that in spite of the exuberant criticism of the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases when announced, and the threats of legislation to dethrone reason in judicial construction as applied to trust law, we may still use in a normal way those mental processes with which nature has endowed us in attempting to find out what Congress means in these acts."

Prof. Taft then discussed the provisions of the new laws in detail and continued as follows:

"The first new term that confronts us in the Trade Commission act is unfair competition. What does it mean? It does not appear in the Clayton act at all, and yet the two acts are in pari materia.

"It is hard to reach any other conclusion, after consideration of the old legislation and the new, than that unfair competition only includes these methods and practices in interstate trade, the effect and intent of which would bring them within the scope and condemnation of the second and third sections of the Sherman act. The same thing is true of several specific offenses denounced in the Clayton act. There are: (1) Discriminations in price in sales of goods; (2) a sale or lease of goods patented or unpatented on condition that the vendee shall not deal in or use the goods of a competitor; (3) acquisition of stock by one corporation in another; (4) acquisition of stock by one corporation in two other corporations, when the effect of any one of these four acts may be substantially to lessen competition, restrain interstate commerce, or tend to create monopoly.

"The words 'with the effect substantially to lessen competition' are to be construed in the light of their association with the words that follow them in order to secure some guide to the meaning of 'substantially.' It certainly does not mean any lessening of competition, however small, because its ordinary signification prevents that. More than that, the union of two corporations by a holding company or otherwise must always lessen competition somewhat. The only reasonable solution would seem to be to hold that it means such substantial suppression of competition as to constitute a real restraint of trade and a tendency to monopolize.

"Now it is possible to point out specific decisions of the Supreme Court on the anti-trust law in which just such acts as are here denounced are held to be within the Sherman law. The so-called tying provision in the sale of patented articles, as to which the Supreme Court divided, may be an exception. But with this exception, so far as I can see, the field of illegal and criminal effort in respect to restraints of interstate commerce or monopolies of it is not enlarged under the new acts, and indeed it is difficult to see how it could be, under the sweeping language of Chief Justice White in construing the Sherman law in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

New Laws Declaratory.

"The new laws only specify certain phases of violations of the Sherman law which can be prosecuted under separate indictments, and in many respects are only declaratory of existing law. Thus one section of the Clayton act provides that if a corporation shall violate the law, any Director, officer, or agent authorizing such violation shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. This section is intended to carry out the famous policy, advanced as a new departure, that guilt is personal.

"It is certainly a wise provision, but it can hardly be called a new one, for it has always been the law since there were crimes at the common law and rules punishing aiders and abettors. The section suggests that line of Holmes to the 'Katydid,' 'Thou sayest an undisputed thing in such a solemn way.'

"The analogy between the functions of the Commerce Commission and the Trade Commission is not complete. The consideration of the question of unreasonableness and undue discrimination as to rates would seem to vest in the Commerce Commission a much wider discretion and range of judgment, free from examination and review by the courts, than the Trade Commission has in finding the facts and making the restraining order as to 'unfair competition.'

"In the former case the Commerce Commission is not only finding the facts but is exercising in detail the legislative function of Congress of rate regulation, which, with general limitations, has to be delegated to it in order that it can be effectively exercised at all. All that the court does in review of action by the Commerce Commission is to see that it is within the scope and limitations of the general delegation of power, and that it does not deprive the carrier of his property and its use without due process of the law, i. e., that it is not a confiscation. The function of the Trade Commission is to find the facts also, but when it comes to decide the question of unfair competition upon these facts it would seem to be, as I have before said, only a question of law under the Sherman act.

"The Trade Commission, therefore, is merely to apply the law to the facts as a Master in Chancery would do. This is to use the very analogy by which the duties of the Trade Commission under another section are described. So, when the court comes to consider the Trade Commission's action on review, it takes its findings and order and treats them as it would the report of a Master in Chancery, with the exception that it cannot re-examine a finding of fact unless there is no legal evidence to support it. It may remand the case for additional evidence for further finding and report.

"Proper equity practice requires that the Chancellor should not set aside the finding of a Master on the facts unless plainly contrary to the weight of the evidence. The difference between this and treating the finding of fact as conclusive is, so far as I can see, the only difference between the function of the court in dealing with the Trade Commission's order and that which it performs in dealing with the report of its Master in Chancery as to the facts and the proper order or decree to be entered upon them in an equity cause.

"It is not germane to my purpose to discuss the effect of the prohibition of interlocking directorates and the denunciation as Federal crimes of breaches of trust of those having control of interstate commerce carriers, except to say that the inconvenience they may cause to law-abiding business men of scrupulous honesty will be much more than offset by the substantial good they will do in protection of the public from illegal combinations, and in the protection of confiding stockholders from being plundered.

Capital and Labor Combinations.

"In the last quarter of a century we have witnessed the enormous growth of power in bodies of men, secured by the combinations of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other. The necessity for the combination of capital, in order to increase the effectiveness of productive manufacture, and to reduce its cost, has been fully recognized by all persons at all familiar with business conditions and economic principles. The equal necessity for the combination of labor, in order to exact from capital its fair share of the value of the joint product, consistent with the normal operation of economic law, has also been recognized by sane students of economic and social science. The enormous power which these combinations give has proved to be subject to great abuses.

"The combinations of capital too frequently strengthened their control by the use of money in politics and through the instrumentality of the political boss and the machine. After the country had sobered down from the intoxication of its enormous business expansion and prosperity, the scales fell from the eyes of the people, they saw the danger of plutocracy, and throughout the length and breadth of the land they attempted, by their representatives in the Legislatures and in Congress, to curb this power of combined capital and to restrain it within legitimate limits, and so we had the interstate commerce law, the anti-trust law, and the amendments to those laws, and the struggle in the courts, until now both laws have received authoritative construction and have become reasonably effective for the purpose for which they were enacted.

"But the momentum that such a popular movement acquires prevents its stopping at the median line, and we are in danger of excessive regulation which will really interfere with that freedom of trade and unrestricted initiative which has helped so much the material progress of the country heretofore. Party leaders and parties, in the imaginative and efflorescent style of party platforms and stump deliverences, have denounced the slow judicial process of remedying evils and establishing justice, and have called for cross-cut methods, direct and summary remedies, and the suppression of evil and the upholding of the good by executive action in which those acting were not to be bothered by precedent but were to decide everything upon the merits of the particular case. Legislatures have sought to meet this demand by creating commissions with large powers to enforce laws.

"In so far as these commissions have rendered more effective the exercise of what is really an executive function, they have been good things, and often they have relieved the courts of quasi-executive duties that have not only burdened the courts, but also exposed them to unnecessary prejudice and attack because the matters acted on had a political, economic, or social phase. Many have been disposed to view this delegation of powers to commissions as derogating from the authority of courts and as depriving the citizen of a real judicial hearing in defense of his right to life, liberty, and property and the pursuit of happiness. Whatever the early effect, I do not think we need fear such an ultimate result. The natural spirit engendered in every one who has blended with all his conceptions of social and political life the principles of Anglo-Saxon justice will prompt limitations in such legislative enactments and rules of practice in their execution and preserve the same due process of law for the party litigant that the barons of Runnymede wrested from King John for the freemen of England.

"The Court of Chancery was evolved from the wide, unlimited, and apparently arbitrary discretion that the King vested in his Chancellor to remedy individual instances of injustice done by the King's own courts of common law. The natural conservative tendency even of radical reformers when confronted with the difficult duty of drafting practical legislation is well illustrated in the provisions of these two statutes which are far less drastic and revolutionary than we had been led to expect when there was so much thundering in the index.

"While the abuses of combinations of capital have properly aroused public alarm and evoked the most stringent laws to suppress them, the abuses growing out of the enormous power of combinations of labor, which have been also manifest, have not evoked the same regulative legislative tendency.

"The labor provisions of the new legislation (of the sitting Congress) are first, a declaration that the legality of labor, agricultural, and horticultural associations for mutual help and without profit, and a protection of them in lawfully pursuing their legitimate objects. This is plainly declaratory, and does not change or affect existing law.

"The procedure prescribed as to the issuing of preliminary restraining orders without notice and of preliminary injunctions in Federal courts is admirable. It is in accordance with the best equity practice, and will doubtless tend to prevent any ill-advised orders without notice and hearing."

TOO MANY LAWS, ROOT SAYS.

Senator Urges Expert Advice to Prevent Sloppy Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Elihu Root, the chief speaker at tonight's session of the Bar Association, discussing "The Layman's Criticism of the Lawyer," said there was food for thought in this colloquy on Blackheath:

Dick the Butcher—The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.

Jack Cade—Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?

Continuing, Senator Root said in part:

"If we were to poll the great public outside the profession I fear that we should find an uncomfortable number who in a mild way agree with Dick the Butcher. It is worth while for all of us, from whatever States, to give serious consideration to these complaints about the administration of justice from whatever quarter they come. We are all so much alike that a serious abuse in one jurisdiction is pretty sure to indicate tendencies to be guarded against elsewhere. Wherever people are wrong in their criticisms that ought to be shown, and wherever they are right the conditions ought to be remedied."

Answering his own question as to what the Bar might do to improve the administration of justice in the United States, he said:

"First, we can improve our lawmaking. We make too many laws. According to a count made in the Library of Congress, our national and State legislatures passed 62,014 statutes during the five years from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. During the same five years 63,370 decisions of the national and State courts of last resort were reported in 630 volumes.

"Many of these statutes are drawn in artificially, carelessly, ignorantly. Their terms are so vague, uncertain, doubtful, that they breed litigation inevitably. They are thrust into the body of existing laws without anybody taking the pains to ascertain what the existing laws are, what decision the courts have made in applying and interpreting them, or what the resultant of forces will be when the old laws and the new are brought together.

"If ever expert assistance was needed, the conditions of legislation in the United States at the present time show that our Legislatures need it in their lawmaking. Another thing the bar can do is to simplify the procedure of our courts. The American man is intensely practical and direct in his methods. American procedure ought to follow as closely as possible the methods of thought and action of American farmers and business men."

SISTER SUES EDDIE FOY.

Alleges $15,000 is Due for Maintaining His Daughter.

Mary A. Doyle, sister of Eddie Foy, the comedian, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court against him as Edwin Fitzgerald, his legal name, to recover $15,000, alleged to be due for maintaining and educating Catherine Stanzy Fitzgerald, his daughter by his first wife. She alleges that prior to 1890 Foy married Miss Lola Conilish in Chicago, and in 1894 the daughter Catherine was born, the mother dying the same year. Immediately after, the complaint continues, Foy asked the plaintiff to care for Catherine and promised to support her. The only payments received from Foy for the girl's support, the complaint says, aggregate $600 and $700.

Foy married Madeline Morando, the danseuse, his present wife, in 1895. There are eight children by the second marriage

OPEN FINAL FIGHT ON STEEL TRUST

Continued from Page 1.

pendent the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, the Duluth, Messabe & Northern Railroad Company, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company, Union Steel Company, and the Clairton Steel Company, and it is urged that the ore and coal properties of the United States Steel Corporation, other than those of the Tennessee Company, be divided among the Clairton, Union, and new concerns to be created in proportion to their capacity for the production of steel.

The court is asked further to decree that "Andrew Carnegie was a party to the unlawful combination of properties through the United States Steel Corporation and took the bonds of the corporation with all the infirmities attaching to such participation."

Finally, the court is asked to appoint a receiver to take over all of the properties owned or controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries for the purpose of making effective the decree of the court; that the receiver recover from the syndicate subscribers and promoters and others who were parties to the alleged unlawful combinations the difference between the par value of the stock received by them and the cash value of the properties or the services given therefor, so that restitution, so far as possible, may be made to the other stockholders.

Many Books of Testimony.

The testimony taken in the case is contained in fifty-five printed volumes, each an inch thick. The Government's brief, a formidable paper of more than 900 printed pages, which has been filed, reviews the evidence in the case and argues the law points involved. Much of the brief is given up to the Steel Corporation's acquisition of the majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. The Government alleges that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick, Directors in the United States Steel Corporation, who were to President Roosevelt to see whether the Government would object to the corporation taking over the Tennessee Company, misrepresented to the President the amount of stock held by Moore & Schley, the brokers, which the corporation sought to purchase. The Government's brief asserts that the real object of the Steel Corporation in purchasing the Tennessee stock was not to help Moore & Schley out of financial difficulties, but to obtain absolute control of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company property.

STEEL TRUST'S DEFENSE.

Evolution of Trade Conditions, It Asserts, Brought About Organization

The brief for the United States Steel Corporation in the Government suit for its dissolution, in which argument was begun in Philadelphia yesterday, reviews briefly the law as it has been established in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and, as its most concise statement, cites the following from an opinion of Supreme Court Justice Holmes:

> Those cases may be taken to have established that only such contracts and combinations are within the act as, by reason of intent or the inherent nature of the contemplated acts, prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the course of trade.

Applying the law, as thus interpreted, to the facts of this case, counsel for the corporation find their first question to be whether the direct and necessary effect of the organization of the Steel Corporation was to restrain trade or to create a monopoly, as those terms are used in the Anti-Trust act. They find the answer to this question depends upon whether the amount of competition suppressed was so great or the percentage of business so large as in and of itself to constitute monopoly or restraint of trade independent of any question of intent.

It is argued by the Steel Corporation's attorney that the constituent companies were not in competition to any substantial extent.

As to the extent of control of the business acquired by the corporation, it is shown, the brief says, that the Steel Corporation's proportion of the country's total production of all finished products of iron and steel in 1901 was only 50.1 per cent; that it has since been reduced to 45.7 per cent. of the country's production for all the markets of the world, and to 40.9 per cent. of the total production for the domestic market.

As to the extent of control of the business involved in the ore supply acquired by the corporation, it is shown that the Steel Corporation's ore constituted only 43 per cent. of the total amount of ore in the ranges of the Lake Superior District which were known in 1901, and contstitutes at present only 36 per cent. of the ore contained in the Lake Superior ranges now known. It also appears that of the total ores available for American iron and steel manufacture the ores of the Lake Superior District constitute a small fraction.

The defendants contend that it cannot in reason be said that the combination of manufacturing concerns, whose competition did not exceed that above shown, whose percentage of the production did not exceed 50.1 per cent. and whose acquisition of a raw material supply did not exceed its reasonable requirements and did not approach to a monopoly, necessarily operated to restrain trade, or in and of itself amounted to a monopoly or an attempt at monopolization.

This, the brief says, brings the argument to the second question essential to a decision of the case, whether the circumstances which led up to and surrounded the organization of the Steel Corporation and the after conduct of its managers show an intent to unduly suppress competition or effect a monopoly. The organization of the United States Steel Corporation was shown to be essentially a development of the Federal Steel Company.

The claims of the defense with respect to the organization of the Steel Corporation are summed up in the brief in the following paragraph:

> The organization was but a natural and normal development from existing trade and manufacturing conditions, and was the conception which underlay it, and the only notable because of the largeness of courage exhibited in undertaking to carry it out, but ability to think large and courage to execute the thought are not condemned by the law. Indeed, the future prosperity of our country and its standing among the nations must depend in large measure upon the encouragement given to these attributes of the American business man.

The brief continues:

> One of the most notable achievements of the corporation in accomplishing the purposes for which it was formed is the development of its foreign trade. The corporation's foreign trade has increased from 290,000 tons in 1903 to 2,537,000 tons in 1912. The value of its products sold in foreign markets between 1904 and 1912 amounted to $444,210,000, and in 1912 alone to $91,384,000. The prices received by the corporation on its exports have steadily increased, while the prices received on the same articles sold in the domestic market have as steadily decreased.
>
> With respect to the treatment of its employes, it was proved that the corporation has reduced wages only once during the whole period of its existence; that this was occasioned by the severe business depression of 1904 which compelled the corporation to pass the dividends on its common stock and that it restored wages before it restored the dividends.
>
> The price of its products is shown to have decreased on the average about $8 a ton since it was formed. It was also shown that the price of steel products as compared with other commodities has diminished 16.5 per cent. since the corporation was formed, and since 1903 has been less in the United States than in either England or Germany."

With respect to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in November, 1907, the brief says that the Tennessee company was not a substantial competitor of the corporation, either actual or potential, because it had never been a success; that the principal product of the Tennessee company was rails, for which it was receiving over $8 less than its actual cost of manufacture; that its products were of poor quality and its markets limited; its percentage of the country's production of steel rails was only 4.1 per cent., and of all finished rolled products, only .04 of 1 per cent.

As to the allegation that the corporation took advantage of the panic of 1907 to acquire control of a competitor, it is shown that the managers of the corporation had previously declined repeated offers of the Tennessee property; that when Moore & Schley were first in difficulties it loaned them $1,200,000 of its bonds, and when their condition became critical, offered to loan them $5,000,000 additional, in preference to their suggestion that it buy the Tennessee stock; and that the corporation agreed to the purchase only when it became apparent that nothing else would save Moore & Schley from failure and prevent the spread of the panic.

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GLYNN A DEFENDER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Hotly Denies Charge of Sectarianism—No State Money for Parochial Institutions.

NO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

Answers Guardian of Liberty Inquiry in Speech at Ogdensburg—Defends Good Roads Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The question of sectarianism in public policy with particular reference to schools was treated by Gov. Glynn today in several of the speeches he made on the second lap of his 1,643-mile State tour. The Governor was inspired to a strong statement of his belief in a non-sectarian administration by an anonymous letter implying distrust of his expressed determination to keep religion and politics apart, and by a letter from Martin Waker of Buffalo, Secretary of the society known as the Guardians of Liberty.

In an afternoon meeting in the Town Hall at Ogdensburg, where 2,000 persons gathered, he said:

"Just before I left Albany yesterday I received an anonymous letter asking for a statement of my position on the public school question. I don't know what prompted the letter or why the writer was afraid to sign his name, but I do know that the man who wrote that cowardly letter has no justifiable excuse for doubting my loyalty to the public schools. I was educated in the public schools. I owe my start to them. A man who would be disloyal to his mother is not a man, but a traitor of the most contemptible kind. I look upon the public schools as my educational mother, to whom I have always and ever will be devotedly loyal.

"The writer of this letter said that some one had told him that I favored the taking of money from the public schools for the support of parochial schools. That is a diabolical lie, and the man who said it is a diabolical liar. I believe in giving the public schools every cent the State can afford. The parochial schools should be, and I believe are, adequately supported by the institutions that control them."

At a meeting in the Orpheum Theatre in Watertown tonight Gov. Glynn read his answer to Mr. Waker's letter. He summarized it at a great outdoor overflow meeting later. He said in part:

"In your letter of the 15th you discuss the subject of sectarianism in politics, and present to me as candidate for Governor certain questions. I shall consider these questions in the order you ask.

"1. 'Do you believe in the absolute separation of the Church and State?'

"I do. No man who understands the principles upon which this Republic was founded can tolerate the suggestion of interference in the affairs of Government by any sect or creed.

"2. 'Do you believe that no public funds should be used for any sectarian purpose whatever?'

"In answer I have no hesitancy in saying that I am uncompromisingly opposed to the use of public funds for the support or aid of any particular sect or religious denomination.

"3. 'Do you believe that the free public schools is the best medium for instruction of our children and assimilating the different nationalities and making intelligent and useful citizens of them?'

"I answer, emphatically, 'Yes.' As a product of the public schools I take a special interest in our school system, and am now, as I have been throughout my career, a firm and unyielding advocate of every measure that guards and strengthens the public school system of our country. I am somewhat surprised that I should be asked such a question, for on numerous public occasions I have given expression to my views on the subject. If I were asked to state what in my opinion is the choicest product and fairest fruition of liberty I would unhesitatingly name the public school system of the United States.

"For sinister purposes and with malicious intent, certain people are spreading the story that if elected Governor I will advocate the sharing of school moneys between public schools and parochial schools. Here and now I want to brand this story as a diabolical falsehood. If elected I will do no such thing.

"If the Legislature passed any law, with this as its object, I would not sign it. I am in favor of no such policy. I believe that the people who want sectarian schools should support the sectarian school.

"4. 'Are you in favor of allowing any organization, sectarian or otherwise, to maintain so-called reformatories or institutions where people are held in restraint without due process of law, and against their will and without inspection by public officials?'

"This question conveys its own answer. By all means I am opposed to holding any person in restraint against his or her will without due process of law. No man who believes in the Constitution of the United States or in our State Constitution could for a moment hold to the contrary. That all institutions wherein persons are held in restraint should be subject to inspection goes without saying.

"5. 'Do you believe in absolute freedom of speech upon all subjects not in defiance of law and constituted authority?'

"An American can give but one answer to this question—a positive, unqualified, 'Yes.' Free speech and a free press are the great bulwark of our liberties.

"6. 'If elected can you be depended upon to live up to your convictions regardless of any attempted intimidation or personal consideration?'

"I fully appreciate the fact that the false and irresponsible criticism of political foes justifies the asking of this question, which, under other circumstances, might be looked upon as impertinence.

"Those who know me know that I have been my own master in the past. The people of the State need have no fear that I shall be dominated or unduly influenced by any man or set of men in the future. Not only will I live up to my convictions, but any man who attempts to swerve me from my duty to all the people will find his stay in the Executive Chamber brief and chilly. If elected I shall be guided by my conscience and my oath and shall exert the full power of the Chief Executive to strengthen the institutions of liberty and progress.

"Above all—and I trust that you and all other citizens agree with me—I shall respect the fundamental principles of civil and religious freedom, which constitutes the cornerstone of our Republic. I shall not question any man because of his creed or faith. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever, will be respected in their citizenship just as they have been respected by me in every political office I have ever held. I shall not insult the intelligence of the American people by permitting religious prejudices to tinge or stain the Government of New York.

"Bigotry should never be permitted to raise its hideous head under the Stars and Stripes. If we are to maintain peace, progress, and tranquillity in the United States, we must stamp out religious prejudice. We must bring into the light of day that stealthy cowardice which secretly strives to fan into flames the dying embers of bigotry. We must forever crush the religious hatred which has been a blight upon progress and the most treacherous enemy of human brotherhood."

The Governor spoke in another dozen towns today, each of them a supposedly Republican stronghold, but this could not be guessed from the receptions he received. At Ogdensburg the public school children filled the top balcony of the Town Hall, while voters and women who want to vote packed the first balcony and main floor. It was said that the Governor drew fully as large a crowd as that which turned out to hear Col. Roosevelt at an evening meeting last week.

The Governor's declaration of non-sectarianism was wildly applauded. There the Governor mentioned Mr. Whitman's name for the first time since this trip began. He repeated his accusation of Mr. Whitman's weakening to Tammany Hall, and added that he believed Col. Roosevelt in the recent question of veracity between the Colonel and Mr. Whitman.

The first meeting of the day and "Furthest North" to be reached by the Governor was at Rouse's Point, where a large crowd came out in the fine weather to hear addresses from the platform of the special train. The first indoor meeting was at Malone, where 1,000 men and women stood up and cheered the Governor as he entered the hall. He told this audience that if elected he would appoint a committee to devise and execute a plan for the linking of the New York State highways with the public roads of Canada. He said he believed in road improvement, and pointed out that in his year of administration no scandal or charge of graft had been connected with the road work. He demanded, he said, that each road contractor obligate himself to maintain the roads built by him for three years. This, he said, insured good roads.

The other towns at which the Governor spoke were Chateaugay, Norwood, Potsdam, Canton, De Kalb Junction, Gouverneur, Philadelphia, and Carthage.

COLONEL TOURS UP STATE.

Joins Davenport and Assails Candidates of Other Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Col. Roosevelt and Senator Davenport toured Chautauqua County today in the interest of the Progressive ticket, speaking at Westfield, Chautauqua, and Jamestown.

The Colonel continued his attack upon the two old parties, as represented by Murphy and Barnes. He declared that Barnes wanted the people to vote for the party of Lincoln and Murphy wanted them to vote for the party of Jefferson, but he wanted them to vote for the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson. He insisted that the Progressive ticket could win in this State at this time if men voted according to their consciences. "You can't fight crookedness with crooks," he declared. "As the price of Mr. Murphy's support of Whitman for District Attorney of New York Mr. Whitman declined to say anything against the Tammany ticket in the last campaign. He bears the brand of Murphy on his brow today, and it does not add to his attractiveness to have it blended with the brand of Barnes."

HINMAN ATTACKS GLYNN.

Says Whole Capitol Building Made Headquarters for Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—At Albany's first Republican mass meeting this evening H. J. Hinman, Assembly floor leader, one of the speakers, said:

"I want to call to the attention of the public that our whole Capitol building is made into the campaign headquarters of Tammany Hall for the mailing out of literature to all parts of the State. Gov. Glynn cannot dodge responsibility on the ground that he is unaware of these activities. First, because the Executive Chamber presents the most flagrant illustration, and second, because the whole display about the Capitol is such a vulgar one that I marvel at its daring. Day after day, night after night, for weeks, this campaign has been going on, using the State buildings to the exclusion of the legitimate business of the State, using the employes of the State, who should be attending to the State's business."

Mr. Hinman asked who was paying the postage on the tons of literature which have been sent to all parts of the State, who is paying for the printing, and "Who is paying the State's employes to do the private work of Gov. Glynn and his Tammany allies?" He asserted that such demoralization of the State's business had never existed before.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—When THE TIMES's correspondent informed Gov. Glynn here tonight of the charges made against him by Mr. Hinman, the Governor merely said, "Nonsense!" A member of the Governor's party, however, stated that no State money was being used and that special vouchers were made and forwarded to the Glynn Campaign Committee for all telegrams and telephone calls going out of the Executive Office.



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"TWO of our men sold $15,000.00 worth of goods by telephone during September in addition to the orders regularly brought in by the field men," is the report of a large wholesale house that inaugurated a *selling by telephone* campaign in August.

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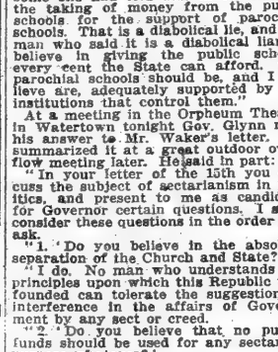
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They show, in a measure, what you can accomplish in *your* business, if you will study the telephone's possibilities and properly adapt it to your particular problems.

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Our nearest Commercial Office will gladly give you a copy of "Selling by Telephone" and suggestions as to the proper way to adapt the telephone to your needs.

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express the latest word in outergarment fashions and fabrics. Especially interesting are the many handsome Wraps for afternoon and evening, some featuring the new tinsel brocade effects in silk and cloth, others made of sharkskin cloth, broadtail cloth, velour, chiffon velvet, etc., while many are trimmed with the fashionable furs.

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You protect them against fire, theft and other forms of danger; you cannot afford to overlook this important item

Touching the children on arrival home, or even touching yourself—rubbing your eye perhaps—you inoculate them or yourself with the germs from a car strap hanger, newspapers from careless newspaper boys or thousands of other causes, with perhaps some terrible disease meaning much suffering, expense, and even death.

Think of your family and stop *now* for that bottle of Synol.

25c at all drug stores

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But it's longer to Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, where the ubiquitous photographer has caught the British expeditionary force as it set out to attack the German Cameroons at the Port of Duala. This is but one of the fifty unusually interesting photographs presented this week in

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Beautifully reproduced by The Times's new process of printing in rotogravure. Art lovers will also appreciate our exquisite reproduction of the military masterpiece in the Luxembourg, Paris,

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A poetic vision of a bivouac of French soldiers dreaming of victory before the dawn.

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The New York Times
Times Square New York

COLD TO WHITMAN IN ALBANY COUNTY

Republican Leaders Promise Him 5,000 Plurality, but Indications Point to Smaller Vote.

LOCAL PRIDE AN ELEMENT

Glynn Has Other Claims, Too, on His Home District — Many Sulzer Followers in the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—If aggressive campaigning by as smooth working a political machine as can be found anywhere in the United States can do it, District Attorney Whitman will carry the political bailiwick of William Barnes by a respectable plurality. It won't be what people here call an old-fashioned Republican victory. There was a time when the political workers in the Barnes machine hung their heads in shame if a Republican candidate in a State election did not carry the county by from 8,000 upward. All that is claimed for Mr. Whitman this year by the local Republican leaders is a plurality of 5,000.

There is no evidence of enthusiasm either for Mr. Whitman or any of the candidates on the Republican ticket. The opening rally of the campaign which was held tonight after being widely advertised did not exert enough drawing power to fill a hall that can hold 2,000 persons. The meeting was a chilly affair, too, in marked contrast to the meeting held there two weeks ago under Progressive auspices with Col. Roosevelt and Frederick M. Davenport as the principal speakers, and when swarming thousands in the surrounding streets made it necessary to arrange overflow meetings. The bulk of the audience tonight was made up of men marshaled by the Republican ward leaders.

The prediction of a 5,000 plurality came from Ellis J. Staley, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, perceives that the Whitman vote will run far below Republican expectations.

In one recent Gubernatorial election Albany came within 100 votes of a Democratic victory. That was in 1910, when John A. Dix was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Dix was a resident of this city, as is Gov. Glynn. The Democratic leaders ascribe the big Dix vote in 1910 to local pride, and believe that local pride will become a factor in the election this year, and again to Democratic advantage.

A man who can speak with some authority about Democratic affairs in Albany County told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that Mr. Whitman would carry the county by less than 3,000 votes. It was learned that scores of business men who in other years not only have voted the Republican ticket but have been liberal contributors to the Republican campaign fund are making no secret of the fact that this year they intend to vote for Mr. Glynn on the strength of his achievements in the way of effecting economies in the State administration.

One element in the present campaign which the leaders frankly admit to be puzzling them is the prospective size of the Sulzer vote. Mr. Sulzer has not addressed any meeting in this city, but he has visited some of the surrounding counties where the Sulzer meetings are declared to have been far more largely attended and more enthusiastic than either the Democratic or Progressive gatherings.

The Democrats have only begun their house to house canvass in this city. From the reports of the canvassers it would appear that in the city itself the Sulzer vote will not be of alarming proportions, and that it will affect the Republicans, though not to the same extent that it will affect the Democrats. Reports from the nearby counties of Schenectady and Schoharie, on the other hand, indicate a big Sulzer vote in those localities. Schoharie, known as the one up-State county which never fails in its allegiance to the Democratic Party, according to some reports may throw tradition aside this year and give Sulzer a bigger vote than it gives Glynn.

In near-by Rensselaer County, part of which is included with this county in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, indications point to a big vote for Gov. Glynn. In the primary fight John A. Hennessy was virtually snowed under. Joseph J. Murphy, the Democratic leader of Rensselaer, as recently as a year ago was listed as a Sulzer man. Today, however, all the Democrats in Rensselaer, including Murphy, are working hard to roll up a big vote for Glynn.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, the Democratic candidate for Congress, carried this Congressional district two years ago on a Democratic ticket; this year he is running for re-election with Progressive indorsement. As he has been very active in behalf of his district, and in particular has taken a lively interest in the scheme for deepening the Hudson to let ocean traffic into Albany, his chances are looked upon as good. Roland B. Sanford, District Attorney of the county and a Barnes man, is his opponent.

Two years ago the Progressives polled 5,167 votes for Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor. Frederick M. Davenport, who was the Bull Moose candidate for Lieutenant-Governor two years ago and who heads the Progressive ticket this year, got 4,482 votes. This year the predictions regarding the size of the Bull Moose vote run all the way from 1,700 to 2,500 and part of it will go to William Sulzer.

WHITMAN ON INSPECTION EVIL.

Glynn Blamed by Opponent for Keeping Tammany Men in Jobs.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 20.—District Attorney Whitman's tour led him today through territory that had gone heavily for Harvey D. Hinman, his Republican antagonist for the Gubernatorial nomination at the primaries. Mr. Whitman spoke in Ontario, Yates, Seneca, and Cayuga Counties. At Canandaigua, the first stop of the day, the crowd, while large, was unresponsive.

For the first time on his tour Mr. Whitman encountered a material amount of sentiment for William Sulzer, the Prohibition candidate. Local politicians told him that Sulzer would cut heavily into the Democratic vote.

The crowds addressed by Mr. Whitman in his day's progress were estimated at over 10,000 persons. In his speeches he continued to pound away at the Tammany appointments made by Gov. Glynn, which Mr. Whitman insisted showed the subserviency of Gov. Glynn to the Tammany organization, no matter what statements might now be given out in Washington or in the Mayor's office in New York indorsing Glynn.

Mr. Whitman brought forward in his speech here a charge that thousands of Tammany politicians forced out of business in New York City were now on the payrolls at Albany. He charged that the evil of which merchants and manufacturers have so bitterly complained, the needless duplication of visits of inspection, was due to the Tammany practice of endlessly multiplying inspection boards.

"No wonder there are complaints," he said, "for Tammany in the four years it has been in command at Albany has been steadily losing power in New York City and has been steadily making jobs for the faithful at Albany, until now there is $4,000,000 more paid each year in salaries than when Gov. Hughes went out of office.

"I am quite familiar with the Barge Canal and the State road inspections, and I am opposed to the relay system of inspection. I believe one competent inspector can do all the inspecting any factory requires, excepting in rare cases. My idea of economy is that it should show on the pay roll. I give no credit to a Governor for vetoing an appropriation needed for some educational institution when at the same time a sum much larger than the appropriation needed is wasted on useless jobs."

Mr. Whitman refused to yield to many importunities that he criticise President Wilson by name for indorsing Gov. Glynn, but State Senator Ralph W. Wheaton, Professor of Oratory at Hamilton College, assailed the President in a speech before 500 people at Penn Yan, Yates County.

"We all recall," he said, "how in this very section—at Syracuse—President Wilson publicly rebuked Murphy and called upon all good Democrats to work for his overthrow. It is a sad experience now to hear the President, at a time when he is not a candidate, urging the Tammany choice for Governor."

Mr. Whitman's special train will carry his party tomorrow through the towns of Canastota, Oneida, Utica, Camden, Pulaski, and Mexico to Oswego, where the candidate will hold a night meeting.

McANENY SPEAKS FOR GLYNN

Tells College Men His Achievements in Economy Are Remarkable.

George McAneny spoke in praise of Gov. Glynn before the Wilson College Men's League at the Hotel Imperial last night. He said the economics effected by Gov. Glynn had been remarkable, and characterized as mean the opponents who were trying to belittle Gov. Glynn's achievements.

"It was through no wave of the hand," he said, "that this saving was effected. It was done through a thorough knowledge of the business of the State and by dint of hard work.

"We who have for five years striven to economize in the city realize what it means to save $11,000,000 and to force a Legislature to help in it. Gov. Glynn may have made some small mistakes. We all do. But he has done some big, broad things, which far outweigh anything that can be said on the other side."

"Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, spoke for Gov. Glynn. He urged that the campaign be kept clean and asked his hearers not to make the mistake of underestimating the strength of District Attorney Whitman.

STRAUS OUT FOR GERARD.

Philanthropist Writes of Ambassador's Work at Berlin.

John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, made public yesterday a letter he had received from Nathan Straus announcing that he intended to support Ambassador Gerard for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Straus wrote:

The nomination of James W. Gerard for Senator is one of which the Democratic Party may well be proud. Every American returning from Berlin has testified that our Ambassador has worked incessantly for their comfort and safety, and regardless of political or social affiliations and influence. During the next four years we will need in the Senate men who will support President Wilson and his policies, internal and external, and who have the knowledge of diplomacy and international law, and I feel that the election of Mr. Gerard will materially strengthen the influence of President Wilson.

Mr. Straus also sent a letter to Justice Samuel Seabury congratulating him upon receiving the nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on both the Democratic and Progressive tickets.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It was denied at Tammany Hall yesterday that Gov. Glynn had refused to make a speech in the Wigwam on Fourteenth Street. Secretary Thomas F. Smith said it was planned at first to hold a meeting at the Hall, but it was decided it was too small, and the meeting will probably be held at Durland's Riding Academy.

Ogden L. Mills, Republican and Progressive nominee for State Senator on the upper west side, delivered an address last night on the topic, "What Is Wrong With Our State Government?" at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

W. J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a letter yesterday to Attorney General Parsons asking for a ruling on Sections 331 and 358 of the Election Law, which appear to make contradictory statements as to group voting for Constitutional Convention delegates. A similar letter was sent to the Board of Elections.

Republican Chairman Tanner denied yesterday that he ever saw the letter initialed "C. S. W." that Col. Roosevelt and Progressive Chairman Robinson talk about so much.

James A. Mulvaihill, said to have been the organizer of the first Progressive club in the Bronx, called at the Glynn headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday and announced his indorsement of Gov. Glynn.

PRESIDENT AIDS PALMER.

Makes Indirect Attack on Penrose Welcoming Republican Recruit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson made an indirect attack today on Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania in a letter addressed to Powell Evans, a Republican of Philadelphia, who has announced his intention of supporting Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Penrose's Democratic opponent, for the Senate. While the President does not mention Senator Penrose by name, he refers to "a man who wishes to hark back to the old conditions, but cannot."

Roland S. Morris, who is mentioned in the President's letter to Mr. Evans, is the Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania. He accompanied Representative Palmer to the White House last Sunday and while there he showed the President correspondence between Mr. Evans and himself. The President was much impressed, it was learned today, to find that many Independent Republicans had assured Representative Palmer of their support because of their desire "to rid Pennsylvania of Penroseism." The President's letter to Mr. Evans follows:

My Dear Mr. Evans:

My friend, Roland S. Morris, has shown me your letter to him of Oct. 9 and his reply. The correspondence interests me so much that I am going to take the liberty—I hope that neither you nor he will think it an unwarrantable liberty—of adding a word or two of my own to what he has written.

The situation is just this: The reconstructive legislation which for the last two decades the opinion of the country has demanded and which political parties have view with each other in promising in one form or another has now been enacted. That programme is practically completed. Until the present European war is over and normal conditions have been restored it will not be possible to determine how readily or how completely the business of the country has adjusted itself to the new conditions. When that is clear instrumentalities already created will be ready and in operation which will show just where the laws are working in harmony with the facts and where they are not.

Meanwhile, and for a long time to come, legislative questions will be questions of progress, of suiting means to new ends of facilitating business and using to the utmost the resources of the country in the vast development of our business and our enterprise, which, I think, has but just begun. In such circumstances, what sort of man do you wish to have represent you in the United States Senate? A man who wishes to hark back to the old conditions, but cannot? A man who can, possibly, obstruct, but who can do nothing more? Or a man with the zest and vision of a new age, a man full of spirit of Pennsylvania as she is going to be?

Is it not a matter of principle and of quality? Should you not have a man of high principle not only, but a man with his face toward the future, ready to help make things, and not merely trying blindly to prevent things which cannot be prevented. If Pennsylvania wishes to be adequately represented in the great enterprises of the new age of free endeavor, Pennsylvanians can hardly, I should think, hesitate in making their choice of a Senator.

I have seen Mr. Palmer tested. I know his quality. Pennsylvania ought to accept and trust him, and through him play her proper part in the constructive policies of a new generation. They will stumble if they walk forever with their heads over their shoulders. Men of your sort will, I am sure, be the last to do that. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson will go to Pittsburgh on Saturday to address the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of that organization. He will not discuss partisan politics in his speech, but it is understood that he will make a plea for better citizenship. The President accepted the Pittsburgh invitation at the urgent request of Representative Palmer.

Bull Moose Scattering.

Julian B. Thomas, publisher of The Progressive News of Kings County and State Committeeman of the Progressive Party in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, sent his resignation to State Chairman Robinson yesterday. He wrote:

"I believe that Col. Roosevelt's attack upon Mr. Whitman is baseless. The fool habit of well-meaning people to divide over non-essentials is the big Tammany asset."

Mr. Thomas said he had seen twelve of the Progressive committeemen of Kings County. Nine were going to vote for Whitman, two for Davenport, and one for Sulzer, he said.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Present the Correct Fashions

in

Women's Fur Coats

and

Muffs, Scarfs & Sets



The art of peltry knows no finer expression than these fur garments. Coats designed in the new Cossack, military and full flare silhouette with all manner of distinctive touches that make for individuality.

The "Wholeskin" Scarf consisting of entire animal of real blue fox, dyed blue fox, black, red, cross, taupe, white and sitka fox.

Trimmed Caracul & French Seal Coats

Collars of Fitch, Kolinsky, Ermine.

58.00

Made from prime selected pelts. Full flare model with brocade lining.

Hudson Seal Coats

Select dyed muskrat pelts, full flare model..... 75.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats

Smart model with collars of skunk, Kolinsky or Chinchilla-squirrel..... 95.00

Moire Caracul Coats

Shirred back model, 45 inches long. Flat, lustrous pelts..... 110.00

Reproductions of Paris Fur Coats

Novelty styles, 42 to 52 inches. Contrasting fur collars..... 145.00

Baum Marten Fox Sets

"Wholeskin" fur scarf..... 22.50
Barrel muff to match..... 35.00

Dyed Blue Fox Sets

"Wholeskin" fur scarf..... 50.00
Barrel muff to match..... 60.00

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce that following the custom established by us during the past three years we will hold

Today, Thursday and Friday of This Week Our

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE EXTRAORDINARY

At this first Sale of the Fall Season, dependable Merchandise will be offered from our regular stocks in all departments, at prices so invitingly arranged as to insure this the most favorable opportunity of the season for extreme economical purchasing.

Some of the offerings presented are herewith given in detail:

Women's Fall Apparel

300 Famous

"Waterberry" Raincoats

TRADE MARK

For Women and Misses — *Sizes 14 years to 44 bust*

Priestley's "Gravenette"

Regularly $15.00
For This Sale Only **8.75**

Including the smartest new fall models in navy, olive and tan, made from our exclusive rubberless waterproof fabric.

75 Luncheon Dresses

Of the fashionable satin and velvet combination, introducing particularly smart effects in jacket and vestee. Value $26.50. For this sale only 18.75

100 Trotteur Dresses

Especially appealing examples of the popular serge and satin street dress, in black and navy. Value $21.50. For this sale only 13.75

Fine Corsets

Including Our Famous

Corset La Sylvina
"Perfect in Fit and Finish"

Our special new Fall model, adapted to every style of figure, and especially comfortable for dancing and sports' wear.

Regularly $5.00 **4.25**

Other Standard Corsets

Greatly reduced.

Including Warner, "C. B.," Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, Regina, La Vida, Successo and La Sylvina. Sizes are incomplete, but a good assortment of models suitable for slight, average and medium full figures; ranging from 18 to 28 inch. Fabrics are principally coutil and broche.

Formerly $1.50 to $10.00. Now 75c to 4.50

Most Popular Furs

Notable reductions in prices.

CARACUL COATS— Regularly $100 **75.00**

HUDSON SEAL COATS— Regularly $140 **110.00**

BLACK LYNX SCARFS— Regularly $20 to $110 **16.50 to 80.00**

BLACK LYNX MUFFS— Regularly $37.50 to $80 **30.00 to 70.00**

The Season's Silk Event

Thousand of yards of the most wanted novelty silk fabrics for rich afternoon and evening gowns.

At an Average of ½ Price

SATIN STRIPE VOILES—Imported, 42 inches wide, narrow self colored satin stripes, on voile grounds of Nile, silver, yellow, ciel, lavender and pink; suitable Dancing and Party Dresses. Formerly $2.50 yard **1.25**

POLKA DOT SATIN VOILE—Meteore, imported; 42 inches wide; changeable grounds with polka dots. Formerly $4.00 yard **1.50**

PRINTED CHIFFON CLOTH—Imported; 42 inches wide, delicate tints in color grounds for evening wear; printed in floral designs. Formerly $4.00, $4.50 yard **2.00**

PRINTED CANTON CREPES, IMPORTED PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE, PRINTED CREPE GEORGETTE—42 inches wide; in a variety of color grounds in delicate tints for evening wear, printed in floral effects. Formerly $4.50 to $5.00 yard **2.00**

BROCADED SATIN CREPE METEORE—Imported; 42 inches wide; choice designs for evening and street wear; suitable for Waists and fashionable Gowns. Formerly $4.00 yard **2.75**

CREPON FACONNE—Imported; 42 inches wide; in self colorings of white, wistaria, taupe, brown, olive, navy and black. Formerly $6.00 yard **3.50**

CREPE MATELASSE—Imported; 42 inches wide; in small design, choice self colorings suitable for street wear. Formerly $5.00 yard **3.50**

Women's House Gowns

At most liberal price reductions.

CANTON COTTON CREPE KIMONOS—Hand embroidered. Regularly $5.00, at **2.65**

ALBATROSS KIMONOS PURE WOOL—Embroidered scalloped finish, or lace trimmed collar and cuff. Regularly $4.00, at **2.65**

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Jacquard or stripe; in dainty colorings; full width; very soft and warm. Regularly $3.25, at **2.25**

PADDED SILK ROBES—Silk lining, in self or contrasting shades. Regularly $8.50, at **4.95**

PADDED SILK ROBES—Extra quality and width; self or contrasting lining. Regularly $11.50, at **6.75**

CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEES—Novel designs and a variety of colors; trimmed with plaitings. Regularly $10.00, at **6.00**

Paris Lingerie

Of fine, sheer materials, hand-made and hand-embroidered, also daintily trimmed with fine lace.

NIGHT GOWNS— Reg. $2.75 to $65.00 at **2.25 to 30.00**

CHEMISES— Regularly $1.65 to $11.50 **1.25 to 9.00**

DRAWERS— Reg. $1.25 to $22.00 at **1.00 to 11.50**

PETTICOATS— Reg. $2.00 to $65.00 at **1.65 to 49.00**

CORSET COVERS— Reg. $1.65 to $11.50 at **1.25 to 9.50**

ALBATROSS NIGHT GOWNS— Soft fine wool; high or V neck. Regularly $7.50 to $9.50 at **6.75 to 8.50**

2,000 Pairs of Women's

Fine Imported Gloves

Including our famous "Regis" and other mart styles of the season

The Regis Kid Glove

GLACE—2 clasp, in browns, mode, grey, tans, champagne, also black and white. Our exclusive brand and unequalled for wearing quality.

GLACE CAPE—One clasp; P. X. M. seam.

DOESKIN—One clasp and one button; white only; washable.

YELLOW CHAMOIS—One clasp; very soft and pliable.

GLACE PIQUE—1 clasp; in all white; also white with black stitching.

At the Following Price Concessions

Price for 1 pair, 1.25; 3 pairs at 1.15 pair; 6 pairs at 1.10 pair.

WHITE GLACE—16 button length; superior quality. Regularly $3.50.

Price for 1 pair, 2.85; 3 pairs at 2.75 air; 6 pairs at 2.70 pair.

Fine Table Linen

The choicest famous foreign weaves At a saving of about 33 1-3 per cent.

TABLE CLOTHS—

2 x 2 yards. **4.25** | 2½x2½ yards. **6.75**

2 x 2½ yards. **5.25** | 2½x3 yards. **8.00**

NAPKINS, to match, ¾ size. Doz. **6.50**

100 DOZEN NAPKINS in a choice assortment of patterns. ⅝ size. Special price, doz., **3.00**

100 DOZEN DINNER NAPKINS— Fine satin damask, in a variety of pretty designs. ¾ size. Regularly $10.00 dozen **6.00**

Irish Linen Towels

IRISH HUCKABACK TOWELS of superior quality; hemmed ends. Regularly $3.75, $5.50, $7.00 doz. **3.00, 5.00, 6.00**

Turkish Bath Towels

Heavy "Athletic" grades; of very superior quality. Dozen **3.00, 3.75, 6.00**

California Blankets

Pure wool, of highest grade, made to our special order, in single and double bed sizes with blue or pink borders.

At prices greatly below regular

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regularly $5.75 **4.35**

DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regularly $10.25 **7.85**

Full Size Comfortables

Reduced in Price.

SILKOLINE—Wool filled, in dainty patterns. Regularly $4.00 **2.95**

SILKOLINE of superior quality in figured and Persian effects. Regularly $4.85 **3.75**

SILKOLINE in various designs. Regularly $2.50 **1.90**

Men's Fine Furnishings

EMBROIDERED CREPE DRESS SHIRTS—Earl & Wilson's finest Tuxedo and Dress crepe de chine silk shirts. Regularly $10.00 **6.50**

FANCY PURE SILK SHIRTS—Every plain front silk shirt in our entire stock. Mostly fine satin stripes. Regularly $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 **2.90**

PLEATED AND PLAIN MADRAS SHIRTS—White and fancy designs. Finest imported and domestic shirtings, laundered stiff cuffs. Regularly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 **1.65**

BLANKET BATH ROBES—All discontinued lines in one large assortment. Good colorings and all sizes. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 **4.25**

HIGHEST GRADE KNITTEDNECKWEAR—Every knitted scarf in our entire stock. All weaves. Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 **95c**

FALL SILK NECKWEAR — Extra large folded four-in-hands in plain and fancy effects. Regularly $1.00 **50c**

SILK AND WOOL HALF HOSE—New accordion weave, showing handsome two tone effects. Regularly 50c **35c**

HEAVY FIBRE SILK HALF HOSE—Our own exclusive qualities, lustrous like real silk and wears better. Black, white and colors. Regularly 35c. 6 pairs **1.25**

MORLEY'S ENGLISH WOOL UNDERWEAR—Light weight soft unshrinkable yarns. Natural shades only. Regularly $2.75 to $3.50 **2.35**

HEAVY PLUSH AUTO ROBES—Large comfortable robes in plain colors. Regularly $12.00 **7.50**

FINE MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS—V neck or collar, of Fruit of the Loom muslin. Regularly $1.00 **75c**

HOUSE COATS—Fine double faced materials in the most desirable colorings. Regularly $8.00 and $7.50 **4.75**

Sale of 7,500 Cotton

Sheets and Pillow Cases

Our well known "Warranto" quality, extra heavy weight; made for durability

PILLOW CASES— Size 45x38½. Each **19c**

SHEETS— Size 50x38½. Each **21c**

Size 72x99. Each **72c**

Size 81x99. Each **78c**

Size 90x99. Each **85c**

Size 90x108. Each **92c**

High Grade Sweaters

A large assortment of styles for Women and Misses

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Coat model; white and colors. Regularly $5.00, at **3.95**

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—"Lenox" model; white and colors. Regularly $5.75; at **4.75**

SHETLAND SWEATERS—Pure wool; "Versailles" model. Regularly $10.50, at **6.65**

SHETLAND SWEATERS—Pure wool; "Monceau" model. Regularly $12.00, at **8.65**

SILK SWEATERS—Pure silk; "Sport" or "Strand" models. Regularly $22.50 to $35.00, at **17.65 to 28.50**

Women's Hosiery

Double soles, heels, toes and garter tops.

COTTON—Soft and fine; medium weight; black. Regularly 35c pr. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**

LISLE THREAD—Light weight; mercerized black, white or tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**

LISLE THREAD—Plain or mercerized; light weight. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

LISLE THREAD—Highly mercerized; very lustrous; medium weight; lavender tops. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

COTTON—Imported; medium or heavy winter weight; extra fine. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

FIBRE SILK—Plaited; finest quality; very lustrous and durable. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

THREAD SILK—Desirable weight, cotton soles and tops; black only. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Pair **68c**

THREAD SILK—Medium weight; black, with fancy colored silk tops. Regularly $1.35. 3 for 2.40; 6 for 4.50. Pair **85c**

THREAD SILK—Winter weight; extra double spliced heels and toes; black only. Regularly $1.50. 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40. Pair **95c**

THREAD SILK—French open work ankle effects or elaborately embroidered; black. Regularly $5.00 to $8.00 pr. 3 for 10.00. Pair **3.50**

Children's Hose

Double Heels and Toes

COTTON—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly $2.40 doz. 6 pairs for **85c**

SILK LISLE—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black or white. Regularly 30c. 3 for 80c; 6 for 95c. Pair **20c**

COTTON—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**

COTTON—Winter weight, linen heels and toes. Very strong and durable. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**

FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Very lustrous and durable. Black, white and tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 85c; 6 for 1.65. Pair **29c**

COTTON—Imported medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

Women's Ribbed Underwear

VESTS—Swiss ribbed, regular and extra sizes, light weight, low neck. Regularly $3.00 doz. 6 for **95c**

VESTS—Swiss ribbed, medium weight, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 33c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Each **23c**

VESTS—Swiss ribbed, silk lisle, extra fine, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each **33c**

VESTS—Fine ribbed, mercerized cotton, light winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Tights to match. Reg. $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Each **68c**

VESTS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Tights to match. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 2.20; 6 for 4.30. Each **75c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Each **23c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight; extra full and elastic, low neck. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each **33c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, silk trimmed; extra fine. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly 75c. 3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.10. Each **55c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, mercerized; extra fine Sea Island cotton. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Each **68c**

UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, imported merino, winter weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly $2.75. 3 for 6.50. Each **2.25**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, soft cotton, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves. Regularly $1.25. 3 for 2.75. Each **95c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, merino, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves. Regularly $1.75. 3 for 3.90. Each **1.35**

TIGHTS—Black ribbed wool tights; open or closed; ankle or knee length. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25 pr. **68c, 95c & 1.50**

Children's Underwear

VESTS AND PANTALETTES—Fine ribbed soft cotton; winter weight. Regularly 65c ea. 3 for 1.30. Each **45c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino or soft cotton; winter weight. Regularly $1.25. Sizes 3 to 6 years. 3 for 2.75. Each **95c**

Regularly $1.50. Sizes 7 to 14 years. 3 for 3.60. Each **1.25**

NOTE—Goods bought during this sale will be charged on December bill if requested—No Goods sent C. O. D. or on approval

Broadway & 19th Street

VOGEL HAD PLANNED TO REFUND BIG SUM

Arranged with Siegel to Pay $2,000,000 to Depositors of Failed Bank.

DEATH CHANGES OUTLOOK

No Good Name of Merchant to be Cleared Now, Lawyer Explains —Coroner's Verdict.

Coincident with the announcement by Coroner Hellenstein yesterday that Frank E. Vogel came to his death from natural causes, it became known that Mr. Vogel and his banking and mercantile partner, Henry Siegel, both under numerous indictments for grand larceny and receiving bank deposits when insolvent, had arranged to pay back probably $2,000,000 to the depositors who lost $2,500,000 in their private bank, Henry Siegel & Co., run in connection with the old Fourteenth Street Store. It is very doubtful now whether this money, raised by the relatives of the dead man and Mr. Siegel, will be turned over to the thousands of needy depositors.

On the afternoon before his death Mr. Vogel and Mr. Siegel and their attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy, had a conference in the lawyers' offices at 11 Pine Street, with Levy Mayer of Chicago, representing the estate of Nelson Morris, to whom Mr. Vogel was related. Mr. Mayer said that the relatives and friends of Mr. Vogel were completely satisfied with the attitude of District Attorney Whitman in the matter of the prosecution of the two men. Mr. Siegel and his attorneys concurred in this opinion. Consequently there was no desire on their part to do anything that would appear as an effort to bring influence to bear on the coming trial in Geneseo, Livingston County.

Regardless of the result of the trial, however, it was the wish of the Vogel relatives to clear his name of dishonor as far as possible by reparation to the depositors, for whose benefit his kinsfolk had contributed amounts equaling it was said, more than 50 per cent. of the claims of the depositors. It was made known at the conference that the friends and relatives of Mr. Siegel would contribute an additional $250,000 for the depositors. Finally, in order that there might be no suspicion that this fund was intended to influence the trial of Siegel and Vogel, it was decided to have it distributed immediately following the trial.

Mr. Mayer, when asked yesterday whether the fund would be used as originally intended, said he doubted it, because the death of Mr. Vogel had changed the situation, and there now was no good name to be cleared for him. However, he was not ready to make any definite statement about the probable disposition of the fund before first consulting the relatives of Mr. Vogel. At the offices of Stanchfield & Levy no one would have anything to say about the conference and the use to which the fund might be put.

Friends of Mr. Vogel, following the report of the Coroner's physician who performed the autopsy in the presence of a physician representing the District Attorney and physicians for the family of Mr. Vogel, pointed out that his sudden death from a complication of diseases had justified his contention and that of his lawyers that he was a very sick man several months ago, when he was about to be adjudged in contempt for failing to appear before United States Commissioner Gilchrist for examination in bankruptcy proceedings.

The body of Mr. Vogel will be taken to Chicago today, and the interment will take place in that city tomorrow.

DECLARES A MAN SHOT MRS. BAILEY

Continued from Page 1.

Later investigation showed that the screen to the window had been opened and held in position by a block of wood. One of the panes was broken, the glass having fallen into the room. We shall show who committed the crime.

"The maid, Celia Coleman, was in the kitchen. We shall show that just before the shooting Mrs. Carman passed through the kitchen. We shall show that she entered immediately after the shooting. We shall show that jealousy was the motive which prompted the murder—a few weeks before the murder Mrs. Carman went to this self-same window, knocked upon it, and then went to the office and slapped a woman who was there, demanding that she give back the money the doctor had given her.

Removal of Dictograph.

"We shall also show that the defendant fired the fatal shot, and that she had previously installed a dictograph in her husband's office for the purpose of eavesdropping. You will be shown that on the morning after the murder of Mrs. Bailey the defendant covertly removed the dictograph. This was before she was under suspicion. Mr. Levy, her lawyer, consulted her on the day following the shooting and questioned the colored girl. We shall show you that on that day, the day after the murder, Mr. Levy went to the colored maid and besought her not to tell a word of what she had seen or heard in the Carman house the night before. This was after he had had a talk with Mrs. Carman.

"On Thursday morning Mr. Levy took a statement from the colored girl that she had not seen Mrs. Carman downstairs on the night of the shooting. Before the finger of suspicion pointed at her she had begun to prove her innocence."

Mr. Smith looked at the jurymen while he was speaking, but shot an occasional glance at Mrs. Carman, but she showed no trace of emotion.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, dressed in deep mourning and carrying a black-bordered handkerchief, was the first witness. Although the District Attorney questioned her as gently as possible, the strain on the aged woman proved too much. Before she left the stand she was weeping bitterly, and counsel for the defense made no effort to cross-examine her. Mrs. Duryea told of having last seen her daughter at their home at 103 William Street, Hemnstead, about twenty minutes after 3 on the afternoon of June 30. Mrs. Bailey went to visit a friend in Rockville Centre, she said, and was expected home for dinner or early in the evening.

"I never saw her alive again," she suddenly exclaimed, and then burst into sobs.

If the emotion displayed by the mother of the murdered woman affected Mrs. Carman it could not be told by her facial expression. She gazed at the stricken mother calmly, without the twitch of an eyelash. The District Attorney raised a dark skirt with a deep stain at its top. He asked Mrs. Duryea if she recognized it.

"Yes, yes," cried Mrs. Duryea. "That is my darling's dress, the one she wore when she left the house on June 30, the last dress I ever saw her in."

Slain Woman's Mother Weeps.

Mrs. Duryea began crying again and Madeline Bailey, Mrs. Bailey's young daughter, who was seated among the spectators, burst into tears.

Harry de Beau, a Hempstead real estate dealer, testified that he had seen Mrs. Bailey near Dr. Carman's home in Freeport at 7:10 P. M., about an hour before the supposed time of the murder. George A. Fairfield, a Mineola civil engineer, who was employed by the District Attorney to make a survey of the Carman house and grounds, took the stand with a thick package of diagrams which were placed on an easel and explained in detail.

Miss Hazel Coombs, a Freeport stenographer, took the stand.

"When did you reach the house?" asked the District Attorney.

"At 7 o'clock. I went to the reception room. Mrs. Carman was in the house and passed through the room twice, once to open the front door and once to answer the telephone."

While she was waiting in the reception room, Miss Coombs said, a woman dressed in a dark skirt came in and waited. A strange man also entered and waited for the doctor. The doctor called her into his office, she said, and left the strange man and woman in the waiting room. The man was said to have left the room later, without seeing the doctor. Miss Coombs said that Mrs. Carman passed through the room while the woman in black was in it, but that she did not show any sign of recognition.

Justice of the Peace Norton, who held the inquest as Acting Coroner, testified that he received a telephone summons from the Carman home about 8:30 o'clock on the night of the murder. Dr. William Runcie, who lived across the street from Dr. Carman, was there when he arrived, he said, and cut the bullet from the body of the murdered woman. The witness produced the bullet. He examined the broken window in the office, he said, and noted that the screen was not hooked. He did not see any police officers at the house when he arrived, he said, and believed they arrived about 9 o'clock.

Coroner's Records Missing.

Magistrate Norton was asked by Mr. Graham if he had filed all the records of the Coroner's hearing, to which he replied that he had not, but had turned some of them over to the District Attorney.

"Do I understand you to say that you did not file the record as required by law?" Mr. Graham asked.

"The District Attorney did not return all of it," was the reply.

William B. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Bailey, occupied only a short time on the stand, being called to tell of having received a telephone call on the night of the murder and of having hurried to the doctor's office to find that his wife had been dead more than an hour. He received the call at 9:40, he said.

Dr. Howard M. Phipps, one of the three physicians who performed an autopsy on Mrs. Bailey's body, described the course taken by the bullet and revealed the fact that Mrs. Bailey would have become a mother early next year.

"The bullet entered the back," he said, "and from the penetrating wound went through the upper part of the right lung, through the left aorta, and from there through the left lung. The fourth rib on the left side was shattered. The course of the bullet was upward through the chest. Hemorrhage caused death."

Dr. Roy D. Grimmer of Hempstead, who helped at the autopsy, gave testimony similar to Dr. Phipps's and added that there was no indication on the body to show that instruments had been used on Mrs. Bailey. The prosecution then called George Golder, the laborer, who said he reached the doctor's home at 7 o'clock.

Q.—How did you know the time? A.—I looked at my watch a moment before.
Q.—Did you wait? A.—No, I went to the village.
Q.—Who let you in when you returned? A.—Nobody. The door was open and I walked in.
Q.—Who was there? A.—A man and woman.
Q.—Did you know the woman? A.—No.
Q.—How was she dressed? A.—I don't remember.
Q.—Did she go into the office? A.—She wasn't in the waiting room when I came back.
Q.—Did you hear a crash? A.—Yes, and a shot.
Q.—Was there a light in the office? A.—I don't know.
Q.—In the dining room? A.—I don't think so; there was no light in the waiting room.
Q.—What did you do when you heard the shot? A.—I ran out in front of the house and looked about.
Q.—Did you see Archie Post? A.—Yes. He was coming in when I went out.

Saw Mrs. Bailey Dying.

Archie Post is the Freeport youth who went to the Carman house twenty minutes before the shooting on his bicycle, and was in the waiting room with Golder when the shot was fired.

Q.—What did you do next? A.—Went back and saw a lady on the floor gasping.
Q.—See Dr. Carman? A.—Yes; standing over the body.

Golder told of helping Dr. Carman place Mrs. Bailey's body on the couch. Just before the shooting, he said, two other women had come into the waiting room, but they had disappeared when he returned from his search on the lawn. These two, it is said, have never since been found by the authorities. Golder said he heard Elizabeth Carman, the twelve-year-old daughter, practicing on the piano in the parlor five minutes before the shooting and heard a feminine voice call to her to stop playing. A woman in white went into the dining room before the shooting, and that the portieres were half way open, permitting him to see into the room. He was unable to recognize her from the fleeting glimpse, but thought she was a woman who had opened the door to let him in the house.

This statement caused some confusion, for Mrs. Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, wore a white dress on the night of the murder, and Miss Coombs, when recalled to the stand, testified that the woman who let Golder into the house was Mrs. Carman.

Recess for luncheon was taken, and after luncheon three more spectators entered the courtroom. They were Mrs. Ida Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman; Mrs. Helen Orby, Mrs. Carman's niece, and Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's father. Mrs. Carman spoke to them briefly.

Mr. Graham, questioning Golder, laid emphasis on his search on the lawn after the shooting. Golder said that he walked out on the concrete pavement leading to the street.

"Does the walk extend in such direction that you could see north along the side of the house?" he was asked.

"No. I would have had to step off to see in that direction," he replied.

Under further cross-examination, he said he was able to see in three directions, and that the electric lamps on Merrick Road lighted the lawn sufficiently for him to see anybody who was there, and that he had seen nobody.

Archie Post was called to the stand and said that he, too, had run to the lawn when the shot was fired, getting there before Golder. Just before the shooting he could hear low voices in the doctor's office.

Saw No One on Lawn.

Q. (By Mr. Graham). The lights on Merrick Road were lighted and made it possible to see things on the lawn? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you see a single person there? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you hear any one running? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—You would have seen anybody had they been there, as your purpose was too look for somebody, wouldn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Post also said the portieres to the dining room were only 2 inches apart, contradicting Golder.

Walter Cuzzens, a special officer of Freeport, who was on duty at Police Headquarters that night, testified that the call for police had come from Dr. Carman at 9 o'clock, and that afterthe hour at which the prosecution asserts the shooting occurred.

Mrs. Varriance, a woman of about 42, wearing a small black hat and a low-neck shirtwaist, told of being slapped by Mrs. Carman on the night of April 20. Mrs. Carman smiled a little as the nurse told the story, and at one time Justice Kelby rapped for order, when the audience was laughing outright, and told the audience to seek amusement elsewhere.

Boissonault, the dictograph man, told the story he had told at the Coroner's inquest of Mrs. Carman's dealings with his company in Manhattan. Mr. Graham, acting on statements in an anonymous letter, attacked the witness' record as a detective in Canada, but gained no evidence of irregularity. Boissonault's employe, Francis C. Burnell, who installed the dictograph, told of Mrs. Conklin's presence during the tests.

URGE BRYAN TO GO ON.

Citizens of Kansas Town Ask Secretary to Continue His Speech.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 20.—Williams J. Bryan, Secretary of State, completed today a two days' tour in the eastern and southern part of the State. He spoke in twenty-four towns in the interests of the Wilson Administration and the Democratic Party in Kansas. Each town where the Secretary's train stopped numbers of farmers were waiting at the station.

At Chaute the schools were dismissed and 1,600 pupils passed in review before Mr. Bryan. Each waved a small American flag. When Mr. Bryan stopped speaking at Garnett, he was urged to continue, and said among other things:

"In politics as in war, the Generals get the glory and the enlisted men must die in the trenches. As for me, I am glad to unload the credit I may have received all of these years on the shoulders of those Democrats who have fought for the principles that are now being enacted into laws. We have a chance to make good. Let's avail ourselves of it and send Democrats to Congress."

At Kansas City Secretary Bryan said: "The work of President Wilson has only started. To carry it on we are urging the people of Kansas to send more Democrats to Washington."

DETECTIVE FIGHTS SEVEN.

Battles with Rescuers After Arrest of Alleged Drug Peddler.

Detective Caspers fought seven negroes last night after he had arrested "Happy" Rocco of 200 East Ninety-ninth Street for having narcotics.

Rocco's wife, Jennie, looking from their flat, saw the arrest and called for help. Negro loungers ran in with clubs and blackjacks, and Caspers had a hard fight until Capt. Boland and the reserves of the East 104th Street Station arrived.

In Rocco's pockets were twenty packages of drugs and under the floor of his bedroom were a lot of stationery and sporting goods.



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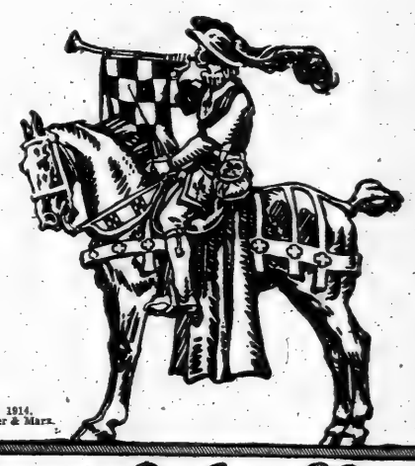
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CADETS REOPEN FOOTBALL DISPUTE AND REACH AGREEMENT TO PLAY IN PHILADELPHIA

ONCE MORE ARMY AND NAVY GAME IS ON

It Seems to be Settled Now That Cadets Will Play in Philadelphia Nov. 28.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Army and Navy football game will be played this year, most likely, on Franklin Field in Philadelphia on Nov. 28. Announcement to this effect was made tonight by Secretary of War Garrison and by Lieut. Commander Needham L. Jones, Naval Aid to the Secretary of the Navy, following the receipt of official advices from Annapolis to the effect that the Navy Athletic Association had today agreed to the compromise five-year plan for the settlement of the place for playing the games.

It was learned today that the statement last night to the effect that the Navy Athletic Association would not agree to the five-year plan was based on a mistake in one of the telegrams that had been sent to Annapolis as to the action of the Army Athletic Association. Today the committee representing the Navy Athletic Association met at Annapolis and finally agreed to the five-year plan. Secretary Garrison tonight explained the progress of the negotiations that led to the final agreement.

He said that when the five-year plan was brought forward a message was sent to him last Saturday saying the Navy would agree to the five-year plan if the Army would consent to this year's game being played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. Mr. Garrison sent this message to West Point with his approval. The Army Athletic Committee replied that it would accept this suggestion, but expressed the hope that the Navy Athletic Committee during the two other years of the five in which the Navy names the place for the game would try to find some more commodious place than Franklin Field for the scene of the games. At today's meeting at Annapolis the Navy Athletic Association Committee agreed to the West Point suggestion that efforts be made to find a larger place than Franklin Field for future games.

Under the five-year plan the Navy will name the place for the games for three years, and the Army will name the place for two years, out of the five in the period from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. This means that the games of 1915 and 1917, when the Army has the pick, will be played in New York City. It was learned today that the Army Athletic Association has also indicated that when the games are played in New York the Army Association will be willing to meet the extra cost to the Navy Association, if any, by reason of the longer distance to be traveled from Annapolis than from West Point to New York City.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Navy has sent a request to the University of Pennsylvania for the use of Franklin Field on Nov. 28. The request was received by Dr. J. William White, Chairman of the Army and Navy Game Committee in the past. He said that he would call a meeting some time this week to arrange the details with the Army and Navy. Dr. White said previously that while the university had not sought the contest, the Army and Navy would be welcome if the desired to come.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Lieut. C. B. Meyer, Secretary of the Army Athletic Council, left here tonight for Philadelphia, where he will confer tomorrow with Lieut. Commander A. H. Fairfield of the Navy Athletic Committee concerning the details of this year's Army-Navy game.

TIGERS IN NEW STADIUM.

Backfield Men to Practice Catching Punts There for Dartmouth Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Tiger football players will get their first workout in the Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon, when the backs will be sent down to the new field to catch punts after the conclusion of the practice. The Dartmouth game will be played there on Saturday. The turf is in excellent shape, and it is probable that Thursday's scrimmage will be played on the Palmer Field.

There was a motley array of first and second string men in the practice at University Field this afternoon. The second Varsity lined up against the regulars at first for a quarter-hour workout. The result was a tie, although the second team came within an ace of defeating their opponents. Driggs carried the ball to the one-yard line on a long, sweeping run around left end. The next play failed to put it over, and on the third down there was a fumble, and Glick recovered the ball for the 'Varsity. The regulars' attack had little driving power, and was unable to gain consistently against their opponents.

When the scrubs went in, taking the place of the Varsity substitutes, most of the first-string backs left the regular line-up. Eberstadt, who has just recovered from an injury, took Boland's place at quarter back, and ran the team fairly well. Tibbott showed up well on the offense, and made several long gains in dashes off tackle. The Varsity, however, was unable to come within striking distance of the scrub goal line.

Glick and Trenkmann, while they were in for the first team, showed the best form of any backs on the field. These two men have practically made their places certain in the Tiger backfield by the remarkable ability they have shown in line breaking. Law was out in togs for only a short time this afternoon, and did not get into the scrimmage.

The coaches announced tonight that Nourse and "Stew" Baker, who have been on the injured list for some time, would be able to get back into the scrimmage this week. Dickerman, a star drop-kicker, is also getting back into shape and should be available early next week.

Shake-Up in Navy Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Head Coach Howard surprised the Navy team this afternoon by changing the back field on account of the unsatisfactory showing which had been made so far this season. Mitchell, quarter back, and Failing, right half back, were relegated to the scrub, while Alexander, one of the serious contenders for a place behind the line, was told to give up his efforts along that line and make his fight for an end position. Mitchell has not done the work expected of him so far this season, his handling of the ball being bad and his efforts at ground gaining generally fruitless. Big Failing, who was expected to be a tower of strength, has also been below standard. Miles, a stocky fellow, who has been substitute full back, was tried at quarter back this afternoon with Westphal, a new man, at right half back. Alexander, Craig, and Jackson were tried at right end, as Graf, T. Harrison, and Kenworthy have all proved unsatisfactory.

Lehigh Loses Big Frank Green.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Oct. 20.—Back to first principles was the rule in Lehigh's football camp today. In alternate squads the tackles, guards, ends, and back field were put through their paces on the tackling dummy and the "putting-out-the man" machine. So much time was taken up in this style of work and the signal practice which followed that there was no time for a scrimmage. To-morrow, however, there will be a battle royal, as this week will go a long way toward deciding the future line positions. The team has lost the services of big Frank Green for a week or two, possibly for the season. Green is believed to be suffering from concussion of the brain from a hard knock received in the Yale game. His position, tonight, was taken by Ostrum.

CORNELL IN SCRIMMAGE.

Ithacans Show Lots of Drive and Power in Half Hour's Test.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A half hour's scrimmage followed the long signal drill at the Cornell Alumni Field gridiron today, as Cornell's preparation for the game with Brown University at the Polo Grounds in New York on Saturday. While 'Varsity men like O'Hearn and Munsick, who are just recovered from injuries, were not permitted to enter the game, most of the regulars got into the line-up and the scrimmage proceeded at a stiff pace. The Ithacans showed plenty of drive and power, and gave every indication of playing a fast, hard game against the Brunonians.

Anticipating the use of open football by Brown and realizing that the Providence team is fast, the coaches spent a good part of the time today giving the 'Varsity secondary defense practice against the forward pass, which the second team used frequently.

Shuler, Collyer, and Hill had to keep on the alert for these plays, but, on the whole, the Cornell defense against such attacks shows improvement.

The 'Varsity line also sustained a good pounding from Full Back Kleinert of the scrubs, and the forwards stood the test in good shape.

While the 'Varsity did not roll up much of a score, this was largely due to the fact that more attention was paid to perfecting plays and trying them over and over. In addition to straight football, a number of forward passes were executed and one or two new formations were tentativel ydopted.

YALE OUTWITS SCRUBS.

Intercepts Forward Passes and Tallies Twice on These Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—With a substitute backfield Yale today resumed scrimmaging. Capt. Talbot and Wiley of the rush line also rested, Betts and Jack Miller getting these assignments. The heat limited the scrimmaging to twenty minutes, and the 'Varsity scored twice during the regular practice game and two or three times later when experimental plays were tried.

Taking the scrub kickoff the 'Varsity, from their twent-yard line, marched down the field for a touchdown without losing the ball. Nine plays gave them a score, Waite going around right end for twenty yards and the final dash. The 'Varsity had traveled from midfield to the scrub ten-yard line when Mal Scovil tossed a pass to Guernsey, who slid over the last chalk mark for the score.

The scrubs then took the ball and cried working forward passes and the 'Varsity on three occasions out of five, intercepted them, Waite and Schram nabbing the ball for long runs and scores.

Jih Sheldon and Oakes, the freshmen who were first string guards until last week, reported and were used on the second andand third elevens. In their absence Conroy and Walden have played such steady football that the veterans will have a hard task winning back their old places. In the signal work that preceded the scrimmaging, Ainsworth, Knowles, and Legore were in the regular line-up. Aleck Wilson was in citizen's clothes, and expects to play Saturday. Walter Camp and Frank Butterworth were the new coaches.

Fordham Ends Strengthened.

The weakness on the flanks which was shown by Fordham against Middlebury last Saturday was relieved yesterday when Kane and Mahaffy, the regular ends, returned to the Maroon eleven. Kane has been absent for over a week because of the death of a relative, while Mahaffy, who injured his nose in the Gallaudet tussle three weeks ago, has recovered from his mishap and will be in condition to start against Rhode Island State next Saturday. As a result, Fordham had two substitutes on the wings against Middlebury, Griffin and Robbin, the star kicker of the Maroon aggregation, also put in appearances for the first time in over two weeks. Robbin wrenched his kicking leg while scrimmaging against the Maroon "Prep," but from the way he was getting off his punts yesterday the rangy Maroon punter is in as good form as ever. The practice yesterday consisted for the most part of plays of the mass play type. The regular forwards were opposed by the seniors, who had the 'Varsity back field to lend a helping hand, and special efforts were tried by the regulars to get through the scrub defense and check the runner as speedily as possible. Riordan displayed the most alacrity in breaking through to the kicker, while Rice on the scrub line held off all invasion through his territory.

West Point Hard Driven Again.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The continued absence of the veterans McEwan, Weyand, and Merrillat from the Army line and Benedict and Oliphant from the backfield, has necessitated considerable of a shakeup in the football team, and the squad went through its paces this afternoon with several new faces in the line-up. Weems had a long tryout at centre, and later gave way to Goodman. Parker took Weyand's place at tackle, and Tutley and Hoge were each in at end for Merrillat. The latter is expected to get back in the game tomorrow, after ten days' absence. The Army was driven hard again today, the scrimmaging lasting over an hour. The 'Varsity scored once. Good and Coffin both doing good work in advancing the ball. Fort made the touchdown on a plunge through tackle. The forward pass was tried a few times, and only once was successful, when the 'Varsity got one away for a short gain. The Army's backfield is in a bad way. Hodgson being the only regular man not on the injured list. A big midweek workout is planned for tomorrow, in further preparation for the Holy Cross game on Saturday.

Dartmouth's Last Scrimmage.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—Dartmouth had its last scrimmage before the Princeton game today. So little actual practice has been given the team this year in its early season games that the coaches risked injury, and brought the freshmen over for a game, at the same time restoring to the line-up the stars whose alleged injuries have been worrying the coaches. Whitney, Murdock, Smith, and Telfer were all in the major part of the game. The day's work was encouraging, though the 'Varsity could do little with the freshmen by straight football. Long forward passes and trick formations resulted in four touchdowns, one on a weird new play. In addition, Pudrith and Tuck tallied a goal each, the former scoring from placement and the latter by a drop kick. All the goals from touchdowns were kicked, making the score 34 to 0. The team will leave for New York Thursday night, and practice there Friday. Three hundred undergraduates will accompany it on a special train.

New Plays for Indians to Work Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 20.—Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team handed his men for practice this evening the first complicated plays of the season. The condition of Carlisle, with the loss of its Captain, transposition of players, and green material, has precluded anything but simple plays, which Warner knows Pennsylvania understands perfectly. He will attempt with his raw material to offer a few new ones. Work until dark covered extensive practice at formations and new signals, and a three-quarter-hour scrimmage that was bitterly contested. The new Indian plays worked successfully against an overloaded scrub team. Capt. Calac put life into the 'Varsity, and was well seconded in the backfield by Crane and Wheelan at quarter back, while Wofferd, a youngster, and Fred Broker showed good form at left half back.

Changes in Williams Line-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Contrary to expectations, Coach Daly again let the Williams squad off with a light workout this afternoon. Toolan and Brown are still a little under the weather and their absence necessitated a change in the 'Varsity line-up when the first string men ran through signals. Tomkins went in at full back and Capt. Payson switched from that position to left half back. Furness went from right tackle to centre and Welch advanced to right tackle on the 'Varsity. With this combination in the 'Varsity ran through signals for half an hour, trying out the new formations given to them yesterday. The scrubs also had a signal drill, and while it was in progress Dewind practiced drop kicks from placements, and forty-yard ones and Ellis put in half an hour at punting practice. A long, hard scrimmage with the Freshmen is scheduled for tomorrow.

HARVARD COACHES TO REORGANIZE TEAM

First Move Made When Soucy Is Shifted from Centre to Right End.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Although still without the services of Logan, Hardwick, Trumbull, and Mahan, Harvard got down to business again today, and the half hour's scrimmage showed that things are moving better than for a week or two. The 'Varsity, still maintaining its hard driving line plunging and tackle offense, worked against the scrubs for four well-earned touchdowns, and the second team's attack made small inroads against the regulars' defense.

Harvard is not figuring on much open football for the Penn State and the Michigan games, apparently, and whatever open football is being developed is mainly for late season use, and then only in emergencies.

The coaches are figuring hard how to organize their Varsity team again, and today tried another experiment. This was to take Centre Rush Soucy from the middle of the line and place him at right end, where his speed and open field proficiency are sure to help. Wallace, the former backfield man, who did some efficient work at centre in the Tufts game, did the snapping back today, and for the remainder of the week, anyway, is likely to hold his job. Bigelow remains at one tackle, and will be a fixture there until Saturday. After that he may be put in at centre again, and Wallace tried at tackle. Just what the final combination will be is most uncertain, however. In the back field Francke is coming along so well that, with Mahan back in the game again, it may be thought advisable to put Hardwick back on the right wing. If this is done, of course, Soucy will go back to centre, and then Wallace and Bigelow will be left to fight it out for tackle opposite Trumbull.

The Canadian football players put on their open attack against the 'Varsity, with the help of some of the scrubs, before the regular practice, but their open football was sized up well by the regulars and did not make very much ground.

Brown Worsts the Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—For an hour the Brown University scrubs and 'Varsity fought this afternoon the stiffest scrimmage of the year at Andrews Friedl, in preparation for the Cornell game at New York Saturday. The first team succeeded in crossing the scrubs' goal line three times, but were held for downs several times, and were played to a standstill most of the afternoon. Open football did not gain ground for the 'Varsity, and was abandoned for the straight, line-plunging, old-fashioned game. Frazer was used at full back today for the first time this season and ripped up the second team line frequently for long gains. Once he tore his way through tackler for a 40-yard run. From his showing today it appears likely that he will play at full back in place of Chandler and Butler, who have been filling the position so far this year.

Two of the touchdowns this afternoon were the result of plain line-bucking. Clark, who ran the team with Murphy, ran 15 yards on a skin-tackle play for a score, and soon after Bliss pierced the line through the same hole. The 15-yard forward pass from Clark to Farnum, the right tackle, gave the third touchdown. A new shift play and a split formation were tried out, but failed to gain ground. The scrubs easily broke up these plays, and for the last half hour of the practice outplayed the 'Varsity.

N. Y. U. Withstands Attack.

Practice for the New York University football team yesterday took the form of a fast signal drill for the 'Varsity, and was followed by a hard scrimmage with the Stuyvesant High School eleven. The practice offered the Violet eleven an opportunity to try some forward passes against the high school eleven, as well as to get in some good defensive work. Although the Stuyvesant backfield attempted repeatedly to break through the New York line, the subs were against it. Efforts at the high school to circle the university team's ends also proved futile, in spite of the fact that these are the weakest points in that team's line-up. Very rarely was the Violet secondary defense called upon to take an active part in defending that eleven's goal, and usually the Stuyvesant back which had the ball, was thrown for a loss before the play was well started. The coaches also gave some instruction in punting to the backfield men, of whom Story showed up in particularly good form, while McNally and Bernstein also devoted some time to this feature.

Stevens Works Out Open Plays.

Stevens "Tech" football team has spent the last two afternoons in perfecting open plays and failing on the ball and has suspended scrimmage until today, when they will line up against either the scrubs or the Stevens "Prep" team. The coaches have been busy teaching the boys several new plays that will greatly strengthen the attack and much effort has been concentrated upon the work of the secondary defense in the line of breaking up forward passes. There has been a lot of worry caused by the injuries to several of the men, as Herraloff, the mainstay of the backfield, is out of the game and Pawl, another back field man is not able to work, while the two Middleton at right tackle was hurt in Saturday's game with Union, and will not be able to get out until the end of the week. It is hoped that these men will be back in their positions by Friday in order that they may be in shape to play in the game against Haverford on Saturday.

Fine Billiards in Harlem.

In the best and fastest game yet played in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, R. Rand overcame a handicap of four points and defeated E. Cohen in one of the two games decided last night, by the score of 20 to 11. Rand was playing at the twenty-point mark, while his opponent had only to make 16 points to win. The winner displayed excellent form throughout and maintained a safe lead from the start, completing his string in twenty-five innings. Rand bettered the tournament high run record twice in the eighth inning, when he tallied a run of 7 points, and in the twentieth frame, when he got 6 points. In the other game B. Cohen conceded a two-point handicap to J. Dumashaut, and won by the score of 18 to 10. Cohen was playing for 18 points, and completed his string in forty-eight innings, making a high run of 3 points. Dumashaut had to score 16 points to win.

Notre Dame's Fullback Hurt at Yale

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Oct. 20.—Ray Eichenlaub, All-Western full back and star of the Notre Dame eleven, is so seriously injured he may never play football again, it was announced today. He was hurt in practice early in the season and again on Saturday during the game with Yale.

Notes for the Athletes.

Paul Pilgrim has resigned as Captain of the New York Athletic Club to enter the field of journalism. Pilgrim's resignation took effect more than a week ago, and now he is the associate editor of the New York A. C. Journal. George Corbett, a member of the Mercury Foot Board of Governors, will act as Captain until the first of next year, when a new Captain will be elected. Pilgrim will devote some of his time toward helping Mr. Corbett, who will have his task cut out managing and selecting teams and taking charge of the entries. Corbett is one of the club's best trap shooters and a close follower of amateur track and field sport. Pilgrim remains a delegate to the Metropolitan Association for the New York A. C.

Prizes won by athletes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Athletic League during the year past were awarded last night at a stag given by the association at the South Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. These prizes were won in tennis, baseball, track and field, and swimming. An exhibition of boxing was given by A. Ratner of the East Ninety-second Street Branch, 145-pound amateur champion of New York State.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union on Nov. 16 the delegates will consider an amendment to the championship regulations, abolishing the pole vault for distance, the 56-pound weight throw for height, and the changing of the 16-pound shot to 12 pounds in the indoor title games. This suggestion comes from the New York Athletic Club.

DEAD HEAT IN FOOT RACE.

Stephenson and Hirschon Break Tape Together in 100-Yard Dash.

Frank L. Stephenson, former junior 100-yard champion sprinter, promises to become an important factor in short-distance events at indoor athletic meets this Winter. In the first of the regular monthly games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association last night in the regimental armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, Stephenson, starting 2 yards behind scratch, ran a dead heat with Hugh Hirschon, his company mate, in the 100-yard handicap, in 10 2-5 seconds. This was Stephenson's first experience at an indoor meet this season, and his form indicates speedy work when he is in good condition. He experienced some little difficulty in getting through the handicap men, or his time would probably have been a fraction less.

After Hirschon had finished his dead heat with Stephenson, he won the 300-yard handicap from scratch in the good time of 0:34 3-5. Hirschon was compelled to wait for the final 100 yards before making his run, but with the field well strung out he pushed to the front and after racing J. Briggs (6 yards) into submission he won by several yards.

These two performances were easily the best of the meet and are taken as a vindication of the action of the Athletic Committee in appointing Sergt. Jim Rosenberger athletic coach. Nearly one hundred regimental athletes came out to try for positions on the team and incidentally to pay a tribute to Rosenberger, whose selection meets with approval from the athletic members of the organization.

Three novice events were included in the programme, and two of these required several preliminary heats owing to the big entry list. T. Donelan of Second Company showed a nice burst of speed after beating Johnny McDaugh's plate by a yard. In the 100-yard event by a couple of yards from A. L. Brown, First Company.

R. Savage waited for the last lap in the 600 yard novice run before cutting loose. He quickly passed the leaders and led at the tape by 5 yards. E. Vorpahl had little difficulty in annexing the 300-yard run for novices. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by T. Donelan, Second Company; A. L. Brown, First Company, second; W. Hedberg, Third Company, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Dead heat between Frank L. Stephenson, Third Company, (2 yards behind scratch,) and Hugh Hirschon, Third Company, (scratch;) J. Betts, Fifth Company, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. Savage, First Company; R. Sittig, Fifth Company, second; F. McMahon, Second Company, third. Time—1:30 3-5.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. Wendeling, First Company; A. Schwei, Sixth Company, second; J. Pickett, First Company, third. Time—0:39 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Hugh Hirschon, (scratch;) J. Briggs, Second Company, (6 yards,) second; W. Fisher, Third Company, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:34 3-5.

13 HORSES FOR $2,525.

Maplewood Farm Consignment Brings Small Prices.

Chief of the consignments at the first evening horse auction sale of the season, which was held at the Durland Riding Academy last night, was a string of thirteen head from the Maplewood Farm of Frederick C. Stevens, a breeder of hackney horses at Attica, N. Y. The market was not as good as the horses, as the lot brought only $2,525. Six of the horses were sold in pairs, the best price, $685, being paid for a pair of registered hackneys, Polonius of Maplewood and Kathleen F., nicely matched and gaited and so attractive for leaders of a four-in-hand that Emil Selig outlasted the other bidders and secured them.

He was also the purchaser of another pair of registered animals, Lorimer and Soudan, for which he paid only $370, and will possibly use them as wheelers for a team in which the other pair will be the leaders. Another nicely matched pair, Bonnie Belle and Bonnie Lassie, went for $360 and their fate will be wheelers in a four-in-hand team, for which, by their size and substance, they looked admirably adapted.

Uncertainty as to whether the proposed Red Cross horse show will be held seemed to affect bidders, as this was the only chance they would have for an opportunity to compete for horse show honors this Winter in the city. The possibility of the holding of the show was the principal topic of conversation with the good number of attendants at the sale, and as no one seemed certain that it would be held, would-be competitors were slow in bidding.

Even so good a showhorse as Tennessee, the property of John Wylie of Attica, N. Y., and winner of blue ribbons at the Syracuse and Batavia shows, would tempt no one to go above $600 for that sterling saddler and good combination horse, and he was knocked down to John Conger of Greenwich, Conn., for that amount. A bid of $700 took the handsome saddle horse, Virginia Dare, the property of Mrs. J. C. Semple of Stamford, Conn., the purchaser hiding his identity under the name of "John Smith."

These were the top prices of a sale that showed that saddlers, hunters, polo ponies, and children's saddlers were alike about as much of a drug in the market as dividend-paying railroad and industrial stocks in Wall Street just now. A dozen or more fine-looking saddle horses with good substance and action, and a half dozen likely looking hunters sold at prices ranging from $125 to $250, an exception being the sale of the thoroughbred hunter Shawnee, which fetched $410. Smart polo ponies sold for $110 to $200.

MRS. BARCLAY GOLF VICTOR.

Makes Low Net Score and Mrs. Faith Has Best Gross at Hackensack.

Women competed in a one-day golf tournament on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, and Mrs. James C. Barclay of the home club led the field with a net score of 82. Mrs. Barclay went round in 90 strokes, and had she not missed a putt on the home green would have tied Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl for the gross prize.

Second net prize was won by Mrs. W. H. Watt, with a card of 104—20—84, while Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker of Hackensack tied for the third net prize with Mrs. S. Weil of Fairview. They had totals of 87, but in a play-off Mrs. Uebelacker won.

Mrs. Charles Greenhall of Fairview won the approaching and putting competition with a score of 9.

The leading scores in the handicap were as follows:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net
Mrs. James Barclay, Hackensack	90	8	82
Mrs. W. H. Watt, Hackensack	104	20	84
Mrs. W. J. Faith, Wykagyl	95	8	87
Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview	94	7	87
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack	94	7	87
Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill	98	10	88
Mrs. H. R. Stockston, Plainfield	92	3	89
Mrs. E. H. Stanford, Essex Co.	94	5	89
Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie	99	10	89
Mrs. A. M. Seeley, Forest Hill	111	22	89
Mrs. H. V. Drown, Forest Hill	106	17	89
Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview	96	5	91
Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills	108	17	91
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood	96	5	91
Mrs. M. D. Gardner, Hackensack	102	11	91
Mrs. J. Mager, Essex County	102	11	91
Mrs. W. A. Holman, Hackensack	107	16	91
Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge	106	14	92
Miss A. Duff, Dunwoodie	104	12	92
Mrs. F. F. Hewitt, Hackensack	117	25	92
Mrs. Wager, Plainfield	111	18	93
Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack	101	8	93
Mrs. F. Williams, Hackensack	115	22	93
Mrs. F. W. Donohoe, Montclair	101	7	94
Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie	98	4	94
Mrs. M. R. Howe, Spring Lake	104	9	95
Mrs. R. E. Kipp, Yountakah	112	16	96
Miss Jean Cooke, North Jersey	114	18	96
Miss Helen Gardner, Westfield	114	18	96
Miss Agnes Allaire, Fox Hills	122	25	97
Mrs. W. Cane, Hackensack	118	20	98
Mrs. C. L. Boen, Spring Lake	106	8	98
Miss G. E. Lintott, Forest Hill	114	14	97
Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge	114	16	98
Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola	113	15	98
Mrs. G. G. Ackerson, Hackensack	128	25	103
Mrs. H. E. Manvel, Westfield	116	12	104
Mrs. Busey, Jr., Englewood	118	12	104
Mrs. H. A. Avery, Plainfield	118	14	104
Mrs. R. S. Rowland, Plainfield	128	20	108

Signal Corps to Drill at Durland's.

Next week the First Signal Corps of the National Guard of New York will begin its drills on the tanbark at Durland's which this corps uses as a drill hall in its equestrian work. The corps will have the use of the riding floor on Monday, Thursday, and Friday evenings during the entire Winter. Several of the members have new mounts which have arrived at the academy to await the regular organization of the squad when the members of the squadron begin their "rough riding" stunts.

LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT 'GUNBOAT'

New York "White Hope" Is Floored by Negro in Third Round at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight boxer of Boston, knocked out Gunboat Smith of New York in three rounds here tonight.

It was the first time that Smith, who has been one of the leading "White Hopes" of this country and who had gained a decision over Langford here a year ago, had been knocked out.

The negro showed his superiority throughout. His 200 pounds was behind three solid punches before the first round was half finished, and a sweeping right felled Smith for a count of seven. Smith finished the first round in a weak condition.

In the second round Langford again took the aggressive. Leading a left he hammered a right home to Smith's jaw, crushing him to the mat. Smith sprawled there for nine seconds, staggering to his feet barely in time to save himself from being counted out. Feinting and landing with left and right Langford rocked Smith with his blows and floored him again. Referee Jack McGuigan of Philadelphia had counted four when the bell gave Smith a reprieve.

Protecting himself as best he could, Smith lasted through nearly two minutes of the third round. Then Langford again pointed his left menacingly and drew Smith's guard over. The negro quickly drove his right with terrific force to the white man's jaw and Smith sank to the mat, where he was counted out.

IRVING A. C. DISCIPLINED.

Boxing Commission Revokes Its License; Then Suspends Sentence.

The first conviction for the violation of a State Athletic Commission rule forbidding boxing clubs to permit boxers to sell tickets on a commission basis was found by the State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting at 41 Park Row yesterday against the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn. A suspended sentence was rendered against the club, after its license had been temporarily canceled, because of its breach of the commission's rules.

The case was brought to the attention of the board when E. Leichtman, a sailor aboard the U. S. S. Utah, entered a complaint against the Irving Club because, he alleged, he received less money for boxing ten rounds there on Sept. 26 than he was guaranteed. Besides the $25 he was to get for boxing, the tar, in his complaint, said he was to have received a percentage on every ticket he sold. This would have netted him $98, he averred, whereas he got only $25. After his manager, M. Benitte, had received his share, and Leichtman paid $18 for the admissions he had outstanding, there was nothing left for the boxer. A. Mack, as manager, represented the Irving A. C., and admitted that he had permitted Leichtman to sell tickets.

There was a wholesale house cleaning among the dead wood in the list of licensed clubs. The commission went through the list of these holding licenses since Nov. 30 last year and revoked the permits of all which have been inactive and whose leases have expired. The clubs struck from the list were: Twentieth Century A. C., Atlantic A. A., Greenburgh A. C., Houston Hippodrome, Standard A. C., Old Empire A. C., International A. C., Malvern A. C., New Assembly A. C., Shamrock A. C., Eldridge Bicycle Club, Yonkers A. C., Washington A. C., Suffolk County A. C., Garland City A. C., East End A. C., Atlas A. C., New Brunswick A. C., Sheepshead Bay A. C., Crescent A. C., (Jamestown,) Forty-fourth Street S. C., Albany A. C., Tarrytown A. C., Brooklyn Beach A. C., Atlantic Garden A. C., Nonpareil A. C., Postman A. C., Twyford A. C., and Colonial City A. C.

The application for a license made by the Pioneer A. C., Charles Doesereck, Joseph Brannigan, and William Doesereck, Directors, was held over pending investigation. If a license is received the club will open in the Amsterdam Opera House, West Forty-fourth Street.

The St. Patrick's Holy Name Society, Ninety-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, received a permit to conduct sparring exhibitions.

Boxing Scandal Over in Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The ten-round fight between Young Weinert and Jim Savage of Orange, scheduled for the Olympic A. C. here tomorrow night, was called off today by the managers of the club. This action was taken in view of Weinert's statement that Savage's manager, Percy Woodruff, had induced him to agree to "fake" the bout. Woodruff admitted his part of fixing the fight today, but said that he made the proposition to Weinert in order to get him in the ring with Savage. He said that Savage knew nothing of the deal, and would have fought to knock Weinert out. Savage admitted today that Woodruff had not told him of his scheme engineered against Weinert.

Weinert says the understanding was that the two men were to fight to a draw. Weinert in first announcing Woodruff's part in fixing the fight, said that he had not intended to expose Woodruff until the night of the fight, when he would announce from the ring that he was prepared to fight to a draw. Weinert did not say what made him alter his plans, but his friends declare that he had learned of Woodruff's intention to double-cross him. Woodruff was Weinert's former manager. When the two broke away six months ago, bad feeling existed.

Otto Outpoints Dyson at Brown's.

Young Otto, the east side lightweight, easily outpointed Young Dyson of Providence in the main ten-round bout last night at Brown's Gymnasium Athletic Association, earning the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressiveness.

The semi-final ten-round bout, in which the contestants were Gene Moriarity of Syracuse and Jimmy Fasane, the hard-hitting Italian boxer, was the best bout, and resulted in a victory for the former by a large margin. Moriarity was his opponent's superior in cleverness and completely outclassed Fasane from the beginning of the bout, so that at the final bell the latter was considerably cut up from Moriarity's irritating jabs to the face.

Farrell at New Polo Club.

The Friday night show at the New Polo Club in Harlem will consist of three ten-round bouts. The principals in these events will be Tommy Farrell of the Hamilton A. C. vs. Johnny Clark of Philadelphia, Richie Ott of the west side vs. Jack Quinn of also of the west side, and Young Astey vs. Young Sullivan. Eight four-round affairs will open the show. Farrell and Clark are scheduled for the final bout.

Roche Garden A. C. Referee.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston has appointed Billy Roche official referee for the bouts to be held in Madison Square Garden. The selection was made last night after several applications were carefully considered by Manager Johnston. Roche will make his bow at Madison Square Garden on the night of Nov. 2 when Freddie Welsh and Ad Wolgast meet in a ten-round championship bout.

Smith Fouls Ferns, Disqualified.

Barney Smith, the English welterweight, was disqualified in the second round of his scheduled ten-round bout with Harry Ferns, the local boxer, last night at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem, which proved to be the most disappointing contest staged by this club in many months. Smith struck low several times, and finally was disqualified when he sent Ferns to the floor writhing with pain.

LEVINSKY BEATS FLYNN.

Brooklyn Heavyweight Easily Outpoints Westerner in Rough Bout.

Battling Levinsky outpointed "Fireman" Jim Flynn by a wide margin in a rough ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, last night. Flynn, although badly hammered by his adversary, kept pushing the fighting all through the bout, but Levinsky boxed coolly, calculating well, and managed to elude the Westerner's rushes without sustaining much damage. Levinsky proved himself not only a boxer, but a fighter as well.

Both of the boxers used rough tactics and the referee had to warn them several times. Flynn made almost as good use of his head as he did of his hands by butting Levinsky like a battering ram. At every opportunity he would corner the Battler and then rush in madly with his head down, trusting to luck to land a blow or two in the melee.

Levinsky landed two blows to every one by Flynn, and it was apparent from the second round that the Pueblo fireman didn't have a chance of victory.

Flynn started the first round with a rush out of his corner. He drove Levinsky to the ropes by the momentum of his rush, but he did not land a clean blow. All through that round he chased Levinsky around the ring, cornering him from time to time and rushing. The principal damage to Levinsky in these rushes was the shock of the collision. Levinsky was apparently feeling Flynn out, for he contented himself by covering up.

From the second round on Levinsky began to take Flynn's measure, and met his rushes with straight-arm jabs and with swings to the body and jaw. Levinsky's blows seldom stopped Flynn, but as the bout proceeded their effect began to show on the big fireman.

With one eye nearly closed and a big cut on his face, the Westerner still continued his boring tactics up to the very end of the bout. No matter how much Levinsky's blows hurt him, he did not seem to tire. The last round was a cross between a wrestling match and a free-for-all fight.

The official weights as announced were Flynn, 187 pounds, and Levinsky, 173½.

CATHEDRAL CLUB BOUTS.

Few but Lively Contests in Brooklyn Amateur Tournament.

Dick Roberts of the Hotel McAlpin Athletic Club, at one time amateur flyweight boxing champion of England, found it impossible to give away twenty pounds and win in a preliminary bout of the amateur tournament held at the Cathedral Club, Brooklyn, last night. Weighing only ninety pounds, Roberts faced C. Gilman, unattached, who tipped the beam twenty pounds heavier than his little opponent, and after going two rounds the Englishman had to stop from sheer exhaustion. Roberts has boxed considerably around here in amateur contests, and has come to be known as the "marvel of the amateur ring." He is more than 30 years old and is the father of four children. He fought desperately against the heavy odds in Gilman and succeeded in scoring many points, but the handicap was too much for him.

The entry was very light, for only eight bouts were decided in the four classes—110, 115, 125, and 135 pounds. Dick Jorio of the Greek American A. C. and H. F. Conrad, unattached, in the 135-pound division, gave the best exhibition. Jorio received the judges' verdict after three hard rounds of fighting but many thought Conrad was the winner, or at least entitled to an extra round.

The finals will be contested tomorrow. Summary:

115-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—Frank Shanley, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Peter Costello, St. Mary's A. A., three rounds; bout stopped by referee. Fred Stein, Carlyle A. C., defeated F. D. Seiner, Trinity A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, (

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THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR GOLD.

In the Washington dispatch to THE TIMES published yesterday concerning the visit of Sir GEORGE PAISH and Mr. BASIL B. BLACKETT, representing the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the London view of the questions arising out of the gold obligations of this country now or soon payable there was set forth:

> Generally outlined, the British attitude is that with all the gold that is stored in the United States Treasury and in banks, American debtors are in an admirable condition to pay what they owe in Great Britain and should pay in gold as the obligations become due. * * *
>
> With $1,000,000,000 of gold in the Federal Treasury, and about $300,000,000 more in the banks of this country, the British Government does not understand why there should be any difficulty on the part of the United States in paying the balances against it in the British possessions.

On another page of THE TIMES was published a news dispatch which very clearly indicates the "difficulty" which the United States has in responding to the demand for an immediate payment of gold obligations in London. The dispatch referred to told of the seizure by British cruisers stationed just off the entrance of our harbor of an American steamer, under American registry, flying the American flag, and setting out with a cargo of petroleum for Cairo, Egypt. The steamer was sent under convoy to Halifax, where it awaits the decision of a prize court.

We cite the case of the Brindilla not with any purpose to call in question the merits of the case presented by her seizure, but as evidence that conditions now are radically different from those existing when the contracts which it is now proposed to enforce against us were entered into. If England will take our commodities in the volume she usually demands, the gold question will settle itself. If she will permit us to send our ships, unvexed by her patrolling cruisers, laden with grain and supplies of all kinds to Germany and Austria, we can transfer to her demand gold obligations upon those countries which will take care of our adverse balance in London.

The ready response will be that this is impossible. But the condition which makes it impossible for her to refrain from interfering with our commerce; the condition which has deprived us of so very great part of our export trade, makes it impossible to furnish to her all the gold she would be very glad to get. In a time of universal and exceedingly grave financial disturbance no individual and no nation can be expected to meet at the creditor's call and in the creditor's way obligations incurred in the regular and ordinary course of business at a time when skies were fair and no trouble in sight. We have done much already. The bankers have taken care of $84,000,000 of the city's obligations, and they are canvassing ways and means to meet other demands. But it avails nothing to point to the $1,000,000,000 of gold in the United States Treasury. That gold, or by far the greater part of it, does not belong to the Treasury, it is in the pockets of the people, it is in circulation in the form of gold certificates. It avails nothing to point to the $300,000,000 in the banks. London certainly cannot expect us to strip ourselves of our money or reserves. We are making ready to meet the British demand at the earliest possible moment. Progress is being made. Unduly to hasten the process by forcing us to resort to extreme and perilous measures would invite disaster here which would make not only ourselves but England worse off. London's demand for gold will perhaps be more urgent some months to come. If a reasonable time is allowed to us to make provision for present needs, we shall be in a position to accommodate her. Just now she can ease her own situation and ours most effectively by taking our cotton, our foodstuffs, our supplies of all kinds, even munitions of war, in liberal volume. There is talk of opening the Cotton Exchange—that might be a wise move. But to open our Stock Exchange until adequate safeguards have been erected against the dumping upon us from abroad of our securities in impossible amounts, that would be a most unwise move. What would it avail to pay our present gold obligations if by the opening of the Stock Exchange we afforded facilities for the piling up of new and greater obligations within a very few weeks? In pressing for gold payments England is thinking of her interests and her needs. They are great, they are urgent, but we must think of our safety, and whether we want to or not we are obliged to reckon with possibilities.

AGUASCALIENTES.

Comedy and tragedy go ever hand in hand in Mexico, and the humors of the outcome of the long fight for the "Constitution" are emphasized by the new plight of the military convention at Aguascalientes, which has thrust aside the Constitution altogether and declared itself the many-headed but only ruler. For VILLA is bringing his army up to the very gates of the city of the hot waters, so that he may be able to take the whole convention into custody at a moment's notice, and CARRANZA, still nominally the First Chief, has sent his family to safety across the American border. The perennial and persistent ZAPATA, who was once going to join hands with MADERO, and then with OBOZCO, and then with HUERTA, and lately with VILLA, now seems to have changed his mind again and to be holding to his old policy of making mischief all by himself.

As some relief to this confusion, we have VILLA's assurances to the Government at Washington that he is all for peace, that he will support any provisional Government in which CARRANZA has no part. We have an idea that VILLA always means what he says at the moment he says it. But we fancy that his ultimate proposal will be to support that Government in which FRANCISCO VILLA bears the chief part, and no other.

WHY PAY ANY DIVIDENDS?

It is easy to understand why workingmen are willing that dividends should be diverted to wages, instead of being wasted in payment to the owners of the property. But it is lamentable to have to explain to Mr. BRANDEIS why he cannot be allowed to take a similar position. His personal, unofficial position is that of a Reformer, a personage who ought to be above partisanship. He ought doubly to be animated by regard for all interests, for the people at large, like the Commissioners, because he is their counsel, as well as a Reformer.

Yet, in the hearing on the rate increase, Mr. BRANDEIS cross-examined Mr. WILLARD regarding the policy of the Baltimore & Ohio, which maintained its dividend payment with the assistance of the surplus, although the earnings point to the necessity of a change unless an advance of rates is allowed. Referring to the probability that the company must pay higher interest rates when next it borrows Mr. BRANDEIS asked:

> If it be true that you may have to pay 7 or 8 per cent., isn't that a risk that should be taken by the stockholders through a reduction of dividends rather than be met by an advance in rates? You defend here today a reduction of practically every railroad expense except dividends.

The suggestion of the question is that dividends are for the advantage of the shareholders alone. The fact is that the dividends are for the good of the public, as much as the railways themselves. If there were no dividends soon there would be only crippled railways. If there is not a surplus above dividends the conditions of credit of the railways would be worse than Mr. WILLARD testified, and the credit conditions of the future are bad enough at best. Mr. CONANT testified yesterday that the Governments of the nations at war will be in the market with loans for $15,000,000,000, if the war should last a year. Lenders play no favorites. Whoever offers the best terms, under equality of conditions, gets the cash. Railways which must borrow must overbid Governments. Our railways, which have been developed with foreign capital in large degree, must appeal to Americans alone, and must pay a price for money above the level of recent years. Dividends must be maintained at that level, with something to spare, or else there will be short commons for the railways. If the stockholders do not like the risk they do not have to take it. They can sell out, and at best they must see their securities sell down to a price to make a yield at the market for money. Stockholders are not locked in so that they have to take lying down whatever Mr. BRANDEIS and the Commission allow them.

But it is a mistake to think that it is a shareholders' affair, exclusively. From a public point of view the use of railway dividends is to attract capital from private to public use. If every dollar of dividend were taken from the shareholders it would still be necessary for the railways to find fresh capital. It is only by the use of still more capital that the country can get its commerce carried in the future as in the past. The increase of the wage fund does not add to the traffic capacity of the railways in any such manner or degree as the investment of capital. When Mr. WILLARD was a fireman the engines were playthings, comparatively, but the duties of the firemen and engineers have decreased as the power of the engines has increased. Wages have been raised, although engineers can almost drive with kid gloves, and are relieved of many coarse duties formerly required of them for smaller wages. It is investment alone which has enabled more powerful engines to haul larger cars over stronger bridges, and which moves them through marvelous terminals. In 1890 the average trainload was 175 tons. In 1911 it was 383 tons. Investment alone can continue the work for the public as well as the shareholders, at which the world marvels and Reformers rage and propose vain things. It is folly for Mr. BRANDEIS to disclose any weak point in the finances of any railway. It is not proposed that any one railway should either raise or reduce rates, although that would seem to be the direction in which Mr. BRANDEIS's mind is working. The railway situation as a whole is before the Commission. They must stand and fall together. Mr. BRANDEIS is so wrapped in his concept of an ideal railway that he has lost sight of conditions in the workaday world. Heretofore he has carried the Commission into the clouds with him. It is time for the Commission at least to come down to earth and business.

THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

Some 6,000 teachers from all parts of our State, with many representatives from other States, will meet in Albany tomorrow for the fiftieth convocation of the University of the State of New York. The meetings will extend over two days. Addresses will be made and discussions will be led by selected men and women, including Dr. PALMER of Harvard, Dean WOODBRIDGE of Columbia, Mrs. HARRIMAN of Orange County, Dr. KENT of Virginia, Dr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, the Governor, and Dr. FINLEY, the Commissioner of Education.

We note with interest that among the topics for discussion are "The Rural School," "Medical Inspection," which Dr. BIGGS will treat, and "What the School Should Do for the State." The discutants include a surgeon, a physician, a dentist, a lawyer, an editor, a rural school trustee, a farmer, and a director of boy and girls' clubs. It is to be expected, as has been the case in the past, that this meeting will have an excellent effect upon the teaching force throughout the State. We are started—this is beyond doubt—on a new, more practical, more beneficent and fruitful policy of education in New York. Though we are late in starting and have far to go, such occasions of debate and consultation under serious and intelligent guidance must prove helpful.

A BELIEVER IN GHOSTS.

Mgr. ROBERT H. BENSON, whose death was recorded yesterday, was one of the few remaining men of high intelligence and education who believed in the old-fashioned ghost. It may have been his opposition to modernism, leading him to renounce the faith of his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in favor of Catholicism, that impelled his preference for haunted houses of the old style, with malignant apparitions trampling on the stairs and clanking chains in the deep watches of the night, and dissipating themselves in reveries that include groans, moans, and the passing of cold fingers across the throats of uneasy sleepers. The "manifestations" of Prof. HYSLOP and his mediums were not at all Mgr. BENSON's ghosts. And he had nothing in common with Sir OLIVER LODGE's hope of establishing intercourse with disembodied spirits across the ether, or with HENRI BERGSON's elaborate telepathic arguments.

But he was willing to consider theories of ghostly visitations that would not impair the old-fashioned conception. A ghost might, for example, be the effect of some past violent emotion which, like an aroma, still lingers around the scene of its original generation and penetrates the consciousness of visitors. Or it might be the "astral body" believed in by the theosophists. Scientific help was not needed to account for ghosts in these ways, and psychologists were dispensed with, excepting when they yielded to Hamlet's or Macbeth's conceptions. Those conceptions are, in fact, more comfortable and satisfying than the scientific speculations of the modern "highbrows."

THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Some rather tactless criticism of the State Civil Service Commission has been directed to its investigation of the City Commission. It may be that some politicians expected in this way to get rid of the City Commission, but the inquiry in its present stage is an open one; the City Commission is defended by an Assistant Corporation Counsel and by very able private counsel; any attempt to deal unfairly ought easily to be foiled or exposed. Moreover, the Governor has said that removal of the City Commission, which would require his approval, is "unthinkable." It would be a good plan to let the inquiry go its way without further public comment, unless something more pressing than has yet occurred should seem to require it.

Meanwhile the State Commission is the subject of definite and rather serious charges by a committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, the closing part of the correspondence relating to which is made public by the association. The correspondence embraces the full statements on each side, and in our judgment presents a case which the Governor should seriously consider with reference to the employment of his power of removal. But as to the employment of this power a serious situation exists. In 1913, while Mr. SULZER was still Governor, a bill was passed, supported by the State Civil Service Commissioners and opposed by the Reform Association, the terms of which are thus summarized by the association:

> It amended the civil service law by increasing the salaries of the Commissioners from $3,000 to $5,000, provided for the appointment of the individual members of the Commission for overlapping terms, prevented the removal of a member of the State Civil Service Commission except with approval of the Senate, and took the position of Secretary of all Civil Service Commissions in New York State out of the competitive class, where it had been placed the previous year.

The association states that it has urged upon Mr. SAXE, counsel to the Governor, the need of proper amendment of this law next year in case Gov. GLYNN is re-elected, and that it is "very hopeful" that this will be secured. Obviously the bill passed in 1913 was peculiarly special legislation, due almost wholly to a desire to favor personal or political ends. It was in direct violation of a principle long respected in the administration of the civil service law in this State, and sound in itself. It impairs substantially the power, and, therefore, the responsibility, of the Governor, who is primarily charged with the faithful and adequate execution of the civil service law, and of the clear and comprehensive requirements of the State Constitution with regard to the civil service. The Commissioners, under the law, are his official advisers and agents, and when they fail to satisfy him in that function, as defined by the law, he should have the power of removal for proper cause and after due inquiry. The law as it stands leaves the Governor for seven or eight months of the year almost helpless to exercise effective control of the Civil Service Commission. It is an unfortunate situation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Agreement Is Not Alliance.

Except for the usual, or invariable, uncertainty as to what a petty jury will do about anything, there could be no doubt that trouble of the "damages" sort was in store for the Montana paper accused of declaring an ally of saloonkeepers and white slavers a woman who has been delivering anti-suffragist speeches out there. At any rate such would be the natural outcome of the suit which has been brought if the injurious statement had been made in a way to fix responsibility on the paper in question, for of course the anti-suffrage women take the same view of the "interests" mentioned that other women do, and can easily prove it.

The charge, however, was not made editorially, but in a poem published in the paper, and editorial approval of all sentiments expressed in all poetry printed in a paper is hardly to be assumed with either safety or justice.

As for the absurd accusation against the anti-suffragists, the only approach to an excuse for it is the very remote one that the liquor men, as a class, are strongly opposed to the enfranchisement of women. That they are so opposed the suffragists would have no difficulty in proving, in Montana or anywhere else. Indeed, a pamphlet issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association presents a lot of documentary evidence of a conclusive kind on that point, and everybody who has given the matter any attention knows that, and why, the saloon is against votes for women. But because two groups have, besides many disagreements, one purpose or desire in common, that does not make them allies, so the proof that "rum" is against suffrage will not help the defense in the Montana libel case at all.

The same argument applies, of course, to the white slavers, and the suffragist post who couldn't see it is—well, not to be trusted with both pencil and paper at the same time.

Treitschke's Doctrine Repudiated.

In a well written, and in some respects well argued, letter that was printed on this page yesterday, WILLIAM H. TAFT denied that TREITSCHKE and BERNHARDI as historians or NIETZSCHE as a philosopher had any considerable following among the German people or had given generally recognized and accepted expression to views and beliefs commonly accepted in Germany.

From the brief autobiography which Mr. TAFT offered, telling of his education in Germany and his frequent visits there since his coming to the United States in 1907, it was evident that he spoke with knowledge as to the group of which he is a member, but nothing more was proved and he presented no evidence to convince us that recent German policies have been determined or even influenced by that group. His conclusions, too, were in diametric opposition to those of the late Prof. CRAMB, whose posthumously published lectures have recently excited so much interest here and in England, and Prof. CRAMB also spoke from knowledge acquired in Germany.

Of course, in no country would any great number of people read such books as those of TREITSCHKE, BERNHARDI, and NIETZSCHE, but it is the kind rather than the number of readers attracted by a book that determines its effectiveness, and there is much in recent events to lend plausibility to Prof. CRAMB's presentation of the case and to take it away from the one offered by our correspondent.

We would all like to think him right and the Englishman wrong, but the facts as we know them make that difficult, if not impossible.

They Bought Only to Sell Again.

Perhaps the best reason for believing the stories told by the prosecution's witnesses in the trial of the men charged with selling books on false pretenses at prices enormously above their real value is that the revelations are of a kind that nobody claiming to possess ordinary intelligence could make without deep humiliation. For more amazing confessions of credulity—of ignorance concerning both book values and business methods—were probably never heard, except possibly in "green goods" cases.

Yet these people were all literates, and evidently they had all read more or less about the prices paid for rare books by the famous collectors. As evidently they had never acquired any realknowledge of these subjects, and that they had no love for the treasures they thought they were buying is shown by the fact that in each instance the purchase was persuaded under promise of a speedy sale at a huge profit. In other words, according to their own plans they were tempted, not into book collecting, but into speculation in books, and the appeal was the one which is effective so lamentably often—to the get-rich-quick desire.

Not all of the victims were women, but a majority of them were, and the women more or less eagerly took the biggest risks, though there is a general impression that women tend to be cautious in the handling of their own money and shrewd in getting its full worth.

The facts in this strange case illustrate anew how narrowly is limited the knowledge of when and why a book or an edition is valuable to collectors, as distinguished from readers. The difference between these two classes, of course, is a vast one, and hardly anybody is a member of both. The "best" edition for the one is usually the worst for the other, which accounts, presumably, for the slight exchange of sympathy between them. To the reader the collector is a mere curio hunter, while the collector wonders pityingly at the reader's inappreciation of rarity.

A Warning from the King.

King ALBERT is quoted as expressing the hope that his expatriated subjects, instead of being long the objects of charity in the countries where they have been received with such generous hospitality and well-deserved sympathy, may be soon provided with work and so saved from the pauperizing effects that adways follow the prolonged acceptance of unearned money.

The implied fear is not altogether without reason, for already, according to certain private reports from England, some of the exiles show a disposition to refuse employment and to prefer the free maintenance they are now getting. The Belgians, however, have a well-established reputaion for industry and for desire as well as competence for self-support.

The inevitable exceptions apart, any tendency of the sort mentioned is probably explicable as a consequence of the terrible psychic shocks recently received and the enervation that naturally follows them. This will pass away with time, but the usual problems and perils of "charity" are present, and might as well be frankly recognized. Meanwhile the needs about which there is no doubt are many and desperate, and the funds as yet available do no more than begin to meet them. The Belgians have earned all the help that can possibly be given them.

GERMANS' AMERICAN PLAN.

Does It Contemplate Violating the Monroe Doctrine?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

So bitter has been the attitude of the German-American papers and societies toward what they are pleased to designate the "Anglo-American" sympathy for the Allies' cause that it would not be mal apropos for these friends to make a categorical statement as to what their position would be if Germany attempted to violate the Monroe Doctrine. It is well known that one of the choicest portions of Brazil is largely populated by Germans, and that Guatemalan industries are at least 70 per cent. German-controlled. Are they in sympathy with our Monroe Doctrine? If so, will they publicly express this sympathy?

I find every German-American I talk with is heartily in favor of Germany acquiring her "place in the sun" on this continent. I also note that neither the German Ambassador nor Dr. Dernburg (busy as they are in trying to influence American opinion) has ventured to express himself on the matter of Germany's plans for South America, although a frank statement from them would do much to quiet suspicion. W. S. K.

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

A NEW CONSTITUTION

Should Be Produced by New York's Convention.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I believe the 1915 convention should prepare a short and compact instrument modeled on the Federal Constitution for submission to the electorate. The 1894 Constitution now in force should not be used as material except for the fundamental checks and balances, restraints on legislative action, Bill of Rights, &c. The 1894 convention was a frankly partisan body and inserted every conceivable provision for the control of New York City's destiny by the up-State voter.

The coming convention should have sufficient sense of moral obligation to subordinate party advantage to the public welfare. A politician-made, reactionary proposal will not be accepted by the people in times like these; only a progressive instrument providing for such needed reforms as a shorter ballot and real home rule for cities will have much chance of passing into the organic law of this State.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

The New Nominating Method.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The inferior character of the candidates for United States Senator is a commentary on the new method of nomination and election to the Senate. I am convinced that if the new method of election had not required, in the first place, a supplication of the people to nominate him, and, secondly, another supplication to elect him, Mr. Root would not have declined to be considered a candidate. It is certain that, in the event of Republican success in the election of the Legislature, the State and nation would have continued to enjoy the incomparable advantage of Mr. Root's services in the Senate.

A CONSERVATIVE.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

MOTHERHOOD'S CHANT.

French or Russian, they matter not,
German or English, as one begot.
We bore them all and we bore them well,
We went for them to the gates of hell,
We are the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

He is known to you all, he has called to you all,
He crouches behind each boundary wall,
He rides on the waves of a crimson flood,
He rides on the tides of our children's blood,
He lies of glory and sacrifice,
Of honor and fame and pomp he lies—
WAR!

Come, let us stand in the Judgment Place
And take an oath for the human race,
An oath our daughters, and theirs, shall take,
An oath no trumpet or drum can shake.
We hate no sinner, we hate the sin,
Not those who lose, not those who win.
We, the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

You take the folk of our pain to slay,
That gold nor steel can ever repay.
You shall we hate with a lasting hate.
We will never forego our hate—
Hate of the heart and hate of the womb,
Hate of the cradle and hate of the tomb.
And you shall answer and make reply,
For we are partners of God on high.
What will you say before that Throne
To Us, the makers of flesh and bone,
WAR!

McLANEBURGH WILSON.

GLYNN WOULD PURGE STATE CIVIL SERVICE

Will Ask Legislature for Power to Remove Commissioners on Charges.

REFORMERS ALLEGE GRAFT

Tell Governor Sulzer Body Is Not Fit to Endure—Point to Gross Nepotism.

When Mayor Mitchel recently attacked the State Civil Service Commission, charging that it was playing politics in investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission, the State Commission retorted with a statement to the public in which it was pointed out that charges against the State Commission made by the Civil Service Reform Association to Gov. Glynn had not been seriously received. The Commissioners clearly intimated that the charges, of which the charge of nepotism was the most prominent, had been dropped.

It came to light yesterday, however, that these charges have not been dropped; that Gov. Glynn still has them under consideration, and that, if re-elected, he would suggest amendments to the civil service law which would let him remove Commissioners after a hearing. A State Commissioner can only be removed now by the Legislature. Gov. Glynn did not appoint the present State Commission, composed of Jacob Neu, Dr. Meyer Wolff, and James A. Lavery, and it was said yesterday that he had taken a personal interest in the charges against the Sulzer commission by the Reform Association.

The Reform Association yesterday made public the full reply of the State Commission to the charges against it. It also made public the association's answer to this defense. This answer expresses the association's belief that the present commission ought to be removed. In the concluding section is this statement:

> A commission engaged in cultivating graft is not a commission which should be permitted to endure.

The defense and answer are addressed to John G. Saxe, counsel to the Governor. From the Reform Association's statement it appears that Mr. Saxe was so interested that he called Nelson S. Spencer and George T. Keyes of the Reform Association into conference, and with them discussed the question of amending the law so that a Governor may remove Commissioners without consent of the Senate.

The State Commission's defense, which had been made public before, deals with each charge made by the Reform Association. These charges concerned alleged delays in acting on civil service applications, alleged illegal classification of positions as exempt, the making of alleged special exceptions to dodge examinations, and the appointment by Commissioners Neu, Wolff, and Lavery of relatives. The Commissioners, while admitting some apparent irregularities, deny wilful violation of the civil service law or rules and challenge the right of the Reform Association to impugn their motives. They assert that reference to the official acts of the commission was unwarranted, and that the charges were presented "either through ignorance of the situation or from undue malice." Exigency is offered as excusing most of the alleged exceptions authorized.

The greater space is devoted to charges of nepotism. The Reform Association pointed out that President Neu had appointed without examination a stenographer in his private office as special stenographer to aid him in the State work, that A. J. Gilchrist, a law partner of Mr. Neu, had been engaged by the commission to do legal work, and that another job had been found for President Neu's son; also, that Commissioner Wolff had engaged his wife as stenographer, and that he had obtained employment for a brother-in-law; also, that Commissioner Lavery had engaged his brother as emergency stenographer. These stenographers get $60 a month from the State for their irregular services, and they were not selected from eligible lists.

In its answer on the defense for appointing relatives the Reform Association says:

> The disingenuous manner in which the commission endeavors to meet the charge of nepotism is apparent by the statement that the State Civil Service Commissioners are not "the only State officers who had relatives or close friends employed in the service."
>
> The fact that similar conditions exist in other departments does not diminish the damning effect of the charges against the commission; nor does the statement that former Civil Service Commissioners have employed their relatives as stenographers without examination take anything from the force of the association's criticism of the present commission.
>
> Their practices are practices universally condemned by public opinion and cast suspicion on all their acts. A commission engaged in cultivating graft is not a commission which should be permitted to endure. The fact is patent that the present Civil Service Commission has used every loophole of the civil service law to place in office relatives and friends of the members of the commission.

The Reform Association "begs to point out the melancholy fact that the commission fails utterly to appreciate the seriousness of its actions."

A Commuter's Grievance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This morning's papers contain the news that the Long Island Railroad Company again proposes to raise its rates of fares for commuters and other passengers. As these rates are already unreasonably high, being in the case of monthly commutation tickets from $2 to $3 over those charged by the Lackawanna Railroad for similar distances from New York City, a further increase would be outrageous and should not be permitted.

Since this road inaugurated its policy of forcing travel to the Pennsylvania Station, which is by no means a convenience for many of those who have to use its trains, it has compelled all holders of single or multiple trip tickets good to Long Island City or to East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, to pay an additional 1¼ cents to be carried through the tubes to Seventh Avenue, and as a subterfuge to cover the excessive charge for the short distance sells tickets to Woodside, which is five miles out from the Pennsylvania Station. As the Public Service Commission has permitted this thing to exist for some years, the officials of the road have felt encouraged to attempt to make the public pay further for the expensive "improvements" on its route. An investigation into the question of how much Long Islanders have benefited from the improvements would be edifying. L. V. LOOMIS.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 16, 1914.

"Civilized" Warfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One would imagine from the criticisms, charges, and counter-charges made by both sides to the present savage European conflict that the affair is simply an exhibition bout. The expression "civilized warfare" is ridiculous. War is an uncivilized and hellish method of settling differences. It knows no law and must of necessity disregard all rights of others. War is simply the last move in business rivalry and the natural outcome of the struggle for existence in which the rule is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

J. C. JENKINS.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

Good Outgrown Clothing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice that both the Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief Association in their appeals for clothing specify that it must be absolutely new. Is there any good reason for this? While any one can readily see that certain kinds of cast-off clothing would be useless, it seems strange that such articles as outgrown children's clothing or other articles in good condition should not be useful for destitute people.

MARY H. B. LATHROP.

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

HENRY COTTON PLAN GAINS.

Rule Likely to be Adopted for a House Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The movement for cotton relief legislation at the present session of Congress gained unexpected strength today when 102 members voted in favor of a rule which would permit the Henry proposition, calling for the issuance of $250,000,000 in Federal Treasury notes to be loaned to the planters of cotton, to be submitted to a direct vote of the House. Sixty members opposed the rule. It was impossible to obtain a quorum, and as a result there will be another vote tomorrow, with every indication that ultimately the rule will be adopted.

While not all of the 102 members who voted for the rule favor the Henry plan, Mr. Henry asserted tonight that he now was sure that the sentiment of the membership of the lower body was with him in the fight. With a quorum present he thought that the House would give a majority of fifty in favor of the plan. Some of the members voting for the rule will vote against the main proposition.

The Henry plan now will come before the House as an amendment to a bill which already has passed the Senate authorizing national banks to issue circulating notes on commercial paper up to 100 per cent. of the banks' capital and surplus.

Should the amendment be accepted and the bill passed then the cotton relief fight, so far as Congress is concerned, will be thrown into a conference between the House and Senate. The Senate once refused to pass a cotton relief bill, and it is presumed that a further effort to force legislation of that character will not meet with enthusiastic support in the upper body.

Mr. Henry said tonight that the cotton amendment would be pressed in Congress to a final vote, and that the conditions now were such that it was hardly probable that the War Tax bill could obtain the right of way over the cotton question. In other words, Mr. Henry thinks that there can be no adjournment until his cotton plan either has been accepted or rejected by a vote of Congress while there is a quorum present.

EXCHANGE BY-LAWS ALTERED.

Cotton Brokers Approve Changes to Conform to Lever Bill.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday approved amendments to the by-laws of the organization which recently were drawn up by the Board of Governors to meet certain provisions of the Lever bill. One of the changes prescribes the use of Government standards in grading cotton, and the use of contracts in trading which meet the letter of the new law. The members altered the former rule on commissions so as to make the charge to non-members $20 instead of $15 for buying and selling 100 bales of cotton, and it was decided to require five instead of three days' notice for the delivery of cotton on future contracts.

The adoption of these amendments was considered on the board as an important step toward a renewal of business. In a few days the Conference Committee, which has been at work for several weeks forming a syndicate to take over outstanding contracts, is expected to report that the work is done, and when trading is renewed the market should not be disturbed by the unfinished business left over when the Exchange was shut down.

The present stagnation in trading was reflected yesterday in the sale of a Cotton Exchange membership. W. Germain bought the seat of T. B. Deems for $7,000. The last previous sale was for $12,000 on July 18.

RESERVE BANKS OPENING.

McAdoo Tells Directing Boards They May Begin on Nov. 16.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary McAdoo, speaking to representatives of the Directing Boards of the twelve Federal reserve banks today, expressed the opinion that the banks could be opened by Nov. 16. It is not expected that they shall immediately be able to perform all their functions, but that some of them will be in condition to undertake to receive deposits from member banks and have the machinery ready for rediscount purposes.

More than seventy-five representatives of the banks were present. After a speech by Gov. Hamlin of the Reserve Board, the meeting divided into committees to take up some of the technical questions confronting the banks. Mr. McAdoo's opinion as to the opening day for the banks probably will be followed by a formal announcement of the date before the meetings here are over. In the meantime the members of the board expect to learn the opinion of the banks' representatives.

NEW INCOME TAX RULES.

Indorsements or Stamps on Foreign Coupons Evidence of Tax Withheld.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In two decisions today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the regulations in regard to the income tax are modified so that indorsements or stamps on foreign coupons, checks, and bills of exchange are held to be sufficient evidence of tax withheld to relieve subsequent holders or purchasers from the obligations of withholding, and also so as to provide that Collectors need not retain in their offices copies of returns.

When information relative to any return of annual net income filed by any taxpayer is necessary for connection with the assessment and collection of the income tax, it may be secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

MORE TREATIES RATIFIED.

Senate Accepts Peace Agreements with Greece and Ecuador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With all legislative business out of the way except the final adoption of the conference report on the War Tax bill, the Senate this afternoon devoted over an hour to executive business. Peace treaties were ratified with Greece and Ecuador.

Similar treaties have been signed with Panama and Santo Domingo, but the Senate is as yet unsatisfied as to their possible effect on the peculiar relations the United States bears to those countries, and they were not considered this afternoon.

ALASKA LAND BILL SIGNED.

President Completes Act to Open the Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson signed the Alaskan Coal Land Leasing bill today opening the coal fields of Alaska. Because of restrictions put on the output of coal from Canada to Alaska since the European war began the bill was hurried through Congress at the request of Secretary Lane and several Western Senators.

In recognition of his efforts to improve Alaska, President Wilson was today presented with an ink well and stand and pen and pencil made of Alaska gold and mastodon ivory. The gift was bought by subscriptions by the people of Fairbanks, Alaska.

WIN ANOTHER OPERA PRIZE.

Prof. Parker and Brian Hooker Get $10,000 Award in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The $10,000 prize offered by the National Federation of Musical Clubs for the best grand opera written in English has been awarded to Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale, who composed the music, and Brian Hooker of New York, who wrote the book. The opera is called "Fairyland."

Under the terms of the competition, in which fifty-four operas were entered, the production will be made at Los Angeles next Summer. The authors three years ago won a prize for their opera "Mona," which was said to have been an artistic, but not a financial, success.

WAR TAX DEADLOCK, FIGHT ON BEER LEVY

Conferees Debate for Seven Hours Imposts on Liquors and Gasoline.

HOUSE MEMBERS OBDURATE

Insist That Senate's Beverage Taxes Would Lessen Production and Cut Off Revenue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—After deliberating seven hours the Democratic members of the Conference Committee on the War Tax bill adjourned late tonight without having reached an agreement on anything. They differed widely in regard to three of the Senate amendments—those increasing the tax on beer from $1.50 to $1.75 a barrel imposing a new additional tax of 5 cents a gallon on rectified spirits, and striking out the House levy of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, motor spirits, naphtha, and the like.

The large revenues involved in each of these items made it impossible for the conferees to consider the other items of the bill, while the three major points of difference were unsettled. While the subject does not seem to have been discussed in detail, the fact that beer, whiskey, and gasoline are the principal stumbling blocks, suggests that the Senate's heavy increase in the tax on the large manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes in large measure will be accepted by the House.

When a recess was taken tonight the conferees did not disclose the arguments used by the opposing sides, but it is believed that the managers on the part of the House took the position that beer, as taxed in the House bill, and whisky, as already taxed, could not be burdened more heavily without reducing the possible revenues by checking production. When the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was framed, its authors sought to adjust the tax on liquors to what the industry would bear, and the House takes the position that the increase proposed by it in this tax on beer accomplishes this purpose. The fact that the production of beer and whisky has declined noticeably in the last two months might be taken to support this view.

In the war tax measure as it passed the House a tax of 2 cents a gallon was voted on gasoline and the like. The Senate Committee on Finance objected, saying that this levy taxed industrial engines as heavily as it did the more luxurious automobiles. First the committee cut the rate in half and supplemented the revenue by a horse power tax on the sale of automobiles. Subsequently the tax on gasoline was eliminated and the horse power tax was increased. In the end the caucus eliminated the entire paragraph and it is this the House members are trying to restore. If the rates in the Senate amendments prevail in regard to beer and whisky, some other levy like that on gasoline will be needed to supply the deficit.

The conferees believe that when agreement is reached on the three items the other twenty-odd points of difference will cause little trouble. Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said this morning that he thought the session would end not later than Thursday. In that case the conferees would need to reach a complete agreement not later than tomorrow night.

Action in the House by unanimous consent today sent the War Tax bill to conference, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Democrat of New York, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, announced that he and several of his colleagues would vote against the bill should it be returned from conference with the beer tax fixed at $1.75 a barrel.

"A Senate amendment proposes to increase the duty on beer from $1.50, as proposed by the House, to $1.75 a barrel," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "and I will not vote for a conference report that fixes the duty on beer at $1.75 a barrel."

The trouble which was expected in the House over the question of sending the bill to conference did not appear. The advocates of cotton relief legislation raised no objection when Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee brought the bill forward with a recommendation from his committee that conferees be appointed.

"Reserving the right to object, I wish to state that I will not object," said Representative Henry of Texas, leader of the cotton filibusters. His colleagues applauded. Speaker Clark thereupon named Messrs. Underwood, Hitchin, and Payne as the House conferees.

DEFENDS CAPT. SPENCER.

Surge

SARDOU REVIVAL SKILLFULLY MADE

An Elaborate Cast Appears in the Empire Production of "Diplomacy."

ENGLISH TEXT RENOVATED

Happily Modernized in Manner, the Play Is Still Strong in Its Power to Interest.

DIPLOMACY, a play in four acts, by Sardou. With William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro. At the Empire Theatre.

Henry Beauclerc	William Gillette
Comtesse Zicka	Blanche Bates
Dora	Marie Doro
Julian Beauclerc	Leslie Faber
Count Orloff	Giorgio Majeroni
Baron Stein	Gustav von Seyffertitz
Algie Fairfax	Norman Tharp
M. Steffens	W. Van Loon
Antoine	Henry Dornton
Sheppard	John Carmichael
Marquise de Rio-Zares	Jeffreys Lewis
Lady Henry Fairfax	Bertha Fordyce
Mion	Malise Sheridan
Bellboy at hotel	Master Bewford Hampden

Good judgment and a deal of skill have entered into the painstaking and elaborate revival of "Diplomacy," which was presented to New York last evening at the Empire Theatre, the same stage on which more than a dozen years ago the same play by Victorien Sardou was given with William Faversham, Jessie Millward, and Margaret Anglin in the leading rôles.

In the 1914 revival, William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro have these parts to play, and for this revival the musty text of the old Scott-Stephenson version has been thoroughly shaken up and renovated. So played and so presented, "Diplomacy" has much to please and interest an audience of today, and after last evening's performance at the Empire, it is not difficult to understand why the recent revival in London held the boards with great success for more than a year.

When, as a closing touch to last season, Mr. Drew and Miss Barrymore joined forces in a late Spring production of "A Scrap of Paper," that early Sardou comedy was treated precisely as if it had been written the month before, and yet no one took the trouble to readjust its archaic text to the customs of the contemporary stage. The result was a succession of almost ludicrous incongruities.

Those responsible for the London revival of "Diplomacy," however, saw to it that the old script employed in the seventies by Squire Bancroft was vigorously revised for twentieth century purposes, and the process of retouching has been still more thoroughly carried out in preparing the play for the Empire.

The touch of today is communicated to the old play not merely by the installation of the useful telephone, but the occasional insertion of such decidedly present-day airs as "Un Peu d'Amour" or "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and the casual references to such interesting contemporaries as Vesta Tilley and Lord Kitchener. Every aside, every soliloquy, is given a new and vibrating ecology. The play's lines is such as might have been employed if Sardou's "Dora" were now being done into English for the first time.

Of course this process, for all the care and intelligence which have attended it, does not make "Diplomacy" a modern play and the essence of what is left is what the more modern playwrights have gradually and wisely put behind them. But what is left is also what was best in the work of Victorien Sardou and constitutes a fine example of the elaborate ingenuity that represented his mastery of the theatre.

Sardou's admirably strong sense of the theatre entered into the writing of such scenes as that between Orloff and the two Beauclercs in the second act, or that contest of wits between the elder Beauclerc and Countess Zicka in the fourth act. Such scenes were conceived by one who understood perfectly the way to attain theatrical suspense, and they attain it in full measure in this latest revival of "Diplomacy."

That they do hold an Empire audience of the Autumn of 1914 with a certain fascination, and that the whole play, for all its extreme artificiality, is still keenly interesting in this revival is due in no small measure not only to the skill but to the discretion which marks the general work of the company, and particularly the work of Mr. Gillette and Miss Doro.

The manner of their work is nicely adjusted to the needs of making "Diplomacy" acceptable here and now. Mr. Gillette, enthusiastically welcomed back to the footlights last evening, plays with that whimsical gentleness and something of the sheltering quality of his performance in "Clarice." It is admirably suited to the rôle of the good angel in the Sardou play.

Miss Doro, who never looked lovelier, is entirely charming in the lighter moments of Dora's happiness, and in the one big emotional scene that falls to her she conveys an impression of childlike grief and distress that is altogether appropriate.

Miss Bates brings her great ability, accompanied by a new and sinister foreign accent, to the rôle of the adventuress. She does not work with entire success against the great handicap of a part that is peculiarly difficult to make convincing in this day and generation.

As to the other rôles, Giorgio Majeroni plays with sincerity and force as Orloff, Gustav von Seyffertitz is an impressive Baron Stein, Jeffreys Lewis plays the Marquise with gusto and rough humor, and Norman Tharp is very happily cast in the part of Algie Fairfax, the all-English rôle in "Diplomacy."

TWO SISTERS ARE BRIDES.

Misses L. C. and M. A. McKinnon, Gowned Alike, in Double Ceremony.

A double wedding took place at 8 o'clock last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McKinnon, 337 Riverside Drive. Miss Lillian Claire McKinnon was married to Maltby Lockwood Jelliffe of Jersey City, and Miss Madeline Agnes McKinnon became the bride of Kenneth Tackabury Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin. Mr. McKinnon gave his daughters in marriage, and the double ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Norman McKinnon, uncle of the brides, of Utica, N. Y.

An aisle, formed with gilt standards and white ribbons, led through three rooms of the McKinnon home to the drawing room, down which the bridal party passed to the shell-shaped bower of Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums.

The brides were gowned alike, in white satin robes, draped with duchesse lace, and court trains of silver brocade. Their veils were of point lace, and fell from the coiffure half way down the train, being caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. Each carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The Misses Marguerite and Katherine Jelliffe were the attendants for Miss Lillian C. McKinnon, and Mrs. Robert Marvin and Miss Dorothy McKinnon were Miss Madeleine A. McKinnon's attendants.

John Wallace McKinnon, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man for Mr. Jelliffe, and Robert Marvin acted as best man for his brother. There were seven ushers.

A large reception followed the double ceremony, the house was decorated throughout with autumnal flowers and foliage. Mrs. McKinnon, mother of the two brides, was in green and silver brocade; Mrs. Marvin, Sr., was in blue and silver brocade, and Mrs. Jelliffe wore a costume of black Chantilly lace. The occasion also marked the silver wedding anniversary of the bride's parents.

Mr. Jelliffe and his bride left later for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon, and will live in Jersey City on their return. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin have gone to the Adirondacks, and are to reside in White Plains, N. Y.

KEESE—VANDERBILT.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Vanderbilt Weds A. H. Keese of Pasadena.

The wedding of A. Hoffman Keese of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Grace W. Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Vanderbilt of 135 West 123d Street, took place at Bretton Hall last evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr. The rooms in which the ceremony and reception took place were decorated with Autumn leaves and palms.

The bride wore an ivory white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, which had a court train held with pearl ornaments and a tulle veil. She carried valley lilies and was attended by Miss Alice Lippincott, in pale pink charmeuse and chiffon, as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, who were the Misses Jennie Caldwell, Edith Hand, Richards Van Santvoord, and Estelle Bertine. They were colored as the bride's frocks, with bodices and trains of white net, and carried orchid-colored chrysanthemums, with asparagus and Autumn leaves.

The bridal party passed through an aisle outlined with white ribbons, held by Master Jack Keese, a nephew of the bridegroom, and little Miss Elizabeth Bull. Dr. Mumford Keese of Syracuse, N. Y., was his brother's best man, and Dr. Alfred Dewey was the only usher.

The bride and bridegroom were showered with rose leaves sent from Southern California. After a brief honeymoon, they will go to Pasadena to live.

WEDDED AT HOTEL SAVOY.

Miss Myrtle Powell the Bride of Ludwig Lader.

The wedding of Miss Myrtle Powell, daughter of Henry M. Powell of this city, formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Ludwig Lader was celebrated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Savoy. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with Princess lace, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Fanny Markwell was maid of honor. She was in yellow charmeuse, and carried orchids. The twin nieces of the bride, Marion and Isadora Powell, were the flower girls. They were in white crêpe de chine, and each carried a basket of rose leaves. J. Lader was best man for his brother.

A dinner for the immediate families was held after the ceremony, followed by a large reception, the guests including many of the bride's classmates at Barnard College.

Mr. Lader and his bride will live in West Ninety-sixth Street on returning from their honeymoon.

FORST—HAHN.

The wedding of Miss Antoinette Hahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hahn of 26 West Ninety-first Street, to Leon Forst of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Forst of Kingston, N. Y., took place last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Schulman officiated. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with point duplique and pearls and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Amy Hahn was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Irma Hahn and Lucille Axmacher. Forst was Mr. Forst's best man, his brother, Max Forst. The ushers included Bernard Forst, Henry Forst, Leon Ross, Harold Hahn, Edwin David, and Harry Fiorst.

POSTUM.

SAYS COFFEE DRINKERS HAVE REAL DRUG HABIT

Physician Declares Food Value Is Nil and People Use It Only for Stimulation.

That many people are slaves to tea and coffee appears from a statement of Dr. C. J. Douglas, of Dorchester, Mass. "They do not distinguish the difference between drugs and food in their effect on the system.

"There is no substitute for an enslaving drug. When the effect of one dose has worn off, another dose of the same drug must be taken or discomfort follows, but if nutrition is wanted, a hundred different foods will supply the demand with equally satisfactory results.

"Tea and coffee are never taken because of any small nutritive element they may contain. Some drink them in small quantities merely because the taste is agreeable, or to wash down solid food.

"On the other hand, if a sufficient quantity is habitually taken, so that when they are discontinued, uncomfortable symptoms follow, then it is evident that a drug habit has been formed.

"If, for example, a person habitually drinks so much coffee for breakfast that on omitting it he 'misses something' during the forenoon, he may be set down as an excessive coffee drinker. He is relying on the stimulation of the drug, caffeine, and the daily use of any drug for such a purpose is injurious."

NOTE.—The food-drink INSTANT POSTUM, while much resembling the higher grades of Java coffee in flavor and appearance is absolutely free from the coffee drugs 'caffeine' and 'tannin' or any other harmful ingredient. Recent decrease in coffee sales is very generally attributed to the growing American custom of using Postum as a table beverage instead of coffee.

Before the Supreme Court of Civilization

The Responsibility for the War Will Be Argued by

James M. Beck,

former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who has argued many important cases in the United States Supreme Court, including the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

Mr. Beck's argument, based on the evidence submitted in the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, and the Gray Paper of Belgium, will be a complete summing up of the evidence placing the responsibility for beginning the great conflict.

In Next Sunday's Times

The Times is sold out early; order it today.

RAPID FUN MAKES 'CHIN CHIN' A GO

Montgomery and Stone Cut Capers in a Smashing Big Extravaganza.

CHINA FIGURES AT FIRST

Pretty Music in Fantastical Story in Which Helen Falconer and Belle Story Are Bright Lights.

CHIN-CHIN, or A MODERN ALADDIN, a musical comedy in three acts. Book by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside. Lyrics by Anne Caldwell and James O'Dea. Music by Ivan Caryll. At the Globe Theatre.

Chin Hop Lo, The Widow, Coolie, Clown, Gendarme, Chin Hop Hi, Paderewski, Ventriloquist, Mlle. Falloffski, Gendarme	David C. Montgomery
Aladdin	Douglas Stevenson
Abanazar	Charles T. Aldrich
Cornelius Bond	R. E. Graham
Tau Yung	Eugene Revere
Li-Dragon Face	Edgar Lee Hay
Ring Master	Charles Mast
Violet Bond	Helen Falconer
Goddess of the Lamp	Belle Story
Widow Twankey	Zelma Rawlston
Sen-Sen	Juliette Day
Fat-Tan	Violet Zell
Silver Ray	Marjorie Bentley
Moon Blossom	Lola Curtis
Lily Petal	Evelyn Conway
Lotus Leaf	Hazel Lewis
Cherry Bloom	Lorayne Leslie
Little Wing Wu	Agnes McCarthy
Little Lee Toy	George Phelps
The Four Bears	Misses Breen
Spirit of New Year	Mildred Richardson
Poppy Bud	Eleanor St. Clair
Spring Flower	Tot Qualters
Wistaria	Margaret St. Clair
Honeysuckle	Lillian Rice

To attempt to do justice to "Chin Chin," the extravaganza which came into the Globe Theatre last night, with nothing but a Mergenthaler machine and a press turning out 40,000 papers per hour, is out of the question. The only device capable of keeping up with the speed of the new Montgomery and Stone production is a moving picture outfit—and the camera man would have to be replaced by a motor at that.

"Chin Chin" is far and away the biggest show of its kind, which is hardly the way to express it, it stands in a class by itself, that has ever come to Broadway. It is every sort of an entertainment rolled into three tremendous, smashing acts, and it provides enough laughter to establish the success of half a dozen more Broadway shows. There are girls and girls and girls, circus clowns, circus horses, and circus performers. There are moving pictures and dancers and singers and vaudeville artists galore, and then there are Montgomery and Stone, who are on the stage most of the time.

Stone does everything that mortal can do to entertain, from falling out of an airship to riding a horse and playing a piano, and he is closely seconded by Dave Montgomery, who doesn't do quite as much but who is entertaining all the time.

But even if they are the chief entertainers, Montgomery and Stone are not the whole show by any means. Little Helen Falconer, who has climbed from the ranks of the chorus into a leading rôle in a very few years, is sweet and pretty, and dances and sings well as a fascinating American girl who is touring China with her father. The plot, what little plot there is, hangs on that trip, for in an old Chinese shop the American girl meets Aladdin and falls in love with him.

By the aid of Aladdin's magic lamp he becomes a prince of China, and everything goes well until the lamp is stolen and the girl taken thousands of miles away. Of course, Montgomery and Stone, who were a couple of china figures when the play opened, but who were brought to life soon after, follow the thief who stole the lamp and the girl and just about 11:30 last night they restored both the girl and the lamp to the rightful owner.

That's all there is to the story, and so there is no very serious objection to the many interruptions in the shape of specialties by Montgomery and Stone, the Six Brown Brothers, who play saxophones remarkably well, and many others.

As the slave of the lamp, who came to the aid of any one who rubbed that precious treasure, Belle Story, a recruit from vaudeville, scored a big success with her peculiar voice, which has a high note reaching way way above most other high notes exhibited on Broadway. Miss Story has all of the assurance of the successful vaudevillian, and will probably become a fixture in musical comedy.

There is no use in attempting to pick out the clever spots throughout the show—there are too many of 'em. No one who goes to the theatre to be entertained is likely to miss the Montgomery and Stone entertainment any way, so it is needless to praise it more.

While there were no songs which stood out and promised to become popular hits, the music of "Chin Chin" was all pretty and whistleable. Ivan Caryll was responsible for that end of the entertainment, while the book and lyrics were the work of Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside.

LINERS TO SAIL IN COMPANY.

Mauretania and Olympic to Depart Today Within an Hour.

The Cunarder Mauretania and the White Star liner Olympic sail today within an hour for Liverpool and Glasgow, respectively, with moderate passenger lists.

At 11 A. M. the Olympic will leave her pier and the Mauretania will depart at noon, for the first time since she has been in the New York service. Both Capt. Charles of the Mauretania and Capt. Haddock of the Olympic disclaim any intention to race on the way over, but it is possible that the Cunarder may pass the Olympic.

The Olympic will lie up for the Winter after this trip, but it has not yet been decided at what port.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Next week will be the last week of Fritzi Scheff in "Pretty Mrs. Smith" at the Casino Theatre. Lew Fields will produce "Suzi" in that theatre on Nov. 3.

The opening performance of "Life" at the Manhattan Opera House, postponed from last week until tonight, has again been put off until Saturday night.

Emmet Corrigan has been engaged to create the rôle of Daniel Pegotty in "The Highway of Life" at Wallack's Theatre next Monday night.

Nazimova and her company leave today for Atlantic City, where they will appear for the first time in Basil MacDonald's play, "That Sort."

Tonight is Boston night at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, where ex-Mayor John Fitzgerald of Boston and a large number of Boston baseball fans will occupy seats in honor of Gowdy and Rudolph, who are playing there.

Marie Tempest is to come into the Comedy Theatre on Nov. 2 in a new play. "Consequences" will move on that date to Chicago.

"The Battle Cry" is to be produced by the Shuberts at the Lyric Theatre Thursday night, Oct. 29.

The United Celtic Societies of New York will attend the performance of "Ireland, A Nation," in moving pictures at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Friday night.

Annie Hughes, the English actress, has returned to New York from London.

The wedding of Miss Annette Mark and Max Spiegel will take place in Buffalo on Nov. 18. Miss Mark is the daughter of Mitchel H. Mark, President of the Mark Strand Theatre Company, owners of the Strand Theatre, and Mr. Spiegel is Secretary of the corporation.

Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger will produce Robert Henry Davies's play, "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson in the leading rôle, at Syracuse next Monday night.

Next week is to be Masonic week at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, where George Broadhurst's drama, "The Law of the Land," with Julia Dean in the leading rôle, is playing.

The Winter Garden management announces that "Germany" has been added to the ensemble number called "The Call of the Colors," in "Dancing Around," the new Winter Garden show. The German costumes were not ready for the opening night.

George T. Stallings, the "Miracle Man of Baseball," will be the starliner at the Palace Theatre next week in a monologue.

MISS AMY WEIL A BRIDE.

Married to Alfred J. Wertheimer at Her Home by Rev. Dr. Harris.

The wedding of Miss Amy Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Weil, and Alfred J. Wertheimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wertheimer of St. Louis, Mo., was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 303 West 100th Street. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris performed the ceremony under a bower of Autumnal foliage and white chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and chiffon, trimmed with pearls, with a Court train. Her lace veil fell from a cap effect, wreathed in orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Carl Fritz of Cincinnati was matron of honor. She wore her wedding gown. The maid of honor was Miss Lucille Weil, a sister of the bride. She was in coral-colored velvet and silver lace, and carried blush roses.

Joseph Wertheimer of St. Louis was best man for his brother. Herbert Weil, a brother of the bride, and Carl Fritz were the ushers.

There was a reception after the ceremony. Mrs. Weil, mother of the bride, who received, was in black velvet, and Mrs. Wertheimer, the bridegroom's mother, who assisted, wore a costume of black lace.

Mr. Wertheimer and his bride, after returning from their honeymoon, will reside at Woodmere, L. I.

MUSIC FOR TERCENTENARY.

First of Four Concerts at City College Next Monday Night.

The Music Committee of the New York Commercial Tercentenary celebration, of which Prof. Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College is Chairman, announced last night that four notable free concerts would be held next week. The first will be at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8:15 o'clock next Monday evening.

The committee has arranged for the services of three members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Andrea de Segurola, baritone; Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, soprano, who sang the rôle of Gilda in "Rigoletto," and Lila Robeson, contralto, who had the rôle of the Witch in "Haensel and Gretel." Other artists will be Albert von Doenhoff, the pianist, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist, of the Philharmonic Orchestra. These artists will also appear at the second concert to be given the following evening at Washington Irving High School, and there will be other numbers, including selections by the City Orchestra of sixty pieces.

The Great Hall at the City College has been turned over to the committee by the Board of Education for the opening event. It accommodates 5,000 persons, and all seats except a few in the first balcony, which have been reserved for members of the committee and distinguished guests, will be for the public. Concerts will be given in Brooklyn at Erasmus High School and Commercial High School on the evenings of Oct. 29 and 30, respectively.

New German Instructor at N. Y. U.

Dean Archibald L. Bouton of New York University at chapel yesterday announced the appointment of Leo L. Rockwell, a graduate of Bucknell, as additional instructor in German.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catherine Lawrence Richardson, to Henry Graham Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. T. Martin of South Orange, N. J.

The Garden Club of America is giving a luncheon today at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Germantown, Penn., is President of the society.

Mrs. Henry H. Wehrhane of Broad Acre, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, at a large dance at her home on Dec. 31. Mrs. Wehrhane will also entertain a large house party at that time, and during November and December she will give a series of small dinners.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer will give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, on Dec. 5 at her home, 46 East Seventy-ninth Street. She will also give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 23 for the débutante.

Miss Harriet Paris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris, and William P. Philips of New York, son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Philips of West Chester, Penn., whose engagement was announced last July, are to be married on Dec. 1 in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Greta Hostetter, daughter of Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, and Glenn Stewart of Pittsburgh are to be married today at Locust Valley, L. I., and Miss Margaret B. Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish, is to marry Bern Budd of this city in Trinity Chapel.

Mr. CHOATE advises Every American to Read

GERMANY AND ENGLAND

By J. A. CRAMB. Introduction by the Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE

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JUSTICE AMEND DIES OF PARALYSIS

Supreme Court Jurist, 56, Had Been Ill Since Collapse on Bench Last April.

NATIVE OF THE EAST SIDE

Ex-Trustee of the College of City of New York and Member of Many German Societies.

Edward B. Amend, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York City, died last night from paralysis at his home, 38 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He had been in ill-health for a long time, and fainted on the bench and was taken home last April. He spent the Summer at Sea Gate at the home of his brother, William J. Amend, and returned to the city a week ago, and shortly after suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Justice Amend is survived by his widow, who was Miss Catherine Ridder, a sister of Herman Ridder. His brother, who married Miss Anne Ridder, another sister, also survives him. Justice Amend was reputed to be very wealthy, owning a large amount of property on the east side.

Edward B. Amend was born on the lower east side of New York City, in what was then popularly known as Little Germany, on June 2, 1858. He was a son of Bernard Amend, at one time a member of the Board of Education and one of the founders of the New York Catholic Protectory and for many years a member of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Amend received his elementary education in the parochial school on East Fourth Street, between Avenues A and B, conducted by the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Upon the completion of his elementary studies he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street, New York City, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877 and of Master of Arts in 1878. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879.

He then began the practice of law in New York City. On Jan. 22, 1885, he was married to Catherine J. Ridder. In November, 1880, with his brother, William J. Amend, he formed the firm of E. B. & W. J. Amend. For a number of years prior to his elevation to the bench he was a Trustee of the New York Catholic Protectory and of the College of the City of New York. In April, 1902 he was nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the Democratic Party and took office on Jan. 1, 1903. His term would have expired on Dec. 31, 1916.

Justice Amend was a member of the following clubs and societies: Manhattan Club, National Democratic Club, Municipal Art Society, Catholic Club, Catholic Historical Society, New York Liederkranz, Arion Society, Beethoven Maennerchor, and Deutsch-Gesselig-Wissenschaftlicher Verein.

Capt. Robert E. Lee.

Capt. Robert Edward Lee, youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died yesterday at Upperville, Va. He was born on Oct. 27, 1843, at Arlington House, the seat of the Lee family and now part of the Arlington National Cemetery. After finishing school he entered the University of Virginia in 1860 and remained there until March, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the artillery. For the rest of the war he fought with the army of Northern Virginia, rising to the rank of Captain. Since the war he had been engaged in farming at West Point, Va. Capt. Lee was the author of "Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee," published in 1904. He was married in 1894 to Miss Juliet Carter of Washington, who with two children survives him.

Dr. Bukk G. Carleton.

Dr. Bukk G. Carleton, a specialist, died yesterday at his residence, 75 West Fiftieth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Whitefield, N. H., was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, and had received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers College. Dr. Carleton until a year ago, when he retired from active practice to devote himself to writing books on his specialty, was a member of the staffs of the Flower, Hahnemann, and Metropolitan Hospitals. He was a former member of the Union League Club. Dr. Carleton is survived by his widow, three sons, and a daughter.

Trinity's Old Sexton Dead.

William C. Broughton, for the last eighteen years sexton of Trinity Church and a well-known figure in the financial district at Broadway and Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 90 Trinity Place, in his sixty-sixth year. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of the parish, who is now in Evanston, Ill., wired yesterday to say that he would return especially to be present at his funeral, which will take place in Old Trinity on Friday morning. Mr. Broughton had been regarded as one of the fixtures of Trinity Church and had a wide circle of friends in the parish and among the thousands of sightseers who visit the church.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

MAURETANIA, (Liverpool.)—H. Abbott, Sir Max Aitken, W. F. Alexander, C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Beale, F. O. Butler, F. C. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. K. Clark, J. B. Clarkson, G. L. Davies, Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grace, W. G. S. Grant, Timothy Healy, M. P.; A. B. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Newman, W. A. Nyland, Miss Natalie Pearson, Miss Alice Putnam, C. W. H. Taylor, Franklin H. Walker, and Miss Norma Winslow.

BALTIC (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Badger, Mrs. Jay Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, G. A. Peat, Miss E. R. Saunders, W. H. Post, Miss Evelyn Pinchon, W. A. Temperley, Miss E. M. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. John Webster, Miss C. S. Woodhouse, and Capt. C. P. B. Wood.

OLYMPIC, (Glasgow.)—Lord Osborne Beauclerk, J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr, W. Conningtoti, S. S. Cuthbertson, Mrs. R. Faber, W. T. Hunter, Jr., T. S. King, Miss G. Parker, C. P. Purdes, W. A. Rodger, Miss Margaret Russell, W. P. Willis, and C. J. Wittenburk.

Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Tenadores for Panama are:

J. Wilton Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Chain, Miss Lurline Foote, Miss Alice Gregg, A. H. Rawley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson, J. B. Bishop, C. T. Mason, Ross Hazeltine, and George Reid.

While Wall St. Is Dead

Why not take an active interest in the Livest Automobile Proposition yet offered. A going concern—with productive national advertising behind it desires ten thousand dollars additional capital. For appointment address R. P., Box 564 Times.

'DEAN OF JOURNALISM' DIES.

Rev. Washington Frothingham, Author and Philanthropist, Was 93.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Washington Frothingham, journalist, author, and philanthropist, died at his home here today in his ninety-fourth year. He was said to have been the oldest newspaper man in the United States, and was known as the "Dean of American Journalism" and as "The Hermit of New York," under which name he contributed articles to New York, Boston, and Mohawk Valley newspapers. His father was a well-known Judge in the New York State courts, and his mother was a niece of Washington Irving.

Dr. Frothingham was educated at the Johnston Academy, and worked under Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State during the civil war. During this time he began writing for the newspapers, and contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other papers. In the course of his long life he was intimate with many famous men, among them being Henry J. Raymond, William Cullen Bryant, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and Horace Greeley. Dr. Frothingham took a theological course at Princeton, and among other religious work founded the Park Side Church of Albany. He wrote a number of noteworthy books, and collaborated with the late Charlemagne Tower in "The Literary Rambles of a Journalist," published in 1888.

Dr. Frothingham made it his life practice to give away the greater part of his income each year in helping his fellow-men.

Archbishop Michael F. Howley.

The Most Rev. Michael F. Howley, Archbishop of St. John's, N. F., and Metropolitan of Newfoundland, is dead at St. John's. He was the son of an Irish immigrant, and was born at St. John's in 1843. After an education at St. Bonaventure's College at St. John's and the College of the Propaganda at Rome he was ordained to the priesthood in 1868, and served for a time as Secretary to Archbishop Eyrie of Glasgow. In 1870 he returned to Newfoundland and was consecrated Bishop of St. John's in 1894. Ten years later he was appointed first Archbishop of the Province of Newfoundland. Archbishop Howley was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland," "Life of Bishop Mullock," and "Newfoundland Name Lore."

Florist Sues Manchester.

A judgment for $482 against the Duke of Manchester and in favor of Thomas F. Galvin, Incorporated, florists of 561 Fifth Avenue, was entered before Justice Oppenheimer in the Sixth District Municipal Court yesterday. The suit was brought on an account of $725 for flowers delivered to the Duke, and upon which he paid $250. The complaint set forth that the Duke had sent a check on the Empire Trust Company for the balance, but that the check had been returned unpaid.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY M. FRANK, President of the Shamrock Manufacturing Company, makers of silk petticoats at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, died on Sunday at his home at 300 Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I. He was born in Hamburg in 1875, and was for years President of the Henry M. Frank Company, dyers, at 250 Seventh Avenue. A widow and three sons survive him.

Mrs. ANTONIA PROCH, 65 years old, wife of Julius Proch, who left the management of business, is dead at her home, 211 Second Avenue, Astoria, L. I. Besides her husband, she left four sons—Frederick, a policeman; Henry, employed in the Department of Parks of Manhattan, and William and Edward Proch.

CHARLES M. GOULD, Vice President of the Gould Coupler Company, of which his father, Commodore Charles A. Gould, is President, died yesterday at his home in Bayside, L. I., from pneumonia. Mr. Gould was born in Buffalo, N. Y., forty-one years ago, and was a member of the New York Yacht Club, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Union League, and Engineers' Club. He is survived by his widow, Lillian Bell Gould, and four children.

WILHELM VON ELLING, 76 years old, a retired merchant tailor, is dead at his home, 650 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, L. I., from pneumonia. His wife, who went to Germany last May to visit relatives, has been unable to leave because of the war.

Mrs. LUCY HARRIS VAN BRAKLE, widow of Dr. James Van Brakle, died yesterday, and the funeral services will be held at the residence of Thomas Christy, 308 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. Mrs. Van Brakle was born in this city forty-nine years ago, and was an active member of Old Glory Council, No. 12, D. of A. Two sons and two daughters survive her.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH COULON, wife of Frederick V. Coulon, a wholesale meat dealer of Fulton Market, died on Monday at her home, 33 Willow Street, Coronn, L. I.

WILLIAM WILLETS of Roslyn, L. I., died on Sunday at Middletown, N. Y. He was a well-known horseman and had one of the largest stock farms on the north shore of Long Island. Several years ago he retired, and the business has since been run by his sons, Tabor, Stephen, and Robert.

ROBERT NICHOLSON KITCHING, formerly member of the carpet wool firm of Telkampf & Kitching in Beaver Street, is dead at his home at Cos Cob, Conn., aged 87.

Mrs. SOPHIA VANDERHOOF CHISHOLM, whose ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1660 and settled in the vicinity of what is now Wall Street, died on Monday at her home, 83 Fourth Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. Mrs. Chisholm was born in this city in 1829 and was the widow of William Chisholm. Although she was the mother of twelve children, Mrs. Chisholm is survived by two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM KENNY, for the last eight years a Building Inspector in the Water Department, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 416 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was 30 years old and belonged to the Washington Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

Mrs. BLANCHE MORRISON OPP, wife of Arthur Wellington Opp, a lawyer, died on Monday in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., aged 38 years. Mrs. Opp lived at 477 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, and was well known in social circles.

WILLIAM P. VANNETT, for more than twenty years sexton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, died yesterday at his home, 628 Eighth Avenue, in the same block where he was born fifty-two years ago, and where he had lived his entire life. Mr. Vannett was the son of James M. Vannett, who established more than forty years ago an undertaking establishment, which was directed by his son until the time of his death. Mr. Vannett was a Mason and a member of Cyrus Lodge.

Col. JOHN N. TAYLOR, one of the leading pottery manufacturers of the country, is dead in East Liverpool, Ohio, aged 73. Col. Taylor was a close friend of President McKinley.

The Rev. Dr. JOHN H. COLEMAN, a District Superintendent of the Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference, and a former President of Willamette University, Ore., dropped dead on the street in Rutland, Vt., yesterday. He was 67 years old.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BASTEDO.—Oct. 18, to Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Bastedo, 57 West 58th St., a son.

DIAMOND.—Mr. and Mrs. Milton Diamond of 411 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, announce the arrival of a son on Oct. 17, 1914.

Engaged.

BRELL—KLEIN.—Fannie Klein to Max Brell.

Married.

FORST—HAHN.—On Oct. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Schulman, Antoinette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hahn, to Leon Forst, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Forst of Kingston, N. Y.

LADER—POWELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914, at Hotel Savoy, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris, Myrtle Powell to Ludwig Lader.

HOTEL MAJESTIC



THE Majestic is supreme among New York's Apartment Hotels because it has advanced nearest to perfection those details of service that intimately concern the comfort and convenience of its guests. Not the least among these is the cuisine. Every apartment has an outside view and the floor space is apportioned skillfully and generously.

FALL AND WINTER RATES ARE NOW VERY LOW

J. CHARLTON RIVERS, Managing Director.

72nd Street & Central Park West

Married.

PATCH—MORGAN.—On Oct. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, Marjorie Tracy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colin D. Morgan of Montreal, to Howard H. Patch of Montreal, son of the late John S. Patch and Mrs. Patch.

PYNE—LANDON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1914, at St. Bartholomew's Church, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, Agnes Griswold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Landon, to Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr.

WOODRUFF—WARING.—On Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1914, by the Rev. Mr. Dunham

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the provisions of a trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1914, between the undersigned and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that the undersigned, on and after October 30th, 1914, will pay Five Per Cent. (5%) of principal on Six Per Cent. Gold Notes outstanding under said trust agreement, and interest on said Five Per Cent. (5%) up to October 30th, 1914, upon presentation of said notes on and after said date, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, or First National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, or Girard Trust Company, in the City of Philadelphia, for endorsement thereon of such payment. Said notes shall cease to bear interest from October 30th, 1914, on said Five Per Cent. (5%) of principal then payable.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY.
By G. M. P. MURPHY, Vice President.

PITTSBURGH & EBIE COAL COMPANY. First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,175.92. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale 3,998 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 16, 1914.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

The Dayton Union Railway Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1914.
BOND PROPOSAL.

Proposals will be received until November 15th, 1914, for the purchase of $8,000 par value of bonds of The Dayton Union Railway Company for the sinking fund in accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1899. Interest on these bonds to cease December 1st, 1914.

R. N. HARRY, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Quotations Reflect Unfavorable Interpretation of Rate Hearing—Exchange Lower.

Through such quotations as are being made within the restrictions imposed by the Stock Exchange, and in the unauthorized trading going on in the streets, it was apparent yesterday that sentiment had been adversely affected by the tone of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing in the Eastern roads' rate case and by the beginning of the final arguments in the Federal suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. In their present state of mind brokers were quick to read into the questions put to Mr. Willard a purpose on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold the railroads strictly to actual losses which have developed since the conclusion of the previous case. The Steel dissolution arguments had, of course, no direct influence on the status of that company except as they brought nearer the time when a decision in this very important case must be reckoned with. Under the rule prohibiting members of the Stock Exchange from dealing in securities at prices below those established on the last day of business it has not been possible to effect sales in any but those few stocks which have been helped by the war's developments. Nevertheless, an increasing stream of stock seems to be finding its way into investors' hands through brokers in no way connected with Stock Exchange houses. It is possible that recognition of the prices established in these hand-to-hand transactions may hasten the time when the Governors will decide to reopen the Exchange.

Foreign exchange has for several days maintained a declining tendency, and yesterday there was a break of 1½ in demand sterling, bringing the price down to $4.95½. Marks made a new low record for recent weeks at 91¼. Bankers reported a falling off in the demand for exchange, which may be attributable in part to the larger quantity being supplied to purchasers now by the gold fund committee. Unless unforeseen complications arise a further decline is expected to be shown in foreign exchange, although it is not likely that the rates will reach anything like their normal basis before this market will again have to prepare to take care of foreign liquidation.

When the obstacles which surround investment dealings are considered the volume of bonds which have found their way into the hands of investors is very satisfactory. At the same time such price concessions as have been approved by the authorities do not in many cases meet views of buyers, and a further readjustment is looked for by bond men before securities now in their vaults can be liquidated. On the Stock Exchange inquiries have been made of members as to their view of a proposition to allow a substantial concession in prices of some stock issues for the purpose of facilitating liquidation of accounts where margins are threatened. Unquestionably, a much better face would be put on the whole investment situation by a decision allowing the railroads an increase in their freight rates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.96⅛	$4.95½	$4.95½
Cable sterling	4.96	4.96	4.96

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.95⅛	$4.96
Paris	5.07	5.06½
Berlin	.91⅛	.91½
Switzerland	5.08	5.07½
Holland	.41⅛	.41⅝

New York Clearing House exchanges, $203,194,813; balances, $14,017,827; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $81,292.

The local banks have gained $531,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.75 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d; off 1-16d; in New York, 50¾c. off ⅛c.

UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined report of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Oct. 17, as compiled by the State Banking Department compared with those of the previous week as follows:

STATE BANKS.

	Oct. 17.	Increase.
Loans and discounts	$122,803,800	*$1,997,800
Total deposits	139,548,800	85,700
Total reserve	24,922,100	600,900
P. C. of av. reserve	19.8	.6
P. C. of res. required	12	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Loans	$192,388,100	$422,600
Total deposits	197,803,800	99,400
Total reserve	24,719,800	*$68,900
P. C. of av. reserve	14.8	*.2
P. C. of res. required	10	.....

*Decrease.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.	—	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Bay S. Gas	.11	.11	.10	.10
100	Calaveras	1	1	1	1
200	Cal. & Corbin	.08	.08	.08	.08
225	Crown Res.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
100	*Davis-Daly	.55	.55	.55	.55
825	First Nat.	.80	.80	.76	.80
600	Goldfield Con.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	McK.-Darragh	.43	.43	.42	.42
800	Mex. Metals	.16	.16	.15	.16
1,800	Nevada-Doug.	.37	.40	.35	.37
20	Old Dom.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,900	Stewart Min.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
810	Un. V. Ext.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1 1-16

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atl. G'field	.20	.22	Jim Butler	.71	.73
Bay S. G.	.09	.11	Jumbo Ext.	.33	.33
Alvarado	.60	1.00	La Rose	.72	.75
Begole	..	.25	Majestic C.	.07	.08
Bohemia	..	1¼	Mex. Metals	.15	.17
Butte & L.	.10	.20	McK.-D.	.40	.42
Calaveras	1	1 1-16	Nev. Doug.	.37	.40
Chief Con.	.85	.95	N. Balt. M.	.50	.60
Crown Res.	1	1 1-16	Ohio Cop.	.09	.10
*Davis-D.	.53	.59	South Lake	1¾	3
Eagle and Blue Bell	.80	.88	Ton. Ext.	2¾	2¾
First Nat.	.78	.80	U. V. Ext.	1	1 1-16
G'field Con.	1	1 1-16	W. End C.	.57	.60
Houghton	..	2	Yukon	1⅛	1⅛

*Assessment paid.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Astor Trust Company have elected Thomas Hildt, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce in Baltimore, to a similar place in the trust company.

Additional coupons for the $20,000,000 first mortgage bond certificates of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway will be delivered upon presentation of the warrants at the Guaranty Trust Company on Nov. 1.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is distributing a compilation of laws of various States on registration and transfer of municipal bonds.

Deposits of Rock Island collateral trust 4s with the Protective Committee total $83,733,000, including $7,000,000 deposited with the allied committee in Holland.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Erie Railroad has been adjourned sine die. A special meeting called to authorize a blanket mortgage has been postponed to Oct. 27.

The Consolidated Gas Company has arranged to pay at maturity $5,000,000 notes falling due on Monday.

BANKERS SEEKING PUBLICITY

State Association Committee to Enlighten Public Opinion.

The appointment of a Publicity Committee by the New York State Bankers Association, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at its last convention at New London, was announced yesterday by Secretary William J. Henry. It consists of James H. Perkins, Vice President of the National City Bank and President of the association; Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; W. W. Brundage, cashier of the Bank of Hammondsport; James G. Cutler, President of the Alliance Bank, Rochester, and F. W. Hyde, cashier of the National Chautauqua County Bank, Jamestown.

The decision to establish such a committee was the direct result of an address by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, urging that bankers and business men generally, instead of trying to obstruct reform measures undertaken in ignorance, seek rather to inform public opinion. In this address Mr. Vanderlip said:

"I would so organize the business interests that we might, not by an expenditure of money, but by a great expenditure of time, thought, personal work, bring public opinion to a better understanding of the needs of business, to a better understanding that legislation must be along correct economic lines or it will bring disaster to all.

"We have stood defenseless in the eyes of the public too long. We have let go unanswered too many untrue charges.

"The conduct of business is vastly more ethical than the public believes it to be. Our task is to inform the public of the truth, and when that is done I, for one, will trust the public to reach an honest conclusion; but if we are to have a public truly informed about business matters, business men must make united effort to that end."

The same point of view was taken at the convention by Supt. of Banks Richards and other speakers and the committee was unanimously authorized.

CITY CLAIMS NOT PREFERRED

Court of Appeals Decision in Case of Failed Northern Bank.

The State Banking Department announced yesterday that the Court of Appeals at Albany had handed down a decision denying the claim of the City of New York to the preferential payment of about $200,000 which the city had on deposit with the Northern Bank of New York when that bank failed in December, 1910. The decision will have an important effect on the funds of various other banking institutions which are in course of liquidation.

The Court of Appeals about a year ago decided in the matter of the Carnegie Trust Company that the State of New York had succeeded to the rights and privileges of the Crown of England and was by virtue of sovereign prerogative entitled to priority of payment. Thereupon, the City of New York, through Frederic R. Coudert, as counsel, claimed that its deposits were also public funds and were equally entitled to preferential payment.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, maintained that under the common law of England, prior to the War of the Revolution, municipalities as they existed in England at that time were not entitled to payment in full of claims owed them by insolvents, but were only allowed dividends equal to those paid other creditors, and that the rights of the City of New York in this respect had never been enlarged by the Legislature.

The dissolvowance of the claim of the city means an eventually increased dividend of approximately 2 per cent. to all general creditors.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE FALLS.

New Low Record for Reichsmarks Since War Began.

Foreign exchange rates declined abruptly yesterday in response to a smaller demand than had been in evidence for several days. Demand sterling closed at 4.95½, a recession of 1¼ cents to the pound, while cables at 4.96 were 1⅝ cents down. These were the quotations made by brokers at the end of the usual business day, and afterward there were further declines of small amount.

While exchange on London was seeking a lower level the check rate on Berlin was falling from 92, the final quotation on Monday, to 91¼, a new low record for reichsmarks since the war began. Brokers could explain the decline in no other way than that individuals and banking firms with credits in Berlin were busy converting them into cash at this centre and were putting out a greater flow of exchange than the market could take without retreating.

Collateral influences in depressing sterling rates were said to be an increase of cotton bills on the market, and the sentimental effect of another call upon the banks for funds to meet maturities of the city abroad. The syndicate managers have notified the participants in the $100,000,000 city loan that the fifth payment is expected in by Thursday, amounting to about $5,000,000, and making the total to that date approximately $30,000,000. The gold paid in will be sent to Ottawa, as in case of the other installments and credited to the account of the Bank of England.

LOCAL ASSAY OFFICE BUSY.

Daily Output, Under High Pressure, Now About $1,000,000.

The local Assay Office is working under high pressure to smelt and refine the steady inflow of gold and silver bullion that has reached record proportions in the last two weeks. It was learned yesterday that the daily output for this period has been about $1,000,000 a day, chiefly of silver, as compared with an average normal production of not more than $500,000 daily. Most of the gold has been sold immediately for export to Canada in the process of establishing credits which may be drawn against in the foreign exchange market.

The increased supply of precious metals in the rough has come from Mexico. The withdrawal of Gen. Huerta and the end of hostilities released quantities of gold and silver, which had been stored at mines in the southwestern part of the country. In addition to these supplies, copper producing works in the vicinity of New York have continued to send in a normal amount of the metals, even though the market for copper has been exceedingly dull. The copper refiners are said to have smelted as much ore as in normal periods for the sake of the gold and silver contained.

EDWIN GOULD OUT.

Retires from Directorate of the Denver & Rio Grande.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—Edwin Gould retired as a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company today and the stockholders, at the annual meeting, selected Samuel F. Pryor to succeed him. Other Directors were re-elected as follows:

George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Kingdon Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Edward D. Adams, Arthur Coppell, Finley J. Shepard, Benjamin L. Bush, Edward L. Brown, and Joel F. Valle.

C. E. Graham Made C. & O. Director.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—The nomination of C. E. Graham, New York, to the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company today was confirmed by the stockholders in annual meeting here. Mr. Graham will succeed Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned. Other members of the board were re-elected.

N. Y. C. BUYS STOCK OF READ MINORITY

Pays $7,500,000, or $510 a Share, to Lake Shore Opponents of Merger.

PRICE A NEW HIGH RECORD

Settlement Removes Last Obstacle to Consolidation of Roads—Injunction Suit Dropped.

At a cost of $7,500,000 the New York Central acquired the shares of Lake Shore stock held by the William A. Read minority committee, so that of the $50,000,000 of capital stock all but $1,400,000 is now in the Central's treasury, or promised in favor of the consolidation. With the acquisition of the committee's holdings the last organized opposition to the long-pending merger of New York Central and Lake Shore has been removed.

The injunction suit brought in the Federal District Court by Annie L. De Koven and Cecil Barnes, as trustees, and certain other minority stockholders of the Lake Shore to prevent the merger with the New York Central, was discontinued yesterday by permission of Judge Mayer.

The settlement effected with the Read minority holders was in the nature of a compromise, with which both sides seemed pleased. When the consolidation first was broached the Central management offered 3.05 shares of the new company's stock for each share of Lake Shore outstanding, the Central then owning more than 90 per cent. of the Lake Shore. Later the offer was increased to five shares of the consolidated company's stock for one of Lake Shore, and some of the largest holders accepted these terms. The Read committee, in an affidavit filed in a suit for an injunction restraining the merger, estimated each share of Lake Shore as worth 7 1-3 shares in the new company.

By the settlement agreed upon nearly 15,000 shares deposited with the committee will be paid for in cash at $500 a share. On the basis upon which Central shares are now selling this is equivalent to nearly seven shares for one. In addition, the New York Central agrees to pay all of the expenses of the committee, bringing the cost of the minority's shares up to $510. This figure happens to be the highest price at which Lake Shore ever sold on the New York Stock Exchange.

M. W. Thompson, a railroad expert engaged by the minority to make an appraisal of the Lake Shore and its controlled properties, reported that the stock equity was worth upward of $1,200 a share. When Judge Chubb denied the committee an injunction to restrain the proposed merger application was made in the Ohio courts for an appraisal under a law of that State which allows dissenting minority shareholders the appraised value up to the highest market price of the shares in question in the two years prior to the proposed consolidation. For Lake Shore the highest price recorded on the Stock Exchange in this period was $500, made in April last. Just a few days more than two years ago an odd lot sold at $510.

With 90 per cent. of the Lake Shore stock tied up under a mortgage, and with other large holdings in the possession of interests friendly to the management, but few shares have come upon the market. The total dealings last year were but 668 shares, and the committee was prepared to argue that the limited dealings prevented the establishment of a fair market price. The court named Otto T. Bannard, Frederick Strauss, and Judge Davis to appraise the Lake Shore, and it was through the withdrawal of the committee's request that it was disclosed a settlement had been reached. One large holder of Lake Shore, originally stood out for the payment of $1,000 a share, but in view of the fact that the constitutionality of the Ohio law had never been established it was deemed best to effect a compromise. The aggregate price paid for the committee's holdings is $1,875,000 more than would have been received had the company's exchange offer been accepted.

Negotiations for the purchase of the minority stock have not held up merger plans, the Public Service Commission of this State having recently given its approval to the consolidation. W. A. Read said yesterday that in view of the unsettled conditions now prevailing he considered the compromise all that could be asked for.

The discontinuing of the De Koven-Barnes action followed upon the refusal of Judge Grubb, in the Federal District Court on Sept. 9 to grant the plaintiffs a preliminary injunction. He then stated that important and complicated issues in the suit could not be determined satisfactorily except on the final hearing of a suit, which the Government was the complaining party.

The New York Central, in its answer through Alfred H. Smith, President, denied that it was aiming at the monopolization of the traffic between this city and Buffalo.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,086,098 +$96,965
Thirteen roads	7,304,385 —1,774,006
Total (16 roads)	7,390,481 —1,677,041

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross rev	$869,165	$876,853	*$17,188
Op. expenses	580,186	558,015	22,121
Net revenues	299,028	338,337	*$9,308
Taxes	48,010	40,012	7,997
Op. income	251,018	298,324	*$7,305

For the three months ended Sept. 30:

Gross rev	2,690,078	2,600,849	$9,224
Op. expenses	1,697,113	1,805,266	91,846
Net revenues	992,960	995,582	*2,621
Taxes	141,843	120,088	21,755
Op. income	851,117	875,548	*24,426

*Decrease.

September, 1913, reclassified for comparison.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	569,727	822,980	738,521
Net	186,292	268,152	277,692
3 mo. gross	1,617,862	2,286,944	2,247,165
Net	479,047	679,710	867,210

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net	150,228	193,263	331,700
Int. on bonds	76,110	81,225	98,145
Sinking fund	89,265	84,150	79,230
Deficit	15,347	*27,888	*186,375

*Surplus.

Net current assets as of Sept. 30, 1914, were $9,214,068, and bonds in hand of public, $5,074,000.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC CO. for September—

	1914	1913.	Increase.
Gross	50,249	38,670	11,579
Net after tax	32,361	24,559	7,802
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,612	9,805	6,807
12 mos. gross	1,130,585	985,112	145,473
Net after tax	410,827	347,092	63,135
Sur. aft. chgs.	234,168	175,685	58,483
Balance after pref. divs.	126,168	70,686	55,483

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO and the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO of Brooklyn for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

Gross op. rev.	4,550,391	4,073,972	476,419
Net after tax	1,446,369	1,506,629	*60,260
Other income	48,728	48,554	174
Total income	1,495,098	1,555,184	*60,085
Sur. aft. chgs.	550,159	594,679	*44,520

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT for September—

Gross	245,879	250,961	*5,082
Net after tax	97,090	98,613	*1,523
Sur. aft. chgs.	39,307	38,178	1,129
12 mos. gross	3,078,289	2,937,713	140,575
Net after tax	1,220,547	1,118,431	102,115
Sur. aft. chgs.	526,232	447,293	78,998

*Decrease.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 10 to 17, 1914.

	Corporate Stk. Notes.	Revenue Bds. and Bills.	Special Revenue Bds.
Outstanding Oct. 10	$84,861,685.08	$94,111,588.98	$5,829,425.00
Net decrease	978,672.66	7,213,204.83	
Outstanding Oct. 17	$83,883,012.06	$86,898,384.15	$5,829,425.00
Cash balance Oct. 17	54,277,195.86		
Net obligation	$29,605,816.20		

STOCK EXCHANGE CONTROL.

Perkins Still Favors State or Federal Supervision.

George W. Perkins said yesterday that views expressed by him on the advisability of making the New York Stock Exchange subject to control by the Federal Government were not new.

"Originally the Exchange was an organization of a few men formed to deal among themselves here in New York," explained Mr. Perkins. "Its business expanded until it was a national market; now it is international, so that a man in London or Hongkong with securities listed here looks to it as a market. I would have its functions supervised just as the banks are, not as a punitive measure, but to inspire confidence. We are facing new conditions, under which we feel that the public is entitled to a voice in managing business."

A Governor who has been very active in bringing about greater publicity in connection with the Stock Exchange said that the consensus of opinion of all commissions and legislative inquiries had been that to force incorporation on the Exchange would work great evil.

HAS ASSETS OF $4,000,000.

Receivers Named for Atlantic Phosphate Co., a $6,000,000 Concern.

Temporary receivers for the Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation, capitalized at $6,000,000, were appointed yesterday by Judge Van Vechten Veeder of the United States District Court, Brooklyn. The company is engaged in extracting oils from fish and preparing the by-products for use as a fertilizer. The business troubles of the concern are said to be due directly to a bad season for catching menhaden.

Assets are said to amount to $4,000,000, with liabilities of only $1,431,400, of which $1,180,000 represents outstanding notes, $70,000 due on open accounts, $35,000 payroll, and $140,000 contingent expenses. The Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation has its principal plant at Promised Land, Suffolk County, L. I.

New Haven Inquiry Continued.

Benjamin G. Ward of Augusta, Me., was one of the witnesses examined yesterday by the Special Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It was said that he was called to give information concerning the $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Gov. Hill of Maine after his death. Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New Haven, was under examination again. He will appear before the Grand Jury this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.35
Alpha Con.	.01	Occidental Con.	.55
Andes	.03	Ophir	.06
Belcher	.80	Overman	.19
Best & Belcher	.03	Savage	.04
Caledonia	.55	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.60
Crown Point	.33	Union Con.	.10
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.39
Justice	.02		

TONOPAH.

Jim Butler	.70	Comb. Fraction	.05
Midway	.09	D'field Daisy	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.20	D'field Bl. B.	.02
Montana	.48	Florence	.29
North Star	.18	Gold Con. M.	1.07½
Rescue Eula	.08	G'field Merger	.15
Tonopah Exten.	2.45	Jumbo Exten.	.41
Tonopah Merger	.24	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.55	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.27
Atlanta	.19	Round Mountain	.30
Booth	.08	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. P.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	6¼	Jackpot	5	5¼
Elkton	43¾	44	McKinney	21¾	22
El Paso	98	125	Old Gold	2	4
Findlay	2		Portland	102	103
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	101¾	104
Isabella	11	11¾	R. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 17:

	Oct. 17.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$750,449	$8,385,824	$68,631,538
Ordinary	1,085,498	11,891,336	96,645,144
Cor. & in. tax	22,924	318,261	8,331,195
Miscellaneous	546,847	2,688,268	27,544,278
Tot. receipts	2,385,718	23,883,691	200,152,157
Expenditures	3,075,706	40,181,006	238,534,553
Deficit	689,987	16,297,315	38,382,395

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There was a complete change of front in the wheat market yesterday, which resulted in a final decline of 1⅝@1¾c per bushel. It was early evident that Monday's big export trade would not be duplicated, although there were orders in the market, which, in ordinary times, would mean a big business. Cash wheat here was lower, being quoted as follows, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo basis: No. 2 red, $1.16; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.17; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.20, all nominal.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	123¼	121¾	124¾	92½	
May	129	128	130½	95⅛	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	116⅝	114¾	114¾	116¼	83⅝
May	122⅝	120¼	120¼	122⅛	88⅝

CORN.

The market gave way easily in the afternoon, and for the balance of the day was weak, closing ¼@⅜c net lower, with December leading the decline. In the local market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 81½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine, 75c, nominal, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	67⅛	67⅝	67⅞	67⅛
May	71¼	70¼	70⅝	70¾	69½

OATS.

Apart from slight opening steadiness, the market for oats was generally depressed all day, closing ⅛c to ⅜c net lower. Cash oats, however, were firm, being quoted as-follows: Standard, 52@52½c; No. 2 white, 53@53¼c; No. 3 white, 51@51½c; No. 4 white, 50@51c; fancy clipped white, 54@55c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¼	49⅝	49⅝	49½	39½
May	53⅜	52⅝	52⅝	52½	42¾

PROVISIONS.

Prices sold up above the previous night and the undertone at the close was quite firm, with commission houses good buyers. Receipts at the yards amounted to 97,000 hogs, of which 20,000 were at Chicago, 19,000 at Kansas City, and 4,600 at Omaha. Chicago expected 26,000 hogs on Wednesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	$10.40	$10.40	$10.40	$10.40	$10.47
January	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.97	10.62
Ribs—					
October	....	....	....	11.00	10.37
January	9.80	9.67	9.80	9.72	10.55
Pork—					
October	....	....	....	....	19.52
January	18.77	18.55	18.77	18.67	19.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

Quite a steady feeling developed in oil at the opening on account of a steadier crude market, 30c being paid in the Southeast. Further commission house buying and some covering added to the steadiness, but after midday an easier feeling developed, which eventually destroyed the early advance, and the market became quite heavy in the last hour, with final prices 2 to 5 points net lower.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	....	5.15
October	....	....	5.15@5.30	5.15
November	5.17	5.17	5.20@5.22	5.20
December	5.25	5.20	5.24@5.25	5.21
January	5.36	5.31	5.35@5.36	5.32
February	5.46	5.44	5.46@5.47	5.43
March	5.58	5.58	5.62@5.63	5.58
April	5.70	5.70	5.71@5.72	5.68
May	5.89	5.85	5.87@5.89	5.85

COTTON.

The Southern spot markets continue to drag. Some of the Eastern belt markets were a shade steadier yesterday, but the Southwest was easier, and local dealers report offers from that section equal to about 6c in the interior. So far since Aug. 1 export of cotton has amounted to 842,527 bales, against 1,993,619 bales last year.

COFFEE.

So far as the spot market was concerned, prices were unchanged at 6¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Clearances were reported from Brazil yesterday of 44,000 bags, and the visible supply of the United States is now 103,000 bags in excess of last year.

GERMAN IMPORTS ARRIVE.

Some Oddities Disclosed by the Figures for September.

German-made goods to the value of $1,443,793 managed to reach this port during September, according to a detailed review of last month's imports and exports issued by Collector Malone.

Austrian imports arriving here last month were routed for the most part through Italian ports, and had a value of $55,914. In September of last year, under normal trade conditions, Germany's imports here amounted to $12,006,737, and those of Austria-Hungary $1,240,666.

Commenting on the Custom House report of German exports received here, a representative of a large forwarding company said:

"Our records show that German shipments are coming in more freely. The Germans are getting goods down the Rhine to Rotterdam, where they are being routed over here. Now that they have begun such shipments, I look for a heavy increase in this trade from now on."

An interesting feature of the report is that both the United Kingdom and France purchased more merchandise here last month than under normal conditions the same month last year.

Exports to Denmark, one of the neutral countries supposed to be supplying Germany with foodstuffs and other supplies, reached the unprecedented value of $2,043,021, as against only $533,976 in September, 1913. Norway took goods last month from here to the value of $1,424,350, compared with $634,247 the same month last year. To Sweden the exports were $583,645 and to the Netherlands $4,288,861.

Notwithstanding the war, England sent merchandise to the value of $18,839,829 to this port during September, which is in excess of the same month last year, when the imports were only $15,681,434. French imports here last month were $4,810,325. Imports from the Netherlands last month are placed as having a value of $3,652,222, about the same as in the corresponding month last year. Goods from Belgium brought here last month had a value of $745,541, against $3,614,650 the same month in 1913.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Incorporated today:

J. Abrahams & Co., silks, velvets, millinery, $25,000; D. J. and J. Abrahams, 137 W. 93 St.

Practical Fur Shop, Utica, $5,000; I. Yust, C. and M. Woloshin.

M. Wolff Mfg. Co., womens', children's clothing, $10,000; M. Wolff, H. and S. Simon, 301 W. 109 St.

Bowling Alley Co., Port Ewen, amusements, $10,000; J. C. Harvey, I. Woodward, J. Spooner, 152 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.

Voize, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., $6,000; A. L. Larkin, W. A. Kenny, A. A. Voize, 173 W. 231 St.

Lincoln Park Building Corpn., $5,000; P. E. and J.

RATE APPEAL MEETS VIGOROUS ATTACK

Opposition Shown at Hearing to Singling Out Railways for Help in War Emergency.

BANKERS INDORSE APPEAL

To Get New Capital Roads Must Increase Revenues, Says Strauss—Year's Cost of War, 15 Billions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Interstate Commerce Commissioners maintained their critical attitude at the continuance today of the 5 per cent. rate advance hearing. Daniel E. Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, representing the carriers, concluded his testimony, and Charles A. Conant of New York, a fiscal expert, and Frederick Strauss of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and a member of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, were heard.

Counsel for shippers took the position that no condition confronted American railroads, as a result of the European war or any other cause, that did not equally affect every other American industry. This contention was the basis for rigid cross-examination of the witnesses examined today.

The attack of Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel to the commission, on the policy of the railroads of maintaining their dividends without respect to the financial straits in which they now profess to find themselves, received special attention from Commissioner Meyer.

Questioning both Mr. Willard and Mr. Strauss, Mr. Meyer asked if stockholders should not be content to draw their profits part in the improvement of the properties and part in cash. Both witnesses insisted that reduction of dividends would impair credit of the lines.

Commissioner Meyer said he had heard of no proposal to start a "buy-a-share-of-railway-stock" movement. He asked Mr. Strauss if the statement of witnesses for the railway as to the prospects for railway securities were, in his opinion, calculated to make such a movement popular.

"Have you been accustomed," asked Commissioner Meyer, "to have the head of a great concern come to your office and offer you $20,000,00 of an issue of securities, at the same time stating he would not invest in them himself? In your opinion, how would that affect the credit of his company?"

"Undoubtedly it would tend to shake confidence," the witness replied.

Maintenance Falling Back.

Commissioner Clements asked Mr. Willard if in his opinion railroad rates should be based on actual investment and operating cost or on the necessity of paying dividends. The witness replied that railroads must borrow to continue business, and that they could not get new money if they did not continue to pay dividends, because rates were related to the credit of the roads.

Mr. Willard declared that American railroads were not being adequately maintained.

In reply to an inquiry from Commissioner McChord as to whether he thought the 5 per cent. rate increase, or approximately $50,000,000, asked would enable the railroads to keep abreast of development, Mr. Willard said that, to the contrary, the amount of additional revenue from the increase would be quite inadequate to meet the situation.

"The notion has gone abroad," continued Commissioner McChord, "that it will not only put the railroads on their feet, but put the country on its feet; is that your notion?"

Mr. Willard replied that he had not argued for the country at all.

"The country seems to be arguing in favor of this rate increase," went on the Commissioner. "I see in the newspapers and from the petitions that we get here from every quarter of the country."

Mr. Willard answered that if the railroads found themselves in position to go ahead with their repair and maintenance programmes it would undoubtedly stimulate some kind of business.

Mr. Brandeis laid stress in his questions on the Baltimore & Ohio investment of more than $20,000,000 in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and its assumption of obligations of a like amount. The witness said the investment represented only an interest charge of $1,000,000 annually and insisted that would not have affected the present situation of the line.

"If you did not have the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton you would have the money you invested, would you not?" suggested Commissioner Meyer.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Willard. He added that he still maintained that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton deal had no bearing on the present need of the railroads for additional revenue.

Year's Cost of War 15 Billions.

Mr. Conant, who appeared a sa financial expert in behalf of the railroads, had prepared a statement in which he discussed financial conditions as affected by the European war, particularly as related to American railroad securities.

In his statement Mr. Conant estimated the cost of the war, if continued approximately a year, at not much less than $15,000,000,000.

Mr. Conant said Germany and Austria must be spending each $5,000,000 a day on the war, while Great Britain's expenditure was not far from $4,000,000 a day. France, he estimated, must be using at least $7,000,000 a day. The expenditures by Russia, Japan, and Belgium would, he thought, bring the grand total up to $36,000,000, possibly $40,000,000.

"The demand for capital for purely war purposes and for the settlements which succeed the war," he said, "will be so great as to absorb an amount equal to the entire savings for investments made in all civilized countries for a period of several years."

The effect of this, he said, would be to raise the rate of interest on investment securities higher than for many years. Continuing, Mr. Conant said:

"The fact that such enormous sums to pay the costs of the war are sought almost exclusively by means of Government loans will make it impossible to obtain capital for other purposes, except at a rate of interest considerably higher than that paid by Governments.

"The financial disturbances which will occur during the progress of distribution of these Government loans to investors, extending over several years, will involve the sale on the American market of railway and industrial securities now outstanding to an amount which will in itself absorb so much of the new capital available in the United States that it will be extremely difficult to obtain any for new enterprises.

"If, therefore, American railways and industrial enterprises are to obtain any new capital whatever, during the next few years, it will be necessary to make issues of securities very attractive, not only in respect to the rate of interest, but in respect to the evidence that the interest and dividend payments are absolutely secured by adequate earnings."

Absorb Savings for Four Years.

Mr. Conant quoted authorities indicating that the world's new capital normally available for investment amounts to about $4,000,000,000 a year. He concludes that if the war's cost for one year has to be paid out of the amount of annual savings indicated by these figures, then every dollar of new capital for approximately four years will be absorbed in Government loans, and that there will not be a penny available in any financial market for making railway or municipal improvements.

Referring to estimates by Sir George Paish, economic adviser of the British Government, that the total amount of foreign capital invested in the United States is $6,000,000,000 and in other American countries $10,000,000,000, Mr. Conant said:

"It is these enormous sums in foreign holdings which represent the most serious menace to the American market and to the possibilities of our future financial development. This money has been advanced to us from time to time over a long period, because there was not a sufficient fund in America to meet the requirements of our development.

"It would hardly be within the range of the capacity of the banking system of the country to absorb the entire amount of $6,000,000,000. The amount in such securities which is returned to the American market will influence directly the amount of investment capital remaining in the United States available for other purposes. It is at this point that the problem comes directly home to American railway managers and their bankers.

A Vigorous Cross-Examination.

Mr. Conant was subjected to vigorous cross-examination. Counsel for the commission asked if the advance in interest rates he predicted would not bear as hard on shippers seeking new capital as on the railroads. The witness said American securities other than railroads already paid higher rates of interest, but admitted that the shippers would face the same conditions.

While Mr. Conant was on the stand Commissioner Meyer read from a table showing increasing railway dividends year by year, despite the indicated failing purchasing power.

When Mr. Strauss took the stand his counsel asserted that the bankers had asked to be heard, and that they appeared entirely independent of the carriers. It was indicated that several other bankers would follow Mr. Strauss.

Mr. Strauss declared the purpose of his testimony was to lay before the commission the effect of the war on railroad securities, which, he said, were the standard of American securities abroad. The decline of these railroad securities held abroad, he argued, would mean the decline of all American securities and a consequent tremendous movement of gold to Europe from the United States. The foreign investor, he said, must be assured that his investments would continue to yield him good returns, that the values of those securities would be maintained. He said he made no claim that the advance in rates to the railroads would accomplish that by itself, but he insisted it was all that the commission could do, and was the immediate and pressing need. The Federal Government, the bankers of the United States, and other agencies, he suggested, might later devise means to protect American interests fully.

Mr. Strauss was still on the stand when the session ended. Part of the commission will continue the hearing tomorrow, the other members carrying on hearings in other matters. Apparently it is the purpose of the commission to dispose of the rate case as promptly as possible.

O. E. MILLER ON TRIAL.

American Charged with Causing Death of London Girl.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the trial at the Old Bailey Police Court of Orlando Edgar Miller, an American, charged with manslaughter, the police alleging that he caused the death of Miss Kate Scott at Miller's Institute at Isleworth, last June, by the administration of a drug.

William Willcox, a Home Office expert, testified today as to the dangerous character of the drug, and declared that it was quite unsuitable for Miss Scott's ailment.

Miller, testifying in his own behalf, said he had been placed in charge of delirium cases in Chicago by the Cook County Hospital, and had been very successful in bringing about a cure. His method of treatment, he said, had been fully recognized by many physicians in America.

He also declared that he came to England from the United States on the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Orlando E. Miller had a varied career in Chicago. He was President of the St. Luke's Society, an organization which conducted an establishment in which Alderman "Blind Billy" Kent and others lost their lives in a fire in 1902. Miller and his manager were held and subjected to severe censure.

Miller was at various times editor of a small newspaper, an officer of a church young Men's Christian Association, Superintendent of a Sunday school, manufacturer of patent medicine, and owner of a sanitarium for the cure of the drug habit.

He is said to have been charged at one time with irregularities which resulted in the failure of several banks in Colorado.

ALL DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

Bronx Candidates to a Man Say They Want Women to Vote.

With portraits of Washington, Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt looking at them the politicians of the Bronx flung themselves figuratively at the feet of the suffragists at Burland Casino in Westchester Avenue last evening.

Candidates for Senators and Assemblymen of all parties told how much they favored votes for women. Each was to tell only his own virtues without reference to his opponents, but not all could keep from "knocking."

"I am unqualifiedly for suffrage, and I will work and vote for it if I am elected," said Francis J. Kuerzi, the Progressive, "but I know my opponent, Brockner, is opposed to woman suffrage."

"Henry Brockner has been maligned here tonight," said a hoarse-voiced speaker a few minutes later. "I have made four speeches tonight, but I must say that the Democrats favor suffrage, and Henry Brockner is the most fervent advocate I have ever met."

Independence Leaguers, Socialists, Democrats, and Republicans all told the women the same story. The climax came when Peter Donovan, candidate for Constitutional Convention delegate, told the women their one failing.

"You lack unity," he said sadly. "A delegation will come to me in the morning to say they are all right, and in the afternoon another party will tell me they are the only ones who can be truly labeled 'Made in the Bronx.' Ladies, you lack unification."

WILL WED IN HOSPITAL.

F. D. Waller Stricken While Preparing to be Married Today.

Miss Ethel Ray Seltzer of Baltimore will be married at noon today to Frank Delano Waller of 347 West Fifteenth Street in the Research private hospital at 156 West Seventy-fourth Street, where Mr. Waller is recovering after an operation for appendicitis. They were to have been married at the same hour in Trinity Episcopal Church, Towson, Md.

Mr. Waller is in the railroad supply business at 30 Church Street. He was preparing for his wedding on Monday when he became ill. Dr. J. J. Cotter of 56 West Seventieth Street found that he had appendicitis. Waller grew worse and Dr. Walter B. Cramp of 349 West End Avenue was called, and an immediate operation was decided upon. It was performed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Cotter telegraphed to Miss Seltzer, who came at once with her mother and stepfather. Miss Seltzer spent the day at the beside of her fiancé, who improved so rapidly that the physicians agreed that the marriage might take place at the hour planned. They will be married by the Rev. Nathan Seagle, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, in West Seventy-ninth Street.

Miss Seltzer is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Sandman of 2,206 Roslyn Avenue, Walbrook, Md.

HELD HIS TRUNKS 2 YEARS.

Former Waldorf Guest Finally Settles Down and Sends for Baggage.

James Dietrick of New York, California, Alaska, and elsewhere has been moving about so much in the last two years that not once in that time did he feel sure of being in one place long enough to have his trunks with him. Two years ago he left all his baggage, except a suit case, in the baggage room of the Waldorf. It was not until yesterday that the management of the hotel received a request from him to forward his luggage.

Following a long residence abroad Mr. Dietrick, who has interests in Alaska and Mexico, spent several months at the Waldorf in 1912. Then the situation in Mexico caused him to leave the hotel suddenly for that country. There was no time to pack anything but a suit case.

It was no ordinary complement of luggage that Mr. Dietrick possessed. To begin with, there were eleven trunks and seven miscellaneous packages, including bags, a bundle of rugs, and four typewriters. From time to time the management of the Waldorf had heard from Mr. Dietrick. The letter that came yesterday from Mr. Dietrick announced that he had apparently stuck fast in San Francisco, and requested the management to ship his things to him via the Panama Canal.

DR. WEBB DENIES RUTLAND CHARGES

Brief in Answer to Stockholder's Summary Says Conspiracy Has Not Been Proved.

STOCK SALE CALLED LEGAL

Directors Cannot Be Held for an Error of Judgment as to Value of Shares, Counsel Assert.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 20.—The suit of Andrew C. Spring, a minority stockholder, charging fraud and misappropriation by former Directors of the Rutland Railroad and others, came up for argument today in the Federal Court here. Counsel for both sides argued over a petition of the plaintiff to amend the original bill. On this point Judge Martin reserved decision, and he announced that he would give each side four hours tomorrow in which to present arguments as to whether he should order an accounting.

The answering brief of the individual defendants in the suit which was filed yesterday denies all the allegations, and explains in great detail each of the transactions involved. The defendants include W. Seward Webb, Percival W. Clement, Chauncey M. Depew, and several estates.

"The essential charge in the bill," says the brief, "is that the defendants, with others, formed an unlawful and fraudulent conspiracy to loot the Rutland; that they successfully accomplished the purposes of said conspiracy, and thereby appropriated upward of $3,500,000, the property of the Rutland.

"An examination of the evidence demonstrates that the complainant has introduced no evidence substantiating the formation of any conspiracy or establishing any inferred or actual fraud, and also shows that the defendants were not guilty of any fraud, and did not misappropriate any property of the Rutland. A court of equity will not grant a decree on another ground where the bill charges actual fraud as the ground of relief and the fraud is not proved."

Concerning the allegations that Dr. Webb, through Arthur L. Meyer and otherwise, manipulated the market for Rutland preferred stock and depressed the price so that existing stockholders would not take advantage of their rights to subscribe to 35,784 shares offered to them and he would get them cheap under an underwriting agreement made by him with the Directors, the brief contends that such transactions would not be material as the evidence is showing no conspiracy among the defendants.

"It was not material to inquire into the unfortunate relations which Dr. Webb entered into with Mr. Meyer in regard to the Rutland stock, which resulted in serious litigation between them. Whether or not this evidence establishes any fact or not is immaterial because it certainly establishes no fact that can in any way be pertinent to this cause of action. Whatever was done was done personally by one of the defendants, had nothing to do with the alleged conspiracy involved in this case, and in no event could throw any light on the issues herein, to say nothing of being the basis of a recovery."

The complainant alleged that in 1901 the Directors first sold 6,000 shares of the stock at $50 per share, when the actual market value was much higher, and that later, when he wanted to buy the 35,000 shares remaining in the treasury they thought best to offer it to existing stockholders pro rata, but made an agreement with Dr. Webb by which he was to get all not so subscribed for.

The first sale was made without any offer to the stockholders, and in the brief the defendants contend that the Directors had full power to make the sale to Dr. Webb, and that the money was needed to pay for improvements. In the absence of actual fraud on the part of the Directors, it is asserted, they cannot be held for an error of judgment as to the value of the stock sold. It is denied, however, that the stock was worth more than par. As to charge that the defendants, having received this stock at par, were able to and did sell the same and realize therefor various sums of money in excess of the price paid to the Rutland, is called "another illustration of the failure of the complainant to prove his unfounded suspicions."

"It appears," the brief goes on, "that Dr. Webb sold the control of the Rutland to the New York Central in January, 1906, at $85 per share. Among the certificates delivered were the identical certificates for 2,000 shares purchased by Dr. Webb. It also appears that Dr. Webb split up a portion of the balance between four clerks in his office, and these certificates were not owned by them and were also transferred to the New York Central at $85 per share. It is apparent that Dr. Webb, rather than making a profit on this purchase, suffered a large loss, for he carried the stock for four years, receiving only a total of 5 per cent. in dividends for the use of his money during that period, and lost $5 per share on the purchase price. There is no proof that any other Director shared in this purchase.

"The charge is in effect that the defendants, through a fraudulent conspiracy, sold to themselves a block of Rutland preferred stock at less than its value and resold the same at a profit and misappropriated the same. The complainant has failed absolutely to establish the fact of such conspiracy. If such a conspiracy existed it is inconceivable that all the stock would have been sold to one of the defendants. If the defendants had been engaged in such conspiracy the stock would have been divided among them so that they could have shared in the profit.

"Dr. Webb in January, 1905, after his experience in owning control of the Rutland, sold to the New York Central the controlling interest, being 46,381 shares, at $85 per share. He had been offered $83 per share for the control by the Delaware & Hudson, but the New York Central evidently preferred to take the control and paid him $85 a share.

"He had arranged to borrow considerable money from William Rockefeller, his brother-in-law, to carry his stock, anr the checks of the New York Central in payment for this stock were put through two New York brokers. In the final transfer were included 500 shares of Mr. Twombly, evidently being part of the shares he purchased from Mr. Clement. The balance of the stock belonged to Dr. Webb, 29,920 shares standing in his own name and the rest evidently being certificates which had not been transferred to his name.

"The market quotations have no bearing on the intrinsic value of the stock. They are influenced by the supply and demand, which may be exaggerated on one side or the other. The uncontroverted evidence of all the witnesses, both on the part of the complainant and defendants, agrees that if a block of 5,000 shares had been offered on a market as narrow as the Rutland market in the Summer of 1901 it would have depressed the market very materially and nothing like $80 a share could have been obtained for the stock at such a sale.

"The Directors who authorized this sale owned and represented three-quarters of the preferred stock of the Rutland. It is hardly to be conceived that they would have sold to one of their members a block of stock for a sum which they did not consider a reasonable value. The complainant has failed to produce any reliable evidence that the value of $90 received was not a fair price, and has absolutely failed to show bad faith on the part of any of the defendants. The defendants on the contrary have shown affirmatively that $90 per share was a large price.

The brief declares that the real party behind the suit is Tompkins C. Delavan, Chairman of a protective committee of Rutland stockholders, and, referring to circulars sent out by him, says:

It is apparent from these circulars that Mr. Delavan has juggled by his various activities the market value of the Rutland preferred stock from $25 to $70 a share, and his main purpose has been to compel some one to buy the Rutland minority stock which he represented at a price above its market quotations and real value. It is submitted that Mr. Delavan's activity as a professional stock juggler and promoter of litigations is well established.

The defendants' brief then denies seriatum all other charges contained in the stockholder's action.

The brief was prepared by Frederick H. Button and John W. Weed of this city.

TRUST LAW INVOLVED IN BRINDILLA CASE

Britain May Argue Standard Oil Company Always Owned the Ship.

SOLD BY A SUBSIDIARY

Deutsch-Amerikanische Company Was Named in the 1907 Report as One of the Trust's Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Until the American State Department ascertains officially the point upon which the British Admiralty authorities base their seizure of the American tank steamer Brindilla, the United States Government will not know how to act in the case of that vessel.

The Brindilla, now owned by the Standard Oil Company and flying the American flag under the new emergency registry law, is at Halifax, Nova Scotia, waiting to be taken before a British prize court. The American Consul General at Halifax, who was called upon yesterday for a special report in the case, had not given the facts to the department tonight, nor has the British Embassy been able to enlighten Acting Secretary Lansing as to the point upon which the seizure is based.

The case of the Brindilla will, it is expected, raise a novel and difficult problem of international law before the Prize Court at Halifax. According to the information in the possession of the State Department the Brindilla was bought by the Standard Oil Company in October from the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesselschaft. The State Department has been told that this company was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The Federal report on the Oil Trust submitted to President Roosevelt in May, 1907, by Herbert Knox Smith, then Commissioner of Corporations, stated that the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft (German-American Petroleum Company,) a German company, was controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

So far as can be ascertained in Washington, this control still exists, and if this be true, it was suggested by an official here today, the transfer of the Brindilla from German to American registry might have involved a change from the German to the American flag without a real change of ownership. The belief is growing in Washington that the point to be raised by the British naval authorities before the Prize Court in the Brindilla case is whether the transfer of the vessel to American registry was a bona fide or merely a change of flag to avoid the consequences of capture.

The British position with respect to the transfer of the enemy's merchant ships to neutral flags is that it is not valid if the vendor retains any share in the ship, or if there is an agreement to reconvey her at the end of the war."

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20.—The British Admiralty has not yet had time to prepare the necessary papers in the case of the Brindilla.

Local shipowners believe that the case will be one of great importance in international law and that the validity of the transfer of the vessel will be tested.

The British prize crew remained on board the Brindilla today, but the steamer has not yet been handed over to the Prize Court Marshal.

SAYS BRINDILLA IS GERMAN.

London Paper Asserts That Captured Liner Is Not American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Daily Express understands that the American oil ship, Brindilla, which has been captured and taken into Halifax by the armed cruiser Caronia, is the property of the Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft, whose Chief Director is now the principal purchaser of oil for the German Government. When the war broke out this vessel was turned over to the Standard Oil Company so that she might fly the American flag.

"It will be remembered," says The Express, "that when the anti-trust law was passed in America various subsidiary companies operating under the widespread areas of the Standard Oil Company were obliged to pursue their activities by themselves.

The Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft therefore became a separate company, doing separate business, and if the Standard Oil Company claims now that this ship is its property it must be contravening the law of the United States."

The Express understands further that the Brindilla's cargo of petroleum was intended partly for German cruisers and partly for Turkey.

CUBANS TO CELEBRATE HERE

Government Sends Delegation and Band for Tercentenary.

The Tercentenary Commission has received a cable message from the Cuban Government saying that it intends to join the festivities of the tercentenary celebration. Dr. Lorenzo Arias y Guerra, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, will arrive tomorrow to make arrangements.

The Cuban Government Band, which corresponds to the United States Marine Band, is on its way to New York to play here during the celebration.

Thousands of electric lights have been strung in Fifth Avenue and cross streets to be lighted for the pageant next week.

Dispose of 601 Compensation Cases.

Working until 10:45 o'clock last night the State Workmen's Compensation Commission disposed of 601 uncontested cases yesterday. It is announced that 2,000 cases will be disposed of during the week. In a number of the seventy-one death cases yesterday the award was limited to $100 for funeral expenses, because no dependents had been left by the men killed.

CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. Jan Baron of the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam will be presented with a bronze tablet when he arrives on Oct. 27, in recognition of his services to 1,000 who returned from Rotterdam on his ship on Aug. 17.

Mayor Mitchel has asked that persons receiving requests for subscriptions to equip a gymnasium in the Municipal Building report to the police.

Agents of the Holland-America Line announced yesterday that the first consignment of lost baggage of American refugees, 1,628 pieces, had arrived, and would be forwarded to owners on proper identification.

Louis Rappelson, aged 50, of 57 Forsyth Street, was found dead in an elevator shaft at 411 East Eighth Street. He had fallen from the sixth floor.

The American Malting Company yesterday got an injunction in the United States District Court restraining Adolph Keitel from issuing circulars tending to injure its credit and business.

George Berger, 55 years old, of 215 West Twenty-second Street, was stricken with paralysis yesterday in the Twenty-eighth Street Subway station. He fell between the rails in front of an approaching train, but was not hurt.

Gov. Glynn has promised to speak in the Union M. E. Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, next Sunday night, for the Betterment League in connection with the tercentenary celebration. Other speakers will be Mrs. Elmer E. Black, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, William D. B. Ainey, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the Rev. Lewis Hartsock, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. John Haynes Holmes. Mme. Alda will sing.

A southbound Broadway street car, striking a loose timber above the new subway construction work at Thomas Street, left the tracks, jolting and bruising a number of passengers severely. Those taken to the Hudson Street Hospital for minor injuries were Charles Wase of 201 Dalman Avenue, Jersey City; George Ahl of 101 West Eighty-eighth Street, and William J. Malange of 238 East Thirty-fourth Street.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Monday .....6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

New Basque and Tunic.

A sleeveless basque, made so that it may be worn over a shirtwaist, has been placed on the market, and the manufacturer reports very good sales on this novelty. The garment is obtainable in black, brown, Russian green, and navy, and the materials used are velvet and satin. For dancing frocks this house has just put out a net tunic which is buttoned around the waist.

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Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Oct. 17, as reported at the New York Custom House, aggregated $15,871,358, compared with $15,913,135 the corresponding week last year, when trade conditions were normal. Last week's exports fell off some compared with the week before, when they had a value of $17,512,914. In the week before that the exports were $13,121,865. Exports to date for this year are valued at $686,208,852, compared with $707,761,180 the same period of 1913.

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Crude Rubber Quiet and Weak.

Pending the clearance of the financial situation abroad and the resumption of the London auctions, things are running a bit wild in the local crude rubber market. Buying, at best, is hardly more than fair, and, with the tire makers taking things seasonably easy, there is not a great volume of rubber being turned into finished products. First latex is quoted now at 57½ cents a pound spot, while 64 cents a pound is asked for spot deliveries of up-river fine.

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For the Smaller Manufacturers.

The Executive Board of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association has decided to change the rule governing initiation fees so as to permit smaller manufacturers in the industry to become members. For houses doing a limited volume of business the rate for entrance to the organization will be in the future $125. For the larger concerns the initiation fee still remains $250. This change will open up the advantages of membership to manufacturers who were previously prevented from joining because of the high entrance charge.

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Joint Board Dinner.

The joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries will have a dinner on Oct. 31 at the Aldine Club. Health Commissioner Goldwater, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Joseph P. Hammett of the Bureau of Fire Prevention will be on hand to address the guests. The board, under the direction of Dr. George Price, has done notable work in the past in the two industries, eliminating many of the hazards that formerly surrounded the employes. The organization is supported jointly by the union and the manufacturers associations.

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Coal Trade in Good Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, while the local anthracite demand lacks the life that would accompany a lower range of temperatures, the market is in a healthy condition and continues to absorb a heavy tonnage week by week. In fact, production is running well up toward the high record and, with the exception of a small quantity of egg, the entire output of domestic sizes is being taken by the retail trade at full circular. "The companies are obliged," it continues, "to stock a little of the largest size and there is more or less individual egg being offered at concessions. Comparing one week with another it is hard to see where the bituminous trade is either gaining or losing much ground."

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Gray Goods at Low Levels.

Notwithstanding the quiet in the local gray goods market yesterday, prices were generally firm at levels reached in the recent decline. There was not much buying done on any construction of printcloths, though a fair bit of trading was put through on 38½-inch 80-48s at 3 1-16 cents for nearby delivery. Bids of 3 cents on this construction for 1915 delivery were again reported, but the mills do not want to take that figure for the most part, and little, if any, of the goods are coming out. Here are the day's closing prices on standard constructions:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3¼c
39-inch, 72-76s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s.3 1-16c
38½-in., 64-64s.3 15-16c 27-inch, 64-60s....2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s..3¾c 27-inch, 60-52s....2¼c

***

Fur Buyers Covering Needs.

While buying in the local fur market can hardly be called as good as it was a year ago at this time, it has been more active with the larger houses in the last week or ten days than it has been at any other time this season. Although this may seem strange in view of the continuance of unseasonable weather, it is said to be due to the fact that the buyers have in many cases held out of the market so long because of the weather that they are coming in now in self-defense. Novelty effects continue to be the leaders of the demand, combination sets of various kinds being the most favored. A wide range of fancy scarfs, stoles, and muffs is being offered to supply the call. So far, it is said, the orders calling for sets have been much more numberous than those for coats, but the demand for the latter is expected to pick up materially with the coming of real snappy weather.

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Suggests Dual Price System.

A man well posted on conditions in the cloak and suit industry makes the suggestion that a system of dual prices would eliminate many of the evils in the trade. At present, he explained, the operators are paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour, which brings them $37.50 a week. They work full time, however, only four and a half months in the year, and this makes their average weekly earnings about $17. If a dual price system were introduced it would mean no change in the present rate of wages for the busy season, but would make some decrease in the wages for the slack periods which occur twice a year. A saving in the labor cost would permit the manufacturers to make up stock for sale purposes and keep the factories busy for four instead of two seasons. As it is now, this man explained, the other markets get the orders for merchandise at reduced prices because they have not the high prices to pay for labor that this market has.

OUR SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

More Than $5,000,000,000 Still Invested Here in Bonds and Stocks.

Partial returns to Dow, Jones & Co. of European holdings of American stocks indicate that liquidation up to the closing of the Stock Exchange amounted to only a small fraction of the investments. Information from 114 companies shows European ownership of $461,602,000 of stock out of $5,046,604,000 issued.

Canadian Pacific did not report. It is owned more largely abroad than in America, and its shares were the chief sufferer by the war scare. On June 30 Europe owned $122,504,000 of Steel common and $27,514,000 preferred. Pennsylvania stands next, with $74,490,000 in Europe. Southern Railway's books credit $62,852,000 to Europe.

It is estimated that the total of American stocks and bonds held abroad is more than $6,000,000,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Precious Stones, Paper, and Beans Passed On.

The American Bead Company was partly successful in a controversy before the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of imitation precious stones in metal settings. The Collector returned the articles at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions covering manufactures of metal and glass. The importer claimed a rate of only 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

M. Harrison & Co. were overruled in a contention for free entry of paper from Finland. The merchandise was assessed at the regular rate under the old tariff, whereas the importers claimed it exempt under the terms of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

W. A. Brown & Co. lost in a case dealing with the classification of beans put up in hermetically sealed tins and in stone jars. Duty was taken at 4½ cents per pound under the old tariff, which provides that rate on goods put up in this manner. The beans were claimed dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem as prepared vegetables.

STAMPS WERE TOO HIGH.

Those on Cigars Made in Bond Are Cut to One-Tenth.

Cigar manufacturers have won in the controversy with the Treasury Department as to the charge to be made by Collectors for stamps to be affixed to boxes containing cigars made in bonded establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Tariff act of 1913.

Under date of July 22 last William P. Malburn, then Assistant Secretary of the department, issued an order fixing $10 per 1,000 stamps as the price to be charged for the stamps. Strong protests against this charge were made by manufacturers all over the country.

An investigation has been completed with the result that Andrew J. Peters, the present Assistant Secretary, has issued an order to Collectors fixing the price of stamps to manufacturers at $1 per thousand instead of the price named in the July order. Collectors are authorized to make refunds to proprietors for stamps already furnished at the $10 rate.

BUSINESS NOTES.

David W. Biow & Co., auctioneers, who are now at 13 Lispenard Street, will take new quarters in the building at 520 Broadway about Nov. 15. The concern will take possession of the store, first floor, basement, and sub-basement, the entire floor space totaling about 20,000 square feet.

A meeting of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held to-morrow at 75 Spring Street, at which Spring orders will come up for consideration.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.: W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: Miss M. W. Morrison, ladies' ready-to-wear; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.: Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, toilet leather goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Kahn, men's underwear, hosiery; Mr. Waters, merchandise manager, ready to wear; Mr. Lussier, merchandise manager, blankets, cotton goods; Mrs. Howley, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Hanley, carpets, rugs, draperies; Miss Bannon, corsets; Miss Winn, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; Miss Golding, waists, kimonos, muslin underwear; Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; Miss Mallee, misses', juniors' coats, dresses; F. Kerry, general manager; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm Filene's Sons Co.: Mr. Biedermann, ladies' suits; Miss Fitzgerald, ladies' aprons, petticoats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Kalekil, ladies' neckwear; Miss Coakley, ladies' muslin underwear; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Peck, misses' underwear, kimonos, petticoats. Basement buyers: Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Ring, infants' wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, underwear; Mrs. W. H. Francis, infants' wear; F. J. Smith, house furn. goods; Miss E. Brooks, C. C. Ferris, upholstery; 55 White.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: Miss J. Bernstein, infants', children's wear; Mrs. W. H. Francis, infants', children's wear; F. W. Small, shoes; 55 White.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: Mrs. C. E. Henry, shirt waists; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—J. Caldwell & Co.: J. Caldwell, furniture; B'way Central.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.: W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.: P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—T. D. Whitney & Co.; J. H. Harding, linens; Richmond.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Beach; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.; C. H. King, dry goods; H. P. King, Jr., notions; Flanders.
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—J. B. Wright, clothing; Bonta Narraganset.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; M. J. Turbridy, dress goods, silks; F. L. Streuber, notions, laces, neckwear, jewelry; J. J. Sweeney, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 253 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; J. S. Chalmers, upholstry goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Adam, Muldrum & Anderson Co.; J. S. Chalmers, dress goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Reliable Pants Co.; J. Adams, woolens; New Victoria.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Aaron Meier; E. Mayer, jobs men's, boys' clothing; Miss E. Jindra, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear; C. E. Priest, jobs hosiery, furn. goods, underwear; R. Ralf, jobs carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. D. Ewell, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. W. Morton, carpets; 104 Worth; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; P. Warnick, untrimmed hats; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; J. A. Witt, ladies' cloaks, suits, dresses; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Fried Bros. & Co.; E. Fried, hats, caps; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. H. Freyhof, rugs, carpets; 350 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Crown Overall Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. E. Parsons, shoes; 31 Union Square.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Hesse, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—G. Trankla & Co.; G. B. Robson, cloaks, suits; 214 Church.
HAMILTON, Ont.—Matthes-Sohngen Co.; C. Sohngen, dry goods; 60 West 33d.
HARTFORD, Brown, Thomson & Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets; 2 Walker.
HARPERSVILLE, Va.—Thomas Bros.; C. D. McClellan, waists, dresses; 38 W. 26th.
HAWLEY, Penn.—F. L. Schlager, carpets; Albert.
LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; W. S. Leinbach, dry goods; Miss E. Prickle, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 315 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; C. S. Eby, dress goods; 55 White.
LINCOLN, Neb.—Miller & Paine;

EGG INQUIRY NEAR, TO UNCOVER COMBINE

Referee O'Malley Begins Hearings in This City Tomorrow on Attorney General's Complaint.

SAYS PRICES ARE JUGGLED

Packers, Cold Storage Warehouses, Dealers, and Mercantile Exchange Accused of Connivance.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Edward R. O'Malley, ex-Attorney General, will, as referee, sit in the Attorney General's office, 299 Broadway, New York, next Thursday morning to take testimony in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Parsons to determine whether a monopoly in egg dealing in New York City exists. In his petition, which brought forth Judge Ford's order appointing Mr. O'Malley, Attorney General Parsons states that "it is quite clear that the Mercantile Exchange, located at 6 Harrison Street, Manhattan, is not maintained for the purpose of bona fide trading in butter, eggs, and cheese, but is nothing more or less than a conference of big dealers who gather together daily to test the firmness of the market and disseminate information or misinformation, as the case may be, with respect to prevailing conditions," and that "by concert of action among its members the exchange possesses the power, through instrumentality of the call, to inflate or depress prices. The only manner whereby to effectually suppress the evil which lies in the existing order is to abolish the subterfuge known as the Mercantile Exchange."

Attorney General Parsons sets forth that the Mercantile Exchange, which was incorporated in 1874, was restrained by injunction in 1907 from endeavoring to control the butter market by false and fraudulent quotations on butter, and that Gov. Hughes's committee in 1909 called attention to the fact that the exchange controlled the prices of butter and eggs; and that still later, in 1912, District Attorney Whitman began John Doe proceedings to inquire into the practices of the exchange.

In regard to the cold storage warehouses of the City of New York, among the important of which are those of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company at 161 Chambers Street and the Terminal Warehouse Company of 17 South William Street, Attorney General Parsons says:

"I am informed and believe, from a careful study of the figures and statistics taken from the official cold storage reports, that the wholesale prices demanded and received for storage eggs since September, 1913, have not been due to a scarcity in the supply available or to an abnormal demand."

Of the packing houses, among which are those of the Armour Packing Company and Swift & Co., Mr. Parsons says in his petition:

"Over 50 per cent. of the average number of eggs available and received in the New York market are owned and shipped into New York by the big packing houses and the stockyards in Chicago. These packing houses gather from all sections of the country millions of cases during April and June of each year. They are shipped to their own private cold storage warehouses in Chicago and at their own pleasure shipped in their own refrigerating cars, and released at their own option. The packing houses are not subject to supervision under the Public Health law of this State as to quantities of foodstuffs on hand and do not have to make reports of any character, and the holdings of storage eggs are for that reason unknown."

Attorney General Parsons further states:

"It is my belief, from investigations made by me and from the status of reports of the market and the demand and supply of eggs, as well as the price of eggs for several years back, that the aforesaid cold storage companies in the City of New York and the aforesaid packing houses and the aforesaid Mercantile Exchange and the aforesaid egg dealers have been influencing and controlling the price, above the normal price that would be fixed by the economic law of supply and demand."

Clock for Suffrage Campaign.

A clock has been installed in the window of the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, to announce the returns daily of the two weeks' campaign of the party to raise $50,000 in New York City, its share of $150,000 to be raised by the State for the coming year's suffrage work. The first receipts, $735, were announced yesterday at noon.

KINGSBURY JOLTS BOSSES.

Finds $5,000 City Employe Through an Advertisement.

Politicians in this city were startled yesterday when they learned that the city administration had adopted a new plan to obtain efficient employes. In other days political leaders were consulted when a job in any department became vacant, and the man with the best political backing generally got it. George G. Thompson of 129 Wadsworth Avenue was selected under the new system, and on Nov. 1 he will be appointed Third Deputy Charities Commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

When Third Deputy Charities Commissioner Gordon J. Ireland informed Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury several weeks ago that he intended to resign, in order to look after his law practice, the Commissioner decided to see if he couldn't get the right kind of a man for Mr. Ireland's successor by advertising. The Mayor liked the idea and told Mr. Kingsbury to go ahead. The result was that this advertisement appeared in several newspapers on Sept. 6:

Wanted—Business manager, 35 to 40 years of age, able to superintend large forces of employes, direct extensive construction work, organize and direct purchasing and distribution of enormous quantities of supplies; only men of marked executive ability and good experience need apply; salary $5,000 a year; highest references required.

Within the next three days more than 300 applications were received, several from business men who were in financial difficulties as the result of the war. Out of the number Commissioner Kingsbury selected Mr. Thompson.

Under the reorganization of the Charities Department made by Commissioner Kingsbury, the Third Deputy is responsible for the business management of the department. When it became known that the Third Deputyship was to become vacant, the political organizations began to offer candidates, but Commissioner Kingsbury turned down all offers from this source.

Mr. Thompson was manager of purchases and supplies in the United States Express Company until the company went out of business. He began his career in Chicago. In 1896 he entered the Post Office Department and was promoted until he became assistant chief clerk under Postmaster General Cortelyou. Mr. Thompson was one of the committee of five that devised the system for operating postal savings banks and assisted the committee on parcel post.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Orders Sept. 3 as to Maj. H. H. Rutherford, M. C., revoked. He is relieved from Fort Totten, N. Y., after leave, then to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21 Inf., detailed with disciplinary organizations at Pacific branch, Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., about Nov. 18.

Capt. H. F. McFeeley, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at Miami Military Inst., Germantown, Ohio.

1st Lt. W. D. Souter, M. R. C., to active duty at Fort Constitution, N. H. On arrival of 1st Lt. H. I. Harris, M. R. C., at Fort Constitution Lt. Souter will return home and stand relieved.

Maj. E. P. O'Hern, O. D., to Ft. Monroe, Va., about Nov. 20 to deliver a lecture on "Guns, Ammunition, and Accessories" before students of C. A. C.

Orders July 28 amended to read: Capt. M. Churchill, 2 A., will make until June 30, 1915, not to exceed one visit per month to Richmond, Va., and to Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., in order named and not to exceed one visit per 2 months to Parkersburg, Phoenixville, Williamsport, and Pittsburgh to instruct batteries of F. A., then to his station.

2d Lt. H. Gants, 23 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in aviation section, S. C.

1st Lt. A. F. Dannenmiller, inf., relieved as Insp. Inst'r of Idaho Militia Dec. 23.

1st Lt. M. B. Garber, 22d Inf., as Insp. Inst'r of Idaho Militia, Dec. 23.

1st Lt. C. B. Elliott, 30 Inf., to detached and of 1st Lt. A. F. Dannemiller, inf., from detached and assigned to 12 Inf., Oct. 18.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. H. Paine, F. A., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. D. M. Ashbridge, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days; 2d Lt. A. Lee, inf., 2 months; Capt. C. J. Nelson, 24 Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. W. E. Hodson, 15 Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. J. W. Peyton, 13 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. W. Downer, 8 F. A., 14 days; Capt. W. M. Craigie, cav., 6 months' ext'n, and Capt. S. C. Cardwell, C. A. C., 6 months.

Navy Orders.

Lts. A. C. Pickens, Bureau of Ord., to the Arkansas; N. W. Post, Tutuila, Samoa, to recvg. ship at San Fran.; R. L. Lowman, the New Orleans, to same, and C. S. McWhorter, the St. Louis, to the New Orleans.

Jr. Lt. R. S. Robertson, Jr., Training Station, San Fran., to hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Ensigns E. L. Barr, the Paducah, to Tonopah; J. R. Webb, Arkansas, to Montana; B. T. Hunt, Michigan, to Montana; R. H. H. Venable, New York, to Montana; J. M. Cressap, Florida, to Montana; H. L. Abbot, Wyoming, to Montana, and L. R. Agrell, New York, to Montana.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Petrel at Progreso; Uncas, Nebraska, and North Dakota, at Southern Drill Grounds; Celtic at Cape Haitien; Tonopah, MacDonough, D-1, D-2, D-3, and E-1 at Newport; Standish at Annapolis; Hector at Lynn Haven Bay; Jupiter at Phila.; Pontiac at Newport; Tampa at Chiwawauky; New Jersey, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Virginia at Lynn Haven Roads.

Sailed: Caesar, Monte Christi for Cape Haitien; Tennessee, Brindisi for Beirut; North Carolina, Beirut for Alexandria, Egypt; Cleveland, Guaymas for La Paz; Raleigh, San Diego for La Paz, via Ensenada; Preble, San Diego for Mare Island; Osceola, Key Walko for Guantanamo for Key West; Patapsco, Southern Drill Grounds for Norfolk, and the Cincinnati, Nagasaki for Shanghai.

INSTRUCTION.

How to Speak in Public!

It can be acquired.

It is not necessary to have shaky knees or lumpy throat every time you are called upon to speak.

If you are not successful it may be because you cannot express what is in your mind.

Learn how: You only need the practice and expert instruction supplied by the Public Speaking Club of America.

It meets Friday nights in the large auditorium, under Walter H. Robinson, the expert in voice training.

Sign your name and address on this ad and we will send you free booklet and pass for session, Friday, Oct. 23rd.

Name .....

Address .....

West Side Y.M.C.A.
302 WEST 57th ST., N.Y.

INSTRUCTION.

Many Boys Fail to Pass
REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction. A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.
THE GROFF SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities. 259 West 75th St., N. Y. Phone 744 Columbus.

BERLITZ SCHOOL
FRENCH GERMAN SPANISH ITALIAN
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Madison Square (1,122 Broadway.)
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NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
Free Conversation Circles.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
35 West 84th St. Tel. 4836 Schuyler.
Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday morning. Lessons studied in School.
A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises.
A staff of 12 professional teachers.
SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

THE ALBERTI SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION
Beginning Thursday, October 22, 1914.
CARNEGIE HALL, N. Y. CITY.
Regular course in Actors, Speakers, Teachers; Elocution, Dancing, Pantomime, Literature, 10 A. M. Thursday.
Evening Dramatic Classes, 8 to 10 P. M. Thursdays and Mondays.
Special Course for Professional Teachers, Oral English, etc., Saturday, 24, 11 A. M.
Children's Class, Dancing and Pantomime, Saturday, 24, 10 A. M.

HORACE MANN SCHOOL FOR BOYS
Teachers College, Columbia University.
An all-day country school for city boys, on West 246th Street, overlooking Van Cortlandt Park. New half-million-dollar equipment. 15 acres. Catalog.
VIRGIL PRETTYMAN, Ph.D., Principal
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FRED. WILEY INSTRUCTS AND CORRECTS YOUR FORM AT BERKELEY LYCEUM GYM. 19 WEST 44TH ST.
Phone 3172 Bryant. Write for Booklet "A."

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy, Secretaryship.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

520—Mohawk Overall Co. v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

226—Commonwealth Trust Co. v. Albert A. Trocon, partners, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted.

420—Northern Pacific Ry. v. North Dakota, and 421—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. v. North Dakota.—Argument continued.

452—USA v. Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis; 567—Evens & Howard Brick Co. v. USA., and 572—Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis v. USA.—Argued.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 21: 61, 383, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 251, 462, 478, (and 479,) 349, and 506.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Ford Motor Co<Donaldson, Alleghany Val Brick Co<Raymond, USA<NYC & HR RR, Laemmle<Stern, Ruppert<Bennett, Re Buchanan, (4 acts.)

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. Cases on—Kiefer<Upionwerke A G.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.
Byers<Norton, O'Gorman<Oceanic Steam Nav. O'Hare<Prescott. Kasper<Daniels. Curtis<McKenna. NY Assets Realiz<McKinnon.

Lyttle<5th Nat Bank, Mooney<NY, NH RR, Cauble<Cent Vt Ry. Bonynge<Milliken. Werner<Nesbitt, (2 acts.) Falchuk<Holland-Am.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.
Rugee<Tug Roselle. N & E Riv Term N<Tug Bridgeton.

Bleakley<CNY & Cantor.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions, at 2 P. M.

USA<B R T. Orr<C, H & D Ry. Thorne<USA. Vose<Rapp.

Akaliti<Phila & R C & I. Herman<same. Ungar<Nesbit.

COMMON LAW CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—Hyde & Behman<Elkin Majestic, 10 A. M., (on trial.) Springer<Thompson, 10:30 A. M.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR.—Veeder, J.—E. Z. Extension Table.

STATE.

Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

Southern Dutchess Gas & Electric Co. v. Murphy et al., aplts.; People ex rel. Genesee Light & Power Co., pltr., v. Solomon, Cont.; People ex rel. Crowell v. Connolly of Queens, aplt.; Re CNY to acquire land, &c., Van Alst Av.; Payne, aplt., Wild & Co., aplt., Gerard et al.; People ex rel CNY, aplt., v. Dickey et al.; People ex rel Van Cortland, Jr., et al.: Re transfer tax estate of Hoffman, decd.; People ex rel. N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transport Co., aplt., v. State Board Tax Commrs., defts., and CNY, (1906 Tax.) Re application CNY to acquire land Starr St., (Queens,)—Orders affirmed, with costs. Re settlement of account of Keck, exr.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Duck et al. v. Marath et al., defts., and B'klyn Trust Co., as trustee, et al., aplts.; same v. same.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Dennin, aplt., v. Wood et al., exrs., impld.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Robin, aplt., v. Hayes, Warden, Blackwell's Island.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Hasbrouck, Supt. Ins., v. Sanitary Water Still Co., aplt.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Metropolitan Street Ry Co., aplt.-respts., v. State Board of Tax Commrs., prvt.-aplts., (taxes 1910,) and CNY, intervenor, aplt.-respt.; People ex rel. Joline and ano., aplts.-respts., v. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co., aplt.-respt., and CNY, respt.-aplt., (taxes 1911,)—Order in each case affirmed with costs.

Re Northern Bank. CNY.—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the negative. Second and third questions certified not answered.

Gerung, aplt., v. Hawkes, exr.—Motion to open default denied; $10 costs.

People ex rel. McNish, respt., v. Waldo, Police Comr., aplt.; Jacobs, aplt., Schulte and ano., Wdorf-Astoria Hotel Co., aplt., v. CNY; Rock v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., aplt.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR—
Sexton<Fenterer. Kirschbaum<Eschmann. Cleary<Acme Eng. Carpenter<Buffalo G Co. Ferguson<Lewisboro. Lamport<Smedley. Peabody<Kent-Sinnott McArthur Bros<Kerr.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P.J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Hotel Claridge—G Rector. Rambaut<Tevis. Coffin<Tevis. Warner<Morgan.

Garibaldi Rity<Santangelo. Scott & Fowles Co<Wright. Levenson<NY, NH & H R R R.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Election cases:
Re Schiff, (Watkins.) Re same, (Ritter.)

Litigated motions:
Apfel<Harris. Chapman<Nugent. Maussette<Dyett Sand Trowbridge<Fox. CNY<Am Plumb'g. Bayliss<Eberhardt. Meyer<Newgass. Boechhoff<Am-H SS. Levy<Robison. Re CNY, (Bronxwood Av.) US 9 Trust<Martindale R E Co. Bernstein<Levy. Feckhelmer<L & I Con (2 acts.) Rix<Tepfer. Taylor<Schmahl. Kemp<F E Hatch, (2 acts.) Weinermann<Verran, (2 acts.) Bruce<Certique Min'g. Gebruder, Heyle & Co, &c<Wilhelm Co. Gerst<Edwards. Mills<Hardings. Re Wagner. Teeter<Daniel. Rummell<Blanchard. People ex rel Holstein<Woods. Hall<Hall. Gebruder, Heyl & Co<A Wilhelm Co. Steel<Isman. Belanger<Cowan. Re Young. Micell<Flanagan. Pressimone<same. Allen<Motor Transp. Mouhelkian<Knight. People<Merchants Tr. Re Buttner, (Garfield & Fillmore Sts.) Inquaggoto<B H RR. Hurley<same. Harris<Harris. Berkowitz<Bruder. Cleary<A McMullen. Knick Bag<Klein.

Same<Sanesi. Same<Spinasi. Same<Slyck. Same<Tatu. Same<Anthony. Franklin Tr<Oneida Milling. Same<same. Nassau N Bk<Parodi. Julius Kessler<Crown & K'stone.

PART II.—Phillbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cassidy<N Y C & H R R R. Meagher<Seasum Socy Bradley<CNY. Powers<same. Jerman<same.

Smith<same. Geary<same. Heissenbuttel<Meagher Rity Co of Am<CNY. Meyer<West El R R. Case on.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Bayer<Bottsford-Dickinson Co.

Glass<Kolar. Internat'l Tr<Gow. Case on.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Ballinger<Albright. Pluemacher<Levy. Healy<Central RR. Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se Stewart<Martin. People<Townsend.

Lipkin<I R T. Delaney<Adair. W. Cotter<Daniels. J. Cotter<same. Edwards<Post. Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Goldberg<Friedman. Dopstadt<NYC RR. Roggerio<Nas El RR. Reinut<CNY. Flynn<Rogers & H.

Meyers<Barrett. Filkins<same. Kennedy<Marcus. Beebe<Blum. Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Silverberg<B, Q C & S RR. Ventura<Purcell & Gilfeather. Walker<Herman.

Dora Kozelstein<Am Wet Wash L'dry Co. D. Kozelstein<same. Carlo<Cafisco. Hoffman<Bronx B Bk Clear.

PART VIII.—Gdtf, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Swanson<Wieland. Monze<CNY.

Longheed<Stackpole. Maurer<Maguire Bros. Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. McCoy<NY Rys. Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans. Mellta<42 St. &c. Ry. Howard<Margulies. Valentine<Scalzo.

Parris<Cent. Pk. RR. Gardner<Cent. Pk. Donahue<Fullam. Cohen<Barrett. Cohen<same. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Glassman<Singer S M Co. Washburn<Avery. Hempel<Schwarz's<Van Bourden<Plaza Oper.

Charlton<Wanamaker. Goldstein<I R T. Bachrach<same. Jordan<same. Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Donnelly<Astoria L. Batols<Lindeman. Andesmer<A Buchbaum Co. Donnelly<B H RR. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Inq—CNY<Bradhurst. Inq—Same<Emp Flour. Levinson<Ill Surety. Schutzberger<Schutzberger.

Farley<Bronx B & H. CNY<Mayer. Same<Schlessel. Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher. Forgean<Dawson. Gehrn<Argoni. Welli<Getzger. Nat Surety Co<Mass B. &c. Co. Brinley<Nevins. Formosa<Kurer. Dixey<Woods Prod. Ulanov<Brower.

Mills<Nat Surety. Adler<Indelli & C. Jorgensen<Foody. Harding<Postal Life I People ex rel Solomon <B'hood Paint, &c. Porter<Mainland. Katz<Katz. Goldstone<NY Life. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A.M. Weber<Col Amuse. Wiener<Meyer. Noyes<Gen. Nat Ex Bk, Wheeling <Farson. Casey<Victoria W G. Mente<Salomon. Scanlon<Carrollan.

Jll Srty<State Sav Bk. Lewis<City Rity. Beck<Fallon. Neuwirth<Lantry. Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const. Drummond<Fraser. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Morris<Broomer. Edward J Kearney. Peter O'Reilly.

Wills for probate:
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.
Contested will of Mary V. McCusker.

Isaac Bittker. Daniel Smith. Julia L. Dwight. Fannie Stern. Daniel J Mahoney.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.
Sealey<Foote-Erbar-Wilcox Co. Pitts<Gorman. Ross, Jr<Somers. Karper<Schoenholz & Co. Lindemann<Dry. Ludwig, Baumann & Co<Knudsen. Cappiello<Siciliano. Vallons<Rothschild. Schonzeit<Semplitner. Pomeranz<B H R R. Bellock<Landi. Same<same. Weinreich<Mann. Stognitiona<Cowen & Co. Landesman<Weisman. Bittner<Lang. Wasserstein<Uvalde Asphalt. Levine<Sonnenschein. Melhado<Stern. Rowe<Springer.

So F & M<Northern F & M. Grab Fashion<Butters Sibley<Bertini. Beer<Mayer. Sibley<Bertini. Crate<Progressive Hotel. N Y Telephone<same. Hemmendinger<Leavitt. Lamport<Sewat. Rube<Pressine Ltg. Marinelli<Title G & S Nagy<Neurad. Burns Bros<Bassett. Edwards, Ayer<Swennson Somberg<Newgold. Wormser<Patrick, C & W. Greenspan<Fass. Lewis<Cohen. Noerrenburg<Mirabella.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Iannuzzi<Russo. Stick<Dickler. Weiss<Rabinowitz. Force<Price. Cummings<Bedden Con Randolph<Carnegie Hall. Minturn<Dalton. Hill<Union Rys. McCarthy<Sodus. Houchhorn<Fire Assn of Phila. Cossa<Castaldo. McLean<Fetherbee. Ryan<Locust Farms. Goodman<Nevins. Daversa<Davidow Sons. Conzo<Cary. Greenspan<Linch. Ausenell<Burger.

McKnight<McKnight. Altoria Rity<Delacy. Purcell<Attix B Eng. Raff<Raff. Pub Bk<Grambhatt & Sons. Ducas<Fed U Surety. Forbes<Jones. Bank for Handel, &c<Sloat. Berkowits<Frumkes. Barton<Mulligan. Baird<same. Van Clas<Biggers. Fagan<Pincus. Un Distillers<Beach. Same<Whitney. Same<Spiegh.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

McNulty<Kuser. Cartaino<Beresford. Epperson<Cent Park, &c. RR. Berrell<McAllister. Paddock<US M Cab. Krolin<I R T. Levine<Crosby. Kaplan<Diam'd Neckwear, (3 acts.) Schraeder<NY Rys. Schoefield<Oliver. Herbert<Menger. Kodeswitz<TV Rys. Rose<Con Gas Co. Bloom<Rosen. Thaler<Cohen. Fischler<NY Rys. Raisle<Lang Con. Case on.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—U S Trust Co<Pleasant Av Realty Co—Louis Steckler.
SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Re Hunt—Henry B. Fischer.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Bachman<Berman. Edelstein<Schaap. Hedges<Pioneer I W. McIntyre<Bell. NY M G Assn<CNY. McAllister<McAllister. Hand<Gruber. Adv Rubber<Coop Dia. Knoll, Sr, Gar<Ward. CNY<Mathews Bldg, (2 acts.) Gans<Moriarity. Gumpert<Stand W M. Sheppard<Sheppard. Re Wilson St S Site. Re Waintight Ct Bch 109 St. People<Edelstein. Hewitt<McNulty. Mahland<Mahland. Goldstein<Atl C L Ry.

Christian<Christian. Butterworth & Sons<Davis. Wasserman<Was'man. Schmitt<Schmitt. Dykeman<Utah Lead. Brothers<Brothers. Anderson<Cestare. Seagram<Evans. Beers<Black. Schomberg<De Bogart. Re W 19, 20 St. Lightfine<Nowacks. Marrapoli<NY & P R Line. Harris<Booth. Harburger<St John's A M E Church. Re Stern. Ottenburgh<Maass. Re 38 St.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business—At 10 A. M.

UNDEFENDED DIVORCE CALENDAR—Manning, J.

Lennon, Hults, Schwartz, Schlegel, Stern, Crilly, Bellin, Sack,

Feinowitz, Stunse, Twyon, Benson, Creditdio, Scollay, Mountano, Marcus.

PART III.—Maddox, J.

Sugerman<Sugerman. Wise<Wise, Bell<Bell. Fire Firm. Zimmer<Roswadowski Leonhardt<Leonhardt. Stark<Stark. Bronfen<Roth. Pallito<De Mone. Highest number reached, 1,190.

Osterman<Hirsch. Reilly<Gleason. Stein<Stein. Aschenbrand<Boehme. Lester<CNY. Kahn<Kahn. Floor<Floor. Davis<Mack. Johnson<Johnson.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinal, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Rose Sydewicz. Mintz<Board of Ed. Brill<Nas R R. Underhill<McMahon. Chiafari<Stuft. Knief<Holleck et al. Zeldin<Am Creighton et al<Tomlins et al. O'Brian<B, Q Co & S R R. Bagoven<Markheim. Silberberg<Bregstein. Beatty<Thompson-S.

Korbstein<McMullan-Sears & Tyler. Eckman<Bush Term. Fitton<Un El L & P. Higgins<Arundel-R'lty Lesby<Gulf Ref. Wise<Amalg Paint Co. Eisenberg<CNY. Stone<Uhlteider. Grau<Schweitman Co. Alessio<Ottman. Ferguson<Riggs. Adler<B, Q Co & S R. Durisin<Nason.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Gavin<Nas R R. Balyea<Un Ry et al. Barnard<Deeside Stevedoring Co. Bianco<Crawford, Inc. Cook<Buff R G H. Randall<Hellinger.

Lippert<Englis. Sackett & Wilhelms<Schmidt. Bahr<Puels & Equit Life. Mangogna<Nas R R. Undermark<same.

Olesnski-Brown<Bliss Co, (2 acts.) Weintraub<N Y Rys. Lind<N Y Con R R. Crowley<Fargo, (2 acts.) McCafferty<Mork. Buckley<Roberts. Tracy<B H R R, (2 acts.) Sullivan<same, (2 acts.) Earl<Taunton. Nichols<Assets Realiz Gribbon<L I R R, (2 acts.) Cameron<same, (2 acts.)

Willmott<Rice Realty. Breuig<Levi Bros & Co. Seril<Silver et al. Sanford<Victor Typewriter. Kramer<Sherry. Marcus<Ross. Ryan<N Y Rys. Rubbo<Mahnken B M. Breen<Martin. Bauman<CNY & B, Q Co & S R R. Mangan<N Y Con RR Siller<Bliss Co. O'Grady<Huber. Itzkowitz<Forman.

Highest number reached, 3988.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Creighorn<B H RR. Roesler, Jr<same. Parkway Con<Giant F Mullin<Nas El R R. O'Connor<B H R R. Fisher<C I & B R R.

Messina<Nas El R R. Muller<B H R R. Curley<Nas El R R. O'Neil<B, Q Co & S R R. Cooke<Feinson.

These causes, if answered, will be passed: Foote<Corbett. Ohl<B, Q Co & S RR. Townsend<B H R R. Clark<Kennedy. Henry<Carlson H.

Donlon<C I & B RR. Conlon<Brady. Burke<C I & B R R. Uminsky<Kanfold. Vastolo<Gray.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James B. Loring, A. M. Conklin, Ellen Gibnagh, Katherine Webb, William Stephens.

Administration of:
E. D. Corning, Charles Stith.

Accts. in ests. of:
Christian Harting, W. D. Campbell, Lizzie Hagen, Henry Wellbrock, M. J. Gallagher, D. Killerlane.

Clara Griffin, Sarah Allen, Fred Scholes, Mary Fox Kenny, John Mattern, C. Cook.

Estates of:
James Carroll, C. Burns, Patrick Moriarity, Thomas Hussie, J. J. Hayes.

Contested will: Frederick Nast.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Holser<Haff Co. & F Const Co. Koch<Koch.

Francis<Zagury. Bronx Inv<Irving Con. Berger<Nightengale. Ferris<McGarry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Case on—Stenton<McM
No day calendar.

Mullen.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, Peter Half. James P. Robillard. James Gaffney. Otto E F Weise. Thomas Watson.

S.—Wills for probate: Rudolph Meyer.
Motion calendar: Raffaele Ferrecimi. Elise Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills. Frederick W. Burdick. Max Baumunger.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Old issues:
Schwartz<Stephens, New issues.
Gehrn<Argoni.
Lithauer<Barber.
Guarino<Sheressky.
McGuire<Heinman.
Fleming Sand Co<Mealey.
Schoch<Weill.
Di Salvitore<Union R, O'Brien<same.
Weiss<Rosen.
Roden<Union Ry.
Ripkin<Peskin.

Moran<Belnie.
Weiner<Rubin & Marcus.
Blatt<Union Ry.
Davis<Gnme.
Sussman<same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerbs<Weill.
Chanen<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tobac.
Burke<CNY.
Marks<Bronx Variety

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 21: Patrol. Wm. Goll, 74, to 61; G. C. Bleckwehl, 158, to 168.

Temporary assignments: Prob. Surgeon J. A. Becker, 10 Surg. Dist., in charge 13 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 10 days from noon Oct. 20; Lt. Bernard McConville, 39, to 3 Dist., for 5 days, from noon Oct. 20; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22; Patrol. T. F. Fitzgerald, 13, and Jos. Wilde, 149, to 16 Insp. Dist. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 21; J. J. Dalton, 73, to B. H. squad, duty in office of Borough Inspector, Brooklyn and Queens, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22. To Det. Bu.: E. F. Kelly, 165, and C. J. Corbett, 13, Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Oct. 23. For 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 23, prects. indicated: John Cassetti, 7; Romolo Pagano, 10; W. J. McCafferty, 31; Joseph Pessolano, 80. For 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 23, prects. indicated: S. C. M. Love, 15; T. J. Martin, 18; J. J. Wilson, 39; Joseph Gilkinson, 165.

Discontinued: Patrol. J. J. Barry, 34 Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu., from 6 P. M. Oct. 19.

Leaves, with pay: Surgeon C. J. Dillon, 13 Surg. Dist., for 10 days from noon, Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation; Capts. W. A. Coleman, 23d, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation; A. W. Thor, 29, for 1 day from noon, Oct. 23, balance of vacation. Without pay: Capt. A. W. Thor, 29, for 1 day from noon, Oct. 24; Sergt. W. H. Kelly, 14, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 21; J. F. Hagan, 153, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 21; Peter Reilly, 276, for 1 day from 12 P. M., Oct. 23; Patrol. W. J. Burke, 5, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 19; J. H. Ferguson, 5, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 23; J. P. Cunneen, 6, for 1 day from 80 P. M., Oct. 21; Charles Braun, 22, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24; J. G. H. Bauer, 22, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; William Kell, 25, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; Henry Daum, 28, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; H. L. Carll, 28, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; T. J. Clancy, 31, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 20; John Higgins, 37, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M.; Oct. 24; A. G. Grundig, 37, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 25; B. J. Tighe, 38, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; William Reuter, 206, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; T. L. Hoctor, 38, for 1 day from 10 P. M., Oct. 23; J. V. McNamara, 39, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; R. M. McNaught, 39, for 1 day from 12 P. M., Oct. 23; W. F. Hoffman, 80, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; John Lang, Jr., Traf. Div. B, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24; L. M. Sobel, 146, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24; W. J. McCabe, 278, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 22.

Fire Department.

To report at the 7 Reg

RESORTS.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—FELIX M. WARBURG and PAUL M. WARBURG, as successor trustees of the trusts created by Dorothea Wolff, deceased, by deed of trust dated February 6, 1902, as modified and restated by instrument dated May 17, 1909, Plaintiffs, against Clara F. Wolff, Stanley L. Wolff, Dorothy S. Wolff, Eliza Kent Wolff, (an infant under fourteen years of age); the said Clara F. Wolff and Stanley L. Wolff, as executors of the last will and testament of Lewis S. Wolff deceased; the said Stanley L. Wolff, as administrator with the will annexed of Dorothea Wolff, deceased; Addie Kahn, Leo Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Lottie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger, Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rose Keiffer, Philip Frank, Matilda Steinam, Edward S. Steinam, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs, and Celia Loeb, Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1914.

GUTHRIE, SANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

JOSEPH C. STRAHAN, Trustee.

To Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrberger, Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rose Keiffer, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs, and Celia Loeb:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Bartow S. Weeks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of October, 1914, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1914.

GUTHRIE, SANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH T. SCHMIDT, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,416.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to an order of the court, all the right, title and interest of Hamilton M. Dawes, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, in and to the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, will be sold at public auction under the direction of Hamilton M. Dawes, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

a. Two lots, situate in the Village of Tottenville, County of Richmond, State of New York, and known and designated as lot numbers 638 and 639, in Block No. 17 on a certain map, entitled, "Map of 1369 Lots belonging to William Ziegler, Esq., at Tottenville, S. I., Richmond County, N. Y.," surveyed July 1892, F. C. Dennington, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, N. Y., on September 21st, 1892, as Map No. 843.

b. Two lots of land, situate in the Village of Tottenville, County of Richmond, State of New York, and known and designated as lot numbers 636 and 637 in Block No. 17, on a certain map entitled "Map of 1369 Lots belonging to William Ziegler, Esq., at Tottenville, S. I., Richmond County, N. Y.," surveyed July 1892, F. C. Dennington, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, N. Y., on September 21st, 1892, as Map No. 843.

c. All that certain plot of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Hempstead, County of Nassau, and State of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Hempstead Gardens Subdivision, Nassau County, L. I.," and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Nassau, on March 6th, 1899, and also filed in the Office of the Clerk of Queens County on July 14, 1898, as and by the plot No. 12 in Block No. 15.

d. All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Laurelton, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard, distant 100 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard with the northeasterly side of Whitney Boulevard, and running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard 50 feet and thence northwesterly parallel with Whitney Boulevard 137 and 32-100 feet to the southeasterly side of Compton Lane; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Compton Lane 50 feet and 6-100 of a foot to a point where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with Whitney Boulevard, from the point of beginning, and thence southeasterly parallel with Whitney Boulevard 134 and 97-100 feet to the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard at the point or place of beginning.

e. All that certain lot of land in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Property in Jamaica, L. I., belonging to C. Heerspanck," and filed in the Office of the Clerk Queens, County Clerk's Office on September 29th, 1874, as and by the Lot No. 37.

f. All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, in West Hampton, L. I., County of Suffolk, State of New York, described as follows: LOT numbers 13 and 14 in Block No. 15 of Second Ward, West Hampton Beach, L. I., New York, as shown on the map entitled, "Second Ward of West Hampton Beach," as surveyed by A. O. Smith, C. E., filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, on April 28th, 1906, under the No. 261.

g. One-quarter undivided interest in certain four lots of land, situate at Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y., the said four lots being about 100 feet in depth by 100 feet in width.

All of the foregoing lands are sold subject to taxes or assessments which are or may be levied against the said premises, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of the wife of the bankrupt.

The personal property to be sold is as follows:

a1. Certificate No. 2405, issued by the Oriental Bank, dated October 23, 1906, issued to Adolph T. Schmidt, certifying that the said Adolph T. Schmidt is entitled to two shares of the capital stock of the Oriental Bank, par value of each share being $100.

a2. Certificate No. 2475, issued by the Oriental Bank, dated November 5, 1906, issued to Adolph T. Schmidt, certifying that said Adolph T. Schmidt is entitled to two shares of the capital stock of the Oriental Bank, par value of each share being $100.

a3. Certificate No. 137, issued by the Santa Ana Tin Mining Co., under date of June 28th, 1903, which certifies that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a4. Certificate No. 141, issued by the Santa Ana Tin Mining Co., under date of July 16, 1903, which certifies that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a5. Certificate No. 67, issued by Black Sand Smelting Co., under date of March 13, 1908, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a6. Certificate No. 21, issued by Pilon Mining & Milling Company, under date of April 10, 1908, certifying that A. T. Schmidt is the owner of 1250 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $100.

a7. Certificate No. 24, issued by New London Brewing Company, under date of April 1, 1902, certifying that A. T. Schmidt is the holder of two shares of the capital stock of said company, each of the par value of $100.

a8. Certificate No. 41, issued by Knights Ireland Mining & Developing Co., under date of December 8th, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the owner of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each of said shares being of the par value of $1.00.

a9. Certificate No. 375, issued by Calumet Mining & Milling Graphite Co. under date of June 27th, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 400 shares of the capital stock of said company, each such shares being of the par value of $1.00.

a10. Certificate No. 475, issued by the Calumet Mining & Milling Graphite Co., under date of November 20, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the owner of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a11. Promissory note made by National Trust Company, under date of June 15, 1908, for $50.00, payable two years after date to the order of Adolph T. Schmidt. The said promissory note was protested for nonpayment under date of June 15, 1910.

bb. Check made by W. B. Cass, under date of September 18, 1908, to the order of cash, on Carnegie Trust Company, $10.

cc. Check, August F. Fertig, dated February 11, 1911, to the order of Bearer, on the Nassau Bank for $20.

dd. Check made by Hartley G. Feteler, dated Nov. 13, 1904, on the Oriental Bank, order of Myself, $5.

ee. Check, Samuel Rosenthal, dated April 30, 1906, to the order of Henry Lanaman on Jefferson Bank $6.

ff. Check, Charles H. Thomas, dated January 24, 1910, to the order of W. P. Thomas and drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank for $30.

gg. I. O. U. Lucey Brastor, Ludwig Bridgeport, $10.

hh. I. O. U., Ludwig Bridgeport, $5.

ii. I. O. U. August 17th, 1911, Emil Rasch, $25.

jj. I. O. U., December 19, 1910, E. C. Trowbridge, $5.

kk. I. O. U. February 15, 1912, F. E. White, $10.

ll. I. O. U., February 15, 1912, F. E. White, $10.

mm. I. O. U. July 21, 1910 H. W. Hanford, M. D., $15.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at the office of Engel Brothers, No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on and after the 21st day of October, 1914, to the 31st day of October, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of Engel Brothers, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Dated, October 20th, 1914.

HAMILTON M. DAWES, Trustee.

ENGEL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, Office & P. O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ROTH, Bankrupt.

Take notice that the assets of the abovenamed bankrupt, consisting of hardware, crockery, fixtures, etc., will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in bankruptcy, at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., under the rules and regulations of this Court.

Dated New York, October 19, 1914.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee. Office and Post Office Address: 299 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. BUTLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 2d, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 614 W. 131st St., at Clover Farms, Inc., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of dry goods, notions, &c. Inspection Oct. 30th and 31st between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOSEPH C. STRAHAN, Trustee.

FREDERICK KLEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 277 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OVERMAN TIRE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1953 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desk, typewriter, fixtures, &c. Inspection Oct. 26th and 27th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

B. W. B. BROWN, Receiver.

BLAU, SALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 B'way, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is given, that, pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustee, mortgagee, the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., instead of November 19th, 1914, as heretofore advertised, at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electrical therapeutic apparatus and appliances consisting of electric static machines, electric motors, X-ray coils, electric batteries, static machine cases and other apparatus and appliances, finished and unfinished, being a portion of the said property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the trustee, or his attorney.

Dated, October 19th, 1914.

WILLARD P. JESSUP, as Trustee, Mortgagee, 5 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT G. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MADAME X. MFG. CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title, and interest of the receiver to a patent owned by this bankrupt, recorded in the U. S. Patent Office, Reg. No. 1,098,000, issued Nov. 25th, 1913, for improvement in corset fasteners; also all right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver to the trade name of Madame X. Mfg. Co. Inc., and right, title, and interest, if any, to all other trade names.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE REUBENSTEEN, Bankrupt.—No. 18,846.

To the creditors of Isidore Rubenstein of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, dated October 14th, 1914, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition before adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, October 15th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20121 in Bankruptcy. SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Smith & Hessler Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 7th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20223 in Bankruptcy. MICHAEL GERSTEL, Bankrupt.

Michael Gerstel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 20239—In Bankruptcy.—HADDON & COMPANY, Bankrupt

Haddon & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 2nd 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20473.—In Bankruptcy.—KATE C. JENKINS, Bankrupt.

Kate C. Jenkins was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 14th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St. City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at two P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20433 —In Bankruptcy.—DAVID R. POSNER, Bankrupt.

David R. Posner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 8th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20191 in Bankruptcy. COLUMBIA TRADING STAMP CO, Bankrupt

Columbia Trading Stamp Co was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 26th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 19621 in Bankruptcy. SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt

Smith & Hessler Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 7th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th, 1914 at one P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20228 in Bankruptcy. MICHAEL GERSTEL, Bankrupt

Michael Gerstel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 20239—In Bankruptcy.—HADDON & COMPANY, Bankrupt

Haddon & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 2nd 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th, 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 20473.—In Bankruptcy.—KATE C. JENKINS, Bankrupt.

Kate C. Jenkins was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 14th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St. City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at two P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20433 —In Bankruptcy.—DAVID R. POSNER, Bankrupt.

David R. Posner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 8th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 14598. In Bankruptcy.—RAILWAY TRACTION CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.

Railway Traction Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 25th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of HERMAN FINKELSTEIN. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 E. 2d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of smoked fish, horses, wagons, machinery, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.

MAX SCHENKMAN, Assignee.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROTOR VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY of 308 West 133d Street, manufacturer of vacuum cleaners, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,087 and assets $5,500. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brockhahn receiver.

FREEDMAN & COHN, INC.—A petition has been filed against Freedman & Cohn, Inc., jobbers in woman's hats and ostrich feathers at 6 Bond Street, by Abraham Dworsky, a creditor for $610. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,500. The company made an assignment to Israel Brinkman.

STANDARD BAKING COMPANY, INC.—A petition has been filed against the Standard Baking Company, Inc., of 81 Rivington Street. The company made an assignment on Oct. 13.

BRESLAU BROTHERS & CO., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in millinery, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $21,542 and assets consisting of stock, fixtures, and accounts in the hands of an assignee, value not stated. Among the creditors are Robert W. Goebel, $3,168; Fred D. Grotta, $1,750, and James L. Grotta, $1,375.

ADAMS SCHREY COMPANY, brass goods at 79 East 130th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,280 and assets $6,524, consisting of stock, $4,000; machinery, $2,800; accounts, $213, and cash in bank, $11.

JOSEPH I. RAPHAEL & SON, cap manufacturers at 361 Greene Street, have filed schedules in assignment showing liabilities of $3,837, nominal assets of $1,000, and actual assets of $500.

KORN & KATZ, trading as the Sunlight Cloak Company of New York at 247 East Nineteenth Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,887, nominal assets of $928, and actual assets of $590.

DREYFUSS EXPORT COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Dreyfuss Export Company of 189 Front Street with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar, payable fifteen cents cash and five cents note, due in four months. Liabilities were $50,000. The bankruptcy was caused by the war.

HENRY ROSENSTEIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Henry Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in toys and novelties at 444 Broadway, with creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar, payable ten cents cash and fifteen cents in three notes at three, six, and nine months. Liabilities were $181,178.

MORRIS JOSEPH.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Morris Joseph, dealer in dry goods at 218 St. Ann's Avenue, with creditors at ten cents on the dollar cash.

ABRAHAM COHEN.—Judge Hough has appointed Max Saiders receiver for Abraham Cohen, doing business as Kane's Clothing System at White Plains. Saiders was the assignee. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

THOMAS FERONY.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew J. Henkel receiver for Thomas Ferony, grocer of 113 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, bond $500.

VAUDEVILLE COMEDY CLUB.—Judge Schmuck of the City Court has appointed Harry Zuckerts receiver for the Vaudeville Comedy Club on the application of Thomas Stokes & Sons, Incorporated, creditors.

WEBER BROTHERS, dealers in dry goods at 146 Rivington Street, composed of Barney and Harry Weber, have made an assignment to Max Schwarzbach.

GIOVANNI CANNISTRACI of 515 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Nicolo Rao. The business was not given in the assignment. It is said that he has been a wholesale dealer in Italian products. A month ago, it is said, he stated his assets at more than $20,000 and liabilities $6,000.

ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE AND OIL COMPANY.—Isaac R. Oeland and Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., have been appointed by Judge Veeder of Brooklyn receivers for the Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation of 165 Broadway, New York, with a factory at Promised Land, L. I. The corporation was incorporated in February, 1913, with a capital stock of $4,000,000, and the principal business now was extracting oil from fish. Waldemar Schmidt-mann was President. Receivers were appointed on his application. Liabilities are said to be about $1,400,000 and assets $4,000,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 20.—Arrangements have been made for reopening the Racine Commercial and Savings Bank on Nov. 9. The stockholders voted to pay the entire assessment, thus producing $1,000,000 cash and an unimpaired capital of $400,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—The Hugo E. Bauch Dry Goods Company, schedules filed: Liabilities, $208,809; assets, $216,727.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Oilcloth Co., Louis J. Bimberg, and Alexander J. Bimberg—Traders Commercial Co., $1,780.

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—Wall Rope Works of New York, $1,648.

Same—A. W. Hillebrand, $2,108.

Anglo-American Films Corporation and North American Films Corporation—L. Kohn, $822.

Berlins, Max—Schulte Realty Co., $342.

Block, Rosa A.—D. Gellis, $100.

Breidbart, Isidor, Henry, and Samuel—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd., $297.

Browning, Edw. W.—Cenural Union Gas Co., $971.

Block, Rose A.—H. Goldstein, $595.

Bruno Wine Co.—Wittemann Bros., $168.

Collins, Sadie E.—M. H. Berg, $207.

Calhoun, Patrick—S. D. Butman, $489.

Cohen, Ida—Illinois Surety Co., costs, $108.

Clairmont Concrete Co. and Jacob Auerbach—W. O. Brandt, $143.

Duke, Harry—K. Kaplan, $172.

Dreyer, James—J. Steuhl, $120.

Economy Soap Manufacturing Co., Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Co., George I. Goldstein and Abraham Goldstein —J. H. Munter et al., $925.

Embroidery Supply Co.—L. Littauer, $1,125.

Edurin Hadley Traveling Motion Picture Shows Co., Inc.—J. W. Leonard, $119.

F. C. Taylor Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.—F. Lopez, $144.

Farrell, Katherine G.—Rockland County Trust Co., $6,992.

Finch, Charles L.—Scheiffelin & Co., $834.

Gerson, Nicol, and Isidore Weening—J. Saaverio, $12,000.

Gabilardi, Caterina A.—J. Gagliardi, $2,079.

Goldman, I. Lawrence—A. Jaffe & Son, $311.

Gordon, Harris—Simon Strauss, Inc., $373.

Golz, Christopher—J. Jaburg et al., $272.

Godwin, Raynor and Marion H.—E. Heltemeyer, $4,080.

Greerman, Otto—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $660.

Green, Landsdale B.—Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., $342.

Griffin, Minnie B.—88 W. 59th St. Co., $112.

Hunter, James F.—E. J. Sabater, $128.

Hertling, Christian—C. J. Kraemer et al., $125.

Howlett, Geo. L.—Circle Garage, $172.

Harris, Jack T.—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $140.

Hickley, Bernard C.—I. Osterer, $124.

Herschfeld, Berale—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $530.

Hutton, Joseph—J. E. Sayre, $263.

Hess, Moses J.—F. Finkelstein, $130.

Hunter, Frank—Dayton Automobile Repairing Co., $499.

Improved Garbage and Ash Can Co.—A. J. Herrick, $404.

Industrial Iron Works, Inc.—Wittcoff & Altman Cont. Co., $316.

Jacob Greenberg Co.—Schrenk & Co., $677.

Kelley, Charlotte W.—Pacific Bank, $1,507.

Kantor, Morris—J. G. Hauser, $529.

Lewis, Max—O. Eichhardt, $231.

Lichter, Benjamin—N. Goldstein et al., $185.

Lawton, Mary—C. E. Van Smith, $492.

Loris, John D.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $183.

Lukins, Theodore L., Jr.—C. M. Morand, $137.

Lora, Franklin H.—S. I. Rainforth, $574.

Lehman, Edgar, Henry, and Carrie—A. J. Blumberg, $479.

May, Theodore M.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $165.

Moller, Charles G.—J. Moller, costs, $637.

Mayo, Alice M.—F. Corn, $266.

Mandarin Restaurant, Inc.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $395.

Moore, James A.—Central R. R. Co. of N. J., costs, $108.

Mitchell, Atticus H.—J. S. McGarry, $344.

Mount, Wm. H.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $408.

McCormick, Sarah—C. T. Dotter, $1,893.

McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—J. Renehan, $6,090.

Mecca, Harry S.—A. Hauptman, $169.

Neecomb, Warren Putnam, executor—J. Laroe, costs, $118.

Neidell, Joseph, and Samuel Shupnik—K. Cohen, $114.

Panzer, Gershen—I. Kats, $1,584.

Passikoff, Paul, David Bergman, and Samuel Rabinowitz—Eastman Machine Co., $160.

Nixon, Lewis—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $209.

Peruzzi, Justa—E. Bennecke, $154.

Robertson, Carroll M.—J. P. Muller & Co. $709.

S. A. Levine & Co., Inc., and Benjamin A. Levine—J. Burns, $1,065.

Siegel, Samuel—J. Lippman, $151.

Spiegel, Max—J. A. Burns, $1,198.

Smith, George B.—C. L. Dean, executor, $111.

Smith, Edw. H.—Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue $112.

Scibabella, Giuseppe—Illinois Surety Co., costs, $108.

Scott, William A.—Central Trust Co., $2,718.

Scheer, George—G. A. Feld Co., $183.

Samuels, Lawrence and Abraham—D. Fried, $102.

Samuels, Lawrence—Same, $257.

Safir, Oliver C.—I. J. Silverstein, $181.

Toscano, Salvatore—John H. Springer Realty Co., $129.

Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson—M. Becker, $631.

Vaudeville Comedy Club—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $1,063.

Waring, J. Walter—"Edouards," $142.

West Farms Lumber Co.—People's Bank, $548.

Williams, Sydney A.—Joseph Polchinski Co., Inc., $265.

Wilmar, Carl W.—W. Feinberg, $118.

Wright, J. Bodine—W. Simpson, $112.

Ziegel, Beatrice S. B., trustee, &c.—T. K. Ziegel, $355.

Same—M. O'Neill, $411.

Same—B. S. B. Ziegel, trustee, $1,200.

Same—A. Forster, $902.

Same—W. Kramer, $3,701.

Same—C. Spielman, $8,079.

Same—M. J. Keogh and others, $101.

Same—A. B. Seligman and others, $334.

Same—de Escorizan, $228.

Same—S. Nesbit, $160.

Same—Chamberlain City of New York, $120.

Same—German-American Bank, $108.

Same—W. Kramer and others, $153.

Same—C. Spielmann, $333.

In Bronx County.

Braunstein, Jacob—F. Dannhauser, $329.

Same—J. Rumlinger et al., $138.

Same—Samuel—M. Rothman, $162.

Century Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.—Fleming Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., $102.

Ferriscio, A

Co. against Estate of Peter A. Hegeman and others, Oct. 8, 1914.....$250
8TH AV, e s, 20 ft s of 56th St; Kolb Sales Co. against Estate of Peter A. Hegeman and others, Oct. 8, 1914.....$48
BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Electric Carriage Call and Specialty Co. against George H. Earle, Jr., and others, Sept. 2, 1914.....$1,150
1ST AV, 407; Alberene Stone Co. against John Krack and others, Sept. 26, 1914..$21

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

45TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles O. Robitaille against Alice J. Robitaille and others, (partition;) attorney, H. McKennis.

Bronx.

LOTS 101 to 118, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Edward Collier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 217, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, and 230, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Arthur Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Edward Collier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 145, 146, 159, 160, 163, 164, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, and 184, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Arthur Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 13 and 14, map No. 2 in partition of estate of Andrew Arnow, Sr., 24th Ward; Merchants Realization Co., Inc., against Cecelia F. Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Newman & Butler.
LOT 227, map of Ryer Homestead, Tremont; Grant Squires against Giosue Galiani and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 21; Sigmund Josephson against Cinsburgh Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. K. Heath.
13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, 33.3x 108; Arthur Cahn against Carrie Gibb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.
143D ST, s s, 625.6 ft e of Willis Av, 31.1x 115.8; Margaret Peterson against John J. Montgomery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.
160TH ST, 419-421 East; Max Weissman against Joseph Morgan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. I. Goldstein.

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Up-to-date, fireproof building, convenient to Riverside Park and Broadway Subway station at 110th Street.
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Near Central Park West.
Convenient to "L" station at Columbus Avenue and 93d Street; elevator apartments at moderate rents.
7 Rooms and Bath, $900 & $1,000.

Putnam Court
150 West 104th St.
Modern elevator apartment house; conveniently located to both "L" and Subway stations, one block away.
4 & 5 Rooms and Bath, $540 to $660.

Cornwall
255 West 90th St.,
Northwest Corner Broadway.
A new 12-story fireproof apartment house.
8, 9 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths, $2,200 to $2,300.
All southern and eastern exposure.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths and Large Reception Room, $1,700 and $1,900.
All southern and western exposure.

Woodmere
561 West 141st Street,
Northeast Corner Broadway.
Up-to-date 10-story fireproof apartment house; equal to the best fireproof apartments on lower west side at one-half the rents.
4-5-6 Rooms & Bath, $630 to $1,000.

105 West 72nd Street
Adjacent to Subway and "L" Express Stations.
New fireproof building, now ready for occupancy. Large rooms a special feature; southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. Rents reasonable.

Cliff Haven
417 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 114th St.
Modern fireproof building; beautiful river view; every room has sunlight. One corner apartment across entire front of building.
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,500.

La Rochelle
57 West 75th St.
An imposing modern fireproof building, centrally located. The rooms are extra large and handsomely finished. One short block to Central Park; 3 blocks to 72d St. "L" Station.
7 Rooms and Bath, $1,400 to $1,800.

349 W. 85th Street
Near Riverside Drive
and convenient to Subway station at Broadway and 86th Street; large, light rooms; all modern improvements.
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,400.

375 Central Park West
Near 97th St.
These apartments face east, overlooking Central Park.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,100 and $1,200.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Fireproof Building
Just Completed

302 West 87th St

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS.
RENTS
$1,900 Upward.

Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.

Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

130 West 57th St.

CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK, IN THE CENTRE OF LITERARY, ARTISTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CITY.

NOW AVAILABLE
Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath, southwest and southeast exposure, $900 to $1,100. Also a Duplex Studio Apartment, $5,000. Another at $4,000 a year.

Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.

Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8880 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2 3 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
SPENCER ARMS
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Art. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

250 West 88th St.

Bet. West End Av. and B'way
Metropolitan Apt. House
7-7 rooms; closets special feature; conducted by resident owner, catering to those seeking homelike comfort and best service. Choice location. Rents moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 85TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 36 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

2 WEST 83D STREET,

CORNER, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Six and seven large rooms and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

120 WEST 86TH STREET

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; rent $2,100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

THE ADRIAN,

58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS

80 WEST 40th St.
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH.

NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

COBURG,

215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience: electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

THE AYLSMERE,

60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,800. Supt. on premises.

3 Rooms, $60.

All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.

Modern improvements; electric light; near
38 West 93d St.
Central Park and "L" Station.

8 Rooms, $1,500.

New elevator apartment, 8th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

HAMILTON

One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second Street,
Or Representative on Premises.

In the Exclusive Park Avenue Section

115 EAST 53rd STREET

NEW APARTMENTS
One of three buildings under the same ownership, with court 32 feet wide, extending out to 53rd Street, making this apartment house practically a corner building and guaranteeing permanent light and air.
7 ROOMS, $1750 TO $2400 2 & 3 BATHS
Extra Servants' Rooms — Booklet Upon Request
PHYSICIANS' APARTMENTS of two and three rooms and bath.
MOORE & WYCKOFF, 546 5th Ave., Corner 45th Street. Phone 1280 Bryant.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

An Unusual Opportunity Is Offered on the Following Apartments, Giving Immediate Possession.

THE SANFORD and REXFORD
Occupying Entire Block.
East Side Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
New Fireproof Buildings, Affording the Ultimate of Safety, Comfort, Elegance.
5-6-7 LARGE ROOMS,
with baths, spacious foyers & abundance of closet room.
ALSO

The SOPHOMORE
21 Claremont Avenue,
Just above 116th St.
8 Rooms, 3 Baths, extra Lavatory.

The MENTONE
895 West End Ave.
S. W. Cor. 104th St.
5 & 7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

The COLOSSEUM
So. Cor. 116th St.
and Riverside Drive.
12 Rooms and 4 Baths.

The LUCANIA
235 West 71st St.
Just West of Broadway.
4 & 5 Rooms and Baths.
Rents $840—$1,900.

PATERNO BROS., INC., JOS. PATERNO, Pres. Office, 601 West 115th St.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
Eight Rooms and Bath.
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

109-111 East 56th St.,

near Park Av.
Two Rooms and Bath,
High-class Elevator Apartment.
RENTS FROM $780 TO $900,
Including Chambermaid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

BROOKLYN.

WOODHULL

62-64-66 Pierrepont St.
GRAYDON
68-70-72-74 Montague St.
The Only Fireproof Apartments ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
Overlooking New York Bay
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
Beautiful housekeeping apartments with all conveniences. Elevator and telephone service. Electric lights; vacuum cleaning; gas range; sanitary garbage closet; steam heat.
Short walk to Borough Hall Subway Station.
Call or write for booklet.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn
Telephone Main 6480.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HAGUE COURT

Near Columbia University,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets..$1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms.. 1,200
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs not allowed; concessions; location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
503 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

615 WEST 136TH ST.
6-Room Apartment.....$45
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment.....$32
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

552, North of 127th St.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

Fort Tryon Apartments
561 W. 180TH ST., Corner St. Nicholas Av.
One Apartment, 6 Rooms and Bath, $50.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

THE ROCKFALL

Broadway and 111th Street
7, 8, 9 Rooms.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

542 W. 179 St. Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED **4** Rooms and Bath, extra large & light **$33-$36**
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

INSPECT THESE.

Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

253 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE ST. ANTHONY,

539 W. 123d St., bet. Audubon & St. Nicholas Aves. Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartments in elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, electric light, janitor service; rents $45.00 per month. Apply to janitor on premises, or to owner, 1 West 34th St. Tel. 1100 Murray Hill.

West 86th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $100. Warren & Griffin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT RYE.
Complete gentleman's country place, 3 acres; handsome dwelling, 8 baths, 8 open fireplaces, steam heat; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; greenhouse, flowers, shrubs. Photographs; particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,000. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!
79 acres; magnificent water frontage; beach; wooded bluff; beautiful views; mostly cultivated; fertile; good 14-room house; numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; $250 acre; bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Bungalow, with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big verandas, fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reisa, Box 127 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$6,500—EASY TERMS.—Charming country home; plot 80 by 125 feet; high, healthy Orange Mountains; superb views; 8 rooms, bath; open fireplaces, steam heat, laundry, toilet; 35 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y.; ex. station; neighborhood tennis club, golf and country club, lake; select neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

The most productive big farm, (496 acres,) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 5 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

East Orange.—For sale, handsomely decorated new modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable. Owner, 17 Chelsea Place.

Farms.

WHILE YOUR ARE SHIVERING up North this Winter, Southern farmers will be planting or harvesting their early crops. It's Winter vegetables that make largest profits. An eight to nine months' growing season; 45 to 60 inches of rainfall, and $15 up an acre land make the South America's most profitable section. All facts on request. "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 219, Washington, D. C.

To Let—Furnished.

FOREST HILLS, GARDENS, L. I.
Furnished house for rent; 7 rooms and bath; detached; good location, near R. R. station; all improvements. Apply at sales office on property.

Will rent new 9-room country house, 2 baths, tennis court adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, at Woodmere, L. I. W. S. Wolff, 215 4th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

168TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Subway station store, suitable for market, florist, shoe and hat cleaning, jewelry; growing neighborhood; reasonable rental. Phillips, 3,787 B'way.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.
Modern High Class Office Building; central location; rents $25 upward. 4th Av., 421, between 24th and 25th Sts.

39th, 34 West.—Store and shop room, suitable any business; in midst of retail business; decorated; rent, $1,700. Premises, Sittenhan, 59 West 37th St.

Private office and desk room to rent, all facilities, reasonable to responsible tenant. Rooms 817-819 Woolworth Building.

Light office, 25x20; mahogany furniture; modern downtown building; $60 complete, or will rent part; telephone. W 124 Times.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

34th, 144 East.—Store, new building; light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small loft on west side, between Fulton and Chambers Sts., with steam heat. L 286 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

5th Av., corner 12th St.—Overlooking Old Presbyterian Church Yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linneken, 221 4th Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d Street,
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Superintendent on premises.

Broadway, 2,731.—Two minutes from 103d Subway; pleasant, sunny, Broadway, front, medium-sized rooms; all-night elevator; very desirable location; no infants, large families, dogs; thoroughly respectable; quiet home for quiet people; $42, $50.

47TH, 9 WEST.
BEAUTIFUL FLOORS.
Modern improvements, consisting of three large rooms, sanitary bathrooms; lawn; fronting street; suitable one or two persons.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2080 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive, Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

315 West 98th St., (between West End and Riverside Drive.)—Rents, $2,300 to $2,500.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

7 ROOMS—STEAM, ELECTRIC LIGHT. One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

106 Central Park West.—6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,300 to $2,500.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; $30.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

989 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

Bachelor suites; magnificent suite for doctor, dentist; house being remodeled; tenants leaving, now are offered exceptional advantages. Weld Chambers, 53 East 61st St.

7 CORNER ROOMS, $60.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
FIVE ROOMS, $42.50; 30-32 E. 128TH ST.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms: $600, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes, 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

7-5 large rooms, all light; elevator; convenient location; moderate. 327 West 56th.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

5 and 6 room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 400 Jackson Av., J. C.

Dorothy Court

2317-2323 Newkirk Av.,
West of Flatbush Av.
To the man who is seeking a home of elegance and distinction, these apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home for men and women of refined taste. It is within five minutes' walk of Newkirk Av. station of Brighton Beach L road, express train to Manhattan 25 minutes, 15 minutes to Brighton Beach, within three minutes' walk of Flatbush Av. surface cars.
Open for Inspection.
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms Rents $32 to $45
Renting agents on premises, or BROOKLYN UNION BUILDING CO., 44 Court St., Brooklyn; tel. Main 7950.

Royal Arms

186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brysleigh Hall

BERGEN ST., AT NEW YORK AV.
William Burt Greenman, Builder,
250 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone 1751 Main, or Supt. on premises.

BRONX.

3-4 Room Elevator Apartments
NEW BUILDING
at walk-up prices, residential section, 1 block to 180th Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars.
179th St. & Morris Av.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

To Let—Furnished.

Big Bargain.—Furnished house on West End Av. to sublet; regular rental $4,000; will rent at big reduction; 11 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply to L. R. Reis, 889 Broadway. Telephone Gramercy 10.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 86th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $100. Warren & Griffin, 174 Fulton St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. at Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath; kitchenette, furnished, $20, $25, $30 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cozily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower baths; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An attractive apartment of six rooms and bath on Broadway, fully furnished, to rent for six months or more; best references required. Tel. 3948 Columbus, or address I. G., 202 West 74th St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 724 to 734 St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 8547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SELKAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; clean afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside.

Apartment 3.

107th St., 209 West.—Well furnished apartment 7 rooms, bath, electric light. Harrison.

Three-room apartment, elegantly furnished; exclusive house; living room 16x20; bedroom 16x16; $65. 617 West 127th St.

98th, 336 West.—An attractive 6-room apartment completely furnished; rent moderate. Apt. 53. Corner Riverside.

REASONABLE HIGH CLASS.
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Attractively furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment; shower, elevator; reasonable. Apt. 2, 405 West 118th St.

200 West 115th.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; elevanth floor; all windows overlooking Hudson; rent $115; references.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Handsomely furnished 7 rooms; piano, elevator. 597 West 111th. Apt. 3B.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left.
Two rooms and bath, $45 month upward.
Three rooms and bath, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 47th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D.
Comfortable, sunny apartments, 2-6 rooms; private bath; all service included; permanent or transient; very moderate rates.

Lovely, sunny room, furnished in antique manner, with bath, on Park Av., between 56th and 57th St.; unquestionable references indispensable. L 120 Times.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—To sublet, 5 light rooms, near park; furnished or partly; about $65; will care for a pet; tenant only answer; mother and daughter. W 18 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

67TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

67TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

157TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

197TH ST., 118 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

218T, 148 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

62D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

73D, 14 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and subway express; references; table board.

73D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select modern house; references.

76TH, 248 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 134 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable large room for two gentlemen; exceptional house and table; refined home atmosphere; moderate.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 134 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Back parlor with private bathroom; superior table board; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table; and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

85TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small connecting rooms; suitable two, married couple. Thomas.

85TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

85TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined and convenient location; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; parlor dining.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 6S.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sunny suite; singly; elevator; refined home. Phillips.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family will board person of refinement or couple; reasonable; home comforts; reference required. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

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WEST END AV., 531,
(86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated double room, also single; excellent table; references required; table guests entertained.

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BOARD, warm, comfortable room; middle-aged lady; private family; below 86th St.; $10 weekly. F., 886 9th Av.

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ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

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"80 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St., EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 800 trains per day. W. T. READ, Prop.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

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Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also single room.

116TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio room; steam heat; running water; telephone.

117TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

117TH, 108 EAST.—Large rooms, top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; in private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

60TH, 227 E.—Newly decorated double room; friends or couple; all conveniences; private house.

62D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Immense room, suitable two; private house; family of two; steam heat; $7. Ackermann.

176TH, 486 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

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West Side.

7TH AV., 2,137, (Near 127th St.)—American family, two rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference. Dolan. Morningside—8158.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

53D ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private family; gentleman; reference.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone: $6, $7, $10, $11.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small connecting rooms; suitable two, married couple. Thomas.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

80 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Newly renovated medium rooms; suitable one or two gentlemen; also small room; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms, southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 226 WEST.—Exclusive two rooms; family apartment. Phone 7248 Col. Hallboy.

76TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished double, single rooms; private bath; every convenience; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight up.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Small rooms; all conveniences; phone; references.

80TH ST., 210 WEST.—French lady will rent furnished room; board optional. Vaillant.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable; bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Pleasant, large, sunny rooms; back parlor; private bath; all conveniences.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room, bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Moderenly furnished parlor, en suite; light rooms; steam, telephone. Bishop.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

92D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

96TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

96TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, facing B'way; Subway; breakfast optional. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 8249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

101ST ST., 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH ST., 65 WEST.—Front room; two men; with, without board; reasonable. Federsen.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35

111TH ST., 507 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Desirable, medium-size room; bath next; gentleman. Apt. 3.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 8.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 2S.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 5S.

121ST, WEST, (1,253 Amsterdam Av.)—Light room; private family; references; $12 monthly. Muravchik.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, small apartment; near Columbia. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Private family; two rooms; light housekeeping; 'phone; reference.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

ATTRACTIVE FRONT SUITE, Broadway corner, 90s; elevator, shower, piano, and mail chute; electric; $50 month. Moore, 2709 Riverside.

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CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 57.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, can find same at moderate price by telephoning 6615 Riverside. Dalee, 248 West 105th St.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 3 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 366 Times Downtown.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

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WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references

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Twenty cents a line.

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Two unfurnished rooms, kitchenette; house, apartment; west side; non-elevator; two flights. S., care Lamothe, 200 West 80th St.

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SOLICITOR.—Experienced solicitor wanted for spring water; commission basis. Apply by letter only, stating experience, H 24 Times Annex.

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DRESSMAKER who can do the work which society women require; references; letters; well appreciated. Mlle.

WEALTHY WIDOW, 72, DENIES ALIENATION

Mrs. Caroline Frame Explains She Regarded Frederick Weaverson as Faithful Employe.

DISCUSSED ONLY BUSINESS

Defendant Says She Didn't Teach Christian Science to Husband of Accuser, a Mazdaist.

Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, who is 72 years old and wealthy, filed her answer yesterday to a suit begun against her last July by Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson, 50 years old, for $250,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Weaverson's husband, Frederick. Some of the accusations made against her by Mrs. Weaverson she admitted and some of them she denied. She especially denied that anything bordering on an affection, other than that which should exist between an employer and a faithful and efficient employe, had entered into their relations and denied that it had anything to do with the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Weaverson.

Mrs. Frame and the Weaversons live on the same floor in an apartment house at 440 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Frame and Mr. Weaverson are active members of the Christian Scientist Church at 241 Madison Avenue and often at night, Mrs. Weaverson complained they would talk over the principles of their faith in Mrs. Frame's apartment. On another floor in the apartment house lived a family named Waddell, also Christian Scientists, and they held meetings with Mr. Weaverson and Mrs. Frame, according to Mrs. Weaverson, to discuss Christian Science. Mrs. Weaverson was left out of these gatherings because she believed only in the tenets of the "Mazdaists," a cult of Hindoo philosophers, whose headquarters were in Chicago. The Mazdaists believe they can get the full benefit of their religion by performing certain sacred rites at home.

Mrs. Weaverson had charged that her husband spent too much time away from her and in the apartments of Mrs. Frame. He was Mrs. Frame's Secretary. His statement that he had to call on Mrs. Frame and discuss business matters with her did not appease his wife, and they quarreled after being married nearly twenty-five years.

In her answer to the suit Mrs. Frame denied that she ever gave Mr. Weaverson any religious instructions and declared that the trouble in the Weaverson household had nothing whatever to do with religious faiths.

"I employed Mr. Weaverson to be my secretary and business manager, and the position required a great deal of his time and personal attention," Mrs. Frame said. "We were frequently alone in my home and other places, and Mr. Weaverson came at my request and solicitation, and we engaged in conversations relative to my business interests and otherwise. This employment was approved by Mrs. Weaverson."

Mrs. Frame admitted that she gave Mr. Weaverson valuable presents, including sums of money, and permitted him to use her automobile and other personal property. She continued:

"I admit also that I took Mr. Weaverson around the country on extended tours and also to my Summer home, as well as to my Winter home in the South. But Mrs. Weaverson accompanied us on those trips, and the presents I gave Mr. Weaverson were given in a friendly spirit to contribute to the happiness, welfare, comfort, and enjoyment of Mr. and Mrs. Weaverson, in recognition of Mr. Weaverson's services in recovering my property for me."

Mrs. Frame is a granddaughter of Samuel Willetts, who left in trust for her a fund which yielded an income of about $20,000 a year. Her husband, Henry, died in October, 1902, and left her about $1,000,000. Her money was handled for a time by Henry P. Forster, a lawyer, but she became dissatisfied with his management of her funds and asked for an accounting. Mr. Forster left the State, and all Mrs. Frame got of her fortune was about $400,000. During all of these troubles Mr. Weaverson represented Mrs. Frame's interests.

PLAN WINTER RELIEF WORK.

Salvation Army Officials Say They Are Ready to Extend More Help.

None of the Salvation Army's enterprise in the United States will be curtailed because of the war, according to Colonel William Peart, its Chief Secretary, who says it is the ambition of the organization to do more this coming Winter for the relief of the destitute than in any previous cold season. The Chief Secretary says that he is gratified at the generosity of the people, who are giving liberally notwithstanding disorganized business conditions. Colonel Peart says the Salvation Army is ready to meet all its obligations as they mature.

"As for our Winter relief work," he says, "there will be no let up. In fact, we sincerely hope through the liberality of the public to give more meals, distribute more clothing, take care of more helpless little ones, give more coal to the poor, and scatter more material benefactions than in any previous Winter in this country."

KURTZ CASE A TEST.

Magistrate Discusses "Place of Stay" in Election Law.

Magistrate Freschi, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, held that the amendment to the election law which gives a voter the right to choose "a place of stay," which may be any convenient place, from which to register and vote, is unconstitutional. He held in $1,000 bail each Abraham Kurtz of 111 West 114th Street and Morris Goldmacher of 2,065 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, who were charged with registering from 234 East Broadway, which is the headquarters of the Jacketmakers' Union. The men were arrested by Assistant District Attorney Weller to test the law. They made no claim that the place from which they registered was their home.

Magistrate Freschi said the matter was one which should be presented to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

"Residence is a fixed and well settled status," Magistrate Freschi said in his opinion. "It is all that home implies. It is not alone personal presence at a given place, but a permanent and fixed place of abode. The Constitution gives the right to vote in the election district of which the voter shall at the time be a resident. The Court of Appeals construed the statute to mean by 'resident' just what the Constitution means. The Legislature had no right in law nor warrant in authority to define the words of the Constitution. That is clearly a function of the judiciary."

The amendment providing for the right to vote from a "place of stay" was passed following a decision last year that a man must actually reside in the place from which he votes.

MEDIUM WINS AGAINST WIFE.

Jury Denies $25,000 Claim for Alienation of Affections.

Peter Walker came here from Iowa a few years ago with his wife, Laura. In Iowa Peter heard something about spiritualism. Here he met Mrs. Adeline Herman, who practiced at 1,599 Lexington Avenue. He called and was fixed in his faith. About a year ago Mrs. Walker sued for a separation. Justice Giegerich advised Mr. Walker to give his wife a good dinner and talk the trouble away. The suit was dropped. A few months later Mrs. Walker had Peter in the Domestic Relations Court, and he was ordered to pay $5 a week.

Then Mrs. Walker sued Mrs. Herman for $25,000 for alienation. The suit came up yesterday before Justice Crouch and Mrs. Herman got a verdict.

Mrs. Walker testified that she and a detective followed her husband to Mrs. Herman's psychical studio, gave three taps, went in, and saw her husband and Mrs. Herman eating ice cream in the kitchen.

Mr. Walker testified that in Iowa he and his wife got along very well. Here, he said, he had to cook his meals while his wife and her sister ran a millinery shop. He also said:

"I am a firm believer in spiritualism. I have even seen spirits in a corn field."

MRS. BORDEN TO SUE R. R.

Widow Will Demand Reparation for Doctor's Death.

Mildred N. Borden, widow of Dr. Matthew S. Borden, who was killed with four others in his automobile by a train at Palermo, N. J., on Sept. 8, applied yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration so as to sue the Atlantic City Railroad Company "for the wrongful act resulting in the death of the decedent."

Dr. Borden was the son of M. C. D. Borden, the cotton cloth manufacturer. The doctor left no will.

S. Stanwood Menken, attorney for the widow, said that Dr. Borden's property from his father was held in trust for his children, and so could not be considered a part of his estate.

HIT COUNTY CLERK'S AUTO.

Calvert's Condition Serious — Mrs. Weinman's Second Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—James C. Calvert, Clerk of Union County and candidate for re-election, was motoring this afternoon when his car was struck by another driven by Mrs. Godfrey J. Weinman of this city. Court Crier Henry Sharpe of Elizabeth, who was with Calvert, was thrown through the windshield and his shoulder was broken and several ribs were crushed. Calvert's injuries were scalp wounds and cuts about the eyes. He was just recovering from an illness of several months.

Sample ballots for the elections for the entire country were thrown about the streets when the collision occurred and more may have to be printed.

The police are making an investigation. A month ago Mrs. Weinman's auto ran over and killed a child in Newark.

Miss St. Clair Pleads Not Guilty.

Edith St. Clair, who was arrested on two indictments charging perjury in connection with her suit against Abraham Erlanger for breach of contract and the charges which she subsequently made against Max D. Steurer, her attorney in the suit, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. She was remanded to the Tombs in default of $7,500 bail. Miss St. Clair gave conflicting testimony in the two proceedings.

JEWELS OF MADONNA' SUNG.

Bergman's Gennaro a Strong Feature of Century Co.'s Performance.

Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was presented last night at the Century Opera House as the new opera for this week, to alternate with "Madame Butterfly." In last night's performance the rôle of Maliella was sung by Lois Ewell, that of Rafaele by Louis Kreidler, and the mother by Kathleen Howard, with Gustaf Bergman making his first appearance this season as Gennaro.

The opera makes many exactions on a company attempting to perform it, and that the demands were so well met speaks well for the ensemble which has been built up at the Century. It was a performance which did justice to the composer, however one sides on the question as to whether he did justice to himself in writing it.

Of the individual singers, highest praise belongs to Gustaf Bergman for a very impressive performance of the rôle of Gennaro. His excellence was due to a fine gift of characterization and a sincerity that kept his sense of the rôle always on a firm foundation.

He was able to send across the footlights a very real conception of the shifting emotional state of the rather heavy-witted blacksmith, caught up in a whirl of passion he does not quite understand and driven dazedly into a sacrilege his real self recoils from in horror. Altogether his was a performance that few tenors before this public could have equalled.

Lois Ewell, whose voice again sounded fresh last night, was a very good Maliella, but Louis Kreidler did not do much with his rôle. Unfortunately his serenade in the second act was spoiled for him by the mistake of a chorus of fellow-camorrists—who in real life never did a blacker deed. Ernst Knoch conducted and the orchestra was not faultless.

WINTER GARDEN
B'way & 50th St. Evs. 8. 'Phone 9260—Col. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2. Tues. & Thurs. Mats., Best Orchestra Seats, $1 & $1.50.
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BIGGEST SUCCESS IN HISTORY OF WINTER GARDEN
Dancing Around
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AL JOLSON
BERNARD GRANVILLE and the most expensive cast in town.
125 PERSONS and CHORUS OF 80
"Glitters, dazzles, whirls, riots, glows."—N. Y. American.
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COSTLIEST PRODUCTION EVER STAGED
Wonderful Dress Parade of 50 Mannequins wearing very latest gowns.
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THE BRADY DRAMA
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Thursday, Oct. 22, 1914, at 3:00 P.M. and 8:30 P.M.
Admission Without Charge
POPULAR PROGRAM
Alice Louise Mertens, Contralto
Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ
Martin Richardson, Tenor. (Debut)
Royal Theatre Alfieri—Florence, Italy
Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola
Willem Durieux, 'Cellist.
1. (a) Prelude, Op. 3, No. 2, C sharp Minor Rachmaninoff
(b) Prelude, Op. 22, No. 5, G. Minor Rachmaninoff
The Pianola
2. Tosca, E lucevan le Stelle Puccini
Martin Richardson accompanied by The Pianola
3. Samson et Delilah "Aria" Saint-Saens
Alice Mertens, accompanied by The Pianola
4. Hansel and Gretel, Dream Pantomime Humperdinck
The Organ
5. Kol Nedrei Bruch
Willem Durieux, accompanied by The Organ
6. (a) A Mon Amie, Op. 59 Schuett
(b) Romancette, Op. 50, No. 1 Schuett
(c) Au Ruisseau, Op. 53, No. 8 Schuett
The Pianola
7. Als die alte Mutter Dvorak
Martin Richardson, accompanied by The Pianola
8. (a) Jean Burleigh
(b) Sunbeams Ronald
(c) Year's at the Spring Beach
Alice Mertens, accompanied by The Pianola
9. Etude, No. 11, Fiat Lisst
The Pianola
10. Ave Maria Bach-Gounod
Martin Richardson, accompanied by The Organ and Pianola
'Cello Obligato by Willem Durieux

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Seats $2 to 75c. at Box Office, Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y. Steinway Piano Used.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30.
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PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY CLUB announces
The Kneisel Quartet at Washington Irving High School Sat. Eve., Oct. 24, at 8. Season ticket, 6 concerts, reduced to $1.00. Apply 32 Union Square.

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Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.

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Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE ANGLE." Romance in 3 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 16.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,725. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

MAID TESTIFIES CARMAN'S WIFE SAID, 'I SHOT HIM'

Defendant Fired at Husband, Not Mrs. Bailey, According to Celia Coleman.

HAD WEAPON, SHE SWEARS

Witness Asserts Mistress Ordered, "Don't Tell Anybody" —Her Story Unshaken.

DEFENSE SPRINGS SURPRISE

Record of Servant's Examination by Burns Men — Farrell Tells of Woman on Lawn.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 21.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman shot at her husband, not at Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, with whose murder she is charged, according to testimony given at the trial today by Celia Coleman, the negro maid who was employed at the Carman home. Celia Coleman declared on the stand that immediately after the fatal shot was fired through the window of the office where Dr. Carman was in conference with Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Carman rushed into the kitchen and said to her:

"I shot him—see!"

With that exclamation, the witness said, Mrs. Carman drew from under a kimono she was wearing a blue-barreled revolver, which she held at arm's length.

New Element in Case.

Although the prosecution had introduced evidence tending to show that the defendant was jealous of Dr. Carman, there had been no previous intimation that she ever contemplated the slaying of her husband.

For a breathless moment there was silence in the crowded courtroom and all eyes were turned toward Mrs. Carman, who sat at the end of the counsel table. She did not flinch. She gazed at the slim young negro and waited, for all the world as though she personally was not in the least concerned, but was merely an interested spectator like ninety other well-dressed women in the room.

The intensity of the moment was broken by the avan voice of the flushed young District Attorney, Lewis J. Smith. Apparently he had not been surprised.

"How long was the pistol?" he asked.

Maid's Story Unshaken.

The maid's statement was only an incident in a day full of tense moments. In contrast with the speed attained in the first two days of the trial, when a few minutes usually sufficed for the questioning of any person who was called, the Coleman girl, the first witness called today, was made to answer a rapid volley of questions from both sides until a short time before the session ended.

John J. Graham, the trial lawyer for the defense, was able to score only a few comparatively small points in his cross-examination of the Coleman girl, and when she left the stand her story stood unshaken in the main. The worst Mr. Graham had been able to do was to prove that she had lied previously, and this she readily acknowledged from the first, saying that her reason for it was pity for her former mistress.

Elizabeth Carman, 12 years old, saw her mother today for the first time in three weeks. The little girl entered the courtroom in the morning, accompanied by Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister. She was dressed in an immaculate white dress which ended at her knees, white silk stockings, white shoes, and a large blue sunbonnet, about which there was a white ribbon. Her long, light hair hung in a single braid down her back and was tied at the end with a large red bow.

Embraces Her Daughter.

Mrs. Carman did not see her daughter enter and take a seat in the front row of spectators directly behind her. After a moment her attention was called, and with a little gasp she turned about, reached for and squeezed the child's hand, and smiled happily. As soon as court was adjourned for luncheon Mrs. Carman reached over and hugged her daughter and lifted her over an intervening chair. For a few minutes, while Jail Warden Hulse was looking out of the window, Elizabeth sat on Mrs. Carman's lap and the two talked. Elizabeth was overheard to say:

"Mother, it's awful lonely at home—won't you please come home with me?"

The mother smiled and told Elizabeth not to worry, that she expected to be home soon. During the afternoon session the little girl sat in the first row of spectators, fidgeting about a great deal and not at all interested in the proceedings, which she seemed to understand not at all.

The third day of the trial was marked by a development outside the courtroom which may bear future results. At the lunch hour District Attorney Smith and Mr. Graham went to the Mineola Café for luncheon, each with a group of his friends. A negro lawyer from Manhattan, Ferdinand Q. Morton, had been brought to the courtroom by Mr. Graham. He did not appear on the stand, but it was said that he would today. Mr. Graham read numerous questions and answers from a document, which, he said, was a record of an examination of the witness made by Morton in New York in the Summer. The first paragraph of the document contained the first statement made to the girl by the lawyer. It read:

"You may tell the truth or anything else you want to tell."

Mr. Lewis went to the negro attorney,

Continued on Page 6.

HINDU FEUDISTS KILL A CANADIAN OFFICIAL

W. C. Hopkinson, Who Barred the Komagata Immigrants, is Slain at Vancouver.

Special to The New York Times.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 21.—The long series of assassinations followed by perjuries and perjuries followed by assassinations growing out of the local Hindu feud culminated today in the murder of Inspector William C. Hopkinson of the Immigration Department.

Rushed by a band of ten Hindus, the Inspector was shot down by one of their number outside the door of the court room in which he had given evidence in a Hindu murder trial, and where another trial was about to begin. The alleged assassin, a Sikh named Mewa Singh, fired seven shots from two revolvers. Immediately the corridor was filled with a mass of struggling police, Court House attendants and bystanders. All the Hindus were seized and locked up. Mewa Singh offered no denial of the shooting, calmly remarking, "I am glad I did it."

The attack was in revenge for the work done by the Inspector in unearthing dangerous conspiracies hatched by the revolutionary society of East India, which has branches in Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco, and European cities.

It is generally believed that the recent Komagata expedition and the operations of the society were aided and abetted by German agents in India and elsewhere, who have been making strenuous efforts to arouse hostility to British rule in India, Egypt, and Africa.

Inspector Hopkinson had a distinguished career with the East Indian police. He was the son of an Anglo-Indian, who was killed in Afghanistan in 1878 while with the Lord Roberts expedition to Cabul. When the Komagata attempted to land her cargo of Hindus here last May, he brought about the arrest of Mewa Singh, a shore ally of the rejected immigrants, on a charge of smuggling arms.

MRS. FISH HURT IN AUTO.

Miss Van Amringe, Her Companion, in St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish of 810 Fifth Avenue and Miss Emily Billow Van Amringe, daughter of J. Howard Van Amringe of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, for years Dean of Columbia College, were injured yesterday afternoon in an automobile collision at Riverside Drive and 101st Street. Both were treated for cuts and lacerations at St. Luke's Hospital. Mrs. Fish left the hospital last night and Miss Van Amringe will probably leave this morning.

Miss Van Amringe was the guest of Mrs. Fish for the afternoon. In Mrs. Fish's little town car they rode through the parks and were on their way home when the accident happened. The top of the car was folded back, but a glass windshield separating the tonneau from the chauffeur's seat remained up. Harry McEwan of 128 West Ninetieth Street, Mrs. Fish's chauffeur, was driving.

Going south in Riverside Drive, directly ahead of Mrs. Fish's car, was a Fifth Avenue bus. The bus stopped suddenly at 101st Street, and McEwan ran the automobile into the back of the bus. He said later that the brakes had failed.

The crash made a dent in the bus and crippled Mrs. Fish's car. Mrs. Fish and Miss Van Amringe were thrown forward against the glass windshield, which broke and showered them with glass.

Mrs. Fish received several cuts on the face, and Miss Van Amringe was cut on the forehead near her left eye. The cut required several stitches to close.

Mrs. Fish and Miss Van Amringe were taken to a private room in St. Luke's Hospital and were attended by Dr. Lyle of the hospital staff. Soon the telephone began to ring, and scores of friends called, asking news of the accident. A little later relatives came and decorated the invalids' room with flowers. Mrs. Fish and Miss Van Amringe were able to entertain their visitors and made light of the accident.

Mrs. Fish insisted on returning home as soon as possible and left after she had had dinner in her room. Her husband was not in the city yesterday, it was said at her home. It was thought best not to expose Miss Van Amringe to the cool air, so she stayed in the hospital. It was said last night that she was resting comfortably.

MUENSTERBERG TO STAY.

German Professor at Harvard Withdraws His Resignation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—Prof. Hugo Muensterberg has withdrawn his resignation from the chair of psychology at Harvard University "at the request of the authorities," according to an announcement made tonight.

The resignation was submitted recently after Prof. Muensterberg had learned that the university had received a communication from a Major Clarence Wiener of London threatening to withhold a legacy of $10,000,000 to Harvard unless the professor were dismissed. According to information given out regarding Major Wiener's communication, it was said that he had already provided in his will for such a legacy, and had added a canceling clause to take effect if his wishes regarding Prof. Muensterberg were disregarded. His objection to the head of the university's psychological department was based on the latter's pro-German utterances since the opening of the European war.

The announcement of the withdrawal of the resignation appeared in the columns of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, a publication of which President Lowell's secretary is editor. Prof. Muensterberg said tonight that the university had refused to accept his resignation. "That ends the matter as far as I am concerned," he added.

MAXINE ELLIOTT OFF TO WAR

Going to the Front in Her Own Motor Ambulance to Help Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Maxine Elliott will leave London next week for the front in charge of her own motor ambulance.

"American Spy" German.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The alleged spy who was believed to be an American citizen, and whose case came up for a preliminary hearing at a court-martial at the Wellington Barracks, London, today, is in reality a German subject named Lody. He assumed the name of Inglis, and pretended to be an American. The case is being investigated. So far as has been ascertained the man had no connections in America.

OIL SHIP SEIZURE STIRS OUR PROTEST

Ambassador Page Directed to Ask Britain to Release the Rockefeller.

VESSEL BUILT IN AMERICA

Destined for Neutral Port and Cargo of Petroleum Held Not to be Contraband.

ENGLAND TAKES NEW STAND

Determined to Bar Fuel for Zeppelins, Motors, and Aeroplanes from Ports Near Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Protest has been made to Great Britain against the seizure of the American tank steamer John D. Rockefeller by a British warship. This protest was sent through the American Ambassador at London, Walter Hines Page, and was accompanied by a request for the release of the tank steamer.

Incidental to the Government's protests it developed that the British Government is determined to keep from Germany any cargoes of oil that may be used for Zeppelins, army motor trucks, and aeroplanes, and that the recent seizures of Standard Oil ships are a part of this programme. This came out today in State Department conferences following the protest over the seizure of the Rockefeller.

President Wilson and Counselor Lansing, Acting Secretary of State, held a conference over the ship seizures, and afterward Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department for information concerning the attitude of the United States Government.

No protest has been registered by the American Government against the seizure of the tank steamer Brindilla, now at Halifax, N. S., awaiting consideration of her status by a British prize court. The United States Government will file no protest in the Brindilla case until it is in possession of facts upon which to base such a protest.

The fact that the Government had protested in the case of the John D. Rockefeller, but not in the case of the Brindilla, was confirmed at the State Department today by Acting Secretary Lansing. The Rockefeller case is based on the immemorial American doctrine of the high seas that the neutral flag covers neutral goods. This is being insisted upon in the case of the Rockefeller, and the outcome will determine whether the British Government intends to respect that doctrine.

Although both the Brindilla and the Rockefeller are owned by the Standard Oil Company, the facts surrounding their seizures are wholly different. The Brindilla's case involves the question of transfer from the German to the American flag after the outbreak of hostilities. The Rockefeller involves no such question. There was no transfer of flag in the case of the Rockefeller, which was built in an American shipyard, had been flying the American flag from the moment she went into commission, and when captured was on a neutral voyage, under a neutral flag, from one neutral port to another with a cargo of illuminating oil. The Rockefeller left Philadelphia on Sept. 2 for Copenhagen and was captured and taken to the Orkney Islands by a British cruiser. Acting Secretary Lansing said today that oil which the vessel carried had not been classified as contraband in any communication which the United States had received from the British Government.

American Ruling on Seizures.

The position of the American Government in such a case was set forth in the first informative statement issued by Cone Johnson, Solicitor of the State Department, on Aug. 15, which said:

Goods, not contraband, belonging to a neutral aboard a captured vessel are subject to delay and interruption consequent upon the seizure of the vessel, but not to confiscation, upon manifestation of neutral ownership and the non-contraband character of the goods. Goods of a neutral, not contraband of war, shipped on a neutral vessel, are not rightfully subject to seizure or confiscation by any of the belligerents, and it is not presumed that the vessels of neutrals carrying only non-contraband cargoes will be interfered with.

The English Declaration of Contraband, which follows rather closely the Declaration of London, does not mention oil as absolute contraband, but Great Britain has notified the American Government that fuel and lubricants will be treated as conditional contraband, which meant that it would be treated as contraband if destined to a belligerent. In no notice, however, from the British Government is there any statement that the term fuel is intended to include petroleum, although oil fuel is largely used in the British Navy, and is used also by the German and Austrian navies. The Declaration of London stipulates that articles may be added to the list of contraband, or of conditional contraband, upon notification to the neutral powers, but that articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband of war. Seventeen such groups of articles which may not be declared contraband are enumerated in the Declaration of London, but illuminating oil, or petroleum, or any kind of oil fuel, are not among the articles that are prohibited from addition to the contraband or conditional contraband lists.

However, the British Government has not yet specifically notified the United States of any intention to consider oil either as contraband or as conditional contraband, but for that matter the British Government has not specifically mentioned coal as conditional contraband, but intended coal to be covered under the general designation of fuel,

Continued on Page 4.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK MAY BE A PRISONER

Kaiser's Son-in-Law Reported to Have Been Cut Off While Leading a Squadron.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—Anxiety is felt in Brunswick as to the whereabouts of Duke Ernest Augustus of Brunswick, the German Emperor's son-in-law.

The Duke, who was leading a squadron of hussars on the French front, is reported to have been cut off from the German line, and it is feared he has been made a prisoner.

His wife, Princess Victoria Luise, is about to start for the Emperor's headquarters.

Prince Ernest Augustus, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, was married at Berlin on May 24, 1913, to Princess Victoria Luise, only daughter of Emperor William. He succeeded to the throne of Brunswick on his marriage, after promising loyalty to the German Empire, thus ending a feud of many years between the Duke of Cumberland, his father, and the German imperial house. He is a Lieutenant Colonel of the Hussars of the Imperial Guard.

SAYS TURKEY AWAITS ORDERS FROM GERMANY

Has Virtually Become a German Colony, It Is Asserted—600 German Officers There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 21.—The special correspondent of The Secolo in Constantinople telegraphs that to all intents and purposes Turkey has become a German colony, adding:

"The Grand Vizier blindly follows orders from Berlin, and has not the slightest notion what the morrow may bring forth for Turkey.

"Up to the present Turkey has nominally remained neutral, but she is actively preparing, under German direction, to break her neutrality whenever word may come from Berlin.

"Some 600 German officers have arrived in Turkey since the commencement of the war and brought siege guns, field guns, and ammunition with them.

"A German Colonel, Weber Pasha, has taken over the command of the Dardanelles forts, and big German guns are being mounted in them.

"All the fortifications of the Bosphorus have been overhauled and a large number of mines have been laid.

"The coasts of Asia Minor, especially in and around Smyrna, have been fortified, and to the north of Smyrna intrenchments have been constructed to repel any possible attack by land.

"It is computed that Turkey has from 500,000 to 700,000 men ready to take the field. The German officers put the number at 900,000."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 21.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a message from Constantinople to the effect that the foreign Ambassadors have been notified by the Porte that warships are forbidden to enter the Gulf of Smyrna.

The Vossische Zeitung states that the Porte's action is directed against the Anglo-French Mediterranean fleet.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company says it is learned there that two submarines and some aeroplanes are en route for Constantinople and will probably pass through Rustchuk, on the northern frontier of Bulgaria.

PRINCE MAX OF HESSE LEFT DEAD ON FIELD

Wounds in Back Start Rumor that Kaiser's Nephew Was Shot by His Own Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—A Daily News correspondent at Calais, after giving details of a German attack, date and place censored, says:

"The next day, however, the Germans were in some very heavy open fighting, which ended in their being driven back with heavy loss toward the frontier. Our wounded in this encounter numbered 1,500 and were brought to base hospital this evening, (Tuesday.) The hospitals, both field and base, are hard at work just now, for the fighting that is going on is fierce and reckless.

"Some troops upon entering a small village held strenuously for some days by the Prussians came upon the dead body of Prince Maximilian of Hesse. He had been lying there dead three days and was stripped of everything but tunic and socks. His body was marked with five wounds made by revolver bullets from behind, and the tale that is whispered in this little place is that he was the victim of his own soldiers. A rough coffin of deal boards was made for him, and for three days he lay in his rude open coffin in the outbuilding of a small farmhouse. The body has now been sent into the German lines.

Prince Maximilian of Hesse was the nephew of Emperor William, his mother being a sister of the Emperor. He was also the nephew of Alexander Frederick, the Landgrave of Hesse, the second and non-reigning branch of the Hesse family. He was born at Rumpenheim, Germany, and was only 20 years old. He was a Sub-Lieutenant in an infantry regiment. His older brother, Prince Frederick William, who will succeed to the title of Landgrave, is an officer in the Sixth Uhlan Regiment, and his younger brother, Prince Wolfgang, is a cadet. Prince Maximilian was distantly related to the Princes and Princesses of Battenberg, members of the British royal family.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND FIGHT

General Staff Announces German Rout from Fortified Positions—Wounded Abandoned.

ACTIVE PURSUIT PRESSED

Czar's Forces Advance on Whole Front of Main Invading Army's Left Wing.

AUSTRIANS HALTED AT SAN

But Report Operations in Galicia as Progressing Favorably and Capture of a Russian General.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—Col. Golejewski, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, early this morning made public a translation of an official cablegram from the Russian General Staff at Petrograd, reading as follows:

"On our right flank the German troops to the north of the River Pilisa have been finally repulsed and are retreating. Their wounded are being abandoned on the battle field. Their fortified positions have been evacuated. Our troops are energetically advancing along the whole front.

"In our centre to the south of the River Pilisa to Sandomierz the enemy is still resisting. Our troops, after having for eight days withstood the fire of the heavy artillery of the Germans, on Oct. 20 won considerable successes, and their position on the left (western) bank of the Vistula is now decisively in our hands. On our left flank on the River San to the north of Przemysl the attempts of the enemy to cross that river have been checked and we are resuming the offensive.

"On the south of Przemysl, where we met the Austrian troops which were routed in the battles of Galicia, the advance of the enemy's masses is crumbling before our attack.

"In Eastern Prussia there are no important changes.

"At the present moment we are in contact with the enemy on a front over 260 miles long, from the River Bzura to the Carpathians. This situation is the result of a manoeuvre undertaken by us after the Galician campaign. After the defeat of the Austrian armies in Galicia, which insured from that side our main offensive operation on the left bank of the Vistula, the intention was to concentrate our armies for these operations. This coincided with the deployment of considerable German forces on the line from Kalisz to Czenstohowa and Olkusz, and with the beginning of their advance. The advance of the Germans was begun with great dash. Therefore, it was deemed advisable to concentrate our forces on the right bank of the Vistula, screening this intricate operation by large masses of cavalry with infantry supports.

"In the fulfillment of this manoeuvring some army corps had to cover over 130 miles. The marches had to be carried out under continuous rain, when the roads became converted into quagmires, the water in the rivers rose and valleys were turned into swamps. But with their usual energy and hardiness our troops by the middle of October concentrated in the selected points.

"By this time the Germans, continuing their advance, reached the middle course of the Vistula, and diverting to the north some of the Austrian troops, strongly occupied the left bank of this river, getting at the same time within striking distance of the fortifications of Warsaw. In this position the enemy proceeded to entrench himself and brought up considerable artillery.

"On Oct. 18 we began our advance from Warsaw and Kozenice, gradually widening our positions on the left bank of the Vistula. Our advance was strengthened by fresh troops brought up by rail. The greatest resistance was offered by the Germans on the line Blonie-Piasechno, from which line on Oct. 17 and 18 vigorous but unsuccessful counter attacks were delivered against our troops.

"The Germans were outflanked on the left by our cavalry from Bochaczew and Lovicz, as well as by our advance from the River Bzura and the fortress Novogeorgievsk. On their right our advance across the Vistula near Gura Kalvarsa threatened the other flank of the Germans.

"After a seven-day battle near Warsaw on the night of Oct. 20 the German Army began to evacuate its strongly fortified position. As already mentioned, our general advance is now in progress. The German rear guards are being driven in. Villages and woods are being cleared of the enemy at the point of the bayonet. Numerous prisoners are falling into our hands."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—A statement regarding the claim of the Austrians that the Russian casualties around Przemysl exceed 40,000 men is made public here by the official news agency. It reads:

The German official communications have adopted a policy of grossly exaggerating the Russian losses. It is announced here that the records in this matter are kept and from this it is known that the Austrian announcement that the Russian losses in Przemysl are about 40,000 exceeds the real losses one hundred times.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The correspondent of The Times at Petrograd sends the following:

"Private reports received here state that the Russians have captured some heavy artillery near Lyck, East Prussia, and that also on the night of Oct. 16, in the regions near Warsaw, they took fifty guns and two regimental colors, besides a large number of prisoners, including a

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ASSAULTS; BELGIAN FORCES ADVANCE FIVE MILES; BERLIN REPORTS OSTEND BOMBARDED

Summary of War News.

The British fleet is bombarding Ostend, according to a dispacth from Berlin, received by way of London. Other reports, all unofficial, say the town has been taken by the Allies.

The French War Office and the British Press Bureau report that desperate fighting is taking place at the left wing, with the Allies holding their ground everywhere. The Belgian Army is bearing the brunt of the battle, and is particularly distinguishing itself, says London.

The Germans announce that severe fighting continues on the Yser Canal, with the British fleet supporting the land forces at Nieuport. The German Army has taken the offensive near Lille and repulsed the Allies at several points, it is said.

The Russians report that the German troops, which have occupied the roads leading to Warsaw, were repulsed with heavy losses. The German Army in Russian Poland is said to be in retreat. In Galicia the attempts of the Austrian Army to cross the River San below Przemsly has been checked and the Russian Army there is taking the offensive.

The Austrians announce that the battle in Central Galicia has increased in force, especially north of the Strwiaz River, where Austrian attacks are progressing. The Austrians have occupied Stryi, forty-two miles southwest of Lemberg, it is said.

The German cruiser Emden has sunk six more British steamers off the coast of India, according to an announcement from the British Admiralty.

A Rome dispatch states that the Italian Government has notified the Powers that she intends soon to occupy Avlona, Albania.

A revolutionary outbreak in Portugal has been suppressed. The Portuguese Government is said to be prepared to employ all her available forces to aid the Allies.

Great Britain announces that it will intern all German and Austrian subjects now in England who are between the ages of 17 and 45 years.

The United States has asked the British Government to release the tank ship John D. Rockefeller, seized by a British cruiser on the way to Copenhagen. Washington learns that Great Britain intends to keep from Germany all cargoes of fuel for her war engines.

According to a Constantinople dispatch to The Milan Secolo, Turkey is waiting orders from Germany as to when to break her neutrality. Six hundred German officers have arrived in Turkey since the war began.

OSTEND BOMBARDED, SAYS BERLIN REPORT

Tells of Severe Fighting on the Yser and Says Allies Were Beaten Back at Lille.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Berlin, received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, says:

"It is reported that Ostend is being bombarded by the British fleet."

BERLIN, Oct. 21. (Via Amsterdam and London.)—An official announcement, given out by the German military headquarters today, says:

Severe fighting continues on the Yser Canal. The enemy's artillery was supported from the sea northwest of Nieuport.

The fighting west of Lille continues. Our troops, taking the offensive, repulsed the enemy at several points.

In the eastern theatre of the war no decision has yet been reached.

BERLIN, Oct. 21. (By wireless telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—According to information given out in Berlin today, there has been no change of importance in the military positions on the wings or in the centre of the western theatre of the war.

The military expert of the Kreutz Zeitung estimates the losses of the French, British, Russians, and Belgians, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, at fully 750,000 men.

Sven Hedin, the Swedish geographer and explorer, has published an article in The Stockholm Aftenbladet in which he states that French prisoners in Germany are grateful for the humane treatment being extended them. He relates that as a result of conversations with German officers he found them all fair-minded concerning France in the present war, and he expresses the conviction that Germany would never have attacked France if she had not been forced to against her own will.

According to reports from the industrial districts of Germany, made public here, German local industries are again in full activity, so much so that overtime in a number of factories is often being paid for.

The Aftenposten of Christiania publishes a report from London that the British iron and steel industries, with the exception of the arms factories, are without orders.

With reference to the recent anti-German demonstration in London, there has been given out here an extract from The London Daily News in which these excesses against harmless Germans are compared with the Russian pogroms against the Jews. This paper lays the responsibility on the "yellow" press. The Daily Chronicle, another London paper, says it is evident that these assaults on Germans were carefully planned beforehand.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam gives the following telegram received from Berlin:

"The payment on the war loan today (Wednesday) exceeded $800,000,000.

"At the request of the Empress all special festivities on the occasion of her birthday were abandoned. The Berlin newspapers praise her virtues and merits as a mother, her work for the destitute wounded, and her care for forlorn children."

Dutch Hear Namur is Recaptured.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 21.—It has been rumored that Namur has been reoccupied by the Allies, but this report is entirely without confirmation, and is not believed here to be probable.

EUGENIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS.
The Life Extension Institute, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York.—Advt.

TRAFALGAR DAY STIRS BRITISH PATRIOTISM

Women March With Passing Soldiers—Cheers and Tears Over Belgian Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—So great was the throng that gathered in Trafalgar Square today, the 109th anniversary of the victory and death of Nelson at Trafalgar, that traffic was demoralized many times throughout the day by the thousands of persons who overflowed from the square into the adjacent streets.

Never in the memory of Londoners had people gathered in such numbers on Trafalgar Day. There were patriotic demonstrations all day. Thousands crowded about the base of the Nelson Column to view the countless floral tributes placed there. Many, however, were unable to get near the decorations, which included memorials to the nine vessels of the British fleet which have been destroyed since the war began.

When the crowd was densest in the afternoon a wagonload of wounded British sailors and another of wounded Belgian soldiers passed through from Whitehall. They were stopped as the crowds pressed close, and cheers filled the air, while the soldiers waved their caps to the people.

The police had only time partially to clear the thoroughfare before 3,000 English volunteers turned into the choked street, also to be greeted with a great demonstration. Thousands joined in the chorus "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," which the soldiers were singing. Women and girls wrung the hands of some of the soldiers and fell in beside them. Other women, overcome by their feelings, broke down and wept.

It seemed for a short time as if the traffic had got into such an inextricable muddle that the police would never be able to untangle it, but they finally did it by shunting large streams into Whitehall, where many gathered in front of the War Office in the hope of seeing Lord Kitchener.

The Navy League's tribute on the Nelson Column was a large wreath tied with the French colors and bearing the inscription:

Respect and homage to the memory of the gallant sailors of France, who fell fighting at Trafalgar on Oct. 21, 1805. Compatriots of our comrades in arms today.

There was such a dearth of military bands, owing to the fact that the bandsmen are at the front, that only the music of a boys' band passing by and of numerous hurdy-gurdies was heard near the square in the course of the whole day.

GERMAN BAN PUT ON HOSTILE POETS

Outer Darkness for D'Annunzio and Maeterlinck as Lacking "Particular Genius."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The Berlin Vorwärts announces that a boycott is to be placed on foreign poets, and among the first to be boycotted are D'Annunzio and Maeterlinck. It has been discovered, says Vorwärts, that neither the Italian nor the Belgian poet is a man of any particular genius, and that boycotting their works will be no great loss to German readers.

Both these writers since the war began have shown marked hostility to the Germans, and numerous journals, Vorwärts says, are recommending to their readers to banish D'Annunzio and Maeterlinck from their bookshelves.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Their Attacks at Nieuport, Dixmude and La Bassee Made in Force.

FRENCH RETAKE ROULERS

Wrest It a Second Time from the Invaders After All-Night Bombardment.

PRAISE FOR THE BELGIANS

British Official Press Bureau Makes Special Mention of Their Valor in Defending the Yser.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—The Official Press Bureau has issued the following statement:

Throughout yesterday the enemy made a vigorous attack against the Allies' front, but were beaten back, suffering considerable losses.

The Belgian Army in particular distinguished itself by its spirited and brave defense of its position.

In regard to the last part of the above announcement by the War Office, the Press Bureau has received from an authentic source the following description of the Belgian Army's work, which will be read with pride both by the many Belgians who have had to flee from their native land and by those Allies among whom they are now finding temporary rest and shelter:

"For the last four days the Belgian Army have been in the trenches holding a line of some thirty kilometers (eighteen and a half miles) with the greatest determination against heavy odds. On several occasions they have made brave and successful counter-attacks against the German forces attacking the position they hold, and have shown the soldier-like qualities that have distinguished the Belgian Army during the long period they have been fighting against superior forces of the enemy in their country."

Violent Fighting on Left Wing.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The official statement issued by the War Office tonight reports a violent battle on the left wing, with the allied forces holding their ground everywhere. The text follows:

On our left wing from the North Sea as far as La Bassée, on the several fronts from Nieuport to Dixmude, from Ypres to Menin, and from Warneton to La Bassée, a violent battle has been fought during the whole day.

According to the latest advices the allied forces were holding their ground everywhere.

There is nothing to report regarding the centre or the right wings.

The text of the afternoon report follows:

Throughout yesterday the attacks of the enemy were particularly violent at Nieuport, Dixmude, and La Bassée. They all were repulsed by the allied armies with great energy.

At all other points the situation is without any notable change.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 21.—A great battle is now raging between Lille and Ostend, according to dispatches received here. The dispatches add that the situation of the Allies is considered eminently satisfactory thus far.

THIN BELGIAN LINE FORCES GERMANS BACK

Invaders Retire Five Miles—Fierce Street Fighting in Roubaix and Tourcoing.

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, (Via Paris,) Oct. 21.—The Belgian Army, with the North Sea on its extreme left wing, is showing a marvelous fighting spirit, despite its long and hard campaigning and the loss of Antwerp and other large cities. In the terrific open struggle which has been in progress along the frontier for several days the Belgians, with the allied French and British, have repelled with the greatest energy incessant German attacks.

Today, as yesterday, the German heavy artillery poured a bombardment on the allied positions, but the Belgians, undeterred, delivered a counter attack and forced the invaders to retire nearly five miles.

Further down the line, on the Lys, the French were closely engaged with general success. Three French sharpshooters performed a brilliant feat in

defending a bridge, the possession of which was of the greatest strategic importance to both armies. The Germans made a cavalry dash in an effort to seize the passage, but the Frenchmen, behind a mill 75 yards away, poured their magazine fire into the Germans until the latter retired, leaving the bridge in the hands of the Allies.

Around Lille, where the British are in action, there has been fierce fighting, particularly in neighborhood of La Bassée, which threatens the German possession of Lille. Street fighting has been very severe between the long lines of houses connecting the sister towns of Roubaix and Tourcoing. In a bakeshop one of the German troopers was found in an oven almost suffocated.

Along the centre the artillery action continued today without great change, but several German trenches were captured.

ALLIES WON WITH BAYONETS.

Germans Left Thousands on the Fields of Dixmude and Nieuport.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 20, (dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The German Army is advancing along the coast in another desperate attempt to break through Dunkirk to Calais and the Straits of Dover.

Yesterday's fighting on the Belgian coast was exceptionally severe. The Germans, who were in great strength, attacked with impetuosity. The German infantry flung themselves against two points, Nieuport and Dixmude. The attacking column which sought to force its way past Nieuport in the hope of gaining Furnes and the French frontier, despite the heavy losses sustained in its first assault, returned to the attack three times. The engagement lasted the greater part of the day, but ultimately the Germans were driven back along the whole line.

The Germans at first carried everything before them. The column which was attacking Dixmude succeeded in overwhelming the force posted there, and in gaining possession of the town itself; but its triumph was short lived. A Belgian force swept it away with the bayonet, to the battle cry of "Remember Louvain and Termonde." Desperate hand to hand fighting took place. The Germans stood up to the oncoming line of levelled bayonets, but their resistance soon crumbled up, and they speedily yielded the ground they had won earlier in the fight. Once they began to retire, the bayonets accounted for large numbers, and when the pursuing infantry halted from sheer fatigue, the artillery completed the work of demoralization which the much dreaded cold steel had begun.

The Germans in their retreat abandoned thousands of dead and wounded. The troops that had borne the brunt of the fighting also had a large number of casualties. Owing to the rain and the coming on of darkness many of the injured remained where they had fallen for more than fifteen hours. More than fifty who had been but slightly wounded succumbed to the effects of exposure. Two trainloads of the more seriously wounded arrived tonight.

ALLIES RETAKE ROULERS.

Germans Ousted Again by an All-Night Bombardment.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Telegraaf learns from Sluis that the Allies were successful after a bombardment of Roulers, in West Flanders, that lasted throughout Tuesday night. It is reported that the Allies now occupy the town.

The Telegraaf correspondent says that 40,000 Germans last week occupied Roulers and later marched to Nieuport and Dixmude to strengthen the German Army in that section. A guard of only about 100 men was left to hold the town.

On Sunday 200 French dragoons from Ypres appeared and chased the German guard out of Roulers, of which the dragoons took possession. Several thousand reinforcements soon came up and built barricades in the streets and [illegible] artillery.

A German force hastily dispatched from Bruges and Ghent later swept [illegible] town and heavy fighting began. Supported by artillery, German troops gained an entrance and fierce street fighting followed, the French being forced to retreat.

Once again the Germans occupied the town and burned down many buildings to open a way for their artillery. Many of the inhabitants, the correspondent says, must have lost their lives in the cellars where they sought refuge.

On Tuesday reinforcements for the Allies arrived with heavy guns and after an all-night bombardment the allied troops were successful. They are now reported to be in possession of the place.

SAYS COAST MOVE HAS FAILED.

Indications That the German's New Plan Is Defeated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOWN IN PAS DE CALAIS, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The Germans have been forced to abandon their attack on extreme northwestern France, beginning with Dunkirk, and have passed their forces in the areas west of Lille, where a terrific battle is raging farther north. The Germans are being pushed back from the towns on the coast. They have retired three miles at Roulers. British gunboats have assisted the land forces of the Allies by bombarding the coast near Nieuport. The German coup has failed, and Calais and Boulogne are safe.

There is still an endless stream of refugees from Belgium making their way to Calais, which is crowded with hungry and homeless families. They snatch a few hours of shivering sleep by the roadside on their long tramp, devouring turnips and any other roots they can find in the fields, and then toil on again.

Perhaps those who make the whole journey by road suffer less than those who board one of the few trains available. I saw a long train arrive at Calais last night, most of the poor creatures in which had had no food for forty-eight hours and were craving hoarsely a drink of water for the love of God. It was given them in buckets passed from hand to hand. The state of the inside of the train may be imagined.

The German advance from Antwerp and the scheme to sweep over Pas de Calais and cut off the communications of the Allies via Calais and Boulogne have utterly miscarried. A very slight bombardment of the coast from the sea near Ostend has proved to the Germans how untenable is that coast against the British fleet, and they have come up against far more than they expected as they approached Dunkirk.

They are weary and famished and are surrendering in hundreds. Their losses are frightful.

About 400 German cavalry were ambushed and annihilated two days ago near Dixmude. Bearskin caps were cunningly arranged along a shallow trench, which the Germans charged. There were no men under the busbies, but Maxim guns enfiladed the trench and it became a shambles.

The aged Abbé Boyaert, Curé of Pradelles, near Hazebrouck, has been shot by the Germans because he was unable to give them the key to his belfry, from which they wished to make observations. He told them, quite truthfully, that his verger on being mobilized had taken the key away with him, but they marched him off and shot him forthwith.

The exodus from Belgium has spread a multitude of starving refugees all over the country between Dunkirk and Boulogne. Food supplies are running short with all these extra mouths to feed. Milk is very scarce. Coal was put up five francs ($1) a ton this morning; horse meat is repracing beer; there is no mutton or pork, and supplies of wine and beer are running short.

SAYS GERMANS LEFT OSTEND.

Correspondent Also Hears That They Are in Retreat Near Bruges.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)

NEAR THE BELGIAN FRONTIER.—Reports through reliable channels have reached me here that Ostend has been evacuated by the Germans. At the time my informant left the neighborhood of Ostend he says the German Army was four or five miles west of Bruges and in retreat. It is confidently anticipated that no attempt will be made by the Germans to hold Bruges.

I hear that their retreat is being steadily followed up.

If these reports are correct, then the excursion of the German Army to the North Sea has come to an inglorious conclusion and the attempted coast raid to Calais has completely failed.

A German spy dressed in a Belgian uniform was arrested in Calais today.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Four hundred wounded Belgian soldiers arrived at Folkestone tonight from Calais. One of them said that the Germans had been driven out of Ostend.

Dr. Hayden Guest, who has just returned from France, where he has been engaged in hospital work, says that the men are generally utterly exhausted, that the wounds are often of a terrible nature, and that tetanus is very common.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—The Daily Mail's correspondent, in a dispatch dated, "Behind the Allies' Left Wing," says he hears the Germans are on the point of evacuating Bruges. He is unable to say whether the Allies have yet recaptured Ostend, but says that the possession of Ostend makes no real difference to the situation, which is daily improving for the Allies.

"The Germans' Channel army," the correspondent adds, "zigzags indefinitely between the coast and Lille, and it cannot be long before the enemy is crumpled and his forces hurled back into Germany."

MONITORS AIDED ALLIES.

British Ships Shelled the German Right Flank Effectively.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—The Admiralty announces that the monitors Severn, (Commander Eric Sullerton,) Humber, (Commander Arthur Snaggs,) and the Mersey, (Lieut. Commander Robert Wilson,) which were recently purchased from Brazil, have been engaged in the operations on the Belgian coast, firing on the right flank of the German Army.

Owing to their light draught, they have been able to contribute materially to the success of the operations in this district, and they have already abundantly justified their acquisition on the outbreak of the war.

In addition detachments with machine guns have been landed from these vessels to assist in the defense of Nieuport, where they have performed meritorious service.

The vessels assisting the Allies have not been allowed to carry out their practice in peace, for the crews of German submarines have followed them down the coast, and while they have been shelling German positions, have made attacks on them. These attacks, however, were made futile by the presence of British destroyers. An account says the submarines suffered losses, but this statement has not been confirmed.

It has been remarked that the submarines and aeroplanes, which in times of peace have proved themselves the most dangerous arms of the two services, have suffered little loss since the war began and have been doing splendid work, traveling thousands of miles.

The battles on land are being contested with a fury and stubbornness which would indicate that strategic importance is placed on the positions held by the opposing armies. When a town is reached street fighting generally develops, such as that which took place at Ypres last week. First one side gains an advantage, only to lose it when the other side brings up reinforcements.

Thus far the Allies have been able to hold Ypres, which is considered an important point, as it supports the allied force thrown out toward Roulers, and seemingly endangers the rear of the German army advancing toward Dixmude and the coast.

The Germans, on their side, are striking hard at the French line in the vicinity of La Bassée and have made counter-attacks against the force which for many days has been endeavoring to take Lille.

Along the rest of the line from west to east, the French communication says, there is no notable change, while the German Staff ignores that part of the battle front in its statement. These reports doubtless mean that neither side has achieved any considerable success. It is not believed here that there has been a cessation in the fighting either on the Meuse, where the French are trying to drive the Germans away from St. Mihiel and Camp des Romains, or at Belfort, which the Germans are attacking.

The river monitors referred to are apparently those built for the Brazilian fleet under the names of Javary, Madeira, and Solimoes. They were finished in England last year. The ships are of 1,200 tons displacement, can make a speed of eleven and one-half knots an hour, and carry two inches of side armor. Their armament consists of two six-inch guns forward and two 4.7-inch howitzers astern, besides a few minor pieces.

SHIPS AND AIRSHIPS FIGHT?

Dover Hears That British Shells Dropped a Taube and a Zeppelin.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A newspaper correspondent at Dover has sent to London some details of the recent operations of British warships off the coast of Belgium. He says that last Saturday night the ships watched a force of Germans digging trenches along the coast under a flare of lights. This enabled the English ships to get the exact range, and at daylight they shelled the German positions heavily.

A Taube aeroplane was brought down, and later a Zeppelin, and it is declared that the guns of the British vessels accounted for 1,600 Germans in killed and wounded, in addition to putting six batteries of artillery out of action.

In the meantime German submarines tried in vain to sink the British ship. This dispatch is not confirmed by the Official Press Bureau.

GERMANS RETURNED A FINE.

Said They Did So Because of a Belgian Town's Hospitality.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The correspondent of The Times in Northern France, in showing how the German plans have been deranged by the strong pressure of the Allies on the left, says:

"The occupation of Ostend had little strategic advantage. Dunkirk is strongly fortified, and an attempt to move on it would be dangerous to the Germans, while Calais is well able to look after itself. The fighting line daily has undergone variations which were totally undesigned.

"The Teutonic affection for the occupation of open towns belonging to the enemy has led them into greater difficulties than the temporary advantages in the matter of food and lodging afforded them. It is only fair to say, however, that, so far as I have been able to gather, the Germans behaved well in most of the places that they recently visited. Indeed, in one case a fine imposed on the inhabitants was returned on evacuation as a token of the hospitality shown to the German troops."

PARIS GROWING CONFIDENT.

Press Think German Attacks a Sign of Desperation.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—The Paris press seems almost universally persuaded that the German armies are on the verge of retirement. The furious German attacks mentioned in the latest communiqués are held to indicate that the Germans are making a last despairing effort before abandoning French soil.

For instance, La Liberté begins an editorial:

"The general attacks of the Germans, delivered yesterday, appear more as a symptom of moral lassitude than a veritable resumption of activity. They resemble a burst of impotent fury rather than the logical reasoned operations of war."

L'Intransigeant declines to take the German attacks along the Allies' line seriously, asking, "Have these far spread assaults much strategic importance in German minds?" Even the Temps, although admitting that the attacks vary in violence and importance, says: "They have nowhere the appearance of a genuine battle," drawing therefrom the cheering inference that the Germans are weakening as the storm centre moves from near Paris to the Belgian frontier. None of the newspapers seems to entertain the possibility that the German attacks may be a ruse to cover a real effort at some particular point. All are equally confident, although they do not give reasons to justify such an attitude.

The Temps reprints from the journal Lavenir of Genoa (issue of Oct. 16) extracts from the diary of a German officer, describing the recent fighting on the Alsace frontier, where it is alleged—more from German or neutral sources than French—that the French are showing marked superiority. The diary is very pessimistic. On Sept. 19 the entry runs:

"Our last success at Rémicourt has been for us a deplorable victory owing to the dreadful extent of our losses. It was literal butchery. Our division had to go right into battle after marching 241 kilometers (about 150 miles) in five days, though insufficiently nourished and exposed to a hail of bullets. At such times one repudiates all sentiments of humanity or civilization. Soldiers who have heard bullets whistling and shells bursting refuse restraint. They throw themselves upon a wine cellar or provisions like ants upon a dead rat. Tomorrow,' each says, 'I may be dead.'"

The writer describes the retreat from Ribecourt, where "the Turcos climbed like monkeys in the trees and met us with a devastating fire impossible to answer." He admits that his division was almost annihilated. "Only the fine flower of our troops remain alive," he says. "All the weaker and less efficient were unable to bear the strain. Our chiefs seem bewildered and unable to decide how to act. Their nerves are overtired; they are absolutely done."

La Guerre Sociale today fires a big gun in the war against the censorship, publishing a cartoon inspired by Gustave Hervé's article on the revolutionary leader, Carnot, of which the censor allowed only the title and the signature to appear. The cartoon shows a three-cornered hat, as worn under the First Republic, separated by a three-inch gap from jackbooted feet. The cartoon is entitled "To the Glory of the Censorship."

BRUGES HEARS THE CANNON.

Invaders' Line Said to Have Been Bent Back to Thourout.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The general situation on the Belgian seaboard and in the neighborhood of Bruges and Ghent is growing critical for the Germans.

This morning they were still holding Westende and were bombarding Nieuport, but were under the fire of the warships. The replies of the German batteries were falling short of the warships when last observed.

The warships are not yet firing on the houses on the dike, behind which the Germans are taking shelter.

The enemy's line yesterday was through Middelkerke, Slype, Beert, Dixmude, and Esen, but now as a sequel to the capture of Roulers, it has been bent back to Thourout.

Roulers was retaken by Germans and again taken by the Allies. It underwent bombardment, and many houses were destroyed.

Firing was heard from Bruges at 10 o'clock this morning and continued into the afternoon, when it was growing closer.

AUSTRIANS IN BELGIUM.

Rushed from the Italian Frontier to Strengthen German Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Secolo learns through Venice that Austrian troops removed from service on the Austro-Italian frontier for dispatch to the aid, as it was thought, of their comrades fighting against the Russo-Serbs are actually being used to strengthen the Germans' right wing in the neighborhood of the North Sea.

These facts became known in correspondence which the men are sending through to their families.

Points of Chief Interest In the Western War Area.



1. Posted on the River Yser, the Belgian Army is officially reported as having flung back the German attacking force a distance of about five miles.
2. The town of Reulers, in West Flanders, which had been successively occupied by the Germans, the French, and the Germans again, was retaken by the French after a bombardment which lasted all Tuesday night.
3. According to the French War Office report, a violent battle was waged all day yesterday from the North Sea as far as La Bassée, in which the allied forces held their ground everywhere.

THOUSANDS RETURN TO BELGIAN HOMES

Cardinal Mercier Goes Back to Malines and Urges People to Follow.

ANTWERP SHOWS MORE LIFE

Water Supply Restored and Tramways Running—Americans Will Aid Repatriation Movement.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 21, (via London.)—Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, who took refuge in Holland some weeks ago, has now returned to his native city. He has advised all Catholic refugees to follow his example. The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says that 20,000 Belgian refugees have passed through Rosendaal on their way home in the last two days.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Breda, in the Netherlands, says that 19,000 residents of Antwerp have been repatriated in the last two days.

The water supply of Antwerp has been restored and the local tramways are running.

The German machine guns recently posted in the streets of the city have been sent to the front.

L'Independence Belge, until the German invasion the foremost newspaper in Belgium, published in Brussels and later in Ostend, made its initial appearance in London today, chiefly for the benefit of the thousands of Belgians marooned in England.

The issue carries a letter from Prime Minister Asquith, who says he hopes before long the paper will again be published in Brussels and that the "valiant Belgian people once more will be restored to their own country in full enjoyment of the freedom for which they made such splendid though terrible sacrifices."

Lord Gladstone, in a statement made today, explained that the Government was bearing the cost of the railway transportation of the Belgian refugees and that the Local Government Board, which is a department of the English Government, under the direction of Herbert Samuel, was considering plans for the permanent relief of the Belgians and for their employment under satisfactory social conditions. Mr. Samuel's board will probably name a committee shortly to consider means to provide for their permanent care during the Winter and possibly during the entire war.

The boats from Flushing and Calais are still bringing large crowds of Belgian refugees daily.

$750,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF.

Turned Over by England to Ambassador Page to Buy Supplies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British Government, through the Foreign Office, today transferred to Ambassador Page $750,000 to be expended for the relief of the Belgians by the committee which is now being formed. Mr. Page also received an offer from the American Red Cross of $50,000, which was immediately accepted.

It was announced that the British Government would contribute $750,000 a month for Belgian relief, to be applied by the committee headed by Ambassador Page.

The details of the formation of the committee are not all complete, but it is planned to call it the American Commission for Belgian Relief. At present the scope extends only to the purchase of food. Later it will take charge of returning Belgian refugees now here.

There are tens of thousands of Belgians who in the panic came to England who might just as well return to their homes. The Belgian Legation has encountered much difficulty in inducing nationals to return, but it is believed that, if they can go back under American protection, thousands will do so. This has the double advantage of keeping up industry in Belgium and in relieving congestion here. There are probably more than 50,000 refugees in England alone.

The new commission will be headed by Ambassador Page and Minister Whitlock. Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Committee here, will be in charge in London, with Millard K. Shaler in Brussels. Mr. Whitlock will organize a branch committee which will have charge of the distribution of supplies sent from here and America.

Other American diplomatic and consular officers in England, Holland, and Belgium will have work to do in transportation and distribution, co-operating with the Belgian committees already organized. The present prospect is that virtually the whole of the important work of Belgian relief will fall to American hands because of the peculiar circumstances there.

The British Government takes the keenest interest, as the subscriptions demonstrate. At the same time Germany also recognizes the value of the scheme by giving permission for the shipment of supplies. The Belgians are mightily pleased, and the Government will render all assistance possible.

AMERICANS AID CANADA.

Supply Funds for Armored Motor Cars with American Crews.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—American citizens in Montreal are supplying funds to send two armored motor cars to the front with the Canadian troops.

The machines will be manned by American crews of eight men each.

Lemberg's Defender Disgraced.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says that a report has been received there from Udine, Italy, which states that the Austrian Gen. Bruderman, the defender of Lemberg, has been deprived of his command and ordered court-martialed.

Interest

We pay interest on deposits subject to check. A higher rate of interest is paid on amounts left on deposit for a particular length of time.

Perhaps you are thinking of appropriating an amount of money for a special purpose and would prefer to keep it in a separate account. We should be glad to talk it over with you and to serve you in any way.

Metropolitan Trust Company

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr.
President
49 Wall St.

GERMAN PAPERS MENACE PORTUGAL

Warn Her Against Taking Part with England in the Present War.

BELGIUM'S FATE TO BE HERS

Government Organ, However, Condoles with Neutral Countries Made to Suffer by England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—The Morning Post says:

"Now that there is a possibility of Portugal joining the ranks of Germany's enemies provides the German newspapers with fresh opportunity to use scurrilous language about England and the English.

"An important statement on the subject is made by the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. This correspondent's relations with official circles are of such a nature that it can be taken for granted that in a political statement such as the one under discussion he reflects the views obtaining in the highest Governmental quarters. After remarking that Portugal is merely England's vassal and that it is quite immaterial to Germany if this 'glorious republic' becomes her enemy, the correspondent writes:

"'Even if Portugal should send a military expedition to France it would merely share the fate of the French, English, and Indian troops. A few German ships now lying in Portuguese harbors may, it is true, be lost. What will happen to Portugal, however, if she decides on going to war with Germany depends on the peace that will be concluded when the war is over. Portugal will then perhaps have the same experience as that which has brought tears of blood into the eyes of the Belgians. It will realize that English protection is of no avail, not only because England is too weak to protect the countries which are dependent on her and which she incites to war, but also because her covetous, cold-blooded policy would in no sense be furthered by preventing them from bleeding to death.

"'The countries that rely on England, France included, will be able to compare their experience when the final settlement is made, and the question of Portugal and her colonies will then be discussed as a matter of subordinate importance.

"'One hears so much nonsense from our enemies' camps that it is quite possible the anxious souls in Bordeaux really believe great England is accomplishing something for the furtherance of the common cause when she induces Portugal to participate in some manner in the war. This move at any rate proves one thing, namely, that our most odious and unscrupulous adversary is England, the same England that still dares to maintain that only violation of the neutrality of Belgium impelled her to go to war. That this is a lie all intelligent people now know, and many more proofs that it is a lie will be forthcoming before the war is over.

"'The fate of Belgium, whose King and Government have had to flee their country, is a sample of what the nations which have allowed themselves to be deluded by England have to expect.'

"The Vossische Zeitung says the Portuguese, who for several decades past have been proud to regard their country as an appendage of England, seem inclined to side with the Triple Entente in the present world war. The radical organ declares, in the first place, that the Portuguese have been deceived and misled by lying statements concerning the progress of the war that have reached them from England and France, and, in the second place, that the Triple Entente is so sorely in need of friends that after exhausting the exotic countries it has been compelled to have recourse to Portugal.

"'It tells Portugal that England, France, and Russia will simply drain her blood and advised her to be warmed by the fate of Belgium. It also informs Portugal that England and France have not the slightest intention to keep any promises they may make, and moreover that England has not the power to protect her or her colonies.'

"The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung applies a soothing salve. It deplores that neutral countries are made to suffer by the war that was infamously brought about by England. It enumerates the trials and troubles imposed on neutral countries by England's unfairness and wickedness, assures them of Germany's sympathy, and expresses admiration for the magnificent qualities they have displayed.

"In conclusion it says:

"'It is only right and fair that in the midst of our own hard war work we should not omit to cast a glance full of esteem and admiration toward neutrals which, though small in regard to population are great in self-sacrifice and generosity.'

"The Berliner Tageblatt says that the German people, who did not want this war, and rose to a man in justified self-defense, will heartily indorse the statement of the Governmental organ.

"'We believe,' it adds, 'we can find no better way of showing our thanks to neutrals for their sacrifices than by fighting to secure for the world a permanent peace that will relieve it for a very long time to come of the pressure and disquietude caused by Anglo-Russian intrigues.'"

PORTUGUESE REVOLT FAILS.

Leader Arrested and Members of His Band Being Pursued.

LISBON, Oct. 21.—A revolutionary outbreak in the cities of Braganza and Mafra, under the leadership of Adriano Beca, formerly a Colonel in the army, has been promptly suppressed, according to an official announcement made today.

Beca has been arrested, and the members of a band of the revolutionaries who went out from Mafra are being pursued by troops.

Beyond the cutting of telegraph wires and the stopping of trains, nothing seems to have been accomplished.

HEROISM OF FRENCH PRIEST.

Gives Absolution to Dying Captain Under the Germans' Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—L'Eclair prints a letter from the front, dated Oct. 20, under the heading, "De Profundis," describing what L'Eclair calls the bravest deed since the war began. Under heavy fire a French infantry regiment charged a strongly defended position, which they took with considerable loss. Then German reinforcements forced the attackers to retire.

Stumbling slowly after the retreating troops came two Frenchmen carrying a desperately wounded Captain. Suddenly they stopped; he was dying. Faintly he demanded absolution from one of his bearers, who before the war was a Catholic priest. Propping the officer against a rock, the priest knelt down right in the centre of the fire zone, solemnly recited the prayer for the dying, and gave absolution. Then, with his companion, both unhurt, he brought the Captain's body back to the trenches.

Among those mentioned in dispatches is Emile Raymond, who before the war was Senator for the Loire, whose criticisms on the inefficiency of the aeronautic service made a sensation some months ago. Himself a well known aviator, M. Raymond preferred at the outbreak of the war to join the aeronautic squadron to taking the rank of Major as a surgeon. On Oct. 9, Gen. Dubail mentioned him as having made numerous valuable reconnaissances, especially on Sept. 13, in rough weather at a low altitude, which rendered his task particularly dangerous.

BLOOD OPERATION BY CARREL.

His Assistant Offers Fluid to Save Wounded French Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—A dispatch from Lyons states that Dr. Alexis Carrel of New York yesterday performed for the first time since the war began the operation of transfusion of blood.

The patient was Private Raviot of the 256th, who was wounded at the beginning of September in Alsace. His life was endangered by a prolonged hemorrhage after the removal of fragments of a shell and splintered bone from his shoulder.

Blood was supplied by Dr. Gellbert, one of Dr. Carrel's assistants. Both men are progressing favorably.

DALMORES AT THE FRONT.

Tenor Writes to Philadelphia Friend —Sure of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—A postcard sent from the Allies' front by Charles Dalmores, the opera singer, who is now serving in the ranks, has been received in Philadelphia by William J. Baird, a friend. The tenor's message is written in French. Diagonally in one corner of the card, as required by the censor, Dalmores has written his full name and address: "Charles Dalmores, soldier in the Forty-seventh Regiment of Territorial Infantry, the Thirteenth Company, at the front."

On the reverse side is this message:

"My Dear Friend: It is now two months since I went to war, and I would like to give you some news. We are advancing every day, and will be victorious in the end. As soon as the war is over, if I come out of it, I will write you at length. A thousand remembrances to your family and my other friends in dear Philadelphia. How I regret not visiting there this year. Very affectionately yours,

CHARLES DALMORES."

TO TRAIN MEN FOR 1916.

Baron de Coubertin to Direct Exercises of French Youths.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 21.—The French Government, through the Minister of Public Instruction, has directed Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the French Olympic Games Committee, to organize the physical and military training of the young men of France, and especially of those youths who would come normally into the army in 1916.

These young men are now 18 years old, and they number between 275,000 and 300,000. They are to be put through swimming and shooting exercises and walking, running, and boxing and outdoor games designed to develop their muscles and give them endurance and courage.

BELGIUM DENIES SECRET COMPACT

"Gray Book" Quoted in Reply to German Discovery of an Anti-Neutral Plot.

NO AGREEMENT IN 1906

Minister Havenith Cites the Latest Documents — Leaves the Verdict to Public Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, gave out this statement today:

The Belgian Legation has just received the copies of the "Gray Book." It is evident from these documents that there has never existed any military agreement between Belgium and England, either offensive or defensive, such as the German Government asserts to have been in existence since 1906. The following extracts speak for themselves:

No. 28—Offer of intervention by England. Note handed to Sir Francis H. Villiers, British Minister to Belgium, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Brussels, Aug. 4, 1914.

I am instructed to inform the Belgium Government that, if Germany exercises pressure for the purpose of compelling Belgium to abandon her position of a neutral country, the Government of his Britannic Majesty expects Belgium to resist by every possible means.

The Government of his Britannic Majesty is ready in that event to join with Russia and France, if desired by Belgium, to offer to the Belgian Government at once common action for the purpose of resisting the use of force by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to offer a guarantee to maintain the independence and integrity of Belgium in the future.

No. 37—Offer of England for an alliance for the object of assuring the neutrality of Belgium against the pressure of Germany.

London, Aug. 4, 1914.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has informed the British Ministers in Norway, Holland, and Belgium that Great Britain expects that these three kingdoms will resist the pressure of Germany and maintain neutrality. They will be supported in their resistance by England, who, in such a case is ready to co-operate with France and Russia, if such is the desire of these three Governments, in offering an alliance to the said Governments to repel the employment of force against them by Germany and a guarantee for the future maintenance of the independence and the integrity of the three kingdoms.

I pointed out that Belgium is neutral in perpetuity. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied: "It is for the event of neutrality being violated."

(Signed) LALAING,
Belgium Minister in London.

No. 40—Belgium appeals to the powers after the invasion of Belgium.

Brussels, Aug. 4, 1914.

Monsieur le Ministre—The Belgium Government regrets to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory, violating the engagements which they have undertaken by treaty.

The Belgian Government are firmly decided to resist by all means in their power.

Belgium appeals to England, to France, and to Russia to co-operate as guarantors in the defense of her territory.

There should be concerted and common action, having as its object to resist the measures of force employed by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to guarantee for the future the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium for the future.

Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defense of the fortified places. I am, &c.,

(Signed) DAVIGNON,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium.

Where is to be found the alleged military convention said to have been concluded in 1906 with England? Where is the agreement said to have existed since 1906 between the Allies to invade Germany? These documents clearly prove that such compact never existed.

The Belgian nation preferred ruin and death to the shameful perjury proposed to her by Germany. For this reason Germany has devastated and immersed in blood a peaceful little country. Today she seeks to rob her of honor, her only remaining treasure.

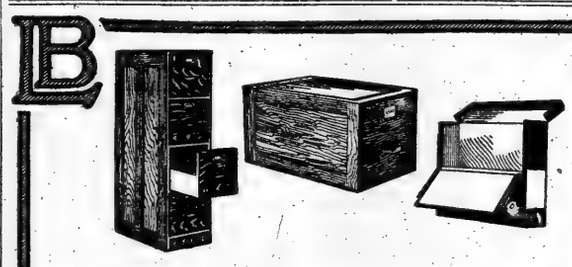
The official documents, the confessions of the German statesmen, the ruins of Louvain, Malines, Aerschot, Termonde, and of so many villages burned and razed to the ground, the blood of her children unjustly massacred are the testimonies which the Belgian people cites before the tribunal of public conscience. To this tribunal, without fear, the Belgian nation confides the cause of her honor.

British Loan in Demand.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An issue of £15,000,000 ($75,000,000) six months Treasury notes was made today. The price was £98 1s 6d. Bidders received an average of about 30 per cent. of the amount of their applications. This is the fifth similar issue of Treasury bills.

Forbids Payment to French Firms.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 21.—The German Government has decided to extend to France and her colonies the application of the bill prohibiting payments to Englishmen or English firms.



Supplies for "transferring" correspondence

We are ready for you, gentlemen.

Guides—folders—transfer files—transfer boxes—steel transfer sections; everything you need in a wide variety of size, shape, quality and price.

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Please send "What to do with old letters."
(Cut this out and pin it to your letter head.)

The Unobtrusive Gentleman



HE is a type, the product of the locality in which he lives.

★ ★

The southern gentleman is famous for his white linen.

In London he is known for his top hat—and his umbrella.

He never comes out of the house without his umbrella—is separated from it only by his bed.

★ ★

In New York he is recognized by the smartest democracy of clothes known anywhere on the globe—none the less correct—always appropriate to the occasion.

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His whole appearance quietly bespeaks New York and its excellence of tailoring.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes unobtrusively reflect this New York spirit.

New to the season, with those little, accepted differences that really count for much.

Fall and Winter suits, $20 to $45; overcoats, $20 to $50.

★ ★

Hats that are conservatively correct without being relics—$3 to $8.

Silk scarfs at 50 cents to $3.50 which belong in a gentleman's wardrobe.

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Clothes at 27 New 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway 42d & 5th Av.

ENGLAND TO TAKE COTTON FOR DEBTS

Sir George Paish to Propose Heavy Purchases to Offset Our Gold Obligations.

PRICE THE ONLY OBSTACLE

Short-Term Note Plan Likely to be Accepted at Friday's Conference of Experts.

URGE EXCHANGE REOPENING

British Government Planning Resumption of London Stock Market on Guarantee Basis.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Although formal conferences between Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British Treasury, and Secretary McAdoo and the Federal Reserve Board will not begin until Friday, it is apparent that an understanding has been reached as to the nucleus of a plan designed to straighten out the financial and business difficulties between the United States and Great Britain.

It is understood that one of the encouraging features of the forthcoming conference will be a suggestion that the British Government will be ready to use its influence toward the immediate purchase in Great Britain of a considerable portion of the American cotton crop with the intention of storing it in England for future use. The design of this proposal will be to reduce the balance of trade against the United States and thus obviate the necessity for the shipment to England of the amount of American gold that will be represented in the price to be paid for the cotton thus purchased.

One difficulty in the way of the accomplishment of this plan, it was said, is the uncertainty in the price of cotton. Naturally, it was said, British purchasers who might be willing to enter into the arrangement would not care to buy cotton now if there was a prospect that the price would decline to any considerable degree in the next few months.

The British creditors of the United States, it became known late tonight, have reconciled themselves to the knowledge that they will not receive entire payment of what is owed to them in America in gold. The plan under consideration contemplates a settlement of the British balance against this country partly in gold, partly in the facilitation of exports from the United States to England and partly in the form of an obligation of some sort, probably short term notes.

The British financial delegates apparently have been impressed by the contention that notwithstanding the abundance of gold in the United States Treasury and the New York banks, the withdrawal of any considerable portion of it would seriously upset affairs in this country even if the withdrawals were permissible under the banking and currency laws.

In these circumstances, consideration is to be given to a proposal that American obligations in the British Isles will be carried over on arrangement of short-term notes acceptable to the British creditors of this country. The plan is based on the hope and expectation that by the time the notes mature the financial and commercial situation will have improved sufficiently to permit a considerable portion of the American obligations to be adjusted in trade balances.

Want Exchanges Open.

The British delegates are anxious that the New York Stock Exchange and other American Exchanges shall be reopened under a mutual arrangement. This, they believe, will stimulate trade and will bring considerable advantage to the United States. The British Government, it is learned, is endeavoring to bring about the reopening of the London Stock Exchange under an arrangement which will amount to a Government guarantee of existing Exchange obligations.

The British Government is also anxious to have the American cotton exchanges reopened, and it is understood that this Government has received virtual assurances that if these exchanges resume business Great Britain will go to great lengths to see that British firms place orders for cotton in America. Through this means those concerned in the present effort to bring about an adjustment of the difficulties that have arisen over England's desire that American obligations be liquidated in gold hope to see the situation improved.

If present plans are adopted, American debtors will have their credits in Great Britain extended through short-term notes, preferably of sixty days in the British view, and during the period for which the notes will run a strong effort will be made to stimulate American exportations of cotton to England so as to overcome the balance of trade against the United States and thus obviate heavy gold shipments. That is the gist of the proposal the British financial delegates, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Federal Reserve Board will consider at Friday's meeting.

Government Meets Trade Bills.

Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett have laid before the Treasury Department reassuring information as to steps taken by the British Government to tide over the crisis. While the British Government was ready to suspend the Bank act so that the Bank of England could issue unprotected notes, the act in reality has not been suspended.

In spite of the stringency in the money market, the bank of England still redeems all of its notes in gold, according to the visiting financial experts. All circulating notes in England, both the notes of the Bank of England and Treasury notes, are covered they say, by gold in the vaults of the Bank of England. Even checks drawn on the Bank of England by depositors are paid in full in gold, if gold is asked for.

Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett have outlined other steps by the Government to prevent a financial disaster.

"The Government," said the two experts in a joint statement, "in conjunction with the Bank of England, has agreed to meet at maturity all approved bills drawn upon London, whether at pre-moratorium or post-moratorium periods, and will continue until some time after the war.

"The Government has also permitted the accepting houses to give prior charge on their assets to post-moratorium bills, and has arranged for the Bank of England, with the Government guarantee, for an extension of loans made to meet pre-moratorium bills until after the end of the war.

"Similar arrangements are under discussion with respect to the mercantile export houses which have uncollected debts due them from both enemy and other countries, with respect to sales of goods made before the war. Somewhat similar arrangements are contemplated with respect to loans owing by the Stock Exchange to bankers and others. Arrangements are under discussion for extending the loans if necessary until some time after the war, and thereby avoiding any danger of loans being called from the Stock Exchange, and the consequent forced sale of securities.

"These measures have restored confidence in England and have assisted to restore confidence in other countries, and are largely responsible for the recovery of trade that has taken place since the first few weeks of the war. It is expected that these measures will after a time help to restore confidence in all parts of the world, and will assist international trade to recover to something like normal proportions to the advantage not only of all the members of the British Empire, but of all countries."

COTTON BILL LOSES IN HOUSE.

Rejected by Vote of 123 to 91, Both Parties Splitting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The fight for legislation for the relief of the cotton situation in the South collapsed in the House today, and the leaders in the movement have practically abandoned hope of any aid from Congress along the lines recommended by the Henry bill, which provided for a deposit of $250,000,000 in Government funds in Southern banks to be loaned to cotton producers. Representative Henry of Texas, author of the bill, succeeded after a month's campaign in forcing the question to a vote, which resulted in its rejection by a vote of 123 to 91.

The Henry bill was presented to the House in the form of an amendment to the bill to permit banks to issue Federal reserve notes on commercial paper up to 100 per cent. of their capital and surplus. It was sponsored by Representative Hardwick of Georgia. Sixty-five Democrats voted against it, and two Republicans, Austin of Tennessee and Morgan of Oklahoma, voted for it.

With the cotton question out of the way, the quorum which had been brought back to the House to give it consideration vanished, and the bill to permit an increase in issuance of reserve notes was left hanging in the legislative atmosphere. It is doubtful if this bill can be passed, as it has been agreed that tomorrow shall be devoted to the conference report on the War Tax bill. It is admitted that nothing can be done once the War Tax bill is out of the way, for most of the members have their baggage packed and will be off to their homes and to their campaigns.

Representative Henry was about the only cotton Congressman who would not admit defeat tonight. He said he still had hopes the Senate might be able to do something at the last moment, but his manner indicated discouragement.

"I am like Bre'r Rabbit," said the Texan. "I am lying low and trying to make people think my mind is working."

The deplorable condition in the South due to the curtailed market for cotton was admitted by all in the discussion of today, but the weight of opinion, as disclosed by the vote, was that the situation should not be met by increasing legal-tender notes to the extent of $250,000,000.

Representative Mann, the Republican leader, said the proposition was dangerous. He repeated his assertion of several days ago that there was more money in circulation per capita now than ever before, and that there was less credit.

"Printing large sums of money does not help the situation," said Mr. Mann. "It never has and it never will. If a billion dollars were placed in the banks of the South today, I doubt whether money would be easier to borrow there tomorrow.

"You have no market for your cotton. If you had, you would have no difficulty in borrowing money to the extent that it is a reasonable security. And printing bank notes will not add to your relief. It will take away from it. The more bank notes, the less credit there will be in the land."

The bill to permit banks to issue reserve notes to the full extent of their capital and surplus is a Senate measure reported to the House favorably by the Banking and Currency Committee. The present law permits the issuance of such notes to 30 per cent. of the capital and surplus. The Senate bill sought to change this to 75 per cent., and the House today accepted a recommendation of the Banking and Currency Committee to a further increase to 100 per cent. However, the House was compelled to adjourn tonight without taking final action on the bill, because of the lack of a quorum.

APPROVE BIG BOND ISSUE.

South Carolina Senate Authorizes Act for State Purchase of Cotton.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—The South Carolina Senate passed a bill today authorizing a $35,000,000 bond issue for the purchase of cotton by the State. If passed by the House the measure, to become effective, must be approved by two-thirds of the voters of South Carolina at the next general election.

A bill providing for the total elimination of cotton production in this State next year was killed in the House of Representatives after a debate lasting three days.

CHANGES IN COTTON POOL.

Harding Confers with Local Bankers on Modification of Plan.

W. P. G. Harding, a member of the Federal Reserve Board, who has taken the greatest interest in the proposed cotton pool to aid Southern planters, came over from Washington yesterday to consult with local bankers on suggested changes in the plan. Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, accompanied by G. W. Simmons, was also in attendance at the conference, which was held at the Chase National Bank.

Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase and Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, presided, and the other bankers present were James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National; A. J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and W. E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank.

Since Monday the Federal Reserve Board has had under consideration at Washington the outline of the plan under which the New York banks were willing to subscribe $50,000,000 to the pool, which was drawn up as a result of the conference last Sunday between local bankers and Secretary McAdoo, Gov. Hamlin of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul M. Warburg, and M. C. Elliott, its counsel.

Mr. Harding came to New York yesterday to continue the discussion of the proposal from the standpoint of the board. It was understood that certain modifications would be suggested to meet its views. The meeting lasted for several hours, and Mr. Wiggin said that no announcement would be made at present.

The chief points that the New York banks have contended for are that the pool be administered by the Federal Reserve Board, or by a committee made up from its membership, and that they be adequately secured against loss through ill-judged loans made by the Southern banks to which money would be advanced by the pool. The participation of the board or its members is desired to forestall any future action against the banks under the Sherman law or any other statute.

To assure the security of the loans, it was reported yesterday, the plan would be so devised as to put the greater element of risk on the Southern banks that directly negotiated them.

The understanding was that Mr. Harding would report back to the Federal Reserve Board and that the plan, if adopted, would be announced from that quarter.

OFFERS NEWS TO MAYOR.

Berlin's Executive Urges Him to Distribute German Information.

Mayor Mitchel received yesterday from Mayor Wermuth of Berlin a request that the city in some way act as a distributer of war news for the German Government. In his appeal the Mayor of Berlin said in part:

Our German Fatherland has the greatest imaginable interest that during this present struggle, in which it is fighting for its existence, neutral lands may in future no longer be informed concerning the events of the war exclusively through the press of our enemies. The monstrous perversions of the foreign war reporting, which not only suppresses the truth when it is uncomfortable for them but also spreads systematically malicious falsehoods for the purpose of damaging the reputation of Germany, compel Germans in this matter to an earnest defense.

We shall be under the deepest obligation to the honored administration of your city if we shall have the pleasure of seeing that our appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality has been successful, and if you will be willing to accept our reports and direct them to the sources of public information in your place, and, if possible, bring them to the immediate knowledge of your citizens by having them exposed in the public reading rooms or in any other suitable way.

Several war dispatches and daily German newspapers were inclosed. The Mayor will inform Mayor Wermuth that the city cannot act as a distributing agency for news and will recommend that the material be sent to some regular news agency.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier



The Russian General Staff announces a defeat of the Germans in the region north of the River Piliza (1) where the invaders are said to have retreated so hastily from fortified positions that they had to abandon their wounded. In the Kozenitz region (2), opposite Ivangorod, the Russians, who for eight days had been under heavy bombardment there, are said to have achieved notable success. In Galicia, south and east of the fortress of Przemysl (3), both Austrians and Russians claim victories, as usual.

RUSSIAN VICTORY IN POLAND FIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

German Prince, whose identity has not yet been established."

An official communication issued in Vienna at noon Tuesday is given in a dispatch from Amsterdam to the Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

The battle in Central Galicia has increased in force, especially north of the Ctrwiaz River, where our attacks are progressing.

The attempts of the Russians to regain the Magiera heights have been repulsed. In the course of this fighting many Russians were captured, including one Russian General. Several machine guns were also taken.

The Austrians have occupied Stryi, forty-two miles southwest of Lemberg, Koeroesmesoe and Serth, after strong Russian resistance.

GREAT RUSSIAN HOST ON PRUSSIAN BORDER

German Retreat Marked by Abandonment of Vast Quantities of War Material.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GRADNO, (Via Petrograd,) Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have returned here after a journey along the East Prussian frontier as close to the scenes of daily fighting as I could obtain permission to go. The route was from the north of Suwalki southward to Graevo, a stretch of country recently in German occupation, but where now remains not a single German outpost.

Gen. Rennenkampff's presence on the present front is in itself a victory of brilliant quality, which has brought to nothing the German purpose of an advance on the Petrograd and Warsaw line in conjunction with the Silesian armies moving on Warsaw.

It is stimulating to see the Russian soldier in his habits as he lives and fights. I have seen many thousands of them camped in the rain, swamped in bogs, or marching indefatigably over the roads which are long quagmires of mud, always with an air of stolid contentment and the look of being bent on business. They include Baltic Province men speaking German. Jews from Riga and Libau are brigaded with huge Siberians, whose marching must constitute a world record. The Cossacks are past counting, and with them are long-coated, tight-belted Circassians and Kalmucks, all representing a mixture of races and languages like that of the British Empire itself.

Actually the whole line is a battle front from north of Wirballen to well into Poland, and no day passes without contact with the Germans. This is an army in which every man has fought. Most of them have been in hand-to-hand conflict with the Germans. They have approached the front through a country which the enemy has devastated. There is no village which does not bear the mark of wanton destruction. I have seen these things for myself. Houses have been burned, others pillaged and the contents dragged into the streets and there smashed. Churches have been invariably gutted and defiled.

It is impossible not to admire these endless battalions of Siberians. They are common objects of this countryside. I came past Suwalki as they were moving up, column after column in gray overcoats aswing in the rhythm of their stride, like the kilts of Highlanders. It was they who bore the brunt of the fighting, unsupported by artillery, in forests of Augustowo, and, with the Baltic regiments, pushed on and took Lyck. These are the men who marched forty miles, starting at midnight, then went into action between Gor and Raigrod and delivered a bayonet charge which their officers still boast about today.

I may not indicate the geography of the front on which the Russians and Germans are now facing each other, but the German general plan is to protect the railway and all approaches to a vital junction such as Goldapp and Insterburg. Between them and the frontier lies a country of singular difficulty for the troops. It is easy of defense with small broken hills, innumerable lakes and roads winding in watery valleys among woods.

The Germans have gone to earth in their usual lavish fashion, digging themselves in with a thoroughness worthy of permanent fortifications. Their trenches are five feet deep with earthworks in front zig-zaging as a precaution against enfilading. Some of them are very cleverly hidden with growing bushes. All peasants remaining at the countryside in Prussia are compelled to work digging trenches. The implacements for guns of large calibre have concrete foundations.

The Germans had fortified Suwalki, employing forced labor. They had connected up the trench system with telephone installation and appointed a military Governor and other functionaries. Many German officers were joined there by their wives and families, who when they retired took with them souvenirs consisting of nearly every portable object of value in the town, besides much furniture and clothing.

The Russian trenches are scarcely more than shallow grooves in the ground with earth thrown up in front of them, making barely sufficient cover for prone riflemen.

At once the German outer positions were carried by storm with ghastly carnage.

"We didn't dig much," said a Russian officer to me. "We knew we shouldn't stay there. We should either go forward or back and we were sure to go forward."

The cloud of patrols mostly Cossacks, which flits unceasingly along the German front is the subject of innumerable stories.

When the news was issued that the Kaiser had come east to take command of his army on this front a Cossack came in driving before him a plump distressed Prussian Captain, whom he had gleaned during the day's work.

"I've brought him," he announced. "I knew him by his moustache," and he produced an old picture postcard from his breast showing the Kaiser with his characteristic moustache.

Near Augustowo the roads are literally blocked in many places with abandoned German transports which became trapped in the terribly muddy country. Dead horses in hundreds lie everywhere and the Russian sanitary corps is busy burying them. Yet the Russians who are still moving about this country retain not only their usual average health, but do not even complain.

Between Augustowo and Raigrod a small stream is actually blocked with German stores, including much gun ammunition. The German advance which ended in this débâcle has been the costliest defeat in point of materials which they have yet suffered.

FIND TELEPHONES ALL READY.

Elaborate German Preparations for War in Russian Towns.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—Refugees who have reached Petrograd from Russian Poland have brought information concerning a secret system of communication by telephone of which the Germans have made extended use.

They relate that when German troops enter a town in Russian Poland some officer at once asks to be directed to the home of a non-Polish resident, giving the man's name. In the house of this individual there is invariably found a telephone, and the cellar is well stocked with benzine, gasoline, canned soups, and other provisions. By the use of this telephone the Germans endeavor to establish communication with the rear. They inform headquarters of their exact whereabouts, and at times even seek from villages ahead of them information as to the best roads for their advance.

The Russians are now taking steps to destroy this system of communication, which is said to be widespread in Russian Poland.

RUSSIA CALLS STUDENTS.

University and High School Youths Must Join the Colors.

PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 22.—Under instructions from Emperor Nicholas, orders were issued today from the War Office calling out the students of universities and high schools, who ordinarily are exempt from military service.

The order, in conjunction with the report that the Russians had gained a decisive victory, caused great enthusiasm among the populace. A small parade which started this afternoon grew in volume until the wide Nevsky Prospect was choked with people. The demonstration surpassed any held in Petrograd since the commencement of the war.

The paraders carried pictures of Emperor Nicholas, the new Russian flag, and also the French, British, and Belgian colors, and sang the national anthem as they marched.

The demonstration reached its height before the embassies of the allied nations, where the cheering crowds were greeted by the diplomats.

The order calling out the students, who usually are revolutionary, is considered here as evidence of Russia's present solidarity.

FOILED MOVING WOOD TRICK.

Russians Let Austrians Come On, Then Captured Them.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—Correspondence from Warsaw, giving the details of the recent capture of an Austrian battalion in the region of Stryi, Galicia, relates how the Austrians bearing branches of trees heavy with foliage to screen their movements, advanced at nightfall. The Russians, feigning ignorance of their approach, lessened the musketry fire, thus allowing the Austrians to draw near, but meanwhile bringing their machine guns and light artillery into position.

In the morning, so the story goes, the Russians opened an unexpected and deadly fire upon the emboldened Austrians who, after a momentary hesitation, surrendered without resistance before a Russian bayonet charge. Among the prisoners taken were fifteen officers. Six machine guns were captured.

SERB LINES REPEL ATTACKS.

Austrians Beaten Back Along the Whole Front in Bosnia.

NISH, Via London, Oct. 21.—The following official announcement has been issued by the Servian Government:

On the night of Oct. 17-18 attacks by the enemy were repulsed near the Losnitza customs house and the principal positions on the Drina River to the south of that town. On the same night the enemy bombarded Banovia from the Bejania Heights and also Topchidelsko, the Bardo bridge across the Save and the two Singanlia islands. None of these operations met with success.

On Oct. 18 fighting took place along the whole front occupied by our troops in Bosnia and all the attacks made upon them were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

On the same day the enemy directed an attack against our right wing in the direction of Montchevo and against Ernlnova. Both these attempts were repulsed, as well as the one against the Servians near Belgrade on the left bank of the Save. On the remainder of the front there is nothing of importance to report.

OCCUPIED HALF OF POLAND.

But Area of German Invasion Is Reduced Daily, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since she turned her attention to the Russian front Germany has occupied five provinces of Poland and parts of two others out of the ten which constitute Russian Poland. The area occupied, however, is less than would appear from this statement, owing to the irregular size of the provinces.

In square miles Poland has an area of about 50,000. The Germans at one time were in occupation of about 25,000 square miles, including their incursion into Suwalki. This area has been considerably reduced now and is lessening every day.

AUSTRIA'S INTERNAL CRISIS.

Raw Products Cut Off, Factories Have to Close.

VENICE, Oct. 21.—The shortage of raw materials, notably cotton, wool, jute and petroleum, is greatly restricting production in many branches of manufacture in Austria-Hungary, according to advices received here.

It is officially estimated that the supplies in some of the most necessary raw products are barely sufficient for the next two months. Factories are closing down and the number of unemployed is increasing steadily. This applies not only to the chief manufacturing districts of Moravia and Bohemia but to many points such as Triest where the unemployed already number some thousands.

BIG ORDER FOR GUNS HERE.

Bethlehem Steel Company Gets $25,000,000 Contract from France.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 21.—The Bethlehem Steel Company, it was stated today by an employe, has obtained a contract from France to furnish the French Army with 900 6-inch field guns, to be delivered in eighteen months.

These guns will cost $27,000 to $30,000 apiece, and the contract will, therefore, amount to about $25,000,000.

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THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES MILITARY EXPERT
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting along the Belgian border is still undecided, but the advantage of the last two days lies with the Allies. By the advance to Roulers, twelve miles northeast of Ypres, they show a strength that makes possible their further success in pushing back the right flank of the Germans. Neither side has yet had time to construct extensive systems of trenches, boom-proofs, and covered passages such as those that strengthen the line in France.

If the Allies wish to retain the advantage of movements in the open field, they must carry out an active campaign so as to push the Germans back before they have brought sufficient force to this part of their line to construct and hold a continuous line of entrenchments. The fact that the Belgians throughout this battle in the north have been defending Belgian territory and the fact that they have not yet been driven out of their home country must be for them a considerable encouragement.

In considering this retreat of the Germans to Roulers, it must be remembered, however, that their main line of defense lies along the Lys River via Courtral and Ghent. It is not likely that any advance of the Allies in their field will for some time to come seriously affect the German campaign in France. The immediate results can only be the forcing back of the Germans from the sea coast with the consequent moral relief to the British populace.

As far as the fighting by land is concerned this advancing and retreating makes little change in the relative strength of the positions. While the advance of the Allies to Roulers gives them an advantage, they will lose this and more unless they are successful in withstanding the vigorous attacks that are being delivered by the Germans at Nieuport and Dixmude. If the Germans can press home their flanking manoeuvre they will enforce the hasty retreat of the Allies from their advanced positions. While counter-attacks are undoubtedly being carried out along all the rest of the great line of battle in France, the reports show practically no change in the relative positions.

In Russia the fighting is developing on a scale that rivals that in the western campaign. When the Russians were confronted with the danger of the loss of Warsaw, due to the rapid advance of the German invasion from Silesia, they hastily rushed to the defense of the Polish capital part of the forces that were carrying on the campaign against the Germans in East Prussia. This weakening of the Russian army in the northern theatre of operations forced them to give up their aggressive campaign. They took up defensive positions and for the last few days have been withstanding the attacks of the Germans. This fighting is practically part of the general battle in Poland, the object of the Germans being to keep the Russians so occupied that they cannot divert from this field any more troops for the defense of Warsaw.

Meanwhile at Warsaw the first German attack has failed. By organizing an army under the protection of the forts of Warsaw and Novo Georgievsk on the south bank of the Vistula River, the Russians have been able to fall upon the flank of the German Army and to force them to fall back for twenty miles. Meanwhile the Germans are rushing forward forces from Thorn and Mlawa that should strengthen their northern flank and enable them to hold their ground.

Further to the south the Germans are concentrating their forces in the effort to gain a crossing of the Vistula River. By making an advance along the Galician border they will bring to bear upon the Russian army in Galicia the same pressure that has already forced them to make the retreat of eighty miles from Tarnow to the San River.

The addition of reserves and the opportunity to reorganize their armies seem to have given new fighting force to the Austrians. They have followed the Russians closely in their retirement, and by reconnoissances in force they have developed weak points in the Russian positions. The raising of the seige of Przemysl must also have been a great encouragement for their forces. By driving the Russians out of Stryi and the Carpathian Mountains they leave in Russian hands only half of the Galician province.

On the Russian side conditions should now be much more favorable than they were at the beginning of the week. They should have every advantage of numbers and position. In Poland they have five lines of railway by which they can bring to their front supplies and reinforcements from all parts of Russia, and they have occupied Galicia long enough to prepare the four lines of railroads there for similar use. The Germans, though, have just made their advance through a district in which the railroads have recently been destroyed. They must depend almost entirely upon wagon and auto-truck service for furnishing their armies with the necessary supplies, but accounts from this theatre of operation mention long-continued rains that have made the country roads well nigh impassable. The German army must then be facing a serious shortage of food and ammunition that may have important influence upon the success of their campaign.

In addition to affecting the supply of the armies, the difficulty of movement due to the deep mud will also greatly affect the tactical conduct of operations. The great lesson of the fighting of the war in Europe has been the important part played by artillery in determining the outcome of battles. Mobility of troops and of field guns is necessary in order that the greatest force possible may be concentrated at the point where the important attack is to be delivered. In conditions such as are now prevalent in Poland, not only are supplies of ammunition running short, but the guns have great difficulty in getting into the fight. The immense traffic of an army soon cuts roads all to pieces, so that field guns have little chance to get through the mud, while if they leave the roads in the effort to cross the cultivated fields in order to get to some special position they are in danger of getting entirely mired up.

In this phase of the fighting the advantage should lie very decidedly with the Russians. Their rail communications should enable them to deliver their field artillery and their various supplies closer to the point where needed than can the Germans. Their wagons and their guns are especially designed for getting through mud and soft ground. Consequently they will have greater mobility and will have a better chance to deliver at the critical point the artillery fire that is so important for deciding the outcome.

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CATTARO BOMBARDED AGAIN BY FRENCH FLEET

Attack of Austrian Submarines Repelled—Airman Drops Bombs on French Warship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21.—The bombardment of Cattaro continues with great violence, nine forts being under fire.

Austrian submarines attempted to attack the French ships, but torpedo boats compelled them to withdraw from the bay.

An Austrian airship dropped bombs on a French ship, wounding a few men.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 21.—A wireless dispatch from Count von Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, regarding the Austrian operations in the Adriatic, was given out tonight by the Austro-Hungarian Embassy here. It follows:

In the Adriatic on Oct. 17, near Punta d'Ostro, an engagement occurred between a few Austrian torpedo boats, a submarine, and a hydroplane, and the French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau. The cruiser bombarded our vessels without success. The lighthouse was slightly damaged. The bulk of the French fleet was sighted at some distance, but left at once when our submarines appeared. Austrian torpedo boats attacked Antivari early on the morning of the 18th and destroyed some magazines.

The news of alleged victories of the Servians spread in the press are pure inventions. In our operations against the Servians everything goes on without a hitch.

AGREE ON MINE DISASTERS.

Italy and Austria to Submit the Matter to Hague Tribunal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 21. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—What are understood to be the main features of the pourparlers recently carried on in Vienna and Rome as a result of the joint inquiry held in Venice into the question of floating mines in the Adriatic, are outlined in a Rome message to the Stampa of Turin.

It will be remembered that a commission was appointed as the result of a vigorous protest by the Italian Government some weeks ago after the destruction of two fishing vessels in the Adriatic and that the Austrian Naval Attaché was specially sent to Venice to take part in the inquiry. The commission presented a report on the basis of which pourparlers were opened in Vienna and Rome. These are still continuing, but it is understood that the main features of the solution agreed upon are as follows:

The Austrian Government declares it has taken, and will take in the future, all necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of such unfortunate incidents, and with this object is strengthening the moorings of fixed mines and replacing old mines which have been proved to have been furnished with defective mechanism. Italy agrees that the question of responsibility for the incidents be referred to The Hague Tribunal, which will give a decision at the conclusion of the war. This tribunal will decide whether the convention has been violated, according to which floating mines must become inoperative two hours after release.

No indemnity is to be paid by the Austrian Government to those who suffered as a result of the disasters. Austria offered an indemnity, but it was refused by the Italian Government on the ground that acceptance of such an indemnity was not inconsistent with Italian dignity.

An official announcement on the lines indicated is expected in a few days.

AGAIN COMPLAIN OF FRENCH.

German Protest to Paris and Neutrals Against Alleged Cruelties.

BERLIN, Oct. 21. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Imperial Government has sent a formal protest to France and to neutral nations concerning alleged violations of the rules of the Geneva Convention by French franc-tireurs (sharpshooters) and regular troops.

It is asserted in this protest that the French have killed or mutilated wounded German soldiers; that they have fired on ambulances filled with wounded and bearing the Red Cross flag; that they have invaded German hospitals, robbed the hospital staff, and stolen the hospital equipment; that they have fired on German doctors who were gathering or attending to the wounded, killing some of these medical men and taking others captives, and that they have captured a German field clergyman, whom they treated as a common criminal.

This protest is accompanied by fifteen affidavits from German soldiers, physicians, and Catholic field priests, which support the allegations made therein.

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OUR NAVY NEEDS 18,000 MORE MEN

Many Ships Idle from Lack of Crews, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Reports.

HINDERS BATTLE PRACTICE

Big Battleships Used for Gunboat Duty, Because There Are Not Enough Sailors.

UP TO LIMIT OF THE LAW

Rests with Congress to Permit Department to Get More Recruits—Answers Flood of Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The American Navy is short 18,000 in the number of enlisted men necessary to provide a proper complement for all the ships which could still be made useful for war purposes. That this is the greatest present deficiency of the American Navy is indicated in a prepared statement issued tonight by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

As a result of this shortage of men, big battleships had to be sent to Mexican waters for "gunboat" duty, the fleet proper has been unable to undergo its annual battle practice for two years, the navy is unable to commission all its battleships, and a large number of units have been placed in reserve with skeleton crews. According to Mr. Roosevelt, there are forty-three vessels of various classes in reserve with only one-fourth to one-half of their crews on board; thirty-two other vessels "in ordinary" with less than one-fifth of their crews on board, and thirty-eight other units out of commission altogether, while the thirty-three battleships of the first and second classes which the American Navy possesses on paper are reduced to only twenty-one battleships that actually can be placed in commission, because of the shortage of men.

Acting Secretary Roosevelt's statement regarding the personnel and state of preparedness of the navy is as follows:

"I wish to call attention to certain facts which have perhaps been misunderstood by some. The navy has always felt glad to have the actual facts relative to the conditions and needs of the service given the widest publicity.

"In regard to the numbers of officers and men of the navy, there has never been an attempt to hide the fact that although the numbers are recruited up to the limit allowed by Congress we have only sufficient men to man, in an adequate manner, a portion of the vessels already built.

Many Ships Half Manned.

"At the present time three second-line battleships, two armored cruisers, four first-class cruisers, one second-class cruiser, two third-class cruisers, twenty-one destroyers, three monitors, five submarines, one gunboat, three fuel ships, and two vessels of special type are in commission in reserve; that is to say, they have on board only from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the crews necessary to man them in case of war.

"There are also six second-line battleships, one armored cruiser, one cruiser, second-class, and fourteen torpedo boats which are in the condition technically called 'inordinary.' These vessels are manned by from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. of their regular complements—just enough to prevent them from rusting to pieces.

"Further, there are three second-line battleships, three second-class cruisers, one third-class cruiser, one destroyer, two monitors, four torpedo boats, six gunboats, one transport, one hospital ship, one fuel ship, one repair ship, and eleven converted yachts which are at present out of commission altogether. These vessels are in nearly every case hopelessly out of date. They are to all intents and purposes unserviceable for war purposes. Several of these gunboats, torpedo boats, and converted yachts are, in the absence of suitable vessels, being used by the naval militias of the various States.

"To provide a proper complement for all vessels of the navy which could still be made useful for war purposes would require an addition to the present force allowed by Congress of about 18,000 men. Meanwhile the problem is becoming more difficult as time goes on because of the vessels under construction which must shortly be provided with crews. For instance, during the coming year two battleships, the Oklahoma and Nevada, will take their places with the fleet. Each of these vessels will require a complement of nearly 1,000 men.

Only Thirty-three Battleships.

"Theoretically, and on paper, the navy possesses at the present time ten battleships of the first line and twenty-three battleships of the second line. Actually, however, only the ten battleships of the first line and eleven battleships of the second line can be placed in commission for service because of the shortage of men.

"In regard to the material of the navy—that is to say, ships and their equipment, including guns, engines, range finders, &c.—matters are, on the whole, in excellent shape. As units, the vessels in commission are well built, well designed, and well cared for, and compare in all types very favorably with the vessels of other powers. In fact, I believe that they are better. In a few particulars, such as the lack of sufficient torpedoes, there is room for great improvement. Also in regard to the lack of certain auxiliaries and the insufficient number of scouts much can be done to make the fleet better balanced.

"But the navy has felt that, while it greatly desires a well-rounded fleet in the material sense, it would be the greatest possible mistake to secure such a fleet at the expense of the main seagoing fighting craft, that is to say, our battleships and destroyers. This is because of the fact that makeshift auxiliaries can be improvised in an emergency, whereas battleships must be planned and commenced at least three years beforehand.

"Mention has been made of the unreadiness of the fleet at the present time.

Gunboat Duty for Big Ships.

"It is true that during the past two years manoeuvres and battle practice of the fleet as a whole have been of necessity greatly curtailed. International affairs have required the use of a certain number of our ships. In many of these cases the department has found it necessary, owing to the shortage of men, to use battleships for duty which could have been performed equally well by gunboats or small cruisers. This lack of fleet manoeuvres is, however, a matter which can be remedied by a few months' practice, and it is hoped that these manoeuvres will take place in the near future.

"The department has received numberless inquiries in regard to its attitude on the relative merits of battleships and submarines. There can be, of course, no fair or exact comparison between the two types of vessels, each of which has its own sphere of usefulness. In their present stage of development submarines and aircraft can make a hostile attack only from a distance of approximately four or five hundred miles.

"From the purely technical point of view of national defense the use of a base within that distance of our territory would be necessary for an attack by submarines and aircraft upon our territory. The establishment and maintenance of such a base requires beyond all possibility of dispute the possession of the control of the sea, or, in other words, a force of seagoing vessels superior to our own.

"Again, from the purely technical point of view of national defense, submarines can probably be relied upon to ward off an attack by a hostile fleet upon the principal harbors of the continental coast line of the United States, provided the submarines are at the point of attack. The possession, however, of a seagoing fleet having rapidity of movement and the ability to keep at sea, insures without doubt the transference of a hostile attack to some point at sea a great distance from our home shores and an ability to maintain a free highway for American commerce under conditions where the submarine would be practically powerless.

"All of this refers, of course, to the existing stage of development of all types of vessels of war. It would be foolish to attempt to prophesy what the future will bring forth, but it is at the present time clear that submarines have an undoubted sphere of usefulness in harbor work and within short distances of the coasts, and that battleships are still the controlling factor in any war in which the belligerents are separated by great distances of water."

MORE BRITISH SHIPS SUNK BY THE EMDEN

German Cruiser Destroys Five and Captures a Sixth in Indian Ocean.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The German cruiser Emden has again been sinking British steamers, this time at a point 150 miles southwest of Cochin, British India, according to a report received by the Admiralty from Colombo, Ceylon.

She has destroyed the British steamers Chilkana, Troilus, Benmohr, and Clan Grant and the dredger Ponrabbie, bound for Tasmania. The British steamer Exford was captured by the Emden.

The British steamer Ortega of the Pacific Line, which had been reported sunk in Southern waters by the German cruisers Leipzig, has arrived at Liverpool. The Ortega was fired upon on Sept. 19 by the Leipzig, but she sustained no damage. She left Valparaiso on Sept. 17.

The Royal Dutch West India mail steamer Prins der Nederlanden, which sailed from New York on Sept. 4 for Havre and Amsterdam by way of West Indian and Venezuelan ports, arrived at Falmouth today.

The Emden, since the outbreak of the war, has sunk fourteen British vessels and captured three. In the middle of September she made a raid on the shipping in the harbor of Calcutta and captured the Kattinga and sank the Loval, Indus, Frabbock, Diplomat and Killi. Following this, she made a raid at Rangoon in which the steamships King Lud, Foyle, Riberia, and Tumeric were sunk and the collier Bursk captured.

SANK A BRITISH COLLIER.

Germans Forced Glitra's Crew to Take to Boats, Then Scuttled Her.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Capt. Johnston and sixteen men of the crew of the British steamer Glitra, which was sunk by a German submarine, have arrived in Stavanger, Norway, from Skudesnes, according to a dispatch from that place. In telling of his experience Capt. Johnston said:

"The Glitra left Grangemouth, Scotland, Sunday noon with coal and coke for Stavanger. At half past twelve Tuesday afternoon the German submarine N-17 popped out of the water to the starboard and stopped us. The place was about nine miles southwest of Skudesnes. No other craft was in sight.

"The submarine sent a boat aboard with five men. With revolvers in hand they ordered the English flag taken down, threatening to shoot me if I did not obey. Furthermore they notified me to make haste, and they allowed me not more than ten minutes to let down the lifeboats and take off the crew.

"I took down the flag, whereupon the German officer tore it out of my hands and trampled it under foot. I was forced to take the ship's papers back when I attempted to take them off, and none of the crew was allowed to take any of his belongings.

"The crew went in two lifeboats, which the submarine quickly towed 500 yards from the Glitra. Three Germans remained aboard for a few minutes, searched the ship thoroughly and rapidly, and one of them evidently opened the bottom valves, because the rear of the ship began to sink. Then in a short time the Glitra disappeared quietly beneath the waves.

"We in the lifeboats were ordered to row to the shore. When we reached Norwegian sea territory we met a small pilot boat, which towed us until a Norwegian torpedo boat took us aboard. We were landed at Skudesnes. The Glitra was not insured."

JAPANESE AT HONOLULU.

Battleship Outside Harbor and German Gunboat Inside.

HONOLULU, Oct. 21.—The Japanese battleship Rizon, fully coaled and provisioned, appeared today off the harbor here, but will not enter. She is fourteen days out from Yokosuka, a naval depot near Yokohama, and supposedly is doing the double duty of protecting Japanese and British commerce and scouting for German cruisers.

The little German gunboat Geier is still undergoing engine repairs here. After these have been completed she must either put to sea or interne here.

The Rizon was formerly the Russian battleship Retzivan, and was sunk at Port Arthur before that stronghold fell in 1905. The Japanese raised and refitted the vessel, which was built at Philadelphia by the Cramps and delivered to Russia in 1900.

ATTACK DANISH SUBMARINE.

Two Torpedoes Fired at Neutral Craft Near Copenhagen.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A foreign submarine boat, the nationality of which is not disclosed, says a Central News despatch from Copenhagen, "discharged two torpedoes yesterday afternoon at a Danish submarine which was lying in international waters at the northern end of the sound. Both torpedoes missed their mark, but one of them drifted ashore this morning and exploded.

"The Danish Government has asked the belligerent powers to exercise greater care in the future."

A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Copenhagen says it is officially denied that the two torpedoes discharged at the Danish craft were from a German warship.

STEAMER CORMORANT SINKS.

British Merchant Ship Believed to Have Struck a Mine.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to Lloyd's Agency from Harwich says:

"The steamer Brussels reports that she saw the steamer Cormorant of Cork sink in the North Sea. It is supposed she struck a mine. Her crew probably were saved by a torpedo boat which was seen to leave here."

The Cormorant was a steamer of 1,595 tons. She was built in 1900 at Newcastle and owned by the York Steamship Company.

REPORTED FIGHT IN BALTIC.

German Torpedo Boats and Hostile Submarines Said to Have Clashed.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—An engagement between German torpedo boats and hostile submarines in the Baltic near Rugen Island, off the Prussian coast, is reported from Stockholm, according to a Central News dispatch from Copenhageh.

No details of the fight or its results are given.

German Fleet Off Swedish Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports a German fleet off Falsterbo, Sweden, on the Baltic Sea.

ENGLAND TO INTERN GERMAN SUBJECTS

All Men Between the Ages of 17 and 45 Are to be Taken to Detention Camps.

NO DISTINCTIONS ARE MADE

Bankers Get the Same Treatment as Waiters—Spies Entered the Country as 'Belgian Refugees.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—All men of German or Austrian birth resident in this country, not naturalized and between the ages of 17 and 45, are to be interned as prisoners of war.

A large number are already in detention camps, but as from today the order for arrest is to be much more rigorously enforced. There are to be no exceptions, and there is to be no discrimination. A German married to an English woman, who may have lived here for twenty-five years and have sons fighting in the British ranks, will be immured equally with a German scholar who may be a professor at a British university and a German Socialist tailor, who detests Germany and all German ways.

Naturalized Germans remain unaffected. "They are British citizens," says The Daily Chronicle, "covered by the broad mantle of British law. They cannot be touched by the administrative order, nor is it the British way to violate contracts and treat them as meaningless scraps of paper. The law will have to be altered before naturalized citizens can be proscribed."

When the war began the Home Office took immediate steps to compile a register of all alien enemies—that is, persons of Austrian or German nationality—resident in the United Kingdom. The total was about 70,000 men, women, and children, of whom 40,000 were resident in London. At the same time all alien enemies of military age became liable to be interned as prisoners of war.

The need of additional precautions against the machinations of alien enemies now that the German Army has a base at Antwerp is self-evident, but the Home Office has not adopted a new policy. It is simply applying the old policy with more rigor. Cases of hardship will undoubtedly occur, but the paramount need of safeguarding the country makes this inevitable.

Last week there were anti-German demonstrations in Aberystwith, Wales, and in London. These tumults involved Home Office responsibility, and it was seen that new steps become necessary both to allay alarm and to prevent popular passion from venting itself on innocent persons. The Cabinet, therefore, decided that all alien enemies not already interned should be arrested, and the War Office undertook to provide the necessary accommodation.

The Home Office and the police authorities are thoroughly alive to the dangers of espionage, and every precaution that care and ingenuity can devise is being taken to guard against it. Obviously, when the Germans put mines on the coast and visits from airships became a possibility, the danger from spying was proportionately increased.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The police in the last few days have been arresting hundreds of alien enemies between the ages of 17 and 45 years and sending them to camps in different parts of the country. More than 200 were arrested today in London, 100 were arrested in Manchester, and large numbers were taken in all the big cities.

This action on the part of the Government is necessitated, it is stated among other reasons, because of the facilities offered to German spies to enter the country with Belgian refugees on the pretense of being Belgians.

No distinctions are being made. Wealthy bankers and merchants are receiving the same treatment as are small shopkeepers and waiters. Those who failed to register or contravened any of the rules under which they were allowed to reside in their own homes are being prosecuted.

WATCH GERMANS IN CANADA.

More Rigid Supervision Owing to Anti-Russian Bomb Outrage.

OTTAWA, Oct. 21.—More rigid police supervision of the German and Austrian residents of Canada has been ordered as a result of the destruction by bombs of a tenement in Montreal occupied by Russian families.

The Dominion Government has ordered a strict inquiry in regard to the attitude of Germans and Austrians throughout the country. There are about 300,000 of them, and while they are said for the most part to be either British or neutral in sentiment, a number have expressed anti-British feeling.

At present 603 Germans and Austrians are held in Canada as prisoners of war. Four hundred of these are Austrian Army reservists.

CHURCHILL PRAISES JAPAN.

Says Her Navy Has Given Great Aid to British Cause.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Vice Admiral Yashiro, Japanese Minister of Marine, have been exchanging fraternal greetings.

In a telegram from Mr. Churchill to the Japanese Minister the First Lord of the Admiralty says: "I desire on behalf of the British Admiralty and the royal navy to express at this crucial stage of the war our deep sense of the efforts and energy with which the Japanese Navy is sustaining the cause of their ally. Apart from the great object of the extermination of the main German base in the Pacific, Japanese ships and squadrons are everywhere giving us help of an invaluable character in the protection of trade, in the search for the enemy's ships, and in convoying ships to decisive theatres of the conflict."

The reply of Vice Admiral Yashiro follows: "On behalf of the Imperial Japanese Navy I tender warmest thanks for your sincere and cordial message, and I assure you that it is a matter of the utmost satisfaction to us both that perfect harmony and understanding exist everywhere between the two allied navies, which strike the true note of the main object of the compact, and which will certainly tend to hasten the attainment of the ultimate goal. I earnestly hope it will not be long before this end is successfully achieved."

CAPTURES BRITISH COLLIER.

The Lowther Range Suspected of Carrying Coal for Germans.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 21.—Suspected of having contraband coal aboard destined for German warships, the British steamer Lowther Range, with a prize crew in charge from the British cruiser Newcastle, was brought to Esquimault Harbor today.

The Lowther Range was halted by the Newcastle in the Gulf of California. Capt. Gundey, master of the vessel, could not give a satisfactory explanation regarding the destination of his cargo, and the commander of the cruiser put a prize crew aboard and sent her here.

GEN. LEE'S DAUGHTER MOURNS THIS WAR

She Is Almost for Peace at Any Price After Seeing Both Sides of the Fighting.

PRAISES THE GERMANS

Admires Kitchener and Likes the British, but Deprecates Epithets Such as Huns and Vandals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Miss Mary Lee, the only surviving daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, has just reached London from Hamburg via Rotterdam, and today she gave the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES a striking interview at Hyde Park Hotel, where she will stop until she sails for America.

"I am a soldier's daughter," she said, "and descended from a long line of soldiers, but what I have seen of this war, and what I can foresee of the misery which must follow, have made me very nearly a peace-at-any-price woman."

A battalion of Lord Kitchener's new army was marching by directly beneath the room in which Miss Lee was speaking. They started to sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and Miss Lee, who had never heard this now imperishable music hall ballad, went to the window and stood for some time silently looking at the column of khaki-clad men below her. When she turned to speak again there were tears in her eyes, and her voice broke.

"My father often used to say," she said, looking straight at a table on which was a picture of Lord Kitchener, autographed by "K. of K." himself no longer ago than last Christmas, "that war was a terrible alternative, and should be the very last. I have remembered those words in the last three months, and I often wonder and wonder with many misgivings if in this case war was the last alternative. As I say, I am a soldier's daughter, and got my first full view of life in the dark days of one of the world's great civil wars, but it has been an altering experience for me to watch, one week in Germany and the next week in England, the handsome, the strong, the brave of both countries marching away to kill or to get killed, perhaps to return no more, perhaps to return maimed and useless men. My father used to say it was not those who were killed in battle—often a quick and always a glorious death for a soldier—but those who, crippled and mangled and enfeebled, faced after the war a world that they could not understand and that had no place for them.

"I think of all of this and ask myself why must it be? What can be worth it? I feel close to the English people, and particularly close to the English Army. I have known many English officers and their wives and daughters. Last Winter, in Egypt, I had the privilege of seeing something of Lord Kitchener, and I have a high admiration for him. But much of what I see in the English press seems hysterical and without reason. The spy mania, for instance, and the senseless calling the Germans Huns and Vandals. I have known many German military men, and I cannot believe that these men are what the English imagination has painted them.

"From the beginning of the war I have been neutral. I have tried to follow President Wilson's advice in word and deed. My sympathy is with suffering wherever it exists—with the brave men who are fighting and suffering in the trenches and the brave women who, in practically all the homes of Europe, are waiting and suffering."

OIL SHIP SEIZURE STIRS OUR PROTEST

Continued from Page 1.

which was declared as conditional contraband, and it may turn out that the term fuel was intended in the British declaration to include also oil and gasoline.

Not Absolute Contraband.

In any event, illuminating oil or oil fuel could not be considered absolute contraband, because these are not articules exclusively used for war. The rule of the London declaration covering the capture of conditional contraband provides that "conditional contraband is not liable to capture, except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. The ship's papers were conclusive proof both as to the voyage on which the vessel is engaged, and as to the port of discharge of the goods, unless she is found clearly out of the course indicated by her papers, and unable to give adequate reasons to justify such deviation.

"Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the goods cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress."

Copenhagen, for which the Rockefeller was bound, is a neutral port, and the State Department has no information indicative that the cargo of the Rockefeller was destined for German or Austrian belligerent uses. It has been recognized by prize courts that in cases of unjust seizure the vessel seized should receive sufficient indemnity for the loss, inconvenience and delay which she has suffered. The sixty-fourth article of the London Declaration provides that "if the capture of a vessel or of goods is not upheld by the prize court, or if the prize is released without any judgment being given, the parties interested have the right to compensation unless there were good reasons for capturing the vessel or goods."

This rule would apply in the cases of the Brindilla and the John D. Rockefeller.

Notice Has Not Reached Powers.

The understanding at the British Embassy is that illuminating oil has been regularly declared contraband by the British Government, but that the notice has not yet reached other powers. Therein the case resembles the commandeering of the copper-laden ship, which was taken into a British port in advance of notice to maritime nations that copper had been declared conditional contraband. In that case the United States did not abandon its contention that neutral goods in neutral bottoms passing between neutral ports were exempt from seizure. A sharp issue was avoided, however, through an understanding reached between the British and Dutch Governments that the Dutch embargo would extend to copper.

It was pointed out today that the exports of refined petroleum from America to the northern neutral European countries were far in excess of the normal consumption of those countries.

Another phase of the negotiations which have been in progress regarding the right of neutral ships to transport neutral goods appeared today when Mr. van Rappard, the Dutch Minister, appealed to the State Department to obtain for Dutch vessels the privilege of conveying neutral German goods to America. In connection with the exportation of German dyestuffs to the United States, the German Government imposed the condition that the goods should be transported in American bottoms under pledge that they should not be diverted to Germany's enemies—England and France. If this privilege is extended to Dutch vessels, the business would be greatly increased and the Dutch shipping interests, now greatly depressed, would be much relieved.

HALT GRAIN FOR ITALY.

English Shippers Fear It Will Find Its Way to Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The London Times's shipping correspondent says:

"A lively discussion is proceeding on the Baltic Shipping Exchange respecting shipments of grain from North America to Genoa. At first the members, remembering that certain sources of supply to Italy had been closed, were not altogether surprised, and chartering was effected without difficulty. Then some began to be curious, and it occurred to them that possibly part of this grain might be intended to be passed through Italy, and they suggested that shippers should give them a guarantee that the grain was not to be re-exported to Germany or Austria. This guarantee the merchants, in some cases, declined to give, and thereupon some shipowners declined to entertain the business.

"Loyal members of the Baltic Exchange remember that Switzerland is easily reached from Genoa, and that Switzerland is a close neighbor of Germany."

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BRUSSELS NOW RUN LIKE A GERMAN CITY

Hundreds of Clerks Brought in to Take Over Public Business —Many Tourists There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—A citizen of a neutral State who has spent four weeks in Brussels narrates his experiences in The Daily Mail.

"What struck me principally," he says, "were the hordes of German tourists about the place. Germans have settled down in Brussels altogether, and many officers have brought in their families. The authorities are bringing in hundreds of Germans every week, clerks, postal officials, and the like. They have introduced their own German stamps. The Post Office has been completely Germanized.

"Two weeks ago 450 Belgian postal clerks and postmen went on strike, declining to work any longer with the Germans. A few days later I bought some stamps at the Central Post Office from a young German, imported with hundreds of others to take the places of the strikers.

"The Germans are making a house-to-house canvas right through Belgium for all young men remaining. These are taken to Germany to work on the farms or to be drilled.

"Foreign newspapers are absolutely prohibited, and three newsboys found with foreign journals on them have already been shot. On Oct. 13 I saw half a battalion of exhausted German soldiers come in after the fighting around Antwerp. Out of 450 men, every one, with the exception of about thirty, was staggering along like a drunken man.

"The grounds of the palace at Laeken, one of King Albert's Summer residences, are occupied by the troops, but the palace itself was occupied only for three days by officers. On the third day dinner was ordered from one of the Brussels hotels for 6:30 o'clock, but when waiters arrived no officers were to be found.

ITALY PREPARES TO OCCUPY AVLONA

Warns Powers She Can No Longer Tolerate Situation in Albania—They Don't Object.

ANARCHY AND FAMINE THERE

Young Turks Accused of Intrigue Aimed at Causing a Conflict Between Albanians and Servians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—It is reported on good authority that Italy has notified the powers that she is about to occupy Aviona, Albania.

This was to be expected. Aviona is of vital importance to Italy's interests in the Adriatic, and, what with the anarchy now there after the flight of the Mpret (Prince William of Wied), the wholesale starvation in the country round Aviona, and the constant smuggling of arms carried on by emissaries of the various pretenders, the situation has become such as to necessitate Italy's intervention, even on humanitarian grounds.

I am assured, however, that Italy does not aim at the acquisition of territory, but only at the defense of her Adriatic interests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 22.—A telegram from Rome to The Morning Post says the Rome newspapers consider the report of the occupation of Aviona premature, but The Tribuna remarks that events might necessitate it any day.

The Giornale d'Italia says the Italian Government has warned Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, and Austria that it can no longer tolerate the systematic violation of Albanian neutrality, and none of them has raised any objection, while Greece has acted loyally. Eventual action in Albania, it is added, would not alter Italian neutrality.

By The Associated Press.

ROME, Oct. 21.—Anarchy reigns at Aviona, according to The Giornale d'Italia, owing to the struggle between the Christians and the Mussulmans. A famine adds to the difficulties of the situation.

The Giornale d'Italia says that so-called "Epirote battalions," which, it declares, are Greek troops disguised as irregulars, are gradually nibbling at the territory around Aviona, totally ignoring the decisions of the Conference of London concerning the Albanian frontier. Italy, it is stated, considers the point in her national policy, and will protect Avlona against both Austria and Greece.

The same paper says that the Young Turks are conducting a campaign in Albania aimed at making the Albanians fight the Servians. This, the paper says, is a violation of the neutrality of Albania, guaranteed by the Conference of London. The only country now in a position to enforce the agreement of the Conference of London is Italy, owing to her neutrality, and The Giornale urges that the Government take measures to prevent any further violation of Albania's neutrality.

The Tribuna, discussing the same subject, remarks that France and Great Britain, with a view to respecting the neutrality of Albania, did not occupy any part of her coast as a base of operations, thereby sacrificing their own interests. The paper adds that if Italy occupies Avlona for humanitarian reasons this must not deter her from meeting the graver problems arising from the European conflict.

Vannie Marcoux Not War Victim.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Vannie Marcoux of the Boston Opera Company was not killed while fighting in the French Army, as recently reported. A letter dated Oct. 6, received today from Mrs. Marcoux, explained that the report resulted from a confusion of identity after the death of a soldier named Jean Marcoux.

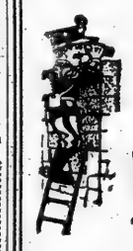
ANOTHER TANK SHIP SEIZED.

The Platuria of Standard Oil Fleet a British War Prize.

David T. Warden, manager of the foreign shipping department of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said yesterday that a message had been sent to the State Department in regard to the capture of the tank ship Platuria.

"The Platuria was formerly the Diamant," said Mr. Warden, "and was transferred from the German to the American flag at New York. She sailed from this port on Oct. 5 for Aarhuus, Denmark, with a cargo of illuminating oil. Capt. Paul has telegraphed reporting the capture of his steamer and that she has been taken to Stornoway, Scotland, as a prize of war.

"The Standard Oil Company has protested to the authorities in Washington and requested that representations be made to the British Government looking to the release of the Platuria and cargo. The case of the Platuria is identical with that of the Brandilla, except as to destination."



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FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Export Houses Plan Clearing House for Firms in This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—Representatives of the leading export houses met here today to consider the formation of a proposed United States and South American Contract Association, modeled along the lines of the famous Hudson Bay Company and the British East India Company. L. D. Kingsland, Consul General for Guatemala, presided and outlined the plan.

The plan contemplates the establishment of a brokerage firm with branches and trading stations throughout South America, conducting business as a clearing house for firms in the United States. The concern would give accurate financial information and supervise credits.

A committee was appointed to canvass the situation in this city and elsewhere.

COURT ORDER ON CECILIE.

Liner Placed Under Jurisdiction of Massachusetts Federal Authorities.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21.—An order to remove the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie from Bar Harbor to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for Massachusetts was issued by Federal Judge Hale today.

The ship has been in charge of the court since an Admiralty suit for damages of more than $1,000,000 was brought because of the alleged failure to deliver gold bullion at Plymouth, England.

United States Marshal Wilson will go to Bar Harbor tonight to take possession of the ship, and on Friday will proceed, accompanied by a United States Deputy Marshal from Boston. As soon as the ship reaches Massachusetts waters papers will be served in a similar suit in place of the original one here.

The ship will be convoyed by the revenue cutter Mohawk and a torpedo boat destroyer.

The suit which placed the North German liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie in the custody of the Federal Court was filed by New York bankers who shipped approximately $10,000,000 in gold by the vessel to banking houses in London and Paris. The shipment was made before the actual declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany.

The Cecilie's Captain, fearing that his ship might be captured, turned around after having gone more than half way across the Atlantic, and sailed back to Bar Harbor.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY PEOPLE ARE WISHING TO DO something for the soldiers in France who are so bravely defending their country. A cigarette to them is a consolation; not to have it, is one of their greatest privations, particularly to the convalescent, who, far from home, in an hospital without money, waiting impatiently to rejoin his regiment, finds the hours long with nothing to do. A small amount of money will go a long way, and so I am asking all who will to send a contribution, no matter how small, for this fund in Dinard, where the convalescents number among the thousands. Any sum will be gratefully received, and the public is assured that it will not be spent for anything else, not wasting to pass through the hands of committees or societies. A postal order sent to the BANQUE BOUTIN, Dinard, France, is all that is necessary, or if sent to me personally. Fifty centimes (10 cents in American money) buys twenty good cigarettes.

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The unusual extent of the showing is indicated by the wide range of prices—

Evening Gowns—$125, $165, $195

Emphasizing Dinner and Restaurant Gowns—$65, $75, $85
Dance Frocks—$45-$55 and $65

Evening Wraps of fine chiffon-velvets trimmed with soft, luxurious furs—$95, $125, $165

Emphasizing Smart Styles—$65, $75, $85

Fashionable Street Frocks—$75, $95, $125
Emphasizing attractive styles at $35, $45, $55

Also a Special Showing of
Smart Street Hats at $15
and Dress Hats at $22

Preserve your war pictures in a binder

The New York Times *Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra* is a photographic weekly review of the mightiest struggle the world has ever seen.

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The New York Times
TIMES SQUARE — NEW YORK

MANY GERMANS AID BELGIAN WAR FUND

Yesterday's Contributions Were $5,202.53—Red Cross Total Is Now $276,355.54.

MORE HELP FOR THE BRITISH

New Agency Is Started Which Aims to Provide Warm Clothing for Soldiers and Sailors.

The New York branch of the Red Cross reported yesterday subscriptions totalling $4,910.35 to the European Fund of the national organization. The New York part of the fund has reached a total of $276,355.54. Among yesterday's subscriptions were two of $1,000 each.

All subscriptions to the Red Cross Fund should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers were:

"G. T. F."	$1,000.00
"C. H."	1,000.00
Somerset Hills War Relief Committee, Bernardsville, N. J. (add'l.)	564.00
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid (4th cont.)	500.00
Through John Wanamaker	474.91
Through The New York Herald	401.02
Presby. Church, Englewood, N. J.	292.36
Proceeds of dance given by Gramatan Branch Universal Sunshine Society	125.00
North Presby. Church	61.88
J. H. Halloran	50.00
Wedding day anniversary	50.00
Presby. Church, Catskill, N. Y.	61.95
Through New York Staats Zeitung	46.00
Cake sale by "Wild Flower Club," Hollis, N. Y.	38.25
First Pres. Church, Rutherford, N.J.	37.32
Pres. Sunday School, Roseville, N.J.	27.37
St. John's and St. Paul's Churches, So. Salem and Lewisboro, N. Y.	23.30
Presby. Church, Central City, Neb.	23.90
Presby. Brotherhood Bible Class, Parkersburg, W. Va.	12.00
Grace Chalmers	10.00
Diocese of W. Mich. Epis. Church	10.00
Edward J. Wheeler	10.00
Alfred James Valk	10.00
Friends' Church, Central City, Neb.	7.26
First Pres. Church, Unadilla, N. Y.	6.25
Church Collection of Mackenzie School, Monroe, N. Y.	5.35
William C. Noland	5.00
Mrs. William C. Noland	5.00
St. Ambrose Italian Mission	5.00
William J. Kennardy	5.00
Mr. Conover	5.00
"Cash"	5.00
Bangor Epis. Ch., Churchtown, Penn.	5.00
Anonymous	5.00
First Baptist Church, Ottawa, Ill.	4.00
James Vinton	2.98
Christian Endeavor Society, Stony Brook, N. Y.	2.50
Methodist S. S., Chapman, Neb.	2.00
Mrs. C. J. Mason	2.00
"A Greenwich Friend"	2.00
Dakota Camp Fire Girls, St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn	2.00
Baptist Church, Central City, Neb.	1.25
"M. C. M."	1.00
Alfred Capen, Jr.	1.00
"H. S."	1.00

Germans Help Belgian Fund.

The Belgian Fund for the relief of the destitute non-combatants of Belgium was increased yesterday by $5,262.53, which brought the total of the New York branch to $187,626.70. Attention was called at the Belgian Bureau yesterday to the fact that among the subscribers, which is one of the fastest growing in the city, are many Germans.

Subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers were:

Mrs. M. H. Dodge	$1,000	Emily M. Price	$5
F. L. Slade	100	Grace Chalmers	10
W. P. Silleck	5	Helen Chalmers	10
Miss E. C. Cardozo	5	F. V. S. Crosby	10
Kate A. Tracy	1	W. P. Powell	5
Mrs. P. E. Du Bois	5	Anna T. Ringer	5
First Presby. Ch. of Seneca Falls, N. Y.	100	G. W. Patton	5
Susan Casmelle	10	H. E. Willmott	2
P. Willock	25	Theodora Albert	1
D. Wetmore	10	C. F. Zimmell	14
A. R. F.	100	C. D. Sheldon	25
A. Bancroft	10	H. P. Howell	10
Somerset Hills War Relief Com.	100	H. Gertrude Thomas	100
C. S. Keyes	10	H. W. Root	1
Mrs. L. Ondin	25	Caroline E. Hall	10
J. H. Hammond	25	Norman Elliott	10
M. & H.	0	A. M. Broden	1
Miss E. G. Bringham	25	Mrs. C. Gitzendanner	2
Clara Ryan	5	Mrs. G. S. Reiner	1
A. L. S.	25	Mrs. S. R. Talbot	1
B. Clarkson	50	Proceeds of dance given by Gramatan Br. Univ. Sunshine Soc'y	125
F. W. Eaton	25	A Swiss Girl	10
J. M. Morse	5	Margaret A. Hayden	1
Mrs. D.W. C. Jones	5	F. G. Perkins	5
H. M. Paffenheim, M. D.	10	Collected by A. M. & C. L. Upjohn	77
J. J. Goodwin	500	M. Weyl	2
E. A. Bower	50	Clara Morehouse	5
W. P. Mussie	10	A Friend in New Haven	5
W. D. Palerton	10	Sara Mann	1
T. T. Woodfuff	25	Ferdinand Mann	1
Jessie M. Smith	25	Edith Mann	50c
S. Hutchinson	250	Anna Davis	50
E. A. Foley	10	D. Cady Eaton	200
T. V. Dickson	5	Mrs. C. S. Weston	25
Miss Olivia E. T. Stokes	50	Frederic Almy	10
Mabel K. Flinn	10	Anna G. Buggy	10
Velma Rogers	5	A. G. Vedder	5
R. C. Canby	20	David Cohen	5
A Sincere Sympathizer	200	G. D. Morris	5
J. Sireal	1	Florence M. Goodman	10
St. Luke's Rectory, Charleston, N.H.	25	Mrs. C. L. Turnbull	10
F. H. C.	5	W. Birdsall	25
George Buhler	5	Mrs. A. P. Boller	25
J. E. Fogg	50	J. H. Davis	1
John Roger	50	P. Keorns	1
A. J. & R. E. Bendix	2	N. Y. Times	4
A. L. E.	2	Good Luck	3
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Whitman	25	S. S.	1
Janet D. Burns	25	S. F. Bramwell	10
H. M. Furr	125	S. C.	1
Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Burdick	50	S. H. C.	1
Neutral	5	Anonymous	1
Friends	20	Katherine T. Au Fus	1
E. J. Y. B.	100	P. McCarthy	2
E. S. Thurston	25	Miss S. G. Ayres	1
F. H. Lansworthy	5	Cash	1
Mrs. E. Ostrom	1	H. R. Day	1
E. G. Reynolds	1	E. H. B.	1
Anonymous	10	Cash	1
B.	5	A Friend	1
A. S. Coffin	50	E. J. Qwilt	3
F. H. Deering	10	A Friend	1
Rev. Wm. Prall	10	Minnie Dupree	10
F. J. Wheeler	10	May L. G. Bates	21
F. Metseratt	10	C. S. Maurice	10
F. W. Lovejoy	25	S. A. Tucker	10
C. D. Starr	5	G. H. Putnam	25
Clara E. King	5	W. H. Taylor	5
R. D. Ives	5	Anonymous	500
Gertrude W. Carrick	5	Mrs. J. G. Agar	30
W. A. Martin	2	Anonymous	250
Elisabeth E. Bryant	5	Mrs. J. F. Weld	5
		W. H. Davidge	10
		A. Milliken	2
Total	$5,202.53		
Total to date	187,626.70		

British Fund Increases.

The Committee for the British War Relief Association, which has headquarters in the British Imperial Club, 108 East Thirtieth Street, announced yesterday that its fund now totals $1,579.30. This committee has already sent to England five cases of medical supplies, a case of blankets and a consignment of shirts and socks. Saturday afternoon a recital for the benefit of the fund will be given at the British Imperial Club.

Subscriptions to this fund acknowledged yesterday are:

Meeting Sept. 9	$18	Miss H. Meikelham	5
H. W. Boulton	5	John	15
Mrs. J. Lavigne	2	W. C. Johnston	10
Mrs R. H. Greene	50	J. P. Goodwin	5
C. A. M. Strombom	12	Meeting Sept. 17	22
Mrs. E. Lauterbach	5	Meeting Sept. 23	44
Mrs. J. J. Astor	50	Mrs. S. Campbell	5
Miss Bridger	7	John Davidson	100
A. G. Cooper	5	Misses Fraser	100
George Bateman	5	G. J. R. Lawrence	5
Donald Henry	5	Miss Bridger	3
Mrs. Spence	5	Miss Bonnell	25
"A Scotchwoman"	5	Mrs. O'Connor and others	1
Ernest Wynns	5	Two nurses	1
F. Worsford	3	Some friends	20
S. P. Townsend	20	X.	5
Mrs. C. S. Kilmer	5	X.	1
Misses Brown	10	X.	10
Mrs. G. Stromberg	20	X.	5
Mrs. McA. Thorn	5	X.	1
George K. Cox	15	X.	1
Mrs. Inez Craven	2	"A Deaconess"	1
P. Cunningham	1	Miss D. Candler	1
J. Absolom	1	A friend	1
Miss B. Sorchan	100	E. Jackson	1
Miss Brown	5	Mrs. E. Helen	1
Miss C. A. M. Eden	10	Mrs. Kerwick	1
Mrs. Payson	10	Mrs. Henderson	1
Miss A. E. Card	5	Miss E. Hughesdon	1
Miss F. Bristow	5	Miss Roswell	1
Meeting Sept. 30	16	Miss C. Campbell	1

French Fund Is Now $20,783.81.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $20,783.81, of which amount $102 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Miss E. Mulholland	$2	Mr. G. C. and Mlle.	
Mme. C. Campredo	2	M. T.	$1
Mrs. L. Byron	5	Miss L. Patte	1
Mme. E. Roch	2	Mrs. W. H. Gross	5
Prof. S. Leroy	2	John H. Hammond	25
Mme. L. Etesse	5	Edward W. Brown	25
Mme. A. Morel	1	Emilia F. Young	10
Mrs. L. V.	1	Mrs. A. Searles	10
		Norma L. Wagner	5

Paris Ambulance Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts now to $92,814.43, of which amount $3,721.87 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Contributions from other cities	$2,228	Jesse M. Smith	25
Mrs. G. E. Kissel	500	Mrs. C. K. Oveington	$15
Sydney Hutchinson	250	In Memory of	
A. Evelyn Card	200	Mother, E. M. R.	50
Somerset Hills War Relief	200	Mrs. J. C. Bell	10
Louis Curtis	100	Edythe G. Brixey	5
Francis L. Slade	100	Huntington Richards	5
St. Barnabas's Ch., Boston	97	Fanny M. Jones	5
		Cash	1

Prince of Wales Fund.

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street acknowledged yesterday the following additional subscriptions to the American fund of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund of England.

Miss Helen Reid, Catonville, Md.	$5
T. Williams, Locust Valley, L. I.	10
"Anonymous"	50
Wilfred Draycott, (fifth weekly)	5
Miss Lucille Watson, (third weekly)	5
Through Capt. J. T. W. Charles, C. B., R. N. R., S. S. Mauretania	40
Mrs. Warren C. Beach	25
Dr. Robert Abbe	100
"From a Few Friends at Maison Mollat"	10
W. H. Woodin	100
"Anonymous"	100
American Locomotive Co.	25
H. F. Harrington, Guam, Ladrone Islands. Collected by Mrs. J. E. Howard, East Orange, N. J.	50
	14
Misses M. and M. Woods, Brooklyn	10
Gwathmey & Co.	250
Mrs. Richard Sellman, Rochelle, Texas. Collected by Charles Hicks, Oyster Bay, L. I.	30
	100
Frederick Heather Little Neck, L. I.	2
Staff of Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.	250

This fund now totals $61,853.93.

New British Fund.

A new agency for relief is the British War Relief Fund, under the patronage of St. George's Society, St. David's Society, St. Andrew's Society, and the Canadian Society. It was felt by these British societies that their efforts would be greatly strengthened by working together under a central body.

The principal function of the British War Relief Fund is "to provide warm clothing for British soldiers and sailors on active service." A feature of interest in connection with the work is that all contributions of money are used in purchasing supplies in this country, so that the money itself does not leave the United States.

Among those interested in this fund are Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Henry Fairfield Osborn, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and Mrs. William Woodward. All contributions should be addressed to British War Relief Fund, Room 684, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Henry Green, in a statement issued yesterday, announced that the conference called at the Hotel McAlpin for next Sunday to plan relief measures for Jewish sufferers from the European war had been postponed because of the fact that the American Jewish Committee had called a meeting for the same day and for practically the same purpose, at the Temple Emanuel.

The Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market will open in the Grand Central Palace tonight. Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, will be the guest of honor at the opening exercises. Among those who will participate are Mrs. Mitchel, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, and Mrs. Dudley Field Malone.

Mrs. Robert Stafford, lessee of the Hotel Imperial, has arranged that the cotton purchased by that hotel in the buy-a-bale movement shall be manufactured into lint for Red Cross use.

FREE SERVICE FOR BELGIANS.

Pennsylvania Will Transport Xmas Gifts to War Sufferrs Without Cost.

The Pennsylvania Railroad issued instructions to its freight agents yesterday that the company will carry free Christmas gifts intended for the Belgian refugees and Belgian orphans, but the freight must be shipped by organized societies between now and Nov. 30. Shipments should be consigned to Pierre Mali, Belgian Consul General, 25 Madison Avenue, and billed to Pier 28, North River. Goods should be described as clothing, personal effects, &c., and marked "gifts for Belgian sufferers."

Sent to The Times.

Grace Church, Nutley, N. J., has sent $1 to THE TIMES for the use of the American Red Cross. A donation of $1 toward the Belgian relief fund was received from "Birthday."



"For Your Dog's Sake" Let Him Have VERMILAX

It replaces certain laxative grasses he loves to chew and must have, but often cannot get. Keeps him superbly conditioned, glossy coated, bright eyed and active. VERMILAX also banishes dangerous worms, which 50% of dogs suffer from. "For Your Dog's Sake" let him have VERMILAX—NOW and regularly during the Fall and Winter.

By Parcel Post, 50c. and $1.00, or at Riker-Hegeman's, other druggists and Pet Shops.

VERMILAX CO. (INC.) Dept. 34, 220 W. 42d St., New York.

Just Published

THE SUNNY SIDE OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE

By

Mme. L. de Hegermann-Lindencrone

The author of "In the Courts of Memory" has written in this new volume reminiscences of her life as a diplomatic wife in five great capitals, and of her intimate acquaintance with men who are making history at this moment—the German Kaiser, etc.

$2.00 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT SAILS

Leaves Harvard Post to be Near Scene of Hostilities.

Nicholas Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, and Assistant Professor of History at Harvard, sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania on his way to Bordeaux, where he will act as secretary to John W. Garrett, Special Envoy of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt admitted that he had a strong desire to see something of the war. Miss Katherine Page, daughter of Walter H. Page, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, also sailed on the Mauretania.

The White Star liner Baltic left for Liverpool yesterday with 29 first, 72 second, and 130 third class passengers and a big cargo of grain and flour.

Joseph Conrad Is War Bound.

According to English newspapers just received here Joseph Conrad, the Polish-English author, is safe in a little town in the mountains of Galicia.

When at the outbreak of hostilities it was announced that Mr. Conrad had gone to Poland with his family, some anxiety was felt for them by their friends. According to the account which reached this country Mr. Conrad left England on July 25 with his family and his friend, J. H. Retinger, with the intention of staying at Goszcza as Mr. Retinger's guest.

The party reached Cracow on July 29, where they stayed some days, in order to get their papers vised by the Russian Consul. Mr. Conrad remained behind in Cracow, and the remainder of the party went on to Goszcza. When it was plain that war was coming Mr. Conrad, on the advice of his friends, went to Zakopane, a health resort in Galicia, a small place of no military importance, where he now is. His family has joined him.

(Advertisement.)

SUCCESS AGAIN CROWNS LABORS OF EDISON

Many years of continuous application to the working out of one idea has again brought Thos. A. Edison the fruit of complete success.

Turning from his work on the battery and other electrical inventions, Mr. Edison has devoted himself during these five years almost exclusively to refinements in the manufacture of the phonograph.

The new Edison phonograph, with the new diamond reproducer and the new indestructible disc records were first announced a year ago, but since then Mr. Edison has been applying himself to its ultimate perfection.

It is being demonstrated every day at the New Edison Shop, 473 Fifth Avenue. Public concerts are given every day.

It marks the climax in absolutely faithful reproduction of sound.

The human voice and the sound of every instrument of the band or orchestra are now given forth with such perfection that it is impossible to distinguish the reproduction from the original. Turn the auditor away from the instrument and you will find that even the critic with the finest musical ear will have difficulty in distinguishing between the reproduction of the Edison record and the singer or the instrument reproduced.

Proud of His Achievement.

Mr. Edison is proud of this achievement; for the phonograph, among all his great inventions, has always been his pet and hobby. While the new battery offered him monetary reward far in excess of the phonograph, and while his moving picture inventions were actually bringing him in a fortune every day, he turned from these to achieve his ambition to produce the perfected phonograph.

The newspaper stories we have read of Edison's incessant labors have been in no wise exaggerated. He has been working from 19 to 20 hours a day—sometimes 48 and 72 hours at a stretch—practically all of the time on the phonograph.

The inventor went so far as to inspect every original record himself. The new numbers now coming out have all, each and every one of them, been personally selected, tested and approved by Thomas A. Edison himself. He wanted nothing but the best—the very best.

Plays All Disc Records.

In addition, however, the instrument is so constructed that it can be easily adjusted to play every kind of record besides the wonderful new Edison records. That is, American as well as foreign makes of disc records can all be played on Edison's new instrument; and, on account of the superior construction of the horn, these other records, while, of course, not equal to the new Edison records, sound decidedly better than they do on the old-style instruments for which they were intended.

Hear It and Wonder.

The new Edison records are made of an entirely new composition, absolutely hard, which by Mr. Edison's new method made it possible to mold into the record every fine shading and subtle distinction in the minutest details of the artist's voice.

Recording Now Made Perfect.

No needles—no wear. No injury to the records—no record deterioration from constant use.

The Edison records for a good many years have been known to last many, many times as long as any other record made, and the new Edison record, as far as we have seen, shows absolutely no wear at all. The laboratory has tested some of the new records, having a single record played day and night—as many as 1,500 times—and then the music is still as pure and true as when brand new.

Diamond Point Reproducer.

Mr. Edison's new invention is based in a large part on his new diamond stylus reproducer.

This diamond point reproducer, made with a diaphram of entirely new construction, has resulted in a reproduction of sound that has never before been APPROACHED by any mechanical means.

The selection of the material for the diaphram occupied almost a year and a half of Mr. Edison's constant attention. He tried mica in a thousand thicknesses, then single and double and other layers of paper, various metals and an almost infinite variety of composition.

How Mr. Edison Experiments.

One of his assistants one day told him that a certain result could not be accomplished.

"It can't be done," was the report made to Mr. Edison.

"Don't say 'can't,'" Mr. Edison replied, "you haven't tried it every possible way as yet."

"I haven't!" the assistant inventor exclaimed. "I have tried it 200 different ways."

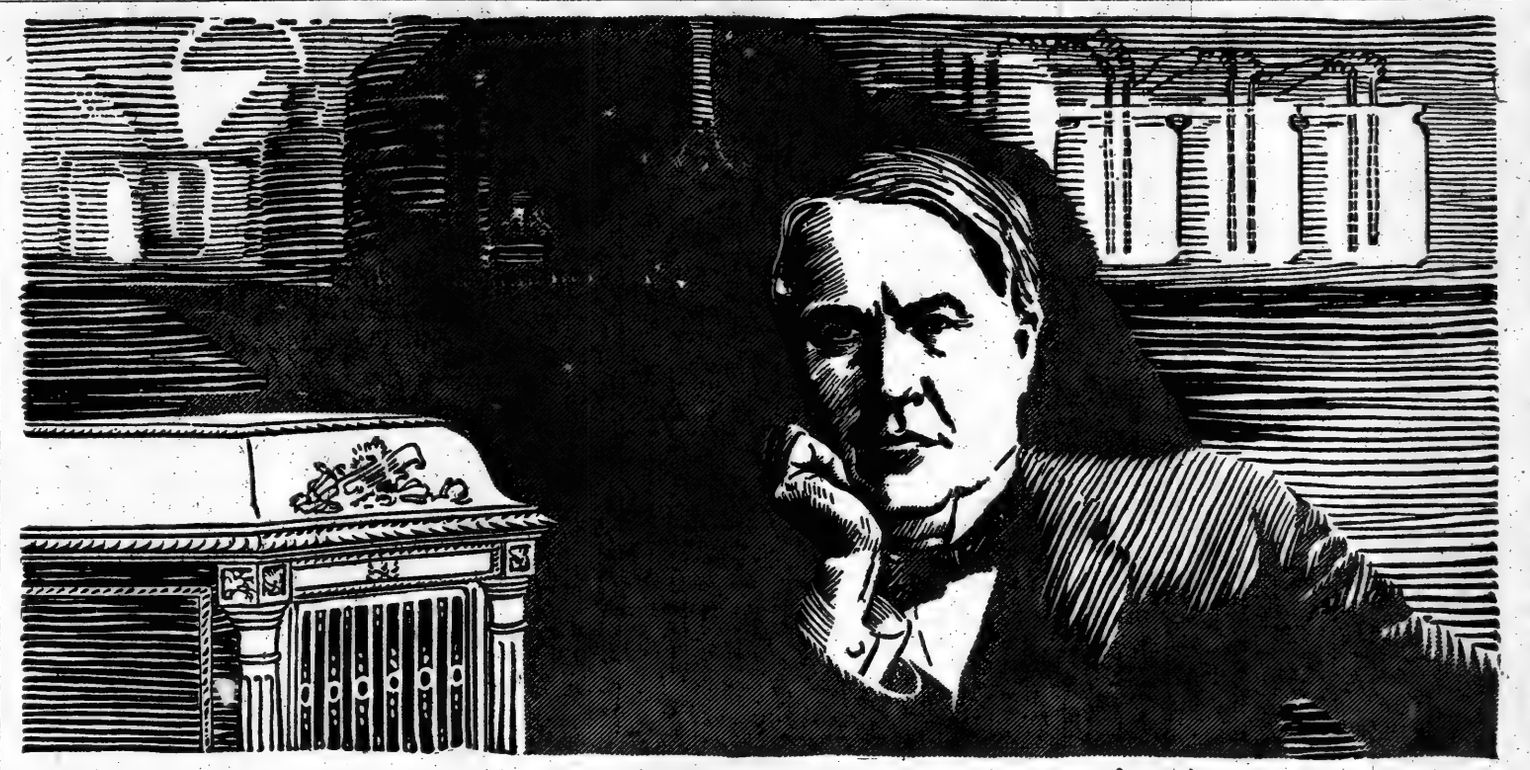
"Well, then, try it 2,000 ways, try it 20,000 ways—and then let's try it once more," Mr. Edison replied.

This reply summarized all of Edison—it tells in a sentence the story of Edison's life success.

Whether the laboratory actually experimented with 20,000 different kinds of material for the diaphram is not known, but Mr. Edison and his four assistants could not have been far from that number of experiments—when finally the perfected material was obtained.

It was then that Mr. Edison called the various heads of his business establishment into the laboratory and said:

"Real music at last."



Success Again Crowns Labors of Edison

Years of continuous application—
years of infinitely patient labor on his hobby,
This has brought the result:—
The *perfected* phonograph.

The instrument that reproduces with *absolute fidelity* the human voice and every known instrument — solos, opera and concerts. Perfect reproduction in every detail.

The New Phonograph, announced to the world last year, has been perfected to the ultimate, thanks to Mr. Edison's latest efforts.

To quote the inventor: *"Real Music at Last."*

Call and hear the wonderful music of the New Edison — the world's greatest musical instrument.

Visit the beautiful New Edison Shop—New York's newest Show Place. The concert chamber and display room are rare examples of architectural beauty and the interior decorator's art—marvels of harmonious coloring and design.



Diamond Point Reproducer *No Needles*

Here It Is— The *New* Edison

This machine represents the acme of all that has ever been known in the manufacture of phonographs. When Mr. Edison, five years ago, announced that he had decided to perfect his favorite invention, to make it not only the best of phonographs but absolutely perfect in every detail, those who were acquainted with him knew that there was only one calamity that would stop him—his death. He lived and he worked, and now he has announced that his instrument is indeed perfected.

The New Edison with **diamond stylus reproducer** may be had in either cylinder or disc.

The **New Edison disc records**, with music on both sides, are as wonderfully superior to anything that has ever been heard before as the New Edison instrument is superior to all others.

Mr. Edison himself personally supervises the selection and acceptance of every record number.

The New Edison Records now coming in increasing numbers include the **newest dance music**, comic songs, vaudeville, and popular airs, as well as the finest of **grand operas** and chamber music. The best in every line.

You must hear these new records on the new instrument to realize the utter supremacy and the **wonderful tone qualities**, the unblemished art—the purity, softness and clearness of sound.

All Makes of Records

Can be made to play on the New Edison. If you have a stock of old disc records of any make, foreign or domestic, you will be able to play them on the New Edison. Thus while getting a new, utterly superior instrument and the wonderfully New Edison Records, you need not throw away your library of old disc records. And while your old records have not the peculiar purity of the New Edison Records, yet the old records of various makes will sound better on the New Edison (thanks to the perfection of Edison concealed sound developer) than they ever sounded to you before on any other instrument.

Concerts Every Day

From 10 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

Special programs have been arranged for opening concerts. We want you to hear this superb new instrument, even if you have no intention of buying at present—just so you can tell others of the wonderful music you have heard. You are invited to bring along your favorite records of any other machine (domestic or foreign) and hear them played on the New Edison as you have never heard them played before.

Or write for descriptive booklet of New Edisons and prices.

New Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corporation of Manhattan, Proprietors)

Now Open

473 Fifth Ave. New York

Between 40th and 41st Streets

"Nothing About the War"

HARPERS

FOR NOVEMBER

Whom Would You Choose?

If some great power gave you the right to name one person to be killed and if this same great power forced you to exercise this right, how would you make your choice? And if you knew that many others about you had been given the same right, can you imagine the terrifying situation which would result? This idea is the theme of a remarkable novelette called

THE NINTH MAN

By Mary Heaton Vorse

which begins in the November Harper's.

Scientific Management in the Church

By ROBERT W. BRUEBE

An American Woman's Visit to a Harem

7 Noteworthy Short Stories

W. D. Howells' Reminiscences

Booth Tarkington's

Great Serial

"The Turmoil"

HARPERS

No War Articles

Foot Comfort Is Important

No matter how well a shoe looks on your foot, it is not the right shoe for you unless it is perfectly comfortable—unless it fits you just right.

Some people are hard to fit. Others are easy.

We make a specialty of pleasing the hard-to-fit. Our salesmen are carefully trained to know their business and are not allowed on the floor until they can tell at a glance if a shoe fits properly.

Drop in at one of our stores and let us fit you with a comfortable pair of Rice & Hutchins Educators.

Rice & Hutchins Shoes for men, women, and children. Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO.

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
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NOW READY

Delia Blanchflower

By

Mrs. Humphry Ward

At All Dealers

Price $1.35 Net

SAYS GERMAN SHIPS HERE WILL DASH OUT

Dr. Graves Tells of Sixteen Secretly Bought and 10,000,000 Bushels of Grain.

READY FOR EARLY SAILING

New War Zeppelins for London Raid —Self-Styled ex-Spy Talks to Booksellers.

The projected German attack on England is not a hoax, according to Dr. Armgaard Karl Graves, the former German spy, who last night told the members of the Booksellers' League, at the Hotel Brevoort, that it would be made between the 1st and 5th of November.

Dr. Graves addressed the booksellers because he writes books about secrets of the German War Office, and though last night some of the booksmen may have thought that it was E. Phillips Oppenheim or some other of the "invasion novelists" addressing them, they remembered that Dr. Graves's predictions with regard to the German attack on Antwerp came out almost to the letter.

Dr. Graves will not tell anybody his real name or real nationality, but he says he knows what the Germans are going to do to England. They are going to attack with the fleet, airships and submarines. The German air fleet, when it is over London, will give the British Government the choice of withdrawing from the war or taking the consequences. If they do not surrender at once the Germans will have to do something which, Dr. Graves assures his hearers, they are very reluctant to do—and he left it to be assumed that when they had finished there would be no more London.

This would drive the English to make peace, he asserted. The average Englishman, during the centuries of immunity guaranteed by the fleet, had lost all practical experience of what war really was, and when England was devastated as Belgium and Northeastern France had been her people would be glad enough to withdraw. But Dr. Graves would make no prediction as to the length of the war or its eventual result; he only said that it would be long, and that the result would be determined as much by diplomacy and other darkly suggested factors as by actual fighting.

Why German Ships Are Here.

But while the Germans were attacking England something else would happen. People had been surprised, Dr. Graves asserted, that so many of the finest German merchant ships were marooned in American ports when the war began. This was not accident. Half of them would not have been here but for the war. In the last three days, he declared, the German ships in Hoboken and South Brooklyn and Boston and Philadelphia and other American ports had been coaled and fully provisioned.

Sixteen grain ships had been secretly purchased in this country by the German Government. Ten million bushels of wheat, purchased in Chicago, were now being rushed eastward; and when the great attack was made on England the German ships now in American ports would be rushed out across the ocean to renew the food supplies of the Teutonic powers.

The reason the attack was not made before, said Dr. Graves, was that the Germans did not dare to build any of the new war Zeppelins or the new Diesel engines before the war began. Money would buy any secrets, and the German War Office did not dare take the risk involved in familiarizing great numbers of workmen with its new methods of destruction.

"I was a fairly highly trusted secret service man," he declared, "but I did not know of the new siege howitzers, and only once did I receive even the slightest hint that any such weapon was planned. I believe that the Krupps began to build them only when the Government saw that war was certain, although in 1909 I saw at Essen, when I went through the works with the Crown Prince's party, some huge blocks of metal of whose purpose no one would or could tell me. I believe those were the material for the howitzers; and I have heard that they were soaked for a very long time in a sulphuric acid solution in order to counteract the 'sweating' of the metal.

"It was the same way with the new Diesel engine for aeroplanes and submarines, of which I know nothing except that liquid air in some way furnishes the motive power. Otto Diesel mysteriously disappeared not long ago. I know nothing more about him. But his secret is in the possession of the Government, and after the war began the Germans began to build Diesel motors—not before.

"There is only one exception to this. In 1910 a specimen of the new type of war Zeppelin was built at Stettin and equipped with a Diesel motor. She made a trip, carrying twenty-five men, provisions for nine days, and seven and a half tons of weight besides. She traveled 1,400 kilometers, and returned to Stettin with enough gas—enough of the liquid air preparation that drives the engines—left to last thirty-six hours longer. As soon as she descended the motors were smashed to pieces and no others were built till the war began."

This terrible assault on England would not happen, said Dr. Graves, if two people should die. But they might die tomorrow and the general public would not hear about it. The Doctor left his hearers to conjecture who they were.

Before Dr. Graves spoke John J. Wood of Cleveland, President of the America Booksellers' Association, told the company some things about selling books. He predicted a prosperous year; "for," he said, "the harder the times the more books you sell. If a man is downcast he is always glad to read an optimistic book. The real competitor of the bookseller is not the rival bookseller, but the jeweler and the man who sells things that would be widely used as gifts. The more the other bookstore sells the more you will sell."

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

It is by comparison with the general run—the average—that the splendid quality and price advantages of our Clothes show in bold relief.

And as "Time is money" present transit facilities which are really rapid, afford another advantage. By actual test—Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue to our store, ten minutes; Fulton Street and Broadway to our store, ten minutes via subway.

A dual incentive to study our values, styles and wonderful variety; most inviting now because of the liberal provision of superior foreign and domestic cloths.

Fall Sack Suits $18 to $50
Fall Overcoats $16 to $38

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

MAID TESTIFIES CARMAN'S WIFE SAID, 'I SHOT HIM'

Continued from Page 1.

who took luncheon in the hotel with George M. Levy of the Carman counsel, and said he intended to have him indicted for subornation of perjury because of this first paragraph. Mr. Graham heard the remark and ran to the table. For a few moments Mr. Graham and the District Attorney argued heatedly. Mr. Graham charged that Mr. Weeks, Assistant District Attorney, had seen the document and that he had said the defense did not want it because it would not help their case, and the two separated at loggerheads. There were many other evidences during the day that the case had caused considerable ill-feeling between the opposing counsel.

Farrell Provokes Laughter.

After the intensity of the morning and early afternoon, the production by the prosecution of Frank J. Farrell, the tramp who said he saw a woman fire a pistol through Dr. Carman's office window on the night of June 30, proved a welcome and at times humorous relief. Farrell was an odd character, and half a dozen times during the forty-five minutes he was on the stand Justice Kelby had to rap for order when the audience laughed. The defense contented itself with leveling a bitter attack at the character of the last-named witness and did not cross-examine him regarding his testimony. He will be recalled to the stand tomorrow morning for that purpose.

Court was late in convening, the Justice not taking his seat until 10:12 o'clock. Mrs. Carman entered, smiling as on the two previous days, and the throng in the room craned eagerly forward to catch a glimpse of her. In the audience were more women than on either preceding day; the road outside was lined on both sides with automobiles. One group, it was said, was composed of members of a Long Island hunt club.

The colored girl was called to the stand and, apparently frightened at the attention centred on her, went to the front of the room and took her seat without a glance to either side.

"Where do you live?" Samuel C. Ransom, Clerk of the Court, asked her.

"Charleston, South Carolina," the girl responded promptly in the accent of the Southern negro.

"Where at the present time?"

"Freeport."

Mr. Smith asked preliminary questions about persons the girl had worked for before leaving Charleston last April. She said she had received $20 a month at the Carman home, where she began work on May 18, and that she had two relatives in Freeport, George Toomer, a cousin, and Richard Toomer, an uncle.

Q.—Do you remember the night of June 30, 1914? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you serve dinner on that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Mrs. Carman at dinner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any one come into the kitchen after dinner? A.—Yes, little Elizabeth. She came in while I was washing dishes.

Q.—Did she remain? A.—Yes, she stayed and talked to me a while.

Q.—Did anybody else come into the kitchen? A.—Yes, Mrs. Carman.

Tells of Shooting.

Q.—How was she dressed? A.—In a lavender kimono, a house cap, and with a lace shawl about her shoulders.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She just said, "You stay back," to Elizabeth.

Q.—What did Mrs. Carman do then? A.—Went out of the kitchen back door.

Q.—Was she walking fast or slowly? A.—Fast.

Q.—Had you heard her enter the kitchen? A.—No; I saw her as she came in the door from the dining room.

Q.—What happened after she went out? A.—I heard a crash and the report of a pistol.

Q.—How long was she gone? A.—Not very long; a minute or two.

Q.—When did she come back? A.—Just after the shot was fired.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She came in with one hand under her shawl and saw me and said, "I shot him—see," and she took the pistol from under her shawl.

Q.—How long was it? A.—About as long (indicating about 8 or 9 inches.) It was dark colored.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I took hold of her arm.

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said, "Don't go in the office."

Q.—And she said? A.—"I'm not going to do anything more."

Q.—What then? A.—She went into the pantry and opened the door to the office.

Q.—What did you do? A.—I followed.

Q.—What did you see? A.—Mrs. Bailey was lying on the floor.

Q.—Did you see anybody else there? A.—A short man and Dr. Carman.

Q.—Did Mrs. Carman say anything? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went back to the kitchen and then went back to the office.

Q.—Who was there at that time? A.—Mrs. Powell and Dr. Carman and the little short man.

Q.—Where was the body? A.—Still on the floor.

Q.—Did you see anybody remove it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I went back in the kitchen and finished washing the dishes.

Q.—Then? A.—I went to bed.

Q.—Did anybody come to your room the next morning? A.—Mrs. Carman.

Q.—What time? A.—About 5:30 o'clock.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She said, "I hope God will forgive me."

Q.—What did you say? A.—I said, "God will forgive anything but self-murder."

Q.—Did she say anything more? A.—She said, "If anything happens to you, Celia, I will take care of your little boy." (At the Coroner's inquest the Coleman girl said that her husband was dead.)

Met "Lawyer Levy."

Q.—Did she say anything about keeping quiet at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How was she dressed when she came to your room? A.—In her nightgown.

Q.—Did you see her at the breakfast table? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you observe? A.—She cried.

Q.—What did she say? A.—She told me not to tell any one that she was down stairs after dinner the night before.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Levy that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Mrs. Carman present? A.—Yes, she introduced him as "Lawyer Levy."

Q.—Did he ask you any questions? A.—Yes, I told him Mrs. Carman was not down stairs after dinner the night before.

Q.—How did she look when you said this? A.—She winked.

Mr. Graham entered an objection to the question. It was overruled by Justice Kelby.

Q.—Did you see him again Thursday? A.—Yes. He wrote out a statement.

Q.—You read it? A.—No.

Q.—Sign it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the statement true? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember her telling you to build a fire after dinner? A.—Yes; she said she wanted to burn some letters.

Q.—Did you see her burn them? A.—Yes; she stood over the stove and dropped them in. She stood there until they had burned.

Q.—Did she ever speak to you about her father? A.—Yes; the second day after the shooting she told me to call him from the barn and said she wanted to get the revolver out of the house.

Q.—Did you go for him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he do? A.—He went upstairs and then went back to the barn.

Q.—Was he carrying anything? A.—I only saw a hammer he was carrying.

Q.—Do you remember the Coroner's inquest? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why did you cry at the inquest?

Mr. Graham's objection to the question as leading was sustained by Justice Kelby.

"Did you tell the truth at the inquest?" Mr. Smith asked.

Celia got in her answer of "No" while Mr. Graham was objecting. The objection was sustained on the ground that the evidence at that time was incompetent now and her reply was stricken from the minutes.

District Attorney Smith announced that he had finished with the witness for the time. She had answered every question promptly in an emotionless, matter-of-fact tone.

Mr. Graham, Mrs. Carman's counsel, took the witness.

Q.—Celia, were you fond of Mrs. Carman? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You felt especially kindly toward her when she told you she would take care of your little boy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—Wednesday morning, the morning after the shooting.

Q.—Had anything happened to make you think something might happen to you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, will you tell the jury what you thought she meant by talking of something happening to you? A.—I didn't think about it.

Q.—Didn't it strike you as peculiar that she should say this to you? A.—No, Sir.

Negro as the Slayer?

These and later questions by Mrs. Carman's counsel caused many in the audience to believe that later he might try to make it appear to the jury that a negro had fired the fatal shot.

Q.—Did you know where she was going when she went through the kitchen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was the dining-room door open when she came in? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Elizabeth? A.—In the kitchen beside me. She was standing near me at the sink.

Q.—How long had she been there? A.—About fifteen minutes.

This part of Celia's testimony fitted in with the statements of George Golder and Archie Post, who were in the doctor's waiting room at the time, that Elizabeth had been told to stop practicing on the piano in the parlor fifteen or twenty minutes before the shooting. She had gone toward the dining room, they said.

Q.—Was the dining room light or dark? A.—Dark.

Q.—Did Mrs. Carman say anything besides "You stay back" when she went out of the kitchen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What were her first words when she came back? A.—"I shot him."

Q.—Him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where had Elizabeth gone? A.—She had run into the other room.

Q.—Did Mrs. Carman ask you to go into the pantry with her? A.—No.

Q.—Why did you go? A.—I thought she might shoot again.

Q.—Who else did you think she might shoot? A.—I didn't know.

Q.—Did she say anything about a woman? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Isn't the door to the pantry, from the office, usually locked? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Couldn't any other member of the family have gone into the office through that door if they wanted to? A.—Yes, but they never went.

"Do you mean to tell the jury that she could have gained access to the office this way if she had wanted?" Mr. Graham shouted.

Celia replied that she did.

Mr. Graham asked if she had said it was a short gray man she saw in the room.

She replied with composure, saying she had not said he was gray. Mr. Graham later produced Golder, who had testified that he went into the doctor's office after the shooting, and Celia identified him as the man she had seen. He quizzed her closely as to whether Mrs. Carman had carried the revolver into the doctor's office with her. The girl said the defendant had, but had had it in her right hand, under her shawl.

"Did she tell the doctor what had happened?" he asked.

"She didn't say anything to anybody."

Scene After the Murder.

The doctor, Celia said, was kneeling over Mrs. Bailey and Mrs. Carman was only a short distance from Golder. She was asked if Mrs. Carman had made any exclamation of surprise on finding that a woman had been shot instead of a man, and was told that she did not. She left the room, Celia said, with her hand still under her lace shawl. Asked about the costume worn by Mrs. Powell when she entered the room later, Celia said Mrs. Powell wore a dark dress and white waist. Mrs. Powell, sitting among the spectators, was requested to stand up and Celia identified her. Mr. Graham later recalled that other witnesses had said Mrs. Powell was wearing a white dress that night and Mrs. Carman, earlier in the evening, had worn a dark skirt and white waist.

Q.—What else did she say to you when she came into the kitchen after the shooting? A.—She said, "Don't tell anybody I did it, Celia."

Q.—Before she said: "I shot him—see"? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So you mean to say Mrs. Carman said, "Don't tell anybody I did it, Celia. I shot him—see"? Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that when you went into the office of Dr. Carman you saw there Dr. Carman, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Powell, and Golder?

The District Attorney raised his first objection to this, saying that the lawyer was merely trying to confuse the girl, and that she had not said she saw them there all at once. The question was withdrawn.

"You didn't say anything to the people in the room?" Mr. Graham asked.

"No, sir."

Mr. Graham devoted a long series of questions to the girl's idea of perjury. He asked her if she had said she thought God would forgive anything but "self-murder" and received an affirmative response. "Then He will forgive perjury, you think?" he exclaimed. The girl hesitated a moment, the question was objected to, and the objection overruled, and Celia acknowledged that she thought perjury would be forgiven. Mr. Graham made an effort to drive the point home in the minds of the jurors immediately.

"And so you think that if you perjure yourself on the stand today God will forgive you?" he shouted.

The girl was not confused by his sudden shouting.

"I am not committing perjury now," she replied simply.

"Answer the question I asked," the attorney shouted, "yes or no?"

"Yes."

Committed Perjury "Once."

This admission the lawyer attempted to reinforce by a résumé of the misstatements regarding the Carman case that the girl made last Summer, after the murder, and at the Coroner's inquest. She acknowledged without hesitation that she had not told the true story at the inquest, or to the District Attorney and the others who questioned her before and immediately after the inquest. When asked how many times she had committed perjury, she replied, "Once." On this statement the lawyer also laid emphasis, saying she already had acknowledged telling her first story several times. Once, while she was answering him, he shouted: "Don't look at Mr. Smith, Celia, look at me!"

"Did Mrs. Carman or anybody else threaten you?" he asked.

"No."

"Or promise you any money?"

"No Sir."

"Did anybody promise you a raise in wages?"

"No, Sir."

Attorneys in Clash.

A clash between the opposing attorneys occurred when Mr. Graham asked questions Mr. Smith said were leading about Mr. Conklin having carried away the revolver. Mr. Graham then asked if Celia had lied to Mr. Conklin in telling him that she had seen nobody pass the window at the time of the shooting, and Justice Kelby put an end to this repetition for the time by telling the lawyer to let the jury decide about the girl's veracity. Mr. Graham asked her questions about the story she told before the first Grand Jury on July 14, and was told that she had not testified before this jury or the second jury, which strengthened the indictment from manslaughter to murder in the first degree, about Mr. Conklin having some for the revolver. She had not mentioned this part of her testimony to anybody except her cousin, Toomer of Freeport, until about two weeks ago, she said. She had told the truth before the first Grand Jury, but answered only the questions put to her.

"I have told the truth ever since I left Freeport," Celia added.

In telling of her trip to Mineola, where she was taken by Dr. Carman in response to a Grand Jury subpoena, Celia said that Dr. Carman also had promised to "take care of her," and that on the way he had said, "Well, whoever did that killed an innocent woman." Mrs. Carman gave her a $5 bill on July 2, she said, after having first become somewhat confused in her dates. She told of being met in Mineola by a negro lawyer, George Hicks, when Dr. Carman left her, and she found that she was not wanted by the Grand Jury on that day, July 9. Hicks told her he was a Burns detective, and took her to the flat of a Mrs. Keith at 121 133d Street, Manhattan, she said, not stating whether it was East or West 133d Street. She was taken to a moving picture show once, and did not have to work.

After appearing at the first Grand Jury, she said, Hicks gave her in charge to another negro detective named Adams, who took her to his house in South Ozone Park. She did not remember the address. Celia said she was kept in this house until Monday night, when she was taken to the home of County Detective Phineas Seaman in Mineola. While in New York, she said, she had never been out of the house without being accompanied by a Burns detective.

Here Mr. Graham sprang a surprise by producing the record of the "examination" before Morton, the negro lawyer. Celia said she remembered when it was taken, about two weeks after she was spirited away from Freeport, and that the man who held the "examination" said they were Burns men. Mr. Smith obviously was surprised at the production of the document and offered an objection.

"It was in your office once," Mr. Graham shouted.

"It was not," Mr. Smith shouted back.

Justice Kelby ruled that Mr. Graham would have to take the stand to prove that the document had been in Mr. Smith's office, and he promised to do so later if necessary.

Part of Record Admitted.

Later investigation showed that there was some mystery surrounding the method by which Mr. Graham got the document. He told a reporter that Morton had been called in to take it; that Weeks had examined it and said it would not help the case, and that he (Graham) had learned of its existence and got it from Morton. Justice Kelby refused to accept it as evidence as a whole, but allowed Mr. Graham to read questions and answers from it which were supposed to conflict with Celia's story of today, thus getting part of it on the records. Many of the questions did not contradict. Often she said she did not remember having been asked at the time, and they could not be entered as evidence.

Recess for luncheon interrupted Celia's testimony. Dr. Carman had luncheon with two men friends in the Mineola Café near the Court House. Elizabeth ate with Mrs. Corby, Mrs. Powell's daughter, and laughed and chatted gayly. Mr. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman; his daughter, Madeline, and Mrs. Duryee, Mrs. Bailey's mother, were at the next table.

After luncheon Mr. Graham hammered more questions at the negro girl, who seemed fatigued now, but he was able to confuse her little. She left the stand and Toomer was put on to tell if she had told him the same story at the the time of the shooting that she told today, as she said. The attorneys had a hot battle before he got started, over a point of law, and the Justice sent the jury out during the argument.

Justice Kelby ruled that Toomer's testimony might be taken later if Mr. Graham produced anything to show that Celia's present story was a "frame-up," and Toomer was withdrawn.

Farrell occupied the stand for three-quarters of an hour. The ex-tramp was clean-shaven and well dressed. He admitted that he had been a strike-breaker. He asked him how much he was to be paid for being a witness, and Farrell said he did not know. The witness became peevish frequently during the cross-examination and, rising and leaning forward in the witness chair, shouted back curt replies at the attorney.

Farrell said that he reached the Carman house about 8 o'clock, and, thinking it looked "prosperous," started to cross the lawn to ask for something to eat. He noticed a woman in a dark garment which covered her entirely, he said, standing at the window to the office and holding up the screen with her left hand. Suddenly she hit and broke the window with something in her right hand, and, thrusting the hand through the window, fired a shot. When asked what he did then he said, "I beat it across the lawn." He looked back once, he said, and saw the woman turning the corner of the house, the dark garment raised to facilitate speed. This was the same story he told before the Grand Jury and which has been published.

Just before the session ended Mr. Graham brought in Thomas Crogan and asked Farrell if he had not told Crogan, before he called on Mr. Smith last July, that he could get three square meals a day and perhaps some money for being a State's witness in the Carman case. Farrell vehemently denied it and court was adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before the cross examination got further.

On leaving the courtroom, Mrs. Carman kissed Elizabeth good-bye and said: "Cheer up, little girl." Elizabeth left with Mrs. Corby, to go to her home in Rockaway, where she is awaiting the return of her mother.

TWO BOY SUICIDES.

Michigan Lads Feared Punishment for Playing Hookey.

FREELAND, Mich., Oct. 21.—Delbert Woodruff and Lloyd Pierce, aged 10 and 12 years, respectively, are dead as the result of shooting themselves last night, caused, it is believed, by fear of punishment for having played hookey from school. The boys failed to appear at their homes for supper, and when inquiries revealed that they had not been at school during the afternoon, searching parties were organized, and for three hours men with lanterns patrolled the near-by woods and river banks.

In the meantime the boys had been seen hurrying back toward their homes and a bystander informed them of the commotion their disappearance had caused. Ten minutes later two shots were heard. The boys were found lying side by side in front of the Pierce home. Each had a bullet wound in his forehead and a small revolver clutched in his hand.

They were hurriedly taken to a hospital in Saginaw, but efforts to save their lives failed.

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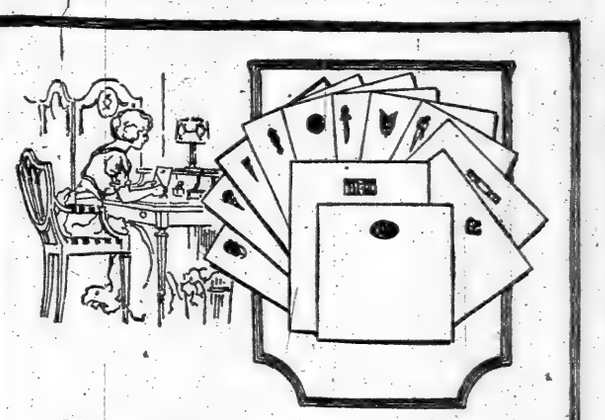
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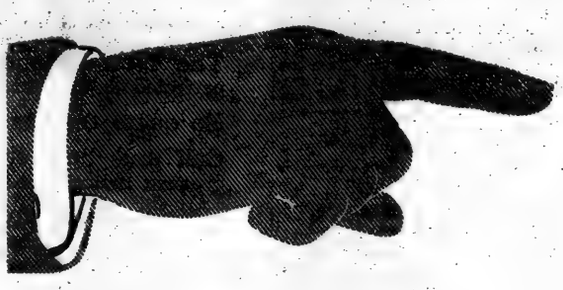
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The Best Index

of what the coffee trade think of the harmfulness of the coffee-drug, caffeine, is shown in their efforts to get rid of it—to get a coffee that doesn't contain caffeine!

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ONEIDA CLAIMED BY REPUBLICANS

Has Gone Democratic Since 1910, but District Reports Show Change of Sentiment.

HINMAN MEN BURY HATCHET

Both Whitman and Glynn Defeated There in Primaries—Davenport and Sulzer Strength a Puzzle.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Once a Republican stronghold, Oneida County has yielded Democratic majorities or pluralities since 1910. The early indications in this campaign justify the prediction that on election day Oneida will be found in the Republican column again.

This claim is not seriously contested by the Democratic leaders. The latter, however, declare that if Charles S. Whitman carries the county it will be by a plurality over which he will have no reason to feel particularly proud.

"We have no basis for an accurate forecast of the Republican plurality at this early stage of the campaign," said Charles W. Clark, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, before boarding a train for New York this afternoon. "All our reports, however, are most encouraging. At the present stage it looks as though we could carry Oneida County for the Republican candidates by a plurality of about 2,000."

The correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has had access to some of the early reports received at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee from the district workers. These reports covered forty-one election districts out of a total of 107 in the entire county. Seventeen country towns, normally strongly Republican, three suburban townships less solidly Republican, and six out of fifteen wards in cities, among these the strongly Democratic Second, Sixth, and Eighth Wards in Utica, were represented in the returns from the district workers. The reports gave Whitman a plurality of 1,100.

Both Charles S. Whitman and Martin H. Glynn were defeated in the primaries in Oneida County. Harvey D. Hinman, the "Progressive" Republican candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, ran about 500 votes ahead of Mr. Whitman. Mr. Hinman actually carried two of the three Assembly districts in Oneida, but Mr. Whitman carried the city of Utica. The Hinman Republicans and the Whitman Republicans, however, seem to have buried their differences and to be working with complete concord for the success of the ticket. At the best, however, it is a truce that will end with election day and which might be interrupted before the end of the campaign, if it should be shown that Mr. Whitman was in the least inclined to lend a listening ear to Mr. Barnes.

Two Votes Got Away.

The Democratic situation in Oneida differs somewhat from the situation in the Republican camp. There, too, the man who today is the standard bearer of his party went down to defeat in the Oneida County primaries, only Mr. Glynn was much more badly beaten by John A. Hennessy than was Mr. Whitman by Mr. Hinman.

Take for instance the Second Ward, the banner Democratic district of Utica. There are two primary districts in this ward. Here are the official returns on file in the City Clerk's office:

First Election District—Total number votes cast, 61; John A. Hennessy, 61; Martin H. Glynn, 0.

Second Election District—Total number votes cast, 75; John A. Hennessy, 73; Martin H. Glynn, 2.

It is reported that Alderman Moses J. Goldbass, the Democratic boss of the Second Ward, when he received the returns from the Second Election District, voiced the utmost surprise and indignation and vowed dire vengeance should he ever succeed in uncovering the authors of the spilt in his political bailiwick.

By persons in a position to know the treatment Gov. Glynn received in the Second Ward and in other Democratic districts in Oneida County is ascribed to the Governor's activity in connection with the so-called Hydroelectric bill, which was passed by the Legislature in 1913 and vetoed by Gov. Sulzer. The Hydroelectric bill embodied a plan for the development of the State's water power and the generation of electric current under State auspices. The Brady interests, which control a large number of electric light and power plants in this State, in particular were active in opposition to the measure.

The leader of the Democratic organization in Oneida is ex-Judge Samuel S. Beardsley, who is attorney for the Brady estate. The deputy leader, ex-Senator T. Harvey Ferris, has been active at Albany for years in the interest of the water power corporations. Alderman Goldbass is in charge of a department in the local light and power company, which is controlled by the Brady interests.

City Controller August Merrell, who is Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, said tonight that the Democratic organization was solidly behind Gov. Glynn. He expressed the belief that Oneida County would return a Democratic plurality, but would not venture a forecast expressed in figures. The consensus of opinion among well-informed Democrats, however, is that the plurality will be for the Republican candidates.

Both Gov. Glynn and District Attorney Whitman addressed meetings in Utica today. The Whitman rally was a noonday affair. An audience of about 1,000 people listened to Mr. Whitman for the better part of an hour. Fully half of the audience was composed of solid business men and large manufacturers. The gathering was not characterised by any explosive enthusiasm, but the candidate was received with every mark of cordiality.

Glynn Gets an Ovation.

The Glynn meeting tonight filled to overflowing the biggest playhouse in Utica. Gov. Glynn and ex-Congressman Martin W. Littleton were the principal speakers. The audience warmed up to both in a marked degree, and Gov. Glynn received an ovation spontaneous in its warmth.

This is the centre of a large manufacturing centre, the knitting industry in particular being represented by some of the biggest plants in this part of the country. There has been some closing down of plants, while other establishments are working part time. As a result the Republicans feel confident that their candidate for Congress, Homer P. Snyder, a bicycle manufacturer of Little Falls, will supplant the present Democratic incumbent, Charles A. Talcott, a former Mayor of Utica and a classmate of President Wilson.

Mr. Talcott has served two terms in the House of Representatives, and is popular in this city. Two years ago he carried the district, which is composed of Oneida and Herkimer County, by a plurality of 1,100. In that year, however, 10,060 votes were cast for the Progressive candidate, and it is admitted that a large proportion of the Progressive vote this year will go to the Republican candidate for Congress. On the other hand, the workmen's compensation act has made hosts of friends for Gov. Glynn among the industrial workers.

Harry Ackley, the Progressive County Chairman, said today that the Progressives expected to hold the bulk of the Progressive vote in line for Frederick M. Davenport, who is a resident of Oneida. But the Progressive vote is an uncertain quantity which the leaders have not been able to puzzle out by any available process of applied mathematics.

In 1912 Oneida was one of the strong Progressive counties in the State. Here is a table showing the vote of the three leading parties in 1912 and the fluctuations as shown by last year's enrollment:

1912.	
Sulzer, (Dem.)	14,963
Hadley, (Rep.)	10,757
Straus, (Prog.)	8,064
1913 ENROLLMENT.	
Democratic	11,288
Republican	13,093
Progressive	3,294

This year the Republican leaders are unwilling to concede anything above 1,700 to the Progressives, and they declare that this vote will be divided between Frederick M. Davenport and William Sulzer, with Mr. Sulzer possibly taking the lion's share.

The Sulzer vote is another unknown quantity which as causing distraction among the Democratic leaders behind Gov. Glynn. These leaders, not without reason, fear that the strong anti-Glynn sentiment reflected in the primaries may be reflected again on election day by a Sulzer vote of unexpected proportions. Mr. Sulzer has not visited Utica, but a Sulzer headquarters is being maintained here by the American Party. The early Republican canvass has shown that Mr. Sulzer will make some inroads on the Republican strength in the rural districts of Oneida.

LAWYERS TO AID SEABURY.

New Campaign Committee Hears of Scurrilous Attack.

A Campaign Committee for Justice Samuel Seabury, Democratic and Progressive nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals, was organized last night at a meeting of 150 lawyers at the Hotel Knickerbocker. Henry A. Gildersleeve was elected Chairman, David Leventritt Vice Chairman, and Warren Leslie Secretary and Treasurer.

Samuel Untermyer said that a scurrilous communication, making a vicious and untruthful attack upon Justice Seabury had been sent through the mails. The writer did not sign his name, he said, and he wished to enter a protest against such tactics. He was sure, he said, that the circulation of such a letter would be deeply regretted by Judge Chase, the Republican candidate for Court of Appeals. Justice Seabury's splendid record, he said, entitled him to election.

PARTY EMBLEM ATTACKED.

"United Democracy" of Queens Has New Kind of Star.

Denis J. Harte, candidate for the State Senate, and Lawrence T. Gresser, candidate for Congress, both of whom were nominated in Queens County by the "United Democracy" Party as opposed to the regular Democratic Party, were yesterday called upon before Justice Crane in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn to show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining them from using their party emblem on the election ballots.

The petition for the injunction was offered by Capt. Daniel Shea, Democratic leader of Queens County. The emblem of the "United Democracy" Party is two clasped hands within a white circle from which radiate five points of a star. Capt. Shea, through his lawyer, Ira G. Darrin of Long Island City, said this is so much like the emblem of the regular Democratic Party that it is difficult to distinguish them. Justice Crane reserved decision, but said:

"Is there any reason why an independent candidate should have an emblem that imitates that of the Democratic Party? The two emblems should be so at variance that even a cursory glance should enable an illiterate voter to tell them apart."

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Lloyd Paul Stryker, son of President Stryker of Hamilton College, the Republican nominee for City Court Judge, received letters indorsing his candidacy yesterday from Senator Elihu Root and District Attorney Whitman.

Two wagers were recorded yesterday. A Republican Assembly district leader bet $500 to $250 that Sulzer would poll more votes than Davenport. Another bet was $500 to $1,000 that Whitman would be elected by at least 75,000 plurality.

Letters from Andrew D. White, former Ambassador to Germany, and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University indorsing the candidacy of District Attorney Whitman were read last night at the Cornell men's smoker at the headquarters of the Whitman College Men's League, 20 East Forty-first Street.

The Republicans of the Thirty-first Assembly District stole a march on the Progressives yesterday when they leased the Lenox Casino, in 116th Street, near Lenox Avenue, for the rest of the campaign and opened it under the name Camp Whitman. The Progressives had planned to hold a meeting in the Casino, at which Col. Roosevelt had promised to speak.

Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, gave out a statement yesterday indorsing the candidacy of Emory A. Chase, the Republican nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals. He pointed out that the election of Judge Chase would give the Republicans three members of the Court of Appeals to four for the Democrats, while the election of Justice Samuel Seabury would make the court stand 5 to 2.

GOV. GLYNN EXPLAINS HIS SCHOOL POLICY

Favors Playgrounds First, Then Savings Banks—Denies Tammany Affiliations

AND CALLS WHITMAN UNFAIR

State Engineer Bensel Also Assails District Attorney, Saying He Did Not Seek Immunity.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Oct. 21.—Gov. Martin Glynn and his party wound up the third day of the week's campaigning with a great mass meeting tonight in the Lumberg Theatre in this city. There was an old-fashioned torchlight procession, with a brass band, before the meeting. The theatre was packed with an audience of 2,000 persons.

In his address Gov. Glynn, referring to his public school policy, said:

"Around our public schools I would have playgrounds, no matter what the cost. The springtime of youth is the time to inculcate the ideas of equality and fraternity, and there is no better place to do this than on the playground of sport and youthful rivalry.

"Attached to each public school should be a savings bank under proper regulation and supervision. In France savings banks of this kind are established institutions and are largely responsible for the characteristic thrift of the French people. There is need for thrift in America. The time to teach it is in youth. The place to teach it is in the school."

Martin W. Littleton, stirred the audience by asserting that Gov. Glynn surpassed District Attorney Whitman as a prosecutor of evildoers. He told how Gov. Glynn, when elected State Controller in 1907, found that under the law he had the right to investigate the financial affairs of every county and town in the State and how he discovered graft and misappropriations in many places. Public officers were prosecuted by Controller Glynn, he said, in Broome, Schenectady, Clinton, Orleans, Warren, Genesee, Westchester, Oneida, and Onondaga Counties, and there were many convictions. In conclusion, he said:

"This in brief is the record of Mr. Glynn as Controller of the State. What has Mr. Whitman done as District Attorney of New York County which compares with this record for enforcement of the law? For every gunman that he caught Glynn caught a dozen grafters. For every sordid murderer that he prosecuted, Glynn redeemed a locality from plunder and pillage.

"If Whitman was an ordinary District Attorney, doing what was expected of him in one county, Glynn was an extraordinary Controller who did more than was expected of him in every county. We challenge Mr. Whitman to a comparison of his record with that of Mr. Glynn, and we invite the public to pass on the records impartially.

"The sole claim of Mr. Whitman to the Governorship of New York State is that he has prosecuted evildoers. If this is a good claim for Whitman, it is a better claim for Glynn."

State Engineer John A. Bensel, another speaker, said that the charges against him and "the inferences sought to be drawn from them" were "unqualifiedly false." Regarding his recent refusal to waive immunity, he said:

"While the office of any public servant should always be open to honest investigation, I have a constitutional right to resist a so-called judicial investigation that is based on purely partisan endeavor. I refuse to yield this constitutional right."

The State Engineer further said:

"I appeared before a Grand Jury and was subjected to a long and continuous examination, after having in the first instance signed a waiver of immunity as requested.

"At a later period when I was resubpoenaed and had noted the methods which had been pursued in the so-called examination that they were entirely political in their character, I stated to the District Attorney that I was present to answer in response to a special command any and all questions that pertained to my record of office, testifying to these facts under oath, but that I refused, and considered proper to refuse, the right of anybody to endeavor to take from me the rights which I enjoy as a citizen of this State.

"This feature of my refusal to concede myright to any individual has been tortured into a statement that I was desirous of securing immunity. This is not the fact, and the records show that it is not a fact."

Candidates' Trails Cross.

Gov. Glynn and District Attorney Whitman in their State tours crossed trails today, the Governor preceding Mr. Whitman by several hours at Oswego and following him at Oneida. At both places, therefore, the voters had an opportunity to compare the candidates closely. The Governor realised this, and in Oswego anticipated Mr. Whitman's attacks and in Oneida replied to them. He was much pleased when several persons at Oneida told him that he had drawn a larger crowd than Mr. Whitman.

In his Oswego speech Gov. Glynn repeated his denial of Mr. Whitman's charge that he was a Tammany candidate, saying that Tammany had refused him a Gubernatorial nomination at three State Conventions, and that he received enough votes outside New York City in the recent primary to win the nomination even if he had not received a vote in the city. Then he turned upon Mr. Whitman and was sharper with him than usual.

"I am an up-State Democrat," the Governor said, "and Mr. Whitman knows it. He knows that I owe nothing to Tammany Hall. So when he tries to brand me with the tiger's stripes he knows he is making an unfair and unjust attack. I dislike to use personalities, but when a man hits you below the belt you have a right to hit him between the eyes."

Then the Governor went on to tell of Mr. Whitman's acceptance from Tammany Hall of the nomination for District Attorney, and followed with a shot at the business administration of the District Attorney's office under Mr. Whitman.

"I have saved the State a direct tax of $11,000,000," he said, "and Mr. Whitman has spent $150,000 more than his predecessor in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Jerome, in the same length of time. Mr. Jerome was District Attorney for both Manhattan and the Bronx, while Mr. Whitman has only Manhattan to be responsible for."

Thaddeus C. Sweet, the Republican Speaker of the Assembly, met Gov. Glynn at the station in Oswego wearing a Glynn campaign button. The courtesy pleased the Governor, and he made mention of it in his speech.

Among those in the large audience that filled the Richardson Theatre to hear the Governor was Dr. Mary Walker.

Discusses Living Cost.

In his early addresses today Gov. Glynn touched upon the high cost of living and the problems of food production and distribution.

"I have stimulated the formation of co-operative societies among farmers," Gov. Glynn said, "and more than 100 of these societies have been organized through my efforts. In our cities the high cost of living has compelled the consumers to establish public markets, but these markets are at best only a temporary and local expedient. It is necessary to supplement and extend the good work done through them, and I believe that the State Department of Foods and Markets and the co-operative farm societies will not only bring the benefits of these municipal public markets to every consumer in the State, but it will make the benefits of the markets greater. I am determined not only that the farmer who produces the food shall be able to get better prices for his product, but that cheaper food shall be supplied to the man who eats it."

Short speeches were made by Gov. Glynn today at Adams, Mannsville, Laconia, Richland, Pulaski, Mexico, and Fulton. An early start will be made tomorrow morning and stops will be made at North Frankfort, Ilion, Herkimer, Little Falls, Fort Plain, Palatine Bridge, Fonda, Johnstown, Gloversville, and Amsterdam.

ARREST ALLEGED COUNT.

Police Say Loudon Is Wanted for Niagara County Larceny.

Max Loudon, who asserts that he is a German Count and an inventor, was arrested at the Hotel Plaza yesterday by Detective Trojan and locked up at Police Headquarters on a warrant issued in Niagara County charging grand larceny in the second degree. Loudon, who is 40 years old, gave his business as civil engineer and his address as the Plaza. At the hotel it was said that he was not a guest there. He said that his arrest was a misake and that he could explain everything satisfactorily.

The charge against Loudon is the theft of $65 from Rose O'Brien of Lockport, who says that Loudon married her. She charges that two days after their marriage she gave him what money she had and he left her. Last Spring four indictments were found against Loudon, charging grand larceny in the second degree. It was alleged that he obtained $5,000 from Mrs. Alice Laffin, a widow of Niagara Falls, on the self-lighting lantern invention.

District Attorney Whitman, while he was campaigning in Niagara County, was interested in the case by the District Attorney there. The local authorities began work on the case through Mr. Whitman.

Lemaire Did Not Help Steal Auto.

In the report of the death of Augustine E. Lemaire, who was struck by a stolen automobile in Williamsburg on Saturday night and died in the Eastern District Hospital a few hours later, it was stated that Lemaire was one of those who had stolen the car. This was incorrect. Lemaire was 31 years old and employed in Batterman's department store in Brooklyn, where his record was excellent. He had gone on Saturday night to see his mother, who lives at 745 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, and had left her home about ten minutes before the accident. As he was walking the street the stolen automobile, in which were five men, came driving down at high speed pursued by another car full of policemen. Lemaire was unable to get out of the way of the fugitives and was run down.

WHITMAN LAUNCHES NEW GLYNN ATTACK

Blames Governor for Tammany Amendment of Levy Election Law—Criticises Land Bank.

GETS DATA BY TELEGRAPH

Messages from New York, One Credited to a Supreme Court Justice—The Day's Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—District Attorney Whitman was guided by long confidential telegrams from New York City in making fresh attacks upon Gov. Glynn during his tour through central New York counties today. The telegrams apparently had to do with the Levy election law.

Mr. Whitman, after reading them carefully, charged that he was able to prove that the amendment of the Levy law, which was declared unconstitutional last week, was designed merely to rob up-State Republican farmers of their votes. A companion piece to this amendment, he said, was the "place-of-stay" amendment, which he asserted was designed to add great bulk to the power of the Tammany repeaters and colonizers. Mr. Whitman insisted that he had every reason to believe that the place-of-stay amendment would be declared unconstitutional before Election Day.

Besides attacking the Levy law, the objectional amendments to which he charged Gov. Glynn with having drawn up under his personal supervision, Mr. Whitman characterised as "so much bunk" the Glynn land bank plan for doing away with the present farm mortgage system.

At his meeting here tonight, which was attended by about 1,500 persons, Mr. Whitman used the new material from his New York advisers instead of assailing as elsewhere John A. Bensel, the State Engineer. Mr. Bensel recently announced that Oswego would be a permanent and important Barge Canal terminal. A town meeting was held to congratulate Mr. Bensel on his decision in Oswego's favor.

The day's campaigning opened with a speech in Canastota, Madison County, and it continued through Oneida, Oswego, and Onondaga Counties. In all seven speeches were made before about 5,000 persons, the election law amendments and the land bank being the features of each speech.

"The State Constitution provides that there need not be personal registration," Mr. Whitman said, "as applied to the rural districts—that is to say, the districts with less than 5,000 registration. The Levy law, as amended, passed under the administration of Gov. Glynn—and he at the time claimed credit for drawing the amendment in accordance with the State Constitution—provides that there shall be registration. The Court of Appeals declared that was unconstitutional.

Two Impossible Affidavits.

"Then a way of getting around both Constitution and the courts was found. A fresh amendment was devised by which the farmer was not obliged to register if he lived in a rural community, but he was compelled to come to the polls with two affidavits that were almost impossible to obtain. The affidavits were to declare that the makers had known the voter ever since he came of voting age, and knew of their own certain knowledge that he was of the age they were to certify to.

"It was a plain effort to cut down the rural vote. Why? Because the rural voter had not been in sympathy with the kind of Murphy control now in evidence in Albany.

"That amendment went to the Court of Appeals last Tuesday. That great court said 'No'; said to the Governor of the State and to the Assembly, 'You shall not deprive the rural citizen of his right under the Constitution.' The court restored his constitutional rights to the farmer, but you know through that measure what Mr. Murphy's Governor tried to do to the farmer.

"Now let us look at the city where the Tammany power is strong. There they need votes south of Fourteenth Street and they devised an easy way to get them. They devised the 'place-of-stay' amendment, which was a first-rate aid to the system of colonization. The amendment places a man in a position to declare any place in the city, even though he does not live there, his 'place of stay.' Then he can cast his vote from the place he designates, and it is a legal vote, and is counted. The effort was to close the door to the honest voter all over rural New York and open the door for the guerrilla and repeater in the section of the city where Tammany needs their votes. With this nice little plan Gov. Glynn was in full accord, and he was a party to it.

"We are trying to defeat that situation. We began the legal proposition with an arrest last Friday of a resident of the Bronx and another of Harlem, both of whom had announced their 'place of stay' on the Bowery. The case was heard by a Magistrate, who held the two men for trial. A Supreme Court Justice refused to liberate one of them on a writ of habeas corpus.

From a Supreme Court Justice.

"Of course, this matter has to go to the Appellate Division, but it will go there day after tomorrow. A telegram I have received today says:

"'The Levy election law, where it seeks to amend the meaning of the word "resident," is nothing more or less than an attempt to enlarge the provisions of the Constitution. I believe that it blasts all ideas of home rule, and that it destroys the unit of representation, since it permits colonization. I hold it to be unconstitutional.'"

Mr. Whitman did not name the author of the telegram, but it was understood that it was from a Supreme Court Justice.

Mr. Whitman asserted that the Glynn land bank would make any farmer using it a victim of "clever Tammany bookkeeping," as he would in reality have to pay over 7 per cent. on all money borrowed from the bank, instead of the standard rate of 6 per cent. now charged.

The Whitman tour tomorrow lies through a series of large towns lying between here and Cortland, where he will speak tomorrow night.

CITY BREVITIES.

The United Fruit steamship Metapan, which sank on Oct. 13 at the entrance to Ambrose Channel, was raised yesterday and towed to Stapleton.

James H. Mallon and Philip Ammon of the Brooklyn Plasterers' Union were held in $1,500 bail yesterday on the charge of extortion, on complaint of Adolph Schultz of 2,393 Cornelia Street, who says they demanded $50 to settle a strike.

Fred Meyer, a real estate dealer, of 1,404 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was held in $1,500 bail yesterday on the charge of getting a $125 ring from Dieges & Clust of 20 John Street with a worthless check.

A demand for a ten-hour day has been made on fifteen taxicab garages by 1,000 chauffeurs, according to Edward Glynn, business agent of the Chauffeurs' Union.

Eugene Johnstone, 16 years old, of 75 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, was found unconscious from gas in a hotel at 146 East Fifteenth Street, yesterday, and was taken to Bellevue, charged with attempted suicide.

For the short weight on Borough President Marks's free market at 130th Street and Third Avenue, Bernard Kirschenblatt, a peddler, was fined $10 yesterday, with an alternative of ten days in jail.

Maggie Brady, a housekeeper in the home of the late Carl Schurz at 24 East Ninety-first Street, was taken to Bellevue yesterday, charged with attempted suicide, after she had been found unconscious in bed near an open gas jet.

Michael McGrath, a laborer, and Rowland B. Vose, an inspector, were injured yesterday in an excavation for the new subway at 138th Street and Alexander Avenue, by the falling of an iron bucket.

The Rev. Stephen S. Wise will speak on "The War and the Jewish Question" at the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, on Sunday next.

Because she abandoned the Catholic faith and became a Protestant before her marriage, Mrs. Sarah G. Martin of Jamaica got only $5 under the will of her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Collins of 23 Van Wyck Avenue, Jamaica. The estate is valued at $10,000.

INVESTIGATORS AT ALBANY.

Municipal Research Bureau Making a Survey of Departments.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has sent a force of eighteen men to Albany to make a survey of the State Departments at the invitation of John H. Delaney, Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy. Their arrival has caused a good deal of anxiety among some of the State employes. Herbert R. Sands is in charge of the work for the bureau.

It was said that the bureau is conducting a survey and not an investigation, trying to discover what the conditions are rather than to probe deeply into any alleged evil. At present its agents are going over the reports laid before them by Commissioner Delaney, and from these they will try to arrive at constructive suggestions for the better organization of the departmental work.

It is not expected that any of the results will be published before the election, but it is hoped that facts will be developed which will be of material assistance at the Constitutional Convention.

This survey is in line with a good many other recent activities of the bureau. It has made a survey of Pittsburgh, of Toronto, Ont.; of Portland, Ore., and many other large cities, and has only recently completed a study of conditions in Letchworth Village. The cost of the survey is being defrayed out of a special fund, to which one of the most prominent contributors is Mrs. Harriman.

ALL MOURN JUSTICE AMEND.

Associates on Bench and Lawyers Express Their Sorrow.

Several of the Supreme Court Justices paid tribute yesterday to the memory of Justice Edward B. Amend, who died on Tuesday night. Justice Giegerich said his heart was filled with sorrow that it was difficult for him to properly express his feelings.

"Justice Amend's death," he said, "came as a decided shock to us all. He was a man of the highest integrity and won golden opinions from the Bench and Bar."

Justice Goff said the death of Justice Amend was a distinct loss to the court.

"Through his years of occupancy," said the Justice, "he distinguished himself by his carefulness and painstaking regard for the rules of the law in meting exact justice as far as he could."

Justice Gavegan also paid tribute to Justice Amend. Among the lawyers who spoke in praise of the Justice were William F. Claire, Joseph J. Corn, and Benno Lewinson.

Canada's Chief Justice Here.

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, arrived at the Vanderbilt yesterday morning from Montreal and left later for Washington to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association.

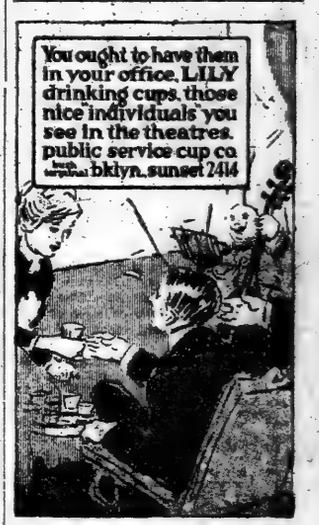
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Greatly Reduced Prices (Tomorrow) Friday

Women's Gowns

Women's Serge Dresses
Of English serge or gabardine, in navy or black, plain or combined with satin.
16.50
Heretofore $22.50 to $39.50

Women's Silk Gowns
Afternoon gowns of crepe meteor, crepe de chine or satin, in black, navy and colors.
18.50
Heretofore $29.50 to $39.50

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No Alterations — None Sent on Approval

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Owing to our heavily increased business and limited space in the Ladies' Wear Departments, we have decided to discontinue the Boys' and Young Men's Clothing and Furnishings Department.

"To effect an immediate clearance—the entire stock of"

Young Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing and Furnishings

Will Be Offered Without Reserve

At Considerably Less Than Regular Prices

1,800 Boys' Suits and Overcoats 5 to 7 years

Boys' Suits	3.95	5.50	6.50 and 7.50
Boys' Highest Cost Suits			8.50 and 10.00
Boys' Overcoats	4.75	5.75	7.50 and 8.50
Boys' Highest Cost Overcoats			9.75 and 11.50

1,600 Young Men's Suits and Overcoats
32 to 42—suitable for medium size men

Young Men's Suits and Overcoats	9.75 and 12.50
High Cost Suits and Overcoats	15.00 and 20.00
125 Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits	18.00 and 22.00

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Before the Supreme Court of Civilization

The Responsibility for the War Argued by

JAMES M. BECK

and based upon the evidence submitted in the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, and the Gray Paper of Belgium.

A complete summing up of the evidence and placing the responsibility for beginning the great conflict.

Mr. Beck is one of the leaders of the New York bar, and has argued many of the most important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

His article will interest everybody and doubtless provoke much discussion.

Next Sunday's Times

Order Next Sunday's Times Today of Your Newsdealer.

THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

WOMAN SHOPLIFTER KEPT THEFT DIARY

Couple Who Carried Black Suitcase for Loot Run Down by Detectives.

MANY FINE GOWNS STOLEN

Woman Falls in Store in Bogus Faint — Diary Tells of Crime Profits.

Detectives Cassassa, Mugge, and Gallnor were sent out from Police Headquarters a week ago to look for shoplifters after a series of complaints, coming in at the rate of one or more a day, of the loss of expensive gowns had been received from department stores.

Four days ago one of the detectives who was doing sentry duty in a Fifth Avenue store saw a man whose face seemed familiar carrying a black leather suitcase. The detectives trailed him to Mills Hotel 3, Thirty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue. After that one or other of the three detectives shadowed him continually. He was easy to track because he never parted with the black suitcase. On Monday they saw him meet a young woman at Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, and later tracked the young woman to a tenement house at 400 East Twentieth Street. On Tuesday the man and woman were followed until they met, and were then trailed to a store. The detectives then were disappointed. The conduct of the pair in the department store was perfectly innocent.

Yesterday the two were again shadowed until they met at a place downtown and rede to an uptown store. When they came out an hour later the pair were arrested and taken inside, where the black suitcase was found to contain two dresses, worth $74, which had not been paid for.

The gowns had not yet been missed. It was learned that, after inspecting several gowns in a corner of the department store which was not under general observation, the young woman had led the saleagirl away to look at something else, leaving the man with the suitcase behind with the gowns. Returning a few minutes later, after saying that she had decided upon a gown, the young woman fell to the floor in what appeared to be a faint.

"Take care of her, please," said her companion to the saleswoman. "I'll get some medicine for her. I know exactly what is the matter with her. She has these spells frequently."

He came back bringing some medicine, which partly restored her and she demanded air. Then the man supported her outside the store. He had hailed a taxicab when the detectives arrested them. The detectives had heard accounts of exactly similar incidents from employes of several other department stores.

At Police Headquarters the man gave the name of Edward Dardin. The police said he had been arrested in New York seven times before and several times in other places. The young woman said she was Helen Gray, 29 years old. She said in her possession a package containing what the police said was morphine.

The detectives then went to the room of the pair and found much that interested them among the belongings of the young woman. She had kept a diary, which, the police say, tells with hardly any disguise of operations in department stores for several weeks. In nearly every entry is an account of the sale of several items. At the foot of each series of items was the total, and below that 50 per cent. of the total.

No gowns or other articles which appeared to be stolen were found in the rooms of either, and the detectives are now looking for a "fence," whom they believe the pair visited immediately after each theft in a store.

They expect to get help in this search from an indexed book in which the young woman had written a number of addresses and telephone numbers. From this book they obtained the adress of May Dardin, who said she was the wife of Edward Dardin, at 123 West Thirty-sixth Street. Two gowns said to have been stolen were found in her room, and she was held on suspicion of being implicated in the theft and on suspicion of having a narcotic in her possession.

Edith St. Clair Gets Bail.

Edith St. Clair, who was arrested last week on two indictments charging perjury, resulting from her testimony in a civil suit which she brought against Abraham Erlanger for breach of contract, and in the hearing of charges which she brought against Max D. Steuer, her lawyer in the suit, in which she repudiated her earlier testimony, was released from the Tombs yesterday under $7,500 bail, which was furnished by a surety company. Albert Frankenthal, her attorney, said that on Tuesday he would make a motion to dismiss the indictment.

3 SHOT AFTER FEUD ABROAD.

Former Armenian Soldier Meets Enemy for Whom He Had Searched for Years.

Three men are in Bellevue Hospital with gunshot wounds as the result of a shooting affray during the luncheon hour yesterday at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue. One of the men, according to the police, was the intended victim, while the other two were bystanders. Here is the police version of the causes that led to the shooting.

Some two years ago two young Armenian soldiers met in a small Armenian town and began to fight. The one who was worsted in that fight was Pasha Greca. The successful fighter was Joseph Gual. Greca swore vengeance on his foe, but he failed to get even, for Gual came to New York. Greca followed him on the next steamer.

During the luncheon hour yesterday Greca strolled along Third Avenue, and at Twenty-fourth Street he came face to face with his enemy. In double-quick time five shots were fired from Greca's revolver and Gual fell to the street, yelling with pain. An instant later he was on his knees, crawling after his assailant.

Greca fled down Third Avenue, and from a distance he saw Patrolman August Deutsch of the East Twenty-second Street Station running toward him. Greca stopped and reloaded his revolver and then fired a shot at the patrolman. He missed, and ran east on Twenty-third Street. Two shots from Patrolman Deutsch's automatic revolver went into the air and brought out all storekeepers and residents who had not yet reached the scene.

Patrolman Deutsch is small in stature and very thin, and is a long-distance runner. He has the distinction of being the slimmest patrolman in the service. His associates say that he belongs to the new school—less physical force and more mental. Deutsch gained rapidly on the gunman, and he owes his life to his slimness, for when the gunman reached Second Avenue he turned sharply and at twenty feet he fired his four remaining shells directly at Deutsch. They grazed the young patrolman's coat but did not touch him. Deutsch fired the remaining five shots from his automatic. The gunman threw up his arms and surrendered.

"Lynch him! Lynch him!" cried many in the crowd.

Deutsch sprang on the Armenian and bundled him into a knot with jiu-jitsu methods. He wrested the revolver from him and a moment later several other patrolmen came to his assistance.

Along the trail of the running fight the police found William Morris, 30 years old, of 161 West Thirty-sixth Street, who was shot in the right forearm, and Michael Guinggean, 21 years old, a truckman of 312 East Twenty-ninth Street, who was shot in the back. They had been shot by stray bullets, the police said. They were hurried to Bellevue hospital.

ASKS $200,000 HEART BALM.

Mabel Del Garcia Sues Maximilian C. Schweinert.

Maximilian C. Schweinert, an officer of the armor plate concern of A. Schrader's Son, Inc., was sued yesterday for $200,000 by Mabel Del Garcia for alleged breach of promise. The complaint says that Schweinert promised to marry the plaintiff within a reasonable time after December, 1913, but has refused to set a date. This failure, she alleges, has caused her "deep suffering, extensive pecuniary loss, and great injury."

Miss Del Garcia lives at 101 West 109th Street. Jerome, Rand & Kresel are attorneys for the defendant, and Robert L. Stanton represents the plaintiff. The lawyers refused to discuss the case.

Present Farrell with Gold Weights.

At a meeting of the National Jewelers' Board of Trade yesterday State Superintendent of Weights and Measures John F. Farrell was presented with a gold set of decimal metric carat weights to be used as a standard throughout the State of New York to conform with the weights used by the United States Government. In accepting the weights Mr. Farrell said he was glad to have the National Jewelers' Board's co-operation in giving the people a square deal in the matter of weights.

Crowell Wins Reinstatement Fight.

Robert R. Crowell, who was dismissed as head of the Topographical Department of Queens in 1912, after a trial on charges preferred by Borough President Connelly, is sustained in his action for reinstatement by a decision just handed down by the Court of Appeals in Albany. Crowell was made chief of the bureau by former Borough President Cassidy, and was a stanch supporter of Borough President Gresser, who was removed from office. Just before his removal Gresser tried Crowell on charges, and he was acquitted. It is now said Crowell will sue for back pay, amounting to about $10,000.

HALTS TRIAL TO GET A WOMAN TO TALK

Stenographer for De Luxe Booksellers a Recalcitrant Witness.

TOOK FARMER'S DICTATION

Refused to Identify Letters and Her Own Initials Despite Private Advice from the Bench.

Stenographers and other women employed by the Anglo-American Authors' Association and a Boston bookbinding concern were called yesterday at the trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Foster of J. J. Farmer, Col. W. J. Hartley, Samuel F. Warfield, and others on the charge of having used the mails in connection with the rare book fraud, in order if possible to show the connecting links between the transactions about which testimony has already been put in. In order to prove the conspiracy, of which the Government has complained, it is necessary to show that these were not merely isolated deals, but part of a considered plan.

So Miss Florence Aaronson, bookkeeper of the Boston firm which had the contract for the expensive bindings of the books in which the Anglo-American Authors' Association dealt, was called and identified a series of checks paid to the concern by the defendants' company. The amounts ranged between $250 and $300.

Then Miss Mary Grenan of 428 East Sixty-sixth Street, who was employed by the Keller-Farmer Company, which afterward became the Anglo-American Authors' Association, identified a large batch of letters written by the defendants, to one another, and to their customers. On these the Government is depending largely for the proof of conspiracy.

"Did you ever hear conversations between the defendants in their office?" asked Assistant District Attorney Roosa.

"Not very often," replied the witness. "Their conversations were always conducted very privately."

When Miss Adrien Wennes, Secretary of the Anglo-American Authors' Association, took the stand, however, the Government found it difficult to get her to identify positively a large batch of letters, which it suggested she had written from dictation. She admitted that she had often taken dictation from J. J. Farmer, President of the company, but could not recall any instance in which he had written to his son, Glenn.

A number of letters were shown to her, on which the office marks seemed to indicate that they had been typewritten by her, but she could not say positively that they were her handiwork. On others there were corrections and annotations, which the Government considered were assuredly in her handwriting, but, while she admitted the resemblance, she could not identify the handwriting.

Assistant District Attorney Roosa pressed her hard, and counsel for the defense objected in her behalf.

"The witness is trying to tell what she knows," he said. "She will be insulted if this keeps up."

"I will see that the witness is not insulted," said the court.

Miss Wennes was still unable to give certain answers, and the court dismissed the jury for five minutes and conversed earnestly with the witness in an undertone. Then as the trial was resumed, Miss Wennes was asked to identify her own initials on a letter written in 1909.

"I can't say for sure," she answered, "if they are my initials."

Once more the jurymen were asked to withdraw, and Marshal Henkel was summoned. He informed the court that he had arrested Miss Wennes as a material witness on Dec. 29, 1913, and that now she was under bond of $2,000.

Assistant District Attorney Roosa resumed his questioning of the witness, and before he had got very far Miss Wennes broke in on her own account:

"Mr. Roosa," she said, "you tried your best to make me sign an unfair statement in your office, which I refused to sign."

"What?" asked Mr. Roosa in surprise.

"You wanted me to say that I was in the employ of a bunch of crooks, and I wouldn't stand for that."

Counsel for the defense objected, and Miss Wennes had to hold her peace.

The trial will go on today.

SAVES FATHER FROM CHAIR.

Girl of 6 Tells of Slain Man's Advances to Her Mother.

The evidence of 8-year-old Maria Ippolito before Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday aided her father, Pasquale Ippolito, a news dealer at 4,144 Broadway, to escape the death penalty for killing Felice Gaudio, a saloonkeeper, of 121st Street and First Avenue, on May 21. Ippolito was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree.

Maria testified after her father, who swore that he shot Gaudio to death after the saloonkeeper had forced his attentions upon Mrs. Ippolito, Ippolito said that because of Gaudio's conduct toward his wife he sold his newsstand, near Gaudio's saloon, and went to 4,144 Broadway. The little girl swore that Gaudio used to talk with her mother at the stand, and often made her cry. "She told him once," the girl testified, "that she would tell my father, and he said: 'If you do, I will kill him and you, too.' I told papa about Mr. Gaudio one day and he spoke to mamma when we got home and she began to cry. Then we moved away."

On the day of the shooting, according to the evidence, Gaudio went to the Ippolito home with another man. The husband ordered them away, and in a quarrel which followed Gaudio was shot.

GIRL STRIKERS ARRESTED.

Nine Drew a Big Crowd on Lower Fifth Avenue.

Nine young women, said to be strikers from the umbrella factory of Arnold Schiff & Co., 85 Fifth Avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon at Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street on charges of disorderly conduct and were locked up in the East Twenty-second Street Station. According to the police, the young women were annoying and insulting women strikebreakers from the Schiff factory.

Sergt. Mangin and Policemen Logan, Wing, and McBride made the arrests and dispersed a large crowd which had collected near the factory. The prisoners are Dora Rosegarten, 21, of 13 East 113th Street; Clara Dugun, 20, of 380 Grand Street; Bertha Lipschitz, 23, of 429 East 126th Street; Lena Fishman, 23, of 108 East Ninety-seventh Street; Dora Samuels, 19, of 213 East Third Street; Celia Cohen, 20, of 520 East Sixteenth Street; Etta Keplan, 21, of 406 East 171st Street, Bronx; Mary Marrino, 18, of 444 East 108th Street, and Mary Calla, 20, of 652 East 187th Street.

In the Women's Night Court Magistrate Murphy found them guilty, but suspended sentence on all but Dora Samuels, who, the police said, was a leader. She paid a fine of $8.

BABY BOY LOST IN BIG STORE

Package of Clothing Suited to Child of His Age Found Later.

A boy, apparently not more than two years old, with blue eyes and light hair, was wandering about the main floor of Gimbel Brothers store yesterday when Manager James A. Atkinson asked him where his mother was. The little fellow didn't know.

Mr. Atkinson, after vain search for his guardian, sent the baby to the West Thirtieth Street Station, whence he went later to the Children's Society, 105 East Twenty-third Street.

Meanwhile a saleswoman in the store found a package of clothing suited to a child two years old. On the wrapping was the name of J. B. Greenhut Company and the delivery date, Sept. 24, with the address, "Mrs. William Agens, Hopatcong Landing, N. J."

Marshal P. F. Reule of Hopatcong said last night that he knew of no such person as "Mrs. Agens."

At the Children's Society "abandoned" was noted on the entry.

MISS PANKHURST SURPRISED

Finds Barnard Bigger Than Any Women's College in England.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst visited Barnard College yesterday morning and was much impressed when told that it would be necessary to enlarge it to accommodate the increasing numbers of American girls seeking college education.

"The college is much larger and finer than any of our many women's colleges in England," said Miss Pankhurst.

Among those who have taken boxes for Miss Pankhurst's talk at Carnegie Hall on the war, next Saturday afternoon, are Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Frank Mason, wife of Capt. Frank Mason, who was the American Consul to Paris; Mrs. Walter Damrosch, Miss Lillian Wald, and Miss Katharine Davis.

PLAYED THE MARKET WITH PACK OF CARDS

Jared Flagg Showed to One Investor His Scheme of Speculation.

MARGIN CLERK TESTIFIES

Mrs. Childs Says the Money of Broker's Clients Was Blocked Off in "Units" of $10,000.

John M. Coleman, counsel for Jared Flagg, who is on trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Rudkin on the charge of using the mails in connection with an alleged stock speculation fraud, made another unsuccessful attempt yesterday to get the indictment quashed on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the seizure of his client's books. He argued that the evidence submitted to the Grand Jury had been obtained in an unconstitutional way.

Mrs. A. B. Childs of 126 Lexington Avenue, margin clerk in the Flagg offices, was called and described how the money of clients was blocked off in "units" of $10,000 apiece and was invested in that form. She could give, however, no information as to the wash sales, which Flagg was alleged to have made daily.

Mr. Coleman objected to this line of questioning, as it turned on evidence contained in the books taken from Flagg's office three years ago and only yielded up to the defendant on Tuesday. Assistant District Attorney Thompson said he would produce the documents in court, to which Mr. Coleman retorted that they would remain in Flagg's office.

Mrs. Childs said she had invested $250 in the Flagg scheme, and that her husband before his death had also been an investor. It was conceded that among the brokerage houses with which Flagg dealt were Van Buren & Co., Stoppani & Hotchkin, Warner & Co., Quincey & Co., and Blair Brothers.

Louis E. Bathrick, who had been advertising manager for Flagg after he had invested $1,000 with him, told how Daniel Nash Morgan, ex-Treasurer of the United States, became connected with the office. Flagg had advertised for a "cultured gentleman of good standing in the community. Capital not necessary," and Morgan was selected out of a large number of applicants.

Mr. Bathrick described how Flagg had explained his scheme of making a profit. It was to be by selling every time his holdings went up one point over the purchase price, and buying every time they dropped one point. He illustrated the scheme with a pack of cards.

"Who won?" asked Mr. Thompson.

"Flagg did," said the witness.

"Did he play with you?"

"No. He played with himself."

The witness told of overhearing a conversation between Flagg and Schiller, another of those indicted, over the advisability of departing from the scheme he had mapped out in his contracts with his customers, and he said that Flagg had asked him to bring in new business, as to keep the plan working there must be a constant increase in the investments.

The trial will continue this morning.

F. A. VANDERLIP IS ILL.

Has Light Attack of Typhoid—Resigns from Directorates.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, is suffering from a light attack of typhoid fever at his home at Scarboro. On Thursday of last week the first signs of the fever appeared, and for several days Mr. Vanderlip has been confined to his bed under the care of Dr. Norman Barnesby.

Dr. Barnesby said last night over the telephone that there was no evidence of complications, and that he expected his patient to be around again in two weeks. Mrs. Vanderlip, who has been spending several weeks in California, is on her way home, due to arrive in a day or two.

It was learned in Wall Street yesterday that Mr. Vanderlip had withdrawn from the Directorates of the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Seaboard Air Line, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and the Norfolk Southern Railway Companies. The resignations were presented some time ago, when the National City Bank set out to establish branches in South America for the purpose of promoting trade relations between the United States and the countries to the south. Mr. Vanderlip's withdrawal from the roads was to give him more time for the South American work.

Marie Dressler in Rent Suit.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mintern got a verdict for $400 in the City Court yesterday against James H. Dalton, husband of Marie Dressler, for the rent of a furnished apartment. Mrs. Mintern sued for $525, and Mr. Dalton wanted to pay only $225. Miss Dressler testified that much of the furniture was ancient and dilapidated.

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"This Totem Pole Brand on every wrap.

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IT'S THE BEST IN THE WORLD

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OUT TODAY

The New York Times

MID-WEEK

Pictorial War Extra

The most important pictures of the week showing the progress of the great conflict up to and including the bombardment of Antwerp. Twenty-four pages. Fifty photographs beautifully reproduced by The Times' new process of printing in Rotogravure.

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24. The picturesque dog carts of the Belgians bringing up supplies and ammunition to the firing lines at St. Gilles.

The double page reproduction this week is a splendid rendering in rotogravure of

"The Dream"
By Edouard Detaille

The most poetic and popular work of this great master, which has attracted thousands of art lovers to the Luxembourg in Paris.

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The New York Times
Times Square New York

COLUMBIA CELEBRATES CREW VICTORY --- FOOTBALL --- BASEBALL --- ATHLETICS

OLD COLUMBIA GRADS CHEER CREW

Classes from 1863 to Present Freshmen Represented at Big Rowing Celebration.

Thirteen hundred Columbia sons paid a remarkable tribute last night to the 1914 Blue and White Varsity eight which swept down the Hudson to a stirring victory last June in the intercollegiate regatta. Classes from 1863 down to the entering class of 1918 turned out their enthusiastic delegations to the banquet held in the university gymnasium, and for hours the large hall resounded with the cheers for the eight oarsmen who had brought rowing victory to Columbia after nineteen years of expectant waiting.

Never before in the history of banquets in New York City have so many people been brought together, and the celebration last night in the gymnasum was probably the greatest gathering ever held at any college to pay homage to an athletic team.

The gymnasium did not show any of the signs of the fire which swept the upper part of University Hall a little more than a week ago. The walls and pillars were covered with light blue and white bunting, the colors of Columbia, and a temporary ceiling shut out all traces of burnt embers. Across the entire hall were stretched long tables, and extended along the entire length of the hall was the speakers' table. Flags representing the order of the finish were strung above the speakers' table, and were hung from the winning shell.

The graduates and undergraduates formed in the Columbia commons, and headed by the ever present fife and drum corps of the early eighties, marched down to the gymnasium. The Student Band struck up the Columbia march as the procession reached the gymnasium, and from that point on the pent-up enthusiasm which had been waiting since June to properly express itself broke forth.

The pictures of the 1914 crew were thrown on a screen as the men reached their places, and for nearly fifteen minutes there was no break in the cheering, which was led by W. Brophy of the senior class. When this was finally ended, the various classes hurled back and forth across the hall their class cheers, with the "crew" on the end, and some ten members of the class of '14 could be heard above the rest as they paid their tribute to the members of the 1914 crew, who were seated directly in front of the speakers' table.

The dinner consisted of two menus—one a Poughkeepsie menu and the other a New York menu. The courses were in the former were in keeping with the events on the Hudson, and were as follows: Oar d'oeuvres, Columbia peaches, with Rice; oysters, Pennsylvania on the second shell, a Nickall's worth; soup, Cornell Consel, a la Courtney; roast, Syracuse beeves, a la mode Ten Eyck; pastry, Washington pie, (for others.) Connibear cheese; (easy) fruit, Wisconsin delights, a-Vail-able only for Canning. This menu was served on course, and the New York menu at the end of course. The drinks served on the Poughkeepsie menu were: Hudson River Water, Columbia She Roots, and Biers for all, barring Columbia.

At the speakers' table sat many members of well-known crews of years back. A. B. Simonds, C. D. Smith, C. de D. Moore, and R. C. Cornell, members of the 1873 crew, and I. N. Seligman and Cornell of the 1874 victorious Saratoga crew, were present and came in for a share of the cheering. Edward Sage, a member of the four which won at the English Henley in 1877, and Charles S. Boyd, who rowed in 1875 and 1876, but could not get to England, also of the speakers' table.

Magistrate R. C. Cornell presided at the dinner, and presented the medals and Varsity Cup 1914 to the members of the winning crew—Naumer, bow; Rothwell, 2; Williams, 3; Sanborn, 4; Pitt, 5; Bratton, 6; Hadsell, 7; MacCarthy, stroke, and Wood, coxswain. He spoke in glowing terms of the honor which the victorious crew had brought to Morningside Heights. "Billy" Melkeham was toastmaster.

President Nicholas Murray Butler said that "Water can't stop Columbia on the Hudson nor fire on land. The men of the 1914 crew are Columbia's best in brains and character, and we offer them against the world. They are the best crew that ever sat in a boat."

Charles F. MacCarthy, stroke of the victorious crew, presented to Irving Hadsell, Captain of the crew, a gold watch in recoghition of his able leadership of the eight.

COLUMBIA CLASS GAMES.

Seniors Take Lead with Two More Events to be Contested.

In spite of a slow track, fast time was made in the inter-class track meet which was held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. All except two of the events scheduled were held. The score showed the seniors leading with a score of 40¼; sophomores, second, with 37 points; the freshmen, third, with 13 1-3 points, and the juniors fourth, with 11 1-3 points.

A. L. L. Huelsenbach, of the Freshman Class and and P. S. A. L. champion in the half-mile, was a point winner for his class. The former Manual Training youngster romped away with the quarter-mile event with five yards to spare in the time of 0:57 1-5. He did not exert himself in this event, and in the mile race he again had things all his own way, leading from the quarter-mile mark. He won from M. L. Dickman by ten yards.

T. Black, Columbia's star sprinter, carried away three honors in the dashes. In the century event he nosed out F. L. Brady, Captain of the Varsity track team, covering the distance in 0:10 3-5, which was exceptionally fast on a soft track. He defeated E. T. Appleby, a junior, in the 220-yard dash.

The pole vault and shot put were not held yesterday because of darkness, and they were postponed until this afternoon. The summaries:

120-Yard High Hurdles.—Won by D. W. Vollmer, '16; J. L. Melzer, '15, second; S. E. Graham, '15, third. Time—0:17 2-5.

Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Huelsenbach, '18; M. L. Dickman, '16, second; R. Langthorne, '17, third; O. B. Meyers, '17, fourth. Time—4:50 3-5.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Black, "17; F. L. Brady '15, second; D. Young, F. G., third; L. Gaithe, '17, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by A. L. Huelsenbach, '18; J. Fowler, '17, second; I. Zyoblinski, '18, third. Time—0:57 1-5.

Two-Mile Run.—Won by S. Smith, '15; G. Shepherd, '17, second; R. L. Knox, '17, third; O. U. Lock, '17, fourth. Time—10:28 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by F. Loesch, '15; L. A. Weed, '15, second; D. Young, P. G., third; W. I. Glimm, '15, fourth. Time—2:12 3-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by T. Black, '17; E. T. Appleby, '16, second; H. C. Monroe, '17, third; L. Paisley, '18, fourth. Time—0:24 1-5.

220-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by F. L. Brady, '15; S. E. Graham, '15, second; D. W. C. Vollmer, '16, third; C. L. Petzel, '17, fourth. Time—0:26 4-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. E. Loescher, '17, with a jump of 5 feet 8 inches; M. Schulte, '17, with a jump of 5 feet 7 inches, second; J. L. Cowperthwaite, with a jump of 5 feet 6 inches, third; S. E. Graham, '16, E. S. Kornsand, '16, and L. Ritter, '16, tied for fourth.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by S. E. Graham, '15, with a jump of 20 feet 5 inches; L. Cowperthwaite, '15, second; H. C. Monroe, '17, third; F. Loescher, '17, fourth.

Fordham Interclass Track Meet.

Plans for the biggest Fall interclass meet ever held at Fordham were completed yesterday at a meeting between Manager of Track Thomas Harden and Arthur McAleenan, '02, who is the alumni adviser in track matters. Last year saw Fordham without a single representative in track sports, and considerable interest is being shown this season in the efforts to bring the Maroon college back to its former standing in athletics. In order that there will be no excuse for all candidates not trying out in the class games this season the date was put back till next Sunday. In past years it was found out that the different schedules of the several schools of the university made it impossible to get all the candidates out for the meet, and so much valuable material was lost.

TIGER SCRUBS WIN.

'Varsity Line Was Weakened by Absence of Four Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 21.—The Princeton 'Varsity was defeated by the scrub team this afternoon, two touchdowns being scored in a twenty-minute tussle, the 'Varsity line, however, being minus Capt. Ballin, Brown, Lamberton, and Bigler. Allen Brown, a sophomore, who is ineligible on account of scholarship deficiency, played in sensational fashion for the scrubs. It was his hard line plunging that led up to the first score, which Adams made on a dive over the line from his place at quarter back. Brown got the second all by himself, taking the ball at the 35-yard mark and sweeping around right end without much effort.

Before the scrubs took the field, the 'Varsity went up against the freshman team for a forty-minute battle. In this game all the Tiger first-string men were in action and the freshmen had a busy time of it. The 'Varsity scored four touchdowns, the offense, with Glick and Tibbott, bearing the brunt of the attack, running over the freshman forwards.

Capt. Ballin made the first tally soon after play began. Blake, 1918 quarter back, fumbled the kick-off, and Ballin, who got down the field before his ends, scooped up the ball and carried it over the goal line. Tibbot made the second score on a dashing 60-yard run through a broken field. The third also fell to Tibbott, who took a forward pass from Ames on the freshmen's 10-yard mark and went over. Freddy Trenkmann got the fourth and last touchdown on a plunge off tackle after Brown's remarkable catch of a forward pass from Briggs had put the ball on the 3-yard line. Tibbott, Ames, and Eberstadt were used at quarter back and Ames showed up best of the trio. It now seems almost a certainty that he will start in the Dartmouth game. Ames is small and light, but his running of the team is head and shoulders over that of any of his competitors for the place. Boland went in at full back for a time this afternoon, but his playing was characterized by the lack of vigor, which has marked it all season.

The backs had kicking practice at the new Palmer stadium this afternoon after the regular scrimmage was over. Tomorrow's entire practice will probably be held on the new field, which has been pronounced in readiness for play.

"PEK" TAKES FIRST PRIZE.

So Sli of Arden Best Dog in Woodmere Kennel Club's Show.

So numerous were the entries and so keen the competition for the prizes at the specialty Toy Dog Match Show held by the Woodmere Kennel Club at the Hotel Gregorian last evening that it was midnight before the judge, Vinton Ex. Breese, decided that Mrs. A. M. Hunter's Pekingese So Sli of Arden was the best dog in the show. The Vice President's cup for the best of the opposite sex went to Mrs. George H. Pell's Boston Terrier toy dog, Wampagne Toby's Beauty. Mrs. Hunter's bitch is a daughter of the rather famous prize winner, High Mine of Arden, out of Miss Chops, and it was the animal's first appearance in the show ring. She had previously won in the class for the best bitch puppy over 6 months old, and for the best bitch in the Pekingese class, and so swept all the honors possible.

Some young man, who refused to give his name to the police, created quite a sensation which interfered with the opening of the show by appearing with a pet entry of a bull terrier bitch which he called Bess, and entered in the name of the "Delancey Street Bird Store." Joseph L. Schultz of 221 West Forty-eighth Street happened to be in the lobby when the young man entered the lobby with the dog, and as soon as the entry had been made and the fee paid, claimed the dog on the ground that she belonged to him, and had been stolen from him on Oct. 19.

The would-be competitor insisted on his right to the dog, claimed he had bought her in the regular way, and refused to surrender the animal. The upshot of it was that the dog and the young man who had her in his possession were taken to the police station, where they remained last night. The facts as to ownership will be thrashed out at the West Side Court this morning, when all the parties interested and a dozen dog owners and breeders who are ready to swear that the bitch is Patricia J., and duly registered under that name with the American Kennel Club. Its breeder, who happened to be in the show, identified the animal as Patricia. She did not compete for the prizes, and the alleged proprietor of the "Delancey Street Bird Store" was out his entry fee, and apparently in for a lot of trouble to prove his ownership.

The judges, Mrs. Frank T. Clarke for Pekingese and Pomeranians, Mrs. Herbert Ellithorne for toy spaniels, Mrs. E. H. Berendsohn for Japanese, Mrs. V. Clemence Harvey for Boston terrier toys, and Vinton P. Breese for miscellaneous classes, made the following awards in the winners' classes, besides those in eight other classes, in each breed of dog:

Pekingese.—Winners, dog, Bishopgate Kennels' Kang Hsi of Bishopgate; reserve, Miss Elaine A. Knapp's Ruffian of Mine. Winning bitch, Arden Kennels' So Sli of Arden; reserve, Miss Jeannie L. Conklin's Fitti Sing of Valcot.

Pomeranians.—Winners, dog, Swiss Mountain Kennels' Banner Flyaway Pan; reserve, same owner's Bonnie Sable Laddie. Bitches, Mrs. M. Thorpe's Cassie Miss Gold Specks; reserve, Mrs. N. Johnson's Middie.

English Toy Spaniels.—Winners, dog, Mrs. James Doig's Breakwater Wonder; reserve, Mrs. Mary C. Cook's Rosemary Sampawam. Bitches, Mrs. James Doig's La Cigale; reserve, Arthur G. Watt's Ruhtra Peggy.

Japanese Spaniels. Winners, Dogs.—Louis Leonhardt's Leonhardt's Kobi; reserve, same owner's Leonhardt's Mayo.

Boston Terrier Toys. Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. D. Dunn's Some Nobby Boy; reserve, Evan M. Ramsey's Texas Tommy. Bitches—Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Toby's Beauty; reserve, John H. Rooney's Rooney's Girl.

Miscellaneous. Winners, Dogs.—Mrs. M. Thorpe's Yorkshire, Clayton Wee Marvel; reserve, William Cumming's Yorkshire Teddy. Bitches—William Cummings's Yorkshire Belmar Beauty; reserve, Miss Heaney's Yorkshire Sunshine Girl.

DIRECTUM I. WINS AGAIN.

James Butler's Stallion Takes Second Match Race with William.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 21.—Directum I., holder of the world's pacing record, scored his second victory over William here this afternoon in their third match race within a month for the supremacy of the pacing world. The champion stallion won easily in two straight heats, with the best time at 2:01¼. His first victory over William during the series was at Columbus, Ohio, two weeks ago, when he established a world's record of 1:58. In their first meeting here four weeks ago William won easily, taking three straight heats.

The weather was warm today and the track was considered fast. Directum I. is owned by James Butler of New York, and William by A. Earl Van Natta of Otterbein, Ind. It was announced the two horses will meet at Kalamazoo next Wednesday. Summary:

Match Race.—World's pacing championship for stallions; purse $5,000; best two out of three heats.

Directum I., ch. s., by Directum Kelly, (Snedeker) 1 1

William, b. s., by Abe J., (Marvin) 2 2

Time—2:04½; 2:01¼.

Winners in Harlem Billiards.

C. Johnson, playing at the scratch mark, and H. Silverstein, were the winners last night in the two games decided in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy. The former defeated M. Isaacs in the first contest by the score of 22 to 9 in thirty-seven innings. Isaacs had only to make 20 points to win. In the other game Silverstein conceded a two-point handicap to William Mason and won by the score of 18 to 12. Silverstein was playing for 18 points, and completed his string in thirty-six innings. Mason was playing for 16 points.

Champion Skater at Garden.

Roland Cloni, who won the world's roller skating championship at St. Louis this year, arrived yesterday from his home in Norristown, Penn., to enter the professional race at Madison Square Garden tonight. The race will be run in three heats, the first two at one mile each, the first three men in each heat to qualify for the final at two miles. Against Cloni will be ten picked men from the professional ranks, among them being Willie Blackburn, Jack Woodworth, Frank Goldie, Arthur Launay, and Harry Burke. It will be Cloni's first appearance in New York since he captured the title.

HARVARD FRESHMEN HOLD THE 'VARSITY

Youngsters Show Strong Defense and Allow First Team Only a Touchdown.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 21.—The Harvard 'Varsity team got another taste of hard football this afternoon, putting their full strength against the freshmen, but were unable to beat them by a larger score than 6 to 3. The new rush-line combination worked very well on attacks and helped the backs to advance more than half the distance up the field for a touchdown, but on the defense the regulars allowed the freshmen to make big gains and finally to block a kick which opened the way to a score.

The freshmen held the 'Varsity for downs once on the five-yard line and stopped three other plays just before Wallace made a bad pass. The youngsters' score came at the end of the practice, a kick being blocked, and then when the 'Varsity had stopped the freshmen's running game, Horne, a back field man, made a drop kick goal from the field. This score was enough for the head coach and he ordered his regular players back to the Locker Building.

Again the regulars worked mainly on straight football. They are doing a little open work, but have not spent much time on it. Just now every effort is being made to whip the rush line into shape. Fennock and Trumbull were not allowed to play today. Bigelow and Parson remaining in the line. Soucy was very much awake at end, his new position, but Wallace at centre was not accurate at passing.

Eddie Mahan ran over the field this afternoon, and looks as if he could play football any time. He may play against Penn State on Saturday, but he is Harvard's chief kicker now, and he will be handled very carefully the remainder of the season. Whitney, one of the new backs, whose punting is almost as good as Mahan's, is getting to be a very good all-around man. Last year he could only kick, and his development is an encouraging feature in these times when things have been going so badly.

The Canadian players went home tonight. They won their spurs days showing the second team their passing game. Harvard may use some of this later, but now is better prepared than formerly to defend itself against the rugby tactics that are being used at New Haven.

BUTLER HORSES' QUARTERS.

To Spend Winter in Training Plant Built by the Late J. B. Haggin.

James Butler of this city has leased the private stable and training ground of the late James B. Haggin on the Neck Road, at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, opposite the old Sheepshead Bay race track of the Coney Island Jockey Club, for a term of years as Winter quarters. The commodious barns, stalls, and a complete equipment for a breeding farm and training quarters have practically been unoccupied since Mr. Haggin retired from the turf after the death of his son, Ben Ali Haggin, who was the enthusiast of the family in racing matters. It is as fine a plant as there is in the East, and was modeled after one of the great establishments in the Kentuck blue-grass region.

At the conclusion of racing at the Pimlico track, Nov. 20, Mr. Butler will ship his string of two-year-olds to the Sheepshead farm for the Winter in charge of his trainer, R. C. Benson, who also has fourteen high-class yearlings to prepare for their two-year-old campaign of next season. There Mr. Butler can have the pleasure of watching the interesting process of preparation of the youngsters whenever he wishes to shake off the cares of business.

With the wide stretches of the Sheepshead Bay track only a furlong away, there will be a fine opportunity to try out his present string in their three-year-old form and see if they can duplicate their wonderful performances of the present season as two-year-olds. These include Pebbles, Last Coin, High Noon, Kilkenny Boy, Comely, Capra, Manian H., and Gnat, which have done so much in making turf history in 1914, and a half dozen others which may possibly add to their laurels in 1915.

Brown Uses Cornell Formations.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 21.—Using Cornell formations exclusively, the Brown University scrubs scored on the 'Varsity this afternoon in the longest and hardest practice scrimmage of the season. A forward pass which netted thirty yards enabled the scrubs to cross the goal line early in the practice. A wide variety of line plunges and three touchdowns for the 'Varsity, and the linemen had long defensivo drills against Cornell methods in the offense.

Plays which have been reserved for use against Cornell at the Polo Grounds, New York, on Saturday were effective when not marred by fumbling. The fighting defense of the scrubs, augmented by graduate coaches in uniform, made clean handling of the ball difficult for the regulars.

Murphy and Clarke alternated at quarter back, and probably both will be used against Cornell. The coaches tonight were unable to make a choice for the honor of directing the plays at the start of the game in New York. Murphy has had previous experience in big games, but freshman rival is such a brilliant runner in a broken field that his services are sought in running back kicks. Clarke showed excellent generalship today and handled the ball well. Outside of the tackles, when Fairman, Ward are assigned positions, there are at least two players dividing the attention of the coaches, and a line-up will not be decided upon until after practice at Polo Grounds on Friday.

The squad will leave tomorrow night for New York, and will be quartered at the Biltmore Hotel. Numbers to be worn in the game on Saturday have been assigned twenty-five players.

Strenuous Test for N. Y. U.

Coach Reilly gave the New York University eleven an afternoon of rigorous practice yesterday, which included both drill in running through signals and in handling the ball in forward pass plays. This was followed by scrimmage with the Morris High School team against which the Violet made a creditable demonstration. In the line-up of the latter eleven was Davies, a new candidate who was tried out for the position of fullback. The Morris eleven proved unable to break up the Violet plays and long runs by Bernstein, and Capt. Huntley forced it to give ground repeatedly to the New York team. On the defense, however, the Violet eleven was severely taxed to resort to its secondary defense to throw the man with the ball. The end positions are still uncertain, although Waldman, the regular left end and Hagbloom, who started the season at right end, were both on hand. The former was injured in Saturday's game and the coaches are permitting him to take it easy for a few days. The New York line showed itself slightly weaker than usual in making holes for the backfield men to work their way through, although this was probably due to the temporary absence of Wiener, the big Varsity tackle, who has proven himself particularly capable in this department of the game. Sokolowsky, the regular Varsity fullback was transferred to the line where he played temporarily as tackle. It was in this capacity that he played on his High School eleven, and the change may prove for the better.

Stevens Tries New Plays.

Stevens "Tech" football team engaged in a scrimmage against the team from De Witt Clinton High School yesterday afternoon and had the opportunity of working some of their new plays, which proved to be successful. Many men were used in the back field, but among those who distinguished themselves were Webb and Todd, who made many long end runs and tossed some pretty forward passes. Grayon was shifted from centre to full back, while Hill took the pivot position. Judson, a new man, was tried at end in place of Howell, and DeBrot took the position usually occupied by Hoinkis on the other end. The De Witt backs proved to be very swift, as they made a few pretty end runs.

Scores of Football Games.

At Mohegan Lake, N. Y.—Mohegan Lake School, 32; Ossining High School, 0.

At Morristown, N. J.—Carteret Academy, 18; Morristown School's third team, 0.

At Summit, N. J.—Morristown School, 26; Carlton Academy, 0.

ARMY AND NAVY TICKETS.

West Point and Annapolis Each to Get 11,500 Seats at Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Final arrangements for this year's Army-Navy football game were completed here today at a conference before the representatives of the two academies and a committee headed by Dr. J. William White, representing the University of Pennsylvania. The contest is to be held on Franklin Field on Nov. 28.

The Army and Navy representatives agreed to accept 11,500 seats each, the same number offered to them by Pennsylvania last year, when the game was played in New York. This leaves between 1,000 and 8,000 tickets for the university, which will be sold for the benefit of the relief societies of the two arms of the service.

Each party, according to the agreement, will be at liberty to dispose of seats in any way it sees fit, provided that when they are sold, the net proceeds shall be divided between the Army and Navy relief societies. This agreement also provides for a general committee of supervision consisting of the Superintendents of the two academies and Dr. White.

West Point was represented at the meeting by Lieut. Philip Mathews and Lieut. C. B. Meyer, while Lieut. Commander A. P. Fairfield and Lieut. Commander Roger Williams appeared for the Annapolis institution.

CORNELL GAINING GROUND.

Steady Improvement in Team That Will Play Brown Here Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Expecting a close, hard game with Brown University on Saturday at the Polo Grounds in New York, the Cornell coaches this afternoon sent the 'Varsity through the longest scrimmage of the year. It lasted at least one hour. Little attempt was made at scoring, the coaches devoting their time to painstaking development of the various plays, each of which was gone over a number of times, and every man was drilled methodically in the part he was to take. The 'Varsity was also put on the defense for a long period. Plays used by Brown in previous games and reported to the coaches by scouts were used by the scrubs. Some of them caught the 'Varsity off its guard, but on the whole the Cornell defense was satisfactory.

From end to end the Ithacans appear to have developed a hard-fighting, low-charging line, and the evidence of inexperience which manifested itself early in the season has nearly disappeared. Dan Reed kept continually after the forwards today, sending them into action at top speed and emphasizing low charging and alertness. Each 'Varsity man, except O'Hearn, was in the line-up. Lantz continued at right end, and Coach Shuman doubtless the Cornell leader, O'Hearn, will get into the line-up. Another injury to him would incapacitate him for the remainder of the year, and as he has already been out four weeks, the coaches cannot afford to take this chance.

The Cornell 'Varsity on the whole showed strength in its work today and appears to be improving rapidly. The big score against Bucknell, according to Head Coach Sharpe, did not represent a sudden burst of speed on Cornell's part, but rather the weakness of the opposing team.

"I think Brown has a strong defense," he said today, "and I expect a stubborn game. We may be surprised, but just now I think that there won't be a great deal of scoring on either side."

Another long practice will be held tomorrow afternoon. The Cornell team will leave for New York tomorrow night. Coach Sharpe said that twenty-seven players will be taken on the trip.

PENN TO PLAY INDIANS.

Overconfidence of Philadelphians May Cause a Carlisle Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Pennsylvania runs a big risk of being overconfident about the result of Saturday's game with the Carlisle Indians. Because they have been defeated by Lehigh, Cornell, and Pittsburgh does not mean that they will be easy for Pennsylvania. Quite the reverse. In the first place, all three of the teams that have beaten Carlisle are strong eleven. Second, Coach Warner has had practically a green team to develop, and indications are that they will be just about ripe to play really good football for the first time in the Pennsylvania game. Carlisle is always more anxious to win the game here than any other game on their schedule, and they showed flashes of power and combination last Saturday against the strong Pittsburgh eleven that means trouble for Penn on Saturday.

Pennsylvania is doing everything this week to get the men into the very best of shape, and they will show the Indians some of the "pep" and speed that was such a characteristic of their work last Saturday. Though that game was one of the finest from the spectators' standpoint that has been seen on Franklin Field for many years, the Indian game should be just as interesting.

Football Spirit High at Hanover.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 21.—Dartmouth's last practice in Hanover before the Princeton game was a light signal drill with instruction in the rudiments. It was intended to be secret, but the undergraduates marched to the field, stormed the gates, and retired only after a guarantee of an hour of singing and cheering. Again tonight there was a large mass meeting at which 1,200 listened to speeches by the coaches and Capt. Whitney. Nearly $350 was raised this way and for the special train, and the rest of the college contributed money enough to send the cheer leaders and the band to the game.

There is no overconfidence at Hanover, only a determination and a belief in a more than fighting chance. Odds are 10 to 6 on Princeton, with most of the money being held to await weather conditions. The Dartmouth team will be less advanced than the Tigers, as it has an open game of its own as long as the ends can nail Ghee's beautiful long passes, and the back field here today is stronger than in years.

The tentative line-up was announced tonight. Mcallister and Merrill will compose the left side of the line, with Milmore at centre. Spears, Cotton, and Pudrith will play on the right, the last named being a tackle shifted to an end. Ghee will, of course, be at quarter back, and the back field at the start will be rounded out by Whitney, Gerrish, and Thalascher.

The squad will leave tomorrow in good condition, Curtis only being out of form. All the others, including Whitney, Murdock, Smith, and Telfer, are in playing shape.

Fordham Practices Field Goals.

With all the regulars back in the line-up Fordham's 'Varsity eleven went through the stiffest scrimmage of the year yesterday in preparation for Rhode Island State game. The scrub team was expectionally strong, as all the substitutes who filled in against Middlebury were out to fight for places on the regular team. The two teams lined up with the "Varsity in possession of the ball, and under orders to work for field goals exclusively. Rhode Island humbled the Maroon in their last battle by two well-timed goals from placement, and "Skip" Wymard is out to defeat the visitors this time at their own game.

Dunn and Yule were designated to make the attempts for the scrub goal, with the ball on the forty-yard line. Protected by an almost impregnable defense the two Maroon backs made good in about half their tries. "Bud" Wymard, the Fordham Captain, was then called back from the centre, and displayed the best work of the afternoon, scoring three out of his four attempts. In all the hour that play of this sort was going on only one kick was blocked, when May of the scrubs squeezed through in time to deflect the pigskin from its course. A short regular scrimmage followed, and Yule scored the only touchdown when he pierced the second team defense for twenty-two yards.

Indians Improving Rapidly.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 21.—The keynote to the Carlisle Indians' football practice this afternoon was hard work on the school's half holiday, ending with a long and strenuous scrimmage against the Dickinson eleven. The redskins practiced all of their customary fundamentals, and Coach Warner and his three assistants saw that every aborigine had individual instruction in all fundamentals. From appearances, Warner is developing a first-class eleven from green material faster than it has ever been done here. The new plays worked effectively against Dickinson, and Pennsylvania may expect a wide variety in the Philadelphia contest on Saturday.

SCOVIL CHOSEN AS YALE QUARTER BACK

Will Get His Baptism of Fire in Washington and Jefferson Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 21.—Mal Scovil, the former Dartmouth half back, was promoted to quarter back on the Yale eleven this afternoon, and as Aleck Wilson is not likely to be able to play Saturday against Washington and Jefferson, Scovil will get his baptism of fire in one of the hardest games of the season. Capt. Talbot did not report today, and will probably rest tomorrow, too. He expects to lead his team on Saturday, although he will not practice between the Notre Dame and Washington and Jefferson games. Paul Betts was at left tackle in his absence. Church went back to right end, displacing "Tug" Wilson, but the latter is likely to hold the position next Saturday.

The first practice game of the season between the 'Varsity and freshmen was played, the regulars scoring three times and the 1918 players never threatening their goal. The freshmen used the former Hill School tackle, Yates, behind the line, but he broke through the 'Varsity defense for only one first down. Taking the kick-off, the 'Varsity ran their attack by clever double passes to the freshmen thirty-yard line, where they were held on downs. The freshmen punted to the 'Varsity fifteen-yard line, and Knowles, taking Legore's pass, raced back to midfield. Another double pass, Scovil to Ainsworth, netted forty yards, but the 'Varsity were held until the fourth down, when Legore lifted a drop-kick goal over the cross bar. Following the freshmen kick-off the 'Varsity scored in four plays, Ainsworth breaking through for a sixty-five-yard run, and eluding four freshmen tacklers. The final 'Varsity touchdown closed a long series of short gains following the freshmen kick-off. Scovil took the ball over.

With the exception of Talbot and "Tug" Wilson, Yale's line-up against Washington and Jefferson will probably be the same as today, which was as follows:

Left end, Higginbotham; left tackle, Beers; left guard, Conroy; centre, Wiley; right guard, Waiden; right tackle, Sheldon; right end, Church; quarter back, Scovil; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Legore.

TYPHOID IN FOOTBALL TEAM

Several Members of Lafayette Eleven Attacked by Fever.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 21.—The Lafayette football squad and all interested in the game are in a state of alarm over the rapid spread of sickness in the team. Two of the members, Brown and Gulick, are suffering with typhoid fever. Three others have symptoms of the same disease, but the diagnosis is not complete. Jack Diamond was stricken yesterday, and Thomas and Cochran left for their homes today.

There is no other sickness in the college, and the conclusion is that the trouble is coming from some food that is being eaten at the training table. Dr. E. M. Green, the college physician, and Dr. Alvin Davison of the department of biology at the college, are working on the case, but they have been unable to locate the seat of the trouble. The situation is disastrous to the football interests, as the sickness will keep the men out of the game for a long time.

This afternoon Coach Crowell drove his squad through a vigorous scrimmage for two hours. The Varsity were on the offensive most of the time, and they scored twice in this period. The showing of the line was miserable. On the defensive they were fair, but when it came to the attack they did not afford the slightest protection or help to the runners.

Coach Crowell worked hard to infuse aggressiveness into his backs. They have been weak in this department all season, and this is why Lafayette has been rated as a defensive team. Kennedy and Aiken were the most proficient men in the back field.

Stiff Scrimmage at West Point.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The Army squad got nearly three hours' hard work today. The real scrimmaging lasted over an hour, the 'Varsity and scrubs fighting to a standoff in one of the stiffest tussles of the season. Herrick got the call over Timberlake at guard today, the coaches sending the latter to the scrub line, where he did well. Benedict was the only one of the recently injured regulars to get into the rough work, although Oliphant and Merrillat were both in togs. Weems, who has been playing a fast game at centre on the 'Varsity in McEwan's place, was hurt today, and will be absent from the squad for the balance of the week. With McEwan and Weems both incapacitated the snapper-back job will go to either Goodman or Parks. Stanley and Hoge both played at end for Merrillat, and Larkin filled Weyman's place at tackle in splendid fashion. There was a big anti-Navy demonstration in the stands by the cadet rooters and their band.

Lehigh Ban on Green Lifted.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 21.—By Faculty action, Fred Green, the star Lehigh end, was today restored to the team. The three other athletes on probation were not so fortunate. Today an old-fashioned scrimmage took place for one and a half hours. At its end there was a tired bunch of athletes who trooped off the field. The results were not as satisfactory as desired, although there was some improvement in tackling and interference.

The 'Varsity's forward pass worked indifferently, but the scrubs were successful with it. Fred Green started at half back today, but was shifted to end later. Hoban displaced Stalnied at full back in the scrimmage. Marked improvement was shown by Mattern in his open field running. Frequent changes were made in the 'Varsity back field to get the best working combination. The line, except for changes on the end, remained intact. Good work earned for Bacon, Early Lambert, Kirkpatrick, and Hallowell promotion to the 'Varsity squad today.

Changes in Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 21.—Determined to find the most efficient combination, Head Coach Howard of the Naval Academy eleven had a much different team at practice this afternoon than that which was defeated by the University of Pennsylvania on Saturday. Perry, centre, and Kennedy, right tackle, rested this afternoon, while Hicks was shifted from guard to right tackle. Jackson, a big and active fourth-class man, started at right end, and was succeeded later by Alexander, who has been shifted from the back field. The combination worked fairly well this afternoon, and will be held together long enough for the coaches to get a thorough line on it. There was no change in the back field. Miles did well at quarter back, his passing being a feature. One long, diagonal forward pass was caught by Overesch and resulted in a touchdown, the play being the best of the afternoon and bringing hearty applause.

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BASEBALL IN AUSTRALIA.

Company to be Organized to Promote American Game at Sydney.

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 12 (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Summer Baseball Association, Limited, which has been organized, proposes to make a commercial success of the great American game in Australia during the coming Summer here. Up to last Summer baseball in Australia was regarded as a Winter sport, indulged in only in an amateurish way from July to September.

Some Sydney people privately backed the idea of Summer baseball last year and four clubs were organized for "first-grade competition." The games attracted from a 1,000 to 2,000 spectators each Saturday afternoon.

This Summer the enthusiasts believe the time is ripe for professional baseball. The company they are organizing will have a nominal capital of $25,000 and the general public and the players will be invited to buy shares at $1 each.

The prospectus states that a majority of the Board of Directors of the company shall be appointed by the players irrespective of whether they hold shares. The players will receive payment for their services, says the prospectus, as soon as the gate receipts warrant. It is already suggested that some players may be induced to come from America to coach the teams here while Winter weather prevents playing in the United States.

The Board of Directors as first constituted will include, R. L. ("Snowy") Baker; Albert C. Kelly, an American; H. D. Morton, a member of the New South Wales Legislature; and C. Franks, who is one of the best players in the Commonwealth.

Women Play on Ardsley Links.

With a card of 100, 8—92, Mrs. T. Neilsen of Hackensack won the net prize in the one-day golf tournament at the Ardsley Club yesterday. The course was new to many of the visitors, and when they found their cards leaning heavily on the high side they made no returns.

Mrs. J. H. Williams of Dunwoodie really was low for both gross and net with 98; 10—88, but, as is customary, she took the gross prize. The extra event consisted of an eighteen-hole putting competition, which resulted in Mrs. Charles T. Russell of the home club winning with a score of 40. The leaders in the handicap were:

	Gr.	Hp.	Net
Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie	98	10	88
Mrs. T. Neilson, Hackensack	100	8	92
Mrs. H. J. Bartholomae, Ardsley	112	18	94
Mrs. H. W. Ely, Scarsdale	115	18	97
Mrs. W. Hunt, Hackensack	114	16	98
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood	104	5	99
Mrs. C. T. Russell, Ardsley	106	5	101
Mrs. L. Swift, Knollwood	105	3	102
Miss A. Rowan, Ardsley	136	20	116

Club to Develop Hobart Athletics.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 21.—At a meeting held last evening of the men in Hobart College who have won their "H" in some branch of college athletics, a permanent organization was effected to be known as the "H" Club. The new club is an outgrowth of the new system of athletics which has been inaugurated under the supervision of Dr. Sweetland, whereby all branches of sports are under the control of the chair of athletics. At present the club is composed of twenty-four active members and about 100 alumni, who will be considered as honorary members.

The objective point will be to promote Hobart athletics and at the same time maintain the high scholastic standard of the college. Athletes in the incoming classes are to be aided by the older members of the "H" Club, both to attain a good scholastic record and to develop most advantageously along athletic lines. The formation of these "H" men will be a new feature in the life of the college, and there is no doubt that Hobart athletics will receive a powerful impetus.

Irish-Americans Lose Muller.

PATERSON, N. J.,

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1914.

THREE PRESIDENTS ON LAW.

When President WILSON was presented to the American Bar Association by ex-President TAFT, and both of them discussed the law, it was impossible not to think of another President whose views on the same subject are so different. In this country the majority rules, and the views of two Presidents will carry the country against the third, whose boast it is that he is no lawyer, and was unable to find a lawyer for his Cabinet who would agree with him. His preference is for what ex-President TAFT called "crosscut methods, direct and summary remedies," which, in fact, are the negation of law. The short way with Belgium has not proved either the right or the easy way, and the same may be said of Panama. The severing of a knot with a sword, the submission of right and wrong to the decision of a majority of inexperts is a blow at the framework of civilization. The world perceives this as never before. The sacredness of law, with all the imperfections of human administration, is better appreciated than at any past time. It is a pleasure to find two of our chief Federal administrators agreed upon the same platform of the supremacy of the law over the rule of might, even the might of the majority.

Mr. TAFT's remarks regarding Mr. WILSON's views on neutrality were more than urbane. There is no mistaking the sincerity as well as the wisdom with which he applauded President WILSON's action upon his perception of "the overwhelming importance of keeping out of the struggle," both in our own interests and with a view to preserving our usefulness to friends overseas if they shall wish to have us assist in the composition of the quarrel, which so certainly is none of ours. When ex-President TAFT spoke of the twilight ground between State laws and treaties he spoke from experience. As the matter stands local laws may weaken national obligations without a remedy for those injured. Foreign nations cannot have relations with our States, and our Federal Government is reluctant to interfere with local laws. Mr. TAFT would allow treaties to be executed by process of Federal courts, even in States whose statutes may be conflicting, a reform that has often been advocated in these columns.

Mr. TAFT's remarks upon recent legislation are of the highest authority. As a Judge he is accustomed to the methods of judicial interpretation, and he has been intimately concerned both as Judge and President with the administration of these particular statutes. His views are reassuring. The laws just passed by Congress do not alter the law about trusts as it has come to be understood after twenty years of interpretation. Business men have nothing more to fear and labor has gained nothing which it did not have before. The reason is that the rule of reason will be applied to the supplements to the anti-trust law as it was applied to the original statute. The new specifications—with a single possible exception in a case on which the Supreme Court was divided—are no more unlawful under the new laws than under the old one. Their restraints of trade must be substantial and contrary to public interest if they are to be taken cognizance of by a court which has learned its lesson about interfering with meticulous matters of business. The making of trust crimes personal is not an innovation—"it has always been the law since "there were crimes at common law "and rules punishing aiders and abet"tors." The new Trade Commission's functions are not revolutionary. They resemble merely those exercised by Masters in present prosecutions. The Trade Commissioners cannot make any acts unlawful by their own action. Their powers must be confined to administering the law regarding trusts and restraints of trade as declared by the courts. The Interstate Commerce Commission has legislative powers not given to the Trade Commissioners. They can find the facts, subject to the necessity of conforming to the evidence, but they must take their law from the courts. They will relieve the courts of executive functions for which they are unsuited, and which recent legislation has imposed upon them. "The inconvenience they may "cause to law-abiding business men "of scrupulous honesty will be much "more than offset by the substantial "good they will do in protecting the "public."

These are the conclusions of a public man who is sufficiently open-minded to recognize the good in the proposals of others and not too fossilized to adopt them. This attitude is progressive enough and not too progressive to please men who have found difficulty in keeping up with statesmen who are too far ahead to be leaders of those who refuse to follow.

A NEW THING IN POLITICS.

A most remarkable political incident, which has aroused very little comment, is the bolt of two candidates for Senator, one a Democrat and one a Republican, by four Senators and two Representatives not of their States and not all of the same party. The ground of the bolt is simply that the bolting Senators and Representatives believe the two candidates to be unfit for the Senatorship and likely to legislate without regard to the public welfare.

The candidates are PENROSE, the Republican nominee in Pennsylvania, and SULLIVAN, the Democratic nominee in Illinois. A manifesto attacking them both was issued by Senators OWEN of Oklahoma and WALSH of Montana, Democrats, and Senators NORRIS of Nebraska and CLAPP of Minnesota, Republicans; by Representatives CROSSER of Ohio, Democrat, and MANAHAN of Minnesota, Republican. Senators OWEN and NORRIS did not content themselves with this manifesto. OWEN is actively opposing SULLIVAN, and NORRIS is going into Pennsylvania to stump against PENROSE, his party's candidate.

It is not unusual for men from other States to go into a candidate's State to help him out, but we recall no case in which a Senator has gone into another State to oppose the candidate of his own party. It requires a high degree of courage. But not one, even among those most deeply outraged by this violation of the precedents, has assailed the motives of Senators OWEN and NORRIS; no one has intimated that either has the slightest grudge against PENROSE and SULLIVAN, or any other motive than the one they give—that they regard the two candidates as men dangerous to good government. Mr. NORRIS says he "expects criticism"; he will get it, and may find it much more violent and harder to bear than he anticipates. Mr. OWEN's act is certainly not less courageous, with all the energies of his party bent toward the increasing of its strength in Congress.

Nor were these acts unconnected and accidental. Messrs. OWEN, NORRIS, CLAPP, WALSH, CROSSER, and MANAHAN consulted together before taking their action, and acted as a unit. OWEN, NORRIS, and CLAPP have given further proof of their earnestness by endeavoring to get Congress to pass a resolution investigating the use of money in the nominations of SULLIVAN and PENROSE. Altogether the incident is unprecedented and startling; and, whether the bolters are justified or not, their action, proceeding from the motives it unquestionably does, shows a higher conception of public duty than is at all usual. So far as one can see it can bring them no glory that compensates for the odium they will incur from their party associates; and it would have been easy to issue the manifesto and then keep quiet, if their attitude had been merely one of posing.

PROFITABLE MENTAL EXERCISE.

President WILSON's remark to an interviewer that the discussion aroused by the speech of Mr. GARDNER relating to our national unpreparedness for war is merely "good mental exercise" recalls a retort of Mr. BAILEY of Texas to a lady who objected to his use of profane language in a moment of justifiable excitement. "Madam," said the Texas statesman, "I am not "swearing as a vocal exercise but be"cause I'm mad." We do not assume that the Massachusetts Congressman and his host of supporters are angry, and if the present discussion precipitated by Mr. GARDNER's speech is only mental exercise, we do not doubt that it will prove profitable. On the other hand, we believe that the President realizes the urgent need of strengthening our defenses on land and sea.

The deficiencies of our army and navy have been familiar to all who have read the annual reports of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy in recent years and the reports of the Naval Board and the Army Chief of Staff. The strength of the navy has been lessened by unwise economies, needed army improvements have been prevented by political interference. Many existing posts could safely be abolished and the forces concentrated in a few near large cities, where the cost of their maintenance would be materially lessened. We need more guns, more torpedoes, and, particularly, more ammunition for the field artillery. New coast defenses are required, and a careful examination of all the existing coast fortifications, with an eye to the developments of the present European war, should not be delayed.

Secretary DANIELS's belief that the dreadnought is not to be driven from the sea by the torpedo boat and the submarine is probably based on sound judgment. Considering the size of our navy, our supply of submarines is already large, but in case of an attempted invasion from the sea we could not have too many. At present we need 13,000 more men in the navy and 100 more officers. Our regiments of infantry should be brought up to their full quota. There is no present demand for a larger standing army than we now have on paper, but our lack of an efficient reserve justifies apprehension. Good soldiers cannot be made in a day or a week, but experienced officers know that an able-bodied man who has had six months of real training can be developed quickly into a fighting man.

Our theory, affirmed in the act of April, 1898, is that all able-bodied citizens and men of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of 18 and 45, constitute the national forces, with such exceptions as may be determined by law, and are liable to military duty. Nominally, therefore, we have an ample reserve, but the attempt to provide an effective reserve force by the expedient of a seven years' term of enlistment, three with the colors and four on call, has failed dismally. A shorter term of enlistment, preferably not more than two years, might solve the problem. In Switzerland all available men are subject to short terms of military duty, with the result that the smallest of countries has an effective army of more than 400,000 men. The reorganization of the National Guard of the various States has had good results in recent years. There is no doubt that the militiaman is a better soldier now than ever before. But he is not equally well trained in all the States, and the total of the National Guard is not sufficient to constitute an efficient reserve. The Summer military camps of college men recently established under the auspices of the Society of the National Reserve have been popular, and serve to give six weeks of camp life and drill yearly, under the direction of regular army officers, to many young men of the right sort to make fine soldiers. Conditions in relation to forming an effective reserve, however, are still chaotic, and the matter demands earnest consideration.

OPENING AND SHUTTING THE EXCHANGES.

There is greater unanimity about opening the various Exchanges than there was about shutting them. That is a strong statement when it is recalled what a deluge of proposals there was in Congress to cure the iniquity of the Cotton Exchange. It was proposed to deny the use of the mails to its business. It was proposed to tax bargains in futures $10 apiece, and to prosecute those who dealt in them as conspirators in restraint of trade. The Government, in fact, did bring one or two such prosecutions under the Sherman law, and the recollection of those prosecutions is now one obstacle to forming the $150,000,000 cotton pool with the same intention of regulating the price upward, although under different conditions. The case is little different regarding the Stock Exchange. Blessings brighten as they take their flight, and now the cry is to open the Exchanges. Many who were impervious to arguments now learn by hard experience that Exchanges perform a useful function, and that their processes are necessary to the prosperity of those who do not themselves use them. They now see that where there is no price fixed publicly by common consent both buyers and sellers are afraid either to buy or to sell and business comes to a standstill.

It is seen to be a fact, not a theory, that when there are no "futures" those spinning cotton will not pay a fair price for it. The reason is that they are not able to assure themselves that they will not lose more by the fall of cotton during the process of spinning and selling the cloth than they can make by the fair profit of manufacture. They are not able to promise to deliver cloth because they cannot buy cotton for future delivery. That is why planters are unable to sell, because spinners are afraid to buy without "hedges." Speculators are afraid to buy because the conditions of the market are artificial, and, therefore, not responsive to considerations which usually control foresight, and are the basis of present buying for future profit. Prices may be below cost of production, but that is no guarantee that they may not go lower yet, and everybody holds off for a bottom which may never be reached. Prices are wide apart, and the opening of the Exchanges is necessary to bring them together by the meeting of the minds of those who are the best judges of the situation and outlook.

The incident has its useful as well as its unpleasant features. Not soon again will there be such a prejudiced and ignorant attack upon the processes of business. It cannot escape attention that it is easier to close the Exchanges than to open them. A statute can stop Exchange trading, but a statute cannot compel trading. Everything about the Exchanges was voluntary, and must remain so. Nobody can be compelled to use the Exchanges. When they were open anybody who could make a better bargain off the Exchanges was free to do so. The movement against the Exchanges was an attempt to provide a better market than the best known to experience. A little more experience has disclosed no substitute. The closing has been more complete than even the suggested laws could have accomplished, with the result that nobody wants the Exchanges to remain closed. No amount of argument could have accomplished what plain perception of interests has brought to pass. One of the most troublesome attempts at legislation at the last session of Congress will not be heard of at the next session, nor for many a long day thereafter.

A STRANGE CHOICE OF ISSUES.

We assumed the other day that the Republicans intended to make their canvass for a majority in the House this year chiefly on the issue of the tariff. From the action of their Congressional campaigns we infer that we were somewhat in error. The forlorn tariff issue is being pressed as vigorously as its weakness and insignificance permit, but to another issue even greater emphasis is given, viz., to that of the repeal of the special privilege to American coastwise shipping in the Panama Canal. For political futility this is quite as bad as the tariff issue. For political and international immorality it has a badness all its own.

Politically the appeal is primarily to the American sentiment in favor of subsidies to shipping and to shipping monopolies. That sentiment never was strong. When the protection feeling was most general and most reckless, it could not tolerate ship subsidies, and every open attempt to authorize them failed miserably. The tolls exemption was in essence a subsidy. Secretary KNOX frankly defended it on that ground. The fact is now well understood, and politicians show a curious ignorance of public opinion who go into a national campaign with such damaged powder in their cartridges. There is also a secondary appeal which is even more inane—that to anti-British prejudice. The Congressional Committee has discovered that we have been sold out to England, the agents in the transaction being Messrs. JAMES J. HILL and ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Two points of absurdity are to be noted in this Republican roorback. One is that anti-British feeling is not very obvious or strong in the United States at this moment, and an appeal to it, such as it is, provokes more resentment than sympathy. The second is that if there was any such treachery, the betrayers were Republicans led by Senator ELIHU ROOT, whose arguments and votes made the repeal of the special privilege possible. The Congressional Committee is asking the American people to condemn as base and practically treasonable action for which the best men in its own party are clearly responsible, and in doing so it quite ignores the fact that it is putting a weapon into the hands of its most dangerous foe, Col. ROOSEVELT.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Visitor with Clear Eyes.

Few foreigners have as quickly acquired as accurate knowledge of American sentiment with respect to the European war as is that which was disclosed in the dispatch sent by HAROLD BEGBIE to The London Chronicle and reproduced in this paper yesterday. He is not alone, presumably, in realizing that what we want from abroad is not interested and partisan argument on known facts, but as many additional facts from every source as we can get. He does see, however, if not alone, at least more clearly than the controllers of news in his own country, that the country sure of the justice of its cause will find its advantage in restricting as little as is consistent with military necessity our supply of information, and in allowing us to use our own judgment and intelligence in deciding whether it is correct or not.

Mr. BEGBIE does not share the belief of the British censors that we must be guarded by them from news of the sort that would be sent out by "the enemy," but would let us hear both sides fully. He might have added that to the extent to which the censors have succeeded in suppressing what they did not like they have created in American minds the impression that the great "case" has not been fairly presented in the news columns of the American press. This has done something to chill and weaken sympathies that otherwise would have been warm and strong.

Such, indeed, is the usual, or rather the invariable, effect of censorships. Even while effective—which is never long—they excite the suspicion that the news withheld is kept back for reasons quite other than those avowed.

Mr. BEGBIE suggests complete abolition of the censorship as the wisest thing to do with it, but, recognizing the hopelessness of that advice, he proposes putting the work in the hands of the best English journalists—men of unquestionable loyalty, but free from the military liking for secrecy and the military indifference to civilian opinion. Fortunately a marked tendency in just this direction has recently been shown by the English censors, and, although they still do things highly exasperating to their own as well as to American papers, they are avoiding some of their past errors.

Gov. Glynn States His Views.

Whatever else may be said about Gov. Glynn's position as regards the public schools—and the chances are that a good deal more will be said—it will have to be admitted that his statements, both as to his opinions and as to his purposes, were clear and explicit. The freedom of his remarks from every sort of qualification will be reassuring, therefore, to such friends of the public schools as need it, for the Governor took with regard to the elementary educational system as it is what may be called the distinctly American stand, and he left no room whatever for suspicion that he sympathized with, or meditated lending assistance to, those who would make fundamental changes in the conduct of the public schools and in the distribution of the money by which they are supported.

Indeed, so enthusiastic was he in praise of the public schools that he will be criticised, not only by the people who claim that in being non-religious these schools are irreligious or even anti-religious, while on the other hand there will be those to say that though the public schools are right in principle, they are by no means as nearly perfect as the Governor seems to think.

As a matter of fact, whoever finds no fault at all in the public schools thereby confesses lack of interest in them—the greatest danger to which they are exposed—as well as lack of knowledge of them. Nowhere have they attained perfection. Too often the methods of promotion are in utter discord with sound educational ideas, and other defects could easily be mentioned. Fortunately the public schools are without the "traditions" of which some of their private rivals are so absurdly proud, and the efforts for their betterment are constant and reasonably effective.

A War Tax Quickly Recovered.

"Well found," certainly, whether true or not, is the story told by the Paris Matin of the French doctor at Epernay who, when told to name his own fee for saving the life of a dangerously wounded German Prince, asked for and promptly received $35,000—exactly the amount that had been laid on the town by the invaders as a war tax or ransom.

The tale would have been better—and the betterment would have been so easy!—if to it had been added, of course only if in accord with truth, that the doctor had given, or intended to give, the $35,000 earned by saving the life of an enemy back to the town officials who had just paid out that same sum in good French gold. He would be under no legal obligation to do so, of course, but it would have been a "beautiful gesture," besides rounding out the story in a very artistic way.

The Prince whom the French surgeon's skill saved is reported to be of imperial altitude. This fact lends a certain plausibility to the size of the fee said to have been paid, but the anecdote stands somewhat in need of affidavits and probably will not get into history if they cannot be provided. For $35,000 is a good deal of money, especially in war time, and of course no such colossal honorarium was necessary to make the surgeon do his best. Professional ethics compelled that, to say nothing of the assorted pressures which could have been brought to bear by the members of the wounded Prince's staff.

GERMANIC CULTURE.

Prof. Ladd Distinguishes It Carefully from German Imperialism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange to me that a student of history with the training and acumen of Prof. Sloane should overlook or minimize the important distinction that must hold the chief place in enabling us to understand the issues and appreciate the merits of the war now raging in Europe. This distinction is that between the German people and Germanic civilization, on the one hand, and, on the other, the present Constitution and cherished ambitions of the German Empire under the dominance of Prussia. The German people, by genuine processes of self-development, have worked out for themselves a veritable spiritual unity which manifests itself in language, laws, customs, and a large measure of substantial uniformity in moral and religious ideals. Germanic civilization, with its love of order, its high estimate of education, its notable additions to science, philosophy, and art, constitutes one of the most noble and beneficent contributions to the welfare of mankind.

But the case is not at all the same with the German Empire as at present constituted. It is not a historical development, a truly national affair, as are the Empire of Great Britain, the Republics of France and the United States, or the Empires of Russia and Japan. It is a modern combination of politically divergent unities, forced by the ruthless but infinitely shrewd policy of Bismarck and his coadjutors, misdirected and perhaps driven to ruin by the man and his entourage, who, even if he is King of Prussia "by the grace of God," is only Emperor of Germany "by the will of the Princes."

We are diligently given to understand that all these "Princes" and all the German people have entered heart and soul into this war, and without the slightest doubt as to its righteousness and as to the destiny of the empire, this modern military autocracy, ultimately to be completely victorious. This is hard to believe, although it must be admitted that the cowardice of the Socialists and the obsession of the professors are remarkable phenomena. As to the latter, however, we must remember their dependence on the Government, not only for their information and their "call" to speak, but also for their positions in the Government system of education.

As to the significance of the two names most prominently quoted in this connection, I am not at all impressed, as so many of my colleagues appear to be. An intimate friend of mine some twenty years ago was several weeks en pension in the same house where Haeckel had his apartment, and even then he was notorious for his hatred of foreigners and of women. Those of us who have followed closely his career know how often he has written with more than German professorial virulence against those who differed from his theory of evolution, and that he is at present scarcely more abusive of England then he has several times been of his own Government and of the State Church because his system was not made a matter of compulsory teaching. As to Eucken, the reasons for his obsession are quite different. In his case the feeling and the utterance are due to intellectual weakness rather than to virulence of passion.

After all, however, the temper of military and imperial Germany under the dominance of Prussia has been essentially the same from the beginning. In illustration of this let me quote for your readers from a poem of Heine, written as long ago as 1842. I do this the more readily because I have recently seen to my astonishment Heine placed beside Goethe as representing the better temper of the Germanic civilization as opposed to the blinded judgment and immoral hatred of the modern German Empire:

Germany's still a little child,
But he's nursed by the sun, though tender;
He is not suckled on soothing milk,
But on flames of burning splendor.

One grows apace on such a diet;
It fires the blood from languor;
Ye neighbor's children, have a care,
This urchin how ye anger!

He is an awkward infant giant,
The oak by the roots uptearing;
He'll beat you till your backs are sore,
And crush your crowns for daring.

He is the Siegfried, the noble child,
That song-and-saga wonder,
Who, when his fabled sword was forged,
His anvil cleft in sunder!

To you, who will our Dragon slay,
Shall Siegfried's strength be given;
Hurrah! how joyfully your nurse
Will laugh on you from heaven!

The Dragon's hoard of royal gems
You'll win, with none to share it;
Hurrah! how bright the golden crown
Will sparkle when you wear it!

But it would not be stranger than many other things which have happened in human history if the defeat of German military imperialism should result in restoring to Europe and spreading more widely over the world the beneficent influences of Germanic civilization. Certainly they are not the same thing, and they do not stand or fall together.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.
New Haven, Oct. 20, 1914.

OUR CONSULS IN FRANKFORT

Services of Mr. Harris and Mr. Ives Won the Gratitude of Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless the interesting communication recently in THE TIMES, signed by John Schwartz, is corrected in its essential feature, the laudable object of the writer will not be attained, and, being anxious to add my indorsement to all that Mr. Schwartz said in praise of our Consular representative at Frankfort, I wish to say that "the name of the gentleman is" not "Harrison." Heaton W. Harris is the Consul General at Frankfort, and Earnest L. Ives is the Vice Consul.

Having been a volunteer on the Consular staff at the time when the little, inadequate office swarmed with Americans, many anxious to secure passports, others without funds, still others desirous to ascertain the whereabouts of missing friends and relatives; many unfamiliar with the language, seeking aid in the matter of translating messages which had to be written in German, and all wishing to get away and asking how that impossible feat might be accomplished, I was in position to know how much work devolved on Messrs. Harris and Ives and had occasion to see how faithfully they discharged their strenuous duties. Mr. Harris enlisted the services of his wife and daughter, who were with him at the Consulate early and late. When Belt von Speyer, the British Consul General, closed his office, Mr. Ives took up his duties, and it was then that Mr. Harris appointed some of the Americans who had been of assistance to him as an Advisory Board, to which he might refer some of the details of his office. This committee, acting on his instructions, took the first steps toward securing a special train, and from Mr. Schwartz's communication it appears that a second one was placed at the disposal of the Americans in Frankfort. Mr. Harris's labors in the interest of the Americans in Frankfort were recognized by them at a meeting held at the Consulate on Aug. 6, when the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude for the courtesy shown us by the Consul General, H. W. Harris, and the Vice Consul, E. L. Ives, and the members of their staff, and also our appreciation of the efficiency with which their extraordinary duties have been performed.

Resolved, That we appreciate highly the kindly treatment we are experiencing at the hands of the people of Frankfort.

It is a pleasure to add my "well done, good and faithful servant" to what has been said of our Consul General at Frankfort and to give to the public his name—Heaton W. Harris.

ISIDOR LEWI.
New York, Oct. 18, 1914.

The Late Mgr. Benson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in this morning's TIMES that the late Mgr. Benson entered the Roman Communion at the time when his father was the head of the Anglican Church is incorrect. Archbishop Benson had been dead many years when that happened, his successor (Dr. Temple) having been enthroned as Archbishop of Canterbury as early as 1896. I think I am correct in stating that Mgr. Benson was received into the Church of Rome since the present Archbishop, the Most Rev. Randall T. Davidson, occupied the Chair of St. Augustine, to which he was elevated in 1903.

P. GAVAN DUFFY, S. D. C.
New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your obituary notice of the late Mgr. Benson you credit Mr. A. C. Benson with the authorship of "Dodo." That "naughty" novel is from the pen of Mr. E. F. Benson. Mr. A. C. Benson is an exponent of the "pious literature of rustic contemplation," and has written "The Upton Letters," "From a College Window," "At Large," &c.

JOHN O. S. EDWARDS.
Elizabeth, N. J., Oct. 20, 1914.

Woman Suffrage in New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your suffrage correspondent, Alice Stone Blackwell, told your readers in a letter published recently in your paper that the Republican and Democratic Parties of New Jersey have recommended the submission of a Constitutional amendment in favor of woman suffrage to the voters of New Jersey. Miss Blackwell is mistaken, and it little behooves her to bolster up an already defeated cause in New Jersey with twisted facts. The truth is that neither of the two parties indorsed nor recommended such a Constitutional amendment. The only thing done at the recent conventions of the two parties held at Trenton was to submit this question to the electorate of the State, which in nowise makes it a political party measure.

If Miss Blackwell will reread the platforms of both parties of this State she will see that she is mistaken.

MARY D. NASH.
Newark, N. J., Oct. 20, 1914.

Gifts from "U. S. A."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Letters from friends in England and on the Continent have made me fear that the people in the countries at war do not realize the intense interest and sympathy we in the United States feel for those suffering nations. For this reason I have begun marking supplies I am sending "From U. S. A.," and am inducing my friends to do the same. Rubber stamps with indelible ink for this purpose may be easily obtained, and marking with a rubber stamp adds little to the work of preparing boxes for the wounded or homeless and penniless. Will you make this suggestion through your paper to other workers, for the purpose of increasing the friendly feeling between our country and those whom we hope to aid with our heads when the time for deciding terms of peace arrives, as we are aiding now with our purses and our hands?

L. H. JENNINGS.
New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

Interest and Longevity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was very pleasing to see in THE TIMES that you are able to commend the views expressed by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on "The Preservative Effects of Interest." While rejoicing that the views expressed by my energetic compatriot, Miss Pankhurst, should meet with your approval, it is not, I think, quite just to allow it to be supposed that the views expressed were imported.

All through her long life of arduous toil Susan B. Anthony exhorted woman to develop a strong line of interest, to keep busy, and they would have no need to think about health, and no time to rust out. Miss Anthony not only taught this lesson, but she, herself, demonstrated her precepts and, as is well known, died when well over eighty, having kept up her interest right until the last.

EVA WARD.
New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

Mr. von Briesen's Article.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for the masterful article written by Arthur von Briesen, which you published in last Sunday's TIMES. Mr. von Briesen sets forth the attitude of the German Government and the German people in a clear and concise way, showing conclusively, substantiated by numerous quotations from the various "White" and "Orange" papers, that Germany did not want war nor was she the instigator of the present conflict.

It is a well-known fact that all the great European Powers were jealous of German enterprises and German progress, which are emphasized by the wonderful strides that Germany has made in the scientific, industrial, chemical, and educational worlds.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914. L. L.

Rubber Tires on Milk Wagons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rattle of the wheels of the early morning milk wagons is to me most objectionable, as it breaks my last and most refreshing sleep. I should like an expression of opinion from some of your subscribers. If it is a real source of annoyance to the public, these wagons should be required to place rubber tires on their wheels.

A. L. C.
New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

FINE ZOO FOR BROOKLYN.

Famous Bostock Collection to be Shipped Here from London.

The menagerie in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is to be converted into a zoo of the first class with the arrival of a fine collection of lions, wolves, monkeys, bears, and various other animals to be shipped from London today. This announcement was made yesterday by Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn, who explained that the animals had been purchased from the famous Bostock collection at the Anglo-American Exposition Grounds of London. As a result of the war the collection was placed on the market by the British military authorities at prices representing little more than the cost of shipment.

"When this unusual opportunity was first brought to our attention the Brooklyn Park Department pointed out the necessity for a fund of $12,000 for an additional building to the exhibition cages," said Mr. Ingersoll. "A number of public-spirited citizens have offered to subscribe such a sum. The whole layout and appearance of the menagerie will be vastly improved by the erection of this building and the new collection of animals can be maintained with little additional cost to the city."

The Brooklyn Eagle is assisting in the campaign for the fund by receiving sums from 10 cents up to $100 or more for the purchase of the animals, while remittances for the building fund are being forwarded to Edwin P. Maynard, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company.

$1,506 FOR SUFFRAGE FUND.

Campaign to Raise $50,000 in Two Weeks is Started.

The Woman Suffrage Party has now a big clock, a thermometer, and a Totem Pole to help it along in the two weeks' campaign for $50,000. The clock is in the window of the headquarters at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, and yesterday at noon it registered $1,506 toward the fund. The big thermometer is placed on the north side of Columbus Circle, and the "Lady of Victory," a big black silhouette figure which the Suffrage Party has had painted on a big board at the same place, is a background for an 8-foot Totem Pole, to which is attached a collection box.

A donation meeting was held under the auspices of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District of the Woman Suffrage Party at the Totem Pole last night, Dr. Mary Halton and Mrs. William Curtis Demorest, assisted by Corporal Martha Klatschken, asking for money for the campaign. Another big thermometer has been placed near the entrance to the Brooklyn Subway at the Long Island station on Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

GOETHALS WRITING A BOOK.

Panama Canal Builder Telling How Great Waterway Was Built.

Before sailing yesterday for the Isthmus on the United Fruit Company's steamship Tenadores Joseph B. Bishop, former Secretary of the Isthmian Canal Commission, told the reporters that Gov. George W. Goethals was writing a book on the construction of the great canal, in which he had taken such a prominent part.

When told that his announcement of the fact was the first inkling the press had received that Gov. Goethals was writing his own story of how the new waterway from the Atlantic to the Pacific was built, Mr. Bishop said that he could not give any further particulars on the subject, except that he understood it was nearly completed.

The former Secretary said that he was going to Panama to confer with the Governor.

PLAN TO FINANCE MISSION.

Help Promised to Mrs. Barrett, Head of the Florence Crittenton.

There were a large number of prominent people at a luncheon given at the Woman's Cosmopolitan Club, Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street, yesterday, in honor of the National President of the Florence Crittenton Mission, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett. The Winter's work of the organization and the means of financing it were discussed.

Among the guests were Mrs. Edward R. Hewitt, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson, Mrs. E. A. Dick, George Brokaw, Mrs. Francis B. Fay, John De Witt Warner, Mrs. A. J. Rose, Jules Bache, Miss Alice L. Smith, Probation Officer; A. D. Converse, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. Harold Freeman, Miss Marion May, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Magistrate Daniel F. Murphy, and Magistrate Charles Appleton.

COURT AT WOMAN'S BEDSIDE

Magistrate at Bellevue for Evidence of Opera Singer's Accuser.

Magistrate Nolan, accompanied by a stenographer, went to Bellevue Hospital yesterday and took the testimony of Mrs. Mary Gray, 217 West Eleventh Street, who said she was lured to a hotel in Seventh Avenue on the night of Aug. 20, induced to drink freely, and then was robbed of $1,500 worth of jewelry by Agis Nicholson, who says he is an opera singer living at 60 East Forty-first Street.

Because she was unable to leave the hospital on account of a nervous illness, the examination of Nicholson has been adjourned from week to week.

When Magistrate Nolan returned to Yorkville Court he held Nicholson in $8,000 bail for trial. The prisoner denied that he robbed Mrs. Gray.

Teachers Who Do Not Teach.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of "A Father," printed in last Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES, causes me great surprise. Is it possible that any father can be so ignorant as not to know that some of the people whom the State pays under the numerous title of "school teachers" often do not teach"? They only "hear lessons." The "teaching" is quite generally done by the child's parents at home if at all.

C. F. GOODRICH.
Pomfret, Conn., Oct. 19, 1914.

IN THE SAVINGS BANK.

I watch two human lines file by, one
long, the other short;
And every face betrays the bitter lesson years have taught—
The right to live for young and old is dearly bought.

O lucky obes! There's conscious virtue in your very backs
As you deposit one more bill to swell those guarded stacks—
Another stone upon the wall you build 'gainst Fate's attacks.

Slowly the others pass along or patient stand,
Tho tally of self-sacrifice clasped in each work-worn hand,
Alas! The rainy day has come at last to all this silent band.

So swift, so swift the savings dwindle down!
In brighter days when Fortune had no frown
Each entry meant one outing less or cheaper gown:

But now 'tis food and fire—and landlords give short shrift;
Gaunt longshoremen, pale girls, and clerks all onward drift—
Draw from their little store, and pray the clouds may lift.

* * * * * * *

I watch two human lines—the courage high those faces hold—
Ah, had I but Aladdin's lamp that I could rub for gold,
What joy to swell the savings in each book a hundredfold!

ETHEL H. WOLFF.

HOPES TO REOPEN SIASCONSET SOON

Marconi Co. Ready to Promise Government That Error Shall Not Recur.

STILL HELD BY THE NAVY

Apology Accepted in Honolulu Case—Other Wireless on Normal War Footing.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America believes that its Siasconset station, which was closed recently for receiving and delivering unneutral wireless messages from and to a British cruiser off the American coast, will be permitted to reopen for business within a short time. The station is now closed by order of the Secretary of the Navy pending a settlement of the controversy between the wireless company and the Government and is in charge of the navy.

On the Pacific coast the new Marconi station at San Francisco, service through which was recently inaugurated by President Wilson, is in full and successful operation with Honolulu. The Honolulu station was threatened a few days ago with the fate of Siasconset, under a charge of handling an unneutral message. The trouble was adjusted satisfactorily to the Government. The company frankly admitted its error, apologized to the Government, and promised that there should not be a recurrence of the fault.

It is hoped that the same terms may be accepted by the Government in the Siasconset case.

At the offices of the Marconi Company in the Woolworth Building it was said yesterday that the company had no statement to make with reference to the status of the Siasconset case. It was said, however, that the company hoped that a solution of the matter was not far off.

Meantime the wireless business, not only of the Marconi Company, but of other companies, is as nearly normal as could be expected under present conditions. The Marconi stations which skirt the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts are all in operation except the station at Siasconset and those at Atlantic City, Point Judith, R. I., and Grande Island, La. The last three were not closed by the Government, or for lack of business, but because the work formerly done by them can be done more satisfactorily by newer and more powerful stations near them.

The Marconi Atlantic and Gulf stations now in operation are at Wellfleet, Mass.; Philadelphia, Cape Cod, Sagaponeck, L. I.; Cape May, Virginia Beach, Cape Hatteras, Jacksonville, Savannah, Sea Gate, Galveston, Port Arthur, Texas, New Orleans, and Mobile. These are all ship stations, and are not used for direct transatlantic communication.

The transatlantic work of the Marconi Company is practically all handled by the great station at Glace Bay, Nova Scotia. Messages for transatlantic transmission are sent to that station over land lines. Business over this wireless route is said to be practically normal.

The largest and most powerful Marconi station in North America, the new one at Belmar, N. J., is complete and ready for business, but has yet to transmit its first commercial message. That station was completed almost with the outbreak of war, and the receiving station in Wales was immediately taken over by the British Government for military use. Until the station in Wales is restored to the Marconi Company the Belmar plant will remain idle. That means that it probably will not be open for public use until peace comes to Europe.

The European terminal of the company's transatlantic service is at Clifden, Ireland, which station works with the plant at Glace Bay.

Of the other companies, the great plant of the Goldschmidt system at Tuckerton, N. J., which communicates directly with Germany, is still out of use. It was taken over by the Government soon after the war began, but a part of the mechanism broke down, and as yet repairs to make possible resumption of service have not been completed.

The Telefunken station at Sayville, L. I., the only one in North America now in direct communication with Germany, is maintaining communication with

DIPLOMAT'S BRIDE IS MISS HOSTETTER

Daughter of Mrs. A. W. Burchard Married to Glenn Stewart, Legation Secretary.

IN LATTINGTOWN CHAPEL

A Yellow Chrysanthemum Wedding in Locust Valley, L. I., with Reception at Birchwood.

The wedding of Glenn Stewart, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Havana, Cuba, and Miss Greta Hostetter, daughter of Mrs. Anson Wood Burchard by a former marriage, was celebrated at noon yesterday in the Lattingtown Chapel at Locust Valley, L. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stewart Means of New Haven, Conn., a cousin of the bridegroom, who was assisted by the Rev. Thomas Calvert, curate of the chapel.

It was a yellow chrysanthemum wedding, the gowns of the bridal attendants carrying out the color scheme of the Autumnal flower, against a background of foliage colored by the frost.

The bride wore a robe of white satin, draped with tulle and lace, with a court train, and a lace veil, caught up in cap effect, with a chaplet of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls and a diamond brooch. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret A. Kennelly was maid of honor. She wore a costume of yellow, with a pale yellow basque effect, and a very full and long tunic of tulle. Her hat was of yellow velvet, and was wreathed with yellow chrysanthemums.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Hyde, Caramai Carroll, Helen Hoffstot, and Virginia McKee of Pittsburgh. Their gowns were similar in design to the maid of honor's, having brown velvet basques, with pinkish tulle tunics, and brown velvet hats. The attendants carried arm bouquets of yellow chrysanthemums.

Henry Stewart, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers included Theodore R. Hostetter, the bride's brother; Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburgh, Chester P. Siems of St. Paul, Minn., and Charles Dupuy.

After the ceremony a wedding breakfast and large reception was held at Birchwood, the nearby country estate of the bride's mother. A special train conveyed the guests from New York to the breakfast and reception. There were about 300 guests, many from Pittsburgh.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Stewart and his bride left on a motor trip. They plan to sail for Havana in about a month.

The bride's father was the late Theodore Hostetter. She was introduced to society by her mother two years ago and was presented at the Court of St. James's, London, the same year. Her mother was married to Mr. Burchard in London in December, 1912. Mr. Stewart is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Glenn Stewart of Pittsburgh, and after his graduation from the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, Class of '08, he prepared for the Diplomatic Service with post-graduate courses at Harvard University and the University of Paris.

WEDDED AT DELMONICO'S.

Miss Blanche Hershfield Married to D. M. Ellenbogen by Rev. Dr. Wise.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Hershfield, daughter of Mrs. Mitchell Hershfield of 418 Central Park West, to Daniel M. Ellenbogen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mangold H. Ellenbogen of Paterson, N. J., took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends. A large wedding had been planned, but owing to the inability of the bride's sister to reach here from Germany the ceremony took place quietly.

The bride wore a gown of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with duchesse and point lace. Her veil of tulle, which belonged to her mother, was held with sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Samuel Schnaper was matron of honor and the bride's only attendant. Frederick Allen Ellenbogen was his brother's best man. There were no ushers.

After a short honeymoon in the South Mr. Ellenbogen and his bride will live in this city.

Smith-Canfield Wedding Oct. 31.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Frances Canfield, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Dayton Canfield of 354 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, to Karl Beckwith Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herbert Smith of 29 West Nineteenth Street, this city, which is to take place on Oct. 31 in St. Paul's Chapel, Yonkers. Mr. Smith gave his farewell bachelor dinner last month in Princeton, N. J., where he was graduated, class of 1913. Miss Canfield made her début two years ago.

Miss Paris's Wedding Plans.

Miss Harriet Paris, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris, whose marriage to William P. Philips, a son of Dr. George M. Philips of West Chester, Penn., will take place on Dec. 1 in the Church of the Incarnation, will have her sister, Miss Nina P. Paris, as her maid of honor. The eight bridesmaids selected are the Misses Margaret G. Paris, another sister; Alice Haven, Rosetta Carson, Louise Dixon, Allison Swan, Sarah Phillips, a sister of the bridegroom; Margaret Allen, and Margaret Seton Porter. Most of the attendants are last year's débutantes.

Rev. S. Jackson to Wed Miss Harper

The engagement of Miss Eva Harper to the Rev. S. Jackson, pastor of the Prospect Avenue Methodist Church, Brooklyn, has been announced. Mr. Jackson has been pastor of the church for nearly eight years. His fiancée is a member of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church and resides at 822 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn. Their wedding will probably take place early next Summer.

Nash-Trowbridge Engagement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emelie Nash, daughter of Mrs. James Nash of South Norwalk, Conn., formerly of Montclair, N. J., to Gardiner Trowbridge, son of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Trowbridge of 67 East Thirty-fourth Street. The wedding will take place soon after the holidays.

FITCH—MILLS.

The wedding of Miss Edna Marguerite Mills, daughter of Henry Randal Mills, to Frederick Augustus Fitch, took place last evening at the home of the bride's father at Mamaroneck, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Frank F. German, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church at Mamaroneck, officiated. Miss May R. Mills was her sister's only attendant. John B. Fitch was best man for his brother.

LEMKUHL—REILLY.

Miss Margaret Gibbond Reilly, daughter of Mrs. John Cecil Reilly of Brooklyn, and Joseph Lemkuhl, Jr., a lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, were married yesterday afternoon at 11 o'clock in St. Francis Xavier's Church. The Rev. Father Frederick Gallagher of Norwood, Ohio, officiated.

MOSES—GOLDSCHMIDT.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Lucy Goldschmidt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Goldschmidt of 20 East Sixty-fourth Street, to Henry L. Moses, a son of Bernhard Moses of Scranton, Penn. Mr. Moses was graduated from Yale and the Columbia Law School and is practicing law in this city.

RENEE BOUCICAULT WEDS.

Daughter of Late Actor, and $170,000 Heiress, Marries C. R. Seelye.

Miss Renee Boucicault, the 17-year-old daughter of the late Aubrey Boucicault, the actor, and a granddaughter of Dion Boucicault, was married yesterday at the Little Church Around the Corner to C. R. Seelye, Vice President of the Sterling Advertising Company. Mr. Seelye is 28 years of age.

Miss Boucicault was married with the consent of her guardian, Frederic C. Leubuscher, an attorney, who was put in charge of her estate last Summer by Surrogate Cohalan. The bride is a granddaughter of the late I. E. Holbrook, who left her an estate of $170,000. Last June Miss Boucicault asked the courts to appoint a guardian for the estate and to decide whether or not she must remain with her grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Holbrook, until she was of age. Mrs. Holbrook fought the appointing of a guardian. Miss Boucicault lately appeared on the stage in "Along Came RuRth."

WED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

Miss Margaret B. Fish Married to Bern Budd by Rev. W. O. Jarvis.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Beekman Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Bern Budd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Doremus Budd of this city, was celebrated at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in Trinity Chapel. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Oscar Jarvis, rector of the Church of St. James-the-Less in Scarsdale, brother-in-law of the bride, and the Right Rev. Benjamin Brewster, Bishop of Colorado, a relative of the bridegroom.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of soft white satin trimmed with old lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley, white orchids, and orange blossoms. Miss Dorothy Seton Fish was her sister's maid of honor and only attendant. She wore a gown of yellow satin, and carried sunburst roses.

Ogden Doremus Budd, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Eliot Lee Ward and Chester Dudley Ward, cousins of the bridegroom; William Clinton Burwell, Herman F. MacGuyer, Rutgers Fish, the bride's brother; Edwin S. Gorham, Jr.; Harvey Clark Pond, and Thomas Gallaudet Budd, the bridegroom's youngest brother.

After their honeymoon trip Mr. and Mrs. Budd will live in Bronxville.

DRAMATIC LEAGUE REUNION.

Mrs. August Belmont Outlines Plans of Educational Organization.

The Educational Dramatic League, of which Mrs. August Belmont is President, held its annual reunion and meeting last night in the auditorium of Public School 17, in West Forty-eighth Street. The meeting was largely attended by members of the organization.

Mrs. Belmont, who was, before her marriage, Eleanor Robson, the actress, addressed the meeting and outlined the plans of the organization for the coming year. It was pointed out that since January, 1912, when the Educational Dramatic League was organized, eighty clubs among recreation centres, churches, settlements, public and private schools, have benefited by the league's direct cooperation and assistance, and used its plays, specially selected with reference to educational and literary value. Ninety class sessions have been held to teach teachers how to obtain the best results from their work, sixty-five performances have been given by children and young wage-earners, and the league has reached more than 5,000 children in New York City alone.

Mrs. Belmont announced that arrangements have been made to co-operate with the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and present a series of lectures associated with educational dramatics. The lectures, open to teachers, members of the Brooklyn Institute, and the general public interested, will be held in the lecture hall of the institute, in the Academy of Music. The course beginning on Nov. 18 will be held weekly until Dec. 30.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Princess Francesco Rospigliosi and her sister, Princess Michel Murat, formerly the Misses Laura McDonald Stalo and Helena Stalo, are on their way from Europe to New York. This will be the Princess Rospigliosi's first visit here since her marriage abroad last June. Prince Murat is at the front with the French Army. Their uncle, James McDonald, and Mrs. McDonald have left from London and are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who have rented their house to Vincent Astor, have taken an apartment at 960 Park Avenue for the Winter.

Mrs. Edwin B. Cragin of 10 West Fiftieth Street will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for Miss Edith Fitzgerald, whose marriage to Wallace Edwin Bibble takes place Saturday at Hempstead, L. I.

Leonard J. Wyeth, whose marriage to Miss Priscilla Mullens Bull will take place on Nov. 7 has selected Bowden Washington for his best man. The six ushers chosen are his cousin, Lewis L. Delafield, Jr.; Reginald M. Banks, Allen Talbot, Alfred P. Lowell of Boston, Edward D. Bogert and John Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ogden Kilborne, (Miss Helen Van Dusen,) are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home in Englewood, N. J. He was christened on Sunday and named Samuel Van Dusen Kilborne for his grandfather. He is the second child born to Mr. and Mrs. Kilborne, the first being a girl.

The wedding of Miss Catherine L. Hamersley and Samuel N. Hinckley is to take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in Grace Church. A reception will follow at the home of the bride, 1,030 Fifth Avenue.

Concert for American Red Cross.

Under the auspices of the New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital a concert will be given at the Hippodrome on Sunday evening, Nov. 1, in aid of the American Red Cross Fund and the American Tuberculosis Fund. The artists to appear will be Riccardo Martin, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company; Wilfrid Dontilt, an English baritone; and Mary Stafford, soprano. The Paris Ambulance Quartet will also appear. Nahan Franko and his orchestra will assist with accompaniments and orchestral numbers.

Vocational Training by the State.

Dr. Arthur D. Dean, Chief of the Division of Vocational Schools of the State Department of Education, addressed the Council of School Superintendents of the State of New York at Troy last night on "The Point of View in Vocational Education." Dr. Dean reviewed at length the growth and success of vocational training in schools. The keynote of his speech was that schools have two functions—training for "business in life" and for the "business of life," and that the State must bring every worker into relationship with educational courses existing or those yet to be born. His views were accepted as an announcement of the attitude of the State toward vocational training.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Lydia Lopokova will make her debut as an actress tonight in Buffalo in "The Young Idea," under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske. After a short engagement in Boston the play will come into New York.

Adaline Genee, the dancer, is to begin a four weeks' engagement in vaudeville at the Palace Theatre next week. She will return to England immediately after her short tour.

The end of "The Money Makers," at the Booth Theatre is in sight and next Tuesday evening William Elliott's production of "Experience" will come into that house. Mr. Elliott is to return to the stage on that occasion appearing as Youth in the play.

Walter Keefe, Middle Western booking manager of the Marcus Loew offices, is in the city conferring with Mr. Loew over the vaudeville situation.

Rose Stahl in her new play, "A Perfect Lady," after several postponements, is to come into the Hudson Theatre next Wednesday night.

MRS. NAST DESIGNS STAGE COSTUMES

Society Woman Also Plans the Settings for New Owen Johnson Play.

MAY KEEP AT THE WORK

Believes Her Knowledge of Real Houses and Real Furniture May Be Turned to Drama's Advantage.

Mrs. Condé Nast, formerly Miss Clarisse Coudert, a daughter of the late Frederic R. Coudert, has designed the gowns and the stage setting for "The Salamander," Owen Johnson's play, which is to be produced by Selwyn & Co. tomorrow night. She is engaged now in arranging the setting and grouping for the "Fashion Fête," which is to be given next week at the Ritz Carlton for the League of Mercy. She has found the work so interesting that it is not unlikely that Mrs. Nast may go into it as a regular business, and so join the ranks of society women who have thought it worth while to embark on a business career.

Condé Nast, Mrs. Nast's husband, is a member of the Metropolitan, the Racquet and Tennis, the Riding, the Piping Rock, the Sleepy Hollow, the Tuxedo, and the City Clubs.

It was her friend, Miss Kitty Gordon, who suggested to Mrs. Nast the importance of a proper setting to a play, and then as she knew Owen Johnson she became interested in the particular problem presented by "The Salamander," for she insisted last night that this piece called for the display of intelligence rather than taste for its production.

The action takes place in the bed sitting room of Dodo, the heroine, in a second class boarding house, and the Selwyns were confronted with the difficulty of providing a staging, which should carry out the dinginess of the setting of the play, and should yet not be repellent to an audience, which had to sit and look at it for two hours or so. They retained Mrs. Nest to solve the problem, and she believes that she has done it by a strict attention to detail and the appropriateness of each property to every other.

Thus, she needed a second hand carpet, but could not find exactly what she wanted. So she bought a new one, took it to a cleaner and had it reduced to precisely the stage of shabbiness which fitted the scene. The wall paper required equal care, and then she took up the table covers, the tidies, and minor accessories of the room, so that they should carry out the idea in every detail. Last came the curtains, and Mrs. Nast satisfied her notion of the fitness of things by digging up some old-fashioned affairs with deep, old-time caterpillar fringes, which might well be the relics of the landlady's former prosperity.

The dresses of the girls in the piece presented a difference problem. They must be cheap, for the girls were poor; they must be tasteful, for they had aspirations after a good time, but they must not have anything flashy about them, as the entire play is founded upon the risks into which youthful daring may lead inexperienced girls without their appreciating them.

So all the frocks are simple, girlish fluffy things, with for Dodo herself the golden-brown frock and toque with a dash of red, which every reader of the novel will remember.

Mrs. Nast last night spoke warmly of the kindness she had received from the stage folk. They had engaged her professionally, but had fallen in with all her suggestions, however unexpected they might have appeared at first. She felt encouraged, she said, to go on with the work, although for the moment the Fashion Fête was taking up all her energies. She felt that she possessed a great deal of knowledge of real houses and real furniture which might be turned to good account on the stage.

In this town as a business career Mrs. Nast would be following the example of many well-known society women. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman took up the idea of using her Mount Kisco place as a kind of sanitarium for women, and now she is a member of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, before she married, dealt with Miss Drake in artistic clothing for infants, and Mrs. James McVickar, after her marriage to Herman Tappé, took a great interest in his hat shop. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney is a professional sculptor and Miss Elsie de Wolfe is well known as an authority on house decorations.

BILLIE BURKE'S CONTRACT.

Star to Continue with Frohman for Five Years—Her New Roles.

The much circulated report that Billie Burke, the actress who married F. Ziegfeld, Jr., last Winter, would leave the management of Charles Frohman and appear under the direction of her husband, was set at rest yesterday when she signed a contract with Mr. Frohman for a period of five years.

The new contract between the manager and the star is the first written agreement they have ever had, as heretofore Miss Burke's arrangement with Mr. Frohman has been simply a verbal one. The present tour of Miss Burke will carry her to the Pacific Coast. Later she is to return to New York and appear as Rosalind in "As You Like It." Next season Mr. Frohman will star Miss Burke in a new American play in which she will be seen in seven different characters. One of the parts to be played by Miss Burke will be that of a clown. The play, which has not yet been named, contains eleven scenes.

Film of Insect and Animal Life.

There will be a private exhibition this afternoon in the Mecca Building, 1,600 Broadway, of Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's motion picture film, "The Book of Nature," under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. This is a film of insect and animal life, which Dr. Ditmars has been making for more than two years at Scarsdale, N. Y. The first public performances of the films will take place Oct. 26 and 28 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and part of the receipts will be devoted to a fund which is being raised to purchase animals for the Brooklyn Zoo.

MUSIC NOTES.

The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet, which had been scheduled for Dec. 15 in Aeolian Hall, will be postponed until one week later. The organization's opening programme on Nov. 10 will include a novelty in a quartet in G by Zoltan Kodaly.

The Oratorio Society of New York will repeat Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" at its concert of Dec. 9, with the English tenor, Gervase Elwes, singing the music of Gerontius. The society has gained sixty members this season, making the total number of the chorus 288.

The orchestral season in Brooklyn will open Saturday afternoon at the Academy of Music with a concert in the Young People's Symphony Series by Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra. The programme will contain the novelties, Sir Edward Elgar's overture "Cockaigne," (In London Town,) and Liszt's "St. Francis Preaching to the Birds."

At the religious celebration of the tercentenary of New York's commerce, to be held at the Hippodrome on Sunday afternoon, Tali Esen Morgan will direct a large chorus. Singers are invited to attend the final rehearsal at Grace M. E. Church, 104th Street and Columbus Avenue, this evening.

Arthur S. Hyde, organist of St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Avenue, at Forty-fourth Street, will give organ recitals every Sunday afternoon at 5:15 from November until May. He will have the occasional assistance of Robert Teadt, violinist, and Paul Suerth, harpist.

Mrs. Josephine H. Wehn will give a lecture Sunday afternoon, Nov. 1, at the Reisenweber Studios, persons Madison Avenue, on the Russian composers, Rimsky-Korsakow and Moussorgsky. This will be followed by a series of six lectures on Sunday afternoons.

JULIUS ROBERTSON DEAD.

Philanthropist and Pioneer Leather Manufacturer Was 65.

Julius Robertson, a philanthropist and one of the pioneer manufacturers of colored leathers in this country, died yesterday at his home, 450 West End Avenue, from heart disease, in his sixty-sixth year.

Mr. Robertson was born in Germany, and, with his father, L. F. Robertson, established the firm of L. F. Robertson & Sons, 41 Spruce Street, in 1865. He succeeded his father as head of the business in 1892. Mr. Robertson was a brother-in-law of Julius Fleischmann, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was actively interested in nearly all the public and private charities and was a patron of all the hospitals in the city and a member of nearly all of the charitable organizations. Mr. Robertson was a Director of the Montefiore Home, Chairman of the Bedford Sanitarium for Consumptives, and was also a member of the American Geographical Society, a Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a member of the American Museum of Natural History, a member of the Zoological Society, the Fulton Club, the German Club, and the New York Chamber of Commerce.

In memory of his late wife he founded and endowed the "Fanny Robertson Operating Room" at the Emergency Hospital at Broome and Essex Streets, and he made many other endowments of a similar nature.

Mr. Robertson is survived by a daughter, Miss Claire Robertson, and two sons, Louis J., who is Vice President and Secretary of L. F. Robertson & Sons, and Edward F. Robertson, Secretary of Harburger & Stack, importers.

He will be buried on Friday morning, the funeral taking place from the meeting house of the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he had been a member for many years.

MME. JANET STUART DEAD.

Mother Superior of Society of Sacred Heart Fled from Brussels.

Mme. Janet Erskine Stuart, Mother Superior of the Society of the Sacred Heart, died in England several days ago, according to information received yesterday at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville. Her death was the result of an operation made necessary by illness contracted when she was forced to flee from Brussels, where the Mother House of the society is situated, when the German occupation became imminent. She was in this country last June and stopped for six weeks at Manhattanville.

Mother Stuart was born in the North of England and was 56 years old. She was the daughter of the Rev. Andrew Stuart of the Church of England, and was converted to Roman Catholicism by Father Gallway, a noted Jesuit priest, and four years after entered the Society of the Sacred Heart. She soon rose to an executive position in the society, and in 1890 accompanied Mother Bigby, the head of the society, on a trip to all the convents in this country, Canada, and Mexico. Mother Stuart became Superior of the society in 1911. During the last year she visited all the convents in New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, and in many cities of the United States.

Mother Stuart was remarkable for many innovations in the conduct of the convents of the society and was responsible for the adoption of a standard of scholarship that made the graduates of those institutions equal to those of any similar schools in this country.

F. BLUMENTHAL DIES AT SEA

Old Leather Merchant Was a Collector of Antiques and Paintings.

Ferdinand Blumenthal, senior member of the firm of F. Blumenthal & Co., 19 Spruce Street, whose home was at 34 Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, Paris, died on Tuesday on board the steamship Patria, on his way from Naples to this city.

Mr. Blumenthal was one of the oldest merchants in the leather business, having come to this country from Frankfort-on-Main forty years ago. Shortly after his arrival he established his firm as a branch house of the parent firm, which was established in 1715. Soon after this he established factories in Wilmington, Del., which were incorporated with F. Blumenthal & Co. a few years ago. Mr. Blumenthal practically retired a number of years ago and devoted himself to his collections of antiques, among which are furniture, bibelots, and rugs. His Paris collection is famous, and his paintings of the Barbison schools, among which are a number of Carots, are known to all collectors.

He was a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, having been decorated for his interest in French artists and his contributions to art. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

CONSUL A. D. ANSELL DIES.

Mexican Representative Was Upbuilder of Canada's Jewish Colony.

MONTREAL, Oct. 21.—A. D. Ansell, Mexican Consul General, died late today at the General Hospital here. He was taken unconscious from his rooms to the hospital yesterday. Mr. Ansell was 60 years old and had lived for twenty years in this city.

Mr. Ansell was born in London and educated in that city and at Frankfurt-on-Main. He went to Canada in 1866 and became one of the first promoters of trade between the Dominion and Mexico. He was appointed Mexican Consul to Canada in 1888. Mr. Ansell was a profound Jewish scholar, and gave great help to the upbuilding of the Jewish race in Canada, being one of the founders of the Jewish Free Schools in Montreal. He was the first Chairman of the Jewish Colonization Society in Canada, and was President of the Baron de Hirsch Institute for many years.

Mr. Ansell was the author of "Wielding the Links of Union," in which he unfolded a scheme of preference for the British Empire which was in all its details the plan afterward adopted by the late Joseph Chamberlain. Besides this book, he was the author of "Retrospective and Prospective Conservatism" and "Politics as Viewed from the Fence."

Miss Clark in Red Cross Market.

Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker Clark; Miss Lucy Burleson, Miss Hoke Smith, and Miss Nona McAdoo are expected to arrive here tomorrow to be for several days in the Cotton Corner of the Red Cross Market in the Grand Central Palace. While here they will be the guests of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, who is planning a small dance for them. Mrs. Charles G. Ayres is the Chairman of the committee in charge of the Cotton Corner, and will also have with her on different days of the market Mrs. Charles Senff, Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, Mrs. Alfred E. Pietercs, Mrs. Arthur Page Brown, and Miss Lota Robinson.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers sailing today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

Ira L. Beebe, Jr., Frank Beckett, C. G. Engel, Mrs. Helen von Frenckell, P. J. Petersen, and W. P. Lorentzen.

Among those arriving on the Danube from London, via Panama, were:

R. Butler, Miss D. Brennan, W. E. Douglas, Miss M. Eliard, Miss I. Grant, Miss L. Jones, Mrs. L. Lee, Miss A. Melbourne, Miss M. Nash, Miss R. Ward, and Miss S. E. Ward.

CHARITIES.

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CANADIAN JURIST STIRS BAR MEETING

Tells of Dominion's Pride in Country Which Keeps Its Plighted Word.

INCOME LAW ASSAILED

Lawyers' Association Urges That Congress Recast the Measure So That It Will be Intelligible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Dominion of Canada, in an address here before the American Bar Association tonight, on "The Constitution of Canada," told of Canada's pride in being a part of Great Britain, a nation which "keeps sacred its covenants and maintains its plighted word." Sir Charles's speech was the feature of the night session of the association. The association adjourns tomorrow.

"In describing the growth of the Canadian colonial system, Sir Charles commented upon the German system of colonization.

"The German Government," said he, "apparently has not discovered that there can be no colonial enterprise where the colonist is checked at every turn by official limitation, and this may account for the fact that the German emigrant today selects the United States, Canada, or Australia as a field for his enterprise, rather than the German colonies in South Africa, where freedom to work out his career to the best advantage is not yet permitted."

The speaker said that some Americans inquired why a people of their same blood and lineage and apparently of a manly and independent spirit were content to remain in what they thought was a position of political inferiority and dependency.

"This inquiry arises, I think, out of misconception of our relationship to the British crown," he said. "You would not, perhaps, say that the political status of an Englishman or Scotchman was less free and independent than your own, but our position, you think, is different. We, on the contrary, recognize no inferiority in ourselves, nor in our political position to that of the Englishman or the Scotchman.

"What little check the Colonial relationship places upon us we think is far more than offset by the pride we have in that glorious history and tradition of the mother country."

Want Income Tax Law Recast.

Resolutions authorizing the Taxation Committee of the American Bar Association to urge upon Congress the advisability of recasting the income tax law so as to make it "reasonably intelligible, convenient for reference, effective, and consistent" were adopted by the Bar Association at the session this morning.

Among other resolutions also adopted this morning was one calling for a codification of the rights and obligations of common carriers and shippers and deprecating "piecemeal" legislation on the subject of the liability of carriers. The legislation referred to was the Cummins bill, but specific reference to that measure was stricken from the resolution after debate.

The income tax law was the target of two committee reports. The Special Committee on Legislative Drafting, urging simplicity in the phraseology of statutes, refers to the "crowning monstrosity of the income tax act," with its "involved phraseology and no attempt whatever at orderly arrangement." The formal defects of the act are enumerated under nine headings. It is asserted that "certain sentences are so worded as to make no sense if interpreted literally."

The Committee on Taxation also submitted a report on the involved and confused form of the income tax law, and in its report recommended its revision as follows:

"Apart from specific defects the structure and language of the act as a whole is open to the gravest objection. A revision of the law should therefore extend to its form as well as to its substance. The entire act should be reconstructed, and there should be placed upon the statute book an income tax law so arranged and expressed as to be convenient for reference, consistent in all its parts and capable of being understood by a citizen of average intelligence."

Attack Judicial Recall.

Many other committee reports were received by the association.

The Committee to Oppose Judicial Recall in its report said:

"A perceptible change in sentiment toward the judicial recall is slowly but surely showing itself among the people of the different States. In many localities its true nature is not yet understood. In most States the average voter has yet insufficient appreciation of its baneful character. The work of education must be continued.

"The signs, however, of increasing enlightenment, due to persistent efforts of its opponents, are everywhere apparent. Former leading advocates of judicial recall are saying less about it. Some of them are now saying nothing about it. Some have apparently given up the idea of the recall of Judges and have turned to the judicial decision recall as a substitute. Others, more adroit, have apparently given up both the recall of Judges and the recall of judicial decision and have retreated to positions less antagonistic to constitutional democracy."

Injunction legislation before the present Congress received extended treatment by the committee in charge of this subject. The provision limiting injunctions in labor disputes, originally incorporated in the anti-trust legislation of the House of Representatives, and later amended by the Senate, was criticised by the committee.

Gen. George B. Cadwallader.

Special to The New York Times.

SUNBURY, Penn., Oct. 21.—Gen. George B. Cadwallader, 84 years old, civil war veteran and ex-Burgess of Sunbury, died at his home here today. He was born at Doylestown, Penn. Gen. Cadwallader enlisted as a private in Company A, Eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He became a Colonel, and just before the battle of Gettysburg he was in charge of stores belonging to the Army of the North and advanced a trainload of supplies and ammunition from Harrisburg to Gettysburg, arriving on the evening of the first day's fighting. Without this ammunition the Northern troops would have spent their supply and might have been forced to retreat.

Wm. J. Haubert Killed by Fall.

William J. Haubert, 52 years old, of 940 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, a brother of United States Marshal Charles J. Haubert of Brooklyn, was killed early yesterday when he fell down a flight of stairs. It is believed that while ascending the stairs he was stricken with apoplexy or vertigo, and in his fall broke his neck. Mr. Haubert was active in Republican politics and was a clerk in the Marriage Bureau in Brooklyn. He was a Director of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Club.

Major K. J. Duncan.

Major K. J. Duncan, 76 years of age, who for the last twenty-six years had been paymaster of the New Jersey National Guard, died at his home, 44 College Avenue, New Brunswick, yesterday. Major Duncan was at one time a member of the dry goods firm of Stoddard, Duncan & Van Pelt, but retired from business a few years ago. He left a daughter.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
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All Languages
All Subjects
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FREDERIC C. WAGNER DIES.

Old New York Merchant Who Was the Last of an Ancient Family.

Frederic C. Wagner, President of the Board of Managers of the Home for Incurables at Fordham, and realty expert and broker at 52 Broadway, died on Tuesday at his home, 134 East Forty-fourth Street, aged 83 years. He was the last of an ancient family descended from John Archer or John Aertsen, the first Lord of the Manor of what is now Fordham, N. Y., in 1638. His maternal grandfather, Joseph Runyon, died at New Orleans in the War of 1812. Frederic C. Wagner was born in North Street, now known as East Houston Street, Manhattan, and was a graduate of the old public school known as No. 14, in 1843.

In 1845 Mr. Wagner entered the rubber business with Horace H. Day, where he remained until 1869, when he engaged in the same business for himself at 91 Liberty Street. He was appointed by President Lincoln Captain and Provost Marshal in the then Seventh Congressional District, comprising the old Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards. He was a Deputy Tax Commissioner from 1869 to 1892.

Mr. Wagner was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, St. Nicholas Society, Union League Club, Lafayette Post, G. A. R.; Kane Lodge, Coeur de Leon Commandery, Adelphic Council Scottish Rite, (thirty-second degree) Jerusalem Chapter, and the Veteran Masons, and the Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where the funeral will take place tomorrow. His wife, who was Miss Arrietta Hartwell, died in 1897.

Robert Arthur, Artist, Dead.

Robert Arthur, an artist, whose pictures of the Maine coast had made him famous, died on Tuesday night in his home at the Wellington Hotel in his sixty-fourth year. He was born in Philadelphia, and when a young man studied art in Antwerp and Paris, where he was an intimate friend of Robert Louis Stevenson. Mr. Arthur had lived in this city for the last twenty-seven years, spending his Summers on the Maine coast at Ogunquit, where he had his studio. His early work was mainly decorative, although more lately he had devoted himself to seascapes and had become known for this type of painting. He was a member of the Century and a former member of the Salmagundi Club. Mr. Arthur is survived by his widow and a brother, Dr. W. H. Arthur, who has been Surgeon in Chief of the Philippines since 1910.

Ex-President Roca's Funeral.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 21.—The funeral of Gen. Julio Argentino Roca, former President of the Republic, who died last Monday, was held here today with imposing ceremonial. President de la Plaza and the members of his Cabinet and of the diplomatic corps attended. Military honors were accorded the dead man.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK CAMPBELL, a brother of May Irwin, the actress, died suddenly of heart disease last Tuesday. Mr. Campbell, who was 52 years of age, will be buried from the residence of his mother, at 102 West Eighty-fourth Street, this morning. The interment will be in Kensico Cemetery.

MRS. MARY DEVENDORFF MEDING, wife of Dr. C. B. Meding, until recently living at 111 West 124th Street, died on Monday at Amritza, India. Last July Dr. Meding, who was chief surgeon of the Harlem Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, was called to operate in the English Hospital in Amritza, and went abroad to remain for a number of years. Mrs. Meding went with him. She was born in Amsterdam, N. Y.

THOMAS F. GILBERT, Jr., Town Clerk of Hempstead, L. I., died suddenly yesterday at his residence, Mr. Gilbert spent several months at Clifton last year, in an attempt to strengthen his weak lungs, but his health was too much impaired for recovery.

NATHAN WOODHULL CONDICT of Jersey City died at Roosevelt Hospital, Manhattan, Tuesday night. He was born in Morristown, N. J., in 1824, and moved to Jersey City in 1857, where he became a member of the firm of Steel & Condict and was its active head until stricken. He was an engineer and inventor. Mr. Condict was a grandson of Dr. Lewis Condict, one of the founders of Princeton College.

ALEXANDER BARCLAY, American representative here for forty years of the importing house of J. Claude Frares of Paris, died yesterday at his home at Port Washington, L. I., aged 65 years. For many years Mr. Barclay had been the teacher of the men's Bible Class in the Presbyterian Church in University Place, Manhattan.

Mrs. BERTHA G. ALEXANDER, formerly a teacher in Public school 139, died on Tuesday at her home, 570 West 183d Street, aged 48 years. Mrs. Alexander was a graduate of the Normal College. She left her husband and a daughter.

JAMES H. AYLES, who had been a Sandy Hook pilot for thirty years, died on Tuesday in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New Brighton, S. I., aged 53 years. He was a member of the Pilots' Association. His wife and a daughter, who live at 203 St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., survive him.

WILLIAM B. HENRY of East Orange, N. J., employed for twenty years by the Standard Oil Company in Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at the home of his father-in-law, Wilson Williamson, 1,139 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. He was 46 years old.

WALTER H. BONSALL, founder and editor of the Germantown (Penn.) Guide, is dead at his home, 100 Harvey Street, Germantown. He started the paper, a weekly, in 1877.

Dr. EDWARD L. HEWITT, one of the oldest dentists in Philadelphia, died on Tuesday at his home in Burlington, N. J., aged 71 years. He was an instructor in the Philadelphia Dental College, where he was graduated. During the civil war he was an officer in the Engineer Corps. He left his son, Dr. William S. Hewitt, and two daughters.

Ex-Senator ALBERT O. MARSHALL, a widely known attorney and former member of the judiciary of Illinois, died on Tuesday at his home in Joliet aged 74 years. He was a veteran of the civil war, and among his published works was a volume entitled "Army Life."

FRANK E. GORDON of Philadelphia, a buyer for Gimbel Brothers, died in a hospital here. He was formerly a buyer for the Hamlin's department store at Buffalo, N. Y.

EDWARD J. FALLON, special agent and auditor for twenty-two years of the Controller's Department of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, is dead at his home in Philadelphia, aged 62 years. He was a member of the Port Reading Outing Club and the Terminal Dining Club.

SAMUEL HERMAN, representative here of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills, is dead at his home, 1,878 Seventh Avenue, aged 52 years.

CAMILLO TESCHNER, formerly in the leather business, and in the meat business with his son, Mortimer, at 359 Hudson Street, is dead at his home, 361 Hudson Street, aged 60 years. He left his daughter, Mrs. Saul W. Levy.

WILLIAM H. BENNETT, an old-time brushmaker of Broo

Is This a Good Time to Invest?

We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

If you have funds awaiting investment you will be interested in this Circular, which also lists a variety of good bonds.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 370 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Each will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, or at the office of the Secretary, depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., OCTOBER 21, 1914.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on October 30, 1914, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 3,800 linear feet of sewers, 12 inches to 3 feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, CHESTER HARDING, Commissioners, D. C.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Exchange Rates Again Recede and Money Supply Increases —Steel Trade's Status.

The cash position of the New York banks was further strengthened yesterday, foreign exchange rates moved more in our favor and a keener demand for investment securities was noted in some quarters of the market. Cash is now flowing into New York in sufficient volume to suggest that some institutions would be much freer lenders of money were it not for the difficulties which the suspension of stock trading puts upon short time investment of funds. But despite this difficulty there has already been some easing of money rates, and the tendency seems to be in the direction of a further reduction in the cost of money.

Side by side with this movement is occurring a decline in foreign exchange rates which has already materially lessened the cost of remittance to cover payments due abroad. Tangible improvement is thus appearing in two important sections of the money market. Exchange on Germany, already far below normal, receded further, which was accepted in banking circles as an indication that Germany is buying more goods in this market than are accounted for in the formal record of our exports to that country. The explanation probably lies in large shipments to Germany through neutral countries and by roundabout routes. Sterling exchange moved rather erratically, but the net results upon rates were favorable.

As a natural accompaniment of the continued inflow of cash from the interior more was heard of the reduction in the outstanding amount of Clearing House loan certificates. The fact is that the real amount of these certificates is smaller than the record of the Clearing House Association shows, for some institutions which have taken out Clearing House certificates are holding some of these in their own vaults against the possibility of their being needed later while these institutions are at present meeting their balances at the Clearing House in cash. A good deal of the money which is coming in from the interior is of course coming in the shape of national bank circulation, including Aldrich-Vreeland notes, but a substantial proportion of this incoming currency is in the shape of reserve money. The accumulation of national bank notes in the hands of the banks naturally increases the pressure for the redemption of this currency, and there are some indications that the retirement of bank notes will soon reach large proportions.

News from the steel trade yesterday was interesting in that it showed that despite the very active demand from Europe for certain steel trade products the later days of the month are hardly bearing out the hope which was entertained at its beginning of another forward movement in the volume of incoming orders. In other words, the special demands which the war has created are not sufficient to offset the losses in ordinary trade which have been brought about by the war and by other influences. Prominent among these, so far as the steel trade is concerned, has been of course the restriction of railway buying, expansion in which is hardly looked for while the fate of the railroads' appeal for an increase in freight rates is in the balance.

Further conferences were held here regarding the proposed cotton pool, and the feeling prevailed in banking circles that the plan would be carried through, although in a form differing importantly from the first proposal. It is important of course that any such large commitments by the banks should be carefully safeguarded, and this phase of the matter is being considered from several angles in the conferences now being held. It is probable that the banks of the South will be expected to play a special part in safeguarding the loans to be made by the pool, since the banks of that section are more closely related than are the banks of the rest of the country to the cotton interests.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,221,138	+ $115,812
Sixteen roads	8,575,332	— 2,077,355
Total (20 roads)	9,796,470	— 1,961,543

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE for August—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	$636,102	$650,737	$14,633
Net	191,383	206,900	15,517

WABASH PITTSBURG TERMINAL for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total op. rev.	1,435,631	1,462,909	1,147,025
Op. expenses	1,044,677	1,072,614	844,115
Net	390,955	389,995	302,910
Taxes	92,154	91,200	73,200
Op. income	298,800	298,795	230,310
Other income	58,851	92,227	76,566
Total income	357,651	391,022	306,877
Charges	†365,396	388,233	323,360
Surplus	23,256	*97,211	*18,516

*Deficit. †Includes interest on bonds, receiver's certificates, rentals, and hire of equipment.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS CO. for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Prof. for op.	$1,888,101	$2,035,623	$487,346
Other income	34,039	19,726	55,355
Total income	1,888,141	2,055,349	492,701
Charges	187,714	237,615	283,804
Net income	1,710,427	1,817,735	208,897
Royalties	975,674	987,325	814,856
Surplus	734,752	830,423	*655,459
Prev. deficit	4,138,660	4,309,885	3,263,961
Total deficit	3,403,908	3,979,456	3,808,420
Pref. divs	1,060,000	.....	.....
Profit and loss adj. (deb.)	18,127	159,208	.....
Final deficit	4,506,084	.....	.....

*Deficit.

FORT WORTH POWER AND LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	76,537	58,486	18,051
Net aft. taxes	11,067	33,412	7,655
Sur. aft. chgs.	31,237	25,962	5,222
12 mos. gross	859,135	812,547	247,098
Net aft. taxes	460,657	353,396	108,261
Sur. aft. chgs.	360,592	275,021	85,571
Bal. af. pf. divs.	293,859	231,835	62,024

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and subsidiary companies, eliminating Intercompany Items, (based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies) for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earn	245,879	250,961	*5,082
Net earnings	97,069	98,613	*1,513
Net income	39,307	38,176	1,130
Divs., pf. stock	25,597	25,597	.....
Undiv. surp	13,710	12,579	1,130
Net income	396,583	292,079	104,536
Divs., pf. stock	232,993	232,993	.....
Twelve months ended Sept. 30:			
Gross earn	3,078,289	2,937,713	140,575
Net earnings	1,220,547	1,118,431	102,115
Net income	526,222	447,233	78,988
Prop. of surp. attributed to stock of subsidiary cos. owned by public	225	435	*210
Divs., pf. stock	311,464	311,464	.....
Undiv. surp	214,533	135,314	79,208

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	140,988	103,129	42,957
Net after tax	60,246	39,405	20,841
Sur. after chg.	42,406	20,179	22,227
12 mos. gross	1,533,196	1,113,459	419,737
Net after tax	534,277	430,325	103,952
Sur. after chg.	280,788	252,287	33,511
Bal. after pf. divs.	163,610	142,787	*10,127

*Decrease.

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WANTS TEXAS MORATORIUM.

Only Way to Save Farmers from Ruin, Says Gov. Colquitt.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 21.—Gov. O. B. Colquitt sent a final message to the extra session of the Texas Legislature today stating he believes a moratorium is the only way to save Texas farmers from ruin. He added that he does not expect the extra session to pass such a law.

The extra session, called to consider cotton relief, has killed all cotton reduction acreage proposals and a bill to establish a central State bank with $20,000,000 capital. Preparations to adjourn the session tomorrow are under way.

WAR UPSETS IRON MARKET.

Machine Tool Business, However, Has Been Stimulated.

Reports from steel trade centres indicate that the recession of business of previous weeks is still in progress. The Iron Age says:

With mill operations averaging 50 per cent. or less, and with no tangible evidence that a better scale of buying is near at hand, sentiment in the steel trade is not improved. The belief that October would show the low point both in operations and new buying was expressed in high quarters as the month came in, but it is now only a hope. The small buying waves of January-February and June-July seemed to indicate that the late Fall would bring another, but the war has upset all such calculations. In contrast with the monotonous reiteration of depressed conditions in iron and steel are the reports from the machine tool trade. There the war has brought a large business from foreign Governments and from manufacturers at home who needed new equipment to get out foreign war orders on time.

The Iron Trade Review says:

New business in iron and steel products shows no general improvement and remains comparatively light. Wherever new capital requirements of much importance are involved, initiation of enterprise appears to be on a low ebb, this being especially true concerning the building trades and all classes of railroad buying.

Market reports show that tubular goods have been a little more settled this month.

No Chairman of Mexico Railways.

New York Directors of the National Railways of Mexico were to have met yesterday to elect a Chairman, but only three appeared, and the meeting went over for lack of a quorum. It is understood that the Mexican board may choose a Chairman unless one is named by the New York board within eight days. The Carranza appointees in Mexico City have chosen a new President and Vice President to succeed the two operating officials now in New York, and it is expected that they will be allowed to select a Chairman.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.95¼	$4.94⅝	$4.94⅞
Cable sterling	4.95⅝	4.95⅜	4.95⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.94¾	$4.95⅝
Paris	5.08⅛	5.08
Berlin	.91⅛	.91⅛
Switzerland	5.09	5.08
Holland	.41	.41⅛

New York Clearing House exchanges, $231,552,419; balances, $19,592,098; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $347,416.

The local banks have gained $869,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, no market, last sale 25c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 50c, off ⅜c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. L. Utter, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of the company and also of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern, to succeed the late A. H. Calef. His successor as Assistant Secretary is S. Nelson Rice.

Stockholders of the Standard Milling Company elected Henry W. March, James S. Carney, and Alfred Jaretsky Directors to fill vacancies at the annual meeting yesterday.

The Mergenthaler Linotype Company reports a surplus of $7,686,117 at the close of the year ended on Oct. 1, a gain for 1914 of $115,870.

Stockholders of the Distillers' Securities Company elected as Directors yesterday Alvin W. Krech, Crawford Livingston, Charles F. Ayer, and James A. Broadhurst. The Distilling Company of America elected Crawford Livingston and Albert M. Parlin Directors to fill vacancies.

Harris, Forbes & Co. and N. W. Halsey & Co. announced yesterday that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company was preparing to retire within a few days $2,500,000 of its one-year 5 per cent. notes, due March, 1915. The total issue is $7,000,000. The company is ready to receive sealed offerings of the notes.

RESERVE DIRECTORS VOTE TO OPEN NOV. 30

That Date Gets 37 Ballots to 35 for Nov. 16—New York Ready Now.

BUT WEST NEEDS MORE TIME

Organization There Not Quite Complete—Opening Will Release $250,000,000 Gold Reserves to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Today's session of the Convention of Directors of Federal Reserve Banks resulted in an agreement to recommend that the banks be opened for business on Nov. 30. The discussion involved a general review of conditions throughout the country and an analysis of the effect of the change from the present to the proposed system.

The New York bankers present said that New York was ready to enter the new system at once—today if necessary—and that by doing so there would be released over $60,000,000 of gold reserves available for general necessities of the present stressful situation in finance. Other sections were not so favorably situated, and their delegates urged in some cases a date as late as Jan. 15, 1915. In fact, many dates were mentioned and urged all the way from now to New Year's.

In some sections, it was stated, it would be impossible, owing to the scattered locations of constituent banks and the conditions of business, to organize as quickly as was suggested by bankers in the Eastern part of the country. For instance, it was reported that the Governor of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank had been selected only today, while the Governors of the Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago and St. Louis had not been selected and might not be for several days. The Governor of the San Francisco Reserve Bank was chosen only the day he started for Washington to act as a delegate in the Directors' Convention.

When the convention voted it was for a choice between Nov. 15 and Nov. 30 as the opening date, and the vote showed 37 delegates for the latter day and 35 for the former. The convention then unanimously voted to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the new system be set in operation on Nov. 30.

One of the reasons for selecting a later date than that suggested by Secretary McAdoo was that there was a vast amount of printing of regulations, forms, and stationery of various sorts, as well as the reserve notes to be issued under the new system. The feeling was general that if the Secretary of the Treasury and the President desired the start to be made as soon as possible, in view of the belief that it would assist greatly to relieve financial difficulties, every effort should be made to comply.

It was stated that one of the first direct effects of inaugurating the new system would be the release of $250,000,000 of gold reserves which would go far to meet the demands of business at home and abroad for a prompt and practical means of paying debts and facilitating credits.

CONANT LAUDS RESERVE ACT

Has Given Moral Leadership with Authority in War Crisis.

Charles A. Conant, author of "The Principles of Money and Banking," speaking at the dinner of the Union County Bankers' Association at Elizabeth, N. J., last night, said the Federal Reserve act had rendered important service in the crisis caused by the war in Europe.

The new law, he said, provided one of the essentials of a sound banking system—a moral leadership possessing legal authority. Heretofore there has been no recognized authority to lead defensive measures for the gold stock provision for adequate currency, and maintenance of confidence. This was provided by the Federal Reserve Board, though the Federal Reserve Banks were not yet in operation.

It had been possible to organize the gold pool to protect credit abroad and to consider a cotton pool to guard the producers of the South. It was not unlikely that protection of the security market would be taken up by the same body.

The action taken in the recent crisis had afforded a gratifying contrast with the hesitations in previous crises, in which leadership had usually been assumed by one strong man without legal authority.

While the new law did not go as far as many experts thought desirable in concentrating gold resources into a single mass like the gold resources of the Bank of France or the State Bank of Russia, there were indications that the need for concentration was recognized.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market rallied sharply during yesterday's operations, and at the close values were only slightly off from the best of the day, and 1⅝@1¾c above the final of Tuesday. In the local cash market No. 2 red, Winter, was quoted at $1.17½; No. 2 hard, $1.16⅝; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.18; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.21¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	124¼	123¼	93⅝
May	..	..	130½	129	96⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	116⅝	114⅞	116⅝	114⅝	84⅛
May	122⅝	120¼	122	120¼	87⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firmer, closing at 1⅝c net higher. The strength in wheat, as well as predictions of unsettled weather and some complaints regarding poor husking returns, were the principal sustaining factors. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 82¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
December	69	67⅝	69	67⅝	70½
May	71⅞	70⅝	71¾	70⅝	69⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm and higher, with wheat and corn and on reports of export sales which were estimated at about 450,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; Standard quoted at 53@53¼c; No. 2 white, 54@54¼c; No. 3 white, 52¾c; No. 4 white, 51½@52¼c; fancy clipped white, 53@55½c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¾	49¾	50¾	49¾	39¾
May	54	52¾	53¾	52¾	42¾

PROVISIONS.

A further decline in the price of live hogs had a depressing influence on the provision market and prices during the early part of the day were weak, with considerable selling credited to packers. The advance in grain checked the decline, however, and during the afternoon the market rolad steady, closing near the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 56,000, estimated for Thursday 17,000; Kansas City received 1,000 and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—October	10.25	10.22	10.35	10.40	10.47
January	9.87	9.80	9.87	9.92	10.62
Ribs—					
October	..	..	10.75	..	10.37
January	9.77	9.70	9.77	9.80	10.55
Pork—					
January	18.75	18.57	18.75	18.77	19.70

COTTON.

Indications that cotton is beginning to move a little more freely as a result of gradually improving financial conditions created rather a better feeling in trade circles yesterday, although a somewhat more active demand may be chiefly attributable to the filling of October engagements, and there was nothing to suggest any improvement in prices, unless it was for a tendency toward increased premium on high grades and staples. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were a shade higher to slightly lower, but most of the markets were unchanged from Tuesday. According to the Government bulletin issued yesterday, the average export price of cotton during September this year was only 8.7c a pound, against 11.3c last season, while so far this month the comparison has been still more unfavorable.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A further sharp setback was experienced in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices made new low records for the season. Crude oil was quoted as low as 29c in the Southeast, and the effects of the large crop are being felt in the form of accumulating supplies.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	5.10@5.15	5.15
October	5.18	5.10	5.09@5.10	5.10
November	5.12	5.03	5.02@5.03	5.13
December	5.11	5.11	5.04@5.06	5.15
January	5.27	5.17	5.16@5.17	5.27
February	5.34	5.26	5.25@5.29	5.38
March	5.51	5.46	5.45@5.46	5.56
April	5.55	5.55	5.53@5.54	5.66
May	5.77	5.73	5.71@5.72	5.83

COFFEE.

Liquidation through the Voluntary Committee in the coffee market was again quite active, and prices were steady, with December quoted from 5.95c down to 5.90c. The milreis price in Rio declined 75 reis, probably as a result of the advance in exchange, but Santos remained unchanged. The spot position was quiet, with buyers showing very little concern regarding future supplies, but prices were steady, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,598 packages. Enough demand to take up the moderate receipts of strictly high grade fresh creamery, and prices on such are firmly maintained. All other qualities are in fairly liberal supply, quiet and favoring the buyer. Creamery, extras, (ninety-two score,) 32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 28@31c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 22@24c; creamery, held, extras, (ninety-two score,) 31c; higher scoring lots, 31½c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 24½@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@30½c; good to prime, 29@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 24½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21@21½c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,376 cases. Arrivals continue light, but the general market is quieter. Strictly fine to fancy fresh gathered showing a large proportion of new-laid stock continues scarce and relatively firm. Medium and lower grades are selling at a wide range, but only a moderate movement. Storage eggs rather quiet, but generally held unchanged. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 20c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@25c; firsts, charges paid, 23½@24c; seconds, charges paid, 22@23c; undergrades, 19@21½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy, large, new laid, 50@55c; defective, 40@48c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@48c; Western gathered whites, 29@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, 35@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 29@35c.

MAINE CENTRAL CHANGES.

Board of Directors Reduced from Fifteen to Twelve.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 21.—The Maine Central Railroad stockholders reduced the number of their Directors from fifteen to twelve at their annual meeting today. The new board consists of Morris McDonald, Joseph W. Symonds, Edward B. Winslow, and Hugh J. Chisholm, Portland; Edward P. Ricker, South Poland; Weston Lewis, Gardiner; E. R. Brown, Dover, N. H.; John S. Hyde, Bath; George A. Curran, Calais; Frederick H. Appleton, Bangor; William T. Cobb, Rockland, and George E. Macomber, Augusta.

"In this change the influence of the Maine Railways Companies, which was organized last April to take over the controlling interest of the Maine Central, then owned by the Boston & Maine, is first felt," said President Morris McDonald.

The purchase of the property and franchises of the Rangeley Lakes & Megantic Railroad Company was authorized. The road is only ten miles long, but the company has a franchise to build a line to the Canadian border in a northerly direction, about thirty miles from the present terminus.

Five of the old Board of Directors of the Maine Central, including Samuel Hemingway, New Haven; John E. Liggett, Augusta; T. De Witt Cuyler, Philadelphia; Fred E. Richards, Portland, and A. W. Dulloway of Franklin, N. H., were not re-elected. Ex-Gov. Cobb and George E. Macomber are new members.

SCHWAB SAILS INCOGNITO.

Looks for Immediate Improvement in Steel Trade.

Because he was ill and wanted to be left alone, Charles M. Schwab, President of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, sailed yesterday for Glasgow on the White Star liner Olympic under the name of Alexander McDonald. He said he was going over for the sea voyage and returning on the next ship.

"The condition of the iron and steel industry is the worst I have ever known it to be, making no exception of any previous year," Mr. Schwab said. "The output is below half the normal, and the sales are even less. Some of our large works are running on one-third time, especially where railroad supplies are manufactured.

"I look for this condition to improve materially in the immediate future. The number of men employed at Bethlehem is the smallest in nine years, but I believe the export business will increase greatly next year. There is no question that this increase would be immediate if we had the shipping facilities, but it takes time to build up a merchant marine. The Panama Canal should work a great benefit to the United States by encouraging the building of a merchant marine."

The Olympic carried thirty-five first, thirteen second, and 100 sterrage passengers a total of 148, which was the smallest number she ever had on any voyage. Capt. H. J. Haddock said that she would lay up in Belfast after landing her passengers at Glasgow.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Bay State Gas	.09	.10	.09	.10
300	Beaver Con	.23	.23	.23	.23
100	Con. Copper	.38	.38	.38	.38
250	Crown Res	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1
100	Davis-Daly	.55	.55	.55	.55
500	First Nat.	.76	.76	.75	.75
600	*Iron Bloss'm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Majestic Cop.	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	McKin.-Dar.	.42	.42	.42	.42
1,100	Mex. Metals	.16	.16	.15	.15
1,000	Nev. Douglas	.40	.40	.38	.39
100	Old Dom. t. r.	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	5¾
100	Un. Prof. Sh'g	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Un. Verde Ext.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16

*Ex dividend.

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	.60	.20	La Rose	.72	.74
At. G'field	.19	.21	Majestic	.07	.08
Bay S. Gas	.09	.10	Mex. Met	.15	.16
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-Dar.	.41	.43
Bohemia	.1	1⅛	Nev. Doug.	.38	.42
Boston Ely	..	.25	Nev. Hills	.27	.30
Brad. Cop.	4⅞	5⅛	New B. M.	.50	.75
Butte & L.	.10	.15	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Calaveras	1 1-16	1⅛	South Lake	1⅛	1
Chief Con	.90	.95	Stewart M.	1	1 1-16
Cons. Ariz.	1	1⅛	Ton. Ex.	2 7-16	2 9-16
Davis-Daly	.53	.58	Ton. W. E.	.56	.57
E. & B. R.	.90	.95	Ton. Mines	.22	.23
First N. C.	.75	.78	Ton. Min.	5⅞	6⅛
G'field Con.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Ton. Bel.	4⅞	5⅛
Houghton	..	2	Un. V. Ex.	1 1-16	1 3-16
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	Un. P. Sh.	7⅛	7⅜
Jim Butler	.70	.72	Yukon G.	1⅛	1⅜
Jumbo Ext.	.34	.36			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 19:

	Oct. 19.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$281,081	$9,297,455	$68,912,270
Ordinary	848,491	12,739,828	96,496,635
Corp. and income tax	5,789	324,051	8,336,985
Miscellan.	98,333	2,786,602	5,642,611
Tot. receipts	1,254,243	25,117,937	201,386,401
Expenditures	1,737,939	41,038,945	241,292,492
Deficit	523,693	16,821,008	39,906,088

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY. First Mortgage 30-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,175.23. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A special meeting of the stockholders of the JOSEPHINE DUNSMUIR REALTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 1,482 Broadway, Room 509, Fitzgerald Building, New York City, on the 9th day of November, 1914, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.

A. O. BROWN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Corn Exchange Bank.

New York, October 21, 1914.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held this date, a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) was declared, payable November 2d next to stockholders of record at the close of business October 31st, 1914.

FREDK'K T. MARTIN, Cashier.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,

111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 2nd, 1914, to shareholders of record October 14th, 1914.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

Lost jewels of value have been recovered in a few hours by an advertisement in the Lost Column of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

MAINE CENTRAL DISSOLUTION.

Trustees Named in Federal Decree Take Over Boston Holding Co.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad system under the Federal decree signed last Saturday was advanced a step today when Marcus P. Knowlton of Springfield and the other Trustees named in the decree assumed control of the Boston Railroad Holding Company, which owns a majority of the stock of the Boston & Maine.

In order to make way for the Trustees, the holding company's Directors, including Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven Company, resigned. Besides Judge Knowlton, who was elected President of the company, the Trustees are Henry B. Day, Boston; Charles P. Hall, Newton; James M. Doherty, Springfield, and Frank P. Carpenter, Manchester, N. H.

The decree authorizes the Trustees to sell the stock between July 1, 1915, and Jan. 1, 1917.

DISCUSS FRENCH LOAN HERE

Bankers Fail to Confirm Report of Big Transaction.

Bankers in the financial district were deeply interested yesterday in a report that the French Government was negotiating here for a loan of 50,000,000 francs for war purposes. It was reported that nine months' notes would be issued, and the entire receipts spent here for foodstuffs and munitions of war.

J. P. Morgan & Co., who arranged the exchange of credit with the Bank of France by which $16,000,000 was put at the disposal of the French Ambassador here, were not interested in the proposed loan, and no information was obtainable among other bankers.

More Rock Island Dissenters.

N. L. Amster of Boston, who is leading a fight against reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific on the lines proposed by the protective committee, said last night that he had heard from 400 bondholders, and that of these 100 had joined with him, making the representation of dissenting holders upward of $5,000,000. He expects to call a meeting of bondholders to name a new committee.

Mellen Finishes with Grand Jury.

Charles S. Mellen, former President of the New Haven, completed his main testimony before the Federal Grand Jury yesterday. He may be recalled next week to clear up a few details of his evidence. It is believed that the Grand Jury is approaching the end of its work and that in a few days a draft of its presentment will be laid before it.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alta	.05	.06	Mizpah Ext	.22	
Alpha Con	.01	.02	Montana	.47	
Andes	.05	.06	North Star	.18	
Belcher	.80	.90	Rescue Eula	.07	
Best & Belcher	.04	.05	Tonopah Ext	2.40	
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	.06	Topopah Mer	.24	
Con. Imperial	.01	.02	West End	.56	
Crown Point	.33	.34	GOLDFIELD.		
Gould & Curry	.01	.02	Atlanta	.19	
Hale & Norcross	.03	.04	Booth	.03	
Julia	.01	.02	C. O. D.	.03	
Justice	.06	.07	Comb. Fraction	.04	
Mexican	.36	.38	Dia. F. Daisy	.02	
Occidental Con	.35

WAR TAX COMPLETE, TO RAISE $90,000,000

House and Senate Conferees Finally Agree on Report—Estimates Cut $15,000,000.

A BILL OF CONCESSIONS

Beer to Pay $1.60—No Additional Levy on Spirits—Gasoline Tax Dropped—Congress Near End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—With compromises reducing by $15,000,000 or more the estimates of revenues from the war tax, the Democratic conferees tonight completed their report on the bill.

During the day it was reported that a surprising recovery in customs receipts for the last two weeks indicated an improvement in conditions that was expected to make up for the loss of revenue incident to concessions in conference. But this was later denied.

Conferees admitted that the measure as finally decided upon would not yield more than $90,000,000 a year. The bill as it passed the House provided for about $105,000,000.

Today, as yesterday, the fight in conference was waged chiefly around the taxes to be levied on beer, rectified spirits, and gasoline. Both sides made concessions. The managers on the part of the House finally consented to the Senate's amendment eliminating the tax of two cents a gallon on gasoline, while the Senators consented to drop their amendments raising the tax on beer from $1.50, as the bill passed the House, to $1.75, and imposing an additional tax of five cents a gallon on rectified spirits.

More or less related to this controversy was the final yielding of the House to the Senate amendment affecting wines. That amendment fixes a tax of eight cents a gallon on dry and sweet still wines, fifty-five cents a gallon on wine spirits, and varying rates on wines in small bottles and on champagnes and carbonated wines. At the same time the Senate's sweeping modifications of the tobacco schedule, running the tax to a maximum of $2,406 on the largest manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, were retained. The only change of importance in the Senate's treatment of the tobacco paragraphs reduced from $600 to $200 the amount of annual business to be done by special tobacco dealers before the tax applied to them.

The Senate's imposition of taxes upon perfumeries, cosmetics, hair dyes, and the like was retained, as was its amendment modifying the provision taxing shipments of newspapers by express and freight. This amendment provides merely that a bill of lading must be made out for every bundle of newspapers shipped, as was directed by the House provision, but that the tax on each shipment of newspapers shall be paid on the basis of sworn statements. The object of the modification is solely to prevent delay in forwarding newspapers by common carriers. Another Senate amendment striking out the proposed tax on mortgages was also retained.

The Senate's increase in the proposed tax on pawnbrokers from $20 to $50 was retained, while the tax on ordinary bonds was increased to $.30.

On another important disputed point the Senate was victorious, as the managers on the part of the House, when all the rest of the bill was determined, consented to the Senate's amendment reducing the bank stock from $2 to $1 per each $1,000.

Despite the parliamentary tangle in the House over other legislation, no trouble was encountered today in preparing a smooth right of way for the war tax conference report when it is ready for presentation. By unanimous consent the House agreed to meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, two hours ahead of the regular hour, so that no time may be lost.

Most of the members of the House are ready to quit Washington the moment the conference report is agreed to, and it was asserted tonight that a majority of the lower body would be homeward bound before midnight tomorrow. It is within the bounds of likelihood that Congress will adjourn tomorrow night.

TELLS OF ALLEGED REBATES

Witness Says American Tin Co. Had Secret Arrangement with Can Co.

Secret rebates, granted by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, were received for several years by the American Can Company, according to the testimony of Charles H. Denman, an expert accountant, at the hearing of the dissolution suit against the American Can Company held yesterday before Special Examiner Hacker in the Federal Court Building.

Moreover, Mr. Denman said, these rebates were not posted to the operating account, but were credited directly to profit. The sales of the American Can Company and its subsidiaries had risen from $23,000,000 in 1902 to $41,000,000 last year. Howard C. Seman testified to the existence of a contract between the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn and the American Can Company, by which the output was limited.

The next evidence will be taken tomorrow at Baltimore.

N. Y. Central Hearing on Nov. 14.

Judge Hough yesterday set Nov. 14 for a special hearing in the action brought against the New York Central Railroad Company and individual defendants in the Federal District Court by certain minority stockholders of the New York & Harlem Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the Central, to prevent the amalgamation of the two companies. Legal points in the stand taken by the New York Central may be threshed out. These, the Court holds, must be determined before the final hearing.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., except showers Fri. in n. w.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs. Fri. unsettled, probably rain; gentle to moderate e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Thurs.; showers at night or Fri.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e winds.

E. Tex.—Showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Cloudy in s., rain in n. Thurs. and Fri.

Utah—Fair in n., rain in s. Thurs. Fri. fair; warmer in s.

Okla.—Cloudy Thurs., followed by rain in extreme w. Fri., unsettled, probably rain.

Ark.—Fair Thurs., Fri., showers.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ohio—Fair Thurs. and slightly cooler in n. Fri., fair; gentle, shifting winds.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle n. e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled; probably rain; moderate shifting winds, becoming s. e.

Wis.—Fair Thurs. Fri., rain; moderate winds, mostly s.

Minn.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri., rain and somewhat cooler.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. Fri., unsettled, probably rain.

Mo.—Fair Thursday. Fri., cloudy in e., probably rain in w.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Rain and cooler Thurs. or Thurs. night. Fri., fair.

Neb.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain at night or Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs., probably rain. Fri., cloudy, rain in e.

For Investment

$50,000 or any part

If you have a successful business and require additional capital and services of a capable, experienced and aggressive merchant, please communicate with Box X-361, Times Annex. Communications considered strictly confidential.

MR. UNTERMYER REPLIES.

Stock Exchange Control Bill Was Strongly Supported, He Asserts.

Samuel Untermyer replied yesterday to a statement attributed by him to William C. Van Antwerp, one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange, that nobody favored Government control of the Exchange except William Sulzer, George W. Perkins, and Mr. Untermyer, and that if the Exchange were incorporated it would have been impossible for the Governors to close it, as they did on July 31, if anybody should get out an injunction.

"The fact is," said Mr. Untermyer, "that the bill had the unanimous support and was urged by ten of the eleven members of the Pujo Committee, including the seven Democratic members and three of the four Republicans, and that the Owen bill (the same bill) was supported by five of the seven Democrats of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, including the Chairman.

"Mr. Van Antwerp says it might have been enjoined from closing or from interfering with private trading by members on behalf of their customers in unlisted securities. The Owen bill asks no such power. It provides only for honest dealings while the Exchange is open, but the present emergency has proved that its powers should be broadened so as to take out of the hands of the Governors the right to close or suspend dealings without the consent of some public authority.

"All the Continental Exchanges are under Government control. Shortly after the beginning of hostilities the Dutch Government put the Amsterdam Exchange, which is an important one, in the hands of the Government. All of them closed promptly under Government direction. Our Exchange remained open just two days too long and gave a lot of short-selling gamblers a chance to reap a harvest by accentuating the panic. On the first of these two days the Governors boasted of that reckless act as proof of their wisdom, but the next day they precipitately closed after values had been smashed another 50 per cent. or more.

"If they had remained open another day they would have bankrupted half the big banks in the Street, most of the life insurance companies and other security holding institutions all over the country, besides their own members. It was this last-mentioned peril and the insistence of the banks that forced the Exchange to close. And yet we are told that the Government has no interest in such questions of financial life and death affecting the whole nation, and that their determination should be left exclusively and without the right of supervision of review in the hands of the brokers who are interested.

"Nothing has so accentuated the imperative need for regulation as the exposure of the autocratic power of what is now a private, irresponsible body to bring ruin upon the entire country."

FOODSTUFFS GOING OUT.

Large Exports of Grain and Flour to Europe Continue.

Foreign nations continued to be heavy purchasers of foodstuffs during the period Oct. 11 to 20, according to a report given out yesterday by Collector Malone. During the ten days covered by the report the Netherlands was the largest buyer of wheat, 446,377 bushels being shipped out of this port. England and Scotland together took 422,500 bushels, while 393,028 bushels went to Denmark. Wheat exports to France in the period reached 39,377 bushels; Spain, 55,135 bushels, and to Italy 35,000 bushels. Canadian wheat in transit to England aggregated 125,030 bushels, American wheat for Malta aggregated 168,000 bushels.

Denmark was a large purchaser of wheat flour, taking 46,645 bags. Exports to England were 33,986 bags. Other exports of wheat flour were as follows: Norway, 25,282 bags; France, 9,328 bags, and to Scotland, 12,400 bags. Wheat flour exports from here to the West Indies reached 17,015 bags, and to South America, 11,025 bags. There were also considerable quantities of canadian wheat flour sent through this port to Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

Corn exports to the Netherlands for the ten days amounted to 171,915 bushels. Refined sugar exports to England continued heavy, that country having taken 318,665 bags and 21,479 barrels. Exports of the refined product to Scotland were 21,820 bags. During the period 455,339 bushels of oats left here for Belgium. In view of the German occupation of Antwerp it is believed that the oats have been sent into a French port. Exports of oats to Sweden are set down at 90,000 bushels, while England took 12,498 bushels. Consignments of oats for Norway reached 13,025 bushels.

Norway purchased 134,390 bushels of rye, and Denmark 42,435 bushels. There were also shipments of rice in fair quantities to Cuba, West Indies, and South America.

RUTLAND ARGUMENTS HEARD

Former Directors Risked Private Fortunes for Road, Says Button.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 21.—Arguments in the suits of minority stockholders of the Rutland Railroad Company against former Directors and holders of majority interests in the road, charging fraud and mismanagement, were heard today in the Federal Court.

In behalf of the complainants, Louis Marshall of New York reviewed transactions between 1898 and 1906 which, the plaintiffs allege, involved fraud and misappropriation.

F. H. Button of New York argued for an hour in defense of the Directors and majority stockholders. He denied all the allegations in the bill of the plaintiffs and said that, instead of looting the road of $3,500,000 the Directors actually had risked their private fortunes at times to keep the railroad out of financial trouble. He will conclude his argument tomorrow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q. M. C., now at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., report to comdg. officer of that post for duty. The Comdg. Gen., Eastern Dept., will designate an officer to relieve him at Ft. Porter, N. Y.

Officers detailed with N. Y. N. G. as Insp.-Instrs.: Capt. W. E. Welsh, 30 Inf., and J. L. Gilbreth, 27 Inf., and 1st Lt. A. T. Rich, 8 Inf.

1st Lt. B. O'N. Kennedy, C. A. C., from 16 Co., to unassigned and to temp. command cable steamer St. Henry.

2d Lt. F. Kemble, C. A. C., from 96 Co., to unassigned and to coast defenses of Key West for duty.

1st Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., S. C., to Seattle, Wash., for Alaska military telegraph and cable system.

Officers assigned as indicated, effective Nov. 1: Infantry—Capts. E. T. Conley, to 30; A. A. Parker, 24, to 21; 1st Lts. C. S. Mitchell, 28, to 17; C. I. Sampson, to 12, and G. H. Huddleson, to 26, and 2d Lt. J. A. Davies, to 27.

Maj. C. H. McNeil, C. A. C., to Q. M. C.

Jan. 12, to Ft. Riley, R. I., Carmichael. Maj. McNeil will go to the Pipps.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. E. Edgerton, C. E., 2 months; Maj. B. Payne, 3d F. A., 1 month and 20 days, and 2d Lt. J. A. Davies, 27 Inf., 20 days.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. H. O. Stickney, the Prairie, to Administrator of Customs and Captain of Port, Vera Cruz.

Jr. Lts. J. W. W. Cummings, the Arkansas, to home, and D. D. McGuire, the North Dakota, to the Montana.

Ensigns J. R. Palmer, the Delaware, to the Montana; K. R. R. Wallace and E. S. Morrissey, Tulsa, to Montana; R. M. Doyle, New Hampshire, to Montana; P. C. Ransom and E. W. Broadbent, Virginia, to Montana; H. M. Kieffer, Kansas, to Montana, and E. P. A. Simpson, Nebraska, to Montana.

Paymaster W. R. Bowne, to N. Y. Yard.

A. Paymasters R. C. Reed, to the Hannibal, and S. Hempstone, the Hannibal, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

P. A. Surg. Clerk E. A. Morrow, appointment revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Jason, at Hampton Roads; Culgoa, at Lynn Haven Roads; New Jersey, at Southern Drill Grounds; Yankton, at Hampton Roads; Maryland, at Mare Island; Cleveland, at La Paz; Chattanooga, at Manzanillo.

Sailed: Terry, Boston, for Bar Harbor; Cassin, Cape Haitien, for Monte Cristi; Pontiac, Newport, for New York Yard; Brutus, Newport News, for Guantanamo; Georgia, Lynn Haven Roads, for Hampton Roads; Chauncey, Italia, for Manila; D-1 and D-3, Newport, for New York; Panther, Drayton, McCall, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Paulding, Trippe, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, Cummings, and the McDougal, Gardiner's Bay, for Hampton Roads, and the North Carolina, Alexandria, for Jaffa.

The orders to the Brutus, as published Oct. 10, have been so far modified that that vessel will proceed to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, thence to San Domingo waters.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday ....6@7 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Waiting for Orders.

A cable received by a local exporting house from its London office makes mention of a line of manufacturers outside the British War Office extending two blocks, all waiting to submit samples and take orders for war supplies. Owing to the moratorium, it was pointed out by the agent here, the English manufacturers are unwilling to take any but Government orders, since they can be sure of payment only on such business. The reports concerning huge foreign contracts in this market, he said, have been greatly exaggerated, the English at least preferring to keep their money at home, if it is at all possible.

***

English Cottons Cheap.

It was learned in the dry goods market yesterday that an English manufacturer of cotton goods is offering 36-inch printed voile here and in other cities about a cent a yard under what the leading domestic mills can make a similar fabric only 30 inches wide on a very small margin of profit. And this is done in spite of the fact that cotton is costing more in England today than it is here and of the American duty on such goods. The same firm is offering attractive plisses here at about the same relative values. There seems to be no doubt of the ability to deliver the goods here, for orders are being taken subject to delivery as late as six months from now.

***

Coating Demand Very Slack.

The demand for coatings in the dress goods market at the present time is reported very slack, owing to the continued warm weather. The situation on the whole is one that factors look upon with no attempt to conceal their dissatisfaction. As long as immediate business continues to suffer from depression the outlook for Spring cannot improve to any extent. The retailers will await more favorable opportunity for making their next season's purchases, and this opportunity will come when Fall merchandise begins to move in the customary way. There is some slight demand for gabardines and poplins at the present time, but outside of this there is very little feature to operations.

***

Trade Conference Successful.

The handling of the Claflin matter by the Central Conference of Trade Associations has called forth congratulations from those who were formerly wont to shake their heads when a plea was made for concerted action in such cases. There is little doubt now but that the committee will act for creditors on similar occasions in the future. The prediction is made, in fact, that the successful work shown in getting the members of the various trade associations to act in unison on what have become common ground for such action, will lead to something of a wider scope. An association of associations is mentioned in this connection, which shall be empowered to act in matters of general interests to the trades represented. There is such an organization in the meat industries now, but even a more representative body is suggested.

***

Gray Goods Still Quiet.

Quiet prevailed again in the local printcloth market yesterday, and prices were shaded a little on some constructions as a result. There was some trading done on 88½-inch 64-60s at 8 9-16 cents, but it was not large. Small business for near-by delivery was also done on 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s at 8 3-16 cents and 8 1-16 cents, respectively. There was a fair demand for sateens for immediate and near-by delivery, and there was quite a little bidding for 1915 delivery of these goods at prices which were somewhat below the market and which the mills did not want to take. There was a good movement of lawns during the day, but they sold at figures that were slightly under recent quotations on these goods. The day's quotations follow on several standard constructions:

39-inch, 80-80s....5½c. 38½-inch, 64-56s 8 7-16c
39-inch, 72-76s....4¾c. 38½-inch, 60-52s 8 3-16c
39-inch, 68-72s....4⅝c. 38½-inch, 60-48s 8 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-64s...3¾c. 27-inch, 64-60s....2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s 3 9-16c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

***

War Demand Falls Off.

A noticeable lull has come in the demand for wide and army duck on the part of the warring nations abroad. One of the largest houses in the trade reported yesterday that not a single order for these goods had been placed in the last five or six days. There have been a number of inquiries from indirect sources, however, but nothing has come of them and it is not known if the inquirers really had business to place or whether the inquiries were being made for speculation purposes. Inquiries have been coming forward on regular cotton goods for export in good number in the last week from practically all the leading buying countries not now at war, but the unsettled credit situation has been an effective bar to business with most of them. Some good sales have been made very recently to Cuban and Porto Rican buyers, however, and in some parts of South America importers have been found who are well enough fixed financially to meet the exporters' demands regarding payments. Lower prices are expected to stimulate the export demand in the near future.

***

Will Duplicate German Goods.

Much interest and dissatisfaction have been aroused in the local lace and embroidery field in an advertisement which appeared recently in a leading Canadian textile trade journal. It is headed "To Importers of Austrian and German Collars," and continues: "Your supply is cut off, so send your adopted shapes and quote prices you can pay to ——, Aldermanbury, London, England, who will fac simile them, their branding, and their box. High glaze if desired. Factories at London, Taunton, and Bridgewater." This is looked on here in some quarters as an invitation for Canadian wholesalers or retailers to get "German" and "Austrian" goods from English sources, or, in other words, a direct attempt to pirate designs and marks that German and Austrian houses have built up their business on, despite the fact that England has a law which deals severely with that sort of a thing. While it is appreciated that almost anything in this line is possible under the recently enacted English Alien Patents law, it is said that it is carrying such matters to too fine a detail to meet favor with American business men.

***

Garment Workers' Dissension.

The effect of the dissension that has arisen in the ranks of the United Garment Workers of America, the union of which the employes in the clothing trade of this and other cities are members, is awaited with some interest by the manufacturers. Sydney Hillman, who was elected President by the dissatisfied portion of the delegates that attended the convention at Louisville, was formerly chief clerk representing the workers under a protocol agreement at the factory of Hart, Schaffner & Marx in Chicago. He was taken from that city to act in a similar capacity here for the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union. Those who are familiar with labor conditions in the clothing trade are inclined to believe that if the Hillman faction, which claims to represent the large majority of the membership in this city of the U. G. W. of A., succeeds in ousting the leaders now in control the result will be a closer relationship than exists at present between the employers and the workers. It is unlikely that the agreement that was closed recently with the American Clothing Manufacturers' Association will be repudiated.

RECESSION IN STANDARD OIL

Minimum for Trading Reduced an Average of Five Points.

The Committee on Unlisted Stocks announced yesterday that the minimum prices permitted in trading in Standard Oil shares had been reduced for an average of about five points from the quotations previously in force. The committee has been bringing buyers and sellers of unlisted stocks together for several weeks at prices slightly below the final quotations on July 30, but yesterday's reduction was the first statement of a definite recession. Prices established in dealings have not been made public.

When trading in unlisted securities first was allowed it was said that prices for many of the Standard Oil group were above the last figures when the Curb market closed. The five-point recession amounted to about 2 per cent. of the previous selling price of the shares.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

AMERICAN OIL CLOTH COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the American Oil Cloth Company of 262 Canal Street and 50 East Forty-second Street by Hays, Hershfield & Wolf, attorneys for the Traders' Commercial Company, a creditor for $5,000. There are less than twelve creditors, it is alleged. Liabilities are $76,000 and assets $50,000. The factory is at Salem, N. J. There has been considerable litigation in New Jersey over the affairs of the company.

AMUSEMENT RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Amusement Restaurant Company, Inc., 1,573 Broadway, in the Gaiety Strand Theatre Building, by George Hahn for these creditors: Mary Bittner, $13,000; Joseph Perry, $2,000, and Reese Brothers, $4. Liabilities are reported to be about $80,000.

CARBONDALE SPONGE COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Carbondale Sponge Company, Inc., of 46 Gold Street, by John K. Cheyney, of Tarpon Springs, Fla., a creditor for $2,227 on a draft.

JUDITH H. DOWNEY, clerk, residing at 800 East 173d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy as a poor person unable to pay the fees, with liabilities of $103,365 and no assets. He was formerly treasurer of the Glen Engineering Construction Company, which went into bankruptcy on Dec. 30, 1910, and most of his liabilities are for loans to that company or on notes which he indorsed for it. Among the creditors are the Merchants' National Bank of Jersey City, $16,807; First National Bank of Greenhall of Union, $4,210; D. H. Beverly, $6,000; John H. Ross, $10,000, and Edmund J. O'Connor, $5,000.

ADOLPH KARDEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Adolph Kardeman, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, 1,398 Fifth Avenue, by these creditors: Alfred A. Wood, $272; Edward J. Ryan, $92, and Elmer L. Lupton, $214. Judge Hand appointed Charles J. Greenhall receiver; bond $1,000. It was alleged that Kardeman was about to sell out to an auctioneer stock valued at $2,000 for $1,400, and Judge Hand restrained the auctioneer from interfering with the property or with the receiver in the administration of his duties.

SAMUEL FRIEDMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Friedman, jobber in jewelry, 33 Forsyth Street, by William Jaeb for these creditors: Freudenheim Brothers & Levy, $1,080; Alfred Waxman, $190, and Elkan Figatner, $100. Judge Hand appointed M. A. Henkel receiver; bond $1,000. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $1,000.

NATHAN KEKULSKY, jobber in waists at 15-17 West Twenty-sixth Street, has made an assignment to Heman B. Wilson, Jr. He was formerly in the liquor business and began the waist business in 1910. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Henry K. Dunn, $488; S. Berk, $340, and Albert N. Graser, $195. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets said to be $2,000.

GIOVANNI CANNISTRACI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Giovanni Cannistraci, wholesale dealer in Italian products, wines, and groceries, 515 East Fourteenth Street, by these creditors: Alex D. Shaw & Co., $900; De Martini Macaroni Company, $500; Joseph Lanza, $204, and Francesco Sciortiere of Palermo, $762. He made an assignment on Tuesday to Nicolo Rao, an employe, and creditors allege that they have been unable to find Mr. Cannistraci at his place of business in the last few days. Judge Hough appointed Albert Boneschi receiver; bond $2,000.

UNIVERSAL PIANO COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Clifford G. Ludvigh and Eugene Radin receivers for the Universal Piano Company of 429 Whitlock Avenue (bond $3,000,) and they are to carry on the business for thirty days. Mr. Radin is to serve without compensation. Liabilities are $88,000 and assets $15,000. Among the creditors are the Piano Pneumatic Action Company, $39,604; Loorcher Piano Case Company, $17,698, and Wellington Piano Case Company, $7,685.

PATTERSON & SHARRAL, jobbers in hardware and cutlery, 88 White Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $48,089 and assets $31,402, consisting of stock, $10,000; fixtures, $200; accounts, $19,920; cash in bank, $1,208, and cash on hand, $74. There are 320 creditors.

ABRAHAM H. FOX, wholesale dealer in millinery, 623 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $33,396 and assets $18,100. He has made an offer of composition which has been accepted by a majority of creditors, and the offer has been referred to John J. Townsend to take further proceedings.

WALL'S NATIONAL POSTER SERVICE, INC., of 200 Fifth Avenue and Boston, has filed schedules of liabilities $25,489 and assets $9,501, consisting of accounts, $5,067; office furniture, $659; cash in bank, $3,778, and cash on hand, $2. There are 220 creditors, among whom are J. Donnelly & Son, Boston, $4,952; Van Beuren & New York Bill Posting Company, $1,918; Philadelphia Bill Posting Company, $1,880, and Newark Bill Posting Company, $1,208.

PORSTH ELECTRIC COMPANY of 10 East Twenty-sixth Street has filed schedules showing liabilities $24,064 and assets $2,730, consisting of stock, $1,700; notes, $3,773; cash on hand, $1,948; cash in bank, $16; machinery and fixtures, $1,000, and accounts, $18,853; also 100 shares of stock of the Porsth Electric Company of Porto Rico, value unknown.

ROTH & PRINTZ, skirts, 51 Avenue B, have filed schedules showing liabilities $6,101 and assets $960.

BARONE & FLACKS, manufacturers of dresses, 24 West Thirty-ninth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $2,668 and assets $109.

LOUIS DEL BENE, grocer, of Yonkers, has filed schedules showing liabilities $2,215 and assets $2,333.

PELLMAN & DREYFUSS, (corporation,) manufacturers of cloaks and suits, 27 West Twenty-fourth Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $18,181, nominal assets $16,758, and actual assets $4,951.

KUPPERSCHMID MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS, INC., of 195 Chrystie Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities $5,966, nominal assets $1,704, and actual assets $1,417.

JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, dealer in Italian groceries, 290 Pleasant Avenue, has maed an assignment to Samuel W. Altman.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The W. S. Edwards Manufacturing Company, maker of gas and electric light fixtures; involuntary petition; liabilities in excess of $150,000; assets, $40,000.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 21.—Incorporated today:

American Play Co., $500,000; E. Breitenfeld, H. S. Budner, B. Marbury, 106 Liberty St.

Carl Gutmann & Co., department store garments manufacturers, $200,000; J. J. Phelan, S. and Leopold Wolf, 249 West 38d Av.

Rucsslor Importing Wine Co., $10,000; W. T. Henry, J. Riva, H. Isaac, 280 W. 48 St.

Wool Products Co., Watertown, $30,000; S. Baker, M. and J. Stabinsky.

Canby Motor Truck Sales Co., $30,000; W. I. Cohen, J. H. Sharkey, S. L. Storti, 44 Douglass St., Bklyn.

Terwilleger & Shackett Corpn., Albany, motion pictures, $20,000; R. F. Heaton, C. L. Shackett, F. G. Terwilleger.

Gladwin Co., foundry, factory supplies, merchandise, $50,000; J. Epstein, J. B. Kalmuk, W. P. Buchler, 30 Broad St.

H. Holding Realty Co., $10,000; I. Braveman, M. E. Levine, J. Shenk, 62 W. 107 St.

Camera Mfg. Corpn., merchandise, $5,000; S. Mosheim, S. Schoen, J. Isaac, 206 W. 14th St.

German Cutlery Importing Co., $5,000; J. Hanenson, H. L. Schaffer, G. Schoinman, 108 W. 148 St.

Wo-Ka Manufacturing Co., patented articles, $5,000; A. Wolff, G. and J. Tuskak, 458 164 St.

Smart Set Hat Works, $5,000; H. P. Gerdon, J. Cohen, Weinberg, 98 111 St.

Newport Pearl Button Co., Duvall Bluff Pearl Button Co., Black Rock Pearl Button Co., Clarendon Pearl Button Co., and Cairo Pearl Button Co., all of Amsterdam, each $5,000 capital. Directors of all: E. Cooper, A. A. and H. Chalmers, Amsterdam.

Helotite Brush Co., Troy, $5,000; C. E. Thompson, F. H. and M. H. Wagar.

Improved Live Stock Sales Co. of America, $5,000; G. W. Galling, H. W. Smith, W. Anderhegen, Jr., 401 E. 181 St.

Lock Cafe & Restaurant Co., $5,000; E. Gaberson, Jr., and C. A. Lock, 302 W. 181 St.

Voluntary dissolution: American Arch Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 21.—Charters filed today:

Frey Brothers, Inc., Newark, plumbing; $10,000; Amelia Frey, Edward L. Frey, E. J. Frey, Newark.

Copper Rock Mining Co., Camden, $50,000; Carl E. Nielsen, Camden; J. X. Olsen, Walter S. Hawkins, Brooklyn.

General Realty & Investment Co., Atlantic City, $10,000; Ralph M. Jacoby, Frances E. Burke, Wm. C. Walker, Atlantic City.

WOOL MARKET VERY STRONG

Orders from Warring Nations Will Soon Cause Advanced Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

The wool market is exceedingly strong, and there is every indication to believe that prices on many grades will show considerable advances before the first of the year. The increased demand for cross-bred wools, due largely to the placing of orders with domestic manufacturers for blankets, to be used by the belligerent powers, has resulted in advances in price.

The relatively small amount of wool now in the hands of the dealers is becoming rapidly depleted, domestic manufacturers purchasing fair quantities, with Canadians and buyers for foreign account competing for lots suitable for the manufacture of military cloths. The total turn-over for the week is estimated at 4,800,000 pounds.

Unseasonable weather conditions are responsible for a slight lull in the goods market, and a few cancellations on heavy weights are coming to hand. The vogue of the balmacaan still continues and woolen manufacturers showing satisfactory lines of such cloths have booked orders sufficient to keep their plants in operation for some time to come. Large orders have come forward from foreign sources.

Spring orders in the dress goods market are very satisfactory, though the majority of sales agents consider a much larger volume of business will be apparent in the near future.

The situation in the cotton goods market has not changed to any great extent during the last week.

Worsted yarn prices show decided signs of increasing firmness and the situation is gradually adjusting itself to a definite basis. A much better feeling is prevalent among knitters, and activity in this division of the trade is rapidly increasing. Several of our large knitters are well employed on orders from foreign Governments for hosiery, underwear and sweaters. As a result of the increased demand several spinners are already sold up to the end of the year.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Concrete Board Co.—T. W. Haley et al., $600.

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corp. and Thomas C. Meadows—R. R. Velle, $4,236.

Advertising Corp. of America—American Sales Book Co., Ltd., $540.

Acme Water Storage and Construction Co.—National Meter Co., $413.

Burke, Harry—Clarke Bros., $252.

Bennett, Samuel—American Blank Book Mfg. Co., $350.

Blaschoff, Franklin J.—W. D. Mitchell et al., $367.

Blumberg, Chas. M.—Sweet, Orr & Co., Inc., $120.

Brender, Gaston A.—W. S. Howard et al., $163.

City of N. Y.—R. Kaplan, $739.

Courtlandt Iron Works—A. Aronowitz et al., $410.

Daly, Jos. B. and Ellen M.—H. C. Jacobs, $126.

Cullo, Patrick—N. Y. Edison Co., costs, $394.

Chester, Clarence L.—West Side Construction Co., $219.

Dunberg, David M., and Harry Elkans—N. Y. Business Buildings Corp., $377.

De La Mater, Byrnes Automobile Co.—R. Z. Collinge, $2,258.

D'Angelo, Frank—David Mayer Brewing Co., $883.

E. Riger & Co., Inc.—Globe Sash and Door Co., $249.

Engel, Max, and Rose Engel—M. Ash et al., $126.

Furman, Kasper—A. Sulka & Co., $1,149.

Fritz Lindinger Cafe, Inc.—R. Oelsner, $102.

Fram Building Co., Inc., Oscar O. Thorsland and Oscar Smeland—Enell Chandelier Co., Inc., $265.

Frank, A. Alphonse—Riviera Realty Co., $894.

Feldenfeld Chemical Co., Inc.—National Exposition Co., Inc., $193.

Gothelf, Morris—N. Shaffer, $329.

Green, David—Manhattan Leasing Co., $983.

Griffiths, Daniel—Waumbek Mfg. Co., $256.

Goldin, Louis, and Israel Goldsmith—C. Lindberg et al., $138.

Grant, Charles B.—R. J. Matthews, $135.

Green, Martin—Clarke Bros., $307.

Giannelli, Antonio—G. F. Coshland & Co., $246.

Hoffman, Jacob—J. Hoffman, $242.

High Grade Oil Refining Co. of New York—Gotham Can Co., $105.

Holland, Michael—Zenith Butter and Egg Co., $168.

Klumpp, Gottlieb—New York Edison Co., $104.

Kesler, James, and John Stevenson—R. J. Lynch, $387.

Knickerbein, Charles—R. F. Manger, $1,252.

Knickrehm, Anna—Same, $1,252.

London, Albert—I. Lewis, $18,327.

Leondopoulos, Constantine—B. D. Dugundji, $500.

Lawlor, Paul J., Daniel F. Kennedy, William King, and Francis D. McKenna—W. T. Emmet, $119.

Levin, Philip—F. Jones, $115.

Marlow, Walter D.—F. Clapisson, $920.

McNemee, Henry—H. Coffey, $985.

McConnell, Claude D.—L. E. Palmer, $3,646.

McMahon, James, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., $500.

Mildner, William C.—G. A. Finlay, $462.

Mills, Samuel H.—New England Incandescent Supply Co., $107.

New York Railways Co.—M. Hector, $1,136.

Penzavacchia, Salvatore—J. Baumgold et al., $300.

Pendleton, Richard H.—W. C. Smithson, $428.

Pope, Charles M.—C. Oxun, $113.

Parnass, Samuel, and George Dalton—C. H. Young et al., $2,036.

Platt, Helen A. and John T.—R. S. Clark, $34,749.

Park Engineering Co.—Thomas W. Kiley & Co., $1,074.

Spence, Harold W.—Gorham Co., $101.

Perkins, John—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y., $118.

Queens Land and Title Co.—I. Zimetbaum et al., $2038.

Quackenbush, Isaac—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $162.

Pruss, John A. and Annie—L. S. Goebel, Jr., $1,596.

Phillips, Moses, Isaac L., Max, David F., Abraham S.—P. Levins, $1,414.

Paris, Frank—A. H. Fischer et al., costs, $111.

Palmer, Lily E.—Douglaston Realty Co., costs, $156.

Ranger, John H.—A. Kipp, $801.

Richard, Herbert T., and Irving M. Hirsch—L. F. Rytar, $304.

Reisler, Nathan—J. Blauner, $1,274.

Stutter, Leo and W. C.—J. Kugelman et al., $224.

Smith Hoisting Co. and Millikan Bros., Inc.—A. B. Morton, $12,479.

Schwartz, Harris J. Fox, $102.

Schiff, Max and Morris—Aetna Accident and Liability Co., $224.

Seidman, Louis—M. F. Banks, $716.

Stone, Fred M.—M. Wuerfel, $456.

Sapersky, Sarah—A. Rosenberg, $300.

Stead, Haden R.—F. F. Frechold Estates, $154.

Sturcke, Geo. H., Jr.—W. H. Fischer et al., $193.

Schwartz, Frank—S. Friedman et al., $207.

United States Factory Equipment Co.—A. M. Maretzek, $195.

Van Vleeck, Wm. H.—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $2,625.

Whitney, Fred C.—Standard Lithographing and Printing Co., $117.

Wollman, Max—R. Rosen, costs, $117.

West-Farms Lumber Co.—H. W. Alling, $173.

Wilner, Samuel—M. Grossman, $111.

Wice, Louis—J. Suber, $140.

Walker, Laura—A. Herrmann, costs, $128.

In Bronx County.

Brighton Souvenir and Novelty Co., Inc.—Edward H. Wallach, and Samual C. Phillips—L. B. Wasserman, $258.

Davis, Aaron B., and Charles Newmark—M. A. Lazaroff, $329.

Deeby Motor Truck Sales Co., $30,000; W. Sweezey's Sons & Co., $388.

Morrison, Charles V.—J. H. Damm, $183.

Mahoney, Mary J.—J. Polchinski, $344.

Peterson, Nathan—J. Blauner, $1,624.

Scott, Elsie—Broadway and

STEEL TRUST DENIES AIM FOR MONOPOLY

Organizers Had No Thought of Suppressing Competition, Its Counsel Asserts.

POINTS TO TRADE GROWTH

R. V. Lindabury Asserts That Sales Abroad Have Brought Millions of Foreign Money Here.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—In the United States District Court today, Richard V. Lindabury, of Newark, spoke for five hours in defense of the United States Steel Corporation after Jacob M. Dickinson, chief counsel for the Government in the dissolution suit had concluded his opening address, which had consumed more than six hours. Mr. Lindabury asserted among other things that the United States Steel Corporation was a law abiding institution, that its organization had had a beneficial effect on the business life of the country, that it had toned up and steadied the iron and steel industry of the country, that it had built up a wonderful foreign trade and that it was not formed to create a monopoly or to suppress competition.

Unless it could be proved, Mr. Lindabury said, that the Steel Corporation at the time the suit was filed was restraining trade the case fell to the ground. Mr. Lindabury referred to Mr. Dickinson's statement of yesterday that five great groups of financial and industrial interests had combined to form the steel corporation, and called it a "picture of imagination."

There was no thought in the mind of Andrew Carnegie when he sold his interest in the Carnegie Company to the new corporation that a monopoly was to be created, Mr. Lindabury said. "Mr. Carnegie's offer to sell his interest," he added, "was not based upon a desire to enter a combination, but upon a desire to retire from business and devote his life and means to philanthropic purposes."

Mr. Lindabury expects to conclude his argument tomorrow, when he will be followed by Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General, who will speak on the acquisition by the Steel Corporation of the ore lands in the Northwest.

Interlocking Directorates.

In continuing his argument today Mr. Dickinson for the Government took up the matter of interlocking directorates. Mr. Dickinson said the Steel Corporation through its Directors was in direct touch with the large railroads and steamship companies of the United States and "with the overwhelming majority in money and power of the banks and trust companies of the United States." The record of the case shows, he said, that since its organization Directors of the corporation had been Directors in more than 540 different companies and corporations exclusive of the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries.

In 1911, when the suit was brought, Mr. Dickinson continued, some of the steel Directors were Directors in sixty-two railroad companies operating nearly 50 per cent. of the entire railroad mileage of the country.

Taking up the matter of Steel Directors sitting on railroad boards and using their influence to give the Steel Corporation business, he cited instances through testimony taken in the present case where such influence apparently had been used.

Mr. Dickinson dwelt upon the alleged power of the Steel Corporation to destroy competitors. In support of his contention that it had great power in restraining trade, he relied largely on testimony given by E. H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Board, and other Steel Corporation men at various Governmental and Congressional investigations.

In summing up, Mr. Dickinson asserted that the Steel Corporation ever since its formation had controlled and still controlled the greater part of the steel business of the United States.

"The corporation's vast power has been directed primarily to the exaction of non-competitive prices from the general public," he said, "rather than to the destruction of its competitors. It has made its competitors co-conspirators with it in the artificial maintenance of prices of steel products."

Opening of the Defense.

In opening for the Steel Corporation Mr. Lindabury first took up the question whether the organization of the Steel Corporation resulted in restraining trade or creating a monopoly. This, he said, could be answered only after it had been determined what was meant by the terms "restraint of trade" and "monopoly" as used in the Sherman act. The authors of the act, members of the bar and Judges, had differed, he said, more or less for twenty years. He contended that suppression of competition did not always restrain trade, and quoted decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil, Tobacco, and other cases to support his view.

Mr. Lindabury asserted that the Steel Corporation's proportion of the country's total production of iron and steel in 1901, when the suit was begun, was only 50.1 per cent.

Mr. Lindabury gave the defense's version of the formation of the Steel Corporation. There was no thought of a monopoly, he said, and no thought of suppressing competition. The only wish of the promoters was to have plants that could take the raw material and lay down the finished product at home and abroad at prices that could not be beaten by other manufacturers. To prove this assertion he called the attention of the court to the Steel Corporation's statement that neither the Cambria, Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, nor Bethlehem Steel Companies was taken into the combination.

Mr. Lindabury denied that the Steel Corporation was overcapitalized. The claim of the Government, he said, was based on the value of the properties taken over by the Steel Corporation considered as independent units, instead of on their value in combination for legitimate manufacturing purposes.

"The organization," he continued, "was but a natural and normal development from existing trade and manufacturing conditions, and was only notable because of the largeness of the conception which underlay it and the courage exhibited in undertaking to carry it out. But ability to think large and courage to execute the thought are not condemned by the laws. Indeed, the future prosperity of our country and its standing among the nations must depend in large measure upon the encouragement given to these attributes of the American business man."

The Steel Corporation, Mr. Lindabury said, had effected great economies in the manufacture and distribution of steel products. The production of finished rolled iron and steel in the United States had increased, he said, from 9,487,000 tons in 1900 to 21,621,000 tons in 1910, and surpassed that of every other basic product except cement.

Mr. Lindabury drew a picture of the increase in the foreign trade in iron and steel since the Steel Corporation was organized. Nearly $100,000,000 of foreign money, he said, now flowed into this country every year for iron and steel products manufactured in the United States.

G. S. Rice to Build River Tunnels.

George S. Rice has been appointed by the Public Service Commission a division engineer in charge of the construction of the two tunnels under the East River to Brooklyn. His salary will be $7,000 a year. Mr. Rice was Chief Engineer of the old Rapid Transit Commission, which built the present Subway, and was also in charge of the construction of the Interborough tunnel to Brooklyn for the Public Service Commission. He succeeds Frederick Noble, who resigned to go into private practice, and was appointed on the recommendation of Alfred Craven, Chief Engineer of the commission.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Alfred E. Holcomb of New York City was admitted to practice.

38—Citizens Insurance Co. of Miss. v. Matt C. Clay.—Dismissed, with costs.

137—Western Union Tel. Co. v. J. C. Major, Jr.—Dismissed, with costs.

61—Antonio Maria Peralta v. California.—Submitted.

383 and 384—Pullman Co. v. W. V. Knott.—Argument commenced.

409—US v. Holland America Co.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 22: 380, 382, 427, 251, 462, 478, (and 479;) 349, 506, 2, and 4.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Alleghany Val Brick Co<Raymond.
Re Post & Davies.
Milton<USA.
Laemmle<Stern, &c.
Read Mach<Jaburg.
Re Buchanan, (4 cases.)
Hensgener<Reynolds El Co.
Jennings<McClure Co.
N W Theatrical Assn<Harrington.
Re Ballance.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. Cases on—Kiefer<Unionwerke A G.
Same<Heyman.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Bleakley<CNY & Canter.
Re Owners' Dredge & Crescent Sand<Thames.
Rugge<Tug Roselle.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

Byers<Norton.
Lyttle<5th Nat Bank.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Kasper<Daniels.
Bonynge<Milliken.
Curtis<McKenna.
Werner<Nesbitt, (2 acts.)
NY Assets Realiz<McKinnon.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Habahetz<Hamb-Am.
NY Dock<D, L & WRR.
Steinhagen<Tug President.
Eclipse Lighterage<Cornell S'boat.
McGowan Lumber<Mallory.
NY, NH & H RR<Tug Volunteer.
Hirsch Lumber<Clyde.
Cohen<Barge Josephine.
Fields<Tug Winnie.
Scott<Fulton Transp.
Gildersleeve<Tug Confine.
Fulton Transp<Scott & Co.
Ralli<Soc Anonima, &c

Eastern District.

COMMON LAW—Court opens in Room 325.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common Law.

Hyde & Behman<Bklyn Majestic, (10 A. M.)
Springer<Thompson, (10:30 A. M.) Buckler<Phila & Read C & I, (10:30 A. M.) Macbeth<Read R R, (10:30 A. M.)

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions. New Eng Casualty<Holm Building Corp.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Ferguson<Lewisboro.
Peabody<Kent.
Lamport<Smedley.
People<Anhut.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P.J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Butler<CNY.
Smith<Steers.
New<Burnett.
Globe Litho<Morris P. Beek Bros & Winch<Davidson.
Nethercott<Waldo.
Egan<Thompson-Starrett Co.
Curtis<Davidson.
Essex Co Nat Bk<4th Nat Bk.
Herreshoff<Am Brit, &c
Ewing, Bacon & H<Hoyt.
Ebling Brew<Fusco.
Halsh<Germania Bk.
Ediitz<Man Wreck.
Keogh<Menze.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Gilbert.
Aaron Buckshaum<Price.
Flynn<CNY.
Vogelstein<Pops Mot.
Gernstein<Rothsch'd, Mot. Tr<New and Beaver.
Pendleton<St. George Pulp & Paper.
Re Murphy, (McCauley.)
Re Clinch, (Blunden.)
Wright<North'n Assur Co of London.
Willis<O. J. Schwarzler Co.

Testa<Testa.
Brewer<Sun Print.
Re Young Rus Ev'ds.
Groves<D Dominion T
Re Cent Mtge.
Moffitt<Bost & M RR
Kelly<McMullen.
Schaefer<Darusch.
Hirsch<Hirsch.
Cochran<Galland.
Titus<Billington.
Innis<McGowan.
Soldiri<Guttfreund.
Adams<Swift.
N Y, West & Boston Ry<CNY.
Cohen<Mountjoy.
McElhone<D N Burdick.
Tighe<Walters.
Maynard<Garey.
N Riv Coal<Dudgeon.
Wood<Fiske.
Smith<I R T Co.
Guido<Guido.
Hutchins<Hutchins.
Conroy<Bissinger.
Ippolito<Richardson Press.
People<Nebelmesser.
Albright<Thompson-S.
Feeney<Blumenthal & Co.
Blum<Blum.
Cavanagh<Revenue R.
Rea<Frank.
Met Life<Heinze.
Alexander Co<Johnston & E.
Same<Same.
Mechanics' Bank<Met Sraz.
Finkelstein<Bookel.
Re Leive.
Kasow<Kasow.
Kiernan<Furst.
Brady<Brady.
Gropper<Gropper.
Corley<Corley, (2 acts.)
Hearne<Wells.
Trainor<Whiting.
People<Demirjian.
Re McKeown, (2 2d St.)
Monahan<Knight.
Lasky<Petrona.
Natz<Bosselman Co.
Michaels<Kures.
Cohn<Winter.
Re 111 St Con.
Felt<Felt.
Reale<Conwell.
Fuller<Guar Trust.
People<Fiore.
Strohmeier<Graf.
Cook<Rath.
Davis<Kaye.
Re Kennedy, (Reeder.)
Engel<Carter & Co.
Conde<Conde.
Re Zanfardino, (Cruger Av.)
Conklin<Fed Trust.
Re Edelson, (Hagenauer.)
Same<same.
Harper<Babcock.
Gartikov<Gartikov.
Schwartz<Schwarz.
Cen Exch B'k<Weill, Harper<Babcock.
Re Leine.
Cohen<Sirowitz.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Re Review Pl & W, 204 Pearl St.
Schwartz<Wilhelm.
Ladd<United Royalt's.
Kobre<Lewis.
Norment<Wittman.
Quiggle<Quiggle.
Blight-Oberfeld Co<O'Neill & B.
Oppenheim<Oppenheim & Co.
Aderer<Aderer.
Adams<Adams.
Watson<Grebs.
MacEvoy<T Water Oil.
Roehr<Fuchs.
Hecht<Burchell J.
May<May.
Citron<Nesi.
Lamarche<Lynch.
Star Co<CNY.
Kawut<Gottfried.
Same<same.
Peterson<Powler.
Stanley<Vechten Waring.
Sandzik<Sandzik.
Franklin Union 23<Berry.
Yes<Keller.
Keller<Keller.
Berger<Berger.
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
Preferred causes:
Nat Surety<Fay.
Kark<Kark.
Kempner<Newstate Co, (No. 1.)
Inc Property<Paina.
Kempner<Newstate Co, (No. 2.)
Magrel<Magrel.
General calendar:
Riehl<NY S Patrolman's Ass'n.
Witmark & Sons<Atteridge.
Lindsay Light<Robinson.
Tilton<Gans.
N J Terra Cotta<Long Meadow<Meinliker.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Orlando<Orlando.
Haines<Allison.
Duffy Co<Gramis.
Kahn<Czetar.
Glass<Glass.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Case on.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VL, no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ornstein<West T R.
Fagan<Pincus.
Landon<Mott.
Nassau N Bk<Parodi.
Hy Oestreicher<Winters.
Akron Bldg<Conday.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Malin<Knapp.
Bakst<Gragg Co.
Badt<Lamb.
Stern<Bella Hess.
Cole<Harrison.
Plitt<Ill Surety.
Nat'l Motors Co<Delello.
Lawyers Title Ins<Shope.
Reenikoff<Pellstreau<Pellstreau.
McKnight<McKnight.
Buller<Isman.
Altoria Rlty<Delacy.
Grossman<Carnegie T.
Rapp<Rapp.
Mundin Const Co<Levy.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Strasburger<Strasburger & Co.
Ducas<Fed U Surety.
Postal Life<Burns.
Forbes<Jones.
Bernstein<Hall.
Bank fur Handel, &c<Case on.
Kasow<Kasow.
Brady<Brady.
Corley<Corley, (2 acts.)
Trainor<Whiting.
Re McKeown, (E 22d St.)
Natz<Bosselman Co.
Cohn<Winter.
Felt<Felt.
Fuller<Guar Trust.
Strohmeier<Graf.
Davis<Kaye.
Engel<Carter & Co.
Re Zanfardino, (Cruger Av.)
Conklin<Fed Trust.
Re Edelson, (Hagenauer.)
Same<same.
Harper<Babcock.
Gartikov<Gartikov.
Schwarz<Schwarz.
Cen Exch B'k<Weill, Harper<Babcock.
Re Leine.
Cohen<Sirowitz.

PART II.—Phibbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bradley<CNY.
Geary<same.
Powers<same.
Rity Co of Am<CNY.
Jerman<same.
Burkhart<Cochran.
Smith<same.
Clear.
Berkowitz<Frumkes.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bystron Rty<Am Pipe Clear.
Bayer<Bottaford-Dickinson Co.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gunther<Riding Co.
No day calendar.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldberg<Friedman.
Flikins<same.
Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Roggerio<Nas Ei RR.
Beckett<Blum.
Flynn<Regers & H.
Wrenn<Larson.
Meyers<Barrett.
Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Klein<Greenbaum Hoffman<Bronx B Bk.
Stern<Sternfeld Bldg.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Swanson<Wieland.
Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hogberg<Hartford & N Y Trans.
Parris<Cent. Pk. RR.
Melita<42 St. &c, Ry.
Gardner<Cent. Pk.
Howard<Margulies.
Cohen<same.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Barrett.
Clear.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Glassman<Singer S M Co.
Goldstein<I R T.
Washburn<Avery.
Bachrach<same.
Hempel<Schwarz's Van Bourdon<Plaza Oper.
Jordan<same.
Canevari<Thomas & B.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Donnelly<Astoria L, H & P.
D. Ferolle<Nalk.
Baranouckas<Wirth.
A. Ferolle<same.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levinson<Ill Surety.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Farley<Bronx B & H.
Case on.

PARTS XV. and XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on, Paulding<Palmer & Co. No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on, Tatum<Farson. No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowlar, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates:
Camilla E. Pollock.
Mary Stenger.
John H. Bonnell.
Wills for probate:
Ruth D. Draher.
Albert W. Harris.
David R. Canavan.
Louis Kerner.
Lulpold W. Mandelbaum.
Amos H. Calef.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan S.
Contested will of Mary V. McCusker.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Kindgen<Colonial Bk.
Wahlngrad<Brookstone.
Communipaw Steel<Gioffe.
Settler<Nathan.
Politzer Bros<Novack.
Adamker<Fischman.
Weiss<Coen.
Smith<Walcoff.
Munsch<Ulrich.
Littauer<WoolterKnit.
Binder<Tull.
Foster Pump Works<Grohs Sons.
Pringle<Allen.
White<Atkins.
Keyes<Ferrara.
Silkcross<O'Connor.
Hirschber Co<O'Reilly.
Butler<Tempest.
Kelly<St. Regis.
Smith<Acme Lace.
Zufnas<Isaacs.
Endel & Peles<Guryan.
Pearl<Winham.
Rosenblum<Held.
Friedman<Weiss & Marcus.
Tumbadello<Hartford, &c.
Cohen<Schwartz.
Whitman<Martin.
Katz<Sobelson.
Same<Same.
Emser<Oestreicher.
Sealdo<Phelan Bros.
Ettinson<Levin.
Wilson<Duncan.
McGuire<Marine.
Biegel<McMullen, Snare & Triest.
Livingston<Krulewitch.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Schraeder<NY Rys.
Waite<Piercy Co.
Fischler<same.
Scanlon<NY Rys.
Force<Price.
Dougherty<same.
Ryan<Locust Farms.
Sokosoff<Cannem'r.
Epperson<Cent Park, &c, RR.
Williams<Phipps House Co.
Kodeshwitz<NY Rys.
Tower<Con Gas.
Eastmond<I R T.
Sackin<Linch.
May<NY Edison.
Wieman<Ley.
Cohen<Ball Snug Harb Leather Goods.
Sherwood<Sargold Rty
Tringle<Converse.
Lebelson<NY Rys.
Eppsteiner<Kleebiatt.
Hackney<Hartman.
Simpson<Eppinger.
Schenkowich<C I, &c, RR.
Holsander<Locomobile Co of Am.
Cohen<I R T.
Peter<5th Av Coach.
Levine<Orentlich.
Weissman<Krinsky.
Brandstein<New Era Leather Goods.
Ringel<May.
Finkelman<I R T.
Siegel<Gluck.
Powers<NY Rys.
Reiss<Pac C Cas.
Ford<Ryan Con.
Di Angelo<Carey.
Barrett<Johnson.
Pirone<Spivak.
Saer<Kramer.
Miller<Ideal Vacuum.
Raisner<Finck.
Wolfensohn<I R T.
Hall<NY Rys.
Gen Warranty Corp<Smith.
Pratto<Bradley Con.
Byrne<Haft.
Jenszewski<Crane Co.
Wolff<Bader.
Albaum<NY Tel.
Morisefsky<Union Ry.
Kurlin<Gutman.
Baron<Siegman.
Mullin<NY Rys.
Von Bayer<Eastman Rlty.
Apfelberg<same.
Brodamy<Evers Rhem Clear.
Galman<Weinbrot.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Harris Silvers B Co<Wyanoke Rlty.
Kellogg<Brown.
Goodman<Stambler.
Strauss<Old Persia.
Hamb-Am Line<Ocean S S Co.
Alexander<Hepness Holding<Internl P Co
Burdick<Quincy Amus<Dacunto<Alvino.
Case on.

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Delehanty, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Stahl<Powers—Edward A. McShane.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Ginsberg<Bowen.
Underhill<Com T M A
Saukaitis<Am S Ref. CNY<Druss.
Devlin<Devlin.
Trolan<Golasso.
Ryan<B, Q Co & S Ry
B U El RR<Michel.
Gray<B H RR.
Hedges<Pioneer Iron.
Doonan<Killillies.
Slade<Schaartz.
Counselman<Webber.
Fyle<Kruck.
Re Pfizer Mfg Co.
Farrell<Judge.
Ralston<Typerne.
Cohen<Eagle P Co.
Helchen<Banoff.
Wittemann Bros<Wittemann Co, (2 acts.)
Glacer<C I & B RR.
Walsh<same.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Malone<Stowe Con.
Lechner<same.
Reiners<Adler.
McLaughlin<B, Q Co & S Ry.
Hamilton P Wks<Zeltmacher.
McGee<B H RR.
Re Bennett's Lane.
Nathan<same.
Leonard<same.
Re Nassau RR.
Same.
Keller<same.
Glurffe<Giuffre.
Condon<same.
Re Malbone St.
Re Guinsberg & Lang.
Goldstein<Goldstein.
Reilly<Reilly.
Hasselbauer<Carroll.
Chergak<P L Comfort<B C.
Swanson<Emp L & W.
Batsch<New Ams C.
Michelofsky<Brown.
Reid<Babylon.
Tax B. C<Schlein.
Barmerros<Barmerros.
Raimo<Raimo.
McGowan<Underp'g & P Co.
Wisnauskas<P & R Coal & Iron.
Regina<North R S.
Herman<same.
Mitchell<Am Sug Ref.
Zublick<same.
Robertson<Aymar.
Nauyalis<same.
Baum<Hasbrouck.
Waisikoski<same.
McGowen<Pitts Coal.
Pullman<Grant Brick.
Holocker<Gartner.
Bon Spiechelsen<Farrell.
McGeyorn<Excel Brew
Youker<Post.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Palito<De Mona.
Wise<Wise.
Reilly<Gleason.
Bell<Bell.
Aschenbrand<Boehme.
Zimmer<Roswadowski
Johnson<Johnson.
Leonhardt<Leonhardt.
Holland<McDonald.
Stark<Stark.

The following calendar will be called, and cases marked ready will, from day to day, be added to subsequent day calendars as previous cases are disposed of:

Murphy<Murphy.
Nixon<Nixon.
Coles<Somerville.
Cottrell<Cottrell.
Hitchings<Prest. St. Entwistle<Brady.
Avrahatam<Lawyers / Mortgage.
Mech's B'k, B'klyn<N B'k, Jamaica.
Brucato<Brucato et al
McConnell<McConnell.
Crame<Crame et al.
McDonough<McDonough.
Miller<Miller.
Wirths<Bigall.
Epstein<Tait.
Friedberg<Reichig.
Kornbluth<Samuels.
Bookne<Bookne.
Stevens<Wygandt.
Lauder<Rush.
Blackburne<Patron R.
Epstein<Beckoff.
Davis<Dayis.
Purcell<Amer Mfg.
Hurley<Reynolds.
Eisemann<Eisemann.
Browner<Flamm.
Parker<N Y & Flatbush Realty.
Ludlam<Ludlam.
Steinhardt Bros<Morrison.
Wygodsky Engine<Hamilton Term.
Davelaan<Gargullo.
Cleveland<Cleveland.
Lehrman<Lehrman.
Chestnut Ridge White Brick<Stratmore Co.
Lawsberg<Lawsberg.
Lafreniere<Vaughan.
Davis<Davis.
Sherman<Kramer Con.
Wilfert<Ruff.
Walcott<Walcott.
Highest number reached, 1251, which includes all the cases on the June, 1914, calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II. Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelly, J.

O'Heacpt<Transit Dev.
Adler<B, Q Co & S R.
Zeldin<Am Ice.
Durisin<Nason.
Ragoven<Markheim.
Gavin<Nas R R.
Beatty<Thompson-S.
Relyea<Un Ry et al.
Fitton<Un El L & P.
Barnard<McQuade
Lomas et al<De Groff & Son.
Stevedoring Co.
Higgins<Arundel R'lty
Bianco<Crawford, Inc.
Craig<CK Co Dem Club
Bandell<Hellinger.
Leahy<Gulf Ref.
Lippert<Englis.
Elsenberg<CNY.
Sackter & Wilhelms<Schmitt.
Alessio<Ottman.
Bahr<Puels & Equit Life.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Adler<B, Q Co & S R.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Oct. 23.
Highest number reached, 3988.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Mulvihill<Nas R R.
Townsend<B H R R.
O'Connor<B H R R.
Henry<Carlson H.
Curley<Nas R R.
Conlon<Brady.
Foote<Corbett.
Burke<C I & B R R.
Duffy<Co & S RR.
Ehrsky<J Sanford.
These, if answered, will be passed:
Dougherty<Roes.
Allgaier<Cohen, Frank & Co.
Schneitzer<B H RR.
Rouss<Miller-Dayvill.
Seamister<same.
Van Tassell<Knoll.
Paden<Nas RR.
Nieman<B H RR
Fischler<B, Q Co & S RR.
Silverberg<Nas RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
M Pollock,
E C Brtis.
Theresa F Meyer.
C P Kroll.
Agnes Flynn.
Mary Russell.
Adrian Denyse.
Mary Costello.
Ralph Gallups.
Administration of:
John Cunnion.
Charles Eggers.
Gottfried Westernacher.
Acctg. in ests. of:
Charles H Sanford.
Estates of:
Otto Hellbering.
Harry Converse.
Moses Kanel.
Kenneston Infants, F Pick.
E M Fitzgerald.
Viola Reynolds.
William J Guinan.

CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of:
Margaret Servin, Lottie Wanzer,
Margaret Hinton, George Becker.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Boehm<Boehm.
Chait<Voron.
Benfra Rty<Packard.
Atl Dock<Pigueron.
Kerice<same.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Re Cantor.
Pines<Wellman Fin.
Abbott<Davies.
Spengler<Cioffi.
Hill<Comak.
Re Ayres.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.
Inquest—Colon<Myers Mirror.
McGuinness<Rogers & Haggerty.
Day calendar:
Weber<Bay Foundry.
Highest number reached, 57.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
New issues.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Lithauer<Barber.
Guarino<Sheresky.
McGuire<Heinman.
Fleming Sand Co<Mallett.
Di Salvitore<Union R.
Weiss<Rosen.
Roden<Union Ry.
Ripkin<Peskin.
Loren<Beinle.
Weiner<Rubin & M.
Platt<Union Ry.
Davis<same.
Sussman<same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerba<Weill.
Chenani<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tobac.
Burke<CNY.
Marks<Bronx Variety

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Edmonston<Geary—John E. Eustis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Callahan<Nichols Copper Co.
The people ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Karfia<C I & B R R.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Maher<same.
Cooper<Am Surety
Guinan<Cent Un Gas.
Comiskey R'lty<Dietz.
Walsh<B H R R.
Holmes<R H R R.
Lawis<same.
Lalor<Lalor.
McCarren<B, Q Co & S R R.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Golzner and an<N Y & Q Gas.
Osborn<N Am Brew.
Lemaire<N Y & N S Tract.
Sherlock<I R T.
Wachsmuth<Evans.
Flaherty<B'k of Sav.
Kovalski<Board of Ed and ano.
Marshall<Steen Co.
Cooney<Meldon.
Fox<B H R R.
Wojciechowics<Nichols Copper Co.
Heines<same, (2 acts.)
Korff<same.
Lein<B, Q Co & S RR
Dorfuss<Bedell Co.
Mullen<Packard M C.
Distefano<B, Q Co & S R R.

Highest number reached, 545.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Reap<1st Jud Ch. Ward<CNY et al.

Highest number reached, 447A.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.

1st Nat Bank of Ossining<New Castle.
Re Corporate Inv.
Kelly<Penfield.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Parete<Nichols.
O'Connor<Webber, (3 acts.)
Mariotta<McMullen.
Ramsberg<West E RR
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
Tonkers RR.
McLeary<N Y C & H R R.
West St Ry.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Richardson<Haas.
Bennett<Husted.
Falco<NY, NH RR.
Marus<C RR of N J.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:

Gardella<Tonkers RR.
Randall<Beach.
Ringer<same.
Smith<Jackson Inc.
Frederickse<N Rochelle Coal.
Crentsberger<Mt Vern.
Dunn<N Y C & H R R.
Bischer<Treupel.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Maier<Mailer.
Boyce<Tarrytown.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Schorck<New Rochelle
Ranft<Eisele.
Kelly<Kerbaugh Cons.
Dalsenberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Rosenberg<NY Mut G.
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service.
Schaefer<U Ry of NY. (2 acts.)
Wall<Yonkers RR.
Bahr<I R T.
Hoffman<same.
Ragonesi<Rich.
Murphy<Goodhart.
Belardo<Ital Con.
Walsh<Kelly.
Rotenberger<Weisert.
Greenlee<Todd.
Conahan<Terry & T.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Cobrin<Brook.
Chubirof<Conc'se Bld.
Farley<W Pl'ns Argus
Johnson<West St Ry.
Stainach Hards<same.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Nicoletto<Whitridge.
Guidiano<Praade.

Highest number reached, 440.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Pawson<Glasser.
Downey<N Y & Stam Ry.
Ellis<N Y & Stam R.
Colucci<Star Hyg Ice.
Wyand<Stewart.
Friedman<Yonkers R.
Walden<Brown.
Doherty<Wishman R.
Brassington<Woodson.
Morgan<Bearns.
Dato<Yonkers R R.
Parker<Ferrari.
Maynard<Langan & D
Besson & Co, Inc<Dillespie.
Melio<Rocco.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Lieto<Tedesco.
Slivery<Nelson.
Wilson<Yonkers R R.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES.

Issued to Applicants for Vocational Work in Elementary Schools.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that substitute licenses to teach in the elementary schools the vocational subjects indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

DRESSMAKING.

Beaumont, Augusta D.
Kennedy, Mrs. M.
Bergmann, Mrs. M. S.
King, Ethel M.
Bloomfield, Mrs. F. E.
Knights, Caroline A.
Brennan, Helen.
Kohlmann, Anna M.
Brogan, Anna M.
Largey, Kitty.
Cadigan, Ella.
Lawn, Elizabeth B.
Carra, Mrs. C. S.
Madden, Mrs. Mary J.
Clark, Grace D.
Martiner, Mrs. F.
Clifford, Kathryn A.
Meagher, Alice C.
Conlough, Mary D.
Meboldt, A. Marie.
Conried, Mrs. Flora.
Mitchill, Margaret A.
Dalton, Mrs. Minnie.
Murawski, Eva.
De Valin, Mate I.
Murphy, Mrs. M. J. G.
De Vine, Mary F.
Paquette, Mrs. M. A.
Devey, Mrs. Lillie.
Reagan, Mrs. E. J.
Donohue, Mary V.
Rendich, Irene A.
Embree, Alma.
Ross, Louise A.
Fagan, Anna F.
Schneider, Bertha.
Fitzgerald, Mrs. A. V.
Schroder, Anna D.
Fitzpatrick, Kathleen.
Schultz, Madeleine E.
Fritz, Clara R.
Sheridan, Mrs. A. M.
Gorman, Anne L.
Simons, Maud.
Gorman, Mary F.
Smith, Mary T.
Grosbermd, Matilda C.
Sporn, Molly M.
Hallock, Marguerite C.
Teece, Lillian L.
Hogan, Josephine T.
Thompson, Harriet D.
Hudson, Lulu M.
Thompson, H. Louise.
Jacobs, Mrs. M. C.
Warren, Carrie A.
Keatinge, Mary T.
Webster, Mrs. G.

WIRING AND INSTALLATION.

Augustine, Paul.
Sprung, Abraham.

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE.

Fefoile, Albert H.
Marx, Adolph.
Hammer, Frederick H.
Patterson, B. J.

PLUMBING.

Halleran, William J.

POWER MACHINE.

Van Deusen, Edna M.

PRINTING.

Baxter, Peter J.
Silvers, Louis.

MILLINERY.

Averell, Minnie A.
Kohlmann, Mrs. M. A.
Biele, Elsa C.
Koop, Linda.
Bongartz, Mrs. Ruth.
Kampmeyer, Rose.
Bradford, Sadie A.
Krotky, Julia A.
Buckman, M. D.
Lewis, Harriet.
Buiger, Josephine A.
Ludwig, Ada.
Campbell, Mrs. Edith.
Maxwell, Marie F.
Collin, Ethel.
Meader, Gertrude A.
Conolly, Mary.
Meyer, Martha S.
Cowan, Mary E.
Mordecai, Mrs. C. N.
Cox, Mrs. M. McM.
O'Shaughnessy, Mary.
Darms, Mrs. C. A.
Ohland, May V.
Driscoll, Margaret E.
Power, Margaret.
Ehrenreich, Nettie.
Radin, Mrs. M. K.
Fenniman, Mrs. L. A.
Regano, Nellie A.
Finn, Loretta C.
Reiss, Mrs. Olive H.
Goepel, Claire.
Ronzone, H. M.
Goldsmith, Emma B.
Rudulph, Iris B.
Hamhurger, Lillian.
Sauer, Mrs. M. E.
Harris, Margaret J.
Sheerin, Mary.
Hartz, Cecelia.
Stranfield, C. W.
Hoftstaeter, Carrie.
Sweeney, Mrs. C. C.
Hilker, Mrs. M. C.
Wakeley, Ida A.
Jenks, Marie.
Wallace

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Directly on the Ocean Front.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
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A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

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Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Garage. Orchestra. Dancing. Dancing classes; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

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Special Fall and Winter Rates.
Private baths. Rooms in suite with running water. Booklet. Careful management. Monroe Hutchins.

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Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special rate $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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Beautiful BARBADOS (British West Indies)
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SUMMIT, N. J.
Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $18 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good family table; home cooking. Address JOHN D BAILEY, Manager.

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9th season; 45 min. from 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $3 & up. Booklet.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
ALFRED H. BRONSON, Plaintiff, against AMERICAN CHEMICAL EDUCTION COMPANY, Defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date September 1, 1914, as resetted by an order duly filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on October 10, 1914, by the undersigned, the Receiver in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, either separately or in bulk as may be determined, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 14-16 Vesey Street in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on October 28th, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph McNany, Jr., auctioneer for the said Receiver, by said judgment to be sold, and described as follows:

(1) United States Letters Patent No. 821,823 covering an "apparatus for distilling coal and other hydrocarbonaceous substances", bearing date May 22, 1906, and issued to said American Chemical Eduction Company, the defendant above named, and the inventions therein described and claimed; all the interest of the defendant therein.

(2) United States Letters Patent No. 977,992 covering a "process for the recovery of paraffin ingredients from bituminous and other similarly constituted bituminous materials, without change in their chemical composition", bearing date December 6, 1910, and issued to said American Chemical Eduction Company, the defendant above named, and the inventions therein described and claimed; all the interest of the defendant therein.

(3) Also all other patents and inventions and all other property of said American Chemical Eduction Company, real and personal, of every kind and nature whatsoever situate within the State of New York.

No guaranty is given as to, the title, and the plaintiff above named reserves the right to bid in all or any of said patents and other property.

Dated: New York, October 21, 1914.
M. W. RAYENS, Receiver.
A. G. N. VERMILYA, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office & Post Office Address: No. 7 Beekman Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

And the approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $2,169.69, with interest thereon from June 12, 1907, together with the costs and allowances herein, and the expenses of the sale.

Dated: New York, October 21, 1914.
M. W. RAYENS, Receiver.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MAURICE MEISLER, Bankrupt. No. 19,242.

Notice is hereby given that Maurice Meisler, Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 12th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated October 20, 1914.

NO. 19,104.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT KLENK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert Klenk, bankrupt, has filed his petition, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 20,406.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK RICHARDS LAUNDRY SUPPLY COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Frank Richards Laundry Supply Company are hereby given notice that on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt, the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, each creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 21, 1914.

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Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. WERTHEIM COAL & COKE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 115th Street and East River, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a quantity of coal on hand, 7 horses, harness, 2 auto trucks, wagons, 2 safes, chairs, office partition, scales, machinery, trestle, car and track, &c.; also the ancillary receiver's right, title and interest in and to the lease of the aforesaid premises at 115th Street and East River, Borough of Manhattan. RALPH H. PERRY, Ancillary Receiver.
LOUIS H. ROWE, Attorney for Ancillary Receiver, 165 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GLASSBERG & GARTNER, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1914, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 445 West 45th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of show cases, cabinets, machinery used for the manufacture of show cases and cabinets, lumber, paints, varnishes, tools, office furniture and partitions, &c.

Inspection Nov. 2d and 3d, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
GUSTAVE F. HERDLING, Trustee.
GOLDMAN & GREENBERGER, Attorneys for Trustee, 25 Broad St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GASPARE CALECA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 73 Thompson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, soap, glasses, ice box, cash register, scale, coffee grinder, counter, fixtures.

Inspection Oct. 27th and 28th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
IGNAZIO OTTAZIANO, Receiver.
JOSEPH INTURCHIA, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of NATHAN TEKULSKY.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday the 26th day of October, 1914, at 2 P. M., at 15 W. 26th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of shirt waists, piece goods, laces, trimmings, machines, safe, fixtures, &c.

HEMAN B. WILSON, JR., Assignee.
JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HADDON & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 22d, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 221 Centre St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of books, machinery, motor cars, office furniture, safe, &c., also used in an up-to-date book-bindery business, office fixtures, desk, safe, &c.

HAROLD C. MITCHELL, Receiver.
ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20115.—In Bankruptcy.—LEOPOLD KLEIN and HUGO BENDHEIM, individually and as copartners, doing business under the firm name and style of KLEIN & BENDHEIM, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said above named bankrupts are hereby given notice that on October 15, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Wall Street, New York City, November 2, 1914, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,489.—In Bankruptcy.—SEABOARD WINE GROWERS, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Seabord Wine Growers, Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 15, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held November 2, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, October 21, 1914.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

URGE RATE ADVANCE TO SELL SECURITIES

Position of Investment Bankers as Stated by Witness at Commissioner's Hearing.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITION

Board Can't Raise Rates for Any Such Reason, Commissioners Protest—European Investors Wary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—At the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission today in the 5 per cent. rate advance case a protest was made by the commission against alleged methods pursued by the railroads and criticism of the commission from railroad sources. The flare-up came in connection with testimony of Lawrence Chamberlain, the investment expert of Kountze Brothers, New York bankers. He had spoken of the "attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward railroad securities."

Commissioner Clark asked Mr. Chamberlain what he meant. The witness explained that there had come to be a belief among investment bankers that the commission controlled the credit of railroad stocks by its decisions, and that investors abroad, who were influenced more or less in a psychological way in regard to American securities, had been impressed with this view. He thought that if the commission would grant the 5 per cent. increase now sought, it would go far to dispel the feeling entertained by foreign investors in regard to our railroad stocks and bonds.

Commissioner Clements told Mr. Chamberlain that the commission performed the duties with a consciousness that there was such a thing as the Constitution. He said he would like to ask how the commission could proceed, in making railroad rates that must be just and reasonable, by increasing those rates for the benefit of railroad credit and the enhancement of railroad securities in the eyes of foreign investors.

To this Mr. Chamberlain said that the bankers had not come before the commission to discuss rates; they did not know anything about rates. Their mission, he said, was to urge upon the commission the means of relief that the commission could wield to avert consequences that might follow the ruin of railroad credit abroad. It was purely a desire to shield a large number of other securities than those of the railroads from the disastrous effects of further discrediting railroad securities.

Commissioner Clements reverted to the fact that certain banking houses had been sending out circulars that spoke of the "attitude" of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the railroads. These circulars had been sent to Congressmen, bankers and other men of influence all over the country with the request that they use their best efforts to promote opinion in favor of the granting of the increase of the rates asked. Commissioner Clements said that he understood that 30,000 of these circulars had been sent out.

"Now," he asked, "don't you think that this feeling among investors abroad has been caused by just such statements as you find in those circulars?"

"I think that is largely true," replied Mr. Chamberlain.

"How far do you think this commission ought to be responsive to the appeal for relief for conditions caused in that manner?" Mr. Clements asked.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had no knowledge of such circulars and could only repeat that it was for the good of securities generally, industrial and municipal, as well as railroad, that the bankers were asking the commission to grant the relief sought. Mr. Clements persisted:

"Is it the general understanding of the bankers, Mr. Clements persisted, that this commission has carte blanche to do anything it wants to do to meet a psychological condition? We had supposed this was a government of law, not of the caprice of a commission.

"We will take no other position in any brief we file in this case," hastily interposed Morris Rosenthal, counsel for the intervening bankers. "We make no other contention."

The entire day was devoted to hearing the testimony of bankers. The cross-examination of Frederick Strauss was concluded, the witness reciting facts tending to show that railroad bonds were the standard of American securities abroad, and that they were declining in favor because of increased cost of operation and taxation, which made the margin of net earnings over net operating expense too small to insure their marketability. Mr. Strauss quoted Sir George Paish, the English financial expert, here to discuss international exchange with American officials, as authority for his statement that English investors found American railroad securities less and less attractive.

Commissioner Clements, who presided today, associated with Commissioners Clark and Meyer, asked the banker if he believed the shipper should be compelled to guarantee all railroad securities by paying higher freight rates, although it had been shown that many such securities had been issued for purposes of negotiation without regard to the welfare of the property.

"It is merely a question of protecting railroad investors, without relevancy to the shippers, I would not be here," the witness said. "The investor must take his chances."

"Then at any time in the future, no matter for what cause, if the need of money and improvement of credit might be as great as now," the Commissioner, "it would be another sufficient reason for advancing rates?"

"I do not assent to that," said Mr. Strauss. "Each emergency must be treated by itself. This present emergency is so vast, the greatest the country has ever known, perhaps the greatest it ever will know that immediate relief, a part of which this commission can afford, must be had."

Commissioner Meyer asked what was meant by an "innocent" investor, several times referred to as deserving protection by the government. Mr. Strauss said he did not know where the phrase had originated or what a "guilty" investor might be.

"You would not suggest," pursued Commissioner Meyer, "that this commission should advance rates in order that these 'innocent' investors might get all the money out of their investment they thought they would get?"

"Certainly not," answered the witness, but he added that since this Government was committed to a policy of Government regulation of railroads, it must assure investors in railroad stocks or bonds a measure of protection, otherwise nationalization of the railways must follow, he said.

Mr. Strauss was followed by Mr. Chamberlain, who produced a chart showing the trend of bond prices and credit over many years. This, he contended, showed that the credit of the nation as represented by its banks had closely paralleled the price of railroad bonds up to 1910. At that time, he said, the credit situation had broken down in the case of railroad securities, which were in a decline. He explained this by saying that other securities, such as public service corporation and municipal bonds, had been growing in popularity largely because of Government aid, either Federal or State, exempting them from taxation. He instanced the acceptance of municipal bonds as security for postal savings bank receipts and the exemption of such securities from taxation in many States as showing this discrimination against railroad securities.

As results of these factors, Mr. Chamberlain maintained, had been a steady decline in the market price of railroad bonds. He asserted that it had culminated in the ability of investment bankers to find any considerable market for such securities and in the country faced the prospect of having a flood of railroad securities held abroad poured on the market.

Counsel for various shippers' organizations and counsel for the commission took sharp issue with the witness on the question of the relative sensitiveness to foreign investors of railway bonds and the securities of public service corporations and industrial concerns. Louis D. Brandeis and Clifford Thorne drew from Mr. Chamberlain admissions that the yield on railroads and public securities is 1 per cent. higher than that of railway bonds, and of public service securities half of 1 per cent. higher. The yield, it was explained, indicated the rate corporations were compelled to pay for borrowed money and showed the credit of the railroads ought to be better than that of other corporations.

John R. Oldham, an investment banker of Boston, read a statement he had prepared after an examination of the accounts of nineteen standard railroads. This, he said, proved conclusively that the net earnings of the railroads must be increased if they were to protect their securities. He was on the stand awaiting cross-examination when the day's session ended.

Court Hours May Be Extended.

The Justices of the Supreme Court will meet in the law library of the Emigrant Savings Bank next Monday evening to consider the question of extending the court hours, which are from 10:30 until 4 o'clock, with an hour intermission. No sessions are held on Saturdays. The hours are fixed by the Appellate Division, and the Justices can only recommend changes.

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Small Triangular Plot on New Chambers Street Transferred —Buyers for Rockaway Coast Home Sites—Many Important Leases Recorded—Assessed Valuation of Queens Borough by Wards.

The realty market furnished little of interest yesterday. An interesting transfer of a small triangular plot in the downtown district was recorded, being the northeast corner of New Chambers and William Streets, occupied by a one-story retaurant structure opposite Horton's ice cream factory.

The plot fronts 27.6 on William Street and 21.6 on New Chambers Street. It was transferred by Charles I. McBurney to James S. Douglass for a nominal consideration.

Rockaway Coast Plots Sold.

An aggregate of $22,725 was obtained by Bryan L. Kennelly for the property at Belle Harbor, Edgemere, and Hammels, sold in the Vesey Street Salesrooms yesterday. Mrs. Carrie P. Heath paid $630 each for three Belle Harbor lots on Beach Channel Drive. F. A. Gramer bought five lots for $500 each. For an Edgemere cottage on Ocean Avenue Allen G. Meiklejohn paid $5,425, and Frederick Young paid $3,050 each for two cottages on Grove Avenue, Hammels.

Bronx Sales.

Smith & Phelps have sold the plot 125 by 100, situate on the south side of 180th Street, beginning 100 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue, to the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company. The buyers will improve the property with a building suitable for a branch milk station in conjunction with their main plant located at 166th Street and Webster Avenue.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., sold to an investor, for the Kovacs Construction Company, 983 Sherman Avenue, 207 feet north of 163rd Street, a five-story new law apartment dwelling on a lot 45 by 100.

Brooklyn.

I. Salsberg sold for Dr. Hermann to Ida Joseffer, a ten-room single cottage on a plot of 40 by 100, known as 1,442 Forty-seventh Street, located 320 feet from Fourteenth Avenue.

The Sinmacros Realty Company sold the detached cottage on a plot 30 by 100 on the west side of Seventh Avenue, near Eighty-fifth Street, for Joseph Schule, to a client, for occupancy. The same company sold the dwelling on the west side of Battery Avenue, 136 feet north of Ninety-sixth Street, for Mrs. J. Nolan, to a client. The house occupies an irregular plot 60 by 100.

New Brooklyn Theatre.

The Dyker Heights Amusement Company has purchased a plot 45 by 100 feet at the southeast corner of Thirteenth Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on which they intend to erect a theatre to cost $15,000.

Brooklyn Post Office Extension.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the acquirement by the Government of the Columbia Theatre and the Universal Building in Brooklyn for an extension to the Brooklyn Post Office. The theatre is valued at from $162,456 to $210,000, and the Universal Building from $73,900 to $135,000.

New Jersey.

Ernest A. Van Vleck of the firm of Starrett & Van Vleck, New York architects, has purchased the George Pratt Cutter residence in the northwest corner of Mountain Avenue and Berkeley Place, Montclair, N. J. The residence contains eleven rooms, and occupies about a half acre of ground. F. M. Crawley & Brother negotiated the sale.

Mortimer Lampson and J. R. Sarmon, both of Manhattan, have purchased dwellings at Mountain Lakes Residential Park, Mountain Lakes, N. J. Ten new houses are being erected on the property costing from $8,500 to $12,000 each.

The Lincoln Hotel, at 882 and 884 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., has been leased to Charles G. Marino, until recently manager of the Franklin Gardens, and Charles J. Gerber, formerly connected with the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Lincoln is a four-story and basement buff brick, terra cotta and granite structure occupying a plot having a frontage on Broad Street of 46.5 feet, with a depth of 119.6 feet, to the alley known as Campfield Place, which runs out to Green Street. There are two brick buildings in Campfield Place which are included in this lease and will be used for the new proprietors for their help, storage, &c. Feist & Feist negotiated the lease.

Staten Island.

Mrs. Elizabeth Guidies of New Brighton has purchased through Cornelius G. Kolff a plot 40 by 150 at Harbor View, Clifton, and will immediately start the erection of a private residence for her own occupancy.

Increased Assessed Valuation.

The following table shows the increased assessed valuation of the Borough of Queens for the year 1914, by wards:

	Assessment Roll. 1913.	Assessment Roll. 1914.	Increase.
Ward 1....	$96,436,300	$97,292,525	$856,225
Ward 2....	107,608,080	112,363,410	4,754,730
Ward 3....	89,407,925	90,356,300	948,375
Ward 4....	116,379,317	119,212,812	2,833,495
Ward 5....	46,418,105	47,361,430	943,325
Real estate	$436,250,827	$446,686,477	$10,436,150
Real estate of corporations ..	26,118,985	26,554,240	440,255
Spe'l franchises ..	15,428,624	15,446,039	17,515
Total ..	$477,792,836	$488,686,756	$10,893,920

Consents for Industrial Railroad.

Consents of property owners have been filed with the Bureau of Franchises of the Board of Estimate for the construction through streets in the Hunter's Point section of Long Island City of the first industrial railroad to be built by the Degnon Terminal Railroad Corporation. It will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Ninety-seven New Buildings.

The Building Department of the Borough of Queens issued permits for ninety-seven new buildings last week to be erected at a cost of $238,170.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Golden Orange Juice Company its store on the north side of Forty-second Street, just west of Sixth Avenue, to the American Writing Machine Company.

Payson McL. Merrill Company, Inc., have leased the store at 21 West Thirtieth Street to Schnell & Jackson, wholesale furriers.

Henry B. Riecke has leased the buildings 412 and 414 West Thirty-ninth Street for the Corn Realty Company to a client for a term of ten years.

Y. E. English has leased for Anton Sattler to Fred J. Helf for a term of years premises 222 West Forty-sixth Street, to be occupied as a music publishers' exchange.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for a term of years for the Advocate Realty Company the two corner stores at 428 and 430 Madison Avenue to Alice F. Lazarus, Inc., milliner.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at 150 Columbus Avenue to George Plevretas for a term of five years.

J. Herbert Morgenstern has leased for Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. & Co. the entire building at 3 East Fortieth Street to D. S. Hess & Co. for a long term of years. This building was formerly occupied by the Cottier Art Galleries. D. S. Hess & Co. are at present at 453 Fifth Avenue, while the new Arnold, Constable store, and their move in this location shows the continued firmness of this location for the various art concerns.

Julius Friend, Edward M. Lewi Company leased for the Twenty-ninth Street Construction Company to Midlin & Rosemarn (dealers in silk yarns) the store and basement 105 and 107 East Twenty-ninth Street for a long term of years. This concern has been located on Mercer Street for the past sixteen years.

Re & Amoruso leased for the term of three years for Frieda Hart the premises 232 Christie Street, a five-story tenement.

Hawkes & Hoppin have leased the store at 283 Amsterdam Avenue to Israel Eichel; also the store at 281½ Amsterdam Avenue to Philip Cohen. Ludwig C. Taube has leased the store at 1,260 Madison Avenue to David Harry.

W. J. Joyce has leased the store and basement at 51 West 125th Street to Thomas J. Murphy to be used as a restaurant.

George W. Brattell has leased to the Margaret Bottome Memorial the three-story building at 346 East 124th Street for a term of years.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

23d St, 358 West, s s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9, three-story and basement dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Caroline A. Livingston, deceased; knocked down at $18,650.

By Joseph P. Day.

130th St, 55 West, n s, 255 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x99.11, four-story dwelling; General Synod of the Reformed Church against F. E. Hendrick and others; Reed & P., attorneys; J. A. McEveety, referee; due, $11,612.09; taxes, &c., $622.40; to the plaintiff for $3,000.

By Samuel Marx.

133d St, 209 West, n s, 120 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; U. S. Trust Co. against George Doctor Co. and others; W. M. Powell, jr., attorney; J. M. Donohue, referee; due, $9,220.35; taxes, &c., $95.10; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Belle Harbor, L. I.—Three lots at s w corner Beach Channel Drive and Beach 136th St; to Carrie P. Heath for $1,890; also seven lots at s e corner of same sts.; to P. A. Granor for $1,930.

Edgemere, L. I.—Ocean Av, w s, 540 ft n of Mermaid Av, 40x100, two-story dwelling; sold to A. G. Meiklitone for $5,425.

Hammels, L. I.—Grove Av, 68, 72, and 74, three two-story dwellings, each 16.7x59; 68 sold to Edward Shupp for $2,880; 72 and 74 sold to Frederick Young for $6,100.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

74th St, 23 East, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; four-story dwelling; executors' sale, estate of Alexander J. Mayer, deceased.

98th St, 22 East, s s, 57 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Xantha S. Bartlett, deceased.

74th St, 5 West, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

82d St, 25 W, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Florence V. Ryder, deceased.

29th St, 509, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x98.9, three-story front and rear buildings; voluntary sale.

Aqueduct Avenue East, s e corner of 181st St, 30.8x84.5, vacant; voluntary sale.

Nelson Av, 1,123, w s, 125.8 ft n of 166th St, 25x105.5, three-story frame dwelling; executor's sale; also

Yonkers, Mile Square Road, s e corner of Mildred St, extends to Belden Av, 76.7x106.4x88.6x72.2, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Francis Walsh, deceased.

51st St, 237 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 15x100.5, three-story dwelling; Louis Barnes against Benven Realty Co. and others; J. A. Hardiman, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $19,383.90; taxes, &c., $585.90.

1st Av, 2,325, s e s, 25.2 ft s of 98th St, 25.4x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Trust Co. against Seal Realty Co. and others; Carter, L. & M., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $16,401.48; taxes, &c., $440.42.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

19th St, 30 and 32 West, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x92.3, two three-story buildings and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. S. Pinkus and others; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. W. Webb, referee; due, $72,697.25; taxes, &c., $4,961.30.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

3d Av, 3,208, w s, 170.1 ft n of 174th St, 20.3x114.5, two-story dwelling and store; Carrie Westerfield against Kate Whitebread and others; B. E. Rabell, attorney; J. P. Dunn, referee; due, $4,222.45; taxes, &c, $403.56.

By Albert E. Crabtree.

226th St, 824 East, s s, 230 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; George Hauser against Maria Viscardi and others; Neier & V., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due, $1,443.66; taxes, $69.13; subject to first mortgage of $4,500.

Starling Av, 1,987, n s, 25 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x100; George Hauser against Westchester Wood Working Co. and others; Neier & V., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due, $4,225.45; taxes, &c, $403.56.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Beach Av, w s, 175 ft n of Randall Av, for a one-story frame garage, 12x18; Edward Gibbs, 621 Beach Av, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $250.

Cottage Av, e s, 171.16 ft n of 170th St, for a two-family dwelling, 20x36; Elizabeth Brinkworth, 6 Cottage Place, owner; Fred Hammond, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $8,800.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHAMBERS ST, n e corner of William St, runs e 27.6x n w to William St x s w 21.6 to beginning; Charles I. McBurney to James S. Douglass, 610 West 139th St, Oct. 21; attorneys, Maclay & McBurney, 31 Nassau St. $1

LENOX AV, s e corner of 138th St, 99.11x100; Timmus Realty Co. to Alice M. Loveridge, Teaneck, N. J., mtg $200,000, all liens, Oct. 15; attorney, William S. Bennet, 60 Wall St. $200,000

SAME PROPERTY; Alice M. Loveridge to Howell S. Bennett and another, 142 Summit Av, West Hoboken, N. J., all liens, Oct. 15, (mtg $215,000;) attorney, same

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Beautiful, large house, 12 fine rooms, largest is 16x30; modern bathroom; steam heat, magnificent views; tenant house; up-to-date poultry houses for 3,000. Just $48.00 per acre takes it; a matchless opportunity.
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At bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $300 cash required. Owing to financial conditions must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street, City.

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31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HOUSES FOR RENT

309 E. 87th St.. 9 Rooms and bath.
335 E. 87th St.. 9 Rooms and bath.
1344 Lexington Ave., 9 rooms & bath.
"L" STATIONS 86TH ST. and 89TH ST.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.
Or 244 East 86th St.

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE

5-story, 20 feet, American Basement House
66TH ST., AT MADISON AVENUE
14 Rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

HOUSE FOR RENT

No. 122 West 11th St.,
near 6th Ave. Fifteen Rooms & Bath.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet.
MANAGER, 90-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 3662.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Fireproof Building Just Completed

302 West 87th St

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS. RENTS $1,900 Upward.

Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator.
Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

86th Street & West End Ave.

Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

226 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
Rents $1,300 and $1,350.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

CENTRAL PARK
APARTMENTS
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

166 West 72nd St.

Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms all outside. Living room, 15.6x24. Bedroom, 13.6x15.6. Dining room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

57 WEST 58TH ST.

9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rents $1,800 to $3,000.
Ten-story fireproof building, separate passenger and service elevators, cold storage system, electric light, steam heat, telephone, mail chute, &c. Apply on premises, your own broker, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Agents, 500 5th Av. Tel. 31—Murray Hill.

PHYSICIAN'S SUITE

On main floor, 127 West 58th St.. 2 large rooms and bath.
Renting for $900.
Real Estate Management Company,
Broadway and 98th St.
Phone 1854 Columbus or 1300 Riverside.

Two Rooms and Bath
The Shropshire

Unfurnished apartments, one block from Subway, "L" and surface lines; $35 to $50 per month. Valet service, etc., at slight cost. Meals in rooms. Appointments excellent throughout. Booklet on request.
138 AND 138 WEST 65TH ST.
Telephone 3648 Columbus.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.

Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
980 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

Second Apartment for Rent
No. 157 West 14th Street
Northeast corner of 7th Av.; 6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

315 & 321 W. 94th St.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class elevator Apartment; all impr'm'ts.
FRONT APT., 4-5 ROOMS & BATH, $50 TO $65.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENT

10 ROOMS—2 BATHS
20 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE
TO SUBLET To May 1st, 1915.
Apply Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

TO SUBLET

From November First in
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large, Beautifully Furnished Apartment. Can be divided to suit.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.

Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

Especially Arranged For Dentists or Doctors.
CLUNY,

High Class Professional Building.
133 West 72d Street.
One of the Most Convenient Locations in the City.
Rents Very Moderate.
Booklet, floor plan and further particulars on application.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

2, 3, 4 Rooms

Unfurnished $50 to $75. | LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $90.
THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Unfurnished, $60 to $85,
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations.
Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3396.

SPENCER ARMS

Lasanno Court

307 West 79th Street
A Fireproof Modern Structure
with all improvements.
6 Rooms, $1,200.
8 Rooms (3 Baths,) $1,800.
Service and Passenger Elevators.
DRIVEWAY entrance. Best of SERVICE.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO., Inc.,
Tel. 1936 Murray Hill. 51 E. 42d St.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 4380 Greeley.

636 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 51st St.
APARTMENTS

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 327, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

3 Rooms, $60.

All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.

Modern improvements; electric light; near
38 West 93d St.
Central Park and "L" Station.

8 Rooms, $1,500.

New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

MODERN APARTMENTS

Richmond Hill

27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments, Fireproof Building.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,500

PORTSMOUTH

38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
7 ROOM APARTMENTS
Rents Only $960
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE
Electric Light.

INVERNESS

200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
8 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,250
Exceptionally Large, Light Apartments: House Being Renovated.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN

LEASING CO
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court

310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall

354 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
7, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Covent Garden

APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall

520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

ONONDAGA

Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman

522-530 W. 136th St. adjoining B'way.
One block to Subway and Riverside Drive. New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
4, 5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS

B'WAY, COR. 153d ST.
550 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. True economy.
2 & 3 Rooms with Kitchenette.
$35 UPWARD.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,787 Broadway, at 157th St. or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—

S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—

N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $660 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—

S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—

207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners,
3,482 Broadway.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms

Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50,
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana

434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

542 W. 179 St. Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED 4 Rooms and Bath, extra large & light $33-$36
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

INSPECT THESE.

Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

Trinity Court,

518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.



New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.
3-Room Physician's Office.....$1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St.

One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON

S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
Only One Apartment Left
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St.

Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room. In Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L. Subway, and Street Cars.
7 & 8 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL

399, 403, 407, 411
AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42D ST.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

410 PARK AVENUE

Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.
Living Room, 21x32.6
Dining Room, 21x32.6
Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace

547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

MANHATTAN—East Side.

EDGAR A. LEVY.

505—FIFTH AV.
Tel. 6960 Murray Hill.

755 Park Av.

CORNER 72D STREET.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths
Rental $3,500 to $5,500
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
421 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 850.

150 East 72d St.

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House.
All Outside Rooms.
5, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms
2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,500 to $2,650
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 5th Av.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Av. Tel., Murray Hill 6200.

150 W. 79th St.

One Duplex and one Simplex Apartment of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths
$2,600 Per Annum
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Ave.

N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths
Rent $1,500 to $1,800

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.

Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.
1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$660
All beautiful, large, light rooms.

1142 MADISON AVENUE

Six large, light rooms and bath. Elevator apartment house. Fine location. Rent $70 per month.
DUFF & CONGER, Corner Madison Avenue and 89th Street.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS,
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
3 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

BROOKLYN.

ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
Largest Rooms in Flatbush
MONTAUK

354 Ocean Av., Flatbush
at Woodruff Ave. Station.
Brighton Beach "L."
22 Minutes from New York.
All modern conveniences and comfort, including liveried hall service day and night, telephones, large spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, &c.
5-6-7 ROOMS, $50 to $95
Apply Superintendent on premises.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.
685 Flatbush Ave., Cor. Winthrop St.

New Buildings on Brooklyn Heights
2 Blocks from Borough Hall Sub. Sta.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
The Montana
11 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.
Two Apartments on a floor. All rooms exceptionally large.
RENTAL $1,900 TO $2,100.
The Colonial
38 Livingston St., Brooklyn.
Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.
3 and 4 Rooms
RENTAL, $60.00 TO $90.00.
Apply to Superintendent on Premises.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410—Bryant.

Royal Arms

186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
2 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brysleigh Hall

BERGEN ST., AT NEW YORK AV.
4 and 5 large room apartments.
William Burt Greenman, Builder,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone 1751 Main, or Supt. on premises.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to
Sprinkler Equipment.
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.
WELLS & NEWTON CO.
Engineers and Contractors,
292-298 Avenue B,
NEW YORK CITY.
Telephone, 1530 Stuyvesant.
Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation. Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 96 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. TEL. 1884 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease.
W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house, 7 rooms, bath; heat, electric lights; cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 181 Times Downtown.

To Let—Furnished.

A beautifully furnished private house of three stories, basement, and subcellar; ten rooms, two baths; showers, 'phone, electric lights, &c.; on West 70th St., just off Broadway; convenient to 72d St. Subway and all other cars; owner wishes to sublet same for six months. W 145 Times.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,000. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!
79 acres; magnificent water frontage; beach; wooded bluff; beautiful views; mostly cultivated, fertile; good 14-room house; numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; $250 acre; bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS.
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Bungalow, only 45 minutes out; near harbor and station; 5 rooms and extra large verandas; all improvements; in a charming section of Long Island; on high, rolling ground; enough ground for garden and small farming; make an ideal all-year home; ready to move in; easy terms. Address Bungalow, Box 126 Times Downtown.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income, wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory, chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; would like $3 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 132 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 15 East 34th St.

Modern home; all improvements; also chicken farm; guaranteed income; sacrifice. Koeber, Lynbrook.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

In Montclair, N. J.—A comfortably furnished house, on the SOUTH SIDE, ten rooms and two baths, to let for six months, from Nov. 1; convenient to depot, stores, clubs, &c.; only adults; no agents. Address Mrs. Robert A. Keasbey, 100 North Moore St., N. Y. C., or 31 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

$100 an acre will buy one of the most productive 100-acre farms in N. J., 1¼ hours from this city. E. B. Slocum, 141 B'way.

16-family apartment, pays 10 per cent. net; will sacrifice $5,000 if sold this week. Booth, 20-22 Vesey St., New York.

Real Estate Wanted.

Agency and management one or more high-class or several medium apartment houses; personal, economical management; references. Bettmann, 2,232 7th Av. 'Phone 3323 Morningside.

Real Estate for Exchange.

INCOME PROPERTY TO EXCHANGE. Builder will exchange block front, 8 four-story apartments and stores, prominent avenue, Brooklyn; also new elevator apartments, for good building lots. Levy Brothers, 3 Beekman St., New York.

To Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent.—Plandome; fine house; 5 bedrooms; 2 servants' rooms; 3 baths; large plot; $1,200 a year.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

To Let—Furnished.

Will rent new 9-room country house, 2 baths, tennis court adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, at Woodmere, L. I. W. S. Wolff, 215 4th Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

LOFT BARGAIN IN GREENPOINT.—Single loft in two-story building; light four sides; contains over 10,000 square feet; $125 per month, less than .15 a foot; suitable for any light manufacturing; have many other lofts, but not at this price. Herbert E. Williams, 818 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET.
94 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square.
Whole or half.
See janitor or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Col. Av. & 72d St.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,000 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

DESK ROOM for insurance broker; orders attended if desired; 5th Av., 42d St. section; $10 monthly. W 152 Times.

34th, 144 East.—Store, new building; light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Floor, private residence; bright, spacious rooms; light housekeeping. Owner, 160 East 61st.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $31.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 8-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

Storage

Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3062 or 3063 Riverside.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
—In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of GOLDSTEIN & LANDIN CO., INC.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Van Praag & Co., auctioneers, on November 2nd 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 99 Canal Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the right, title and interest of the Assignee in and to all the fixtures, machinery, furniture, safe, desks, &c., belonging to said Company, subject to a chattel mortgage, and also merchandise consisting of gold chains, earrings, lockets, &c.
Dated, New York, October 22nd 1914.
JACOB J. LAZAROE, Assignee.
MAX A. SCHLESINGER, Attorney for Assignee 10 Wall Street New York City

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Steward. See Superintendent.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St., 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 8247.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Special requirements will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

One or two connecting rooms, with bath; exclusive apartment, Riverside Drive; view of Hudson; Subway one block; references exchanged. W 138 Times.

Unusually attractive apartment near Riverside, furnished in mahogany, piano; concessions for long rental; references. Phone D. K., 6340 Riverside.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4463 Morningside. Apartment 3.

209 West 107th.—Attractive, well-furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath; telephone. Harrison.

Will let my six-room apartment for three months from Nov. 1. McCarthy, 605 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 2930—Audubon.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

95th, 336 West.—An attractive 6-room apartment completely furnished; rent moderate. Apt. 53. Corner Riverside.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Women Bachelor Apartments.—Private club; breakfast in room; dinner privilege. W 140 Times.

Four completely furnished outside rooms; elevator. Particulars Audubon 6570.

Handsomely furnished 7 rooms; piano, elevator. 507 West 111th St., Apt. 33.

225 West End Av.—Completely furnished, 6 rooms, bath. Apply Superintendent.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left.
Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward.
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Lovely, sunny room, furnished in antique mahogany, with bath, on Park Av., between 58th, 57th St.; unquestionable references indispensable. L 120 Times.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.
Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Accommodations adjacent to Central Park desired by Christian gentleman, wife, and boy of 9 years in a strictly private family; suite of two or more sunny rooms, with bath; also accomm

Confidence

HAVE you a position open for a married man, (35,) who at present is owner of a newspaper in the South, which, on account of the present European war and the cotton situation in the South, has not been able to make ends meet? I have been advertising agent, member of an old firm of advertising agents, editor and reporter on St. Louis, Denver, and Chicago papers; am also a member of the A. F. of A. What have you to offer? Can furnish the best of references as to character, honesty, and ability. Address X 855 Times Annex.

This advertisement appeared in The Times Sunday, Oct. 18th.

Eight prompt replies were received.

Confidence is the keynote of Want advertisements in The New York Times. Rigid censorship of all advertisements.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

78D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms, furnished or unfurnished; board optional; ideal location.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

46TH, 306 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room; private bath; superior cuisine; single room.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

78D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable large room for two gentlemen; exceptional house and table; refined home atmosphere; moderate.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals references.

80TH, 423 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Back parlor with private bathroom; superior table board; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Fine-furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH, 250 WEST.—Pleasant, cheerful room; best home cooking, comfort, with refined surroundings. Youenes.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined and convenient location; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

89TH ST., 318 WEST.—High-class accommodations for refined people; newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; excellent home cooking; table guests. Formerly 272 West 77th St.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; parlor dining.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone; electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with lavatory, adjoining bath; suitable for two; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family. Phillips. Gentleman.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

118TH, 528 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

120TH, 414 WEST.—One or two gentlemen to share expenses of handsomely furnished bachelor apartment; excellent cooking. Apt. 8D.

121ST, 2,023 7th Av.—Room; electric lights; German cooking; Jewish man. Bernheim.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

146TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway; Nicest and Healthiest Section, The Audubon.)—Select family hotel; large, pleasant room, $11, one, $16, two; two medium size, $8, $9, together or separate; good board; every comfort. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 260 West 44th St., at Times Square; European plan, American plan; single rooms, $11 weekly up; double rooms, bath, suites; reasonable; excellent services.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

HOMELIKE; electricity; shower; phone; refinement; $7; couple $12; near B'way. L 122 Times.

PRIVATE HOME; restful environment; few guests; no nerve-racking noises; convenient; 9 cents commutation Grand Central; Subway; reasonable; (104M Kingsbridge.) Misses Levey, Spuyten Duyvil, City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

TABLE BOARD.
61 West 71st; excellent home table; service good; reasonable.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

QUIET, COMFORTABLE HOME for convalescent and nervous people in a newly opened, beautifully located, and well-equipped nursing home. Large, delightful rooms with all modern conveniences. Special diet if desired. Individual care. Terms reasonable. Telephone Bath Beach 3226, or write G. S. Swenford, foot of Bay 10th St., Brooklyn.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

WANTED by a lady in a first-class house, a sunny second-story back room, with board, between 73d and 79th Sts. West. Address H. A. L., 118 West 73d.

LADY, writer, wants large, light room, with board, in exclusive family. State full particulars. W 154 Times.

BOARD and care wanted for two small boys, aged 2 and 4, respectively. W 133 Times.

BOARD, PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR 50TH ST. WEST; IRISH. W 153 TIMES.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange, N.

Convalescents, rest cases, ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Georgia.

GOING SOUTH,
Visitors will find Rome, Ga., a pleasant location for the Winter months; several couples can be accommodated; best Southern cooking; house heated; modern conveniences; street cars pass the corner. Address Mrs. F. F. B., 203 East 9th St. and 2d Av.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Comfortable, single room; conveniences; private family. Apartment 44; reasonable.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

36TH, 33 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service, breakfast optional; references exchanged.

44TH, 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; private house; gentleman.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

47TH, 131 EAST.—Large, well-furnished room; private house; also small room.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

79TH, 152 EAST.—Nice large room; bath; running water; couple or gentlemen.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Immense room, suitable two; private house; family of two; steam heat; $7. Ackermann.

175TH, 496 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

FOR A BACHELOR.
29th St., 33 East.—Handsome, sunshiny, newly and luxuriously furnished big room; breakfast in room if desired; convenient bath; splendid quarters for a man who insists on comfort, service, and superior surroundings; $35 a month.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 598, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

26TH ST., 309 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, large room to let; also a small one; very reasonable.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

46TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; steam; telephone; select.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; steam heat, electric light, telephone; single rooms.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure, extension, with running water, telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

53D ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH, 859 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; large closet; hot and cold water; reasonable.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $10, $11.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small connecting rooms; suitable two, married couple. Thomas.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $8. Beeson.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Connecting rooms, dressing room; private bath; single or en suite; electricity; continuous hot water; also small rooms.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; electricity; steam heat; also front parlor.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room; fine private bath; telephone; meals optional; ladies.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; bath adjoining; continuous hot water; reference.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; all conveniences; near Subway; also parlor suite; southern exposure; reasonable.

71ST ST., 187 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 8475.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms, southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Single, double rooms; $3 up; first-class service; breakfast.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny, heated, cheerful rooms; refined, private house; references; telephone.

77TH, 126 WEST.—Large handsome parlor room, with adjoining bath; refined; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Large front parlor; suitable studio; $20 monthly; private house; phone.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Small rooms; all conveniences; phone; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable; bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Pleasant, large, sunny rooms; back parlor; private bath; all conveniences.

82D, 83 WEST.—Rent, two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; home surroundings; private house; Subway, "L." telephone.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

87TH, 819 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 351 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7018.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D, 46 WEST.—Good-sized comfortable room; clean, refined business man. Warner.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

96TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedrooms, facing Broadway; exceptionally large, high-class. Apt. 8D.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 138 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; reasonable. Tel. 7296 River.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

106TH ST., 65 WEST.—Front room; two men; with, without board; reasonable. Redersen.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Three doors from Broadway; one block from Subway; single front room, luxuriously furnished; large closet space. Apt 8T. Call between 6 and 9 P. M.

111TH, 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman. 6269 Morningside.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; private family; elevator; gentleman. Apartment 3R.

112TH, 504 WEST.—Sunny, large; elevator; reasonable; New Englanders; fifth floor, south.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.)—Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

113TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

113TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

118TH, 480 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 82.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $6-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 2B.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Light, airy living room, small apartment, elevator, one or two persons; $5, call evenings or Saturday. H.

121ST, 210 WEST.—Private family will rent one room to gentlemen; references.

122D, 514 WEST.—Light, attractive rooms, near Columbia; strictly private family. Ogden.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 5L.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

122D, 230 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room; improvements; private; $2. Bornheimer.

125TH, 149 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, light, airy; conveniently located to surface cars, Subway, and elevateds, with all privileges of Turkish and Russian baths and very large swimming pool; $6 per week and up. Hollender's Bath.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Private family; two rooms; light housekeeping; 'phone; references.

128TH, 40 WEST.—Large front room; 'phone, elevator; very clean; low rental. Wiener, 4th floor; no other roomers.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

138TH, 684 WEST, (corner Riverside.)—Attractive room; suitable two; reasonable. Apt. 22.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Couple will rent beautiful double room; next bath. Apartment 1.

141ST, 622 WEST.—Lovely room; small family; high-class. Apartment 4.

164TH ST., 545 WEST.—Handsomely and newly furnished room; elevator, telephone, and shower bath large and sunny; immaculately clean; private family; $5 with breakfast. Swartz.

A.—FULTON, WASHINGTON, AND GREENWICH STS., (Smith & McNeil's Hotel.)—Hotel accommodations; nicely furnished rooms; clean; heated; special rates for permanent guests, $4 week upward; restaurant attached, never closed.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $3.50 weekly each.

ATTRACTIVE FRONT SUITE, Broadway corner, 90s; elevator, shower, piano, and mail chute; electric; $50 month. Moore, 2709 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th and 99th Sts.)—Very light inside room, newly furnished, adjoining bath, shower, telephone, elevator; $5; man only. Apartment 4E.

BROADWAY, 2,090, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

LARGE, bright room, bath, furnished or unfurnished; West 52d St., near 5th Av. For information telephone Plaza 1805.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Beautiful front room; Hudson view; women only. Apartment 87.

NEWLY furnished, large and small rooms, also back parlor with kitchenette attached. 839 Riverside Drive, near 158th St., two blocks from 151st Subway station. Stephen.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4370 Audubon. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 286 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Suite, private bath; twin beds; suitable gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Meek.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 537, (Corner 136TH).—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen; references.

Two unfurnished rooms, kitchenette; house, apartment; west side; non-elevator; two flights. S., care Lamothe, 200 West 80th St.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE wishes one or two good furnished rooms in home of private American family of refinement, having no other guests and occupying house or apartment in respectable neighborhood, between 34th and 74th Sts.; high-class references offered and required. L 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5688 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

Medical student wants one large or two small, light, airy homelike, rooms; quiet most essential; state all particulars and lowest terms. Dr. Herrmann, 165 W. 80th.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.
Require a number of girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Supt. Dept. of Wrappers, Sub. Floor, Central Bldg.

SOLICITOR.—Refined woman to solicit pupils for girls' school; large commission. L 125 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, and clerical worker; must be competent, willing and energetic; must reside in the Bronx; salary, $12 to start; call with letter of application. Fleischmann's Bakery, Post St. and Bronx Boulevard, Williamsbridge.

STENOGRAPHER, intelligent, capable; salary to start, $12; state qualifications. R 801 Times Downtown.

WOMAN WANTED, of considerable experience in directing circulation work on trade or business journals of national distribution; state fully education and details of experience; give references. S 2 Times.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

STENOGRAPHY.—I am one of five sisters, each earning $25 or more per week; four months after I took my first lesson I had good position; if ambitious, you can do the same. I will teach you. Consult Secretary, G 5 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM
Require several thoroughly experienced and competent upholsterers on fine furniture repair work. Apply to Supt., Subway floor, East Building.

BOY in law office, at least 16 years old, residing with parents; address in applicants handwriting, stating age and experience if any. L 315 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced automobile salesman wanted by factory branch, handling popular priced car; salary and commission basis; good future assured; state age, and past experience; only high-class man wanted. Apply by letter only, Auto, 910 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN who has acquaintance with mercantile concerns to sell paper and twine; commission. S 4 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Not over 21 years old; high school graduate preferred; salary $10. Address "Alert," L 309 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER.—With thorough knowledge of Spanish and French. 149 Jewell St., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Complete courses, individual instruction, 30 driving lessons, repairing; license guaranteed and positions furnished through State Chauffeur Employment Agency.
NEW-WAY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
870 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

MEN—In great demand everywhere for Mechanical Dentistry; pays wonderfully; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; earn while learning; most approved method; individual instruction; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; easy payments; every graduate placed; special advantages to those starting immediately.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
TEL. BRYANT 2946. 25 West 45th St.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

SALESMEN.—Experienced; outside; positions open; Americans; salary, $25 weekly. Employers' Agency, 158 West 23d.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera, retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail-order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

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Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

STENOGRAPHER; limited experience; good education; foundation expert; $6. Helen. L 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; accustomed rapid, difficult matter; $12. L 301 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Obliging, businesslike; no clock watcher; accurate; beginner; $6-$8. A 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing; adaptable beginner; business school graduate; $6. L 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, general office assistant; several years' experience; $16. Lauer, 31 W. 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business education; reference; $7. L 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, willing to work hard, $8. S. 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Four years' experience; office assistant; $8. L 290 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Experienced; college graduate; public school methods; all branches; coaching. Progress, Times Harlem.

TUTOR OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—German, French, English; music. L 124 Times.

TYPIST, who is also an experienced telephone operator, seeks a position; intelligent and willing to do clerical or office work; best references. Address G 6 Times Annex.

TYP

CONVENTION ACCEPTS PLAN FOR VERA CRUZ

Prompt Withdrawal of American Troops Indicated by Action of Mexican Generals.

DELEGATES FEAR GEN. VILLA

Ask Transfer of Conference to "a Safer Place"—Villa Threatens to Visit Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Prompt withdrawal of the American forces from Vera Cruz was foreshadowed today by the approval given by the Mexican National Convention at Aguascallentes to the requests of the American Government for protection of Mexicans who served the United States and other desired guarantees.

The State Department received word that the convention had instructed Gen. Carranza to comply with the American Government's requests, and a proclamation is to be issued by him covering the various points involved.

The American Government asked not only that clericals and Mexicans who served the American forces during their occupation be free from molestation or punishment, but that taxes and customs duties already collected by the American officers be not reimposed. American Consul Silliman arranged these questions with the Constitutionalist Commander in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, after which the subject was referred by Carranza to the National Convention.

It is not known just when the troops and ships will be ordered from Vera Cruz, but it was intimated the action of the United States would be taken irrespective of the deliberations of the convention on the question of a provisional government.

Reports that Gen. Villa had moved an army within threatening distance of the convention were not credited by Administration officials, who pointed to the fact that only yesterday American Consular Agent Carothers telegraphed that Villa said he had purposely withdrawn his forces from the vicinity of Aguascallentes so as not to appear to be coercing the assembly, a charge which he believed Carranza officials would readily make against him.

EL PASO, Oct. 21.—Gen. Obregon, as head of the Carranza commission, has presented a resolution before the Aguascallentes convention asking for guarantees of safety for all delegates and requesting that the convention be moved to "a safer place."

This information was received today in an official message from Mexico City confirming the fears of the Carranza Government that its delegates either have been arrested or threatened with imprisonment by the Villa faction.

The message, which was sent from the official Information Bureau at Mexico City, said:

Gen. Obregon has presented to the convention at Aguascallentes a petition asking for guarantees of protection for the delegates and asking for the transfers of the sessions to another place, due to the fact that 18,000 of the Division of the North are encamped an hour's march from Aguascallentes, besides 1,000 men of the same division within the city who are acting as guards for Gen. Villa.

Augascallentes had been declared neutral territory in the preliminary conference at Zacatesas. It was not made known whether Carranza had sent into the city the troops which accompanied his delegates from Mexico City.

The former Federal commander at Ensenada, Lower California, has sent a large shipment of war supplies to Gov. Maytorena, attacking Naco, Sonora.

Gen. Villa has issued an ultimatum to Carranza and the Constitutianalist Party of Mexico. He demands the immediate removal of Carranza from what he terms his self-appointed place.

The message containing Villa's ultimatum was received here to-day. It reads:

Venustiano Carranza has offended the honor and dignity of our Republic by his usurption of the supreme powers under the pretext of acting in the bounds of the first Chief. I have watched his actions and I can no longer endure the caprices of an old man who seems to have no more lofty motive than his own selfish ambitions. He had leagued himself with the Clentifico element in order to further his ambitions, and my Generals and myself have agreed that we can no longer tolerate such action by one who claims to represent us.

Unless he is removed from his self-appointed position as the defacto President of Mexico, I promise, with the consent of my commanders and my people, to go to Mexico City and remove him by force.

FRANCISCO VILLA.

This challenge to Gen. Carranza was issued in Chihuahua and circulated at Villa's command.

CARRANZA CLAIMS VETO RIGHT

Refuses to Attend Convention and Will Review Its Acts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Gen. Felipe Angeles and other convention delegates departed for Moreles this morning to confer with Zapata from whom they had received safe conduct. A local paper publishes this afternoon a report that Zapata will personally go to Aguascallentes, but this is not credited here.

It was stated today that Maytorena's Yaquis are becoming restive owing to Maytorena's failure to restore to them lands which they have been claiming for years past. It was also said that Maytorena was deceiving the Yaquis by telling them they were fighting against the men who overthrew Madero.

Gens. Obregon, Chao, and Castro, who came to invite First Chief Carranza to the convention were received by him this morning in the national palace. Carranza reiterated thanks, but signified his decision not to attend. He also asked that the invitation be repeated in writing.

Luis Felipe Berriozabal, grandson of a former Minister of War, has been arrested as an adherent of Felix Diaz.

Acting War Minister Pesqueira said all news of operations against Higinio Aguilar's rebels in the State of Oaxaca was highly favorable.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Gen. Obregon headed a commission which called on Gen. Carranza today and invited him to attend the convention at Aguascallentes and sign an agreement to abide by the decision of that body.

Gen. Carranza declined the invitation to go personally, or send a delegate. He reserved the right to approve or disapprove the final acts of the Aguascallentes Convention, maintaining that the sovereign power of the State rests with him alone until his successor as head of the administration is elected.

WON'T STOP THE FIGHTING.

Hill Refuses to Listen to Proposals of Generals' Convention.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 21.—Efforts of the Aguascallentes peace conference to procure a cessation of hostilities between Gen. Hill of the Carranza forces and Gov. Maytorena of Sonora failed today. Gen. Hill refused to recognize the authority of the convention, it was said today by Gen. Sosa, Commissioner of the Aguascallentes conferees. Hill's reason, according to Sosa, was that the convention was held in Villa's territory and subject to the dictates of Villa. Sosa left Hill's headquarters and repaired to those of Maytorena.

Three of Hill's wounded soldiers who were brought here from Naco died today.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 20, (By Wireless via U. S. S. West Virginia and San Diego, to San Francisco, Oct. 21.)—Six hundred Yaqui Indians under Gen. Mendez left Guaymas today enroute to Naco, Sonora, to reinforce the troops of Gov. José Maytorena, who are besieging that town.

Rear Admiral Howard visited the Southern Pacific Railroad shops at Empalme today, following a report that they would be closed. Officials there denied the report, saying their concession from the Government would not permit shutting down.

All west coast ports were reported quiet today.

PLEA FOR MEXICAN CATHOLICS.

Charges Against Revolutionists Filed with State Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An appeal to the American Government and people to protect the Catholic clergy and Church in Mexico and demand reparation for outrages already committed, was filed with the State Department today by a committee of the American Federation of Catholic Societies. Two formal documents were submitted, one setting forth the position of the Catholic Church in Mexico, and the other citing numerous instances of atrocities perpetrated by revolutionary leaders in the disturbances of the last few years.

"The present revolution," says the statement, "differs from those that preceded it only in being more radical. In the past century the radicals and revolutionists retained some remembrance of the religious education received in their childhood. At least, they believed in God and recognized the necessity of religion. The present generation of revolutionists are thoroughly imbued with anti-Christian and anti-spiritual principles. They are, therefore, enemies of all religion, and especially the Catholic religion. They propose at any cost to uproot the Catholic religion from the hearts of the people. Since they cannot accomplish this by legitimate means they resort to calumny in order to persecute the Church in the person of her ministers, and by the destruction of the clergy they hope to effect the destruction of all religion.

"The priests of all the places which have been occupied by the revolutionists have been expelled in a body, and without trial. They have been robbed of everything they possessed. Many of them have been thrown into prison. Others have been tortured. Some have been killed. The Bishops have been so threatened, and those who have fallen into the hands of the revolutionists have suffered such indignities, that all have been compelled either to flee from the country or go into hiding."

The statement declares there had been a continuation of outrages against the Catholic Church and communicants from the latter part of the Diaz régime to the present day. The activities of Gens. Carranza, Villa, Obregon, Lucio Blanco, Rafel Buelma, Benjamin Hill, and others of the revolutionary leaders, it is asserted, has been such that it could not be said that the outrages were committed only by the soldiers and without their knowledge.

In conclusion, the appeal said:

"We trust the American people will realize that they are in honor bound to defend us, to demand satisfaction for the flagrant violation of the recommendations which were made by them to Carranza and his followers. If this be not done, then the declaration of the Carranzistas will be confirmed, that whatever they do is done with the knowledge and approbation of the Washington Government."

Eduardo Suarez Now Ambassador.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 21.—The Chilean Senate today confirmed the nomination as Ambassador to the United States of Eduardo Suarez, the present Minister. Mr. Suarez was one of the mediators of the Mexican difficulty at Niagara Falls.

SAY SHE IS A PYROMANIAC.

Young Woman Is Charged with Setting Apartment House on Fire.

Mae Conley, 22 years old, who said she lived at 235 West 108th Street, was locked up last night in the West 123d Street Police Station on a charge of arson. The complainant was Margaret Herz, lessee of the Clare Arms Apartments at 3,120 Broadway. The Conley girl had lived there. One night about six weeks ago smoke was seen coming from her bedroom. Her bed was on fire and the girl was sitting in a chair screaming with hysterical laughter. She was asked to give up her apartment.

Late yesterday afternoon she came to the apartment house and walked upstairs. A little later Winifred Rodriques, the elevator boy, heard a commotion in the apartment of Dr. Willis Cummings. He rushed up and found the doctor trying to put out a fire among cushions on a sofa in his waiting room. Rodriquez burned both hands carrying the burning cushions to the bathtub. The girl was found in an empty furnished apartment on the third floor. The elevator boy says she was lighting another fire when he caught her.

A policeman was called and the girl taken to the station. Dr. Cummings told the police she was a pyromaniac and was not responsible for her actions. She will be arraigned in court tomorrow.

WOMEN ADMIT ARSON.

Mother and Daughter Plead Guilty to Firing Unprofitable Store.

Mrs. Theresa Huber and Mary Huber, her 16-year-old daughter, pleaded guilty to arson in the third degree yesterday before Judge Roy in Brooklyn, as the result of investigation of a fire on Sept. 16 in the dry goods store owned by the mother at 449 Irving Avenue. The family lived at the rear of the store.

Sausage skins filled with kerosene were found behind the counter after the fire. Mrs. Huber said she had found it difficult to support herself and four children on the profits of the store. Sentence will be imposed on Monday next.

DR. FLOWER CAUGHT AFTER 6-YEAR CHASE

Man Who Got Millions by Fraud to be Brought Here from Toronto.

BROKEN BY AGE AND DRUGS

Duped Hundreds as Doctor and Wall Street Banker—Gave Up Fortunes in Bail Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 21.—After a chase over most of North America and part of South America, Dr. Richard C. Flower, alias Oxford, alias Montgomery, was arrested tonight as he was about to enter his home at 1,542 King Street West.

Detective Armstrong of the local police, accompanied by Lieut. Barney McConville of New York and Supt. George Fuller of the Toronto branch of the Pinkerton agency, made the arrest. The charge is grand larceny.

Flower is nearly 70 years old, and frail. He has been using drugs, and at the Claremont Street Police Station tonight his condition was such that the police surgeon prescribed narcotics. Care was taken, however, that he should not have access to anything with which he might commit suicide.

Lieut. McConville apparently expects Flower to waive extradition, for he said he expected to leave the city with his prisoner early tomorrow. He said he would not rest until his prisoner was safely lodged in the Tombs.

Had Been in Trouble for Years.

The Pinkerton Agency in this city was informed last night of Dr. Flower's arrest in Toronto. Dr. Flower had been living there, it is believed, for two or three years. About two weeks ago a Pinkerton operative discovered where he was and the agency informed the District Attorney's office. District Attorney Whitman asked that Lieut. McConville be assigned to the case, because he was familiar with all the witnesses. McConville made a hasty investigation, found that most of the witnesses were still alive, and was sent to Toronto on Tuesday night.

When Dr. Flower last disappeared it was the fourth time he had jumped bail. He was indicted in New York on March 24, 1903, and in default of $50,000 bail was sent to the Tombs. Mrs. Isabella Gray Taylor, whom Dr. Flower was charged with having swindled in a mining enterprise, was the complainant. At his trial then Assistant District Attorney Garvan said that Flower's fraudulent schemes had brought him more than $500,000. Susequently bail was reduced to $20,000, and Mrs. Cornelius Storrs went on his bond. He went away on May 24, 1904.

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NORMAN—the new
ARROW COLLAR 2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc. Makers

sanitarium. Then came a few gold and copper mining companies, by which he supplied himself with funds until his hotel enterprise went to pieces a year later.

Explaining that his health also had broken down, Dr. Flower sailed for Europe. He returned the following year and in 1892 bought the Silver Cliff Mine at Sheriff's sale. The property for which he paid a few thousand dollars he capitalized at $1,000,000 and sold most of the stock in shares of $10 par.

By 1893 the Flower Medical Company was launched again, this time at 599 Columbus Avenue, Boston. Flower disappeared and his enterprises collapsed forthwith.

In 1894 he was arrested in Terre Haute, Ind., jumped bail, and fled to Boston, escaping from the latter city before extradition papers arrived. In December of the same year he was arrested in Galveston, Texas, three times within a few days, and held in aggregate bail of $30,000 on various swindling charges. He jumped this bail and eventually worked his way back to Boston, where he filed a petition in bankruptcy in connection with the failure of his swindles in that city.

Alights in Wall Street.

He established the banking firm of R. C. Flower & Co., 10 Wall Street, in 1898, and later occupied luxurious offices at 33 Wall Street as head of the same concern. He offered to the public securities in Flower enterprises interspersed with perfectly good securities in other concerns.

All the time that the Flower banking firm was working up to the climax of its promotions, the Arizona and Eastern Mining Company, Flower himself was still practicing medicine. He asserted that his treatments had saved the lives of Joseph Jefferson and the late President Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Among others he treated Mrs. Storrs, who furnished bail for him in this State, after he convinced her that he had brought about her recovery. She also invested $800,000 in his Arizona and Eastern Mining Company.

It was through the Arizona and Eastern Mining Company and similar schemes that Dr. Flower came into contact with Theodore Hagaman, multimillionaire, and with Mrs. Hagaman, who married Dr. Edward Delabarre a few hours after Mr. Hagaman's death. In the contest over Hagaman's will in 1903 it appeared that Mrs. Hagaman had given Flower several hundred thousand dollars for his speculations on her account.

When Flower last jumped bail in this city, Lieut. McConville traced him to Mexico, where he was still promoting mining swindles. He then made a jump to Brazil, and finally an intercepted letter to his son disclosed that he had returned to the United States.

SEIZES 4 CARS FOR TAXES.

Jersey City Commissioner Makes First Levy for Arrearages.

Commissioner Brensinger of Jersey City made his first levy yesterday on trolley cars of the Public Service Railway Company for arrearages of franchise taxes amounting to $33,000, which he contends is due the city, a claim that is disputed by the trolley company. He seized four open cars in one of the company's barns to satisfy the amount of $10,000, one of the items on the bill. The Commissioner anticipates the levy will be sufficient to force the company to apply to the courts and start the litigation to have the dispute settled.

SHANLEY'S
Broadway—43rd to 44th Street
Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48th, East of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

Do frills and furbelows make the modern woman? Answered by a dream composed of six brilliant distinctive episodes in the most novel of all plays,
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD.

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orchestra $1.50 Seats at Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.
PRINCESS "New York's Smartest Theatre," 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. (Pop.) and Sat. 2:15.
Five Wonderful One-Act Plays.
"Little Face, a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15.
THE LAW AND THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Wks Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES
BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
The Money Makers & Alexandra Carlisle.
William Elliott begs to announce that on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 27, he will present at the Booth Theatre "EXPERIENCE," a modern comedy in three acts by George V. Hobart.
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Last 2 Weeks
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Phone Bryant 46
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mat. Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 100, including Bernard Granville. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.
WINTHROP AMES' Little Theatre 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
CYRIL HARCOURT'S Comedy
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats at All Performances Two Dollars.
44th ST. Theatre OPENS Wed., Oct. 28 Seats Selling
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
Maxine Elliott's WHITESIDE in WU MR. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30
LYRIC 42d St., W. of Broadway. Mat. Sat. Evenings 8:30. THURSDAY OCTOBER 29 EVIDENCE WEEK THE BATTLE CRY
SHUBERT Thea. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
MR. FAVERSHAM in MLLE. DORZIAT in BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY. THE HAWK
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
SATURDAY NIGHT AT 8.
LIFE
SEAT SALE NOW.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25 & 50c.
MME. PETROVA in "PANTHEA"
NEXT WEEK—TOO MANY COOKS.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8 Sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
WILLIAM GILLETTE as Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY." BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Matinee TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE with ANN MURDOCK.
HARRIS 42d ST. Tomorrow Night AT 8:15 SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Salamander
Dramatised by the Author, Owen Johnson.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 with PAULINE FREDERICK
INNOCENT
GARRICK 35 St., nr. Broadway Thurs., Oct. 29
SEAT SALE NEXT MONDAY.
Adele Blood IN A NEW PLAY "MILADY'S BOUDOIR" J. C. DRUM
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights and Sat. Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

EDEN WORLD in WAX. 55 West 23d St. DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician. MUSEE. European War Heroes, Kinemacolor Hourly

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS
LIBERTY 42d St. W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT
FULTON Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. TWIN BEDS
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:20.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Wed. 25, 50, 65c. Mat. Sat. 25, 50, 75
RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS." Next Monday—"PEG O' MY HEART."
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
"A PERFECT RIOT OF FUN AND BEAUTY."—SUN.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN-CHIN

HOUDINI vs. BELLEVUE
TONIGHT B. F. KEITH'S PALACE TONIGHT
Supreme Test of Houdini's Career by Bellevue Hospital Staff.
Houdini will be tightly rolled in bandages and then tied to a heavy hospital cot with heavy linen sheets, after which 20 buckets of cold water will be used to shrink the bandages, sheets and knots. HOUDINI will then try to escape in full view of the audience.

ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M.
JARDIN DE DANSE
EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way (Last Wks.) Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30 25-50c
IRELAND A NATION
Robert Emmet and Other Heroes in a Soul-Stirring Film. Quartette and Orchestra.
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8817—Rector.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Daily Matinee 25c-50c-75c. DICK RUDOLPH & HANK GOWDY—The Famous Boston Battery, and 15 Big Acts.

Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 8:30, 9 & 9:30 P. M. First and Only Submarine Moving Pictures. "THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA."
SOLE MANAGEMENT ED. E. PIDGEON
B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 42d St. 2 P.M. to 1 A.M. Dancing. Dining. Cabaret de Luxe. Admission FREE till 9 P. M.
RED CROSS BAZAAR AND UNIVERSAL MARKET
Motion Pictures, Dancing, Musical Programmes, Vocal and Instrumental. Exhibitions and Sales Every Day. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. Oct. 22nd to 31st. Admission, 10c.
Roller Skating and Dancing
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
Afternoon and Evening. Lessons in dancing, 25c. per half hour. Admission, 25c., including skating rink and dancing.
VITAGRAPH 44TH, ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30. "THE TANGLE"—"THE LOCKED DOOR." Next Monday—Complete Change of Pictures.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10 to 50. Macklyn Arbuckle, "The County Chairman." Strand Orch. & Q'rtette. Next Week, "Behind the Scenes."
LOEW'S AMERICAN THEATRE & ROOF, 42d St. and 8th Av. 10-15-25c. Marshall P. Wilder AND 10 OTHER FEATURES
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque THE PRIZE WINNERS Matinee Today Ladies 10c, 25c.
FOOTBALL TICKETS Choice Seats NORMANDIE HOTEL, B'way & 39TH ST. CORNELL vs. BROWN. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE. PHONE 4189 GREELEY.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. BURLESQUE Matinee Today. CABARET GIRLS

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:15.
KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack.
WALLACK'S 58TH & B'WAY. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 26
THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE
L. N. Parker's dramatization of Charles Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD
Seat Sale Today. Mail Orders Now.
PARK Thea., Columbus Cir. Ev. 8:10 | Phone Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10. | 9590 Col.
Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
ASTOR THEATRE, Broadway & 45th St. Evs. 8:20. NOW MATINEES, WED. (POPULAR) & SAT. 2:20.
THE PLAY THE WHOLE WORLD WILL GO TO SEE.
THE MIRACLE MAN
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.
CANDLER THEATRE, WEST 42D STREET. Mats. Wed. (Popular) & Sat. 2:20
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS "ON TRIAL"
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., 3d Ave. MAT. SAT. FANNIE WARD in "MADAM PRESIDENT" Next Mon., "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."

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JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR
Twelve Thursday Evenings, Sixteen Friday Afternoons, Twelve Sunday Afternoons, at CARNEGIE HALL.
SOLOISTS:
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Box Office now open at Carnegie Hall. Felix F. Leifels, Manager.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
First Concerts
Tomorrow (Friday) Aft. at 3.
SUNDAY AFT., OCTOBER 25th, at 3.
ZIMBALIST Violin
N. B.—Receipts from the first pair of concerts will be donated to the American Red Cross Society.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
CENTURY Central Park, W. 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Today Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," with Gaudenzi, Kreidler, Howard, Wells, Wilkinson, Beck, Knoch. Tonight & Sat. Mat., "MADAM BUTTERFLY," with Stanley, Lenaka, Harrold, Chalmers, Kaufman, Jacchia. CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 31, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—JOHN
McCORMACK
Tickets 75 cts. to $2, now at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Oct. 26, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL REINALD WERRENRATH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.
AEOLIAN HALL, Wednesday Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30 VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. FOSTER & DAVID.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c. Houdini, Rosalka Dolly & Co., Martin Brown, Tom Lewis & Co., Fanny Brice, Els & French, Wills Holt Wakefield
COLONIAL Broadway at 62nd St. BLANCHE RING & CO., Eddie Leonard & Mable Russell, Ed Vinton, Others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Brice & King, Nat Wills, "Crossy Dave," "Edge of the World," Others.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Tonight, Der Muede Theodor. Sat. Mat., Wilh. Tell

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC Matinee Saturday. 600 Seats Evening $1. THE STORY OF THE ROSARY
Next—"Omar, the Tentmaker." Seats Selling.
DE KALB Mats. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "PEG O' MY HEART," with Elsa Ryan. Next Week—"WITHIN THE LAW."

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
REMEY'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, 910 5TH AV. (at 54th St.) Phone 4567 Columbus. Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

THE Barnard Studios of Modern Danse
The Studios with a Personality. Society's Latest Craze.
FOX TROT
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MANSFIELD STUDIOS 247 W. 42d St. Bryant 4171.
Select, not a public dance hall. Est. 1904. Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Superior instruction. Private lessons; each pupil has room with instructor; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Terms moderate. Group and Class Lessons. Circulars mailed.
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Bretton Hall Hotel, 86th St., Broadway. Children, Adults. Class and Private. Catalogue.
ANNOUNCEMENT
of the re-opening of the Newman Studio of Dancing. Personal attention and proficiency assured, at moderate terms. Inspection invited. 2,875 B'way, at 112th St. Tel. 1984 Morn.
MAXIXE FOX TROT, ONE STEP, TANGO HESITATION Lulu-Fado, Polka, Tango Taught Privately from 10 to 10. A. Albert Saato, Broadway, 86th to 87th St. Tel. 6485 Schuyler. Beautiful Ballrooms For Rent.
3 PRIVATE LESSONS $2 At REMENYI'S, 162 E. 86 St.

APARTMENTS NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY IN THE
ANDON APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.
The location is the most exclusive in town.
Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.
Write, call or 'phone manager for booklet and further information.
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BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET.
THE BALCONADES, (Third Floor) has, in a remarkably short time, become the favorite retreat of those persons who are satisfied only with the absolute best in all things pertaining to food and entertainment.
Feature Dances Wednesday and Friday Evenings and Sunday Afternoon and Evening.
SPECIAL BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON daily in MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM at most moderate prices.
Evening entertainment, Orchestra and Vocalists.
Other places where you may dine are the JUNGLE ROOM, LOG CABIN, LOG HUT (for Beefsteak Dinners).
Don't delay making early reservations.
THOMAS HEALY Broadway at 66th St. Phone 9900 Columbus.
Banquets—Private Parties accommodating 400 to 500. Dining Room Main Floor A la Carte.

A Hit!—SUPPER DANCES—A Hit!
Every Night, At 11 O'Clock
Cafe des Beaux-Arts
80 WEST 40TH STREET
Miss IDA ADAMS & Mr. LEWIS SLODEN
Assisted by The Versatile Four, Haston, Johnson, Mills and Tuck, direct from Murray's Club, London.

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane & Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly, beg. at 10:30
Complimentary Tea Dances 4-7 Complimentary Tea Dan Caslar's Orchestra Instruction Free.

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RECTOR'S New Ball Room
Broadway at 48th St. Luncheon Dansant 2 P. M.
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Reserve Tables by Phone.
Rollicking Fun!
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APARTMENTS OF ANY SIZE
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Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel.
Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate northeast to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,726. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MAID'S STORY IS WHOLLY UNTRUE, SAYS MRS. CARMAN

Accused Woman Denies Categorically Every Implicating Statement of Servant.

INSISTS ON TAKING STAND

Was Upstairs When Mrs. Bailey Was Shot, She Testifies—Didn't Enter Office.

TO PROVE SLAYER A MAN

Counsel for Defense Asserts That It Will Be Shown Woman Didn't Commit Crime.

ATTACK ON TRAMP WITNESS

Former Friends Swear He Was in New York on June 30—State Closes Its Case.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Florence A. C. Carman took the stand in her own defense after the regular hour for adjournment of court late this afternoon and denied categorically every implicating statement Celia Coleman, the State's strongest witness, had made against her, and gave a detailed account of her actions on the night of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey of Hempstead, in Dr. Carman's office.

The defendant's action in taking the stand at the last minute created much surprise in the crowded courtroom. It was 4:40 o'clock—ten minutes after the time the court had adjourned at the previous sessions of the Carman murder trial—that George Morton Levy, Mrs. Carman's attorney of record, requested Justice Kelby to postpone the adjournment until one more witness could be heard. It was later learned that Mrs. Carman had insisted on telling her story today in spite of her lawyer's objections. When the request was made, District Attorney Smith had already commenced to pack up his papers and the court stenographer was ready to run from the room at the moment of dismissal to catch an early train for Manhattan. Many spectators had already departed.

Justice Extends Session.

Justice Kelby said that he would agree to prolong the session for half an hour. As yet the spectators did not know what was about to take place. Mr. Levy then announced in a matter-of-fact tone that Mrs. Carman would take the stand, and the persons in the back of the room rose to their feet to catch a glimpse of her face as she made her way around the jury box and up to the witness stand.

On ascending the platform Mrs. Carman smiled at Justice Kelby, and then at the spectators, bowing ever so slightly as she took her seat. Several times during the telling of her story, the woman smiled at her attorney or the jurymen, or at the Justice when he asked a question. Some parts of her narrative she illustrated with gestures of her hands. Once only did she seem on the verge of losing control of herself and breaking down. That was when she acknowledged that she had been suspicious of her husband. For a moment the muscles of her face twitched and she appeared about to cry. Her words came brokenly, and it could be seen that she was able to go on with her story only by the exertion of great will power.

Regains Self-Control.

Then she regained the self-control which has amazed all who have seen her in court, and in a few moments was smiling again easily. Her testimony was given in soft tones, which at times grew so low that it was impossible for the jurymen at the far end of the jury box to catch her words, and she had to be asked to speak louder five times during her narrative.

Aside from Mrs. Carman's testimony, there were two other features in the day's developments which stood out prominently. One was the opening address of the counsel for the defense, which was read by Mr. Levy. In it the lawyer stated that the defense would not only prove Mrs. Carman innocent of the charge against her, but would go further than New York criminal law required, to free her of suspicion in the eyes of the world as well as the jury judging her, and prove conclusively that it was a man and not a woman who had murdered Mrs. Bailey.

The third feature of the day was the violent attack made by the defense on the testimony presented yesterday by Frank J. Farrell, the vagrant, who swore that he was on the Carman lawn at the time of the shooting and saw a woman wearing a costume similar to the one Mrs. Carman had on fire the pistol through Dr. Carman's window. A number of men who said their "hang-out" was on the lower west side in Manhattan were produced by the defense, and swore one after the other that they had seen Farrell, whose nickname among strikebreakers, of whom he was one, was "Bull Con," they said, at West Broadway and Bleecker Street late in the afternoon of June 30, the day of the Bailey murder. According to Farrell's testimony, he was in the vicinity of Freeport at that time.

Mrs. Carman Takes the Stand.

It was Mrs. Carman, however, who provided the greatest interest of the

Continued on Page 5.

PORFIRIO DIAZ DEAD, MEXICO CITY HEARS

Report That Ex-President Had Passed Away in Bordeaux Printed There Without Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—The afternoon papers publish a rumor of the death of ex-President Porfiro Diaz at Bordeaux, but without comment.

Ex-President Diaz has lived abroad since his resignation as President of Mexico in May, 1911. On the last day of that month he sailed from Vera Cruz on the steamer Ypiranga for Havana. He arrived in Plymouth on June 20. He spent some time in Paris and Toulon, visited Rome, and made a trip up the Nile. Since then he has spent most of his time in Spain and Paris.

Porfirio Diaz became President of Mexico in 1876 and, with the exception of the four years between 1880 and 1884, he ruled the country continuously until 1911. He was 84 years old on Sept. 15.

44 PAY INCOME TAX ON $1,000,000 OR MORE

But Returns of All Taxable Incomes Fall Below Estimates—May Be 140,000 Dodgers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—As far as the United States Treasury can discover, there are forty-four persons in the United States who enjoy an annual income of $1,000,000 and over. Who they are is an official secret. Ninety-one persons have an annual income of from $500,000 to $1,000,000. Incomes between $400,000 and $500,000 are as rare as those of $1,000,000 and more, for the number returned during the fiscal year of 1914 is just the same—forty-four.

The largest tclass of incomes is that between $3,333 and $5,000, which embraces 114,484 taxpayers. Those having incomes from $5,000 to $10,000 number 101,718 persons.

These returns are for the ten months from March 1 to Dec. 31, 1913, the tax from which is derived in the fiscal year 1914.

The entire classification, announced by the Treasury Department today, is as follows:

Classification.	Number of Returns.
$2,500 to $3,333.33	79,426
3,333.33 to 5,000	114,484
5,000 to 10,000	101,718
10,000 to 15,000	26,818
15,000 to 20,000	11,977
20,000 to 25,000	6,317
25,000 to 30,000	4,194
30,000 to 40,000	4,552
40,000 to 50,000	2,427
50,000 to 75,000	2,818
75,000 to 100,000	985
100,000 to 150,000	785
150,000 to 200,000	311
200,000 to 250,000	145
250,000 to 300,000	94
300,000 to 400,000	84
400,000 to 500,000	4
500,000 to 1,000,000	91
1,000,000 to and over	44
Total	357,598

Married women who made separate returns numbered 6,682, the total of all married persons making returns was 278,835; the single men numbered 55,212 and the single women 23,551.

The estimates on which Congress did much of its work on the income tax law gave a total of 425,000 taxable incomes. These estimates did not include incomes between $3,000 and $4,000. According to tonight's statement, 79,426 returns were made on incomes between these limits, so that the total discrepancy between the estimates of 425,000 and the incomes of 357,598 is 146,828.

The Internal Revenue Bureau months ago announced that it had begun a campaign to detect the dodgers. This campaign has been pushed vigorously, and it was understood tonight that results might be forthcoming soon. There is little doubt that every effort will be made to catch up with violators, for as a revenue producer the law has fallen considerably below expectations, turning in about $28,000,000 for the payable ten months of last year, instead of about $45,000,000, as had been expected.

NEW YORK POLICEMEN CALLED SPIES IN PARIS

"Military Appearance" Caused Suspicion and Led to a Raid on Their Hotel Rooms.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The spy fever in Paris has been the cause of an unpleasant experience for two New York policemen, Lieut. Michael Summers and Sergt. Barnard Deitsch. An anoymous letter received at Police Headquarters denounced them as "suspected foreign individuals, having a military appearance."

Summers and Deitsch were awakened in their hotel and compelled to rise from their beds at dawn by detectives. The detectives, however, after an examination of the credentials of the two, expressed their regret over the invasion of their bedrooms and departed.

Lieut. Summers has completed arrangements for the transportation back to the United States of Joseph Kislinger and Antoinette Bonner, who, it is alleged, stole a large quantity of jewelry in New York. The policemen with their prisoners will leave Havre aboard the steamer Rochambeau on Oct. 31.

Parisian tradesmen have laid claim to $2,000 worth of valuables alleged to have been pawned here by the prisoners.

500,000 NEW FRENCH TROOPS

Exclusive of This Year's Recruits, Who Are Ready to Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—New forces are ready to join Gen. Joffre's armies. After two months' training this year's class of recruits is fit to bear arms. It is composed of excellent material, young and enthusiastic.

It will be joined at the front by the section of the reserves not yet called to the colors, and representing probably half a million of entirely fresh troops.

Smoke Imported Bock Panatelas. Mild and sweet. This famous cigar better than ever. —Advt.

FILIBUSTER WINS; NO ADJOURNMENT

Southern Senators Force Congress to Stay in Session to Consider Cotton Bills.

BUT QUORUMS DISAPPEAR

Senators and Representatives Rush to Enter Campaign—May Recess Until Election.

WAR TAX IS NOW A LAW

President Signs Bill at Capitol While Vainly Waiting for Adjournment Sine Die.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Southern Senators today won their fight to prevent final adjournment of Congress at this time. The leaders of both houses planned adjournment for 6 o'clock this evening. The House early in the day's session passed a concurrent resolution for adjournment sine die at that hour and sent it to the Senate. Meanwhile word was sent to President Wilson that Congress was about to adjourn, and he hurried, to the Capitol from the golf links to be present in the last moments and sign belated bills.

In the Senate the Southern members who were fighting for the passage of legislation to aid the cotton planters filibustered against the adjournment resolution with such good effect that the hour of 6 passed without a vote having been reached on it. The fight for adjournment having been lost, both houses adjourned until noon tomorrow. Senators and Representatives generally had made all arrangements for leaving for their homes tonight, and the great majority of them went, nothwithstanding the failure to adjourn sine die, leaving both House and Senate without a quorum. To get them back will require the services of Sergeant-at-Arms to round them up at a distance, and even then they would be at the mercy of another filibuster.

Leaders of both parties in Congress tonight admitted that the Southerners who prevented adjournment sine die had absolute control of the situation and could hold Congress here, if they desired, until after election. Not until the Congressional contests are over will it be possible to obtain a quorum in either House.

Senator Hoke Smith, leader of the cotton filibusters, would not say tonight what the plans were for tomorrow. It is understood, however, that, flushed with the victory gained today, the point of no quorum will be made in both houses if an attempt is made to pass a joint adjournment resolution without taking the demands of the cotton men into consideration. Senator Hoke Smith said that all he contended for was time to act on the Cotton Warehouse bill and the proposed issue of bonds before adjournment.

Talk of a Pre-Election Recess.

As every train leaving Washington tonight carried large numbers of Representatives and many Senators anxious to get into their personal campaigns, obviously there can be no business transacted tomorrow, nor on any succeeding day before election, unless by unanimous consent. The cotton filibusters, it is asserted, will consent to a recess until after election, with the understanding that Congress shall then act upon the pending propositions for the relief of the South. This is said by leaders of both parties to be the only way out of the dilemma in which Congress finds itself. Otherwise, each house must meet, and, if business cannot be transacted, adjourn for three days at a time until such time as a quorum returns to Washington.

It was after they had been hopelessly involved in a parliamentary tangle thrown about them by the filibustering efforts of the Southern Senators insisting on cotton legislation that the Democratic leaders late this afternoon, after an exciting day in both houses, gave up and permitted both House and Senate to adjourn till noon tomorrow. They did not surrender, however, before they had forced to adoption by large majorities the conference report on the War Tax bill. President Wilson in his room in the Capitol signed the War Tax bill and twenty other measures.

A spectacular feature of the situation was a dash by President Wilson in an automobile from the golf course to the Capitol to reach there in time to sign the war revenue bill before adjournment. The President rushed into the Capitol followed by Secret Service men at 5:45 o'clock. Attired in his golf clothes, and without his reading glasses, he hastened to the President's room, where the revenue measure, signed by Speaker Clark and Senator Clarke, President pro tempore of the Senate, awaited him. Borrowing glasses from Senator Hughes of New Jersey, the President signed the bill and several others waiting for him.

Senators ran in and out of the President's room, holding their watches, while Senator Martin vainly sought to have passed the resolution which the House had passed early in the day, providing for an adjournment sine die at 6 o'clock tonight. At every turn he was met by the filibustering tactics of Senator Hoke Smith, who demanded successive roll calls on motions to adjourn until tomorrow, to recess until tomorrow, and to proceed to consideration of executive business. This kept the Senate busy until 6 o'clock, the clock in the House having been turned back meanwhile in the hope that the Senate might pass the resolution. Thus the resolution then automatically died.

Underwood Gives Up Hope.

Majority Leader Underwood then hastened to the House with the announcement that there was no hope of

Continued on Page 4.

GEN. VONMOLTKE DYING, SAYS A BERLIN LETTER

Check to German Arms Being Ascribed There to Retirement of Chief of Staff.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—A private letter received in Amsterdam from a high official in Berlin says Lieut. Gen. Count Helmuth von Moltke, Chief of the German General Staff, is dying, according to the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent.

"Everything," the correspondent adds, "is being done to keep the news secret. Gen. von Moltke is suffering from an affection of the liver. The cure he was undergoing was interrupted in July by the German mobilization. He has now had to leave Emperor William's headquarters, Gen. von Falkenhayn, the Prussian Minister of War, being left in charge.

"Many German officers ascribe the check to the German advance to the forced retirement of Gen. von Moltke."

FEAR FOR SUBMARINE; GERMANS SAY IT'S SUNK

British Admiralty Reports E-3 Considerably Overdue—British Gunboat Reported Ashore.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the submarine boat E-3, commanded by Lieut. Commander George F. Cholmley, is now considerably overdue and that it is feared she has been sunk in the North Sea.

A wireless dispatch received here from Berlin Tuesday said the E-3 was sunk Sunday, Oct. 18 by German warships. Her complement consisted of sixteen men.

It is reported that the British torpedo gunboat Dryad is ashore at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, off the coast of Scotland. Her crew is said to have been saved.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT SEEN IN SCOTLAND?

British Arrivals Tell of Reward for News of Secret Gasoline Stores There.

Passengers who arrived from England on the Adriatic yesterday told of posters put up by the British Government all over Scotland offering a reward of $500 for information leading to the discovery of any place that was being secretly used by or for Germans as a storage place for oil or gasoline.

The publication of the poster, according to the passengers, followed widespread rumors that hostile aircraft had been operating in Scotland.

No mention of these posters or the reason for them, according to the passengers, has yet appeared in the English newspapers.

NEW SEA DISASTERS DISTRESS THE ENGLISH

Steamer Adjutant Sunk in Collision—Cormorant by a Mine—Emden Took 26 Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There was considerable nervousness in shipping circles here today as a result of reports of additional shipping disasters, coupled with yesterday's reports of the capture or sinking by the German cruiser Emden of seven more British vessels in Far Eastern waters, making a total of twenty-six captures since the operations of this cruiser were first heard of in the present war.

Not the least cause of interest among the shipping men was a dispatch from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, bringing an unconfirmed report that a German cruiser, which was not named in the dispatch, had sunk eleven British and French steamers and one Italian steamer. During the day Lloyd's posted a notice that the steamer Adjutant of London, with a general cargo from Naples, was in collision in the Downs early this morning with the steamship Ocean Prince of Newcastle from Havre. The Ocean Prince was able to proceed on her way, but the Adjutant sank in twenty minutes. Her crew was saved.

Shortly after this was posted another disaster was made known to underwriters, the steamer Cormorant of Cork being reported as having struck a mine and foundered early Wednesday on her passage from Rotterdam to Liverpool in ballast. The crew was landed at Lowestoft today.

SAYS HE SANK 12 STEAMERS.

One an Italian, According to German Cruiser Captain's Story.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A Norwegian steamer which has arrived at Los Palmas, Canary Islands, reports, according to a dispatch from that place to Reuter's, that she was visited by a German cruiser whose Captain declared he had sunk eleven British and French steamers and one Italian steamer.

WOULD SEND HOLLAND FOOD

Suggested That America Thus Give Help to Belgians There.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct 22.—I suggest that neutral America send gifts of food to neutral Holland for the suffering neighbors within her gates.

JAMES R. BARBOUR.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, New 51 E. 58th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

PRUSSIANS VOTE HUGE WAR FUND

Diet Hears Greetings from the Kaiser and Grants Credit of $375,000,000.

PREPARED TO FIGHT ON

Will Not Lay Down Arms Till Victory Comes, Says the Vice Chancellor.

PLANS TO AID SUFFERERS

$90,000,000 to Indemnify East Prussia for the Damage Done by Russian Invaders.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (via Amsterdam to London.)—The Prussian Diet met today and passed war bills, including one granting a credit of 1,500,000,000 marks, ($375,000,000.)

The House and the galleries were filled to overflowing. Many of the Deputies, some of them wounded, attended the session dressed in their military uniforms.

After congratulatory messages to the empire had been voted, Clemens Delbrück, Vice Chancellor, submitted the war bills. Herr Delbrück said Germany had been forced into the war by the hatred and envy of her neighbors. He regretted, he said, that the Imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, who had accompanied Emperor William in the field, was unable to be present at the session.

"I am the bearer of the sincerest greetings of the Emperor to you," continued Herr Delbrück. "He is following with lively interest your work, which will heal the wounds created by the war. He wishes you swift progress in your deliberations.

"While our armies are fighting and shedding their blood our duty is to maintain the country in a strong and efficient condition. Unprecedented claims are being made on us and the most gigantic sacrifices are demanded; but everybody knows that we possess the resources which will enable us to hold out until peace is attained."

All three stages of the war bills were passed unanimously.

In closing his address Herr Delbrück said:

"The war is making unparalleled demands upon the whole of our people, but everybody knows that we will not lay aside our arms until we have gained a victory that will guarantee lasting peace."

This statement was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

The Vice Chancellor added that the State purposed to indemnify completely the people of East Prussia for the losses they sustained by the Russian invasion. The maximum sum needed for this purpose he estimated at $95,000,000.

Herr Delbrück explained further that extraordinary measures would be taken to increase the food supply in the country, and that extensive plans for draining and making arable the moorlands in the Provinces of Brandenburg, Pomerania, Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, and Westphalia would be undertaken forthwith and hurried to completion. In addition, he said further canal construction would be begun, as also would other work for the protection of the Elbe and Oder lands from floods.

Count von Schwerin-Lowitz, President of the Chamber, in his address, said:

"The times are bad, but we should feel proud that we are permitted to live and see them. There will be scarcely one house in our country that does not mourn for somebody. Innumerable other sacrifices we still have to make, but we shall show our enemies what unconquerable power the consciousness of fighting for a good and just cause can bestow upon a united people.

"We have honorably striven for peace, but have been forced into a war by jealous and envious enemies, not to fight for a greater sphere of power, the enlargementof our empire, or on the basis of commercial profit, but to defend our homes and our families."

Count von Schwerin-Lowitz declared that Emperor William and the people of Germany were unbending in their purpose to continue the war, regardless of sacrifices, until a lasting peace was secured. He ended by calling for cheers for the Emperor and the army and navy. These were given enthusiastically.

ITALY IS READY, MARCONI SAYS

And Various Happenings May Bring Her Into War on the Allies' Side.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—William Marconi has just returned to London from Italy, where he had been for six weeks. He said today:

"There is a very large and growing party in Italy in favor of active participation in the war on the side of the Allies.

"Both the army and the navy are kept in a thorough state of preparedness. I can speak especially for the navy, with which I have had a great deal to do lately, and can state without hesitation that it is in a really remarkable state of efficiency.

"There are many possible happenings that might very shortly bring Italy into the war. For instance, the intervention of Turkey on the side of Germany might have that immediate effect.

"Again, if it became necessary for the Allies to prosecute more vigorous operations in the Adriatic, Italy would probably find it desirable for her to take a leading part in that sphere, which is distinctly her own, necessitating, in consequence, a breach with Austria."

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, New 51 E. 58th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

COAST BATTLE GOES ON FIERCELY; GERMANS SILENCE BRITISH WARSHIP; ALLIES REPORT THEIR LINES HOLDING

Summary of War News.

The battle along the coast in France and Belgium continues without result. The French War Office reports that the Allies are holding their lines under vigorous German attacks.

Berlin also reports the continuation of the battle. Along the coast, says the report, the enemy was aided by its fleet, and one British torpedo boat was put out of commission by the German artillery. Near Lille the capture of 2,000 British and many machine guns is reported.

The Prussian Diet yesterday voted $375,000,000 more for war, and Vice Chancellor Delbrück announced that Germans would not lay down their arms until they had gained a victory that meant lasting peace.

Russian Army Headquarters reports that the retreat of the German main army's left wing, defeated in its attack on Warsaw, continues, and that in Galicia, in the region between Przemysl and the Vistula, thirty Austrian officers, 2,000 men, and many machine guns have been captured.

Vienna official advices say that the Austro-German troops are making steady progress in their task of driving the Russians back in Galicia and in Bukowina.

England has released one of the oil ships whose seizure was protested by the United States, but two others are still held. A new protest has been filed in the case of the Brindilla, which England alleges is German owned, though recently put under American registry.

GERMAN SHORE GUNS CRIPPLE BRITISH SHIP

Berlin Reports Torpedo Boat Put Out of Action off Nieuport—Capture 2,000 British.

BERLIN, (via London,) Oct. 22.—An official communication issued from Chief Headquarters says:

On the Yser Canal heavy fighting is still in progress. The enemy was reinforced by artillery fire from the sea at a point to the northwest of Nieuport, but in the engagement a British torpedo boat was put out of action by our artillery.

Fighting continues to the west of Lille, and here also our troops have assumed the offensive and have repulsed the enemy at several points. The English have lost several machine guns.

No decision has yet been reached in the eastern theatre of the war.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by way of Amsterdam and London.)—The German War Office makes public the following dispatch received from General Headquarters of the Army dated this (Thursday) forenoon:

The fighting on the Yser Canal still continues. Eleven British war vessels assist the enemy's artillery.

East of Dixmude the enemy was repulsed. Our troops have advanced successfully in the direction of Ypres.

The battles to the northwest of Lille are very severe, but the enemy is slowly retreating along the whole line.

Fierce attacks from the direction of Toulon Heights, south of Thiaucourt, were repulsed with heavy losses to the French.

The fact is the British Admiral commanding the fleet off Ostend wanted to bombard the town, but finally was persuaded by the Belgian authorities to abstain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The German Embassy today announced receipt of the following wireless from Berlin:

"The official headquarters report of Oct. 21 says heavy fighting is still continuing on the Yser Canal, and that the enemy's artillery is supported from the sea northwest of Nieuport, where the German artillery disabled one British destroyer.

"Fighting is also proceeding west of Lille, where the Germans have taken the offensive and repulsed the enemy at different places. Two thousand English have been made prisoners and several machine guns captured. On the Russian side there is no decision yet.

"The Roman paper, Tribuna publishes an interview with an Italian Deputy just returned from France who expresses his admiration for the Indian troops he saw at Marseilles. The Senegal troops made the best impression, he says, although they were so bloodthirsty that the French Army commander was often prevented from sending them to the front. These negro forces often killed without the knowledge of their officers German prisoners, and he says that once these Senegalese murdered all the German war prisoners in a railway transport."

GERMAN MINERS BUSY.

Industrial Districts Active—Put Allies' Losses at 750,000.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch received here tonight from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"Reports from the industrial districts show that the German mining industry again is in full swing and that often it is necessary for the men to work overtime.

"Excesses against harmless and inoffensive Germans in London may be compared to Russian pogroms against the Jews. The yellow press appears to be responsible for these excesses, which seem to be carefully planned.

"The military expert of the Kreuz Zeitung estimates that the French, English, Russians, and Belgians must have lost at least three quarters of a million men.

"The commander of the Seventh German Army Corps has declared that a general calling out of the Landsturm is unnecessary, as enormous numbers of the Landwehr are still available. He adds that it is also unnecessary to call on volunteers."

NAVAL BALLOONS AID BRITISH IN BATTLE

Admiralty Tells of the Attack From Sea on the Germans' Right Flank.

LONDON, Oct. 22, 11:20 P. M.—The Secretary of the Admiralty issued tonight the following statement on the operations of the British warships in co-operation with the allied army on the Belgian coast:

"On Oct. 18 requests for naval assistance were made to the Admiralty by the allied commanders. In consequence, a naval flotilla, mounting a large number of powerful long range guns, came into action at daybreak on the 19th, off the Belgian coast, supporting the left of the Belgian army and firing against the right of the German attack, which they were, by their position, enabled to enfilade.

"The Germans replied by shells from their heavy guns, but owing to the superior range of the British marine artillery practically no damage has been done.

"Three monitors which were building in British ports for Brazil and were acquired on the outbreak of the war have proved particularly well suited to this class of operation. A heavy bombardment on the German flank has been maintained without intermission since the morning of the 19th and is being continued today.

"Observation is arranged from shore by means of naval balloons, and all reports indicate that substantial losses have been inflicted upon the enemy and that the fire is well directed and effective against his batteries and heavy guns.

"Yesterday a considerable explosion, probably of an ammunition wagon, followed upon a naval shot. The naval losses have so far been very small, considering the damage and the important assistance rendered to the Belgian left flank.

"All reports received by the Admiralty show the courage and determination with which the Belgian Army, animated by the King in person, is defending the last few miles of Belgian soil.

"The naval operations are under the command of Rear Admiral the Hon. Horace L. A. Hood."

DUNKIRK, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—"The Germans are running like hares. They know they are fighting a losing battle." In these few words a French officer who returned to Furnes in charge of a convoy of wounded described to me the brilliant manner in which the Allied forces were forcing the German right wing further and further back into Belgium.

"The German retreat," he said, "threatens to become a rout. The Germans have been attacking the Allies near Nieuport with extraordinary violence, and now that they see their efforts availed them nothing they are panic-stricken."

It is said that 1,700 German dead have been buried near Nieuport, while their total casualties in this region are said to exceed 10,000, so terrific has been the fighting in Belgium and Northwestern France during the week.

The large number of German dead and wounded is partly accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the reinforcements were raw and almost untrained recruits.

It is reported that 30,000 Germans, who had strongly intrenched themselves between Ostend and Nieuport, have been hurled back on the former place. They are said to have left behind them in their flight a considerable number of guns, rifles, and other equipment. It is also reported, though I have no confirmation of it, that in the recent bombardment of the German lines by the British fleet the enemy lost a convoy eight miles long, which was totally wrecked by the naval guns.

Germans Bring Up Big Guns.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans are transporting heavy guns to the coast in the direction of Ostend and Middelkerke in order to silence the fire of the British warships. Two hundred Belgian locomotives at Ostend are held ready by the Germans for use in case of a general retreat.

EUGENIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS. The Life Extension Institute, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York.—Advt.

BIG COAST ARTILLERY DUEL

British Naval Guns Inflict Damage—Kill General and Staff.

60-MILE BATTLE A DRAW

French Officially Report German Attacks Repulsed at All Points.

GAIN GROUND NEAR VERDUN

Progress Made at Haumont and Brabant, as Well as in the Argonne Region.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reports a continuation of the great battle between the sea and La Bassée, in which the Belgians and the Allies are holding their ground. Between Arras and the Oise the Germans have met with similar opposition. The text of the bulletin follows:

The activity which the enemy displayed yesterday did not slacken today. Between the sea and La Bassée the battle has continued with just as great violence, without the Germans being able to force back the Belgian Army or the French and British troops.

Similarly, between Arras and the Oise, the enemy has made determined efforts, which have at no point been crowned with success.

In the Argonne region we have made progress between St. Hubert and Le Four de Paris.

To the north of Verdun we have gained ground at Haumont and Brabant on the Meuse.

In the Woevre region we have repulsed an attack on Champion.

The official announcement issued this afternoon says that the positions occupied by the Allies in Belgium and northern France have been maintained in spite of the violent attacks of the enemy.

The text of the announcement follows:

On our left wing German forces in considerable strength have continued their violent attacks, particularly in the vicinity of Dixmude, Warneton, Armentières, Radinghem, and La Bassée, but the positions occupied by the Allies have been maintained.

On the rest of the front the enemy has delivered only partial attacks. These all have been repulsed, particularly at Fricourt, to the east of Albert; on the plateau to the west of Craonne; in the region of Souain, in the Argonne district; at Four de Paris; southwest of Varennes; in the region of Malancourt, in the Woevre district; in the direction of Champion, and at a point southeast of St. Mihiel, in the Forest of Ailly.

We have made slight progress in the Argonne district and in the southern part of the Woevre, in the Forest of Mortmare.

[The Dixmude, Warneton, Armentières, Radinghem, and La Bassée line, referred to in the above report as the scene of fierce fighting, represents a battle front approximately sixty miles long, extending through the flat country lying on both sides of the Franco-Belgian border.]

ALLIES' NAVAL GUNS DEAL DEATH IN OSTEND

French Ships Aid British in Inflicting Heavy Losses on Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—A correspondent of The Telegraaf, who has just returned to Sluis from the Belgian coast, sends a dispatch this afternoon to the effect that heavy fighing is still in progress between Ostend and Nieuport. The German guns are posted at Mariakerke and Middelkerke and the French at Nieuport, while British warships are bombarding the German positions under the direction of British aviators. The weather being clear, the warships can be distinctly seen from Ostend.

The French and Belgian troops are fighting gallantly to prevent the Germans from crossing the Yser, and around this area the dikes have been cut, so that at high tide the ground is flooded. The ground elsewhere, too, is very swampy, owing to the heavy rains; so that the German advance is

greatly impeded, and the Germans are suffering very heavy losses. There is a continual stream of wounded to Ostend. Fresh troops continue to pour through Bruges to reinforce the German right, and heavy German guns are on the way to attempt to reply to the warships.

Ostend is occupied only by sailors and marines, all the available German troops having been rushed to the southwest.

Even in Sluis windows were shaken this afternoon, and people were listening to what seemed like a distant thunderstorm. The German efforts to advance today were repulsed, and since morning they have been compelled to retire slightly. Shells continually fall on their batteries, causing great destruction.

The battlefield is covered with their dead, but fresh troops are continually sent forward into the shell-plowed zone. The German cavalry are practically useless, men and horses being mowed down in heaps.

Ostend is a strange place for those who remember it as a resort of pleasure and fashion. The whole town vibrates with the din of battle. The hotels are full of wounded; field kitchens are at work near the railway station, and the streets are full of exhausted troops brought from the firing line.

Near Heyst and Blankenberghe the population gathers on the sand hills listening to the roar of the guns and looking anxious as it draws nearer.

Many refugees arrive at Sluis distracted by the thunder of the guns and by the sight of burning homes beyond Ostend. They frequently look around anxiously, fearing shell or bullet or scattering shrapnel.

Among them is a rich manufacturer of Roulers, who, with fifteen relatives, spent Monday and Tuesday in the fireproof vault of a bank. Then he seized an opportunity to escape and fled across the fields to avoid the Germans. He walked fifteen miles until he could hire a farm cart and reach Bruges. He had seen his large and beautiful house in flames.

Another refugee is an American who, with his family, fled from Antwerp after the bombardment to Middelkerke. There the Germans lent him two motor cars and an escort, who advised him to avoid the coast. Finally, with his aged mother in a state of collapse through terror and his young wife worn out by fever, he reached Sluis and received the prompt hospitality of the Dutch troops.

GERMAN GENERAL KILLED.

Von Trip and His Staff Reported Victims of British Naval Guns.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Flushing says:

"Wednesday night and today the Germans made a violent attack on the environs of Ostend, which was repulsed by an energetic counter-attack by the Belgians.

"Eleven British warships fired on the Germans again this morning. Gen. von Trip and his staff, who are in Leffinghe, near Middlekerke, were killed by the fire of the British naval guns."

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—"The villages of Schooten, Leffinghe, Wilskerke and Slype, in Northern Belgium, are all partly on fire," according to The Daily Mail's Flushing correspondent.

"The Germans," the correspondent adds, "are making trenches and bringing guns and machine guns to Zeebrugge, apparently in preparation for a retreat. Six thousand bottles of wine were demanded from Ostend yesterday."

ALLIES SIX MILES FROM LILLE.

Line Nowhere Broken by Germans' Recent Fierce Attacks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Although Gen. von Kluck now has on his Belgian front the advantage of a practically complete system of railway communication, there is no sign, after the hard fighting of the last few days, of any breach of the Allies' line, the powerful arrangement of which will be evident to any one who follows the official bulletins closely.

At the village of Hadinghem their front has now reached within six miles of Lille.

The only doubt of the last few days has been whether striking success in Poland would enable the German commanders to send back reinforcements to their Belgian positions. The battle of Warsaw appears to cut out this possibility.

At the other end of the long French line the dangerous German movement at St. Mihiel on the Meuse seems to be definitely contained.

LILLE A RUINED CITY.

Fire and Shells Have Destroyed the Principal Districts.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Telegraph's Boulogne correspondent, who left Lille on Wednesday morning, says:

"Lille is a mass of ruins and ashes. On Monday evening numbers of Germans entered the town. The bombardment ceased, but distant firing still was heard south of the town until 1 o'clock in the morning.

"About midnight the news was given out that the white flag had been hoisted on the Town Hall, but at 2 o'clock the firing recommenced, and continued for over three hours. Evidently the French were making a last attempt on the border town, without success.

"Later, military music was heard. The Germans entered the town to the tune of the fife and drum. The troops were singing hymns. Most of them were very gay, and smoked big black cigars as they marched along.

"Meanwhile aeroplanes flying the German flag flew ahead of the columns, announcing to the city its occupation by the Germans. At daybreak the inhabitants began to leave, for the most part fleeing toward Roubaix. Those who traveled to Boulogne heard reports later that the Germans the next day commenced withdrawing from Lille.

"Whoever now holds Lille, it is a wrecked city. Flames have completed the work of bombardment. The city's biggest quarter, including the station, prefecture, and most important commercial houses was prey to the flames.

"The fire raged most fiercely along the Rues de Paris, de Molinel, de Bethune, de l'Hospital Militaire, and du Plat. Among the buildings destroyed were the Grand Hotel, the Lycée, and the Grand Pharmacie de France.

"When the Germans entered they organized a fire brigade and sent for aid to Tourcoing. The local firemen earlier had been discouraged from fighting the flames by reason of the danger from German shells, which killed the fire Captain and three firemen. Several of the historic monuments of the city were hit by shells, and others were destroyed by the flames. Among the many damaged churches, that of St. Maurice suffered most, both naves being destroyed.

"Few of the inhabitants of the city had much idea of what the situation was, for most of them kept closely to the cellars.

"A party of German Uhlans rode into Lille unopposed last Saturday, but while demanding hostages of the Mayor they were attacked by French cavalry. The Germans retired after several had been killed. About sunset A German shell burst over the Town Hall, penetrating the roof and starting a panic in all parts of the city. The streets were full of frightened men and women. A few minutes later a second shell killed a boy and injured his mother in a street near the Prefecture.

"By 7 o'clock in the evening the bombardment was violent, and large numbers of the populace fled from the city. The Museum of Fine Arts and the Hotel Bellevue fell victims to the flames. On Monday the city presented a pitiful sight. Several blocks of houses were in flames. The streets in the centre of the city were a mass of ruins, and all the suburban roads were badly damaged."

SLAUGHTER NEAR NOYON.

German Officer Describes a Victory Which Was Won Too Dearly.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—No fiercer fighting than that which has taken place between Roye, Lassigny, and Noyon has been seen in this campaign. These towns, extremely important railway centres, have had the harrowing misfortune of changing from French to German hands at least half a dozen times within as many weeks.

Roye and Lassigny are now in the hands of the Allies. So far as we know, Noyon is still in possession of the Germans, but from the correspondence of a German officer who has taken part in the fighting in this region it would seem that any successes which the Germans scored had been neutralized by the terrible losses they suffered.

"Our men are fighting bravely," he says, "but the losses the French are inflicting upon us are alarming. Our Eighteenth Army Corps especially has been badly cut up. The scene of the last battle we fought was the little village of Rémicourt. Victory was ours, but it was a victory to deplore rather than to rejoice over. It was a veritable slaughter, and the victims were youthful sons of Schleswig-Holstein, of whom there remain but a few.

"My division had to fight under extremely unfavorable conditions. We had been on the march for five consecutive days and had covered a distance of seventy miles, had had little to eat and were absolutely exhausted, but had to enter the line of battle at a point where the fighting was raging with the utmost fury. The rifle fire, as well as the artillery fire, of the enemy was terrifying, and our division was only saved from destruction by the heavy artillery of the Jueterbogk Shooting School.

"We have had to dig up the soil of the whole forest to bury our dead. The voice of conscience is choked and the finer sentiments of humanity suppressed when we come across a house, and, you may rely upon it, when we have left it nothing remains inside.

"We thought our trenches impregnable, but we have been forced to retreat with enormous losses. Two brigades of Moroccan irregulars were among our attackers, and these troops are a terror to our men. No sooner had we taken shelter in a neighboring wood than we were greeted by a hail of bullets. From the branches of the trees up which they had climbed our foes were firing upon us. Of the Seventeenth Division only a small company remains, and they have neither ammunition nor provisions.

"Our leaders seem to be quite incompetent; they seem out of their element and no longer masters of themselves. I don't know what the future has in store for us; I dare not imagine. If the reinforcements are not quick in coming we cannot advance. Our fine Seventeenth of the reserve has only four batteries left, and these are commanded by two officers and two adjutants. We have had to evacuate Rebecourt, but before leaving it we finished our work of destruction. Many of our men are dying with fatigue. Our famished horses are dropping to the ground in an appalling manner, exhausted with the strain which they have had to undergo. Only the most hardened of us can possibly stick it out, and already only the very elite of our troops are in condition to give battle."

PARIS IS OPTIMISTIC.

Hopes for a Western Success Like That of the Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The French newspapers continue to be optimistic. All devote much space to reports of Russian successes, while expressing the hope that the Allies will similarly turn from a victorious defensive to an offensive in the west.

L'Intransigeant lays stress on the enormous disparity which must already exist between the French and German losses owing to the failure of the desperate German attacks, which must soon produce utter exhaustion. "Then," the article concludes, "we shall doubtless finish by a victory, thus justifying the critics who condemned the imprudence of the centrifugal operation attempted against our left wing."

An editorial in La Liberté draws comfort from the latest communiqués, which the writer thinks elucidate the previously uncertain situation.

"We now possess," he says, "the key to the mystery, (of the repeated German attacks throughout the front.) A violent battle is raging between Nieuport, Lens, and La Bassée. Everything else is only feints for the purpose of diverting our attention."

Lieut. Col. Rousset, La Liberté's expert, thinks that the Allies will soon follow the Russian example and destroy the exhausted and discouraged German Army by a furious counter attack. He says:

"The Germans in Poland are now compelled to attempt a retreat under the worst conditions, which will furnish a very different spectacle for William from that expected after the triumphant advance to Spala. As for Austria, once more failure greets the troops of Germany's debilitated ally."

The Temps, whose dignity has been sorely wounded by the censorship, confines itself to a recapitulation of the latest official news, but concludes with the guarded statement: "It seems permissible to draw the conclusion that the situation as a whole is good and justifies hopefulness."

Excelsior prints a dispatch from Marseilles saying that one of the transports used to bring the Indian troops formerly was a German ship. This was the Bramfels, which was captured in the Indian Ocean soon after the outbreak of the war and taken to Bombay, where the Government immediately assigned her to the task of aiding Germany's enemies.

450 REPULSED 10,000.

French Army Honors the Gallant Survivors of Fort de Troyan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—It has already been related how gallantly little Fort de Troyan defied the Germans on the Meuse, but it is only now being realized what a service its garrison rendered the allied forces. For five days 450 of them kept 10,000 Germans at bay, notwithstanding their awful pounding from the guns that overthrew Liége, Namur, and other strongholds.

After two days' bombardment the Germans tried to carry the fort by storm. They got within ten yards, but fell in such numbers that the survivors had to withdraw. Next day they summoned the garrison to surrender. "Never!" was the reply. "Then we shall shell you with our heavy guns until your fort is only a heap of cinders."

They almost had time to carry out the threat before relief came. When the siege was raised practically nothing was left of the fort, while more than half of its defenders had been buried alive in its ruins. The Captain in command was wounded in twenty-eight places, and his Lieutenant lost a leg. The Governor of Verdun came in person to congratulate the garrison on its magnificent defense, and ever since a stream of Generals and high officers from all sides has come to see the damage done.

Every regiment that passes has orders to halt and render the garrison military honors. The defenders are being loaded with presents in recognition of their bravery.

BELGIANS CAPTURE 200.

Apparently Taking the Offensive in Fighting on the Yser.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—The Daily Mail's Havre correspondent says the Belgian Ministry of War has learned that Belgian outposts have crossed the River Yser. It was at this river that the Germans were held on their raid along the North Sea coast.

The Belgian troops have repulsed all the German attacks and taken 200 prisoners.

PLEAD FOR CAPTIVES' LIVES.

French Attorneys Appear for Two Germans Sentenced for Looting.

BORDEAUX, via Paris, Oct. 22.—President Poincaré yesterday received Attorneys Michon, Pichon, and Plista, counsel for two German soldiers, Bruggeman and Schruck, who were sentenced to death on a charge of pillaging.

The lawyers asked the President to exercise his right of pardon in the case of the condemned men, and based their request on the ground that the two soldiers acted on orders from Gen. von der Marwitz and Lieut. von Stietenoren. The attorneys asserted that the officers should be prosecuted and condemned by default when, according to the law, the sentence of the two soldiers would be commuted to one of imprisonment.

REPORTS ALLIES' VICTORY.

Belgian Burgomaster Says They Took 70,000 Prisoners at Chalons.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Burgomaster of Weduyne, Belgium, near Blankenberghe, according to the Nieuws van der Dag, has wired to Aardenburg that the Allies have won a great victory between Chalons and Longwy, and that 70,000 men, 300 guns, and 31 colors have been captured.

I send this with all reserve, as it is not clear how a Burgomaster on the coast has news of the fighting in the centre of a great battle line.

BELGIANS REFUSE TO GO HOME.

10,000 Now at Flushing, Most of Them Entirely Without Funds.

FLUSHING, Oct. 22, (via London.)—A total of 8,000 penniless Belgians, quartered today in Flushing, refuse absolutely to return to their home in Antwerp or other Belgian cities in the hands of the Germans. It is true that a hundred refugees did go back to Antwerp yesterday and that an equal number left today, but the movement to get large numbers to return to the cities in the possession of the enemy has been futile.

All the school and church buildings of Flushing are at the present time occupied by impoverished Belgians. The schools have been dismissed to accommodate them. The normal population of this city is 20,000, but it is today augmented by probably 10,000 Belgians, only 2,000 of whom have funds and are able to pay their way. The municipality is bearing the expense of feeding and sheltering those who are without money.

Many refugees are leaving daily for England, but the Belgian and British Governments have not granted the request of Flushing for transports to facilitate this movement, and as a result the burden of Flushing has not been lifted. All the municipal officers, as well as the school teachers, are at work feeding the fugitives. Soup and meat are given for dinner, and the other meals consist of meat, bread, cheese, and coffee. The refugees wash their clothes and iron them and cook their meals in the schoolhouses. At night they sleep on straw under the seats. Physicians are keeping careful watch, to see that no serious illness breaks out, but the strain of the whole situation is greater than the philanthropic citizens of Flushing can stand much longer.

Hundreds of the refugees are sleeping in fishermen's boats in the harbor, and on the sands along the waterfront their children in large numbers play all day long. A Dutch cruiser stands guard at the mouth of the Scheldt. Heavy cannonading was heard here this morning from the direction of Ostend.

PRIVATE AID FOR BELGIUM.

American Consuls Act as Individual, Says the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—President Wilson pointed out today that the movement to supply food and assistance to Belgian sufferers was entirely a private movement, and that the United States Government had no direct connection with it.

An inquiry had been addressed to the Government, the President said, asking whether Consuls could assist in distributing supplies. The President said if that were done the Consuls would act entirely as private individuals.

Principal Points of Interest in Western War Area.



1. The bombardment of the German forces near Ostend was continued yesterday by the warships of the Allies.
2. Violent German attacks, according to the French official report, were repulsed by the Allies near Dixmude, Warneton, Armentières, and La Bassée.
3. A less violent assault by the Germans is said to have been repulsed at Fricourt.
4. In the Argonne region the French reported progress in the neighborhood of Le Four de Paris.
5. To the north of Verdun they claimed gains at Haumont and Brabant-sur-Meuse.

PLAN WAYS TODAY TO PAY DEBT ABROAD

Treasury Officials, Reserve Board, Bankers, and Foreign Delegates to Meet.

TO SHIP OUR PRODUCTS

Conference Will Discuss Proposal to Finance Possible Balance of Trade with Short Term Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Eleven representative bankers, nine from New York, one from Philadelphia, and one from Boston, have accepted invitations from the Secretary of the Treasury to meet Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, the representatives of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer now in Washington, and discuss with them and the member of the Federal Reserve Board the problem of arranging for the liquidation of American indebtedness in Great Britain and overcoming the crisis in the cotton situation. The first conference will be held at the Treasury Department tomorrow afternoon. The department today made the following statement:

The foreign exchange situation and the international aspects of the cotton problem will be considered at a conference at 2:30 o'clock tomorrow afternoon of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, Sir George Paish, and Mr. Basil B. Blackett, representing the British Treasury, and representatives of American bankers who deal in foreign exchange.

The following bankers have been invited to the conference: P. P. Davison, S. S. Alexander, A. H. Wiggin, Jacob H. Schiff, William Woodward, Samuel McRoberts, James Speyer, George Foster Peabody, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York; James Brown of Philadelphia, and D. C. Wing of Boston.

No specific plans have yet been considered and the whole situation will be discussed at this conference. Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett already have given assurances of the earnest desire of the British Government to lend all possible assistance for the restoration of normal conditions in foreign exchange market and the alleviation of the cotton situation.

From all accounts the basis on which the various parties to the conference will endeavor to reach an agreement is already pretty well understood. The British financial delegates will express a willingness to agree to an arrangement by which part of the American indebtedness to British concerns shall be paid by shipments of cotton, grain, and other American products to Great Britain under an agreement of British concerns to give orders for as large quantities of these products as they can conveniently accept for present and future use. What balance of trade against the United States will remain after these shipments have been made is problematical.

It has been estimated that American indebtedness in the British Isles now amounts to $200,000,000 at least, but the British delegates are inclined to believe that it is as much as $250,000,000, while there are others who think it may be as large as $300,000,000.

The British delegates are willing to agree to a tentative arrangement under which the remaining indebtedness of the United States to Great Britain will be carried by short-term notes for a period of ninety days. At the end of this time the British creditors of the United States will expect to be compensated in gold, but during the life of the short-term notes efforts will be made to stimulate shipments of American products to the British Isles.

The British delegates regard the proposed short-term notes as a virtual loan to the United States. It is understood that they feel that Great Britain, in view of all the circumstances, is showing great generosity toward this country.

There will be a discussion tomorrow as to the advisability of opening the London and New York Stock Exchanges and the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. British financiers are said to feel that if the Exchanges are reopened there will be a stimulation of trade that will help the situation.

It is understood that whatever arrangement is accepted provisionally by the representatives of the British Treasury must be referred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his approval. There is no expectation, however, that this will cause any real delay, as the desire that animates all those involved is to expedite a settlement.

WENT TO JAIL EVERYWHERE.

George Dixon, American Negro, at Last Out of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Eight Americans from Germany appeared at the American Relief Committee's headquarters today. Two of them were negroes, one a minstrel named William Garland, who had been in Berlin, and the other a man named George Dixon, who said he never knew there were so many jails in the world as he found in Germany. He declared he had spent some time in nearly all of them.

Dixon's passport was almost worn out, a fact which he attributed to its incessant handling by German officials. On several occasions he thought they had forgotten him after his incarceration, but eventually he convinced them of his American citizenship.

Garland and Dixon will sail on Saturday on the Lusitania.

The refugees who came from Berlin reported the German capital in a normal condition.

DENIES RE-EXPORTS OF FOOD.

Norwegian Official in London Writes to Reassure British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—G. Aargaard, Secretary of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London, writes to The Standard:

It is becoming clear that public opinion in this country is getting scared about the possibility of supplies on a large scale reaching this country's enemies through Scandinavian countries.

It is naturally impossible for the Government of this or any other country to be certain that there are no individuals who may try to do business where they find an opening, but what we are concerned with is the general suspicion thrown upon Norway that there is a large transit business going on with the knowledge of the authorities and the general commercial community, and that imports are abnormal.

This is absolutely incorrect, and my Council has instructed me to acquaint you with the facts.

Then the Government's figures showing that imports are not abnormal are quoted, and Mr. Aargaard continues:

We are all the more concerned that the British public should have correct information because, owing to the present critical conditions it is important that Norway should lay in as large stocks as possible of grain, coal, and oil, and it is intended to increase imports as far as our financial facilities will allow. The Norwegian Government is doing its best to protect its citizens against a shortage by prohibiting the re-export of grain, foodstuffs, and mineral oils.

FRENCH AVIATOR COST GERMANS 4,000 MEN

Signaled the Approach of a Division, and French Guns Cut It to Pieces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is no secret that the nation as a whole and Parisians in particular have been rather disappointed with the work of the French airmen. Great things were expected of them. It was confidently believed that aviation in Germany was miles behind France.

The Taube raids over Paris were an eye-opener in this respect. Letters received from the front all dwelt on the aerial activity of the Germans.

Only once or twice has the veil over the doings of the French airmen been lifted, but now comes a letter from a famous aviator who was recently decorated for gallantry at the front which shows that the French have put in good work, even if little is heard of it.

"I have been working with the artillery," he writes, "since the beginning of September. One day I succeeded in surprising a German division sneaking up to steal a march on us. They were well within the range of the guns, to which I signaled. Five minutes afterward that division was nothing but a heap of mangled corpses. We came upon them the next day and, as our men advanced, we counted more than 4,000 killed. I don't know what our gunners would do without the help of the aviators. Minus aeroplanes they would be simply wasting time and ammunition most of the time, whereas we are able to regulate their shots to a hair's breadth, as you might say."

Paris has just learned that it escaped another Sunday raid only by reason of the ceaseless patrol by its aviators. They had a terrible time, for at the height at which they patroled they were blinded by terrific hail and snow storms, or else had to grope their way through thick fog. It says much for the stubbornness of the Germans appointed to worry Paris that notwithstanding the weather conditions they set out according to their schedule. They were signaled as far away as Compiègne, and when they saw the preparations made to meet them they turned tail.

The Paris patrol was kept up till night, and one aeroplane only escaped collision with the Church of Sacre Coeur by a yard or two, having lost its bearings in the fog.

SUBMARINES STAGED HELIGOLAND BATTLE

It Was on Basis of Their Scouting That British Fleet Defeated Germans.

OFF AS THE WAR STARTED

Admiralty Praises Their Work — British Ships Once Nearly Beaten, Commanders Say in Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23. — The Chronicle's naval correspondent, commenting on dispatches from commanding officers descriptive of the naval action in the Bight of Heligoland on Aug. 28, issued by the Admiralty last night, says:

"We now know that the submarines were chiefly instrumental in gaining the information on which the plan of operations was based. Courage, determination, and enterprise characterized every moment of the conflict, and serious risks were run without any hesitation. The destroyers were very hard pressed, and the situation was critical until the light cruisers went to their aid.

"The battle cruisers took a larger part in the success than hitherto had been realized. We now know that the enemy's submarines were at work and that our ships escaped damage by using the helm and keeping up high speed. One feature of the dispatches will arrest attention. It is that the operation was directed from the Admiralty and not by the Commander in Chief."

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The reports of Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, Rear Admiral Arthur Henry Christian, and other officers of the British Navy who took part in the battle of Heligoland on Aug. 28, issued tonight, show that while the Germans did not succeed in destroying any British ship they fought with great determination, and that before the arrival of the cruisers the situation, in the words of Vice Admiral Beatty, "appeared critical." It was in this battle that three German cruisers—the Mainz, the Koeln, and the Ariadne—and two German destroyers were sunk.

The British fleet, when it went into action, was only twenty-five miles from two German navi bases, and the ships were manoeuvred in the hope of bringing the main German fleet out, but without success. The British were, however, attacked by submarines, destroyers, and light cruisers, and one British cruiser, the Arethusa, which had been out of the builders' hands only forty-eight hours, was rather severely handled, and after the action was over had to be taken in tow.

Vice Admiral Beatty commanded the first battle cruiser squadron and the first light cruiser squadron, while Rear Admiral Christian commanded the destroyers and the Arethusa.

A special report was also issued tonight on the work of the submarines since the commencement of the war. It says that three hours after war broke out two submarines, unaccompanied, carried out a reconnoissance in Heligoland Bight and "returned with useful information."

Submarines also stood guard night and day while the expeditionary force was being transported to the Continent, and they have been incessantly employed on the enemy's coast, in Heligoland Bight and elsewhere, and says the report, have obtained much valuable information regarding the composition and movements of his patrols. They have occupied his waters and reconnoitred his anchorages, and while so engaged have been subjected to skillful and well-executed anti-submarine tactics, being hunted for hours at a time by torpedo craft and attacked by gunfire and torpedoes."

Submarines took part in the Heligoland battle, but conditions were not favorable, the visibility being low and the sea calm, and no opportunity occurred of closing with the German cruisers to within torpedo range.

Reference is made to the E-9's sinking of the German cruiser Hela and the German destroyer S-126. Dealing generally with the use of these craft, the report says:

"Against an enemy whose capital ships have never and whose light cruisers have seldom emerged from their fortified harbors, the opportunities of delivering submarine attacks have necessarily been few, and on one occasion only—prior to Sept. 13—has one of the submarines been within torpedo range of a cruiser during daylight hours."

A large number of officers are recommended for orders and promotion. Commander Max Horton of the E-9 for both.

ENEMY SEEKS GERMAN FLEET.

Japanese Squadron Sent to Hawaiian Waters—Floating Base There.

TOKIO, Oct. 22.—A Japanese squadron, it is officially announced, is seeking the German fleet in the neighborhood of Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—On the heels of the Japanese battleship Hisen, which patrolled the entrance of Honolulu harbor last night, the Japanese collier Tattori Maru arrived here today. A cable message to the Chamber of Commerce here reported her arrival.

In connection with the announcement from Tokio that a Japanese squadron had been sent to search the Hawaiian archipelago for German cruisers, the arrival of the collier was taken here to indicate that the search would be thorough, and that Japan was prepared to keep a floating base in Hawaiian waters.

FOE SHIPS MUST QUIT SUEZ.

Further Refuge in Canal Refused by British-Egyptian Government.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Through the Official Press Bureau the Government sets forth its attitude toward the ships of an enemy in the Suez Canal. Some vessels, it states, were detained by the Egyptian Government because of hostile acts committed in the canal and some because it was believed that they contemplated hostile acts. In a third class are placed the ships which refused to leave, although free passage was offered, "thus disclosing an intention to use the ports of the canal as a refuge—a measure not contemplated by the Suez Canal Convention."

To prevent blocking the use of the canal so far as other ships are concerned, it is contended that "the Egyptian Government is fully justified in removing all the enemy ships which have been long enough at canal ports to show clearly that they have no intention of departing in the ordinary way."

CARMANIA BADLY DAMAGED.

In Drydock at Gibraltar After Her Victory Over German Cruiser.

A British naval Captain who was in New York yesterday said that the auxiliary armed cruiser Carmania, formerly the Cunard liner of that name, was in dry dock at Gibraltar being refitted after her battle with the German auxiliary armed cruiser Cap Trafalgar, which she sank on Sept. 20.

"The Carmania had about 350 shot holes in her hull," said the Captain, "and had a very narrow escape from foundering. Fortunately the weather was fine and the artificers and armorers on board managed to tinker her up so that she reached one of the West India islands and then steered for Gibraltar. Capt. James Barr, the Commodore of the Cunard Line, who is the navigating officer of the Carmania, was not a naval reserve man. King George gave him a naval commission for the war."

SECRET OF BRITAIN'S ANTWERP EXPEDITION

It Was Churchill's Own Personally Conceived Idea, Carried Out Against Kitchener's Advice.

What is said in England to be the "inside story" of the British assistance to Antwerp before its capture by the Germans, already hinted at in cable dispatches, was brought here yesterday by well-informed persons arriving on the Adriatic. This story is that the British expedition to Antwerp, and, indeed, the defense of the city in the first place, was entirely the idea of Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, and was carried out by his orders contrary to the advice alike of Lord Kitchener, the British Secretary of War, and Gen. Joffre, Commander in Chief of the French forces.

Mr. Churchill, it is said, paid a flying visit to Antwerp the week before the real attack on the city began. The Belgian Government, he found, was arranging to evacuate the forts and to declare the city an open town, thereby saving it from bombardment. Mr. Churchill persuaded the Belgians to abandon this idea, assuring them that the Allies' movement in France was progressing so well that the Germans would soon have to abandon the attack on Antwerp, and promising them direct assistance from a British force.

On his return to England Mr. Churchill placed his views as to defending Antwerp before Lord Kitchener, who at once refused to have anything to do with it, saying that such a step would be bad military policy. Gen. Joffre, the French commander, is said to have likewise discountenanced the plan.

Thereupon Mr. Churchill, on his own initiative, hurriedly assembled some naval reserves and others, the greater part of them half-trained men, and rushed them off to Antwerp. The supply of guns with which the expeditionary force was equipped is said to have been inadequate. While there have been reports that some big guns had figured in it, it is generally understood in England that the guns were chiefly twelve-pounders.

ATTACK WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Some London Papers Criticising First Lord—Others Defend Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—There is a good deal of criticism of Winston Churchill in one section of the press, while a defense of the First Lord of the Admiralty is made in another section.

After the fall of Antwerp The Morning Post printed an editorial article attacking Mr. Churchill on the ground that the dispatch of an inadequate British force of marines and naval reserves was bad strategy. The Times and The Daily Mail reprinted The Morning Post's article.

When the Admiralty's explanation of the reasons which induced the dispatch of the British force to Antwerp was made public The Morning Post stopped its criticisms of the First Lord.

The Times today, however, returned to the charge, adverting particularly to the German cruiser Emden's successful raids on British commerce.

"There is a general feeling," said The Times, "that the Admiralty is not devoting sufficient thought and attention to its legitimate responsibilities upon the high seas. Amphibious warfare may be attractive, but we prefer to see the Royal Navy preoccupied with blue water. There is a tendency for the Admiralty to be too diffuse in its activities."

The Star says: "We resent these daily attacks on the Admiralty, because they are obviously inspired by somebody who wants to get rid of the whole system by which a civilian, responsible to Parliament, is at the head of the department. That matter has been discussed over and over again, and the balance of opinion has always been in favor of a civilian Minister surrounded by professional advisers. The rule has been abandoned in the case of the War Office for reasons peculiar to the recent history of that department.

"The result of this intrigue, if it were successful, would be to deprive the Admiralty of the ablest and most devoted head it has had in our time and to deprive the House of Commons of any control over its fleet.

"We have not started to fight against one militarist tyranny in order to set up another here."

FEARS FOR THE CECILIE.

Captain of German Liner Objects to Taking Her to Boston.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 22.—Capt. Charles Polack, commander of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which has been here since she returned to American waters more than two months ago, after being almost in sight of British shores, today voiced his objections to any summary transfer of his ship to Boston by order of the Federal Court.

"I will not budge an inch," Capt. Polack said to John H. Wilson, United States Marshal for Maine, "until I receive further notice and an official guarantee. I must have an absolute guarantee that my ship will be safe from attack from vessels of belligerent nations; that the United States will furnish adequate convoys, and that my people will be immune from capture and imprisonment. I must look out for them."

GERMAN LOSSES 11,500.

Total Killed, Wounded, and Missing in Latest Berlin List.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, (by way of The Hague and London, Oct. 22.)—A German casualty list issued today contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded, and missing.

Emperor William has conferred on the pioneer company of a Lorraine battalion the right to wear the skull and crossbones on the cap, which heretofore has been a distinction monopolized by the famous Danzig Death's Head Hussars. The action of the Emperor was taken at the instance of the Crown Prince, who reported the valor of the pioneers in building bridges and constructing earthworks under particularly dangerous circumstances.

It is announced that the Krupps are making over for the use of the German Army 500 cannon that have been captured from the enemy.

Major Mohrat, the military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, writes that the East Prussian frontier is held firmly by the Germans, who even have attempted an advance from Lyck, to transfer the fighting to alien territory. The offensive powers of the Russian Army in the north evidently are weakening gradually, being revived only when fresh troops are introduced. He continues:

"The fighting at Warsaw goes on. The fact that the Russians were compelled to accept battle there may be regarded as a success for us. It is hoped that the Austrian attack to the northeast will prevent a further retirement by the Russians. The struggle of the Austrians to penetrate the fortified lines between the San River and Sambor and the occupation of the City of Stry are important, as opening the way to the Dniester in the advance against Lemberg."

Major Mohrat thinks the battle along the Vistula will not be especially protracted.

SANK GERMAN SUBMARINES?

Hawke Survivors Say Destroyer Convoying Them Smashed Two.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—Survivors of the British cruiser Hawke, recently sunk by a German submarine, have arrived in Scotland, and report, according to The Morning Post, that two German submarines were sunk in the North Sea by the British destroyer convoying the rafts containing the men saved from the Hawke.

There is no confirmation here of this story.

GERMAN SPIES SENT MANY FAIRY TALES

Several at Home When War Began Are in Prison—Others Shot.

THOSE IN ENGLAND LUCKY

Scotland Yard Knew All About Them; and They Are in English Jails—Their Government Amazed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A German officer interned with some other prisoners of war in South Ireland has given to the English officer in charge of the prisoners some information which throws an interesting light on the Germans' view of the results of their elaborate system of espionage.

According to the German officer it was fully believed at German headquarters that as soon as the British mobilization was ordered the transport workers would strike. This information was conveyed to the German Headquarters Staff three weeks before the outbreak of the war and was fully relied on. According to the German officer the information came from a spy who was supposed to be closely in touch with working class organizations in England.

This spy was in Berlin when war was declared, and later, when his information proved to be false, he was arrested. A similar fate has overtaken several other spies, who had evidently been manufacturing information, for which they were very highly paid. Some of these men, according to the German officer, have been shot.

Most definite and apparently accurate information kept reaching German Military Headquarters up to the outbreak of the war concerning the recruiting possibilities in England in the event of war. All this information, gleaned from every part of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, confirmed the German military authorities in the belief that 400,000 would be the limit of England's recruiting power. It was believed that when no more voluntary recruits could be obtained in England conscription would have to be resorted to, and this would lead to political divisions and break up all chance of political unity.

Such, according to the German officer, was the information which the Kaiser and his military organizers received and believed. A general election, fought on the question of conscription, was to be one of the events which would lead to England's downfall somewhere about October or November.

Now, apparently, great distrust of all information received from spies who have been working in England prevails at German military and naval headquarters, and plans based upon such information are continually revised or altered altogether.

But perhaps the biggest and most unpleasant surprise that awaited the Kaiser and his advisers at the outbreak of the war was the immediate arrest in England of certain spies, which disclosed the hitherto unsuspected fact to their masters that the business on which these men had been engaged in England was fully known to the English Government, if there was one thing that the Germans believed more than another it was that their spies in England were, for the most part, entirely unsuspected.

With the exception of a few highly placed personages, from whom the Germans probably received some trustworthy information, every German spy in this country was known to Scotland Yard, as was, most probably, the character of the information he was giving, and, therefore, allowed to give to his Government.

In this connection it is a noteworthy fact that nearly all the Germans now placed in confinement in England are of the well-to-do classes.

BERLIN PRICE INQUIRY.

Government Asked to Control the Potato Market.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Berlin forwarded from Amsterdam by the Reuter Telegram Company says that the municipality of Berlin has decided to ask the Government to fix maximum prices for potatoes both at retail and wholesale, and to compel retailers to give an account of their stocks and to sell supplies which have been held to influence prices.

Prohibitive prices for meat, butter, and lard also are being investigated. The municipality of the suburb of Lankwitz, which bought great quantities of flour before the artificial rise in

RUSSIANS SMASH GERMAN LINE

Kaiser's Crack 17th and 20th Corps Heavy Sufferers in Defeat Near Warsaw.

SILESIAN ARMY IN PERIL

Victorious Muscovites on Its Left Flank and Working to the Rear, It Is Said.

SIBERIANS CLEAR FORESTS

Caucasians Hold Water-Filled Trenches for Three Days Under Fire of Heavy Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have won a great victory over the German main forces, which are in full retreat. The force now beaten is German's best army against Russia. It was operating toward Warsaw, between the Bzura and Piliza, confluents of the Vistula.

South of the Piliza River the German forces are still holding their positions, but this is merely a matter of time, since the Russians are now on the flank and partly to the rear of the other German armies. In their retreat before the Russian forces the Germans abandoned their wounded and evacuated a strongly intrenched position where they were certainly expected to make a stand.

Grand Duke Nicholas does not apply the word victory to his splendid success against the German main armies. Civilians, however, will not hesitate to term the German defeat a rout. The Germans approached Warsaw within fifteen miles. Their shells reached parts of the outlying suburbs.

The hardest fighting was with the forces astride of the railway from Skierniewice, within a few miles of Warsaw. The Germans apparently made their last stand here between the villages of Blonie and Pasechno, the former sixteen miles west and the latter twelve miles south of Warsaw. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth German Army Corps here made desperate efforts to attack, but the Russians continued their advance, sending cavalry round the German left rear and infantry on to the left flank from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, while other forces which had crossed the Vistula eighteen miles south of Warsaw increasingly threatened their right. The Russian armies compelled the Germans to retreat and quickly turned the retreat into a rout.

When the main object of the strategic plan, namely to crush the German active army forces while leaving the second-rate troops of the German reserves and Austrians to be dealt with later had been thus achieved, the Russians moved forward along the whole line, some 260 miles in length, from the Carpathians to the Vistula, and are still advancing. This advance quickly drove back the Austrian forces from the San River.

Here and south of Przemysl the Russians have only to deal with the Austrian corps, whom they had already beaten during the Galician battle. The broken remnants of those conquered forces have been pulled together into some formation, and put under German command, but their fighting value has not been in any way increased by the last unpalatable measure.

Of details of the fighting we may not expect to hear much until the entire operation is completed. At present the German main armies are beaten, and retreating on their fortified lines along the Polish frontier. South of the Piliza the Austro-German forces have not yet been driven out of their positions, but the Russians are on the left rear, and further to the south are having successes which may shortly bring them upon the right rear of the mixed Germanic armies still holding on about the middle reaches of the Vistula north of Sandomierz.

The inimitable Russian cavalry are pressing hard upon their retreat, which is over abominable sloughs of roads, fringed by bog land and marshy forests. Prisoners and all kinds of trophies of the success are being taken all the time, but as yet no attempt at estimating their number has been made. The German Army was only broken yesterday.

Warsaw a fortnight ago was getting seriously apprehensive as to its future fate. German agents were insidiously poisoning the popular mind with plausible suggestions about Russian indifference to the fate of the Polish capital, circulating, among other falsehoods, the assertion that, as the Poles were valiantly fighting in the German ranks against Russia, the Russian Commander in Chief had resolved to withdraw his promise of promoting Polish unity as a consequence of the war.

Among the troops rushed through Warsaw to the front were some of the splendid Siberian corps, who were seen for the first time by the inhabitants of the Polish capital. Their headdress is distinctive and the men carry themselves with the air of born warriors, since they come from the confines of the empire where the soldiers are always face to face with the wild life of the marches and not infrequently are engaged in actual warlike operations. Horse and foot, they swept like a whirlwind through Warsaw to the front, being brought up, fresh and full of fight, at the right moment. Accustomed, as they are, to the trackless forests of Siberia, they went through the forests west of Warsaw with the bayonet, doing fearful damage to the Germans ensconsed there.

Further south other troops from the confines of the empire were doing work for which they obtained well-deserved mention from the Commander in Chief. These were the Caucasus troops who held the trenches on the left bank of the Vistula. The Germans had approached the Vistula in this neighborhood, and the Caucasus troops were under a heavy, ceaseless fire from big guns for three days and nights, lying in trenches full of water from the perpetual rains and overflowing streams. They took this terrible gruelling with unabated ardor, and when the time came were not the last in the attack.

The German Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps are known to have suffered very severely, but the details will come later. The prisoners, both Germans and Austrians, have the appearance of men absolutely dead beat and famished, and are said to talk of nothing but when peace will be declared.

All along the front of over 200 miles the Russians are now advancing. The German rear guards are being driven out of forests and villages at the bayonet's point.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The reports in regard to the defeat of the Germans in Poland show that the Kaiser's forces have retreated about twenty miles in a westerly direction. Despite the fact that they have been obliged to abandon many heavy guns and other munitions owing to the rains which have made the country a swamp, they are putting up a very vigorous fight on a new line.

Signs are apparent, however, that it cannot be long before the retreat becomes a rout. The success reported yesterday from the Russian headquarters staff is probably the beginning of the German débâcle on their east front.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22.—The official communication issued by general headquarters tonight says:

"The rapid retreat of the Germans from Warsaw continues. The bombardment by the enemy's heavy artillery has caused no essential damage to the fortifications of Ivangorod or the bridges.

"In Galicia desperate engagements are still being fought. During the advance in the region between Przemysl and the Vistula we captured more than 30 officers, 2,000 soldiers, and many rapid-fire guns. To the south of Przemysl the Russian operations are developing also with success."

GENERAL ADVANCE BEGUN.

Russian Army Now Ready to Carry the War Forward.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"The latest Russian success cannot be described as a decisive blow, but it may easily prove to be the turning point in the hostilities. It is clear that the German advance toward the Vistula coincided with the virtual completion of the Russian preparations for carrying the war definitely into the enemy's country.

"By pursuing the retreating Germans the Russians will not be merely following up a local success, but taking the first step in the execution of a prearranged plan for the fulfillment of which the necessary degree of preparedness has only recently been attained.

"The participation of Siberian troops in the operations shows that Russia has concentrated at the front her best forces from the most distant portions of the empire and it may now be expected that the operations will take the form of a steady Russian advance right along the line."

HAS 1,000,000 FRESH TROOPS.

Number Germany Is Said to Have Sent East and West Recently.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Petrograd says it is semi-officially stated that the number of German troops sent to the Eastern and Western theatres of the war since the middle of September, is 1,000,000.

The dispatch also states that the export of any stores from Germany is prohibited and that this may seriously affect Switzerland, which heretofore has received potatoes from Germany.

RUSSIA AIDING THE POLES.

Petrograd and Moscow Raising Funds for "Russian Belgium."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Both Petrograd and Moscow are collecting money to relieve the necessities of rural Poland, so much of which has been pillaged, ruined, and burned by the Germans. Prince Eugene Troubetskoy, the well-known publicist and professor of Moscow University, has made a forcible appeal for the widest possible assistance.

The Poles hitherto have had to do chiefly with Russian officialdom. Only now, thanks to this war, the two peoples have come closely together united by a common feeling and common dangers. The Polish question has now become the national affair of all the Russians. The help wanted is not mere charity, but a national impulse such as will satisfy the higher needs as well as replace the material losses of the Poles, who are suffering for the national cause of Russia.

"What we have now in Poland," says Prince Troubetzkoy, "is a Russian Belgium. England and France are helping Belgium. There is none to help Poland but ourselves."

POLES APPEAL TO POLES.

Russians, in Proclamation, Urge Germans to Lay Down Their Arms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The special correspondent at Warsaw of The London Standard says Russian Poles have distributed among German Poles in Prussian territory occupied by the Russians a proclamation advising them to lay down their arms immediately, and guaranteeing, if the German Poles do so and live in peace and order, that all their belongings will be respected and their families safeguarded. It goes on:

"We, representatives of the great Slav nation, are making this appeal to you Germans, you senseless people. While it is yet time just think what you are doing. The whole world has taken up arms against you violators of treaties. All are fighting you, and are prepared to make the greatest sacrifices to prevent their lands being invaded by your wild hordes. Even your ally, Italy, has turned her back upon you.

"Open your eyes to the facts. Russia has crushed you in the East. England and France are crushing you in the West. Your Government is shutting its eyes to the truth. Your rulers are deceiving you, and leading your nation to disaster. Your press is full of victories. Had they all been true you would have dominated Europe long ago.

"With her colossal force, Russia is defending the interests of the Slav nation, and will not sheathe her sword until victory crowns her efforts. We Russians are a generous people and love peace. We will not take revenge for your atrocities at Kalisz and Czenstochowa on the peaceful civilian inhabitants. We are fighting exclusively the German Government. We have no grudge against the German nation as a whole.

"We offer you peace. Throw down your bayonets and your pistols, which have been forced upon you by your administrators. Surrender to us, your conquering fellow-beings. We treat captives with courtesy and consideration. We do not regard prisoners of war as enemies. We do not kill wounded."

COSSACK ABDUCTS GENERAL.

Russian Tale of a Wonderful Feat of Horsemanship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A Cossack feat of horsemanship is thus told by an official from Lvov (Lemberg):

An Austrian General finding his men unduly terrorized by legends of Cossack prowess, decided to teach them that the Cossack was only an ordinary soldier and ordered them to take one alive at all costs. This after some time was done, and the Cossack was brought bound before the General, who read his men a lecture from horseback and explained that he would prove that the Cossack was nothing in particular.

Finding the Cossack readily understood signs, he explained that he would give him a sword and that he must show what he could do with it. The Austrian soldiers crowded around, delighted with the fun. The Cossack whirled the sword, and with a wild cry, which is part of the language used by all horse-loving peoples of the world in all ages, and has a curious effect upon the equine species, suddenly leaped up behind the General.

He forced the horse to charge into the crowd of soldiers, who were unable to shoot for fear of killing their own chief, and made ready way before them. The Cossack headed for home. The Austrian outposts, surprised by the curious apparition, sent a few wild shots after the pair without effect, and the General went into captivity fully persuaded that there was, after all, something diabolical about these Cossacks.

WAR'S HORRORS IN RUSSIA.

Soldier Went Insane as He Slew Another—Scenes After Battle.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VILNA, Russia, Oct. 22, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In the hospital at Petrograd I have seen a Jewish soldier who was raving mad. His madness resulted from the following occurrence:

An Austrian machine gun battery was occupying a dominant position and causing havoc among the ranks of a Russian battalion, which was only lightly intrenched. The battalion was ordered to charge a detachment of infantry covering the machine gun battery and some six hundred paces away from the Russian lines.

Among those in the first line was this Jewish soldier. He reached the ranks of the Austrians and in a man-to-man bayonet fight he drove his bayonet through the chest of his opponent. As the Austrian fell wounded to death he gasped the Hebrew death prayer which begins "Hear, O Israel." The Russian Jewish soldier fell in a faint. When he recovered he was a raving lunatic.

A wounded officer gave me the following account of the capture of an entire Bohemian regiment in Galicia:

"We had only recently left Lvov, (Lemberg,) and were pursuing the rearguard of the main Austrian army. I was in the advance guard of our corps, and the task was apportioned to us of outflanking an Austrian division which was making toward Jaroslaw. We succeeded in surrounding a regiment and took nearly 2,000 prisoners.

"Contrary to reports I had heard that the Austrian Slav troops were officered by Germans, the officers of this regiment proved to be also Bohemians. Not a shot was fired.

"I have just returned from a visit to the scene of the recent operations around the fortress of Ossowitz and the former watering place, Druskeniki.

"I shudder to think of the ravages made by the waves of troops, both Germans and Russians, who passed to and fro over what was once a peaceful, quiet agricultural region, inhabited chiefly by Jews, so far as the villages and small towns are concerned, and by Poles and Lithuanians in the rural districts.

"Pits, dugouts, embankments, and mounds are everywhere. Scattered over the fields and pastures are the remains of property of the most varied description. Rarely is a sound tree to be seen anywhere. All bear the marks of shells. Houses and huts are in various stages of ruin and devastation. The fields are littered with the wreckage of transport wagons, harness, remnants of barricades, and fences. The air is foul with the stench of fallen horses and cattle. Closer examination unfortunately reveals even parts of human bodies. It is a truly sickening sight of human misery.

"There is quite sufficient to soften the heart of the sternest war lord—thousands of people torn from their homes and their belongings scattered to the four winds, with no prospects now that Winter is almost upon them of adequate shelter or food. It is strange to see men, the possessors of over 100 acres of land, digging for food, but many are doing it."

RUSSIAN NUNS ILL-TREATED.

German Sisters of Mercy Would Not Work with Captives.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Standard writes:

"Russian Sisters of Mercy who have returned to Petrograd after having been taken prisoners by the Germans give an account of the savagery displayed toward them by German women. One of the sisters said:

"'After we had been taken prisoners we were marched off under military escort to the nearest German medical station and there detained three hours. Thence we were dispatched to the nearest German town, where we stayed for ten days in a hospital. We looked after the Russian and German wounded.

"'German women did their best to torture us and occasion us the greatest unpleasantness. We were hated not only by the women residents of the towns where we stayed but also to a much greater extent by the German Sisters of Mercy. Their hatred went so far that they refused to work in the hospitals with us.

"'The authorities of the town did not know what to do with us and sent an official inquiry to Berlin. The reply came to send us back to Russia, and this the authorities duly carried out. We do not yet know if we shall be sent back to the front, but we all have a burning desire to continue to succor our wounded in the field of battle.'

"The Holy Synod has instructed the ecclesiastical authorities to propose to monks, Bishops, friars, and other clergymen within their jurisdiction to take part in the war in the capacity of Brothers of Mercy, whose functions will be similar to those of the Sisters of Mercy. The Synod has further requested eminent heads of the Church to act as Commanders of the Corps of Brothers of Mercy, which will eventually be formed by those desiring to participate in this holy work and place themselves at the disposal of the Russian Red Cross for that purpose."

AUSTRIANS REPORT GAINS.

Say Russians Are Being Driven Back in Galicia and Bukowina.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—An official statement given out at noon Wednesday at the Austrian general headquarters regarding the fighting in Galicia, is contained in a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. It says:

We have gained ground in several spots in a heavy, stubborn attack on the fortified positions of the enemy from Piotzyn to the highroad east of Medyka, while the Russian counter attack could nowhere penetrate.

Last night our troops captured the heights north of Nisankowice, which followed the capture of the villages situated against the heights. In the southern wing the main battle was fought by artillery. The modern field fortification system being liberally applied, the battle takes greatly the character of a fortress war.

Yesterday we captured in the Carpathians the Jablonki Pass, the last point held there by the Russians. There is now no enemy left on Hungarian soil.

In Bukowina we advanced as far as the Great Sereth River.

According to Budapest newspaper advices received in Amsterdam, the Austrian troops have made further advances in Bukowina. After being driven out of Sereth, twenty-four miles southeast of Czernowitz, these advices say, the Russians retreated to Czernowitz, where they again were forced to retire in a northeasterly direction toward the Russian frontier.

BERLIN, Oct. 22, (by way of Amsterdam and London.)—A German official statement says:

In the northeastern war theatre our troops are pursuing the retreating enemy in the direction of Ossowitz (Russian Poland.) Several hundred prisoners and machine guns were taken.

Near Warsaw, (and elsewhere,) in Russian Poland, after several days of battle, no fighting was reported yesterday. The situation is still in a state of evolution.

The following wireless message from Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was given out at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate General, in State Street, yesterday afternoon:

According to official statements dated the 18th inst., our offensive in several victorious engagements reached the line of the San heights east of Przemysl and the heights west of Sambor. Przemysl, which had withstood and repulsed a heavy siege by the Russians, is relieved. Hungary is free of Russians.

For three days our troops have been attacking the Russians, who resist on the above named line.

In Russian Poland strong German forces together with Austro-Hungarian forces, advanced up to the Vistula line and the mouth of the San River to Warsaw, and south of Warsaw repulsed eight Russian Army Corps.

No news from the Servia and Montenegro war theatre.

KAISER MOVES BACK.

His Headquarters Shifted from Russian Poland Into Germany.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—According to the Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News a message has been received in the Russian capital from Warsaw which says that Emperor William and the German headquarters staff have retreated from Czentochowa, in Russian Poland, close to the Silesian frontier, into Silesia.

Capture Kaiser's Gift Bearer.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch from Warsaw to Reuter's Telegram Company contains the following: "Numerous parties of German prisoners are continually arriving. Among the latest batch is a General who had brought gifts to the troops from Emperor William."

Russia to Raise $60,000,000 in Britain.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that the Russian Minister of Finance has been authorized by Imperial decree to place short term treasury bonds amounting to $60,000,000 on the English market.

LONDON GAYER THAN PARIS.

Ex-Senator Clark Compares the Two Capitals in War Times.

Ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana, who returned from Europe yesterday on the White Star Liner Adriatic with his wife and family, denied the report that he had been making investigations into atrocities alleged to have been committed by the Germans.

"When I left Paris, two weeks ago today," he said, "the people were flocking back to the city in almost as large numbers as they were leaving it at the end of August. The stores in all the principal streets are closed, with the exception of department stores, which have a small section open during certain hours. The famous shopping thoroughfare, the Rue de la Paix, at noon looks as it did at 6 o'clock in the morning under normal conditions. There is no life in Paris today. The war has spread over the French capital an intense feeling of seriousness that was foreign to it before."

With regard to London, Mr. Clark said the people were taking the war very calmly, and it was difficult for a stranger to realize that such a serious war was on. The theatres were all open, he said, and supper parties were given at the hotels and restaurants as usual. The only signs of war were the soldiers passing through the streets on their way to the various railway stations.

E. B. Wyman, Secretary to the steamship branch of the American Relief Committee in London, who came on the Adriatic with his wife, said that out of $51,000 lent to refugees all but $500 had been repaid.

Major Forbes Sutherland of the Intelligence Corps of the British Army, who is on his way to Ottawa, said that he could not discuss his mission. He took part in the early fighting in France and received a slight wound in the left leg.

The Adriatic brought 1,247 passengers. Capt. B. F. Hayes said that the voyage had been fine and without incident.

Before the Supreme Court of Civilization

The Responsibility for the War Argued by

JAMES M. BECK

and based upon the evidence submitted in the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, and the Gray Paper of Belgium.

A complete summing up of the evidence and placing the responsibility for beginning the great conflict.

Mr. Beck is one of the leaders of the New York bar, and has argued many of the most important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, including the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

His article will interest everybody and doubtless provoke much discussion.

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THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.



The left wing of the German army operating between the Bzoura and Pilica Rivers, (1) which was defeated in its attack on Warsaw and retreated, is said to be rallying for another stand. South of the Pilica River (2) the army from Silesia still holds its line, but is said to be in peril of being flanked. In Galicia, in the Przemysl district, heavy fighting continues with varying success.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE NEW YORK TIMES MILITARY EXPERT
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans are putting up a stiff opposition to the attempt of the Allies to extend their left flank. All along the line from Nieuport through Roulers to La Bassée they have been making vigorous attacks in the attempt to discover a weak point in the Allies' defense. The French statement asserts that these assaults have been repulsed without change in the relative positions. Last night's dispatches, for the first time in a week, mentioned sufficient localities to give an outline of the changes in the positions in France.

At Albert, twenty miles south of Arras, the French have worked forward three miles to Fricourt. At Soissons the British are now seven miles, and at Craonne they are four miles north of the Aisne River. In the district between Rheims and Verdun the Germans have pushed forward two miles to Souain, five miles north of Suippes, and have advanced four miles to La Four de Paris, six miles southwest of Varennes. East of Verdun the French have pushed the Germans back to Champion and Fresnes, ten miles from the Mosselle River. The Verdun-Toul forts are now relieved from the German attacks except at St. Mihiel and the two forts immediately to the north and to the south. The French also claim an advantage gained in the forest of Ailly, on the outskirts of St. Mihiel.

These small successes or reverses have little influence as yet on the final outcome of the battle. In the new position to which they have retired at different parts of the line the forces are in practically as strong a position as ever. There is no sign as yet of any move which can at an early date force the retirement of either the Germans or the Allies from their present positions.

The news of the last three days from this theatre of operations indicates a weakening of the German attacks. It has been known that their plan of operations includes the adoption of the defensive in the west when a favorable time seems to present itself in order that they may concentrate every possible force against the Russians. In this way the Germans hope to strike the Russians a blow that will upset their campaign for several weeks. Then, repeating the same tactics, the Germans would transfer to the west every corps that could be spared from the Russian campaign in the hope of launching against the line of the Allies in France a force that will accomplish decisive results.

The operations of the Allies are directed toward counteracting this plan. Both in Russia and in France they must keep up such an active pressure on the lines of the Germans and Austrians that any diversion of forces will be detected. Such a discovery would then give the Allies a favorable chance to mass their forces in the attempt to break through the opposing line.

An aggressive conduct of the campaign will necessarily be expensive in lives, but unless such proves to be the plan of operations of the Allies the Germans will be able to use their forces to double effect, and may in the present campaign gain further advantages both in the east and in the west in spite of being appreciably outnumbered by their opponents.

The strong advance of the Germans and Austrians in Poland and Galicia coincides with a slackening of their campaigns against France and Servia. Apparently Austria is following the wise policy of diverting some of her forces from the less important campaign in the south in order to get all possible strength for the more important advance against the Russians. If the Austrians can administer a serious check to the Russian campaign, or it they can even keep the Russians behind the Vistula and the San Rivers until the rigors of Winter handicap operations in the north, they can then turn their attention to Servia and send against the two Serb States sufficient forces to offset any advantages that the Servians may gain during the interim.

The first stage of the great battle in Poland has resulted to the advantage of the Russians. Their superior strength in cavalry enabled them to turn both German flanks while holding their line in front with infantry. The first result has been the retreat of the Germans in order to gather sufficient reinforcements again to make a stand with hope of success. The Russian strategy has enabled them to send a strong force against the left flank of the German advance where they can seriously threaten the German lines of communication.

The Russians seem to be attempting to force the German retreat by manoeuvres similar to those that the Germans have just made use of in forcing the abandonment by the Russians of their campaign against Cracow. By this strategy the Russians have already saved Warsaw from the danger of capture by the Germans, and the latest dispatches from Petrograd say that the Russians have successfully crossed to the west bank of the Vistula, and that they are attacking the Germans all along the line.

The Russians appreciate that the Germans are their most important opponents, and are taking no chances about the outcome of the fighting in Poland. Both the East Prussian campaign and that in Galicia have secondary importance, and will be further pressed only after the battle between Warsaw and Sandomierz is settled.

KAMERUN CHIEF EXECUTED.

Accused of Fomenting a Native Revolt Against the Germans.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that Magna Bell, the native chief of the German Colony of Kamerun, has been executed because he attempted to foment among the natives a rebellion against Germany.

The announcement is credited by the correspondent to Herr Ebermayor, German Governor of Kamerun.

Kamerun, formerly known as the Cameroons, is a German Colony of Western Equatorial Africa on the Bight of Biafra, with a coast line of 200 miles. It was annexed in 1884. Nigeria is on the north and the French Congo on the south and west.

The colony has a population of 3,500,000, of whom about 1,400 are whites. Its area is 191,000 square miles. It is administered by an Imperial Governor, who resides at the capital, Buea, and a Government Council of three.

As in the case of most of the German colonies, Kamerun is not self-supporting. An annual grant of over $500,000 is given to it, and the exports are a good deal less than the imports.

Disaffection in other German possessions in Africa has recently been reported.

Abbey Insured Against Air Bombs.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Westminster Abbey has been insured for $750,000 against damage from aircraft attacks.

Wermuth Papers to Chicago Library

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The first installment of German newspapers and official bulletins which Burgomeister Wermuth of Berlin promised to send Mayor Harrison arrived today. They were sent to the Public Library for the benefit of those who may wish to study the German viewpoint.

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One Result of New British Policy Is More Work for Our Embassy.

HUNDREDS ARE ARRESTED

Scotland Yard Effecting a General Roundup in London—Street Railway Manager Has to Quit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—One result of the British Government's new policy of incarcerating all male enemy aliens between the ages of 17 and 45 has been to load more work on the American Embassy, which is charged with the task of caring for all destitute Germans and Austrians in England.

The War Office having finally found room in detention camps for housing the subjects of the two Kaisers, the Home Secretary issued orders for a general rounding up, and in consequence London's main thoroughfares today beheld the unprecedented spectacle of scores of specially commandeered 'busses, police patrol wagons, and other vehicles crowded with Germans and Austrians who a week ago were employed in hotels and elsewhere.

The exact figures are not obtainable, but it is certain that many hundred enemy aliens have been seized in London alone, and all over the country the same conditions prevail. Soldiers with fixed bayonets have been detailed in great numbers to convey the prisoners to the camps.

At a conservative estimate 50 per cent. of these unfortunates have wives and children dependent upon them. Now these women and children are in danger of starvation, and it is the task of the Austrian and German bureaus of the American Embassy to assist them through funds deposited with Ambassador Page by the Austrian and German Governments.

The brunt of the heavy burden has fallen on E. G. Lowry, who is in charge of German affairs. His office in the former German Embassy in Carlton House Terrace is simply overrun by panic-stricken women whose husbands have been suddenly whisked away to imprisonment for the duration of the war, and even the large sum left in Mr. Page's hands may be insufficient to succor all these sufferers.

Mr. Lowry contemplates the opening of a free restaurant for Germans similar to that established by Chandler Hale when he was managing the Austrian Chancellery, which is now known in diplomatic circles here as "Hale's Goulash Parlor."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The burden of combing London and its environs for alien enemies falls on Scotland Yard, and all day long the forces attached to the Metropolitan police stations have been working at high pressure. It will take some time completely to clean up London, in spite of the fact that a majority of these aliens have been registered with the police since the outbreak of hostilities.

Five hundred have been arrested in Manchester in the last twenty-four hours, and the numbers elsewhere are in proportion.

At Northampton a prominent German, who was manager of the local street railroad system, was forced to resign, in spite of the fact that he had lived in England for twenty-seven years. It is said that he did not take out his naturalization papers until after the war began.

ITALIANS LAND AT AVLONA?

Venice Dispatch Says Marines Have Disembarked and Cut Wires.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Venice says:

"A company of Italian marines landed at Avlona today.

"The Italian Forty-seventh Infantry, stationed at Lecce, is said to be ready to embark for Avlona.

"It is stated that telephone communication with other parts of Albania has been severed in order to prevent the spread of the news of the landing."

The Italian Embassy in London had no confirmation of this dispatch.

The recent flight of the Mpret of Albania—Prince William of Wied, who was selected by the powers as King of that country—after only a few months of nominal rule, during which his position became more and more difficult, and finally impossible, was followed by conditions approaching anarchy.

In addition, the inhabitants of the region near Avlona are starving, while arms are constantly being smuggled in by emissaries of the various aspirants to the Albanian throne.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Character-marked clothing built to match a personality.

Suits, 18.50 to 40.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 38.50

FOR (Today) FRIDAY

Hand-Tailored Suits

FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

One, Three or Four Button Sack Models

For Fall and Winter, of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsteds; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.

22.00 Regular price $30.00

Men's Silk Lined Overcoats

33 TO 44 CHEST

Chesterfield model, single breasted, of black or Oxford vicuna, silk lined throughout, plain or silk lapel, custom tailored.

16.50 Regular Price $21.50

Men's Tucked Shirts

Also White Tucked Evening Shirts

Of fine quality embroidered French crepe, Russian cords and madras, in neat or novelty colored cross or vertical stripes; also all white for evening wear, French cuffs.

1.75 Regular Price $2.50 to $3.75

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

For Each Particular Age

This house specializes on girls' and misses' clothes.



It never oversteps the line of simplest propriety — avoids the "complete range" of fussy things shown in other stores.

It knows, from experience—from contact with fashionable usage—exactly what the girl of each particular age and size *should* wear.

And it confines itself to these things.

Correct Suits for Girls of 10 to 14

Several special De Pinna styles for girls essaying their first suits this Fall.

In navy serge at $18, and in other handsome fabrics, up to $45.

Awkwardness and over-aged styles have been carefully avoided in designing these always difficult models.

Suits for Juniors of 13 to 17 Years

Extremely attractive and useful Fall suits, in serges and cheviots, at $25.

Others of imported fabrics and various colors, up to $65.

One specially desirable junior suit in velvet corduroy, at $45.

DE PINNA Suits for Misses of 14 to 20 Years



Productions which modestly reflect the style tendencies of Paris and London—fresh in their conception, yet simple in treatment.

One suit worthy of special mention, of cheviot or gabardine, at $25.

Others in corduroy, chiffon velvet and broadcloths, up to $85.

Special Showing of Misses' Sport Coats

Suitable for immediate wear, in handsome Scotch mixtures and plaids—specially priced at $18.

Girls' and Misses' Sweaters in all the new shades, in soft Angora and heavy Shaker knit.

Junior Afternoon Dresses

Two new models, just being shown, of satin and crepe meteor.

Navy, brown, rose and Copenhagen; 13 to 17 years; $30.

Paris and London Hats for Girls

Hats of the latest production, specially selected or designed for De Pinna coats and suits.

Velvets, velours and other fashionable materials — plain walking hats and dressy models.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

AMERICA FILES NEW SHIP PROTEST

England Frees the Rockefeller —Prompt Demand for Release of the Brindilla.

ILLEGAL TRANSFER CHARGED

Admiralty Court at Halifax Serves Writ Holding Her to be a German Vessel.

MAY INVOKE ARBITRATION

Right of Search, Ultimate Destination and Flag Transfers All Under Diplomatic Discussion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The protest of the United States Government against England's seizure of the Standard Oil Company's tank ship John D. Rockefeller was followed today by the release of the American vessel. The United States had demanded the immediate release of the Rockefeller on the ground that the seizure was unjustifiable.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, notified President Wilson at 1 o'clock today that the British Government had released the Rockefeller and that he had been so advised by the Foreign Office at London. The release of the Rockefeller means that the steamer will be allowed to continue her journey to Copenhagen, where her cargo of illuminating oil will be discharged.

Coincidental with the release of the Rockefeller the American Government today filed a second protest with the British Government and demanded the release of the tank steamer Brindilla, which is now held at Halifax, under orders to be taken before a British prize court to ascertain whether her transfer from the German to the American flag, under the new ship registry law, was bona fide, and such as could be recognized by international law. The Admiralty writ was served on the owners of the Brindilla yesterday.

The protest in the case of the Brindilla is substantially the same as that in the case of the Rockefeller, the chief difference being that the State Department possesses more definite information regarding the status of the Rockefeller than that of the Brindilla.

The British Embassy announced tonight that official reports from Halifax said the crew of the Brindilla attempted to scuttle the ship when she was about to be captured by the auxiliary cruiser Caronia. The embassy officials also said there was reason to suspect that the ship was not headed for the neutral port mentioned in her clearance papers.

Ship's Papers Not Clear.

The release of the Rockefeller is accepted as an indication that the British Government will stand by the doctrine that the flag of a neutral protects a neutral cargo in a neutral craft so long as there are no circumstances in the case that warrant contrary action. The seizure of the Rockefeller was based on the peculiar wording of the papers carried by the vessel. These papers did not clearly indicate the ultimate destination of the oil, but left that question in doubt, and the British Government is exercising great care to prevent oil fuel being sent to the great German naval base at Kiel, where it may be turned over for use by submarines, Zeppelins, destroyers, and even by battleships.

The British Ambassador today made the following statement, based on a message from the London Foreign Office:

The John D. Rockefeller was detained because there was nothing to show in her papers for whom the oil she carried was destined. It was only consigned "to order." It has now been ascertained that the oil in her tanks was destined for the Danish Petroleum Company, and that there is in Denmark an embargo on exportation. Directions were at once given for the release of the vessel. Fuel and lubricants were declared conditional contraband by the proclamation of Aug. 4.

The fuel which the Rockefeller carries is not absolute contraband, but is conditional contraband, because it is susceptible of peaceful as well as warlike uses, and the rules governing shipments of conditional contraband are different from the restrictions surrounding absolute contraband. The American Government position is that since conditional contraband, such as fuel or illuminating oil, consists, generally speaking, of articles which are susceptible of use in war as well as for purposes of peace, it is a logical consequence that their destination determines whether they are contraband or non-contraband.

The British Government wanted to be sure of the destination of the oil. The statement that Denmark has placed an embargo on the shipment of oil means that petroleum shipped to Danish ports cannot be shipped to the German naval base at Kiel. The British Government—in view of the establishment of this embargo against the exportation of oil from Denmark—will not now worry so much over shipments of oil to Copenhagen, although these shipments will all be just as carefully scrutinized.

The British position toward conditional contraband, which has been similar to the position announced by the American Government, has been officially set forth by the British Government as follows:

There is presumption that conditional contraband is on its way to assist in the operations of the enemy only if there is proof that its destination is for the naval or military forces of the enemy, or for some place of naval or military equipment in the occupation of the enemy, or if there had been fraudulent concealment or spoliation of papers. The destination of the cargo is generally presumed to be that of the ship. Whether the ship is to call at more than one port, the presence on board of goods which are bona fide documented for discharge at a neutral port before the ship reaches an enemy port cannot be made ground for detention; but if there is no such documentary evidence, that port which is least favorable to the neutral will be presumed to be the destination of such cargo as would be contraband if carried to that port. If it is proved that the contraband cargo has an ulterior hostile destination, different from that of the ship, to which such cargo is to be forwarded as part of a single mercantile transaction, the destination of the ship will not protect the cargo.

In Dark as to Brindilla.

The State Department was still today without official facts as to the reason for the seizure of the Brindilla. All the department knew was that the Brindilla was an American ship that had recently been transferred from the German flag; that she carried oil and was bound for the neutral port of Alexandria, Egypt. This was sufficient information, however, upon which this Government might base a protest against the seizure of the Brindilla and a request for the ship's release.

As far as can be ascertained here the case of the Brindilla is based entirely on the contention that the transfer of her registry was not bona fide. If Great Britain insists upon pressing such a contention it will raise a most interesting test case between the two nations, growing out of the enactment of the new registration law, and failure of the London Naval Conference to reach a clear agreement on this point.

Word came today that Denmark, facing a grave scarcity of petroleum, was greatly concerned over the detention of the tank ships.

"Denmark depends upon Russia and Rumania and the valleys of the River Drina for her grain and petroleum," said the Danish minister, Mr. Brun, "and since the declaration of war this source has been cut off. Now we are forced to look to America for these supplies."

There is such a scarcity of gasoline, the Minister asserted, that the Danish country doctors had been forced to walk when they made their calls.

DEFENDS RIGHT OF SEARCH.

England Points to America's Former Contention on High Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—It is officially reported today that the British cruiser which seized the American oil ship Platuria took her to Stornoway, Scotland, where she is being detained pending an investigation. The American authorities, upon learning of the seizure, immediately communicated with the British Government, and now await further information.

The Platuria is the first American ship that has been seized this side of the Atlantic. Apparently the circumstances are similar to those attending the seizures on the other side of the Atlantic, although the full details are not yet known. It is believed that the Platuria is a Standard Oil ship which recently changed registry. She was bound from New York to Denmark with a cargo of petroleum, which England declares is contraband. The case undoubtedly will be thrown with others now pending, and concerning which the two Governments are now in the midst of lively, yet perfectly friendly, diplomatic negotiations, the purpose of which is the settlement of the whole question of contraband and transfer ship registry.

Regarding these transfers, a reliable authority today, describing the British position, said it was guided by the Declaration of London, which, although England has not ratified it, represended the latest international law on the subject. This official pointed to the following article in the Declaration of London:

"The transfer of an enemy ship to a neutral flag, effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made to avoid the consequences to which an enemy ship, as such, is exposed."

Therefore, said this authority, the burden of proof is up to the United States.

Where Views Diverge.

England contends it has a perfect right to search any neutral vessels. To this the American Government has apparently acquiesced without reservation. After once being searched, according to the British contention, if there is a suspicion that the cargo's ultimate destination is the enemy's country, the seizure is justified. Here the American Government has not yet agreed, holding that the ultimate destination has nothing to do with the cargo and that shipments between two neutral countries is perfectly legitimate and free from interference.

BRINDILLA WRIT SERVED.

Admiralty Court Charges Ship's Transfer Was Not Bona Fide.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 22.—A writ issued in the Admiralty Court was served today in the case of the American steamer Brindilla, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which was seized by the British auxiliary cruiser Caronia and brought here a few days ago.

The writ charges that the transfer of the steamer from German to American registry was not bona fide, and that the ownership of the Brindilla is still German. The owners have eight days in which to file a defense. A military guard is on board the steamer, and the prize crew will be sent back to New York.

STANDARD OIL EXPLAINS.

Seized Cargoes Consigned to Company's Regular Clients.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey issued a statement yesterday asserting that the illuminating oil which composed the cargoes of the three tank steamers, John D. Rockefeller, Brindilla, and Platuria, which were seized by the British warships, was destined to old established clients in neutral ports. The statement was given out, the company announced, because it had been intimated that there was some doubt as to the ultimate destination of the shipments.

"The Standard Oil Company wishes emphatically to state," read the statement, "that the cargoes in question represent normal shipments of illuminating lamp oil to old established clients, who have large distributing organizations in their respective markets for supplying the local trade.

"The shipments are in no sense unusual, and if an embargo is to be placed on this commerce it will have a serious effect on the petroleum industry of the United States, in addition causing great inconvenience and suffering to the public in neutral countries which depend upon the United States for their supplies of this illuminant."

ASSAILS SHIP TRANSFERS.

Trusts Got President's Ear, Says Senator Jones.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22. — Senator Jones of Washington today assailed President Wilson in the Senate for the international complications which, according to his view, had arisen as a result of the law which the President approved permitting foreign-built ships to take out American registry.

That law, said Mr. Jones, with all the dangers it carried for American peace, was advantageous only to companies like the Standard Oil, the United Fruit Company and the Steel Company, that for the sake of economy had used the foreign flags in times of peace, returning to the protection of the American flag when war began. The President, he said, had acted from patriotic motives and he urged all men regardless of parties to support him in his efforts for peace, but the interests had "got his ear" on this piece of legislation, said Mr. Jones, and the danger lurking in it was real.

"The greatest danger to us," said Mr. Jones, "comes from the greed of men. Insidiously advantage is being taken of the war situation to secure legislation of benefit to special interests, regardless of the safety of the nation. Danger threatens now from legislation which the President urged, and which many of us feared would lead to complications and danger.

"With no ships to carry our products when the war broke out, some one proposed to admit foreign-built ships and ships flying a foreign flag to American registry and to sail them under the American flag. They got the ear of the President. He thought it a good thing and urged the legislation.

"Nothing but trouble and embarrassment can come to us from it. It is coming. Already the honored Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee has uttered a clarion note of warning to other nations not to interfere with vessels flying the American flag. Why? Simply because foreign nations are not respecting the simple transfer of flags on ships of commerce to escape the dangers of war. Seizure after seizure is being made of ships registered under this emergency law.

"This all comes, not from our failure to stand by the President, but from the emergency legislation passed over the warning of Republicans. Who owns the Metapan, the John D. Rockefeller, and the other vessels that have been seized? The Standard Oil, the United Fruit Company, and the Steel Company. Because it was cheaper to sail under a foreign flag in time of peace they spurned the flag of their country.

"When war threatened their profits and property, they came under it for protection from danger. An insult to that flag will be resented by a united people, but it should not be made a haven of greed."

REASSURES ENGLAND REGARDING WILSON

A. Maurice Low Deplores the False Impressions That Some Papers Have Circulated.

CAN'T MISLEAD PRESIDENT

He Will Not Fall Into a German Trap, However Cleverly Baited — Remarks on Ridder and Hearst.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 23.—The Morning Post publishes a long dispatch from its Washington correspondent, A. Maurice Low, protesting against the action of "a certain portion of the English press," which, he complains, "seems determined to create friction with the United States" by questioning the bona fides of its attitudes of neutrality. He says:

"I feel it a matter of duty to point out the present mischief that is being done and the further harm that will be caused in this country if the sincerity or good faith of the United States is questioned in England.

Certainly no good purpose can be served by insinuations that President Wilon is pro-German, and that his neutrality is one-sided, or to taunt him with a policy of watchful waiting and to imply that he is only biding his time to embarrass England by posing as the friend of Germany.

"If it were true it would be, to say the least, impolitic. In this hour of our emergency it would be as unworthy to try to curry favor with the Americans as it is stupid to alienate their sympathy by attributing to them insincerity.

"It would be unwise if it were true, for Americans are as quick to detect the false note as they dislike pinpricks and accusations of unfairness.

"But it is not true. President Wilson's course from the beginning of hostilities has been admirable and absolutely correct."

The correspondent goes on to justify the President's actions since the beginning of the war, and declares that England need have no fear that the President will allow himself to be misled by any German trap, however cleverly baited, to intervene between the belligerents until he has satisfied himself that Germany is in good faith asking for peace.

In this connection the correspondent refers to Herman Ridder's writings in "The New York American," and warns the British public against "the folly of giving serious attention to anything that may appear in Mr. Hearst's paper." He goes on:

"To imagine that leaders in The New York American or peace meetings held under the patronage of Mr. Hearst will mold public opinion or influence the action of the President is simply to exhibit profound ignorance of American character and the workings of American society. Great social movements in America are not born in the gutter."

The Morning Post, commenting editorially on its correspondent's dispatch, says:

"We feel certain that President Wilson will do nothing that is not prompted by the highest sense of justice or that will not be for the benefit of the world should an occasion arise when his friendly offices can be employed. That is all we ask. We have been glad to have the sympathy of the people of the United States, because we believed they were in a position to form an unbiased judgment and reach an impartial conclusion. Had that sympathy been withheld we should have been disappointed, not because a sentimental appeal to blood or race had fallen on closed ears, but for reasons far higher and which mean more to progress or civilization.

"We have been forced into a war not of our seeking. We have been compelled to fight in the protection of everything that is to the American sacred, that is the foundation on which the American social fabric rests.

"The war is not a war for the perpetuation of dynasties or solely for conquest. Deeper, far deeper, are the issues. This is a war between the forces of progress and reaction, between democracy and absolutism, between freedom of thought and action and the stifling, crushing weight of rule by the sword."

BELGIAN CHRISTMAS FUND.

Henry Clews Asks Americans to Help Stricken Non-Combatants.

A fund to be known as the "Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians" has been organized by this committee: Henry Fairfield Osborn, Col. George Harvey, Melville E. Stone, Henry Clews, George T. Wilson, Dr. William T. Hornaday, and Percy S. Bullen. Mr. Bullen is the Secretary and Mr. Clews the Treasurer of the fund. This appeal for contributions was issued yesterday by Henry Clews:

In view of the countless appeals, both national and local, which have been made to American sympathy in behalf of the victims of the war, one can only plead the immeasurable extent and pathos of the Belgian tragedy to warrant the addition of still another to the list. And the poignant sorrow of the situation is not lessened by the thought that the sum total of all the funds collected here and in Europe can only in a very small part—so vast and increasing is the need—assuage the sufferings of Belgium's unhappy people, while no money contribution whatever can atone for the loss of Louvain and a score of fair Belgian cities lately radiant with the splendor and glory of centuries.

It is estimated that close upon 2,000,000 people, with breaking hearts, have fled from their country, leaving shattered homes and hopes behind. The flight of the innocent, the unfortunate, the women and children, the aged and helpless from their fatherland presents one of the most agonizing and appalling pictures of human misery in the annals of history, ancient or modern. Tens of thousands have already found a home in England, other thousands are in Holland, and still other unnumbered thousands are wandering in France. The record of misery compiled from imperfect statistical information is still far from complete, but it may be said with absolute truth that, despite all Governmental assistance and private charity in Europe, there are still many thousands of families in actual want. And the number tends rather to increase than diminish. It is for these distressed ones we make special appeal to one and all to send a dollar—more if you can—and a special Christmas gift from America. Such a gift will surely be remembered by the beneficiaries long after the war has ceased, and no man's Thanksgiving Day will be the less happy because in some cases the gift may entail some measure of personal sacrifice.

In England a similar fund, called "The Shilling Christmas Fund," has been started. Lord Burnham is the President, and he has cabled that the "conditions of want are unspeakable." All the money collected here, as in England, will be presented at Christmas and will be applied for purposes of relief in the way of food and shelter after consultation with the officials of the Belgian Government. We hope, with your aid, to remember every distressed Belgian man and woman, not forgetting the fatherless babes—"The Orphans of War." I repeat, therefore, with great earnestness, send along your dollar bill—and send more if you can! All contributions should be addressed to the Treasurer, and each will be promptly acknowledged.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Dollar Christmas Fund should be addressed to Henry Clews, Treasurer, Broad Street, New York City.

RELEASE HOSPITAL STAFF.

French Send 200 Persons to Germany Through Swiss Agents.

BERNE, Oct. 22, (via Paris.)—Swiss Government representatives, acting in the neutral capacity of Switzerland, have transferred to Germany 200 persons attached to a German hospital near Peronne that was captured by the French on Sept. 15. The party consists of forty surgeons and druggists and 160 nurses and assistants. Under the terms of the Geneva Convention they are not prisoners of war.

This is the fourth transfer from one side to the other made by this country.

NEWARK HEARS DERNBURG.

Ex-German Minister Pleads for Fairness Toward Kaiser.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of the German Government, addressed more than 1,000 persons at a "fair play" meeting last night in the New Auditorium in Newark. The Rev. Dr. Max L. Hirsch presided and an address was also made by Prof. Eugene Kuehnemann of the University of Breslau.

Dr. Dernburg urged that all statements about the war be carefully weighed and judged in the American spirit of fair play. He said that the cry of militarism against Germany lost weight when considered in connection with militarism in other countries now opposing her. Taking up the writings of Gen. Bernhardi, he asserted that they were not much sold in Germany but were being distributed here extensively through English sources. Discussing American interests he said:

"If you are told that a German victory would be a danger to the Monroe Doctrine, ask who challenged it in 1894—it was England—and who abided by it in 1914—it was Germany. I wish to say here that the German Government, on its own initiative, declared to the State Department in Washington that whatever happened Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine. This was immediately after the breaking out of the war."

PRAISES TIMES PICTURES.

Belgian Relief Bureau Sends Copies of War Extra Abroad.

The Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans, resident of the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, said yesterday:

"The pictures in today's NEW YORK TIMES Midweek Pictorial War Extra were of particular interest at the Belgian Bureau, because a number of the priests shown in some of the pictures are personally known to me and to the Rev. O. A. Nys, who also is a member of the committee. In a group of priests and Red Cross nurses standing in the ruins of the hospital at Termonde were recognized Fathers Delfosse, Steyaert, Serrairis, and de Fonteyne."

The Belgian Bureau has sent copies of the Pictorial War Extra to Fathers Delfosse, Steyaert, Serrairis, and de Fonteyne.

CODE ADDRESSES RESTORED.

British Government Issues New Regulations on Cables.

The Commercial Cable Company issued the following statement yesterday in regard to the transmission of messages:

"The British administration announces that on and after Oct. 26 telegram addresses registered prior to July 1, 1914, may be used as the address, but not as the signature in telegrams: (A) Between any two places in British territory, including Egypt. (B) Between each and any of the following:

"British territory, including Egypt; territory of allied countries and the United States of America, provided in all cases that either sender or addressee or both are resident outside Europe. In case of telegrams emanating from British territory and destined for the territory of an allied power or for the United States of America, the full name and address will be guaranteed by the sender, but not telegraphed. When the censor is located at the office of destination, he may at his discretion require the office to give the full name and address at which a telegram is to be delivered."

ALL LIES ABOUT US, SAYS TEUTON APPEAL

Prof. Rains in Open Letter Asks America Not to Believe Germany's Foes.

THEN TELLS OF ATROCITIES

Perpetrated on Germans by Belgians—Repeats Dumdum Bullets Charge.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—The following open letter by Prof. Leon Rains has been printed in English for circulation in America:

DRESDEN, September, 1914.

" * * * put a tongue
In every wound of Caesar that should move
The stones of Rome to rise and mutiny."

With Germany's telegraphic communication cut off from America a net of lies has been spun about her. Each and every one of her victories is pictured as a disaster, and an effort has been made to prove her army and population in an impoverished condition. It appears after six weeks of constant victories on Germany's part almost an impossibility to break through this armor of misrepresentation.

The enemies finding themselves repulsed at every move, the Belgians have resorted to guerrilla warfare of the most brutal nature, with barbaric treatment of the wounded Germans, and now France and England come to the fore with prolific use of the dumdum bullet. Not satisfied with proclaiming Germany's victories as failures, France, and especially England, have now the audacity to deny their brutality.

Are you prepared to accept the statements representing Germany's enemies, or the word of your friends, who have not only seen hundreds of maltreated soldiers in the hospitals of Germany, but also the dumdum bullets fitting the French and English guns and now in the possession of the German Government, and the word of honor of the German officers who have found dumdum bullets in the possession of French and English prisoners?

If you are inclined to believe that the German soldiers' reports may be one-sided and colored to suit their cause, then surely you must accept the word of the leaders of the Red Cross Society, whose duty is to treat friend and foe alike.

Count von Borosini, an officer of the Red Cross, tells the following tale after the fall of Dinant in Belgium:

"Dinant, twenty-five kilometers from Namur, is one of Belgium's oldest towns, of about 10,000 inhabitants. It lies in the picturesque Maas Valley, surrounded by several large perpendicular hills, the highest being fortified. The streets are narrow and of a winding character. When the Germans marched into Dinant the population appeared very friendly. Toward evening, as the soldiers were preparing to rest for the night, suddenly the population began to shoot from the windows and housetops, and machine guns were played on the troops from the church towers.

"The Commander ordered the soldiers to evacuate and bombard the town, there being no other means of saving the many soldiers, who were cut off like mice in a trap in the narrow streets. When the firing ceased the Red Cross men found the population had perpetrated the vilest deeds on the German soldiers, many of which we cannot repeat. Any number of our men had been shot with shot, an officer had his eyes gouged out and buttons placed therein, an eleven-year-old girl had tried to murder a German Captain. One German officer could not be found, and, what pains us most to relate, we caught priests with weapons in their hands.

"The Red Cross men and doctors were repeatedly shot at. We caught Belgian soldiers wearing the Red Cross and firing on our men. The machine guns in the church tower were French and served by French soldiers. In some parts of the valley they had raised the white flag, and when our men approached shot at them.

"We could no longer make our rounds in Red Cross uniforms, but had to wear soldiers' garb and take guns in our hands. This was our sole means of approaching and giving aid to the wounded. Officers and soldiers who offered their drinking flasks to the wounded French were shot by them on turning their backs. Our women were maltreated, and one nurse had her hands chopped off and another her breasts. These are a few of the terrible atrocities perpetrated on our soldiers by the French and Belgians. And after being maimed, wounded, and betrayed by her enemies, today the German soldier is dividing his rations with the homeless and impoverished inhabitants of Belgium and France."

PROF. LEON RAINS.

DOUBT AS TO PRINCE'S FATE.

Berlin Reports Maximilian of Hesse as Only Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Stories differ as to the fate of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, whose body is reported to have been found in Northern France by French troops. A later report from Berlin says that the Prince was wounded.

Rumors that Emperor William is seriously ill are filtering in here by way of Paris, and this, with reports that a German fleet is off Falsterbo, Sweden, are among the usual crop of unconfirmed stories that London is discussing.

A rumor comes from Ostend by way of Holland that the Allies have succeeded in blowing up the railroad between Bruges and Ghent. It is quite possible that cavalry scouts are already in that neighborhood.

R. MacL. CAMERON DEAD.

Son of Late Sir Roderick of Staten Island and Union Club Member.

Roderick MacLeod Cameron, son of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, head of the well-known Staten Island family of that name, died last night in the German Hospital. He was connected with R. W. Cameron & Co., shipping and commission brokers, 23 South William Street, and was interested in a number of other business enterprises both in this country and Canada.

The family originally came from Canada, and Sir Roderick created the great estate on Staten Island in the days when that was a fashionable resort for the society people of the city. The Cameron estate consists of several hundred acres, and on the death of his father was inherited by Mr. Cameron.

He was a member of the Union, Knickerbocker, and Racquet and Tennis Clubs and his town home was at 131 East Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Cameron is survived by his widow, who was Miss Enid Lindeman; by his brother, Duncan Cameron of Washington, D. C., and now with friends at Seatucket, L. I., and three sisters, one of whom, Miss Margaret Cameron, is a member of the Colony Club and lives at 1,706 Eighteenth Street, Washington, D. C.



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Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FILIBUSTER WINS; NO ADJOURNMENT

Continued from Page 1.

adjournment of the session. The House had then been waiting some time without a quorum present, and adjournment until tomorrow was ordered. Representative Underwood said later that he did not believe it would be possible to get another quorum to pass an adjournment resolution until after the elections.

The action of Southern Senators today has created the most chaotic situation seen in Washington since the filibuster over adjournment in August, 1913. The discussion today was for the great part nominally about the conference report on the War Tax bill, but in reality the one pressing theme was relief for the cotton growers suffering on account of the war.

How little opposition there really was to the Emergency Tax bill was shown by the fact that the House adopted the conference report by a vote of 126 to 32, while the Senate adopted it by the still larger ratio of 53 to 13. In both Houses the vote was along party lines; in the Senate, Mr. Perkins of California, a Republican, who voted with the Democrats, was the only member to break the partisan phalanx.

In the House the conference report was adopted after an hour's perfunctory discussion. Then the struggle began between Mr. Henry of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Rules and leader of the filibusters, who was trying to force the adoption of the Cotton Warehouse bill, and Chairman Glass of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who was urging the passage of amendments to the Currency act which had the approval of the Administration.

With a constantly decreasing membership and repeated calls for quorums, this struggle lasted until, with the hour set for final adjournment already passed and word from the Senate that no end of the conflict there was in sight, adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

No roll call in the Senate today disclosed a "voting quorum" and technical quorums had to be made up by the presiding officer, who, in what used to be regarded as an arbitrary way "counted quorums" by including Senators present but unable to vote on account of pairs.

The point of no quorum was used in both houses today to delay even the signing of the war tax measure by the presiding officers. When the bill, already signed by Speaker Clark, reached the Senate for the signature of Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, the President pro tempore, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, who led the filibuster, suggested the absence of a quorum. Though the presiding officer had recognized him, Mr. Clark's only answer to it was to seize his pen and work furiously on his signature.

"Mr. President," interjected Mr. Smith, while his colleagues tittered, "I think the rules require the presence of a quorum for the signing of bills."

Still there was no answer from the busy President pro tempore. Then, when his name was written, he arose solemnly.

"The Chair," he said, "announces his signature to the bill. The Senator from Georgia suggests the absence of a quorum and the Clerk will call the roll."

One Delay After Another.

That roll call developed a bare quorum, and Mr. Martin of Virginia, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, moved to take up the resolution for adjournment, which in an earlier skirmish Mr. Smith had succeeded in laying on the table. The chair put the motion quickly, but Mr. Smith again interposed, this time with the privileged motion to adjourn simply for the day.

By a vote of 12 to 35 that motion was defeated, as Mr. Smith had foreseen, but it had used up thirteen minutes of the half hour remaining before 6 o'clock. Again Mr. Martin called for the resolution adjourning the session and again Mr. Smith interposed with a privileged motion to recess to some hour in the evening. With the aid of his few Democratic supporters and still fewer Republicans who were prodding the Democratic quarrel, a roll call was demanded, and that motion was defeated, 12 to 33.

Again Mr. Martin, now almost discouraged, called up the resolution to adjourn. But again Mr. Smith forestalled him by interposing a third privileged motion, this time to "proceed to the consideration of executive business." A roll call defeated that motion, 12 to 35. But by that time it was after 6 o'clock, and the leaders surrendered. An executive session for the consideration of nominations was ordered and adjournment until tomorrow was taken without more delay.

The House filibuster was in connection with the Glass bill to permit banks to issue Federal notes secured by commercial paper up to 100 per cent. of the banks' capital and surplus and with the Lever Warehouse bill.

Representative Henry of Texas read a letter from President Wilson in which the President expressed a desire that Congress should pass the Lever bill, which he considered in the nature of a relief measure for the present cotton situation.

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HENNESSY BOLTS TO AID WHITMAN

May Take the Stump Against Gov. Glynn in a Whirlwind Campaign.

IN ANTI-MURPHY FIGHT

Denounces Nominations of Sohmer, Bensel, and Gerard in Letter to Travis.

APPEALS TO UP-STATE MEN

Says Talk of National Administration Needing Election of State Ticket Is "Lip Service."

John A. Hennessy came out in the open yesterday against Sohmer, Bensel, and Gerard on the Democratic State ticket, and it was reported and generally believed among politicians last night that next week he would take the stump for Whitman against Gov. Glynn.

Mr. Hennessy, who is up State, could not be reached last night, and District Attorney Whitman said to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter at Cortland, N. Y., that he had not heard of Hennessy's plan. The slogan of the Hennessy Anti-Murphy Democrats in the primary campaign, it was recalled last night, was "The party must be purged in September or punished in November."

Mr. Hennessy made his position known in a letter to Eugene M. Travis, the Republican nominee for Controller. After making a detailed attack on Mr. Sohmer and Mr. Bensel he wrote:

"The necessity for defeating other candidates on Mr. Murphy's ticket so that we may have a housecleaning for the taxpayers may be as essential as in the cases of Bensel and Sohmer, but that is something for the individual Democrat to decide. I feel sure that few anti-Murphy Democrats will be led into believing that the success of the National Democratic party in the future, is in any way involved in the success or defeat of the Murphy-McCooey-McCabe nominees."

Holding Hennessy In Reserve.

While Republican State Chairman Tanner would not discuss the matter last night, it is understood that Mr. Hennessy has had an understanding with some of the Republican leaders since he was defeated for the nomination for Governor in the Democratic primaries. The Republican leaders, it was understood, were anxious to hold back the news of Hennessy's stand until the last moment, hoping to win thousands of votes in a whirlwind campaign if the plan to have Hennessy go on the stump was put through.

Mr. Hennessy opened his letter to Mr. Travis with this paragraph:

"Permit me to say that I shall vote for you and will do what I can for your success among the genuine anti-Murphy Democrats of New York State. The re-election of Mr. Murphy's candidate, Mr. Sohmer, would be against all decent public policy. It would be in every way as bad as the election of John A. Bensel to be State Engineer and Surveyor. Every taxpayer calling himself a Democrat owes a duty to good government in seeing that both Sohmer and Bensel are defeated. These men could not have been nominated in the recent State primaries, bad as these primaries were, only that many of the up-State Democratic organizations have become completely subject to the will of Charles F. Murphy."

After a reference to Secretary Bryan's denunciation of Charles F. Murphy at the Baltimore Convention he wrote:

National Administration Asset.

"We now hear in every town and hamlet of the State how Mr. Murphy's candidates, from the Governor down, regard the national Democratic Administration as a glorious political asset. This is lip-service, framed only to delude those voters who ordinarily would have nothing to do with a Murphy-made ticket. It is an attempt to win success by getting within the shadow of a great name.

"In your case, and indeed in the cases of other Republican candidates, the effort by certain Democrats to have graft and decency linked in a common purpose is fairly sure to meet defeat. How the fortunes of the National Democracy are at all concerned with the fate that may befall the Murphyized State organization I cannot see, unless this new harmony doctrine means that political opportunity, in a party sense, must override the moral obligation of the elector to punish unfaithful public servants.

"The nomination of a Sohmer and a Bensel, not to go any further, proves that you cannot get decency in the Democratic State organization until conscience Democrats have smashed it to the point where the present leadership will be destroyed. A vote for you is a vote to take Mr. Murphy's hold from the throats of New York Democrats."

Mr. Hennessy then wrote that Mr. Murphy had successfully intrenched himself in power through control of the Controller's office, and turning to the State Engineer's Department he praised Mr. Whitman and criticised Gov. Glynn in these words:

"The case of John A. Bensel, as shown by District Attorney Whitman, is in itself bad enough. A New York City Grand Jury declared him unfit to hold office. But his case is much worse. Mr. Whitman, had he been made a State-wide prosecutor by Mr. Glynn, would have uncovered it."

Hot Shot for Bensel.

He then accused Mr. Bensel of approving more than 300 contracts and special agreements by which the State's money was cast away to favorite contractors "as if it were as valueless as the sands of the sea." He named several instances in which he said money that never was earned was paid to contractors and Tammany leaders and added:

"I could furnish many similar instances, but I ask is Mr. Bensel the man to continue in charge of the barge canal, the delay in construction of which is a scandal, and already has decreased inland water traffic more than 00 per cent? Are you aware that one of these canal contractors paid $25,000 to William J. Conners of Buffalo as a campaign contribution? What did he get for it? Are you aware that another barge canal contractor paid $25,000 in New York and ran away from Mr. Whitman's subpoena? What did he get for it? Let us defeat Mr. Bensel and let in the light."

In an attack upon Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall Mr. Hennessy wrote:

"Mr. Murphy's cynical indifference to the growth of the up-State Democracy nowhere has been more brazenly shown than in his selection of a member of Tammany Hall to be a candidate for United States Senator. We have now a member of Tammany Hall, Mr. O'Gorman, in the United States Senate. Mr. Murphy proposes to have two. A sane Democratic leader would have honored the up-State Democracy, and in this critical period of party government would not have pushed his discredited city organization to the front; but Mr. Murphy doesn't care.

"Instead of dividing the many important places in the Controller's office among up-State counties, he has taken them for Tammany. The same is true of the State Banking Department and the new Compensation Department. Up-State Democrats are expected to deliver the votes while Murphy takes the offices.

"I believe the electors will not make any compromise with dishonor at the ballot box, and that the vote for you will show their determination to clean up the State and destroy Mr. Murphy's political power. It would be a great thing for Democracy both in the State and in the nation."

Continuing Anti-Murphy Fight.

Little could be learned yesterday about just what Mr. Hennessy is doing on his tour up-State, but it was understood that he was working quietly among the independent Democrats to keep them together in an organized fight against Murphy's control of the State organization.

Republican leaders, apparently, were satisfied to let the Hennessy letter to Mr. Travis speak for itself and to hold back, for the time, whatever further ammunition they had in their possession. The impression gained from interviewing several was that they had hoped to spring Mr. Hennessy as the "dark horse" of the campaign in the last week, when the Democrats had become satisfied that Gov. Sulzer's investigator would take no further active part in an anti-Murphy fight.

EDWARDS TO FIRST VOTERS.

"Big Bill" Tells Young Men Why They Should Be Democrats.

The Democratic First Voters' League of Essex County, N. J., was organized last night in Newark at a meeting at which "Big Bill" Edwards was the principal speaker. Mr. Edwards endeavored to show that the Democratic Party was best for the young men.

Some of the other speakers were Judge Simon Hahn, Gerald E. F. McDonald, candidate for Congress from the Eighth District; Arthur B. Seymour, Congressional candidate from the Ninth District; Edward W. Townsend, Congressional candidate from the Tenth District; Richard A. Stockton, candidate for State Senator; John J. Bracken, candidate for Sheriff, and Frank A. Foley and Thomas A. Kenny, candidates for Assembly.

PROMISE WHITMAN 5,000 IN JEFFERSON

Republican Leaders Sure of a Big Vote—Democrats Dispute the Figures.

SLUMP OF PROGRESSIVES

Vote Has Steadily Declined—Sulzer Likely to Cut Into Vote of Both Parties.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 22.—With fusion on their local candidates, the Democrats and Progressives in Jefferson County are presenting a united front against a Republican organization, formerly controlled by the "Old Guard" element in the party. Nevertheless, the odds distinctly favor the Republicans, for, while the Democratic organization, under the management of a group of young men who have picked aggressiveness as their watchword, is militant, the Bull Moose organization seems to have entered upon its final stage of decay.

Why this county should have been named for the Father of Democracy is a puzzle. Jefferson has been a Republican stronghold ever since it gave a majority to a Democratic candidate for Governor, the late Roswell P. Flower. But then Gov. Flower was a resident of Jefferson. Watertown has built a monument to him in recognition of his benefactions to his home city.

In 1910 when the Republican organization was split wide open by the Sherman-Roosevelt row and approximately 200,000 Republicans stayed away from the polls, Jefferson gave Henry L. Stimson, the Colonel's candidate for Governor, a majority. In the election two years ago Jefferson came nearer turning its back upon traditions than ever before, but Job E. Hedges, the Republican candidate for Governor, carried the county by a little less than 1,000, despite the Bull Moose defection.

This year the Republicans are united and in fine fighting trim. The loss of the crumbling Bull Moose organization is the Republicans' gain. Archie P. Ryder, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, said tonight that he would be deeply disappointed if Jefferson County did not give Charles S. Whitman a plurality of 4,500 over Martin H. Glynn and a plurality of 3,000 over the combined vote of Glynn, Davenport, and Sulzer.

The registration in Jefferson County this year was 22,000, only 350 less than in the Presidential election two years ago. With the experience of 1912 as a basis it is predicted that of the registered voters about 17,000 will go to the polls.

President Wilson, in 1912, got 6,000 votes in Jefferson. The Prohibition vote here is from 600 to 700, of which the canvass indicates that William Sulzer will poll about one-half. The Socialist vote in normal times does not exceed 600. The Republican house to house canvass shows a dwindling down of the Progressive vote to 800. On the presumption that Gov. Glynn will poll only about 500 votes less than President Wilson polled two years ago this would leave the Republicans with 9,500 votes or a plurality of 4,000 over Glynn. Chairman Ryder, of the Republican County Committee, predicts a Republican plurality of 4,500.

"This was before the European war had come to distract the attention of the country from the mistakes of the Wilson Administration. This is a manufacturing centre, and the hard times had hit us long before the war began, so we know that the war is not to blame for the lack of employment and the decline in trade and industry. We are going to win here by a good old-fashioned Republican plurality."

Senator Brown is a candidate for re-election. He is regarded as one of the ablest members of the upper branch in the Legislature. But he has incurred the enmity of labor organizations by his vote against the so-called "full crew" bill, which became a law while William Sulzer was Governor, and the workman's compensation act, which was enacted during the Glynn Administration. The State Federation of Labor has sent two agents into the district to make war on Senator Brown among workingmen. In addition, the Watertown Chamber of Commerce has withheld its support from the Senator. Francis H. Lamon, Secretary of that organization is out in the open as a supporter of his rival, George A. Lawyer, the Democratic candidate, who is indorsed by the Progressives.

The Democratic-Progressive fusion arrangement extends to the candidates for Assembly, one of whom is a Democrat, the other a Progressive; candidates from the Senatorial districts to the Constitutional Convention and to the candidate for Supreme Court Justice. The latter, County Judge Henry Purcell, a Cleveland Democrat, in all probability will be elected, owing to strong support from Republican lawyers all through the judicial district.

The Democratic leader of Jefferson County is George R. Van Namee, who recently was elected Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. His duties keep him in New York during the campaign. A. Raymond Cornwell, the Acting County Chairman, declined to give any definite forecast of the Democratic vote, but denounced as absurd the Republican claim of 4,500.

"We have made a canvass only in the city," said Mr. Cornwall. "Our canvassers hit a very large percentage of the voters in telling us how they are going to vote. Judging from our canvass, I cannot see anything that would warrant a forecast placing the Republican plurality over 2,500.

"Gov. Glynn addressed a meeting here on Tuesday evening and was enthusiastically received. I think that meeting strengthened him greatly in this county and did a tremendous lot of good."

Here, as elsewhere, the Democratic leaders, in seeking to arrive at a true estimate of Gov. Glynn's prospective vote, are greatly handicapped by the difficulty of gauging the Sulzer strength. It is generally admitted that it will cut two ways and affect the Republicans as well as the Democrats in some measure.

In Jefferson County Mr. Sulzer obtained about 100 signatures to his petition as candidate of the American Party. Nearly two-thirds of the signers are not enrolled with any party, and a majority cannot even be traced by any record showing that they ever voted in any election here. Of those who have declared their party faith thirteen are Democrats and nineteen Republicans.

The decline in the Progressive strength in Jefferson is indicated by these statistics from the election records: Straw vote in 1912, 3,339; vote for Judge Learned Hand, Progressive candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals in 1913, 1,198; Progressive enrollment in 1913, 957; vote cast in the Progressive primaries this year, 186, of which Frederick M. Davenport received 113 and William Sulzer 73.

The Republicans in Jefferson expect to benefit in some measure from the fact that Francis M. Hugo, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is a resident of the county. Mr. Hugo once was Mayor of Watertown.

All the indications are that Luther W. Mott, Republican, will be re-elected Congressman from this district, which includes Jefferson, Oswego, Madison, and Lewis Counties, although his Democratic opponent, ex-Mayor John Fitzgibbons of Oswego, as a former official of one of the railroad brotherhoods, will have strong support among labor organization men.

GOV. GLYNN FORCES ISSUES ON WHITMAN

Draws Up Seven Questions of Policy and Asks Where Opponent Stands.

DEFENDS THE LAND BANK

Takes Up District Attorney's Attack and Questions His Mathematics—Visits Mohawk Valley Towns.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—In a speech before a large meeting in Cohoes tonight, Gov. Glynn answered District Attorney Whitman's attack on the land bank law, and in addition put seven questions to his opponent.

"I notice that Mr. Whitman has taken his stand squarely against the land bank," said Gov. Glynn. "I now ask Mr. Whitman to state his position on other State policies which either must be approved or disapproved at the coming election. The voters of New York should have a chance to pass upon these policies rather than upon mere personalities.

"After discussing direct primaries for many years, New York now has a system of direct primaries in operation. Does Mr. Whitman favor direct primaries?

"After debating the subject of workmen's compensation for twenty years the State has set its hand to the principle that industry in general, not employers as individuals, shall bear the cost of industrial accidents, and that every man who is injured in the course of his employment shall receive compensation. Does Mr. Whitman believe in the principle of workmen's compensation?

"After trying a variety of local remedies to meet the great evil of unemployment, the State has created a State Employment Bureau to bring work to men and men to work, the services of which will be free to every workman and to every employer. Will Mr. Whitman agree with me that it is the duty of the State to assist its citizens to secure honest employment?

"After the cities of the State had agitated home rule for a generation, the State has given to all its cities but two the right to select their own charters without interference from the Legislature. Does Mr. Whitman believe in home rule?

"After voting great bond issues for the construction of an adequate system of good roads, and having suffered the humiliation and chaos of contract scandals and sensational investigations, the State has determined to secure none but good roads, and to avoid all taint of scandal by compelling every contractor to guarantee the roads he builds for three years after completion. Is Mr. Whitman in favor of having contractors guarantee the roads they build?

"After passing laws to enable the farmers of the State to form themselves into co-operative societies in order to secure a better return for their labors and to reduce the price of food to the consumer, New York has vitalized these laws by appropriating money to send forth trained organizers and educators to organize these co-operative societies in every community. Does Mr. Whitman believe in co-operation among farmers to distribute their produce to the advantage of themselves and to the consumer?

"After watching State expenditures increase more rapidly than the State income, New York has had the satisfaction of avoiding a direct tax of $11,000,000 and of seeing State expenditures reduced $40,000,000 lower than they were last year. Does Mr. Whitman believe that the State of New York should live within its income, and that the burden of taxation should be made as light as possible?

"In other words, the State of New York, with a population of 11,000,000 people and a territory covering 50,000 square miles, has made a great and important change in its policies and its laws during the past year. If these policies and these laws are of benefit to the State they deserve the hearty support of every citizen. If they are hostile to the best interests of this great community they should be repudiated and abandoped. In either case it is vastly more important that the people of New York should pass upon these questions than that their attention should be distracted by personalities.

"If Mr. Whitman is opposed to the policies I have enumerated let him say so, and let the voters of the State decide between us. If he favors these policies and their continuance how can Mr. Whitman or any of his supporters oppose the man that placed these laws upon the statute books and put these policies into operation?"

Then, taking up the criticism of the land bank law made by Mr. Whitman in Oswego last night, the Governor continued:

"Mr. Whitman has made an issue of the Land Bank. He makes light of the saving made possible by a system of long-time loans and declares: 'Altogether the farmer has to pay 7 per cent. interest on his land bank loan instead of 6 per cent. as it was under the old system.' In the first place let me say to Mr. Whitman that if he places a thousand dollar mortgage in a private bank at 6 per cent. interest for ten years, he will be compelled to pay $1,600 for his loan exclusive of renewal charges. If he places that same mortgage in a Land Bank he will be obliged to pay $1,358 in ten years or $242 less than under the old system.

"If instead of a thousand dollar loan Mr. Whitman took out a mortgage of $100,000,000, which is the aggregate of the present mortgages on New York's farms, instead of saving $242 in ten years, by utilizing the Land Bank Mr. Whitman would save $24,000,000.

"I do not know by what process of mathematics Mr. Whitman arrived at the conclusion that the Land Bank would compel the farmer to pay 7 per cent interest. In his statement Mr. Whitman admits that the total cost of a Land Bank loan on $1,000 will be only $1,358, and every farmer knows that at 6 per cent. interest for ten years a thousand dollar loan now costs him $1,000.

"To stimulate agriculture the Land Bank is given certain privileges denied to private banks. It can sell debentures to renew its capital every time it makes a farm mortgage, and these debentures will be readily bought. The Land Bank will not only be able to loan money as cheaply as a private bank, but because of the privileges it enjoys, it will be able to loan money as low as 4 per cent."

Gov. Glynn and his party left Utica at 8:30 o'clock this morning in automobiles and were whirled fifteen miles through the country with stops for speechmaking at Frankfort, Ilion, Mohawk, and Herkimer. Gov. Glynn boarded his special train at Herkimer. Stops were made at Little Falls, Fort Plain, Palatine Bridge, and Amsterdam, where he made speeches. From Amsterdam another automobile trip was made through Johnstown, Gloversville, and Fonda—a twenty-five-mile journey. From Fonda the Governor went by train to Watervliet and Cohoes. He returned here at 11 o'clock tonight, after having made thirteen speeches during the day.

State Engineer John A. Bensel accompanied the Governor's party throughout the day, but made no addresses. It was remarked by several persons that while Mr. Bensel was within easy hearing distance Martin W. Littleton several times highly praised the work as District Attorney of Mr. Whitman, who repeatedly has attacked Mr. Bensel. Mr. Littleton's praise of Mr. Whitman as a District Attorney was always preliminary to the statement that this did not mean that Mr. Whitman would make a good Governor.

As Gov. Glynn was speaking from an automobile on a street corner in Mohawk, John A. Hennessy passed in another automobile. Mr. Hennessy either did not recognize any one in the Governor's party or he did not wish to exchange salutations, for his automobile did not slow down and he spoke to no one.

Tomorrow the Governor's special train will go from Albany to Binghamton, with frequent stops for speechmaking. In the evening Gov. Glynn will address an audience in Binghamton.

THE OBJECT

The desirability of any object will be reflected in the care and zeal with which one seeks to secure it.

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A variety of the season's best models for younger and older men.
Fine range of materials:
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and other fashionable fabrics. Good patterns and colors.
Plain blue, black, three shades of gray, black-and-white stripes, Tartans in new shades, blue with self stripe, herringbone effects.

Men's Overcoats

Overcoats for dress or business, for town or country.
Raglan and other novelty styles.
In brown checks, gray checks, brown-and-gray mixtures, heavy plain Oxford gray, plain blue cheviot.
Chesterfield models, three-quarter length, fully silk-lined with plain lapels
In Oxford gray, vicuna cloth, extremely well cut and tailored.

Plentiful choice as to style and pattern, in each size, from 33 to 44, in both lots.

$16—today and tomorrow—a piece of news worth noting by men with a practical turn of mind.

Fourth Floor

Prices Radically Lowered on
Men's Fine Shirts

If the men who read this will mentally picture the beauty, up-to-dateness, quality and faultlessness of fit of a splendid collection of new Fall and Winter Shirts, GIMBELS will certainly do a phenomenal volume of business today.

900 Men's $2.50 Shirts Now Priced $1.65

There are only 900 Shirts at this price. That means, HURRY! Some of the shirts represent a special purchase; others were taken from our own fine stocks and reduced. All of the shirts have mushroom tucked bosoms, with soft and laundered French cuffs. An unusually attractive range of patterns and colorings. Sizes 14 to 17.



600 Men's $1.50 & $2 Shirts Now Priced at $1.15

A special purchase combined with shirts from our regular stocks. All have tucked bosoms in smart cross stripe effects. Laundered French cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

Main Floor

B. Altman & Co.

New Dress Silks

The assortments of Fine Silks for the Autumn and Winter are now profusely displayed and include many exclusive Imported Novelties of the latest fashion. Gold and Silver Brocades are noticeably prominent, as well as Lustrous Satins, Soft Failles and Poult de Soie, Taffetas impression sur chaine and Charmeuse. A special feature is made of Choice Silks especially suitable for Bridal Gowns, and Dainty Silks for Bridesmaid's Dresses. There is also a selection of new Washable Satins and Crepes now so much in demand for lingerie.

Silk Velvets and Plushes, English Corduroys and Velveteens are in stock in the latest colors and most desirable qualities.

Black Chiffon Velvets in fast pile and the correct tone of black are offered at special prices.

Imported Millinery Velvets in over two hundred different shades are on hand.

Black Dress Silks are shown in complete assortments of qualities and weaves.

Especially worthy of mention are the new high-lustre Satins for Wraps and Gowns.

A number of special values are offered in Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Meteor and Duchess Silks at much less than the regular prices.

As an example—

a 40-inch Black Soft-finish Bengaline, the regular price of which is $3.50 per yard, is now being offered at . per yard $1.68

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34th and 35th Streets — New York

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Do not throw away these magnificent illustrations of current war history. In years to come they will be treasured. Preserve your copies in a suitable binder, specially made for the purpose.

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TIMES SQUARE, NEW YORK

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Will offer Today and Saturday,

Men's and Young Men's High Grade Suits at $23.50

Regularly sold for $27.50 to 35.00

THE MODELS are all hand tailored and present this season's most approved designs and materials, ranging from the conservative to the very extreme one, two, three and four button effects.

THE COLORINGS are grays, blues, blacks, browns, and a splendid variety of stripes, plaids, checks and mixtures.

THE SIZES: 33 to 48 inch chest measure, in all proportions, and we make a specialty of fitting stout men perfectly.

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Friday and Saturday, at Special Prices:

Men's Fine Neckwear, large flowing ends, made of Imported silks, at 58c
Regularly $1.00 to 1.50

Men's Negligee Shirts, plaited and plain bosoms, - - - at $1.25
Regularly $2.00 to 3.00

Men's Pajamas, of madras, domet flannel, plain pongee and fancy crepe cloth, - - Suit 95c
Regularly $1.50 a suit

Men's Silk Mixed Pajamas, Regularly $4.00 a suit, - - - - at $2.85

Men's Blanket Bath and House Robes, - - at $4.75, 6.00

Men's Imported Shetland Wool Jackets, Regularly $8.50 to 10.00 each, - - - at $5.75

Men's Fine Derby Hats, $2.25
fiv 1 ading shapes, Regularly $4.00 each

The Men's Shoe Dept.

ON the Main Floor, Sixth Avenue Entrance, offers a wide selection of correct footwear, suitable for dress, street, riding, dancing and house wear. The new Grey Top Boots so much in favor are maintained in splendid variety of either dull or patent leather, button or lace models, with tops of buckskin or English box cloth, at inviting prices.

A new story by the author of "The Story of the Other Wise Man," and much in the same vein.

THE LOST BOY

By Henry van Dyke

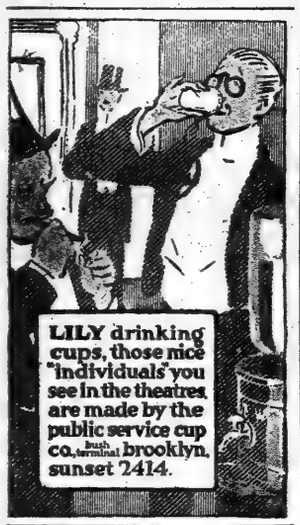
With devotional imagination the author has traced in this romance the wanderings of "The Lost Boy" in Jerusalem, painting with reverent pen the details of those hours when the Boy Saviour was separated from his parents.

16mo, Illustrated, Cloth, 50 cents net; 16mo, Illustrated, Leather, $1.00 net; Octavo, Illustrated in Color Ornamented Cover, $1.00 net.

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between 27th & 28th Sts.
Dobbs & Co offer the variety of hats necessary to properly complete a gentleman's wardrobe
Knapp-Felt Hats $4
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SQUARE PIANOS $5, and Cartage.
33 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

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"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED.
SOLD EVERYWHERE

DECLARES FORGER IS UNDER GLYNN

Whitman Produces Affidavit That Torpy, in Controller's Office, Was Convicted.

MRS. WHITMAN ON STAGE

Big Cortland Audience Applauds Candidate's Wife—Hinman to Take Stump for Whitman.

Special to The New York Times.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 22.—Following his policy of adding one new name each day to his gallery of alleged Tammany undesirables who have been placed on the State payroll by Gov. Glynn, District Attorney Whitman opened up today on Thomas J. Torpy, a confidential clerk of the Audit Bureau in the State Controller's office.

Mr. Whitman reduced his attack on Torpy to a matter of official documents and affidavits made by court officials who represented that they knew Torpy to have been indicted for forgery and convicted in December, 1910. He denounced Torpy, along with other men involved in the road scandals, to ten audiences that gathered in halls and at the railroad stations in towns in Oswego, Madison, Chenango, Broome, and Cortland Counties.

At the Cortland Theatre here tonight Mr. Whitman told of Torpy's alleged conviction for forgery before an audience that packed the place. Mrs. Whitman was on the platform with her husband as a guest of Edwin Duffy, a college classmate of Mr. Whitman, who came out for him in spite of the fact that he was a Democratic leader. It was Mrs. Whitman's first appearance along the route of the Republican candidate's tour, and she was enthusiastically received by the big Cortland Theatre audience.

Mrs. Whitman said that she had come up from New York to attend a social gathering here and that she had no idea of accompanying her husband on the remaining portion of "his triumphant tour," but that she did want to see how one of his man's meetings went off.

Mr. Whitman announced that he felt like a public prosecutor who was submitting his case "to the jury of 1,500,000 men comprising the voting population of the State." He urged that no Governor could stand alone for good government without bringing to his aid a great organization of men intent upon delivering good government, such as Gov. Hughes delivered to the people, and that if a Governor brought to his assistance "a gang of men who were crooks all the way through," he was sure to have a bad Government and even a corrupt Government, no matter how high his private morals might be or how good his personal intentions.

Holds Up Torpy as Typical.

"And we have seen bad men in office," he said, "all along the line of the Glynn appointments. The bad men he has appointed to the principal offices have selected worse men to be their assistants. You know the rest of the story in the looting of the State by gang control of it.

"I might pick men from any department whose bad records prove what I say about Tammany control at Albany. Sometimes these bad men have been chosen because they had done so much for Tammany that Tammany did not dare to turn them down, and Gov. Glynn suffered them to remain in office or placed them wherever in the public service he was ordered to.

"For today we will take the case of Torpy—Thomas J. Torpy—merely to vary the roster from the names of Mr. Bensel and those appointed under him to deal with highways. Mr. Torpy holds a confidential job in the administration, in the office of the State Controller.

"I heard about the case of Torpy—that he was convicted of grand larceny in the first degree and forgery in the second degree—not long ago, in a past so old it ought to be forgiven, but right recently, as recently as 1910 and again as recently as 1912. Before I would deal with the case I applied to the County Clerk of Westchester County and obtained a sworn record of the court minutes.

"Here is the affidavit made by Frank M. Buck, clerk of the Supreme Court of Westchester County:

I do hereby certify that the records of this office show that Thomas J. Torpy of Peekskill, New York, was indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for grand larceny in the first degree on the 13th day of December, 1910, and also for forgery in the second degree on the same date.

It also appears from the minutes of Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York in this country before Hon. Arthur S. Tompkins, Presiding Justice, that on the 1st day of February, 1912, the said Thomas J. Torpy was arraigned upon the indictment charging forgery in the second degree, that he pleaded "not guilty," and that on the 2d day of February, 1912, said minutes show as follows:

"The jury retired in charge of an officer duly sworn for that purpose, and return and say they find the defendant guilty as charged. Motion made by counsel for defendant for a new trial upon the minutes and upon all the grounds specified in Section 465 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Motion denied. Defendant remanded until Friday, Feb. 9, 1912, at 3 o'clock P. M. for sentence."

Sentence suspended by the court until the 8th day of March, 1912, upon condition that between now and that date the defendant return to the Bartholomay Brewing Company $995.00, being the amount of the damage sustained by the said brewing company by reason of the offense of which the defendant was convicted; the defendant to give a bond with two sureties for the sum of $4,000 for his appearance on the said 8th day of March, 1912, to which time this court stands adjourned.

I also further certify that on the 8th day of March, 1912, the defendant appeared in court, and, counsel for the brewing company having stated that restitution had been made in accordance with the direction of the court made on Feb. 9, 1912, sentence was suspended.

Would Turn Gangsters Out.

After running over the names of the whole gallery of alleged improper appointees, to which he added Torpy's name, District Attorney Whitman pledged that if he should be elected there would "be in Albany a change, a complete change, and a radical change that would leave no trace of the gang control that has recently existed." He urged that in asking the people to accept himself as a clean candidate of good morals he asked them also to hold him personally responsible for every man running on the ticket with him and every man he might appoint to office, as he intended to make his administration, if elected, largely successful through the character of the men he called into service with him.

The campaign today lay through a hilly country of large apple orchards, chicken farms, and cabbage patches. Early in the morning Mr. Whitman was roused by a cheery chorus of little girls, none of them over 12 years old, who sang out at the railroad station at Erieville:

Who is, who is, who is he?
He is, he is, he is he—
He is in it, I should smile;
Whitman's got it by a mile.

In all, about 6,000 people heard Mr. Whitman during the day—at the towns of Fulton, Phoenix, Canenovia, Greene, Chenango Forks, Whitney Point, and Cortland. The drift to Whitman, County Committeemen along the line continued to insist, was noticeable in every village among Democrats and Bull Moosers. On the strength of their assurances, Mr. Whitman boosted his expected plurality by 20,000 over the 115,000 claimed for him yesterday.

Roger P. Clark, a law partner of Harvey D. Hinman, opponent of Mr. Whitman for the Republican nomination at the primaries, brought a message of assurance to Mr. Whitman from Mr. Hinman and a promise that Mr. Hinman would take the stump for his successful rival next week.

COLONEL IS OUT FOR GOOD.

Won't Return to Republican Fold, He Says in Ithaca.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 22.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech here today, said that he never would return to the Republican Party.

"I will never go back," he said. "The party must come forward. Both old parties are at present reactionary."

The Colonel's assertion was drawn out by Andrew D. White, who sat in the wings. Dr. White, who is a staunch Republican, is nevertheless a warm friend of Col. Roosevelt. They exchanged hearty greetings when the Colonel went on the platform.

"I am sorry that you are not in this fight with us," said the Colonel. "You ought to be."

Dr. White smiled, and, shaking his head, replied: "You will come back."

It was in reply to this remark that the Colonel said he never would return to the old party.

Col. Roosevelt in his speech attacked both old party machines in this State, and appealed to every man who had supported him in 1912 to vote for Frederick M. Davenport. He attacked what he called the bi-partisan combination in Albany, and said that a bi-partisan combination killed his child labor bill while in Washington.

William Sulzer, addressing a crowd in a smaller hall tonight, predicted that he would be re-elected Governor.

Col. Roosevelt spoke in Binghamton tonight.

INDORSES USE OF TROOPS.

Col. Roosevelt Approves President's Action in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Oct. 22.—In a letter to D. D. Casement, Progressive campaign manager here, Col. Roosevelt approves President Wilson's use of Federal troops to keep the peace in the strike zone, saying: "The State of Colorado has proved unable to keep order within the State limits."

"It is absolutely right that the Government," says Col. Roosevelt, "should be able, and should be willing, to send the United States Army in to restore order where the State authorities show themselves impotent to prevent lawlessness and violence; but it ought to be no less clearly made the duty of the United States Government in such event not to stop merely with putting down the lawlessness and violence, but to investigate the causes of the lawlessness and violence and to take effective action for the eradication of these causes.

"The police power of the nation no less than the police power of the State and the municipality, should be unhesitatingly used to put an end to any and all wrong-doing which may have caused the lawlessness. The police power of the State and the nation, when called upon to police violence and disorder, should also be used to police any and all the causes which may be responsible for the violence and disorder."

SAVE CITY OFFICIAL FROM AN ASSASSIN

Aids Take Pistol from Ex-Employe Who Threatens Deputy Commissioner Harrison.

DEMANDED REINSTATEMENT

Forty Letters and a Petition to Mayor Mitchel Found in the Prisoner's Pockets.

Richard C. Harrison, First Deputy Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries, stepped out of his automobile before the entrance to the offices of his department at Pier A, at the Battery, yesterday morning, ignoring a small group of men loitering there. He hurried into the building, because some of the employes of the Department of Docks and Ferries who had been discharged had made threats against those against whom they felt aggrieved.

The Deputy Commissioner was ascending the airway leading to his office when he heard footsteps behind him and the gruff voice of a man saying, "Now I've got you." Mr. Harrison whirled around, to find that a revolver had been thrust into his face. In another second he might have been the victim of an assassin had not another hand grasped the wrist of his assailant and pointed the weapon high above the head of the Deputy Dock Commissioner.

Philip Dennler, an electrician, and James L. O'Dea, a messenger, of 452 West Sixty-fourth Street, both employes of the department, who had run in between the man with the revolver and Mr. Harrison, overpowered the man with the pistol, while Traffic Patrolman Shaw, attracted by the scuffle and the shouts of the men, wrenched the pistol from the assailant's grasp.

The prisoner told the police that he was John O'Connor, 56 years old, of 1,314 Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn, a ship's carpenter for the Department of Docks and Ferries until about two weeks ago, when he was tried on charges before Deputy Commissioner Harrison and discharged. He entered the employ of the department in December, 1900, was laid off soon afterward, and was reinstated subsequently. O'Connor told the police that the Department of Docks and Ferries was being ruined because so many of the employes were being discharged.

The prisoner was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned by Inspector Faurot. According to the Inspector, the man purchased the revolver in New Jersey, and intended to make a demand on Deputy Commissioner Harrison for reinstatement. He had resolved to kill Mr. Harrison if his demands were refused.

NATHAN STRAUS FOR GLYNN

His Letter Praises the Governor for His Appointments.

Nathan Straus sent a letter to Gov. Glynn yesterday praising the work the Governor had accomplished in the way of legislative reform, particularly the new primary law and the Workmen's Compensation act.

"In your appointments," said Mr. Straus, "and especially in your judicial appointments you have considered merit and efficiency only, and you have designated to the highest court of the State a Jew because you knew that he could ably perform the duties of his high office. A Governor who has honestly acted, with eyes solely turned to the welfare of the State; who is progressive, honest and economical, and whose appointments are broadly American deserves re-election by an overwhelming majority to which voters from all parties and all creeds who have the real interest of the State at heart should contribute."

HELD AS THIEF BY WOMAN.

Mrs. Oakley Meets in Subway Man She Says Stole $5,000 Necklace.

Mrs. Frances Oakley of the Hotel Majestic, waiting yesterday in the Seventy-second Street Subway station, saw Francis Clark of 282 Eighth Avenue, a former employe of the hotel. She seized him, declaring he had been concerned in the theft of a $5,000 pearl necklace from her apartment in February, 1913. Clark struggled, but Mrs. Oakley held on until Detective Cooney arrived.

Magistrate Krotel held Clark in $2,500 bail after Mrs. Oakley had told of the theft. Soon afterward Clark quit his job as bellboy, she said, and two months later she found him in the Tombs, charged with having burglar tools. He promised to return her necklace if she would get him a light sentence, she said. He was convicted and sentenced to a year in the penitentiary and a $500 fine.

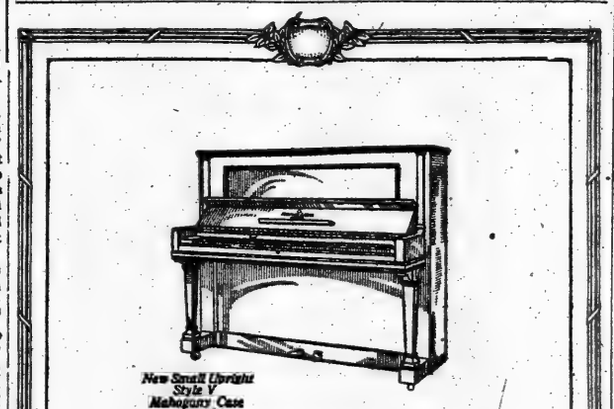
Clark admitted the conviction, but denied knowledge of the Oakley necklace.

Capt. Hussey Dismissed.

Capt. James E. Hussey was dismissed from the Police Department yesterday by Commissioner Woods. Hussey was found guilty by Deputy Commissioner Godley of accepting money from gamblers and disorderly resort keepers. He was reinstated in the Police Department on Sept. 9 after he had been released from the Penitentiary. One minute after he was reinstated he was suspended on the charges of which he was found guilty yesterday. The nominal term of service served to get him $4,340 in back pay.

There is no time like the present for boosting the natural products of America.
They lead the world.

CLYSMIC
King of Table Waters
Has no equal



New Small Upright Style V Mahogany Case only $500.

STEINWAY

YOU no doubt hope to own a Steinway "some day." Perhaps at present you regard its purchase as out of the question. But your possession of a Steinway is easily possible now.

Here is a new Small Upright, embodying all of the supreme Steinway qualities and offered at a price much lower than ever asked for this world-famous instrument, namely, $500. Style V has the incomparable sweetness and sonority of tone, the perfect workmanship and durability of *every* Steinway.

This new Steinway is well adapted to the modern home and apartment

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J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.
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Men's and Youths'
$10 to $15
Balmacaans and Overcoats at $6.85



Popular styles—most wanted materials. All sizes.

Hundreds of these coats are made of "PRIESTELY" rain-proofed fabrics.

No other sale of Balmacaans and Overcoats announced in many seasons begins to compare with this distribution of ours today at $6.85.

The special price barely covers the cost of production. Choice of 20 smart styles.

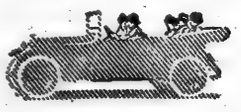
Sale begins PROMPTLY TODAY AT STORE OPENING TIME, and we expect every coat to be sold in double-quick order.

Every chest measure from 32 to 44.



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From what I know of motor car values in general and in particular, I don't hesitate to state my opinion that this Hup is the biggest and best value on the market this Fall.

Take size, for example.

The Hup carries five passengers, without crowding or stinting.

Its wheelbase is 119 inches—as long as many cars that cost more—and the body so designed that the passengers get all possible benefit of this generous length.

Take equipment—a big feature nowadays.

This car gives you a perfected electrical starting, lighting, and ignition system, accessories of the highest quality, and every convenience necessary to a complete car.

As to quality, I need only say that it embodies every bit of the goodness that has made the Hup famous all over the world—its economy, its reliability, its continuous service, etc.

If you follow my advice, you will see and ride in this Hup before you sign a check for a new car.

CHAS. E. RIESS.

Convert your touring car or roadster into a closed car for Winter by fitting a Hup sedan or coupe top.

While the Victrola entertains you it also develops the musical tastes of your children.

$200 Victrola
(Style XVI)
$10 a month

The "McCreery Victor Payment Plan" permits the purchase of Victrolas on terms as convenient as can be obtained anywhere in New York City.

Other Styles $15 to $250
Special terms may be arranged for any style.

Victor "The Master's Voice" Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Go to any Victor dealer's and he will gladly demonstrate this wonderful instrument.
There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200.
Victor Talking Machine Co.
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Special Record Service
The attention of Victrola owners is particularly directed to the advantages and thoroughness of our Victor Record Service.
Every Victor Record—expert sales-service—prompt delivery.



Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or oak

James McCreery & Co.
34th Street Seventh Floor. *5th Avenue*

ALBANIAN ARMY LED BY YOUNG AMERICAN

Capt. Spencer, Adjutant of Prince William, Back from Troubled Balkan State.

USED LORD BYRON'S CANNON

Fought for Months Under Heavy Odds Against Greeks—Brings Decoration for Roosevelt.

The landing of Italian marines at Avlona, or Vallona, in Albania, means that 150,000 Albanian refugee families will receive succor and that Italy will oust the Greek soldiers who have invaded Albania in the guise of Albanian rebels, according to Capt. H. Sherwood Spencer, a graduate of Annapolis, who was an Adjutant of Prince William of Wied, the Albanian Mprat.

Capt. Spencer left Durazzo when William of Wied abandoned the country in September. His last commission from the deposed Albanian sovereign was to visit this country and decorate Theodore Roosevelt, Dr. Lyman Abbott, and Charles R. Crane of Chicago with the Order of Skerder Bey. Dr. Abbott was decorated on Monday and Capt. Spencer, who is stopping at the New York Yacht Club, is now seeking a meeting with Col. Roosevelt.

Capt. Spencer believes that Greece will not go to war with Italy over Albania and that the fighting in that country will come to an end with the Italian occupation. He said yesterday:

"It has been represented that Albania was in rebellion; that the Epirotes were in arms against the Government. That is not true. On the south the Greek regular troops have crossed the border and are doing the fighting, calling themselves the Epirotes. Further north Young Turk officers leading fanatical tribes have taken Durazzo."

Capt. Spencer 24 Years Old.

Although Capt. Spencer is but 24 years old, his experiences in Albania have been quite as thrilling as those of any of the American adventurers of fiction who have cut big figures in imaginary Balkan States.

Capt. Spencer became involved in Albanian troubles by mere chance. He was a Trieste early in this year when Consul General Busser there asked him to make a trip through Albania and write a report on conditions there for the State Department.

When he reached El Basan he found that brigands, led by Ettem Bey, had captured five Americans, two of them missionaries, and were holding them for ransom near Frogradetz, at Lake Ochrida. He cabled the news to American Consuls at Trieste, Roma, and other places. They placed the matter before the International Commission, which was then ruling Albania before the advent of William of Wied. A party of gendarmes led by Dutch officers were sent after the bandits. The brigands killed several and drove them back.

"After that," said Capt. Spencer, "Aquif Pasha, the Albanian Governor of El Basan, who was on bad terms with the Etten Bey bandits, offered me a force of forty men to attempt the rescue of the five Americans.

"On St. Patrick's Day I was crossing Lake Ochrida with them to Frogradetz and nearing the shore when we found ourselves covered by rifles from the heights on shore on all sides of us. We surrendered and expected to be shot, but in our interpreter we had a wonderful man, who saved us. He said that I was the British Ambassador, and that I had warships on the coast which would shell Frogradetz unless we were released. This puzzled Ettem Bey, and while he considered he ordered drinks of gin for everybody. He continued to drink gin while he solved the problem and got on very friendly terms with us.

Won Americans' Release.

"Finally it was arranged through the interpreter that upon my giving my "bess" (which means word of honor and is considered the most sacred of things in the Albanian mountain) that he should not be attacked again, he would release the five American prisoners. They were released. Two of them are now at Jamestown, N. Y.

"When I returned to Durazzo the International Commission, which was then trying to raise an Albanian army, gave me $4,000 and told me to go back to Ettem Bey and induce him to convert his brigands into soldiers of Albania. I went back to see the old bandit chief, and he agreed to take his band to Kortcha.

"I went to Kortcha, a town in the interior, with a commission of Adjutant of the Army of the Eastern Division. I was chosen for this post by the International Commission because I belonged to a nation in no way interested in the Albanian political situation.

"I was at the girls' school founded at Kortcha by Charles R. Crane of Chicago on April 1 of this year, when the place was attacked by Greek regular soldiers sent into Albania with the view of ultimately making it a part of Greece. The girls' school, on the outskirts of the city, which has about 50,000 inhabitants, was one of the first places under fire. The Principal, five women teachers, the janitor and myself defended it with rifles, while Albanian volunteers fought from country places in the vicinity. The school was surrounded by a high stone wall. We killed three Greeks trying to scale the walls, and after that they did not attempt to enter it, although the firing continued.

"The next day I flew an American flag outside of the building and put up a sign in Greek, 'United States Consular Agency,' which was a correct description, since I had been commissioned to write a report for the State Department.

Greeks Tore Down Our Flag.

"That kept the Greeks away for one day, but on the next they tore down the flag and the sign and opened fire on us again. They raided the Rumanian College, killed the Rumanian Bishop, tore out his beard, and killed three priests and eight teachers.

"Later, as the Greeks in a small force were keeping up the attack, along came Ettem Bey with 200 brigands, new soldiers, and reported to me at the girls' school as he had promised. Leaving eighteen men at the school, I went to the town hall with Bey and his men. There I found the Dutch Major, who was in command, was shot in the breast, and he ordered me to take command of the troops.

"The Greeks, reinforced, opened another attack, and began a bombardment with field pieces mounted on heights above the city. They bombarded all the next day, killing in the two days 173 Albanians, chiefly women and children.

"Two days later were heard the rattle of machine guns several miles away and we knew a detachment of Albanians, led by Dutch soldiers, who had been cut off in the south, had arrived. We sallied out of Kortcha, and the attack on two sides drove the Greeks from their positions. Some remained in the city, however, and there was considerable house-to-house fighting. With a party of reorganized brigands I took the Greek church and captured the Greek Bishop, who was a leader of the attack on the city.

"In the meantime the Albanian Army of the Eastern Division with 4,000 men had been organized, and I was made Chief of Staff. We marched to Butka to meet the main Greek invading army, which numbered nearly 10,000 men. The fighting went on at Butka continually from May 1 to July 2. Our army was reduced to 1,200 men, and we were forced to retreat on July 2.

"We continued to retreat, fighting a rear guard action, while refugees from the invaded country made their way at a safe distance behind us. We reached Vallona on July 14. By that time more than 150,000 refugee families had gathered there. The only appropriation made for their relief was $10,000 from the International Commission. That lasted only a few days. Since then I imagine that many thousands have starved.

"Immediately after my arrival I was ordered, with 500 picked men, to go to Durazzo, which was being attacked by Mohammedan tribes with Turkish officers. William of Wied defended the place gallantly against superior numbers. He is a man of the greatest personal bravery.

"Essad Pasha, who finally led the besieging army at Durazzo, made no progress against the city until the international fleet withdrew. The city was well defended with four miles of trenches, barbed wire entanglements, searchlights, and modern guns. After Sept. 2, when the Italian and English warships withdrew, it was only a question of time when Durazzo should fall. William would have fought longer except that he could obtain no gold to pay his troops. Both Italy and Austria had forbidden the export of gold. On Sept. 6 I rowed out to Prince William's yacht, the Tora, with ten of the Queen's trunks, and the next day, while the besiegers were bombarding the place, we escaped."

Capt. Spencer resigned when he was a midshipman in the United States Navy. He served as a war correspondent during the Italian-Turkish War. This is his first trip back to America in four years.

DEFEND RUTLAND POLICY.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 22.—Arguments were completed today in the Federal Court in the suit of Andrew C. Spring and other minority stockholders of the Rutland Railroad against J. Seward Webb, Percival W. Clements, and others representing the majority interests for an accounting of certain transactions complained of as having caused financial losses to the company. The court reserved decision.

John W. Weed of New York, who closed for the defense, accused the complainants of seeking to try the case in the newspapers and to embarrass the defendants. Mr. Weed took up the allegations of the complainants in detail. He denied that there had been any mismanagement of the road's affairs.

RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES
89th ANNIVERSARY SALE

FREE Three Cakes PALMOLIVE SOAP, worth 45c, with a 50c Jar of PALMOLIVE FACE CREAM. Total value 95c. All for . . . . **39¢**

Palmolive Toilet Soap and Cream



combine the oil of the palm and the olive. For centuries the velvety skin and exquisite complexion of Oriental beauties have been accredited to the use of these oils.



FREE Tin of Riker's Tooth Powder (15c value) with a Transparent Handle Celluloid Tooth Brush

Fine white bristles, four styles, at **25c**



FREE Two 5c TURKISH WASH CLOTHS

Soft cotton, heavy Turkish weave, and Five 5c Cakes CASTILE SOAP

A pure, fine toilet soap that is very lasting at **25c**





FREE 69 CENT FLASHLIGHT

Tungsten Bulb, Handsome Nickel Case, with PAUL REVERE ALARM CLOCK which runs eight days instead of one. Thin model nickel case, 4¼ in. dial with plain figures; guaranteed reliable; for **$2.50**





FREE A 25c Box of "DRESDEN"

Our Leading FACE POWDER

With each **60¢** Pound box of EXCELLO SWEETS





FREE—One Pound Box Riker's Delicious PERFECT CHOCOLATES



A dainty assortment of tempting chocolates celebrated for their fine quality (readily worth 50c) with

Twenty 5c Soda Checks for $1.00

All ice cream served at Riker Soda Fountains with clean dry polished sundae dishes and spoons.



FREE One lb. Famous 33c **Club Coffee** celebrated for the rich aroma and delicious flavor, with ALUMINUM COFFEE PERCOLATOR ($1.50 value) **$1.39**



6 Cakes Ivory Soap, 13c

when bought with the following:

½ lb. Club Coffee	10c
Bottle Riker's Vanilla Extract	17c
1 lb. Baking Soda	10c
6 Cakes Ivory Soap (39c value)	13c
Total value 67c, all for	**50c**



FREE Bottle Riker's VANILLA EXTRACT

A pure flavoring extract of extra strength (17c value), with ONE LB INARI TEA

Seldom will you find tea of equal flavor. English Breakfast, Ceylon or Oolong blends, for **50c**





FREE WICKER SHOPPING CASE ANY ONE OF THESE STYLES



with every purchase of **$2.50** in any Department

Ask your Druggist for

PYRODENTO LIQUID ANTISEPTIC

Not only relieves Pyorrhoea, but is equally efficient when applied to a sore throat, a cut, or a burn.

Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md." for free sample.

Friday and Saturday we celebrate the annual event which marks the establishment of the Riker-Hegeman Drug Business. This celebration means attractive combinations of Drug Store Goods at prices which will appeal to every member of the family, and a variety to suit all tastes.

FREE DURHAM SHAVING STICK



In nickel case; 17c value, with MORGAN MASSAGE BRUSH

Of fine quality soft red rubber; takes the place of bristle brush; 25c value. Total value 42c. All for **25c**

FREE COMBINATION OFFER



35c Durham Demonstrator RAZOR and 17c Durham SHAVING STICK and 25c Rubberized SHAVING BRUSH

77c value; all for **50c**

Toilet Articles

Birt's Head Wash	20c—39c
Calox Tooth Powder	17c
Canthrox	40c
Dagget & Ramsdell's Cold Cream,	8c—15c—26c—35c—65c—1.00
Espey's Cream	16c—32c
Euthymol Tooth Paste	17c
Hind's Honey and Almond Cream	.2, 31c—69c
Holmes' Frostilla	15c
J. & J. Baby Powder	15c
Kolynos Tooth Paste	17c
Lustrite Nail Enamel	18c
Small Cake	10c
Lyon's Tooth Powder	15c
Magda Cream, Tube 20c Jar	37c—39c
Mennen's Talcum	13c
Mum	20c
Pinaud's Lilac Vegetal	60c
Pompeian Cream	31c—49c—61c
Riker's Cold Cream,	25c—50c—75c
Riviris Talcum Powder	20c
Rubifoam	17c
Sanitol	17c
Sanitol Liquid	15c—35c
Sheffield's Tooth Paste	14c
Squibb's Talcum	15c
Sozodent	17c
Tetlow's Swan's Down Powder,	12c
Velogen	30c
Violet Cerate	50c
Westphal's Egg Shampoo	20c

Soaps

Albo White Floating Soap	8c
Livol's Castile Bar	69c
Copco Soap	4c—8c
Cuticura Soap	18c
Fairy Soap	4c—8c
Glenn's Sulphur Soap	20c
Hand Sapolio	8c
Herpicide Soap	20c
Ivory Soap	4c—8c
Johnson's Foot Soap	18c
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap, 3 for 25c	10c
Packer's Tar Soap	14c
Physicians' and Surgeons' Soap,	8c
Resinol Soap	18c
Woodbury's Facial Soap	17c

Drugs

Almond Oil (sweet) 4 oz.	35c
Alum 1 lb.	10c
Aromatic Sp. Ammonia 4 oz.	25c
Borax 1 lb.	12c
Boric Acid 1 lb.	20c
Camphorated Oil 4 oz.	18c
Castor Oil 1 pt.	30c
Chloroform Liniment 4 oz.	25c
Comp. Licorice Powder 4 oz.	15c
Cream Tartar 4 oz.	18c
Denatured Alcohol 1 qt.	25c
Dobell's Solution 1 pt.	25c
Drop Chalk 1 lb.	15c
Epsom Salts 1 lb.	6c
Essence Peppermint 4 oz.	35c
Flexible Collodian with brush,	15c
Flaxseed, whole ground 1 lb.	10c
Fluid Extract Cascara, bitter or sweet 4 oz.	35c
Glycerine 1 pt.	50c
Grain Alcohol, 1 pt. 45c, 1 qt.	85c
Gum Camphor 1 lb.	1.00
Insect Powder ½ lb.	30c
Insect Powder Blowers	10c & up
Lime Water 1 pt.	10c
Milk Sugar 1 lb.	25c
Orris Root, powdered 4 oz.	15c
Precipitated Chalk 1 lb.	10c
Pumice Stone, powd'r'd 1 lb.	10c
Rochelle Salts ½ lb.	20c
Senna Leaves 2 oz.	14c
Sodium Bicarbonate 1 lb.	10c
Sodium Phosphate 1 lb.	15c
Spirits Camphor 4 oz.	25c
Spirits Nitre 4 oz.	25c
Sulphur, powdered 1 lb.	10c
Sulphur, lump 1 lb.	10c
Tincture Arnica 4 oz.	25c
Tincture Green Soap 4 oz.	15c
Tincture Iodine 2 oz.	25c



CLUB COFFEE

Club Coffee's rich aroma and superior flavor make breakfast a meal to be remembered all through the day. Ground, bean or pulverized; lb. **33c**

INARI TEA

Three delicious blends, that come all the way from the fields in air-tight leaden chests; lb. 50c; ½-lb., 27c; trial package **10c**

Olive Oil; bottle	25c, 65c
Olives	10c, 15c, 25c
Airline Honey	10c, 15c, 25c

For the Man Who Shaves Himself

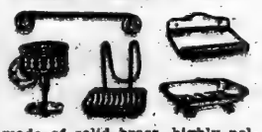
Gillette Razor,	$4.49 up
Durham Demonstrator Razor,	15c
Durham Derby Razor	$2.24
Durham Duplex Razor	$4.49
Ever Ready Razor	$1.00
Gem Razor,	$1.00
Auto Strop Razor	$5.00
Mark Cross Razor	25c
Nev-a-Hone Strop	50c to $2.50
Riker Special Strop	25c to 50c



Powders, Soaps, Creams

Colgate's Shaving		Williams' Shaving	
Stick 20c	Soap 5c	Stick 20c	Soap 5c
Cream 20c	Powder 25c	Cream 20c	Powder 25c

Bath Room Set



made of solid brass, highly polished and heavily nickel plated. Every one of the five pieces guaranteed. Remarkable value at $2.00. This sale, only **$1.19**



COMBINATION FOUNTAIN SYRINGE AND HOT WATER BOTTLE

This No. 2 fine quality all-rubber hot-water bottle may also be used as a fountain syringe; complete with 6 ft. strong rubber tubing and 3 hard-rubber pipes. Guaranteed for one year. Formerly $1.75. Anniversary Sale **$1.49**

No. 3—Formerly $1.89. Anniversary sale, quantity limited **$1.59**

Hot Water Bottle

Fine quality all-white rubber and guaranteed for one year. An inspection will show you that these Anniversary prices are worth taking advantage of.



No. 2—Formerly $1.25. Anniversary Sale **$1.12**

No. 3—Formerly $1.50. Anniversary Sale **$1.39**

No. 4—Formerly $1.75. Anniversary sale, quantity limited **$1.59**

ABSORBENT COTTON

Highest grade	24c
Hospital grade	15c

RUBBER SHEETING

1 yd. wide (75c value). Yard . . . **59c** up

Durham Domino Razors



In practical, compact, leather traveling case, with extra blades **$1.00**

Shaving Mirror

Nickel-plated extension Shaving Mirror. $2.75 value for



$1.98

Family Remedies

Alcohol, Grain; pint, 45c; qt., 85c	
Ammonia Water, pint (stronger)	20c
Angier's Emulsion	39c, 75c
Antiphlogistine,	20c, 37c, 54c, 92c, $1.79
Benger's Food	23c, 50c, $1.45
Bisurated Magnesia	45c, 69c
Borax Powder, lb.	12c
Bromo Seltzer	9c, 19c, 39c, 69c
Cascara Compound, John's	19c
Cascarets	10c, 19c, 39c
Chloride Lime	10c
Clysmic Water	15c, 20c, 40c
Crudol	20c, 40c
Riker's Corn Remedy	15c
Diamond Dyes,	9c
Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	50c
Foot Balm	25c
Frog in Your Throat	10c
Ex Lax	10c, 19c
Hagee's Cod Liver Oil	74c
Horlick's Malted Milk,	38c, 74c, $2.95
Itchikill Ointment	45c
Jaynes' Malt Extract	15c
Jaynes' Blood and Nerve, 60c,	$1
Jaynes' Dyspepsia Tablets,	25c, 40c
Jaynes' Sodium Phosphate, Granulated Effervescent	27c, 72c
Klensall	10c, 20c, 30c
Kreothol	15c, 25c, 42c, $1
Listerine	17c, 33c, 59c
Malt Nutrine	20c
Malt Hoppo	35c, 65c, $1.25
Maltine and Combinations	75c
Maltzyme and Combinations,	39c, 75c
Mellen's Food	35c, 55c
Manacea Water	45c
Mulford's Tablets	10c, 25c
Nervo Headache Powders,	10c, 19c
Newbro's Herpicide	39c, 75c
Phillips's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	39c, 75c
Phillips's Milk Magnesia	37c
Pluto Water	15c, 30c
Radway's Ready Relief	39c, 74c
Rainbow Dyes	10c
Resinol Ointment	39c, 78c
Riker's Expectorant	25c, 60c
Rikura Headache Powder,	10c, 25c
Riker's Antiseptis	25c, 50c, 90c
Riker's Beef, Iron and Wine,	50c, 90c
Riker's Cathartic Salts	25c
Riker's Syrup Senafig	35c
Riker's Twin Tabs	10c, 19c, 35c
Rikermidgets	23c, 43c
Russell's Emulsion	72c
Stuart's Dyspepsia	39c, 74c
Sal Hepatica	18c, 38c, 80c
Scott's Emulsion	39c, 69c
Shac	10c, 19c
Saniped Bunion Plaster	15c
Saniped Corn Plaster	15c
Saniped Foot Tablets	15c
Taps	9c, 19c, 39c, 78c
Taps, Jr.	9c, 19c
Tiz	20c, 40c
Westphal's Auxiliator	.25c, 50c

Overhead Shower

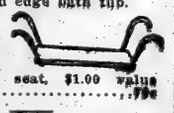


that you can attach by simply putting in a few screws. Polished brass tubing, heavily nickel plated, with heavy canvas curtains on nickel rings. Actually $7.50 value. Riker price

$4.98

BATH TUB SEAT

A strong oak seat, with strong steel hangers—covered with rubber to prevent scratching. Will fit any round edge bath tub. A 79c value for **59c**



With white enamel oak seat, $1.00 value for **79c**

PLATE GLASS SHELF



24 in. or 18 in. long by 5 in. wide, complete with nickel-plated bracket and screws. $1.00 value **69c**

Crushed Strawberries In Whipped Cream

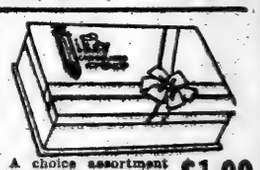


and covered with sweet milk chocolate. This tasty combination was specially packed for this sale. Pound box, 40c value, for **29c**

FREE 50c JAR RIKER'S Violate Cerate

A greaseless massage cream, with 1 lb. box. RIKER DOLLAR CHOCOLATES





A choice assortment of the highest grade chocolates, for **$1.00**

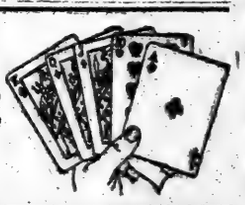
FREE Box of 25c Ivolin Stationery

High Grade Linen Finished Paper, 24 Sheets, 24 Envelopes with Ivolin Fountain Pen

14-Kt. genuine Iridium point. Every pen guaranteed self-filling with pocket Clip attached ($1.50 value). Total value $1.75, all for **98c**



FREE Hoyle's Book of Rules of Card Games (15c value) with 35c package of No. 53 Gold Edge PLAYING CARDS Total value 40c; all for **25c**





FREE NICKEL CLUTCH PENCIL with Clip (15c value) with box of COPLEY LINEN STATIONERY

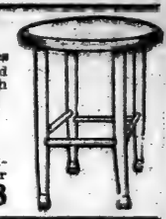
First Quality Linen Finish Paper, 24 sheets, 24 Envelopes, at **25c**

FREE 49c BATH MAT

Heavy cotton crash, 36x22 inches blue and white, and pink and white, with White Enamel Bath Room Stool

Strong and good looking, with rubber tipped feet, for **$1.98**





FREE Very Soft Cotton (35c value) BATH TOWEL with any BATH SPRAY

Complete with nozzle, tubing and connections, at . . . . . **98c** or over





FREE (35c value) Nickel SANOLA SYRINGE HOOK

which prevents tubing and hose from cracking and provides a convenient place for an article usually without a place, with **Fountain Syringe** at **98c** or over

All Riker Fountain Syringes are fully guaranteed.





FREE Hot Water Bottle Cover

Fine quality soft cotton flannel hot water bottle cover. 25c value, with any hot water bottle at **89c** or over

Riker's Hot Water Bottles Fully Guaranteed.





FREE 15c PINT BOTTLE RIKER'S BORATED Household Ammonia

And one pair 35c RUBBER GLOVES

Which protect the hands when housecleaning and dishwashing. Total value 54c, all for **39c**



A Practical Case For the Traveling Man

Containing just the essential toilet articles in a compact, genuine black leather case, with snap clasp. Case contains imitation Fox-wood hair brush, with eleven rows of strong, pure bristles, genuine Pyralin ivory comb, with coarse and fine teeth, transparent celluloid-handled toothbrush with 2 rows pure white bristles. Celluloid ivory toothbrush holder, can of Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder, Williams' or Colgate's Shaving Stick, in nickel case; Rubberset Shaving Brush in collapsible nickel traveling case; $4.50 value

$2.97



$47,500 FOR BOOKS THAT COST $4,000

Women Paid Ten Times Their Value for Farmer's De Luxe Editions.

APPRAISED AT THE TRIAL

Roosevelt Portrait, Worth 25 Cents, His Autograph on Army Commission, $10, Expert Says.

Experts were called by the Government yesterday at the trial in the Federal District Court before Judge Foster of James J. Farmer, Col. William J. Hartley, and others for making use of the mails to carry on an alleged fraud through the sale of gorgeously bound books to show what was the true market value of the volumes which they sold. According to their testimony, the books were worth about one-tenth of the price which the Anglo-American Authors' Association obtained for them. The experts were harsh in the criticism of some of the autographs and other so-called rarities.

Frederick M. Hopkins, who is associated with Henry Malkan at 42 Broadway, was the first expert to be called, and as Assistant District Attorney Roosa handed up to him the volumes which Mrs. Bird of Salt Lake City had bought for about $47,500, he appraised them at the regular market value of about $4,000. Miss Marion Preston's purchases cost her $37,500, but Mr. Hopkins thought they should have been acquired for about $2,340. An illustrated set of Shakespeare in her library he thought to be so common that a well-informed book man would never have bought it. The illustrations, he said, had no connection with the plots of the plays.

A set of Abraham Lincoln the witness thought was worth about $290 for the text and $34.75 for the autograph it contained, and when the portrait of Col. Roosevelt, which had been given to Miss Watts on account of her large book purchases, was shown to him he asserted that it was merely a print of the value of 25 cents. Miss Watts had also received as a special favor a commission for a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army signed by the former President, and of this Mr. Hopkins said:

"It may be worth $10, but I doubt if you could get so much unless from an enthusiastic admirer. It might be more marketable to a Progressive."

CLAFLIN CLAIMS PUT IN.

More Than $500,000 of Notes Were Deposited Yesterday.

In the Claflin reorganization matter $600,000 worth of claims were deposited with the committee's secretary yesterday afternoon. This brings the total of such deposits to about $26,000,000, and it is confidently expected that another million in note claims will be deposited before the end of the week. Monday is the day which the committee named for the final deposit date, and it is expected that heavy deposits will come in on that day because the attitude of the banks which have not yet sent in their claims is said to be favorable to the plan. So far there have been no objections or withdrawals of deposits already made. In view of this it is somewhat doubtful if an extension of the time for note deposits will be asked for by the committee, though no definite statement was made on this point yesterday.

Deposits of merchandise and cash deposit claims with the General Creditors' Committee are coming in well, but it was said yesterday to be doubtful if the actual total of these deposits could be given out before Monday. Tomorrow is the last day given by the General Committee for the deposit of such claims. As was said earlier in the week, however, the bulk of these claims is already in the committee's hands.

The question of whether the proceedings shall be in equity or bankruptcy is still an open one, though sentiment is said to lean now toward bankruptcy, for the reason that it would expedite matters and not necessarily incur loss through enforced liquidation. By a man close to the men "higher up," it was said yesterday that the $600,000 in trustees' fees mentioned several times in connection with bankruptcy proceedings were more mythical than actual, and that this figure is more likely to be $8,000 than $600,000. If the latter figure had to be paid, it was added, it would prove an absolute bar to proceedings in bankruptcy.

Court of Appeals Decisions Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—The Court of Appeals will meet tomorrow, hand down decisions, and take a recess until Nov. 9. A decision on the legality of the Constitutional Convention scheduled for next year is looked for.

MAID'S TALE UNTRUE, SAYS MRS. CARMAN

Continued from Page 1.

day. When the clerk asked her name she answered "Florence A. Carman" in a whisper so low that it could be heard only a few feet, and the answer had to be repeated. She gave her address as Freeport, and began her direct testimony at once, Mr. Levy asking questions now and then, but permitting her to tell a running story when she cared to.

"You are the wife of Dr. Edwin Carman of Freeport?" he asked.

"Yes," she replied.

"When were you married to Dr. Carman?"

"We were married in 1892."

"And where have you lived since that time?"

Mrs. Carman looked at him and smiled, as though thinking it strange that her young lawyer, who visited the Carman home often, should ask.

"We've lived in Freeport all the time," she said, quietly.

"Do you remember the night of June 30 last?"

"Yes, I remember it very well."

"Where did you go in the morning on that date?"

"To New York."

"What time did you return to Freeport?"

"I don't remember the exact time."

"Where did you go when you got off the train in Freeport?"

"We went home at once."

"And then?"

"I went directly upstairs and took off my wraps and rested until dinner."

"At what time did you leave the table?" Mr. Levy then asked.

"At about 7 o'clock," the witness replied.

"Who was in the waiting room at the time?"

Saw Two Women in Office.

"I don't know; but near the door there was a strange man. I remember that because he had to move his feet to let me pass, which made me notice him. There were also two ladies in the room, I noticed."

"Did you recognize the ladies?"

"No."

"How were you feeling at that time?"

"I had a headache, which had come on after the day's traveling."

"What did you do after supper?"

"I went upstairs to go to bed."

"What did you do upstairs?"

"I put my clothes away and went directly to bed."

"What did you do next, if anything?"

"The sound of the piano downstairs annoyed me because of the headache, and I called to Elizabeth to stop practicing."

"What did you hear next?"

"A short time after that I heard the noise downstairs." (She referred to the crash of the broken window pane and the report of the pistol.)

"And what did you do?"

"For a little while I listened. I heard mother and sister running downstairs, and I myself then ran to the top of the steps and looked over the rail. I could see the two strange women running out of the front door."

"Then what did you do?"

"I hurried back to the clothes closet and got a kimono, which I put on, and went to another room for a pair of slippers."

"Was the bedroom light or dark at that time?"

"I don't remember that, Mr. Levy."

Went Downstairs After Shooting.

"After finding the slippers and putting on the kimono, where did you go?"

"I went down the front stairs to the waiting room, entered the room, and stood beside the mantelpiece waiting to learn what had happened."

"Could you see into the doctor's office from your position in the waiting room?"

"No, the portiere in front of the door to the office cut off the view. Soon I heard the doctor's voice, in what seemed to be a normal tone, and felt reassured."

"What did you do then?"

"I went back upstairs. I found Elizabeth at the top of the steps and spoke to her, then I returned to my bedroom. Soon sister came upstairs and into the bedroom. I asked her what had happened downstairs, and she said that somebody had been shot."

"Where was Elizabeth then?"

"I don't know where she had gone."

"Did anybody else come into the room?"

"Yes, Miss Corby came in after a while, and later my father came in."

"Did you see the District Attorney on the night of the shooting?"

"Yes, he talked to me for a while that night. I did not retire finally until 2 o'clock in the morning."

"Between the time you arrived from the city and the time you retired did you at any time go out in the rear of the house?"

"At no time."

This flatly contradicts the story of the maid, Celia Coleman.

"Mrs. Carman, was there any good reason," her counsel went on, "why you did not go into the doctor's office instead of standing at the mantelpiece in the waiting room?"

Mrs. Carman hesitated a moment and seemed a little nervous. Then she said: "Yes."

Tells of Slapping Nurse.

District Attorney Smith jumped to his feet and offered his only objection during her direct examination, saying that the court was not concerned with reasons in the case, but wanted to know only whether she had gone into the room. Justice Kelby overruled the objection and then Mrs. Carman told an intimate bit of family history. In this part of her story Mrs. Carman's voice was low but clear, and she leaned forward toward the jurymen as though telling a secret.

"When this incident with the nurse took place," Mrs. Carman said, referring to the incident involving Mrs. Varriance, the trained nurse of Freeport, who was on the witness stand on Tuesday, "the Doctor was very angry and told me I must never, under any circumstances, come into his office again while he was in there with anybody. He said he would leave me if I did. And then other things had occurred in the office, too. For instance, one evening a man who had been shot came into the Doctor's office, and fainted before the Doctor reached him. The man fell to the floor, striking and breaking a medical cabinet in falling. This made a big noise, but I never even went into the office then."

"Do you remember Mrs. Varriance?" Mr. Levy interrupted to ask.

"Yes, I remember her."

"When did you see her last?"

"About the 22d of April, I think it was."

"Where was she?"

"I saw her first in the evening in the doctor's waiting room. I went upstairs to see Elizabeth, and when I came back she had gone. I didn't know whether she had gone nome or into the office, and I went to the back of the house and around the corner. The shade to the doctor's window was open and I looked in."

"Was this the same window which was broken and through which the shot was fired on the night of June 30?" Mr. Levy asked anticipating a question which it has been thought the prosecution would lay stress on.

"Yes; the same window," Mrs. Carman answered.

"What did you see?"

Carman Handed Nurse Money.

"The doctor handed the woman some money. First they were talking for a while, and the doctor threw his hands out and shook his head. Then they began talking again and sat down, facing one another. After a while he put his hand deep down in his pocket and drew out some money, which he counted and handed to her. She took it and put it in her purse, and they continued to talk for a little while. Then she got up and went over to him. She kissed him on the cheek and started to leave. As she was going I rapped on the window and then went around to the door of the office. I said, 'Doctor, let me in,' and he opened the door. When I saw the two standing there together I said, 'This is pretty work, you handing money to her,' and so I slapped her on the side of the face. Then I turned to Dr. Carman and said, 'So, this is where our money goes, is it?'"

"I demanded the money back from the nurse. She turned to the Doctor and asked if she should give it to me. Doctor said, 'If she wants it, give it to her,' and the nurse handed the money to me. Then I told her never to come to the house again, and when she looked at the Doctor he told her that if I said for her not to come again she must stay away."

This testimony does not differ from that of Mrs. Varriance, who said that the amount referred to was $15 and that she had borrowed it from the physician. Mrs. Carman's voice now sank to a whisper and the jury strained forward to hear.

"He gave me the most awful calling down I've ever had in my life," Mrs. Carman went on, "he was terribly mad, and I said that I never would come into his office again when anybody was there."

Had Dictograph Installed.

She was asked if she had seen Mrs. Varriance at the house again and said no. Then her lawyer asked:

"Mrs. Carman, did you have a dictograph installed in Dr. Carman's office?"

"Yes," she said.

"Why?"

It was here that she seemed about to break down and spoke as though she were repressing sobs with difficulty.

"I was suspicious of the doctor," she replied. "People said so many things that I didn't know what to believe. He would be out all night and people would ask 'Was he out on business?' until I got sick and tired of it all and determined to find out for myself. But I wasn't crazy with jealousy as the newspapers have said. I reasoned it out like this: If I was to take any step I wanted first of all to be absolutely sure of what I was doing. And so I decided to find out about it definitely if I could."

She could not remember when she had first heard of the dictograph, she said, but said that she remembered her conversation with Gaston Boissonault, from whom she purchased the instrument, and who testified on the second day of the trial. She saw him in his office in West Forty-second Street, Manhattan, she said.

Mrs. Carman explained that the reason she had bought outright the instrument just a week before Mrs. Bailey was shot was that Boissonault had allowed her to have it for a few weeks, accepting a $50 payment, and had told her that if, at the end of that time, she decided to purchase it she could have it for $50 more. She had had it for the given time when she paid the balance, she said.

Mrs. Carman then testified that she had visited Mr. Boissonault's office a second time to complain that the machine was not working properly, tones that were too loud or too low escaped her. Mr. Boissonault had testified that the defendant had expressed herself as highly pleased with the dictograph. Mrs. Carman next said she had told Mr. Boissonault that everything she had been able to hear up to that time had been reassuring.

Removed Machine Next Day.

When asked who had removed the dictograph, Mrs. Carman said that she herself tore it out on the morning after the murder, taking the part in the office out before breakfast and the rest later.

"Why did you take it out?" Mr. Levy asked.

"Because I thought my husband had enough trouble on his hands then," the witness replied, "without adding to it the possibility of his finding out that I had been suspicious of him."

"Were you listening through the dictograph to conversation in the office on the night of June 30?"

"No."

"Did you listen at any regular time nightly?"

"The only time I listened was when I saw persons go into the office who called frequently to see the doctor."

"Did you ever listen to a stranger?"

"No, Mr. Levy."

"Did you know Mrs. Bailey?"

"No."

Mrs. Carman then explained that, on Mr. Levy's request, she had gone to the Morgue to view Mrs. Bailey's body and see if she had ever seen her before. She said she did not recognize her.

In the District Attorney's opening address the statement was made that Mrs. Carman consulted counsel before suspicion had fallen on her. Mr. Levy asked Mrs. Carman to tell under what conditions he had called on her the day after the murder.

"You came to offer your sympathy," she said. "I asked you if you would advise me if I needed any advice, for one of the newspapers had made a statement that looked as though suspicion might fall on me."

Asked if she had ever fired a pistol in her life, or any other firearm, she said she had not.

"You heard Celia Coleman's testimony yesterday?" Mr. Levy next asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

Taking up the negro maid's testimony bit by bit, the lawyer questioned Mrs. Carman about each important statement.

"Did you talk to the girl in the kitchen on the night of the murder?" he asked.

"No, I did not go into the kitchen after dinner," said Mrs. Carman.

"Did you hear her testify that you said to her, 'I shot him'?"

"Yes."

"Was it true?"

"No."

"Did you hear her say you passed through the kitchen, wearing a kimono and a nightcap, just before the shooting?"

"Yes."

"Was it true?"

"No."

"Did you hear her say you showed her a pistol when you came back into the kitchen after the shot?"

"Yes."

"Was it true?"

"No."

Contradicts Maid's Testimony.

In this manner the whole fabric of the maid's testimony was gone through. Mrs. Carman denied that the maid took hold of her arm and urged her to stay out of the office after the shooting; that she had visited the girl in her bedroom on the top floor the next morning at 5:30 o'clock and said, "Why did I shoot that woman?" and "I hope God will forgive me," and that the girl had responded that God would forgive anything but "self-murder." She denied promising to care for the maid's little boy in the event that anything happened to her, and said she did not give her $5 the day after the shooting and ask her to lie about what she had seen the evening before. The direct testimony of the accused woman then ended with an unexpected move.

"What was the condition of your arms after the shooting on the night of June 30?" her attorney asked Mrs. Carman.

"They were all right," she responded.

"Would you mind taking off your gloves and letting the jury see them now?"

Mrs. Carman unfastened the long white gloves she had worn in court all day, removed them, and then exhibited two well-shaped arms and hands. No scars were visible.

"Were there no cuts or bruises on them the morning after the shooting?"

"No."

The testimony of a witness, who was one of the first persons to enter the doctor's office after the shooting, was to the effect that the window pane had been broken at the corner of the sill and that there were three long, sharp prongs which reached almost to the corner.

Mrs. Carman was then turned over to the prosecuting attorney for cross-examination. Justice Kelby asked Mr. Smith if the examination would take long.

"I think it will take quite a while," Mr. Smith said.

The Justice then adjourned court until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In his brief for the defense, Mr. Levy devoted considerable attention to the testimony which Mrs. Carman herself was to give. This was delivered during the morning session, the District Attorney having stated that all of the witnesses for the State had been presented when the defense finished cross-examining Frank J. Farrell. Today was the first day that Mr. Levy had taken a speaking part in the trial, all former cross-examinations having been made by Surrogate John J. Graham.

To Prove Slayer Was a Man.

"Our case will be presented in two parts," Mr. Levy said. "One part will be negative, in which we will prove that Mrs. Carman did not commit the murder with which she is charged; the other part will be affirmative, and in it we will prove that some other person—a man—murdered Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey. Who the man was, or what his motive was, we confess that we cannot establish. It is the duty of the defense to establish only the innocence of the defendant, however, and our duty will have been fulfilled when we have created a reasonable doubt as to Mrs. Carman's guilt. And so we are doing more than the criminal law of the State requires."

The cross-examination of Farrell was conducted by Mr. Graham. It concerned his reliability principally and refutation of his story about having seen a woman raise the screen and shoot into the window on June 30 was left mostly to the later testimony of alleged former acquaintances of the wanderer, who said that Farrell was in Manhattan on that date. In explaining his presence in Freeport, Farrell said yesterday that he had "hitched" on the back of an auto truck in Merrick road and had gotten off at Jamaica on that date. He had also said that he was looking for road work, and that he was a stationary engineer.

The attorney tried to make him tell at what spot he stood on the Carman lawn when he saw a woman shoot, but was unable to get a definite answer.

Detective William J. Burns, who assisted in obtaining evidence for the prosecution, appeared in Mineola at luncheon time and was in court during part of the afternoon session. Among the persons put on the stand by the defense to offset Farrell's story was Thomas Crogan, who said that he was a strikebreaker and lived in the district of the gang known as "the Forty Thieves," in New York. He said Farrell told him on July 3 that he believed he could get "three square meals a day and a place to flop" by appearing at Freeport and being sent to jail as a material witness in the Carman case.

HINDUS LEAVING CANADA.

No More Work for Them, They Say —About 150 Sail for Far East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—About 150 Hindus from Canada took passage today on the liners Tenyo Maru and Mongolia for the Far East.

"We are going home because we have to," said one of them. "There is no more work for us in Canada. We are not over welcome in Canada anyway. We are leaving all our property behind us."

TO REMOVE ELEVATED LINE.

Committee to Boost Movement for Subway in Lower Fulton Street.

To remove the elevated railroad lines from the centre of Brooklyn, near the Borough Hall, and especially to prevent the erection of third tracks in Fulton Street, a strong committee of citizens of that borough has been formed to induce the city to modify its rapid transit plans so as to substitute for the elevated lines in this region a subway. They intend to ask the City Plan Committee of the Board of Estimate to give them at an early date a hearing, at which shall be present representatives of the Public Service Commission, the B. R. T., and the Brooklyn Committee on City Plan.

The movement has sprung from the sentiment in favor of creating a dignified and convenient centre for Brooklyn, and has been brought to a head by the plans for the third tracking of the Fulton Street line. This involves the construction of a structure twelve feet above the present elevated line, and it is declared that this will be the irremediable ruin of that important business thoroughfare.

Idaho State Treasurer Sentenced.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 22.—G. V. Allen, State Treasurer of Idaho, pleaded guilty to embezzlement of State funds today and was sentenced to a term of five to ten years in the penitentiary.

EX-MAYOR'S SON ACCUSED.

Frank Gonzales of Hoboken Indicted as an Auto Bandit.

Frank Gonzales, 22 years old, son of former Mayor George Gonzales of Hoboken, has been indicted by the Hudson County Grand Jury as one of six auto bandits who, it is alleged, early on the morning of Oct. 4 blackjacked Lionel Frost on the Hudson Boulevard at Weehawken and robbed him of $90 in cash and a gold watch valued at $350.

Chester Drewes of 17 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, indicted with Gonzales, is at present under arrest in Bergen County for complicity in another auto bandit robbery. James Ryan and three other men, known to the police as Kerrigan, Doyle, and Holland, are fugitives.

Gonzales, when arrested, said that when Frost was assaulted he was unconscious from drink in the auto and took no hand in the robbery. Later he made different statements in a newspaper interview, which led Prosecutor Hudspeth and the Grand Jury to believe that he was guilty of the alleged crime.

Boy Scouts Find Suicide's Body.

WALTHAM, Mass., Oct. 22.—The body of Walter H. Little, 19 years old, was found at the side of a road today by Boy Scouts, who had been assisting in a search for the missing youth. There were bullet wounds in the head and over the heart, and a revolver was near the body. Little had been ill. Medical Examiner West said it was a case of suicide.

NEW YORK'S FAMOUS SEA-FOOD RESTAURANT—

It's GOSSLER'S "CAMPUS," at 104th St. and Columbus Ave. Easy to reach by "L" and Subway.

All sea-foods DIRECT from the Ocean to our tables—there's the secret of our appetizing meals! They are shipped to us DAILY and prepared with consummate skill and care.

Everything clean, fresh, pure—surroundings and "atmosphere" as well as the food.

CLASSIC ENTERTAINMENT

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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 & $5 SHOES

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.



NO INCREASE IN PRICES

NO CHANGE IN QUALITY

BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2.00

Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

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93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
984 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—831 Broad St.
PATERSON—192 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av.

No War Shortage

We wish to announce that we have sufficient quantities (with very few exceptions) of the **3,500**

French and English Medicines — Remedies

(which we import)

TO SUPPLY ALL NORMAL DEMANDS

At present the prices on all English preparations are the same as before the war, and French preparations have been advanced only ten per cent.

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Should you have difficulty in obtaining our importations at reasonable figures—communicate with us and we will refer you to reliable Drug Stores in your section.

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The heart of the light is the mantle. The tremendous economy, efficiency, and agreeable easy-seeing quality of Modern Gas Light depend upon the use of Welsbach and Reflex "Shield of Quality" Mantles. To introduce *this kind of gas light* to everyone, and to remove every excuse for using inferior and inefficient mantles, **the prices of Welsbach and Reflex Mantles have been sharply reduced:—**

25c "Reflex" brand, Upright or Inverted, now 15c
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Welsbach and Reflex Mantles are a wise and profitable purchase. At the new low prices, they are a real bargain! They last longer, use less gas and produce the quality of light that means eye comfort and satisfaction.

By this "Shield of Quality" on the box You know the genuine

See Your Dealer or Gas Company Today

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When you *know* GAS LIGHTING you *prefer* it.

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Belgian Relief Fund Belgian Relief Fund

"CHILDREN STARVING IN BELGIUM"

You saw that, no doubt, in the war news.

There is a good deal of war news—pages of it—every day.

But that, somehow, stood out black from the page.

"Children Starving."

It hurt—Your heart ached—Still aches.

YOU have a child, perhaps. You thought, as you read—?

At any rate—you once WERE a child.

Children get pretty hungry—you know—just between meal times.

But suppose there are no meals!

Well—there are none—for hundreds—yes, thousands—of children—and mothers—in war-wrecked little Belgium.

And there will not be—soon enough—unless you, and you—and all of us—help now—today—just as quickly as possible—and just as often as possible.

"Do It Now" never meant more.

It means soup—for some one who is very hungry, over there.

Even your little—the nickels and dimes—means that:—means soup—and bread—for a destitute Belgian woman or child.

Your more-than-a-little—the dollars, fifties, hundreds—means more soup and bread, and other help, for more of the homeless, helpless, destitute.

"HE GIVES TWICE WHO GIVES QUICKLY."

Yesterday's contributions, $4,105.63.

Total to Date, $191, 732.33.

Cabled to Ambassador Page, London, yesterday, $50,000 for relief of Belgians in Belgium.

Cabled to American Minister Van Dyke, The Hague, yesterday, $5,000 for relief of Belgian refugees in Holland.

Previous remittances to Antwerp, Brussels and Holland.

1 Cent—Smallest individual contribution to date.

$10,000 Largest individual contribution to date.

Some are giving weekly or monthly. You?

THE DAY'S NEWS IS TELLING THE PITIFUL STORY

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

10 Bridge St., New York.

Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. DeForest, Chairman of Executive Committee.
Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States.
Pierre Mali, Consul-General at New York.

Lyman Abbott, Otto T. Bannard, Armand Batta, Jamie M. Beck, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert S. Brewster, Henry W. DeForest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Lionel Hagenaers, Thomas H. Hubbard, Rev. O. A. Nye, Henry Fairfield Osborn, W. Bardar Parsons, Bernard Rapp, John Van Rickstal, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas Thacher, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alfred T. White

Checks should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall St., and contributions sent there or to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York.

New clothing, sent prepaid, package plainly marked as to contents, to Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Ave., will be forwarded for distribution.

B. R. L.

CONVENTION NAMES MEXICAN CABINET

Break with Carranza May Come When Five Men Appointed Seek to Take Portfolios.

MORE VERA CRUZ DELAYS

El Paso Hears That Conference Is at an End and That Villa Is Marching on Durango.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The Mexican National Convertion at Aguascalientes, which recently voted itself the sovereign authority in Mexico, has appointed a committee of five "to assume the duties" of five Cabinet positions in Mexico City, according to advices to the State Department today. The committee is to take charge of the portfolios of Foreign Relations, War, Public Instruction, Justice, and Finance. No mention was made in the dispatches of what the convention would do with reference to the provisional Presidency, but it has been expected that this question woul await the arrival of Gen. Zapata or his delegates for decision.

A test of strength may come upon the effort of the commission to assume authority. Heretofore there has been no indication that the convention intended to exercise executive functions. Moreover, there are intimations not only in the press dispatches but in official reports that Gen. Carranza has refused to recognise the sovereignty of the assembly, and proposes to continue to exercise executive functions until there has been a general election.

American troops seem sure to remain in Vera Cruz until the friction between Gen. Carranza and the Aguascalientes convention is adjusted, in the opinion of officials here, who base their conclusions on today's advices to the State Department.

Carranza has referred back to the convention the administrative questions incident to withdrawing the troops, although he had submitted the same question to the convention before it voted itself the supreme authority in Mexico, and it had instructed him to comply with the proposals of the United States for protection of clericals, Mexicans who had served Gen. Funston, and others.

Carranza has since questioned the sovereignty of the convention, and it is believed here he resents being instructed by what he considers an advisory body. His only explanation to the United States was that for him to issue a proclamation embodying the American proposals might establish a dangerous precedent.

EL PASO, Oct. 22.—Advices from Mexico City tonight indicated that the Aguascalientes Convention had ended without result and would not be renewed. An official telegram from Guadalajara said military bulletins from the national capital reported that Gen. Antonio Villareal and others of the Carranza delegates remained in Mexico City.

The convention adjourned, it was said, so that the Carranza representatives could invite their chief to attend the convention. It was to have renewed its sessions today, but Carranza's refusal to go to Aguascalientes was believed to have ended the meeting.

Carranza agents intimated that the presence of Villa troops near the convention might have caused the delay. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Villa, who is at the head of a column moving into Durango.

NO ARRESTS BY VILLA.

Maytorena's Force in Sonora Prepares for New Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing asserted today that the State Department was still without any confirmation of the report circulated for the last three days that Gen. Villa was menacing the Aguascalientes Convention with an army of 18,000 men. Officials of the Administration doubted the accuracy of this report.

Señor Rafael Zubaran, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency here, received direct advices today from Gen. Carranza denying the report that the members of the Aguascalientes Convention had been arrested by order of Gen. Villa.

Señor Zubaran tonight received this telegram from the Mexican Consular Agent at Nogales:

Political prisoners whom Maytorena released yesterday at Hermosillo were rearrested at Nogales today by his orders. Gen. Alvarado and his staff and Dr. Caturlegi escaped to the American side. Four hundred ex-Federals from Lower California joined Maytorena's forces today, bringing with them two cannon and three machine guns.

NOGALES, Sonora, Oct. 22.—Gov. Maytorena brought up 500 Yaquis from the south today to reinforce his army before Naco. The Indians are said to be the band that killed its officers a short time ago at Santa Rosalia, and commandeered the Mexican Government ship Korrigan, on which it sailed to Mazatlan. Four of the Indians were killed on the way in gun fights among themselves.

BRINGS ZAPATA DELEGATES.

Gen. Angeles Reports Success with Southern Rebel Chief.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—Gen. Lucio Blanco received today a telegram from Gen. Felipe Angeles dated Cuernavaca, capital of the State of Morelos, asking him to inform Gen. Antonio Villareal, President of the Aguascalientes convention, that he (Angeles) was cordially received by Zapata, who had promised to send delegates to the convention.

These delegates are expected here tomorrow with Gen. Angeles and other Commissioners en route to Aguascallentes.

FELIX DIAZ ACTIVE.

Agents at Vera Cruz to Stir Up Revolt in South Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 22.—Agents of Felix Diaz have arrived here preparing for general activity in Southern Mexico to include the forces of Higinio Aguilar.

The agents carry orders regarding cooperation.

MARINES TO NICARAGUA.

American Garrison Strengthened to Protect Bank and Government.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Three companies of American marines have been transferred from the Canal Zone to Managua, capital of Nicaragua, to protect the National Bank of Nicaragua and to prevent a threatened uprising against the Diaz Government, according to advices received here today.

For more than two years the United States has maintained a garrison of 100 marines at Managua, and recently troops were transferred to the National Palace and now occupy rooms adjoining the sleeping quarters of President Diaz.

Messages telling of the sending of additional marines to Managua were received from Colon, and included an unconfirmed report that, as a result of a hostile demonstration in front of the National Bank at Managua, soldiers fired into the crowd, wounding several persons. It was not explained whether United States marines or Nicaraguan troops were employed to disperse the mob.

LORIMER AGAIN INDICTED.

With Five Others He Faces Charges in Illinois State Courts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Ex-Senator William Lorimer, President of the defunct LaSalle Street Trust and Savings Bank; four other bank officials, and John K. Seagraves, Chief Clerk in the office of the State Auditor, were indicted in the State Courts here today charged with conspiracy, embezzlement, and larceny.

The other defendants were C. B. Munday, Vice President of the bank; H. W. Huttig, Director; Thomas McDonald, cashier, and Charges G. Fox, Vice President. The LaSalle Street institution was closed by the State Bank Examiner June 12.

Lorimer previously had been indicted in the Federal Court.

OVER-OCEAN PHONE HALTED BY THE WAR

Marconi Aid Perfects Wireless Instrument to Carry the Voice Across the Atlantic.

ITALIAN NAVY USING IT

Tests Between London and New York Merely Delayed by Censorship, Says H. J. Round, Inventor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—But for the war the human voice would have been thrown across the Atlantic Ocean by wireless this month, according to a statement made by H. J. Round, one of William Marconi's lieutenants, who has perfected a wireless telephone instrument which has just been adopted for use in the Italian Navy. This apparatus, Mr. Round says, is guaranteed to carry 40 miles, and under favorable conditions should make voice audible at 60 miles.

The British Admiralty has displayed great interest in the invention, and it is being tested aboard English ships. It makes possible the transmission of all orders from the Admiral to the Captains in the fleet by word of mouth, and, should a misunderstanding arise, even during a battle, it could be cleared away simply by ringing up the flagship and talking the matter over.

Could Talk Across the Atlantic.

"By multiplying the power and costliness of the materials, Mr. Round remarked, the same device could easily make words spoken in New York audible here, and that is what we had planned to demonstrate this month. It would have been wholly a scientific demonstration without present commercial value, owing to its excessive cost. But the restrictions governing wireless communication are so numerous under war-time conditions that experiments of that kind are out of the question."

Mr. Round's apparatus is simple and no more expensive than amateur wireless telegraphy outfits. In order to get connection with any particular point a selective scheme has been devised by which an aerial wave of certain strength sets a pendulum, attuned to like strength, swinging sufficiently to ring a bell at the receiving point. Thus the caller can ring any one of about twenty different receivers without the remaining nineteen hearing the call. Once the connection is established conversation across 40 miles of air is easier even than by wire except when there is lightning in the atmosphere, which has the effect of slightly blurring the sounds.

Tested by King of Italy.

"I completed my experimenting several weeks ago in Italy, and the Duke of the Abruzzi, who attended many demonstrations, had little difficulty in persuading the Italian Government to purchase the device for the navy," said Mr. Round. "It is interesting to know that the King of Italy was present the first time the instrument was demonstrated by Marconi himself and talked from the Ministry of Marine to a point 20 kilometers distant. So far as I know his Majesty is the first ruler to hear the human voice over the wireless."

PANAMA GUN PASSES TEST.

Work on Fort Amador Now Almost Completed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 22.—The 16-inch gun at Fort Amador has passed a successful test. Work on these fortifications is almost completed.

OPPOSE BOUNDARY VERDICT

Commission Says Costa Rica Gets More Than She Asked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 22.—The Commission of the National Deputies advises the rejection of the boundary decision on the ground that Costa Rica receives more than she asked.

O. E. MILLER SENTENCED.

Chicago Man to Go to Jail in England for Three Months.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Orlando Edgar Miller, formerly of Chicago, who was convicted of having caused the death of Miss Kate Addison Scott by the administration of a drug while she was a patient in a sanitarium conducted by him in this country, was sentenced today to imprisonment for three months.

SIX HELD AS SAFE BLOWERS

New London Police Capture Men Accused in Providence.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 22.—Six men in a touring car were arrested here today on suspicion of having been connected with the robbery of a store at Providence, R. I. The arrests were made in response to a message from the police of that city.

At Police Headquarters the men gave their names as Leonard L. Maynard, Raymond W. Staley, Burnside McCullen, Albert Percival, Joseph F. Brady, and Michael Devlin. They had about $675 in cash As they entered the police house Staley drew a revolver and pointed it at an officer. He was immediately covered by half a dozen revolvers and disarmed.

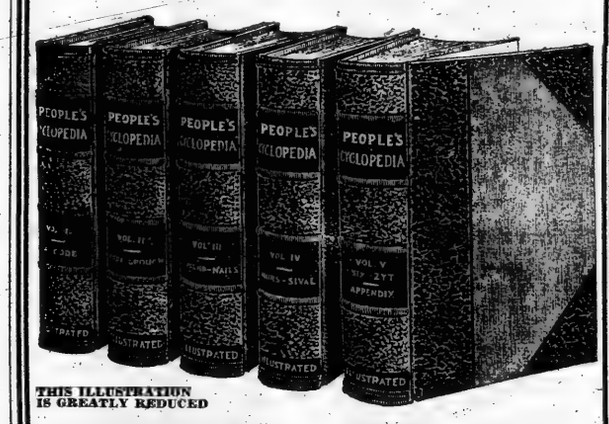
The automobile bore a New Jersey registry number, 2,540.

The prisoners were taken back to Providence tonight.

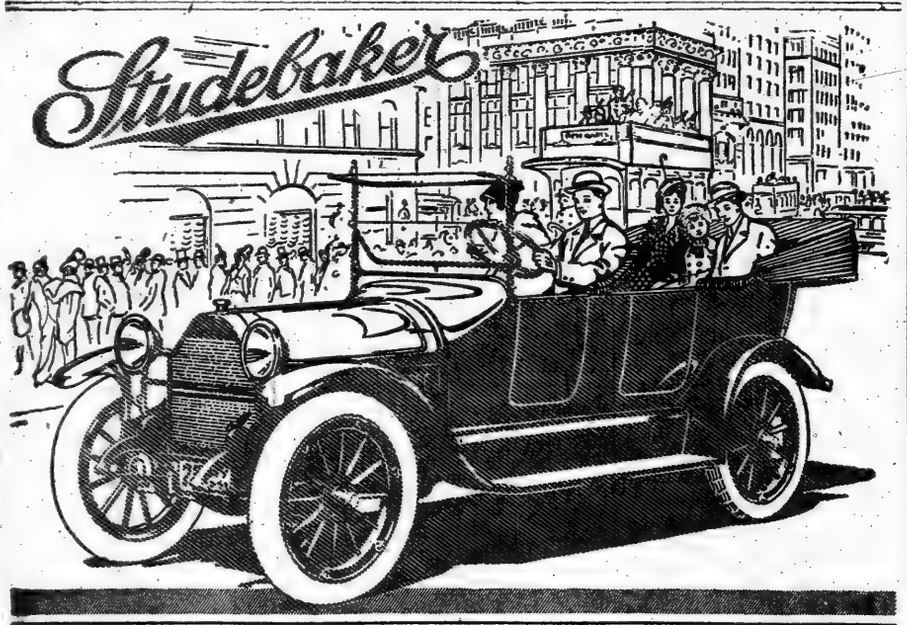
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—The six men arrested at New London today are suspected of complicity in two safe robberies here. In one case the robbers blew open a safe after binding and gagging the night watchman in a store. They got $700 in cash.

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WHAT EVERY VOTER WANTS TO KNOW
The New York Times will issue next Sunday, Oct. 25, a special section of four pages, which will be a guide to voters in next week's State election. It will contain the names of all candidates for all offices and tell much about them. It will contain a form of the new style of ballot with instructions as to how to mark it. It will contain summaries of the party platforms and of the candidates' personal pledges. It will contain a full statement of the scope and purposes of the Constitutional Convention, prepared by Gov. Glynn. Its purpose will not be to predict what the voters will do, but to give the voter as much information as possible to assist him in deciding what he should do.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 23, 1914.

A CONGRESS WITH A RECORD.

Astonishing as is the record of Congress in remaining at work for a year and a half, instead of taking the usual prolonged vacations, there is nothing especially commendable in the feat itself. It might have spent the year and a half in gabbling and working at cross-purposes, as other Congresses have done in shorter sessions. That its record of achievement in constructive legislation is without parallel in the time consumed is due to the leadership of WOODROW WILSON. It is all very well to hold up one's hands in horror over this and talk of him as a boss and slave-driver, but it is out of date. The people expect the President to be a leader, not a dummy. Admiral DEWEY in 1900 defined his conception of the President's task to be that of merely executing the laws of Congress. Once there would have been nothing strange about that definition; yet it so obviously betrayed unfamiliarity with what the President's unwritten duties have become that it put an end to all serious consideration of the honest sailor as a candidate.

The country has grown big. The President cannot sit by and let matters drift. The people do not wish him to do so. He is expected to shape policies. In a Presidential campaign the argument for each candidate is that if elected he will shape policies, and the policies are defined and announced on the stump and in the platform. The successful candidate must bear the responsibility of failure to carry them out, and if he does not do it he will be punished at the polls. Bearing the responsibility, he must assume the leadership. This conception of the Presidential office became clearly pronounced with LINCOLN, and was developed under his successors.

It does not make Congress a mere rubber stamp. It makes Congress the President's partner. This particular President entered office with a clear and definite programme of constructive legislation, all of which Congress has accomplished. Where the means suggested did not please the country and Congress it amended the means; for instance, the Currency bill as passed was not as drafted. The President yielded to the other partner in such matters. But, as leader, as the responsible man to the country, he defined the general objects, and Congress worked with him in bringing them about.

There has been a lot of foolish talk in this Congress, but there always is in every Congress. Wildcat legislation has been suggested, but it has not been enacted; in practice the laws that have come out of the hopper have been trimmed down to what the President wanted, except where they have been improved. This record includes the revision of the tariff in an anti-monopoly spirit, the passage of the Federal Reserve act, the laws for the regulation of trusts, the Lever agricultural extension act, the industrial employés arbitration act, and the opening up of Alaska by the Alaska railway act.

Some of these laws do not command universal approbation. No programme of legislation ever does, as a whole. They do, however, constitute a record of achievement along a comprehensive and definite line of policy. The President and the House were elected to do this, and they have done it with an unswervingness of purpose and a close attention to business which have no close parallel in American history.

BRITISH SEA POWER.

The British bombardment of Ostend from the sea is but one of the manifestations of sea power that may eventually prove decisive in the great land conflict. The part which the British fleet has played, not only in landing expeditionary forces from England, India, and the colonies, but in the transport of Continental troops to strategic points on the coasts of France and Belgium, has not been often mentioned in the reports, but it must have been considerable. The experts say that armies can be moved twenty times as fast on ships as on land marches. The German strategists must think of this in their operations along the western front.

But Britain's fleet has dealt severe blows to Germany. Directly after the declaration of war German import and export trade, amounting to nearly $5,000,000,000 a year, was strangled on the sea by the British and French warships. The North Sea has become a closed lake, and in it and the Baltic most of the German warships are bottled up. The trade routes through the Mediterranean and Suez and across the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are open to the allied Powers, save for the predacious activities of a few German cruisers that must cease when they are captured or destroyed or run out of supplies. That must occur soon, as Germany's naval bases have been taken.

Moreover, the powerful protection of the British fleet is the guarantee that binds together the parts of the British Empire around the earth. So long as that protection exists it must be paid for in active loyalty, a loyalty that will express itself in increasing levies of troops from populations numbering over 360,000,000. Doubtless the "conversations" between the military and naval experts of France and Great Britain following the Agadir crisis had their influence in formulating a policy that enables Great Britain by her sea power to forge a weapon now day by day strengthening the allied forces on land.

THERE IS PLENTY OF TIME.

A hasty withdrawal of our troops from Vera Cruz is scarcely to be justified by the promise of the convention at Aguascalientes to observe the conditions insisted upon by the United States Government. It is the general desire in this country to have our troops withdrawn as quickly as possible, but with CARRANZA in the capital pompously announcing his right to veto all acts of the convention, with VILLA assembling his forces within striking distance of Aguascalientes, with MAYTORENA and the other rebels in the north still on the warpath, and evidence still lacking of ZAPATA'S willingness to accept peace at any price yet offered to him, we are confident that the desire to have the American admonitory force withdrawn is not common among the Mexicans of the better sort.

Our troops are doing no harm in Vera Cruz; in fact, their presence is beneficial to the city. When they went there Mexico had two distinct Governments. It now has none. The withdrawal can safely be postponed until some semblance of order has been restored. It is noticeable that VILLA in his latest manifesto accuses CARRANZA of joining the cientificos. A week or so ago the same charge was made against VILLA. The potency of the cientifico bogey seems to be generally recognized. It is to be feared, however, that the word has come to signify anybody who believes in governmental authority, in the subjection of individual passions and ambitions to the common good.

RELIGIOUS BIGOTRY IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Opposition to a candidate for political office on the ground of his religion is one of those unaccountable survivals from the Know Nothing days that always excites the wonder as well as the disgust of fair-minded men. In the present Governorship campaign there is some kind of organization or clique or agency working against Gov. GLYNN because he is a Catholic. Usually the persons who drag religion into politics in this way work in secret and very little is said about them or their tactics in the public prints. There is a natural disinclination to recognize the existence of such an abhorrent force. But since this creeping thing has here and there shown itself, not in this city but up the State, it is better that it should be dragged into the light in all its scaly length and openly talked about.

The mixing of religion and politics seems to be a rural practice almost exclusively. In New York City nobody ever inquires into the religious faith of a candidate or gives any thought to the matter. Mayor GAYNOR was a Catholic, Mayor GRANT was a Catholic, Mayor GILROY was a Catholic. But in no quarter was the fear entertained that they were going to subvert the Constitution and take the city over to Rome. Persons calling themselves the Guardians of Liberty have put before Gov. GLYNN a catechism evidently intended to determine to what extent, if to any extent, his religious convictions would influence him in the performance of his Executive duties. Mr. GLYNN'S answer, given in his speech at Gedensburg, ought to satisfy these Guardians that our liberties will not be in the slightest imperiled if he is elected Governor. He resents the suggestion of any interference of sects or creeds in affairs of government, he opposes uncompromisingly the use of public funds for the support of denominational or sectarian schools, he believes thoroughly in the free public schools as the best means for the instruction of youth, and he expresses entirely sound and constitutional views upon the prevention of certain abuses in connection with reformatories which his questioners had set forth.

If the motives of this opposition to Gov. GLYNN were of a nature to be publicly avowed, if they had to do with considerations of public interest only, the Governor's responses would be entirely satisfactory and the opposition would end. It is not so. We are informed that in their dark subterranean channels up the State the workers in the cause of Liberty are very active. It is not the number of votes they will influence, but the meanness of their methods and the ignoble motive of their procedure that call for notice. It is the most despicable form of political campaigning. Republicans who happen to be Catholics will not vote for Gov. GLYNN because he is a Catholic, and certainly any Democrat who voted against him for that reason would show himself to be of poor stuff. Mr. GLYNN is the first Governor of that faith the State has ever had, we believe, and since the Republicans a great many years ago nominated a Catholic for the Governorship there has been no Catholic candidate of either party for that office. Among politicians there has been a disinclination to run the risk of opposition on religious grounds. It is time to break with that moldering tradition.

It covers the case to say that Mr. GLYNN has been and will be a Constitutional Governor. Being that, he will give the Guardians of Liberty no cause for alarm. It is humiliating to have to make a protest against this kind of campaigning, for religious bigotry and prejudice are evidence of narrowness of mind. They are born of it. It would seem that the broadening influences of common school education and of American political life ought to have made an end of such things ages ago.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The ninth edition of the documents setting forth the diplomatic history of the war in Europe, published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, contains not only the "White Papers" of England and Germany, but the "Orange Paper" of Russia and the "Gray Paper" of Belgium, together with other diplomatic correspondence and documents germane to the subject. So great is the manifestation of public interest among Americans in this publication that, in spite of the fact that all its contents have been published in THE TIMES, and thus placed before many more than 275,000 persons, the "White Papers" in their separate form have already had a circulation exceeding 160,000 copies. This proves not only that intelligent interest in the war is widespread, a fact that scarcely needed proof, but the willingness of the people at large to spare time for the study of state documents which have hitherto been published only in official volumes and in small quantities for the information of a special class. Diplomats, statesmen, and students of history have always read such papers. In this case, however, the diplomatic history of the beginning of the war obviously interests many thousands who have hitherto given no attention to state papers.

To be sure, it may be truthfully said that these documents are not dull reading. It is an easy as well as a profitable task to read through the thirty-two broad pages of the ninth edition of THE TIMES'S pamphlet, which is printed on paper of an exceptional quality. In the correspondence assembled by the various European Governments the reader may trace, stage by stage, the development of the situation which made war inevitable, and thus be enabled to form his own opinion as to where lies the responsibility for the greatest calamity the civilized world has ever known. The eager acceptance of this pamphlet, therefore, justifies the belief that a larger part of the American public is seriously interested in the problems of government and the great issues which civilization must face than a superficial view often denotes.

GOLD AND COTTON.

There could not be a safer or a better arrangement between England and the United States than that the outstanding balance between them shall be settled as far as possible in cotton and commodities. There is no relation of debtor and creditor between the two Governments. The debts are between individuals of the two countries. Yet on the part of England it is necessary that the Government shall intervene, for it is the action of the British Government which has made the settlement of the obligations of Americans impracticable in the ordinary way. If there were no war there would be no necessity for the presence in Washington of representatives of the British Treasury, nor any excuse for negotiations with them on the part of representatives of our Government.

There is no question of any deficiency of assets on our part, and no reluctance on our part regarding the meeting of our obligations. The difficulty is that England has established a moratorium on debts, and has asked us to pay in gold. Sir GEORGE PAISH went so far as to say that payment in gold was the "ordinary" way. But these are not ordinary times, nor are payments in gold the ordinary method with countries which have stopped payment altogether. We have gone further in that direction than any other country ever did, and as far as we ought to. We have exported three times more gold within a twelvemonth than any balance of gold which has ever passed into or out of the United States in any fiscal year. Nor is our stock exhausted. But it is not reasonable to ask that business shall proceed further upon that basis.

It is not our request that England shall take its dues part in cotton and part in money. It is England's proposal, and quite as much in regard to British interests as to ours. We ought to be open-minded toward the proposal rather than grateful, remembering that trade is mutual, and that England's burdens are great. The former crises in which England has found it good business to come to our relief were child's play compared to the present emergency, and the conditions were different. Those troubles were mere disturbances of local credit. The present troubles are due to a cessation of trade under conditions which put renewal of international exchanges almost out of the power of individuals. It is only by intervention of Government that business relations are possible when Government makes debts uncollectible. We will not pall if we cannot collect. England wants gold only because she wants to trade here, and English paper is unacceptable during a moratorium. She proposes to take cotton because she would have to buy cotton if we paid gold. She proposes to take part paper because she does not want £50,000,000 worth of cotton or of anything else just now. Eventually she will spend every pound of that money here if the goods and the prices are right.

Hereafter the trade relations between the two countries will be more nearly those of barter than ever before. We shall export more goods and import less capital. We shall be mutually buyers and sellers, and in less degree debtors and creditors. We are entering into a new era of world trade, just as the Spanish war put us into world politics. This arrangement is merely closing up the old business. We are putting the existing balance against us into time obligations, at the proposal and for the convenience of our creditor, whose credit he stopped by his own act, and renews it in his way. There is nothing like default on our part. It is a mutual arrangement, equally creditable to both parties, and reached under conditions neither foresaw, and which were no part of the original transaction. Sir GEORGE is a very good friend of the United States, a convinced optimist about our affairs, and the man of men for the emergency upon which England sent him here.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Avoidance Is Not an Answer.

Just why, now that Dr. MUNSTERBERG has withdrawn his resignation, Harvard should be credited with getting out of a difficulty "rather neatly" is not as obvious to distant as it seems to be to close observers. To be sure, the "incident" created by the reported threat to cancel a $10,000,000 bequest if the university continued to harbor the friend of Germany is ended, in a way, but it is the sort of ending that usually proves inconclusive.

The trouble with it is that the question raised—whether Harvard does or does not make the retention of a professor's position dependent on his agreement in opinion with somebody with a lot of money to give away on conditions—must remain without a definite and official answer and be, therefore, still in the domain of debate. In the present case there is apparently some doubt as to the reality of the $10,000,000, and that fact renders the question less "burning" than it would otherwise be. But, however it may be as to the substantiality of the millions, one likes better the statement of President LOWELL, that "Harvard is not for sale," than felicitation on his having been saved from deciding for or against the intellectual liberty of the members of his Faculty.

Some of Prof. MUNSTERBERG'S recent utterances have rather severely tried the patience of some who heard or read them, but they were made in his individual, not his professorial, capacity, and about the weakest possible answer to his arguments and his assertions would be to drive him out of the country. Whatever he may think about the origin of the war, as an exponent of the new psychology he is as trustworthy as he ever was, and his upholding of Germany's cause is no more a violation of our neutrality than would have been his expulsion from Harvard for doing it. One inclines to regret, therefore, that instead of withdrawing his resignation he did not let it stand until it could be refused or accepted. That would have settled something.

War Does Spare the Fittest.

That the "selection" of war in the choice of victims is not altogether and always a reversal, as some foes of war have claimed, of the "law" that lets the fittest survive, is indicated, perhaps proved, by a passage from a diary found on a dead German soldier. "Only the fine flower of our troops," he wrote, "remain alive. All the weaker and less efficient were unable to bear the strain."

If exposure in the fire of cannon and rifles were all there was to war, of course the charges that have been made as to its elimination of the best and bravest and its comparative tenderness to the worst and weakest would be true. But there is much more than such exposure, and, as always, superiority, both mental and physical, does count in war for something toward survival.

If it did not, the human race would now be in a condition sorry indeed, for, of all animals, man has been most given to fighting and killing his own kind, and it was only the other day, historically speaking, that he began to have doubts about either the rightness or the profit of that employment. And by no means all of the warlike nations have deteriorated, nor have all of those that were not warlike an enviable record.

Hearing of Lessons Not Useless.

One of our correspondents drew by implication yesterday a sharp distinction between employés of the State who teach and those who hear lessons, and, again by implication, he disclosed the personal opinion that those who merely hear lessons do not deserve the name—or pay—of teachers.

The distinction is real and far from unimportant, and it is a fact, as our correspondent said, that all the real teaching that not a few children get, in either public or private schools, is from their parents at home. Some, whose parents are incompetent or negligent, therefore get none at all, though their marks for attendance may be perfect. They do not on that account, however, necessarily remain uneducated, for when the desire to learn grips, its satisfaction can rarely be prevented.

Of course, in strict logic, the hearing of a lesson, learned or unlearned, is not a foolish waste of time that could be better employed in learning something else. But a custom so old and widespread as "recitation" must have or have had justification in results achieved, and the hearer of lessons, whether properly called teacher or not, presumably serves a purpose. In practice, too, the learning and reciting of lessons are not always wholly separate processes, any more than are those of teaching and hearing lessons. If recitation be looked at as exercise in the use of knowledge—and that, certainly, is as important as its possession, if not more so—the logician will not find the old custom an absurd after all, or the work of the hearer of lessons so inferior to that of the real teacher.

And even admitting that neither recitations nor examinations are educational in the ordinary sense of that term; still they are tests for which substitutes both convenient and adequate have not yet been found. The home teaching that naturally goes with home study by children is of course a nuisance to the parents whom circumstances or temperament prevent from thinking it a duty or privilege, but concealment of their heritability would be seemly, and the paid hearers of lessons all probably earn what they get.

THE DISTURBER OF EUROPE.

Prof. Spaeth Dissents from Prof. Mather's Analogy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Prof. Mather in a recent communication to THE TIMES offers an ingenious retort to Prof. Muensterberg's argument that the odds are so great against Germany in the present war that it can afford no fair test for certain "moral" qualities involved in warfare, such as thoroughness, efficiency, a nation's willingness to make sacrifices, &c. To this appeal for fair play Prof. Mather replies as follows:

> Suppose a neighborhood feud was on the point of being composed, when the person of the highest culture in the community decides instead that the moment is favorable to shoot up the town. Does any sensible citizen regret that the posse which arrests him is twenty to his one? When the solitary hero is behind bars or hanged, does the community feel that because of quantitative superiority its police has gained no honor?

This plea is very appealing to all lovers of law and order. Let us, however, look behind its face value in the light of a few additional illustrations. Suppose that "the person of highest culture in the community" who starts to "shoot up" the town, in Prof. Mather's lively phrase, is the only one in the town who has done no shooting for some forty years. Suppose, further, that the posse which arrests him, twenty to one, is composed of persons, cultured and otherwise, who during this interval have done so much shooting in their own interest that the cultured gentleman can hardly be blamed if he doesn't immediately recognize them as a law and order committee, but mistakes them for a band of highway robbers leagued to plunder his home. Suppose the Sheriff and leader of the posse is himself a reformed highwayman. In our Western States reformed outlaws are said to make the most efficient and relentless officers of the law. I know of such a one, out in Wyoming, himself a reformed horse thief, who, suspecting a dangerous character of having designs on certain cattle bearing his brand, pursued the suspect on a mount which he, the Sheriff, was known to have stolen in the days of his outlawry, but which the community was disposed to consider nine-tenths lawfully his, on the ground that possession is nine points of the law, and anyway, the Sheriff had shot the former owner and fed the horse well. Suppose further—but what is the use of this game of "supposing" at which two can play as well as one, but which is bound to end in a one-sided and unfair "pooling" of points, instead of any real illumination of the issues involved?

The "military hero" is as yet far from being behind the bars or hanged, but even if that should be his ultimate fate, rather than great over his downfall and prematurely parcel out his belongings among the "police," some of us may be permitted to feel that if there has been fault, it is a tragic fault that we have been witnessing.

* * * The noble Brutus
Hath told you Caesar was ambitious:
If it were so, it were a grievous fault;
And grievously hath Caesar answer'd it.

The tragedy from every point of view and for all involved is too tremendous and too appalling for us to approach it in a spirit of glib and lousy flippancy.

J. DUNCAN SPAETH.
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 15, 1914.

GERMANY IN THE WRONG.

A German Thinks His Countrymen Should Admit It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have waited in vain till now for a real German to speak to the world. There have been a great number of missives from so-called representatives of my people who have been betogging the issue with all kinds of bigoted rot. The time has come for the truth to out—and out it will. I am a German by birth, have lived many years in the Fatherland, and know the spirit of the German people. The great majority of them are peace loving. They despise militarism and imperialism. The war party does not represent them. It represents only a large number of fat politicians and military supply contractors. The present war was "made in Germany" by the Kaiser, aided by the war party.

We Germans who have thought deeply about the European holocaust know and feel that we are in the wrong. We shudder at the crimes committed in the name of the German people by the war clique. We shudder to think of the odium our people must live down—of the explanations they will have to give shamefacedly to posterity. Why don't German-Americans admit that they are wrong in the war? They know it, America knows it, Germany knows it, the world knows it. As yet no German has had the courage to rise up and tell the world the truth.

ADOLPH GUMPEL.
New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

Grand Central Station's Clock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

That new clock on the front of the Grand Central Station is quite gay and festive, and, in the eyes of some, perhaps, artistic. But it is always well to bear in mind that the chief "function" of a clock is to show, readily and distinctly, the time of day. Especially is this true in so public and practical a place as a railway terminal. Let any person with normal eyesight walk up Park Avenue, toward the station, and see how far he can tell the time from that chromatic clock without considerable study and straining of optics.

The chief trouble with this unpracticable ornament seems to be that it has altogether too many lines on its face, these giving it an indefinite and "mixed-up" appearance. Also, the hands would be more readily distinguishable were they dark rather than gilt—but perhaps these two matters will tone them down sufficiently. C. K. N.
New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

Patriotism of German Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I read a letter from Miss Harriet Scharmann lauding the patriotism of the German women who are selling their jewels to provide funds for the war. I was not so much impressed by this proof of their devotion as I should have been had I not known that the sentimental German woman often sells her jewels to procure the money with which to buy bouquets to send to her favorite opera singers. I studied in Berlin for three years and a half and knew of many instances of this kind; in fact, my youthful ardor was so stimulated by these acts of self-sacrifice that I did the same.

The ladies who sold their jewels for this purpose considered it an evidence of superior patriotism to be applauded at this time when refraining for the unimaginable good fortune they have had in their relations with the Fatherland. I have still some of the jewels which I purchased for the CECILIA SOCIETY.

PLEAD FOR HEALTH BUDGET

Physicians and Sanitary Workers Ask for Unsut Appropriations.

A majority of the physicians and sanitary workers who attended the meeting yesterday of the Health Federation of the City of New York at the Academy of Medicine joined in the request to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to refrain from eliminating from the budget an item of $96,000 for a model street cleaning district in Manhattan and certain other appropriations desired for the furthering of special work in the Departments of Health and Charities.

Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin presented to the meeting the special list of appropriations approved by representatives of most of the 130 organizations composing the Health Federation. He said:

"Owing to the existing financial stringency and economic insecurity it would be impracticable and unreasonable to ask the city to expand greatly its activities along social welfare lines, and in selecting the requests of the several departments for indorsement of the Health Federation it is desired to limit the recommendations to the more urgent public health needs."

TRY TO BREAK CUTTER WILL

Relatives Say Widow of Drug Store Promoter Was Incapacitated.

The contest to break the will of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter who, at the time of her death, on April 3, was the third wife and widow of Henry T. Cutter, organizer of the Riker-Hegeman string of drug stores, went to trial before Surrogate Cohalan yesterday. Mrs. Cutter left an estate of about $1,000,000, of which $200,000 goes to George Ramsay, a friend and executor, and $100,000 to W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, another executor.

The contest is brought by James H. Montgomery, grandson of Henry T. Cutter by his first wife, and these cousins of the decedent: George W. S. Lent, John Lent, Elizabeth G. Bulkley, Aaron W. Hardman, and Mary Fatten, who allege that Mrs. Cutter was of unsound mind and that the executors exerted undue influence over her and had her under restraint so that she was unable to advise and consult with disinterested persons.

Peter B. Olney, Jr., was a witness, and testified that he went to Mrs. Cutter's home, 781 Lexington Avenue, with Attorney Trafford of the firm of Miller, Wing, Lane & Trafford, on March 21, and was introduced to an old woman on a couch whom he propped up with pillows when she leaned over at an uncomfortable angle. He saw Mrs. Cutter sign the will, he said, and the witnesses, as recorded on the instrument, were present and saw her sign it; she was under no restraint, and seemed perfectly capable of making a will, the witness said.

Henry A. Linderman, an employe of the Union Trust Company, testified to witnessing the will. He said that Mrs. Cutter said "yes" to the questions asked of her by Attorney Trafford, who held the will up for her signature. The witness admitted under cross-examination that he did not know when he went to the Cutter house that he was to witness the signing of a will. William Gibney, a teller in the Union Trust Company, testified to witnessing the will, and that Mrs. Cutter was bundled up in blankets and that her hair was dishevelled in condition when she signed the document.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

WILLS $30,000 TO CHARITIES

Mary A. Maxwell Leaves Estate Worth $100,000.

The will of Mary A. Maxwell, who died on Aug. 14, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate in excess of $100,000, more than $30,000 of which is left to religious and charitable institutions. Bequests of $15,000 each are made to Mary Maxwell Doane, great niece, and Edith E. and Henry Cox Grice, and $10,000 each to Ellsworth B. Doane, great nephew; Caroline H. and Clotilda Maxwell. A sister, Harriet R. Norris, gets jewelry and $5,000.

The following bequests are enumerated: Four thousand dollars each to the Society for Christian Work of the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church, the Charity Organization of New York, the Ladies' Helping Hand Association, and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; $3,000 each to the New York Sabbath Committee and the N. Y. S. P. C. C.; $2,500 each to the Society for Promoting the Gospel Among the Seamen of the Port of New York and the Home for Incurables; $2,000 each to the Board of Domestic Missions for the purpose of erecting church buildings in New York City and the Mariners' Family Asylum of New York.

If there shall be a residue it is to be divided as follows: Two thousand dollars to the New York City Mission and Tract Society; $1,000 each to the American Seamen's Friend Society and the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen.

BAUMANN'S ALL TO WIDOW.

Hotel Man's Estate Put Down as "More Than $25,000."

The will of Gustav Baumann, of the Biltmore Hotel, who was found dead in the courtyard of the hotel on Oct. 14, was filed yesterday. It leaves the entire estate of "more than $15,000 in realty" and "more than $10,000 in personal property," including all rights in a copartnership with Herbert M. Hinsley, to his widow, Emily D. K. Baumann.

The instrument recites that no provision is made for the children, Clifton Kinsley and Frida Frances Baumann, because they and their wife will care for them fully. The request is made that the widow provide $400 yearly for the maintenance of the family of decedent's brother Otto in the event the latter is incapacitated through poor health or otherwise. A similar request is made in behalf of Mr. Baumann's sister, Mrs. Schaginhaufen, and her children.

Daniel E. Smith's Estate.

Daniel E. Smith, who died on Sept. 30, left an estate of about $6,000, according to his will as filed in the Surrogate's Court. The bequests enumerated are: $500 to John McCarthy for the upkeep of Mr. Smith's burial plot, $100 to Dr. Edward R. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, a sum equivalent to the charges of the Reception Hospital of Saranac Lake is returned to it; a sum equivalent to the amount advanced by the Knights of Columbus is returned to them; $500 to John McCarthy, $250 to Dr. Laurason Brown of Saranac Lake, and the residue goes to the widow, Mrs. Kate Smith. It had been stated erroneously that the gift to Dr. Brown was $1,200.

THE RECALL.

The rain, day after day, falls with my tears,
The sun is hidden in the lowering sky;
You seem to have been gone such years and years!
I want you now as well as by and by.
Come back to me! You've been too long away!
My heart is weary and my courage fails,
I dread the dawning of each empty day,
When night is gone and morrow's watch-star pales.
The Summer's over. Some mysterious chill
Of death and dread foreboding grips my heart,
Come back! There cannot ever be but ill
In our two lives when we're so long apart!
The trees put off their gorgeous red and gold
And shiver naked in the Autumn wind,
Ah, come to me, and lift my face and hold
My lips to yours—then, then I shall not mind.

HARLEIGH RUSSELL BUSHMAN.

SETTLES RACE DISPUTE.

Bar Association Makes Membership Rule—Dinner to Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—A dinner tonight in honor of the United States Supreme Court and commemorative of its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary closed the annual meeting of the American Bar Association. Ex-President William Howard Taft presided at the dinner, which was attended by Chief Justice White and the Associate Justices of the court.

Special guests at the dinner were representatives of the families of former Chief Justices. These included William Jay of New York, Benjamin H. Rutledge of South Carolina, Ernest Bradford Ellsworth of Connecticut, Byrnell Keith Marshall of Kentucky, Roger B. Taney Anderson of New York, Franklin Chase Hoyt of New York, Morrison R. Waite of Ohio, and Melville W. Fuller Wallace of Washington.

Peter W. Meldrim of Savannah, Ga., was elected President of the association at the final business session this afternoon. George Whelock of Baltimore was re-elected Secretary, and Frederick E. Wadhams of Albany re-elected Treasurer. John H. Voorhees of Sioux Falls, S. D.; Selden R. Spencer of St. Louis, William Bynum of Greensboro, N. C.; Chapin Brown of the District of Columbia, William H. Burges of El Paso, Texas; William H. Steele of Philadelphia, and William C. Niblack of Chicago were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The compromise of the race question as to membership in the association in the closing hours of the meeting permitted adjournment without a single contest on the floor. Moorfield Storey of Boston, had introduced a resolution to rescind the 1912 resolution, which said that it had never been contemplated that negroes should become members.

As a substitute, Henry St. George Tucker of Virginia, before there was any debate of the Storey resolution, offered a resolution rescinding the 1912 resolution, but setting forth that whereas it was important that full information should be furnished to the Executive Committee as to application for membership, all applications should give the race and sex of the applicant and such other facts as the committee should require. The Tucker resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

The Tucker resolution not only settled for the time being the negro question, but empowered the Executive Committee to pass upon the admission of women, three of whom have applied for membership.

Romulo S. Naon, the Argentine Ambassador, at the morning session made an address on "The Argentine Constitutional Idea."

WAR GREAT TRADE TEACHER

Proves, J. A. Farrell Tells Exporters, That We Must Sell Abroad.

Speaking at the dinner which closed the fifth annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association at the Hotel Biltmore, last night, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, declared that one week of the European war did more to convince the American people that foreign trade is necessary to our domestic prosperity than ten years of academic discussion.

Mr. Farrell said that the people have learned that a larger outlet is needed for their products and that grain and cotton could be affected by a disarrangement of the world's markets, although little thought had been given nationally, to the vital importance to the country as a whole, of a greater diversification of exports and wider markets.

Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, the newly elected President of the association, presided. Others who spoke were Herbert R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, in charge of that institution's foreign department, and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, of New York University. At the tables were 250 prominent manufacturers.

President Johnson discussed American shipbuilding and the operation of ships. He said that while a strong sentiment exists against subsidies, he believed a subsidy was necessary to better existing conditions.

H. R. Eldridge of the National City Bank said, in part:

"We have reached that period when it behooves us to take cognizance of the foreign field. The field is large and the achievement of our purpose will only be reached after much patient work and a considerable revision of our methods. Not the least of the lessons to be learned is to adapt ourselves to the customs of the people whose trade we hope to enjoy. We Americans are too much inclined to expect others to adapt themselves to our ways rather than we to theirs.

Dr. Jenks discussed the effects of the war on export trade.

FAIR PRICES FOR AMERICANA

Emancipation Proclamation Brings $250 at Thacher Sale.

Sets of signers of the Declaration of Independence and Presidents of the United States brought fair prices in the sale of Part IV. of the late John Boyd Thacher's collection of Americana at the Anderson auction rooms yesterday.

A holograph letter of Benjamin Franklin, dated Passy, France, Aug. 17, 1784, referring to the treaty negotiations, was bought by J. F. Sabin for $62.50.

A fine long letter of Thomas Jefferson, dated Washington, Oct. 9, 1808, saying that he never suffered political opinion to enter into his estimate of private friendships, went to P. F. Madigan for $55.

A letter of John Brown dated Chicago, June 22, 1858, ending with "Anything you can do for Gen. Tubman, the man of deeds, will be fully appreciated by your sincere Friend Old Hundred," was bought by Mr. Sabin for $27. A letter of four pages closely written, by "Mark Twain," Hartford, Feb. 5, 1899, went to W. Bliss for $21.

One of fifty copies of the Emancipation Proclamation, which were signed by President Lincoln for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair held in Philadelphia in June, 1864, went to J. L. Clausen for $250.

Mr. Sabin obtained for $147.50 an important war letter of George Washington, dated Sept. 24, 1777, and addressed to William Alexander (Lord Stirling.)

The total for the day's sale was $2,552. It will be concluded this afternoon.

WILSON LAUDS MARSHALL.

Says Pleasure of Being Associated with Him Grows as Months Pass.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 22.—Declaring that "the pleasure of being associated with you grows as the months pass," President Wilson has written Vice President Marshall, at his home here, indorsing all the members of the majority in the United States Senate. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Vice President: I am sure that my colleagues in the Senate realize that my recent letter to Mr. Underwood was spoken as much in their praise as in praise of the members of the House, for we all stand together as a single team, and my satisfaction in co-operating with the members of the Senate has been no less keen than in co-operating with the members of the House.

"I want to send you these few lines of sincere and genuine and personal appreciation. The pleasure of being associated with you grows as the months pass, and I want to send you, as the session closes, this simple message of congratulation and thanks. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON."

The letter was made public here today by Mr. Marshall's secretary.

Worse Canards Than That.

If ex-President Taft is not getting a lot of enjoyment out of his retirement from politics he gives a first-class imitation of it; and if he nurses a grudge it is not evident under the microscope. Recently he arrived in a Southern town where he was to deliver a lecture, and on the Reception Committee was a large man with blue eyes and a blonde mustache. As this individual shook hands with the guest of honor he said: "Mr. Taft, they say that I look just like you."

"Don't let that worry you," said the ex-President, sympathetically. "Just think of the things they have said about me."

SAYS INVESTIGATORS INTIMIDATED POOR

Deputy Attorney General Moss Charges Charity Agents Were Inhuman.

PUTS PARENTS ON STAND

They Testify They Were Forcibly Compelled to Withdraw Children from Institutions.

Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury was attacked by witnesses yesterday in the investigation by the State Civil Service Commission of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, some of whom swore that his personally selected charity agents had threatened them with arrest and deportation and had virtually forced money from them on behalf of the city for the maintenance of dependent children.

According to Special Deputy Attorney General Frank Moss, these charity agents were not selected from the civil service list, but were especially selected because of their peculiar qualifications for the work. Mr. Kingsbury appointed forty-seven special investigators. Testimony has been heard to the effect that he wanted investigators with fine sympathetic tendencies for the work of rehabilitating homes. Such men and women, Mr. Kingsbury feared, could not be found on the civil service lists. These forty-seven investigators were directed, as a part of their work of rehabilitating homes, to weed out from the city's charitable institutions all unworthy dependents. In a recent report to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Kingsbury pointed out that these investigators had saved the city $247,000; that 687 children had been discharged from charitable institutions, and that in 146 cases parents had agreed to contribute to the support of their children in institutions.

It was Mr. Moss's purpose in yesterday's investigation to try to show that Commissioner Kingsbury's investigators were not men and women of delicate sympathies, and that they ruined homes in their efforts to make a good economic showing to the city.

"I think I have shown up some of this alleged social service work," said Mr. Moss after he had examined a number of witnesses. "If you call this social service, then I shall be glad to help it go up the flue. Commissioner Kingsbury, with his forty-seven varieties, has buncoed the Municipal Civil Service Commission. He should not have been allowed to select his investigators outside of the regular competitive civil service candidates. To this extent this exposure reflects on the Municipal Commission."

Puts Parents on the Stand.

Mrs. Tony Bellantoni of 27 Mulberry Street was the first of a number of witnesses produced by Mr. Moss. She brought her seven-year-old son Joseph, whom she had recently taken from the home for defectives on Randall's Island. His prattle could be heard all over the room while the mother testified through an interpreter.

"A man came to my house and said that the city couldn't keep my son on Randall's Island any longer," she said. "Then I took him back

PRESIDENT OPENS RED CROSS BAZAAR

Presses a Button, Which Starts Minting Machine at the Grand Central Palace.

FIRST MEDAL GOES TO HIM

Prominent Women Knit or Aid in Other Ways Fair Organized to Aid Sufferers in Europe.

President Woodrow Wilson at 8 o'clock last evening rose from the dinner table at the White House in Washington and pressed a button which, with connections at the Grand Central Palace in New York, started the United States Mint, installed at one end of the great exhibition hall, and the Red Cross Bazaar and Universal Market for the benefit of the war sufferers was opened.

There was no doubt that President Wilson opened the bazaar, for as the mint began to work a bell, operated by the same button in Washington, spelled in thirteen strokes, W-o-o-d-r-o-w W-i-l-s-o-n.

This message from the President was received by W. S. McKean of the men's committee assisting the women:

The White House.

Oct. 21, 1914.

My Dear Mr. McKean:

May I not upon the occasion of the opening of the bazaar send you a brief message to express my deep interest in the objects of the bazaar, and my belief that it will result in materially aid for the work of mercy represented by the Red Cross Society? My best wishes go out to an enterprise which certainly expresses some of the best and deepest things in human hearts.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Minters Turn Out Medals.

The first product turned out by the mint was a beautiful gold medal the size of a $20 gold piece with the head of the President on one side and the words, "Woodrow Wilson, Neutrality, Humanity." On the other side were the words, "American Red Cross Bazaar, New York, Oct. 22-31. Relief Fund for Soldiers, Women and Children. Grand Central Palace." This medal was taken by E. P. V. Ritter, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange and a member of the committee of men aids to the women in charge of the bazaar, who started with it for Washington, where he will present it to the President.

Minters Turn Out Medals.

Reproductions of the medal, looking like gold, but not quite as heavy, were struck off for bazaar souvenirs, and they were sold at ten cents apiece. An out-of-town man gave a special order for a thousand of them. The mold is in charge of five mint men from Philadelphia.

The bazaar is one of the most attractive that has ever been given in the Grand Central Palace, and Mrs. Nelson M. Henry and her committee of 100 women organized it in two weeks. The only expenses have been the clerical force, the expense of which was covered by special contributions, and the lighting of the hall. Everything else was given free.

The red cross on a white ground is everywhere, and it makes the exhibition look bright and clean. The tag of every article sold has a red cross on it, and the officers and aids wear white sashes or badges with the red cross. There are also many American flags.

Actual work is going on for the war sufferers. At the National Red Cross headquarters, a khaki tent, Presbyterian Hospital nurses are winding bandages, and at the Vacation Committee headquarters the girls of the free employment bureau for those out of work because of the war were busily sewing last night by hand or on the two sewing machines, all for the war sufferers.

The bazaar is a knitting exposition also. Miss Anne Morgan of the Vacation Committee was sitting in one of the two booths of the committee last night, her needles and active fingers flying, and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, the Treasurer of the bazaar, was also knitting, businesslike-looking gray wool socks. Today there will be more knitters on hand.

First Sergt. Thomas Wilson, in charge of the Third Ambulance Company, National Guard, New York, has an interesting field outfit and today he is going to give an exhibition every hour or so of the methods of dressing of the wounded on the field of battle.

Melting Pot for Jewelry.

There is a melting pot, red with flames of paint, standing at the entrance of the hall for contributions of old silver and gold to be turned into money for war sufferers. A heart-shaped belt buckle with the name of Amy upon it was the first contribution and there followed all sorts of things, napkin rings, tea strainers, and some money, coppers and nickels. Miss Luisita Leland is in charge of this. Mrs. Clinton Backus is in charge of the National Red Cross Booth, where new members, paying a dollar dues, get a red cross button, and any one may buy a red cross flag.

The big market sells everything at regular prices, and fair visitors are urged to buy a quart of potatoes, a box of salt, a jar of jelly, apples, pears, or any household supplies which are needed even in hard times. The market people invite all good cake makers in the city to send in a cake, for they are needed. Also Fall garden flowers still in blossom will be welcome.

A doll, 100 years old, the property of Howard Mansfield, is one of the interesting objects offered for sale. It is a wax doll and looks like the old-time portraits made of wax. Her gown is made from a piece of Queen Victoria's coronation gown. The Metropolitan Art Museum will have the first opportunity to buy the young lady. There are toys, fancy articles, and flowering plants for sale, and there is an interesting cotton corner where everything in cotton is to be found.

Following the formal opening of the bazaar by the President last night the military band from Governors Island played "Hail to the Chief," and Mme. Buckout sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." One end of the hall has been set apart for general dancing, and there is exhibition dancing at intervals. The Russian orchestra plays for it. Everything at the bazaar has been put at reasonable prices.

The admission is only 10 cents.

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel represented the Mayor at the opening of the bazaar last night. Mrs. Martin H. Glynn is the Honorary Chairman. Mrs. Howard Mansfield Secretary, and Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock Chairman of the Executive Committee. The committee of 100 includes women of varied interests. Mrs. Mabel Boardman of the Red Cross is the guest of honor.

The animals, which are to be a feature of the bazaar, did not make their appearance last night. A collie, "Carrick," was presented to Mrs. Glynn, and she gave some prize pullets. Mrs. Butler Duncan's bull terriers and birds and Butler Duncan's polo ponies will be seen today. The bazaar is open from 2 to 10:30 P. M. daily.

MISS HAMERSLEY WEDS.

Daughter of Late Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hamersley Bride of S. N. Hinckley.

The wedding of Samuel Neilson Hinckley, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, and Miss Catherine Livingston Hamersley, the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersley, took place at 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Grace Church and was largely attended. The church was decorated with white and yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves tied in clusters to each pew on the nave and arranged in huge clusters about the chancel.

There were four officiating clergymen, including the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery, rector of the church; the Rev. Dr. Neilson of Pennsylvania, an uncle of the bridegroom, who performed the ceremony; the Rev. Karl Reiland of St. George's Church, and the Rev. Dr. Peabody of the Groton School.

In addition to the usual preliminary musical programme, as soon as the guests were seated the Sanctus was sung by the full choir.

The bridal procession moved up the nave to the Lohengrin Wedding March, which was sung and played. The bride walked with her brother, L. Gordon Hamersley, who gave her in marriage. She wore a soft white satin gown, having a tunic of two deep flounces of old rose point, and the low-cut corsage was trimmed with point lace, the Medici collar being also of point lace. The long, square satin train was bordered with point lace, all of which was worn by her mother. She also wore her mother's wedding veil of tulle and orange blossoms, yellowed by time, that fell in a long trail at the right of her coiffure. The bride herself designed the gown. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore a diamond ornament, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Winifred Chisolm, a cousin of the bride was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Katherine C. Miller, Lillian Endicott, Dorothy King, Alice Gouverneur Kortright, Frieda Pearson, and Maude Gwynne Shepherd. The gown, which were designed by the bride, were of soft brown satin with short skirts, over which fell double tunics of brown tulle. The lower tunic was edged with brown fur. The tulle sleeves came below the elbows and were finished scalloped edged double frills. The girdles were of geranium colored satin. Their large brown hats had velvet crowns and tulle brims and were wreathed with shaded red geraniums.

The maid of honor's gown had a skirt of geranium colored satin, and her hat was wreathed with purple geraniums. All the attendants carried large flat tulle muffs, banded with fur and having clusters of geraniums caught at one side.

On their return from their honeymoon trip, the middle of November, Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley will live at 51 West Fifty-fifth Street.

MISS HELEN RICH ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Frank L. Stratton to Wed Frederick B. Patterson.

Mrs. Frank L. Stratton of 39 West Fifty-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Blagden Rich, to Frederick Beck Patterson, son of John H. Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, President of the National Cash Register Company.

The wedding is to take place on New Year's Day in the chapel of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square. It is to be a small wedding, with a reception afterward at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street, the home of Victor Harris.

Miss Rich made her début several seasons ago.

Flint-Boyd Wedding Plans.

The marriage of Miss Leontine Augusta Boyd, a daughter of William A. Boyd, and Harold Lusk Flint, the son of Mrs. Frederick W. Flint of Larchmont Manor, N. Y., will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the town house of the bride's father, 24 East Seventy-eighth Street. Miss Natalie Graham Boyd will be her sister's maid of honor, and her little niece, Miss Audrey Kneeland Boyd, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Tower, will be the flower girl. A small reception will follow the ceremony. Miss Boyd is now with her father and sister at their country place at Larchmont Manor.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The marriage of Miss Marguerite S. Le Breton, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Le Breton, and Ralph S. Rainsford, son of the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of New York, will take place on Nov. 9 at the home of the bride's brother, Lieut. David M. Le Breton, U. S. N., in Washington, D. C. The couple's engagement was announced last week.

A Hallow-e'en fête is to be given on Oct. 31 at the country home of Mrs. William R. Grace, Great Neck, L. I., in aid of destitute Belgian families.

Mrs. Mary Babcock Clarke of Englewood, N. J., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Katharine B. Clarke, to George Buist Sadler, Jr., of Englewood. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Belknap, a daughter of Mrs. Robert Lenox Belknap, and Paul Townsend Jones, are to be married today at the home of the bride's brother, Waldron Phoenix Belknap, 112 East Eightieth Street. Only the immediate families are to witness the ceremony.

The Women's Democratic League of the State of New York and the Women's Democratic Club will give a cotton ball this evening at the Hotel McAlpin. Cotton frocks are to be worn. There will be card games for those who do not wish to dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry I. Caesar of 27 East Sixty-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a son. Mrs. Caesar was formerly Miss Doris Porter, daughter of Alfred H. Porter of New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rachel Crothers is to dramatize Kate Douglas Wiggin's book, "Mother Carey's Chickens," and Joe Brooks will produce the play in January, with Edith Taliaferro in the leading role.

Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger will present Elsie Ferguson in "Outcast" at the Lyceum Theatre Nov. 2.

Blanche Austin, the 17-year-old winner of a moving-picture contest in Dayton, Ohio, will arrive here today from that city to begin a series of instruction in stage work under David Belasco. Later she will pose in the Lasky motion picture studios in several of Belasco's plays.

Several hundred Dartmouth undergraduates will attend "The Girl From Utah" at the Knickerbocker Theatre tomorrow night.

PAGE GETS $50,000 TO AID THE BELGIANS

Relief Committee Gives Our Ambassador Cash for the Refugees in England.

$5,000 SENT TO HOLLAND

Red Cross Sends Hospital Supplies and Clothing to Petrograd—Subscriptions to the Funds.

The Belgian Relief Committee, of which the Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans is President, cabled $50,000 to Ambassador Page in London yesterday to be applied to the immediate relief of Belgian refugees. Robert W. de Forest, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund, cabled to Ambassador Page asking if he would undertake to dispose of the money. Within a few hours Mr. de Forest received this message from Ambassador Page:

"Can most effectively apply the money, and it will have the heartfelt thanks of the Belgians."

Within an hour after Ambassador Page's reply was received $50,000 had been transferred to him in London by the committee. Some of the money, it is understood, will be forwarded to Minister Whitlock in Belgium for the relief of the sufferers who have not been able to leave their country.

Belgian refugees in Holland received also a remittance of $5,000 through Boissevain & Co. of this city to Dr. Henry van Dyke, United States Minister at The Hague, who last week notified the committee that the situation of the Belgian refugees in Holland was "dreadfully distressing."

The Belgian committee called attention to the fact that, although contributions of $4,105 yesterday brought the total of the fund to $191,782, the need of relief in Belgium and elsewhere among refugees has been growing steadily since the relief fund was started.

For Belgian Relief.

All subscriptions to the Belgian fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

M. H. Dodge	$1,000	Dr. P. R. McMaster	$25
Marion M. Payne	5	Mrs. S. R. Harley	5
Fannie Ogleshy	20	Miss M. Hall	5
Caroline Houghton	1	Kemp & Herbert	5
Sophie L. Duer	50	P. B. Gerli	11
H. W. T. Mali	20	Romiett Stevens	10
S. V. W. Stringham	10	S. R. Storer	5
C. G. Taylor	50	H. Mann	25
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. Esberg	50	C. J. Adams	10
J. Vellve	1	A. M. Miller	10
W. I. Washburn	100	Emily N. Tennain	20
Henry de Compondu	1	The Misses Hedge	20
Margaret Meagher	1	E. Hempenstall	20
A. M. Everit	10	G. W. Paterkin	10
H. H. Morton	10	Washington Continental Guard	25
Mrs. C. Faulkner, Jr.	1	Mrs. Harry Snow	25
Anonymous	10	Anonymous	10
C. C. Black	15	James Gibb	2
Mr. & Mrs. B. L. Taylor	3.0	G. L. McAlpin	25
Church of Presby. Saranac Lake	111	R. C. Hawkins	200
L'Exportateur Am., (2d contribution)	94	Anonymous	50
Leona Bernheimer	25	T. M. Prudden	25
H. L. Robinson	1	Anonymous	5
Smith & Wesson employes	44	W. G. Booth	2
Mr. & Mrs. G. E. Vigoroux	10	W. A. Munn	25
F. M. Anderson	5	H. W.	25
Col. & Mrs. F. O. Brown	10	H. W. Purkse	10
H. Kuppertshorn	5	Two Brooklyn Friends	100
W. E. H.	10	C. P. Williams	50
A. E. M. Vitty	20	A. Pope	25
Charles Javanse	5	F. G. Spencer	25
Mrs. J. Vise	1	A. D. Thurston	10
S. Newbwerger	20	B. A. Cater	1
Anonymous	50	Mrs. James Speyer	200
S. H. Dixon	5	G. H. Wheeler	25
F. R. Harris	10	W. H. Harris	100
E. P. Stabl	5	Alex. Chandler	25
F. R. Baxter	25	Sig. Girls of St. Bartholomew's Church, Brklyn	30
E. L. Meyer	10	Fritz Elbers	10
Mrs. J. Le R. Harris	10	M. M. S.	2
E. L. Jube	5	Alexander Smith	25
M. E. Taylor	10	Mrs. J. Hull Brown-ing	10
E. I. Bullock	4	Anna A. Cutler	5
Henriette E. Robinson	100	Mrs. R. W. Bunnell	5
Anna C. Laws	5	Mr. and family	17
Louise M. Trimble	10	Cash	10
C. C. Burlingham	50	Ruth W. Brooks	10
Emma W. Smith	5	Dr. & Mrs. Harlow Brooks	10
James Moffett	5	Alexander Church. Baptist Church.	1
C. B. Bouriand & Esther Lovendal	20	Anonymous	1
N. P. Wescott	10	E. Jenkson	2
Miss N. L. Wagner	20	K. F. W.	10
Wedding Anniversary	60	E. S.	1
Louise Carter	10	For Belgium	6
Anonymous	25	Mme. Francalss	2
Rachel Von Vleck	5	A Swedish Woman	1
S. W. Dexter	10	A McNamara	1
C. C. A.	5	H. B. G.	1
Miss F. J. Wallaces	5	Charles McReevy	10
A. O. Lovejoy	20	John Bundy	20
		Della Stern	1
		Five of Us	2
		Henri Menessier	5
		Herbert O'Donnell	1
		Isabella A. Packard	1
		Through Mme. Vandervelde	200

Red Cross Aids Russia.

The New York branch of the American Red Cross will ship to Petrograd on the Russian-American Line steamer Czar tomorrow a large consignment of drugs which have been requested by the Russian Red Cross organization. In addition to the medical supplies the Red Cross will send to Russia on the same ship 100 stretchers, twenty pairs of blankets for the American Hospital in Petrograd, and ten cases of hospital clothing.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Red Cross's European Fund amounted to $4,014, which brought the total collected by the New York branch of the society to $290,369. All subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 52 William Street, or 150 East Twenty-second Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

R. G. Dunn & Co.	$1,000	S. S. of First Pres. Ch., Greenwich, Conn.	$36
Order of the Eastern Star	500	St. Paul's Epis. Ch., Kinderhook, N. Y.	30
Mrs. W. W. Phelps	500	Mrs. W. K. Gilbert	25
B'klyn Red Cross	422	Mrs. Winfield Scott	25
Through Dr. H. Dernburg	300	Mrs. W.	25
Through The Evening Record, Hackensack, N. J.	178	St. Stephen's Ch., Culpeper, Va.	20
Walton, N. Y.	105	St. James's Ch., Auselle, N. Y.	20
Mrs. G. H. Byrd	100	Through Staats-Zeitung	18
Oneida Red Cross	91	M. H. F.	10
Through Margaret O'Leary	92	Cong. Ch., Dorset, Vt.	9
Universalist Ch., Newark	84	W. J. Fisher	5
Rochester Red Cross	86	Henry Graham	5
First Presby. Ch., N. Y. City	55	Elisabeth M. Beck	5
Women's Aux. St. Stephen's Church, Olean, N. Y.	80	Mehore M. Kimball	5
The Orchard, Sharon, Penn.	45	Miss Ann Thorpe	5
St. Paul's Ch., Westfield, N. J.	44	Elsa Houthumb	5
Through dance Hoboken, N. J.	40	H. A. C.	5
Through N. Y. Times	47	Willing Workers, Kings Daughters, First Cong. Ch., Lake Helen, Fla.	4
Through Elmira Star Gazette	40	St. Paul's Mission, Niverville, N. Y.	4
Morristown Leag.	33	Christ Presby. Ch., Mildred Joyce and Jeanette Cohen	3
St. Mark's Ch. and S. S., Paterson, N. J.	32	Louis Liberman	3
		A. D.	3
		Cong. Ch., Nutley, N. J.	1
		Mrs. B. Gabrilow	1
		Mrs. S. Gabrilow	1

Committee of Mercy Fund.

The Committee of Mercy Fund, for the relief of the destitute women and children of Europe, amounts to $5,000. This does not include the $1,000 previously sent abroad by T. C. Glen-Coats of the committee for use in Great Britain. August Belmont, treasurer, at 886 Fifth Avenue Building, acknowledged these contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

Elizabeth, Reid	$3	Hebrew Cong., Ind.	$10
Christ Ch., Bellevue, Ill.	14	Christian Science Ch., South Haven, Mich.	8
1st Ch. of Christ Scientist, Pomona	17	S. S. Holy Trinity, Westchester, Pa.	6
Mrs. N.	5	Pres. Ch., Merrill, Ore.	5
Christian Science Soc'y of Calton, Cal.	5	Oscar Smith	10
Anonymous	100	Girls of L. P. Hollander & Co.	5
Somerset Hills Relief, Bernardsville, N. J.	100	Cong. Ch., Milford, N. H.	12
Miss E. M. Chatfield	2	Cong. Ch., Dayton, Pa.	50
St. George's Chap., St. Louis, Mich.	20	Cong. Chs., Cong. Ch., Newark	17

BELGIAN FUND.

Presbyterian Church, Olympia, Wash. $10

The work of the Committee of Mercy

was indorsed yesterday by Senator Morris Sheppard from Texas, who wrote:

I indorse without qualifications the undertaking idea, and the proposed work of the Committee of Mercy, whose purpose is to aid women and children made destitute by the world war. It seems to us that the United States is now afforded an opportunity which it may never have again of winning the eternal friendship and sympathy of the peoples of the countries now at war. To win their friendship and sympathy for all time is to give our nation an additional security for permanent peace, and this in itself ought to prompt us to immediate action in addition to the humanitarian considerations. I shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way.

MORRIS SHEPPARD.

For Paris Hospital.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $95,709, of which $2,895 was received yesterday from these persons:

Contributions from other cities	$1,482	W. H. Chaplin	$10
Olivia M. Cutting	500	T. D. Jones	10
Dr. W. B. James	500	W. H. Bilbrough	10
G. Wigglesworth	100	C. G. Decker	10
Miss E. Knight	100	M. S. De Zayas	10
Mrs. F. A. Sayles	50	Mrs. W. J. Comstock	5
E. M. S.	45	Mary Gannett	2
St. Mark's Church, Newark, N. J.	35	Cash	1
M. C. S.	10	Grace S. Tyson	1
Mrs. S. P. Colt	10		

For French Sufferers.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $21,695, of which amount $912 was received yesterday from these persons:

Belgium-France Relief Committee	$100	Reformed Church, Ellenville, N. J.	$10
Mrs. Frederick Allen	200	H. M. Clark	5
Mrs. Walter Maynard	100	Mrs. W.	5
Mme. M. Blanc	20	Orme Wilson	200
Alexandre Scubami	2	Mr. & Mrs. James Speyer	200
Mrs. Moses Taylor	20	Mrs. Frank Pierce Frazier	50

At the Cort Theatre next Monday afternoon, under the direction of D. J. Wood, a play in three acts, "The Spur," by Annie Nathan Meyer, will be presented for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund. The cast will include Kate Morgan, Louis Randolph, Minnie Milne, Amy Dennis, Lillian Kingsbury, Elsie West, Lillian Keller, Ethel Wright, Emily Dodd, and the Messrs. Edward Fielding, Edward Elton, Harold de Becker, James A. Marcus, and Burr Caruth. Among those who have bought seats are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. O. H. Harriman, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Benjamin McColl, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. L. S. Wolff, Mrs. Kirkland Myers, Mrs. Gulliver, Mrs. V. C. Carter, and Mrs. E. C. Savidge.

Mrs. Mary Perry King has arranged entertainments in aid of destitute Belgian women and children and soldiers. The first entertainment will be an old-fashioned "knitting bee," to be held at the Plaza on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, from 2 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. King will read to the workers and music will be performed. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock, and there will be ballad dancing and other features in the old-fashioned "knitting bee," to be held at the Plaza on Friday afternoon, Nov. 6, from 2 to 6 o'clock. Mrs. King will read to the workers and music will be performed. Tea will be served at 5 o'clock, and there will be ballad dancing and other features in the old-fashioned "knitting bee." All materials or instructions for knitting useful articles can be procured from Mrs. Mary Perry King at the Hotel Belmont or from any of these persons: Mrs. William Webb, Mrs. E. A. Drake, Mrs. E. H. Pulthmar, Mrs. Frank Crane, and Miss Dorothy Hoyle.

Sent to The Times.

A box of clothing for Belgian refugees was sent to THE TIMES yesterday by A. M. Bardeen of Lee, Mass. The clothing will be turned over to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, today.

"A. M. S." inclosed $1 for the wife and four children of a man whose inability to work because of sickness was set forth in a recent issue of THE TIMES.

William Tattersall.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—William Tattersall, a cotton trade expert, died suddenly at his home in Cheshire today.

William Tattersall was frequently consulted on cotton matters by the English and foreign Governments. He was the son of George Tattersall of Summerseat, Lancashire. He studied at Brooksbottome School, Lancashire, and subsequently became interested in cotton spinning. He studied the distribution of cotton yarn and piece goods in Manchester. Mr. Tattersall was widely informed on cotton statistics, and wrote articles on the subject for The Economist. The Statist, Times, and Daily News.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. STORY, 33 years, night clerk at the Hotel Knickerbocker, died on Wednesday, following an operation for appendicitis, in Bellevue Hospital. His home was in Thomson, Ga.

ROY W. TAYLOR, formerly cartoonist for The Philadelphia North American, and subsequently a member of the art staff of The New York World and The Chicago Tribune, died of Bright's disease on Wednesday at the home of his mother, Mrs. A. L. Marshall, in Washington. He was 32 years old.

LOUIS YOUNG DAVIS, senior member of the firm of L. Davidson & Co., manufacturers of leather goods, died of a complication of diseases on Wednesday at his home, 742 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was 42 years old, and left a wife, a son, and daughter.

ALFRED BOND, for a long time associated with the Crews Silk Finishing Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 410 Graham Avenue, Paterson, N. J. He was 53 years old.

LEWIS T. HUTTON, 72 years, for many years connected with the New York Calcium Light Company, died suddenly on Wednesday in Morristown, N. J. He was stricken with heart disease soon after he registered to vote in the coming elections. He was the son of Andrew Hutton, who left him a large fortune.

JOHN TAYLOR, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Front Street, Belvidere, N. J., from paralysis. He was 74 years old and is survived by his wife and a son.

Mrs. CLARA B. BOARDMAN, wife of T. A. Boardman, manager of the Bayside Automobile Company, died from pneumonia on Wednesday at her home in Bayside, L. I. She was 58 years old.

ALBERT D. MILLER, 59 years old, for many years Superintendent of the silk mills of Givernaud Brothers at Hackensack, N. J., died of cancer of the throat at his home in that place on Wednesday. He is survived by his wife, two sons and two daughters.

JAMES T. BOYD, a wealthy builder of Hackensack, N. J., died on Wednesday while on his way in an automobile to Roosevelt Hospital. He underwent an operation in that institution several months ago, had a relapse and intended to go there a second time for treatment.

THOMAS K. KENNOCHAN, in the garage business and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Elks, died yesterday at his residence, 223 Richmond Street, Richmond Hill, L. I. He is survived by his wife and son.

Miss FLORENCE A. WHITE, a daughter of James J. White and a member of Calvary Baptist Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 468 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 27 years of age.

JAMES BROUWER, 61 years old, a druggist at Hoyt and Union Streets, Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 99 Second Street, Brooklyn. He was formerly a resident of Oyster Bay, L. I.

CHARLES RAYMOND WELLS, employed by the New York Life Insurance Company for the last twenty-six years, is dead at his home, 3 Verona Place, Brooklyn.

WILLIAM AUGUST WALTHER, a foreman of construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died at his home, 294 Bradhurst Avenue, Richmond Hill, on Wednesday. He was 58 years old.

Capt. JAMES MORGAN, a retired sea captain and veteran of the civil war, died in the Long Island College Hospital on Wednesday from heart disease. He was 69 years old and lived at 364 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn.

ANDREW J. COOK, a manufacturer of toy torpedoes, died on Wednesday at his home in Greenport, L. I., in his 77th year.

Mrs. JULIA S. WING, widow of the Rev. Dr. Charles S. Wing, who was Superintendent of the Brooklyn Church Society and for forty years a member of the New York West Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. S. Coester, in Oseining, N. Y. Mrs. Wing was active in church work while her husband was pastor of the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church and later of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Wing died on Jan. 24, 1911.

GEN. BRAYTON IVES FINANCIER, IS DEAD

Ex-President of New York Stock Exchange Succumbs in Ossining at 74.

WON FAME IN CIVIL WAR

Former Head of Northern Pacific Railroad Was Collector of Art Objects and Rare Books.

Gen. Brayton Ives, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange and formerly President of the Northern Pacific Railroad and many other large corporations, died yesterday at Chelsea, his country home at Ossining, N. Y.

Gen. Ives came of pioneer New England stock, an ancestor being William Ives, who in the seventeenth century landed in the Massachusetts Colony and later led the exodus which founded New Haven.

He was born at Farmington, Conn., in 1840, and was graduated from Yale in 1861. In that year he joined the Fifth Connecticut Volunteers and went to the front as an Adjutant. Later he became Major of the First Connecticut Cavalry, and in 1864 Colonel of that regiment. He fought in the battles of Harrison's Landing, Beaver Dam, Reams's Station, Five Forks, and Sailor's Creek. He was later attached to the Army of the Potomac and took part in Sheridan's raid from May 9 to May 26, 1864. He commanded Gen. Grant's escort when he went to Appomatox to receive Gen. Lee's surrender.

He served during the war under Gens. Kilpatrick, Custer, and Sheridan, and was brevetted for gallantry in the actions at Reams's Station and Five Forks on the written recommendation of Gen. Sheridan. At the end of the war he was twenty-four years old, one of the youngest Brigadier Generals in the service, in conferring that title on Gen. Ives, Gen. Sheridan said:

"This distinction is no gift—you have won it, your gallantry has earned it."

Gen. Ives came to New York in 1867 and started in business as a stock broker. He was elected President of the New York Stock Exchange and held office until 1880. He was one of the Governors of the Stock Exchange for thirteen years. After being an active commission broker for twenty-two years he retired in 1869 to become President of the Western National Bank. He also became President of the Northern Pacific Railroad and was active in its reorganization. He was President of the Metropolitan Trust Company for a number of years until 1912. Gen. Ives was at the time of his death President of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, President of the Standard Milling Company, President of the Kanona & Prattsburg Railway Company, and President of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company. He was a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, and many other corporations.

Gen. Ives took the lead in many important measures when he was President of the New York Stock Exchange. He put through the measure requiring that railroad bonds whose stocks and bonds were listed should make monthly or quarterly statements as to their earnings. He held that the Stock Exchange was a private club, and that the money value of seats could not be levied upon by outside creditors. A test case was successfully defended by him in Brooklyn, and during Gen. Ives's Presidency he saw the value of seats advance from $10,000 to $30,000.

Early in life he became a collector. In 1891 he sold a collection of ceramics and other art objects for $150,000. At that time he had a library of more than 6,000 volumes, including a number of works from fifteenth century presses. He had the Gutenberg Bible, a Latin lexicon of 1460, the first book of arithmetic ever printed, the first Euclid, a first "Iliad," "Odyssey," Virgil, Augustine, Cæsar, and Plutarch's "Lives"; the Pembroke missal, one of the finest manuscripts in the country. He had a collection of 200 rare books relating to the settlement of this country.

Gen. Ives was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion and of the following clubs: Century, Grolier, Metropolitan, Turf and Field, New York Yacht, the Brook, Union League, University, and Lawyers'. He was Treasurer of the University Club for seven years. His home in New York was at 33 East Thirty-ninth Street. The funeral will take place there today.

Gen. Ives married Miss Eleanor A. Bissell, daughter of the Rev. S. R. S. Bissell of Norwalk, Conn. There are three daughters, Winifred, Frances H., and Mrs. Walter E. Maynard.

REV. S. F. GORDIANO DEAD.

Founder of Spanish Evangelical Church Dies of Fractured Skull.

The Rev. Samuel F. Gordiano, founder and pastor of the Spanish Evangelical Church, died yesterday afternoon in the French Hospital from a fracture of the skull received on Wednesday when he was struck by an automobile at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. He was born in San Luis Potosi, Mexico, thirty-one years ago, and came to this city ten years ago.

Dr. Gordiano was a graduate of the University of San Luis Potosi, of Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary. Nine years ago he started to work toward the foundation of his church, and three years ago it was formally opened to the public.

He is survived by his widow and four children, one of whom, Estella, has for her godfather the Marquis of Piedmont, Gentleman-in-Waiting to King Alfonso of Spain, who was a lifelong friend of her father and who came to this country especially to be present at her christening.

Dr. Gordiano's home was at 408 Manhattan Avenue.

Prof. Wm. Frothingham Bradbury.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—William Frothingham Bradbury, a prominent educator and President of the Handel and Haydn Musical Society of Boston, died today, aged 86 years. He was an authority on higher mathematics and had written several textbooks. Prof. Bradbury was born in Westminster, Mass. He received the degree of A. B. in 1856 from Amherst College, and three years later was made an A. M. In 1900 received the honorary degree of L. H. D. from Amherst. From 1868 until 1910 he was headmaster of the Boston Latin School, and retired as headmaster emeritus. Prof. Bradbury wrote extensively on mathematical subjects and published books on algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, and patented a device for teaching the metric system.

Richard S. Farley Dies in France.

Richard S. Farley, Chief Clerk in the Mayor's office during Van Wyck's administration, is dead in France, according to information received in this city yesterday. Mr. Farley was socially prominent, his wife being a granddaughter of James C. Fargo, former President of the American Express Company, and his sister-in-law the wife of Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, the father-in-law of Alfred Vanderbilt. Mr. Farley was at one time State Deputy of the Knights of Columbus, and was prominent in Catholic circles. Owing to the war conditions, his body has been temporarily interred in France.

PAULINE CHASE TO MARRY.

Actress Engaged to Alex. V. Drummond of West Kent Yeomanry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Actress Pauline Chase, daughter of Dr. E. B. Bliss of Washington, is engaged to marry Alexander V. Drummond of the West Kent Yeomanry, the son of George Drummond of Drummond's Bank.

Pauline Chase is an American girl, although most of her stage reputation was made abroad. She first attracted attention here as the Pink Pajama Girl in "The Liberty Belles," having before this made her first stage appearance as a member of the chorus of Lederer's "The Rounders" in 1900, and then gone to London in "The Girl from Up There," in which Edna May starred. After her fame as the Pink Pajama Girl had been made she went to England again, where she appeared successively in "The School Girl" and "Veronique." She was then seen as a dancer in "Peter Pan," but when the Barrie play was revived in London in 1909-1907 she had the principal rôle. In 1910 she came over to America to star in "Our Miss Gibbs," which Charles Frohman produced at the Knickerbocker Theatre. After this she returned again to London, where she has since been.

PLAY BROKERS COMBINE.

Elisabeth Marbury and J. W. Rumsey Buy Out Selwyn and Others.

Elisabeth Marbury and John W. Rumsey, who have each been operating agencies for the selling of plays, yesterday completed a deal whereby they bought out practically all of the other play-broking businesses in the city and formed a new concern, known as the American Play Company, Inc. The new company has a capital stock of $800,000, and has absorbed the play agency business of Selwyn & Co., Elisabeth Marbury, the late Rumsey Play Company, the American Play Company, and the De Mille Company.

Under the provisions of the consolidation Selwyn & Co. retire as authors' agents, and the firm will devote its entire time to the business of producing plays. The new company will not engage in either the production of plays or in their purchase. Miss Marbury, who has been a d

FEDERAL LEAGUE CLUB OWNER MAY BUY CUBS---FOOTBALL---BOXING

WEEGHMAN CONFERS WITH CUBS' OWNER

Federal League Magnate May Purchase Chicago National League Club.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 22.—Charles Weeghman, President of the Chicago Federal League Club, held a conference here today with Charles P. Taft, owner of the Chicago National League team. That a possible purchase by Mr. Weeghman of Mr. Taft's interest in the Chicago Nationals was discussed was admitted, but further than this no announcement was made as to a result of the conference.

Mr. Weeghman is reported to have left this city immediately after the conference, presumably for the East.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—When the Federal League delegates departed this afternoon to attend their annual meeting in New York, Charles Weeghman, President of the local club, was not with them, and it was learned that he went to Cincinnati last night.

President Gilmore and the other Federal Leaguers who boarded the train expressed surprise at the sudden change in Weeghman's plans, and it was said reservations had been made for him with the rest of the party. It was considered probable he would join them at Cleveland and go on to New York.

The Federal League club owners will answer the call to the colors here when the independent forces will mobilize at the Hotel Biltmore today and tomorrow. One of the biggest schemes which the "Feds" have up their sleeves was discovered yesterday.

The meeting here was called primarily to plan a final raid on the National Association of Professional Baseball Clubs, of which more than forty minor leagues will assemble at Omaha, Neb., on Nov. 10.

The Federals realize that, as there is only a slight chance of coming to a satisfactory settlement with the major leagues, the only plan left to embarrass organized baseball is to get control of some of the minor leagues, and thus cut off the majors' supply of players. Then to establish these leagues, where the Federals can send their excess supply of players and develop new talent.

Tomorrow the Federals will probably appoint a committee to move en masse on Omaha next month, provided with funds to convert all the minor leagues possible. It was learned yesterday that President Gilmore of the Federals has already engaged reservations in an Omaha hotel for the day when the minors will be there. What they hope to do is to persuade some of the minors to desert organized ball. Big inducements will be offered, so the story goes. Some of the minor leagues are ready to do it, because they have suffered considerable loss during the last season by their players going to the Federals, thus depriving them of the revenue they would receive if they had been taken by some of the higher leagues of organized ball.

The convention of the minors at Omaha is going to be the largest gathering of baseball men in the history of the country. The minors, although now protected better than ever before by the National Agreement, will seek further protection this year.

The Federal League has created a serious condition of affairs in many of the minor league throughout the West. It has brought to a point in question which has made many of the minor league stars so boldly independent that they have ignored the discipline which has held them in line before the Federal League intruded. Offers from the "Feds" has placed many of the better class of minor league players in a position where they have acted about as they please and have instilled defiance, insubordination, and listless playing in the minor league ranks.

In fact, this same state of affairs is also more or less true of the major and Class AA leagues, and the managers have during the past season been helpless to prevent the attitude of indifference shown by many of the players. Long-term contracts is the real cause which is said to be responsible for the poor work of many high-class ball players since the last season began.

A successful raid on the Professional Association at Omaha would mean much to the Federal League. This organization operates in more than 300 cities and has more than 8,500 players under its protection. The salary list of the association calls for $4,000,000 a season.

Walter Marsgville, the fleet shortstop of the world's champion Braves, established a new record for the short field during the past season. The "Rabbit" accepted 455 chances, which is many more than any person has ever handled in the history of the game. The holder of the old record was Allen, the shortstop of the Phillies in the early 90s, who accepted 955 chances.

Tris Speaker of the Boston Red Sox also made a new mark. Speaker accepted 436 chances in the centre garden, which is better than the record of 424 made by Slagle of the Cubs in 1902.

DOOIN FOR THE YANKEES.

Latest Baseball Rumor Sprung in Philadelphia.

A rumor was circulated in Philadelphia last night to the effect that Charley Dooin, who was deposed as manager of the Phillies for Pat Moran, had been offered the job of managing the Yankees next season. It was stated that Dooin had been approached on the subject, although President Baker has not yet made it known whether he will release the catcher to another National League club or dispose of him in a trade. The other National League clubs will have the first claim on his services.

Nothing could be learned from the local American League club last night which would give any authenticity to the rumor. When Secretary Davis of the Yankees was asked yesterday if there was anything new in the club's affairs, he freely admitted that there wasn't.

Dooin stated to his friends yesterday that he resigned last August, but President Baker would not accept his resignation. He has been dissatisfied for some time, mostly because of the club's financial policy. They would not allow him money with which to purchase new players and would not consult him in the management of the team's affairs, as he thought a manager should be consulted.

Bender Not to Quit Baseball.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—"As far as I know I will be with the Athletics when they pack up and start South next Spring on their training trip," said "Big Chief" Bender when approached today for a confirmation of the statement made by Christy Mathewson and printed here today, that the "Chief" was so disgusted with baseball that he had decided to quit the game.

Bender scouted the idea that he was to leave Connie Mack as he understands that he is to be offered a new contract and will keep him in the game as long as he desires to stay.

"There is no reason to the best of my knowledge why I should quit," added the Indian twirler, which statement he punctuated with a loud laugh that conveyed to the most skeptical listener that he would be back with the Mackmen. Connie Mack says he does not believe that Bender will quit until forced to do so by failing powers.

Suit Against Archer Dropped.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—"Jimmy" Archer, Cub catcher, and George E. Wolfson, whom he assaulted at a city series game because the catcher thought Wolfson was trying to flirt with Mrs. Archer, agreed today that "it was all a mistake." Archer said he might have been mistaken and Wolfson did not prosecute when the case was called.

Maranville and Mann Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 22.—Walter Maranville, shortstop, and Leslie Mann, outfielder, of the world's champion Boston Braves, were the guests of honor at a banquet by local fans last night. Maranville was presented with a silver table set and Mann with a diamond ring. Capt. Evers was present.

AUTO RECORD FOR MULFORD.

Drives Car 100 Miles on Circular Dirt Track in 92:54 1-2.

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 22.—Ralph Mulford established a new world's record for a circular dirt track when he covered the 100 miles in today's automobile race in 92:54½. Bob Burman finished second in 93:08½, after leading the field from the twentieth lap until the final round, when he ran out of gasoline. Tom Alloy was placed third, in 93:37½.

Jack Gable of Philadelphia and Fritz Walker, his mechanician, were injured when their machine crashed into a fence.

REFEREE STOPS BOUTS.

Amateur Boxers Unevenly Matched in New York A. C. Ring.

Amateur boxers furnished much enjoyment for the members of the New York Athletic Club last night in the gymnasium of the clubhouse, Sixth Avenue and Central Park South. The original entry list, which exceeded 100, was reduced by absentees and entrants failing to make the required weight in the different classes to about thirty, which kept the referee and judges busy until nearly midnight. Many of the contests were decided in short order, the referee stopping the bouts where one boxer appeared to outclass his opponent.

George Schwegler, the ex-amateur champion, who appeared as the third man in the ring, earned the well-merited applause of the spectators by his action in disqualifying William Rexer, West Harlem Athletic Club, for using indecent language in the ring. Rexer was drawn against Andy Walsh, East Side House, and was cautioned for holding. He used abusive language to Referee Schwegler. He was warned against a repetition of the offense. When he repeated it he was ordered out of the ring, and the referee called the attention of the Amateur Athletic Union to the boxer's conduct with a view to barring him from future contests.

Four classes were on the programme and a total of fourteen bouts decided. Summaries:

110-Pound Class, Preliminary Round.—C. Pilkington, Union Settlement, defeated Joseph Curley, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Abe Friedman, Educational Alliance, defeated J. Curran, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Herbert Rossmango, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Charles Herzog, East Side House, three rounds, judges' decision; Edward Liebermann, unattached, defeated J. D. Ambrose Bon Yon A. C., one round; referee stopped bout.

120-Pound Class, Preliminary Round.—Joseph Gerry, Paulist A. C., defeated Teddy Warldy, East Side House, three rounds' judges' decision. George Maas, Glencoe A. C., one round; referee stopped bout. Joseph Lynch, unattached, defeated James Hogan, unattached, one round; referee stopped bout. Andy Walsh, East Side House, defeated William Reser, West Harlem A. C., one round; referee disqualified Reser for foul language in the ring.

130-Pound Class, Preliminary Round.—Edward Anderson, Danish-American Club, defeated J. Kelly, Union Settlement Athletic Club, one round; referee stopped bout. Allie Nack, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Billy Moran, St. Bartholomew A. C., one round; referee stopped bout. Edward Summerdine, East Side House, defeated Samuel Cohn, East Side House, three rounds; judges' decision.

140-Pound Class, Preliminary Round.—Walter Laureat, New West Side A. C., defeated Anthony Farrigan, Pastime A. C., second round; referee stopped bout. William Littell, Long Island A. C., defeated A. Swanser, Hotel McAlpin A. C., one round; referee stopped bout. Joseph Tipiltz, Educational Alliance A. C., defeated Samuel Beckelman Riggins Place Gymnasium, two rounds; referee stopped bout.

AMATEURS BOX FAST.

Finals of Cathedral Club Tournament Marked by Keen Competition.

Considerably more than the usual amount of boxing seen in amateur tournaments was witnessed by a big crowd in the final bouts at the Cathedral Club, Brooklyn, last night. The winners were M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., 108 pounds; M. Stein, Trinity Club, 115 pounds; R. McLean, West Harlem A. C., 125 pounds; Dick Jerio, Greek-American A. C.; 135 pounds; Tom Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., 145 pounds, and J. Nugent, Pinafore A. C., in a special 130-pound class.

Few bouts are more interesting than that between Herbert and C. Gilman, unattached, in the 108-pound division, have been seen between amateurs. For three rounds these lads fought at top speed. Even after he had been floored in the final session Herbert never stopped fighting, but only a big advantage that he gained in the first two rounds saved him from defeat. Tom Mulvaney and J. Rickey of the Avonia A. C. put up a splendid bout in the 145-pound class. Clean hitting won for Mulvaney after he had been fouled in the second round but refused to accept the bout on the referee's award. The summary:

108-Pound Class, Final—M. Herbert, West Harlem A. C., defeated C. Gilman, unattached, three rounds; judges' decision.

125-Pound Class, Final—R. McLean, West Harlem A. C., defeated M. Schwenger, Pastime A. C., three rounds; judges' decision.

115-Pound Class, Final—M. Stein, Trinity Club, defeated Frank Shanley, Dominican Lyceum, three rounds; judges' decision.

135-Pound Class.—Final—Dick Jorio, Greek-American A. C., defeated T. Hughes, Paulist A. C., one round, by knockout.

145-Pound Class.—Semi-final—Tom Mulvaney, Glencoe A. C., defeated L. Werthelmer, unattached, three rounds; bout stopped by referee. J. Rickey, Avonia A. C., drew a bye.

145-Pound Class.—Final—Mulvaney defeated Rickey, three rounds; judge's decision.

130-Pound, Special.—Final—J. Nugent, Pinafore A. C., defeated H. Conrad, unattached, three rounds; judge's decision.

TWO GAMES FOR INMAN.

Hoppe Loses at English Billiards, but Leads in Montreal Series.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Canada, Oct. 22.—William Hoppe, the American champion, and Melbourne Inman, the English title holder, played the second block of their third series of billiard matches today for the world's championship. The conditions are the same as those in the matches played in New York and Chicago. Inman led both afternoon and evening at English billiards, but Hoppe by virtue of his scores at the American game on Wednesday is now leading in the total scores 1,441 to 1,140. The summary:

Inman—13 41 0 0 78 15 8 0 21 2 8 4 5 5 120 35 0 25 27 2 2 12 12 11 54. Total—500. Average—25.7 High runs—120 73 54.

Hoppe—5 4 2 15 12 0 2 3 2 66 34 6 0 10 18 0 11 2 2 44 0 13 0 0. Total—251. Average—10 11-22. High runs—66 44 34.

Grand total—Hoppe, 1441; Inman, 1140.

Although playing his own game, Inman was unable to get control of the balls in the afternoon session until the fourth inning, but from then on played with a brilliancy that marks his opponent, Willie Hoppe, in the American game. In the seventeenth inning Inman ran 141, the majority of the points being made through the spot shot to the end pockets. Hoppe's best one was 46. Score:

Hoppe.—1, 3, 5, 23, 6, 4, 2, 3, 20, 38, 2, 8, 12, 0, 2, 46, 4, 11. Total—190. Average—10 10-18. High runs—46, 38, 23.

Inman.—1, 0, 0, 45, 19, 0, 49, 9, 0, 0, 4, 12, 25, 30, 33, 59, 141, 4, 77. Total—508. Average—26 14-19. High runs—141, 77, 59.

Winners with the Cue.

Two games were decided last night in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion carom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy. In the first contest C. Bash, who won the tournament and championship last year, defeated A. Friedman, 22 to 15. Bash was playing on the scratch mark, and was required to tally 22 points to win, while his opponent had only to score 18 points. The champion completed his string of 22 points in fifty-two innings. In the second contest P. Rand, playing at 20 points, defeated B. Cohen, handicapped at 18 points, by the score of 20 to 13 in forty-nine innings.

George Moore, who is soon to oppose Alfred De Oro, champion three-cushion carrom billiard player of the world, in a match for the title, continued his display of good form in two exhibition games yesterday at Doyle's Billiard Academy, and won both matches. In the first game Moore defeated C. Warrington by the score of 40 to 28, and in the evening the challenger for championship honors defeated R. Scudder. The score of this latter contest was 40 to 31, and at times Moore was forced to extend himself.

HARVARD LOSES PENNOCK AGAIN

Mainstay in Rush Line Hurts Ankle After Just Recovering from an Injury.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 22.—This afternoon just when the Harvard coaches were figuring that at last they would be able to whip their first team together again and send it against Pennsylvania State in the last tryout prior to the Michigan game next week, their plans had to be abandoned because of another injury to the rush line mainstay Pennock.

For two weeks the line has been wobbling about without the services of Pennock, who had water on the knee and had been in the hospital. Pennock has been out a few days, but this afternoon while merely working with the line squad on breaking through tactics, he gave his ankle another severe twist. He was unable to stand and had to be carried from the field There is positively no chance that he will be able to play against Penn State, and there is practically none that he will get into the Michigan game.

At this stage of the season there is not a man on the forward line that Harvard could not afford to lose rather than Pennock. He is the best man on the line both on offense and defense, and is a rushline leader of high rank. His loss is all the more important as the development of the team has been retarded by injuries for a fortnight, and every good man was needed to put on Harvard's game not only for Michigan, but for Princeton and Yale. It now is necessary to put Bigelow in at guard as Parson is not quite seasoned enough to play. Curtis, therefore, will be at tackle with Trumbull, who with his head bandaged, ran through the signals this afternoon, while the backfield again looked like the regular thing with Bradlee and Hardwick in the running with Francke. Mahan did not get into the drill. With Bigelow needed more than ever at tackle and guard, Harris a big backfield man, is being coached to play centre as Wallace's substitute. Logan ran the team from quarterback, there being no scrimmage, but the chances of his playing Saturday are not very good. Until today, in spite of the injuries, the coaches have been optimistic, but now they are discouraged.

DORIZAS IN PENN LINE.

Powerful Greek Is Learning Football Rapidly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—Pennsylvania is not letting any grass grow under their feet this week because of the supposed weakness of the Indian eleven. They have heard that story before and found that the Braves were just as strong as usual. The Indians always play a good game against Pennsylvania, and it would appear as if they would be on edge for Saturday's game.

Penn hopes to put into the match her best men, though Moffett may have to stay at home because of his forward will also not start, but this will not weaken the team any, as Capt. Journeay is just as much at home at centre as he is at guard. In fact, his presence there will strengthen the team, as it will permit Dorizas to play at guard in Journeay's place.

One feature of the week's work has been the steady improvement of the big Greek, and whether Norwald returns or not, a place must be made for Dorizas. He has learned the game very fast and in the big games next month he should be the star in Penn's line. It was his terrific charge which caused the navy backs to fumble the ball three or four times last Saturday, and he will do better in every game from now on.

Stevens Prep. Beats East Orange.

The Stevens Prep football team defeated the East Orange High School team yesterday afternoon at Castle Point Field for the first time in twelve years by the score of 10 to 7. East Orange team was the winner of the Northern New Jersey Interscholastic League last year. Line-up:

Stevens Prep.	Positions.	East Orange.
Cox	Right end	Francke
Zeiler	Right tackle	Maynard
Newmann	Right guard	Flint
Lorenzo	Centre	Schwartzkopf
Klein	Left guard	Flynn
Downing	Left tackle	Morse
Rheumann	Left end	Congdon
Cravat	Quarter back	Fitzsimmons
Adams	Right half back	Abbott
Day	Left half back	Bloss
Cotter	Full back	Meeteer

Substitutions—For Stevens Prep, Webster for Hanna, Alexander for Rheumann, Lynch for Cotter. For East Orange—Hyman for Congdon Gloss for White, Corbin for Francke.

Referee—Mr. Thorpe of Columbia. Umpire—Mr. Killifer of Columbia. Head linesman—Mr. Stretch of Stevens "Tech." Touchdowns—Day, Abbot. Goals from touchdowns—Cravat, Fitzsimmons. Goal from drop kick—Cravat.

Fordham Mows Down Schoolboys.

Determined to prepare as warm a reception as possible for the football players from Rhode Island State tomorrow, the Fordham eleven completely vanquished the players of the High School of Commerce in their practice game at Fordham Field yesterday. Taking the ball on the kick-off, Regan, the big Maroon half back, sizzagged from his own 5-yard mark through the whole high school team for a touchdown in less than fifteen seconds of play. After that it was only a question of which Fordham runner could make the longest advance, and in the thirty minutes that Commerce held the defensive six touchdowns were scored by the Bronx Collegians. Dunn and Regan accounted for most of the Fordham advance on their consistent gains around the former's ends. The short pass over the line between Dunn and Morcaldi also proved a mystery to the Purple youngsters. "Skip" Wynnard tried an end-around-end advance for the first time this season, and, judging from its successful use by Corriden and Kane, will prove a factor in Fordham's attack on the Midget Staters tomorrow.

Navy Tests Men in New Positions.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 22.—Interest in the football practice at the Naval Academy this afternoon centred largely in the work of the players who had been tried as first team men this week or had been shifted to other positions. The line-up against Western Reserve on Saturday will be quite different from that in any other team this season, and it is hoped that the eleven will work better. Miles is still playing quarter back in place of Mitchell and doing promising work in several lines. Failing, the big right half back, has rejoined the regulars and it is hoped that he will begin to show form like that of last year. Alexander and Craig, former backs, and Jackson, a new man, will all be tried at end and there will be other changes in every centre. Kennedy, right tackle, are still out of the game on account of minor injuries, but may play a part of the time Saturday. The authorities are negotiating with one or two star college players to assist the Navy coaches during the balance of the season.

Athletics and Soccer for Charity.

Much interest is being shown in the Athletic and Soccer Football Carnival to be held Saturday afternoon, Oct. 31, at the Polo Grounds, which has been given by President H. N. Hempstead of the New York Baseball Club to a committee of well-known citizens. The proceeds will be devoted to the building fund of the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society, which has been doing excellent work since its inception nine years ago in caring for the wives and children of men infected with tuberculosis. Dr. Thomas Darlington, former Health Commissioner, and at present a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, is President of the society. Capt. Charles J. Dieges will be in charge of the athletic events, which will be conducted under the A. A. U. and P. S. A. L. rules. The Hon. Bartow S. Weeks will referee.

The soccer football game will be between the Bronx United of the National Football League and the Columbia Ovals of the New York State Football League, two of the strongest teams in Greater New York. Music will be furnished by the Catholic Protectory Boys' Band.

TIGERS OPEN NEW STADIUM.

'Varsity and Scrubs in Scrimmage —Ames Gets Quarter Back Place.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22.—A half hour's scrimmage between the 'Varsity and scrubs was contested on the new $300,000 Palmer Memorial Stadium today. The Tiger players found the turf in remarkably good condition. The footing was firm and made the running game of the back field unusually effective. The 'Varsity, however, found it impossible to score against the combination of scrubs and first-string substitutes sent in against the regulars. The scrubs fought hard and although the Tiger backs ran the ends down well and improved in interference, they were unable to get the ball over the line. This was partly due, however, to the fact that Law tried a number or drop kicks in accordance with the instructions of the coaches.

Aries, Eberstadt, and Tibbott were used at quarter back, but Ames was in most of the time. It is now certain that Ames will start the game Saturday. His work in scrimmage this week having assured him of the position. The 'Varsity's forward passing game today was not effective, only one or two of Law's tosses gaining ground. Brown, who has been erratic in catching forward passes all season, this afternoon dropped the ball several times when he should have gotten away for long runs.

Glick, Moore, and Freddy Trenkmann were used at the halves, and Law and Driggs at full back. Freddy Trenkmann's hard line-breaking has won him a place on the 'Varsity, and he also is practically sure to start against Dartmouth as a first-string back. Haviland, who has been playing on the scrub team, was promoted to the 'Varsity today and remained in the first-string line-up through nearly all of the practice. Haviland's passing is remarkably accurate, and it is only his lack of weight that has kept him off the regular team. Nourse has been deficient in his handling of the ball, and this, combined with the fact that he has been out of condition, will keep him out of action for another week. Gennert probably will get the first call on Saturday, but Haviland should get in before the game is over.

NUMBERS FOR CORNELL MEN

Football Squad Leaves Ithaca for New York to Play Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The Cornell football squad of twenty-six men left here this evening for New York City, where the Ithacans will play Brown University on Saturday, the game to start at 2:30 o'clock. The team was pronounced in good condition by Head Coach Sharpe and ready for a fast, hard battle. Cornell's head coach expects a tough game with Brown. The fact that the Brown team has not been scored upon this year indicates that Cornell may expect a sterner defense than she has experienced so far this year. The general sentiment among the football group seemed to be that the game would be for Cornell victory.

The Cornell line-up for the Brown game and the numbers that the men will wear follows: Shelton, left end, 1; Gallogly, left tackle, 6; Tilley, left guard, 7; Cool, centre, 4; Anderson, right guard, 3; Bailey, right tackle, 2; Lautz, right end, 14; Barrett, quarter back, 9; Shuler, left half back, 25; Collyer, right half back, 10; Hill, full back, 11.

Two of the 'Varsity men, Capt. O'Hearn and Munsick, may not play at all. Neither man has completely recovered from the injuries that they received in the Dartmouth game, and the coaches are loath to subject them to a chance of further danger.

The plan of the coaches today was to send Lautz in at right end either at the beginning of the game or soon thereafter, while Tilley will play left guard in place of Munsick. This will be Tilley's first appearance as a regular. He has improved rapidly in the last week. The Cornell team will average 176 pounds in weight. Cool, the centre, who weighs 168 pounds, is one of the lightest men on the team, while Anderson at right guard, weighing 213 pounds, is the heaviest. The back field averages well over 170 pounds. In addition to polishing up the plays in a signal drill, the team scrimmaged for a few minutes to give the plays a final test. Barrett continued to devote a good deal of time to drop kicking, and it seems likely that Cornell will attempt to match him against Gordon, the Brown star kicker.

Brown Line-Up for Cornell Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 22.—In a final display of speed today before leaving tonight for New York, the Brown eleven showed so much strength in the offense that Coach Robinson, for the first time this Fall, declared that the team had a chance to win in its big game of the year against Cornell at the Polo Grounds on Saturday.

The 'Varsity line-up today probably will be used at the start against the Ithacans. Ormsby and McBee were the ends, Ward and Farnum the tackles, Schall and Bates the guards, Capt. Mitchell centre, Murphy quarter back, Norcross and Gordon half backs, and Fraser fullback. "Buzz" Andres, a half back, is the only regular who will not be able to start the game, but his injury has healed sufficiently to make it certain that he will be used in the game if any of the present choices falter. Clarke, the brilliant freshman quarter back, will be called upon if there is need for more versatility in the attack. His specialty is running back punts and driving the team at top speed, but Murphy has had a bit more experience.

Lockett, Wade, tackle and Saxton, full back, were taken from the scrubs today and will be with the 'Varsity squad at the Polo Grounds. The latter has been exceptionally effective in old-fashioned line smashing, and if all the new formations fail to gain ground, Saxton, Chandler, and Butner can be called upon for line attacks.

The Brown squad will have the use of the Polo Grounds for practice tomorrow early in the afternoon, with their rivals from Ithaca following them in secret rehearsal of the signals and special plays.

The officials for the game, named today, are Mr. Marshall of Harvard, referee; Mr. Okeson of Lehigh, umpire and Mr. Pendleton of Bowdoin, head linesman.

Tomkins Rips Up Freshmen Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 22.—Tomkins, the new Williams College full back, crashed through the freshmen this afternoon for two touchdowns in a twenty-minute workout, the first scrimmage in preparation for Trinity on Saturday. Following a long signal drill the regulars lined up against the first-year men, using the same team as yesterday, with the exception of Toolan, who returned to practice after a lay-off of almost two weeks. The speedy back went in at his usual position at left half back and Jones was relegated to the scrubs. The freshmen kicked off to Tomkins, who returned the ball twenty-four yards to his thirty-four-yard line. Following several short gains, Dewindt, behind almost perfect interference, circled the right end for forty yards. A pass failed, but Toolan made fourteen yards off left tackle. A minute later Tomkins plunged through centre and right guard for six and four yards, respectively, carrying the ball over the goal. The final score resulted when Tomkins intercepted an attempted forward pass and, throwing off two tacklers, raced thirty yards over the line. On the defense the 'Varsity proved to be a stone wall and forced the opponents to kick time after time. With the return of Toolan to the game the hospital list is wiped out and the team will enter the Trinity game in first-class condition.

Cripples Return to Army Team.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 22.—The practice today was featured by the return of nearly all the injured men and the consequent all around improvement. The coaches first sent the squad through a signal drill and followed with a long scrimmage with the 'Varsity men showed more spirit than has been in evidence for some time, notwithstanding the absence of McEwan at centre and Merrillat at end. McEwan is still laid up and may be barred from the Holy Cross game on Saturday, on his injuries. Merrillat, however, is in shape to play, but the coaches used him in only the signal drill today. Oliphant, Hodgson, and Benedict made up the backfield on the 'Varsity which scored two touchdowns. Hodgson and Benedict taking the oval over on plunges through tackle. The shifting of the forwards continues in an endeavor to find a better defensive wall. Merrillat was once more tried in Timberlake's guard position and O'Hare was in for Meacham for a while. Hanley and Kelly filled Merrillat's place at end in the rough work. So poor was the Army's forward passing today that Head Coach Daley's sharp order to "rush that ball" was indicative of his disgust with the way the Cadets used the air this play.

TALBOT MAY NOT PLAY AGAINST W. & J.

Yale Coaches Probably Will Let the Captain Rest Until Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—It is hardly possible that Capt. "Bud" Talbot will lead his Yale team in the game against Washington and Jefferson on Saturday, which starts at 2:30 o'clock, and his absence against an eleven that escaped defeating Harvard only by a 10 to 9 score is something of a handicap for the Eli combination.

Talbot has overworked himself on the gridiron and in his planning of schemes for the season, and he received a slight ankle wrench last Saturday. He appeared on the field in citizen's clothes on Monday and Tuesday, but has not since been with the team, and it seems highly desirable to let him rest until next week.

Chances that Aleck Wilson will play are better than ever. The big quarter back was in uniform this afternoon for the first time this week and caught punts, but was not in the signal drill. Tomorrow he expects to rejoin the eleven in his old position, displacing Mal Scovil, and to start Saturday's game. With him at quarter back Yale's campaign is 50 per cent. faster and stronger.

Carl Wiedeman will succeed the Eli Captain. He has had only freshman experience, but is ideally built for tackle duty. Warm weather caused the coaches to curtail today's practice to drill in running back the kick-off by novel formations, and yesterday's scrimmaging has proved to be the last the eleven will take before playing Washington and Jefferson on Saturday. "Chub" Sheldon was detained by recitations, Whittlesy, the former freshman, being assigned to right tackle. Harry Legore was excused and Otis Guernsey played full back.

The only actual football was played by the third and fourth elevens.

61,000 TO SEE YALE GAME.

Seats May All Be Sold for Harvard Contest Long Before Nov. 21.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Owing to the heavy demand for seats for the Yale-Harvard football game to be played in the new bowl on Nov. 21, indications are that the entire 61,000 seats will be sold out long before the day of the game, according to a statement issued today at the Yale ticket office.

N. Y. U. Drubs the Scrubs Eleven.

Head Coach "Tom" Reilly gave the New York University scrubs one of the hardest day's work of the season yesterday, when he worked them against the 'Varsity for the greater part of the practice period. In spite of their best efforts, the first string men tore through the second line-up for four touchdowns, gaining much ground by the use of the forward pass. The shifting of Sockolower to the right tackle and "Chubby" Somers to end, and the placing of Story in the place which Sockolower left vacant, promises to add much to the speed and scoring power of the team. Sockolower now occupies the position he played at Morris High School. Story is showing promise in both punting and line plunging. Davies, who entered late and appeared for the first time on Wednesday, has been tried at half back, and is still another promising addition. Still another new contender for the back field is J. Bell, who played full back at Pawling for three years, and who is another late entrant. The new additions strengthen the ground-gaining ability of the Violet eleven greatly and add new hope for the rest of the season. The management is making a change this year, and has tried to arrange games for the second string men, who were formerly rather neglected. A game has been arranged for them with Cullum Hall at West Point on Nov. 7.

Manual Captain Ineligible.

Further hard luck, which has followed the Manual Training High School football team all season, visited the squad yesterday when Capt. Donald McGarry, star player of the Brooklyn school, was declared ineligible by the Faculty. McGarry, at left tackle, has been the main strength of the Manual eleven on the defense, and his loss practically spoils whatever chance the team had of finishing high in the championship series. Recently the team lost Floyd Egan through injuries to his right ankle, and there is a possibility that Titus, the left half back, will be barred from football at a meeting of the Faculty today. Without the services of both running, there will be no chance for Manual making even a fair showing the remainder of the season. Manual plays Adelphi High tomorrow.

Following a defeat by Stuyvesant on last Saturday, Coach Shearer of the Commercial squad has made a number of shifts in his team, sending first-string men into the substitute line-up and replacing them with the scrubs. Commercial is in line for another hard contest when it tackles Erasmus Hall tomorrow.

Lafayette Sick Men Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 22.—The sickness among the members of the Lafayette football team, which caused some alarm earlier in the week, is considerably better today. Thomas has so far improved as to be able to report for practice. Cochran is still in bed, but his fever has left him. Jack Diamond is still in Philadelphia, and the diagnosis of his case is not complete. Gulick and Brown, who have typhoid fever, are improving. A thorough investigation of the food at the training table reveals that there is no source of infection there, and it is generally felt that the two isolated cases of the fever were contracted outside of the college. The practice this afternoon was very satisfactory. There was a twenty-minute scrimmage, in which the 'Varsity and the scrubs each scored once. Kennedy played in the line-up in place of Kelly. Lerch displaced Taylor at quarter back. He and Furry engaged in catching punts for a long time, and they both showed considerable skill. There was a long drill in the signals and also in charging the sled.

Indians in Elementary Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 22.—Avoiding the usual Thursday scrimmage, the Carlisle Indian football squad engaged in a round of elementary drills this afternoon. Coach Warner decided to omit a scrimmage because he could not afford the chance of injury to any of his first team players. The preliminary drills included punting and everything associated therewith, failing on the ball, dummy tackling, blocking, charging, and interfering. The new formations and signals were tried at length, and Coach Warner was satisfied with the Redskins' progress. Tackling high was the order of the afternoon. The coaches instituted the famous game of running the gauntlet, and the backfielders were nailed in their tracks. The gauntlet, in the estimation of local observers, has turned out to be the best plan for quickly shaping up a football eleven for running and tackling.

Defensive Test for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 22.—The strongest defensive test the Lehigh team has been subjected to this season in practice occurred this afternoon. For nearly an hour the four coaches had the men scrimmaging with the scrubs on the defensive all the time.

This was done principally to allow the 'Varsity a chance to break up Muhlenberk formations. In order to make the practice interesting, Mattern and other 'Varsity backfield men were assigned to the scrubs to run with the ball. The 'Varsity line was kept intact today, except that two pairs of ends were tried out. Lambert, who has been doing commendable work this week, was at right end, with Fred Green at the other end. Lambert shows signs of developing into a punter, some of his kicks averaging fifty yards today. The physical condition of the men is as good as at any time this season.

Michigan Starts for Syracuse.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 22.—The University of Michigan football team left tonight for Syracuse, N. Y., where on Saturday it will play the eleven representing the university of that city. Twenty-nine men, including Coach Yost and Trainer Farrell, made up the squad. Because of injuries to four of its star players, the Michigan line-up was materially changed, and Coach Yost could not tell tonight what positions the men would play. He said, however, none of the injured players would be used, as he would rather lose at Syracuse than lessen the team's chances for winning the Harvard game a week later.

TO BRING IN PONIES FREE.

Polo Association Trying to Have Duty on English Mounts Lifted.

Efforts are being made by H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the American Polo Association, to have English ponies brought into this country free of duty. Mr. Herbert has been in communication with the Department of Agriculture for some time with this object in view, and it is more than likely that the project will meet with success.

The idea is not for the promiscuous admission of horses suitable for polo players, but only those registered in the English Polo Pony Stud Book.

The polo pony in the last few years, according to Mr. Herbert, has undergone a complete change. It is no longer the small animal from 14.2 to 14.3 hands high and virtually of no use except for the game, but now is a serviceable horse and invaluable as an army remount.

In the last international matches at Meadow Brook, with few exceptions, the English mounts all measured in the neighborhood of 15 hands, and members of the visiting team, who were all cavalry officers, said that in a number of cases they were using the same horses in their regimental work in England.

The polo players among the British officers at the front are in many cases mounted on the horses on which in the times of peace they played polo.

Mr. Herbert said yesterday that if the admission of these registered ponies was permitted it might be the means of encouraging our army officers to play polo, and at the same time would help form a nucleus for remounts, of which this country is in need.

The polo tournament in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition will be the largest ever held in this country. Teams from all over the continent have promised to attend. From the East there will be a number of individual players. It is more than likely that Harry Payne Whitney and the other members of the "Big Four" will play out there.

Miss Stevenson, Captain of the Cooperstown team, has sent word to the officials that his quartet will enter for the international championship, which is an event similar to the open championship, held annually at Narragansett Pier. Outside of the international team which was defeated last June by Hurlingham at Meadow Brook it is the strongest aggregation of players around New York. They carry a handicap of 23 goals. It will be decidedly interesting to see how they play against some of the strong California teams.

There was a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed by some of the Western players last Spring when the Meadow Brook players were chosen to defend the international trophy. Many of them thought that California or the West should be represented, especially as they had furnished some of the ponies that were used. In meeting Cooperstown the West will be pitted against as fast an Eastern team as there is, excepting the old Meadow Brook four.

BLACKBURN NEW CHAMPION.

Wins Two-Mile Skating Race at Madison Square Garden.

William Blackburn, a New York boy, won the two-mile professional roller skating championship by defeating eleven of the fastest skaters in the country at Madison Square Garden last night. The race was run in two heats and a final. In the final heat Blackburn got a big lead toward the end, when Cirone and Launey, who were leading, collided and fell. Before they could get back on their feet Blackburn had gained nearly half a lap, and they were able to get but little of this lead back before the finish of the race.

The spill occurred in the twentieth lap, with only four laps left to complete the race. Launey and former champion Cirone managed to split second place between them. The other skaters in the final heat were far behind when they fell, but Blackburn was back of them. Clark took fourth place. The time was 6:22.

In the second heat Blackburn was nearly prevented from qualifying for the final when he fell near the finish. He regained his feet and crossed the line, however, in time to get third place. In this heat Launey made a brilliant showing.

He started sprinting from the start and crossed the finish line with nearly a quter of a lap lead on Cirone. He maintained the lead all the way.

The first heat was won by Woodward, with Galla second, and Clark and Colston tied for third. The trial heats were a mile each.

C. C. N. Y. Sophs Beat Freshmen.

The Sophomore Class of the College of the City of New York defeated the freshmen in the annual dual track meet by the score of 58 to 34 points. All the events were keenly contested. The time in each event was fast considering the condition of the field. The prettiest race was the two-mile run. Landeis of the lower class and Weberpais of the "Sophs" ran evenly all the way, alternating in setting the pace about every other lap. With Weberpais leading about an eighth of a mile from home Landeis began his sprint. They raced into the stretch on even terms, but Landeis drew away and won by five yards. Moonan ran a fine race in the hundred. He led the men to the tape in the good time of 0:10 2-5. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Moonan, 1917; Greenbaum, 1917, second; Vries, 1918, third. Time—0:10 2

EGG MAN ACCUSES HUGHES COMMITTEE

Tells Butter Trust Hunter's Report to Governor Was Not Based on Inquiry.

FALSE QUOTATIONS DENIED

Says Price Posting Was Discontinued to Let Whitman's Assistant "Make a Show."

The hearing before Edward R. O'Malley, ex-Attorney General, sitting as a Referee, through which the State expects to find a butter and egg monopoly, began yesterday at 299 Broadway.

The Mercantile Exchange, made up of butter, egg, and cheese men, is the subject of especial attack under the General Business law. Deputy Attorney Kennedy is conducting the case.

The principal witness was F. G. Henry, Superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange. He said that the committee appointed by Gov. Hughes in 1908, to investigate the Mercantile Exchange, had based its report on a former court decision and not on any work done by the committee.

The only work this committee did, Mr. Henry said, was to write a letter to the Exchange asking certain questions. These questions were answered.

"This is a serious charge!" fairly shouted Mr. Kennedy. "Do you mean to say that a committee composed of Horace White, Charles A. Schieren, David Leventritt, Clark Williams, John B. Clark, Willard V. King, Samuel H. Ordway, Edward D. Page, and Charles Sprague Smith did this thing?"

Mr. Henry said he did. Then Mr. Kennedy read the letter of thanks written by Gov. Hughes to the committee, in which he said the committee had done a public-spirited service "which can never be forgotten by your fellow-citizens."

"Perhaps Gov. Hughes did not know all the circumstances as to the Mercantile Exchange when he wrote the letter," the witness commented.

Much of the morning was spent in reading documents into the record. According to Attorney General Parsons, in his petition to Justice Ford upon which the referee was appointed, the Mercantile Exchange in 1903 organized butter, eggs, and cheese committees, which established quotations till Aug. 7, 1907, when the Supreme Court restrained them. The Exchange, it is charged, obeyed the injunction until Jan. 9, 1908, when the committees were reorganized. Then came the investigation of the Hughes committee.

Among other things this committee reported "the committee is actually a close corporation of buyers of butter and eggs, and the prices really represent their views as to the rates at which the trade generally should be ready to buy from the farmers and the country dealers."

In 1909 the quotation committees were dissolved for good. It is now charged that prices are fixed by the Urner-Barry Company, publishers of The Daily Producers' Price Current. In the petition this concern is called the Urner-Barry Price Mechanism, and Mr. Parsons charges that to decide the work of the old Quotation Committees.

Mr. Kennedy took Mr. Henry step by step through the allegations in the Parsons petition. The witness denied that there was any price fixing or that the Urner-Barry Company reflected the views of large butter and egg dealers, and provoked a smile by defining a merchantable egg as one without a past.

"Isn't it true that within five years sales on call have been in a great measure wash sales made to affect the market for a personal profit?" asked Mr. Kennedy.

"It is not so," replied Mr. Henry.

The questions then turned upon the 1907 complaint, which charged that dishonest prices were published as bona fide market prices. Mr. Henry would not admit that prices had ever been dishonestly fixed.

Mr. Kennedy wanted to know why, if there was nothing wrong, the Exchange passed a resolution not to post quotations. Mr. Henry replied that it was done to please Assistant District Attorney De Ford, who had made an investigation for Mr. Whitman. Mr. Henry said De Ford had been nice to them and they knew he "had to make a show." Mr. De Ford's report was read into the records. Mr. Henry added that Mr. De Ford, like the Governor's Committee, had used the 1907 injunction proceedings for his report.

In the afternoon Charles J. Higgins, district manager for Morris & Co., testified that the company did not deal in butter or eggs in this city.

Mr. Urner of the Urner-Barry Company was in the witness chair long enough to identify files of The Price Current entered as evidence.

The hearing goes on today.

The Executive Committee of the Exchange met yesterday, and by resolution promised aid to the investigators. The committee says the butter and egg trade is unrestrained and subject to the keenest competition, and tells Mr. Parsons that it courts the fullest investigation.

AMERICAN BERMUDA SHIP.

Hotel Men Charter Ship Here to Take Place of English Boats.

The steamship Oceana, one of the finest vessels put under the American flag under the new shipping laws, has been chartered by a group of prominent business men of Bermuda, it was announced yesterday, and beginning on Nov. 14 will be placed in service between New York and Hamilton. This, according to the charterers, will be the first time that an American passenger steamship has ever entered the Bermuda service.

For several weeks John P. Hand, Secretary of the Bermuda Hotel Men's Association and proprietor of the Inverure Hotel; C. A. B. Frith, a member of the Colonial Legislature; Howard Trott of the Princess Hotel, and A. Penniston, proprietor of the Hotel Frascati, have been in New York to charter or purchase a ship. Owing to the war the steamships running regularly to Bermuda had been withdrawn and turned into transports.

"We had to do something at once," said Mr. Hand yesterday at the Belmont. "We have been left with only the Trinidad, an old, small steamer, providing us with mail and transportation only once every ten days. The tourist trade is the most important business of the islands, and without means of getting tourists to us it means the paralysis of everything. The Bermuda Government has taken an active interest in the project of getting an American steamship, and is giving us a substantial subsidy, amounting to $1 a head for every passenger we bring in up to 6,000.

We have figured out that a great many Americans who travel this Winter will prefer to travel under the American flag. The Oceana is well known to Americans who have been in the islands in former years. She was a successful and popular boat when she was in the Bermuda service, and the present owners have spent about $200,000 in putting her into first-class condition. We have chartered her from the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company for a period of six months. When she starts on her first trip from here on Nov. 14 she will be officered by Americans.

"The trip to Bermuda will be a safe one. We have had assurances from the Admiralty that there is absolutely no possibility of danger on this side of the Atlantic. There are, in all, nineteen British and French war vessels between here and Montevideo keeping the trade routes open, and the route to Bermuda, owing to the importance of the latter as a military supply station, has been especially guarded. We anticipate getting a lot of trade that ordinarily goes to the Riviera or to Egypt, and we look for one of the best seasons we have ever had."

HAMMERSTEIN WINS SUIT.

Referee Finds $111,733 Is Due Him on Victoria Lease.

Referee F. Granville Munson, who was appointed to take testimony and to report on the suit begun by Oscar Hammerstein last January for the foreclosure of a mortgage of $100,000 on the lease of the Victoria Theatre, reported yesterday that there was due to the plaintiff $111,733, including interest. Supreme Court Justice Donnelly approved the report and issued an order for the sale of the property.

The suit was against the Hammerstein Amusement Company and William and Arthur Hammerstein. Oscar Hammerstein said only "the foreclosure suit is in settlement of family affairs."

The complaint said that on May 1, 1903, the theatre was leased to Anna Davidson for twenty-one years, and that in order to secure the payment of $100,000 Edward F. Albee, a mortgage of the lease was executed and turned over as collateral security. Early in May, 1912, the lease was transferred to Frederick Callen, and on Nov. 7 of that year it was transferred to Oscar Hammerstein.

LACK OF TERMINALS PUTS UP FOOD COST

Mayor's Committee Says Municipally Controlled Produce Depots Would Reduce Prices.

SUGGESTS WALLABOUT SITE

Erection of Vast Market Building with Cold Storage Facilities Urged by George W. Perkins.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, sent a report to the Mayor yesterday recommending that better freight terminal facilities for the convenient handling of food be established, and that a modern market building be erected at Wallabout Market in Brooklyn. The committee reported that it had found that transportation and distribution are very important factors in the high cost of food supplies in the city. The city's population is so large that supplies must be brought into New York by the shipload and trainload rather than by the wagon load.

If all the farmers in the immediate neighborhood of the city, the report stated, were to market their supplies direct to the consumer, and if the number of such farmers was increased tenfold, they would provide less than 1 per cent. of the total supply of such foodstuffs consumed annually in the greater city. New York, for its food supply, the report pointed out, draws on the Western and Southern States as well as foreign countries. Regarding the importance of establishing proper terminals for the receiving and distributing of foodstuffs the report stated:

The high cost of our food supply in New York City is not due primarily to freight rates or express rates. It is not due, to any appreciable extent, to the cost of raising the food or obtaining it from those who do raise it. It is largely due to the waste that occurs because of the lack of proper terminal facilities for unloading and handling it here in New York.

A vast amount of thought, time, and money have been put into docks and terminals in and about New York to take care of our foreign commerce. Magnificent docks have been provided for the convenience of European travel, and millions upon millions of dollars have been put into handsome terminal stations for the use of our domestic passenger traffic. But very little thought, time or money has been expended in providing properly equipped and conveniently located terminal facilities for the receipt and distribution of the foodstuffs that are needed in New York. Take, for instance, the Bronx is a city about the size of Baltimore, and yet it has the meagrest sort of terminal facilities for the handling of incoming foodstuffs. In Brooklyn, a city almost the size of Chicago, the same condition exists.

Such terminals as we have in Manhattan are inconveniently located, inadequate in size, and inefficiently equipped. Better terminal facilities, with cold-storage accommodations, should be provided as speedily as possible. Your committee has canvassed this question at considerable length, and believes that it is high time that the city gave its best thought and immediate attention to this important subject, with a view to accomplishing the much-needed results, either as a municipal undertaking or through private capital under proper municipal control.

The committee stated that it believed the place to begin was at Wallabout Market in Brooklyn. The city owns thirty-six acres of land there, which is rented to produce dealers, and the market is within easy trucking distance of a large part of the borough.

"It has a large water front and various piers," the report says, "and at the end of one of these docks float bridges can be installed. Tracks can be placed on the piers, which will lead to an open block of land which the city owns, and which is producing no income whatever. Your committee has had tentative plans drawn which show that tracks can be readily laid directly to this open space, without crossing any roadway or interfering with any existing business. A building for market purposes can be erected that will cover the entire square. It should be provided with adequate cold-storage facilities."

The committee stated that this improvement in Wallabout Market, with the establishment of a fish market there, should be undertaken by the city at once, as it would increase the supply of foodstuffs delivered directly to that part of Brooklyn, and would reduce the cost of delivering such supplies and eliminate much waste.

TEST NEW TORPEDO RUDDER

Newport Man's Invention Steers Missiles in Zig-zag Course.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 22.—Experiments with a new torpedo-steering device are being made at the Torpedo Station. It is the invention of a Newport man, and so far the trials have been encouraging.

By first setting the mechanism to a prearranged course the torpedo can be made to turn any number of angles, to zig-zag, and even to describe a circle at any distance within its range. This ability to turn and twist of course multiplies the tactical chances of hitting a vessel. It is especially adapted to use in harbors and streams and where there are obstructions.

Order Flour in Cotton Sacks.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 22.—The National Association of Master Bakers today adopted a resolution offered by Henry Stude of Houston, Texas, calling on the millers of the country to deliver flour to them in cotton sacks.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 23: Patrol. S. to Det. 78, to 14; J. J. McGrady, 31, to 38, (mutual); J. J. Cosgrove, Traf. Div. D, to Div. E; E. P. Lloyd, Traf. Div. E, to Div. D.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. R. A. Pegnam, 144, to 110 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 23. To 12 Insp. Dist. from 278 Prect., for 2 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 24: Thos. Culhane, T. T. McCarthy, Alexander Berger, T. H. Whalen.

Discontinued: Patrol. (to Training School from prects. indicated, from 8 A. M. Oct. 20,) Roscoe Jenkins, 37; Chas. Comolli, 53; H. C. Martin, 145; J. V. Fisher, 157; Jos. Griffin, 162. G. McDonald, 26; F. S. Morris, 152; Cornelius Sheehan, 39.

Leaves, without pay: Sergt. M. J. Convey, 158, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 23. Patrol. F. Dougherty, 7, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Oct. 23. John Hewitt, 14, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 22; Bert Sears, 23, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 23; Jeremiah Shea, 33; D. L. Jones, and H. T. McNiece, 42, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 23; D. F. Harrington, 93, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 27; Andrew Mallon, 98, for 1 day, from noon, Oct. 23; Clarence Vining, 143, for 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 23. J. J. Grady, 157, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 24; G. W. Hammontree, 157, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 23. A. C. Eckstadt, 168, for 1 day from 12 P. M. Oct. 23. For 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 24, commands indicated: G. F. Lunny, 2; Frederick Wendel, 13; J. J. E. Lynch, 28; P. X. Knowles, 62; F. H. Radford, 144; W. F. O'Brien, 163. N. A. Grillo, Traf. D; Frederick Miller, 12; W. F. Connell, 25; J. J. O'Brien, 31; W. S. Wimast, 89; J. A. O'Donnell, 146. J. H. Fallon, 149. For 2 days, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24, rects. indicated: Herman Fiechter, 5; Edward M. Downey, 29; Albert W. Harriett, 68; Charles S. Brown, 76; Daniel L. Mulcahy, 81.

Restoration accepted: Det. Louis Davis, 35, to take effect 12 P. M., Oct. 21.

Fire Department.

Fined: G. W. Chadwick, Eng. 55, 36 fus lous cent Badge No. 821; J. J. A. Coughlan, Eng. 60, absence without leave. Guilty, and ordered that all recreation leaves allowed under Section 154 of the rules of evaluations be withheld for a period of seven days from 8 A. M. Oct. 26, to 8 A. M. Oct. 30.

Revocation of suspension from all duty, to take effect 7:30 A. M. Oct. 23: D. J. Callahan, H. & L. 12.

Leave, without pay: D. J. Callahan, H. & L. 12, for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 23; C. J. Green, Eng. 216, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 24; J. J. Farrell, Eng. 226, for 72 hours, from 8 A. M. Oct. 23.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—High pressure prevails over the north districts east of the Mississippi River, and the weather was clear over the eastern half of the country, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where there were light rains.

There is a trough of moderately low pressure extending from Manitoba to East Colorado, attended by rains in Minnesota, the Plains States, Texas, the Rocky Mountain region, and Arizona, and it is followed from the Northwest by a strong high-pressure area and much lower temperatures. To the eastward and southward of the low-pressure area, high temperatures continue, except in the lower lake region, where it is much cooler.

There will be rain Friday in the central Rocky Mountain district, the Plains States, the West Gulf States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, followed by fair weather Saturday west of the Missouri River. During Friday night and Saturday the rain area will extend into the Middle Missouri and the Ohio Valleys, the upper lake region, and probably the lower lake region and the East Gulf States. There will also be rain Friday along the South Atlantic Coast and on Saturday in Florida. In New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

It will be cooler Friday in the Plains States and the Missouri Valley, and on Saturday in the West Gulf States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region. It will be warmer Saturday in Northern New England.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be moderate northeast Friday and Saturday.

FORECAST: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Western New York—Fair Friday; Saturday increasing cloudiness.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	40	62	4 P. M.	72	71
6 A. M.	39	62	6 P. M.	70	68
9 A. M.	45	66	9 P. M.	56	63
12 M.	52	71	11 P. M.	49	60

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 53.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 64; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 73 degrees at 1 P. M.; minimum, 61 degrees at 5 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 34 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.24 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.—492 Water St.; Anna Kufnuts.....Slight
10:10—6-8 W. 138 St.; Gus Cohen.....Slight
P. M.
12:05—Chatterton Av., bet. Zerega Av. and Westchester Creek; G. R. Thorn & Co.....$1,000
1:25—727 E. 156th St.; M. Rosenberg.....Slight
3:30—19 E. 30 St.; Century Holding Co.: Not given
3:55—928 E. 167th St.; Henrietta Bernard.....Slight
5:20—Front of 558 Broome St.; Degnon Construction Co.....Slight
6:43—647 E. 9 St.; Morris Stolberg.....$100
7:00—354 E. 75 St.; T. McGinnis.....Slight
7:00—119 Attorney St.; Mary H.....Slight
7:00—458 W. 146 St.; W. Gamble.....$500
7:03—175 B'way; Regal Shoe Co.....Slight
7:45—1,054 Simpson St.; J. Weiss.....Slight
8:00—15 E. 45 St.; Madison Mus.....Slight
8:00—68-70 E. 118 St.; J. Sidner.....Slight
11:45—755 3 Av.; M. J. Jennings.....Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—A board to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination of officers of C. E., for promotion: Col. E. H. Beach, C. E.; Maj. H. H. Newcomer, C. E. Maj. J. P. Jervey, C. E., and Maj. C. D. Buck, and Capt. E. M. Talbott, M. C. Capt. W. P. Stokey, C. E., is ordered before the board.

Maj. T. C. Lyster, M. C., to Army Medical School, this city, relieving Maj. P. S. Halloran, M. C.

1st Lt. R. E. Cummings, M. C., from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Huachuca.

Capt. C. D. Cowles, M. C., from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Capt. A. C. Christie, M. C., to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., on business.

Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., 7 Inf., from that regt. to Insp. Inst. of Tennessee militia.

Capt. L. J. Van Schaick, 6 to 7 Inf., at Vera Cruz.

1st Lt. G. R. Byrd, 17 Inf., to Prof. of Military Science at Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.

Maj. S. A. Cloman, from 30 Inf., and attached to 18 Inf. in Feb. He will proceed to Manila.

Orders Sept. 9 amended to read: Capt. W. P. Ennis, 1st F. A., proceed on transport schedule to stop at Honolulu about Feb. 5, to San Fran., then to West Point Academy for duty.

A board to meet at San Fran. May 9, 1913, for examination of officers of C. E. is dissolved.

A board appointed to meet at San Fran. for examination of officers of C. E. for promotion: Maj. T. T. Ross, Maj. Mais. Raymond and L. H. Rand, C. E., and Maj. R. Brooke and Capt. W. H. Tefft, M. C. These officers are ordered before the board: Capt. W. T. Hannum, 1st Lt. C. C. Gee, and 2d Lts. J. B. Cress and D. O. Elliott.

1st Lt. J. W. Everington, 8 Inf., to South Dakota Militia as Insp.-Inst., Nov. 1.

Capt. A. E. Sexton, 8 Cav., to Q. M. C., Nov. 2.

Capt. F. Conner, 6 F. A., to 5 F. A., proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Lt. Col. De R. C. Cabell, Cav., assigned to 10 Cav. and to Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., for temp., then to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.

Changes in Corps of Engrs.: Capt. H. C. Jewett, Engr. School, to Washington Barracks with 1st Batl; Capt. T. M. Robins, 1st Batl, then to New York Harbor; Maj. F. A. Pope, New York City, Nov. 10, then to Portland, Me., relieving Lt. Col. W. E. Craighill, who will go to Boston, Mass., Engr. Dist.

Transfers: Maj. S. A. Cloman, 21 to 30 Inf.; W. Brooke, 30 to 21 Inf.

Leaves: 1st Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., 8 C., 2d Lt. H. S. Frear, Phpn. Scouts, 1 month's ext.; Maj. S. A. Cloman, 30 Inf., 2 months and four days' ext.; Capt. C. A. Dolph, 2 M. G., 10 days; 1st Lt. F. W. Pitts, 19 Inf., 2 months; Capt. A. T. Cooper, M. C., 2 months, and 1st Lt. R. W. Dusenbury, 8 Inf., 1 month.

Navy Orders.

Capts. W. W. Gilmer, the Colorado, to orders; A. F. Fechteler, aid for inspections, Navy Dept., to Naval War College, Newport, R. I., and W. L. Howard, New York yard, to Naval War College.

Lt. Comdr. K. M. Bennett, New York yard, to waits orders.

Lt. Comdr. J. V. Babcock, the Tennessee, to torpedo officer; Ad. torpedo flotilla.

Jr. Lt. G. Bradford, to post-graduate course, Naval Academy.

Ensigns A. H. Guthrie, the Louisiana, to the Montana, and S. P. Tracht, to Naval Hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Paymaster W. V. H. Rose, to Las Animas (Col.) Hospital.

P. A. Paymaster F. P. Williams, Las Animas Hospital, to the Solace.

P. A. Surgeon C. F. Hoff, appointed to the Georgia; J. H. E. Everette, reappointed to the Georgia; O. J. Phillips, appointed to Naval Station, Honolulu, and O. S. Goff, appointed to Las Animas Hospital.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Machias at Puerto Plata; Terry at Bar Harbor; Lamson at Boston; Cassat at Sanchez; Preble at Mare Island; Walke at Long Island Sound; Pontiac, D-1, and D-2 at New York yard; Proteus at Norfolk; Dolphin at Tangier Sound; Prairie at Newport; Nereus at Vera Cruz; Nebraska at Hampton Roads; Culgoa at Southern Drill Grounds; Sylph at Washington, and Cincinnati at Shanghai.

Sailed: Mars, Philadelphia for Norfolk; Michigan, Philadelphia for Southern drill ground; New York, Rockland for New York; Tonopah, E-1 and D-2, Newport for New York; West Virginia and Albany, Guaymas for La Paz; Buffalo, Sitka for Mare Island; Georgia, Hampton Roads for Boston.

The Commander, submarine Flotilla, Atlantic fleet, has hoisted his flag on the Prairie.

The Vermont has been ordered from Mexican waters to Hampton Roads.

The K-3 and K-4 have been ordered placed in commission at the Puget Sound Yard as soon as practicable after delivery by the contractors.

The Justin was placed in reserve at Mare Island Oct. 20.

Mass Meeting for Palestine Cause.

In order to arouse interest in the present crisis in Palestine due to the war, which has brought many colonies, schools, and sanitary and hygienic enterprises established by Jews there into conditions threatening ruin, a massmeeting will be held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Hebrew Association Building, 31 West 110th Street, on Saturday night, Oct. 24. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the New York Chapter of Hadassah, a women's Zionist organization. It will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Magnes and Dr. Shmarya Levin, one of the international Zionist leaders.

Venezuelan Cabinet Resigns.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The State Department announced today the receipt of a brief telegram from the American Minister at Caracas stating that the entire Cabinet had resigned on the night of Oct. 21. The dispatch from the American Minister said that the resignations were accepted, but no further particulars are given.

HIGH SCHOOL ELIGIBLES.

Applicants to Whom Substitute Licenses Have Been Granted.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following applicants:

BIOLOGY.

Binkley, Grace A. | Miller, Gladys D.
Brown, Albert M. | Peters, Mrs. Mary K.
Gross, Beatrix H. | Weinstein Israel.
Hecht, Anna. | Wendel, Corinne.

CHEMISTRY.

Alexander, Joseph J. | Meisha, Josephine C.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT

Guiry, Lillian A. | Shapiro, Harry.
Johnson, Jessica. | Tobias, Helen.
Machson, Celia.

COMMERCIAL BRANCHES.

Arenda, John P. | Hildebrandt, G. B.
Baron, Jacob. | Kraft, Samuel.
Beldeman, Henry H. | Metz, Morris.
Berger, David. | Pfeffer, Max D.
Berney, Arthur A. | Schleifer, Harry.
Delaney, John T. | Teadore, Herman.
Green, Harry Y.

ECONOMICS.

Cohen, Samuel. | Falk, Max.
Eberstadt, Ferdinand. | Hoyman, Willard F.
Eisenberg, Isadore P. | Vernon, Joseph B.

ELOCUTION.

Allen, Helen J.

ENGLISH.

Alexander, Colin C. | Macmillan, Beulah A.
Baker, Katherine S. | Martin, Claire H.
Barnes, Leigh D. | Moore, Wilmot H.
Bohn, Frank. | Morton, James A.
Clarke, Fitzroid A. | Neff, Lillian.
Fine, Nathaniel M. | Robinson, Anna E.
Gray, Velma. | Searight, Helen F.
Hallock, A. L. | Siegrist, Mary.
Hart, Harriet. | Snoddy, James S.
Jenkins, Hester D. | Talbot, La Fayette.
Jessup, Marg't M. A. | Williamson, George F.
Kane, Edwin A. | Withers, Mrs. Helen E.
McCaskie, Florence A. | Youngheim, Edith C.

FREEHAND DRAWING.

Evans, George C. | Loeb, Mitchell.
Frerichs, Alma J. | Reichenbach, C. A.
Hayden, Ward M. | Tidball, Mabel.

FRENCH.

De La Rochelle, P. | Latzke, Frances R.
Eldridge, Paul. | Roth, Susanne.
Grundler, A. F. | Tennis, Estelle M.
Haronian, Kath. J.

GERMAN.

Crane, Albert. | Kenney, Ivah L.
Engel, Emanuel L. | Klein, John J.
Fern, Irving W. | Rey, Otto H.
Lane, Frank. | Roth, Susanne.
Goldblatt, Laura. | Saleski, Elsie.
Gomberg, Clara A. | Saleski, R. E.
Heinrich, Elsie W. | Schreiber, Emma F.
Joffe, Betty. | Undritz, Elizabeth.

HISTORY.

Bedell, Irene M. | McKenzie, Isabel.
Bodurtha, Helen W. | Schleicher, Victor H.
Brown, Mrs. A. G. | Williams, Judith B.
Brown, Rachel. | Wolf, Frances B.
Dean, Horace B. | Younghem, Edith C.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Mayforth, V., Jr.

LATIN.

Bluhm, Solomon. | Hirshcopf, Pincus.
Child, A. M., Jr. | Nankin, Isaac.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

Behar, Ely M. | Stager, Freya.
Joseph, Nannine V. | Wilmot, Harriet E.

MATHEMATICS.

Baxter, Mary C. | Kaplan, Samuel R.
Browne, Mabel E. | McCracken, Marion W.
Cohen, Jacob. | Sachs, Felix.
Davis, William. | Sachs, William S.
Debowski, Rachel. | Selkin, Frances B.
Diamond, Morris. | Snyder, Ruth.
Goertz, Matilda. | Tattershall, Louise M.
Haas, Florence. | Thompson, Arthur H.
Jones, Carroll T.

MUSIC.

Wood, Daniel.

PHYSICS.

Ingram, Violet. | Miller, Donald H.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Anderson, Elmer L. | Livingston, Gert'de C.
Bachrach, Marian N. | Mann, Winifred B.
Barker, Alice. | Marks, William B.
Chankin, Helen. | Obler, David M.
Clark, Helen A. | O'Connor, Ruth.
Cole, John W. | Pierce, Emma K.
Cook, William T. | Robertson, Lilian C.
Friedman, Saul. | Ryan, Foretta C.
Goeltz, August R. | Schawaroch, John T.
Greenberg, Henrietta. | Schilling, Helen.
Healey, Helen W. | Schmauss, Vera S.
Herrmansen, Carl C. | Silbert, Jacob.
Howard, William. | Skipp, Francis E.
Irvine, A. C. | Smith, Emilie M.
Jacobson, Abraham. | Towne, Elizabeth.
Johnstone, Mollie C. | Yunck, Bernadine M.
Joost, Bernard H. | Zenker, Helen.

SPANISH.

Byrne, Reuben M. | Garcia, Joseph.
Dyke, Estelle D. | Sparkman, Collye F.

STENOGRAPHY.

Cook, Theresa M. | Mann, Annis.
Farrell, Agnes. | Miner, Mildred.
Frankel, Rachel, Mrs. | Shapiro, Benjamin.
Graner, Arthur. | Shapiro, Harry.
Johnson, Jessica. | Shea, Nellie M.
Katz, Jerome F.

Substitute licenses to teach in a training school for teachers the subjects indicated, have been granted the following applicants:

History of Education—Wayne P. Smith. Methods of Teaching Sewing—Rosalie Ferrigan. Psychology—Alfred E. Rejall and Frank P. Wagg.

EDUCATION NOTES.

President Churchill and City Supt. Maxwell have requested public school Principals to describe to their pupils at the assembly on Oct. 26 the significance of the tercentenary celebration and to explain as far as possible the reasons of the present commercial supremacy of this city.

Principals of elementary schools have been notified that they need not pay any attention to the subject of civics as it appears in the 7 A and 7 B grades of the geography syllabus in view of the fact that the course of study and syllabus in civics recently issued prescribes all of the work that is necessary under this head.

The appointment of George I. Collins and George C. Schoonover as first grade clerks in the Bureau of Supplies at $420 a year each has been approved.

The Board of Education has approved the assignment of a clerical assistant to the New York Evening School of Industrial Art.

The sum of $1,944.70 has been appropriated for the payment of bills of costs in the matter of acquisition of property included within the proposed school site at Leonard and Maujer Streets, Brooklyn.

The Board of Education has requested the President of Manhattan Borough to take such steps as may be necessary to have 176th and 177th Streets from St. Nicholas to Audubon Avenue paved with asphalt or wooden blocks.

The action of President Churchill in suspending from duty without pay F. H. Koehler, clock repairer, and Henry P. Magee, Inspector of Masonry and Carpentry, in the Bureau of School Buildings, has been approved by the Board of Education.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:18|Sun sets..5:11|Moon sets..8:32

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:31	11:11	4:10	4:36
Governors Island	10:48	11:32	4:42	5:37
Hell Gate	12:38	1:22	6:22	7:17

Arrived—Thursday, Oct. 22.

SS Adriatic, Liverpool, Oct. 14.
SS Trinidad, Bermuda, Oct. 20.
SS Robert Dollar, St. Lucia, Oct. 13.
SS Tabor, Barbados, Oct. 12.
SS Mexican, Philadelphia, Oct. 21.
SS Pinar del Rio, Calbarien, Oct. 14.
SS Europa, Naples, Oct. 10.
SS Vera, Port Antonio, Oct. 17.
SS Hesperides, Havana, Oct. 5.
SS Swazi, Philadelphia, Oct. 21.
SS Indrakula, Yokohama, July 5.
SS Creole, New Orleans, Oct. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Britannia..... Horta ..... Oct. 15
Bradford..... Sunderland ..... Oct. 11
Soperga..... Almeria ..... Oct. 7
Pennsylvanian..... Balboa ..... Oct. 14
Almirante..... Colon ..... Oct. 12
Frederik VIII..... Christiansand..Oct. 15
Colon..... Cristobal ..... Oct. 17
Seminole..... S. Domingo..... Oct. 15
Maracaibo..... Maracaibo ..... Oct. 14
Duca d'Abruzzi..... Naples ..... Oct. 18
Comal..... Galveston ..... Oct. 17
City of Savannah..... Savannah ..... Oct. 20
Lenape..... Jacksonville..... Oct. 20
El Sud..... Galveston ..... Oct. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

Rotterdam..... Rotterdam ..... Oct. 16
Carpathia..... Gibraltar ..... Oct. 23
Caserta..... Naples ..... Oct. 13
Lampasas..... Key West ..... Oct. 20
Epsilon..... Rotterdam ..... Oct. 8
Esperanza..... Havana ..... Oct. 21

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia..... Glasgow ..... Oct. 17
Philadelphia..... Liverpool ..... Oct. 17
Tennyson..... Barbados ..... Oct. 18
Orange Nassau..... Haiti ..... Oct. 19
Stephano..... Halifax ..... Oct. 23
Exeter City..... Swansea ..... Oct. 9
City of Montgomery..... Savannah ..... Oct. 22

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guiana, Barbados	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Santiago	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Yumuri, St. Jago	——	12:00 M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Verona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vestris, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Kingston	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, Turks Island	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Japaneee Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Minnewaska, London	——	10:30 A.M.
Cameronia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Italia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Danube, Kingston	——	1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Yaguez, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco	——	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 153 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 208 miles S. at noon.
SS Freida, Sabine to New York, was 154 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 470 miles S. at noon.
SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 466 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Martin's Industry at 7:20 P. M.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 176 miles S. at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 168 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, Mansanilla to New York, was 149 miles W. of Havana at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 85 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 82 miles E. at noon.
SS Millinocket, Stockton to New York, was 103 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Oct. 22.
SS Ardayne, at La Plata, Oct. 21.
SS Bovic, at Liverpool, Oct. 21.
SS Jan Van Nassau, at Maassluis, Oct. 20.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, Oct. 18.
SS Virginia, at Bordeaux, Oct. 16.
SS Thora, at Christiania, Oct. 16.
SS Bjornsfjord, at Piraeus, Oct. 16.
SS Matapan, at Maassluis, Oct. 19.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, Oct. 22.
SS Eibergren, from Rotterdam, Oct. 20.
SS Orion, from Lisbon, Oct. 17.

Passed.

SS Patris, New York for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
Lizard.
SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed.

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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS

PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY.
First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1905, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 26th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,175.92. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W PARDEE, Secretary.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY. LIGHT & POWER COMPANY

A semi-annual dividend of 3% per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock will be paid on November 14th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will be closed from October 25th to November 14th, 1914, both inclusive.

H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

20 Liberty Street, New York, October 8, 1914.

The books for transfer of the capital stock of the Northern Securities Company will be closed at twelve (12) o'clock noon, October 17, 1914, for the purposes of the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held November 9, 1914, and will be reopened at ten (10) o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

HE-HA-SA-NE PARK ASSOCIATION.—A Special Meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors to serve till the next annual meeting and of Inspectors of Election will be held Thursday, October 29, 1914, at Room 2,044, Grand Central Terminal Building, City of New York, at noon.

CHARLES E. SNYDER, Secretary.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading in Bonds and a Possible Counterpart in the Stock Market.

The limited freedom which has been granted to dealers in bonds has resulted in a considerable volume of business in investment securities, indicating in one direction the good results which have grown from the widening of the leeway granted to dealers in the prices at which the committee has approved the buying and selling of bonds. In some instances prices have receded considerably, but the price changes have resulted in a broadening market and the doing away with the artificial conditions which necessarily are connected with any rigid fixing of quotations. It was estimated yesterday that perhaps as much as $1,500,000 in bonds were being dealt in daily. That is by no means a large total compared with the standards of ordinary times, but it is a very respectable figure, which shows a fairly broad market exists at the present level of prices. There has been a good deal of business done also in guaranteed stocks which were placed in a class by themselves by the Stock Exchange Committee, and an even broader market has been developed in short term securities. These naturally benefit more than other classes of securities by improvement in the money market, and prices in this quarter have been reflecting the easier conditions which have come to prevail in interest rates, which ease was further emphasized yesterday.

What has been done so successfully in the bond market has not yet been attempted in the stock market, but there are reason for believing that circumstances will steadily increase the arguments in favor of the Exchange dealing with the stock market problem in some such way as it has already dealt with the bond market problem. Prices other than those at which trading in stocks is recognized by the Stock Exchange authorities, even though established unofficially or even surreptitiously, cannot be maintained indefinitely without doing away with the safeguarding influence exerted by the nominal maintenance of prices at the level prevailing when the Stock Exchange closed. That being true, any unnecessary delay in meeting in some manner the problem of restoring the stock market to an actual as compared with the present nominal position more easily increases the proportions of the problem which will finally have to be dealt with. What has already been done in the bond market is quite distinct, of course, from the resumption of open trading in bonds under ordinary conditions. There would be the same important distinction between limited trading in stocks at authorized price concessions and a full reopening of the Stock Exchange. With the latter larger problems are connected than would have to be met in resuming trading in stocks on the plan which has already been adopted in respect to bonds. A beginning is always difficult to make in matters of this kind, but the lack of any assurance that to put off the beginning will make it any easier would seem to be an argument in favor of early action. How existing conditions are affecting the interests of stock brokers themselves is reflected in yesterday's sale of a Stock Exchange seat for $34,000, a decline of $8,000 from the previous sale and the lowest price touched since 1899. This question, however, is not one which may be made in the security market toward the restoration of normal conditions which would benefit the whole business situation.

The security market problem as well as some other problems will be lightened considerably should success attend the suggestion advanced in Washington, and recounted in yesterday's dispatches, that means might be found to bring about large purchases of American cotton for English spinners, who might be induced to anticipate future needs because of prevailing low prices for their raw material. If any such plan could be carried through in connection with the proposed cotton pool, the plan for which seemed to be nearing its final stage yesterday, the question of European demand for gold would become much less acute so far as we are concerned. Announcement was made yesterday of the shipment of another $4,625,000 gold to Ottawa, and it was probably this consignment which was referred to in yesterday's London cable reporting the receipt by the Bank of England of £704 in American coin, in addition to £763 in bar gold. These receipts by the bank yesterday followed a net gain of £827 reported in the weekly statement. This gain advanced the bank's proportion of reserve to 27.52 per cent., compared with 26.46 per cent. last week, a new high point since the outbreak of the war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 6@7 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	Cable and Sight Rates.		
	Slight.	Last.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84¼	$4.84⅞	$4.84⅞
Cable sterling	4.85¼	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
	Closing Rates.		
	Demand (or Checks.)		Cable.
London	$4.84⅞		$4.85⅝
Paris	5.03½		5.03
Berlin	.91		.91¼
Switzerland	5.00		5.00⅛
Holland	.40 15-16		.41¼

New York Clearing House exchanges, $205,551,214; balances, $11,594,395; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $756,172.

The local banks have lost $2,345,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 40c premium; St. Louis, 40c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 90c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 13-16d, unchanged; in New York, 50c, unchanged.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State Gas	.09	.09	.09	.09
300	Butte & London	.20	.20	.20	.20
300	Eagle & B. Bell	.82	.82	.82	.82
1,000	First Nat	.79	.79	.65	.66
225	Goldfield Con	1 1-16	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
100	Jumbo Exten	.37	.37	.37	.37
100	La Rose	.73	.73	.73	.73
100	McKinley-D	.41	.41	.41	.41
700	Mexican Metals	.16	.16	.15	.15
700	Nevada D	.42	.44	.40	.44
15	Old Dom. tr. c	6	6	6	6
800	United V. Ex	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alaxero	.00	.90	Majestic	.07	.08
Atl. G'd'f'd	.15	.20	Mex. Met	.15	.18
Bay S. Gas	.38	.42	McK'y-D	.40	.42
Bergole	.50	1.00	Mineaf A	2⅜	2¾
Bohemia	1	1¼	Nev. Dong	.42	.45
Bos. Ely		.25	New B. M	.50	.75
Butte & L	.10	.15	Ohio Cop	.06	.10
Calaveras	1	1 1-16	Sn. Lo	1⅛	3
Chief Con	.90	.93	Stewart M	1	1 1-16
Con. Cop	1	1⅛	Tono. Ext	2⅜	2⅝
Crown Res	1	1 1-16	Tono. W. E	.55	.57
G'd'f'd Con	1	1 1-16	Tono. Mer	.22	.23
G'd'f'd Mer	.15	.17	Tono. Bel	.4⅝	.5¼
Iron Blos	1 1-16	1 1-16	U. V. Ext	1	1 1-16
Jim Butler	.69	.71	U. Prof. S	7⅝	7⅞
Jumbo Ext	.34	.36	Yukon Gold	1⅝	1¾
La Rose	.73	.76			

EXCHANGE SEAT FOR $34,000

Membership Sale Records Lowest Price for Last 15 Years.

The Stock Exchange seat of Allan F. Cohn has been sold to Warren W. Erwin for $34,000, as compared with $42,000 for the membership that changed hands in the last preceding sale. The price established a new low record for fifteen years. In 1899 a seat was sold for $29,000, and thereafter the quotation advanced steadily until the top notch of $95,000 was touched in 1905. Last year the lowest price was $39,000, and several transactions have been recorded this year at $42,000.

The closing of the Stock Exchange and the subsequent period of inaction, which as yet shows no definite signs of coming to an end, were the primary causes for the decline of $8,000. On Aug. 27, nearly a month after business ceased on the Board, a seat was sold at the same figure quoted in the preceding sale, $42,000, and afterward there were few bids in the market before the sale announced yesterday was completed.

Mr. Erwin is the head of the Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of Warren W. Erwin & Co. Mr. Cohn became a member of the Exchange in 1905.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 20:

	Oct. 20.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,304,596	$10,472,051	$70,117,709
Ordinary	923,923	13,983,751	97,417,558
Cor. & in. tax	8,333	882,434	8,845,368
Miscellaneous	124 853	2,911,455	27,767,465
Total receipts	2,361,755	27,379,692	203,648,159
Expenditures	2,949,760	43,988,706	248,342,258
Surplus	211,995	.....	.....
Deficit	.....	16,609,013	39,694,099

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

	Pounds.
Total reserve increased	696,000
Circulation increased	132,000
Bullion increased	827,384
Other securities decreased	927,000
Other deposits increased	4,270,000
Public deposits decreased	7,988,000
Notes reserve increased	749,000
Government securities decreased	3,497,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.52 per cent.; last week it was 26.46 per cent. Rate of discount 5 per cent.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

New York City 4 per cent. notes—

	Bid.	Asked.
1915	100 11-16	100 13-16
1916	101¼	101⅜
1917	103¼	103⅜

B. & O. 4½s	June 1, 1915.	98½	98⅝
Amal. Cop. 5s	Mar. 15, 1915.	99¼	99⅝
Beth. Steel 5s	June 11, 1915.	98	98¼
Int. Harv. 5s	Feb. 15, 1915.	99¼	99½
Penn. conv. 3½s	Oct. 1, 1915.	97⅞	98
Am. T. & T. 5s	Apr., 1916.	98⅜	95¾

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s..1957	100⅜	101
4½s..1960	93⅜	94½
4½s..1964	93⅜	94½
4s ..1958	91½	92
4s ..1959	91½	92

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Julia	.01
Andes	.05	Justice	.03
Belcher	.50	Mexican	.37
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con	.85
Caledonia	.54	Ophir	.06
Challenge Con	.04	Overman	.18
Confidence	.16	Sep. Belcher	.08
Con. Cal. & Va	.05	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.32	Union Con	.10
Gould & Curry	.01	Yellow Jacket	.41
Hale & Norcross	.03		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.04
Belmont	4.50	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.70	D'field B. B.	.02
Tonopah	.90	Florence	.27
Mizpah Exten	.23	G'field Con. M.	1.02½
North Star	.19	G'field Merger	.18
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Exten	.37
Tonopah Exten	2.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.24	Vernal	.08
West End	.55	Nevada Hills	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.29
Atlanta	.26	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Manhattan Con	.02
C. O. D.	.03		

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hubbard Brothers & Co. have prepared a booklet on American cotton crop movements for distribution among those interested in cotton.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company reports gross earnings in September of $1,444,393, an increase of $85,156 over the same month last year. Net revenue of $712,814 shows a gain of $118,468. Since Jan. 1 net earnings have increased $1,222,141, with a total of $5,131,328.

R. G. Fullerton of the Cincinnati office of the Tillotson, Wolcott Company has been transferred to this city as assistant to L. R. Ayers, Eastern manager.

William G. Gaston has been appointed cashier of the Fifth Avenue Bank.

A dozen holders of the collateral trust bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, representing $2,000,000 bonds, not deposited under the Wallace Committee plan, met with N. L. Amster of Boston yesterday and began the formulation of an independent plan.

There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury yesterday for shipment to Canada $4,625,000.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat on Thursday were variously estimated at from 50 to 100 loads, but it was evident that Europe was not buying as aggressively as had been the case earlier in the week, and in consequence the market developed an easier tone and closed ½c to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16¼. No. 2 hard at $1.14⅝. No. 1 Northern Duluth at $1.16⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba at $1.20, all nominal, c. i. f., Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	.....	.....	1.23½	1.24½	.93⅝
May	.....	.....	1.29½	1.30½	.96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.16⅝	1.15	1.15⅝	1.16½	.84⅝
May	1.22½	1.20⅝	1.21½	1.22	.89

CORN.

Underlying sentiment in the corn market was divided, and, while prices at one time showed gains for the day of ⅝c to 1½c and at another losses of ⅞c, final prices were irregular at ⅛c advance to ⅛c decline. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83½c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	68⅛	69¼	69	70¼
May	72½	71⅞	71⅞	71⅝	70½

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices were slightly lower, closing at a net loss of ⅝c. owing to reports of larger offerings from the country. Exporters were again in the market, and sales were estimated at about 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady, standard quoted at 53@53½c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 52@53½c; No. 4 white, 51½@52½c; fancy clipped white, 55@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55½c, all on elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	51	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝	36⅜
May	54⅛	53½	53¾	53⅝	41¾

PROVISIONS.

A steadier tone prevailed in the market for hog products owing to smaller receipts of hogs and firmer prices at the interior markets, as well as on covering and buying credited to packing interests. Total receipts of hogs at interior points were 76,000, including 18,000 at Chicago, 6,000 at Kansas City, and 8,000 at Omaha. Estimated receipts at Chicago for Friday were 18,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct	10.57	10.40	10.57	10.52	10.50
Jan	10.00	9.90	9.92	9.87	10.07
Ribs—					
Oct	10.80	10.77	10.80	10.75	10.42
Jan	9.87	9.77	9.85	9.77	10.37
Pork—					
Jan	18.97	18.77	18.95	18.73	19.99

COTTON.

Prevailing weather conditions over the greater part of the cotton belt are favorable for maturing the crop, and picking has evidently been making rapid progress. At any rate each day sees more or less cotton pressing for sale in the Southern markets, with prices weakening first in one section and then in another. No fresh developments were reported in the plans for reopening the Exchange. It is said that the committee in charge of the plans for taking over old contracts have practically completed their canvass, and, regardless of the attitude of the few members who remained to be heard from, have sufficient support pledged to insure the success of the plan, which would leave the market free from old entanglements, or with all such commitments fully provided for.

Official announcements are still to be made, however, and it will not be until these matters have been definitely settled that local traders will feel entirely confident of reopening the market.

RADICAL ADVANCE NEEDED BY ROADS

Nothing Short of That Adequate, Brandeis Suggests, and Witness Maxwell Agrees.

LATE RELIEF TOO LITTLE

Failed to Remove "Condition of Bankruptcy"—Railroads Have One More Witness—Then Come Shippers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Counsel for the Eastern railroads seeking an advance in freight rates indicated today that their case before the Interstate Commerce Commission would be completed tomorrow, with the testimony of one more witness. The attorneys representing shippers' associations have not announced their plans, but it is believed they will have few witnesses and that arguments will be presented soon.

The hearing today turned from questions of conditions arising out of the European war, which, investment bankers appearing as witnesses insisted, made it imperative that increased rates be granted, to consideration of rates themselves. W. C. Maxwell, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash, appearing in the interest of the Central Freight Association, presented figures to show that, even with the partial relief granted under the commission's previous decision, the lines of that territory were in urgent need of greater revenues.

Mr. Maxwell supplied estimates of what increased revenues would accrue to the Wabash system by carrying out the suggestions made in the commission's decision. These would amount, he said, to $550,000 annually, figured on the basis of traffic in 1913, and allowing that interstate rates could be increased also. He insisted this was not to be anticipated in Illinois and Indiana, where State commissions had shown little inclination to co-operate in relieving the carriers.

Revision Must Be Radical.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, suggested that nothing short of radical revision of all the rates, such as was recently undertaken in New England, would aid the railroads involved. The witness promptly agreed.

"Anything else is just playing with the situation," he said. "The condition of bankruptcy is there and is going to stay there."

Mr. Maxwell said tariffs were now on file with the commission increasing rates which its previous decision had indicated were "too low." These included grain and grain products, beef, packing-house products and live stock, sugar, and copper and smelter products from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard. He included estimates on these increases, with the elimination of special privileges, withdrawal of exceptions to classifications, revision of systems of estimating weights, and placing passenger rates on a uniform 2¼-cents-per-mile basis, both interstate and intrastate, in figuring increased revenues for the Wabash at a little over half a million annually.

Attention was called during the day to Mr. Maxwell's figures for maintenance of way and equipment for 1914 on the various roads. In some instances these showed a decided increase over similar statistics for 1913. Commissioner Clark sought an explanation and the witness agreed to supply it. He hazarded an opinion as to equipment.

"We are using a lot of old shoes, patching them up," he said. "With new equipment that expense would be cut down."

He added, however, that the roads needed improved credit before new equipment could be bought.

Clifford Thorne, representing several State railway commissions of Western and Intermountain States, assured the commission that the State bodies would not oppose the increase of any inadequate intrastate rates.

Interest Lower, Dividends Higher.

Cross-examination of John E. Oldham, who spoke for the Investment Bankers' Association, developed testimony that the rate of interest on fixed charges of the railroads had dropped during 1913 to 4.44 from an average of 4.80 for the ten years preceding, and that the average dividend rate for 1913 was 6.48, as against a ten-year average of 5.43.

In examination of figures presented by Mr. Oldham, Mr. Brandeis drew the conclusion that the amount of capital required by the roads to earn a dollar on a year's operation had decreased during 1913. Mr. Oldham insisted, however, that the falling interest charge did not indicate that the roads had borrowed money at a lower rate.

Under examination by Mr. Thorne it was developed that the decline in net income of the railroads had been fractional, and that the roads had been maintained at a higher level during 1913 than during previous years. Mr. Oldham agreed that that would seem to indicate that the roads were making larger net revenues. He contended, however, that they should have the increase without delay. He said that while bankers were in complete accord with the commission's suggestion in the previous rate decision, that by more careful management and certain reforms the roads could increase their revenues, the European war had brought about dire conditions which made it "dangerous" to await the working out of such reforms.

HUNT COTTONSEED TRUST.

Arkansas Begins Ouster Proceedings Against 32 Companies.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—Ouster proceedings against thirty-two cotton oil companies for operating mills in Arkansas in alleged violation of the State anti-trust laws were filed yesterday by Attorney General Moose in the Pulaski Circuit Court.

The Attorney General charges that these concerns since Sept. 1, 1909, have been in an agreement with corporations and individuals outside the State to regulate the price of both cottonseed and cottonseed oil. He charges that the object of the pool is to destroy competition in the purchase of cottonseed and the sale of cottonseed oil and to fix prices.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Five roads	$1,573,637	+	$130,988
Twenty-two roads	9,744,303	—	2,108,414
Total (27 roads)	11,317,940	—	1,977,426

BALTIMORE & OHIO for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$8,782,332	$9,382,046	$8,766,371
Net	2,634,129	2,704,418	2,631,804
3 mos. gross	25,621,391	28,043,933	25,637,827
Net	7,673,468	8,358,735	7,891,466

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for the year ended June 30—

Gross	3,795,412	3,252,420	3,345,240
Total net	1,441,650	1,133,778	1,227,758
Sur. aft. chgs.	205,730	*84,307	63,557
Dividends	111,951	.....	127,944
Surplus	93,780	*84,307	*64,383

*Deficit.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT CO. for the three months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.
Gross operating receipts	$7,239,787	$6,606,209
Expenses	3,837,865	3,430,934
Taxes	434,870	468,819
Operating income	2,967,052	2,706,546
Non-operating revenues	115,707	105,128
Gross income	3,082,759	2,811,674
Income deductions	1,162,535	1,234,261
Net	1,920,224	1,577,413

CENTRAL VERMONT for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	$4,500,111	$4,577,890	$4,488,822
Exp. & taxes	4,154,127	3,893,472	3,563,941
Net	345,984	716,118	871,891
Other income	$406,267	35,309	53,720
Total income	752,251	751,427	925,611
Charges	752,251	761,223	912,659
Surplus	.....	12,795	12,952

*Deficit. †Includes debit from outside operations, &c. ‡Includes contribution received from Grand Trunk Railway to cover deficit, as per guarantee.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for the year ended June 30—

Gross	2,596,549	2,566,800	2,447,529
Exp. & taxes	2,249 531	2,172,315	2,024,420
Net	347,0 8	394,575	423 109
Other inc	101,430	141,316	86,606
Total income	508,478	537,890	509,804
Charges, &c	358,224	342,411	334,814
Surplus	150,252	195,479	174,990
First pf. div	84 200	*4,200	34,000
Balance	66,052	191,279	140,990
Second pf. div	54,200	54,200	54,200
Balance	*61,852	137,079	86,596
Addl. & bett	1,270	1,724	445
Net surp	60,574	105,354	86,145

LEHIGH VALLEY for September—

Gross	3,915,827	3,824,480	3,853,024
Net aft. taxes	1,110,038	1,035,854	1,078,634
3 mos. gross	11,268,255	11,429,077	11,388,571
Net aft. taxes	3,171,048	3,272,805	3,951,053

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for September—

Mileage	10,542	10,322	10,305
Gross	11,040,990	12,748,308	12,719,988
Net	4,470,537	4,984,605	5,348,909
Taxes	559,554	559,106	486,078
Net income	3,909,164	4,425,897	4,822,984
9 mos. gross	98,246,077	98,748,410	99,729,471
Net	12,234,269	13,372,583	15,318,852
Taxes	1,680,156	1,719,221	1,407,292
Net income	10,345,613	11,654,362	13,912,614

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CITIES SERVICE for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	279,416	147,696	131,716
Net after exp.	268,885	138,528	130 907
Bal. after int.	224,902	129,014	165,088
Bal. aft. pf. dv	91,109	59,892	31 807
12 mo. gross	3,868,196	1,681,064	2 212,132
Net after exp.	3,701,772	1,506,552	2,193 220
Bal. after int.	3,230,119	1,459,652	1 870 458
Bal. aft. pf. dv	1,761,611	735,153	1,026,228

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

Gross	294,020	194,219	9,800
Surp. aft. chgs	144,670	134,644	10 026
Bal. aft. pr. dv	64,670	54,644	10 026
12 mos. gross	3,004,751	1,949,190	1,055,561
Surp. aft. chgs	2,232,598	1,603,969	628 229
Bal. aft. pf. dv	1,272 598	994 369	278 229

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for September—

Gross	275,594	253,340	22,184
Net	164,724	113,993	50,731
Surp. aft. chgs	69,304	23,990	60 314
12 mo. gross	3,377,089	3,064,186	312 903
Net	2,117,923	1,635,840	482,085
Surp. aft. chgs	987,446	712,206	275 240

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO. for September—

Gross	1,444,883	1,359,237	85,186
Net	712,814	598,246	119,468
12 mo. gross	17,066,907	15,725,587	1,341,370
Net	8,003,373	6,452,423	1,639,849

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Incorporated today:

International Tri-Rickshaw Co., rickshaws, autos, theatres, seaside resorts, restaurants, $500,000; F. Kaley, J. P. Mahan, A. McClintock, 182 W. 82 St.

Asbestos & Mineral Corpn., merchandise, tools, supplies, appliances, $50,000; J. Fox, J. D. Champlin, Jr., Bernard Marcuse, 255 W. 98 St.

Motor Island Corpn., Buffalo, purchase Frog Island, Niagara River, buildings, boathouses, docks, $50,000; M. Shepard, A. E. Vincent, E. D. Stevens.

Flushing Realty Operating Co., $31,000; J. J. Alexander, F. Lerman, R. C. Lipman, 115 Bway.

Mason Laboratories, chemists, druggists, bacteriologists, apparatus, $20,000; A. Mosson, R. E., and M. A. Mason, 1,216 Boston Road.

International Underwear Co., $20,000, C. P. Ginsberg, E. G. and L. G. Simon, 547 W. 157 St.

Dick Metal Tube Ladder Co., Buffalo, $15,000; W. Dicks, G. Adolphson, G. I. Onions.

New Amsterdam Music Corpn., publisher, $10,000; S. Speck, C. and A. Schmid, 1,906 Shunk St., Philadelphia.

Richmond Borough Marble & Granite Monumental Works, Port Richmond, $5,000; I. W. Wolf, S. and D. Sommer, 238 2 St.

Lillian Apartments, $10,000, D. Nielson, J. A. Isner, G. A. Knobloch, 556 W. 180 St.

Winter Waist Co., $15,000; B. L. Runkel, J. Hirschman, Edward W. Drucker, 53 E. 96 St.

Lloyds Engineering, Inc., contractors, construction, $10,000; T. J. Meehan, J. W. Koch, H. L. Blanchard, 68 William St.

122 Fulton Street Realty Corp., $10,000; A. C. Bernfeld, A. Wolff, Jr., L. Napoleon Levy, 18 W. 72 St.

Hydro Carson-Electric Railway Car Co., capital no par value; E. Defranaltes, E. Claure, M. B. Busby, Huntington.

Mount Hope Oil & Gas Co., Bolivia, drilling for oil, gas, petroleum, $36,000; W. H. Dunigan, W. L. Nichols, C. M. Vancuren, Bolivar.

Garland Realty Co., $10,000; C. N. Peacock, H. Aikin, L. B. Rolston, 22 Exchange Place.

Jewell-Koenig & Co., farm produce, live stock, poultry, $30,000; F. B. Knowlton, J. Mateer, E. M. Serpli, 154 Nassau St.

Crescent Cigar Co., $7,500; M. Woolf, E. and S. Levy, 246 W. 59 St.

C. P. K. Real Estate Co., Mt. Vernon, $6,000; A. C. Blatz, E. D. Paskett, J. J. Betzner.

Lenbil Realty Corp., $10,000; M. J. Hussy, J. Lasher, L. S. Ottenberg, 206 B'way.

Trios Toy Co., manufacturers of novelties, toys, $5,000; B. B. Mead, A. Murray Rosenthal, S. Isaacs, 358 West End Av.

Peerless Household Supply Co., Jamestown, general store, $8,000; J. E. Peterson, D. L. Carlson, S. D. Kelly.

Capital increases: Holley Hotel Co., N. Y., $15,000 to $60,000; Babe Infants' Wear Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $25,500.

Capital decreases, Wine Growers' Assn., N. Y., $500,000 to $25,000; California Securities Corp., N. Y., $150,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Interstate Milk & Cream Co., N. Y.; Fanbar Realty Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 22.—Charters filed today:

Joseph F. Lake & Co., Incorporated, Somerville, coal, coke, and lumber; $2,000; Joseph F. Lake, Somerville; Charles H. Wilson, Sarah T. Wilson, Bound Brook.

Realty States Corp., Montclair; $6,000; Carlton A. Johnson, Montclair; David M. Thomas, Arthur C. Brown, Jersey City.

New York Granite Co., Jersey City, $10,000; Walter J. Young, George J. Young, George W. Fiasco, Jersey City.

CALLS GARY DINNERS A CROWN FOR STEEL

Trust's Counsel Lauds Action of Corporation in the Dark Panic Days.

DENIES TRADE MONOPOLY

Tells of Tennessee Purchase and Asserts That Frick and Gary Did Not Deceive Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—In his argument for the defense in the Government suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation, Richard V. Lindabury said today:

"The Gary dinners, to which 90 per cent. of the iron and steel manufacturers of the country came to discuss the situation in the dark days of the

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

William Jay Turner of Phila., Francis J. O'Connor of Johnstown, and Marion A. Carringer of Tionesta, Penn., and Joseph Potts of New York City were admitted to practice.

2—Juan M. Ceballos v. Anderson C. Wilson.—Passed for settlement.

380—US v. Charles Lewis.—Argued.

382—US v. Elie Portale.—Argued.

427—US v. William C. Nixon.—Argued.

351—US v. H. U. Bartlett.—Argument commenced.

462—US v. Julius M. Mayer.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 23—462, 478, (and 479,) 349, 506, 4, 18, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. Cases on—Kiefer<Unionwerke A G.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—P. O. Bldg.—at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.

Gillett<Press Pub. Motion P P<Comet Film, NY Bk Note<Thomas, London<Biograph, Eames<Claflin,(2acts.) Delpark<Henderson, Herry<Hudson Hotel, Jackson<Bradley, Waterson<Shanley, Penn Steel<NYC Ry, Parker<Soc Francaise, Townsend<Cohan, Dana<Morgan, Eastern SS<B'klyn E D Term, Mizel<Elmore, St Cartier<NY, NH & H RR, Lombardi<Immigration Com'r, NY & RS Transp<Str Safety.

Farrell<Mendelsohn, United Coppers<Amalgamated, Metal Arts<Eclipse, Same<Incandescent, Soc Anonyme, &c<Grisostomy, Sundh<Cutler-Ham, Medusa<Harrison, Anatomik<Coward, Re Kobre, Finch<Richardson, Same<Moore, Strause<Crane, Brown & Sharpe<US Motor, Marconi<De Forest, Plantin<Gidney, Metal Arts<Eclipse, Same<Incandescent, Mariotti<Kelly.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Bleakley<CNY & Conator, Freijonic<Haples & Park.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

O'Hare<Prescott, Kasper<Daniels, Curtis<Mckenna, NY Assets Realiz<McKinnon, Mooney<NY, NH RR, Bonynge<Milliken, Werner<Nesbitt, (2 acts.)

General calendar: Skeels<CNY, Viener<Penn RR, Cohen<Oceanic S Nav, Harned<Int'l Mag, Bleichrode<Hartford Machine.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

NY, NH & H RR<Tug Volunteer, Cohen<Barge Josephine, Ralli<Soc Anonima, &c<Tucar<Dredge 7, Tents<Same, St'd Underground<SS Safety, Patagonia SS<Gans Line.

Dailey<Empire Eng, McAlister<Tug Norwick, Vierow Tug Line<F'boat Binghamton, Parsis<Tug Mercer, Scott<Schr B H Wanford, Anderson<Staples Tr.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Hyde & Behman<Majestic Theatre (on trial.)

Macarack<Penn RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M.

Buchannon Bros., Albert Schwoerer, Montauk Garage Co., Sam Ratner, Morris Kremen, Joseph Cohen, David Kleckner, Charles A Gaus. Composition: Isaac L Levy.

Discharged: Motions: William Finck, Edward W. Holt, Max Kobre et al, Julius A Abrahams, &c., Eastern Brewing Co., Joseph P Schwartz et al, Benjamin Elwin.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P.J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.

Thomson<Tompkins, Litowich<CNY, Goldstein<Murphy, Wilkinson<Frothingham, Tornesson<CNY, Bosia<Pitts Cont Co, In re Kalter, Barber<Leuchtenberg, Met Trust<Long Acre L, &c. Co, Star Finance<Hickey, Same<Entriken, Kehl<Dobson & Gifford Co, Johnson<Hedden Const Co, Voron<Chait, Nicolaill<Friedman, Replig<Guar Trust, Medley<5th Av Coach, People<Von Clausen, Same<Goldmer, Same<Dabney, Same<Ehrlich, Edwards<Carlin Con, Brown<Clarke, Skidmore<Hay Fdry, Kingsbury<Steiner, People<Swift & Co, Same<Inman, Same<Knick Dairy, Same<Armour & Co, Browning, King & Co<Blau, Felber<Home Silk Mills, Bajinsky<Berkowitz, Young<Blake, Prince<Reiser, Sachs<Figueron, Poss<Poss, Avery<Wash Hts Hos, Blumenthal<Same, Lichenstein<Augusta Alden Ry, People<Thomas, Lawrence<Morris, (4.) Melia<Burnit, Blum<Franklin Ins, Same<Liverpool, L & G. Ins. Co, Same<Potomac Ins, Same<NY Cent<28th St & 7th Av Ry Co, In re Voron & Chait, Non-enumerated motions: Haway<Bd of Ed, Re Farrell, Home Bureau<Bell, People<Gillespie, Levy<Guardian Trust, Murphy<Prendergast, Amundson<Strachler, Frank<Gruber.

Marsh<Ward, Chandler<Chandler, Voron<Chait, Voron<Chait, United Dist<Clifford, Tuthill<Forbes, Same<Same, Ben<Robinson, Briastre<Union Dime, Hall et al<Garfunkel et al, Empire Cream Separator<Diamond, Gockel<Barnes, Prince<Rieser, Re T F Eckert, Lawes<So Pacific Co, Peerless Pattern Co<McClure, Lancon<Lancon, Moore<Conley, &c, Canet<Smith, Re Lawrence, Parber<Parber, Melia, &c<Burnit, Swanson Inv Co<28th St & 7th Av Rlty, Graf et al<Bonwit Realty Co et al, Bilsby<Berkley et al, (2 acts.) Weingart<Mut Life, Everett House et al<Clayton, Re W T Emmet, Greenwald<Prendergast, Re Voron & Chait, Weston et al<Watts et al, McLaughlin, Jr<McLaughlin, McCann<Cutler-Wilkie Corpn, Beekman Estate<Foster et al, Com'l Adv Assn<Cutler-Wilkins Corpn, Lange<Dick Co, US Asphalt Ref Co<Texas Co, Robinson, &c<McKnight et al, Levy<Com'l Trav'rs Assn, Barry et al<Silberstein et al, Shiebler<Shiebler, Lamson Co<Butler & McLean, Sullivan<Hoe, Sawyer<Stone, Voron<Chait et al, Panti & ano<Jacobs Fireproofing.

Thomas Barrett, Mary B Pell, Della Joanesen, Katie Diffley, Samuel H Bishop, Elizabeth C Sloman, Marie E Spencer, Charles E Soule, James Larkin, Aaron M Wilcox, Joseph Flummer, Anna Huth, &c, Mary G. Pinkney, Herman Kahn, William D Holmes, Harris Steinhauer, Edith C Dunlap, William B Brown, Julia C Webster.

Harriet Van R Crowby, Mary L FitzGerald, Henry H Rogers, Henry H Rogers, Karl Hutter, Henry W Roettger, Mary Russhon, Francis Higgins, Frederic C Zerega, Estate of E. Seckel, Wills for Probate: Moses Lowenstein, Elizabeth B Sylvester, William H Hall, Caroline Newman, Albert W Draper, Gustav Baumann, Ruth S Lorimer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 2 P. M. Contested wills: Mary V McCusker.

Anna M. Newton, Estate Geo Schaefer.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Munroe & Co<Marden Orth, India Wharf Brew<Wasser, (2.) Kridel<Brukenfeld, Schweitzer<Gibson, Foster<Dixey, Trachtenberg<Bayerle, Fischer<Gray, St Nicholas Club<Houghtling, United Theatre T<Brand, 210 W 56th St Co<Prince, White<Torpey, Willig<Elias, Berta<Liquori, Brookheim<Blow, Mundheim Co<Posner, Lepere<Friedman, Keit<Winter Garden, Wernick<McMullen, Snare & T. (2.) Morrissey<Scholes, Levy<Ullman, Madden<Durcan, Saltzhauer<Rappaport, Horowitz<Schoen&Co, Fratelon<Beaver Eng, Rubenstein<Perfect Coatfront, Conay<Lublang, McGowan<Hart, Mahany<Feldscher, Lipschitz<Levy, Polstein<Mager.

Kerr<Beals, Neal & Brinker Co<Whale Creek, Burns<Burns, L'Allemand<Sup Council R A, Tompkins Kiel M Co<Cerussi, Weekind<Am Paper, Rubenstein<Gruber, Hopkins<Adams Exp Bldg, Goodman<Union Exch Nat Bank, Felerstein<Ottenberg, Cunningham<Doll, Calucci<Faust, Kridel<Brukenfeld, Stern<Alexander, Stearn Co<Dalborg, Goldstein<Lipman, Goldberg<Smith & H, Greenspan<Fass, Sullivan<O'Brien, United Furn Co<Samadowitz, Tumasello<Hartford, &c, Co, Ruby<Windsor, &c, Ashkenas<Kashen, Pinfer<Union, &c, Co, McPhillips<Herman, Noerrenberg<Mirabella, Papes<D'Angello, Patterson<Young, Dennery S & Fish Co, Ray<Montgomery Am.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business.

Trial Term.

PART I.—Ransom, J.—Court opens at 9:45 A. M.

Levine<Orentlich, Wieman<Levy, Mullin<N Y Rys, Force<Price, Lebelson<N Y Rys, Barrett<Johnson, Same<same, Lazinsky<N Y Rys, Byrnes<Hall, Tringle<Converse, Siegel<Gluck, Di Angelo<Carey, Hall<NY Rys, Pratto<Bradley Con, Kurlin<Gutman, Ryan<Maher, Same<same, Guterding<Sweeney, Tamasello<Hartford, &c, Co, Scharfman<N Y Rys, Buchhaister<Borden's Milk, Dailey<New Eng SS, Spitzer<I R T, Searinge<Col Circle Auto, Itzkowitz<Cooperstone, Stransky<N Y Edison, (2 acts.) Kamansky<Fabian, Goldstein<Scott Co.

Fayeman<Hearn, Kaller<Braunstein, Cambode<Fleischman, Roghblatt<Fine, Greenwald<Marx, Kleinman<N Y Rys, Berntkof<same, Margolin<same, Mahoney<same, Miller<same, Parga<same, Linan<same, Birdie<same, Serwane<Brennan, Herman<I R T Co, Rodgen<N Y Rys, Newman<same, Goldstein<same, (2 acts.) Ertz<Esdohr, Morgan<Nat Assn of Mfrs, Rindmar<Oak St L'd'y Strong<N Y Rys, Hand<same, Leary<same, Robinson<Sun Ins, Devine<Dodman, Sarben<N Y Edison, Rapp Con<Farrell, Fasulo<Hopkins, N Y Edison<Weinberg Paper.

PART II.—Finnitz, J.—At 10 A. M.

Chayea<Schmidt, Mut Alliance Tr<Segal, Cohen-Block<Dreyfuss

Rabigovitch<Winter, Morningside Park<Reichenbach.

PART III., Smith, J., case on; IV., Schmuck, J., case on; V., La Fetra, J., case on; VI., Green, J., case on; VII., Greenbaum, J., case on; VIII., McAvoy, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. County Holding Co<Barns—Martin L Stover. Mandel<Trot—Alfred C B McNevin. Lemberger<Lemberger—James A Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Re Chambers—Richard J D Keating.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Wm P Lawless<Rachel Lederer—Charles J Briody. Rachael Herman<Johanna Herrnstadt—Edwin H Scheuber.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Re J F Champlin Hotel Co—Arthur Orner.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions—At 10 A. M.

Re 18th St. Hall<Butcher, Re Highlan R Vo, (Bottcher.) Cimlhad<Smith, Sommers<Sommers, Menger<Man S C Co, McNamara<Crescent Athletic Club, Meyer<Meyer, Szaleszunas<Elseman, Kenny<Scranton & C Coal, Chesloff<Blum, Fallon<Schirmeister, Vita<Gen M Truck, Bubiat<Gilbert, Clement<Clement, Same<same, Ferreri<Castleton H & R, Staub<B, Q Co & S RR, Gerschner<C I & B R, Bete<N E R R Co, Masmar<same, Haird<same, Precht<B H R R, Same<same, Same<same, Brown<same, Vojik<Simons, Bulone<Donald S S, Curtis<Kurzrock Bros, Kenman<Stoppke, Wolf<Magulowsky, Bierschenck<Kelly & Kelly, Miller<Miller, Cameron<Cameron, Langer<Davis, Owens<N Y & Q Co Ry Co, Breen<Martin, Fallat<Hoffer.

Barker<Barker, Fine<Felner, Re McLeer Elec & M Co, Bossert<Collins, Bd of Ed, M E Ch<Oetjen, Berlin<I R T, Midower<same, Uzellis<same, Same<same, Smith<same, Sams<same, Same<same, Same<same, Edelstein<Schasp, Gans<Morrissey, People<Edelstein, Smith<Smith, Rohde<Carroll, Rhodebeck<Britt, Rohde<same, Same<same, Same<same, Creveleing<same, Hansen<Waldo, Same<same, MacDonald<Barker, Niebrzidoski<Atl Tr, Selden<Levy, Campbell<Davis Bros, Welserbe<Welserbe, Lovett<Lovett, Same<same, Carvelli<Carvelli, Re Gannon, Mandel<Protter, Anderson<Volpe, Rennison<Smith, Re Jackson, Huron R Co<Eschbach et al, Hasselbauer<Carroll, Re Metzger.

PART III.—Trials—Maddox, J.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar. Case on trial.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar. Court adjourned in respect to Judge Amend, deceased.

Surrogate's Court.

No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M. Actions triable by the court without a jury. Cases ready and not reached will be passed until the following Friday.

Journey<Hurwitz, D'Alessio<Ruggiero, Zack Lumber Co<CNY, Perry<Bigall, Maten<Harker.

Gowanus Wrecking<Sommer, Halperin<Elliott, Jr, Burkard<Feldman, Kresek<Novick.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.

Robinson<McGee.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Parete<Nichols, Mariotta<McMullen, Fowler<Fowler.

Mahop Creamery<Bennett.

County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Walden<Brown, Brassington<Woodson, Maynard<Langan, Wilson<Yonkers R R.

Parker<Ferrari, Soulke<Scrace, (2 acts.)

Surrogate's Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Sawyer, S.

Wills for probate: Deborah A. Merritt, Daniel E. Safford, C. A. Schuber.

In re estate: Charlotte A. Ramsey. Adm'r's acctg.: Daniel Haley. Accounting: Augustus G. Palmer, Catherine A. Carpenter.

Stewart Fox, William N. Slater, Fred Duhrkop. Executor's acctg.: Abram V. Washburn. Petition for adm'n.: Adolph Canepi. Discovery proceed'g: Bridget Ross. Order to show cause: Patrick Clooney.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business. No day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

New issues: Guarino<Sheresky, McGuire<Heinman, Fleming Sand Co<Mallett, Di Salvitore<Union R, Weiss<Rosen, Ripkin<Peskin.

Welner<Rubin & M, Sussman<same, Kurtz<Nasta, Con, Kerba<Weill, Chenani<Zimmer, Benjamin<Met Tobac, Marks<Bronx Variety.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Atlantic Dock Co<Pigueron—Phoenix Ingraham.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ward<CNY, Eppic<Morgenthaler-Highest number is 447a.

Martin<Martin, Urbeck<Usbeck.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Geoghegan<N Y & Q Co Ry, Callahan<Nichols Copper Co, Kafka<O I & B R R, Maher<same, Guinan<Cent Un Gas, Walsh<B H R R, Lewis<same, McCarren<B, Q Co & S R R,

The people ex rel McMahon<Gresser, Barnett<Am Stopper, Cooper<Am Supply, Comiskey R'ty<Dists, Holmes<B H R R, Lalor<Lalor, Mannion<L I R R Co, Baermeister<Horsteall.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day: Golsner & ano<N Y & Q Gas, Sherlock<I R T, Flaherty<Bk of Sav, Marshall<Steen Co, Fox<B H R R, Helnes<same, (2 acts.) Lein<B, Q Co & S RR, Dorfuss<Bedell Co, Mullen<Packard M C, Distefano<B, Q Co & S R R.

Osborn<N Am Brew, Lemaire<N Y & N S Tract, Wachsmuth<Evans, Kowalski<Board of Ed and ano, Cooney<Meldon, Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper Co, Korff<same.

Highest number reached, 545.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.6@7 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Saturday Closing Movement.

The movement on foot among the lace and embroidery houses to close at 1 o'clock on Saturdays the year around is making good progress. Most of the representative houses have assented to the plan, and it only remains now to enlist the remainder of the trade in the idea to insure its success. The movement, however, will have to include the greater portion of the trade, for the self-protection of the houses that close, since competition is very keen and the firms that keep open may, through doing so, get business they might not otherwise obtain.

Show English Sample Shirts.

Samples of the million shirts recently ordered by the English Government in this country for army use were shown in this city yesterday. The shirt is about 60 per cent. wool and 40 per cent. cotton, and is patterned quite closely after the athletic jersey. In other words, there are no buttons on them to tear off or no buttonholes in them to tear out, the wearer simply slipping his head through an opening at the neck. The shirt sets well up around the neck of the wearer and for length comes about half way between the knee and the hip. The orders for these skirts were placed with mills in Cohoes, N. Y.

Bringing Back Clay Pipes.

A local importing house will stand sponsor in the near future for the "ould clay" pipe in a new and attractive form. So that the dignity of the smoker may not suffer the slightest diminution, he may select a pipe from a most extensive variety of shapes, made of clay, but colored to represent brier and other popular woods. The importer proposes to place this article with several large corporations which will retail it at very low figures, probably from 5 to 25 cents. The pipes are made with rubber, and in some instances celluloid, stems to represent amber. The very large number of designs contained in the sample line here, together with the very low prices quoted, feature the collection.

To Make Toys in England.

Efforts are being made to promote the manufacture of wooden toys in England, which, before the war, came from Germany, according to Consul Albert Halstead, who is at Birmingham. Small woodenware will also be made if the plans materialize. It is noted that large quantities of waste wood are now being burned in England that, with a little judicious outlay, might be turned into useful articles of commerce, and that most of these things can be made wholly or partially by machinery. It is suggested, Mr. Halstead says, that an organization be formed to supply samples and materials to English cottagers with a view to encouraging them to enter into the making of these toys and to collect and distribute the finished articles to retailers. The object of this movement will be to encourage a useful rural industry in England.

Raw Silks Touch Record Figures.

Prices in the Yokohama raw silk market have suffered another decline during the week, and have now reached the lowest level in the experience of most silk men of the present time. According to reports received by H. L. Gwalter & Co. the week's sales there amounted to only 2,600 bales. Stocks now amount to 20,000 bales. The Canton market is unchanged, but the undercurrent is a little firmer because of crop restrictions. At Shanghai the reelers' need of money is forcing prices down on some fallatures, while others are unchanged. Nothing seems to be doing in Milan. The local market is quiet and weak in sympathy with the price trend at Yokohama. The lower figures are tempting some buyers to look ahead, but the importers are not overanxious to do future business with prices in their present unsettled state.

Effects of Paterson Exhibit.

There is a feeling in the silk trade that the campaign of education in silk matters begun at the Paterson exhibition will have some very desirable effects on the industry as a whole in this country. The expressed intention of a prominent woman designer to use American silks in the styles originated by her for next Spring should stimulate the trade considerably. Even before the designing of these models is completed it is freely predicted that better sentiment should become apparent in silk circles. It is the common impression that one of the evils making for depression in the trade was the fact that business was too much crowded. Spread over a longer period the effect might not have been the pessimism that now prevails. With the limelight turned on silks again by the revival of the "American styles for American women" movement, the outlook seems more promising.

Gray Goods Active and Firmer.

There was more activity in the local printcloth market yesterday, and prices were stiffened up a little as a result. There was some good business done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3 9-16 cents for nearby delivery, and toward the close of the day many of the mills were asking 3⅝ cents for this construction. For near-by delivery there was some fair trading on 38½-inch 60-52s at 3 3-16 cents, while for very deep delivery the first three months of next year some of the mills are getting 3¼ cents. The mills are not willing to take future business on 38½-inch 60-48s, while for nearby delivery some good orders are being placed at 3 1-16 cents. The rest of the market did not show much that was worthy of comment. Closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅜c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	4⅞c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3 5-16c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3 1-16c
38½-inch, 64-84s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-80s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Asked.

Not Very Encouraging.

The clothing salesmen who left early this month on their Spring trips are not sending in very encouraging reports concerning the amount of business that it is possible to take for next season. They find that retailers are not in a buying mood, owing to the slow movement of Fall stocks. In the South, conditions could not be very much worse, it is said, while throughout the country there is a reflection of the situation in this section. The Middle West offers the most promising territory at present, while the New England States and the East generally are not supplying the customary amount of orders. Despite the fact that the road men have some very cogent reasons to offer why the retailers should buy, among which are the dyestuff shortage and the possibility of higher prices for piece goods, little stock is taken in anything but conditions as the merchants themselves find them. In other words, the nature of the demand, and not the conditions affecting the supply, is considered of first importance.

Dozen Men with Same Contract.

Many instances are related in the piece goods market of foreign contracts that were not contracts. One selling agent tells of a dozen men coming into his office with the same pseudo contract. More harm than good may result, he said, from the presence of these war contracts in the market. So many inquiries have been made on prices in large quantities than the bidding has taken a very brisk turn, and some sellers are letting the large amounts involved blind them to the necessity of making a reasonable profit. The very fact, he pointed out, that there is a disposition shown to go after such orders has inclined domestic buyers to the belief that the dyestuffs situation cannot be as grave as it really is said to be. The argument, furthermore, that there may be a scarcity of merchandise has also lost much of its strength for the same reason. The selling agent expressed the opinion that the mills would do better to adopt a policy of "watchful waiting," and if a legitimate foreign order is actually offered take it at an emergency price.

IMPORTERS INSTRUCTED.

Rules in Applications for Reduction of Entered Values.

The Treasury Department has issued instructions regarding the methods to be followed by importers in making certificates on entry of merchandise and making application for reduction of the entered value under the provision in the last part of paragraph 1, Section 3, of the Tariff act of 1913.

According to Treasury officials, the certificates of importers under this provision of the law have in many instances not been in accordance with the requirements of the law and in many others it has been impossible to determine what was the importer's contention. It is also claimed that in a good many cases due diligence and inquiry on the part of the importer has not been shown. In order that there may be a greater uniformity and compliance with the law the department has prepared a special kind of form which must be used in giving the data required by the law.

The instructions prescribe that the importer shall state specifically the nature of the diligence exercised and the inquiry made on his part prior to making his advance on entry and state from whom and what information was obtained as a result thereof. Such application should be submitted through the Collector of Customs at the port of entry, who will transmit the application to the department at Washington with a full report.

Riker-Hegeman Stock Par Changed.

Stockholders of the Riker & Hegeman Company, at a special meeting yesterday, voted to change the par value of the stock from $100 to $5 a share. The number of common shares was increased from 100,000 to 2,000,000 and the preferred from 50,000 to 1,000,000. The preferred stock may be retired at any interest date at $5.50 at the option of the Directors upon three months' notice.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

THE ATLANTIC MACARONI COMPANY of 295 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, has assigned to Vincent De Luca and Louis F. Dodd, 62 Broadway. The assignment was filed in this city. Saul S. Myers, attorney for the assignee, said that the assignment was made necessary by a quarrel among the Directors. The unconcealed liabilities do not exceed $140,000 and the assets are put at $190,000. The company was incorporated in 1902 and has capital stock $300,000.

THE HARTFIELD TELEGRAPHIC CODE PUBLISHING COMPANY of 73 Pearl Street has assigned to Harry D. West. The business was established in 1870. The war is said to have affected the code business as code messages have been stopped.

LEVIN & MINKOFF, Israel Levin and Nathan Minkoff, women's hats, 22 Bond Street, have assigned to Samuel Rosenberg.

P. G. FICKMAN & BROTHERS, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against P. G. Pickman & Brothers, Inc., liquid chocolate, Woolworth Building, by Hugh McAtamney, $6,000; Ward & Gow, $5,-106, and Fidelity Glass Company, $7,078. Liabilities are put at $50,000.

SHIPMAN & EVANS.—Edward A. Shipman and Thomas W. Evans, manufacturing stationers, 51 Warren Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,999 and assets of $7,782. Clifford G. Ludvigh receiver.

RAE HERZBERG, trading as Mme. Celene, ladies' furnishings, 2,889 Broadway, has assigned to H. Howard Babcock. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against her by Maude Fuhringer. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $2,500.

SAMUEL KRAUTHAMER, baker, 2,072 and 2,098 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,988 and assets of $2,453.

JAMES J. DOYLE, machinist, 310 West 147th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,111 and no assets.

SAMUEL B. LEVINSOHN, 60 West Forty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,783 and on assets.

DALE COMPANY, electrical fixtures, 107 West Thirteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $106,197, and assets, $101,678.

LOUIS GOLDSTEIN, cloaks and suits, 130 West Twenty-ninth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $47,586, and assets, $28,658.

AMUSEMENT RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Harry Osterman receiver for Amusement Restaurant Company of 1,573 Broadway, and permitted, in his discretion, to continue business five days.

AMERICAN OILCLOTH COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Arthur J. Cohen receiver for the American Oilcloth Company of 262 Canal Street and Salem, N. J.; bond, $10,000. Liabilities are $75,000 and assets not over $50,000.

POST & ROSENKRANZ.—Judge Hough has appointed Abraham Pines receiver for Post & Rosenkranz, furs, 61 West Twenty-seventh Street; bond, $500. Liabilities are $5,700.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—Douglas A. McPhee, a builder, voluntary petition; liabilities $87,-223, of which $78,108 is secured; assets, $17,550.

Mrs. Mary H. McPhee, the builder's wife, also filed a voluntary petition. She owes $86,812, of which $76,808 is secured. Her assets are placed at $17,800.

TRENTON, N. J.—The J. & W. Cahill Company, wholesale dealers in tea and coffee; liabilities, $188,178; assets, $20,120. Louis J. Buechler; liabilities, $24,027; assets, $250.

The Springfield Construction and Amusement Company; liabilities, $25,408; assets, $40,750.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Kaukauna Fibre Company, application for a receiver filed; capital, $500,000; liabilities not given. The company has been in the papermaking business forty years.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Cloudy Fri. in the interior, rain near the coast; Sat., cloudy; moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Showers Fri., except fair in n. w.; Sat., showers; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Ala.—Fair Fri.; Sat., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Miss.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat., unsettled, probably rain; gentle to moderate e. winds.

La.—Showers Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e.; Sat., showers; cooler in n. and w.; gentle to moderate e. winds.

E. Tex.—Rains Fri.; Sat., fair, except rain in n. e.; cooler in the interior; moderate e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri., preceded by rain in n. e.; cooler in n.; Sat., fair.

Utah.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.

Ark.—Rain Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e.; Sat., rain and cooler.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri.; Sat., unsettled, probably rain.

Ohio—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy; probably rain by night; moderate n. e. to s. e. winds.

Ind.—Fair Fri. Sat., rain and cooler; moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri. Sat., rain and cooler; moderate e. to s. e. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

L. Mich.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.; cooler Sat.; moderate e. winds, becoming variable and shifting to w. Sat.

Wis.—Rain and cooler Fri. in w., and Fri. or Fri. night in e. Sat., cloudy in w., rain in e.; cooler; moderate e. to s. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

Minn.—Rain Fri.; cooler in w. and e. Sat., probably fair; moderate winds, becoming n. w.

Iowa—Rain and cooler Fri. in w., and Fri. or Fri. night in e. Sat., fair in cen. and w., rain and cooler in e.

Mo.—Rain Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e. Sat., rain and cooler.

N. Dak.—Fair in w.; rain and cooler in e., Fri. Sat., fair.

S. Dak.—Rain Fri.; cooler in cen. and e. Sat., fair.

Neb.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat., fair; cooler in e.

Kan.—Rain Fri.; cooler in n. and w. Sat., fair in north and w., rain and cooler in s. e.

COTTON POOL PLAN REVISED

Amendments Sent to Washington for Further Consideration.

The proposed cotton pool plan was revised yesterday, as a result of the conference of local bankers with W. P. G. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Harding brought to New York the changes desired by the board, which had had the plan under consideration since last Monday. These amendments were not adopted in full, compromises being made on some points, which were satisfactory to Mr. Harding and probably will be satisfactory to his colleagues. The revised plan was sent to Mr. Harding last night to be presented to the board in Washington today.

Bankers interested in the cotton pool will be in Washington today to confer with Secretary McAdoo and Sir George Paish. Among them will be Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National, and James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce.

$1,000,000 FOR COTTON POOL.

Arkansas Jobbers and Wholesalers Get the Fund Under Way.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 22.—One million dollars virtually was subscribed to the $3,000,000 Arkansas fund for the $250,000,000 cotton pool by the wholesale and jobbing firms of the State today. The subscribers pledged not less than 10 per cent. of the capital stock of their concerns.

Next Tuesday the Arkansas Bankers' Association will discuss similar action. More than $200,000 of the pledge already has been raised by Little Rock wholesalers and jobbers.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Wm. D., Jr.—W. E. D. Stokes, $671.
Abrams, Solomon—A. J. Bernstein, $438.
Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.—E. H. Sayre et al., $2,962.
American Club Foundation, Inc.—Rogers-Peet Co., $369.
Altrades, Inc.—United Metal Covered Door and Sash Co., $143.
Atlantic Phosphate & Oil Corp.—Republic Rubber Co. of New York, $566.
Auerbach, Charles—State Bank, $148.
Boss, Joseph—Watts & Cook, Inc., $464.
Blumberg, Max—M. J. Bernstein, $134.
Bergman, Louise—Richard Hudnut, Inc., $184.
Bohan, William—T. Trayner, $214.
Baldwin, Harry S.—H. D. Selleck, $478.
Byrnes, Robert J.—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co., $278.
Brooks, Louis—Sun Fireproof Sash & Door Co., $127.
Crabtree, John H.—H. C. Dickinson, $519.
Chalmers, John D.—Wm. S. Sweet & Son, Inc., $224.
Crown Infants' Wear Co., Inc.—R. F. Kilpatrick, $534.
Cohen, Elias A.—H. Fisher, $112.
Cutler, Louis—Wm. Blum, $107.
Church, Edward F.—Cakes Mfg. Co., $1,669.
Donohue, Mary—J. Belknap, $108.
Dauphin, William—H. Schreibman et al., $203.
Dahlberg, Melvin H.—G. T. Miller, $685.
Ehrgott, Oscar J.—G. J. F. Karges, $113.
Fox, Raphael A.—H. Falk et al., $103.
Geiger, George J., or G. Janson—P. Klopper et al., $133.
Gidley Furniture Co.—A. Ratkowsky, $852.
Giant Food Products Co., Inc.—Parkway Construction Co., $600.
Gilbert, Charles E.—Hilliard Hotel Co., $240.
Gottlieb, Benjamin—State Bank, $104.
Green's Purchasing Agency—C. A. Grant, $1,761.
Hamilton, James M.—A. M. McEwan, $1,055.
Hammond, Robert O.—C. H. Greene, $280.
Hollerer, Philip—J. Lurie, $170.
Hoffman, Henry—Swinehart Tire and Rubber Co., $380.
Horn, Florence—Riverside Drive Realty Co., $206.
Hodge, Eva—M. Raymond, $194.
Huf, Valentine—M. Syrkin, $193.
Himalya Mining Co.—Heine & Co., $411.
Howard, Francis—F. B. Warren and others, $135.
International Praposoit Co.—H. S. Weinberg, $934.
Irving, Jennie R., and Benjamin H.—A. P. Keeler, $537.
Isaac, Sacharias—N. Hutkoff, $1,250.
J. Greenberg Co. and Jacob Greenberg—State Bank, $213.
Kosmos Engineering Co.—Benvenue Granite Co., $1,737.
Kelly, Nora C.—C. A. McCollister, $649.
Kingsley, William J.—"Brentano's," $161.
Kaplan, Morris—S. Arnold and others, $164.
Knoedler, Hall & Co.—C. A. Whitman, $239.
Lo Brun, George—Prentiss Tool and Supply Co., $128.
Loesberg, Jacob P.—J. Siris and others, $186.
Lewis, Jacob; Samuel L. Kahn and Harry Kahn—People, &c., $800.
Little, Arthur W.—M. Sulka & Co., $102.
Max & Machlen Costume Co., Inc.—Dasian Theatrical Emporium, $735.
Marasco, Carmine, executor, and Anthony J. Marasco—C. Hirsch, $643.
Melnitzky, Abraham—J. Bayer, $182.
Mark, Harry—W. Silverman, $651.
Meadows, Thomas C.—Republic Rubber Co. of New York, $568.
Mintzer, Max—D. Hennen, $111.
Manheim, Louis—G. Brodt and others, $167.
Metco Motor Car Co.—E. B. Howard, $499.
Same—S. Samora, $520.
Novelty Stamp Co.—Hagmayer, $160.
O'Shaughnessy, John—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., Inc., $102.
Premium Journal, Inc.—J. A. Cantor Printing Co., Inc., $511.
Parisi, Giovanni—A. Aspegren and others, $180.
Pearlberg, Abraham H.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Marble Hill Apartment in Trade for Long Island Lots—Loans for West End Avenue and Riverside Drive Apartments—Fifth Avenue and Times Square Leases.

The realty market brought out little trading yesterday. The recorded transfers revealed a recent sale in the Marble Hill section of Kingsbridge in which the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Marble Hill, on the northeast corner of Marble Hill Avenue and 225th Street, a plot 86 by 117, has been transferred to Walter Kirschner, subject to a mortgage of $135,000. It was sold by the Yen Realty Company, and has been held at $180,000. In part payment the buyer gave 150 lots at Riverhead, L. I. The new owner was represented in the deal by David Vogel, while the sellers were represented by Frederick Zittel & Sons and the A. N. Gitterman Corporation.

$600,000 Apartment for West End Avenue Corner.

Title to the vacant plot, 100 by 125, on the northwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, has been secured by the Essie Construction Company, a newly formed corporation, of which Marcus Brown is President.

The new company will carry out the project originally planned by the West Eighty-sixth Street Company, Harry Schiff President—a twelve-story apartment structure, to cost about $600,000, plans for which were filed a year ago.

The new company takes the plot subject to a mortgage aggregating $185,000 and assumes the building loan of $600,000 previously made by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Riverside Drive Apartment Loan.

The Melvin Construction Company, which recently took title to the block front on Riverside Drive, between 160th and 161st Streets, has obtained a building loan of $415,000 from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for two apartments to be erected there. The building on the 160th Street corner will cover a plot 162.3 by 117.10 and the 161st Street corner structure will occupy a plot 162.3 by 101.9.

East Harlem Corner Sold.

Ralph Cohen has sold to the Airmor Realty Company the five-story flat, with stores, on the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and 112th Street. The structure occupies a plot 41.8 by 100.11.

A Recent Buyer.

Jacob Maleno is the buyer of the three flats, 73, 75, and 77 West 128th Street, sold Tuesday by the D. H. Jackson Company.

Important Fifth Avenue Lease.

Another shopkeeper in the old retail dry goods district joined the uptown movement yesterday and leased the store, basement, and top loft in the Colonia Building, 379 Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets.

The lessee is Joseph L. Rosenberg, who has conducted a millinery establishment at 299 Sixth Avenue for twenty-seven years. The lease, which was negotiated by George R. Read & Co., is for a long term of years at a rental of about $20,000 per annum.

Long Times Square Lease.

The building at 1,560 Broadway, on the east side between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, opposite Times Square, has been leased for twenty-one years by Ogden & Clarkson to Frederick K. James. The plot is 20 by 80.

Bronx Loans Placed.

Smith & Phelps have placed a first mortgage of $10,000 at 5 per cent. on the four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, known as 411 East 159th Street; a first mortgage of $4,500 on plot 123 by 169 by irregular, with two two-story and attic frame dwellings thereon, situated at the southwest corner of Tier Street and City Island Avenue; a first mortgage of $2,000 on the plot 77 by 110, with three one-story and attic frame dwellings, situated at the southwest corner of Elizabeth Street and City Island Avenue, and a first mortgage of $10,000 on plot 42 by 55, with a one-story and attic frame dwelling, situated at the southeast corner of City Island Avenue and Elizabeth Street.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on Park Avenue to F. Engel; a plot 40 by 100 on Park Avenue to Benjamin Moore, and a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue to William A. Delaney.

New Jersey.

At Lyndhurst, N. J., the L. N. Nicholson Company has sold a six-room private dwelling on Third Avenue to Charles Millens for $2,250, also a five-room bungalow on Lyndhurst Avenue to Victor Hansen for $3,250.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold on its development at Garwood, N. J., a plot 40 by 100 on Locust Avenue to J. C. Casper; a plot 40 by 100 on Myrtle Avenue to H. H. Cameron, and a plot 60 by 100 on Pine Avenue to Miss Anna Robinson.

Sale at White Plains.

David D. Mercer has sold his house on South Broadway, White Plains, in the section known as the Carhart estate, and has purchased five lots at Battle Hill Park from the Westchester Syndicate.

A plot for improvement at Nepperhan Heights has been purchased by Watson & Bremner, builders.

Buys Staten Island Home.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for J. F. McKay to Mrs. Theodore M. Baker of Philadelphia the residence at 85 Sherman Avenue, Tompkinsville. The house was erected by Gustav Schwab. He sold it to Theodore M. Baker, who in turn sold it to Mr. McKay, and it now becomes the property of Mrs. Baker again.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years for Mrs. Rufus Cole to Mrs. Robert L. Livingston, four-story and basement, 20 by 100, dwelling at 41 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Sidney L. Warsawer has leased for a term of years the south store at 671 Eighth Avenue to Armstrong & Mackay, florists; and the north store at the same address to I. Jacobson.

Louis Schang has leased for Joseph Guiffanti, the store in building, 119 West Twenty-sixth Street, to N. and H. Smul, for a term of years.

Henry C. B. Stein has leased the four-story stable at 312 Water Street, to Burns Brothers, coal dealers.

Favors Flushing Bay Barge Canal Terminal.

State Engineer John A. Bensel, told a delegation of Long Island taxpayers yesterday that he favored Flushing Bay as a site for a State barge canal terminal, provided it can be shown that there would be enough shipping tonnage on Flushing Bay to warrant the establishment of a terminal there.

The delegation composed of George W. Pople, James A. Dayton, Walter I. Willis, John W. Rapp, Maynard H. Spear, Clinton T. Roe, James H. Quinlan, Frank Knab, E. Platt Stratton and Ira L. Terry, saw Mr. Bensel in his Manhattan office. They presented a number of petitions from the various civic associations in this borough, asking for the terminal.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

61st St, 237 West, n s, 220 ft e of 8th Av, 15x100.5, three-story dwelling; M. F. Barnes against Benven Realty Co. and others; J. A. Hardiman, attorney; M. S. Cohen, referee; due on judgment, $19,333.90; taxes, &c., $585.90; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

21st Av, 1,893, w s, 25.2 ft s of 98th St, 25.4x 100x irregular, five-story tenement and stores; Metropolitan Trust Co. against Seal Realty Co. and others; Carter, L. & M., attorneys; J. H. Hogan, referee; due on judgment, $16,401.48; taxes, &c., $480.42; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

94th St, 28 East, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 25x102.2; four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Alexander J. Mayer, deceased; knocked down to Michael Herman for $80,000.

98th St, 22 East, s s, 57 ft w of Madison Av, 18x100.5, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Xantha S. Bartlett, deceased; knocked down to W. L. Parker for $55,000.

74th St, 5 West, n s, 120 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; voluntary sale; knocked down to C. A. Crane for $80,000.

82d St, 25 W, n s, 350 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2, four-story dwelling; executor's sale, estate of Florence V. Ryder, deceased; knocked down to E. Stern for $21,000.

29th St, 509 W, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 25x 98.9, three-story front and rear buildings; voluntary sale; sold to H. M. Durning for $11,000.

Aqueduct Avenue East, s e corner of 181st St, 23.3x84.5; vacant; voluntary sale; sold to W. H. Malcolm for $8,300.

Nelson Av, 1,123, w s, 120.3 ft n of 166th St, 25x105.5, three-story frame dwelling; executor's sale; sold to James Cunningham for $8,500; also

Yonkers, N. Y., Mile Square Road, s e corner of Mildred St, extends to Belden Av, 76.7x106.4x88.6x72.2, vacant; executor's sale, estate of Francis Walsh, deceased; sold to Mary Price for $1,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

19th St, 30 and 32 West, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x82.3, two three-story buildings and stores. Adjourned to Oct. 29.

By J. H. Mayers.

17th St, 16 East, s s, 250 ft w of Union Square West, 25x92, eight-story loft building; Franklin Savings Bank against C. D. Haines and others; W. M. Powell, attorney; Harry Bijur, referee; due on judgment, $95,155.35; taxes, &c., $4,617.07; to the plaintiff for $90,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Bathgate Av, 1,757, w s, 200.10 ft n of 174th St, 20.3x114.5, two-story dwelling and store; Carrie Westerfield against Kate Whitebread and Harry Rabel, attorney; J. F. Dunn, referee; due on judgment, $4,222.45; taxes, &c., $407.56; sold to the plaintiff for $5,000.

By Albert E. Crabtree.

226th St, 824 East, s s, 230 ft e of Barnes Av, 25x114; George Hauser against Maria Viscardi and others; Neier & V., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due on judgment, $1,443.82; taxes, &c., $66.13; subject to first mortgage of $4,500; sold to the plaintiff for $5,500.

Starling Av, 1,987, n s, 25 ft w of Olmstead Av, 100x100; George Hauser against Westchester Wood Working Co. and others; Neier & V., attorneys; D. V. Sullivan, referee; due on judgment, $4,222.45; taxes, &c., $403.56; sold to the plaintiff for $3,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY ST.

By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, 2,180 and 2,182, n w corner of 168th St, 50x100, six-story flat and stores; Abel King and others against M. E. Gerleit and others; Lese & C., attorneys; J. A. Lyons, referee; due, $13,564.68; taxes, &c., $2,470.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 732 to 736 East, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 75x90.1, three and five story buildings; Rockaway Rolling Mill against Edward Ehlers and others; J. H. Banton, attorney; Courtlandt Nicoll, referee; due, $4,516.53; taxes, &c., $534.69; subject to mortgage of $20,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 84.2 ft n of 180th St, 75.10x46x—x55, vacant; S. M. Barber against Wertheim Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. R. Truesdale, referee; due, $236.73; taxes, &c., $45.27.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Albany Crescent, e s, 119.99 ft s of 231st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 46.7x99x46.7x97; Adam Volz, Kingsbridge, owner; William A. Kenny, 420 West 259th St, architect; cost $135,000

Burnside Av, s e corner University Av, for a five-story brick tenement, size irregular; University Building Co., William C. Bergen, 130 West 180th St, President, owner; W. C. Martin, 1,974 University Av, architect; cost $50,000

Cromwell Av, e s, 237.92 ft s of 151st St, for a one-story brick garage, 35x80; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Macy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av, architect; cost $1,500

Shore Drive, e s, 170 ft s of Main St, Riker's Island, for a concrete prison, 176.8x200; City of New York, owner; F. B. & A. Ware, 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost $64,000

217th St, n s, 338.5 ft e of Barnes Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 23.4x35; C. J. Kessler, 369 East 167th St, owner and architect; cost $4,500

217th St, n s, 284.5 ft e of Barnes Av, for a one-story brick stable and garage, 46.6x40; C. J. Kessler, 369 East 167th St, owner and architect; cost $2,000

219th St, n s, 138.35 ft e of Bronxwood Av, for a three-story brick tenement, 26.8x70; Frank Lacatina, 205 East 109th St, owner; Francis A. Gallow, 1 Stevens Av, Mount Vernon, architect; cost $8,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 22.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 176th St, 94.11x100; Edw. A. McShane, referee, to Harlem Savings Bank, 124 East 125th St, Oct. 22; attorney, E. S. Clinch, 41 Park Row $135,000

LIVINGSTON PLACE, e s, 35.10 ft n of 16th St, 17.7x100; Charles J. Nunan to Beth Israel Hospital Association, 70 Jefferson St, (mtg $11,000,) July 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

LIVINGSTON PLACE, 13-15, s e s, 53 ft s w of 17th St, 77.6x120; Winthrop C. Rutherfurd to Beth Israel Hospital Association, 70 Jefferson St, ½ part, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, July 1; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY; same, as executor, &c., of Lewis M. Rutherfurd, to same, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, ½ part, Oct. 22; attorney, same $48,250

MADISON AV, n e corner of 82d St, 20.4 x 83d St, x85; Fort Green Co. to Realty Traders, Inc., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 21; attorney, Charles Hagedorn, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn $100

MARBLE HILL AV, n e corner of 225th St, 117x85; Yen Realty Corporation to George D. Garifalos, 339 West 30th St, Oct. 20, (mtg $125,000;) attorney, B. H. Stein, 149 Broadway $1.00

SAME PROPERTY; George D. Garifalos to Walter Kirschner, 851 Tinton Av, Oct. 20, (mtg $135,000;) same attorney $1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 48 ft s of 87th St, 32x100; Lewis J. Conlan, referee, to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 470 Madison Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Joseph F. Daly, 52 Wall St $50,000

167 AV, w s, 23 ft n of 19th St, 23x80; Nicholas G. Rutgers and another, trustees, to Julia S. Horner and others, New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2; attorneys, Barry, W., T. & S., 59 Wall St $1

57TH ST, 421 East, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, 24.9x97; Ida Krim to Moses L. Krim, 431 East 5th St, Oct. 15; attorney, Abr. Cohen, 111 Broadway $1

7TH AV, w s, 52.11 ft s of 17th St, runs w 79 x n 52.11 to s s 17th St x w 20 x s 104.11 x e 99 to avenue x n 52 to beginning; Rosalynde de L. Mayer to O. R. M. Realty Co, 3,500 3d Av, (mtg $190,000,) all liens, June 10 .....$100

12TH ST, 707 East, 110.3 ft e of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3; Abraham Koplik to Louis Koplik, 233 Henry St, and Max Koplik, 1,065 2d Av, 1-3 part, (mtg $16,415,) June 20; address Max Koplik, 1,065 2d Av $300

17TH ST, 228 West, s s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, 25x84; John V. Miller to Richelieu Realty Co, 220 Broadway, (mtg $26,000,) all liens, Oct. 22; attorneys, Gettner, S. & A., 220 Broadway $1

17TH ST, s s, 260 ft w of Union Square West, 25x92; Harry Bijur, referee, to Franklin Savings Bank, 656 8th Av, Oct. 22; attorney, Wm. Powell, 7 Wall St $90,000

23D ST, s s, 344 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Sophie Gold to Conrad P. Giebelhaus, 1,520 1st Av, (mtg $23,500,) Oct. 17; attorney, H. K. Incoppel, 5 Beekman St $1

23D ST, n s, 143 ft e of 6th Av, 23x96.9; Marguerite J. de Sabla to George G. Powell, 1,061 Simpson St, (mtg $80,000,) Sept. 5; address, George G. Powell, 69 West 23d St $1

27TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 4th Av, 75x113.6; 39 to 43 East 27th Street Co., Inc., to Montrose Realty Co., 135 Broadway, Oct. 21, (mtg $260,000;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

33D ST, n s, 81.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Hy. B. Singer, referee, to Frank Davin, 410 East 57th St, and others, executors Patrick Lilly, Oct. 22; attorney, W. B. Hopping, 165 Broadway $10,000

73D ST, 213 East, n s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; Sarah Lichtman to Rose Herskovits, 105 Goerck St, (mtg $24,500,) Oct. 14; address, same $100

93D ST, n s, 151 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x 88.6; Alfred W. Kiddle, executor of Jennie Orr, to Agnes E. Zimmerman, 167 West 93d St, (mtg $12,000,) Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway .$17,050

105TH ST, 73 and 74, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Jennie Holzman to Rose Herskovitz, 105 Goerck St, (mtg $46,000,) April 23; address Rose Herskovitz, 106 Goerck St $1

123D ST, s s, 212.7 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x 100.11; Hattie C. Chase to Charles T. Scott, at Cortland, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1913; attorneys, Wilson & M., 1,010 Main St., Peekskill, N. Y $1

124TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Richard J. Lynch to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., (mtg $80,000,) B. and S., May 12; attorney, John Larkin, 44 Wall St .$1

124TH ST, 50 East, 136 ft e of Madison Av, 18x100.11; Hermine, wife of Alfred Furst, to Bellemore Building Co., 63 Park Row, (mtg $9,000,) Oct. 15; attorney, J. H. Zieser, 63 Park Row $1

130TH ST, n w corner of 12th Av, 203.6 to 131st St and 102.4x161.5x irregular; Hattie C. Chase to Charles T. Scott, at Cortland, N. Y., ½ part, Dec. 10, 1913; attorneys, Wilson & M., 1,010 Main St, Peekskill, N. Y $1

132D ST, 209 West, n s, 120 ft w of 7th Av, 20x99.11; James M. Donohue, referee, to United States Trust Co., trustee of will of Samuel Willets, Oct. 21; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St $7,500

150TH ST, n s, 308.4 ft e of Broadway, 41.5x 99.11; Holek Building Co. to 538 West 158th St. Co., Inc., 3,785 Broadway, (mtg $43,000,) Oct. 19; attorney, Lemuel Skidmore, 60 Wall St $1

160TH ST, n s, 121.7 ft w of Fort Washington Av, runs w 532.2 to e s of Riverside Drive x n 219.7 to s s of 161st St x e 562.2x s 99.11x e 46.7x s 99.11 to 160th St, to beginning; J. Romaine Brown and another, executors of Loyal L. Smith, to Maurice Mandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, Oct. 9; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & B., 1 Madison Av $100

160TH ST, n s, 521.7 ft w of Fort Washington Av, runs w 132.5 to e s of Riverside Drive x n 219.7 to s s of 161st St x e 162x s 99.11x e 46.7x s 99.11 to beginning; Maurice Mandelbaum to Melvin Construction Co., 171 Broadway, Dec. 8, all liens, Oct. 22; attorneys, Woodford, Bovee & B., 1 Madison Av $100

161ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 400x99.11; 160th St, n s, 121.7 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 400x99.11; Maurice Mandelbaum to Hudson View Construction Co., 170 Broadway, E. & S., all liens, Oct. 22; attorney, Philip D. Shapiro, 170 Broadway $100

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 250 ft s from road leading from Depot of Harlem Railroad to Westchester, 50x100; James Downs to Richard Morrison, 10 Station St, (mtg $1,000,) Oct. 14; attorney, R. C. Burlando, Williamsbridge Sq. $100

CAYUGA AV, e s, at n s of land of Augustus Van Cortlandt, 91.3x irregular; City of New York to Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St, (correction deed,) Sept. 15; attorney, J. R. Delafield, 27 Cedar St $1

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Bathgate Pl, 30.5x63.6; also 3d Av, w s, 15 ft n of 172d St, strip runs n 10x w 0.19 to Old Fordham Rd by s 16; also strip, 172d St, n s, 53 ft w of 3d Av, runs w 6.5x n 0.3 to n s Bathgate Pl by e 6.3; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, (mtg $14,000,) Oct. 21; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St $100

3D AV, 4,439, w s, 50x127.11; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, (mtg $43,200,) Oct. 21; attorneys, Cahn & P., 406 East 149th St $100

LOT 20, map of Highbridgeville; Laura R. Donges to Christian Donges, 1,140 Lind Av, July 11; attorney, Christian Donges, 1,140 Lind Av $1

LOT 4, map of building lots in Morrisania, East Morse Av; Michael B. McHugh to William Ollendorff, 501 West 110th St, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

FINDLAY AV, e s, 78.4 ft s of 167th St, 38.4x100; A. J. Schwarzler Co. to George A. Michel, 1,128 Findlay Av, (mtg $22,000;) attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St $100

169TH ST, 773-81 East, n s, 98.11x100; also Union Av, w s, 286 ft s of Boston Av; 25x 125.9; also Union Av, 1,282-3, w s, 41.3x 118.6; Brown-Weiss Realties to Hermine Furst, 50 East 124th St, Oct. 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

TINTON AV, w s, 240.5 ft n of 161st St, 27x135; Sara Construction Co. to Isaac Shaffer and another, 460 Greene Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $14,500,) Oct. 23; attorney, Michael Stern, 561 Broadway $100

DIGNEE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Home Specialty Co., Inc., to Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 646 1st Av, Oct. 14; attorney, Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 646 1st Av $100

137TH ST, s s, 176.11 ft w of Cypress Av, 37.6x100; Max Reinetz to Henry Siegel, 464 Fulton St, Jamaica, L. I., (mtg $52,200,) Oct. 19; attorney, I. Hyman, 110 Nassau St $1

ELTON AV, w s, 25 ft n of 153d St, 25x100; Emma Kuhlman and others to Frank Kunzler, 673 Elton Av, (mtg $5,500,) Oct. 22; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $100

SAME PROPERTY; Emma Kuhlman, executrix, to same, (mtg $5,500,) Oct. 22; attorneys, same $9,250

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

GREENWICH AV, n e s, 234.5 ft s e of 13th St, 20.10x69.9; Ernest B. Stavey to Greenwich Savings Bank, 248 6th Av, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 40 Cedar St $2,000

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 76.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; Lena Gunsburger to Minnie Gunsburger, 867 2d Av, Aug. 10, due Aug. 10, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. V. Schaviriel, 2 Court St, Brooklyn $4,500

MARBLE HILL AV, n e corner of 225th St, 117x85; George D. Garifalos to Yen Realty Corporation, 149 Broadway, Oct. 20, (prior mtg $125,000,) due as per bond; attorney, B. H. Stein, 149 Broadway $10,000

NORFOLK ST, w s, 175 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Rebecca Werner to Sarah Haas, 19 West 90th St, Oct. 7, due as per agreement; attorneys, Kantrowitz & B., 299 Broadway $4,950

PARK AV, w s, from 83d to 84th St, 204.4x 275 on 84th St x irregular x100 on 83d St, (prior mtg $300,000;) Church of St. Ignatius Loyola to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 21, 3 years $90,000

VERMILYEA AV, s s, 100 ft e of 207th St, 50x150; Catharine F. Shady to Samuel Gelb, 300 East 58th St, Oct. 20, due March 10, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Siegeltuch & S., 220 Broadway $1,262

2D AV, e s, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, 26.8x123; Gizella K. Bloch to Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av, July 31, prior mtg $14,500, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway $7,000

46TH ST, n s, 348 ft e of 6th Av, 22x100.5; Benjamin H. Howell to James H. Post, trustee, Brookhaven, L. I., June 23, due Nov. 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. J. Vreeland, 129 Front St $11,000

59TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5; James M. Duggan to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 22, due as per bond $2,000

93D ST, n s, 131 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17x88.6; Agnes E. Zimmerman to Alfred W. Kiddle, 314 West 98th St, executor of Jennie Orr; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $12,000

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Raphael Vanacore to Hy. Roos, 345 East 119th St, prior mtg $24,000, Sept. 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. G. Isaacs, 2,411 7th Av $1,000

135TH ST, 14 to 28 East, leasehold, (prior mtg $20,000;) Palace Casino Co. to David M. Neuberger, 32 Edgecombe Av, or 74 Broadway, Oct. 19, due, &c., as per note $4,000

160TH ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 132.3x99.11; Melvin Construction Co. to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av .$215,000

160TH ST, n s, 121.6 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 100x99.11; Melvin View Construction Co. to C. Augustus Meier, 15 Jersey St, Bloomfield, N. J., Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $60,000

160TH ST, n s, 271.6 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; same to same, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, same $50,000

160TH ST, n s, 396.6 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; same to same, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, same $50,000

161ST ST, s e corner of Riverside Drive, 162.3x9.11; same to same, Oct. 22, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, same .$200,000

161ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 150x99.11; same to Columbia Trust Co., 66 Broadway, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, same $60,000

161ST ST, s s, 275 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; same to same, due as per bond, Oct. 22; attorney, same $50,000

161ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 125x99.11; same to same, due as per bond, Oct. 22; attorney, same $50,000

Bronx.

ELTON AV, 673, w s, 25x100; Frank J. Kensler to F. William Helde, 68 West 94th St, Oct. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St $1,750

DIGNEY AV, e s, 150 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, (deed recorded as a mtg:) Home Specialty Co., Inc., to Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 646 1st Av, Oct. 14, (mtg tax paid $2.50:) attorney, Kips Bay Brewing and Malting Co., 646 1st Av $100

169TH ST, n s, 350.5 ft e of Gerard Av, 26.10x84.5; Elizabeth McPherson to Monroe Fliegenheimer, 427 Fort Washington Av, (prior mtg $2,000,) due as per agreement; attorney, R. A. Stewart, 87 Thomas St $1,000

FINDLAY AV, e s, 78.4 ft s of 167th St, 38.4x100; George A. Michel to A. J. Schwarzler Co., 360 East 167th St, Oct. 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Krug, Jr., 150 Nassau St $2,000

169TH ST, 773 to 781 East, n s, 108.6x98.3; Union Av, 1,283 and 1,285, w s, 33.4x94.2, and Union Av, w s, 286 ft s of Boston Av, 25x118.6; Hermine Furst to Brown-Weiss Realties, 61 Park Row, (prior mtg $105,480,) Oct. 15, installments, 6 p. c. $21,365

LOT 1, Block 22, map of Bruce-Brown Land Co.; Lena Tarbin to Louis Rabinowitz, 211 East 85th St, Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Maran, 132 Nassau St $300

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, 1,674, south store and basement; Leopold Kaliski to Oscar B. Epstein, 1,672 Madison Av, 2 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Hy Marx, 5 Beekman St $840

MONTGOMERY ST, 39 and 41, all; Jacob R. Schiff to Josef Cohn, 507 Elton St, Brooklyn, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Kahan, 63 Park Row $4,300

1ST AV, 2,294, store, &c., Gaetano Riccio to Xavier D'Ambrosio, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, G. Morvillo, 2,294 1st Av $720

11TH AV, 586, store; Jacob Schmalz and others to Katie Nolze, 348 West 33d St, 5 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Holst, W. & S., 35 Nassau St $600

46TH ST, 20 and 22 East, east store and basement; Alice F. Lazarus, Inc., to Mercedes Millinery Co., 546 Madison Av, 9 10-12 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Rosenthal & H., 2 Rector St $6,000

102D ST, 100 East, corner store; Benjamin J. Well to John McDonald, 107 East 102d St, 4 7-12 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $660

112TH ST, 310 and 312 East, all; Walter J. Sheridan to Gaetano Palumbo and another, 3 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, Ralph Cerreta, 152 Nassau St $3,000

129TH ST, 100 East, corner store; Abraham Siegel Realty Co. to Patrick J. O'Hara, 307 East 184th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorneys, Bernheimer & S. P. B. Co., 128th St and Amsterdam Av $1,020

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST, 905, store No. 3, &c; Freeminstreet Co., Inc., to Jas. J. Glossenberg, 905 East 161st St, 5 years, from February, 1914; attorney, Louis Singer, 8 Rutgers Street $660

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft w of Purdy St, 51 ft to Vanpost Road x n w 99 ft to Odell St x —, 14x e 100x s 96, all; Mary J. Connolly to Jerry Marsillo, 2,315 Westchester Av, 6 years, from Nov. 1; attorney, A. H. Vitale, 1,044 East Tremont Avenue .....$1,085 to $1,200

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LEWIS ST, 217; National Bridge Works against Estate of John C. Wendell, owner; 7th St. Garage, contractor $2,170

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 141st St, 102.4x165.10x90.10x183; Tuttle & Bailey Mfg. Co. against Newmark & Davis, Inc., owner and contractor $235

1ST AV, 1,777, Samuel Stotsky against Samuel Schultz, owner Louis Shapiro, contractor $32

34TH ST, 38 East; Dunn Metal Ceiling Co. against Alfred L. Loomis and Julia Loomis, owners; Joseph and Mary Schwartz, lessees; William Barwess, contractor $72

84TH ST, 51 to 61 East, and 85th St, 44 to 64 East; Lewis Index Co. against Regis School, Ignatius Loyola School, owner; John F. Barry, contractor $204

84TH ST, 51 to 61 East, and 85th St, 44 to 64 East; Crane Co. against St. Ignatius Loyola School, owner; John T. Barry, contractor $349

SAME PROPERTY; Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works against Regis High School Corp., owner; John F. Barry, contractor $475

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 969; Nathan Borcher against Theresa Singer, owner and contractor $25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS

Manhattan.

1ST AV, 2,251; Francesco Di Maio against Alfonse Grosse and others, Oct. 16, 1914..$54

34TH ST, 38 East; Harry Lefrax against Alfred L. Loomis and others, Oct. 20, 1914 .....$417

158TH ST, 473 West; Philip Schupak against Solomon Schatzkin and others, July 2, 1914 .....$60

Bronx.

TIFFANY ST, e s, at intersection on Lafayette Av, s s, —x—; Benjamin Glasser against Corpus Christi Monastery and others; Oct. 5, 1914 .....$150

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, intersection s s of road or public drive, map of property of Abraham Van Nest, at Inwood; William A. Knapp against James J. Segrave et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorneys, Seybel & French.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,796; Jacob Starkman against Margaret J. Crawford et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Cohen.

8TH AV, 2,471 and 2,473; Marie La Montagne against Raywood Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

97TH ST, s s, 245 ft e of 6th Av, 25x100; Benjamin Riesner Sheet Metal Works, Inc., against Thirty-eight West Fifty-ninth St. Co. et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, G. H. Epstein.

128TH ST, n s, 186.8 ft e of 7th Av, 66.8x 99.11; and 11th Av, s w s, 435 ft n w of 6th Av, 22.1x125.3; two actions; Elizabeth F. Pegg against Hester Bates et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. T. Terry.

Bronx.

CAMPBELL FARM, formerly in the Town of Eastchester; Gertrude D. Hawes against Gertrude D. Hawes et al., (partition suit;) attorney, G. R. Hawes.

LOTS 45, 46, 47, and 48, map of property of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Charlotte A. O'Shea against Ellen Mary Quilan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. C. Arnold.

LYMAN PLACE, w s, 267.6 ft n of 169th St, 31.9x51.7; Frederick Schwartz against Annie Lamberti et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. Weiler.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices, Studios, Stores

Entire Floor, Suitable Any Business.
400-402 W. 23D ST.
CORNER 9TH AV.
"L" STATION ON CORNER 23D ST.
Crosstown line; steam heat; elevator service.
Reasonable Rent. Possession Immediate.
Apply Supt., premises, or your own broker.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

TO SUBLET AT A SACRIFICE
5-story, 20 foot, American Basement House
66TH ST., AT MADISON AVENUE
14 Rooms, 4 baths, newly decorated.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses
FOR RENT, $30.
Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. M. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.
Southwest Corner 43d St.
APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
From November First in
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large, Beautifully Furnished Apartment. Can be divided to suit.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, ETC., $12.
$1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY
MEN'S CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE. MADE TO ORDER.
HAMILTON-MARTIN Co., Tailors
171 BROADWAY. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

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Thirty-five cents a line.

HAVE 2D MORTGAGE MONEY for Manhattan realty. Fisher, 690 6th Av.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 96 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. Tel. 1884 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT RYE.

Complete gentleman's country place, 3 acres; handsome dwelling, 3 baths, 8 open fireplaces, steam heat; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; greenhouse, flowers, shrubs. Photographs; particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS, NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,500. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow, with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big verandas; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reiss, Box 127 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

In Montclair, N. J.—A comfortably furnished house, on the SOUTH SIDE, ten rooms and two baths, to let for six months, from Nov. 1; convenient to depot, stores, clubs, &c.; only adults; no agents. Address Mrs. Robert A. Keasbey, 100 North Moore St., N. Y. C., or 31 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Cottages and semi bungalows; fine location; 10 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CRANFORD. — Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

To Let—Furnished.

Will rent new 9-room country house, 2 baths, tennis court adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, at Woodmere, L. I. W. S. Wolff, 215 4th Av.

Beautiful stucco house for rent, completely furnished, $80; every improvement; 33 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Garden City, L 123 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

168TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Subway station store, suitable for market, florist, shoe and hat cleaning, jewelry; growing neighborhood; reasonable rental. Phillips, 3,787 B'way.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Fifth Av. Building, at 23d St.; exceptional office accommodation. Room 1,128.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d Street,
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Superintendent on premises.

47TH, 9 WEST.
BEAUTIFUL FLOORS.
Modern improvements, consisting of three large rooms, sanitary bathrooms; lawn; fronting street; suitable one or two persons.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $36 to $48. Owner on premises.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

151 West 96th St., (cor. Amsterdam Av.)—Six light rooms and bath, all improvements. Janitor, on premises, or Henry C. B. Stein, 342 East Houston St.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$48 up; electricity. Telephone 2090 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

157TH, 614 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Isham St., 500. (Two Blocks to 207th St. Subway Station.)—Five rooms; $30; switchboard, electric lights, steam heat.

Attractive, up-to-date elevator apartment, 7 sunny rooms, 2 baths; sublet, great concession. 536 West 111th St.

837 West 56th.—7-8 large rooms, all light; elevator; convenient location; moderate.

106 Central Park West.—6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,300 to $2,500.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV.,
between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

939 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

48 EAST 86TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

48 5th Av., N. E. Cor. 11th St.—Ten rooms, 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of ASCOT MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1914, at 11:00 A. M., at 11 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of dresses, suits, piece goods, linings, silks, safe, office fixtures, &c.
CHARLES L. BROOKHEIM, Assignee.
SAMUEL S. BRESLIN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Bway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the Matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of STANDARD BANKING CO., INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, November 2, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 51-53 Rivington Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate consisting of flour, sugar, baking utensils, fixtures, &c.
LEWIS R. SAPER, Assignee.
BLAU, EALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A—A—A—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

Large apartment, attractively and completely furnished, for rent to the first of January; key to Gramercy Park; moderate rent; may be seen any day between 12 and 4. Mackenzie, 130 East 24th St.

Broadway, northeast corner 135th St.—Six large rooms, all outside; convenient Subway express and busses; handsomely furnished home; piano; $100 monthly. Seen afternoons, or phone Morningside 4357. Fiske.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside. Apartment 3.

Bright apartment of three rooms and bath, to sublet, furnished, to May 1 or Sept. 1, in Hotel San Remo, 75th St. and Central Park West.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 8547.

401 West 118th. Morningside Heights; handsome apartment, furnished, housekeeping; $75 monthly. Cannon.

Very desirable three-room furnished apartment, West 141st St. Phone Haws, 7803 Audubon.

95th, 336 West.—An attractive 6-room apartment, completely furnished; rent moderate. Apt. 53. Corner Riverside.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS.
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

600 West 115th.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; eleventh floor; all windows overlooking Hudson; rent $115; references.

209 West 107th.—Attractive, well-furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath; telephone, Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Handsomely furnished 7 rooms; piano; elevator. 507 West 111th St. Apt. 33.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left.
Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Four or five rooms, between 69th and 90th, on or near Broadway; must be nicely furnished. To receive attention state rent. B. M., 142 Times.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

24TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath; electricity; central location; will divide. Telephone morning, evening, Murray Hill 798.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST. — Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 8884.

57TH, 421 WEST. (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.) —Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

78D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

78D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select modern house; references

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

70TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST. THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet. References.

82D, 56 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unexcelled; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

88D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 58 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 259 WEST.—Pleasant, cheerful room; best home cooking, comfort, with refined surroundings. Youngs.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

88TH, 180 WEST. (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST. (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

96TH ST., 31 WEST. (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2378.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Homelike, single room; good cooking; gentlemen; private. Yanzen.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family. Phillips. Gentleman.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Double and single rooms; electric light; private lavatory; phone; very near 6th and 9th Av. "L" and Subway; refined family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 260 West 44th St., at Times Square; European plan, American plan; single rooms, $11 weekly up; double rooms, bath, suites; reasonable; excellent services.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

PRIVATE HOME; restful environment; few guests; no nerve-racking noises; convenient; 9 cents commutation Grand Central; Subway; reasonable; (104M Kingsbridge.) Misses Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil, City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, (124th.)—Private family can accommodate gentleman; large front room; excellent table; elevator. Apt. 46.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Board Wanted—A sunny apartment in a really quiet house, just off Central Park, with a private family, for a lady and her maid, with absolute seclusion, consisting of a large drawing room, sunny bedroom, bathroom, small room for maid; state lowest terms per week, including good, plain food, light, attendance, open fires, central heat; references exchanged. Address Green, Room 5, U. S. Barge Office.

BOARD and care wanted for two small boys, aged 2 and 4, respectively. W 133 Times.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2164 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $4 up. Tel. 525 J.

New Jersey.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also single room.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Comfortable, single room; convenience; private family. Apartment 44; reasonable.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio room; steam heat; running water; telephone.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water; $4. Other, $3.50.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST. — Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

175TH, 498 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

FOR A BACHELOR.
29th St., 33 East.—Handsome, sunshiny, newly and luxuriously furnished big room; breakfast in room if desired; convenient bath; splendid quarters for a man who insists on comfort, service, and superior surroundings; $55 a month.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, (near 91st St.)—Medium-sized room, tastefully furnished; running water; physician's residence; breakfast optional; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 858, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 588, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast, scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,187.—Two rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference. Dolan.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Select; two rooms, bath; steam heat; tourists accommodated; central.

46TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; steam; telephone; select.

47TH, 56 WEST.—Handsome large room, private bath; steam heat, electric light, telephone; single rooms.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

53D ST., 101 WEST — Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Cozy room, large closet, $2.50; suitable refined business women.

56TH, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unexcelled; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable room for gentlemen; large closet; hot and cold water; reasonable.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $10, $13.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small connecting rooms; suitable two, married couple. Thomas.

68TH, 58 WEST.—Connecting rooms, dressing room; private bath; single or en suite; electricity; continuous hot water; also small rooms.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 5475.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms, southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 128 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 160 WEST. — Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; two beds; single room; first floor.

73D, 137 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private house.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH ST., 56 WEST.—Parlor floor, bath; telephone, electricity; also single room.

76TH, 163 WEST.—Refined home for gentleman; single or double; breakfast optional.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4098 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 146 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room, bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

88D, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room, light, attractively; private family; $3. Halsey.

88D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny south room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful rooms; private house; refined surroundings; $8-$6.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Comfortable connecting single, double; phone; Subway. Call evenings. Greene.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

841 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

86TH ST., 327 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 6258 River.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; running water; reasonable. Groff.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; clean, select house.

92D, 12 WEST.—Fifth floor, handsomely furnished large and small rooms; newly decorated apartment; elevator, electricity; moderate rates.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two excellent, well-appointed rooms; private house. 1900 Riverside.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedrooms, facing Broadway; exceptionally large, high-class. Apt. 3D.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 3249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 138 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; reasonable. Tel. 7296 River.

101ST ST., 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

101ST, 16 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Three doors from Broadway; one block from Subway; single front room, luxuriously furnished; large closet space, Apt 87. Call between 6 and 9 P. M.

112TH, 311 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3568 Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 1,086, (Amsterdam.)—Attractive room, scrupulously clean; family two; telephone, electricity. Nicoll.

116TH, 800 WEST, (Apt. 3.) — Attractive, reasonable; small family; Lenox Ave. Drive, Subway.

116TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, bachelor rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone, gas.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH ST., 460 WEST, (Morningside Heights.) —Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 370 WEST.—Apartment, corner Morningside Av., two front rooms; married couple preferred; smaller rooms; kitchen privileges. Bell.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

116TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 22.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 5L.

125TH, 215 WEST.—Private family; two connecting rooms; will separate; privileges; telephone.

129TH, 1 WEST.—House newly furnished, best order; two large rooms, one kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway; reasonable. Earle.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; every modern convenience; private house.

164TH ST., 545 WEST.—Handsomely and newly furnished room; elevator, telephone, and shower bath large and sunny; immaculately clean; private family; $5 with breakfast. Swartz.

BROADWAY.—Would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobson, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

BROADWAY, 2,090, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 192.—Light room, suitable one, two; block from Manhattan St. Subway. Drive; electricity, telephone; $3.50 weekly.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 37.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

LARGE front room, well furnished; 54th St., near 5th Av. Telephone 3893 Plaza.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.) —Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

NEWLY furnished, large and small rooms, also back parlor with kitchenette attached. 259 Riverside Dr., near 158th St., two blocks from 157th Subway station. Stephan.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive and congenial home for refined gentlemen; meals optional; all conveniences; 116th Subway. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 286 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 852, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7026 Mor. Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Choice of two large rooms, running water, $5-$7; private family. Phone 2916 Riverside.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 136th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Unfurnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 5083 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

WANTED, two separate bedrooms and 1 sitting room, furnished, with bath, for two gentlemen, conveniently located; service. State rent and particulars. L 323 Times Downtown.

BY BUSINESS WOMAN, light, steam-heated, kitchen privileges, piano; 11th-125th Sts.; high class; reasonable. S 8 Times.

ENGINEER, 30, desires furnished room, $4 per week, near 6th Av. elevated. L 139 Times.

Help W

MOVING PICTURES SHOW REPTILE LIFE

Dr. Ditmars Gives a Private View of Pictures Taken at the Bronx Zoo.

TOOK 3 YEARS TO MAKE

Photographs Were Taken at Night by Electric Light Because Animals Would Only Act Naturally Then.

Before an invited audience yesterday afternoon in the private exhibition room of a moving-picture company Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, Curator of the Bronx Zoological Park, showed a series of moving-pictue films of animal, reptile, and insect life. The pictures were made in the last three years and cost much patient work.

The films, which show almost entirely pictures of the lower forms of animal life, are to be exhibited publicly under the direction of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and part of the receipts of the exhibitions will be devoted to buying animals for the Brooklyn Zoo. The picture films are called "The Book of Nature."

For fifteen years Dr. Ditmars, who is a Fellow of the Zoological Society, has been in charge of the collections of mammals and reptiles at the Bronx Zoo. Three years ago he began to make moving pictures of the animals. In order to get pictures of his charges just as they lived and acted it was necessary to build a special picture studio at Scarsdale.

In a lecture delivered by Dr. Ditmars while the films were being shown yesterday he explained that he had found it impossible to get the snakes and insects in his collection to act naturally in the daytime, and that most of the pictures had been taken at night. In the glare of a powerful electric lamp the animals showed no timidity at all and acted, Dr. Ditmars said, much as they did in their native haunts.

In the picture serial the daily events in animal life are shown in sequence. The series opens with monkeys, including some specimens brought from the River of Doubt region by the Roosevelt expedition, and works down through the lower forms of life, the reels showing the actions of creatures that are little known. The reptiles receive their share of attention in the remarkable films, and many erroneous ideas about them are exploded. Largely magnified, the scales of the serpents are seen to be as clean as burnished metal, and this condition is illustrated further by pictures showing the entire process under which a snake sheds its skin. A serpent is shown swallowing a young rabbit, and young reptiles are seen hatching from their shells.

There are many scenes of insects fighting and singing. These were obtained out of doors at night, with numerous decoys to encourage the actors. The illumination was from a large electric searchlight. For the first time in the history of motion-picture photography the radiance from the great tropical firefly has been pictured. In this picture a watch is held near the firefly and when the insect throws out its light the time is shown.

The films end with a reel which Dr. Ditmars calls a jungle circus. He has assembled all of the animals and insects shown in the other pictures into one group and apparently for their benefit another collection goes through a number of remarkable, though natural, acrobatic evolutions.

At yesterday's exhibition there was shown also a film illustrating the method of capturing rattlesnakes followed by Peter Gruber of Rochester, who is known as "Rattlesnake Pete."

Why We Work for You



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

NATURALLY if you find that your money spent in Wallach Stores brings a bigger return than it does elsewhere, you are going to give us your trade. That is only common sense.

So we are constantly striving to give you the utmost possible value for your money. Suits at $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and up to $50 that offer the biggest possible value at their prices. Here is an example of extra value:

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Silk Lined $40 Fall Overcoats at $23

REGULARLY they would be splendid values at $40. They are black unfinished worsteds, cut in the conservative Chesterfield model, and beautifully tailored, and the silk lining is of fine, rich quality, in keeping with the outer cloth. While they last their price is $23.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway at 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores:
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

HIPPODROME
5th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 — 1000 — Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50
Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

PRINCESS "New York's Smartest Theatre," 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15.
Five Wonderful One-Act Plays.
"Little Face, a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

SHUBERT THEATRE — MANUEL QUIROGA — SUNDAY NIGHT 8:15
6,000 PEOPLE CHEERED HIM LAST SUNDAY—BE ONE OF THE THOUSANDS AT HIS RECITAL NEXT SUNDAY.
E. Romayne Simmons at the piano.
Maud Klotz.....Soprano
Seats Now.....Prices 25c to $1.50

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Mat. Tomorrow. Evenings 8:30. EVIDENCE LAST WEEK
THURSDAY OCTOBER 29 THE BATTLE CRY

44th ST. Theatre OPENS Wed., Oct. 28 Seats Selling
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO

BOOTH Thes., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30.
The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.

William Elliott begs to announce that on Tuesday evening, October 27th, he will present at the Booth theatre "EXPERIENCE," a modern play in three acts by George V. Hobart. Seats today. The prices: Orchestra, $2.00; Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00, and $1.50.

39TH ST. Thes., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15. Last 2 Weeks
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46
Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mats. Tomorrow, Tuesday & Thurs. at 2.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson
and Co. of 100, including Bernard Granville. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy,
A Pair of Silk Stockings
All Seats $2.00.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

COMEDY Thes., 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last 2 Weeks
Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES
Mats. Tom'w & Tues. 2:15.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE — WHITESIDE — MR. WU — Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
A PLAY WITH CHARM
My Lady's Dress
By Edward Knoblauch.
Seats 8 Weeks Ahead.

SHUBERT Thes. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
MR. FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
TOMORROW NIGHT
LIFE
AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c., 50c., 75c.
MME. PETROVA in "PANTHEA"
NEXT WEEK—TOO MANY COOKS.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
WILLIAM GILLETTE — LANCHE BATES — MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON — DONALD BRIAN — JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:10.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
with ANN MURDOCK.

HARRIS 42 WEST ST. TONIGHT AT 8:15
FIRST MATINEE TOMORROW 2:15.
The Salamander
Dramatized by the Author, Owen Johnson.

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

GARRICK 35 St., nr. Broadway Thurs., Oct. 29
SEAT SALE NEXT MONDAY.
Adele Blood IN NEW PLAY BY J. C. DRUM — MILADY'S BOUDOIR

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Tom'w Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT

FULTON Mats. Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:20.
46th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:20.
TWIN BEDS

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

HUDSON OPENS WED. NIGHT, OCT. 28.
—SEATS TOMORROW.—
ROSE STAHL in a New Comedy, A PERFECT LADY.

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. St. Mt. 25, 50, 75
RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS." Next Monday—"PEG O' MY HEART."

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

SOLE MANAGEMENT ED. E. PIDGEON
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
The World's Motion Picture Sensation, THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA Sat. Mat. 10:30 A.M.
B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Dancing. Dining. Cabaret de Luxe.
Admission FREE till 9 P. M.

CENTURY Central Park, W. 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Tonight & Sat. Night, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA." with Bergman, Kreidler, Howard, Ewell, Williamson, Rasch, Knoch. Sat. Mat., "MADAM BUTTERFLY." CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT. Next Week, "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA" and "LA BOHEME."

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30.
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office.
MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

LOEW'S AMERICAN THEATRE & ROOF, 42d St. and 8th Av.
Marshall P. Wilder AND 10 OTHER FEATURES
10-15-25c.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
First Concerts
This Aftern'n at 3 & next Sun. Aft. at 3.
ZIMBALIST Violin
N. B.—Receipts from the first pair of concerts will be donated to the American Red Cross Society.
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METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Nov. 3d, 8:15 P. M.
PAVLOWA

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Foster & David.
Metropolitan Opera House, two seats for Wednesday nights, opera subscription season 1914-15, third row orchestra. $14 Times.

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Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
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MAXIM'S 110 WEST 38TH ST.
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BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET
WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS
LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00
DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

SHANLEY'S
BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c.
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Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
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A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.
PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today, local rains by tonight or on Sunday; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,727. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARMAN JURORS GET CASE TODAY; LIKELY TO ACQUIT

May Disagree, but Even Prosecutor Does Not Expect First Degree Verdict.

DEFENDANT NEAR COLLAPSE

After Withstanding Cross-Examination. She Shows Emotion at Mother's Testimony.

LEFT-HANDED, LIKE SLAYER

Little Daughter and All Other Members of Prisoner's Family Are Called by Defense.

HER HUSBAND ENTANGLED

Dr. Carman Contradicts Statements He Made to Grand Jury—Maid's Evidence Attacked.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 23.—With the testimony of every member of her household, the trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman, who is charged with the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey, today reached a stage that made it certain the case would be given to the jury tomorrow. Only a few minor witnesses remain to be heard.

Of those who had followed the hearing closely, few could be found tonight who thought she would be found guilty of first-degree murder. The predominant opinion was that the jury would disagree. Many held, however, that she would be acquitted with the casting of only a few ballots, and would be able to go home free Sunday.

The District Attorney himself acknowledged readily that he hardly dared expect a verdict of murder in the first degree, but said that the evidence he had brought out proved he was justified in urging the Grand Jury to find a first-degree indictment against the defendant.

Witnesses Examined Quickly.

The fifth day of this spectacular murder trial, which has been remarkable for rapidity at all times, was distinguished by an even quicker succession of events than characterized any of the previous days. Besides the members of Mrs. Carman's family there were nearly a dozen witnesses. A negro was produced by the defense to swear that he had seen a man running from the window of Dr. Carman's office on the night of June 30 last, just after the shot had been fired that killed Mrs. Bailey.

Mrs. Carman herself underwent a long cross-examination at the hands of Lewis J. Smith, District Attorney of Nassau County. She appeared to break down for the first time since her trial began when she held her handkerchief to her eyes during the testimony of her mother, Mrs. Platt Conklin.

The defendant was nervous during her cross-examination, but Mr. Smith, who yesterday proved his ability to thunder rapid-fire questions at other witnesses until he had tangled them in their own words, addressed her slowly in mild, almost persuasive tones, and it was generally felt that she withstood this gentle treatment well. Dr. Carman denied that he had made statements before the Grand Jury, which the Grand Jury minutes recorded, saying that the stenographer must have made a mistake, and in response to other questions, answered that he had forgotten.

Mystery of Woman in White.

George Golder, who was in the doctor's waiting room when the shot was fired, said he saw a woman in white and the negro maid, Celia Coleman, the State's principal witness, together in the office shortly after the shooting. Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, who has continually been described as the woman in white in the Carman house that night, and who wore today the same white dress she said she had worn that night, denied the Coleman girl was in the office while she [the witness] was there.

One of the points of the day was the disclosure that Mrs. Carman was left-handed. Dr. Carman was quoted shortly after the shooting as saying that he thought the hand which he saw thrust through the broken window of his office on the night of June 30 and which fired the shot that killed Mrs. Bailey was a left hand. He repeated this testimony today.

When court opened, the little room was crowded by an eager, expectant audience. Fully 200 persons remained in the courtroom during the recess for luncheon to keep from losing their seats, and court officers increased their daily earnings by going on errands to the café across the street for sandwiches and refreshments.

Mrs. Carman on the Stand.

When Mrs. Carman took the stand at 10:10 o'clock in the morning she was visibly nervous for the first time in the trial. She was pale when she entered the courtroom and her smile appeared forced for the first time. Her lips were compressed tightly, and when she had seated herself she glanced nervously about and avoided looking directly at District Attorney Smith. Without any formal preliminaries he plunged into the heart of one of the most embarrassing parts of her testimony of the day before.

Continued on Page 6.

HAITI SITUATION ACUTE.

Washington Worried by Possibility of International Complications.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Torn by revolution within, and threatened by creditors without, the black republic of Haiti has again developed a situation that calls for serious consideration by the American Government.

Orestes Zamor, the President of Haiti, is "blockaded" at Grand Rivière, according to a report to the Navy Department, from Commander Twining of the cruiser Tacoma today, and Davilmar Théodore, his rival, has proclaimed himself President of Haiti at Cape Haitien, where 100 American marines and thirty bluejackets are ashore for the protection of American interests.

The Zamor Government claims to control the southern half of Haiti, with the capital, Port-au-Prince, but is rapidly weakening, and Théodore, who seemed beaten by Zamor, has gained strength through desertions from the bankrupt Government and threatens soon to take over control as a revolutionary President.

Meanwhile, payments on foreign bonds will soon be falling due, some of them in December, and the Haitian Government is without funds to meet these obligations, and without immediate prospect of obtaining revenues. Reports received by the American Government are to the effect that the Haitian Government is bankrupt, that the coffee crop, which has generally been sold mostly in France in the past, cannot be moved, that two-thirds of the population of Port-au-Prince are hungry, and that the Zamor Government has defaulted in the payment of the civil list for months.

There are indications that the time is about ripe for the United States Government seriously to consider making an arrangement with the warring factions for the installation in Haiti of a customs receivership somewhat similar to the one that has operated so successfully in Santo Domingo.

Unless some arrangement is reached a very serious international situation may be caused. Six months ago it was reported that a German financial syndicate, backed by the Kaiser's Government, had offered to finance the Haitian Government in exchange for a coaling station. This was categorically denied in a statement made by the German Government to THE NEW YORK TIMES, but the statement was then officially made that when the United States, some time previously, had proposed to reorganize the finances of Haiti the German Government joined with other European Governments in representing to Washington that the interests of European Governments were so large that no scheme of reorganization would be suitable unless undertaken by international participation.

Recognizing Haiti as part of the so-called American sphere of influence, the American Government was unwilling to enter into such an arrangement, and it was hoped that the proposal might be modified so as to leave the United States free to observe the same course that was followed with respect to the Dominican receivership.

The foreign creditors of Haiti are German, French, British, and American.

ROOSEVELT IN SMASHUP.

Auto Sideswipes Another Car of Party and Several Are Cut.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Two autos containing the Roosevelt campaign party, en route from Monticello to Middletown, were in an accident at Oakdale tonight. The first car, containing Dr. L. C. Payne, G. M. Palmer, and N. C. Curry, started down the wrong road near Oakdale, owing to the darkness, and the second car, which contained Col. Roosevelt, F. M. Davenport, ex-Senator J. T. Newcomb, F. R. Stenbeck, and J. W. McGrath, followed, both going at a high rate of speed.

The roads here are very bad, and the first car struck a rut and was thrown violently over a steep bank on the right. The wind shield was broken, showering the occupants with glass. The Roosevelt car sideswiped the first car, but stayed in the road.

The occupants of both cars were bruised and shaken up, but not seriously injured. After repairing the damage they proceeded to Middletown.

TIES SHOE, BLOCKS SUBWAY.

Motorman Causes a Short Circuit While Fixing Lace.

When a motorman tried to tie his shoe lace and at the same time retain a hold on the controller of a northbound Van Cortlandt Park Subway express at Worth Street last night a short circuit occurred which plunged the whole train loaded with passengers into darkness except for the emergency light and tied up traffic for eighteen minutes.

The motorman, Henry D. Litchsten, of 2,428 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx, was burned on the hands and face. Another motorman took the train to the Fourteenth Street station. Litchsten was treated by an ambulance surgeon from Bellevue Hospital. He was able to go home.

TO HEAD RESERVE BANK.

W. B. McDougal Selected Governor for Chicago District.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—W. B. McDougal, Bank Examiner for the Chicago Clearing House Association, was elected Governor of the Chicago District Federal Reserve Bank at a meeting of the Directors here today. He has held his present position since 1900. Previously he was a National Bank Examiner, and made the examinations at the time of the failure of the John R. Walsh banks here.

The Directors did not decide upon the Governor's salary, but it probably will be $30,000 a year.

These members of the Executive Committee were elected: W. F. McLellen, Columbia City, Ind.; George M. Reynolds, James B. Forgan, C. H. Bosworth, and Mr. McDougal, all of Chicago.

THINKS PEACE MOVE NEAR.

Europe's Belligerents, Daniels Asserts, Must Heed Proposals.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 23.—Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels told an audience here tonight that the time was not far distant when the warring powers of Europe must heed the peace proposals of the United States. The tender of good offices of President Wilson, he said, was still open.

Secretary Daniels, speaking on "The Spirit of the Wilson Administration," characterized that spirit as essentially one of peace.

EUGENIC HEALTH EXAMINATIONS
The Life Extension Institute, Inc., 25 West 45th St., New York.—Adv.

GUESS AT MILLION DOLLAR INCOMES

Local Fame Credits Many Americans with Fortunes of Great Size.

WALL ST. MAKES ROSTER

Estimates Go Far Above the 44 Names Reported in the Income Tax Reports.

ROCKEFELLER IN THE LEAD

His Wealth Estimated as High as a Billion Dollars—Andrew Carnegie Next in Line.

Men and Women Credited With $1,000,000 Incomes.

New York.

John D. Rockefeller.	William S. Tod.
Andrew Carnegie.	Cleveland H. Dodge.
George F. Baker.	Daniel Guggenheim.
J. P. Morgan.	Oliver H. Payne.
Vincent Astor.	Jacob H. Schiff.
James Stillman.	Hetty Green.
E. C. Converse.	H. P. Davison.
William Rockefeller.	Elbert H. Gary.
James B. Duke.	Charles M. Schwab.
Thomas F. Ryan.	Otto H. Kahn.
Mrs. Russell Sage.	Norman B. Ream.
Mrs. Harriman.	Levi P. Morton.
John D. Archbold.	W. K. Vanderbilt.
George J. Gould.	August Belmont.
George W. Perkins.	John D. Ryan.
Daniel G. Reid.	C. K. G. Billings.
Charles Steele.	A. S. Cochran.
Arthur C. James.	Mrs. J. S. Kennedy.
H. H. Rogers, Jr.	Adolph Lewisohn.

Pennsylvania.

E. T. Stotesbury.	Percival Roberts.
Mrs. P. C. Penfield.	McCormick Estate.
Chas. C. Harrison.	Alexander J. Stewart
H. C. Trexler.	C. Q. McWilliams.
Wm. West Frazier.	

Illinois.

Cyrus McCormick.	R. H. McCormick.
H. F. McCormick.	J. Ogden Armour.
Julius Rosenwald.	Mrs. G. M. Pullman.
Marshall Field 3d.	Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Ohio.

E. W. Ogiebay.	Charles P. Taft.
J. H. Wade, Jr.	O. C. Barber.
L. C. Hanna.	F. A. Seiberling.
Geo. H. Worthington	

Delaware.

H. A. du Pont.	Alfred I. du Pont.
William du Pont.	Pierre S. du Pont.
T. C. du Pont.	

Louisiana.

William Edenborn.

Michigan.

John Dodge.	E. L. Ford.
Horace Dodge.	M. J. Murphy.
Henry Ford.	

Maryland.

Henry Walker.

North Carolina.

B. N. Duke.	Caesar Cone.

Wisconsin.

Isaac Stephenson.

Montana.

W. A. Clark.

The announcement of the Treasury Department that the number of individuals who had paid taxes on incomes of $1,000,000 or more was forty-four led bankers, lawyers, and many others in the financial district to attempt to figure out yesterday which particular individuals these might be. The result was that when the names that had been suggested were combined in one list it contained a good many more than forty-four. This is only new confirmation of the fact that large fortunes are usually overestimated, as has been frequently shown when the estate of a multi-millionaire has been appraised.

Some surprise was expressed that only forty-four names appeared on the Treasury Department's records, when it was realized that a fortune of but $20,000,000, if invested at 5 per cent., would yield $1,000,000 a year income. There are a good many persons in this city alone who are popularly supposed to be worth $20,000,000 or $25,000,000.

Nobody took the view that any who actually had an income of $1,000,000 had concealed the fact by compromising with his conscience in making a return or had failed to make a return at all, because they would be too conspicuous marks for the attention of the special agents of the Treasury Department, who are and have been for some time on the lookout for income tax dodgers. The view that prevails in the Internal Revenue Service also is that whatever tax dodging has taken place has been on the part of persons with comparatively small incomes, many of them just over the line of the $4,000 exemption.

One point that was brought up was that many men who had large means invested in stocks and bonds and would readily be put in the $20,000,000 class were not receiving 5 per cent. returns on their property. One case was cited of a man who was thought likely to have such a fortune, but who had the bulk of it invested in a large enterprise of his own, which had made considerable profits, but had never paid a dividend on its stock, owing to a policy of using the earnings to increase the plant. On a smaller scale this was believed to be true in several cases.

Rockefeller Leads List.

The fortunes of some New Yorkers, however, are known to be so large that their owners were put down as almost sure to be among the forty-four by those who discussed the question. It is a matter of record that John D. Rockefeller owns approximately 25 per cent. of each of the Standard Oil group of companies and very large amounts of their bonds, as well as big blocks of securities of gas companies, electric light companies, and others. His fortune has usually been estimated at $1,000,000,000 or more, and as the investments he is known to hold are more than ordinarily profitable his income has been figured at nearer $100,000,000 than $50,000,000 a year. Little doubt was expressed that William Rockefeller also, with his large copper, as well as oil, interests and his

Continued on Page 7.

ARMORED LIGHTERS FOR GERMAN TROOPS

Said to be Intended for Invasion of England—New Zeppelin Base in Schleswig.

COPENHAGEN, via London, Oct. 23.—Two shipyards at Kiel, the Germania and the Howard, are building thirty armored lighters capable of carrying 500 men each and traveling at the rate of nine miles an hour, to proceed to the River Scheldt should eventualities permit the landing of German troops on the coast of England. Furthermore, it is asserted that three of these lighters are completed and already on their way to the Scheldt.

The Germans are building an airship shed in Schleswig for two large Zeppelins.

The Kockum Shipyards, at Malmo, Sweden, are building two submarines, but as no money has been appropriated by the Swedish Parliament for submarines, according to information here, the suggestion is made in Copenhagen that they were ordered by Germany.

MINISTER ADDRESSES TROOPS UNDER FIRE

Shells Shriek Overhead as Vandervelde Meets King Albert for the First Time.

HAVRE, via Paris, Oct. 23.—Emile Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, returned here today from Nieuport, whither he went by invitation of King Albert. While at Nieuport M. Vandervelde addressed the Belgian troops, who, after the fighting of yesterday, were being held in reserve today.

The Minister's speech, which was one of encouragement to the men, was delivered amid the roar of cannon and while shells passed overhead. M. Vandervelde said the Belgians were determined to fight to the last.

This was the first time that the Minister and the King had met. M. Vandervelde said the King was most affable and simple mannered. Then he added:

"The Socialists support the Government because they are defending their homes. They are very loyal to the fatherland."

The Belgian Minister of War remains at Dunkirk.

REBUKE BY KAISER, "YOU'RE STILL ALIVE"

Paris Has Story of Alleged Greeting by the Emperor to Officer Who Retreated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Rumors from various sources keep coming to affirm that the Kaiser is in a very serious condition of health. It is also affirmed that the imperial relations with most of the leading Generals of the headquarters staff are distinctly strained, and that had the Kaiser's orders been obeyed the retreat from the Marne would have ended in total disaster for the Germans.

The Kaiser does not think so, and severely upbraids the leaders for not carrying out his views. On meeting one of his best men who had been obliged to fall back, the Emperor greeted him with:

"You fell back, and yet you're still alive."

All of the staff resent this as a personal reflection upon their courage, and, notwithstanding all their loyalty and the extreme deference always shown to the Kaiser, more than one bitter word has escaped their lips.

The Kaiser's great fear now is said to be assassination. Wherever quarters are taken quickfirers are placed in and around the premises and big guns are trained on all approaches. If possible nobody is allowed to come within 200 yards. Searchlights are mounted on roofs, and hundreds of troops keep guard night and day. Even in war time the Emperor cannot forego his love of parade. His staff still numbers some 300 or 400 officers.

THE POPE PRAISES ACT OF THE KAISER

Order That Captured French Priests Shall Be Treated as Officers Pleases Pontiff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Pope has written to the Archbishop of Cologne expressing satisfaction that through the Archbishop's efforts the German Emperor has ordered that French priests taken prisoners be treated as officers.

The Pope adds that at this time, when the horrible spectacle of this war fills his mind with ineffable sorrow, this act is no small consolation.

His Holiness says he feels persuaded that the Archbishop will extend his charity to all prisoners, of whatever race or creed, especially those weak or wounded, and the Pontiff bids all Roman Catholics, especially the Bishops and clergy, to do likewise in other countries also.

ZEPPELINS PRACTICE DROPPING TORPEDOES

Rafts Used as Targets in Preparation for Probable Naval Attacks.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The Milan correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following:

"For the past few days Zeppelins have been practicing the firing of torpedoes from a great height, using as targets rafts floating on Lake Constance. It is reported that the result has been so satisfactory that the German authorities are equipping a fleet of Zeppelins with tubes and torpedo apparatus which will be ready in a few months to co-operate in naval attacks in the North Sea."

KAISER PLEDGED TO MONROEISM?

Dr. Dernburg Says Germany Sent Assurances to Bryan Early in August.

PROMISE WAS NOT ASKED

It Said, That Whatever the Effects of the War, Germany Would Respect the Doctrine.

UNKNOWN TO HIGH OFFICIAL

"If Pledge Had Been Made, I Would Know of It," He Says—Implied Acceptance in Venezuela.

"In the course of the first three weeks of the European war, Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, communicated to Secretary of State Bryan the official assurances of the German Government that, no matter what happened in Europe as a result of the present conflict, Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding that doctrine."

This statement was made last night at the Ritz-Carlton by Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Colonial Secretary of the German Government. The records of this act on the part of Germany, Dr. Dernburg said, were to be found in the files of the State Department in Washington.

Speaking in Newark on Thursday night Dr. Dernburg made a reference to such assurances having been given by Germany with respect to the Monroe Doctrine. In the course of his speech he told his audience that, if any of them were asked if a German victory would menace the Monroe Doctrine, they should in turn ask who it was that had challenged the doctrine in 1905, and who it was that had voluntarily agreed to abide by it in 1914. England, he added, had challenged it in 1905, Germany had respected it, and would continue to abide by it in 1914.

Dr. Dernburg was asked last night to amplify what he had said on this subject in Newark.

"The Venezuela crisis of 1895," he replied, "is, of course, common knowledge. Every American knows of the firm attitude that Secretary of State Richard Olney had to take in order to prevent a British attack on Venezuela, which would have meant a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. The famous message of President Cleveland, in which he declared that any attack by Great Britain on Venezuela would be an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine and a casus belli for the United States, is likewise a matter of history.

"It will be remembered that the American Congress even had to go so far as to pass appropriations for an active preparation for a possible passage at arms. Great Britain then backed down, and in 1896 accepted an arbitration of the dispute, and, with the cooling down of the agitation, the matter was finally settled by a decision rendered in 1899. It was a challenge that necessitated very extraordinary measures and nearly brought the United States to the verge of war with England.

"As to the German attitude to the Monroe Doctrine, that is shown by the way Germany behaved in her troubles with Venezuela ten years later. There were a number of just claims against Venezuela resulting from construction work and guarantees for the payment of the claims given by the Government of Venezuela. Germany then told Washington that in consequence of the existence of the Monroe Doctrine, which she wished to respect, she could not act without a previous understanding with the American Department of State. She even went to the length of handing in a statement of claims accompanied by vouchers. The Government of the United States then took the position that, the claims being justified, and a necessary guarantee against any violation of Venezuelan territory or independence having been given by Germany, Germany might proceed to the recovery of those claims. The matter was then settled by Venezuela's agreeing, under pressure, to satisfy the claims.

"In this present war, when Canada promised her help to England and thereby herself violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, which will certainly not allow that an American self-governing dominion should call for volunteers and use state funds in order to make war in Europe, the German Government at once and without being at all invited to do so, stated through the German Ambassador to the United States to the State Department in Washington that, no matter what happened in the course of the war, she would respect the views held by the United States regarding the Monroe Doctrine. This declaration was made in the first three weeks in August."

DOUBT IN WASHINGTON.

Never Heard of Assurances, Says Official Who Would Know.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—No confirmation could be obtained here tonight of the statement by Dr. Dernburg, former German Colonial Minister, that in August last, just after the beginning of the European war, the German Government on its own initiative declared to the State Department that whatever happened Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine. It was recalled, however, that general assurances of a somewhat similar character were given by the German Government thirteen years ago in connection with the agreement of Germany, Great Britain, and Italy to undertake a "peaceful blockade" of Venezuelan ports for the purpose of compelling that South American republic to pay its foreign obligations.

A high official of the Government said that he had never heard of the German assurances reported by Dr. Dernburg.

"And I would certainly have heard of them if they had been given," he added.

Prior to entering on its Venezuelan undertaking the German Government assured the United States that it had no other purpose in blockading the ports of Venezuela than to bring about the payment of obligations due German subjects; that Germany had no intention to seize Venezuelan territory or otherwise lay the foundation for what might give rise to the suspicion that the Monroe Doctrine was to be violated.

The German assurances then were of a character that gave them the interpretation of an acknowledgment of the Monroe Doctrine as a fixed principle, although they were not so set forth in exact terms.

GERMAN ATTACK GAINS SOME GROUND; THE ALLIES ALSO REPORT SUCCESSES; ALTKIRCH TAKEN BY BAYONET CHARGE

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the extreme right wing of the German Army has been heavily reinforced, and has advanced at several points along the line, especially in the region of La Bassée. The Allies, on the other hand, have also moved forward at several places in the hard fighting which took place yesterday, making progress in the vicinity east of Armentières.

An unofficial report from Paris states that the French forces have retaken Altkirch, in Upper Alsace.

The Germans report gains all along the line in Belgium and France. Successes are reported on the Yser Canal and to the south of Dixmude.

The Russians report that their army is pursuing the retreating Germans in Russian Poland. The Germans are moving to their fortified positions on the River Warthe, near the frontier. The pursuing Russians are now at Lovitz, half way to the Warthe.

German reinforcements are again advancing from East Prussia, and are said, by a German report, to have repulsed the Russians west of Augustowo.

The Austrians announce the capture of two lines of fortifications in the Przemysl district, and the reoccupation of Czernowicz, the capital of the Crownland of Bukowina.

The British Admiralty announces that the German cruiser Karlsruhe, which has been operating in the Atlantic, has captured and sunk twelve British merchant vessels in the vicinity of the Canary Islands.

A news dispatch from Copenhagen states that the shipyards at Kiel are constructing a fleet of thirty armored lighters which may be used in transporting a German land force to the shores of England.

The Japanese have captured a German torpedo boat destroyer which escaped from the bombardment at Kiao-Chau Bay.

GERMAN WOMEN SPIES MEET DEATH BRAVELY

Allies Shoot Many Suspects Whose Accent Betrays Their Teutonic Origin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The German losses in the Belgian coast battle from the fire of the British monitors, which, with their light draught, are able to get close in shore among the sandbanks off Ostend and Nieuport, have been enormous. The British gunners obtained the exact range of the German camps during the night mainly from their indispensable fires, and shelled them at dawn. Before their guns could make any sort of reply horses were stampeding in all directions, tents overturned or blazing, and hundreds of dead and wounded lay where they had been sleeping.

The Germans appear to be concentrating an immense mass of troops in a movement toward Amiens and Rouen, to cut off British and Belgian communications before proceeding southward to attack Paris. They cannot leave the Allies' army in the northwest on their right, so heavy fighting is taking place right up to the coast. The Germans are seeking to occupy Pas de Calais before they advance much farther into France. That they seriously hope to attack England before attempting once more to invest Paris is hardly conceivable. The cheerfulness of the cosmopolitan population of Pas de Calais, now that the great exodus of refugees from Belgium is over, is altogether admirable.

No lists or even figures are officially disclosed, but the shooting of batches of spies takes place daily in this and other towns of the district; and in these last three days nearly as many women have been shot as men. The most seasoned veteran loathes the task of shooting women, but, according to the laws of war, it must be done. They are lined up with the men, often young girls or women of refinement, at the zenith of their charm and beauty; and so, according to their lights, they give their lives for their country and meet death as bravely as any man.

So many spies have been caught in France recently that the possession of papers apparently in good order avails a man or woman nothing once an accusation has been made or suspicion aroused. It is asserted that no German tongue can ever pronounce certain French words without betraying itself. It is failure to pass tests of this kind which condemns the suspects. Their papers may have been stolen and the signatures on their passports studied so that the holders can produce passable imitations at will. Spies have even been caught with their own photographs superimposed upon others on passports and with the official stamps on the photographs counterfeited.

I saw a woman challenged in the street yesterday, seized, and haled to the police station. She was well dressed and of the last type which ordinary home-staying English people would suspect of espionage—apparently a prosperous widow of about 30, leading a little boy by the hand; but I have heard since that it proved a clear case. She had evaded the war regulation of the local authorities that strangers must not remain more than twenty-four hours in any town in this part of France without reporting personally to the police by changing her lodgings every day for a week. Her plan was apparently to take the Folkestone boat as soon as she was ready.

2,000 GERMANS INTERNED.

Said to Have Crossed the Dutch Border from Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch to The Times from Rotterdam, dated Thursday, says:

"Information from several quarters is to the effect that nearly 2,000 Germans crossed into Dutch territory today, and that they will be conveyed to North Holland for internment."

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Adv.

70 VESSELS SEEK GERMAN CRUISERS

British, Japanese, French and Russian Warships Hunt Emden and Karlsruhe

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Admiralty tonight issued a statement outlining the steps that are being taken to round up the eight or nine German cruisers at large in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. These cruisers include the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British vessels to date in the Indian Ocean, and the Karlsruhe, which has taken thirteen British ships in the Atlantic. The statement says:

"Searching for these vessels and working in concert under various commanders in chief are upwards of seventy British, Australians, Japanese, French, and Russian cruisers, not including auxiliary cruisers. Among these are a number of the fastest British cruisers.

"The vast expanse of seas and oceans and the many thousands of islands offer almost infinite choice of movement to the enemy's ships. In spite of every effort to cut off their coal supply, it has hitherto been maintained by one means or another.

"In the face of the increasing difficulty the discovery and destruction of these few enemy cruisers, therefore, is largely a matter of time, patience, and good luck. The public should have confidence that the commanders in chief and the experienced Captains serving under them are doing all that is possible and taking the best steps to bring the enemy to action.

"Our commanders so far have been occupied in very serious and important convoy duty, but this work has somewhat lessened, and the number of searching cruisers is being continually augmented.

"Meanwhile merchant ships must observe the Admiralty instructions, which it is obviously impossible to specify, and take all the precautions which have been suggested. On routes where these instructions have been followed they have so far proved very effective. On the other hand, where they have been disregarded, captures have been made.

"The same vastness of the sea which has so far enabled the German cruisers to avoid capture will protect trade.

"The only alternative to the methods now adopted would be the marshaling of merchantmen in regular convoys at stated intervals. So far it has not been thought necessary to hamper trade by enforcing such a system.

"The percentage of loss is much less than was reckoned on before the war. Out of 4,000 British ships engaged in the foreign trade, only 39 have been sunk by the enemy, or less than 1 per cent. in all. Seven vessels are now overdue in Atlantic waters.

"The rate of insurance for cargoes which at the outbreak of the war was fixed 5 guineas per cent. has now been reduced to 2 guineas per cent.

"Between 8,000 and 9,000 foreign voyages have been undertaken to and from United Kingdom ports, less than five per thousand of which have been interfered with, and of these losses a large number have been caused by merchant vessels taking everything for granted and proceeding without precautions, as if there were no war.

"On the other hand, German oversea trade has practically ceased to exist. Nearly all their fast ships which could have been used as auxiliary cruisers were promptly penned into neutral harbors or have taken refuge in their own. Among the comparatively few German ships which have put to sea 133 have been captured, or nearly four times the number of those lost by the very large British mecantile marine.

"In these circumstances there is no occasion for anxiety and no excuse for complaint. On the contrary, the more fully the facts concerning our oversea trade and its protection by the Royal Navy can be disclosed, and the more attentively they are studied, the greater will be the confidence and satisfaction with which the situation can be viewed."

INDIA DEMANDS ACTION.

Huge Drop in Trade Result of Emden's Activity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Bombay to the Morning Post, dated Oct. 22, says:

"A rumor is current today in the Indian sea coast towns that the German cruiser Emden has at last been accounted for, but no substantial confirmation is obtainable. Practically all the Indian newspapers agree in demanding that something be done to restore the security of Indian shipping, the almost total derangement of which,

Continued on Page 3.

ALLIES ADMIT SOME LOSS

Ground Ceded at La Bassee, but Gained Near Armentieres.

ALTKIRCH AGAIN FRENCH

Bayonet Charge Wins the Alsatian Town Which Was Lost Early in August.

GERMAN LINE REINFORCED.

Reserves of Young and Middle-aged Men Massed for a Drive Along the Coast.

PARIS, Oct. 23, 11:10 P. M.—The French official communication issued tonight says:

On our left wing the action continues with great violence, notably around Arras, La Bassée, and Armentières.

The Allies have lost some ground at some points around La Bassée, but have won some at the east of Armentières.

Generally speaking, the situation on this part of the line remains the same.

To the north of the Aisne our artillery has destroyed three batteries.

The official announcement given out this afternoon says:

On our left wing the very considerable German forces whose presence was reported yesterday have continued very violent attacks in the entire region between the sea and the canal of La Bassée.

Generally speaking, the situation of the allied forces has been maintained. If the Allies have had to cede ground at certain points, they have advanced at others.

The enemy has also evidenced very great activity in the region of Arras and on the River Somme. To the north and to the south of this stream we have made progress, particularly in the region of Roisières.

In Santerre, in the region of Verdun, and in the region of Pont-à-Mousson we have had some partial successes. On the rest of the front there is nothing to report.

To sum up: The enemy appears to be undertaking along the major part of the front, and particularly between the North Sea and the Oise, a new effort, making use of corps made up of new organizations. These are composed of men recently drilled, some of them very young and others of middle age, and have staffs drawn from various parts of the army.

WE ADVANCE, GERMANS SAY.

They Tell of Successes Along Yser and Captures Near Lille.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (via London.)—An official announcement from German Army Headquarters, dated Oct. 23, says:

On the Yser Canal yesterday we gained successes.

To the south of Dixmude our troops advanced.

To the west of Lille our attacks were successful; we took possession of several villages.

On the rest of the Western front it is generally quiet.

FRENCH TAKE ALTKIRCH BY A BAYONET CHARGE

The Alsatian Town Was Captured and Lost by Them Early in the War.

PARIS, Oct. 23, 11:53 P. M.—The French today captured Altkirch, Upper Alsace, at the point of the bayonet.

The village of Altkirch, situated with its 4,000 inhabitants in Alsace about seventeen miles west of Basle and very near the Swiss frontier, was first captured by the French on Aug. 8, in the early days of the war. Its capture brought about after a fierce attack, was followed the same day by the capture of Mülhausen, a large but undefended town of Alsace, where Gen. Joffre immediately published an enthusiastic proclamation, which read in part:

"After forty-four years of sorrowful

waiting, French soldiers once more tread upon the soil of your noble country. They are pioneers of a great work of revenge."

The romantic interest attached to the recapture of the first soil of France's beloved "lost province" of Alsace, was shared by many of the inhabitants of Altkirch, who, it was reported, received the French with rejoicing, some of the older inhabitants embracing the soldiers.

The French occupancy of Altkirch and Mülhausen, however, was destined to be short-lived. On Aug. 10, south of Mülhausen, German troops hurled back the strong French army corps, capturing ten French officers and 513 men, four cannon, ten wagons, and many guns. Since then there has been hot fighting all along the Alsatian and Lorraine borders, merging often into a relentless guerrilla warfare, with changing successes, now favoring one side and now another.

GREAT ISSUES HINGE ON BATTLE IN FLANDERS

Prolonged Campaign Certain If the Allies Lose in the Present Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOWN IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The battle of the Marne was not of greater consequence than that which now grows heavier daily between the North Sea, Courtrai, and Arras. The battle of the Marne was really of less consequence. That was the first great test on equal terms of the opposing strength and intelligence; if this fight is lost by the Allies it means a greatly prolonged campaign for us, at least, and it means for Germany, if she loses, nothing less than the loss of her hopes. Of course, she will not have lost everything, for her resources are great, but it is felt here that in the nature of the case she can do no more afterward than prolong the day of final defeat.

No wonder she is fighting desperately. It certainly appears from official reports that the Allies are now merely holding the positions they have lately won and that the Germans are getting under way again. I think they really are doing so. They have had heavy reinforcements from the east; of that we are certain, and they may get more. They know that if they are to keep their footing in France they must do all they can, and they are doing exactly that. The new, heavy, and persistent weight is bearing on the Allies between Lille and Arras. Frantic efforts by the German force, not quite so well strengthened except by artillery, are being made against the Nieuport-Dixmude-Ypres line. So far no impression has been made on the Allies. The heavier weight of men and metal is being held back by the aplomb and confidence which is the heritage of the Marne and the Aisne, as well as by the material power to resist, of which I am allowed to say less.

It is my opinion that in another six weeks, or not quite so long, the Belgians may be inspecting what has been done to Brussels by the Germans; at least matters appear to be tending that way.

Allies Content to Hold Ground.

That the Allies are content to hold their positions for a time does not mean to those who know the ways of their commanders that they are doubtful about going forward. I think they can afford to wait while the German infantry in sheer desperation throws itself in masses against the steady fire from the Allies' trenches.

One does not write thus through light regard of Germany's military capacity. That is still most formidable; but the Allies have gauged the powers of the Germans. It is their artillery which is now retarding the transference of the battlefields from France to Belgium—that and the street-to-street fighting in the thickly populated industrial country between Lille and La Bassée.

There is evidence that the Germans in Belgium are in some anxiety already about what is happening in France. For days past a movement eastward from the north of Belgium has been manifest. Their reinforcements may hold matters up, but they cannot throw matters backward materially. The German light and heat is dying down; not once since the battle of the Marne has the German infantry carried an important position of the Allies, and what it could not do then certainly it is not likely to do now. It is the simple truth that the Belgians, French, and British wish nothing so much as personal contact with the Germans, with the bayonet as the weapon.

The experience gained in following the affairs of this campaign for two months from Belfort to Dunkirk, would enable any one to judge from the things to be seen about the town where this is being written that fighting, at least as hard as any since the war began, is going on only a few miles away.

Obstinate Fighting at Lens.

Take Lens, for example. There and up to Lille the fighting is of the most obstinate character. On the map this looks like open country, but at Lens, as about Lille, the Germans are barricading what are really miles of streets and establishing machine guns on house tops. Lens is in a great coal mining district. It is obvious that in such a place the defenders, especially in an enemy's country, are in a superior position. They have the advantage of selecting the commanding points, and they know the attackers will remember the civilians and their valuable national property. The Allies must expect the country about Lens east of Bethune and the environs of Lille to be held most stubbornly in consequence. All the same, the progress made there, especially before Bethune and around Lille, has been wonderful during the past week, but the destruction to that wealthy French industrial country has been very great.

Some coal mines are on fire. The towns in parts have been destroyed or are in flames. Nevertheless, the French are an abrupt and practical folk; the Germans are no sooner cleared out, as at Bethune, than the railway officials order their staffs back to duty, though the smoke is still there.

MUCH DAMAGE IN LILLE.

Gothic Church of St. Maurice Wrecked by German Shells.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I traced last week the experience of the people of Lille up to Oct. 6, when the city was still occupied by French reservists.

On the evening of Oct. 10 a company of Uhlans entered the town. They were received with rifle shots and several were dismounted. Others went to the Town Hall and in a furious temper arrested the Mayor, M. de la Salle, and several other citizens, whom they threatened to hold as hostages. In the nick of time some French chasseurs came up, set the prisoners free, and pursued the Uhlans along the Rue Nationale.

Directly afterward, as if in revenge for this insult, the town was bombarded by German batteries. The first shell struck the roof of the Town Hall. A rain of shrapnel followed. Early in the morning of Sunday, Oct. 11, the bombardment was resumed. It was continued until noon and then ceased. It began again in the evening and continued all that night. In several parts of the town buildings took fire. There was a further bombardment on Oct. 12 and an infantry attack began, which the reservists resisted for a time. Then they withdrew, and on the 13th the German troops entered the city with their bands playing.

By this time a large part of the best quarter of the capital of French Flanders was in ruins, many large commercial buildings and private houses having huge rents torn in their façades and being then gutted by flames. The Rue Faidherbe, the Rue de Paris, the Rue de Bethune, and the Rue de l'Hôpital Militaire are said to be unrecognizable. The fine old Gothic Church of St. Maurice has been greatly damaged, the nave having been destroyed by shell fire. The Bourse, the theatre, and the military hospital are intact so far. The German authorities called in the firemen of Roubaix and Tourcoing to help them put out the fire.

GERMANS' SUPREME EFFORT.

London Times Says They Must Win in Belgium or Lose All.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The Times, in an editorial, refers to the opinion of the military expert of The Berliner Tageblatt, that the conflict now raging between Lille and Dunkirk is "the greatest battle of the war," and adds:

"We think this statement is quite sincere, and we have reason to believe it is probably accurate. There can be no doubt that the Kaiser's heart is set on reaching Calais. It was plain that when the mutual outflanking movements reached the coast the Germans would be compelled to seek a decision. Their defeat five days ago before Warsaw absolutely forces them to try to break through in the west at any sacrifice. They must either go forward or go back, for there are no convenient quarries on the banks of the Yser and Lys. They are making their last and most desperate effort, and they are making it in a region where the country gives them no tangible advantage.

"The Tageblatt truly says it is for Germany a question of life and death. Should she fail now, it will become clear to the whole world that, however long the war may last, she cannot hope to win it. Failure now spells ultimate defeat. Moreover, failure now means that the truth will become clear to the German people; the scales will fall from their eyes. We must therefore expect the German troops who are struggling between Nieuport and Lille to fight with the courage of despair and to return again and again to the attack."

Military Value of Calais.

The Times military correspondent, pointing out that the new German reinforcements sent against the Allied line in Northern France possibly amount to six or seven army corps, says:

"There seems to be little doubt that the Germans have orders to reach Calais. The Kaiser is nothing if not theatrical, and he doubtless imagines that when, if ever, he plants the German flag on the southern shores of the Straits of Dover he will impress opinion, alarm England, and influence the neutrals who are still sitting on the fence. One of these neutrals it was recently said by a cynical Ambassador that 'Volers ar secours du vainqueur,' and will rush to the aid of the invincible, and no doubt success makes many friends; but Calais attracts all German soldiers for other than theatrical reasons, namely, because they believe that from the French ports in and near the Straits they can begin under more favorable conditions an attack upon England.

"Their idea is that, just as Napoleon lined all this coast with batteries and enabled his flotillas to pass more or less unscathed from one French port to another, so the Germans can mount guns to keep our ships at a distance and can then, under the cover of them, send Boulogne into flotilla bases for the German Navy. If they can do this they think that they can turn the Straits and can carry the flotilla war down the Channel and to the west. It will then be easier, in their opinion, to begin the attack on us on sea, under sea, and from the air. Calais has first to be won, and, though nothing is impossible in war, there is as yet no sign that this new German horde will find it easy to carry out the interesting intentions of its chief.

Might be Submarine Bases.

"If the Germans got to Calais, it must be admitted that in time and under cover of night batteries could be prepared and heavy guns brought up and placed in position. Also it must be admitted that German submarines could reach these harbors because these pests have a habit of coming and going as they please, and it is not inconceivable that small torpedo boats might reach the ports by rail and canal. The canal system in this part of France permits the overland transfer of small torpedo boats from one port to another, and the Germans could no doubt worry us a little by playin gthe game on which they seem bent. They hope, of course, to mount later on very heavy guns at the ports which they capture and to control a large area of the Straits by their fire.

"On the whole, we must suppose that this German attack in the North is for the moment Germany's last effort in the West. There are no signs of any larged formed bodies in the rear of the immensely long line which stretches from Switzerland to the North Sea, and we can well believe that von Hindenburg will soon begin to cry out for reinforcements in the East.

"Meantime in England and in France new armies are in the making, and each month will see the Allies in the West more strong."

FEW GERMANS IN ANTWERP.

All But the Landsturm Dispatched Hastily to the South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—All indications tend to prove that the Germans had scarcely entered Antwerp and established themselves there when urgent matters elsewhere caused them to depart with all possible speed.

One straw which shows the way the wind was blowing yesterday and on Wednesday is an incident connected with two Belgian flags. When officers of the German Army were about to leave Antwerp it was pointed out to them that the German flags had been mysteriously hauled down from the Town Hall and the Cathedral, and that Belgian flags had been unfurled in their places. One of the officers replied that he could not attend to the matter, as he had much more important affairs in hand. In a few minutes he had set out from the city in a southerly direction.

Only a few hundred men of the Landsturm are now at Antwerp, the last marines and regular infantry having marched out early yesterday morning. For nearly two hours there was an incessant southward march of troops, who entrained outside the city. So hurried was the German departure that in the four forts at Borsbeek the Belgian guns, ammunition, and stores were all left untouched.

Although they have denuded the city of their troops, the Germans nevertheless are sending hundreds of wounded thither, for whom they left no provision or attendants. These wounded are taken to the Zoo buildings, where, with the exception of a few tiger cubs, all the animals and reptiles were killed by the Belgians before the bombardment. A big Red Cross ship filled with wounded is now lying in the Scheldt. Many British nurses are working with the Belgian military doctors.

Before leaving Antwerp the Germans pitched many machine guns into the Scheldt. Evidence of the German soldiers' weariness of war is to be seen and heard on every hand.

The water supply, telephones, and street cars are not yet working in Antwerp, but a slight improvement has been made, and the police force is being reorganized. Though many people are returning to Antwerp, others are leaving, so that the actual population is about stationary.

In Northeast Belgium the Germans have levied war taxes and obtained huge supplies of provisions from the people.

BIG BELGIAN BATTLE.

Heavy Fighting Between the Ghent-Bruges Line and Roulers.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 23.—A heavy battle is raging in Belgium about twenty miles south of the Ghent-Bruges line and north of Roulers, according to The Telegraaf's correspondent in Sluis, Holland. Roulers was again bombarded by the Germans on Thursday.

"Fugitives from Roulers assert," says the correspondent, "that forty inhabitants of that town were shot by the Germans in the course of the invaders' occupation, and that all the prominent citizens were taken as hostages.

"There is no confirmation of the report that the Allies have broken through the German line near Eecloo."

HORRORS OF THE TRENCHES.

Germans Said to be Unable to Remove Their Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A TOWN IN FRANCE, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I have spoken with officers who assure me that very often the French, after driving out the Germans, do not care to occupy their trenches. They are simply places of horror. Some of them have become trenches of the dead. The Germans have been unable to remove their dead, but have been receiving constant reinforcements, and as these also fell some trenches were filled with the dead. Then the living simply evened up the trench with earth and it became a grave in which five or six hundred men lay buried.

"It is a most extraordinary thing," said an officer, speaking of the English trenches, "to see the soldiers lying in their straw, soundly asleep, when German shells are bursting all over them. I have seen men keep on snoring, even after a shell had burst within five or six yards of their heads and half filled their trench with fresh earth."

Another officer told me that he had counted three shells that had burst over a man's head while he was trying to light a cigarette. The shell each time blew out his match. He merely indulged in strong language, and calmly lit another.

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN DEAD.

Succumbed to Wounds Received in the Battle of Mont Descats.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The mystery surrounding the fate of Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, has been disposed of in a report given out by the Official Information Bureau today.

In this it is announced that Prince Maximilian, a young man of 20, was mortally wounded on Oct. 12 in the hard fighting in the neighborhood of Mont Descats. He was buried on the grounds of the monastery crowning this hill with three British officers and some German soldiers.

NO NEED OF VOLUNTEERS.

Calling of the Landsturm Also Unnecessary, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The General in command of the German Seventh Army Corps, it was stated officially in Berlin today, has declared that the calling out of the Landsturm is unnecessary, as enormous numbers of the Landwehr are still available. Nor has it yet been necessary to call out volunteers.

According to information given out in Berlin today, the number of Belgians returning to Antwerp is increasing as a result of the good treatment accorded them by the German authorities in possession of the city.

The correspondent in Berlin of the Tribuna at Rome has admitted that the confidence of the Germans in the General Staff of the army is quite justified by its incomparable organization.

FOILED A GERMAN TRICK.

British Convoy Nearly Ambushed by Disguised Germans.

PARIS, Oct. 23, 11:46 P. M.—Watching each other's every move, in order to take advantage of the slightest weakness at any point; the two great armies continued violent attacks and counter-attacks throughout last night and today, according to statements made by officers and officials arriving here from various parts of the battle line. These assaults did not effect any noticeable change in the positions, although the Allies were compelled to give way a little at La Bassée, thirteen miles southwest of Lille. At Armentières also the fighting was very stubborn, and the Allies gained some more ground.

Two officers in British uniform today brought to a halt the motors belonging to an ammunition convoy as it was proceeding to the British lines at Armentières with supplies.

"Halt! you are running right into German trenches," was the command given to the convoy.

The Captain in command went and spoke to the two officers, who were driving a British automobile. After a few words passed the Captain noted that the men who had issued the order spoke with a slight accent, whereupon he drew his revolver and shot both his supposed comrades. At the same moment a squadron of German cavalry appeared a short distance away.

The British Captain then ordered the truck drivers, most of whom were London motor-bus chauffeurs, to dismount with their rifles and take a position in a ditch beside the road in order to defend the convoy. The Germans were about to charge, and a detachment of German infantry had arrived on the scene, but from the other side a French battalion appeared. A sharp fight ensued, and the Germans retired with heavy losses. The ambuscade had been well prepared.

The allied commanders regard the result of today's fighting as favorable to the Allies, since it proved their ability to withstand frequent formidable shocks from the powerfully reinforced Germany Army without perceptibly giving way, and, in fact, advancing somewhat at various points. Since the end of September, when the lines of the Allies were on the Oise and Somme Rivers near Compiegne, the battle front has been prolonged 125 miles to the seacoast, where, with the support of the British fleet, the allied forces heretofore have effectually barred the German advance on Dunkirk and other Channel ports.

In the vicinity of Arras, the forcing tactics of the Germans were again in evidence today, but the invaders made no progress. The artillery duel was exceedingly heavy, but the French big guns did such splendid work that three German batteries were put out of action, while the damage done to the Allies was small.

4,000 WOUNDED IN BRUGES.

Germans Suffer Severely from British Naval Gunfire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Fierce fighting continues on the northwest frontier. In Bruges there are 4,000 German wounded, suffering mostly from the shells of the British fleet. The Germans say the naval gunfire is devilish, the shells pouring like hailstones amid the masses of troops.

English prisoners brought to Ghent remark to their captors: "You've got us, but God help you! We have you where we want you!"

KAISER ON CLOSE FORMATION.

Said to Have Told Lord Roberts Germans Wouldn't Go Forward Otherwise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Light is thrown on the question of why the Germans use a close formation in battle by a conversation which Lord Roberts once had with the Kaiser when he went to Germany to witness the manoeuvres.

Lord Roberts during these manoeuvres noticed the German close formations and remarked to the Kaiser that he supposed this formation would not be used in actual battle. The Kaiser replied that it would. Then Lord Roberts expressed some surprise, having noticed the dangerousness of such tactics.

The Kaiser said the formation must be used, else the soldiers wouldn't go forward, that being their temperament.

A DUKE'S BROTHER KILLED.

Lord John Cavendish Slain—Duke of Roxburghe Slightly Wounded.

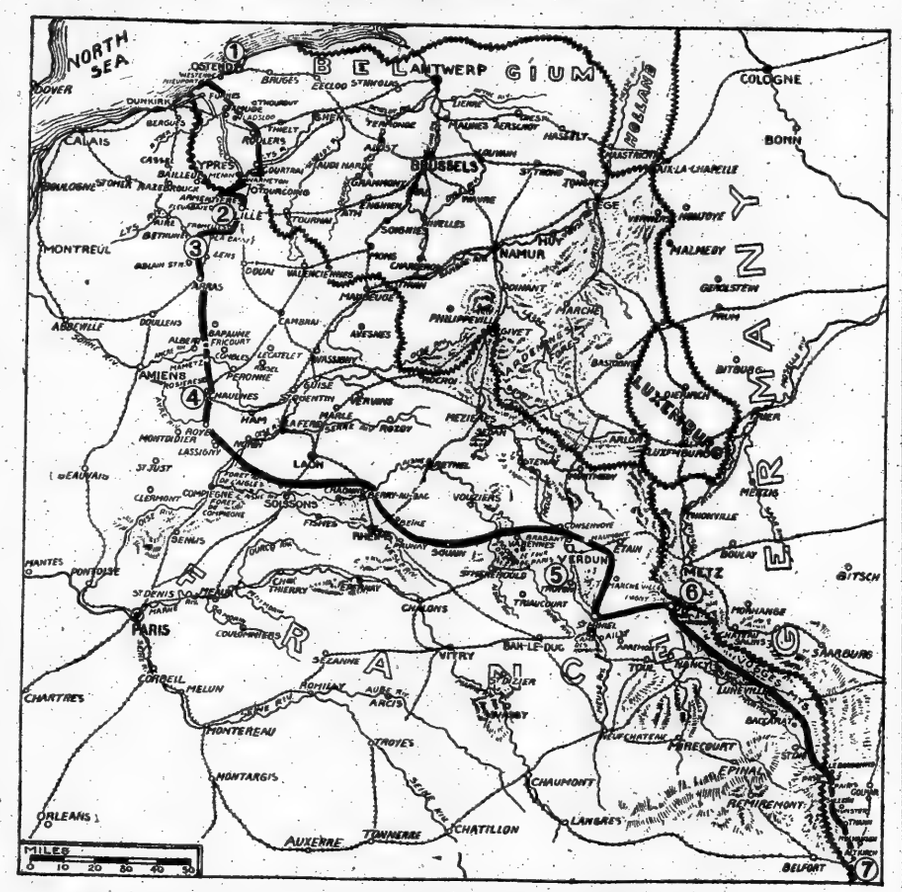
LONDON, Oct. 23.—News has been received here of the death in action of Lord John Spencer Cavendish, son of the late Lord Edward Cavendish and youngest brother of the Duke of Devonshire.

Lord John was a Major in the First Life Guards.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Duke of Roxburghe, a Captain in the Scots Guard, was wounded while on service in France. His wounds, however, are not dangerous. The Duke in 1903 married Miss May Goelet of New York. The couple have one son, the Marquis of Bowmont, heir to the Dukedom, who was born Sept. 8, 1913.

A casualty list issued today, but dated Oct. 18, shows ten officers killed, including Lieut. Sir R. G. V. Duff of the Second Life Guards, and twenty-nine wounded.

Points of Prime Interest on the Franco-Belgian Battle Line



1. British and French ships off the Belgian coast shelled German land positions.
2. Berlin makes the official announcement that the Germans have taken several villages to the west of Lille.
3. The French official report announces some gains near Armentières, but admits that ground has been lost in the neighborhood of La Bassée.
4. According to the French official report, the Allies have made progress in the region of Rosières.
5-6. Partial successes for the Allies are reported from the neighborhood of Verdun and Pont-a-Mousson.
7. Altkirch, in Upper Alsace, was captured by the French yesterday, as the result of a bayonet charge.

WEATHER HAS AIDED GERMAN DEFENSE

British Report of the Recent Fighting Says Mist Hampers the Allies' Attack.

CAVALRY DOING GOOD WORK

Kaiser's Forces Cleverly Take Advantage of Cover in the Difficult Country Near Belgian Frontier.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Official Information Bureau has given out another account of recent operations by an eyewitness. This recital is dated Oct. 17, and explains at the outset that with the arrival of reinforcements the British have been able to play a more prominent part in exerting pressure on the enemy, and in the gradual extension to the northward, which has thrown British troops to the Franco-Belgian border.

"Up till recently," says this statement, "the extension northward had been carried out by the French alone." The narrative goes on to explain that there have been actions in the two western theatres of the war, from Nieuport south, and along the Aisne, and continues as follows:

"In both these theatres the results attained, without being in any way decisive, have been entirely satisfactory and in furtherance of the general scheme which the allied armies are carrying out in co-operation.

"In the southern of the two spheres in which we have been engaged, on the Aisne, our right wing has been maintaining its pressure without actually moving forward, while in the northern sphere our left wing has advanced a considerable distance in face of some opposition.

"On the Aisne, since the repulse inflicted on the enemy the night of Oct. 10, there has been no serious fighting and less artillery action than usual for the reason that the misty, and occasionally rainy, weather has rendered observation almost impossible and militated against the employment of guns. On the night of Oct. 13-14 the enemy commenced an attack which was not pushed through, and which may be regarded as a demonstration. Our patrols have been active with the bayonet at night, and they have accounted for numerous small parties of German infantry left to occupy their front trenches. But the positions of the opposing forces have remained practically unchanged.

Fighting Over Difficult Ground.

"In the north of France the fighting so far has been of a preparatory nature alone. As stated, ground has been gained by us, but the misty weather has hampered aerial reconnoissances and at times rendered artillery co-operation almost impossible, which factors, taken together with the nature of the terrain, has made progress somewhat slow.

"Before the actual course of events in this quarter is recounted it will assist to an understanding of what our troops are doing if the country in which they are operating is described.

"The narrative then describes the nature of the country along the Belgian frontier, explaining that hedges are frequent, that trees often restrict the view, and that means of communication are bad.

"It is in a blind country of this nature," the narrator resumes, "that our advanced guards near the Belgian frontier are engaging the advanced troops of the enemy. The latter consists in some places of cavalry supported by Jager and Schutz detachments, with large numbers of machine guns and others with larger bodies of infantry. As was the case in our advance up to the Aisne, the enemy is making every effort to delay our progress, no doubt to give time for the stronger forces behind to perfect their arrangements. In general they take every advantage that they can of cover on our side of the villages and conceal themselves well, making use of ditches and hedges and the villages they hold, together with buildings, many of which have been placed in a state of defense; furthermore, they occupy narrow trenches with inconspicuous parapets on our side of the villages.

"'Machine guns often are placed in the centre of rooms, whence they can command an approach through a window. So far in our advance we have inflicted considerable loss on these detachments, in spite of the fact that they retreat under cover of darkness whenever this is possible. But their resistance is by no means passive, and they have made several determined counter-attacks in order to free themves and throw us back. Many of the prisoners falling into our hands have expressed surprise at being opposed by the British in this quarter.

Good Work by Cavalry.

"To the north of the Lys, although for reasons already given, an adequate reconnoissance ahead has been practically impossible, and in spite of the fact that the Germans held a strong position on a high bridge between Godewaersvelde and Bailleul, one of our cavalry forces would not be denied. Supported by infantry it has driven the enemy back steadily. Some hard fighting has taken place in this direction, especially in the neighborhood of Mont Descats, where Prince Maximilian of Hesse, a son of the youngest sister of Emperor William, was mortally wounded on Oct. 12.

On Oct. 13, a brilliant little exploit was performed by one of our cavalry patrols coming suddenly upon a German machine gun detachment. The subaltern in command at once gave the order to charge, with the result that some of the Germans were killed, the rest scattered, and the gun captured and carried off.

"On the right to the south of the Lys progress has been slower, partly because the terrain affords greater facilities to the force acting on the defensive, and partly because the enemy has had more time for preparations and is in greater strength. The numerous dikes in this low-lying country are so broad and deep as to necessitate the transport of planks and ladders by which to cross them. It is in this quarter that the most obstinate combats for the possession of villages have so far taken place and that the inclosed country has rendered the co-operation of artillery most difficult, except where the villages attacked contain a church or some other landmark above the trees by means of which guns can get their range.

"Although the employment of our field artillery in battering down defended villages is thus hampered, another and very efficacious method of arriving at the same result has been evolved and is proving most efective.

"Parts of the region where this fighting has been in progress now present a melancholy aspect. Many of the once prosperous homesteads and hamlets are literally torn to pieces. Walls are still standing pitted by shrapnel balls, and in some villages churches are smoldering ruins. Dead horses, cows and pigs caught in the hail of shrapnel litter the village streets and among the carcases and the debris wander wretched inhabitants who have returned to see what they can save from the wreckage. Here, blocking up a narrow side street, is a dead horse still harnessed to a trap, and beside it is stretched the corpse of a Jager (a German sharpshooter). Close by, in an inclosure where a shell has found them, lie some thirty cavalry horses. A little further on is laid out a row of German dead for whom graves are being dug by peasants.

"The work of burial fails to a great extent on the local inhabitants, who with our soldiers, take no little care in marking the last resting places of their countrymen and their Allies, either by little wooden crosses or else by flowers.

"Amid the graves scattered all over the country-side are rifle pits, trenches and gun emplacements which those now resting below the sod helped to defend or to attack. From these the progress of the fighting can be traced and even its nature, for they vary from carefully constructed and cunningly placed works to the hastily shaped lair of a German sniper, or a road-side ditch with its sides scooped out by the intrenched implements of our own infantry."

UNABLE TO AID GERMANS.

Our Officials in England Cannot Help Them to Avoid Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In consequence of the activity of the authorities in arresting all Germans of military age the American Consul General, who, with the Embassy, looks after German interests, is beseiged by Germans who desire to avoid arrest. In practically all cases it is impossible for the Consul to take any action.

The Standard's Paris correspondent says the following may prove a useful contribution to the controversy now being waged in England over naturalized Germans:

A month ago a little town northeast of Paris was occupied by Germans. They were driven out by the English. Gen. French was lodged in a fine house belonging to a rich member of the Town Council, who only failed of election as Mayor by three votes.

This man had come to the district as a foreigner several years ago. His credentials showed that he was born in Alsace. He was received with open arms, especially as his patriotism was ardent to a degree. In time he became quite a local celebrity, and married one of the daughters of the best family in the place.

Some time before the war he went away for his usual Summer holiday, only he never came back. When the Germans occupied the town he was the Colonel in command, and used his local knowledge to considerable advantage in commandeering all that was worth having about the place. Whenever he met any of his colleagues on the Town Council he jokingly remarked: "Well, you would not have me as Mayor, but you may yet have to put up with me as Burgomaster."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Though expressing general satisfaction today with the result of the police crusade against Germans in England, The Evening News, one of the first newspapers to start this agitation, says it feels that the higher class alien enemies are being skipped.

"There is an impression," the newspaper says, "that we have failed to reach the comfortable moneyed Germans who know a good deal more about Germany's plot against England than do the humble hotel employees.

"The fashionable German club, the Athenaeum, is doing business as usual, being visited by men well known in the upper circles of the German colony. The club is permitted to use the telephone, which must be a convenience to its members, who are barred from using this service in their own homes. The club has 600 members, and the Kaiser has been a visitor there."

The Evening News makes the further charge that German employment agencies are still allowed to select the servants employed in the officers' mess at the English training camps.

MISS ELLIOTT WAITING.

To Start for Front on Hearing from Duchess of Sutherland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Maxine Elliott, who has donated a motor ambulance to the Duchess of Sutherland's hospital corps in France, expects to go to the front within the next few days.

To a correspondent Miss Elliott, who is the first American actually enlisted for Red Cross work on the firing line, said her ambulance and herself were now awaiting orders from the Duchess, who went to the Aisne battlefield two days ago, after her marriage to Maj. Fitzgerald. Miss Elliott said:

"I am simply in the position of a soldier awaiting the command to go into action. The Duchess is now engaged in ascertaining just where her ambulance corps, which now numbers six vehicles, will be of most service to the British wounded. As soon as she learns what our base is to be she will let me know.

"Her corps includes a dozen trained nurses. My ambulance is a 35-horse power machine of standard type, and will form a unit in the corps."

To a request for a photograph of herself in Red Cross uniform Miss Elliott replied, sharply: "The present is no time to have one's picture taken."

HITS INSURANCE COMPANIES.

American Life Concerns Expect the War Will Cost Them a Good Deal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Officials at the London offices of American life insurance companies said today that in view of the policies held in Europe it was probable that a good deal of money would have to be paid out as a result of the deaths of policyholders in the present conflict. It is impossible to learn how many policyholders there are in the different armies.

An official of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York said that no policies would be written by that company for any person intending to take part in the war.

At the Equitable Life Assurance Society's offices it was said that a premium would have to be paid if any person seeking to be insured expected to take part in the war.

GUESTS OF AMERICAN CLUB.

Capt. Pretit of Belgian Army and Irvin S. Cobb Speak in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The guests of honor of the American Luncheon Club at its gathering this week were Capt. Fernand Pretit of the Belgian Army and Irvin S. Cobb.

Capt. Pretit, in a short, emotional speech, said the Belgian Army was still a factor to be reckoned with, and the Belgian people were still united in their desire to expel the Germans from Belgian soil, and in calm determination to undertake the task of rebuilding Belgium.

Mr. Cobb spoke during the greater part of his speech in characteristic vein, changing, however, to another note long enough to pay the "highest tribute in his power" to the American diplomatic and Consular representatives whose posts have been within the western theatre of war. He said:

"No one has yet heard of an American official who has side-stepped his duty, however great may have been his trials or dangerous his place."

"The land owners employ the prisoners because they are cheaper."

SENATOR-AVIATOR KILLED.

Reymond Named to the Legion of Honor for His Dying Exploit.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—France has lost on the battlefield one of her best-known amateur aviators—Dr. Emile Reymond, President of the National Aviation Commission and a member of the French Senate. The Havas Agency gives the following account of his death:

"There has been a very violent combat in the region of Verdun, following an attack by the French to rescue one of their aviators, Senator Emile Reymond, who was wounded while reconnoitering and fell between the lines. The aviator was finally rescued, and when brought back to the ambulance was able to give a full and clear report of his observations. Afterward he was decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor by the General in command in the presence of Aristide Briand, the Minister of Justice. Then he died.

"Senator Reymond had already been mentioned in the orders of the day for intrepid exploits in the air.

"When he learned of the death of the aviator President Poincaré sent a touching telegram of condolence to his widow, saying that the death of Senator Reymond would prove a cruel blow to all his friends, but that his magnificent example of courage was an honor to the French Parliament."

SIXTY WERE KILLED BY ANTWERP SHELLS

300 Buildings Were Destroyed and 25 Were of First Importance.

50 ENGLISH BURIED THERE

American Consul Aided Wounded Marines—150,000 Have Returned to Their Homes.

ANTWERP, Oct. 23, (via Rosendaal.)—Antwerp gradually is returning to normal conditions. About 150,000 of its 350,000 inhabitants, most of whom fled the city when the Germans occupied it, have returned to their homes.

Some bakeries, meat shops, and grocery stores are opening in the poorer section of the city, and a few old women with dog carts are offering apples and vegetables in the once busy markets. The German flag flies from the tower of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, but Belgian priests are reading mass as usual. Mixed, Belgians, German soldiers, and German officers, many of whom have their wives with them, are living quietly in the leading hotels, which are forced to keep open for the army. The streets virtually are deserted, except for the gray German automobiles, which dash along at mad speed, carrying officers clad in smoke-gray uniforms.

No tribute has been levied on the city as yet, excepting that the Germans have demanded supplies for their army. Gen. von Huehne is Governor General of the Military Government. Major Gen. von Bodenhausen, commander of the fortress of Antwerp, will be installed shortly as Civil Governor to take charge of the issuance of passports and other duties which have been performed by Henry Diederich, until recently American Consul General at Antwerp, and the Belgian Burgomaster, M. de Vos, acting in conjunction with German soldiers and many plain clothes German detectives.

Gen. von Huehne has given assurance that Belgians will not be forced to dig intrenchments or do other work for the Germans if they return to the Belgian city. Every consideration is being shown the Belgians by the Germans, but this kindness makes the Belgians suspicious, as they believe, they say, that a trap is being laid.

More than 12,000 Belgians returned to Antwerp today, and probably half that number came back from Holland. The only trains running to Antwerp are to Rosendaal, Holland. Hourly service is being maintained both ways during daylight and all trains are crowded. All the Holland border towns are filled with frantic Belgians, who move about anxiously seeking relatives and are afraid to return to Belgium.

Virtually all the highways in the north of Belgium and the south of Holland are filled with refugee pedestrians and dog and horse carts loaded with furniture and clothing. Barns, farm houses, hay stacks, and cars on side tracks furnish shelter for these traveling families. Holland is harvesting its sugar beet crop and some of the refugees are employed in this work.

The country about Antwerp is desolate, as the Belgians leveled many forests to give the fort sa better chance at the approaching enemy. It is estimated that about 300 buildings were destroyed in Antwerp by bombs, most of these structures being residences. The Hotel de Europe and the Tavern Royale, on the Place Verte, were among twenty-five large buildings destroyed by fire caused by bombs. The Mier and other leading business streets were untouched, but all the large business houses are still closed, despite the efforts of the Germans to restore normal conditions.

Hundreds of ships are lying in the canals and at the docks, but no open shipping being under way, as Holland controls the mouth of the Scheldt River. The factories are all closed and the American Consulate is looking after the business interests of citizens of the allied countries. The Stars and Stripes fly from the offices of the Red Star Line, the American Petroleum Company and other American concerns.

It is estimated that sixty persons were killed during the bombardment of Antwerp. Theophile Lemaire, Argentine Consul at Antwerp was the most prominent victim. He was killed in the cellar of his home by a bomb which came through the roofs and floors and struck him. Because of the bombardment it was necessary to bury his body on the spot where for three days it was guarded. Later it was reinterred in the cemetery with the bodies of Capt. Hammond and four other English soldiers.

The wounded were left in the Belgian military hospital by the fleeing forces, who were unable to take all with them. Most of the British marines were wounded in the legs, their injuries being slight. They were badly in need of clothing, and asked Henry Diederich to help them before the Germans sent them to prison. Probably not over twenty other Englishmen are in Antwerp.

Consul Diederich and the American Vice Consul, Harry Sherman, both narrowly escaped death during the bombardment. They lived on the south side of the city, where the shelling occurred. The operators of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon dropped a bomb within 200 feet of Mr. Sherman's home, and the house adjoining Mr. Diederich's residence was completely wrecked by a bomb.

Persons having proper credentials may enter and leave Antwerp without trouble.

German officers are busy everywhere making maps of the city and supervising the police in an effort to restore normal conditions. The streets are cleared by 9 o'clock at night. There has been no friction between the Belgians and the Germans. The German officers proceed as if they expect to remain in the city permanently.

German forces constantly are entering and leaving the city, apparently for the fighting line. Petrol supply automobiles, horse-drawn commissary wagons, infantrymen, artillerymen, and cavalrymen are starting south daily. The clean uniforms of the men and their fresh horses indicate that these troops have seen little service.

PRISONERS REPLACE LABORERS

Vorwaerts Assails Government for Policy When Many Seek Work.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Berlin, coming by way of Amsterdam, says:

"The Vorwärts bitterly complains that the Government is encouraging land owners to employ prisoners of war for agricultural work in preference to the hundreds and thousands of unemployed who would be glad to earn the direct wage.

There's something about them you'll like—
Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton London Cigarettes
Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

RUSSIANS PURSUE GERMAN ARMIES

Kaiser's Battle Line Continues to Break and Retreat May Become General.

LOSSES PUT AT 200,000

Invaders Headed Back to Their Fortified Positions on River Warthe, Near Frontier.

AUSTRIANS MAKING GAINS

Reoccupy Bukowina Capital—King of Saxony's Master of Horse Captured by Cossacks.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—In the battle on the River Vistula from Warsaw south to the River Pilica the Russians have scored an important victory in driving the Germans back and have captured many prisoners besides guns and ammunition. But the defeated army is still in being, and when it gets back to its fortified position on the River Warthe, near the frontier, it can intrench itself and start another siege battle similar to that which occurred on the River Aisne in France. Southward of the Pilica the Germans still hold the River Vistula, except in front of the fortress at Ivangorod, where they were driven back by attacks from the stronghold.

The Austrian Army, which was so often described as routed and destroyed in the battles of Galicia, has sprung into life again, and is attacking the Russian left wing. The Austrians, however, apparently have found an impenetrable barrier at the River San, north of Jaroslaw.

The German claim of victory over the Russians west of Augustowo, Suwalki, following fighting reported by them yesterday in the direction of Ossowitz, south of Augustowo, shows that the Germans are attempting an advance from East Prussia into the Government of Grodno, to the east of Suwalki, doubtless with the object of compelling the Russians to reinforce their army.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—The following official communication was issued tonight by the Russian General Staff:

The energetic offensive of our armies, which have crossed the Vistula on a large front, encounter no resistance on the part of the Germans, who continue to retreat.

In the trenches below Ivangorod we took large quantities of war stores and ammunition abandoned by the reserve corps of the Prussian Guard in its hasty retreat.

The Austrian armies continue to fight with stubbornness on the Vistula, on the San, and particularly to the south of Przemysl.

In East Prussia there is no change in the situation.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (Via London.)—An official announcement from German Army headquarters today says:

In the Eastern theatre of the war the Russian attacks near West Augustowo have been repulsed. We captured several machine guns.

There is no definite news from the southeastern field of war.

BERLIN, Oct. 23, (By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L.I.)—According to official announcement made in Vienna Czernowicz, capital of the Crowniand of Bukowina, which has been in the possession of the Russians since early in the war, has been retaken by the Austrians.

They have captured also two Russian field fortifications, situated one behind the other, to the southeast of Sambor. To the northwest of Sambor Austrian troops are proceeding in the direction of Starasol.

During recent engagements Austrian troops have taken 3,400 Russian prisoners, among whom are twenty-five officers. They have captured also fifteen machine guns.

GERMAN PLANS FRUSTRATED.

Russian Victory Before Warsaw Diverted Attack Further South.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Good news of Russian progress in the great fight continues to come along in fragmentary notes, as is natural under the circumstances. It is now confirmed that the German retreat from before Warsaw entirely deserved to be called a rout, though the Grand Duke Nicholas uses the words "rapid retirement."

The manoeuvre which I described in yesterday's dispatch entirely upset the German plans and compelled them to hasten up their corps from far to the south of Warsaw where, according to their original plan, they should have forced a crossing of the Vistula and got in the rear of the Russian lines. Instead of carrying out this strategic plan, these corps had to hasten northward to support those corps which had undertaken to march into Warsaw by a certain date.

Apparently the Germans suffer from a shortage of cavalry, for commanders of corps when ordered from the direction of Radom northward toward Warsaw hastily gathered such Austrian cavalry regiments as were available to use as an advance guard. Among the prisoners taken before Warsaw are a number of Austrian cavalrymen of many different regiments.

The Vistula in the region covered by the present operations is from 200 yards to nearly half a mile wide and bridged only at the first-class fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Warsaw, and Ivangorod. The river is a quarter of a mile wide at the latter point, and the fortress stands at the confluence of Wieprz with the Vistula.

Somewhere near here the Germans had determined to force a passage. They advanced near enough to bombard the fortress of Ivangorod with heavy guns, but it is reported that the damage was immaterial and the bridges were entirely unharmed. The Germans would probably avoid injuring bridges over a river so wide and from 10 to 20 feet deep which it was their hope to cross, but the omission to destroy the bridges here has greatly facilitated the Russian advance.

The garrison of the fortress joined the field army and assisted in driving back the German forces at this point of the 300-mile front. This happened on the 21st, and the Germans who on the previous day were still tenaciously holding their ground to the south of the River Piliza are now retiring from this section also.

The Austro-German mixed forces still further to the south have begun a general retirement at about the latitude of Novo Alexandria, south of Ivangorod.

Between the Vistula and the San Rivers fighting still continues, and is reported to be of a most desperate character, but again, further to the south, the Russian attack has already proved successful, and prisoners are being taken to the number of 8,000 unwounded men and several scores of officers, without counting the wounded.

A few miles north of Przemysl the Russians took an intrenched position on the heights and put the Austrians to flight in great disorder. Over 2,000 men and 200 wounded were taken prisoners here, the relative proportions sufficiently indicating to military men the nature of the defeat inflicted. Twenty-two officers were among the unwounded prisoners. At this point on the extreme south, approaching the spurs of the Carpathians, the Russian operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The Russian pursuit of the routed German left is being rapidly pressed. Among the prisoners taken is the Master of Horse to the King of Saxony, who was captured in his Majesty's own motor car at Lovicz. The Russian cavalry are thus half way already to the German fortified positions, long ago prepared on the line of the River Warthe.

Lovicz is about fifty miles west of Warsaw, and was sufficiently far away from the line of German attack to give the Saxon high official a sense of complete security, out of which he was most disagreeably roused by the apparition of Siberian Cossacks, who, with another cavalry division, considerably promoted the break-up of the main German forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The battle of the Vistula for vastness of the opposing armies and destruction of life assuredly is the fiercest that has been fought in this war. The anniversary of yesterday will be a red-letter day in the Slav calendar. The Russians are still pursuing the northern army invaders westward.

"It will be several days before approximately accurate figures of the German losses can be collected, but they probably will approach 200,000."

The Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says the German retreat was so precipitate that the soldiers had to abandon their food supplies. Many of the prisoners taken are exhausted from starvation. One complete unit of 800 men has been captured by the Russians, he says.

GERMANS SHOT POTOCKI.

Death of the Well-Known Polish Race Horse Owner Confirmed.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—Official confirmation was received in Petrograd today of the reported death by shooting at the hands of the Germans of Count Thomas Potocki, a well-known Polish sportsman and breeder of race horses.

In those portions of Russian Poland occupied by the Germans previous to their last defeat all the fruit orchards were destroyed by them, according to information made public here today.

Bishop Anastasia reports that during the first invasion of the Province of Kholm German and Austrian troops pillaged all churches which fell into their hands. In comparison with this procedure, the Bishop relates, the Slav soldiers have respected all places of worship.

The Persian Legation in Petrograd has denied reports of the conduct of a war propaganda in Persia.

AIR ATTACKS ON WARSAW.

Bombs Thrown Daily Killed and Wounded Many Civilians.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"The comparative ineffectiveness of aerial warfare was proved at Warsaw, where bombs thrown by German aviators missed the railway, fire, telegraph, and telephone stations and troops on the march. They only struck and destroyed the upper stories of some private houses, while many fell quite harmlessly.

"Only one bomb dropping was attended with any success. It fell on some infantry baggage and wounded several soldiers and civilians who were standing near by.

"It was popularly reported in Warsaw that Emperor William had said that if the town could not be taken by land it must be taken from the air."

The Moscow correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the following:

"During their unsuccessful march on Warsaw the Germans sent aeroplanes daily to throw bombs into that city for the purpose of terrifying the populace. Very little material damage was done, but a number of persons were killed or wounded. On Oct. 19 no fewer than fourteen bombs were thrown, killing nine people and wounding fifty-six others, including women and children."

WAS A TARGET FOR 3 DAYS.

Czar Decorates Officer Who Stuck to Observation Post.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of St. George, third class, on Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, and the same order, fourth class, on Capt. Martinoff.

Capt. Martinoff, though wounded, remained for three days on an unprotected observation post exposed to shell and shrapnel fire, directing the artillery fire. When a shell started a fire close to a powder magazine Capt. Martinoff led the party which extinguished the flames.



German forces, advancing again from the East Prussian frontier for the purpose, it is believed, of diverting Russian reinforcements from the Poland battle front, are said by Berlin to have repulsed the Russians west of Augustowo, (1.)

The German army from Posen defeated before Warsaw at the beginning of the week is reported to be in full retreat toward fortified positions on the River Warthe, near the frontier, from which it had advanced. The pursuing Russians were reported yesterday to be at Lovitz, (2,) half way to the Warthe.

South of the Piliza River the Kaiser's long battle line has been further broken from Kosenitz (3) to Ivangorod, and is also reported in retreat.

At the River San, north of Jaroslaw, (4,) the Russian line is holding against all Austrian attacks, but in the Przemyal district (5) around Sambor the Austrians announce the capture of two lines of field fortifications. They also announce the reoccupation of Czernowicz, (6,) capital of the crownland of Bukowina.

PLATURIA'S SEIZURE BRINGS A PROTEST

United States Demands Release of a Third Oil Ship Captured by British Vessels.

COURT TEST IS EXPECTED

Brindilla Inquiry at Halifax May Settle Status of Transferred Standard Oil Steamers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The United States Government today presented a protest to the British Government against the seizure of the Standard Oil Company's tank-ship Plaituria, and demanded her immediate release.

The Plaituria was on the way from the United States to Denmark with a cargo of illuminating oil when she was seized by a British warship and taken to Stornoway, a port in the Lewis Islands, Scotland, where she is now detained. The protest in the case of the Plaituria is identical with that made in the case of the Brindilla, now held at Halifax.

President Wilson discussed shipping and neutrality questions with Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department tonight and approved the demands for the release of the Plaituria and the Brindilla. The President took the position that every right of American shipping must be protected.

The United States has within a week filed three protests with the British Government against the seizure of as many tank ships, all belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and all of which carry cargoes of illuminating oil. The tank ship John D. Rockefeller, en route to Copenhagen, was seized because the papers aboard the vessel did not definitely declare the destination of the cargo. She was released upon demand of the United States when it was found that the oil was consigned to a Danish petroleum company, and could not be exported from Denmark on account of a Danish Government embargo.

The Brindilla was carrying a cargo of illuminating oil consigned to Alexandria, Egypt, and the Plaituria's cargo was destined for Denmark. No answer has come from Great Britain concerning the Brindilla, which was ordered before a prize court at Halifax. An answer was not expected today because sufficient time had not elapsed for the British Government to cable from London to Halifax for facts involved in that vessel's seizure.

British Envoy Calls.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department this afternoon and conferred with Mr. Lansing, but was in quest of information, and brought no facts concerning the reasons for the seizure of the Brindilla and Plaituria. The protests of the American Government were not delivered through the British Embassy here, but were cabled to Ambassador Page, to be presented direct to the British Government at London.

Both the Brindilla and the Plaituria probably will be released. This is the belief of American Government officials who are familiar with the facts.

It was learned here tonight that before these ships were transferred from the German to the American flag the Standard Oil Company was advised as one of the foremost authorities on international law that the transfer of both vessels was legal, and must be so recognized by the belligerent Governments. Both these steamers belonged to the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the German oil company, which is controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The German corporation is understood to be in reality an American company with only enough German capital in it to allow it to qualify as a corporation under German law.

The Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Company was one of the foreign subsidiaries of the old Standard Oil Trust. When the trust was ordered to dissolve by the American Federal Courts these foreign subsidiary companies, generally speaking, which owned ships sailing under the German flag, were taken over by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, while those having ships flying the British flag were taken over by the Standard Oil Company of New York. When the war began there were certain balances on the books of the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft in favor of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and in lieu of these the Brindilla, Plaituria, and other vessels were sold to the New Jersey corporation, according to statements made here today. It is contended no attempt was made in the transaction to evade the consequences of capture of these vessels, and that in the event of prize court hearings the evidence to be presented by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey will clearly establish that fact.

Recognizes Transfers.

It is asserted on reliable authority that the British Government does not contend that the mere change of registry of ships is sufficient to justify their seizure. The British Government is recognizing the transfer of ships, except where there are suspicions that the transactions are not bona fide. It was learned today that there was much interesting gossip in the Wall Street district and in New York shipping circles in connection with the transfer of the Standard Oil tank ships, and that these reports were brought to the attention of the British Government.

On account of the complexities of the dissolution of the Oil Trust, the readjustment of the relations between the former trust and its subsidiaries, and the uncertainty of the exact relationships existing between the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft and the Standard Oil Company of America, it is understood here that Great Britain decided to seize the Brindilla and the Plaituria and have prize courts determine whether the transfers of registry were bona fide.

In view of the action of the United States in contending that the seizures were unjustified, and asking for the immediate release of the vessels, the British Government may elect to free both vessels without awaiting action by the prize courts. However, if the Brindilla and Plaituria cases go to the prize courts it is believed here the attorneys for the Standard Oil Company will be able to present such proof of good faith of the transfers that the courts will be compelled to order the release of the vessels.

One official view here tonight is that the status of the tank ships has been unduly emphasized in what has been printed, and that it is the cargoes carried by the vessels, rather than their registry, that really concerns England. It was pointed out tonight that the cargoes could not be seized without seizing the vessels, and that the British officers making the seizures were in doubt as to the destination of the cargoes.

In the case of the Rockefeller, which has already been released, the papers—according to the British explanation—were made out "to order" and left doubt as to the destination of the oil. In the case of the Brindilla it has been contended, although not confirmed officially, that the vessel, bound for Egypt, was found off her designated course, and that this led to suspicion.

It was asserted here tonight that the British Government had received information that German seamen on the Brindilla were on the verge of scuttling the ship, but this has not been confirmed officially.

All three of the tank ships thus far seized carried illuminating oil, not gasoline, or the cruder form of oil used for generating power in destroyers, submarines, or aircraft. It was argued by an official here tonight that it was hardly likely that illuminating oil could be properly regarded as conditional contraband under the heading of fuel, because it would be a perversion of the use of highly refined illuminating oil to use it for developing power, and exceptional and expensive to devote it to such purposes, when oil for power purposes could be obtained at lower cost just as easily as illuminating oil from the same source that these cargoes emanated. It was argued that the mere fact that the cargoes were illuminating oil was rather indicative that this oil was not to be used for developing war power.

BRINDILLA A TEST CASE.

Prize Court to Rule on Flag Transfer, Says London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The formal protest of the Captain of the Plaituria, one of the American oil ships seized by the British Government, has been received by the Consul General, and the facts have been presented to the Government, from whom a report is awaited by the American authorities. The ship is still being held, but the officials hope to procure her release, although this probably will result only after negotiations with Washington.

The whole matter of contraband continues to be a subject of negotiation at the Foreign Office, where Ambassador Page is making representations.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—In the case of the tank steamer Brindilla, which is now held at Halifax, the British Government has had friendly negotiations with the American Government. The case is regarded by this Government as one calling for an investigation by a prize court, but it is announced that there will be as little delay as possible in having the matter heard.

It is apparent here that the British Government regards the Brindilla's case as highly important as a test case to decide the question of the right of a belligerent ship to change to a neutral flag after a declaration of war, and in order to establish a clear ruling which will serve as a precedent, everything possible will be done to hasten the proceedings before the Halifax Prize Court.

Coffee Exchange Deplores Seizures.

Officials of the New York Coffee Exchange have written to W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State, requesting the Government to protest against the destruction or seizure of neutral cargoes.

FAKE, SAYS MUENSTERBERG.

Denies Letter Printed Over His Name in The Cologne Gazette.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23, (Via London.)—The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter purporting to be from Hugo Münsterberg, in which the Harvard professor deplores what he terms the trend of American sentiment against Germany.

"Every fool outside Germany," says the letter, "is profoundly convinced that Germany is 300 years behind the civilization of the other Western nations; that a breach of neutrality is the worst crime in the world, and that the Germans in Belgium are acting like vandals.

"We," (presumably referring to Germans in the United States,) "have a hard battle to fight, and I think many a battlefield in comparison is a health resort. This would, of course, not be important if American public opinion had not such weight in the diplomatic situation of the world. My only hope lies in the reciprocal jealousy between Germany's enemies."

Commenting on the letter the Gazette says:

"We must continue to send to our friends in America reports dealing with the general situation in Germany, not merely narrating our battlefield successes."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—Authorship of the letter reported in Amsterdam cable dispatches to have been published in the Cologne Gazette over the signature of Hugo Münsterberg, in which the writer deplored the trend of American sentiment against Germany, was emphatically denied by the Harvard professor today.

After the Amsterdam dispatch had been read to him, Prof. Münsterberg said:

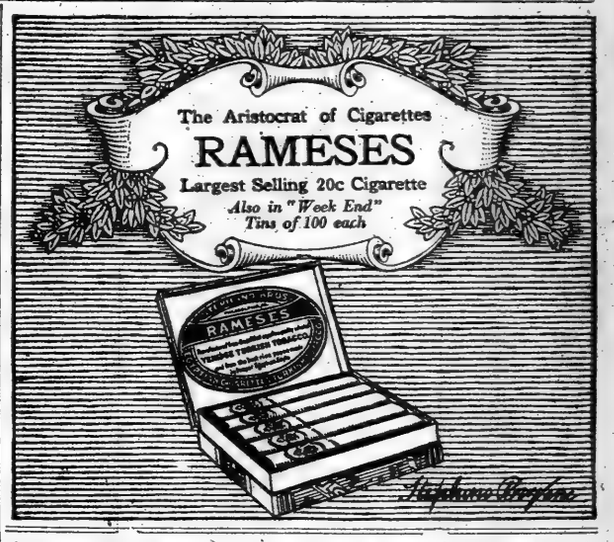
"It is an absolute fake. I never have written such a letter to the Cologne Gazette or to any other paper or person in Germany or in America."

MAY ELECT MAETERLINCK.

French Academy Considering an Unprecedented Honor to Belgium.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—There is a possibility that Maurice Maeterlinck may be elected to the French Academy by acclamation, to fill the seat of the late Jules Claretie. The members of the Academy are considering such action as recognition of the close relations at the present time between France and Belgium.

If M. Maeterlinck is elected it will be the first time a foreigner has become a member of the French Academy.



70 VESSELS SEEK GERMAN CRUISERS

Continued from Page 1.

through the Emden's raids, is affecting home no less than Indian industries.

"The Director of Statistics has given figures of Indian trade in September. The importation of cotton piece goods fell off by more than $10,000,000, which has been felt chiefly by Lancashire. Calcutta is principally affected by the fall of over $15,000,000 in a single month for raw and manufactured jute alone. Other failings off of Indian exports for September are rice, $2,250,00; wheat, over $2,500,000; hides and skins, chiefly affecting the Cawnpore area, by a similar amount; cotton, raw and yarn, $7,500,000, and seeds, nearly $4,500,000.

"The Times of India repeats the demand for convoys which, although slower, will at least insure the safety of those vessels undertaking the voyage. The same journal alludes to the possible effect on the crude native mind of the Emden's successes, which will seem to their humble intelligences an indication of German success in the naval war."

KARLSRUHE'S LONG LIST.

German Cruiser Has Destroyed 12 British Vessels in Atlantic.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Teneriffe, Canary Islands, to The Daily Mail, under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic.

The news of the Karlsruhe's exploits was brought to Teneriffe by the German steamer Crefeld, which arrived there with the crew of the steamers Strathroy, Maple Branch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Iguassu, Farn, Niceto, Maria de Larrinaga, Cervantes, Cornish City, Pruth, Condor, and Lynrowan, all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crefeld was accompanied into port by the German steamers Patagonia, Rio Negro, and Asuncion.

More than 400 men of the crews are prisoners. The ships were mostly engaged in the South American trade and their total tonnage was about 60,000.

Lloyd's announces that the inclusion of the British steamer Maria de Larrinaga in the list of vessels sunk is an error. The steamer destroyed was the Dutch steamer Maria, which was bound for Belfast from Portland, Ore., with wheat. Also the vessel described in the original list as the Niceto was the Niceto de Larrinaga.

BRITISH FREIGHTER TAKEN.

The Bankdale, from Norfolk, Captured by H. M. S. Newcastle.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 23.—The British freighter Bankdale, bound from Norfolk for Guaymas, has been seized by the British cruiser Newcastle, and is being brought to Esquimalt by a prize crew.

The circumstances of her capture have not been reported, but it is supposed they are similar to those connected with the seizure of the British freighter Lowther Range, brought to Esquimalt on Wednesday from Mexican waters, under suspicion of supplying coal to German cruisers.

HOW BRITISH SHELLS SANK GERMAN SHIPS

Officer of the Undaunted Describes Sea Fight—Declares Enemy's Firing Was Poor.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 2:15 A. M.—The first good description of the sea fight last Saturday which resulted in the sinking of four German torpedo boat destroyers off the Dutch coast by the British cruiser Undaunted and the torpedo boat destroyers Lance, Lennox, Legion, and Loyal, is given by an officer of the Undaunted.

"When heading northward," the officer said, "we saw the smoke of four German vessels. The Captain immediately ordered us to clear for action and to chase them. We steamed at top speed with the destroyers in pursuit of the Germans. It was an unforgettable sight. Our nerves were strained and everybody was as keen as mustard over our luck.

"The Germans turned about and fled, but we had the advantage in speed, and soon they were in range of our six-inch bow-chasers. Seeing themselves cornered, the Germans altered their course and got a better strategic position and answered our fire, aiming mostly at our destroyers.

"Lusty cheering rang from our ships as the first German destroyer disappeared. A shell struck her just below the bridge and she toppled over on her beam ends like a wounded bird, then ran herself to a level with the surface, and finally plunged, bow first, beneath the waves. It was all over with her in two minutes.

"In less than an hour after we sighted the Germans the second destroyer was out of action. She was undone ahead and aft, showing what the fearful shell work was doing. As one shell hit her, the funnels, bridge, torpedo tubes, and deck fittings all disappeared like magic.

"We actually passed over the spot where the first vessel was sunk and for the space of a couple of seconds as we tore through the water at a rate of over thirty knots an hour, we saw poor wretches floating about, clinging to charred and blackened debris and other wreckage. It was a pitiable sight, but we had two more combatants to put out of action and were forced to speed along and try and forget the sight.

"The second ship, still a mass of flames, had sunk to the level of the water, and we soon had the remaining two holed and 'maimed.' Their firing was very poor, though several of their shells flew around and cast shrapnel bullets about us.

"The enemy fired many torpedoes, one of them missing the Undaunted's stern by only a few yards. Fortunately we saw the bubbles it made as it approached, and thus avoided the fate of the Aboukir, (a British cruiser sunk recently by a German submarine.)

"An hour and a half after the Germans were sighted all was over and the order was given to save life."

CAPTURE GERMAN WARSHIP.

Allies Said to Have Taken Vessel That Fled from Kiao-Chau.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Peking to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that the Allies' warships have captured a German destroyer, which escaped from Kiao-Chau Bay.

FOUND VIENNESE CALM.

But American Says the People of German Cities Are Uneasy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—R. N. James, an American residing in London, returned today from the Continent, having traveled in Austria, Hungary, and Germany. He spent a considerable time in Vienna, which place he reported calmer than London, with the inhabitants getting no news of what was taking place, but withal it was the gayest city he had seen in the warring countries.

He told the members of the American Committee here that Emperor Franz Joseph had conferred the highest honor that could be bestowed on a foreigner on Mrs. Penfield, wife of the American Ambassador, because of her exceptional work in aid of the Red Cross, an honor which was very pleasing to the American colony in Vienna.

Speaking of conditions in Austria Mr. James said:

"Lack of organization has been a serious matter for Austria, but now that the German General Staff has taken things in hand order is being brought out of chaos. The Austrians themselves did not seem to realize the vastness of their country or resources, but it was well known to the Germans, and the Allies may rest assured that under German supervision every ounce will be made to count.

Austria is a long way from defeat. There are thousands of men eligible for service who have not yet been called up. I know there are reports about disagreement between Austrians and Germans. In this connection let me give an illustration that shows the temper of the people of Austria. On the night the fall of Antwerp was officially announced I was in a theatre with another American. A picture of Franz Joseph was flashed on the screen just after the announcement of the fall of Antwerp, was a loud outburst, but when a few seconds afterward a picture of the Kaiser was shown there was pandemonium. That was only one such scene, for the Kaiser's picture or a reference to the Kaiser at public functions brings tumultuous cheers every where.

"Don't believe stories about the illness of Franz Joseph or of his being brokenhearted. Americans in Vienna can tell a different story, for he's as spry as a man half his age. I saw him a few days before I left Vienna and there was nothing careworn about him.

"I paid a high price for hotel accommodations in Vienna, whereas I could have rented a whole floor of a hotel at Cologne or Frankfort for a mere song. The money in circulation in Austria is almost entirely nickel or paper. When I asked an Austrian official what would be done in the near future he said: 'As long as the paper supply and printing presses hold out we can make all the money we want.'

"From Vienna I went to Munich. There is no doubt that the people are uneasy. Indeed, they were panicky in Cologne and Düsseldorf when I passed through those cities on the way to Austria just a day after the bombs were dropped by British aeroplanes.

"I believe the English people should know how well their captured officers are being treated by the Germans."

THE WAR SITUATION

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The strengthening of the German forces in Belgium has enabled them to gain all advantage at Dixmude, Roulers, and Lille. The presence in the German ranks of "youths and middle-aged men" indicates that they are now sending to the front the first levy of the Landsturm, consisting of men from 18 to 39 years old. The annual contingents called for the German Army since 1907 have taken practically all of the able-bodied men who are now of the ages from 20 to 27; so the first Landsturm or home guard levies are made upon boys and men in their thirties. The presence of these troops at the front shows that the second Landsturm levy has been called out to garrison the fortresses and depots and to perform the many military duties at home.

This means that Germany now has in service every able-bodied man from 18 to 45 years old. At the outbreak of the war Germany's total fighting strength was estimated as 4,000,000 trained men and 2,000,000 untrained men liable for service. The latter are by now sufficiently trained to be scattered among the regiments at the front to replace losses.

However, the losses in killed, wounded, and invalided must by now amount to an enormous drain upon the German strength. While the "bloody battles" so often mentioned in the news reports do not compare in intensity with the fighting of the American civil war, they have, however, been so long continued that the aggregate losses amount to large figures. In the battles of the civil war the average losses were about 5 per cent. for each day of fighting. If the losses of the Germans have been one-fourth as much their armies in the west must by now have lost the services of 1,000,000 men. The fighting in Russia has involved a smaller force and a shorter period, but the losses here also must exceed 250,000.

The salvation of the fighting strength of the country lies in the fact that the killed amount to only about one-tenth of the total losses due to sick and wounded. Consequently a large portion of the latter, well over one-half, will after a few months be able to return to the fighting.

Every source of information emphasizes the extraordinary preparedness of the Germans for this war. In July of this year they had every preparation made for equipping their full fighting strength, while none of their present opponents had equipment or armament for more than two-thirds of the forces needed for their armies in case of war. Every year that the much-talked-of war might be postponed would be to the disadvantage of Germany and very much to the advantage of France and Russia.

In Western Belgium the fighting is in a flat country, intersected by canals, the most favorable terrain for defensive operations. The Belgians know their country and should have a noteworthy advantage in making the best military use of the topographic feature. The people of these Low Countries of Europe have been noted in history for their successful use of their canals and inundations in the defense of their liberties. It was by means of this fighting that the Prince of Orange waged a successful war for years against the power of Spain, and in 1673 decisively defeated Marshal Luxembourg. In 1795 the French under Pichegru attempted to overrun the country and could make no progress until after the cold weather of Winter had covered the canals and swamps with ice.

The shallow-draft British gunboats have been a great gain to the Belgian line on the Yser Canal, while yesterday's reports indicate that the Germans are fitting out boats of a similar type. We may soon have the novel condition of the opposing navies taking an important part in the fighting on land.

In the region of the Meuse River it seems that the Germans keep possession of the bridge across the river west of St. Mihiel. This advantage has been held against vigorous attacks, in spite of the fact that the Germans were largely outnumbered by their assailants. It will be useful for a further advance in case the Germans' plan of operations should lead them to send large reinforcements to this district.

The German claims of successes in East Prussia are to some extent supported by the Russian silence concerning operations in this field. The German resumption of the aggressive has apparently forced the Russians back out of East Prussia. In the effort to weaken the Russian opposition at Warsaw the Germans are now advancing southeast along the railroad running southeast from Lyck to Ossawetz on the Narew River. In Poland the Germans apparently planned their operations on the basis of abundant automobile transport, such as has so greatly aided their operations in the West. The deficiency in railroads was to be made good by large trains of fast-moving auto trucks, but the continued rains have largely defeated this plan. A large army must necessarily have good roads and many of them. A dirt road, or even one of well-rolled gravel, quickly becomes impassable under the heavy traffic of military wagons. If the rainy weather continues for many days, the German Army will find itself practically stuck in the mud, and will find its whole campaign defeated.

The rapid advance of the Russian cavalry from north of Warsaw is seriously threatening the German supply lines, and nothing so quickly spreads through an army as anxiety about the food supplies. Both rations and ammunition must come forward steadily; a delay of a very few days will cause wan and will prepare an army for the spread of panic. Such was the cause of the disastrous defeat of Pope at the second battle of Bull Run. To defend Washington, Pope took up a position along the Rappahannock, forty miles from Washington. By a rapid march Gen. Lee sent Jackson's corps entirely around Pope's army to Manassas, where it cut off the Union army from its base at Washington. The resulting disorganization the operation of the forces was lost, and Pope's army of six corps was defeated by Lee's army of two-thirds its strength.

The Russians at present seem to have the strategic advantage, both in position and in transportation facilities. They are also well placed to push their present advantage. If their first line troops cannot now gain an important success over the German reserve corps, the cause must be sought in some serious defect of training or equipment.

Beginning this morning, we offer 2000

Men's Canes at 95c

regularly $2, $2.50 & $3

¶ Castanias, Malaccas, maples and walnus—plain effects and sterling silver trimmed styles—many with horn ferrules—straight handles or crooked ones—some domestic, others imported—but all of them sticks of quality and distinction.

Special sale today of

Men's Underwear

$1.00 Shirts & Drawers at 69c

Made of just the proper seasonal weight of worsted. One half wool and the other half cotton.

$1.50 Union Suits at 95c

Made of Derby ribbed cotton, ankle length, and long sleeves. A perfect fitting union garment.

Men's $10 Raincoats today—$4.95

Made of extra quality double texture Canton cloth, in tan and olive shades. Thoroughly rubberized, serviceable made, and guaranteed waterproof clean through.

Motor Apparel Dept.—6th floor.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

This is the Coat you want now

¶ It's the new Saksknit coat, made of a fine silken knit cloth in a fine silken way.

¶ A warmth without weight combination—light as a feather, warm as a feather bed.

¶ Contrived in a knee length button through model, with narrow shoulders, heavy seams and sporty patch pockets.

¶ Shown in quiet, non-committal blues, and heather greens that are an inspiration in color.

¶ Very inexpensive, yet very individual, and he who can combine individuality with economy is going some.

$17.50 & $25.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

$203,324 IN FUND FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Mme. Vandervelde Raises $30,000 in Toronto—$5,000 from Anonymous Giver.

NEW RED CROSS OFFICE

Branch in Fifth Avenue to be Opened on Monday—Servian Committee Organized.

The Belgian Fund for the relief of the suffering non-combatants of Belgium, passed the $200,000 mark yesterday. The total of the fund is now $203,324, and of this amount $11,592 was received yesterday. One of the subscriptions was a check for $5,000, the giver requesting that his name be withheld. Two other anonymous givers sent $1,000 each.

Word was received at the offices of the Belgian Relief Committee of the continued financial success of Mme. Vandervelde's speaking tour in Canada. The City of Toronto, it was learned, has voted $25,000 for her fund, and at a meeting which filled the largest hall in that city more than $5,000 in cash was contributed. The Canadian receipts toward the fund have not yet been transferred to J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mme. Vandervelde returns on Monday to the United States, speaking first at Buffalo. Her itinerary then takes her as far West as St. Paul. It is expected that she will address one or more large meetings in this city upon her return about Nov. 15.

The barrels being given out by the Relief Committee are proving a popular means of saving pennies, nickels, and dimes for the Belgian refugees. Requests for barrels have been received from many States.

Subscriptions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscribers to the fund were:

Anonymous	$5,000	N. B. Beecher	25
Anonymous	1,000	C. J. M. Husson	100
Citizens of Rome	1,200	Miss Sitgreaves	25
Anonymous	1,000	C. A. Lightner	100
M. H. Mack	250	P. D. Pollak	50
C. Stillman	100	Mrs. Slavens	1
E. F. K.	50	Anonymous	1
R. Shultz	11	S.	1
Elizabeth Putnam	25	Louisa Cheene	25
Pres. Ch., Seneca Falls	100	Friend	500
Taylor More	5	J. S. Parker	5
Employes Brooks Studios	18	Mrs. A. W. Ford	10
Mrs. J. Greig	5	Anna Manning	5
Mrs. D. M. Hyman	5	W. H. Gordon	3
C. and J. Holmor	1	Mrs. M. S. Eakins	3
W. B. Shepard, Jr.	5	Paridaens family	5
Ellen Herron	5	C. J. Harrah	100
C. E. Brooks	5	G. H. Weaver	10
Mrs. F. Page	10	Daisy Turner	60
Horace White	100	Misses Howson	25
G. W. Peck	3	R. C. Scott	5
Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Webb	25	Ellen Drury	10
Leigh Page	10	Mrs. C. M. Hough	10
C. Townsend	250	John Bell	2
J. W. Grace	250	Mr. and Mrs. C. Hildebrand	13
J. M. Medding	5	G. S. Dickerman	10
Mrs. Eunice Mather	25	Elizabeth Dickerman	5
Anonymous	10	A. M. Robbins	100
James Byrne	100	M. R. Jones	10
Agnes McParker	3	E. H. Outerbridge	25
M. D. Whiting	10	W. B. Grandison	5
Felix Lathers	10	G. F. Holm	3
Louis Bender	10	G. Fischel	10
Stockbridge, Mass.	247	F. D. Hoyt	5
Clothing Bureau, A Friend	10	Cash	1
W. M. Wechsler	25	Jean Dori	10
G. A. Dillingham	50	Cash	10
E. B. Peterson	10	J. C. Danforth	5
G. J. Pfeiffer	10	R. H. Gibney	15
Marion Knight	5	F. H. Macklin	10
Dr. and Mrs. L. R. Morris	100	Cash	10
Cheesebrough, Colina & Co.	50	Mary A. Reed	5
Frank Lyman	20	Mrs. D. A. Van Ingen	5
R. Griffin	50	Ten Cent Weekly Club	1
Alice Breckenridge	10	A Sympathiser	1
A. L. Davis	10	Mrs. P. Van Brugh	10
E. B. Kelly	2	Mme. A. Guilbert	2
Emma Thacker	1	The Franciscans	1
Mrs. Jenkins	2	F. de Des Jardins	1
S. Bendit	10	Belgian Barrel, J. D. Holmes	1
C. B. Brooksbank	5		

For Mme. Vandervelde's fund $5 was received from M. M. Caldwell.

$1,636 for Red Cross Fund.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $1,636 yesterday and the total received by the New York branch of the society since the fund was started is now $282,006.35. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscriptions follow:

Through J. Wanamaker	$353
Dance at Majestic Hall	222
Through The Independent	149
Second Cong. Ch., New London	133
Madison Sq. Pres. Ch.	105
East Hampton Red Cross	100
Ass'n for Promotion of Purity of Food	100
Through the Staats-Zeitung	92
Christ Church, Pawling	51
Hamlet Aquatic Club, Lake George	50
Church of St. Andrew, S. Orange	30
Evang. Luth. Ch. of the Epiphany	27
Christ Ch., E. Orange	25
Ruth Phelps	25
Ladies' Aid Society, Park Av. M. E. Church, E. Orange	25
Pres. Ch., Middle Island	18
Christ Ch., Marlborough	17
Mrs. Sidney Ashmore	15
Presby. Ch., Portville	10
W. G. Brantley	10
Pierre Wallerstein	10
St. Thomas's S. S., Lyndhurst, N. J.	6
Holy Trinity Epis. Ch., Highland	5
N. B. Beecher	5
Lucy P. Mosenthal	5
Anonymous	5
Through Mrs. J. Rosland	3
Senso Kawashima	5
Edna Halstead and schoolmates	5
St. Andrew's Epis. Ch., New Paltz	4
Pres. Ch., St. Petersburg, Fla.	4
Society of Earnest Workers, Grace P. E. Ch., City Island	4
Miss Julia Lee	2
E. J. Gwilt	2

On Monday morning the Red Cross will open an office in Fifth Avenue, to which subscriptions can be sent and where information concerning Red Cross work and activities will be given to all who desire it. The office will be on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-third Streets, and will be open all day. It will be in charge of a women's auxiliary, at the head of which is Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel as honorary Chairman. The active Chairman is Mrs. Leonard Wood, wife of the Commanding General of the Eastern Division of the Army on Governors Island. The Vice Presidents are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, and Mrs. Charles D. Norton.

Belgian Women's Dollar Fund.

Charles Elliot Warren, President of the Lincoln National Bank, acknowledged the following additional contributions for the Belgian Women's Dollar Fund yesterday:

Woman Sympathizer	$500	No Name	$1
Mrs. E. A. White	5	John D. Street	5
Sophie Heron	1	Emily Haines	2
Miss Hove	1	Mrs. Benj. Estes	5
Mr. Townsend	1	Isabelle Reimer	1
A. H. Turett	1	Mrs. A. B. Wade	1
L. B. Sweet	1	Manwaring	1
Elizabeth H. Webb	3	Anonymous	5
Mrs. W. H. Weber	2	A Friend	10
Mrs. Rosa Sachs	25	Mrs. Wallen	10
Mrs. L. de Forest	1	J. S. Roberts	1
		M. R. Jacobus	1

R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, of 25 Broad Street, announced yesterday that the American part of this fund now amounted to $62,889.38. These new donations were acknowledged:

H. Stephenson	$2	ing Co. employes	3
St. Andrew's Society, Charleston, S. C.	600	Frederick Carder	50
Friends, Clark Mills	24	E. J. Gwilt	5
James McFerren	1	E. M. Walker	20
Robert Savage	15	A. T. Boddington	18
Through Mary S. Broughton	27	Davis Boys	10
Dock Employes of Barber & Co.	8	Lloyd Warren	25
Office Employes of Barber & Co.	9	J. F. Clark	10
Atlantic Stevedoring Co. employes	3	Sir J. Forbes-Robertson	2
		T. M. Marson	10
		Albany Caledonian Club	200

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $21,950.31. Of this $254 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Through J. B. O'Donnell	$100	Joy F. Young	$10
The Trend	4	Gertrude Thomas	25
Ernest J. Wile	10	Joan R. Michler	5
		R. Preston	200

The fund for the relief of destitute families of artists in France has been increased by the following subscriptions, received by the Harriman National Bank:

Mrs. T. J. Emery	$25	M. C. Codman	$100
Dr. and Mrs. Litchue	5	C. T. Mahren	25
Mrs. A. McGaw	5	C. Clifton	100
G. A. Duchame	10	H. E. Sargent	10
D. L. Blekman	20	W. H. Smith	5
G. A. Monigle	10	Mrs. R. M. Bradley	15
Elyner & Anderson	5	Anonymous	5
J. G. Howard	49	Anonymous	25
F. M. Bacon, Jr.	25	L. Hunt	5
Barber & Co.	100	H. S. Hunnewell	100
Charlotte Cullin	10	John J. Boyle	10
J. F. Fams	5	G. H. Boxall	31
S. Thorne, Jr.	25	Anonymous	1
Miss M. O. H. Darlington	5	Anonymous	5
W. Gimbell	50	Anonymous	5
Gordon Bell	25	James I. Breese	10
G. H. Allen	25	Mrs. Vanderbilt	100
G. M. Allen	10	F. B. Hoffman, Jr.	25
Anonymous	5	G. A. Armour	100
Anonymous	5	Caroline Sarimento	10
Anonymous	15	Mrs. G. Gage	10
Anonymous	5	W. A. Gardner	10
Anonymous	3	A. W. Brunner	10
Beulah Strong	10	Mrs. W. L. Young	5
J. D. Whiting	4	G. D. Barnard	25
Mrs. G. Radeke	50	Mrs. C. E. Sherman	5
M. B. Schirmer	10	May S. Buckley	20

This fund now totals $6,772.87.

Servian Relief Work.

A Committee of Servian and American Friends of Servia and Montenegro has been formed to collect funds, which will be forwarded by J. P. Morgan & Co. to the account of the Servian Red Cross Society for hospital purposes and for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Servians and Montenegrin soldiers. Contributions may be designated for any particular village or district and will be so indicated in the transmission.

Mrs. Maud Kissam has organized a vaudeville entertainment for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy Fund for destitute women and children in Europe, and the affair will be held at the Park Theatre Sunday night, Nov. 1. Among the artists who will appear are Laddie Cliff, Joan Sawyer, Kitty Gordon, Amelia Summerville, Una Clayton, Ray Cox, Florence Reed, Willa Holt Wakefield, Margaret Wytherly, and Taylor Holmes.

The patronesses are Mrs. Kissam, Mrs. J. F. Yawgerm, Mrs. Edward R. Hewett, Mrs. L. W. Gay, Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. Stanley Middleton, Mrs. S. Clinton Willett, Mrs. Alfred L. Rose, Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Miss Jeannette Gilder, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Laidie Cliff, Mrs. Ricardo De Acosta, Miss Florence Guernsey, Mrs. Katherine A. Martin, Miss Margaret B. Gould, Mrs. George Chase, and Mrs. Charles B. Paterno.

A committee of Montclair, N. J., women, headed by Mrs. J. M. Merrill, Mrs. J. H. Ferris, and Mrs. F. H. Kingsbury, who volunteered to raise funds for the war sufferers, obtained $400 from a series of auction bridge whist games and small donations. The money will be sent to Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the Red Cross in Washington.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts to $97,707.29, of which $1,997 was received yesterday as follows:

From others	$1,225	B. Winthrop	10
Mrs. T. G. Bennett	500	C. H. Traiser	5
Pierre Jay	100	G. S. Graves	5
Mrs. E. Fitzhugh	100	S. B. Meson	1
Fredk. Barnard	50	Miss M. Barber	1

WOMEN WORK FOR BAZAAR.

Many Chances to Spend Money for the Red Cross.

A Doucet gown that every one at the Red Cross Bazaar at Grand Central Palace praises is on sale there. It was one of the last of the gowns to come from Paris, and it has been presented for sale by Mrs. Allen Lowney of the Hotel Gotham, who bought it for herself, but has decided to make it her offering to the war fund.

Two fine-bred little Irish terrier puppies from the Castle Gould kennels, a gift of Mrs. Butler Duncan, arrived yesterday and will be sold for $25 each. The pair of polo ponies which Mr. Duncan presents to the bazaar will remain at Hempstead until they are sold.

The melting pot is a popular institution, and people are bringing articles of old silver and gold. Those which have associations and are marked with initials will be smelted. One of the most interesting things which arrived yesterday was brought by Miss Duff, who is 86 years old. It was a silver spoon used by her father at the battle of Waterloo. It is a small spoon with a fine English hall mark and marked with initials. This will not be melted, but will be sold.

There are special dancers every day as well as a musical programme. The dancing is a great success. Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel, wife of the Mayor, is in charge of this and is in personal attendance every afternoon and evening. It was her idea to have popular prices. It costs only 10 cents to see the special dancers and 10 cents a dance for each couple. Every day sees more knitters at the Bazaar. Mrs. Lyndsay Van Rensselaer was knitting mufflers yesterday. Mrs. Rogers H. Bacon cholera bands, the women who were selling candy at bargain prices were knitting, and so were Miss Luisita A. Leland and Miss Anna Murray Vail at the melting pot.

The Boy Scouts are useful helpers in the Bazaar, selling flowers, little Red Cross flags and making themselves generally useful.

Mrs. John Purroy Mitchel asks the dancers of the city to make up parties to come to the Bazaar Dance Hall to have a good time, help the war sufferers and get much pleasure for little money.

GERMANS ANTI-ROOSEVELT.

Frankfurter Zeitung Says He Is Inconsistent on Militarism.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt's views of the present European war, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES Sunday Magazine, are criticised with considerable harshness in the Frankfurter Zeitung of Oct. 1, on the basis of excerpts from The London Times.

After referring to Col. Roosevelt as "the rough rider Roosevelt who four years ago traveled through the world in order to give good advice to the peoples of the earth, and not always welcomed sympathetically by them," the German paper says:

"Roosevelt's purpose is clearly the same as he has previously expressed in various forms. He seeks to establish a strong naval armament for the United States, and also, by means of military training of the people, to guard it 'against loss of its manly traits.' To be sure, that is a matter that concerns America; but it is a strange contradiction to thunder in one breath against militarism—under which term Roosevelt, as well as other enemies of Germany, simply means the German defensive forces themselves—and at the same time to steer directly toward militarism.

"Similarly, it is even a sharper contradiction that the same politician who four years ago, with his characteristic tactlessness, reproached the English, much to their own resentment, by forcing upon them his opinion that they were treating peoples such as the Egyptians with too much sentimentality—that is to say, that they gave the Egyptians too many liberties—that the same politician should now, in order that he may attack Germany, constitute himself an advocate of the small peoples whose liberties Germany has never threatened.

"Of the liberty of the German people, who are compelled to fight for life or death against mighty and covetous neighbors who have fallen upon them, Mr. Roosevelt has clearly no understanding.

"To be sure, it is not necessary to take Mr. Roosevelt as seriously as the Berlin Faculty of Philosophy, which, four years ago, made him superfluously an honorary doctor. Certainly it is not necessary to take him more seriously than did his own countrymen, who at the last Presidential election allowed him to be defeated."

ROUT GERMAN AIRMEN.

French Machines Pursue Two Aeroplanes Flying Toward Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Two German aeroplanes were seen coming toward Paris today from Compiègne, but a squadron of French machines pursued the Germans and the latter disappeared to the northward.

SAY FOES MEANT TO RAZE FACTORIES

French Assert Germans Had Lists of Premises to be Destroyed if Possible.

TO HELP GERMAN TRADE

Instructions Carried Out to the Letter, It Is Said—Future Boycott of German Trade Planned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24.—The Standard's Paris correspondent wires:

"A refugee from Rheims, who was under bombardment there for a month, says the Germans never made any secret of the fact that they were venting upon Rheims what they were unable to perpetrate upon Paris. Some 600 inhabitants in all were killed, 300 houses were demolished, 150 others were fired, and, besides the cathedral, three other churches suffered severe damage.

"The Germans made a point of destroying all the factories and business premises they could reach. Several spinners have lost 2,000,000, 3,000,000, and even 5,000,000 francs ($1,000,000) by the destruction of their plants and stocks.

"For that matter, it is a known fact that the attacking army is supplied with a special list of premises all over the country that are to be razed to the ground if possible, which are occupied by firms whose competition is considered especially detrimental to German trade. On a German staff officer picked up dead near Peronne one of these lists was found, with an urgent reminder attached that under no circumstances were these buildings to be overlooked, and, judged from the havoc wrought wherever possible in the north, these instructions were carried out to the letter."

The same correspondent telegraphs: "Here in Paris, as in England, steps are being taken to capture Germany's lost trade, but this is not deemed sufficient, and it is felt that measures must be organized to insure that no German or Austrian goods shall ever knowingly be sold in France again.

"The central executive of the different chambers has drawn up a scheme for the adoption of a national trademark, and the Government has already the details before it with a view to sanctioning its institution. The right to use this mark would be accorded much in the same way as the privilege of using the Royal Arms is accorded to tradesmen in England appointed to royal household.

"The national trademark would only be employable by manufacturers and others who engaged never to do any business of a deceptive character with Germans or Austrians and undertook never to have a German or Austrian in their employ. A strict watch would be kept to see that the privilege was not abused and that no frauds were perpetrated. Severe penalties would be enacted to deal with anything of the sort."

HERR HEINEKEN CONFIDENT.

Says German Trade Will Recover—England Worse Sufferer, Anyway.

Philip Heineken, General Director of the North German Lloyd Company, wrote an article for the Berliner Tageblatt on Sept. 29, which appeared under the heading, "Why England's Commercial War Against Germany Must Fail."

Herr Heineken insists on the economic soundness and strength of the German Empire, and says that England is doing herself more harm than Germany in attempting to sweep German commerce from the seas. Incidentally, Herr Heineken expresses the opinion that it is not necessary for Germany to avail herself of the opportunity to transfer her ships by sale to American interests in order to get them out of war-locked neutral harbors.

"As far as the present situation is concerned," he says, "it is quite true that the German marine, especially the German merchant marine, bears the brunt of the burden. Its business is tied up, its ships lie idle. A small part of them have been sunk or taken as prizes by the enemy. But that does not signify by any means that our shipping has been swept from the seas. Thank God, capital is strong enough and sufficiently determined to endure this critical time and to go to work with doubled forces as soon as it can hoist its flag again.

"Until then the splendid big German steamships can lie quiet in the harbors where they have taken refuge. There is absolutely no need of taking up the offer of the Americans who now desire to buy a mercantile marine cheaply and to sell these ships to them. Persistence is the word, and because we can do this our position is assured for that moment when peace is concluded. Germany is the second of the great seafaring nations of the world, and its achievements in shipbuilding equal, yes, are in some respects superior to, those of England. Here there are forces strong and vital enough to make good all damages that the war can cause, and soon regain all the ground that has been lost.

"And what is true of our shipping is true likewise of our export trade. We shall not discuss that today, inasmuch as the way for export is open to us through neutral lands. Certainly, it can be but a matter of diminution, not of elimination. The high grade of our technique, the scientific training and efficiency of our engineers and chemists, the completeness of our organization, which has made possible our conquest of world trade, cannot be swept off the earth. A lessening of dividends during the war—that is all that we need fear. After the war the factors that made our industry so great will assert themselves with redoubled energy, and instead of losing we are likely to gain new triumphs."

RETRIEVED TRUNKS HERE FROM ABROAD

Wells Fargo & Co. Bring In 1,700 Pieces of Lost Baggage Which Now Await Owners.

IN TEMPORARY WAREHOUSE

Collection Is Only a Small Part of What Is to Come—Energetic Collector Continues to Push Work.

Tangible results of the persistent methods of the trained American book agent, undaunted amid the terrors of the war zone, were shown in this city yesterday when about 1,700 trunks and other pieces of baggage which had been abandoned by fleeing Americans in Germany were laid out to await owners in a big extemporized bonded warehouse at 250 West Twenty-sixth Street. They were collected at various points in Germany by one man, Edward Page Gaston, who for several years has traveled over Europe in the interest of American publishing houses.

Mr. Gaston, who is the brother of Miss Lucy Page Gaston, head of the Anti-Cigarette League, is doing his present work under the auspices of Wells Fargo & Co., and is still at it. According to his latest report he has rescued 25,000 trunks and other pieces, the balance of which are awaiting shipment from Europe. German authorities, he reports, have shown him all possible consideration and seemed anxious to help owners recover their baggage. His only trouble occurred when he first reached Berlin, when he was mistaken for a British opera singer and was locked up as a spy. With the assistance of Ambassador Gerard he got out of durance in twenty-five hours and received ample apologies in addition to a blanket pass covering all Government railroads, a favor rarely granted.

He has penetrated even into Belgium and recovered from Brussels and its environs many trunks which had been used as building blocks for barricades, some of which had been riddled with bullets, but which, he says, as a whole, bear splendid witness to the indestructibility of the average American trunk. He recovered another installment from Cologne Cathedral, where it had been piled in crescent formation twenty feet high around the apse. He has also forwarded a large photograph of a special freight train on which the present consignment was forwarded to the German coast. It shows the baggage unloaded on a Hamburg pier, with Mr. Gaston as the centre figure surrounded by smiling German officials and soldiers, while the train bears two enormous United States and German ensigns crossed.

From Hamburg this load of baggage was transferred to a warehouse at Cuxhaven which had been cleared by the Government for military purposes and the sole occupants of which Mr. Gaston found to be a cat and two kittens. From there it was transferred by rail to Rotterdam, where it was shipped on the Holland America freight steamship Veendyck, which landed its cargo at Stapleton, Staten Island, yesterday.

Secretary McAdoo cut all official red tape and the baggage was transferred quickly to the warehouse in Manhattan. The baggage was laid out to public view yesterday afternoon. It is spread out on the second floor of the big building and is arranged alphabetically as on a steamship pier. Customs Inspectors are on hand to collect Uncle Sam's due. Despite the hundreds of letters of inquiry that had been received, hardly a dozen people had appeared up to the close of business last evening, and of these only three identified and reclaimed their belongings.

The history of the movement was told at the general offices, 49 Broadway, yesterday. Vice President F. S. Holbrook of the company was in London at the outbreak of the war and supervised the financial arrangements of many of his refugee countrymen. He consulted frequently with Ambassador Walter H. Page about their welfare and also asked the Ambassador about their belongings. The Ambassador replied that the United States Government had provided funds for moving its citizens, but none for moving their property. Mr. Gaston, who is a European agent of Funk & Wagnalls, then volunteered to undertake the task of recovering and forwarding the baggage, and Mr. Holbrook started him for the Continent on Aug. 15 with 10,000 marks in German gold and a single courier. He was not heard from for two weeks.

Then he said the mobilizing of troops and equipment and stores had taken up the full capacity of the railroads, but once the soldiers were at the front the work became easy. The expedition appealed strongly to the older Wells Fargo officials in view of the thrilling history of the company in the days of the Overland Mail by stage coach and the pony express, when the recovery of baggage from scenes of savage warfare was an every-day occurrence.

MORE TROOPS TO CHINA.

War Department Considering Replacing Soldiers of Warring Nations

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The probability of increasing American forces in China along the railway from Peking to the sea, because of the withdrawal of troops of nations engaged in the European conflict, is being considered by the War Department.

The railway and legations are guarded by troops of the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. Many of those have been ordered out since the war.

When the war broke out the United States, at the request of the foreign powers, extended the American troops to guard the line from Peking to Mukden. Major Gen. Barry, commanding the Philippine Department, went to China to inspect the arrangement and reported that the guard seemed sufficient. The general opinion here is that the 906 American troops now stationed in China will be sufficient.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Offer, Today, Additional New Models in

Smart Street Hats at $15

and Dress Hats at $22

Motor and Utility Coats

Emphasizing Fur-trimmed at $65 and $75

Without fur at $35 & $45

For the Younger Set—

The College Miss and the Debutante—

Smart Tailleur Suits at $35 & $45. Coats at $28 & $35.

Smart Serge Frocks at $25 & $35. Dance Frocks at $45.

Tailleur Blouses at $7 & $10. Hats at $12 & $15.

GUESS AT MILLION DOLLAR INCOMES

Continued from Page 1.

extensive railroad investments was in the $1,000,000 and upward class.

Andrew Carnegie was regarded as certain to be in that class, with an annual income of several millions. His income is so large that many well-informed persons think, in spite of the millions he has given away, that his holdings are larger now than when the Steel Corporation was formed and he took its bonds as his share.

George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, was also regarded as sure. He was associated with the late J. P. Morgan in most of that latter's undertakings, and was usually been rated as worth more in property than Mr. Morgan, with probably a round $100,000,000 to his credit.

James Stillman, Chairman of the National City Bank, was the third of the business trio, of which Messrs. Morgan and Baker were the others. His interest in the City Bank stock is large and he has many other interests and investments.

The present J. P. Morgan, to whom fell nearly all of his father's property, was naturally included in the list of those put down as certain. It has been reported that in some years the business of J. P. Morgan alone has yielded a profit of $1,000,000 each to the principal partners.

Vincent Astor's immense holdings of revenue-producing real estate in this city put him in the list without any hesitation.

E. C. Converse is a large stockholder in the United States Steel Corporation and was one of those who brought about its formation. He was the founder of the National Tube Works, afterwards the National Tube Company, one of the big factors in the formation of the Steel Corporation. He is President of the Astor Trust Company and until a few months ago was President of the Bankers Trust Company. He is a Director in other banks, mining, oil, coal, and other industrial concerns.

James B. Duke is another man regarded as surely in this class. He was the leading spirit in the formation of the old Tobacco Trust, of which he was President until its dissolution. His stockholdings were extensive, and are now represented by big interests in the companies resulting from the disintegration. In the old days the American Tobacco Company paid 40 per cent. dividends, and the present companies are understood to be earning more than when they were in combination. When the dissolution took place Mr. Duke selected the British-American Tobacco Company as the outlet for his future activities, as its field is all the world except Britain and the United States, in no part of which are there such restrictions as those imposed by the Sherman law. Mr. Duke has since lived in England a large part of the time, but remains an American citizen, with a big estate near Somerville, N. J. His tax may have been paid in the district in which Somerville is located or in this city, which is his principal place of business in the United States.

Thomas F. Ryan may have paid his tax in Virginia, which he has usually considered his place of residence, or he may have paid it here, where his chief business interests are. In any event, there is little doubt that he is in the $1,000,000 income class.

W. A. Clark's Great Wealth.

Ex-Senator Clark of Montana, who now makes his principal residence in New York, has extensive and highly profitable mining interests in Montana and elsewhere, as well as lumber, railroad, and newspaper properties. Mrs. Sage was practically the sole heir to the Sage fortune, and while she has distributed much in charities her present holdings are considered sufficient to earn an income of $1,000,000 or more.

Mrs. Harriman received the bulk of the Harriman estate. She is believed to be suerly in receipt of $1,000,000 net income a year.

Many others were regarded as quite likely to be in the same class. John D. Archbold succeeded John D. Rockefeller as the head of the Standard Oil and had been associated with Mr. Rockefeller for many years. His stock holdings are understood to be very large. George J. Gould is the head of the Gould family, with important railroad and other interests, developed from those left by Jay Gould. George W. Perkins was the chief agent in the formation of both the Steel and the Harvester Trust and for some years was a partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. Daniel G. Reid is the chief factor in the highly profitable American Can Company. He built up the American Tin Plate Company, which was one of the larger elements in the Steel Corporation, of which he is a Director and a large stockholder. He has many banking and railroad interests and organized the Tobacco Products Corporation. William S. Tod is a large stockholder in Northern Pacific and has other extensive interests.

Charles Steele is one of the older partners of J. P. Morgan & Co., a Director of the Steel Corporation, and interested in a considerable number of railroads. Arthur Curtiss James is Vice President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., with large copper, railroad, and banking interests. Mr. Dodge has practically the same interests as Mr. James. Daniel Guggenheim is the head of the great Guggenheim interests in copper and other metals, both mining and smelting, and a stockholder in several important banks.

Col. Oliver H. Payne is a large holder of oil and tobacco stocks. Jacob H. Schiff is the head of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., whose business is profitable on a large scale, although nothing is publicly known as to the amount of the profits or the participation of the different partners. Hetty Green has long been known as "the richest woman in the world."

The estates of Anthony N. Brady and H. M. Flagler also were mentioned as possible contributors to the income tax on the same scale on the assumption that they had not been distributed when the tax was paid.

As for the others regarded as likely to be in the million-a-year class, H. P. Davison is a member of J. P. Morgan & Co. Judge Gary is the head of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Schwab is President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, and was the first President of the Steel Corporation, and before that of the Carnegie Steel Company. Otto H. Kahn is a partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Norman B. Ream is a Director of the Steel Corporation and has extensive railroad and banking interests. Levi P. Morton is Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company and has a large private fortune aside from that connection. W. K. Vanderbilt is a leading capitalist in the railroad world. August Belmont is the head of a big banking firm. John D. Ryan is President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and also has banking and railroad interests. C. K. G. Billings is one of the chief owners of the gas companies in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Cochran's wealth consists chiefly of his interests in the great Smith Carpet Works at Yonkers. Mrs. Kennedy inherited a large share of her husband's fortune, which was appraised at more than $65,000,000, of which $30,000,000 was bequeathed to colleges and other institutions. Mr. Lewisohn has rich copper properties and interests in railroads, real estate, and other investments.

Those who discussed the matter said that no doubt a good many names were omitted from these lists that were as much entitled to be included as some of those that were, but had failed to occur to them at the moment.

Surprised at the Total.

Another subject of discussion yesterday was the total number of individuals making returns under the Income Tax law, which was considerably less than originally estimated by its sponsors. This total was 357,598.

In the United Kingdom the number of taxpayers is much larger. There the tax applies to incomes as small as $800 a year, while in this country only those receiving more than $3,000 are affected, and if married only those receiving more than $4,000. The tax is also heavier in account in the United Kingdom, and the total collected is several times what it was here.

Owing to differences of classification for the purpose of the tax, as well as in methods of collection, it is impossible to make an absolute comparison of the number paying in the United Kingdom with those paying here. Partnerships are also included in the number reported there, while here each member of a firm makes his own return.

The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for 1912-13, the last year available, gives figures as to the number of taxpayers and the amount of their incomes for 1913-14 as follows:

Profits from businesses, concerns, professions, employments, &c.	Number. 685,851	Amount. £583,812,069
Salaries of Government, corporation, and public employ officials	522,021	119,697,415
Total	1,177,872	£703,009,484

The incomes represented by these two classifications are only part of the incomes brought under the review of the department. This is obvious, as the amount so classified is £703,009,484, whereas the total gross income of all classes of profits for the year was £1,045,833,755. The difference between the two amounts, 342,824,291, represents income derived from ownership of land, houses, &c., from occupation of lands and from the interest of British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. Owing to the fact that about two-thirds of the income tax is collected indirectly, the figures in the table cannot be regarded as giving either the actual number of income taxpayers or the total incomes from all sources of the persons and firms included.

The rate of the tax for the year was 1 shilling 2 pence in the pound, but some "abatements" are made, similar to our deductions. The net receipts for the year were £60,505,094, or about $300,000,000.

FORTUNES IN OTHER STATES.

Those Who Are Locally Credited with Incomes of $1,000,000.

In response to inquiries by THE TIMES yesterday, these dispatches were received, giving, of course, unofficial estimates of the big fortunes of residents of various States:

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—There are not more than half a dozen men in Delaware who have incomes of $100,000,000 a year. They are all confined to the du Pont family. Senator H. A. du Pont and his brother, William du Pont, are probably the leaders. William du Pont lives at Culpeper, Va., but he maintains a mansion near Wilmington and is here very often. The fortunes of these men are estimated between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000. Both have retired from business.

Gen. T. Coleman du Pont, President of the du Pont Powder Company; Alfred I. du Pont, and Pierre S. du Pont are rated at from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. They are cousins.

Ex-Senator Harry A. Richardson of Dover is a millionaire several times, but his income does not total $1,000,000. It is estimated that the incomes of Senator du Pont and his brother, William, reach $2,000,000 a year. The incomes of the other du Ponts mentioned total $1,000,000 or possibly more.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 23.—Detroit men who are credited with incomes of $1,000,000 a year are John Dodge, Horace Dodge, Henry Ford, E. L. Ford, and M. J. Murphy.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Ohioans whose annual incomes are supposed to amount to $1,000,000 a year and estimates of their fortunes are as follows:

Cleveland—E. W. Oriebay, $20,000,000; J. H. Wade, Jr., $20,000,000; L. C. Hanna, $30,000,000; George H. Worthington, $20,000,000.

Cincinnati—Charles P. Taft, $20,000,000.

Akron—O. C. Barber, $25,000,000.

Philadelphia's Big List.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 23.—A list of some of this State's wealthy citizens—those who are reputed to be worth $20,000,000 and whose yearly incomes therefore average more than $1,000,000—would include E. T. Stotesbury, the Philadelphia banker, capitalist, and grand opera guarantor; C. M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Mrs. Anne Weightman Walker Penfield, wife of the Ambassador to Austria; Charles C. Harrison, a leader of Philadelphia society; Col. H. C. Trexler of Allentown, Penn.; William West Frazier, an official of the Atlantic Sugar Refining Company; Percival Roberts, an official of the Pencoyd Iron Works; the McCormick estate of Harrisburg, part of which belongs to Vance McCormick, candidate for Governor; Alexander J. Stewart of Franklin County, and C. Q. McWilliams of Shamokin.

In the western part of the State the names of the Thaws, the Peacocks, and the Carnegies of course, would be included in such a list.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 23.—Henry Walters, the noted art collector and railroad capitalist, who votes in Baltimore but has homes both in New York and Baltimore, is the only Marylander reputed to have an annual income of $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 23.—B. M. Duke of

FOUR MEN KILLED AS MOTOR UPSETS

Another, F. J. Gassman, Dying After Accident at Fulton St. in Hempstead, L. I.

HIT CURB AT TERRIFIC SPEED

Jog in Roadway Causes Machine to Plunge Against Building—Victims' Skulls Crushed.

Four men were killed and another so severely injured that he was expected to die when an automobile in which they were driving hit the curb of Fulton Street in Hempstead, L. I., last night and they were thrown out. The machine belonged to F. J. Gassman of 418 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, who probably will die.

Dead.

MATHIESEN, M., address not known.
MEYER, CHARLES, 85 Garden Street, Hoboken; saloon keeper.
MOOS, AUGUST, 200 River Street, Hoboken; hotel keeper.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN.

Injured.

GASSMAN, F. J., 418 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken; furnace dealer; fractured skull, will die; Nassau Hospital, Mineola.

The automobile was being driven east on Fulton Street. After Fulton Street crosses Franklin Street, one block from the centre of Hempstead, its continuation is several feet to the right of the old line. Witnesses said the Gassman car was running at a terrific rate of speed, and apparently whoever was driving was not familiar with the curve he must make.

When the motorists got near enough to see it, apparently, they had too much speed to make the change of direction. The machine did not clear the curb on the left side of the road, but struck it squarely. The passengers were flung out. The automobile hurtled across Fulton Street, which is very wide here, and landed against the curb in front of the driveway of Dr. H. M. Warner. One of the men was caught in the wreckage. The others were found on the road near by.

The skull of every one was crushed, and four of the men never made a sound. It was found that Gassman was still alive, and he was hurried to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola. His skull was fractured and he had no chance of recovering, surgeons said. All the victims were mutilated.

Dr. Joseph A. Kerrigan, who lives in the house next to the corner where the machine struck first, said he had gone to his window to open it just before the accident happened. He heard the car coming and the sound it made was like that of an express train. He said the men evidently had not had a second's warning, for there was not a single sound except the crash when the car hit.

In Mathiesen's clothing there were a cross given by the Emperor of Germany to those who sacrificed their jewelry to raise funds for the war, and part of a ticket on the steamship Vaterland. This ticket was dated Sept. 12, 1914, and was the unused half. The ticket was purchased in Europe and was good for a passage back on the steamer from this country. There was also a special Deputy Sheriff's badge of Hudson County in the clothing. Meyer was a member of Hudson Lodge F. and A. M., No. 71 of Hoboken.

The men had about $200 each in their clothing. They were all well dressed and wore diamonds, both in rings and in scarfpins.

The fourth man, who was not identified, was about 40 years of age, weighed 160 pounds, and was 5 feet 7 inches tall. He wore a light suit and a diamond in his tie.

Three of the bodies were found in a heap almost on top of one another. Gassman was conscious when picked up, but quickly lapsed into unconsciousness. Dr. Warner revived him, but he was in such condition that he could not tell who were with him in the car or how the accident happened.

COLD BATHING KILLS MAN.

Victim at Coney Island Followed a Physician's Advice.

Leon Geismann, a real estate man who has offices at 1,120 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, and lives at 450 Ocean Parkway, went to Coney Island early yesterday for an ocean bath. He was accompanied by John Hamflin, 17 years old, of the same address, who drove him to the shore in a pony cart.

As the youth stood on the beach he saw Geismann throw up his hands. Hamflin untied the reins from the pony and tried to make a lifeline of them, but they would not reach, and he called for help. Policeman Crowley of the Coney Parkway Baths waded out and got the bather to shore unconscious.

Dr. Von Deylen of the Coney Island Hospital found Geismann dead. The family, who said he took Winter baths on the advice of his physician, thought he had had a stroke of apoplexy while in the water. Besides his widow, Geismann left six children, two pairs of twins among them. He was a member of the Realty Exchange and an officer in the Jewish Federation of Charities of Brooklyn.

Arnold Constable & Co.

TODAY'S IMPORTANT OFFERINGS

A Truly Remarkable Sale of
Men's Fine Overcoats
¼ to ⅓ Under Conservative Values

Representing a highly advantageous purchase of strictly hand tailored Overcoats of the smartest novelty and staple Top Coatings.

Made in the newest and most correct styles for Fall and Winter 1914-15, and including medium and heavy weights for every occasion.

Assorted in These Three Special Groups

NEW GLENGARY CHECKED TOP COATS.	*Value $27.00*	19.50
CRAVENETTE ENGLISH OVERCOATS.	*Value $28.00*	
FANCY HOMESPUN OVERCOATS.	*Value $25.00*	
SPECIAL NOVELTY BLACK COATS.	*Value $27.00*	
BLACK AND WHITE NOVELTY OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	24.00
FINE NOVELTY MIXED OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
NEWEST BLUE MIXTURE OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
CONSERVATIVE AND NEAT OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
ST. GEORGE'S VICUNA OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	26.50
SILK LINED DRESS OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	
NOVELTY QUARTER SILK LINED OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	
FINE GRADE MELTON OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	

A Most Important Sale will be held
This day, Saturday, only of
600 Women's Imported Japanese Padded Robes, Kimonos and Mandarins

Direct from the Orient, and including the most luxurious and beautiful of Boudoir Robes, hand-embroidered in the exquisite designs and colorings typical of Oriental Art.

At the following extreme Reductions from the Regular Prices.

SILK PADDED ROBES—Contrasting or self silk linings. *Regular price $8.50, at* **5.25**

SILK PADDED ROBES—Extra full silk lined. *Regular price $11.50, at* **6.95**

SILK KIMONOS—Hand embroidered; silk lined. *Regular price $15.00, at* **9.75**

SILK MANDARINS—Elaborately hand embroidered. Silk lined. *Regular price $12.50, at* **7.95**

CREPE DE CHINE MANDARIN COATS—Exquisitely hand embroidered; silk lined. *Regular price $35.00, at* **22.50**

75 Smart "Top Coats"
For Misses and Small Women

Of the most fashionable Autumn Coatings, including English Mixtures, Boucle, Plaids, Zibeline and Broadcloth. In a style range suitable for every occasion.

Value	*$21.50*	*$23.50*	*$29.50*	*$32.50*
Today	**14.50**	**16.50**	**22.50**	**26.50**

Blouses for Every Occasion

A special new offering of the season's most appealing models—developed in a large assortment of popular blouse fabrics and comprising the following:

Dressy and Practical Styles.
Specially priced.

WHITE SATIN—Lace sleeves; velvet trimmings.	5.50
"PUSSY WILLOW" SILK—Tailleur model in Autumn shades.	
CREPE AND FLOWERED CHIFFON—Over lace; transparent sleeves.	
CREPE DE CHINE—In white and flesh; panne velvet collar.	
ALL OVER EMBROIDERED NET—High collar; long sleeves.	
CREPE DE CHINE—Embroidered model.	2.95
FINE LACE—With silk trimmings.	
CREPE DE CHINE—Hemstitched model; large buttons.	
BLACK JAP SILK—With self trimmings.	1.85
VOILE—Embroidered and lace trimmed.	
LINEN—White and colored and self colored collars.	

Broadway & 19th Street

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

1,000 Smart TRIMMED HATS

We have closed out the entire October output of one of New York's foremost makers

HATS MADE TO SELL AT $7.00 TO $12.50



YOUR CHOICE **$2.97** EACH

Included are semi-dress and Dress Hats representing all the newest and smartest styles of the moment.

There are Hats for young Misses and Women; Hats for every occasion; Hats to suit every need and every whim and inclination.

These Hats have been very carefully made and expertly and stylishly trimmed. Most of them are made of very finest Lyons Velvet and other materials.

The shapes represent the latest and most attractive creations of designers noted for their exquisite taste.

The trimmings consist of practically everything that is in vogue, including rich Ostrich garnitures, Feather Fantasies, Silver Ornaments, Ostrich Plumes and Furs of different kinds, embracing those most popular this season.

Majority of the Hats are Black—but there are numerous Hats in colors, including Brown and Navy, and there are many Black Hats with touches of color.

The Hats *illustrated* give but a faint idea of this wonderful collection of 1,000 of the season's most modish Hats—to be sold at very much less than they cost to produce.

TRIMMED MILLINERY SALON, SECOND FLOOR.

The Latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

Men's & Young Men's Suits

One of the Best-known Manufacturers of High Grade Suits for Men and Young Men Offered Us 4000 Suits

We Selected 800 Suits From the Lot

And have added them to our already complete stock. To start the season with profit to our customers these suits are

OFFERED AT A SAVING OF 1/5

The materials are Fancy Mixed Cassimeres, Cheviots and Worsteds, Unfinished Worsted, Scotch Cheviots, Homespuns and Tweeds, all the newest Tartan checks and pencil stripes which are so popular this season.

Suits for Men of Taste $19.75

There are 37 distinct styles. High waistcoats, narrow trousers and soft rolling lapels. More conservative models for men of mature years.

Men's Highest Grade Suits $24.75

Suits of this quality in specialty stores sell for $30. There are 27 styles. All the garments are hand tailored. Some are strictly English, others conservative.

Snappy Suits for Young Men $14.75

An exceptional opportunity to obtain a high-grade suit at a most attractive price. The materials are in up-to-date patterns, and every garment is hand tailored.

Overcoats for Men and Young Men
$14.75, $19.75, $24.75

The style, material and tailoring of the Overcoats have caused much favorable comment. We have over a score of different styles that are the latest designs from Fifth Avenue tailors and London makers. Some of the popular styles are the Balmacaans, Chesterfield, Great Coat, Kimono, Double Breasted, and Raglan, in Silk Yoke Lining, some silk lined throughout.

FIFTH FLOOR



Shirt Novelty for Young Men
$1.69

The new mushroom pin-pleated bosom Shirt, extra soft or laundered, single or double cuffs attached. Fresh from the workroom.
Sold in specialty shops at $2.00 and $2.50.
MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Oriental Rug Specials
A Saving of About ½ in Some Rugs

Visitors to the Oriental Rug Department today will find a number of unusual money-saving opportunities.

Extra Special Royal Kazak Rugs, $49.50
Elsewhere $75.00 to $100.00.
Average size, 5 ft. 1 in. x 8 ft. 2 in.

Royal Bagdad Mossoul Rugs, $34.50.
Standard Price, $50.00.
Large sizes, which average 4 ft. 8 in. x 9 ft. 6 in.

Beloochistan Rugs, $15.74.
Macy's Usual Price, $24.74.
Extra quality.

Khiva Room Size Rugs, $72.50.
Made to sell at $110.00.
A new importation. Average size, 7 ft. 9 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.

Karabagh Rugs, from Tiflis, $5.94.
Sold in Specialty Shops at $10.
A new importation by way of Constantinople.
FOURTH FLOOR.

Inlaid LINOLEUMS
(sq. yd.) **69c**
Elsewhere (sq. yd.) 85c
Tile and imitation wood effects in 15 patterns. Combinations of any colorings to suit the color scheme of wall and woodwork. Goods are two yards wide.
FOURTH FLOOR.

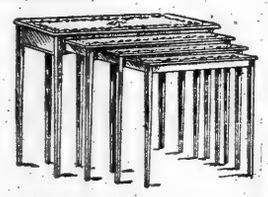
Attractive Single Pieces In Mahogany Furniture

An excellent opportunity to obtain single pieces of Solid Mahogany Furniture at the Usual Macy Savings. The pieces described below are artistic in design, dependable in quality and excellent in material and construction.



"Martha Washington" Sewing Table
(As illustrated)
$12.74.

Very special at this price; made of solid Mahogany in dovetail construction. Top is 29 x 14½ inches, pockets on each side are 18 inches, 11½ inches wide; three drawers in centre; top drawer is fitted with sliding tray.
Same Table with inlaid lines at..... $13.74



NEST OF TABLES
(As illustrated)
$19.89.

Tables are made of beautiful Mahogany and have inlaid lines. They are made so they can slide under one, making a nest of four. These are not only attractive, but useful, and are made of best grade of mahogany.

SIXTH FLOOR.

A Sale of Scrim Curtains
$1.69 and $1.98 (pair)

Macy's Usual Price $2.24 and $2.97 (pair).

There are 1,800 pairs of Lace-Trimmed Scrim Curtains in the lot. The materials are of excellent quality, and the trimmings are of Barmen Cluny lace.

"Marie Antoinette" Lace Panels.
2½ yds. x 36 in.
2½ yds. x 40 in.
2½ yds. x 45 in.
$2.89 $3.24 $3.49

Lacet Arabian Panels.
2½ yds. x 40 in.
2½ yds. x 45 in.
$4.24 $4.49

French Lacet Arabian Lace Curtains (pr.)
$5.94.

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

AXMINSTER RUGS
At Savings of About ¼

Some of these Rugs are seamless and perfect; others, especially the 8.3 x 10.6 and 9 x 12, are slightly mismatched at the seams. The weave has no imperfections, the Rugs are not torn, nor do they contain drop stitches. Oriental designs and two tone effects.

Size.		Quality.	Special Price.
27 in. x 52 in.		$2.00	**$1.54**
4 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in.	Seamless	$7.50	**$5.89**
6 ft. x 9 ft.	Seamless	$15.50	**$13.48**
8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.	Seamed	$22.50	**$16.89**
9 ft. x 12 ft.	Seamed	$24.50	**$18.89**

FOURTH FLOOR.

Latest Fiction Within Reach Of All At Macy Prices

"She is well read." How frequently this expression is heard and how much weight it carries. To be well read means not only to have an inkling of what has happened, but to be able to converse intelligently on current events and authors. The latest fiction number by a known author is bound to prove a welcome companion on these long cool evenings.

	Publishers' Price.	Macy's Price.
Soldier of the Legion, C. N. & A. M. Williamson,	$1.35	$1.21
Winning the Wilderness, M. H. McCarter,	$1.35	$1.21
Christopher Quarles, P. J. Brebner,	$1.35	$1.21
Ward of Tecumseh, Crittenden Marriott,	$1.35	$1.21
Sealed Valley, Hulbert Footner,	$1.25	$1.12
Night Watches, W. W. Jacobs,	$1.25	$1.12
Lady of Leisure, Ethel Sedgwick,	$1.35	$1.21
Hilda Against the World, Victoria Cross,	$1.25	$1.12
Perch of the Devil, Gertrude Atherton,	$1.35	$1.21
Wall of Partition, Florence Barclay,	$1.35	$1.21
Woman in the Alcove, Jennette Lee,	$1.00	.89
Big Tremaine, Marie Van Vorst,	$1.35	$1.21
Call of the East, Thurlow Fraser,	$1.25	$1.12
Bambie, Majorie B. Cooke,	$1.25	$1.12
Prince of Graustark, George Barr McCutcheon,	$1.35	$1.21
How It Happened, Kate L. Bosher,	$1.00	.89

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST., REAR.

SEEKS TO COMPEL DR. BECK TO TESTIFY

Commissioner Wallstein Will Ask Warrant for Physician's Arrest in Weingart Inquiry.

SAYS HE EVADED QUESTIONS

Investigation Still Being Made Into Official Conduct of Coroner Hellenstein and Dr. Lehane.

The part played by Coroner Herman Hellenstein and Coroner's Physician Timothy D. Lehane in the inquiry into the death of Isaac Weingart, an importer, who died at his home, 285 Central Park West, on Nov. 6, references to which were made incidentally at the trial of Dr. Otto H. Schultze, formerly a Coroner's physician, for insubordination, has not been dropped, it was learned yesterday. Papers filed with the Clerk of Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court, yesterday disclosed that the Weingart case has been under investigation for some time by Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, and that an unwilling witness in the Commissioner's inquiry is to be brought before Justice Pendleton on Monday morning on an application for a warrant for his arrest for refusing to answer questions which the Commissioner put to him.

He will ask for a warrant for Dr. Bodog Beck, a physician of 285 Central Park West, the same apartment house in which Mr. Weingart died. Dr. Beck was called by the Weingart family following the discovery of the body in a bathtub filled with water and notified Coroner Hellenstein, describing the case to him, according to the papers filed yesterday, as "a very doubtful and important" one.

Mr. Weingart, it was asserted by Dr. Schultze at the time of the trial, was insured for $30,000. A verdict of suicide would have made the insurance void. The inquiry which Commissioner Wallstein is making, the papers filed yesterday show, is "to ascertain facts relative to the question whether the officials proceeded in good faith and in accordance with the law to inquire into, ascertain, and certify the cause of death, or whether, in the proceeding which they took, the officials, or either of them, were guilty of misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance."

"Asphyxia, due to natural causes," was the verdict rendered at Coroner Hellenstein's inquest, although, it is asserted in the papers filed by Commissioner Wallstein, "the Coroner's physician did not perform an autopsy, and at the inquest Dr. Beck was not asked by the Coroner for and did not give all the facts and circumstances which were within his knowledge and to which he could testify, although they were previously communicated to Hellenstein." It is further shown in the papers that Dr. Beck testified that he had been acquainted with Coroner Hellenstein for about fifteen years, and that following his visit to the Weingart apartments, shortly after 7:30 in the morning, Dr. Beck called up the Coroner by telephone at his home.

Dr. Beck, according to Commissioner Wallstein's application for a warrant, refused to answer thirty-four questions which were asked during the Commissioner's investigation. He did so on advice of his counsel, J. E. Whiting, on the ground of professional privilege.

"It was essential to the due, proper, reasonable, and lawful investigation, ascertainment and certification of the cause of death of Mr. Weingart," says the Commissioner, "to determine by all due, lawful, and reasonably available means whether the asphyxiation of the deceased was due to natural causes, as by drowning after a stroke of apoplexy suffered by the deceased while bathing, or by suicide, as by self-administered gas poisoning. In order to determine whether the officials discharged their official duties in good faith, it was material, necessary and pertinent to ascertain whether the Coroner and the Coroner's physician lawfully and in good faith omitted to make an autopsy on the body and whether the Coroner in good faith omitted to elicit and lay before his jury at the inquest all the facts which were then in the possession of Dr. Beck."

Commissioner Wallstein, when questioned by a TIMES reporter about his action against Beck, refused to make any comment. "I have nothing to say," he asserted. "In due course the public will know through this office's investigation of the Coroners' office."

ASK COURT TO OUST PASTOR

Princeton Baptists Allege Irregularities and Call Mr. Jones a Boss.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Members of the Bright Hope Baptist Church of Princeton, who say they are a majority of the congregation, asked the Court of Chancery today for an injunction against the Rev. T. J. Jones, pastor.

The petition characterizes the Rev. Mr. Jones as a "dominant boss," says he has deceived the congregation, has failed to live up to the rules for Baptist Church government, has read members out of the fold, has failed to account for money, and is guilty of other irregularities.

The petitioners say the minister has ignored the Trustees and has named a Treasurer of his own choosing. They say he has made a rule that every male of the church shall pay 50 cents a month and every female 25 cents and put guards at the church door to keep out those who were three months in arrears.

They further say that when he was called from Virginia in 1913 the congregation promised him a parsonage, when he said he was soon to be married. But, they say, he has since said nothing about marriage, although he insists on collecting the rent of the parsonage. Last March the church collected $406 to pay off a mortgage, and the petition alleges that the money has not been paid out, and asks the pastor to explain.

LORIMER UNDER BOND.

Surrenders When Warrant Is Issued for Him and Gives $30,000 Bail.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Warrants were sworn out today for ex-United States Senator William Lorimer, Charles B. Munday, and twelve other officials of the La Salle Street Bank and allied institutions, against whom indictments were returned yesterday charging them with looting the bank. Mr. Lorimer, upon hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, came into the courtroom and provided bonds for $30,000.

The aggregate of the bonds demanded of all the defendants is $275,000. The first of the indicted men to surrender was John B. Devoney, ex-President of the International Trust and Savings Bank.

20 DEAD IN FLOOD.

Creeks Running Through San Antonio Overflow After Rainfall.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 23.—Probably twenty persons were drowned here today in a flood of the San Antonio River and the San Pedro and Alazan Creeks. A five-inch rainfall in less than three hours caused a fifteen-foot flood in the river and put the creeks out of their banks from 100 to 1,000 feet.

All the deaths occurred in the two creeks, which run through the city. A number of small dwellings were undermined and swept away. The property loss will be about $150,000. A number of unidentified Mexicans are among the drowned.

CARMAN JURORS GET CASE TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

Q.—You said you were suspicious of your husband, didn't you, Mrs. Carman? A.—Yes.

Q.—When were your suspicions first aroused? A.—I can't say definitely, but I should say about a year ago.

Q.—Was it in the Winter or the Summer that you first had reason to suspect your husband? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Well, then, tell of the first occasion on which you had cause to be suspicious of Dr. Carman's actions. A.—Why, I don't know of any one particular occasion.

Q.—Was your suspicion aroused by some little incident, then? A.—I don't know—it was aroused by a combination of circumstances, I suppose, following some incident perhaps.

Q.—Then it was aroused by some little incident? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Was the first thing to arouse your suspicion a woman? A.—Why no—a rumor I would say.

Q.—The rumor was about a woman? A.—No.

Q.—It was not about a woman? A.—Oh, it was just caused by people asking about "the doctor's girls" and such things as that, while we were away from home.

Q.—When was the first time some one asked about his girls in your presence? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it in your house? A.—No, it was while we were out, somewhere, visiting friends or at some entertainment in a private house.

Q.—What private house? A.—I can't say. We went to a number of the houses of our friends and I overheard these comments several times.

Witness Shows Asperity.

Mrs. Carman said comments might have been made in the homes of the Sutherlands, the Macks, the Spences, or other Freeport friends, but that she could not remember definitely. She had been fidgeting with the ends of the fingers of her white gloves while the questions were being asked and her voice had sunk lower and lower. The District Attorney now said curtly: "Please speak up, Mrs. Carman." She leaned over the desk, placing her elbows on it and her chin in her hands, and gazed at him coldly. Asked if it was at each of these houses, Mrs. Carman said with some asperity: "I won't put it on any one!" Mr. Smith persisted and she said she did not remember. She said that she and the doctor visited their friends about once a month, at their houses.

Q.—Were the remarks spoken in jest or seriously? A.—They were spoken in jest.

Q.—You knew that at the time? A.—At first, then they were made so often that I got tired of it.

Q.—Tell of some of the remarks you refer to. A.—Oh, the men would ask Dr. Carman, "Well, did you stay out all night last night?" and "How are your girls, doctor?" and would say, "The doctor is some devil."

Q.—You didn't have any desire to know about the doctor's relations with his patients did you, Mrs. Carman? A.—Not with his professional patients.

Q.—What other kind could you mean? A.—I meant other people.

Q.—Did you ever ask Dr. Carman what he was doing out all night? A.—I don't remember—probably.

Q.—Did you believe he told you the truth? A.—I am not sure whether I did or not.

Q.—How long was this period during which you didn't know whether or not you could believe your husband? A.—I don't know.

Q.—About a year? A.—I suppose so.

"Oh, Mrs. Carman, speak out," Mr. Smith exclaimed. Her voice again had become subdued. "Yes, Mr. Smith," she replied softly, looking at him and smiling faintly. If the tone she used and the use of the District Attorney's name was assumed for effect, it proved Mrs. Carman the wonderful actress she had been credited with being since she came into public notice on the night of June 23. The District Attorney had been known to all the members of her family for years as "Mr. Smith." He cleared his throat as though embarrassed and resumed in the persuasive tone he had used before.

Q.—Previous to a year ago, did the men talk of Dr. Carman's girls in the same manner? A.—I don't remember, but I didn't take particular notice until last year.

Q.—Did your suspicions increase during the year? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did they continue to increase until you had the dictograph installed? A.—Yes.

Not Suspicious Now.

Q.—You have absolutely no suspicions of him now? A.—No. I have had absolutely none since the tragedy, I think.

Q.—You heard a few things over the dictograph? A.—Nothing of importance.

Q.—Why did you say what you heard was reassuring if you heard nothing important? A.—Because I didn't hear anything to sustain the suspicion, and I thought I'd made a mistake.

Q.—Did strange women frequently come to see the doctor? A.—Yes, (slowly.)

Q.—The largest part of his practice was with women, wasn't it? A.—I don't know about that.

Q.—There was a larger number of strange women than of other persons, though, wasn't there? A.—I can't say.

Q.—Didn't you say yesterday that when women came frequently you suspected them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whether you knew them or not? A.—Why, certainly. When one came often, that was the one I suspected.

Q.—Didn't you know it was not unusual for a patient to call frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mrs. Carman was asked if she believed that her husband was truthful at the time she slapped the face of Mrs. Varriance, the trained nurse. She said she believed he would have told the truth if she had asked him.

Q.—And all during the period when Mrs. Varriance was coming to his office you believed him truthful and yet didn't ask him about her visit? A.—No, I didn't ask him.

Q.—Just answer yes or no, Mrs. Carman; I'm going to be fair with you.

Q.—Did the fact that a woman came to your husband's office often during office hours make you suspicious of the woman or of your husband? A.—Both.

Q.—You would imagine or believe that improper relations existed between them, wouldn't you? A.—Yes, I suppose so.

Q.—And so you believed him to be the sort a man who was susceptible to such things? A.—I must have.

Q.—So you must have thought other women more attractive to Dr. Carman than you were yourself?

The defendant offered several qualified answers to the question, but finally, when pressed for a direct answer, said "Yes."

Q.—Do you think of any one who was more attractive to him than yourself? A.—That was what I was trying to find out.

Q.—Whether there was one, or more? A.—Whether there were any at all.

Why She Slapped the Nurse.

Q.—When you got the dictograph, didn't you have one particular person in mind? A.—No.

Q.—So you suspected many? A.—Not exactly suspected them.

Q.—Did you think Mrs. Varriance was more attractive to your husband than yourself? A.—No.

Mrs. Carman smiled as she said this. The District Attorney produced the chart of the Carman house and grounds and asked Mrs. Carman to indicate by which door she had gone out when she spied on Dr. Carman and the nurse through the office window. She pointed to the door on the east side of the house. Asked if her suspicions had been aroused when she saw Mrs. Varriance in the waiting room before she went to the office, Mrs. Carman said no.

Q.—And so, although not suspicious at that time, you went around to the window to watch? You knew it was not proper to do this? A.—Certainly I knew it wasn't proper.

Q.—The first thing you saw was Dr. Carman passing money to her? A.—Yes, three five dollar bills.

Q.—The next thing you saw was the nurse kissing Dr. Carman? A.—Yes, when she was ready to go.

Q.—Which aroused you, the money or the kissing? A.—The money.

Q.—It never disturbed you in the least to see another woman kissing your husband? A.—No.

Q.—And your only objection was to seeing money leave the house by way of the nurse? A.—Yes.

Mrs. Carman told of rapping at the window when the nurse began to leave, and of going into the office and slapping her. She did not remember whether she had slapped the doctor, as Mrs. Varriance testified, saying that she was "very angry and didn't know what she did." Asked to show how she slapped the nurse, she swung her right hand smartly backward. While pointing at the chart Mrs. Carman had used her left hand. She says she is left-handed.

The District Attorney then asked her about her actions on the night of the shooting. She acted extremely nervous, although he spoke always in a low voice. She told the same story she had told in her direct testimony and at the Coroner's inquest. One new point was brought out. The District Attorney asked if she could walk very silently in the bath slippers she said she put on to go downstairs when she heard the shot. She replied, "Why, yes." One of the persons in the doctor's waiting room, Archie Post, testified that the curtains were so nearly closed that persons passing on the other side could not be seen, but that he had heard only one person pass, and that was little Elizabeth, who was singing at the time. The route Mrs. Carman was said to have taken to the office window would have necessitated her passing the curtain.

Two Strange Women.

Mrs. Carman said she didn't know what the noise was that she heard, and she thought it came from the back of the house. Her next answer showed that she went to the office, which she did not enter, instead of to the back of the house. She saw two women go out of the front door as she descended the steps.

"Did you ever ask the doctor who they were?"

"Yes; he said he didn't know," was the reply.

"Has he made any effort to find out?"

Mrs. Carman's counsel, Mr. Levy, objected that the question was irrelevant, and Mr. Smith asked, "Then did you make an effort to find out who they were?" The reply was "No."

The next questions centred on the visit of her lawyer the next day. She said he came to extend his sympathy.

"That was when you asked him if he would advise you in case you needed any legal advice?" said Mr. Smith.

"Yes," she replied.

"So you anticipated that you would need the services of a lawyer?"

Turning toward Justice Kelby to give her answer, Mrs. Carman said: "There were about four lines in an afternoon newspaper that day telling of the finding of the dictograph and mentioning my name, and so I thought I might need advice."

"Now, Mrs. Carman," exclaimed Mr. Smith, raising his voice a little for the first time, "don't you know that the first thing published about the dictograph didn't appear until Thursday morning, and then appeared in great, big headlines?"

"I don't know it," she replied, fingering her gloves again.

Mrs. Carman said that when she bought the dictograph outright on June 23, a week before the shooting, the lease she had taken on it had three months to run.

"You said what you learned over it was reassuring?" she was asked.

"Yes."

"And so you had no suspicions left after you had used it until June 23?"

"I was getting over them."

"Wasn't it at that time that you paid the balance and became the owner?"

Mrs. Carman, a little confused, admitted that it was. She said she had not known the victim, Mrs. Bailey, and said that she saw her for the first time when, acting on Mr. Levy's advice, she went to the Hempstead morgue to view the body.

Never Called at Bailey Home.

"Did it occur to you when you went to Hempstead, to go to the morgue, to go to the Bailey house?"

"I never thought of it."

"Well, the fact of an innocent woman being shot in your husband's office made a great impression on you, didn't it, Mrs. Carman?"

"Yes."

Here the District Attorney put emotion into his voice, and Mrs. Carman seemed deeply affected by the next few questions, but soon regained her composure.

Q.—You were grieved, weren't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever go to the Bailey house to extend your sympathy? A.—No.

Q.—Did you write? A.—No.

Q.—And you knew two children, a husband, and an aged mother had been bereaved? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you never made one single effort to extend your sympathy to these bereaved persons, Mrs. Carman? A.—No.

A.—And went to see the dead body in the Morgue to be certain you never had seen it before? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was some of the advice Mr. Levy gave you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You knew then that there would be doubt as to whether you had seen Mrs. Bailey before? A.—No.

Q.—You didn't go into the doctor's office to view the body Tuesday night? A.—No.

Q.—Do you remember me telling you that it looked natural? A.—No.

"That's all," said Mr. Smith crisply, taking his seat. Mr. Levy then asked Mrs. Carman if there was any reason she had not visited Mrs. Bailey's relatives. She said she didn't feel free to do so.

"Because you were suspected?" he asked.

"Yes."

Elizabeth Carman Testifies.

Elizabeth, Mrs. Carman's daughter, who is 10 years old, was called to the stand by the defense. Justice Kelby asked if she were old enough to be considered a responsible witness, and Mr. Graham said that she had testified at the Coroner's inquest. Dressed in a fluffy little white frock, with blue ribbons running from neck to knee, and wearing a black straw hat with a red ribbon, she presented a striking appearance in the witness chair. She could hardly see over the stand before the chair. When asked questions to which she answered "no" she shook her head vigorously, her yellow curls dancing about her face under the wide straw hat.

Elizabeth's story was the same she told at the inquest and each question was answered with a promptness remarkable in one so young. She told of going to the city with her mother and grandmother on the day of the shooting, of eating dinner shortly after their return, of being told by her mother not to practice on the piano that night, and of running to the head of the steps when she heard the shooting. Here, she said, she was joined by her mother, whom she followed to the bedroom. Then Mr. Levy said she was ready for cross-examination.

"Elisabeth, you're very fond of your mother, aren't you?" asked the District Attorney.

"Yes, Sir," the little girl responded smiling.

"That's all."

The child was no more surprised than the roomful of spectators.

Mrs. Conklin, mother of Mrs. Carman, was called. Small, sallow, clad in a black dress, with a little black hat, she took the stand nervously. She is 72 and somewhat deaf. When Mrs. Conklin went to the stand Mrs. Carman, opposite her at the end of the counsel table, put her handkerchief to her eyes and kept it there until after her mother had left the stand. Mrs. Conklin said that she ran downstairs when she heard the "noise." She said she thought Celia Coleman had dropped something. There were some people at the door, and she asked them what had happened. They told her somebody had been shot and passed out of the door. Then she went into the doctor's office and saw the body on the floor. She said she unlocked the office door to the pantry, which Celia Coleman testified was open when she and Mrs. Carman entered the office through it, and went into the dining room. It was light, she said, and she saw Celia in there at the head of the dining table. She went to the kitchen door and looked east and west, but saw no one, and went back to the office. Once she saw Celia in the office. She could not remember which time.

Mrs. Conklin said she then went upstairs to Mrs. Carman's room, and that Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Corby, Mrs. Powell's daughter, and Mrs. Carman and Elizabeth were there. All were crying, she thought. The District Attorney questioned her briefly.

Didn't See Farrell.

Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, who works in the First National Bank at Freeport, took the stand. She said that she was the first to run downstairs when she heard the shot. Two strange women and a strange man had run into the hall, she said, and she opened the front door to let them out, going out ahead of them herself. Mrs. Powell said that she looked about on the lawn, but saw no one. Asked if Farrell was there, she said, "No, I surely would have seen him." She went into the office, saw the body on the floor, and ran upstairs to get a handkerchief, she said, and explained that she was crying. Then she returned to the office and helped move the body to a couch and went again upstairs. Celia Coleman was not in the office, as she testified, Mrs. Powell said. Asked what clothes she wore on the night of the shooting, Mrs. Powell said she had on the same clothes she wore in court today. She was wearing a white dress, with a low neck.

Mr. Smith questioned Mrs. Powell about the time immediately preceding the shooting. Mrs. Powell said she was positive she was in her mother's room upstairs for twenty minutes before the shot was fired. George Golder, who was in the waiting room, said he saw a woman in white pass the door to the room less than twenty minutes before the shooting. She declared she never heard the report of the revolver, but heard only the crash of the glass. She thought it was in the kitchen, she said. This she could not explain. She said she became excited when she heard the noise.

"What" exclaimed the District Attorney, "were you excited at what you thought was the breaking of glass in the kitchen?"

"Yes."

Golder, a diminutive laborer of Freeport, was recalled to the stand and acknowledged that he had testified before the Grand Jury that he saw a woman in white and Celia Coleman enter the doctor's office while he was there, just after the shooting. He thought she was Mrs. Powell. Mrs. Powell had just said she was not in the office when Celia was there. This point of difference remained open. At the inquest Golder testified that he saw two women on the porch when he entered whom he took to be Mrs. Carman and her mother. He also testified that a woman in white passed through the dining room when he took to be Mrs. Carman. In this, he said, he made a mistake, and he thought it must have been Mrs. Powell who passed through. At that time, Mrs. Powell said, she was in her mother's room.

Dr. Carman Ill at Ease.

Dr. Carman, a large, good-looking man, slightly florid, took the stand in his wife's defense at the opening of the afternoon session. He was painfully ill at ease. Even in his direct examination he was hesitant and seldom positive in his answers. During his severe cross-examination at the hands of District Attorney Smith he repeatedly avoided giving responsive answers. Justice Kelby occasionally intervened to put a question to the witness after the District Attorney, in several attempts, had failed to elicit a reply.

The physician told of hearing a crash of glass in an office window as he was ushering Mrs. Bailey to the door at the end of her visit. Turning, he saw a revolver shoved through the hole in the window. It was pointing at him. It was moved to and fro for an instant to push aside the curtain, which evidently interfered with the aim of the person holding it. Dr. Carman said that as the revolver was fired he jumped behind an operating table.

"I'm shot," Mrs. Bailey said, according to his testimony. He replied:

"Oh, no, you're not."

As the witness saw her stagger he ran to her side. He laid her on the couch and then ran into the waiting room, he said, and called out, "Come in here."

Dr. Carman said that Golder, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Powell, and Celia Coleman entered the office after the shooting, but he was not sure of the order in which they came or how long each one stayed there. He testified that the shooting happened at 8:15 o'clock by his watch, which was five minutes slow.

On cross-examination District Attorney Smith called attention to Dr. Carman's Grand Jury testimony that it might have been either 7:45 or 8:15. Dr. Carman said he had thought it over and was sure that his present testimony was right. Mr. Smith tried to go into Dr. Carman's history but was cut short by Justice Kelby, who overruled the question:

"Were you not removed as Health Officer?"

Mr. Smith tried to show that Dr. Carman's patients were for the most part women, but the physician would not admit that this was true.

Delay in Calling Police.

The prosecuting officer did not have much success in attempting to show that Dr. Carman had delayed unnecessarily in calling the police. He said that he had telephoned first to Dr. William H. Runcie because he thought before Mrs. Bailey was dead that the calling of a physician was the most important thing. As soon as it was found that she was dead, he said, he called up in quick succession Coroner Norton and Mr. Bedell—a friend of Mrs. Bailey, to identify the body—and the police station. Special Officer Cuzzens had testified that he did not receive the telephone message from Dr. Carman until 9 o'clock. Dr. Carman insisted that he called up the police station about twenty minutes earlier than that.

Dr. Carman testified that Mrs. Bailey was almost a complete stranger to him, but that he thought he had seen her once before. On the day before the murder he dismissed all his patients, and there was a woman in the waiting room then whom he had never seen before. He testified that he believed her to be Mrs. Bailey.

District Attorney Smith pressed the witness hard to make him say whether, in ushering Mrs. Bailey to the door he had placed his hand on her elbow, as he testified yesterday, or on her shoulder, as he had testified before the Grand Jury and at the Coroner's inquest. Dr. Carman said he believed he had put his hand on her elbow; but that if he had testified otherwise on previous occasions he might have been right then and mistaken now. The District Attorney repeated a question asked at the inquest:

"Is it usual for you to become so familiar with a strange woman, making her first visit, as to place your hand on her shoulder?"

Dr. Carman replied that he was quite sure he had touched Mrs. Bailey's elbow, but that to place his hand on her shoulder would not have been remarkable.

The witness said he could see only part of two fingers, one on the trigger and one on the trigger-guard, of the hand that fired the shot, but he believed it to be the left hand of a man. District Attorney Smith asked him if on the day after the shooting he had not told Quinn, a previous witness, that it was the hand of a woman. Avoiding several questions, Dr. Carman repeated over and over that he now believed it to be a man's hand, but he finally said that, while he did not believe it had ever said it was a woman's hand, Quinn's memory might be better than his.

Contradicts Celia Coleman.

Contradicting the testimony of Celia Coleman, who said that her mistress, after the shooting, attempted to enter the office through the pantry, Dr. Carman said he had locked the pantry door before Mrs. Bailey had entered the office. He insisted, on cross-examination, that there was nothing singular about this action, for the reason that he always locked this door during office hours.

Dr. Carman said that he had never felt that his wife was jealous and suspicious until the time when she entered his office and slapped the face of Mrs. Varriance, the nurse.

On cross-examination Dr. Carman was asked many questions about the identity of a patient whom he had seen directly before Mrs. Bailey. Dr. Carman said he had been unable to find out who the man was. He was asked about his refusal to permit his books to be examined, in an endeavor to find out who the man might be. He said that he had turned over his books to two men, but that he took them back when he was told that the men were Burns detectives. The man who told him this, he said, was a detective whose name he did not remember. The defense brought out that the District Attorney had never attempted to get a legal order for the doctor's accounts to obtain this information.

After Dr. Carman left the stand the defense called several witnesses to prove that Celia Coleman in her earlier stories had professed that she knew nothing of the crime. Mrs. Helen Corby, a niece of Mrs. Carman, said Celia had told her on July 3 that she knew nothing about it. Her husband, C. Lee Corby, said that after the Coroner's inquest Celia had said:

"They tried to make me lie, and that vexed me, and when I'm vexed I cry."

Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro lawyer, testified that he had been employed by William J. Burns to question Celia, and that he had examined her at length, but that she had failed to incriminate Mrs. Carman. He said that Assistant District Attorney Weeks gave him back the transcript of her testimony with the remark that it was "no good."

The next witnesses for the defense were called to build up a theory that the murderer was a man, who approached the window from the rear of the Carman house, fired the shot, jumped over a neighboring fence, and ran away.

Saw Man Running Away.

Charles Adams, a negro of Freeport, said that on the night of the murder he had walked along the Merrick Road with Percy Smith, another negro, intending to ask for work mowing lawns on Ocean Avenue, but that on arriving at Ocean Avenue they had decided it was too late to apply for the jobs, and had started back. Counsel for the defense led him over the route he had taken very carefully to fix their arrival at the Merrick residence at the time when the shooting occurred.

Adams said that, as he approached, he heard a shot fired and saw a man run from in front of the Carman residence and jump over an adjoining fence. Smith, his companion, said that when they arrived at the Carman residence he heard a report which he took to be a firecracker, and heard Adams shout: "See that son-of-a-gun running."

Smith said he looked toward the Carman house, where Adams pointed, but saw nothing. He admitted on cross-examination that he had said at the inquest that this incident occurred at 8:30, but he explained that he had fixed the time by memory with the aid of a clock that he since had learned to be always an hour or so wrong.

Platt Conklin, father of Mrs. Carman, and Policeman Boyden, testified that they had found a picket freshly broken in the fence at about the place where a negro had seen a man jump and had found both gates of the Carman yard unlocked.

The District Attorney objected to receiving testimony from F. F. Miller regarding bloodhounds used in an attempt to trace the murderer. Justice Kelby wanted time to study the authorities on the point and an adjournment was taken until today. The prosecution and defense both said they were sure they could complete their cases at the morning session and sum up in the afternoon, leaving time for the Justice's charge, so that the case could go to the jury tonight.

POSTUM.

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"Coffee poisoning in its chronic form may be the cause of tremor, of ringing in the ears; of acrid eructations, of severe continuous headaches, creeping, pricking sensations in the skin; sensations of heat and cold, hysterical attacks, troubles of vision, dizziness, insomnia, all kinds of digestive disturbances. Coffee depresses the kidney functions, and skin symptoms are probably due to irritation from retained waste.

"Patients who cannot get along without tea or coffee, but feel uncomfortable and even sick when deprived of these stimulants, are, to all intents and purposes, drug fiends, and should be classified with habitues of tobacco, alcohol, opium, and other toxic agents."

NOTE—It is interesting to observe that as medical science more and more reveals the harmfulness of coffee to the health of both young and old there follows a tremendous increase in the use of the pure food beverage, POSTUM.

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FIND $50,000 THEFT AT LARCHMONT CLUB

Looting of Wine Cellar Nearly Causes Closing of Home of Yachting Organization.

EX-MANAGER IS ARRESTED

House Committee Head Turns Sleuth and Discovers Long Series of Thefts by Employes.

A long series of thefts from the wine cellar and pantry of the Larchmont Yacht Club, running into thousands of dollars and almost forcing the famous old yachting organization to close its home on the north shore of Long Island Sound facing Glen Cove, was revealed yesterday by the arrest in a New York hotel of T. W. Deveraux, until a fortnight ago manager of the clubhouse. Deveraux was arraigned before Magistrate Van Verk in Larchmont, and held in $2,000 bail on a charge of grand larceny in the second degree. He furnished bail and was released.

A short time before the arrest of the former manager, Raymond Quinn, an assistant steward, who disappeared two weeks ago yesterday when the trail of the thefts was uncovered, returned to Larchmont and gave himself up to District Attorney Weeks.

The District Attorney, it is said, learned what he wanted to know about the thefts from the kitchen and wine rooms, and then paroled Quinn in the custody of his lawyer, the assistant steward being expected to turn State's evidence. The police of Larchmont are still looking for a third employe of the yacht club, Frank Costa, another assistant steward, and they hope to have him in their custody before many more days.

In addition to these three men, the officials of the Larchmont Yacht Club are making a close investigation of some of their other employes. They believe that perhaps half a dozen other attendants were associated with the long series of thefts.

Big Deficit Reported.

The serious inroads that were being made on the stocks of wines and food supplies of the club did not become apparent until several weeks ago. The Board of Trustees for some time had felt the pinch of bad financial conditions, but it was unable for a long while to ascertain the cause. Finally it held a meeting about the middle of September, and made a very careful review of the situation. It was not surprised when the Treasurer made a report showing a big deficit, and after further consultation it was decided that some plan of retrenchment would have to be worked out.

Subsequently there came the announcement from Commodore James Elverson, Jr., head of the Trustees, that the board contemplated closing the clubhouse during the Winter months, now that the yachting season was over and the European war had caused many of the members of the club to start economizing.

The announcement came as a distinct shock to the members and friends of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which boasted that its doors had not been closed Winter or Summer for the last thirty-five years. Immediately some of the members got together and formed a House Committee to see if some means could not be devised to keep the clubhouse open.

The special committee was headed by Edmund Fish, who suggested that the first step was to find out what actually had caused the deficit. He reasoned that there had been very little falling off in the revenues of the club up to Sept. 1, and the expenses of the organization, if anything, should have been decreased with the end of the season. Therefore, Mr. Fish reasoned that the money straits into which the club found itself were due undoubtedly to bad management.

Without much delay Mr. Fish began a private investigation of the management of the clubhouse. He was quickly convinced that his explanation of the situation was the correct one. Still he could see no waste in the supplies. There was but one other deduction for the Chairman of the Special Investigation Committee to make. Having made it, he said he didn't consider it worth while to call in the assistance of a private detective agency. He merely set himself to the task.

That was about three weeks ago. Mr. Fish hung around the big brown home of the yacht club day and night. He appeared indifferent to everything going on, so that the employes there did not realize that his frequent appearance in all parts of the building and grounds was an actual series of rounds. Mr. Fish kept this up for about a week.

Discovery of Wine Theft.

His long vigil was rewarded two weeks ago yesterday, when he saw a delivery wagon appear before the entrance of the receiving room, unload several small packages, and load three cases, each larger than all the goods delivered. On examining the boxes shipped out of the clubhouse Mr. Fish found that the three cases contained wine belonging to the club and about to be taken to the Adams Express Company for shipment back to New York to an address in St. Nicholas Avenue.

The yachtsman, who had proved himself a good detective, returned to the clubhouse to question his employes. He was unable to find Quinn or Costa.

A hasty survey of the books of the club was made, and when further discoveries convinced Mr. Fish that there had been wrongdoing he decided to have warrants issued for the two employes, who had departed so suddenly. Manager Deveraux was discharged forthwith.

The Larchmont police learned that Quinn lived with his father, a restaurant proprietor, at 182d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The young man for some reason decided to return and surrender himself before any warrant was served on him.

When a warrant finally was issued for the arrest of Deveraux, the Larchmont police had traced him to a hotel near Ninety-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan. He was stopping there with his wife. When arrested the manager declined to make any statement.

It was learned from Mr. Fish yesterday afternoon that several employes, besides the manager and steward, had been in the habit of purchasing supplies. For that reason, he explained, many large bills had been allowed to run up against the club.

It was reported in Larchmont that the 500 members of the club were expecting to be asked to make a subscription of a little more than $100 each. This would indicate that the deficit due to theft was about $50,000. Asked if this was the amount, Mr. Fish said he could not confirm it. He gave assurances, however, that a way had been found to keep the club open, because its closing would mean a serious blow to yachting, particularly now since the cup races have been indefinitely postponed on account of the war.

The officers of the Larchmont Yacht Club are: James Elverson, Jr., Commodore; Frederick C. Fletcher, Vice Commodore; Arthur W. Teele, Rear Commodore; Edward C. Griffin, Secretary, and Joseph R. Grismer, Treasurer. It was organized in 1880 and incorporated in 1887.

FLANNERY DECISION UPHELD

Court of Appeals Sanctions Disbarment of New York Attorney.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—The order of the Appellate Division disbarring Joseph A. Flannery, a New York attorney, for professional misconduct, was affirmed today by the Court of Appeals.

The principal charge against Mr. Flannery was that while acting as attorney for the East Bay Land and Improvement Company, he secretly bought from it, through a clerk in his office for $85,053, property which he afterward disposed of to the City of New York for $252,118.

CHAUFFEUR CONVICTED.

Hobbs May Get 15 Years for Death of Mrs. Green.

William M. Hobbs, a negro chauffeur, formerly employed by Frank McMillan Stanton, a mining engineer, of 29 Broadway, who has a Summer home at Whitestone, L. I., was convicted before Judge Crain in General Sessions as the result of the killing of Mrs. Mary Green, of 106th Street and Columbus Avenue, whom he ran down while driving his employer's car, on July 8.

Hobbs will be sentenced on Wednesday. Under the law he may get the maximum term of fifteen years.

Policeman William F. Henne, who was standing at Lenox Avenue and 119th Street when Mrs. Green was run down, testified that he saw the automobile driven by Hobbs coming down Lenox Avenue at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

"When I first saw the machine," Henne testified, "it was about 150 feet away and was bearing down on the woman, who stood in the middle of the street with n eight feet of me waiting for a car. It was raining and she held an umbrella over her head, obscuring her view of the automobile. I saw that the machine would strike her and I shouted at the chauffeur to stop. He paid no attention to my shouts and his machine hit the woman, killing her instantly."

"Why didn't you grab the woman, if you stood within eight feet of her?" Bernard Sandler, attorney for Hobbs, asked.

"It would have meant my death too," the policeman replied.

Henne said that he had to discharge his revolver before Hobbs stopped the machine. The policeman testified that Hobbs had been drinking.

AID FOR JEWISH CHARITY.

Brooklyn Young Folk to be Organized Into an Auxiliary.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities started the organization yesterday of the Young Men's and Women's Auxiliary, to co-operate with the affiliated institutions for the study of practical philanthropy, social service, and the promotion of broader fellowship among members of affiliated organizations. President Benjamin H. Namm of the federation, announcing the purpose of the auxiliary, said:

"Many Jewish young men and women are doing nothing for the charity problems of our borough, and the work has devolved upon a limited 'old guard.' In justice to them and in order that the increasing activities of the federation may be taken care of, others must come forward and share the work. It is hoped that through this auxiliary capable candidates will be developed for the directorates of our affiliated societies."

The first meeting of the auxiliary will take place in November. In the meantime volunteers are wanted for Jewish hospital work, caring for the poor, &c.

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You may be not a little surprised to learn that *in fourteen different countries and on each and every one of the five great continents* the sale of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE has reached the surprising total of 350,000 copies, undoubtedly a larger sale than any other publication has ever enjoyed in the same length of time, whether it be a work of reference, history, science or art, or even by comparison with that "best seller," the popular novel of the day. Never before has there been an educational work of which it can be truthfully said that IT SELLS ITSELF; yet in New York City alone where thousands of copies of this work have been sold, it is not an uncommon thing at Christmas time for single individuals to send in their orders for from four to six sets of these books. But the real secret of this phenomenal sale lies in the fact that the children themselves beg their parents to buy it as soon as they see the FREE SAMPLE PAGE BOOK WITH PICTURES.

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THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE is an accomplished traveller. It took America by storm. The English edition started from the good city of London, travelled to all the big cities and little towns in Scotland, Ireland and Wales; crossed the ocean to Canada, invaded South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and India; visited Florence, Venice and Rome; returned to France and Germany. As near the Pole as civilization goes little Eskimos are reading it in their snow igloos, and it is now preparing to capture the hearts of Spanish speaking children in South America,—a record unsurpassed by any other work, big or little.

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From that day in October, 1910, over three years ago, when in America the first sheets of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE were put upon the twelve largest size, two-revolution flatbed presses they have never been stopped, the forms have never been lifted and each succeeding edition has been larger than the last. In the United States and Canada since the first of January, the sales are more than 26% *larger than during the same period of last year*, which in turn was high water mark. To young and old, to rich and poor and to those of widely differing religions THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE makes a universal appeal, and the proof of this is best shown in the act that it has already been translated into the French and Italian languages; a translation is in progress in Spanish and an edition in Chinese is contemplated. No other work of its kind has ever been translated into so many foreign languages, and it is the unanimous opinion that there never was a book (except the Bible) which has been read and reread with such satisfaction and delight by every member of the family.

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ROOSEVELT AT MIDDLETOWN

Ends Hard Day's Tour at a Big Mass Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—After one of the hardest days since they started to tour the State earlier in the week, Theodore Roosevelt and Frederick N. Davenport, the Progressive Party candidate for Governor, arrived in this city at 8:45 tonight. After speaking at Liberty and Monticello the party left in an automobile at 7 o'clock tonight, and arrived here an hour and three-quarters later.

The Stratton Theatre, where the mass meeting was held, was crowded with about 2,000 persons, and as many more were turned away. Senator Newcomb preceded Mr. Davenport and Mr. Roosevelt. The Colonel, who was in fine form, asked every man who voted for him in 1912 to support Mr. Davenport. He devoted a little time to William Sulzer, and a great deal to Charles F. Murphy and William Barnes.

Mr. Roosevelt and his party will spend the night in this city. His first speech tomorrow will be at Goshen, from which the party will go to Newburg.

President Indorses Hogan for Senator.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Timothy S. Hogan, Democratic candidate for Senator in Ohio, was indorsed in a letter sent by President Wilson today to Senator Pomerene. The President previously had written a letter indorsing Gov. Cox and the Democratic members of the House from Ohio.

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M'ADOO AIDS GLYNN, HITS AT HENNESSY

Sends Telegram of Indorsement Urging All Democrats to Support the Governor.

SAYS THE ISSUE IS VITAL

Reading a Message Stirs Governor's Binghamton Audiences—Visit to Sulzer Strongholds.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn received tonight a telegram of indorsement from Secretary William G. McAdoo, who supported John A. Hennessy in the primaries, which was regarded as a rebuke to Mr. Hennessy should he bolt to Whitman, as it was reported this morning was his intention. In reading the telegram to two great audiences here tonight Gov. Glynn, however, did not mention Mr. Hennessy's name. Here is the telegram:

Washington, Oct. 23.

The Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Binghamton:

I received yesterday your invitation to speak with you tonight at Binghamton, and greatly regret that extreme pressure of official duties in Washington prevents me from accepting. I join you heartily in your appeal for the support of our fellow-citizens of Binghamton. It is my earnest conviction that every Democrat who participated in the primaries, as well as every Democrat who did not, should vote for you in November, and I particularly hope that every Democrat who wishes for the continued success of the President and of the national administration will aid you to the fullest extent of his power.

The supremacy of the Democratic national policies is too vital to the country to justify any Democrat in taking the chance of putting the Republicans in control of the New York State Government.

WILLIAM G. McADOO.

When he read the telegram to his audience tonight Gov. Glynn emphasized the words "every Democrat who participated in the primaries," the significance of which was clear. He could not have made himself clearer, it was said generally, if he had added "including John A. Hennessy." The message was received with tremendous applause by the Governor's audiences.

Denies a Sulzer Rumor.

After campaigning in Republican strongholds in the northern part of the State for four days, Gov. Glynn went southwest from Albany today and went through Schoharie and Otsego Counties, where William Sulzer, because of his war against Tammany Hall and approval of the Full Crew bill, is popular. Gov. Glynn therefore changed his ammunition and shot to bring down Sulzer votes. He did not, however, attack Sulzer and never mentioned his predecessor by name. He, however, repeatedly denied subservience to Tammany Hall and took credit with Sulzer for the enactment of the full crew law. The Governor described a rumor that he had helped get Sulzer out of the Gubernatorial chair in order that he might sit in it himself as a "diabolical falsehood." He made a good impression. It was at Cobleskill, the first stop out of Albany, that Gov. Glynn began his day of speechmaking.

"I am told that some people in this county," he said, "are insidiously starting the rumor that I had something to do with the impeachment of my predecessor and the putting of myself into the Governor's chair. Here and now I brand that assertion as a diabolical falsehood. I brand that assertion as an infraction of the divine commandment: 'Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.' I never raised my finger in that whole impeachment trial. I had no more to do with it than my rankest enemy in this county—if I have an enemy here. If there is one thing in the world I detest it is falsehood. I have never used a falsehood against a man in my life, and I am ready to fight when a man uses a falsehood against me."

The audience was moved to applause by the Governor's words and the angry voice in which he shouted them. Continuing he said:

"Mr. Whitman says that I am a Tammany nominee. I say that I am not a Tammany nominee. I never was a Tammany nominee and I never had an office from Tammany in my life. George Palmer and Dan Fristbie and the other men in this county who stood with David B. Hill when Hill was making his great fight against Dick Croker and Tammany Hall will tell you that on every occasion, in every convention, as they fought the battle for up-State Democracy, a little man five feet six and a half inches in height and weighing about 156 pounds fought by their side against Tammany and that little man was Martin Glynn, the present Governor of New York. I am an up-State Democrat. I always have been. David B. Hill put me in politics, and my gratitude and reverence for David B. Hill will keep me an up-State Democrat as long as I live."

Indorses Full Crew Law.

At Oneonta, where Sulzer's popularity was established among the hundreds of men employed in the Delaware & Hudson Railroad shops by his signing the Full Crew bill, Gov. Glynn added an indorsement of the law to his campaign arguments.

"Some one asked me at the station," he said to an audience that packed the Oneonta Theatre, "where I stood on the full crew law. I said I was in favor of it. Let me tell you the true history of the Full Crew bill. At the convention in Syracuse two years ago the night before the nominations were made, there came to my room in the hotel John Fitzgibbons, John Ogden, and Thomas Ryan, representing the firemen of this State, and Thomas Fitzgerald, representing the Federation of Labor. They asked me where I stood on the Full Crew bill, and I said I approved of it. I helped to put it through the convention. Later, when as Lieutenant Governor I was President of the Senate, it came up.

"I helped to get it out of the Senate Committee and put it through the Senate and I signed it as President of the Senate before it ever reached the man who, then was Governor. You don't have to take my word for all this. Ask Fitzgibbons, ask Ogden, ask Ryan, ask Fitzgerald. They will tell you the truth and they will tell you just what I have told you.

"The Full-Crew bill was made a law by a Democratic Administration. We all did it, and no one man has the right to claim the credit for doing it alone. No Governor can do anything alone. Whenever any Governor says, 'I did it,' and means by that 'I' that he did it personally, he presumes upon your good nature and insults your intelligence. Since when, may I ask, has the Governor of the State become the Assembly and Senate and Governorship combined? When I speak of the achievements of my administration I do not use 'I' as meaning myself in my own personal, individual capacity, but in personification of the powers and prerogatives and privileges that are vested in the great office of Governor of the State. When I say, 'I did it,' I mean I did it as Governor, backed up by the Democratic Party, its State officers, its Assemblymen, and its Senate."

Efforts to assist Ambassador James W. Gerard, candidate for United States Senator, were made today both by the speakers in the Governor's party, all of whom devoted much of their time to urging Mr. Gerard's election, and by the Governor's aids on the train, who distributed at every town large poster pictures of the Ambassador to Germany and post cards reciting his achievements as a "lawyer, jurist, and diplomat." Speaking to a large audience in Oneonta, Thomas B. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said:

"Mr. Gerard's services in transporting marooned Americans through the war lines to Holland, in restoring confidence to the panic-stricken, in emphasizing America's neutrality in a kindly way that still commanded and retained the friendship of all the warring nations, have won for him unreserved praise from editors, diplomats, and statesmen throughout the world. He is serving his country abroad. Is he not the kind of man you want to represent you in the United States Senate?"

Gov. Glynn tomorrow morning will address the employes of Endicott Johnson & Co.'s shoe factory at Endicott, near here. George F. Johnson of the firm, although he is a Republican, is supporting Gov. Glynn, and has promised to shut his factory tomorrow when the Governor speaks, so that his 7,000 employes may hear him. Mr. Johnson has given as his chief reason for favoring Gov. Glynn the passage of the Workmen's Compensation act.

The Governor also will speak tomorrow in Owego, Elmira, East Ithaca, Freeville, Cortland, Auburn, and Syracuse, spending the night at Syracuse.

Pledged Not to Repeal Full Crew Law.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 23.—Democratic State Chairman Edward E. Grosscup today issued a statement in which he said that in the event of a Democratic success in the coming election there will be no chance for the repeal of the full-crew law, as the party's legislative candidates are pledged against repeal.

WHITMAN ASKS FOR PROGRESSIVES' VOTES

Also Those Intended for Sulzer, on the Ground That They Would Be Wasted.

ANNOYED BY HECKLERS

But Wins One Over at Cattaraugus —Almost Exhausted After Hard Day's Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 23.—District Attorney Whitman varied his plan of campaign today by easing up on his steady assaults against the alleged unfit appointments made by Gov. Glynn, and appealing instead to voters who might be inclined to favor either Mr. Davenport, the Bull Moose candidate, or William Sulzer, the Prohibition and American Party candidate. Mr. Whitman pleaded with all such voters to cast their votes for him, on the ground that they would waste them if they adopted any other course.

"It is not expedient," he said, "for you who wish to rebuke Tammany for throwing Gov. Sulzer out by trying to put Sulzer back in again. For you never could win, and you know you never could win. And it is not expedient for you who wish to vote for Mr. Davenport, good man though he is, to cast a ballot for him, for you must realize that you would thereby be throwing your ballot away and, to that extent, helping Murphy."

The day for Mr. Whitman was the hardest he has yet encountered upon his ten days' up-State tour. He campaigned westward in almost a straight line all day, ending up with a night meeting here.

It was 8 A. M. when the Republican candidate made his first speech and 12 o'clock midnight when he finished the last one. In the sixteen hours he made speeches to the people of seventeen different towns. Although not a single big city was included in the route, Mr. Whitman spoke to over 10,000 people.

For the first time on the trip Mr. Whitman wore his voice out almost completely. He began to show signs of exhaustion at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, but his managers decided it was best "to put the candidate through the mill" rather than disappoint audiences. The time taken up by Mr. Whitman during the day in actual speaking was a little over six hours.

At Owego, in Tioga County, one of the first stops made, a Democratic heckler became so obstreperous that the police hustled him out of the crowd. At Cattaraugus a heckler challenged Mr. Whitman's statements, but the District Attorney turned upon him, and after a debate that lasted ten minutes the man shouted, "That's enough for me; I'm convinced; please pass me a Whitman button."

Women, for the first time since the tour commenced, made up a large proportion of the crowds. Many of them wore "Votes for Women" buttons, which they insisted upon pinning upon the coats of the Republican spellbinders accompanying the candidate before they would accept Whitman buttons in return.

When it came to attacking Gov. Glynn, which Mr. Whitman did toward the close of each speech, he handled the results of the Democratic Administration, declaring that "Candidate Glynn" was only promising to reform many of the bad policies of "Gov. Glynn," and that whenever the promise to reform did not apply to some bad practices of the Governor, then it applied to some bad practice inaugurated by State Controller Sohmer or State Engineer Bensel.

Mr. Whitman accused Tammany of trying to play at Albany the political game played under Cassidy in Queens County. The plan by which Cassidy held his power for years after he was himself driven out of public life, Mr. Whitman said, was to name each year some man for the head of the ticket whose name had not yet been tarnished. And then to nominate, under this figurehead, "the same old gang year in and year out."

The candidate urged that it was a fear, on the part of Tammany, that Gov. Dix was too well known for the part he had played in supporting Tammany, that Murphy refused him a second nomination. He pointed out that, while the head of the ticket had frequently been changed, the "atrociously unfit subordinates," on whom the head of the ticket would have to depend for success in his administration, went right back on every Tammany ticket made up, "from Bensel and Sohmer down."

As District Attorney of New York County, Mr. Whitman offered his own record in the Criminal Courts Building as a pledge of the kind of record he would seek to make as Governor.

"Waste and corruption in office," he said, "ultimately affect every citizen. When I was called upon to take charge of the biggest law office in the world—for that is what the office of the District Attorney of New York County is—I sought to express myself through good men chosen by me to be my assistants. I found good men and made the test of fitness the only test I applied. And having found such men, I worked through them, for by myself I never could have had ability enough, or power enough, to succeed. Now if I am elected Governor, I will start out in just that way to do the work the people want done."

Mr. Whitman's tour today lay through Tioga, Allegany, Steuben, Cattaragus, and Chautauqua Counties. Tomorrow he will proceed toward Buffalo, with half-hour stops at Westfield, Dunkirk, and Silver Creek. He will arrive at Buffalo at 3:30 P. M. in order to give him time for an ample rest before he appears in the evening, at what is planned to be one of the biggest meetings of the campaign.

LEWIS GIVES OUT FIGURES.

Whitman to Get, He Says, 461,421 Votes Up State and Total of 660,000

Chairman Merton E. Lewis of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee announced yesterday the figures on which he predicted District Attorney Whitman's election. In 181 of the 8,681 districts outside the city, he said, his reports estimated the Republican vote at 25,589. In 1912 Job E. Hedges received in these districts a vote of 19,139.

"Our reports indicate an increase for Whitman over Hedges's vote of 36 in each election district," said Mr. Lewis. "In the 8,681 districts, therefore, the increase would be 132,516. So we estimate the total vote for Mr. Whitman outside New York City at 461,421.

"In 1913, Judge Werner, Republican, received 104,152 votes in New York City. If Mr. Whitman does as well, and should the vote outside the city be as large as the reports indicate, then Mr. Whitman will receive at least 660,000 votes in the State. The indications are that many of the Progressives will return to the Republican Party, and the election of the Republican ticket is assured by a large plurality."

EXPECT HENNESSY TO BOLT.

Letter Looked Upon as Repudiation of Whole Glynn Ticket.

The publication of the letter written by John A. Hennessy to Eugene M. Travis, Republican nominee for Controller, and reports that Hennessy might stump for Whitman caused a stir yesterday. No word was received from Mr. Hennessy, who, it was said, was up-State, working among the Independent Democrats in the interest of Whitman, and the Republican leaders disavowed knowledge of the course he intends to pursue.

The Hennessy letter to Travis was accepted by many as a full repudiation of the Democratic ticket and a declaration that he would do what he could to defeat Glynn and his running mates. It was also said on excellent authority that Mr. Hennessy, as reported, had expressed privately his desire to go on the stump for Whitman.

Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, said he knew nothing about Mr. Hennessy's plans.

TREACHERY, SAYS OSBORN.

Chairman Assails Hennessy for Reported Support of Whitman.

Commenting yesterday upon the letter of support that John A. Hennessy wrote to Eugene M. Travis, Republican candidate for State Controller, and the report that Mr. Hennessy was to take the stump for District Attorney Whitman, William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"While Mr. Hennessy does not attack Gov. Glynn, his letter in effect is a veiled threat against the entire ticket. His attitude is not a surprise to me, and it is a relief to have him come out in the open and in his true colors as a supporter of the Republican ticket. The small influence of Mr. Hennessy with the Democratic vote was shown in the primary election. His present stand will further reduce his influence.

"When a man enters a primary he gives his pledge to those who vote for him that he will loyally support the ticket nominated in that primary. Mr. Hennessy has completely abandoned that idea. Those who supported him in the primary will know how to resent his action. By innuendo, at least, it is treachery."

ENGLAND PROHIBITS ALL SUGAR IMPORTS

Measure Taken in Order to Deal a Serious Blow to German and Austrian Trade.

HAS A BIG STOCK ON HAND

Obtained by the Sugar Commission, and the Price, Already Low, Is Likely to be Reduced.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—An official statement issued this evening says the Government has prohibited the importation of sugar into the United Kingdom, with the object of preventing German and Austrian sugar from reaching here from neutral countries.

Explaining the Government's decision the Official News Bureau says:

"Measures already have been taken to prevent the importation into Germany and Austria of goods necessary to the conduct of war, but when neutral countries have the opportunity of making great profits on the enhanced prices which Germany and Austria are willing to pay it is impossible to put a stop to all importations.

"At the present time there are a few exports of great value which can be sent out in exchange for goods which Germany receives from neutral countries. Of these sugar is the chief. Already exchanges are rising against Germany and Austria, and if the exportation of sugar could be prevented or rendered unprofitable a further serious blow would be struck to their trade.

"German and Austrian sugar may not be imported here under its true colors, but if it is first exported to a neutral country and then re-exported from the neutral country to Great Britain, it passes as innocent.

"Already advices have been received that bids for German sugar are greedily sought in neutral countries. Even if this sugar did not come into this country, though there is reason to believe that the traffic has begun, it would set free a large amount of sugar in a neutral country which might be shipped into the United Kingdom. The only ultimate big market for this sugar is the United Kingdom, and nothing less than total prohibition of importation into this country will hinder the German and Austrian exportation.

"In ordinary circumstances such prohibition would be inconceivable, but the large supplies secured by the Sugar Commission assure ample supplies for British consumption for many months. The price at which it has been bought permits of retail sale without loss at a rate below that now current, namely 3¾ pence (7½ cents) per pound for granulated sugar, and a reduction may be expected.

"In the circumstances the Government has decided to prohibit for the time being the importation of sugar, with the object of defeating the German and Austrian efforts to turn their stocks into money. This measure was not adopted earlier as the danger did not exist. Until recently the exportation of sugar from Germany and Austria was prohibited. The prohibition has been relaxed now that they find Great Britain has been able to make other provision. We have already rendered their prohibition useless. We shall now deprive them of any financial advantage from its removal."

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON NEXT SUNDAY $3 VIA ROYAL BLUE LINE
New Jersey Central, Reading & Baltimore & Ohio R. R's.
A rare opportunity to visit the national capital with its wonderful attractions.
NEXT SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25th,
Also Sundays, Nov. 8th & 22d.
Leave W. 23d St. 11:50 P. M.; Liberty St. 12:01 Midnight Saturday nights.
Tickets on sale one week in advance at Liberty St., W. 23d St. & Jersey City Terminals; 245, 379, 1276, 1440 & 2081 Broadway, 7 Cortlandt St., N. Y.; 4 & 24 Court St., Brooklyn.

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MAIN BUILDING

Men and Youths Are Invited to Take Their Choice of

Balmacaans, Fall and Winter Overcoats, Raincoats & Suits



In This Sale, To-day, at $11.85

Immense assortments of excellently made and stylish garments in this sale.

THESE COMPARE MOST FAVORABLY WITH THE $15, $18, $20 and $22 GRADES SHOWN IN OTHER STORES.

Men who follow our advertising know that we lead in value-giving, and those who attend today's sale will be convinced that we go ourselves "one better."

The Balmacaans and Fall Overcoats at $11.85
Handsomest styles in gray and brown Tweeds, Rough Cheviots and Homespuns; also plain Oxford and black coats for more conservative dressers.

The Winter Overcoats at $11.85
Here the assortment includes hundreds of samples and small lots; 1 to 6 overcoats of a style and idea. Many of these coats would usually be priced at $20 and $25.

The Raincoats at $11.85
All are imported and guaranteed spot- and rain-proof. All sizes. Usual prices to $20.

The Suits at $11.85
Most becoming Fall and Winter styles in a complete variety of smartest patterns in most wanted materials.
Striking styles for young men; conservative styles for business men.
All sizes. Usual prices to $20.

$10 and $12 Balmacaans and Winter Overcoats at $6.85
This is an extra special offering of 641 garments.
THE BALMACAANS in TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS. Most of them of "Priestley" cravenetted materials. All sizes to 44.
THE WINTER OVERCOATS in neat dark patterns of heavy CHEVIOTS. All sizes to 42.

$10 Suits for Men & Youths at $6.85
Popular styles in brown and gray mixtures. Sizes to 42.

"Kingly" Trousers at $3 and $5
All sizes for men and youths in STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGES, AND BLACK THIBETS.
In the $5 lot, choice lines of BLACK DIAGONALS AND UNFINISHED WORSTEDS. Every waist measure from 29 to 58.
Usually these trousers would be priced $4 to $8 a pair.

MAIN BUILDING
Book Specials!
Sale Today (Saturday) Only
KIPLING—10 volumes; bound in cloth; at $2.95
DE MAUPASSANT—9 vols.; bound in cloth; complete $2.95
DICKENS—15 volumes; bound in ¾ leather; at $9.75
SHAKESPEARE—10 volumes; bound in cloth; at $2.25
POE—5 volumes; bound in cloth; at $2.25
The items printed here are specimen values—all good examples of the offerings in today's great sale of standard works in sets.

MAIN BUILDING
"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls *for 88-Note Player-Pianos, today at* 25c

Amapa Maxixa.
And Then?
Blame It on the Blues.
Brazilian Dreams.
Cross the Great Divide.
California Sunshine.
Discord Rag.
Down in Shenandoah.
Don't Blame It All on Broadway.
Do You Take This Woman for Your Lawful Wife?
Everybody Loves My Girl.
Flow Along, River Tennessee.
Fool There Was.
Globe Trotters.
He'd Push It Along.
Hesitate Me Around, Bill.
He'd Have to Get Under.
He's a Devil.
Humpty Dumpty.
In the Candle Light.
If They'd Only Move Old Ireland Over Here.
I Miss You Most of All.
Little Church Around the Corner.
I'm on My Way to Mandalay.
La Rumba.
Memphis Blues.
Let By-Gones Be By-Gones.
Ragtime Dream.
Mary, You're a Little Bit Old-Fashioned.
Off With the Old Love, on With the New.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
She's Dancing Her Heart Away.
They're on Their Way to Mexico.
This Is the Life.
Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle?
Where the Red, Red Roses Grow.
What Do You Mean, You Lost Your Dog?

The Following at 38c

Aba Daba Honeymoon.
Amoureuse.
Ave Maria (Gounod.)
Along Came Ruth.
At the Ball.
Ballin' the Jack.
By the Sea.
California, and You.
Carolina Fox Trot.
Cavalleria Rusticana.
Do the Funny Fox Trot.
Fatherland, Motherland.
Every Road Is the Right Road.
Hearts and Flowers.
High Cost of Loving.
Follow the Crowd.
If That's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.
When It's Night Time Down in Burgundy.
When You Play in the Game of Love.
While They Were Dancing Around.
You Great, Big Dancing Doll.
La Marseillaise.
If I Were the Ocean and You Were the Shore.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
In Siam.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.
In the Town Where I Was Born.
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.
Humoresque.
Lu Lu Fado.
My Croony Melody.
Oh, My Love.
Lucia' Sextette.
Love's Old, Sweet Song.
On the Shores of Italy.
Puppchen.
Same Sort of a Girl.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Ta Tao.
They Start the Victrola.

MAIN BUILDING
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Sold by us exclusively, the "Foot Mould" is a shoe whose equal is only to be found in specialty shops at $4 and $5.



Men's Foot Mould Shoes Specially featured today. The new flat English Last with low heel and blind eyelets; Patent Leather, Gun Metal Calf and Tan Russia Calf; also more conservative styles in button and lace models; all leathers; all sizes and widths; all with Goodyear welted soles.

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A $3.50 Box of 50 Havana Figaros $2.50
All Havana filler and Havana wrapper; a fine high-grade cigar which will bear favorable comparison with cigars sold at $1 more. SALE TODAY.

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20 PATTERNS
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OTHER SUITINGS
100,000 yards of Guaranteed Pure Woolens, all styles and all colorings; absolutely the latest for Fall and Winter wear. Blues, Blacks, Browns, Pencil Stripes, Pin Stripes, Wide Wale Serges, Silk Mixtures. Materials that can't be produced by others for less than $25. Special this week, $14.75.

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Meltons, Chinchillas, in Black, Blue, Grey or fancy mixed materials, made to order, lined with all-wool cloth, trimmed with guaranteed Farmer's Satin, satin sleeve linings, made and finished by the highest priced workers in the trade. These overcoatings when made by our competitors sell for $25. Our enormous purchasing power and outlet of 11 big stores permits us to produce them for $14.75, made to measure.

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Gifts of mufflers, shirts, socks, helmets, gloves, cardigan jackets, wristlets, cholera belts, etc., are also urgently needed.

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FIND MOOSE ENIGMA IN ONONDAGA VOTE

Republican Plurality Depends on Prophesied Defections from Progressive Ranks.

EXPECT SCHOENECK TO AID

State Fair Issue May Play Important Part in Election—Hendricks Is Not Guessing.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 23.—In Onondaga County, the home of rock-ribbed Republicanism, the Democrats in the coming election will about hold their own. If the predictions made by the Democratic leaders on the basis of a recent canvass of the county are borne out, the Democrats even may exceed a little the 15,158 votes cast for William Sulzer in the Gubernatorial election two years ago.

With the tremendous Progressive defection from the Republican ranks in that year, the Sulzer vote was large enough to bring about a local Democratic victory. There is no expectation that the vote this year will be sufficient to offset the gains made by the Republicans as a result of the general breaking up of the Bull Moose organization all over the State. The only question here is the prospective size of the Republican plurality.

The Republicans prophesy a plurality all the way from 4,000 to 7,000 votes. Even the latter would not be anything like the pluralities the Republicans rolled up in Onondaga in gubernatorial elections prior to 1910. This year, however, such a plurality would stand out as a signal triumph, because it would indicate the crumbling of the Progressive organization in a region where the Progressives are more strongly intrenched than in any other part of the State. The present State Treasurer is an Onondaga Progressive and Mayor Louis Will of Syracuse was elected on the Progressive ticket a year ago.

Simple arithmetic applied to the situation in Onondaga shows that, provided the Democratic claims are well founded, a Republican plurality of even 5,000, let alone 7,000, would not be possible unless 50 per cent. of the Progressives returned to the Republican fold in time to vote for Charles S. Whitman on election day. The Republicans stoutly maintain that this wholesale return on the part of Progressives will occur.

There, however, is nothing in statistics to indicate any such wholesale slump in the Progressive vote in Onondaga. In this region the Bull Moose organization has been held together more firmly than in any other, partly because of the victory won in the municipal election last Fall and partly because of the active support the Progressives have received here from some of the leading business men and manufacturers of the city.

The Progressive figures on file with the Election Board in this county do not show the tremendous losses so strongly in evidence in other districts. In 1912 the Progressives of Onondaga polled 11,418 for Oscar S. Straus as their candidate for Governor. Mr. Straus, however, had the Independence League indorsement. The other candidates on the Progressive State ticket received only 10,253 votes. The Progressive vote last year for Learned Hand, candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, was 11,858, or a trifle better than the Progressive vote in 1912. The Progressive enrollment last year did not exceed 5,048, but the vote for Judge Hand was cast after the enrollment, as was also the vote which elected Louis Will, Mayor, in a three-cornered fight.

Small Vote in Primaries.

The Democratic primaries in Onondaga were carried by Gov. Glynn, but few of the enrolled Democrats showed sufficient interest to come out and vote. Gov. Glynn received 799 votes to 315 cast for John A. Hennessy. A much larger number voted for a candidate for United States Senator. James W. Gerard, the winner receiving 2,592 votes to Franklin D. Roosevelt's 753.

The Progressive primaries were carried by William Sulzer, but the small total vote indicated that the followers of the Bull Moose took very little interest in either of the contestants. Sulzer received 463 votes and Davenport 300. The Onondaga Progressives early in the Spring went on record as strongly in favor of Col. Roosevelt becoming the Progressive candidate for Governor. The Colonel's failure to run and his efforts to bring about fusion with the Republicans on Harvey D. Hinman caused such a disturbance among the Bull Moose here that Horace S. Wilkinson, a steel man who has been to the Onondaga organization what George W. Perkins has been in a large way to the national Progressive organization, retired both as County Chairman and as member of the Progressive State Committee. Mr. Wilkinson while still participating in the campaign deliberations as a member of the Executive Committee, is far from active this year.

Despite the apathy that has marked the local campaign up to the present time, the leaders expect a vote far above the normal on election day. Each of the three leading parties has a local candidate on the State ticket. The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is Albert C. Carp, a member of the Onondaga Democratic organization. The Progressive candidate for the same office is Homer D. Call, the present State Treasurer, also an Onondaga man. The Republicans obtained the nomination for Lieutenant Governor for ex-Mayor Edward Schoeneck. This is an office which Onondaga as a whole, and not from a party standpoint, covets more than any other place on the ticket.

Syracuse is the site of the State Fair, which is managed by a commission of which the Lieutenant Governor is the head. The State Fair Commission, besides having about $1,000,000 to spend annually, has much patronage, which does Onondaga more good in native hands than in the hands of a Lieutenant Governor whose heart may be elsewhere. Hence the Republicans believe that local pride and local business sense will bring to the Republican ticket considerable support from other parties because Mr. Schoeneck is a candidate.

"We have made a partial canvass of the county," said Willard A. Rill, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, today, "but the result has not as yet been tabulated. I have studied the reports sufficiently, however, to feel safe in making the prediction that the plurality in Onondaga County for Charles S. Whitman will not be less than 4,000, and I believe it will be much larger. We will get a large percentage of the Progressive strength back. I am credibly informed that Progressives by the wholesale in Syracuse enrolled as Republicans this year. We will elect a Republican Congressman to take the place of the present Democratic Representative of this district. The registration in the county is fully as large as it was in 1912, and the drift is all toward the Republicans."

The "hard times" issue is urged to the limit by the Republicans here as well as in other districts visited by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. Syracuse is the home of many industries. It is estimated that one-third of the entire vote in the city—the total vote is about 30,000—is made up of men affiliated with labor organizations.

"Hard Times" Issue Overplayed.

An inquiry among manufacturers indicates that the "hard times" issue is being overplayed, and that whatever there is of financial stringency and industrial depression is ascribed very largely by them to the war in Europe. The knitting mills and the woolen mills are doing comparatively well, and all along the railroads in the Mohawk Valley the industrial plants, ablaze with lights at night, apparently contradict the gloomy oratory of the Republican stump speakers.

The Democratic leaders prophesy splendid results from the speech Gov. Glynn is to make here tomorrow night. He will select as his particular theme the workmen's compensation law, which has rendered his administration popular with the industrial workers everywhere. The Democrats have hired the biggest hall in town—the Arena—which seats about 9,000 persons, and they expect to fill it and hold overflow meetings. District Attorney Whitman, when he was here last week, spoke to an audience of about 8,500 persons. Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, addressed a big audience in the Arena two weeks ago, but on that occasion Col. Roosevelt was the real drawing card, and it was noticed that many persons walked out after getting a good look at the Colonel.

"Our canvass shows more Democrats than ever," said Chairman Willis H. Mitchell of the Democratic County Committee today. "We will hold our vote from 1912, and I would not be surprised if we did even a little better. It all depends upon the size of the Progressive vote. If the Progressives do as well this year as they did two years ago we will show a Democratic plurality for Gov. Glynn in Onondaga."

City Clerk John C. Ahern, who is in active charge of the local Progressive campaign, said tonight that he did not care to make any forecast of the Progressive vote in Onondaga.

"We have good candidates, both on the State ticket," he said, "and for Congress and the Legislature, and have had the best meetings of any in this region. We ought to get a good vote, but I am in no position to predict what the vote will be. We have made no canvass, and do not intend to make any."

The indorsement of Gov. Glynn by Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University is regarded by Democratic leaders as an element of strength to the Governor not only in this city but throughout the State. Chancellor Day readily granted Prof. Hugh M. Tilroe, a member of his Faculty, leave of absence to enable him to conduct an active campaign as Progressive candidate for Representative in Congress. There is not the slightest prospect of his election.

Walter W. Magee, former Corporation Counsel of Syracuse, is regarded as a certain winner in the Congress fight. John R. Clancy, the present Democratic Congressman, was elected by a plurality of less than 200.

Francis Hendricks, the old-time Republican boss of Onondaga, is taking an active part in the fight for District Attorney Whitman. It is the first time since the Hughes régime that Mr. Hendricks has taken any real interest in campaign work. The Hendricks machine got a severe jolt in the primaries. Ray B. Smith, former clerk of the Assembly, was nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention despite a very active fight against him by Hendricks.

"Forecast—eh?" said Mr. Hendricks when he was asked today to make an estimate of the Republican plurality. "What's the use?" he continued. "It would be a guess, and I am not in the habit of doing guesswork. There was a time when I used to know, but as things are now, no one knows what is going to happen."

GOMPERS INDORSES GLYNN.

Credits Governor with Getting Many Laws for Workers.

The following statement was issued from the Glynn headquarters at the Vanderbilt last night:

"Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has indorsed the Administration of Gov. Glynn in the following letter for publication, written by Mr. Gompers to John O'Hanlon of Troy:

"'I am glad to find that my experience and judgment accords with yours regarding the splendid constructive and humane laws enacted in the interest of the working people generally of the State of New York within the past two years. As a member of the Factory Investigation Commission and otherwise I know of the great service rendered by Gov. Glynn in securing the enactment not only of the legislation to which I have referred, but also of the best workmen's compensation law on the statute books of any State in the United States or of any country in the world.

"'Gov. Glynn deserves well from the workers and the citizenship generally of our great State of New York.

"'SAMUEL GOMPERS.'"

FINED FOR COFFEE FRAUDS.

W. L. Mitchell and P. J. Shannon Sentenced for Misbranding.

William L. Mitchell, senior partner of Mitchell Brothers, tea and coffee importers of 88 Front Street, and Peter J. Shannon, a coffee broker of 110 Front Street, were found guilty in the Federal District Court before Judge Van Fleet yesterday of having conspired to defraud the Heidemann Coffee Company of Milwaukee by misbranding coffee sent in interstate commerce.

It was shown that on May 25 they had shipped to Milwaukee eighty-four bags of washed Venezuela coffee in bags, which purported to contain coffee from the plantation of Pedro A. Lopez, Bogota, Colombia.

The full term for the offence is punishment not exceeding two years and a fine of $10,000. Judge Van Fleet imposed a fine of $3,000 each. Both defendants appealed and were released in $5,000 bail each.

W. A. DUNLAP FINED.

Accused of Kicking London Waiter After Mrs. Dunlap Rang for Aid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—William Allen Dunlap, described as the son of a millionaire New York hat manufacturer, was fined 20s. ($5.) with 23s. costs at the Marlborough Street Police Station today on a complaint of Thomas Walsh, an employe of the Hyde Park Hotel, who alleged that he was kicked by Dunlap on Oct. 10.

On that date Dunlap, who it is said has been living apart from his wife, went to the hotel, where Mrs. Dunlap was living, to see their child, which, he said in court, he intended to take away with him. An altercation arose. Mrs. Dunlap is said to have rung her bell and Walsh, a waiter, responded. Dunlap avers that the waiter interfered.

At the home of Dunlap at Tapley, Bershire, it was said tonight that the child was with its father.

William A. Dunlap has been before the public several times since his marriage to Miss Lavender Byers in 1907.

In November, 1913, when Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap were returning to this city from abroad, customs officials seized jewels and furs in their possession, which on Dec. 5 were held for $150,000 duty. At that time the Dunlaps claimed foreign residence, and in June of this year they began suit to prove this contention and to recover the articles, which were valued at $37,496.

Mr. Dunlap was connected with Dunlap & Co., hat makers, until the death of his father, and afterward became Secretary of the Seward Development Company, a fur trading concern.

In this country the Dunlaps resided in several places, the last being Garden City. In 1912 they went to England to live.

PORFIRIO DIAZ IS ALIVE.

Ex-President of Mexico Has Been Ill in France, but Is Recovering.

BIARRITZ, France, Oct. 23.—There is no truth in the report of the death of Porfirio Diaz, ex-President of Mexico.

Señor Diaz has been suffering from a slight gastric trouble, but he has driven out daily for several days past, and this morning he took a walk on the beach.

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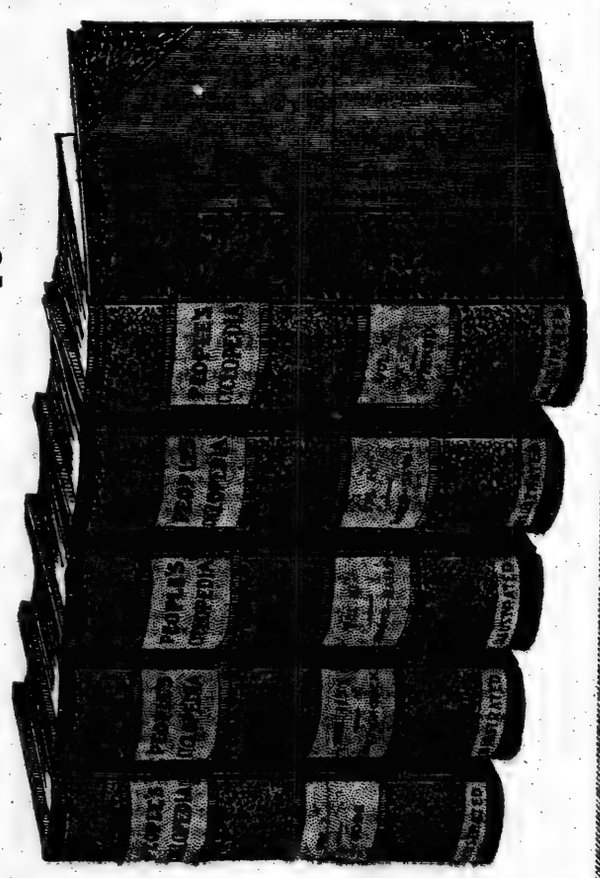
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is kept by the mighty engines of destruction whose work at Liege, Namur, and Antwerp has been one of the marvels of the world's greatest war. These big guns were manufactured, as are all German guns, at the Krupp Gun Works, Essen, Germany, the greatest gun-making shop in the world. Two splendid interior views of this great plant will appear in the Picture Section of tomorrow's Sunday Times. The most powerful armament ever used by one army against another is shown in the making.

These pictures alone would be sufficient to give a Picture Section distinction. Yet they are only two among many others to appear in tomorrow's Times, including several

Actual Fighting Scenes

reproduced by the beautiful rotogravure and half-tone processes.

A few of the most notable pictures will be:

Belgian soldier watching a bursting shell at the attack on Antwerp;

Painting-like picture of widowed mother and daughter who typify in their mourning robes the sorrows of all Belgium;

German soldiers resting and playing cards in a Liege theatre, another photograph of very striking composition;

Belgian armored train in actual battle before Antwerp;

Woman wheeling her crippled husband and infant in the flight from Antwerp;

Thousands of Antwerp refugees in a mighty crush at the water's edge seeking means of flight;

The city of Alost in flames;

Remarkable panoramic view of a wide stretch of Belgian country showing three distinct war operations in progress miles apart at the same time.

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TELLS OF ATTEMPT TO SWINDLE NAVY

State's Suit Against Mercantile Exchange Reveals That Butter Was Misbranded.

INSPECTOR WAS DISCHARGED

Government Discovered That Goods of Inferior Quality Had Been Stamped "Extra Grade."

The story of an attempt to sell the Navy Department, for the use of the sailors and marines at Vera Cruz, 569 sixty-pound tubs of butter of a poorer grade than the contract called for, and the fraudulent use of the stamp of the Mercantile Exchange as a guarantee of the shipper's good faith, was told yesterday before Referee Edward R. O'Malley, who is hearing the State's suit against the Mercantile Exchange to determine whether they are conducting monopolies in defiance of the general business laws. It was brought out that the offending firm, Henneberger & Herold, commission merchants of 329 Greenwich Street, after trial, was suspended from the Mercantile Exchange for a year, and James H. Barrett, the butter inspector for the exchange, lost his position.

The suit is being heard in the New York office of the State Attorney General, 299 Broadway. F. G. Henry, Superintendent of the Mercantile Exchange, told the story of the fraudulent use of the exchange's butter inspection stamp. He also submitted the minutes of the Complaint Committee which tried the offending members and suspended them.

"Was not your butter inspector, James H. Barrett, discharged under most scandalous circumstances, after it was discovered that a member of your Exchange had perpetrated a fraud in selling butter to the United States Government for use at Vera Cruz last Summer?" asked Deputy Attorney General Franklin Kennedy.

Mr. Henry objected to the wording of the question, but admitted the facts were true.

"I want the whole facts about the case," said Mr. Kennedy, raising his voice. "Leave nothing out. It was the most damnable piece of work ever put over on the Government. It is about time the public heard of it."

Mr. Henry protested that he desired to shield members of the Exchange who had already been punished. Mr. Kennedy made it plain that he believed the punishment had not amounted to a great deal, and that really the Exchange was forced to take action when the Navy Department threatened that if something was not done it would never again recognize the Mercantile Exchange stamp as a guarantee of the quality test of butter.

When the United States forces were in Vera Cruz last Summer the Government asked for bids for supplying them with butter. One was received for 569 tubs from Henneberger & Herold at $25.90 for extra creamery butter. It was the lowest bid and it was accepted. The contract called for delivery at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Navy Department planned to have this shipment tested for quality by a butter expert of the Agricultural Department. This it was found could not be done, and the navy officials notified the commission firm that it would accept the butter provided each tub bore the stamp of the Mercantile Exchange. Later the Government called upon the contractors for Mercantile Exchange certificates of inspection. These were not forthcoming and an investigation started. This showed that only about 10 per cent. of the butter was up to extra grade. The rest was of first and second grades. It was after this discovery was made that the department called upon Henneberger & Herold for a new shipment.

The Exchange heard about the affair and, after an investigation, dismissed Barrett and suspended Henneberger & Herold. Inspector Barrett, when brought before the Complaint Committee, according to the records of the Exchange, said that he had lumbago, and so did not go into the Henneberger & Herold ice box, but allowed one of the porters to stamp the tubs.

Mr. Kennedy questioned Mr. Henry with a view of bringing out any connection that might exist between the Chicago Butter and Egg Board and the New York Exchange in the matter of quotation making.

Frank G. Urner, member of the Urner-Barry Company, publisher of The Producers' Price Current, mentioned in the complaint of the Attorney General, denied any connection with the Exchange, and said that the prices quoted in his daily were secured by actual trading on the Exchange. An adjournment was taken until next Thursday.

EASY TO GET INTO NOBILITY

According to Letter at Imperial Addressed to Austrian Emperor.

Before he was aware that it was not meant for himself, a man at the Imperial opened yesterday a letter addressed to "Emperor Franz Joseph, Austria-Hungary Imperial Hotel." Before he realized it was not for him he read it, and found that a woman in Brooklyn had apparently been creating knights and "ladies." The letter informed his Imperial Majesty that "I, Julianna Reardon, Crown Princess of Austria-Hungary," had conferred the title of "Sir" upon Anthony J. Drexel, an American living in London, and upon Henry C. Pine of New York, while the writer, who signed herself plain "Julianna Reardon," had advised Mrs. Drexel to apply for a title.
The "Crown Princess" intimated that Mr. Drexel might contribute a modest $6,000,000 for the benefit of the people.

CITY BREVITIES.

In its crusade against soft coal users, the Staten Island Health Department arrested yesterday H. Norton Du Bois, in charge of a dredge owned by Du Bois & Co. Magistrate Handy, at New Brighton, fined him $10.

Frank Holt and William McClusky of Astoria, who were in the automobile that killed August Lemaire at Broadway and Lynch Street, Williamsburg, on Saturday, were held yesterday for the Grand Jury on a charge of homicide.

Benjamin Feinberg of 76 Sackett Street, Jersey City, a truckman, was charged yesterday in the Tombs Court with horse poisoning. A business rival, Samuel Brooks, of 34 Commerce Street, Newark, said that two of his horses were poisoned at Pier 20.

Michael Sarrantino, a fruit dealer of 266 North Ninth Street, Williamsburg, was held yesterday by Magistrate Reynolds for arson. He was accused of setting fire to rubbish in the hallway of 239 North Ninth Street, where his wife, from whom he had parted, was living.

Walter Towers, 7 years old, fell twenty-five feet from the New York Central Bridge at Park Avenue and 138th Street yesterday. He is in the Lebanon Hospital with a compound fracture of the right arm, a fracture of the left knee, and a possible fracture of the skull.

Louis D. Brandeis will discuss "Why I Am a Zionist" at the Free Synagogue at Carnegie Hall tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. He will show the compatibility of Zionism and American patriotism.

A premature dynamite explosion at West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street yesterday morning severely injured two laborers. Twenty men were in the pit and several others were bruised by flying rock.

A man believed to be T. P. Clark, an agent for the Lincoln Developing Company of 132 Nassau Street, was killed yesterday by an express wagon at Fourth Street and the Bowery. The driver escaped in the crowd.

Tiny Andena, 2 years old, fell into a bonfire in front of her home at 1,030 Bronxdale Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday and was burned about the face and body. She is in the Fordham Hospital in a critical condition.

Autograph Letters of Celebrities Bought and Sold. Send for price lists.
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MAYOR RAPS ELLISON.

Criticises Letter of Policemen's Counsel to Legislature Candidates.

William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel and now counsel for the four police associations—the organizations of the Captains and Inspectors, the Lieutenants, the Sergeants, and the Patrolmen—sent letters about two weeks ago to all the city candidates for the State Senate and Assembly asking them questions as to what they would do and how they would vote if certain bills affecting the Police Department of the city were introduced in the Legislature at the coming session. Yesterday Mayor Mitchel obtained a copy of the letter and immediately sent another letter to each of the candidates deprecating what the Mayor terms the efforts of Mr. Ellison to make the Police Department a political issue. This is the Mayor's letter:

Oct. 22, 1914.

Dear Sir: I have been told that a letter has been addressed to the candidates for the State Senate and Assembly by William B. Ellison, Esq., as counsel for certain police organizations of this city. The letter asks candidates to declare their position categorically upon questions relating to possible legislation at the next session on police matters.

The purpose of Mr. Ellison's letter is plain. He wishes to find out and communicate to his clients whether you will vote "Yes" or "No" upon a series of bills which may be introduced in the next session of the Legislature. If you say that you will vote "Yes" where one of Mr. Ellison's clients would like you to vote "No," he wants you to believe that a certain number of votes will be cast against you in the coming election which otherwise would be cast for you.

The activity of police officers, whether through their paid counsel or not, in any form of politics is improper, and is repulsive to all our ideas of worthy police work. It is a gross violation of the spirit of the New York City Charter. We don't want the police in politics. The whole effort of this administration is to keep them out. This letter of Mr. Ellison's reveals an effort to inject the police into politics by means of a peculiarly insidious form of pre-election lobbying.

We are trying wholly to break up the old evil alliance between policeman and politician. We are going to keep the politician off the backs of policemen, and we want the police to keep out of politics. For many years policemen, wanting to improve their position on the force, by details, working nearer their homes, or even evading punishment, have thought it necessary to secure the backing of some influential politician, with the result that the policeman places himself under obligation to the politician. This is now no longer the case. The Commissioner deals directly with the policemen, and his action is governed entirely by the welfare of the men and the quality of the work they have done. Political considerations do not and will not enter in.

Part of the legislation suggested in the letter may be wise; I am not taking issue here. The Police Commissioner and I believe, and I have a feeling that the great mass of the police force also believes, that we had better have a rest for a while from radical police legislation. The Police Commissioner, in close touch with the force, is working slowly and carefully to improve conditions, having in mind the best interests of the men on the force, as well as full police service to the community.

Very truly yours,
JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

Among other questions Mr. Ellison asked the candidates if they would disapprove, if elected, of all legislation that would take away from the uniformed force the right to a review by the courts in case of dismissal; if they would aid the movement to establish the office of Chief of Police.

USED NAME OF ROOSEVELT.

Farmer Quoted "His Regular Rate" for Signatures in Book.

Further expert testimony on the value of the books in which the Anglo-American Authors' Association dealt was offered yesterday in the Federal District Court, where J. J. Farmer, Col. W. J. Hartley, and others were on trial before Judge Foster on the charge of swindling in de luxe editions of books by the use of the mails.

When an edition of Roosevelt was handed to Charles E. Goodspeed, a book dealer of Boston, he valued the volumes at only $3 apiece and said that to estimate a portrait of the ex-President at 50 cents was liberal. The Government tried to put in a letter concerning the Roosevelt books, which James J. Farmer had written to Mrs. M. L. Dickinson of 230 West Fifty-ninth Street. It seems that she had purchased $20,000 worth of books before she went to Farmer, and, writing about this library, he said to her:

"They certainly gave you some lemons. The Roosevelt is the biggest lemon by a large majority. I guarantee to furnish you with a much superior set for $750. I am sure I could get Roosevelt to sign a few sheets for me at his regular rate, which is from $1 to $5 a signature."

This evidence was stricken out.

Miss Adrienne Wenneiss, Secretary of the Anglo-American Authors' Association, again was called to the stand. Assistant District Attorney Roosa showed the check book of the association and asked her if she had not filled in the stubs. All he could get from her was:

"That might be my handwriting. If I had written it now, I should say it was my handwriting."

The Government will conclude its case on Monday morning.

STRIKERS APPEAL TO WILSON

Militia, They Say, Defy President and Appear Armed in Colorado.

Ernest Bohm, Secretary of the Central Federated Union, received this telegram last night from a committee of the Trinidad coal strikers:

President Wilson laid down a basis of settlement of the coal strike in Colorado. Striking miners accepted without question. Coal operators affirmed the proposition. President Wilson's future plans undecided.

In interest of justice we respectfully urge your office to communicate with local unions of all sorts with the request to petition President Wilson to take speedy action in forcing the coal operators to comply with the requirements laid down as a basis of settlement of the Colorado coal strike. Militia, reorganizing in scab camps, are appearing openly with guns and full equipment in direct violation of the President's proclamation.

It was decided to ask all the local unions to petition President Wilson for a speedy settlement of the strike.

PORK FAT AND PRAYER CURE

Sixty Days for Woman Who Prescribed Simple Remedy.

Pork fat and the Lord's Prayer for all ills, were prescribed by Mrs. Eva Stein, 62 years old, who says she is a religious healer, according to the testimony of Adele D. Priess, a detective of the County Medical Society, in Special Sessions yesterday. Mrs. Stein was found guilty of unlawfully practicing medicine and was sent to the workhouse for sixty days.

The treatment, according to Miss Priess, consisted in the application of the pork fat to the place affected and the repetition of the prayer at the same time. Mrs. Stein, who practiced at 554 East Eighty-fifth Street, had been convicted before on the same charge.

Consumptive Family Needs Aid.

After a long illness the father of a family of three died from consumption. For a time his widow managed, with the help of the eldest boy, aged 16, to keep a home for the family, although often they went without proper food. Long hours of labor and poor food soon brought sickness, and the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities was called in. It was found that the mother and the eldest boy had developed consumption. The other two children, although delicate, can be saved from the disease with proper care. Arrangements have been made to send the mother and boy to a sanatorium, and the other children to a health home until the family can be reestablished. Contributions to help care for this family may be sent to 0175b Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

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OF THE FINEST IMPORTED TOBACCO
BY SKILLED HAND WORKMEN
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PUTS GUN ON TABLE AT CITY JOB INQUIRY

Oklahoma Man Who Didn't Pass Civil Service Startles the State Commission.

HAD DRUG HUNTER'S PERMIT

Bookkeeper Tells How He Got In and Grade Inspector How He Got Out.

The rise in the civil service of Sigmund Simons, formerly a merchant in Oklahoma and now Acting Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, was the chief matter of inquiry yesterday in the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Commission.

Simons is 41 years old, and big physically. He went into bankruptcy in Oklahoma, inherited a little fortune, lost it, came back to New York, the city of his birth, and drifted into the city lodging house one cold night.

Soon after Commissioner Kingsbury came into office Simons was made into a detective to investigate the lodging house under ex-Supt. William C. Yorke. He posed as a down-and-out, and got evidence that helped to put Yorke out. W. A. Whiting got Yorke's job, and Simons became his assistant.

Simons wriggled on taking the witness chair yesterday as if to make himself comfortable.

"What's that in your hip pocket?" shouted Judge Neu, President of the State Commission. Take it out."

The witness planked upon the table a big police revolver in a holster, and Commissioners and counsel moved back a little.

Simons explained that he had been threatened, and his food poisoned. He showed a permit for his revolver.

The investigators were interested in the way Simons got into the Charities Department. Evidence showed that he applied as clerk, was certified as a hospital helper, and is Assistant Superintendent, without a competitive examination. He started at $480 a year, board and room, but on Sept. 1 he was raised to $720.

It developed that he was also in the Police Department and had helped the cocaine squad make six raids. On one raid Simons's prisoner started to run and Simons shot at him in West Thirty-ninth Street. The prisoner escaped.

Simons denied that he was wanted in Oklahoma for grand larceny, and although the inquisitors badgered him he did not lose his temper.

In defense of Simons, it was brought out that his job had many dangers, that the police have spoken highly of him, and that he led cocaine raiders to places inaccessible to detectives.

Supt. Whiting, as a witness, admitted that Commissioner Kingsbury had promised him Yorke's job before the Yorke investigation had been completed. Whiting said that did not influence him. He also got his job without examination. He was once a missionary and had investigated homeless men for Commissioner Kingsbury.

The State Commissioners are trying to show an easy underground route through the Municipal Commission. One alleged favorite was William Smith of Islip, a Public Works Department bookkeeper. Smith took an examination for engineer's helper, found himself close far down on the list, took a non-competitive examination for temporary bookkeeper, and was soon appointed at $900 a year. When this job ended he took both the competitive and non-competitive examination for bookkeeper, qualified in the latter, and was immediately appointed at $900. The permanent eligible list has not yet been announced.

"And whom did you see before you got these jobs?" asked Mr. Moss.

"Stephen Kelley, the Public Works appointment clerk," replied Smith. Kelley and Smith were schoolmates at Islip.

George B. Nicholson of 466 West 145th Street, told a different story. He was released from the Public Works Department last November on a vacation, and although he heads the list for inspector of grading he has not got back. He blames Commissioner Frothingham for his troubles.

"Frothingham's mind has been poisoned," he said. "The only thing against me is a fine of thirty days' pay for a clerical error.

When Frothingham needed inspectors he went to the Municipal Commission and got permission to take men from other lists than the one I head. He is picking his men now from the Water Board list."

Mr. Moss tried to show that injustice had been done to the poor by Kingsbury's charity investigators, who, chosen without examination, who have forced many parents to pay in part for maintenance of feeble-minded children. Three mothers appeared to tell the hardship of paying for children in city institutions.

Frederic R. Coudert, attorney from the Municipal Commission, however, forced the mothers to admit that they had monthly incomes of $100 or more.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday morning.

SAVES BOY IN TRAIN'S PATH.

Policeman Climbs Down to Child Who Falls Off Bridge.

Walter Powers, 7 years old, of 295 East 157th Street, was playing with companions on the bridge that crosses the New York Central tracks at 158th Street and Park Avenue yesterday when he fell over the railing. He plunged thirty-five feet and lay unconscious on the northbound rails.

Several women screamed and attracted the attention of Policeman Thiel of the Morrisania Station. Thiel realized he had little time, for a train approaching from the north could be heard several blocks down the track. The policeman climbed down the cut on a ladder and picked up the boy. Then he stood on the track and waved his arms to stop the train.

Thiel put the boy in one of the cars and the train started. At the Melrose station, 163d Street, Thiel got off with his patient and took him to the waiting room, whence Dr. Lenz removed him in an ambulance to Lebanon Hospital. It was found he had a fractured skull, from which he has small chance of recovery.

WOOD TO SEE BOYS SHOOT.

General Approves Teaching Pupils Use of Rifle.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has given his indorsement to rifle practice among the boys in the public schools, and he will attend the Public Schools Athletic League shoot at the Peekskill range today. In a letter Gen. Wood says:

"I am keenly interested in the work, and I trust the interest will extend and become general throughout the schools. What is taking place in Europe certainly ought to be a warning to us to make reasonable preparation."

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FINDS SECRET POLICE QUIZ.

Woods Learns Driscoll Is Questioning Headquarters Clerks.

Clement J. Driscoll, First Deputy Police Commissioner under Commissioner Cropsey and now connected with the Bureau of Municipal Research, has started an investigation among the clerks at Police Headquarters, the purpose of which has not been explained.

Commissioner Woods has learned that Mr. Driscoll has been questioning policemen assigned as clerks about how they chanced to be assigned to Headquarters, the length of clerical service, and the numbers of their shields. Many of the clerks are incapacitated from patrol duty because of courageous acts and have not been in the service long enough for retirement. Some of these policemen, who refused their names, said that Mr. Driscoll was very brusque and they complained that some of his questions were humiliating.

One police clerk said that Mr. Driscoll asked his name and then wanted to know what Tammany Captain procured him his job at Headquarters.

NEWS STANDS FOR INVALIDS.

Department Used Them to Help the Disabled, Says Bell.

George H. Bell, Commissioner of Licenses, who spoke yesterday before the Friday Lunch Club at the Park Avenue Hotel, said the department was getting control of all stands on public property and trying to solve a social problem by investigating applications for licenses and giving the right to persons who, through weakness, injury, or poverty, had special need for them.

"We have now one large news stand," said Mr. Bell, "which is kept by a blind man, a paralytic, and a one-legged man. Another is run by a civil war veteran and a widow. A large number of picturesque business partnerships have grown up, and eventually we hope to be using the whole public stand system for this sort of service. Of course, we are not turning out present owners; we simply take chances that open."

Mr. Bell spoke also of the problems of controlling the employment agencies and of the fight that had been made to take away from them the right to run lodging houses as well.

CITY COLLEGE 1918 WIN.

Victorious Over the Sophomores in the Annual Flag Rush.

After four minutes of hard fighting the freshmen of the City College gained the flag in the annual rush yesterday. Both the sophomore and freshman classes turned out in their full strength, and the rush was witnessed by a crowd that numbered 2,000. After several men had tried vainly to win the flag Alexander Lehman, formerly a student in Townsend Harris, walked over the heads of the sophomores and finally climbed his way up the pole to the flag.

The freshmen were in four bodies and charged at the pole. The second rear men broke the rushes at first, and it seemed that they would win. As the freshmen left the field the sophomores vainly tried to break their lines. The victors marched around the campus, and concluded their activities by giving their class yell.

CROPSEY ASSAILED BROOKLYN JUDGES

Kings Prosecutor Believed to Have Referred to Grout Case in Veiled Attack.

COMPLAINED OF PARTIALITY

People Entitled to Honest Jurists, He Tells Fulton Street Board of Trade.

Lawyers in Brooklyn discussed yesterday with interest a speech made by District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County at the annual dinner of the Fulton Street Board of Trade, held on Thursday night. Without mentioning names Mr. Cropsey referred to three Judges and sharply criticised them for their judicial conduct in connection with the case of a prominent Brooklynite awaiting trial. Many who heard Mr. Cropsey's speech were of the opinion that his veiled allusions were to the case of Edward M. Grout, attorney and former bank President, who is now awaiting trial on an indictment charging him with perjury in that he made a false report of the affairs of the Union Bank to the State Banking Department.

"Somebody asked me when we were going to try another bank President awaiting trial," said Mr. Cropsey to the diners. "I said we were going to try him without fail and in my term, too, and I am trying to get a Judge who is not handpicked and one who is not a bosom, or, rather, lap friend of the man who is to be tried, and a Judge who would at least give the people a fair trial. I have reason to believe that we are entitled to that from experience in that very case.

"A man charged with the serious crime of perjury has been released without bail and allowed to go on parole. We have other evidence of at least a not impartial Judge who, without regard to laws and decisions, wiped out all effect of an indictment. You must understand that the people of the State have no right of appeal. If you can get a Judge to show favoritism, he can do it, and the people have no redress unless they get up in arms as they ought at this outrageous conduct against the wishes of all the people.

"We have another similar instance of a Judge, knowing the character of the man before him, granting a motion which has not been granted in three years out of 3,700 cases. Not one was accorded the same favor.

"I made an application to the Governor requesting a Judge, who did not know the defendant and who would be upright and fair, and hand out justice to both sides. If we cannot get that Judge we will take the Judge that we can get, but the case will be tried in my term."

Mr. Cropsey also had something to say about the reports that David A. Sullivan, convicted President of the Mechanics and Traders Bank, now serving a term in Sing Sing for grand larceny, was allowed to go automobiling. He said:

"We are now informed by the press how bank Presidents become chauffeurs. The press probably has not told us all the truth. It is not unusual to have bank Presidents in Sing Sing, and others may be there a little later."

Describing some Books published this Week, among which you may find just the Book you are looking for to present to a friend or to add to your library.

The Unknown Guest By MAURICE MAETERLINCK
The title suggests in that beautifully imaginative way characteristic of Maeterlinck the contents of his latest book. The Unknown Guest within ourselves—that mysterious, rarely manifested, vaguely realized stranger that is part of us, and which is sometimes termed the psychic self—has called forth this strangely beautiful and exquisitely worded book.
Price $1.50 net.

The Mason Bees By J. H. FABRE
"Prof. Fabre is a great magician. He is the good fairy of the scientific world. With true scientific precision, with none of the arid stretches that mar even the least dull pages of the average scientific tome, he visualizes in a way past understanding the lives and doings of the spider, the grasshopper, the butterfly."—*N. Y. Times.* *Price $1.50 net.*

Jewish Life in Modern Times By ISRAEL COHEN
Gives a comprehensive account of the life and labor of the Jewish people all over the world at the present day; sums up the work accomplished by the Jews for themselves and for the world at large; and discusses the problems of the Jewish future.
Illustrated. *Price $3.00 net.*

The Eternal Priestess By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE
A novel of the new China, showing how the most unchanging nation in the world is changing in these latest years to an amazing extent, and introducing among other characters in a remarkable story the Chinese New Woman. *Price $1.35 net.*

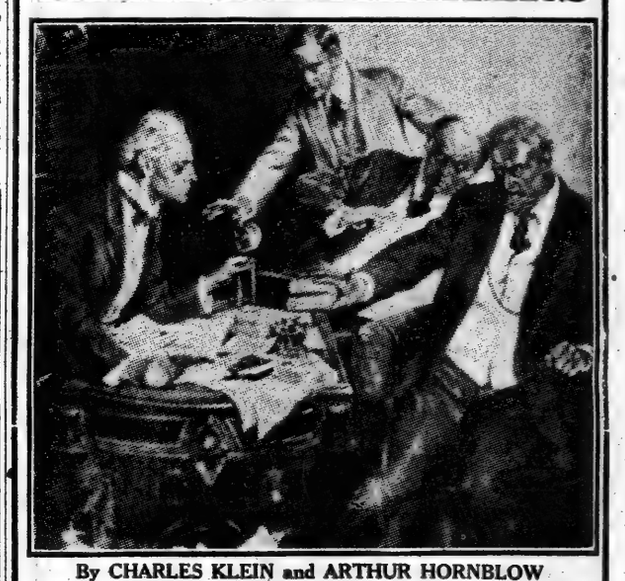
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WOODS GIVES POLICE A HEALTH BOOKLET

Pamphlet on 'How to Keep Well' Prepared by Department Surgeons and Dr. Coldwater.

CARE IN EATING URGED

Men Advised to Take Plenty of Vigorous Exercise—Warning Against Tight Shoes Sounded.

Commissioner Woods has distributed to policemen a booklet, entitled, "How to Keep Well," which offers them many valuable suggestions on health. It was prepared by a committee of Police Surgeons, consisting of Drs. Arthur S. Vosburgh, Henry C. Webster, Thomas A. McGoldrick, and Edwin H. Fiske, under the direction of the Acting Chief Surgeon, Dr. Edward T. Higgins. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, also helped in the work.

"It is hoped," Commissioner Woods said yesterday, "that the members of the force will be guided by the advice of the surgeons. Good health helps the efficiency of the department, and contributes to the welfare of both the men and their families."

The police are advised to be careful as to what they eat and drink, and to take plenty of vigorous exercise.

"Your work," the booklet says, "is such that at any moment your life may depend on your being in good physical condition. Moreover, it is in every way to your interest to keep well. It saves druggists' bills, helps your rating in the department, and helps to prolong your life. A low sickness rate means increased efficiency for the department.

"If you miss one meal don't try to make up for it at the next. Be moderate. Don't bolt your food. Chew thoroughly and you will satisfy your appetite with less food. Meat once a day is sufficient. Eat plenty of vegetables and bread. Strong coffee and tea are always harmful. Whiskey and other alcoholic drinks are injurious—and interfere seriously with good police work."

The men are told that lemonade and buttermilk are healthful drinks. They are urged to eat fruit, particularly cooked fruit. Stewed apples and prunes are recommended. The surgeons have this advice to offer on exercise:

"Remember that exercise is essential to preserve good health. Ordinary patrol is not sufficient. Play handball or tennis, go to a gymnasium, or undertake regular setting up exercise at home. Appropriate exercise consisting of handball and calisthenics—bending over and touching the floor without bending the knees; lying upon back and flexing the legs upon the abdomen, or raising the body from the floor from a lying to a sitting position with feet fixed, and abdominal massage will be found beneficial."

Handball has long been a favorite game with the police, and many of them exercise regularly at that pastime. An old Harlem policeman commenting on the surgeons' advice on exercise yesterday said:

"I see we are advised to play lawn tennis. I do not know the game, but I have seen it played, and it strikes me it is a pretty fast game for a 220-pound cop with an ample girth. I would rather play golf."

Many policemen complain of tired feet. The surgeons warn them not to wear arch supports without expert advice. They are told not to wear tight shoes, nor expensive ones, and to take special exercise for the muscles of the feet. They are urged to consult a police surgeon as soon as they notice anything wrong with their sight or hearing.

Policemen often are bitten by dogs in the streets. They are also bitten sometimes by prisoners whom they are arresting. This is what the surgeons have to say on the subject:

"Bites, especially from human teeth, are apt to be dangerous. Dog bites should be thoroughly cleaned at once, and should then be treated by a physician."

DISGUISED AS CLERGYMEN.

Court Holds One of Two Men Arrested While Soliciting Funds.

Two men, dressed as clergymen, who said they were James J. Price, a painter, and Francis J. Cahill, a printer, both living at the Sylvan Hotel, 121st Street and Third Avenue, were arraigned yesterday in Harlem Court. Price, who was charged with disorderly conduct, was discharged, and Cahill was held for trial on a charge of having heroin in his possession.

They were arrested in the Harlem Market on Wednesday. They showed letters authorizing them to solicit money for charitable purposes signed by the Rev. P. H. Craven of the Chapel of Paul the Apostle, the Bronx, and by the Rev. Father Miller and Jacob Bush of the Christian Volunteer Church, 903 Vine Street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Craven, who was in court, admitted giving the letter to the men, but said he had known them for only a few days. He was surprised that they had assumed the garb of clergymen.

Mrs. Alfred Weiner of 783 Beck Street, the Bronx, who was visited Monday by the two men appearing to be clergymen, who beat and robbed her, was in court, but she could not identify the prisoners.

TO TEACH MILITIA OFFICERS.

Gen. O'Ryan Plans Instruction in New School of the Line.

Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has established the School of the Line, auxiliary to the School of the Line and Staff, established two years ago. Twenty-five officers, infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer, and signal of Greater New York commands are to be detached and ordered to the school as students three nights a week.

For the first half of the academic year two nights will be spent in theoretical work, map manoeuvres, map problems, conferences, lectures, &c., and the third night in practical training with a school company of infantry. Recruits for this company will be limited to young men not now in the service who want military training. For the second half of the academic year, two nights a week will be for practical work and one for theoretical.

On Sunday mornings, twice a month, the student officers and a detachment of the company will meet at Fort Lee for a tactical ride or walk.

The War Department has indorsed the plan and the services of army officers have been promised.

FT. TOTTEN MINES MAKE 100 P. C. HITS

Five "Ships" Lifted Out of Water by Land-Controlled Explosives.

SPECTACLE FOR TRAVELERS

Capt. Gardiner "Guesses" to the Moment Targets' Crossing of "Splash Circles."

Passengers on steamers passing Fort Totten, the principal fortification that guards the Long Island Sound approach to New York, yesterday afternoon were startled by great columns of shimmering water hurled hundreds of feet into the air. The beautiful spectacle was the result of submarine mine practice at Fort Totten, where the 130th Company of Coast Artillery, under Capt. Fulton Q. C. Gardiner, was making a 100 per cent. record in firing land-controlled mines such as would be used for the protection of New York from sea attack in time of war.

Huge targets, made to represent ships, were towed over the mine field, and in each instance, when the target was within what is known to coast artillery people as the "splash circle," an artilleryman on shore touched a button. There followed a thud like sound, and a fraction of a second later a great column of silvery spray rose into the air. With the spray went the target, which ascended in each instance about fifty feet before it was freed of the sustaining force of the column of water. Then the wreckage fell back into the sea.

Five mines of the latest type were planted in the Sound off Fort Totten. The position of the mines was known to the artillerymen under Capt. Gardiner. The targets were attached to a 300-yard line and were towed by army tugs. Capt. Gardiner and the other officers who took part in the practice had to predict the moment when the target would be over one of the mines. Being perhaps half a mile away that was a job much harder than it would seem. In the Coast Artillery this predicting is known as "judgment firing."

The mines were submerged about 18 feet, which is the draught of an average ocean-going steamship. Patrol launches were skipping about the edges of the danger zone to warn off craft that might stray too close to the mines. In the observation towers at Fort Totten were many officers of the Coast Artillery, including Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, the new commander of the Panama Canal fortifications; Major C. C. Hearn, Major "Joe" Wheeler, Jr., and Capt. McMillian, the Fort Totten Adjutant.

At 4 o'clock the tugs took the targets in tow. Proceeding slowly they approached the mine field. Capt. Gardiner was watching, and when the targets neared the mines he signaled the artillerymen who controlled the electric apparatus to get ready. The targets were soon moving rapidly, and he had to "guess" within the fraction of a second if it was to be a hit. He "guessed," and into the air went the water and with it the target.

When the practice ended the record showed that every explosion had been a hit, and that the record for the day was perfect; in other words, 100 per cent. of hits.

Similar mine practices will shortly be held at the other fortifications guarding New York, both from the Atlantic and the Long Island Sound approaches.

HELD FOR SKELETON FEAST.

Two Men Arrested in Odd Fellows Hall Mystery.

Henry Huner and John Kortlucker were arrested yesterday and taken to Police Headquarters as the result of a complaint made by the manager of Odd Fellows Hall, 69 St. Mark's Place.

When the manager opened the building on Wednesday morning he saw evidence of a feast in the main dining room, empty champagne bottles were on the table which was strewn with soiled napkins, unwashed dishes and remnants of food. In a chair sat a large skeleton, with a glass of wine in one hand and a napkin spread over the knees. Near the skeleton was a sign which read: "Mr. Bones did it."

Huner and Kortlucker denied they were in any way connected with the skeleton feast. Huner formerly was employed in the place as porter. The skeleton is used in initiation at lodge meetings.

Magistrate Levy in the Essex Market Court held the prisoners on a charge of burglary in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday.

LITTLE AUTO UPSET BIG ONE.

Three Persons Thrown Out and Woman's Arm Broken.

An automobile, light and small, crashed into a big touring car at Jamaica, Queens Borough, yesterday and rolled it over twice, yet the only serious injury suffered by any of the three occupants of the larger car was a fracture of the arm of Mrs. Harry P. Williams of 390 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

Mrs. Williams was in the car with her husband and daughter driving south in Flushing Avenue. As it crossed Union Turnpike an automobile driven by James McBrier of 455 Fulton Street, Jamaica, struck the Williams car amidships.

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN ACCUSED.

Eugene Fitzpatrick Charged with Running Bookmaking Establishment

Lieut. Thomas F. McDonald has gathered in as the latest defendant in his gambling crusade former Assemblyman Eugene Fitzpatrick of 74 Seneca Avenue, Ridgewood.

Fitzpatrick was arraigned in the Flushing Police Court yesterday, charged with being a common gambler. The police charged that he conducted a bookmaking establishment at 95 Hoffman Boulevard, Newtown. He entered a plea of not guilty, and Magistrate Harry Miller held him in $500 bail for an examination next Tuesday

19 YEARS FOR WHITE SLAVER

Six of Bronx Gang Convicted—State Witness Gets Three Years.

Antonio Doranzo, 24 years old, known as the head of Bronx white slave traffic, was sentenced yesterday to serve nineteen years and five months in Sing Sing and to pay a fine of $5,000 by Judge Louis D. Gibbs in the Bronx County Court.

Enrico Gresso, 33 years old, who turned State's evidence, was sentenced to from three years and six months to eleven years and eight months. Judge Gibbs said he gave Gresso some consideration because of his aid to the State.

In sentencing Doranzo, the Judge called him the "head and front of the white slave traffic." District Attorney Martin characterized Doranzo as the "vilest creature that had fallen into the hands of the law since the creation of the new county."

The traffic in women and girls in the Bronx was uncovered after Mrs. Delia Nealy Hanson, a Bridgeport (Conn.) woman, was found bruised from beatings in a house in East 154th Street. Her revelations before the Grand Jury led to the indictment of ten men and one woman. Since then two more groups of slavers have been found. Six of the first gang have been convicted and five are awaiting trial.

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"It is that day in your career when everything went wrong just when everything seemed to be superlatively right.

"In HARRY'S case it was a woman who did the mischief. She came to him in his great hour and told him she did not admire him. Of course he turned her out of the house and was soon himself again, but it spoilt the morning for him. This is the subject of the play, and quite enough too."

This is a glimpse of one of the plays. The others are "Pantaloon," "Rosalind" and "The Will."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 24, 1914.

THE INCOME TAX FIGURES.

It is said that there are 146,828 income tax dodgers in the United States, because the number of those paying the tax falls below expectations by that number. It is more agreeable to suppose that perhaps the estimate of the number of taxpayers was wrong. One reason to suppose so is that the tax was passed with the idea of penalizing swollen fortunes. When the bill was debated there were prepared lists of multi-millionaires who would be caught by the tax, with the amounts which they would have to pay. It was said, for example, that Mr. ROCKEFELLER would have to pay two millions of income tax, and the fancy was highly pleasing.

Of course there is no telling from the figures made public what any individual pays, but the number of very rich men is both less than expected and yet sufficiently large when tested by other standards. There were thought to be 100 men with an income of $1,000,000 and over, but the returns show only 44. Between $500,000 and $1,000,000 income there were thought to be 350 happy payers, and there turns out to be 91. This overestimation runs down to the lower end of the scale. The largest class of all was expected to be that with incomes between $5,000 and $10,000, but there are only 101,718, instead of the anticipated 178,000. The most numerous class of income tax payers is that having incomes between $2,500 and $5,000, of whom there are 193,910. It would seem that the expectation was pitched in too high a key at both ends of the scale.

The difference between the British and American tax law is that the British tax is intended to take in much smaller incomes, and therefore a larger number. There is little significance, therefore, in the comparison of the total of British taxpayers, 435,851 in a recent year, and the American total, 357,598. But the larger number of British taxpayers include a much smaller total of large payers. In England there are only 29 persons with an income of £50,000 and upward; in the United States there are 317. This is the more populous country, and England is the country of longer accumulation. It would seem that there are about as many very rich persons as might be expected on that comparison.

There is another reason why the tax is disappointing in its revelations of excessive wealth. It was predicted that it would be so, because not sufficient account was taken of the corporation tax, and because income from corporation sources was made deductible from individual income. Otherwise there would be double taxation on the income of both the corporation and the individual. When it is considered what a large part of income is derived from corporations, and therefore not taxed to individuals, it would seem that there is an explanation of the disappointing returns which also is consistent with a fair amount of honesty among the taxpayers.

Not that everybody pays who ought to. Americans are neither so patriotic nor so virtuous as that. But they may not be so bad as indicated by exaggerated expectations from a law so novel and badly drawn that it is not yet in its full yield. For example, the large semi-annual payments due for the first half of the year were collectible only in respect to four months, and only in respect to seven months of all quarterly payments. We may still be richer than these returns fully disclose, and more virtuous as well.

"VICTORY GIVES NO RIGHTS."

The meeting of the American Bar Association closed with a dinner commemorative of the 125th anniversary of the United States Supreme Court. Ambassador NAON's address was befitting the occasion, and was marked by a phrase which he said epitomized the policy of Argentina. He recalled that when Argentina was in position to impose its will upon Paraguay it declined to do so. Although his country was victor it submitted the boundary dispute to the United States as arbitrator for two reasons. One was that Argentina had never sought advantage by war, because it could not conceive any advantage comparable to the distress and prostration of war. The other reason was that in the esteem of his country "victory gives no rights." In the estimation of the statesman of Argentina and in the policy of his country there was no room for war except in defense of its dignity and the integrity of its institutions.

That is an American idea rather than a monopoly of Argentina. It expresses the sentiment of this continent, rather than of this nation, regarding the worst war the world has ever known. In no respect was its beginning justified by the test needed to satisfy the conscience of a republic which shows its culture in this respect without setting up any exaggerated pretensions. And the ending, it is to be feared, may fall of justification on the American standard of the justification of war as phrased by Ambassador NAON. Nothing that any nation can gain can recompense the loss to all nations, alike those at war and those suffering from the war, although at peace. Ambassador NAON's words are the writing on the wall, so writ that the world may read it.

ONE OF THE "IMMORTALS."

Though a Belgian, MAURICE MAETERLINCK has exerted a powerful influence on French literature and art. He has inspired new "movements" in the poetry and music of France. From the French point of view his election to the French Academy, to fill the place of JULES CLARETIE, would be the greatest honor France could bestow upon a citizen of the little country which has been trampled upon and ruined for the sake of France. In the eyes of all the world, no appointment could be more fitting.

In the unlikely event of the success of Germany's effort to destroy the separate existence of Belgium, MAETERLINCK would be no subject of the Kaiser, but would naturally become a French citizen, as he is now a poet of the French language. No other foreigner has ever been elected to the company of the Immortals, none has dared to aspire to the honor. Perhaps his patriotism would prevent MAETERLINCK from accepting it. But the report that the Academicians are thinking of giving him the chance to accept or decline is inspiring, and ought to be true.

MR. BENSEL'S CANDIDACY.

If the Democratic voters placed the name of JOHN A. BENSEL, a candidate to succeed himself as State Engineer and Surveyor, on the same ticket with Gov. GLYNN, that is not Mr. GLYNN'S fault. Gov. GLYNN never appointed Mr. BENSEL to his office, which, under our bad long ballot system, is elective, allowing too many subservient politicians to be elected because the people do not know for whom and for what they are voting. There is evidence that Mr. GLYNN opposed Engineer BENSEL'S management of the canal system. As Lieutenant Governor and member of the Canal Board, on March 14, 1912, he attacked the practice of rescinding contracts and changing specifications at the behest of favored contractors as follows:

> We are against the rescinding of contracts and against supplemental contracts. The people voted $101,000,000 for the construction of the Barge Canal; I think we should try to build it within that amount.

That was a sound and right statement. Last Spring the people of this State learned that the contractors interested in cheapening the work on the $101,000,000 project had been regularly "sandbagged" into contributing to campaign funds. Mr. FRANK M. WILLIAMS, Mr. BENSEL'S predecessor as State Engineer and Surveyor, now running against him on the Republican ticket, on relinquishing the office in 1910 said:

> The whole canal can be built within the original appropriation, since 96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal is under contract at prices aggregating two or three million dollars less than the appropriation for these pieces of work, and, since a contingent fund of about $4,000,000 included in the original appropriations has not been drawn upon, this prediction seems well founded.

Three years after this utterance we find State Engineer BENSEL reporting that in December, 1913, only 82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation was contracted for, that is, 14 per cent. less than the amount contracted for by his predecessor. Mr. WILLIAMS'S report has never been contradicted—it was reaffirmed in a letter to THE TIMES published on Dec. 17 last, and signed by the Board of Consulting State Engineers. The only logical inference is that under the Administration of Mr. BENSEL, who is in the counsels of Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, a game of hugger-mugger had been played with the Barge Canal contracts. When Mr. BENSEL was asked last April by Mr. JOHN K. CLARK, counsel of the Assembly Investigating Committee, to sign a waiver of immunity before testifying about his official acts, the State Engineer refused.

If Mr. BENSEL had done nothing contrary to his oath of office it could not have hurt him to sign a waiver of immunity. It was important that the investigating counsel should avoid giving "immunity baths" to men concerned with irregularities in the highway and canal systems into which he was inquiring. Mr. BENSEL would have done a public service to sign the proffered waiver. The best that can be said for his stewardship is that it has delayed the work of completing and opening up the great canal improvement for traffic; that it did not show enough progress after the term of Engineer WILLIAMS expired, and that it furnishes the very best of reasons for voting to make Mr. WILLIAMS the successor to Mr. BENSEL.

HOLDING UP CONGRESS.

Sometimes when a child has been praised for a surprisingly sustained record of good behavior his elation takes the form of an outburst of deviltry. Senator HOKE SMITH and his filibustering abettors seem determined to hurl back the foul imputation that the Democratic Party has at last become a sane, coherent, and orderly organization, has outgrown knickerbockers and put away childish things, and may be trusted to legislate for a nation composed in part of grown men. For the time of this demonstration that the Democratic Party is "the same old jackass" they have chosen the moment when Congress was about to adjourn, crowned with the plaudits of the country, after an unprecedented record of achievement. So far as Senator SMITH and the individuals acting with him are concerned the demonstration is complete, and they need offer no further evidence.

The party as a whole is not responsible, however; it has behaved itself sanely and maturely. Nor is the South as a whole responsible. There have been a number of criticisms of the calibre of statesmen the South sees fit in these days to send to the Senate, and they have gained attention because, with the Democracy in power, the South naturally is in a commanding position in Congress. Such papers as The Portland Oregonian have been trying to awaken sectional prejudice by pointing out the mastery of all the points of vantage in House and Senate by Southerners; and, since the South has not troubled itself lately to send men like LAMAR and BEN HILL to Congress, the criticism would have had a considerable point if it had not been for the good sense and self-restraint with which most of its representatives have acted.

Senator SMITH'S foolish filibuster was opposed by Southern men, Senator MARTIN of Virginia and Senator CLARKE of Arkansas among them. Ineffective as are his efforts to demonstrate these postulates, he may be effective in another way. He may be able to disgust independent voters by keeping Congress in session when those voters want it to adjourn, and they may manifest that disgust by voting the Republican ticket. It will not affect Senator SMITH and his lieutenants in place or packet, because they have been renominated and are sure of re-election, so that this consideration may not weigh with them. Still, they hold Chairmanships and are influential in a Democratic Senate; they would be deprived of those Chairmanships and lose that influence in the Republican Senate for whose election they are laboring. Perhaps that consideration may check them; evidently no other will.

PASSION OUT OF PLACE.

If Mr. WHITMAN'S slamwhanging style of campaigning grates on the nerves of his readers it is traceable to the war. He is not doing anything different from what has usually been done in campaigns, and it always seemed natural before. In campaign time men are wrought up to a high pitch of excitement; it affects the man in the street as well as the spellbinder, and the language of civility and the manner of the drawing room are not expected; nothing seems out of place. The retort uncourteous and the lie direct seem all right because they are in harmony with the general state of mind.

But, just this once, the public mind is in a sober state, despite the campaign. The war has sobered it. All the excitement is confined to the candidates. The ordinary man does not forget the campaign, but he discusses it without heat. There are no corner debates where men with flashing eyes and distended mouths whack their fists into their palms as they prove—and really believe for the moment—that the candidate on the other side is the devil himself. So when a candidate assails their ears with rough language, levels insults at his opponent, catechizes him as if he were a defendant in a police court, it strikes men's ears oddly; his excitement is not shared by them. This was noticeable in the pre-primary campaign, when Messrs. WHITMAN, HEDGES, and HINMAN assailed each other with a bitterness that merely astonished their hearers. There was no answering chord; the sounding board refused to act.

To the candidates, however, the matter is serious, and they fail to realize, much less share in, the state of mind of the people. At least Mr. WHITMAN fails. Gov. GLYNN discusses State problems in a temperate manner; Mr. WHITMAN bangs away at old prejudices and paints a picture of the Governor of the State as an abject tool of Tammany Hall. In the usual campaign excitement such a charge would easily be believed; but this year men's minds are cool and the campaign cannot excite them. Mr. WHITMAN'S fury leaves them unresponsive. They concede that Gov. GLYNN, a Democratic Governor, has made some organization appointments and some anti-organization appointments, has recognized both wings of the party; and when Mr. WHITMAN works himself up to a high state of wrath over this fact and points to it as incontrovertible proof that GLYNN is sold body and soul to Tammany Hall they remain unperturbed. Mr. HENNESSY could not make the rank and file believe any such thing, and Mr. WHITMAN will find that he cannot either. Perhaps each faction wishes that the Governor had chosen all his appointees from its ranks, but that he did not does not appear such a crime as it would in other campaigns.

A GUIDE TO THE VOTER.

The citizen's sense of duty to the State is stimulated in times of trouble. Each citizen must bear his individual share of responsibility, in a democratic country, for the conduct of its Government. Every man who is privileged to vote should not only cast his ballot, but should be at pains to do so intelligently, with the best knowledge he can acquire of the issues involved in every election and of the qualifications of the candidates for the offices they are named to fill. To help voters of Greater New York to obtain that knowledge concerning the candidates and issues in the election of Nov. 3, THE TIMES has sought with care to prepare a guide to the voter, which will be published tomorrow as a part of THE SUNDAY TIMES. It will contain all the information relating to the men and the issues of the election that is available, and with its aid it is difficult to see how any man competent to cast a ballot can go far astray in voting. It will deal with all the candidates on all the tickets, with specific information relating to the men running for Congress and the State Legislature from the most trustworthy sources. Its statement of the qualifications of the candidates for the Assembly and State Senate and for district delegates to the approaching Constitutional Convention, the composition of which will be so important to the welfare of the State, has been compiled by a joint committee of the Citizens' Union and the City Club and is strictly non-partisan.

There will be a comprehensive summary of the platforms of the three principal political parties, with a specially written article embodying the views of the leading candidates on their conception of the paramount issues. Gov. GLYNN has contributed an article embodying his views of the work to be accomplished in the Constitutional Convention, while KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS, Commissioner of Correction, will discuss the part played by women in the present campaign, which will be found influential, although they have not secured the right to vote. An exhaustive article on the political situation in the State and another on the questions which animate the voters in other States will be supplemented by an account of the doings and aims of the lesser parties in the field.

Besides Mr. JAMES M. BECK'S lucid, eloquent, and powerful argument in the case of the Double Alliance vs. the Triple Entente, in the Supreme Court of Civilization, the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES tomorrow will contain other notable contributions on the subject now uppermost in all human thought or closely related to it. Baron DE CONSTANT, in a series of letters to Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, the more essential parts of which will be printed, discusses various aspects of the great conflict from the point of view of the advocate of peace. A Japanese Statesman's views on the trouble that may be caused in an hour of peril by mischiefmakers will be approved by every sound-minded American. Prof. GIDDINGS sees the "greatest good the world has ever known" growing out of the trenches in France and Belgium. BJORN BJORNSON reports a frank statement of Prince VON BUELOW, formerly German Prime Minister, on the war and its causes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Improbability No Cause for Rejection.

In reading what may be called the anecdotes, as distinguished from the news, of the war—the little stories of heroic achievement by individual soldiers or small groups, the personal adventures, exciting, picturesque, pathetic, or horrifying, with which the harried correspondents are filling in the holes cut in their dispatches by censorial scissors—it is well to remember that incredulity can as easily be excessive as credulity.

Writers of fiction are under a stern compulsion to keep within the limits of the plausible and the probable, but "nature" or "reality" claims the whole realm of the possible for its domain, and, moreover, is always taking in bits of the outlying impossible, much to the confusion of long-established boundary lines. A story is not necessarily untrue because without a precedent, nor can it safely be called false because it has been told of other people in other scenes.

Take, for instance, yesterday's tale of the Cossack prisoner whom an Austrian General was exhibiting to his men in order that they might see how little the wild horseman differed from ordinary human beings. That the Cossack could, would, and did leap with a yell to the crupper of the General's horse and ride off with that astonished warrior to the Russian lines may not be true, but, on the other hand, it may, and it is at least as likely that the thing happened as that it was invented. Indeed, the more one considers the circumstances—the fact that it meant an escape as well as a capture, and that the General was a very effective shield for the Cossack—the more will one incline to believe the story. Wanting to believe it helps a little, but what of it? Faith was ever largely indebted to desire, and is not the worse founded or justified on that account.

As for the old stories seemingly revived—those of wounded enemies recognising each other, for example, as brothers by blood or religion—they may well be not only old and true, but also new and true, for human nature remains always the same and acts in much the same way in each recurrence of similar conditions.

Westminster Abbey Insured.

That a good many Londoners have been moved by fear of Zeppelin attacks to insure their houses against destruction in that particular way is comprehensible enough. The danger, though small, is real, and the taking of precautionary measures widely to distribute such individual losses as may come is a sensible proceeding. So, too, the city itself might wisely insure those of its public buildings which are of the ordinary, utilitarian sort, for again the distribution of the loss would be desirable.

The insuring of Westminster Abbey, however, which was reported yesterday, is a somewhat different matter—as different as are the nature and ownership of the structure from those of most others in England. In the first place, were the Abbey with its contents wholly destroyed, no amount of money could restore it. A new church could conceivably be more beautiful, but it would no more be Westminster Abbey than is the humblest and newest of Nonconformist chapels.

Secondly, as regards the cost of putting up a new building on the old site, that would be less equitably, because more narrowly, divided if paid out of insurance money than if it came from funds or collections from the Established Church or even from general taxation. The same thing is true as regards the insuring of property similarly owned anywhere, except to the extent that insurance money is paid from foreign sources. And of course Westminster Abbey is a "risk" that will not be taken in Germany or Austria just now.

Another Issue Evaded.

Another question rather insistently demanding settlement one way or another has been evaded or postponed in a way which, to characterize it as kindly instead of as harshly as possible, must be called the reverse of courageous. That question is whether or not negro lawyers shall be admitted to membership in the American Bar Association.

Two years ago the difficult problem was solved, after a fashion, by adopting a resolution to the effect that the admission of negro lawyers had never been "contemplated" by this organization. As their admission had certainly been long and hotly discussed, the exact meaning of "contemplated," as used, was left in somewhat amusing uncertainty. At this year's meeting of the association of course the question came up again, in the shape, this time, of a resolution rescinding that of 1912 and at least tacitly opening the doors to the learned brothers in black. Without contest or debate of the new resolution a substitute was adopted.

It does, indeed, rescind that of 1912, but adds the subtle provision that applications for admission to the Executive Committee shall be accompanied with full information as to the candidate's race and sex, as well as such other information as the committee may require. That turns over to the committee all responsibility, not only as to the admission of negro lawyers, but also as to the admission of women lawyers, and apparently permits its members to do what they please.

It will be interesting to learn what their pleasure is, but as they are without instructions or guidance from the association as a whole, whatever their action may be, it is more likely to be the beginning of controversy than its end.

AMBULANCES NEEDED.

Funds Asked to Help Remove the Wounded from Battlefields.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of your readers will no doubt be glad of an opportunity to contribute toward rescuing from the battlefields of Europe the unfortunate men who have fallen in the strife, and this letter is written for the purpose of calling attention to one of the most praiseworthy efforts in this direction. The present European war is frightfully destructive, and many hundreds if not thousands of wounded are compelled to lie upon the field of battle, to die perhaps alone and unaided because of the scarcity of motor ambulances to carry them to a place where they may be properly attended to.

Realising the necessity of prompt service in this particular, Richard Norton, son of the late Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, with headquarters in Paris, has organized a Volunteer Ambulance Corps and has, without backing, equipped a squad of ten motor ambulances and gone to the front to aid in carrying the wounded to the nearest hospitals. This Volunteer Ambulance Corps has the approval and authority of the London War Office. Under Sir Claude MacDonald and the St. John Ambulance Association the first ten cars went to the front on the 17th. Gasoline is supplied by the French Government.

The cost of one ambulance is $750, and no doubt each ambulance will save the lives of many wounded who might otherwise be left to suffer and die for lack of immediate assistance.

Mr. Norton's sister, Miss Elizabeth Gaskell Norton, is in a private way soliciting contributions for this most admirable object, and in helping her my request among friends for subscriptions has been eagerly complied with in amounts of from $1 to $10 each.

Any of your readers who would like to assist may send their subscriptions direct to Miss Norton, 58 Mount Vernon Street, Boston, Mass., with the fullest confidence that all amounts contributed will be most effectively used for the above purpose. Miss Norton will personally acknowledge all subscriptions.

JOHN HALL JONES.

New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

"APPETIZERS."

Alcohol Taken Before Meals Found to Retard Digestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a medical society meeting in Waterbury, Conn., a few days ago a prominent physician of Hartford read a paper on "Appetisers," in which he gave the results of a series of careful scientific experiments made at Yale University among the students there.

It seems that to one group of students a good dinner was given without alcoholic accompaniment, and in their case, a couple of hours later, normal digestion was found well advanced. To the other group of students the same dinner was given, preceded in each case by an "appetizer," such as cocktail, gin fizz, &c. After the same interval the digestive processes of this second group were found on examination to be imperfect. Certain chemical elements in the food taken showed that the digestive juices had failed to act upon them, owing to the presence of alcohol in combination with these elements.

Serious and permanent interference with normal digestion was clearly proved by these experiments in every instance. Had the investigations been carried further, so as to include the efficiency of mental action and nerve reaction, as well as efficiency of digestive faculties, there is no doubt that precisely similar results would have been obtained.

The appetizer, so called, is not in reality an appetizer at all, but is a devitaliser, pure and simple, destructive of the normal processes of the digestive apparatus and of the mental powers in direct proportion to the frequency with which it is taken.

E. H. CLEVELAND,
Flower Hospital, Oct. 22, 1914.

THE BURGESS KAISER.

Admirable if Considered Only in His Domestic Relations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Burgess Kaiser is a truly admirable person. Every right-minded man will be only too glad to believe all that Prof. Burgess affirms of him. To be sure, there is a lurking sense that the professor "doth protest too much." But let that go. In the present topsy-turvy state of the world it is refreshing to hear of a man who loves his wife and children in the good, old way. But just now the world is not interested in the private, personal, peculiarly German characteristics of the Kaiser. We outsiders must take him as he is known to the international world. We of course trust that he is an able, cultivated, attractive gentleman. There are many such in the world. But this gentleman happens to be the head of one of the great nations. Our interest in him centres in his relations to his neighbor nations.

An English friend of mine was appointed to duty in a tribe of savages in Africa. I dislike to call them savages after the testimony of my friend. But they were just plain, naked folk, living in primitive simplicity in their native land. The chief of this little tribe was, as my friend asserts, a superior man, and, in spite of his undress, a good deal of a gentleman. In physique he was superb. A sculptor's heart would have leaped for joy at sight of him. My friend said to see him teaching his young son to throw a spear was a sort of physical music. He himself could throw a spear to an incredible distance with the precision of a rifle shot. He ruled his little kingdom with surprising wisdom and fairness. He was welcomed everywhere among his people as the friend and counselor. His family relations were unimpeachable. The same was true throughout the tribe. He was devoutly pious. In short, he was a Burgess Kaiser in the small. But he was the war lord of all that region. He was fiercely jealous of all the neighboring tribes. He kept his own people armed and drilled to the top of efficiency, ready for attack or defense. He was noted for his hatred and contempt for all people except his own. His forays were marked by savage cruelty. His military necessities stopped at nothing.

Need it be said that the surrounding tribes were in no wise interested in this chief's physique on domestic virtues, or in his fidelity to his own people? It is safe to affirm that the British Government did not ask whether he had the body of a Michael Angelo's David or of a baboon from the jungle. It did not ask whether he was good to his wife and children. Most animals are. It did not care how devoted he was to his fetich. The sole question was, What sort of public citizen is he? How does he stand related to surrounding peoples? On what terms does he propose to live with them? That precisely is what we want to know about the Kaiser.

Fortunately, we do not have to ask Prof. Burgess, or any group of savants, or the German people. The Kaiser's record is known and read of all men.

JAMES H. ECOB,
American Institute of Social Service.
New York, Oct. 21, 1914.

CHILD VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

Money Urgently Needed to Relieve Their Distress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I beg to address your readers on behalf of the Society for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier, which is establishing colonies throughout France, where care is being taken of the children of Belgium and France whose homes have been invaded. I know that almost every one who can afford it has given to the Red Cross or some other benevolent organization for the help of the war sufferers, but no more appealing cause exists than this of taking the children away from the ghastly neighborhood of battles to calm places where their physical and mental distress can in some measure be extenuated.

One hundred children can be kept for one month at a cost of 2,000 francs. On Oct. 1 the society had about 22,000 francs on hand, but the war will last a long time and money is urgently needed. Checks can be made out and sent to Frederic R. Coudert, Treasurer, care Coudert Brothers, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Many ladies all over the country are knitting socks and mufflers for the soldiers, who are, after all, furnished with requisites by their countries. The children's need is greater, and were the price that is paid for the yarn sent instead to the help of the children I venture to say that the result would be more worth while.

August Jaccaci, who has stayed in Paris to help this work, says in a letter written Oct. 1: "I wish that a scheme could be gotten up by which school children in America could make a little monthly subscription, say five cents a month; it would amount to a very great deal." I have no knowledge how such a subscription could be set on foot, but perhaps some one who has might take the suggestion, if it be possible, and develop it to fruition.

BRYSON BURROUGHS.
New York, Oct. 22, 1914.

The New Montefiore Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just had such a rare treat that I want to pass it on to other readers of THE TIMES. It was a visit to the new Montefiore Hospital at Gun Hill Road and Jerome Avenue, near Van Cortlandt Park. The beauty of the Autumn foliage and, from the roof, the unrivaled view of miles of the Palisades on the west and of long stretches of the Sound on the east is reward enough for the trip.

The splendid set of buildings gives assurance of quality and permanence. Throughout every detail of the great establishment there seems to be a happy union of utility and beauty. But the most surprising thing about the hospital for chronic invalids is its atmosphere of good cheer. From the Superintendent and Medical Director down through the whole staff, including nurses and orderlies, there emanated a spirit of glad cooperation in the face of physical conditions that might well depress any heart. There were smiles on the faces of little crippled children and aged paralytics. Weak hearts and hollow lungs were not betrayed by gloomy faces.

It is a far cry from the Montefiore Hospital, where science and love are serving the hopelessly incurable, to the battlefields of Europe, where science and hate are destroying the most perfect manhood.

A trip to Montefiore Hospital is a spiritual tonic. The secret of its success seems to lie in the untiring personal devotion of the Board of Directors and of the Ladies' Auxiliary, all under the inspiring leadership for many years of Jacob H. Schiff, the President.

Surely the duty of supporting this and other New York hospitals must not be overlooked in this year of overwhelming appeals.

FREDERICK D. GREENE.
New York, Oct. 23, 1914.

Prof. Cramb's "Answer."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An extraordinary phenomenon among the war literature is the issue of Cramb's "Germany and England" as "an answer to von Bernhardi," indorsed by one of our foremost leaders of the cause of arbitration. Yet the book is in no sense an answer, but rather an application of Bernhardi's principles to England. To be sure, England's Empire has reached a development where peace is desirable, but there is no thought of a fundamental justice among nations, "arbitration" is impossible, and "pacificism" an encouragement of weakness and cowardice. Fate governs the movement of the Kingdoms. The Strong Man of Nietzsche and the pessimistic outlook of Schopenhauer dominate the situation.

It is a queer "answer," and a strange book for such an indorser as Mr. Choate. The answer to Bernhardi and Treitschke cannot come from the school of Cramb. The reply to their gospel of power and to their immoral conceptions of international relations is in a philosophy just now discounted and derided, that bases itself on a common humanity and applies to communities and States such standards of righteousness as are incumbent on individual men.

J. M. T.
New York, Oct. 22, 1914.

MONEY FOR CONGRESS FIGHT

Democratic Committee Reports the Receipt of $57,580.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Treasurer Rolla Wells of the Democratic National Committee filed his report today, showing the Campaign Committee has received $57,580 in contributions to the present Congressional campaign and has $30,282 unspent.

C. E. Davis of Chicago was the largest individual contributor with $8,000. Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, candidate for the Senate in New York, gave $2,000; James Speyer, the New York banker, $5,000; Jacob Schiff, $2,500; Samuel Untermyer, Thomas D. Jones, and E. R. Bacon, $1,000 each; Senator Pittman, $5,000; Roger Sullivan, $500; Charles R. Crane of Chicago, $3,000; Ambassador Willard, at Madrid, $250; Postmaster General Burleson, $500; Secretary Daniels, $100; Secretary McAdoo, $100; Attorney General McReynolds, (now in the Supreme Court,) $100; Gov. Baldwin of Connecticut, $250; Samuel Rea, Philadelphia, $100; Gov. Dunne of Illinois, $250; Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, $200; Francis Lynde Stetson, New York, $500; Sputh Trimble, Clerk of the House of Representatives, $500.

Expenditures reported included nearly $10,000 to Thomas J. Pence, publicity man for the committee; several thousand dollars to Chairman Doremus of the Congressional Committee for postage and other expenses, and small amounts to Speaker Clark, Senator Reed, Secretary Daniels, and Secretary Tumulty for traveling expenses; $1,750 to Representative Neeley, candidate for the Senate in Kansas, and $1,250 to Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, both latter payments for State organization purposes.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee also filed its report, showing that it had received $8,874 for the campaign and had disbursed $12,106. It received more than $6,000 from the Democratic National Committee.

Scores of reports of Representatives on their contributions and expenses for their campaigns were filed. Ex-Speaker J. G. Cannon of Illinois, a candidate for Congress, reported that he had received no contributions and that his campaign expenses aggregated $1,082. Many reported that they received and spent nothing.

READY FOR TERCENTENARY.

Secretary of the Navy Arrives to Represent President at the Opening.

Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here last night to be present at the Tercentenary celebration on Sunday at the Hippodrome as the representative of President Wilson, who telegraphed to the committee that it would be impossible for him to attend. The meeting Sunday will mark the official opening of the celebration, which is to last three weeks. Cardinal Farley, Bishop Burch, the Suffragan Bishop of New York; Bishop Luther A. Wilson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rabbi Mendes, rabbi of the oldest synagogue in this city, will take part, and the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., the pastor of the church that succeeded the first one organized in New York in 1626, will preside as Chairman and will be introduced by John D. Crimmins.

The Police band of sixty pieces will play from 2:30 until 3 o'clock, and at 2:45 the doors will be opened for general admission. Hymns of an undenominational character will be sung, and addresses will be delivered by Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, and the Rev. S. Eachmat. There will be singing by a choir of 1,200 voices led by Tali Essen Morgan.

This is the first time in the history of the city that all the various religious denominations have united at the same service. On Saturday many of the churches will have private commemorative services. At the Union Methodist Church in Forty-eighth Street there will be a Betterment Peace Conference. The speakers will be Gov. Glynn and several city officials. At the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the Free Synagogue and the Church of the Divine Paternity will have joint services. The speakers will be Chancellor Brown of New York University, Dr. Talcott Williams of Columbia University, and Oscar S. Straus.

DECREASES IN 1915 BUDGET

Tentative Figures Are $2,011,081 Less Than in 1914.

The tentative 1915 budget allowance for the twenty-nine departments under the Mayor, made public yesterday, shows a decrease of $2,011,381 from the 1914 allowance. The amount allowed the departments in 1914 was $60,894,668, and the tentative figures for 1915 is $58,883,287.

The increases over the 1914 appropriations which have been allowed are: Commissioner of Accounts, $49,395; Charities, $282,280; Correction, $39,764; Board of Inebriety, $16,302; Mayor, $6,477, and Board of Parole, $30.

The chief decreases are in the following departments: Bridges, $74,969; Docks and Ferries, $924,771; Health, $93,288; Parks, all boroughs, $190,461; Street Cleaning, $106,538; Tenement House, $54,360, and Water Supply, $637,810.

German Rulers in the Wrong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pleasure Mr. Gumpel's letter in your today's edition. I am also a German, and not a Socialist either, and Mr. Gumpel voices the feelings of fully 75 per cent. of the Germans. We know we are in the wrong, or, at least, our rulers are, and it is impossible to deceive the world at large as to the terrible responsibility of the German military party, which forced that abominable war in spite of the peaceful feelings of the great majority of Germans.

Unfortunately, the press in Germany is not free, being subsidized and afraid to speak the truth. The situation for us Germans is simply terrible; we are incurring the execration of the whole civilized world, and these fantastic reports of non-existent German victories by wireless make us ridiculous and are galling to our pride. Mr. Ridder of course will continue to sell his newspaper, but for us Germans who are in business the outlook is positively appalling.

RUDOLPH SCHWARZ.
New York, Oct. 23, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Gumpel says: "Why don't German-Americans admit they are wrong in the war? They know it, America knows it, Germany knows it, the world knows it. As yet no German has had the courage to rise up and tell the world the truth." This, in itself, proves there is no German who thinks Germany is in the wrong, and our friend Gumpel is entirely mistaken in his ideas. I have talked with hundreds of Germans since the outbreak of the war, and I have not met a single one who has expressed himself in the way Mr. Gumpel has done.

WALTER SPIEGEL.
New York, Oct. 23, 1914.

AT THE ROAD'S TURN.

The highway curved into the black,
late night,
Arched, where I waited, by a brilliant
light
That threw, against the sky's dark,
star-pierced screen,
A tracery of willows, silver-green,
Picked out their tree-trunks, from the
black beyond,
And cast itself, at last, upon the pond.
A sudden wind blew cold. * * *

Low humming rode upon the breeze;
twin fires
Flashed 'round the bend, to herald
soft-spun tires,
And through the arc-light's circle
swiftly flew
A lacquered car. Unheedingly, its guide
drove two,
Crushed mouth to mouth, in motionless
embrace,
Forgetful of the world!—I turned my
face
And shivered, for I'm old. * * *

LOUISE VON WETTER.

FAILS TO INVALIDATE 1915 CONVENTION

Court of Appeals Dismisses Schieffelin Suit to Test Constitutional Election.

FOR LACK OF JURISDICTION

Holds That Legislative Acts Cannot Be Set Aside Except in Contests Between Litigants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 23.—By a unanimous vote the Court of Appeals has decided that it has no jurisdiction in the action brought by William J. Schieffelin to test the constitutionality of the special election of April 7, 1914, on the question of whether a Constitutional Convention should be had in 1915 and the act of the Legislature authorizing it. Thus the case is dismissed.

The proceeding was brought originally as a taxpayers' action to enjoin the Boards of Elections throughout the State from taking any steps preliminary to the nomination and election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Justice Seabury denied the application for an injunction, and his ruling was affirmed by the Appellate Division, First Department, by a divided court.

The decision handed down by the Court of Appeals was on the appeal from that order.

The Court of Appeals did not pass on the merits of the case, nor did it discuss Mr. Schieffelin's contentions that the special election was illegal because sufficient time did not elapse between the last day of registration and the election itself, and that fraud had been practiced in the election, especially in Charles F. Murphy's district. It merely held that neither it nor any of the courts of the State had jurisdiction in such a case.

"We are of the opinion," says the decision, which was written by Judge Chase, "that there is no inherent power in a court of equity to set aside a statute as unconstitutional except in a controversy between litigants where it is sought to enforce rights, or to enjoin, redress, or punish wrongs affecting the individual life, liberty, or property of the litigants. The court has no inherent power to right a wrong unless thereby the civil, property or personal rights of the plaintiff in the action of the petitioner in the proceedings are affected.

"The rights to be affected must be personal as distinguished from rights in common with the great body of people. Jurisdiction has never been directly conferred upon the courts to supervise the acts of other departments of Government. The jurisdiction to declare an act of the Legislature unconstitutional arises because it is the province and duty of the judicial department of Government to declare the law in the determination of the individual rights of parties.

"The assumption of jurisdiction in any other case would be an interference by one department of Government with another department of Government, when each is equally independent within the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution itself.

"Jurisdiction being the power to hear and determine is not given to the courts as guardians of the rights of the people generally against

'THE SALAMANDER' COMES AS A PLAY

Harris Theatre Reopens with Owen Johnson's Dramatization of His Own Book.

MISS McCOMAS PLEASING

But the Play Itself Is Unconvincing for All Its Interesting Idea and Interesting Types.

THE SALAMANDER, a play in three acts. By Owen Johnson. At the Harris Theatre.

Miss Snyder ..... Beverly Sitgreaves
T. B. Blaney ..... Wilton Taylor
Winona Horning ..... Vivian Rushmore
Clarice Stuart ..... Dorothy Bernhard
Estelle Monks ..... Becky Bruce
Ida Summers ..... Francine Larrimore
Mrs. Pim ..... Suzanne Morgan
Garry Lindaberry ..... Orme Caldara
Joe Gilday ..... Ralph Bradley
Stacey Van Loan ..... Arthur Norbury
Dodo Baxter ..... Carroll McComas
Josephus ..... George M. De Vere
Edward Albert Sassoon ..... Albert Bruning
Zip ..... George Henry Trader
Judge Massingale ..... A. E. Anson
Betty ..... Mildred Kahle
Mary ..... Ellen Trevor

Owen Johnson, the novelist, has dramatized his widely read story of "The Salamander," and the resulting play, named after the book, came to town last evening to inaugurate Selwyn & Co.'s tenancy of the Harris Theatre.

Both the book and the play have the initial advantage of an interesting idea—the idea of introducing a type of girl to be found haunting certain avenues of New York life and tagging her significantly with the name of the lizard who, said the old mythology, could pass unharmed through the hottest fire. And the salamander of Mr. Johnson's story is the girl who, with bright eyes but quenchingly cool head, can and does play with fire. There is the suggestion that if she is a real salamander, true to "the game" and her kind, she comes out unscarred.

This idea is interesting and suggestive, and the observer who follows the salamander to her lair in some weather-beaten old Madison Avenue boarding house is sure to encounter, like Mr. Johnson, some curious and interesting types. The idea is even promisingly dramatic, but, for all that, the new play at the Harris lacks the needful dramatic force. This is by no means entirely attributable to the fact that it is episodic, though that is true, and is apparently confessed disarmingly in advance by the programme caption, which describes "The Salamander" not as a play, but as "Some episodes in the life of Dodo Baxter." The play's lack of thrust lies chiefly in the fact that it is not convincing. And it is unconvincing not merely because the springs of its progress are not clear, but because one is gravely inclined to suspect it is not true.

The chance to make Dodo convincing came more readily to Mr. Johnson, the novelist, than to Mr. Johnson the dramatist, because on the larger and almost panoramic canvas of the book it was easier to convey the essential atmosphere of this somewhat feverish story of one who blew hot and cold with a rather bewildering suddenness. Within the pages of the book, there was something of the whirl of New York suggested in the revolving scenes of gayety which Dodo flitted from this gay pillar to that brightly bedecked post.

For Dodo's progress is really a whirling progress. The action is not altogether unlike the motion of a merry-go-round, with the implication that the salamander, if she is careful, may at the end, when she chooses, and the speculation largely confined as to what sort of ring she will snatch in the end—one to put in the nose of some admirer, or a wedding ring. Dodo chooses the wedding ring, but it is at once a point of interest in the idea, and a point of weakness in the play, that her choice seems to be chiefly dictated by the chance as to whose arms she happens to be occupying when the time comes for her to cast her lot.

It is probably the whirling motion that gives the audience so bafflingly intermittent a view of Dodo's emotional processes. Perhaps it is the need of explaining these from time to time that forces Mr. Johnson to present to his self-analyst a friend, who is also audibly introspective even at her most turbulent moments. Of course, this is entirely in the character of one who by calculation escapes the damage of the fire, but for the purposes of the theatre the effect is unfortunately sententious.

It is the glimpse of Dodo as a type that interests rather than the fate of this particular salamander. The embodiment by Miss McComas is highly successful. It is a real, interpretative impersonation, and where it falls short it is but fair to recognize the difficulties in the rôle of a woman who is forever "dramatizing herself," to use the phrase employed by her shrewdest attendant. Miss McComas has the by no means easy task of suggesting a girl of great charm who is seldom, if ever, entirely sincere with those about her.

And there are other types nicely drawn, and for the most part played well by players wisely chosen. Beverly Sitgreaves, Wilton Taylor, and Dorothy Bernard make valuable contributions, and it is needless to say that the rôle of Judge Massingale is played with dignity, charm, and intelligence, for it is played by A. E. Anson.

FINDS OLD MAN A SUICIDE.

Hoffman Kills Himself When Relatives Go to Have Him Arrested.

A warrant for the arrest of Thomas Hoffman, 65 years old, of 1,489 Broadway, Williamsburg, was asked for yesterday morning in the Gates Avenue Court by his sister-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Kossman, and his stepdaughter, Julia Schraugh. They told the Magistrate that the old man had been acting strangely and had threatened to kill them.

A warrant was handed to Court Attendant Hurley to serve. When he went to the house he found the doors locked and had to force his way in. In a storeroom on the ground floor he found the body of the old man hanging from a gas-pipe by a clothesline. He was dead.

Boy Killed by Auto Truck.

Simon Maleus, 11 years old, was knocked down by an automobile truck while playing in front of his home at 128 Norfolk Street yesterday. He got upon his feet and walked a few steps and fainted in the arms of a bystander, who took him to a store. There he died in a few minutes. The police say the truck was owned by Fred Hollander, 123 Lafayette Street, where they arrested the chauffeur and his helper, John Schoenwiser and William Alchemes. They are held on the charge of homicide.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IF YOU KEEP HOUSE

—you know that dishwashing and working around the house plays havoc with your hands.

But it is possible to do your own housework and still have beautiful hands.

VELOGEN is the housewife's best friend. Rub it into your hands after washing dishes and when going out of doors and in a week note the improvement—the fine smoothness of your skin.

When hanging clothes out of doors, you know that sun and wind make your complexion burn and roughen. Apply VELOGEN to the skin before going out and it will make the irritated flesh soft and smooth.

At all druggists, 35 cents a tube.

WOMEN GIVE COTTON BALL.

Democratic League and Club Members Dance at Hotel McAlpin.

The first Cotton Ball of the season was held by the Women's State Democratic League and the Women's Democratic Club last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The ballroom was decorated with cotton materials and plants. Cotton ball chains, handbags, and other novelties made of cotton were sold by young girls as souvenirs. Most of the women present wore cotton frocks.

The ball began at 10 o'clock, and a troupe of pickaninnies gave some of their characteristic dances, while a colored orchestra played for the general dancing. There were also card tables for those who did not wish to dance, with prizes made of cotton awarded to the winners.

Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby is President of the Women's State Democratic League and also of the Democratic Club of this city. Mrs. Imogene King was the Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

ELIZABETH BELKNAP WEDS.

Married to Paul Townsend Jones at Home of Her Brother.

The wedding of Paul Townsend Jones, a son of Mrs. Gertrude Crosby Jones and the late Dr. S. Beach Jones, and Miss Elizabeth Belknap, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mary Phoenix Remsen Belknap and the late Robert Lenox Belknap, took place at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's brother, Waldron Phoenix Belknap, 112 East Eightieth Street. The house was decorated with chrysanthemums and greens, and the Rev. Dr. George Alexander of the University Place Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony. None except the relatives were present.

The bride, whose brother gave her in marriage, wore a soft white satin gown, with a court train of the same material. Flounces of old heirloom point lace trimmed the sides of the gown. The point lace veil, which completely covered the train, was held in a soft frill effect about the coiffure with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

Her only attendant was her niece, Miss Serena Deas Murphy, the small daughter of Dr. Deas Murphy and Mrs. Murphy. There were no ushers. Leonard Crosby Jones was his brother's best man. After Dec. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Jones will be at 976 Jefferson Avenue, the Bronx.

Mrs. Jones is a granddaughter of the late Henry Rutgers Remsen, and her engagement was announced a little more than a year ago.

G. E. ROOSEVELT WEDS TODAY.

His Marriage to Miss Addison Hastened by Illness in Families.

The wedding of George Emlen Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt, and Miss Julia Morris Addison will be celebrated today in Christ Church, Stamford, Conn. The date of the wedding had been set for Nov. 14, but owing to severe illness in both families it was changed.

The Rev. Charles Morris Addison, father of the bride, will perform the ceremony, and her brother, the Rev. James Thayer Addison, will give her in marriage. Mrs. Charles Nutter is to be her sister's only attendant. W. Emlen Roosevelt will act as best man for his son.

Mr. Roosevelt is a cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and was associated with the former President as his private secretary during the campaign of 1912. His engagement to Miss Addison was announced last August.

MISS JULIA CALHOUN ENGAGED

To Wed Baron E. de Nagell, Attaché of Netherlands Legation.

Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of 667 Madison Avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Julia J. Calhoun, to Baron E. de Nagell, Attaché of the Legation of the Netherlands in Washington, D. C.

Miss Calhoun, who made her début several seasons ago, is the great-granddaughter of John C. Calhoun, the statesman.

Baron de Nagell is a son of Baron W. de Nagell of Bornezelt, Holland, and has been in the diplomatic service of Holland for five years. He came to Washington a year ago from Peking, where he served three years. While no date has been set for the wedding, it will probably take place next month.

E. P. Doane to Wed Mrs. Marion.

Mrs. Jeanne B. Marion of Oceanside, L. I., and Eugene Prince Doane, night city editor of The New York Sun, are to be married next Wednesday in Brooklyn. Mrs. Marion was admitted to the bar in 1908 and was at one time private secretary to the late Mayor Gaynor. They visited the Town Clerk in Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, and took out their marriage license. Mrs. Marion gave her age as 41 years, and recorded that her first three marriages had resulted in divorces. Mr. Doane, who is 39 years old, is a grandson of Dr. A. Sidney Doane, Health Officer of the Port under Gov. Seward, and is a Spanish war veteran.

Bloom-Heischmann Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Marie Heischmann, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. John J. Heischmann of Brooklyn, and Robert B. Bloom, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Burton Bloom of Walkill, N. Y., is to take place next Monday evening in St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn. The Rev. Heischmann has been pastor of St. Peter's for many years. While in Europe several years ago he preached before Kaiser Wilhelm.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Sailing Today on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NEW YORK, (Liverpool.)—J. A. Adams, G. W. Anderson, C. O. Atkinson, F. L. Baldwin, Mrs. M. A. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. E. Barton, E. C. F. Chapman, Capt. Leonard Cotter, Miss E. L. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. James Daniels, S. Drewitt, W. Fox, Mrs. W. A. Gibson, Mrs. J. Gray, Charles Griffin, E. J. Hansford, H. R. Hunt, Miss H. A. Hurst, Miss E. C. Jordan, H. M. Land, Miss F. R. Leonard, Mrs. M. Saunders, and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Taylor.

DANUBE, (London via West Indies.)—M. C. Allison, L. D. Annis, E. Bancroft, Col. A. A. Barker, H. Boyle, A. P. Buxton, the Rev. J. C. Coral, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dobson, Miss Grace Hall, John Hill, J. E. Lewis, Mrs. W. H. Miller, H. C. Peters, F. E. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. S. Roper, B. A. Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Vance.

CARMANIA (Glasgow)—G. H. Beaton, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Black, Alan H. Bryant, Miss C. S. Mackey, H. Maxwell, E. Stevenson, H. Wickham, John Woods.

VERONA (Naples)—Rev. Bishop T. O'Gorman, Mrs. M. Shade Van Westrum, Miss L. S. Van Westrum, Mrs. Laura Costa, Emil Gisling, Mrs. J. de Nyrl, M. Wolf, Miss Irma Fonte, and Pasquale Amato.

VENEZUELAN CABINET OUT.

Economic Crisis Causes Change—New Ministry Appointed.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Oct. 23.—The Cabinet has resigned because of an economic crisis and a new Ministry has been appointed. Gen. Ignacio Andrade has been made Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Arcaya Minister of the Interior, and Dr. Fontiveros Minister of Public Works.

Those holding the other posts in the old Cabinet were reappointed.

Mitchel Indorses Ogden L. Mills.

Mayor Mitchel indorsed the candidacy of Ogden L. Mills, Republican, for State Senator from the Seventeenth District yesterday. "We will need in the Senate men with his principles and point of view during the next two years," he said.

DEPOSITORS REFUSE TO PRAY FOR VOGEL

Meeting in Uproar Over a Proposal to Offer Plea for Dead Banker.

MANY ANGERED BY LETTER

Spokesmen Sent Note of Condolence to Widow—Rabbi Wise Not Present.

A meeting of the depositors of the defunct private bank of Henry Siegel & Co., held at the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, last night, was thrown into an uproar when the Chairman, A. Schwartz, in opening the session, asked permission to recite a Kadish prayer for the repose of the soul of Frank E. Vogel. The disturbance lasted for more than half an hour, and even then it was with great difficulty that the Chairman restored order.

It had been announced that Rabbi Stephen S. Wise would offer a prayer for Mr. Vogel, but Rabbi Wise was not present. His Secretary sent a letter to the Chairman of the meeting saying that his name must not be mentioned at the meeting. Neither was Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Church, nor Dr. D. J. McDonald of the medical staff of the Board of Education at the meeting, as was promised. Consequently it fell upon Mr. Schwartz to offer the prayer.

"We should bear no hard feelings against those who are dead," said Mr. Schwartz. "Therefore, I want to know if you will let me make a little prayer—a Kadish prayer—for the repose of Mr. Vogel's soul."

"Yes, yes," came shouts from one part of the hall, while the depositors in another direction protested in chorus, "No, no."

"Give us our money. We don't care anything about Vogel's soul!" cried other depositors, and the disturbance became so general that most of the men and women jumped to their feet, and for a few minutes it looked as though many were coming to blows.

"No," shouted another of the depositors. "Let us give a vote of thanks to Siegel and Vogel for robbing us of our money—a vote of thanks to those men!"

At this juncture the noise subsided somewhat with the appearance of Adolph Maller, who for several weeks has assisted the Chairman of the meetings. Mr. Maller said he was tardy because he had been ill, and added:

"I tell you we will not lose anything by Vogel's death. Now that Vogel is dead the truth will come out. So far the truth has been suppressed. Siegel now will try to put the blame on Vogel, but Vogel did not rob us."

Again the gathering was thrown on the verge of a riot. Mr. Maller's expression of confidence in the dead man seemed to anger many the more because Mr. Maller and Mr. Schwartz, who are generally known, had jointly addressed a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Vogel, saying they represented the mass of the depositors. The first man who was able to make his voice carry above the racket said:

"I haven't been on my knees for ten years, but if I can get some of the money back I certainly am willing to stay on my knees for ten minutes. Let's have the prayer for Mr. Vogel."

Finally, when it was put to a vote, the depositors decided that they would not join in a prayer. They were then assured by one spokesman that the family and friends of Mr. Vogel, who had raised nearly $2,000,000 to be distributed among the depositors following the trial of the two bankrupts, surely would not allow any stigma to be left on the memory of Mr. Vogel by withholding the money.

Here is a copy of the letter addressed to Mrs. Vogel by Mr. Schwartz and Mr. Maller in the name of the depositors:

Dear Madam: We have just heard of the great calamity which has befallen you and your family in the sudden death of your husband and the parent of your children, and as depositors in the defunct bank, in which your husband was interested, we desire to extend to you heartfelt sympathy and condolence in your bereavement. We, as well as others, have never blamed your husband for any of the misfortune that befell the depositors. On the contrary always felt that the blame rested on Henry Siegel, a fact which was demonstrated at the time of the hearing in the Federal Court, when Mr. Vogel was allowed to depart in silence and needed no body guard, although Siegel never felt safe unless surrounded with protectors.

We deeply sympathize with you in the hour of your sorrow and request you that no feeling of bitterness shall be held against your husband's memory, in proof of which we, and those who agree with us, will offer a Kadish prayer for the repose of his soul. We shall try to have immediate action taken by all the depositors at the next meeting.

A. SCHWARTZ,
ADOLPH MALLER,
for the depositors.

Oct. 21, 1913.

The hall of the University Settlement was packed, and all standing room was occupied. The crowd of depositors finally had found its way there after first going to a public school in West Sixty-seventh Street, and another in West Forty-third Street.

Before the meeting adjourned it named Benjamin Marcus as its choice for trustee to be appointed in the Federal District Court this morning by Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, to administer about $63,000 remaining from the original $450,000 fund which the depositors realized from the settlement of the affairs of Siegel and Vogel. Another meeting will be held at the University Settlement next Thursday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

FOR WAR TAX COLLECTIONS.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Notifies Collectors of New Levies.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—No time was lost by the Government today in preparing to collect the taxes imposed under the war revenue law. Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne tonight sent the following telegram to all collectors:

"Beginning with today tax accrues on all wines sold; 2 cents a quart on still wines, 20 cents a quart on champagne, other sparkling and artificially carbonated wines; 6 cents a quart on liquors, cordials, and similar compounds, and proportionate rates for other quantities. Until stamps are furnished, requires dealers who sell to consumers to keep account of sales on and after today."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Beautiful Adventure" is to leave the Lyceum Theatre after next week and will begin a road tour in Brooklyn on Nov. 2.

Edward Milton Royle, author of the "Squaw Man," will return to the stage after an absence of fourteen years to appear in a condensed version of his play with William Faversham at the benefit for the Prince of Wales Fund at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 13.

Manuel Klein has arranged the incidental music for "The Battle Cry," the eighteen-scene melodrama which will be produced at the Lyric Theatre next Thursday night.

The World Film Corporation has obtained the picture rights to the play "Evidence."

Maclyn Arbuckle surprised the audience at the Strand Theatre last night by suddenly appearing on the stage in the same make-up in which he was being shown on the screen in the picture drama, "The County Chairman." The camera was stopped and Mr. Arbuckle made a little speech to the audience.

More than 100 composers have sent in musical compositions to the Little Theatre in response to Winthrop Ames's offer to play unpublished American pieces as the musical programme at that theatre. No pieces will be accepted after Nov. 15.

Ann Swinburne is to appear in a new musical comedy which is being written by Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

Douglas Wood has arranged with William Faversham that 10 per cent. of the money raised at the special performance of "The Spur" at the Cort Theatre on Monday afternoon will go to the fund for the families of English and French actors who are taking part in the war.

Richard Croker and a number of friends attended the film drama of "Ireland, A Nation," at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night. Many of the scenes in the photo play were taken in the vicinity of Mr. Croker's estate in Ireland.

The Brown football eleven, which plays Cornell at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, will attend the performance of "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden tonight.

The football teams of Brown and Cornell, which will play at the Polo Grounds this afternoon, attended the performance of "Wars of the World" at the Hippodrome last night, occupying boxes.

DAVID MAYER DIES AT 87.

Brewer Was a Founder of Temple Beth-El and Georgia Society.

David Mayer, one of the founders, a Trustee and the oldest member of Temple Beth-El, and the President of the David Mayer Brewing Company, died at his home, 1,048 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday in his 88th year. Mr. Mayer was born in Bodenheim-on-Rhine, Germany, and led an eventful life. He was educated in his home town and as a student took part in the political revolution in Germany in 1849-50, and was forced to flee to this country and remain here as an exile. He was a follower of Carl Schurz and came here with him. Mr. Mayer went to Albany, Ga., and soon built up a large business as a merchant in cotton and general merchandise.

When the civil war began he entered the Confederate Army and was forced to give to the Treasury of the Confederacy $100,000 that he was about to pay to merchants in this city and the North, for goods he had received. After the war he came North and called on all his creditors and paid them off, dollar for dollar and then went into business here with the small capital he had left. His first investment was when he bought an interest in the Clifton Brewery on Staten Island. This burned down and he started the Mayer Brewery in the Bronx.

Mr. Mayer was Chairman of the Building Committee of Temple Beth-El and was a member of more than 100 charitable organizations. Until his death, he was one of the five surviving members of the Society of German Patriots of 1848 of which Carl Schurz was the founder. He was a founder of the Georgia Society of New York, which will be represented at his funeral by Oscar S. Straus, George Foster Peabody, James E. Graybill, Joseph W. Woolfolk, David Robinson, Percy S. Magnus, and John H. Gress, President of the society.

Mr. Mayer married in 1860 Miss Mary Bernhard of this city, who died in 1909. He is survived by three daughters, and two sons who are with the David Mayer Brewing Company.

A. C. Rorebeck Dies in Florida.

A. C. Rorebeck, the father of Second Vice President Edwin F. Rorebeck of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is dead at his son's fruit farm, Fort Myers, Fla. Mr. Rorebeck was at the bedside of his father during his illness. Mr. Rorebeck was a veteran of the civil war, and was Secretary to Gen. Phil Sheridan. Since the death of Gen. Sheridan, Mr. Rorebeck had been connected with the War Department, and had done much valuable work on Gen. Sheridan's memoirs. Another son of Mr. Rorebeck is a Captain of artillery in the United States Army. The body will be brought to Washington and buried in Arlington.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JULIA FRIEDMAN, widow of Isaac W. Friedman, founder of I. W. Friedman & Co., diamond merchants of 170 Broadway, died yesterday at her home, 68 West Sixty-ninth Street, in her fifty-seventh year. She was the daughter of Benjamin L. Cohen and was born in Toronto, Canada. Mrs. Friedman was a member of Temple Emanu-El at 43 East Forty-third Street for many years and belonged to all the associations connected with the church, and also was a member of a number of charitable organizations. Mrs. Friedman is survived by a son and two daughters.

JOSEPH E. HOLLANDER, formerly President of M. Martin & Co., muslin underwear manufacturers of 11 West Nineteenth Street, died on Thursday at his home, 161 West Eighty-sixth Street, in his fifty-sixth year. He was Vice President of the Flower Waste and Packing Company. Mr. Hollander was a Mason and a member of the Republican Club. He is survived by a son and two daughters.

Lieut. DWIGHT B. LAWTON, U. S. A., died yesterday in the home of his mother, Mrs. Reed Lawton of Worcester, Mass., from nervous paralysis. He enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Infantry for the Spanish war and was later transferred to the service in the Philippines. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant in the Thirtieth Infantry and to First Lieutenant in the Sixteenth Infantry.

MORRIS BOLEY, for twenty-five years in the hosiery and glove business, and head of the firm of M. Boley & Co., 500 Broadway, died on Wednesday at his residence, 408 West 130th Street. Mr. Boley was born in Germany fifty-five years ago and came to this country as a youth. He left a wife and a daughter.

WILLIAM JOSEPH BENNER, who was engaged in the wholesale woolen business at 61 Walker Street, is dead at his home, 1,641 New York Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Benner was fifty years old and was a veteran member of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment and Flatbush Council, Knights of Columbus. He was a bachelor.

Mrs. LUCINDA V. CORELL, widow of John Corell, an inventor, died at the home of her niece in Boston, Mass., on Wednesday. Mrs. Corell formerly lived in Brooklyn for many years and was a member of Plymouth Church during the pastorate of Henry Ward Beecher.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON ELLIOTT, 41 years old, manager of the firm of H. O. Wilbur & Son, and a member of the Commercial Travelers' Association, died at his home, 267 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, L. I., on Thursday night. His widow and son survive him.

RUDOLPH G. GRESSLER, a Coney Island dry goods merchant, and actively interested in aeronautics, died yesterday at his home, 2,075 West Eighth Street, Coney Island. He was born in Germany fifty-two years ago. His widow and son survive him.

Mrs. MARY PELLETREAU, wife of John Pelletreau, who was a Sergeant in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers during the civil war, died yesterday at her home, 1,894 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Pelletreau was a resident of Brooklyn for the last sixty-seven years.

LAWRENCE SWANHOLM, a retired hay and feed dealer, is dead at his home, 104 Boerum Place, Brooklyn, aged 67 years.

RICHARD WERNER, 57 years old, a retired liquor dealer, died on Friday at his home, 1,376 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss PHOEBE WHITMAN, a member of one of the oldest families in Islip, L. I., died at her home there on Thursday from heart disease. She was 84 years of age.

CHARLES DE BERIOT, son of Charles Auguste de Beriot, who was credited with being the founder of the Franco-Belgian school of violin playing, is dead at his home in Paris. Charles de Beriot was a pianist and composer for both the piano and violin. He was born in Paris in 1833. His mother was Marie Garcia-Malibran, a famous prima donna of that period.

CHARLES N. PARSONS, a commission merchant in silk goods at 222 Fourth Avenue, died on Thursday while in the store of the Julius King Piqué Company, 10 Maiden Lane. He was 45 years old, and lived with his brother, Arthur R. Parsons, 318 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Miss ADDIE LEUCHT, daughter of Rabbi Joseph Leucht, for 40 years rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Naijeum in Newark, N. J., is dead at her home, 63 Seymour Avenue, Newark. She was a contributor to many charitable institutions and an active worker in some of them.

The Rev. DANIEL A. MEDLER, member of the East Pennsylvania Conference of the United Evangelical Church, is dead at his home in Reading, Penn. He had been a clergyman more than forty years and pastor of churches in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Shamokin, and Easton, Penn.

BERNARD H. GREEN, a civil engineer, is dead at his home in Washington, D. C., aged 71 years. He was educated in the Lawrence Scientific School and Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1868. He was engaged with officers of the U. S. Corps of Engineers in constructing the seacoast fortifications in Maine, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Mr. Green had since assisted in the erection of Government buildings in Washington.

JOSEPH WINKLER of New York, known on the stage as Joseph Winter, died suddenly yesterday at Boonville, N. Y. He went to the home of his daughter on Thursday to bury his wife, who died suddenly. He was once a partner of Col. Cody in the show business.

JOHN A. LYON, 73 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died at his home in Dover, N. J., yesterday. He was Secretary of the Twenty-seventh Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, in which he served during the war. Mr. Lyon was a brother of Samuel S. Lyon, former United States Consul to Japan. His widow and son survive.

BOOKSELLERS TO THE WORLD
All Books
All Languages
All Subjects
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5th Ave. & 27th St., N. Y.

SYMPHONY PLAYS BALLET BY ROUSSEL

Walter Damrosch Opens Orchestral Concert Season with "Le Festin d'Araignee."

SPIDER-AND-FLY ALLEGORY

Has Atmospheric Charm, but Its Music Is Not Strong—Zimbalist the Soloist.

The season of orchestral concerts was opened yesterday afternoon by the New York Symphony Orchestra, which began its series under Walter Damrosch's direction in Aeolian Hall. A year's experience with this hall as a concert room for a modern orchestra has not yet wholly solved all the problems presented by its small proportions, its peculiar acoustics and their relations to a large body of players. It is undoubtedly true that such a hall makes stringent demands upon such an orchestra in minute finish of ensemble, in judicious proportioning of its several voices, in a due adjustment of the whole body of tone.

Mr. Damrosch has, of course, considered deeply these questions and others related to them, and it is obvious that for some of them he has found a solution, if not for others. It would be perhaps too much to expect that an orchestra should play with the highest finish at its first concert. There was much to commend in this respect in the playing of Brahms's second symphony, with which the concert opened; but the orchestra will doubtless soon find a still higher level in this matter. And as to the power and in the relative proportion of the orchestral color it might have been well if various alterations had been made in the playing of the orchestra. Mr. Damrosch had prepared a reading of the symphony that was fully, even anxiously, elaborated in many details, as of tempo and its modifications. Some of these seemed a little overdone, to a degree that at times checked the movement of the composition and disturbed its underlying rhythm. But it is better to err upon this side than upon the other; and the playing of the work was full of sympathy and real insight.

Mr. Damrosch has recently expressed his belief that this most interesting new music is coming—or, unfortunately, has been coming, for the perfect tense must probably be used now for a long time—out of France. And in this concert he gave a prompt expression to this belief by putting on his programme the second of Debussy's nocturnes, "Revels by Night," (in the original "Fêtes,") and Albert Roussel's "Le Festin d'Araignée." The latter of these was new and was set down as given for the first time in America.

Roussel is one of the younger French composers, and this piece, as Mr. Damrosch pointed out in some preliminary remarks that he made, is a result of the efforts of certain present-day composers to raise the ballet to a symphonic plane, and to rescue it from the depths to which it had fallen in its treatment, for instance, by Meyerbeer. In "Le Festin d'Araignée" the allegory of the spider and the fly, exemplifying the death and rebirth that continually goes on in nature. There is the picture of a garden, of a spider's web, of the enticement of a butterfly and its undoing, and the birth of its children, ephemera, etc. It is necessary, then, to remember that this music is stage music; that it accompanies the pantomimic representation of the little tragedy in scenic surroundings, and that it is presumably more effective in these surroundings than upon the concert platform. It is truth, not very strongly set to music, either in invention or in construction. There is an atmospheric charm in the opening pages; the two dances have little individuality heard simply as music for the ear. There is the evidence of a graceful fancy and of some ingenuity in scoring.

The composer shows very little of the all-pervasive influence of Debussy in the character either of his melodic invention or of his harmonic tissue. Something more convincing than this piece will be needed to place him among the stronger contemporaries in France; but it seems likely that his is an agreeable and charming talent.

Efrem Zimbalist was the soloist. He played Bruch's G minor concerto in admirable style, with the volume and beauty of tone that are remembered of his previous performances here, and with almost, if not quite, all of his technical surety. Not many have played the first two movements with greater dignity, breadth, and repose of style, with greater apparent simplicity that yet was not a bar to a disclosure of the emotional significance of the music.

BUTLER THREATENED DEATH

New Servant Tried to Hold Up Employer—Sent to Bellevue.

Eric V. Culberson, a music publisher, with offices in the Times Building, who lives at 115 West Seventy-third Street, hired a new butler last Tuesday in the person of Julius Rossner of South Oxford Street, Brooklyn. He thought his new butler was a treasure until last night when, returning to dinner, his house keeper told him that the man had been acting strangely all day.

While they were at dinner Rossner came behind his employer, and, drawing a penknife from his pocket, insisted he must have $3.50 for a pair of shoes immediately or else he would go to the telephone and call up his "Italian gang," which would kill him.

Mr. Culberson calmed him and then went to another telephone, from which he called up the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. A policeman arrived shortly and took the butler there. He was examined at the police station by Dr. Colgan of the Polyclinic Hospital. He answered all the questions intelligently, but was removed to the psycopathic ward of Bellevue for observation. Rossiner said he had a wife and children in France, together with brothers who were fighting in the war, and it is thought that brooding on their possible fate may have affected his mind.

President on Way to Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—President Wilson left at midnight for Pittsburgh to speak there tomorrow at a Young Men's Christian Association celebration. He will arrive at Pittsburgh at 8:35 tomorrow morning, will speak at 11:30 o'clock, and expects to leave for Washington at 1:15 in the afternoon.

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THEO. DE J. DE SABLA DEAD.

Pioneer in Panama Industries and Old Member of Union Club.

Theodore de Joly de Sabla, for many years a resident of this city, died suddenly at his country home in Platt Clove, N. Y., on Thursday. Mr. de Sabla, who was one of the oldest members of the Union Club, will be buried in Woodlawn Cemetery today.

Mr. de Sabla was a son of the Marquis de Sabla, who, with his family, was exiled from France during the French Revolution. The Marquis de Sabla settled in America and his son later went to Panama where, with Lieut. Commander Bonaparte Wise, he assisted in laying out the original course of the Panama Canal as started by De Lesseps. In 1882 he was made the New York representative of the French Canal Company by De Lesseps and came here to live.

On April 15, 1856, while acting as United States Consul in Panama, Mr. de Sabla was severely injured while protecting Americans who were attacked by Colombians in the Panama Railroad Station.

Mr. de Sabla was associated with James A. Scrymser in the promotion of the Central and South American Cable Company and was a Director in that organization. He was also one of the original Directors of the first Panama railroad company.

Mr. de Sabla was a firm believer in the possibilities of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, and the collapse of the French company did not shake his belief. He visited Panama two years ago and saw the canal nearly completed.

Mr. de Sabla was the owner of much property in the Republic and City of Panama, including several thousand acres of land twenty-five miles from the City of Panama. In the City of Panama he owned the famous "Flat Arch" Church, one of the first churches built in the new world.

He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Marguerite Milderberger, and his son, Theodore de Sabla, Jr., who lives at the Alpha Delta Phi Club. The old de Sabla home is still standing in Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue.

JUSTICES AT AMEND FUNERAL

Services for Late Jurist in Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

Edward B. Amend, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, who died on Tuesday, was buried yesterday from his late residence, 38 West Seventy-fourth Street, and the funeral was attended by many jurists and members of the legal profession.

The funeral procession reached the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventy-third Street, shortly after 10 o'clock, and the requiem mass was celebrated by Father Gilmartin, assisted by Father Winkler and several deacons. Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Lavelle were present, and the pallbearers were Justices Giegerich and Vernon M. Davis, former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien; Edward E. McCall, Public Service Commissioner; Supreme Court Justice P. Henry Dugro, George Haff, and Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Savings Bank.

Large delegations attended from the Catholic Club, the Arion Society, and from the Supreme and other courts of the city, including 180 attendants from the downtown courts, led by Capt. Lynch, and a delegation from the Supreme Court, led by Chief Clerk Clifford Boese. Among others present were Herman Ridder, brother-in-law of Justice Amend; Henry Heide, District Attorney Martin of the Bronx, Lieut. Gov. Wagner, Philip Donohue, Secretary of Tammany Hall; Surrogate Cohalan, Congressman Herman A. Metz, John D. Crimmins, Dr. Louis Haupt, Justices Mulqueen and Carr of the Court of General Sessions, and Supreme Court Justices Newburger, Weeks, Stapleton, Seabury, Lehman, Goff, Kelby, Delany, Brady, Guy, Foster, Gavegan, Hendricks, Bijur, Erlanger, and Dowling. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery in Queens Borough.

WICKE ESTATE $1,249,625.

All but a Few Bequests for Philanthropy Goes to Children.

William Wicke, the retired ribbon manufacturer, who committed suicide at his country place at Lawrence, L. I., on Dec. 2, 1912, left a net estate in New York of $1,249,625, according to the appraisal filed yesterday. The assets include real estate appraised at $764,137; stocks and bonds, $371,557; mortgages, personalty, and loans, $133,200; bank deposits, $18,879, and Metropolitan Opera tickets and rights, $240.

The largest single holding is 1,300 shares of the William Wicke Ribbon Company, appraised at $151,775. There are 1,000 shares of American Locomotive Company stock appraised at par value $100,000, and the sum of $92,018 to the William Wicke Ribbon Company and bonds of the company appraised at $25,000.

The will provided $100,000 in trust for each of the two sons, George H. and Carl Wicke, and the daughter Louise; one-fourth of the residuary estate, $208,456, goes to each, and $1,333 in jewelry to the daughter.

The German Hospital and Dispensary gets $5,000, and $1,000 each is bequeathed to the New York Society for the Relief of Destitute Widows, St. Mark's Hospital, Isabella Heimath, and Mount Sinai Hospital.

Gen. Edward F. Winslow.

Special to The New York Times.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Gen. Edward F. Winslow died at Sonnenberg, Canandaigua, the Summer home of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson of New York, last night, aged 77 years. Gen. and Mrs. Winslow, who returned from Paris just previous to the outbreak of war, had spent the last month with Mrs. Thompson. The funeral service will be held on Sunday afternoon, with interment in Woodlawn Cemetery, this city. Gen. Winslow served in the Union Army throughout the civil war, enlisting in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry and winning

NO OFFER OF PEACE TO FEDERAL LEAGUE---CORNELL AND BROWN IN FOOTBALL HERE TODAY

FEDERAL LEAGUERS MEET AND TALK

Think Peace Would Be Best, but No One Offers Them Olive Branch.

ALL WILL STICK TO THE END

Call Themselves Major Leaguers and Will Not Become Absorbed by Class A A Organizations, They Say.

The dove of peace got a chilly reception from the Federal League at its annual meeting at the Hotel Biltmore yesterday. The dove acted as if it did not care much whether it was received by the "Feds," anyway. The meeting is divided into two distinct parts. The first part is in Room 127, where the club owners, stockholders, attorneys, and bankers are meeting. This room is sealed as tight as a safety deposit vault. The dove of peace could not find its way in if it wanted to.

The second part of the meeting is in Room 100, same floor. The news of the meeting is carefully prepared in Room 126 and is brought on a silver platter and served in Room 100, which is entirely inhabited by news gatherers. It's so far from one room to the other that when the news arrives in Room 100 it is very cold.

One of the events of moment which escaped from "Prexy" Gilmore's throne room in 126 into Room 100 was that the annual election had taken place with big success. James A. Gilmore was re-elected President, and for a term of five years. Mr. Gilmore said that he did not know what his salary was going to be, and he was not worrying a bit. That was not the greatest honor paid to Mr. Gilmore, however. He was also elected Treasurer.

So Mr. Gilmore won't have to go far to draw his salary.

Robert B. Ward, the owner of the Brooklyns, was elected Vice President, and Lloyd Rickert of St. Louis was re-elected Secretary. Those present at the meeting were: Brooklyn—Robert B. Ward, George H. Ward, and Walter S. Ward; Chicago—Charles Weeghman; Baltimore—Edward Hanlon, Harry Goldman, Carrol Rasin, and Phil Poe; Pittsburgh—Edward S. Gwinner and C. B. Comstock; St. Louis—Edward A. Steininger and Philip Ball; Indianapolis—J. E. Krause, John A. George, William Watkins, and Edward E. Gates; Buffalo—William E. Robertson and Walter Mullin; Kansas City—C. C. Madison.

President Gilmore stated after the club owners had been closeted for several hours that he had read his annual report, which had been enthusiastically received. The Federal League is satisfied with the fight it has made on organized ball, and will continue to operate at the same old stand. They are not seeking peace, but will accept it if the major leagues are willing to take them into the fold, remunerate them for all their losses, and let bygones be by-gones.

Another thing: The Wards will not think of buying the Yankees or Mr. Weeghman will not buy the Cubs while there is a Federal League. Their motto is "United We Stand, United We Fall."

President Gilmore said after the meeting: "We have received no proposition for peace, nor do we expect to receive or offer any. Every man who has money invested in our league is satisfied to go ahead next season. We have taken the stand that in case any peace proposition smells of graft that we will stand together as a league, and every action taken must be unanimous. Any project to absorb us with a minor Class A A League will not be considered. We will remain a major league or nothing at all. We are Federal League first, last, and all the time. Of course, we prefer peace to war, but we are satisfied to go along in our own way and ask quarter from nobody. If any peace plan is put up to us we will insist on full provision being made for our club owners, players, and umpires. We owe protection to all these and it must be the first point to be considered in any peace proposal. We expect no such development as this during this meeting however."

Charles Weeghman of Chicago asserted strongly that he was a Federal Leaguer now and all the time. He said emphatically that as long as the league existed he would be a member of it.

"At the present time," he said, "I have no negotiations whatever under way with Mr. Taft, the owner of the Cubs. I went to Cincinnati to see him the other day merely to discuss the baseball situation in Chicago with him, because of the talk of peace between our league and the majors. I think that organized ball is beginning to see that the sooner we can come together, the better.

"We have made no offers for peace, although I admit we can see that it will be the best thing for the game if the major leagues and the Federal organization can come together. How this can be done I don't know, and we have not yet even discussed it as a league.

"I was sent for in Chicago to see Mr. Herrmann here after the world's series. I will admit that Mr. Herrmann did not call me on the telephone, but the man who did call me was one of the oldest men in organized baseball.

"As for my interview with Mr. Taft in Cincinnati, I can only say that the understanding I wanted to come to was concerning the three clubs in Chicago in the event of a satisfactory settlement. Don't misunderstand me, for I am only assuming that in the event of a settlement—and I will say right now, it looks to be as far away as ever—some understanding will have to be made about the Chicago clubs. If in the final arrangement we should get the club, I will not play at West Side Park. My park in the North End is a better plant and in a better part of the city. Mr. Comiskey's American League club I regard as a fixture in Chicago, but not the National League club. And I might mention that I have had business dealings with Mr. Taft for a period of more than ten years, and we know each other too well to let this baseball business be of much trouble.

"I will admit that the Federal League this year did not come up to our expectations in point of attendance. Some of the clubs were pretty hard hit, but the showing was indeed a fine one for the first year, and we are entirely satisfied and are ready to go on next season without a hitch. I made some money in Chicago—not as much as I expected, it is true. I figured on about 200,000 paid attendance for the season to cover my expenses, and I calculated that I would get about 400,000 attendance. I fell short of these figures, however, and got about 312,000 paid attendance during the season.

"It has been said, of course, that we have boosted the high cost of baseball, but this is only true of a few of the star players. We have not had the trouble to contend with that the major leagues have had. For instance, the major league clubs have been able to use our league as a means of boosting their own salaries, but we have nothing of that kind. I doubt very much, anyway, if baseball salaries have been boosted as much as has been reported.

"Organized baseball has been hard hit, and they know it. The Federal League has been a hard blow to the minor leagues and, after last season's disastrous experience, it would not surprise me if many of the minor leagues would go out of business next season. The minors have suffered severe losses, and they will look to the major leagues to protect and cover them in their trouble. They will make demands on the major leagues, which, I think, will force organized ball into an understanding with us that will be the best thing for the game."

Portland's Flag in Coast League.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—The Pacific Coast baseball league season will close on Sunday with the Portland team champions of 1913 again winning the pennant. Los Angeles is in second place, and San Francisco third. Portland cinched the pennant with a victory yesterday over San Francisco.

YALE FALL TRACK MEET.

Some Promising Athletes Uncovered in Interclass Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Yale's Fall track meet this afternoon produced two promising freshmen, Lawrence Williams and E. T. Clark. Williams took the 100-yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, and Clark won the broad jump, with a leap of 20 feet 10 inches. C. C. Gifford, another freshman, captured the high jump, with a leap of 5 feet 8 inches. John W. Farwell, 1918, led a field of hurdlers to the tape in the high event, with a mark of 16 seconds. In the low hurdle race Edward Leisenring, a junior, was first in the slow time of 27 seconds. None of the veterans of the track team competed.

Albert Gurner took the furlong flat in 24 seconds, and finished third in the 100-yard dash. Joseph T. Walker and Morrison Orr, a freshman from Exeter, were so chummy in the quarter-mile that they deliberately ran a tie race. A. O. Barker, a junior, won the half-mile run in 2 minutes and 4 seconds. John H. Vincent and Joseph T. Nagle were tied in the pole vault at 10 feet 9 inches. Nagle sprained his ankle. He is a New Yorker. The track was fast.

The freshmen won the meet, with the sophomores second.

SCHOOLBOYS AS MARKSMEN.

War Department Plans Big Rifle Tournament in 1915.

According to a report recently issued by the War Department, 15,000 schoolboy and college marksmen took part in various rifle shooting competitions during the year which ended on June 30, 1914. The great increase in the popularity of this sport, as shown by the War Department's report, is due in a large measure to several years of hard work by the department and by the National Rifle Association of America, which are working to make shooting a recognized sport in schools and colleges.

The effort to increase the popularity of shooting as a sport has been aided by the recent act of Congress, which authorizes the free issue of rifles and ammunition to school and college shooting clubs. The War Department report on the subject shows that forty-two college clubs and eighty-eight private and public school clubs have availed themselves of this privilege.

Rifle shooting is now the only sport which is actively fostered and financed by the Government. The War Department manages the tournaments held for the various classes of marksmen and provides trophies in the national competitions.

The War Department is making plans for a big rifle shoot for high school marksmen in 1915. Several of the high schools in New York have already taken up the sport and others will probably follow their lead.

FARMERS' DAY AT ESSEX.

Club Will Be Host to Tillers of Soil Over Whose Farms They Ride to Hounds.

Peapack, N. J., will have more excitement today than it has had in a long while. By invitation of the Essex Fox Hounds, under which name the gentlemen and ladies living in the vicinity ride to the hounds or indulge in drag hunts, there will be a Farmer's Day race meeting with a half dozen races, preceded by a luncheon to the farmers over whose grounds the members of the hunt have ridden during the past Summer and will continue to ride this Fall until frost and snow put an end to the sport. The complimentary luncheon will be served at the clubhouse at noon, and the races will follow, beginning at 2:15. Of the six races one will be for the farmers, a quarter-of-a-mile dash, with post entries allowed, and in the others members of the hunt will ride in "pinks" for the entertainment of the crowd.

Three of the races will be at three miles and a half, over a fair hunting country, a course regularly ridden by members of the club, and the other a quarter-mile sprint for galloways. The other will be a Gretna Green race for couples on horses with side saddles, a gentleman riding each horse, entered to a fixed point, where he dismounts and a lady mounts and finishes the race. This will be a post entry affair and should be productive of good fun because of its novelty.

FRENCHMAN AFTER HOPPE.

Cassignol Here, Looking for 18.2 Billiard Championship.

As soon as Willie Hoppe finishes his billiard match with Melbourne Inman, the English champion, he will probably be called upon to exhibit his skill against Firmin Cassignol, the French balk-line champion, who arrived here last week in quest of a match.

The Frenchman left Paris because the war has put an end to billiards in France, and he came to this country with the expectation of arranging a match with Hoppe. Cassignol is considered one of the best billiard players in Europe, and in a practice game last Spring he said he has run 598 at the 18.2 balk line game.

Cassignol has been playing many years, and was too old to enter the French Army, in which he has two sons serving.

It was the Frenchman's plan to challenge Hoppe immediately for the 18.2 championship, but finding that he was engaged with Inman decided to let the match go until January, if it can be so arranged.

Winners with the Cue.

George Moore, the local billiardist, defeated Charles Otis, the Brooklyn amateur, in an exhibition game last night at Doyle's by the score of 40 to 32 in fifty-eight innings. This contest was Moore's final work-out before his match with De Oro, and throughout he displayed excellent form.

C. Johnson and C. Bash, both scratch contestants, were the winners in the two games that were decided last night in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion-carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy. The former had a close call with H. Silverstein, whom he conceded a handicap of four points, and only won out by an advantage of one point after thirty-seven innings, the final tally being 22 to 17 in favor of Johnson. Silverstein was required to score eighteen points to win, while his opponent had to tally twenty-two. In the other game Bash (22) defeated F. Rand (20) by the score of 22 to 18 in forty innings.

Interstate Billiard Standing.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—Following is the official standing of players in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, including Thursday night matches:

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Heal, Toledo	2	0	1.000
Lenz, Chicago	2	0	1.000
Kling, Kansas City	3	1	.750
McCourt, Pittsburgh	4	2	.667
Legros, Cincinnati	2	1	.400
Cooler, Indianapolis	2	2	.000
Maupome, Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Maley, Detroit	0	2	.000
Keogh, Rochester	0	1	.000
Benson, St. Louis	0	0	.000
Charles, Buffalo	0	1	.000
Ellis, Cleveland	0	0	.000
Helm, Cleveland	0	0	.000
Kleckhefer, Milwaukee	0	0	.000
Morin, Chicago	0	0	.000

Sutton Leads Billiard League

The success of the Chamnion Billiard Players' League is now assured, judging from the reports of the various cities where contests have been played. The standing of the players indicates that the games played are not merely exhibitions but are contests that are keenly contested. Six contests will be played in each city where the different players will engage in a contest every fifth week. The standing of the players follows:

Sutton	14	3	.823
Morningstar	11	3	.846
Demarest	11	2	.846
Yamada	8	5	.615
Cline	5	8	.385
Inman	2	11	.154
Cutler	2	11	.154
Schaefer	1	14	.067

Amateur Athletic Union Meeting.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, yesterday announced that the mail vote submitted on Oct. 1 on the place for the holding of the annual meeting of the governing body had been carried, and that the convention will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Monday, Nov. 16, commencing at 11 A. M. The members of the National Championship, Registration, Record, Legislation, and Finance Committees will meet together the day before in order to prepare their reports for discussion and adoption at the convention.

CORNELL AND BROWN AT POLO GROUNDS

Football Teams Take Light Practice for Game Today—Cornell Favorite.

Cornell and Brown football teams practiced at the Polo Grounds yesterday in preparation for today's game, the only big football contest that will be played in New York this season. The game will start at 2:30 o'clock. Both teams practiced in secret. Brown had the use of the field first and, after they had finished about an hour's drill, Cornell took the field and held it for the remainder of the afternoon.

Neither team tried any scrimmaging, but ran through their signals and practiced the formations which they will use today. Both teams had long drills in punting and the handling of kicks.

The gridiron at the Polo Grounds is in perfect condition and it makes an ideal spot for the game. The baseball diamond has been sodded and the field was as smooth and as perfect as could be desired.

Arrangements are being made to handle a large crowd. It was arranged to play the game in New York largely because it was thought that it would give a great many of the alumni an opportunity to see their teams in action which would otherwise be denied them. Aside from the alumni, the game will undoubtedly attract many other football followers who will go to this game rather than take the trouble of leaving the city to see some of the other contests which will be played elsewhere.

The Brown squad, consisting of twenty-four players, arrived in New York late Thursday night, and is stopping at the Hotel Astor, which will be the headquarters of the Brown alumni. The Cornell squad of twenty-six men also arrived on Thursday night, and is stopping at the Hotel Biltmore, where they were mistaken by many as Federal League baseball moguls. Many of the alumni of the two universities have already arrived in New York and have taken up their headquarters with the two teams.

The Cornell team may be somewhat handicapped in today's game by the disability of Capt. O'Hearn and Munsick, who are nursing injuries and will probably not play the entire game, if they play at all. Brown, on the other hand, will probably be able to put practically its full strength on the field.

Although expecting a hard battle, there is an air of confidence among the Cornellians. Their team was outweighed the Providence eleven and has done so well in its games this year that the Ithacan students feel that they will give a good account of themselves, despite the absence of O'Hearn and Munsick from the line-up. Brown's showing against the Amherst team, which held them to a tie, was not such as to cause Cornell any grave fears.

Cornell men were offering 3 to 1 on their team yesterday, but were not getting many takers. There was plenty of Cornell money in sight, but the Providence students did not seem willing to back their team.

Head Coach Robinson and Bill Spracklin, the famous Brown quarter back and Captain of recent years, had charge of the Providence team in the light practice yesterday afternoon. Al Sharpe, the veteran Cornell coach, personally superintended the Ithacans' last drill.

The Brown line-up will probably be: McBee, right end; Farnum, right tackle; Staff, right guard; Mitchell, centre; Gottshall, left guard; Ward, left tackle; Ormsby, left end; Murphy and Clark, quarter back; Norcross, left half back; Gorden, right half back; Fraser, full back.

The following is the probable Cornell line-up: Shelton, left end; Golliogly, left tackle; Tilley, left guard; Cool, centre; Anderson, right guard; Bailey, right tackle; Lauer, right end; Barrett, quarter back; Shuler, left half back; Collyer, right half back; Hill, full back.

The kicking will be done by Gordon of Brown and Barrett of Cornell, both of whom have been punting brilliantly so far this season, and a kicking duel is expected to be one of the features of the game.

The players of both teams will be numbered so that the spectators can follow the game intelligently. It is the first time either team has numbered its players.

Rhode Island at Fordham.

There was no let-up for the Fordham football team yesterday, and although there was no scrimmage, the Maroon warriors went through one of the sharpest signal practices of the season in preparation for the Rhode Island State game today. All the regulars were out in uniform, and the new plays which have been prepared during the week, especially the forward pass, were run, worked out and worked to perfection. A short line practice was held, the right side of the Maroon defense being opposed by their teammates from the left. Both trios showed about the same strength.

Rhode Island is reported to have an impregnable line, and if this is true Fordham expects to surprise the visitors with a few well placed line bucks. The Maroon back field was kept busy yesterday perfecting this mode of scoring, Dunn and Yule doing most of the toe work. Yule showed the most ability among the men behind the line, but "Bud" Wymard, the Fordham quarter, is the best drop kicker among the Bronx collegians, and will probably be brought back to attempt some scores if Rhode Island gets too dangerous. Robbins and Dunn got away some fine punts, which were well followed by the Maroon flanks, Kane showing exceptional speed in getting down after the ball. Maulfry and Corriden also showed plenty of speed and ability in handling the forward pass, and it is a toss-up as to which player will start on the Maroon right flank today.

Rhode Island State will have no regular out of her line-up today, and will present the heaviest combination that has opposed Fordham so far this season.

Lehigh Line-Up Still Undecided.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 23.—Resident Coach Keady was still experimenting with the Lehigh football team today and when dusk appeared was unable to definitely announce the line-up for the Muhlenburg game tomorrow. Fred Green will either start at left end in place of Desmond, Strunk will fill Frank Green's place at left guard with Becker as the other guard. Although Kross took part in the signal practice today, Lambert at right end is practically sure of getting into part of the game and so is Mattern, who may play in the back field. The physical condition of the men continues good and a marked lack of overconfidence on the part of the men was exhibited tonight regarding tomorrow's hard game with Muhlenburg. There was no scrimmage today, although the Varsity and scrubs were sent together to put the final touches on several new plays. Most of the work today was signal practice, during which Cahall and Hallowell each had a chance to run the team, Cahall being first choice.

Two Stevens Stars Out of Line-Up.

Stevens "Tech." football team spent yesterday afternoon in light practice in preparation for its game with Haverford today at Haverford. Regular scrimmage was suspended, and the men went through kicking, tackling, and blocking drills. The team is not in good condition, as Middleton, the star tackle, is out of the game for the rest of the year with water on the knee, and Herrsioff, the regular full back, is also incapacitated by injuries. Their positions will be filled by Pegnam and Hill. The probable line-up for tomorrow's game will be as follows: Howell and Holmkis, ends; Stretch and Pawl, tackles; Moeller and Oldis, guards; Graydon, centre; Anderson, quarter back; Webb and Todd, half backs, and Hill, full back.

Hoppe Easily Leads Inman.

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—Willie Hoppe's victories in today's two matches at American style of billiards placeh him far in the lead in his series of four matches with Melbourne Inman, the champion at English billiards. Hoppe attaining 2,441 to Inman's 1,509. Today's scores:

Afternoon session totals, American game, Hoppe, 1,941; Inman, 1,301.

Night Session Innings.—Hoppe—1, 11, 5, 4, 13, 57, 1, 101, 1, 53, 25, 1, 11, 67, 7, 4, 81, 1, 38, 23, 3, 3, 7, 1, 10, 30, unfinished—500 26 innings.

Inman.—2, 1, 9, 20, 4, 15, 1, 7, 19, 4, 1, 1, 2, 10, 7, 14, 12, 12, 12, 7, 11, 20, 0, 7, 25 innings.

Grand total—Hoppe, 2,441; Inman, 1,509.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Washington and Jefferson, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Penn State, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Dartmouth, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Carlisle, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Brown, at Polo Grounds.
Fordham vs. Rhode Island State, at Fordham.
New York University vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic, at University Heights.
Bucknell vs. Susquehanna, at Lewisburg.
Virginia vs. Georgia, at Charlottesville.
Wisconsin vs. Ohio State, at Columbus.
Michigan vs. Syracuse, at Syracuse.
North Carolina vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
Maine vs. Bates, at Lewiston.
Chicago vs. Purdue, at Chicago.
Minnesota vs. Iowa State, at Minneapolis.
Illinois vs. Northwestern, at Evanston.
Vermont vs. Colgate, at Hamilton.
Bowdoin vs. Colby, at Brunswick.
Franklin and Marshall vs. Dickinson, at Lancaster.
Georgetown vs. Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh.
Gettysburg vs. Lebanon Valley, at Gettysburg.
Hamilton vs. Hobart, at Geneva.
Johns Hopkins vs. Maryland "Aggies," at Baltimore.
Lafayette vs. Villanova, at Easton.
Rutgers vs. Tufts, at Newark.
Swarthmore vs. Ursinus, at Swarthmore.
Wesleyan vs. Amherst, at Middletown.
Williams vs. Trinity, at Hartford.
Union vs. Worcester Technology, at Schenectady.
Stevens vs. Haverford, at Haverford.
Lehigh vs. Muhlenberg, at South Bethlehem.
Navy vs. Western Reserve, at Annapolis.
Army vs. Holy Cross, at West Point.

SCHOOL GAMES.

De Witt Clinton vs. Boys' High, at Brooklyn.
Erasmus Hall vs. Commerce, at Brooklyn.
Flushing vs. Yonkers, at Flushing.
Manual Training vs. Adelphi, at New York.
Irving vs. Hackley, at Tarrytown.
Mount Vernon vs. New Rochelle, at Mount Vernon.
Stuyvesant vs. Morris, at New York.

WILSON TO LEAD YALE TEAM.

Elis Anticipate Hard Contest with Washington and Jefferson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23.—Without the presence of her captain Yale will play Washington and Jefferson tomorrow. Talbot will be kept from football two or three days longer to regain his physical condition, resuming scrimmage practice early next week. Carl Wiedeman, who has played in his place for two days, has a slight muscle bruise and Paul Betts was today chosen in his stead. Betts has had only freshman eleven experience until this Fall, but has been in two of the games already played. In Talbot's absence Aleck Wilson will run the eleven and act as temporary captain.

Although Wilson has not been in a practice scrimmage for two weeks, and is still slightly lame, he was sent into the Notre Dame game last Saturday without doing more than signal drill the previous week. Until today he had not run off signals with the eleven, but was at his old place this afternoon.

The decision to play him is indicative of the feeling of the Yale coaches that the game will compel the Eli combination to exert itself to its limit to defeat the Pennsylvania eleven, whose feat of figuring in a 10 to 9 losing game with Harvard has been supplemented with consistently strong football this season. The passing of Fleming, the drop kicking of Patterson, and the line-smashing play of Spiegel are three features that are not excelled in many elevens. The average age of the eleven is the highest of any Eastern team.

Yale's final preparation for the game was taken this afternoon when the team spent nearly two hours in signal practice, catching kicks, and passing.

The eleven selected is the combination that has been drilled daily for two weeks, the back field being the selection when the season began and has been unchanged except for slight indisposition.

Scovil and Guernsey are almost certain to be called upon for the last half and Archie MacLeish, Easton, and Bently are likely to get into part of the game. The rush line, although green, is rounding well into shape and has displayed stronger football as the season advanced.

Yale's scoring machine has been growing faster and the attack of the Yale passing game tomorrow will get its severest test. The line-up:

Left end, Higginbotham; left tackle, Betts; left guard, Conroy; centre, Wiley; right guard, Walden; right tackle, Sheldon; right end, T. Wilson; quarter back, A. Wilson; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Le Gore.

The officials will be: Referee—F. R. Gilinder, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—J. McCarty, Jr., Germantown Academy. Field Judge—James Hugh Moffatt, Princeton. Linesman—Fred J. Crolius, Dartmouth.

It is expected that the periods will be twelve and fifteen minutes, the game will start at 2:30.

Army Not Sure of Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 23.—A long but light practice on the "plains" this afternoon completed the preparation for the Holy Cross game tomorrow. There was a signal drill in which all the plays which will be used in the contest were rehearsed for the last time. There was a short practice in punting down the field with the kick-off and in the receiving end of the same play. The players who may be called on in the kicking game practiced their respective "boots," Benedict and Woodruff working on the goal from placement and Hodgson in the punting drill. Some new faces are likely to be seen in the line-up at the start of tomorrow's game. The hospital squad is not improving as fast as it should, and there is hardly a chance for any of the Varsity linemen except Weyand, Merrillat, and Meacham starting the game. Tully is likely to be used at end for Britton, O'Hare for Timberlake at guard, and Taylor for Butler at tackle. Oliphant may play only a few minutes, as the coaches fear to trust his weak knee. Ford and Van Fleet will alternate in "Ollie's" place in the back field. The Army comes to win, but with the men in such poor condition the outlook is anything but encouraging.

Annapolis and Western Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 23.—The work of the Naval Academy football squad this afternoon consisted of some kicking and handling the ball formation drills, and signal practice with the new line with which Western Reserve will be opponent. Ward at left tackle and Jackson at right end are new men in the first line-up, while the majority of the places are occupied by players who had been used in other positions or who had received considerable substitutes injuries will keep Perry centre and Kennedy right tackle out of the game. Much interest attaches to the work of Miles, who has supplanted Mitchell at quarter. However, if Mitchell rounds into his form of last season he will give Miles a hard fight for the place. The Western Reserve squad arrived in Annapolis this morning and practiced for more than an hour this afternoon on the Academy grounds. The twenty-five players are guests of the midshipmen during their stay in Annapolis. Reserve appear to be somewhat lighter than the midshipmen.

Hobart Plays Hamilton Today.

GENEVA, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Hobart College will play Hamilton in football tomorrow afternoon on the college campus, and the game promises to be the most interesting of the season. Both teams have been working under new coaches, and consequently neither has shown any early-season strength. Coach Sweetland, however, has developed the Hobart team into an aggressive, speedy aggregation which will give much trouble to their opponents tomorrow. Pete Reynolds, Hobart's coach up to this year, is running the Hamilton team, and so he is anxious to pull through with a victory for his team.

Twins Arrive in Wolverton Home.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 23.—When the stork arrived today at the home of Harry Wolverton, formerly manager of the New York American baseball team, and now of the San Francisco Missions, it left a pair of healthy girl babies. Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton's family numbers five daughters.

FOOTBALL ELEVENS NEAR BIG GAMES

Tests Today Will Show Calibre of Leading Teams for Their Important Contests.

The approach of the crucial period in Eastern football is indicated by the increasing importance of the week-end games. Three of the so-called big five teams face opponents today, with little better than an even chance of victory. With the championship contests less than a month away these elevens will be forced to play with a certain caution and reserve, and for that reason the scores or even defeats are not unlikely when the calibre of the opposing combinations is considered. In fact, such results marked the games between several of the same colleges last season.

Dartmouth plays Princeton in the new Palmer Memorial Stadium, and hopes to make this informal opening of the Tigers' modern football amphitheatre the occasion of another victory over the Orange and Black. Last Fall the Hanoverians defeated Princeton 6 to 0, but it seems certain that the Nassau team will offer a far stronger resistance to the charges of the Green eleven than was the case in 1913. Princeton's schedule to date has contained nothing but hard games, and the Tigers by now should be thoroughly prepared for a grueling struggle. Dartmouth, on the other hand, is more or less of an unknown quality. The team has run up large scores against opponents of fair strength, but has yet to face an eleven of all-around power. Dartmouth coaches and alumni are confident that the New Hampshire combination will prove equal to the task facing it, while Princeton adherents predict a reversal of last year's result.

Almost as much interest attaches to the Yale-Washington and Jefferson game, to be played at New Haven. Virtually the same powerful team which held the Elis to a no-score tie game a year ago and lost to Harvard 10 to 9 two weeks ago will oppose the Blue today. In view of the close battle Washington and Jefferson put up against Harvard, the outcome of the game with Yale will be awaited with interest, and the result used as a basis of comparison of the work of the two teams which play the most important contest of the Eastern season at New Haven on Nov. 21.

Yale is probably stronger and further advanced than Harvard was when Washington and Jefferson was at Cambridge. The Pennsylvanians are determined to test the Yale team to the limit, just as they did the Crimson, but in view of the versatile play shown by the Elis against Notre Dame last week the visitors seem likely to find Yale hard to hold in check.

Philadelphia the Carlisle Indians will play the University of Pennsylvania and another close contest is predicted. Both teams started the present season in poor form, and are just beginning to rise to the usual standard set by elevens of these institutions. The Quakers have been defeated once and tied once this Autumn, the regular nine only defeated the Naval Academy team did they appear to get going. Internal dissensions unset the Indian squad earlier in the season, but under a new Captain the players appear to have found themselves and Pennsylvania is counting upon the regular rip-and-tuck battle with the Redmen today.

The one intersectional game of the day will be played at Syracuse, where the local university team tackles the University of Michigan eleven. The Salt City collegians have a powerful, if a trifle slow, combination, and in all the games played to date have run up double-figure scores, except against Princeton, which won 12 to 7. Against Michigan, the Syracuse team can be expected to play its hardest game of the season, for the Orange has not forgotten the 43 to 7 defeat administered by the Westerners at Ann Arbor last Fall. Yost's invaders will be handicapped by the absence of several of the strongest players from the Down-town heroes of injuries and he will doubtless handle his team with care in view of the game with Harvard next Saturday.

Other important games include the Harvard-Penn State contest at Cambridge, Cornell-Brown at the Polo Grounds, Holy Cross-Army at West Point, Navy-Western Reserve at Annapolis, and Georgetown-Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh.

MICHIGAN AT SYRACUSE.

Yost's Eleven Arrives for Game—Solawn Great Drop Kicker.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Twenty-four Michigan football players and Coach Fielding A. Yost and Trainer S. J. Farrell arrived here today ready to play the Syracuse University eleven in the stadium tomorrow.

Only one of the men who started against the Orange last year is in the line-up, Lyons alone having retained his position. Most of the other players are comparatively green. Syracuse will use nine of the men who started against Princeton this Fall.

Splawn, Michigan's star, kicked eighteen out of twenty-one field goals from a drop kick this afternoon. He remained behind the 35-yard line.

N. Y. U. Ready for Rensselaer.

In the practice on Ohio Field yesterday afternoon, Coach Tom Reilly gave the New York University scrub over two hours of hard work which concluded a week of rigorous preparation for today's game with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute eleven. Both of the teams which will struggle for victory on the Violet team's gridiron at University Heights have played the Hamilton College eleven and if scores are to be taken for comparison the result should be everything that the New York University contingent could hope for. Besides this more or less theoretical assumption, however, marked improvement has been shown during the last week's practice and Violet rooters feel sure of victory.

The work for the squad yesterday took the form of signal drill for both the Varsity and scrub elevens. Much attention was devoted to the forward pass and other plays which will be used in today's game. In the punting practice for the backfield men, Storey showed up in his usual good form, getting away some nice ones for over 50 yards, while McIntyre also demonstrated ability with his toe. After the fast signal practice in which both elevens showed up to good advantage and which occupied almost the entire period, the coaches lined up the teams for a brief scrimmage. The Varsity showed many signs of strength in this tryout and long runs by Capt. Huntely, Bernstein, and McNally, pushed the ball rapidly into the scrub eleven's territory. On the regular Violet line-up were Captain Cusack and Wiener, the New York team's heaviest line players, and both opened wide gaps in the scrub line. Somer, who was shifted from his regular position at right tackle to right end for last week's game, has been retained in this position and is showing up well. Waldman, the Violet left end has also returned and made a satisfactory demonstration in the scrimmage with the scrub team. Ward at left tackle and Jackson at right end are new men in the first line-up, while the majority of the places are occupied by players who had been used in other positions or who had received considerable substitutes. Injuries will keep Perry centre and Kennedy right tackle out of the game. Much interest attaches to the work of Miles, who has supplanted Mitchell at quarter. However, if Mitchell rounds into his form of last season he will give Miles a hard fight for the place. The Western Reserve squad arrived in Annapolis this morning and practiced for more than an hour this afternoon on the Academy grounds. The twenty-five players are guests of the midshipmen during their stay in Annapolis. Reserve appear to be somewhat lighter than the midshipmen.

West Side Y. M. C. A. Swimming.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held its second bi-monthly swimming meet last night in the branch natatorium, West Fifty-seventh Street, and, although the programme consisted of only three events, some splendid swimming was witnessed. The 300-yard handicap was the feature and was a spirited race. The winner was C. J. Dixon, who started with an allowance of 50 seconds, and created a surprise by outswimming C. Hanper, the west side champion, and Harry Knecht, the Young Men's Christian Association champion. The summaries:

80-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by A. Miller, (4 seconds); C. Beltramini, (6 seconds,) second; H. Knecht, (scratch,) third. Time—0:35 1-5.

60-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by W. Freidlander, (scratch;) J. French, (2 seconds,) second; M. Rosnagel, (3 seconds,) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

300-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by C. J. Doxin, (50 seconds;) C. Hanner, (40 seconds,) second; H. Knecht, (scratch,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

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HARVARD IN FAIR SHAPE.

Hardwick and Bradlee Strengthen Eleven for Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 23.—Harvard will go into the game with the Pennsylvania State College team tomorrow without having made much preparation for the match. All week the men have been working up their own attack, but today, while there was no scrimmaging, the Varsity lined up against the scrubs, who put on the plays that the Pennsylvanians are expected to use in tomorrow's game. The Varsity's defense against forward passes has been improved considerably, and, with the offense that should be possible with Hardwick and Bradlee in condition again for the backfield, Harvard has little fear that it will be unable to get a fairly big score.

The team will not be so strong as the coaches had expected to put on the field. Pennock, who was hurt again yesterday, was able to hobble about a little today, but he will not be called upon again until he is absolutely in condition to play. It may not be possible to use Parson at guard tomorrow, so that these positions will be played by Weston, a slow man, and Bigelow, who has been at tackle. Soucey will have his first tryout at end, while Walace's experience at centre will be his first for a full game.

The backfield will be better than for the last two weeks, Bradlee and Hardwick both again being in trim. The coaches now are counting a lot on Bigelow, Wallace, Francke, and Parson. These are the newcomers to the first string this Fall, and all have shown a lot of promise. The line-up against Penn State will include Soucey and Coolidge at the ends; Trumbull and R. Curtis, tackles; Bigelow and Weston, guards; Wallace, centre; Swigert, quarter back, and Bradlee, Hardwick, and Francke, backs. Logan is anxious to play, but there is not much chance that he will be allowed to enter the game. Harvard has sent several scouts to see the Michigan-Syracuse game tomorrow, and another squad has gone to Princeton to watch the Tigers against Dartmouth.

The Pennsylvania State football team, which will play Harvard tomorrow, arrived to day at a hotel in Auburndale. They had no practice in the Stadium, but went through signal drill on the hotel grounds.

INDIANS TO TACKLE PENN.

Spectacular Game from Redskins Expected on Franklin Field.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Football lovers expect another exciting and thrilling game of football tomorrow when Carlisle and Pennsylvania meet in their annual game. The Indian game has been for years the most popular match on Pennsylvania's schedule, and there are thousands who go to that game that do not go to any other match. Pennsylvania is ready for their opponents. All of the regulars, with the exception of Norwald, will be in the line-up. With Journeay at centre this position is well served. Pennsylvania's line should present a stonewall defense to the Indian attacks, as the men outweigh the Indians by twelve to fifteen pounds to the man.

Calac is a wonderful line plunger, especially in off-tackle plays, but if Pennsylvania's secondary defense works right he will have his troubles getting away for any consistent gains. If that is so, the Indians will have to resort to open-field tactics, and this is what they will undoubtedly do, as it is their long suit, any way.

The Pennsylvania and Indian bands will be in attendance, while the entire student body of the Indian school will come down, as usual, to see the game.

Indians to Storm Franklin Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 23.—The Carlisle Indians football team accompanied by a bevy of Indian maidens and the Indian band will leave here tomorrow morning at 8:30 for the University of Pennsylvania game, at Philadelphia. The redskins will have the services of Busch who was lately succeeded in the eleven's Captaincy by Calac. Busch, who will play right guard, will likely continue to play with the eleven where his best efforts are appreciated. This afternoon signal practice obscured the usual fundamental drill. The Indian line-up will be: Left end, Wallette; left tackle, Welmass; left guard, Hill; centre, Morin; right guard, Busch; rigat tackle, Martel; right end, Bird; quarter back, Crane; left half back, Wofford; right

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BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
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Pastor Hirsch's Topic: "The Lord Is My Shepherd." Psalm 23:1.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.
Union Services.
125 West 57th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
924 St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"God's Care of New York."
8—" What I Saw in the Philippines."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 38d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 76th Street.
Pastor, A. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—" A Complete Humanity! Where and How Can It Be Found?"
8 P. M.—" The Three Frogs and the Battle of Armageddon. Who Are the Frogs? Will This War End in Armageddon? Where Is Armageddon and What Will Be the Result of the Battle to the World?"

FORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH,
800 West 181st St. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth.
11 A. M.—" THE SILVER LINING."
8 P. M.—" TRUE PUBLIC SPIRIT."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11, "The City's Great Defense." 8, "Man in Ruins and How God Restores Him."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach 11& 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor,
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"God in History Illustrated."
8 P. M.—"Is Certain Proof That God Has Had Any Part in Your Personal History?" Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. E. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST.
Rev. J. HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M.—"God, In Past and Present."
8 P. M.—"Aristocracy vs. Democracy," in teachings of Friedrich Nietzsche.

WASHINGTON H'GTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. Hiram Hutson, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" The Beatitudes."
8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Something New.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. at 178th St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
(SWEDENBORGIAN.)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves.
The Rev. JULIUS HYATT SMYTH, Pastor.
11 A. M., Service and Sermon will be appropriate to the commemoration of the Tercentenary Celebration of New York. Preaching by Rev. William P. Wunsch of the New Church Theological School, Cambridge. Subject: "GOD IN CITY AND NATION."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M.
8 P. M., Musical Service.
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton. }
Public worship, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Dr. BOYNTON will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject: THE CHURCH and the STUDENT. Evening subject: "The KINGDOM WITHIN." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor,
preaches 11, 8, "New York of Yesterday and Tomorrow."

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St.
Public worship 11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. ALVIN L. WILLS. Subject: "The Large Place." Sunday School, 9:45. Chinese School, 8 P. M. Strangers welcome.

INSTRUCTION.

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Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL; SUNDAY AT 11.
LOUIS D. BRANDEIS OF BOSTON:
"WHY I AM A ZIONIST."
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TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. Silverman. God in History, with reference to Tercentenary of New York City.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. REMENSNYDER. Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

JOHN ST. METHODIST CHURCH. 148TH ANNIVERSARY.
9:20 A. M., Love Feast; 10:45 A. M., Sermon Bishop Warren A. Candler; 3 P. M., Platform Meeting, addresses Bishop Candler, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Borough President Poundis, Hon. Wm. H. Black, J. Edgar Leyeraft, Rev. Drs. D. G. Downey, Geo. P. Mains, F. B. Upham; 6:45 P. M., Epworth League Reception; 8 P. M., Sermon Bishop Candler.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH,
Cor. 60th Street.
Rev. G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS
Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
A cordial welcome for all who are looking for a Church Home.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.
Epworth League at 7:15 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av. FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, at 11 and 8. 8 P. M.—Tercentenary Address, "300 Years Parabolized in Personality."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., West of Broadway.—11 A. M., Dr. J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 8 P. M. TERCENTENARY BETTERMENT LEAGUE PEACE CONFERENCE. Speakers: Gov. M. H. Glynn, Congressman Ainey, Dean Kirchway, Mrs. Elmer Black, Mr. Nathan, Mme. Aldo, Metropolitan Opera House, Soloist. Tuesday, Oct. 27, 8 P. M., GREAT MASS MEETING New York Methodists. Addresses by Bishops Wilson, McConnell, Burt, and Luccock.

New Thought.

DIVINE SCIENCE.
CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST.
LAUREL ROOM, HOTEL ASTOR. SUNDAY, 11 A. M. Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "PROSPERITY." Afternoon service, 3:30, Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

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Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

LECTURES TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 3 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker. New Thought Fraternity, "Incorporated," 122 West 58th Street. Come.

Lectures on Healing and Free Demonstrations of Spinal Adjustments every Friday Eve'g. 8. Dr. Potter, Speaker, The Nevada, 70th St. and B'way.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. on N. Y. 300th Anniversary at West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam at 105th. At 8 P. M., Anniversary Address, Hon. Walter M. Chandler.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH Av., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: "TERCENTENARY OF THE CITY." PHILIP ALLEN SWARTZ at 4:30 P. M. Subject: "THE SECRET OF POWER."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at the morning service and in the afternoon the ordinance of the Lord's Supper will be observed.
Offering for Deacons' Fund.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The Mid-Week Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. R. E. Erickson, 8

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. CHAS. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M.
Dr. Montgomery at 8 P. M. Choral Service.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 West 115th St.—Rev. Arthur H. Limouze, minister. 11 A. M., Synod report. 8, Tercentenary.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
Dr. MERRILL will preach at 11 and at 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 o'clock.
Preparatory Service, Wednesday, at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEK-DAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Services in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher—the Rev. President GEORGE BLACK STEWART, D. D., LL. D., of Auburn Seminary.
The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. J. Clarence Jones, D. D.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. P. F. Sturges.
Daily services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AT ST. ANDREW'S,
Corner 5th Av. and 127th St.,
Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D.,
preaches 11 A. M. on "God and Our City," and 8 P. M. on "Religion in New York."

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—The Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.—Services, 8-10:15, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services 8 and 11, (Rector;) 4:30 and 8, Rev. Stanley Brown-Serman. Children's Service, 9:45, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 130 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D.D., Rector.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av. above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A.M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon, (Rector.) 8—Evening prayer and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Avenue.
Rev. HENRY MOTTET, D. D.
11 A. M.—The Rector.
8 P. M.—Herbert's Service, Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.
8:15 P. M.—Italian Service, Rev. Pietro Grilio.
8 P. M.—Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector,) "Commemoration of the Founding of the City of New York."
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY.
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, The Rector. 11 A.M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton 8 P.M.

Protestant Episcopal.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th.—Service demain, 10:30. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Mr. Groton); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, Lenox Ave. and 122d St.—H. P. NICHOLS, D. D., Rector. 10, 11 A. M., Bishop Thurston. 8 P. M., Rev. Mr. Chapin.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Loring W. Batten, D. D.
4:00 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Preacher, the Rev. Sydney N. Ussher. Special music.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
Is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
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SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Daily mass at 7. Friday and holy days at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Sunday School, 9:45; Morning Prayer, Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY.) 11; Evening Prayer, Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St.—Services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 84th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services 8, 11, and 8.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
5th Av. and 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION,
5th Av., 10th St.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Rector.
8 P. M.—"Elijah."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29.
Holy Communions: 7, 8, 9, 10:30. (SERMON and CRUICKSHANK'S Mass.) EVENSONG at 4 o'clock, with Solemn Processional.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services:
7 A. M., Holy Communion.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon.
8 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
Week-Day Services:
7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily at 12 M
Wednesday, Oct. 28, St. Simon and St. Jude Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion at 11 A. M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 149th St., (near Amsterdam Av.) PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—" New York's Challenge to You."
8 P. M.—" A New Song for Our City" (musical serv.).

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Avenue at 57th Street.
11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. HUGH BLACK.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., D. D., Minister,
11 A. M.—Address by Miss Hunter of the Hampton Institute.
8 P. M.—Dr. Tilton will preach.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Early Settlers of Manhattan."
8 P. M.—"I Am a Citizen of No Mean City."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"What the Church Stands For."
8 P. M.—"Such Sheer Waste."
Bible School at 9:45 A. M.
Preparatory Service, Friday evening, October 30th, at 8 o'clock.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—" The Church in the Fort."
4:30 P. M.—" God's Providence." The choir will sing Maunder's Cantata, "Song of Thanksgiving."
Miss Kathryn Platt Gunn, Violinist.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.) Meetings for worship at 11 o'clock, No. 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH, Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, Inc.—Spiritualistic meetings Sun., Mon., Wed., Thurs., 3 & 8 P. M., Tuxedo Bldg., 59th and Mad. Av. Demonstrations by Christensen, Danish Trance Psychic. Everybody welcome.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., VANCE THOMPSON speaks on "European War: Karma of Nations."

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
Fourth Av. and 20th St.,
Rev. DR. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "JESUS AND PAUL AS ILLUSTRATING THE PERMANENT AND THE TRANSIENT IN RELIGION." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian,)
Park Avenue & 34th Street.
JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, Minister.
11 A. M.—Morning Service: Mr. HOLMES will preach. Subject: "WHAT THIS WAR MEANS TO THE CHURCH."
8 P. M.—TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION. Union Service with the Church of the Divine Paternity and the Free Synagogue. Addresses by Hon. Oscar Straus, Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Dr. Talcott Williams.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at eleven.
"The Inner Light and the Inner Life."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. "THE CITY OF THE PAST AND THE CITY OF THE FUTURE."

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. FRANK CRANE.
MILITARISM.
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av. 4 P. M.

Other Services.

COSMOLOGICAL meetings are held at 900 West 181st every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; music; all welcome. Dr. RIVERO.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the pastor.

One of Prof. Everson's Best Lectures, 8 P.M.
"A Last-Day Delusion,
A MILLENNIUM OF PEACE AHEAD."
Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av., one block from 181st Sta., B'way Sub.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.—Swami Bodhananda. "Man: His Relation to Universe." 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange Street. Rev. Nawell Dwight Hillis, pastor. Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "The Modern Man: Can He, Like Enoch of Old, Walk With God?"
Evening subject, fourth in the series on the Nations Now Involved in the Great War, "England, and Why She is in This War. Humanity's Stake in the Issue."

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The East high area has diminished somewhat, but the Northwest one has increased considerably, and there was no low pressure over the North except a narrow trough from the north upper lake region eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

In the South pressure has also fallen, and is lowest near the mouth of the Rio Grande.

Cool weather accompanies the Northwest high area, and there were rains in the north upper lake region, Minnesota, the Plains States, Texas, and the Central and South Rocky Mountains, with some snow in Southeastern Wyoming. There were also rains in the Carolinas and Northern Georgia.

Over the central, east, and south portions of the country temperatures are high for the season, particularly in the Great Central Valleys and the greater portion of the upper lake region.

Temperatures will fall Saturday with the eastward movement of the Northwest high area in the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and the Southwest, and on Sunday from the Gulf States northeastward into the St. Lawrence Valley.

There will be rains Saturday in the Southwest, the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and Saturday night or Sunday in the Gulf States, and probably the lower lake region and Northern New England. Over other districts fair weather will prevail Saturday and Sunday.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Northern New England—Fair Saturday; probably rains Sunday. Southern New England and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday; cloudy Sunday.

New Jersey—Generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday; rain at night or on Monday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	46	52	4 P. M.	53	53
6 A. M.	47	49	6 P. M.	54	50
9 A. M.	50	52	9 P. M.	54	52
12 M.	53	55	11 P. M.	53	53

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 55.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M. it was 52. Maximum temperature 57 degrees at 1:45 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity 58 per cent. at 8 A. M., 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.48 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.38 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
2:00	Front of 1,371 B'way, (auto)	
2:10	Richard Crenice	Slight
2:10	442 E. 54 St.; Weiss & Weiss	$50
2:30	413 E. 34 St.; M. P. Smith	$300
3:00	1,014 Tiffany St.; S. Parberg.	Not given
3:30	34 Laight St.; Victoria Pasano, ...	$400
6:30	2,272 B'way; James Caslin	Slight
7:30	261 E. 140 St.; P. Z. Barrett	Slight
9:00	128 Monroe St.; Mr. Shillipkin ...	Slight
9:05	62 W. 107 St.; Florence Biggs ...	Slight
10:10	72 Bedford St.; Wolf & Yerowitz ...	$500
11:25	43 Maiden Lane; Pauline Levine ...	Slight
11:30	10 Suffolk St.; not given	Slight
11:35	614 9 Av.; Betz Estate	Slight
P.M.		
3:45	129 E. Houston St.; Houston Auditorium	Slight
5:50	252 Monroe St.; Morris Deduoris.	Slight
6:15	41 Essex St.; Nathan Wolkenfield.	Slight
6:25	34 Sheriff St.; P. Showvreather.	Slight
6:45	216 Church St.; Crown Telescope Co.	$1,000
6:50	38 W. 21 St.; Lehrman & Co.;	Slight
7:20	173 2 St.; Morris Cohen	Slight
8:20	32 W. 18 St.; H. Greenberg & Co.	$5,000
9:20	25 Charles St.; Evans & Almirall.	Slight
10:10	133 E. 13 St.; Unique Theatre.	Slight
10:45	314 7 Av.; Novelty Button Works.	Slight
11:30	165 Ludlow St.; Jos. Isaacs....	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—2d Lt. T. Deuel, Jr., 10 Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for aviation section S. C.

Orders Oct. 16, as to Capt. T. S. Moorman, Q. M. C., revoked. He is relieved from Phpn. Dept., and will report to Adjt. Gen. upon arrival in U. S.

2d Lt. J. B. Brooks, 10 Cav., to Ft. Sam Houston for examination, aviation section S. C.

1st Lt. P. H. Bagby, Inf., assigned to 15 Inf., and to Manila.

Lt. Col. W. L. Sibert, C. E., from this city Oct. 31 to Cincinnati, Chief of Engrs., for duty, relieving Lt. Col. H. Jervey.

Maj. J. R. M. Taylor, Inf., ordered before Retiring Board, at Washington, for examination.

Leaves: 2d Lt. F. B. Clay, 17 Inf., 1 month; Capt. H. D. Mitchell, 8 Inf., 3 months and leave San Fran. about Feb. 5 instead of Dec. 5; Capt. S. S. Ross, Q. M. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. P. H. Bagby, Inf., 3 months, and Chaplain J. F. Houlihan, 2d F. A., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. R. Z. Johnston, commissioned from July 1.

Lts. W. A. Hall, the Maine to the Supply; R. L. Walker, the Maine to the Hannibal; and J. P. Miller, the Supply to Naval Station, Guam.

Jr. Lt. F. Van Valkenburgh, to the Connecticut.

Ensigns A. B. Anderson, Great Lakes, Ill., to the Nashville; R. H. English, the Connecticut, to Tonopah; and A. S. Wills, the West Virginia to the Connecticut.

Pay Insp. W. B. Izard and A. Surgs. W. W. Hargraves, C. S. Stephenson, R. N. Waterhouse, C. E. Treibly, and A. M. Taylor, M. R. C., commissioned.

Ch. Gunners W. G. Chipman, Ft. Mifflin, Penn., to Torpedo Station, Keyport, Wash., and W. W. Ljungquist, to Naval Magazine, Ft. Mifflin, Penn.

Ch. Machs. C. H. Gilhuley, the Celtic, to orders, and L. T. Cooper, the Ohio, to the Celtic.

Resignation of Jr. Lt. G. W. Struble accepted.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capts. W. G. Fay, headquarters, Washington, to Marine Barracks, Guantanamo, and A. Stokes, commissioned.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Des Moines at Portsmouth, N. H.; Tonopah, E-1, and D-2 at New York Yard; Roe at Whitestone Landing; Smith at Tompkinsville; West Virginia and Albany at La Paz; Osceola and Wahan at Key West; Panther, Drayton, McCall, Burrows, Tripp, Patterson, Ammen, Fanning, Beale, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jouett, Cassin, and Cummings at Hampton Roads; McDougal, Paulding, and Warrington at Norfolk; North Dakota and Delaware at Southern Drill Grounds; Prairie at Tompkinsville; North Carolina and Beirut; New Jersey and Utah at Hampton Roads.

Sailed: Sept. 22, Patulla for Manila; Caesar, Sanchez for Mexcris; Vermont, Vera Cruz for Hampton Roads, via Tuxpam.

Revenue Cutter Orders.

Capts. W. Pedrick, Eng'rs, retired; P. H. Uberroth, to command the Seminole, and W. V. E. Jacobs, from department, to assume command of the Algonquin.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for farm instructor will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 6. The age limit is from 21 to 40 years. There are four vacancies to be present in this position at the New Hampton Farms of the New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants in Orange County. The salary is $900 a year.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 4, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for field agent, for men only, to fill vacancies at $1,000 a year in the Bureau of Crop Estimates, Department of Agriculture, in the Third, Fourth, and Eighth Districts covering the States of West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Oklahoma. The duties will consist of the collection and reporting of information regarding acreages, conditions, and yields of various crops and data regarding farm animals. Competitors will be examined in questions relating to agriculture, arithmetic, questions on crop reporting methods, education, and experience.

At least five years' practical experience in farming, and an educational training equivalent to a five-year course in a college or university of recognized standing, or at least three years' responsible practical experience in work involving statistical methods or statistical inquiry, or experience as a State statistical agent, are required. Age, 25 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

FREDERICK BENDER, (Sept. 24, 1908;) net estate, $20,036; 180 Ludlow St., $30,000; bank, $866.

JULIA BRIGGS, (July 2, 1900;) net estate, $6,752; ¼ interest in 58 E. 190 St., appraised $6,144; ½ interest in 5 E. 190 St., $4,462; ¼ interest in plot at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., $1,750; bank, $1,162.

MOSES BRUHL, (Nov. 1, 1899;) supplemental report.

MARY DUFFY, (July 3, 1911;) deposits, $5,316; net estate, $4,737.

JACOB KAHN, (June 25, 1912;) supplemental report.

JANE KIDDLE, (Oct. 15, 1913;) net estate, $11,159; bank, $6,070; mort., $6,061.

ANNE McALEENAN, (Sept. 17, 1909;) 6 parcels unimproved realty in B'klyn, $22,740; net estate, $25,048.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 24: Patrol, Thos. Larkin, 149, to 163.

Temporary

100 Years A Commercial Bank
THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
192 Broadway
Cor. John St.
Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
Resources, 30,000,000
Invites Your Account

The Safest Bargain.
Bonds of Municipalities of the United States
We own and offer a large variety of bonds of municipalities of this neutral nation so rich in natural resources and in resourcefulness.
Offerings on request.
Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

At the Present Time
We are selling selected first mortgages on Kings and Queens County improved properties with our *guarantee of payment* of principal and interest to net
5½%
Small or large amounts to meet your needs. *OUR RECORD:* Millions sold with no loss to any investor.
HOME TITLE INSURANCE Co OF NEW YORK
OFFICES { 383 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y. / Post Office Building, Jamaica.
Capital, Surplus and Profits over $1,000,000

Wanted
N. J. & Hud. River Ry. & Fy. 4s 1950
Hudson County Gas Co. 5s 1949
Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Tel. 20 Jersey City
Jersey City, N. J.

Bonds for Investment
Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Astor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and 36th St.
Issues international travelers' cheques, drafts, and letters of credit, buys and sells foreign exchange, and transfers money by telegraph. A convenient uptown location for the transaction of your foreign business. Interest paid on daily balances.
Trustee for Personal Trusts.

Interest Credited Monthly
paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.
United States Mortgage and Trust Company
Rivington and Fifth Streets
Fifth Avenue and 57th Street

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
185 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sudden Decline in Berlin Exchange—Unfavorable Car Statement.

Interest in matters financial centred yesterday in the visit of half a dozen of New York's leading bankers to confer with Sir George Paish and the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. The first requisite to the removal of the more serious difficulties in the way of clearing up our debit balance with London is to arrive at a frank understanding of the situation with representatives of the British banks, and the meeting in Washington was regarded as a long step forward in untangling some of the international knots.

Outward signs continue to mark progress toward a restoration of normal banking facilities. Exchange on Berlin yesterday dropped to 90½, a new low price since the outbreak of war, and after the bulk of the day's demands had been satisfied, even this figure proved much too high; small sales as low as 88 being reported late in the day. The reduction in marks reflects the placing in this country of some good-sized orders for American supplies. It has, of course, been taken for granted from the outset that Germany, no less than France and Great Britain, would of necessity be a very good customer for extraordinary needs growing out of the war, if a way could be found to effect deliveries. The need of Germany for our products is now so much more pressing than this country's demand for its customary imports from Germany that the blockade is operating to prevent exports to the United States from Germany, while failing to shut off articles wanted in Germany. Yesterday's returns indicated a very substantial gain in cash to be reported by the Clearing House banks today.

Most railroad news coming to light continues to be unfavorable. The idle car statement for the period ended with Oct. 15 showed an increase of nearly 21,000 freight cars over the number out of use on Oct. 1. In a normal year this statement would show a shortage, the size of which would be affected largely by the proportion of the year's harvest. If the latest statement shows the turn, this year will go on record with a minimum surplus of 131,000 cars for the season when a shortage is the rule. A year ago there was a net shortage of more than 6,000 cars. The Toledo, St. Louis & Western joined the ranks of the carriers unable to meet their fixed charges, and the beginning of the end of that road's control of the Alton was seen in the appointment of President Ross as receiver.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 6@7 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.95	$4.94	$4.94
Cable sterling	4.95¼	4.94½	4.94½

Closing Rates.	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.94	$4.94½
Paris	5.10	5.09⅝
Berlin	.90	.90⅝
Switzerland	5.11	5.10⅞
Holland	.40 13-16	.40⅞

New York Clearing House exchanges, $196,472,237; balances, $12,911,604; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,034.

The local banks lost $1,812,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 50c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Minneapolis, 60c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $7.81¼ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 11-16d, off ⅛d; in New York, 49¾c, off ⅜c.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday: Open. High. Low. Last.

400	Bay S. Gas	.10	.10	.10
100	Butte & Lon.	.15	.15	.15
100	Calaveras	.99	.99	.96	.99
100	Crown Res	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Davis-Daly	.85	.85	.85	.85
500	Eagle & B. B.	.80	.80	.80	.80
1,500	First N. Cop.	.69	.73	.69	.71
550	Gold'd Con.	1	1	1	1
100	Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400	Jumbo Ext.	.38	.40	.38	.40
50	Majestic	.09	.09	.09	.09
400	Mex. Metals	.15	.15	.15	.15
150	Nevada-Doug.	.46	.50	.46	.50
200	Stewart Min.	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
10	U. Profit S.	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛

Following are closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alavero	.60	.70	La Rose	.72	.74
Bay S. G.	.10	.10	Majestic	.07	.08
Begole	.50	1.00	McK.-D	.40	.42
Bohemia	1.00	1.00⅛	Mex. Met	.14	.16
Bost. Ely	.25	.30	M. of Am	2⅜	2¾
Butte & L.	.19	.20	Nev. Hill	.44	.48
Calaveras	1.00	1.00⅛	N. B. Min.	.50	.75
Chief Con.	.92	.94	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Cons. Cop.	1.00	1.00⅛	So. Lake	1⅜	3
Cr'n Res.	1.00	1.10	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Davis-D.	.58	.60	Tecon. Ex.	2⅜	2½
Eagle and Blue Bell	.75	.80	T. W. End	.55	.57
First Nat.	.70	.72	Ton. Mer.	.23	.25
G'field Con.	15-16	1	Ton. Min.	5⅞	6
Houghton	2		Ton. Belm.	4⅜	5
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16	U. Pr. Sh.	7⅛	7⅞
Jumbo Ex.	.38	.39	Yukon	1⅝	2

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 23.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Price.	Bales.
New Orleans	6½c	1,985
Galveston	6¾c	1,000
Savannah	6½c	1,323
Norfolk	6¾c	316
Memphis	6½c	2,900
Augusta	6¾c	1,381
Houston	6½c	2,383
Dallas	6c	12,198
Mobile	6¾c	....
Charleston	6¼@6½c	....

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 21:

	Oct. 21.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$601,513	$11,148,565	$70,809,279
Ordinary	1,155,038	14,819,689	98,573,497
Corp. & inc. tax	5,670	338,104	8,351,039
Miscellaneous	35,742	2,947,197	27,803,207
Total receipts	$1,888,864	$29,268,557	$205,537,023
Expenditures	1,305,852	43,354,558	244,708,105
Surplus	523,012	*16,086,001	*39,171,081

*Deficit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

New York City 6 per cent. notes—

	Bid.	Asked.
1915	100¼	100⅝
1916	101¼	101½
1917	102⅞	103⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
4½s...1957	100⅝	101
4½s...1960	93¼	94¼
4½s...1964	93⅝	94½
4s...1959	91½	92
4s...1938	91½	93

FINANCIAL NOTES.

There has been deposited with the committee for the International & Great Northern $9,218,000 of the three-year 5 per cent. gold notes.

Holders of certificates of deposit representing 5 per cent. mortgage bonds of the Central Electric Railway of Kansas City will receive interest at the New York Trust Company on Nov. 1.

The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms will hold an outing at the Westchester Country Club on Oct. 28. The association consists chiefly of members of Stock Exchange houses who are not themselves members of the Exchange.

The General Chemical Company reports net profits of $2,186,006 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, a gain of $85,081 over the same period last year. After paying dividends and making allowances for depreciation a balance of $618,646 was left, as compared with $584,631 last year.

DIVIDENDS.

Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company.
HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the Preferred stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company has been declared payable November 2nd, 1914, for the quarter ending September 30th, 1914, (or for such portion of the quarter as the respective shares of preferred stock were outstanding) to the preferred stockholders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M., October 24th, 1914. The books will remain closed until November 2nd, 1914.

Secretary and Treasurer.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
43 Cedar St., New York City.

A dividend of Twenty-five ($.25) Cents a share on the preferred stock has been declared, payable on November 25th, 1914, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 10th day of November, 1914, upon receipt of a dividend order.

Dated New York, October 20th, 1914.
MARK M. SALOMON, Treasurer.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of $3.00 per share on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of $2.50 per share on the Common Stock will be paid on November 14th, 1914, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 24th, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books will be closed from October 25th to November 14th, 1914, both inclusive.
H. KRAEMER, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 191.

A quarterly dividend of Two Dollars per share from net earnings will be paid November 16th, 1914, to stockholders of record at close of business October 31st, 1914. Checks will be mailed.

S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, October 20, 1914.

OPEN COTTON 'CHANGE SOON

Nov. 2 May Be the Date—Syndicate to Finance Long Contracts.

The date for reopening the Cotton Exchange probably will be announced early next week. A banking syndicate to finance "long" contracts left over the day the Exchange closed has been formed, and all that remains to be done is to fix a guaranty for the funds the banks will advance. About $1,500,000 will be needed, and several large brokerage firms will offer to guarantee repayment.

Nov. 2, the day before Election Day, is likely to be chosen. A holiday immediately after the opening would give all parties a chance to size up the situation.

The reason a safety fund is needed before the Exchange opens was explained thus yesterday:

Cotton for January delivery was 10½ cents when the Exchange closed. Since then the quotation has fallen till 6½ cents has been mentioned for "spot" cotton in the South. Purchasers before the Exchange closed, therefore, have a paper loss of 4 cents a pound, or about $20 a bale. It is estimated that there are approximately 200,000 bales in the long account, and $4,000,000 would be needed to offset the est mated decline. A number of brokers with long contracts have, however, said they would take care of themselves in the marking down. Repayment by those who borrow probably will be permitted to run three years. The tax to be paid by the brokers will be more than offset by an increase of $5 a hundred bales in the commission charge to customers, voted last week.

LEHIGH MUST ANSWER.

Referee Denies Motion to Reject Claim of Subsidiary Railroad.

Matthew C. Fleming, referee in the suit against the Lehigh Valley Railroad by minority stockholders of the Lehigh & New York Railroad, a subsidiary, for an accounting, has denied the motion of the Lehigh Valley to reject the claim of the minority as invalid and has directed the Lehigh Valley to offer its evidence.

The Lehigh & New York runs from Sayre, Penn., to North Fair Haven on Lake Ontario, and is leased by the Lehigh Valley, which also is the majority stockholder. A protective committee, headed by William A. Read and Sidney Borg, is suing for an accounting for revenues alleged to have been withheld from the leased road during a term of years. A report by M. W. Thompson, an accountant, sets forth that the Lehigh Valley by improper diversions of traffic and other methods has withheld $4,000,000 of earnings due the Lehigh & New York.

RULES ON ROCK ISLAND SALE

Judge Mayer Refuses to Interfere with Foreclosure.

Judge Mayer in the Federal District Court yesterday declined to interfere with the foreclosure sale of the Rock Island stock under the terms of the plan and agreement put forward by the Wallace committee. This is based upon the purchase of the pledged stock and its distribution among those bondholders, who deposit their bonds with the committee, so that each shall obtain the same par value of stock as he holds in bonds.

The Judge said that although it was impossible to predict the result of the foreclosure sale any bondholder would have the right to be heard on the motion to confirm the sale, when it came before the court. It must be assumed, he said, that the sale, whether to the committee or some one else, would be confirmed only if it appeared to be to the benefit of the bondholders.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Basic conditions are steadily improving, although considerable irregularity in general trade continues. The war has stimulated activity in certain lines, but the volume of distribution, both at wholesale and retail, is reduced as a result in large part of enforced economies and checked enterprise. The protracted warm weather serves also to restrict sales. There is no change in iron and steel, except the better demand for machine tools on account of the war. The dry goods trade is also less active, except in those special lines which are stimulated by the war consumption. In the shoe trade the mills are kept very busy by war contracts. The big exports of wheat constitute the best feature of the situation.

Bank clearings at the leading cities in the United States exhibit moderate improvement over last week, but the total is still much below normal, amounting to only $2,333,384,337, a decrease of 26.1 per cent. as compared with the $3,156,744,842 of the same week last year and of 27.5 per cent. as contrasted with the corresponding week in 1912, when $3,325,115,642 was reported. The most pronounced contraction, as for some time past, appears at New York City, that centre reporting losses of 35.2 and 40.5 per cent., respectively.

Bradstreet's says:

Cross currents in trade and finance, domestic and foreign, give a very irregular appearance to commercial and financial affairs. The war abroad is still the dominating element in the entire situation, and whatever dullness or, on the other hand, stimulation is visible, takes its rise apparently in the hostilities in Europe. On the favorable side of the picture are to be found the rather better tone of financial matters, caused by international efforts to bring about a resumption of normal conditions in the exchange market, the cotton export situation, and the reopening of the stock markets. Money affairs have unquestionably shown easing, foreign exchange rates are lower, commercial paper is selling more freely, and there is a widening investment demand for high-grade railroad bonds, short-time notes, and city bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Current profits	$2,679,638		
Bond interest, depreciation, repairs, &c.	947,462		
Balance	1,732,195		
Dividends	1,125,000		
Balance	607,195		

ELMIRA WATER, LIGHT & RAILROAD for Sept.—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	$91,626	$80 884	$10,042
Net	40,359	29,783	10,576
Bal. after chgs	17,559	6,456	11,103

GENERAL CHEMICAL CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total profits	2,186,007	2,100,922	85 085
Com. & pf.divs	1,107,360	1,056 290	51,070
Insurance fund	*60,000	*60,000	
Balance	1,018,647	584 631	34,015
Res. for depre.	400 000	*400,000	
Surplus	618,647	584,631	34,015

*Unchanged.

HOUSTON GAS & FUEL for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	33,254	32,591	663
Net	10,678	10,307	371
Bal. aft. chgs.	5,147	4,840	307

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	173,648	164,620	9,028
Net	90,479	83,853	6,626
Surp. aft. chgs	32,562	30,627	*4,062
12 mo. gross	1,863,249	1 739,788	123,461
Net	964,388	876,508	87 885
Surp. aft. chgs	274,657	328,864	*54,207

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	411,997	419 950	*7,953
Net earnings	226,132	208 278	17 854
Total income	229 517	209,005	20 512
Surp. aft. chgs	149 675	134 129	15,546
Bal. after dep.	94,675	89,129	5,546
9 mo. gross	3,557,171	3,525 020	32 151
Net earnings	1,811,463	1,760 964	50,404
Total income	1,855 774	1,770 919	84 855
Surp. aft. chgs	1,165 538	1,141 935	23 903
Bal. after dep.	600,533	636 985	53,903

*Decrease.

SOUTHWESTERN POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	245,921	194,461	51,460
Exp. and taxes	123,295	103,520	19,775
Net earnings	122,626	90,941	31,685
12 mos. gross	2,703,529	2,158,599	544,930
Exp. and taxes	1,479,935	1,182,583	297,352
Net earnings	1,223,594	976,016	247,578

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, comparative statement of estimated profit and loss for the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1914 and 1913—

	1914.	1913.
Total profits Jan. 1 to Sep. 30	$2,186,006	$2,100,922
Applied to: Dividends on pf. stock	$618,750	
Dividends on com. stock	488,610	
Insura'e fund	60,000	1,167,360 1,116,290
		$1,018,646 $984,631
For depreciation of plants		400,000 400,000
		$618,646 $584,631

SAYS STEEL PRICES SHOW TRUST'S RULE

Government's Counsel Bases Argument on Quotations of Finished Products.

CITES CASE OF RAILS

And Charges That Corporation's Original Intent Was to Obtain a Steel Monopoly.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23.—Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General, consumed the day in the United States District Court giving reasons why the United States Steel Corporation should be dissolved because, as the Government charges, it violates the Sherman Anti-Trust law. In the course of his argument Mr. Colton called attention of the court to price tables which quoted uniform prices for certain finished products for a period of years. The lack of fluctuations, he said, was an indication that the Steel Corporation maintained artificial prices and it also indicated lack of competition. Mr. Colton's argument was largely technical and went back more than twenty years to build up the case. He argued that there was sharp competition among the steel companies until they were absorbed by the Steel Corporation.

The large percentage of the iron and steel business of the country it controlled when organized, he said, was a clear indication that it was formed with monopolistic intent. The maintenance of high prices year after year was an indication, he said, that the Steel Corporation had a powerful influence in the trade and that it actually monopolized the business to a great extent.

Mr. Colton will continue his argument on Monday. Three lawyers in the case thus far have talked twenty-three hours, and five more are to be heard. Judges Buffinton, McPherson, Hunt, and Woolley are giving the attorneys all the time they want.

At the outset of his argument Mr. Colton said that he was surprised to find that the defense was trying to prove that the late J. P. Morgan was not responsible for the organization of the corporation. He did not agree with counsel for the defense that the creation of the corporation was the natural outcome of business conditions, but insisted that it was the direct result of the scheming of five great groups of industrial and financial interests as represented by Morgan, Carnegie, Rockefeller, Gates, and the Moores. He reiterated the Government charge that the United States Steel Corporation, purely a holding company, not only threatened to restrain trade but actually was restraining it.

Mr. Colton then went deeply into the operations of the National Steel Company, Carnegie Steel Company, and Federal Steel Company, which, the Government contends, were competitors before they were absorbed by the Steel Corporation.

The attorney contended that the Steel corporation's percentage of the country's Bessemer steel business was 60 per cent., open hearth business 57 per cent., wire nails 49 per cent., tin plate 61 per cent., and that its percentage of the country's steel and iron business as a whole was 48.52 per cent.

The estimates of the two sides as to the Steel corporation's percentage of the country's business do not agree, and Mr. Colton attacked some of the statements of the corporation's witnesses in this respect.

Mr. Colton then took up prices of rails before the organization of the corporation.

"The substantial profit made on rails when sold under competitive conditions at prices averaging between $16.47 and $17.56 per ton," said Mr. Colton, "tends to show the enormity of the imposition upon the public in the price of $28 a ton maintained from time to time by pools and combinations prior to the formation of the corporation and by that concern practically ever since its formation."

Mr. Colton went into great detail in describing conditions prior to the creation of United States Steel Corporation, especially regarding the competition between the Illinois Steel Company, the chief subsidiary of the Federal Steel Company, and the Carnegie Steel Company. He said that a slump in the market in 1900 had an influence in the formation of the Steel Corporation. Another influence that helped to bring about the combination, he said, was the plan of the Carnegie Steel Company to enter the tube business in competition with the National Tube Company, which the Government described as a Morgan concern. The purchase of the Carnegie Company by the Steel Corporation, Mr. Colton asserted, was an instance of the suppression of prospective competition between the Carnegie and the National concerns.

Mr. Colton then reviewed the history of the acquisition by the steel corporation of ore supplies in the Lake Superior district, and, supporting the contentions of the Government by quoting witnesses and presenting documents, asserted that the Steel Corporation had acquired control of about 75 per cent. of the commercially available ore of the Lake Superior district as known in 1901. He also presented evidence tending to show that the Steel Corporation had acquired effective control over the transportation of ore in the Minnesota ore regions through subsidiaries that controlled certain railroads.

The defense in its argument asserted that the Steel Corporation's percentage of the iron and steel business of the country had decreased. Mr. Colton maintained that this failure to increase the percentage of business was evidence of intent on the part of the corporation to maintain prices.

"The Steel Corporation," he said, "had the power to increase its percentage of the country's iron and steel business, but it chose to maintain high prices, one of the things that the Sherman anti-trust law says is illegal."

The attorney then took up the question of intent upon the part of the corporation to monopolize the steel trade. He quoted figures of the corporation's percentage of business in 1901 in certain lines of manufacture. These figures ranged from 43 per cent. in ferro, spiegel, and pig iron to 82 per cent. in seamless tubes. The figures, Mr. Colton said, showed that the corporation clearly intended to monopolize the trade when it took in the dozen or more iron and steel concerns in 1901.

Richard V. Lindabury, in his argument for the defense yesterday, said that the Steel Corporation had asked railroad companies not to give the corporation any favors in the way of rebates. Mr. Colton told the court that this action was not taken by the corporation until after the House of Representatives at Washington had authorized the Bureau of Corporations to investigate the affairs of the corporation.

Mr. Colton asserted that the traffic minutes of the Steel Corporation were burned before the investigation leading up to the present suit was begun, and added that, if those documents had remained in existence, the Government assuredly would have sought to learn whether the Steel Corporation had violated the law by soliciting and receiving rebates. In making this statement, he said, he did not want to imply that the law was so violated. The court adjourned until Monday morning.

RECEIVER FOR CLOVER LEAF.

Federal Court Puts President Ross in Charge of the Road.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Walter L. Ross, President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, commonly known as the Clover Leaf, was appointed its receiver by Judge John M. Killits in the Federal Court here today. Bond was fixed at $50,000. Clarence Brown of Toledo was appointed solicitor general.

The action was on petition of Horatio C. Greith of H. C. Greith & Co. of Columbus, Ohio, contractors, who filed a claim of $10,711.34 for material and labor.

The petitioner alleges that indebtedness of the defendant will exceed $400,000. He sets forth that the railroad operated between Toledo and East St. Louis, that it has outstanding bonds of $11,527,000, and that it defaulted interest on the bonds amounting to $230,540 due Aug. 1.

No Halt of Macaroni Works.

It was said at the office of the Atlantic Macaroni Company in Long Island City yesterday that the assignees, Vincent De Luca and Louis F. Dood, had taken charge and that the company would continue operations.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.02
Andes	.03	Mexican	.37
Belcher	.78	Occidental Con	.85
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.17
Con. Cal. & Va	.05	Savage	.04
Crown Point	.33	Seg. Belcher	.03
Gould & Curry	.01	Sierra Nevada	.07
Hale & Norcross	.03	Union Con	.09
Julia	.01	Yellow Jacket	.43

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.09	Diamondf. Daisy	.02
Midway	.08	Diamondf. B. B	.02
Mizpah Ext	.23	Goldf'd Con. M	1.00
North Star	.18	Goldfield Merger	.17
Rescue Eula	.07	Jumbo Ext	.40
Tonopah Ext	2.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.25	Vernal	.03
East End	.50	Nevada Hills	.27
GOLDFIELD.		Round Mountain	.28
Atlanta	.19	MANHATTAN.	
Booth	.03	Manhattan Con	.02
C. O. D.	.03		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6½	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	41	42½	McKinney	30	34
El Paso	100	150	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	2	3	Portland	101	103
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	100¼	104
Isabella	10⅝	10⅝	Rav. B. H.	2	4

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Heavy buying for export was again the feature in the wheat market, and sales, including those made late on Thursday and not previously reported, were believed to amount to fully 2,000,000 bushels. Early in the day there was a setback of about ⅝c on the foreign news as well as a moderate increase in Northwestern receipts, but the demand was very aggressive at the decline and prices advanced rapidly. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.18, No. 2 hard, at $1.17⅝, No. 1 Northern Duluth, at $1.19⅝, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, at $1.21⅝, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.25¼	1.23¾	92 9-16
May	..	..	1.30½	1.29⅛	96⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.17½	1.14⅜	1.17½	1.15⅝	84
May	1.22⅝	1.20⅜	1.22⅝	1.21⅛	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market was firm and higher, closing with gains of ⅝@⅞c for the day. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 86c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, nominal.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70½	69¼	70	69½	63⅝
May	72⅝	71⅛	72¼	71½	69⅞

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and influenced by buying by cash houses and export sales of about 200,000 bushels. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 54@54½c; No. 2 white, 54½@55c; No. 3 white, 53½@54c; No. 4 white, 53@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55@57¼c; ordinary clipped white, 54½@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	51⅛	50½	50⅝	50⅝	39⅜
May	54¼	53⅜	53⅞	53½	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

A firmer tone prevailed in the market for hog products, and it was the general impression that packers were on the buying side, it being claimed that prices were generally below a parity with the market for live hogs. Receipts of hogs at interior points for the day were 69,000, including 17,000 at Chicago, 6,000 at Kansas City, and 26,000 at St. Louis. Receipts of Chicago for Saturday were estimated at 11,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.65	10.57	10.65	10.57	10.55
January	10.02	9.90	10.00	9.92	10.72
Ribs—					
October	10.90	10.90	10.90	10.80	10.47
January	9.90	9.80	9.87	9.85	10.70
Pork—					
January	19.07	18.90	19.05	18.95	19.82

COFFEE.

The business in the coffee market at present seems to be confined principally to purchases by the Brazilian Traction Company, which, it is estimated, has bought over 200,000 bags of coffee in Brazil with the proceeds of its transportation lines, and will sell the coffee in America as the most expedient method of overcoming irregularities in the exchange market. Rio exchange on London showed a decline of ⅛d, which made a total decline from the recent high point. Trading through the Voluntary Committee on Liquidation was comparatively quiet, but prices were steady, with December quoted at 6.30 and May at 6.50 to 6.55.

The local spot market was unchanged on the basis of 6⅝c for Rio No. 7.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A further decline in the market for crude oil, which was quoted at 28c in the Southeast and 28½c in Texas, caused a further decline in the local refined market for cottonseed oil, and during the early part of the day low new records were established. The upturn in lard apparently established a better Western demand, and late in the day the market showed a steadier tone, although closing quotations were 1 to 10 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.90	4.93
October	4.84	4.84	4.80@4.87	4.90
November	4.90	4.86	4.86@4.87	4.90
December	4.94	4.94	4.93@4.95	4.97
January	5.07	5.00	5.04@5.05	5.08
February	5.14	5.12	5.10@5.13	5.13
March	5.31	5.22	5.27@5.29	5.30
April	....	....	5.36@5.38	5.38
May	5.56	5.50	5.53@5.54	5.34

COTTON.

The cotton trade was still awaiting developments yesterday, but the talk around the floor suggested increasing confidence in the favorable progress of affairs, both in the direction of an early reopening of the Exchange and in meeting some of the other problems created by the war. It is hoped that the plans to use $135,000,000 pool will be in working order in time to prevent any forced sale of cotton now held off the market. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to ⅛c lower at the close yesterday.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,777 packages. Slightly higher market for the very fancy grades of fresh creamery, which were short. All other qualities ruling about the same as of late, with the tone irregular. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32c; higher-scoring lots, 32½@33c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher-scoring lots, 33½@33c; firsts, 27½@30c; seconds, 24½@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,573 cases. Arrivals are moderate. There is a good demand for high-grade, fresh-gathered eggs, but only a fair movement in the medium and lower qualities; values show little change. Storage eggs are held firmly, but movement is limited, much of the high-grade stock being held above buyers' views. Near-by eggs are very scarce, and fancy near-by qualities of whites hard to find; such command extreme prices. Mixed and irregular qualities, which comprise most of the supply, are moving slowly at very irregular prices. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 20@21c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator specials, marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@25c; firsts, charges paid, 24@25c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henmery whites, fancy large, new laid, 52@55c; defective, 40@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 35@50c; Western, gathered whites, 29@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by henry browns, 35@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@36c.

RATE HEARINGS END; QUICK RULING LIKELY

Testimony All In and Final Arguments to be Presented Next Thursday and Friday.

BRIEF PROTEST BY THORNE

Says Railroads Suffer No More from the General Depression Than Other Lines of Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the application of Eastern railroads for a general increase in freight rates came to an end today. Arguments will be heard next week, with every indication of an early decision.

The presentation of the case of opposing shippers occupied less than two hours, as against the five days occupied by witnesses for the carriers. It consisted only of a statement by Clifford Thorne, counsel for several Western State Railway Commissions and shippers' associations. He took the position that no business depression had been shown by the carriers that did not equally affect shippers, and that the increase would be unjust. Counsel for all other shippers represented joined in the statement.

Arguments will begin next Thursday morning and probably will be concluded Friday.

The carriers closed their case with the testimony of

CARRANZA WILLING TO GO IF VILLA DOES

State Department Told First Chief Will Combat Ascendency of Northern Leader.

MOVES TROOPS NORTHWARD

Garrison at Nuevo Laredo Strengthened for Fear of an Attack by Villa's Forces.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Gen. Carranza is willing to retire from the post of Chief Executive in Mexico City provided Gen. Villa is not instrumental in procuring his resignation. He also wishes to be assured that his retirement will not mean the ascendency of Gen. Villa.

This explanation of Gen. Carranza's position, made informally at Mexico City, was received by the American Government here today. Gen. Carranza indicated his willingness to have the convention request that both he and Gen. Villa give way to a neutral for the provisional Presidency.

In the meantime, however, official reports to the State Department told of the advance northward of several thousand of Carranza troops. This was explained by Carranza representatives as intended not for purposes of attack, but precautionary defense in case the convention came to no agreement and Villa moved his forces southward.

Carranza's attitude toward the convention has kept the delegates in suspense. Gens. Obregon and Blanco went to the Mexican capital two days ago to persuade Carranza of the futility of opposing the wishes of the convention. Gen. Felipe Angeles has gone to Cuernavaca to invite Gen. Zapata to send delegates. He is reported to have secured the promise of the Southern Chief to send twenty-four representatives. The convention is waiting the return of these missions before transacting important business.

Official reports show that the Mexico City newspapers are publishing editorials attacking the purpose and acts of the Aguascalientes gathering.

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 23.—One thousand new troops arrived in Nuevo Laredo last night from Monterey, bringing the garrison to about 1,500 men.

Rumors that Villa had sent forces to reduce the place caused the increase of the garrison. Dispatches from Eagle Pass, Texas, today said that two separate commands of Villa's troops were marching on Piedras Negras and Nuevo Laredo. In the latter place all Americans holding positions, either State or Federal, have been discharged by orders from Mexico City. They include an American doctor employed by the National Railways for the last ten years.

ZAPATA SENDS 28 DELEGATES.

Party Goes to Aguascalientes to Meet Other Military Chiefs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—Gen. Angeles and the other Commissioners from the Aguascalientes Convention returned this evening from Morelos, accompanied by twenty-eight delegates whom Zapata is sending to the convention as a result of representations made by the Commissioners.

Zapata's delegates include three of his Generals and twenty-five officers of lesser grades. The whole party departs tonight for Aguascalientes in a special train.

URQUIDI SAYS HE'S CONSUL.

Takes His Orders from the Convention, Not Gen. Carranza.

Francisco Urquidi, Mexican Consul General here for some time, whose office was claimed yesterday by Ignacio Enriques, gave out the following statement last night:

It is perfectly true that on Oct. 21 I received a telegram from Mr. Venustiano Carranza, which reads: "Deliver the Consulate to Lieut. Col. Ignacio Enriques."

The reason why I have not delivered this office is for fear that it will be converted into the same kind of an office as that in Washington, in charge of Mr. Rafael Zubaran, personal representative of Venustiano Carranza; that of the Mexican Bureau of Information, at 334 Whitehall Building, which is a branch of the former, in charge of Carlo de Fornaro; and others in San Antonio and El Paso, Texas.

The men in charge of these offices have been spreading a propaganda, much of which, to an impartial judgment, consists of false reports against Gen. Francisco Villa and other leaders of the Military Division of the North, whose work in the overthrow of the Huerta régime, to my mind, warrants a fair hearing of their grievances before the National Convention at Aguascalientes. The propaganda mentioned is retarding peace negotiations by nullifying the work of the Aguascalientes Assembly.

This convention, even against the wishes of such of Gen. Carranza's supporters as are seeking only personal benefits, I believe, will soon result in the pacification and the rule of law and order in our country.

Furthermore, my attitude is not one of disobedience nor of rebellion, as it is in entire accord with the National Convention at Aguascalientes, which, on the 14th of October, voted that the convention should be the supreme political authority in Mexico, and that all other officials, civil or military, including Gen. Carranza, should be subordinate to its orders.

Until I receive further orders from this convention in Aguascalientes to retire from my position the merchants should continue to consider me as Consul General of Mexico, with offices in the Whitehall Building, Suite 1,518-1,520.

FR. URQUIDI,
Mexican Consul General.

TRUCE IN BORDER BATTLE.

Warned by U. S. Army Officers, Maytorena Withdraws Southward.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 23.—A truce was declared late today between the Carranza garrison at Naco, Sonora, and the Villa attackers.

Pending the final solution of the peace problem by the convention at Aguascalientes, Gen. Benjamin Hill and Gov. Maytorena will suspend hostilities.

Gen. Ramon Sosa, sent by the convention, obtained the cessation of hostilities after three days parleying with the two factions.

Serious admonitions from United States Army officers of the border patrol are reported to have been the arguments that convinced Maytorena, who tonight withdrew 35 kilometers to the south.

The Hill partisans fear that the uncontrollable Yaqui Indians will disregard the peace terms and attack when least expected. Nevertheless the Hill forces have left the trenches and regard the siege as ended for the present at least.

In tomorrow's SUNDAY TIMES. The Responsibility for the War, argued by James M. Beck and based upon the evidence submitted in the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, and the Gray Paper of Belgium. A complete summing up of the evidence and placing the responsibility for beginning the great conflict. Order THE NEW YORK TIMES today.—ADVT.

EMPLOYES SHARE PROFITS.

Youngstown Concern Divides $200,000 Among Workers.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company distributed today $200,000 to employes under a profit-sharing arrangement.

The payment represents 8 per cent. of the pay roll for the past year and all employes participated.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Allen, Herbert O.—Leach & Downar, Inc., $264.
American Metropolis Realty Corp.—New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Co., $348.
Abraham, Benjamin—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $524.
Aumer, Ludwig, Henry F. Dierkes and Davis E. Arenwald—Estate of Robert Hoe, Inc., $120.
Blackman, Mrs. Esther—T. Goldsmith, $172.
Bennett, Simon H.—Germania Bank of City of N. Y., $163.
Same—Same, $162.
Brown, William G.—White Co., $117.
Bils, Reinhold—H. Neppenheimer, $425.
Baumgurtel, Emil W., and Fritz Kessel—Consumers Brewing Co., $198.
Brown, Harry—J. Trainor, $244.
Bahlay, Leon—Stillwell Co., $319.
Clerpick, Frank J.—Sulzberger & Sons Co. of America, $167.
Clark J. Malcolm—E. Von Chorus, $195.
Clements, Michael D.—J. Schwartz and others, $159.
City of N. Y.—G. W. Linch, costs, $105.
Crown & Keystone Co., Inc.—Julius Kessler & Co., $529.
Conrad, Felix—Maxims Hotel and Restaurant Co., $373.
Calman, Arthur S.—J. Selder, $149.
Carroll, Joe E., receiver—A. Aspegren and others, costs, $129.
Dauphin, William—Art Metal Construction Co., $195.
Dickler, Ella and Samuel Handelman—S. Stick, $1,238.
Emmanuel, Edward and Alexander—C. Millang, $142.
Erickson, Samuel, administrator—Bradley Contracting Co., costs, $108.
Di Iorio, Frank—V. Di Sabato, $105.
Dickerson, John S.—D. Lang, $984.
Duvivier, Charles L.—E. B. Barney, $191.
De Rosa, Rafaele—George Ringler & Co., $1,655.
Egan & Leake—M. N. Levy, $181.
Feeney, Thomas J.—Estate of D. Hennessey et al., $249.
Falick, Joseph—Interstate Electric Novelty Co., $107.
Greenberg, Meyer—S. J. Sotg et al., $132.
Goldenberg, Joseph—Coney Island Lumber Co., $191.
Guryan, Ike—United Cigar Stores Co., $1,864.
Gould, Joshua M.—Manhattan Leasing Co., $261.
Grau, Albert—M. Klein, $486.
Gold, Morris—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs, $108.
Gold, Tillie—Same, costs, $108.
George Doctor Co.—U. S. Trust Co. of New York, $2,081.
Granitz, Max, and Solomon Wolf—A. Sandberg, $361.
Harned, George S.—L. Bauer, $123.
Horan, Bertha—S. Roxbury, costs, $112.
Hygeia Construction Co. and L. Anthony Schnopp—M. L. Hornell, $156.
Illinois Surety Co.—William Horne Co., $1,490.
Haynes & Coryell and Martin Lahaney—F. G. de Peyster, $5,732.
Judge, James P.—R. Waldo et al., $107.
Hayes, Edward—Bishop, McCormick & Bishop, Inc., $181.
Knight, Joseph—J. J. Lucy, $169.
Lithauer, Leo—R. Abbe, $206.
Levy, Altman—American Garment Mfg. Co., $173.
Liscomb, Fanchon F.—J. D. Johnson et al., $225.
Levy, Joseph B.—Earl & Wilson, $157.
Monroe, Ida J.—Varuna Investing Co., $168.
Miller, Bernard L.—M. Lowenstein, $579.
Meinken, Olme—J. H. McCord, $284.
McNeil, Adelaide L.—A. L. Mordecai & Son, $461.
Morgan, Helen B.—Harperley Hall Co., $396.
M. & P. Realty Co., Inc.—H. Lissauer, $156.
McCue, Martin G.—V. L. Gordon, $107.
Manfrett, James—A. Landsman, $349.
Monstier, Jean M.—Joseph Fahys & Co., $264.
Meyers, Bertha—R. Rothbaum, $185.
Oppenheim, Max, and A. Stanley Brussel—R. Lederer, $418.
Nickerson, Jessie—Wingood Realty Co., Inc., $121.
Offenberg, Israel and Lena—Powhatan Realty Co., $947.
Pubillones, Antonio V.—J. H. Allen, $2,620.
Phillips, Edwin P.—Riviera Realty Co., $187.
Parisi, Giovanni—Economu Ritson Co., Inc., $371.
Nelling, Josephine—A. Kesaler, $103.
New York Railways Co.—S. Tischler, $444.
Oich, Warren L., by guardian—W. J. Daniels, court, $108.
O'Reilly, Thomas R.—H. W. Beadle, $720.
Panes, Hurakley—McDermott Dairy Co., $125.
Peare, Frederick L.—I. R. Hitt, $519.
P. G. Pickman & Brothers—Smith & Leo, Inc., $451.
Public Service Express, Inc.—M. A. Thake, $628.
Powell, Nelson A.—H. Berresford et al., $314.
Royal Theatre Co.—Greater New York Film Rental Co., $102.
Same—Box Office Attraction Film Rental Co., $174.
Rait, David—S. Borchardt, $216.
Rosett, Louis J.—Joseph Fahys & Co., $319.
Russell, Amy, adm.—Jacobs & Davies, Inc., costs, $128.
Same—W. Bradley, costs, $128.
Silberstein, Nathan—W. W. Astor, $150.
Schwarz, Carl—P. Lewis, $486.
Studebaker Bros. Co. of N. Y.—W. McLean, $1,144.
Swartwout, George—R. Waldo et al., costs, $107.
Schaefer, Max—Hotel Van Cortlandt Co., $106.
Same—W. E. Woodman, $106.
Same—J. O. Brezeninki, $106.
Shedlin, David, and Chas. W. Lipchitz—B. L. Miller, $296.
Scharsmith, John E.—Lord & Taylor, $255.
Trepow, John—A. Kriegel, $159.
Vernon, Walter F.—Edward E. Buhler Co., $451.
Wallace, Malcolm—L. Reis, $235.
Welch, Ira, Francis H. Ross, Jr., and Raymond J. Warner—H. W. Schaefer, $408.
Waronoff, Solomon—P. Rothenberg, $122.
Zorn, Adolph—R. Waldo et al., costs, $107.
Zucker, Samuel—Miller & Doing, $151.
Zemsky, Israel—J. Smith, $129.
Wilner & Edelstein Amusement Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $129.
Wallner, Samuel—C. H. Stanton, $148.
Wunperman, Adolph E., Alfred J. Moisant, and S. Sanford Dreurle—Bank of Buffalo, $10,671.
John L. Vause & Son—City of N. Y., $242.
Lemuce, E. Wells, Inc.—Same, $130.
Westfield Dairy Lunch Co.—Same, $242.
Von Berger, Carl—City of N. Y., $130.
Vanoni, Frederick L.—Same, $130.
Van Tray, Frederick—Same, $579.
Vacher, Hormidas—Same, $130.
White, Arthur S.—Same, $864.
Westcott, Alexander F.—Same, $364.
Weinstein, Rose—Same, $466.
Welck, Henry E.—Same, $130.
Westhemer, Samuel—Same, $130.
Weinstein & Mahen Clothing Co.—Same, $130.
West Electric Hair Curling Co.—Same, $130.

In Bronx County.

Altradea, Inc.—United Metal Covered Door & Sash Co., $143.
Alexander, Arthur—R. J. Eustace et al., $133.
Brooks, Louis—Sun Fireproofing Sash & Door Co., $137.
Bloomer, William J.—American Press Association, $272.
Dr. Taggart Dental Co.—A. Steiger, $854.
Davis, George A.—W. Dilandert, $467.
Gilhan, Minnie, and Samuel Robinson—Breakstone Bros., Inc., $199.
Same—Same, $199.
Gordon, Samuel—J. A. McCafferty, $1,080.
Keenan, Elizabeth C., and Michael J.—S. J. McNerney, $601.
Kaufman, Morris—A. Kross, $156.
Novelty Stamp Co.—C. Hasmayer, $169.
Preusse, Gustano—E. Bennecke, $158.
Standard Damp Proofing & Roofing Co., Mooney Schreiber, and Flora Schreiber—J. Newmark, $277.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Brooklyn Realty Sellers and Anthony M. Clegg—H. L. Behrens, July 7, 1914, $268.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co.—H. L. Brand, Oct. 9, 1914, $386.
Kahn, Samuel Land Harry, and Jacob Lewis—Ralph, &c., Oct. 22, 1914, $200.
Kennedy, David E.—Lord & Taylor, May 14, 1907, $344.
Kovacs Construction Co.—Robert Griffin Co., Bronx Branch, Inc., Oct. 6, 1914, $217.
Same—Same, Oct. 6, 1914, $526.
Maher, Minnie L.—C. G. Goss & Co., Oct. 21, 1908, $369.
Purificato, Salvatore and Eugenia—E. Bonagur, $211.
Schotten, Sigmund—Bald Knob Furniture Co., May 19, 1914, $184.
Thomas, Amanda C.—M. Bartlett, April 27, 1914, $170.
U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co.—North American Store and Office Fixture Co., Inc., Oct. 7, 1914, $1,988.
Revere, Carrie—People, &c., Oct. 1, 1914, (canceled.) $250.

Raw Silk Imports Drop.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America show a decline of about 500,000 pounds in imports of raw silk into this country last month, as compared with the imports in September, 1913. Strangely enough, the only gains shown were in receipts of European raw silk, but they were small. The bulk of the loss was on the Japan and Shanghai varieties. Imports of Canton silks also declined, as did receipts of tussahs and doppionis. The totals for September, 1914 and 1913, were, respectively, 2,133,462 and 2,622,888 pounds. Receipts of raw silk here in the first three months of the current fiscal year, however, show a gain of about 92,000 pounds over the total for the same months in the year ended June 30.

SHIPOWNERS FIGHT MARCONI CO. RATES

Merritt & Chapman and Standard Oil Co. Say Undue Rent for Apparatus Is Demanded.

SUIT GROWS OUT OF PATENT

Wireless Concern Seeks to Prevent Use of Device Provided by De Forest Co.

A charge that the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company asks an undue increase in rent and an undue extension of the period of its contracts for wireless apparatus for ships was made yesterday in the United States Federal Court by the Standard Oil Company of New York. The charge is supported by an affidavit from the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking Company, and is made in connection with an injunction suit brought by the Marconi Company against the Standard. The Marconi Company alleged that the Standard was using on its vessels wireless apparatus furnished by the reorganized De Forest Radio-Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the court was asked to enjoin this use pending the settlement of a patent infringement suit in which the De Forest Company, the Standard Oil Company, and Lee De Forest are named as co-defendents.

Answering affidavits were presented to the court by Capt. E. Darby of 220 Broadway on behalf of the defendants. In these it was alleged that since Justice Van Vechten Veeder had upheld the Lodge patent in the suit brought by the Marconi Company against the National Electric Signal Company the Marconi Company has been canceling its contracts with steamship owners and has been asking new ones at largely increased rents. It was also alleged that although the patent on which the Marconi Company depends will soon run out, the minimum period which these contracts cover will pass the life of the patent. When Judge Hough came across these statements he said he would like to have them fully answered before he heard argument on the alleged infringement.

O. L. Halenbeck, Assistant Manager of the Listening Department of the Standard Oil Company of New York, in an affidavit, said that on Aug. 17 John Bottomley, Vice President and Treasurer of the Marconi Company, gave notice of the termination on Oct. 1 of the contract covering the vessels Perfection, Vesta, Brilliant, Radiant, and Comet.

The new contract offered, Mr. Halenbeck said, was to be for three years instead of one and for $100 a month instead of $54.17. He offered to pay the Marconi Company $80 a month, but that was refused.

"We regarded the advance unreasonable and extortionate," the affidavit said. "Moreover the Lodge patent, 809,154, being as I understand it, one of the principal patents relied on in this suit, expires on Aug. 15, 1915, and would then become open to the use of the public. I do not see why we should be forced to make a contract for three years as a minimum, whereas the former contracts were yearly contracts."

The supporting affidavit from Merritt & Chapman was made by its Treasurer, John I. Merritt, and recited a similar set of facts.

Since the Standard's dispute with the Marconi people began, Capt. Darby said yesterday, it has endeavored to get the De Forest Company to furnish wireless apparatus which would not infringe the Marconi patents. Apparatus without induction coil was devised and installed, to which the Standard Oil Company contends the Marconi Company has no right to object. The injunction suit will settle this matter.

John Bottomley, General Manager of the American Marconi Company, said last night that there was no extortion in the new charges for wireless service on steamships.

"We have been running about twelve land stations on the Atlantic coast," said Mr. Bottomley, "at a dead loss hitherto, and it was decided in justice to the stockholders to make a moderate increase in the rates. Instead of charging $80 a month, the Marconi Company now charges $120 a month. With regard to the patents, that has nothing to do with our contracts with the steamship companies for service. One of the Lodge patents expires next year, but Mr. Marconi's patents have another eight or nine years to run.

"Heretofore we have been granting yearly contracts, and in consequence have been at the mercy of certain lines, as it did not pay to equip vessels for the wireless service for such a brief time. In addition the company has lost a great deal of money fighting firms which have infringed its patents.

"The Standard Oil Company has only made this announcement in the Federal Court as a species of defense. We do not care, however, whether they sign a contract with the Marconi Company or not. If the Standard Oil Company wants the Marconi service, it will have to comply with the conditions, as other lines must, and pay the rates. The stockholders of the Marconi Company are as much entitled to dividends as are the stockholders in the Standard Oil Company."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

IKE GURIAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Ike Gurian, men's furnishings, 280 Broadway, by N. Levy & Son, $112; Lewis & Bachever, $133; M. Freedman & Son, $59, and W. P. Feeney, $207. Liabilities are said to be $25,000 and assets $10,000. Gurian has had bargain sale stores in various parts of the city the last five years.

THE PROGRESS BRASS FITTING CO., gas and electric fittings, 42 East Houston St., has assigned to Morris Salpeter. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Steele & Johnson Manufacturing Co., $306; Bristol Brass Co., $1,000, and M. Rosenberg, $26. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver, with a bond of $500. Visible assets are about $1,500.

DUNCAN C. McKINLAY of 535 West 144th St. has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,634 and no assets.

CHARLES GERBIN of 1,226 St. Nicholas Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,792 and nominal assets of $662, and a claim against the Fifth Avenue Coach Co. for personal injuries.

FRIEDRICH EMIL MULLER, 1,184 Bryant Avenue, formerly of Muller & Pollinger, liquor saloon, 488 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, individually and as a partner, with liabilities of $6,968 and assets of $91.

MANN BROTHERS JEWELRY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 100 Nassau Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $16,432 and assets of $7,263.

ABRAHAM MACKLIN, hats, 2,116 Third Avenue, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $3,244 and assets of $504.

EMANUEL GINGER, dress trimmings, 156 Ridge Street, has filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $4,265 and assets of $760.

NATHAN SCHLEIFERMAN, shoes, 228 East Seventh Street, has assigned to Louis Rabinowitz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Doscal-Germania Manufacturing Company; voluntary petition; liabilities, $18,030; assets, $10,000.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 336 failures in the United States during the week, against 302 for the previous week and 246, 229, 231, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1913 to 1910. The Middle States had 115; New England, 35; Southern, 93; Western, 47; Northwestern, 20, and Far Western, 26. Canada had 64, against 68 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000 and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

The Adventure of a Salesman.

A dress goods salesman in one day visited twenty-six houses and, if he wanted to, might have shown his line to one firm. He didn't, and this is why: After being unceremoniously waved away from twenty-five concerns he dropped in at his twenty-sixth customer. There was no one in the showroom. He sat around the back way to the shipping department. The partners in the business were seated around a packing case with two retail buyers, all having their coats off, industriously playing pinochle. He asked if he might show his line. Sure, trot out the samples," said one of the partners; "but you might make more for yourself by sitting in the game." The salesman laid aside his sample case and sat in.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@7 per cent. for the best names
Thursday...6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Demand for Cheaper Baimacaans.

In comparison with past heavyweight seasons, the business being done this year in overcoatings is far below normal. There is some slight demand for cloths on the balmacaan order, and with cooler weather this inquiry should develop. The goods desired are mostly of the low-price variety selling below $1 a yard. The color effects are not the striking as those which held sway last Winter, grays and browns in mixtures being those most sought after. In some instances Spring duplicates being placed by the clothiers are considered fair, taking into account present conditions, but on the whole very little is being done for the coming season.

Order for Blankets.

The men's wear market, it was said on very good authority yesterday, has yet to close a foreign contract for cloth. There are further orders for blankets, however, and one seller is figuring now on 350,000. The size is 60 by 80 inches and in some cases 60 by 90, and something in price between $2.90 and $5.10 is asked for them. Inasmuch as the dye item does not figure so prominently in the manufacturing of blankets as it does in making cloth, agents are not so timid in following up this sort of business. It is not thought probable that the foreign Governments will take much in the way of uniforms or overcoats, since the labor cost comes very much higher here than it does abroad, and the saving to be made in having the goods manufactured at home is something to be considered.

Claflin Deposits Now $27,000,000.

Noteholders' claims in the Claflin reorganization continued to pour into the office of the committee's Secretary yesterday, and it was said last night that the day's deposit was close to $1,000,000, which brings the total of these deposits to about $27,000,000 of the $31,660,000 of note indebtedness. The opinion was expressed yesterday afternoon by a man in a position to know that, when the closing time comes on Monday, it would be found that at least $30,000,000 worth of these claims had been deposited, as a block deposit of about $3,000,000 in notes is expected to come in today or Monday. A meeting of the Noteholders' Committee will be held today at the Bank of Commerce, at which all the members are expected to be present. While it was not said definitely yesterday what business would come before the meeting, it was intimated that a part of it would be the consideration of the compromise settlement plan drawn up recently in connection with the twenty-three subsidiary companies by representatives of the Noteholders' Committee and the Central Conference Committee.

An $800,000 War Order.

A. S. Haight & Co. of this city have accepted merchandise contracts offered by the English Government which total about $800,000 in value. These contracts, which call for woolen underwear and sweaters, were accepted for the Dunham Hosiery Company, the Lackawanna Mills, and the Superior Manufacturing Company, and specify delivery before March 15, 1915. The announcement of the acceptance grew out of a rumor which had been around the local market for several days that a contract calling for more than $1,000,000 worth of these goods had been offered to the firm by the British through Sherman P. Haight, who is in London. This rumor was confirmed yesterday, but it was said that the whole offer was not accepted because the firm has reserved the normal capacity of its mills for the domestic trade. All of the mills mentioned above will be run night and day until the contracts are completed.

Dress Goods Moving Better.

Business has been better with secondary distributors of dress goods in the last two or three days than for some little time. Not only have road orders for Spring goods come in surprisingly well in view of the general condition of things, but the house demand has been larger and principally for goods for the new season. In one instance it was said that some of the larger retail operators have been buying in this market for Spring, and that quite a few orders had been placed for case lots, Serges seem to be most wanted for the new season just now, fine French serges being especially in demand. Poplins, Roman stripes, granites, satin weaves, (especially satin suede,) and broadcloths are also moving well. The best selling colors are Russian green, midnight blue, tete de negre, purple, and black. In the primary market the movement of corporation dress goods for Spring has so far not been all that could be desired.

Gray Goods Very Active.

Yesterday was the busiest day in some time in the local gray goods market, printcloth sales being particularly good, and some prices higher. Big sales were made of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¼ cents, and large bids for them were made at this figure for 1915 delivery, practically all goods of this construction that were available at the above figure were cleaned up early in the day, and at the close, the mills were asking 4⅝ cents for 1914 deliveries of them. More than 100,000 pieces of 38½-inch 64-60s were sold for delivery during the balance of this year and a good part of next at 3⅝ cents, and the movement of 39-inch 80-90s was good at 5½ cents. Practically all the 38½-inch 60-48s available at 3 1-16 cents were cleaned up during the day, and at the close sales for November and December delivery were being made at 3⅛ cents. There was also a good movement of 60-52s in the same width at 3¼ for 1914 and 1915 delivery. Not much was said of the other constructions and the other gray fabrics. The closing quotations on standard constructions:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅛c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Oct. 23.—Forecasts:

N. Car and S. Car.—Rain Sat. Sun., probably fair; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ga.—Rain Sat., except fair in s. w. Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun., except fair Sat. in n. e.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat., except showers near coast Sun.; rain and cooler; gentle to moderate e. winds, becoming variable.

La.—Rain Sat.; cooler in w. Sun., rain and cooler; moderate n. e. winds.

East Tex.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun., cloudy in the interior; rain and cooler near the coast; moderate e. and n. e. winds, becoming fresh by Sun.

West Tex.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun., fair, warmer.

Utah—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun. cool and probably fair.

Ark.—Cloudy Sat., rain and cooler at night or Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun, cloudy and cooler, probably rain.

Ohio—Cloudy Sat., rain and cooler at night or Sun.; moderate s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sun.

Ind.—Cloudy Sat., rain and cooler at night or Sun.; moderate winds, becoming n. w. and n.

Ill.—Rain Sat. or Sat. night, cooler. Sun., probably fair; moderate n. w. to n winds.

L. Mich.—Rain and cooler Sat. in n. and Sat. or Sat. night in s. Sun., cloudy; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w.

U. Mich.—Fair Sat., preceded by rain in e., cooler in e. Sun., fair; slightly warmer; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair in n., rain and cooler in s. Sat. Sun. fair, warmer in w.; moderate to fresh n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Sat.; cooler in s. e. Sun. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. to n. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair in w., rain and cooler in e. Sat. Sun. fair; warmer.

Mo.—Unsettled and cooler Sat.; probably rain in n. and w. Sunday fair and cool.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Sat. and Sun.

S. Dak.—Fair Sat.; slightly warmer in w. Sun. fair; warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy in n. and e.; rain in s. w. Sat. Sun.; slightly warmer.

Kan.—Rain and cooler Sat. Sun. fair;

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions on Tapes, Bottle Covers, Paper, and Bandings.

The Board of General Appraisers has settled a controversy between the Government and Sol Levy of Philadelphia regarding the classification of snap fasteners attached to tapes, adversely to the importer. The goods were entered under the Tariff act of 1909, and returned by the customs officials at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem, as tapes. The goods were claimed dutiable at only 45 per cent. either as manufactures of metal or cotton. At the trial the importer testified that the articles are not commercially known as tapes, but failed to show that tape is not the component of chief value in the goods.

The Max Frankel Company was sustained in contentions for lower duty on bottle covers and caps composed of palm leaf. The goods were erroneously returned as manufactures of straw under Paragraph 368 of the present law, and were claimed properly dutiable at 15 per cent. ad valorem under the same paragraph as manufactures of palm leaf.

The board upheld protests filed by Walther & Co. relative to the rate of duty accruing under the present tariff on paper. Duty was taken at 25 per cent. ad valorem. The board holds that the tax should have been 12 per cent., as paper specifically provided for. The Collector's assessment, as paper not specially provided for, is reversed.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne were sustained in claims relating to cotton bandings. Assessment was made under the present law at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of cotton. The importers insisted that the goods are "bandings" within the meaning of Paragraph 282, and therefore properly dutiable at 25 per cent. The board agreed and reversed the Collector.

Inventories Will Show Mark-Offs.

What the inventories taken next month by the silk manufacturers will disclose is something those interested in the trade are awaiting with some anxiety. There is certain to be a large mark-off on the stocks both of raw and manufactured materials carried. On raw silk the decline amounts to about 25 per cent., with the tendency at present to still lower prices. This means that on a yard of goods the depreciation on the average is about 15 cents.

Springfield Hotel Keeper a Bankrupt.

BOSTON, Oct. 23.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal court here today by Gustav O. Hehking, hotel keeper of Springfield. The liabilities were scheduled at $162,581 and the assets at $160,626.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits; 37 West 26th.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; L. K. Gutman, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—H. Gross, millinery; Grand.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; 116 West 23d.
BOSTON—A. H. Miller, furn. goods; Wallick's.
BRISTOL—E. W. King Co.; H. P. King, dry goods; Flanders.
CHICAGO—Rothchild & Co.; S. Lebolt, jewelry, optical goods, cutlery, silverware; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Samuel Phillipson Co.; H. Morris, linens, muslin underwear, skirts; Grand.
CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, ladies' neckwear, jewelry; 520 B'way.
CHICAGO—Alexander Revell Co.; A. Revell, carpets; Plaza.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; W. E. Nesbit, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, clothing; 215 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—Reed Bros. & Co.; J. Ballor, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Gress-Joyce Co.; R. J. Hamer, upholstery goods, carpets; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ga.—Schill & Dismukes; E. P. Dismukes, piece goods; Woodward.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—B. Sykes, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.
FLINT, Mich.—E. O. Lancaster, general merchandise; Broztell.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co.; C. B. Hubbell, clothing, furn. goods; 25 Madison Av.
LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Son; O. Bartlett, carpets; 215 4th Av.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce, dry goods; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bradshaw Brothers; S. B. Bradshaw, hats; 621 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—E. Malley Co.; W. P. Lincoln, dress goods, silks; 320 Church.
NORFOLK—J. H. Barrett, general mdse.; Breslin.
PHILADELPHIA—Karp & London; H. Karp, hats; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA—A. Hyman, carpets; Breslin.
PITTSBURGH—Arbuthnot-Stephenson Co.; G. Dihm, carpets, rugs; 43 Leonard.
PORTLAND, Me.—Eastman Bros. & Bancroft; H. H. Kirkpatrick, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 Bwy.
RICHMOND, Ind.—Adam H. Bartel Co.; A. H. Bartel, carpets; 43 Leonard.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Didesheover, ready-to-wear; 55 White.
ROCHESTER—Stein-Bloch Co.; S. Weill, clothing; 500 5th Av.; Netherland.
SALT LAKE CITY—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Mrs. J. J. McCann, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,270 B'wy; Wellington.
SARATOGA, N. Y.—E. D. Starbuck & Co.; E. D. Starbuck, dry goods; R. M. Starbuck, dry goods; 97 Grand.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.; Albert Steiger Co.; C. A. Steiger, dry goods; 105 Grand; Hermitage.
ST. LOUIS—Hargadine-McKittrick Dry Goods Co.; P. F. Leilich, ginghams, carpets, rugs; 72 Leonard.
ST. LOUIS—Trorlicht-Duncker Carpet Co.; C. H. Duncker, carpets; J. Schageman, carpets; 11 E. 17th.
ST. LOUIS—Ely & Walker D. G. Co.; L. Toben, upholstery goods, rugs; 258 Church.
TORONTO, Canada—T. Eaton Co.; Mr. Baruch, jobs coats, suits, dresses; 45 E. 17th.
WASHINGTON—W. Schimman, clothing; Union Square.
Wilkes-Barre, Penn.—Wilkes-Barre D. G. Co.; C. Sjolberg, notions, gloves, hosiery, laces, ribbons; 214 Church; Prince George.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1914 Automobiles
Cadillacs, Chalmers, Saxon, Overland.
1914 Indian Motorcycles.
Automobile Supplies, New
Lamps, Horns, Gas Tanks, Goggles, &c.
100 New Automobile Tires
Large Quantity of Brass
LUMBER
4000 Feet of Seasoned Ash
25 Automobile Bodies,
10 Brand New Auto Tops,
C C 5 Horse Motor
Two Bowser Gas Tanks.
MACHINERY
Prentis Turret Lathe
6x18
8 Singer & Coverly Machines
Frank E. Gore, Auctioneer,
SELLS TODAY 10:30
162 & 164 West 56th St.
To be sold to the highest bidder.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

THIS AFTERNOON AT 2:30
SILO'S
Fifth Ave.
Art Galleries,
Mr. James P. Silo,
Auctioneer,
546 Fifth Av., N. Y.
MAIN ENTRANCE,
1, 3, & 5 West 45th St.
Household Furniture
& Decorations
including attractive equipments for dining room, salon, and chamber; Baby Grand Shoninger Piano, Wheelock Piano, Piano.
By order of
Executors, Estates, and Individuals.

MERCHANDISE.

THE ENTIRE SALVAGE STOCK,
Fixtures & Plant
of the Empire Infants' Wear Co., Inc.,
of 50 West 17th St., New York City,
Inventoried at over $12,500,
consisting of a large stock of
LACES,
Embroideries,
Ribbons and Notions,
which are all in perfect condition. Also all the manufactured stock, consisting of
INFANTS', CHILDREN'S, & MISSES'
Dresses

CHARGES BROOKLYN HAMPERS SUBWAYS

Chairman McCall Warns Certain Property Owners Against Obstructive Demands.

EXPLAINS HOLDUP TACTICS

Attempt to Make City Pay Twice for Rights in Stillwell Ave. and Montague St.

Chairman McCall, on behalf of the Public Service Commission, last night issued a warning to the people of Brooklyn that unless the tactics of certain property owners of that borough were changed, rapid transit development would be delayed seriously. He asserted that in spite of the pressure put on the municipal authorities and the commission by the people of Brooklyn for rapid transit relief, they had found obstructive tactics constantly employed, and, in some instances, property owners were taking advantage of the situation to hold up the city.

In particular, Chairman McCall referred to the contention of certain property owners in Stillwell Avenue, which is to be used for the New Utrecht Avenue line. He announced that, so far had they gone, the engineers of the commission now were preparing studies to see if it would be possible to divert the rapid transit route from Stillwell Avenue altogether, so as to make a connection with the Sea Beach line.

Although Stillwell Avenue has been on the map since 1875, it never has been opened. The city is trying to open it, but has been opposed by property owners on the ground that it has no right to acquire a rapid transit right of way under the guise of a street opening proceeding. According to the Chairman, what they are really trying to do is to get the city to pay twice for acquiring the right to confer great benefits on their property.

The city is driving a drainage ditch through the property to Coney Island, and it is estimated that the damage done to it through cutting off access to part of it will amount to $80,000. If, however, the street in this vicinity were opened the damage from this loss of access would be reduced greatly, if not eliminated. But when it is proposed to open the street the same attorneys as have made the damage claim in the drainage proceedings object as the representatives of another parcel on the ground that it is merely a subterfuge to obtain rapid transit rights without proper compensation.

So Chairman McCall says the situation works out in this way: If the owner of the first parcel can fight off the street-opening proceeding he can get a large price, because the drainage ditch cuts off access to a strip of his property, while he retains a large part of it. If he then can force the city to acquire a strip through this remainder for rapid transit purposes, he will be able to claim another large award. Yet he will still have the greater part of his land in his possession, and it will be benefited by the existence of the drainage ditch and the rapid transit line. He can permit the street-opening proceeding to go on, so as to obtain access to his land, for the lack of which he has already been handsomely compensated.

"The Public Service Commission," said Chairman McCall, "cannot for one minute sit silently by while such a plan is being worked out, but will urgently proclaim against this sort of thing. The sooner the property owners realize it the better, as we believe it our bounden duty to bring these facts to the public attention. Our Engineering Department is actively engaged in studies to see if it is feasible to divert the rapid transit line from Stillwell Avenue."

At the foot of Montague Street, Brooklyn, is an illustration of similar tactics. There the property has been in use as a street for more than fifty years, but the city has no title to it. The owner has put a fence across it, and has claimed that the city cannot perfect its title to the street by an ordinary opening proceeding, but, in effect, must pay twice—once through a rapid transit proceeding and again through a street opening proceeding. In this instance Justice Dinspinall has decided against the city, and Chairman McCall said the commission would take an immediate appeal.

EDISON CO. GETS MORE TIME

Granted Right to Present Further Evidence in Rate Case.

In spite of the strong objection of Commissioner Maltbie the Public Service Commission decided yesterday to grant the New York Edison Company the right to put in further evidence on the Ewoldt and Stadtlander cases, before the commission passes upon them. In these an attack was made on the 10 cents a kilowatt hour for electricity, which the New York Edison Company charges the ordinary householder, on the ground that it is far too great.

It is known that Commissioner Maltbie considers that a case for a radical cut in the 10-cent rate has been made out, but when he was ready to report the company applied for a reopening of the hearing. When this came yesterday before the commission, he said:

"The company wants to put in testimony on the present financial condition of the country and the effect of the war on its income and output. The case has been going on for more than three years and was closed in July. It seems to me the company is simply extending the thing along, and dragging it out without getting a settlement."

Commissioner Cram thought just before election a bad time to report, and Chairman McCall raised the point that if the case went to court the record should not be subject to criticism on the ground that the company was foreclosed from putting in all its testimony.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Henry Brady.

Amsterdam Av, 2,150 and 2,182, n w corner of 148th St, 40x100; six-story flat and stores; Abel King and others against M. E. Gerleit and others; Lexo & C., attorneys; J. A. Lynch, referee; due, $33,564.68; taxes, &c., $2,470; subject to a prior mortgage of $55,000; to Francis R. Eden, for $51,643.

By Joseph P. Day.

11th St, 732.5 East, s s, 125 ft w of Avenue D, 72.4x90.1, four and five story buildings; Rockaway Rolling Mills against Edward Ehlers and others; J. H. Banton, attorney; Courtlandt Nicoll, referee; due, $4,516.80; taxes, &c., $334.69; subject to mortgage of $20,000; to the plaintiff, for $3,000 over prior liens

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

Crotona Parkway, e s, 84.2 ft n of 180th St, 75.10x45x—x55, vacant; S. M. Barber against Wertheim Realty Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; J. R. Trueshale, referee; due, $256.78; taxes, &c., $45.27; to the plaintiff, for $350.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Minneford Av, e s, 175 ft n of Cross St, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18x32; James H. Morris, 568 Minneford Av, owner; George P. Crosier, 2234 St and White Plains Av architect; cost, $2,000.

CONCOURSE, w s, 100 ft s of Field Place, for two five-story brick tenements, 50x77.4; Philip J. Kerns, 2,311 Concourse, owner; Kremont Architectural Co., 401 Tremont Av, architects; cost, $100,000.

Daly Av, s w corner of 170th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 32.6x100.4%; Albert R. Herbst, 993 East 179th St, owner; Tremont Architectural Co, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

39th St, 62 and 64 West, and 38th St, 63 to 67 West, to a twelve-story loft; Colony Arcade Co, 709 Willoughby St, Brooklyn, owners; Miss Wm T. McDonald, Forest Hills, L. I., lessee; P. Reynolds, 102 East 12th St, architect.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Syndicate Buys $1,000,000 Office Building on Maiden Lane—Gives Mortgage Exceeding Assessed Value —Col. Ruppert an Auction Purchaser—Bronx and Suburban Deals—The Leasing Market.

In the announcement of the sale of the old Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company's building on Maiden Lane and Liberty Streets yesterday for about $1,000,000, a feature of unusual interest was instilled into the realty market. It is not only the largest sale of downtown office building property recorded in some time, but possesses the additional interest of having been sold at considerably over the assessed valuation, which was $785,000 for the 1914 figures. The new owners have given back a mortgage of $800,000 to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, who acts in this capacity for several prominent operators.

The building covers the plot at 44½ to 46 Maiden Lane running through the block to 37 and 39 Liberty Street, about in the middle of the block between Nassau and William Streets. The Maiden Lane frontage is 44.4, on Liberty Street 47.2, and 118.6 deep on the easterly line. On Liberty Street the building has a height of eleven stories and thirteen stories on Maiden Lane. It was erected about twenty years ago by the sellers, the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, and was used by them until about ten years ago, when the present home of the company was built at 160 to 164 Broadway.

Title to the property passed yesterday, the sellers being designated as the Liberty Street Holding Company, which has given the $800,000 mortgage for a period of five years. The personnel of the syndicate was not disclosed. William S. Baker acted as the broker in the transaction, while the law firm of Stoddard & Mark represented the buyers.

Col. Ruppert Buys Corner.

On a bid of $81,634 Col. Jacob Ruppert added another corner to his extensive real estate holdings. The property, which consists of a six-story tenement occupying a plot 50 by 100 feet on the northwest corner of 168th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was purchased in the Vesey Street salesroom, being forced to the auction block through a foreclosure suit brought by Abel King and others to secure a second mortgage of $15,000. There is a prior mortgage of $65,000.

$250,000 Harlem Lease.

The transactions involving the lease of the eleven-story hotel at 157 West 124th Street by Frederick Ayer of Boston to Benjamin Blum, recently reported, was closed yesterday by Daniel Birdsall & Co. and Duff & Conger.

The lease is for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $250,000. Extensive alterations will be made costing about $50,000, and the structure remodeled into a model warehouse. It was built about twelve years ago, and occupies a plot 50 by 100 feet.

A Recent Buyer.

Miss Ida E. Bliss is the buyer of the five-story American basement dwelling on the southeast corner of Sixty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, sold by Edward A. Manice.

Bronx Sales.

Cahn & Pittman have sold for the Taxpayers' Realty Company the three-story brick store and dwelling on the northwest corner of 172d Street and Third Avenue, on a lot 30 by 85, to an investor.

An investor has purchased from the Galveston Building Company 1,208 Hoe Avenue, a five-story flat, on a plot 50 by 100 feet.

The Handebode estate has sold through Kurz & Uren to a builder a plot of eight lots on the southwesterly side of 184th Street, 64 feet east of Tiebout Avenue. The sellers have owned the property over thirty years.

Brooklyn.

The four-story apartment house at 135 Woodruff Avenue, on plot 50 by 110, known as the Lawrence, has been purchased by a Brooklyn investor, who intends to make extensive alterations. The structure was erected a few years ago by Morris N. Lawrence, and has an artistic limestone and brick façade. The deal was closed by David Porter in conjunction with T. D. O'Connell, Jr.

Long Island.

In the Ridgewood section, adjacent to the Myrtle Avenue elevated railroad, the G. X. Matthaus Company has sold 1,882 Madison Avenue, a six-family flat, on a lot 27.6 by 100, to Mrs. E. Arnold for $11,500.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Frank O. Van Winkle, a residential lot, for immediate improvement, fronting 65 feet on the east side of Walnut Street by 185 feet in depth, Ridgewood, N.J., to Mrs. Harriet Louise Mills.

The Nehring Company sold the Clinton Hotel, at Clinton, N. J., to Philip Cromarty, formerly an employe of Healy's Restaurant. The Clinton Hotel was established about seventy years ago and is one of the oldest New Jersey hostelries.

Leases Broadway Apartment House.

Joseph Shenk has added to his extensive upper west side apartment house leaseholds by leasing for five years the six-story building on the northwest corner of Broadway and 135th Street, covering a plot 100 by 125. The lease has been taken from Sonn Brothers, and the aggregated rental will be about $125,000.

Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the Model Fireproof Tenement Company to Harry S. Houpt, Inc., agent for the Mitchell and Lozier motor cars, the property at the northwest corner of Forty-seventh Street and Eleventh Avenue, about 100 by 125 feet, known as 645 to 651 Eleventh Avenue and 601 and 603 West Forty-seventh Street. It will be used as a storehouse and repair station for motor vehicles.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for Jeremiah J. Campion the store at 1,864 Broadway.

Barnett & Co. have leased for I. Lewkowitz the store 2 East 125th Street, to Samuel Scher, for the sale of clothing.

Charles B. Walker has leased the store and entire loft of the building No. 207 and 207½ Centre Street to Schwartz & Land.

William H. Whiting & Co. have rented for L. J. Carpenter & Co. the store and basement at 31 Cooper Square to Samuel Rosenberg.

Henry C. B. Stein has leased for Col. Merritt H. Smith the three-story building at 382 East Third Street, to the Peerless Bag Company, and a store and basement, corner of Avenue A and First Street, to the Liberty Cloak and Suit Company.

A. Kane & Co. have rented for Gertrude E. Ford the house at 257 West 139th Street to George H. Rozelle.

To Sell Victoria Theatre.

Justice Donnelly has signed an order confirming the report of F. Granville Munson, referee in the foreclosure suit by Oscar Hammerstein against the Hammerstein Amusement Company and Arthur Hammerstein, his son, to foreclose the property at Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street, known as the Victoria Theatre. The Justice ordered the referee to proceed with the public sale of the property.

Building in Queens.

During the week in Queens there were forty-two applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $286,000. The Touroff & Karp, Inc., will erect a five-story concrete loft building on Sunswick Street, south of Payntar Avenue, Long Island City. It will cost $55,000. The National Sugar Refining Company will increase its plant on the river front at Pidgeon Street, Long Island City, by a three-story factory, 150 by 75, to cost $225,000. In addition will be made to the former plant's

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 23.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 112th St, runs e 125x s 100.11x w 50x s 25x w 75, to e s of Broadway x n 125.11, to beginning; Broadway, n e corner of 113th St, 50.11x100; John W. Butler to Jennie R. McAuley, 506 Mason St., Brooklyn, all liens, July 23, 1913; attorney, Julius Offenbach, 52 William St. ..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Jennie R. McAuley to John W. Butler and wife, 2,107 Broadway, as tenants by entirety, all liens, July 23; attorney, same $100
MACDOUGAL ST, 402, e s, 100 ft n of Prince St, 40x75; Remigio Ciarrillo to Michael Brunetto, 55 Oak St, ½ part, (mtg $36,000,) Oct. 19 .....$100
MAIDEN LANE, 44½ and 46, s w s, 221.4 ft e of Nassau St, runs s 118.7 to n s of Liberty St, x w 47.2 x n 60.10 x e 0.10 x n 63.7 to Maiden Lane x e 44.4 to beginning; Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co. to Liberty Street Holding Corporation, 128 Broadway, b and s, Oct. 23; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100
WATER ST, 341; also South St, 186, and land under water; Julia T. H. Millard to Eldred A. Carley, Central Park West, quitclaim, July 8; attorneys, Dean, T. & McB., 160 Broadway $1
WEST END AV, n w corner of 97th St, 126.2x 100; 74th St Holding Co. to Princeton Construction Co., 30 East 42d St, (mtg $225,000,) Oct. 22; attorneys, Stoddard & M. ..$100
2D AV, 2,240, n e corner of 115th St, 20.10x 80; Guglielmo Passarelli to Raffaele Sica, 2,252 2d Av, Oct. 22 .....$1,000
16TH ST, s s, 388 ft w of 5th Av, 21x100.3, (foreclosure Oct. 14;) Stephen O'Brien, referee, to Charles C. Brill, 34 Gramercy Park, and Newbold L. R. Edgar, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.; trustees of Cornelia Brady, deceased; for Adelaide B. Harris, Oct. 19; address, C. C. Brill, 27 William St $20,000
28TH ST, n s, 399.6 ft e of 9th Av, a strip 16.8x98.9; Mary Brown to Aaron Brown, 335 West 28th St, Oct. 10; attorneys, G. W. Mercer & Son, 266 West 23d St $100
33D ST, 217 West, n s, 336 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; William F. McRibbin and another, executors of Eliza McKibbin, to William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., 68 William St, Oct. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
87TH ST, 50 East, n s, 218.4 ft w of Park Av, 17.2x100.8; Simon Nachtigall to Edw. F. McLaughlin, 60 East 83d St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1
89TH ST, 220 East, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.8; Benjamin M. Gruenstein and others to David Paley, 494 East 157th St, b and s, all liens, Jan. 2; attorneys, Gruenstein & M., 230 Grand St $100
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; John Reilly, referee, to Perry C. Todd and another, 601 West 160th St, Oct. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $29,600
SAME PROPERTY; Fleischman Realty Co. and another to same, quitclaim, Oct. 22; same attorney $1
115TH ST, 48 West, s s, 343 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Isabella L. Beekman to Freehold Construction Co., 200 Broadway, Oct. 14; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $100
116TH ST, 156 East, s s, 66.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; John Z. Lowe, Jr., referee, to Vincenzo Ursone & Co., Inc., 156 East 116th St, (mtg $10,000,) Oct. 22; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $3,175
118TH ST, 212 and 214 East, s s, 175.5 ft e of 3d Av, 37.6x100.5; M. Joseph McCloskey, referee, to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Oct. 21; attorneys, Miller, K. & T., 60 Broadway $16,000
123D ST, 406 East, s s, 116.6 ft e of 1st Av, 18x100.11; Eliese Pfeiffer to John Engemann of Effingham, Ill., or 406 East 125th St, (mtg $4,500,) Oct. 20 .....$1
SAME PROPERTY; Conrad N. Pfeiffer to same, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 22 .....$100
129TH ST, 107 East, n s, 115 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; Abr. and Sadie Gabriel to Trojan Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, Sept. 14 .....$1
129TH ST, 109 East, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 25x99.11; same to same, Sept. 14 .....$1
150TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Abr. and Sadie Gabriel to Trojan Realty Corporation, 55 Liberty St, Sept. 14 .....$1

Bronx.

DALY AV, 1,888, e s, 18.2x49.11; John R. Peterson to Ada B. Eveleigh, 1,888 Daly Av, (mtg $2,000,) Oct. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100
F. Brooklyn $1
LOTS 286 and 287, map of Dutchess Land Co.; Emaline Dayss to Susan S. Purdy, white Plains, N. Y., (mtg $4,650,) Oct. 21; attorney, Mrs. J. W. Purdy, 11 South Lexington Av, White Plains, N. Y. $100
LOT 2, Block 47; Lots 38 and 39, Block 47; Lots, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Block 48; Lots 19 to 28, Block 71; Lots 32 to 35, Block 71, map of Section 1, Morris Park; Estelle Sophian to Hudson Trust Co., 1,411 Broadway, quitclaim, July 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1
SAME PROPERTY; Walter M. Goldsmith, trustee, to same, July 13; attorney, same $1
SAME PROPERTY; Walter Cook, Jr., trustee, to same, June 22; attorney, same $1
SAME PROPERTY; Hermann Biendermann to same, May 23; attorney, same $1
SAME PROPERTY; Northern Bank of New York to same, July 24; attorney, same ..$100
SAME PROPERTY; Clarence B. Rice and another to same, June 3; attorney, same ..$1
SAME PROPERTY; Washington Savings Bank to same, Sept. 23; attorney, same .$100
SEABURY PLACE, 1,468, e s, 45x100; Vincenzo Ursone to Ursone & Co., Inc., 156 East 116th St, (mtg $35,750,) Oct. 17; attorney, I. E. Schlesinger, 150 Nassau St .$100
UNION AV, 884, e s, 18.8x95; Josephine O'Rorke to Kathryn Johnson, 2,880 Briggs Av, (mtg $6,000,) Oct. 20; attorney, Denis O'L. Cohalan, 5 Nassau St $1
UNION AV, 884, e s, 18.8x90; Francis S. McAvay, referee, to Mary Klemann, 1,503 Avenue A, Oct. 19; attorney, J. Hallheimer, 60 Wall St $5,000
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 29.6x150, also plot, beginn 284.10 ft n of Washington Av and 218.10 ft n of 166th St, 50.2x86x49.14x86; Barnet Shapiro to Mary Flanagan, 2,509 Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 21; attorneys, Bondin & L., 302 Broadway $1
WATSON AV, 2,110, s s, 25x108; Gustav Knoll and others to Alfred J. Robinson, 2,124 Avenue F, Brooklyn, (mtg $5,840,) Sept. 19; attorney, A. J. Robinson, 3,124 Avenue I $1
160TH ST, 419 and 421 East, n s, 47.3x irregular; Joseph Morgan to Olga K. Weissman, 54 West 114th St, (mtg $11,500,) Oct. 23; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway .$1
180TH ST, 720 and 724 East, all; John Nugent to Operators' Leasing Realty Corp., 5 years from Sept. 1, 1914; attorneys, Hershman & D., 299 Broadway $3,150
188TH ST, s s, 152 ft w of Bathgate Av, 20x95; Saul Elmer to Emma A. Mayhew, 1,522 Pacific St, Brooklyn, (mtg $7,500,) Oct. 9; attorney, E. Sharum, 170 Broadway $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

42D ST, 149-151 East, n s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x78.1; Thomas F. Fox to M. Orme Wilson, 3 East 64th St, and others, trustees of will of Caroline W. Astor, Oct. 16, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $6,000
115TH ST, 48 West, s s, 343 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Freehold Construction Co. to Isabella L. Beekman, 38 East 76th St, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $5,700
38TH ST, s s, 259.7 ft e of 2d Av, 21.2x93; Gauton Realty Co. to Anna E. Haas, 2,049 5th Av, and another, trustees of Regina Haas, Oct. 21, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $4,000
WEST END AV, n w corner of 97th St, 126.2x100; Princeton Construction Co. to H. A. Mark, 177 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, Oct. 22, (prior mtge $225,000,) due as per bond; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway $42,000
116TH ST, s s, 66.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.8x100; Vincenzo Ursone & Co. to Flora E. Solomon, 200 West 115th St, Oct. 22, (prior mtg $10,000,) due July 19, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Simon & A., 299 Broadway $5,000
BROADWAY, n w corner of Spring St, 50x—; Ray Estate Corporation to Moses T. Pyne, Princeton, N. J., Oct. 23, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St. $150,000
PARK ROW, 98, —; F. B. & S. Co. to James Everard's Breweries Corporation, 12 East 133d St, Oct. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, David M. Neuberger, 75 Broadway $3,000

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

63 West 36th Street

Ideally located for your business in the uptown manufacturing section and the exclusive shopping district. "L" Subway and several surface lines within few minutes' walk.

Modern Sprinkler System — **Two Passenger and One Freight Elevators** — **Fireproof Stairway and Smokeproof Fire Tower**

Windows on all four sides insure splendid light. Six toilets on every floor—separate for men and women. Plans of building approved by fire underwriters and Labor Bureau. A few lofts remain. Rental $3000 per annum each.

A. L. MORDECAI & SON, Builders, 30 EAST 42D STREET
OR YOUR OWN BROKER

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co

for thirty years have made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12262)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW
Rutland Road
Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L," and 6 car lines. Location ideal.
Beautiful Brick and Stucco ONE FAMILY HOUSES.
EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, attic, toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.
Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

HOUSE FOR Bank Book and Lots

We take the risk.
If you own your home you cannot lose.
1-Family Brick, $4,700-$4,800
2-Family Brick, $6,200-$6,500
Easy terms. Write or call. FLEER BROS., 354 Eldert's Lane, (Enfield St.,) B'klyn, N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED
BROOKLYN.

Beautiful Brick Houses FOR RENT, $30.

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms, bath, elegantly decorated; send for booklet. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone Cort. 2552.

APARTMENT HOTELS

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

TO SUBLET
From November First to
THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
A Large, Beautifully Furnished Apartment Can be divided to

1, 5 4-10 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $3,000
MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n s, 50.4 ft e of Pilgrim Av, 45.4x109.11; J. Gertrude Baxter to Robert E. Walker, 2,537 Poplar St, Oct. 22, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, L. G. Mead, 469 Williamsbridge Road $3,200
SEABURY PLACE, e s, 185 ft s of 172d St, 45x100; also land in New York County; Vincenza Tersone & Co., Inc., to Flora E. Solomon, 536 West 113th St, and another, prior mtg $47,750, Oct. 22, due July 19, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Gettner, A. & S., 299 Broadway $3,000
UNION AV, 684, e s, 18.9x75; Kathryn Johnson to Josephine O'Rorke, 963 Cauldwell Av, Oct. 20, 3 years; attorney, Denis O'L. Cohalan, 5 Nassau $1,000
VILLA AV, e s, 475 ft n of Potter Place, 25 x124.6x25x124.11; Filumina Bufano to Simeon C. Bradley, Nyack, N. Y., prior mtg $2,000, Oct. 22, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bergman & D., 9,219 3d Av $800

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

ELIZABETH ST, 205-207, all; Eva A. Cone et al to Domenico Tuccillo and another, 214 Elizabeth St, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorney, F. R. Galzano, 115 Broadway $5,800
7TH AV, 2,130, second floor; Alfred Lewin to Tom King and another, 30 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn, 10 years and 1 month from Oct. 20, 1914; attorney, Tom King, 30 Myrtle Av, Brooklyn $720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,708; Henry H. Meise & Sons, Incorporated, against Harry Lowenthal, owner and contractor $24
BRONXWOOD AV, s e corner of 229th St, 114x105; Willson & Adams Co. against Eugene Metzger and others, owners; Joseph Troman, contractor, (renewal) $2,576
LEWIS ST, 217; National Bridge Works against John Ban and others, owners; Severt L. Valentine to Lillian Reed, Washington, D. C., Oct. 23, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James H. Goggin, 280 Broadway $500
102D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Percy C. Todd and another to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square, Oct. 22, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $12,000
74TH ST, s s, 50.11 ft e of 142d St, 40x100; Benjamin Blum to Frederick Ayer, Beverly, Mass., prior mtg $40,000, Oct. 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, John Larkin, 44 Wall St $100
184TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x 99.11; Douglas Robinson to United States Trust Co. of New York, Oct. 22, due Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $40,000
2D AV, s w corner of 40th St, 98.9x155; Rosehill Realty Corporation to John M. Bowers and others, 45 East 65th St, Oct. 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 45 Cedar St $100
33D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 7th Av, 20x98.9; William Lustgarten & Co., Inc., to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 23, due as per bond $18,000
MAIDEN LANE, n s, 221.4 ft e of Nassau St, runs s 118.7x w 47.2x n 60.10x e 0.10x n 63.7x e 44.4; Liberty Street Holding Corporation to Gertrude A. Vanderbeck, 149 West 126th St, Oct. 23, due Nov. 1, 1919, as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $800,000

Bronx.

COSTER ST, e s, 280 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Perrie Segal and another to Henry H. Glass, 367 West 120th St, Oct. 22, due Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, H. H. Glass, 51 Chambers St $4,000
DALY AV, e s, 142.3 ft n of 176th St, 18.2x 49.11; Ada B. Eveleigh to John R. Peterson, 1,562 Crotona Park East, Oct. 22, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,100
LOTS 131 and 132, map of Century Investing Co.; Elise M. Holzhall to Jacob Krup, 4,529 Pulaski Av, Philadelphia, Penn., Oct.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

86th Street & West End Ave.

Southeast Corner.
Two High Class Apartments.
10 Rooms, 4 Baths.
Your inspection is respectfully invited.
Superintendent lives on premises.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Living room, 15.6x 24. Bedroom, 9.6x18.6. Tiling room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents.
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

3 Rooms, $60.
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near
38 West 93d St.
Central Park and "L" Station.

8 Rooms, $1,500.
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

BROOKLYN.

10 MINUTES TO WALL STREET

New Eight-Story Fireproof Buildings

THE GRAYDON, 68 to 74 Montague St.
THE WOODHULL, 62 to 66 Pierrepont St.

4, 5, 6 rooms and bath, with ample closet space; every known modern improvement; liberal house attendance. In the centre of the choice Columbia Heights section, overlooking New York Harbor, three blocks to subway entrance. Rents $40 to $100 per month. Can be seen by applying on premises or to
REALTY ASSOCIATES, 162 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

101 Columbia Heights

Corner Orange Street
(Opposite Hotel Margaret)
3 rooms and bath, with large clothes closets; parquet floors; telephone, day and night operator; steam heat and hot water. Apply to superintendent on premises, or
Realty Associates, Owners
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

226 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
Rents $1,300 and $1,350.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,300.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

CHOICE BACHELOR APARTMENTS

THE SHROPSHIRE

Two rooms and bath, unfurnished, from $35. Hardwood floors, electric lights, etc.; exceptional meals served privately. Booklet on request.
136 & 138 West 65th St. Tel. 3648 Columbus.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

542 W. 179 St. — Near St. Nicholas, 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED — **4** Rooms and Bath, extra large & light — **$33-$36**
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

535 WEST 113TH STREET.
4 ROOMS Front Apartments.

Large, light, airy rooms, foyers and bath, 3 closets. Modern fireproof elevator apartment. Exclusive neighborhood. Service unexcelled. Resident manager.

INSPECT THESE.

Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

553 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

THE ST. ANTHONY,

559 W. 183d St., bet. Audubon & St. Nicholas Avs.
Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartments in choice location near 181st St. Subway sta. Rent $35.00-$40.00 per month.
Apply on premises, or Owner, 632 W. 185th St.

RELDNAS HALL,

122d, 500 West, Cor. Amsterdam Av.
7 Room Apartment, $60.
All-night Phone and Elevator Service.
OWNER'S PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
3 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

1142 MAD

For Young Men

YOUNG MAN of 20 wants situation in the South for the coming Winter; hotel work, taking care of grounds, or anything; good references. X 320 Times Annex.

This advertisement appeared in The Times Saturday, Oct. 17, at a cost of 60 cents.

Immediate replies were received from Times readers.

A Situation Wanted advertisement in The New York Times reaches more employers of high-grade help than can be reached through any other newspaper.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

In Montclair, N. J.—A comfortably furnished house, on the SOUTH SIDE, ten rooms and two baths, to let for six months, from Nov. 1; convenient to depot, stores, clubs, &c.; only adults; no agents. Address Mrs. Robert A. Keasbey, 100 North Moore St., N. Y. C., or 81 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

East Orange.—For sale, handsomely decorated new modern residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable. Owner, 17 Chelsea Place.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET.
24 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square.
Whole or half.
See janitor or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Col. Av. & 72d St.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.
Modern High Class Office Building; central location; rents $25 upward. 4th Av., 421, between 24th and 25th Sts.

Lofts, fireproof, 22 cents square foot; with rail and water connection, 25 cents. Gilbreath, 219 West 55th St.

Carnegie Hall Studio, furnished; two rooms, bath, and very large studio. L 173 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St. (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Desirable, completely furnished four-room suite, opposite Columbia University; electric light, elevator; or a five-room apartment. 627 West 125th St.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside. Apartment 3.

Will let my six-room apartment for three months from Nov. 1. McCarthy, 695 St. Nicholas Av. Phone 2930—Audubon.

95th, 336 West.—An attractive 6-room apartment, completely furnished; rent moderate. Apt. 33. Corner Riverside.

401 West 118th, Morningside Heights; handsome apartments, furnished, housekeeping; $75 monthly. Cannon.

209 West 107th.—Attractive, well-furnished apartment, 7 rooms and bath; telephone. Harrison.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $80 a month. Apartment 3.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward.
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D.
Comfortable, sunny apartments, 2-6 rooms; private bath; all service included; permanent or transient; very moderate rates.

Large apartment, attractively and completely furnished, for rent to the first of January; key to Gramercy Park; moderate rent; may be seen any day between 12 and 4. Mackenzie, 130 East 24th St.

83D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

62D ST., 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

Bronx.

3 and 6 room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Apartment, not over $400 per month; Dec. 1 to April 1; upper west side preferred; must be exclusive; references exchanged. Baldwin, 507 5th Av.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENT, on fifth floor, overlooking Manhattan Square and Natural History Museum, one-half block from Central Park; eight rooms, 2 master's and 1 servant's bath; four master's rooms; south exposure; always light; very large living room; cool in Summer; convenient to elevated and Subway; will sublet at concession to Oct. 1, 1915, for $2,800; immediate possession. Apply Superintendent on premises, 44 West 77th St.

Studio apartments of two rooms and bath on Washington Square South and West 9th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., with all improvements; also five-room apartments near Washington Square, with all improvements. Inquire Pepe & Bro., 40 South Washington Sq.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeeh, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

Exceptional opportunity to secure high-class corner apartment; beautiful outlook; 8 large outside rooms, with large closet; elevator; fine transportation. Apply Apt. 4i, 64 Morningside Drive, West.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

63D, 23 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, board two; $15.

59TH, 220 WEST.—Four young men under 30 want one or two refined young men to share 8-room high-class apartment in 59th St.; best value in city; good cook, large dining room, sunny bedrooms, phone, electricity; cost $10 week; references. Tel 511 Columbus.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board, references exchanged.

73D ST., 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select modern house; references

76TH, 243 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phones.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room, with dressing room; exceptional house and table; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 182 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 55 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Pleasant, cheerful room; best home cooking, comfort, with refined surroundings. Youenes.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Elegant rooms; refined location; excellent table; reference; table guests.

87TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cosy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 52.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2879.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with lavatory, adjoining bath; suitable for two; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Homelike, single room; good cooking; gentlemen; private. Janzen.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family. Phillips. Gentleman.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

115TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

140TH, 435 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; select family hotel; large, pleasant room, $11 one, $16 two; two medium size, $8-$9; together or separately, including board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 260 West 44th St., at Times Square; European plan, American plan; single rooms, $11 weekly up; double rooms, bath, suites; reasonable; excellent services.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

PRIVATE HOME; restful environment; few guests; no nerve-racking noises; convenient; 9 cents commutation Grand Central; Subway; reasonable; (104M Kingsbridge.) Misses Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil, City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, (124th.)—Private family can accommodate gentleman; large front room; excellent table; elevator. Apt. 46.

TABLE BOARD.
61 West 71st.—Excellent home table; service good; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

New York City

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made, large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large, spacious rooms; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 625 J.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE. LENOX MANOR.
New throughout, a home without its cares; refined and exclusive; private baths; exceptional table; for adults only. 75 Lenox Av. Telephone 5075 Orange.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

East Orange—The Buckingham, Prospect St., 17, small family hotel; rooms single or en suite; steam heat. Phone 2401 Orange.

Elm Lodge, 36 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Comfortable, single room; conveniences; private family. Apartment 44; reasonable.

31ST ST., 138 EAST.—Beautiful newly furnished front parlor; steam, electricity, gas, closet; bath, with hot and cold water; $6.50; private Swiss family. Dossenbach.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

79TH, 152 EAST.—Nice large room; bath; running water; couple or gentlemen.

FOR A BACHELOR.
29th St., 33 East.—Handsome, sunshiny, newly and luxuriously furnished big room; breakfast in room if desired; convenient bath; splendid quarters for a man who insists on comfort, service, and superior surroundings; $55 a month.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, (near 91st St.)—Medium-sized room, tastefully furnished; running water; physician's residence; breakfast optional; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 868, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also bath room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,187.—Two rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference. Dolan.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

27TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $20 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (Between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Select; two rooms, bath; steam heat; tourists accommodated; central.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

53D ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences. desirable; students.

56TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; gentleman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson, Columbus 7915.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Connecting rooms, dressing room; private bath; single or en suite; electricity; continuous hot water; also small rooms.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; select house.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentleman.

20 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; one or two gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 138 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 157 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 5475.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 101 WEST.—Rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; two beds; single room; first floor.

73D, 137 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room; steam heat and plenty of hot water; $6; private house; telephone.

75TH, 58 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

76TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front room; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Refined home for gentleman; single or double; breakfast optional.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished double, single rooms; private bath; every convenience; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; homelike, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room; private bath; southern exposure; reasonable.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 223 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 225 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; elevator apartment; conveniences; breakfast optional. Vernon.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, two beautiful front rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

83D, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room, light, attractive; private family; $3. Halsey.

83D, 11 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, connecting; private bath and lavatory.

84TH, 14 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Finely furnished, large, medium front room; board optional.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

86TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

241 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

87TH ST., 219 WEST.—Handsome, large room, gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH, 181 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast optional.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7018.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; running water; reasonable. Groff.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; clean, select house.

92D, 214 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apt. A, 5th floor. 2709 Riverside.

98D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

93D, 63 WEST.—Two excellent, well-appointed rooms; private house. 1900 Riverside.

94TH ST., 314 WEST.—Select rooms; all improvements; double and single. Sherman Apartment.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL, FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED; RUNNING WATER; $5 AND $8 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedrooms, facing Broadway; exceptionally large, high-class. Apt. 3D.

96TH, 234 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L." telephone. Riverside 5249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Corner.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 158 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; reasonable. Tel. 7296 River.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

105D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private home; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, outside room; moderate; private house. Sharp.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 35.

108TH, 239 WEST.—One large front, southern exposure, $5; breakfast if desired.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful connecting rooms; semi-single room, private bath; superior furnishings; no transients. Bishop.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Desirable room; high-class elevator apartment. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 1,086, (Amsterdam.)—Attractive room, scrupulously clean; family two; telephone, electricity. Nicoll.

116TH, 374 WEST, (Morningside Av.)—Parlor, bedroom; business people; private family. Rowan.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Heights.—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $14, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

121ST, (1,253 Amsterdam Av.)—Comfortable room, private family; references; $12 monthly. Muravchik.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

128TH, 215 WEST.—Private family; two connecting rooms; will separate; privileges; telephone.

129TH, 131 WEST.—House newly furnished, best order; two large rooms, one kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

137TH, 612 WEST.—Comfortable room; conveniences; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway; reasonable. Earle.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Very small family, large apartment; would rent one or two rooms; beautifully furnished; telephone, electricity, shower bath, elevator; reasonable; block Subway. Miles.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

142D, 458 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large front room; every convenience; suitable for two; private house; near Subway; references.

149TH, 512 WEST, Near Broadway.—Select surroundings; few pleasant rooms; $3 to $8 weekly. Tel. 2758 Audubon.

152D ST., 598 WEST.—Large, small, outside rooms; every modern convenience; private house.

A.—FULTON, WASHINGTON, AND GREENWICH STS., (Smith & McNeil's Hotel.)—Hotel accommodations; nicely furnished rooms; clean; heated; special rates for permanent guests, $3 week upward; restaurant attached, never closed.

BACHELOR SUITE; private bath; private house; meals if desired. Phone 5064 Riverside.

BROADWAY.—Would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobson, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

BROADWAY, 2,612, (98th and 99th Sts.)—Very light, inside room, newly furnished, adjoining bath, shower, telephone, elevator, $5; man only. Apartment 4E.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 192.—Light room, suit; also one, two, block from Manhattan St. Subway, Drive; electricity, telephone; $3.50 weekly.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 87.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near Riverside Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 2 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

LARGE front room, well furnished; 54th St., near 5th Av. Telephone 3893 Plaza.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—2 newly furnished rooms; nurse or business woman preferred. Call or phone after 4 P. M., Apartment 22. Tel. 1100 Morningside.

NEWLY furnished, large and small rooms, also back parlor with kitchenette attached. 839 Riverside Drive, near 158th St., two blocks from 181st Subway station. Stephen.

PRIVATE FAMILY, suite three furnished rooms, bath, will let suite or singly. Box 30, Yeager's Agency, East Orange.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive and congenial home for refined gentlemen; meals optional; all conveniences; 116th Subway. White.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 266 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Suite, private bath; twin beds; suitable gentlemen, couple; breakfast optional. Meek.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

Bronx.

176TH, 496 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

For gentleman and wife, Christian people, a tidy, comfortable furnished room; good light and heat; between 23d St. and 70th; price $16 per month. F. F., 461 W. 21st St.

BY BUSINESS WOMAN, light, steam-heated, kitchen privileges; piano; 11th-125th Sts.; high class; reasonable. S 8 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
SALESWOMEN.—We require saleswomen in our various departments to serve several days a week; experience not necessary and salary will be paid while learning; this presents a splendid opportunity to qualify for a permanent position on our regular staff. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

COOK wanted immediately, Ardsley-on-Hudson; three other servants; two in family; plain and fancy cooking necessary; salary, $40. L 149 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a well-bred young woman of some education, American parentage, to care for children; write qualifications and pay wanted. L 140 Times.

SAMPLE HANDS for dresses. Charles Regnier, 128 East 23d St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—A young woman of refinement; one who is a neat penman and accurate at figures; congenial employment. Address, stating qualifications and salary expected, Stenographer, Box 105 Madison Square Station, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Must be quick and accurate at figures, wide-awake, and a willing worker; sal

PAY ALL IN GOLD, IS BANKERS' PLEA

Country's Maturing Obligations Discussed with British Delegates at Conference.

PLACED AT $200,000,000

Bankers and Reserve Board Members Named to Devise Plan with Sir George Paish.

COTTON CRISIS CONSIDERED

Proposed Pool Relied on to Relieve Situation—Assertion That Europe Boycotts Our Cotton Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—While there was no definite immediate result of the formal conference held at the Treasury Department today with regard to international exchange and the cotton crisis, in which Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, participated, the outcome was of distinct advantage to both sides in the interchange of information as to conditions and prospects.

Beyond the appointment of a joint committee for further conference, the conference took no positive action, and there was no formal declaration either of principles to apply to the situation or of any particular plan of action. The bankers named Messrs. Strong, Wiggin, and Brown as a committee to represent them, and the Federal Reserve Board designated Gov. Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg to confer with this committee for a discussion of the situation and the formulation of whatever method of action may be agreed upon. Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett will meet this joint committee at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In addition to the British delegates, those who participated in the conference were Secretary McAdoo, Gov. Hamlin, and the other members of the Federal Reserve Board; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the New York Clearing House; Benjamin Strong, Jr., and Charles Starek of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; H. P. Davison, Jacob H. Schiff, G. H. Price, Samuel McRoberts, F. Q. Brown, William Woodward, and J. S. Alexander of New York banking interests; James Brown of Philadelphia, D. L. Wing of Boston, and Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, the leader of the movement to organize a $150,000,000 cotton pool.

Discussion Very Cautious.

The statements of those who discussed the situation in the conference were characterized by extreme caution and it was apparent that nobody cared to advance any definite proposal. It was made plain, however, that the New York bankers took a more optimistic view of the international financial situation than had heretofore been brought forward. They understood that a considerable portion of American obligations abroad had been liquidated by private arrangement, and in their opinion the $100,000,000 gold fund which is to be furnished for taking care of these obligations abroad will be sufficient to liquidate all debts falling due between this time and the beginning of the new year. They are inclined to believe that when that period has expired the exports of the United States to the British Isles will have reduced the balance of trade against this country to a large degree and perhaps have overcome it and left Great Britain the debtor instead of the creditor.

The British delegates are not inclined to deal with theories, however. They would much prefer that any arrangement of the existing difficulties would include an agreement that if the balance is still against the United States when the $100,000,000 fund has been exhausted in caring for maturing obligations, the payment of that balance will be provided for through furnishing some form of securities. That is, the British delegates want an advance understanding that if it should turn out that a balance is due England when the gold fund has been used a method of payment shall have been provided. They do not care, it is understood, to assume that there will be no balance in favor of their country, thus leaving undecided what method of payment shall be followed if there is a balance against the United States.

No mention was made in today's conference of short-term notes as a method of payment of any ultimate balance or any other method.

In a conference which lasted three hours, the discussion naturally took a wide range, and brought out many phases of interest and opinion. It was soon discovered that Sir George Paish and Mr. Blackett had made for themselves a very well-defined estimate of their position and their mission in this country. They disavowed having any proposition or any claim on behalf of Great Britain as a creditor nation in its relation with the United States. They observed strictly the attitude of guests who had been asked to come and discuss in a friendly manner the possible means of restoring international exchange, and adjusting the cotton blockade, with both countries were agreed should be accomplished as speedily as practicable and with every regard for the interests of all concerned.

Our Current Liabilities.

In his remarks Sir George Paish gave as an estimate of what might be called current liabilities on the part of the United States to Great Britain and placed the aggregate at about $200,000,000. During the conference various estimates were given of this indebtedness and some placed the total as high as $300,000,000. But it was explained that much misinformation and misapprehension existed as to the nature of the obligations entering into the estimates.

The $200,000,000 estimated by Sir George Paish embraced a large amount of securities maturing in the course of the next three months, some of them as late as Jan. 15. It was pointed out that in the interval named at the rate that Great Britain was now buying flour, leather, meats, various munitions of war, and other staples there would soon be created a balance of trade in favor of this country which would take care of a considerable proportion of the accruing bulk of debt.

Sir George Paish took an optimistic view of the situation and contended frequently against the disposition of the bankers participating in the conference to enlarge the grand total of obligations coming due to British creditors. He further gave the most distinct and emphatic assurances that in any plan advanced for the solution of the problem before the banking element in both countries the British Government and British bankers would co-operate most heartily.

Among the bankers there were two lines of consideration manifest in the discussion. A majority stood squarely for the payment of all obligations in gold at the date of maturity without any debate or concern as to the maintenance of the volume of gold in this country. This attitude was based on the confidence entertained generally that the new Federal reserve bank system would be inaugurated surely by the last of November, and with that event there would be a release of such a large volume of gold now held in bank reserves that no difficulty would again be felt as to the availability of the gold of the country for loans or for foreign exchange. "I look at this whole matter," said one New York banker, "in a subjective way, and I maintain that it is our duty to pay every dollar at maturity in gold without any equivocation."

When the conference got into the discussion of the cotton situation, however, a somewhat different view was expressed. This came in connection with the suggestion that Great Britain would buy her share of the export of cotton if a plan could be advanced that all could agree upon. The project of fixing a price of 6 cents on cotton in warehouses, and buying with short-time notes or loaning on warehouse receipts at the same price, brought out a protest from two or three present against any idea of financing the adversity of the cotton producer in a speculative way that would ultimately sacrifice the cotton crop to the advantage of the lender or the foreign buyer.

Says Our Cotton Is Boycotted.

The statement was made by one speaker that there existed a well-organized agreement in Europe not to buy our cotton. The effect of this had been to throw the Southern cotton planter into distress and take away the power of the United States to meets its current international obligations. This Mr. Blankett met with a firm denial. He sai dthat, in his opinion, no such agreement had been made or thought of in England or anywhere else, and he felt perfectly sure that no such agreement existed.

The restriction was due½ he said, entirely to the most obvious and natural causes. The Manchester Exchange was closed just after the New York Stock Exchange and the Stock Exchanges of the various cities in this country were closed because the members could not deal in futures. At the same time, he added, there was a good deal of spot cotton being bought from day to day.

The remarks of the bankers also brought out that reliance for the relief of the cotton situation was being based on the organization of the cotton pool which will be able to take care of a large proportion of the export crop and so tide over the situation until the reserve banks are in operation. These two elements of relief, it was said, would make available upward of $350,000,000 of gold.

The fact that the cotton pool plan was to be taken up for consideration by the Federal Reserve Board tomorrow had its effect on the conference and made it appear advisable before reaching anything like a definite plan of action to provide for further conferences and await whatever action might result as to the pool plan. In fact, during the whole conference there were few efforts to bring out any particular plan of relief for the Exchange situation. Those who spoke were, as a rule, so intent on estimating the favorable factors in restoring former conditions that no particular proposition appeared from any quarter.

Some question was made by the bankers present of the much-talked-of impending effort to "dump" American securities to raise money during the stress of war conditions in Europe. Sir George Paish, in a reassuring way with a reinforcement of his statement by recourse to recent financial statements of the British Treasury, showed that Great Britain was abundantly able, so far as money went, to carry on her part of the war from current revenues, and would not be compelled to make a war loan or produce conditions where her people would have to realize on their securities.

No Dumping Likely.

Large sales of securities, he said, were not to be expected now or at any time, even if the war should be of extended duration, so far as the military endurance of the belligerents could at this time be estimated. Furthermore, when the time came, as it might, to sell securities, it would then also happen that Great Britain would be forced to buy foodstuffs and many manufactured products from this country. This would at once and most positively turn the balance of trade our way and set at rest all fears for the immediate future as to causing financial disturbance in the United States by the dumping of American securities held in Europe.

When the conference closed at 6 o'clock the bankers went to their special car to return to New York. As a rule they spoke of the meetings as being highly satisfactory and likely to accomplish much good. No predictions were ventured as to how long it would take to set in motion any definite plan of improvement in foreign Exchange. It was the understanding that the committee of bankers to meet with the committee from the Federal Reserve Board would, as soon as any conclusion was reached in the further series of conferences, which will be begun tomorrow morning, report to the bankers participating in today's conference.

Members of the Federal Reserve Board expressed the opinion that the discussion had today would go very far to clear the situation of all apprehension and to make it feasible to accomplish the restoration of the ordinary machinery of foreign exchange without serious delay.

Secretary McAdoo, sharing this view, said that the generous attitude shown by the representatives of both countries had decidedly advanced the prospect of a better understanding among business men on both sides of the Atlantic, and made it certain that mutual accommodation would be the watchword of those to whom the problem had been committed. As a last word before the conference, the Secretary declared that nowhere in the United States was there any disposition to avoid the full payment of American indebtedness.

PROPOSED TO MISS WILSON.

Man Arrested in Chicago Admits Writing to President's Daughter.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—A man giving his name as David A. Wilson was held under arrest by Federal authorities here today on a charge of having written to Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, the only unmarried daughter of President Wilson, proposing marriage. He will be examined as to his sanity.

Wilson admitted having written the letter, but refused to answer any questions concerning it.

His home was said to be in Curryville, Mo.

Bar Association Honors Ambassador Naon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Election of Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador to the United States from Argentina, to honorary membership in the American Bar Association was announced today. This honor is conferred upon some prominent international jurist at the close of each annual session of the association.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Miss Lena Koster of New Brunswick fell yesterday morning from an automobile driven by Michael Jelsen, to the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Elizabeth Avenue. She was taken to St. Barnabas Hospital, suffering from a fractured skull, but at her own request was taken home.

NEWARK.—The pattern storehouse of the Watts-Campbell Company, manufacturers of machinery, Carlisle Place and Passaic Street, Newark, was destroyed yesterday by fire, with a loss of $5,000. It was caused by an electric cable, which carries current across the Passaic River, coming in contact with the wooden wall of the storehouse.

PATERSON.—Ex-County Court Judge Francis Scott has been appointed United States Commissioner in place of the late William Nelson.

PATERSON.—Trying to escape Patrolman Charles Eyres, three fifteen-year-old boys, James McCarthy of 33 Green Street, Joseph Drinkowski of 122 Matlock Street, and George Foster of 225 Slater Street, jumped yesterday into the Passaic at River and Mulberry Streets. Eyres plunged in, too, and arrested them in midstream for robbing slot machines.

TRENTON.—Next Friday has been named by the State Board of Shell Fisheries as "Oyster Day." The New Jersey crop this year is large and the quality never better.

TRENTON.—So many horsedrawn vehicles fail to carry lights at night that State Commissioner of Motor Vehicles Lippincott has written to every Police Chief in New Jersey, asking co-operation in breaking up the practice. He pledges the support of his department, and has instructed his Inspectors to aid in the work.

TRENTON.—An unidentified alien died yesterday in St. Francis Hospital as the result of swallowing eight headache pills that he had received as a sample of patent medicine. He had been working for a week on a Windsor farm, when he took the dose and became unconscious.

PRESIDENT IGNORES CONGRESS TIE-UP

Not Likely to Use His Power to End Session by Executive Order.

COTTON MEN STILL FIGHT

Prevent Adjournment as Members Start Home—Rebuked in Senate—Clark for Compromise.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—While to all intents and purposes Congress has adjourned, it is still officially in session. Every outgoing train tonight carried its quota of Senators and Representatives and tomorrow there will be few left, except the rapidly dwindling contingent of statesmen who are fighting for financial relief for the cotton producers of the South.

When formal adjournment will come is problematical. The Senate says it is ready to quit the minute the House gives the word. But President Wilson left Washington tonight and declined to see a House committee that wanted to talk over the legislative deadlock.

The departure of the President for Pittsburgh, where he will address a Young Men's Christian Association celebration tomorrow, brought to an end talk which developed during the day that the extraordinary conditions under which Congress found itself might be met by the President's proroguing Congress.

The President's power for such a precedent breaking action is found in Section 3 of Article III. of the Constitution, which provides that "in case of disagreement between them (both houses of Congress) with respect to the time of adjournment, he (the President) may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper."

As the situation stands, it is problematical whether Congress will adjourn tomorrow or be compelled to wait over until Monday or beyond that date for the quorum that will not appear. The Senate and House leaders intend to make a supreme effort in the morning to arrange for a final adjournment before nightfall. A concurrent resolution providing for adjournment of both houses at 5 o'clock will be presented in the Senate, and the Democratic leaders there feel assured that it will be adopted. When this resolution reaches the House the leaders will make a last appeal to Representative Henry and his followers to abandon their obstructive tactics and let their weary associates—those that are left—go home to look after their political fences. But Mr. Henry's frame of mind tonight was far from amiable.

One ray of hope, however, penetrates the situation, and that appears through a plan outlined today by Speaker Clark. He called the various heads of filibusters about him and told them that it would be futile in the circumstances to keep Congress here in the expectation that legislation of any character could be accomplished, and suggested that if the filibusters would permit an adjournment he would recognize Chairman Glass of the Banking and Currency Committee to call up the bills now before the House on the first day of the December session, with the parliamentary situation then to be just as it was at the minute of adjournment. This would permit a vote, with a full attendance of the House, upon Mr. Henry's proposition to issue $250,000,000 in Federal notes to lend to the cotton planters.

Mr. Glass accepted this proposition, although he was anxious to push through the bills offered by his committee for the issue of Federal Reserve notes, which he considered imperative at this time. Mr. Henry, however, is determined to fight and make points of no quorum.

Representative Hensley of Missouri asked Mr. Underwood today whether he expected to be able to get a quorum here between now and election. Mr. Underwood replied that it was apparent that there would be no quorum in that time. Then Mr. Hensley wanted to know if the absent members would be "sent for," which is to say, would warrants be issued for their arrest in order to bring them back to Washington? To which Mr. Underwood replied:

"Of course that is a proposition for the House to determine itself. So far as I am concerned personally, or so far as I am able to say as floor leader, I would not seek to bring members from their districts within these few days of the election."

Speaker Clark tonight said he confidently expected an adjournment of the session tomorrow. The Speaker went to the White House today to say goodbye to the President. Mr. Clark will leave immediately on adjournment for his home at Bowling Green, Mo.

Senate About Ready to Quit.

In the Senate there is no real obstacle in the path of adjournment, though the point of no quorum, raised almost accidentally by a Republican this afternoon, brought the day's session to a quick end with nothing accomplished. The Southern Senators feel that their opportunity has passed, if they ever had one, to force cotton legislation, and they are now willing to permit final adjournment without further points of no quorum.

The feeling is general that Representative Henry, who has a long record as a trouble-maker, both for the Administration and for his party leaders in the House, is now making trouble for his own section by preventing such cotton legislation as would have a chance of enactment. A Southern Senator who is ardently advocating relief legislation of some kind, said this afternoon that he and his associates had confidently expected that the amendments to the banking and currency act and possibly the Cotton Warehouse bill would pass both houses by unanimous consent, but that Mr. Henry's insistence of radical amendments had made that impossible.

When the Senate convened at noon it was evident that neither side could force through its programme today. A roll call disclosed the presence of only forty-three Senators, with only three others known to be in Washington, while forty-nine Senators were necessary to a quorum. With the call for a quorum pending, no business was in order and the departure of many other Senators tonight makes it absolutely impossible for a quorum to be found tomorrow.

Trouble began this afternoon when on the reading of The Journal, Mr. Jones, a Republican from Washington, made the point that The Record had been changed so as not to show that Mr. Smith of Georgia had objected yesterday to the signing of the War Tax bill by President pro tempore Clarke in absence of a quorum. Mr. Clarke replied at some length, but finally told Mr. Jones he must put his objections in the form of a motion.

"Then," said Mr. Jones, "I suggest the absence of a quorum."

Clarke Rebukes Filibusterers.

When it became evident that no quorum could be found, Mr. Clarke took the unusual course of claiming a right to discuss the "state of the Union." Under that head, though he had been a leader in the movement of the cotton Senators to force cotton amendments into the war tax measure, he castigated Southern Senators for further delaying adjournment. The time had passed, he said, when they could accomplish anything, and their continued efforts smacked both of vaudeville and willful deception.

"The whole proceeding," said Mr. Clarke, "with which we are confronted today assumes the proportion of a farce. It is nominally for the purpose of compelling some sort of legislation for the relief of the cotton growers of the South. That proposition, so far as this Congress is concerned, became ancient history several days ago. The present sham battle that is going on has in it all the elements of a deliberate deception. There is no prospect of this Congress doing anything with that question.

"The matter has been tried out to the satisfaction of those of us who were willing to risk our political futures in an attempt to help those people. We feel that if the Democratic Party could not respond to the demand of that section and people at this time, there never would be created a condition that could lay upon the conscience and honor of that great party an obligation to them.

"The House of Representatives, I may say, to the extent that I am permitted to comment upon it, tried out to the finality of repeated roll-calls an attempt to do something short of what should have been done, but in a way of substantial relief. That was denied. Now, why make a grandstand play about trying to do something when you know you cannot do it? As the Senator from Mississippi said yesterday, those people know exactly what is going on here, and why it is going on, and they have the capacity to distinguish between the bogus and the genuine.

"When we permitted the War Tax bill to pass and could not rally enough of the Representatives from the cotton-growing States to defeat it, if necessary, so far as this question was concerned, we abandoned all hope of definite and adequate relief. Having done that under our system of government, we have to go back to the people, or we have to submit to what the majority saw fit to do. Now, there is not any reason why we should attempt to put a different face on the situation. We have made every effort that we can make. Senators here know what they want to do. We have appealed to them. We presented our case as earnestly as we knew how.

"I do not intend to protract my attendance on this session much longer. I have come to a point where, not advising others what to do, I am going to take care of myself. My train leaves this evening at 6:15, but I think this vaudeville ought to stop, and I think this Congress ought to get away from here."

MERRITT IN SING SING.

Ex-Supervisor of East Chester Gets 3 1-2 Years for Embezzlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 23.—Henry C. Merritt, former Supervisor of the Town of East Chester and a Democratic boss, was sentenced today by Supreme Court Justice Morschauser at White Plains to not less than three and one-half years nor more than six years at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison on one indictment charging him with grand larceny, to which he pleaded guilty.

According to a report read by District Attorney Weeks, Merritt embezzled funds of East Chester to the amount of $227,777.30. There are still three other indictments pending against the former Supervisor.

The courtroom was crowded with friends of Merritt, and lawyers, politicians, clergymen, bankers, and brokers pleaded with Justice Morschauser to grant clemency to Merritt. Henry R. Barrett, who appeared for the prisoner, read a large number of petitions signed by prominent taxpayers of the town asking for leniency.

In the rear of the courtroom sat Merritt's mother, who is 88 years old; his wife, son, daughter, and other relatives. Merritt wept while his friends were pleading in his behalf.

Friends of Merritt told Judge Morschauser that Merritt, who had a $1,000,000 contract to build a section of the Barge Canal at one time, was now penniless, as he gave up all his property to settle with the town. Efforts were made to secure a suspension of sentence, but Justice Morschauser, in pronouncing sentence, said:

"This man has done what other men have done—that is, taken money which he had no right to take. It almost seems that many want this man to go on a suspended sentence, but I must pronounce sentence so that it will be a warning to others."

Merritt is 51 years of age. Three hours after he had been sentenced Sheriff Doyle had him behind the bars in Sing Sing.

RIVER STEAMER SINKS.

Passengers Saved from the Belle of Calhoun Before She Goes to Bottom.

ALTON, Ill., Oct. 23.—The steamer Belle of Calhoun sank in the Mississippi River four miles north of here today. The thirty passengers on board were landed safely on an island.

The steamboat was on its way to St. Louis from Calhoun County, Ill., with a consignment of 4,700 barrels of apples. As the vessel neared Illini Island water was discovered pouring into the hold. Relief boats from Alton took the passengers off the island. It is thought the heavy load caused the seams of the vessel to part.

W. GHANTLAND HURT.

Automobile of Special Attorney General Collides with a Carriage.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 23.—In a collision between an automobile and a carriage near here last night William Ghantland and wife of Washington, D. C., were seriously hurt. Mr. Ghantland is Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, and was motoring from New York to Washington.

The Ghantlands were taken to a nearby house, where they remained today. The extent of their injuries has not yet been determined.

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The Latest Style in Fancy Madras Collars, it's an
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WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PLAYHOUSE 48TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. EVS. 8:20. MATS. TODAY & WED., 2:20.

What would the modern, fashionable woman do if the art of the Modiste were lost?
Anne, the beautiful woman of fashion, will tell you what she would do, in the brilliant play,
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
Seats Selling 8 Weeks Ahead.

The SALAMANDER
A PLAY ABOUT A DIFFERENT SORT OF GIRL.
SHE WANTS TO KNOW
SHE TEMPTS MEN
SHE IS A LITTLE GRAFTER
She Plays With Fire
AT THE
Harris Theatre
—WEST 42D ST.—
MATINEE TODAY at 2:15.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE Broadway, 40th St. Evs. at 8 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:10. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE with ANN MURDOCK.
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Thurs., Oct. 29 Broadway. SEAT SALE NEXT MONDAY. Adele Blood IN A NEW PLAY J. C. DRUM "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"
HUDSON OPENS WED. NIGHT, OCT. 28. —SEATS TODAY.— ROSE STAHL IN A PERFECT LADY.
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Today. Mat. 25 to $1. Wed. Mat. 25-50c. JOHN MASON IN "BIG JIM GARRITY."
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS
LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE A LAUGHING RIOT
FULTON Mats. TODAY and Wednesday 2:20. 46th St., West of B'way. Ev. 8:20. TWIN BEDS
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Aft. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mt. Wed. 25, 50. St. Mt. 25, 50, 75 RICHARD BENNETT'S "DAMAGED GOODS." Next Monday—"PEG O' MY HEART."
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Reserve tickets this morning!
CHRISTABEL PANKHURST
speaks on
"The Great War"
This Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock,
CARNEGIE HALL
7TH AVE. & 57TH ST.
Tickets, numbered and reserved, $1.00. Reserved, 50c. and 25c.
Boxes to hold six, from $10 upward. Some Free Seats.
Obtained at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, Phone Col. 1350; at Tyson's and at the Political Equality Association, 15 East 41st Street, Phone Mur. Hill 18.

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Opera Seats in all parts of the House by Subscription or Single Performance at
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BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wednesday 2:30. "THE GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE, Miracle Man"
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. KICK IN
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.
WALLACK'S 30TH & B'WAY Mats. Wed. & Sat. Beginning MONDAY, OCT. 26 THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE
L. N. Parker's dramatization of Charles Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD SEATS NOW ON SALE.
PARK Thes., Columbus Cir. Ev. 8:10 | Phone Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:10 | 8580 Col. Mrs. PATRICK CAMPBELL in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., 3d Ave. FANNIE WARD in "MADAM PRESIDENT" Mat. Today. Next Mon. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 8:20, 8 & 9:30 P. M. The World's Motion Picture Sensation, THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA Sat. Mat. 10:30 A.M.
SOLE MANAGEMENT ED. E. PIDGEON B'way Rose Gardens Broadway, 52d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M. Dancing, Dining, Cabaret. Supper. Luxe. Admission FREE till 9 P. M.
ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 8:30 to 2 A.M. JARDIN DE DANSE EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW) Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.
44TH ST. THEATRE, W. of B'y (Last 2 Days!) Aft. 2:30 Eve. 8:30 25-50c IRELAND A NATION
Robert Emmet and Other Heroes in a Soul-Stirring Film. Quartette and Orchestra.
VITAGRAPH 44TH. ST. & B'WAY. "THE TANGLE"—"THE LOCKED DOOR." Next Monday—Complete Change of Pictures.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. Macklyn Arbuckle, "The County Chairman." Strand Orch. & Grietta. to 50. Next Week, "Behind the Scenes."
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way at 47 St. Houdini, Rositka Dolly & Martin Brown, Tom Lewis & Co., Fanny Brice, Ed & Daily Mat. 25c. French, Wills Holt Wakefield
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8617—Rector.

To keep THE NEW YORK TIMES MIDWEEK PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA in good condition get a binder. Sent by mail for $1, $1.35, or $1.50, according to make. Full cloth, full imitation leather, half leather, gold rimmed. Subscription for the WAR EXTRA, $5 a year. The most sumptuous graphic picture history of the war. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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DE KALB Mats. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. "PEG O' MY HEART" with Laurette Taylor. Next Week—"WITHIN THE LAW."

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WARS OF THE WORLD
Every Night at 8 1000
Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50
Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.
PRINCESS "New York's Smartest Theatre," 39th, nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. Five Wonderful One-Act Plays. "Little Face, a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
SHUBERT THEATRE MANUEL QUIROGA TOM'W NIGHT 8:15
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Mat. Today. Evenings 8:30. EVIDENCE LAST WEEK. THURSDAY OCTOBER 29 THE BATTLE CRY
44th ST. Theatre Wed., Oct. 28 OPENS Seats Selling The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s THE LILAC DOMINO
BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today 2:30. The Money Makers with Emmett Corrigan & Alexandra Carlisle.
On Tuesday evening, October 27th, at the Booth theatre "EXPERIENCE," a modern play in three acts by George V. Hobart. Seats now. Orchestra, $2.00; First Balcony, 50c., 75c., & $1.
39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last 2 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. | Weeks The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. | Phone Bryant 46 Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mats. Today, Tuesday & Thurs. at 2. DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 100, including Bernard Granville. Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th Street & 8th Avenue. TONIGHT LIFE 8 SHARP. COME EARLY.
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A Pair of Silk Stockings. All Seats $2.00.
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
COMEDY Thea., 41st, nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. | Last 2 Mats. Today & Tues. 2:15. | Weeks Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith. Tomorrow—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw in Pictures.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE. Evenings 8:30. WHITESIDE MATINEE 2:30 TODAY MR. WU & WEDNESDAY
SHUBERT Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. MR. FAVERSHAM in MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Eve. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c. MME. PETROVA in "PANTHEA" NEXT WEEK—TOO MANY COOKS.

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ANDON APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st Street
Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.
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The location is the most exclusive in town.
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After Extensive Alterations
WILL OPEN WITH A NEW SENSATION
Thursday Evening, Oct. 29th, at Six o'Clock
Quality, Increased Portions and Decreased Prices
Big Show Including Several European Entertainers
Dancing in the Poppy Room
Best Music in New York

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TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5: 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
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47 West 72d St. 535 West 182d St.
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Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
"N. B.—We apologize for our approach; card stood privilege rented since signing our lease.

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The New York Times



BELGIAN SOLDIER IN ARMORED CAR WATCHING THE BURSTING OF A GERMAN SHELL AT THE ATTACK ON ANTWERP



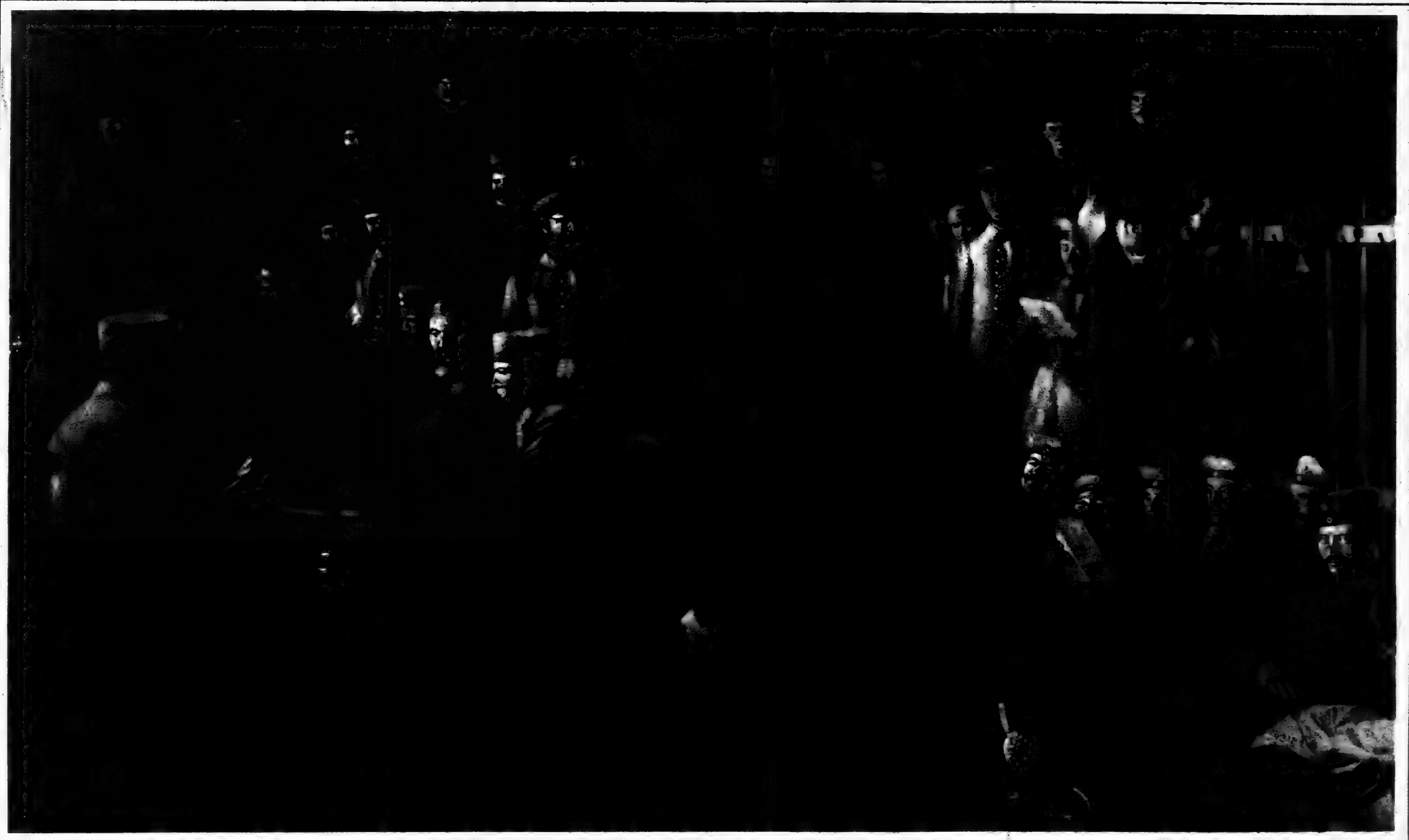
BELGIAN SHARPSHOOTERS
On the Bank of the Nethe, Near Antwerp, Crouching to Fire on the Germans on the Opposite Bank
(Photo (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



MME. CLAESSONS, WHOSE HUSBAND, D. CLAESSONS, A BELGIAN MERCHANT, AND TWO SONS WERE KILLED AT LIEGE. Mother and Daughter Fled from Liege to Holland on Foot and Trudged Back to Antwerp Only to be Driven Forth Again *(Photo, (C, 1914), by Edwin H. Weigle.)*



BELGIAN GUNS IN ACTION AT BELAERE, NEAR TERMONDE. ON THE LEFT THE SMOKE OF A BURNING TOWN CAN BE SEEN.
(Photo (C) by American Press Assn.)



GERMAN SOLDIERS AT REST AND AT PLAY IN A THEATRE AT LIEGE
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



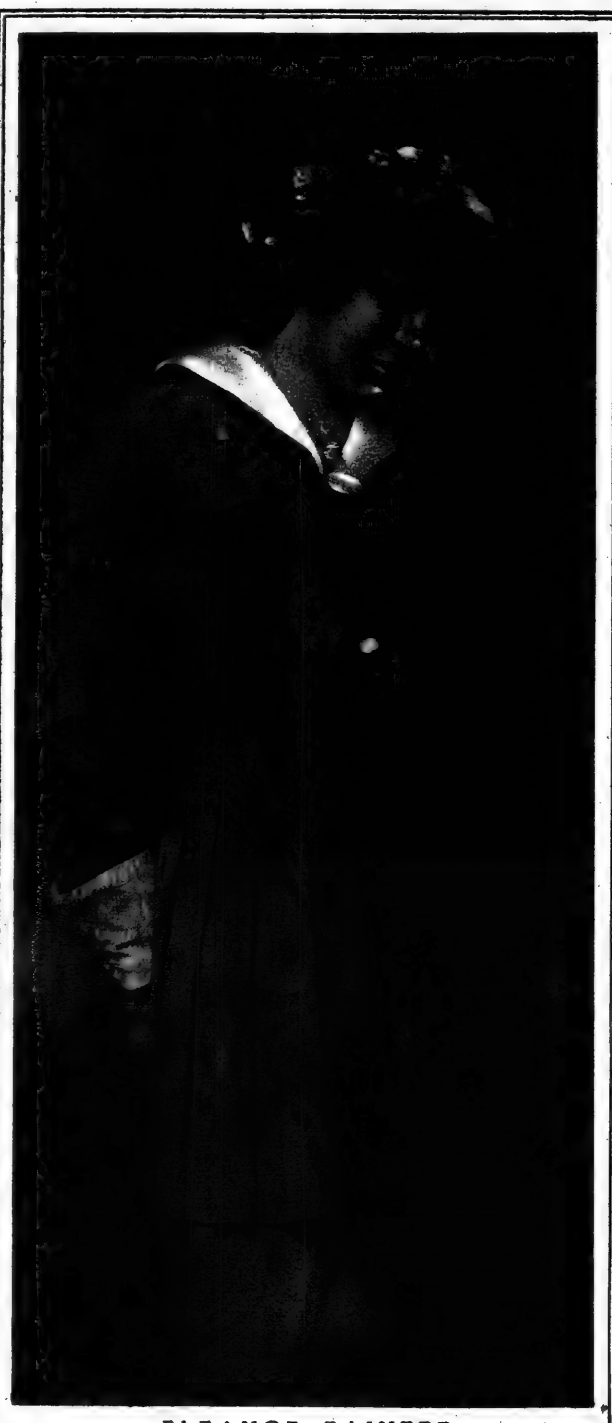
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FRENCH GIRL
LEAVES THE VINEYARD TO AID A SENEGALESE SOLDIER WITH HIS KIT
(Photo from Sport & General.)



GERMAN INFANTRY IN FRANCE GUARDING THEIR WAGON TRAINS
(Photo from Strand War Series.)



ELEANOR PAINTER,
PRIMA DONNA IN "THE LILAC DOMINO,"
Coming to the 44th Street Theatre.
(Photo by Floyd.)

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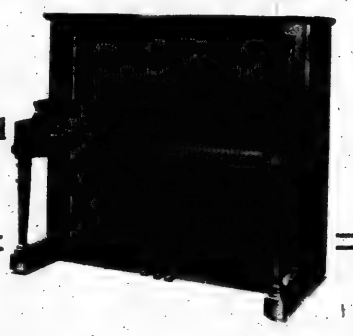
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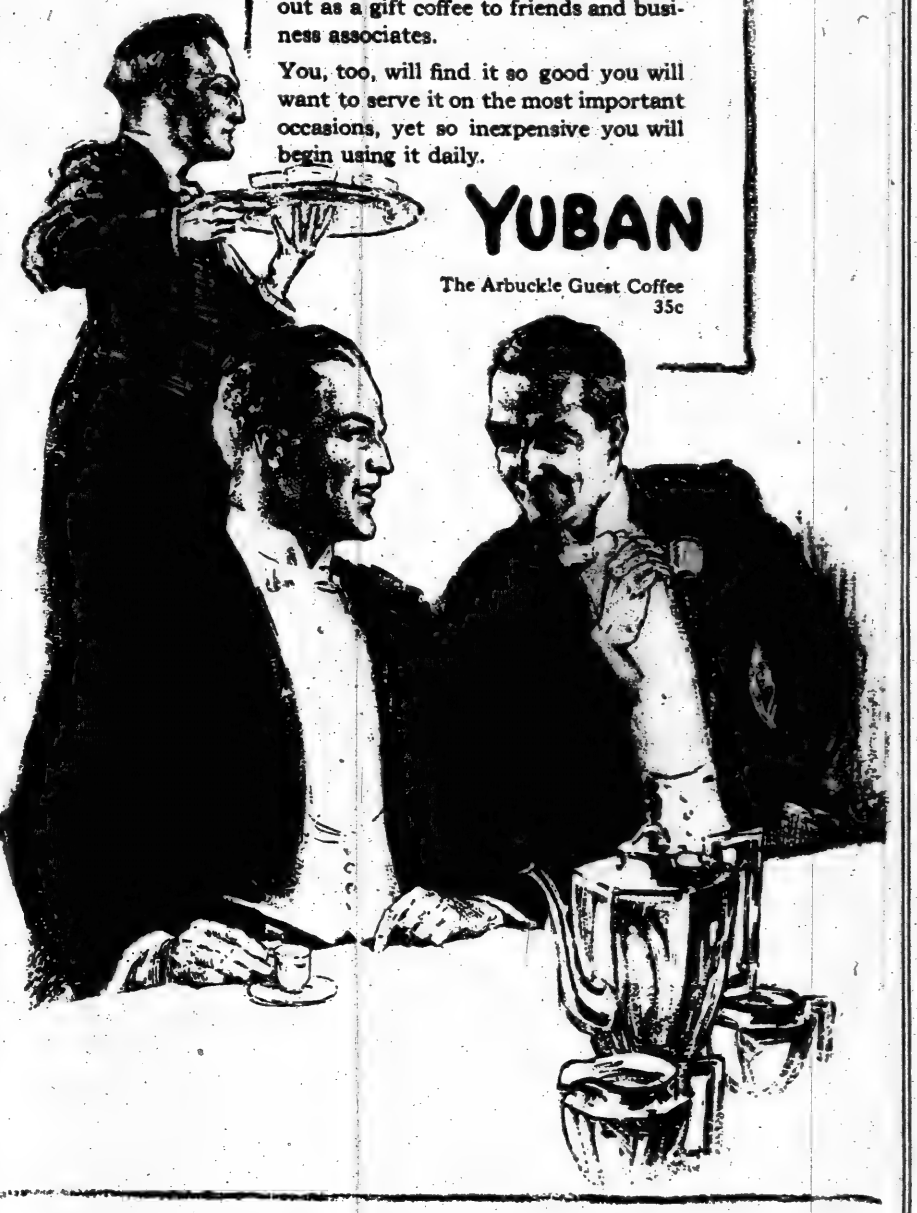
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The Arbuckle firm originally selected Yuban for the personal use of members of the firm; to serve guests and to send out as a gift coffee to friends and business associates.

You, too, will find it so good you will want to serve it on the most important occasions, yet so inexpensive you will begin using it daily.

YUBAN
The Arbuckle Guest Coffee
35c





TONIGHT—Your skin can be made more attractive

Whatever the condition of your skin, you can begin tonight to make it more charming. Like the rest of your body, your skin is continually changing, as the *old* skin dies *new* forms. Every day in washing you rub off dead skin. *This is your opportunity.* You can make this new skin fresher, clearer, and more attractive by using the following treatment regularly.

Make this treatment a daily habit

Just before retiring work up a warm water lather of Woodbury's Facial Soap in your hands. Apply it to the face and rub it into the pores thoroughly, always with an upward and outward motion. Rinse with warm water, then with cold—the colder the better. If possible rub your face for a few minutes with a piece of ice.

Woodbury's Facial Soap is the work of an authority on the skin and its needs. Begin tonight to get the benefits of the above treatment for your skin. The first time you use it you will feel the difference—a promise of that lovelier complexion the regular use of Woodbury's always brings.

Woodbury's Facial Soap costs 25c a cake. No one hesitates at the price *after their first cake.*

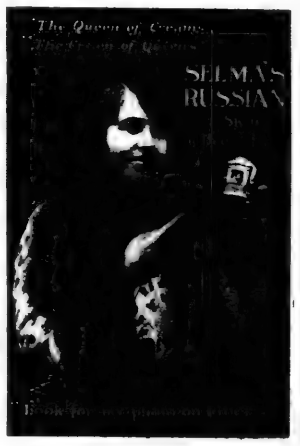
Do this today

Tear out the illustration of the cake below and put it in your purse as a reminder to get Woodbury's. Tear out the cake now. Take it to your druggist or toilet counter today. Begin tonight to get the benefits of this facial soap.

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Non-Greasy—Does Not Grow Hair
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At Leading Department and Drug Stores

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Established 1900.

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Wear my famous Rubber Garments a few hours a day, and your superfluous flesh will positively disappear. By inducing perspiration these garments cause the safe and speedy reduction of all unnecessary flesh. They cover the entire body or any part. They are endorsed by leading physicians.



LONG JACKET

This garment is very effective where reduction is desired in the bust, hips, back and abdomen.
Also Union Suits, Stockings, Jackets, etc., for the purpose of reducing the flesh anywhere desired. Invaluable to those suffering from rheumatism.



ETON JACKET

Specially for reducing the bust and upper part of the body above the waist line.

BUST REDUCER, $5
Made of Dr. Walter's famous flesh-reducing rubber with coutil back.

The reducing qualities of this garment are remarkable, at the same time it gives added comfort and style.
Write at once for further particulars.

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Dept. T.S., 46 West 24th Street, New York.



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This garment can be worn comfortably under the corset—reduces the bust, hips, and thigh.
Neck and chin reducers as shown above restore wrinkled and saggy muscles to a firm, healthy condition.

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Authentic Styles in Furs and Cloaks *for the* Winter *of* 1914-15



Plate 1.—Evening Wrap in blue velvet, combined with brocade in red, green and gold. Trimming of taupe fox. Lining of red chiffon.



Plate 2.—Set of Kolinsky richly trimmed with tails and satin.



Plate 3.—Brown cloth wrap trimmed with six-inch band of nutria. Nutria vest and collar. Lining of brown and rose chiffon.



Revillon Frères ESTABLISHED 1723 Furs and Cloaks

19 West 34th Street, New York

LONDON and PARIS



Plate 5.—Set of natural blue fox combined with velvet.

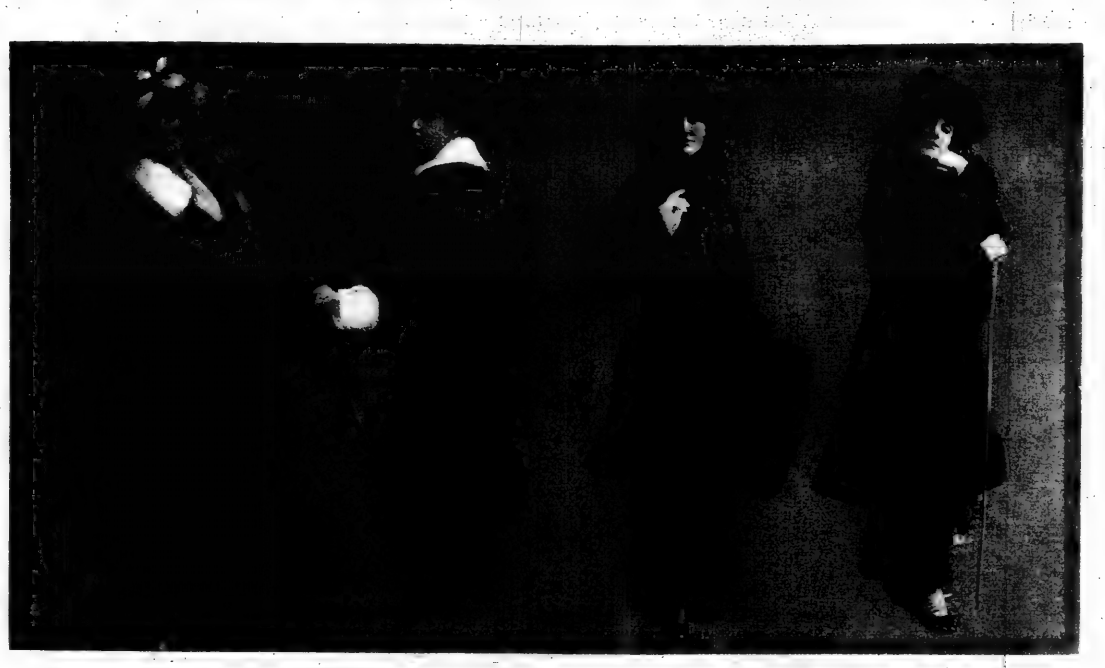


Plate 7.—Mole coat, with collar and buttons of ermine.

Plate 8.—Long, loose coat of broadtail, with wide belt. Collar and cuffs of ermine.

Plate 9.—Caracul coat, with skunk trimming in 1830 style.

Plate 10.—Hudson seal coat with collar, cuffs and wide band of skunk.



Plate 11.—Cape and muff set of Hudson seal, lined with blue and brown crepe de chine, skunk trimming.

Plate 12.—Smart broadcloth coat with collar and cuffs of Hudson seal.

Plate 13.—Cape coat of dark green and blue plaid with nutria collar. Lined with tan satin.

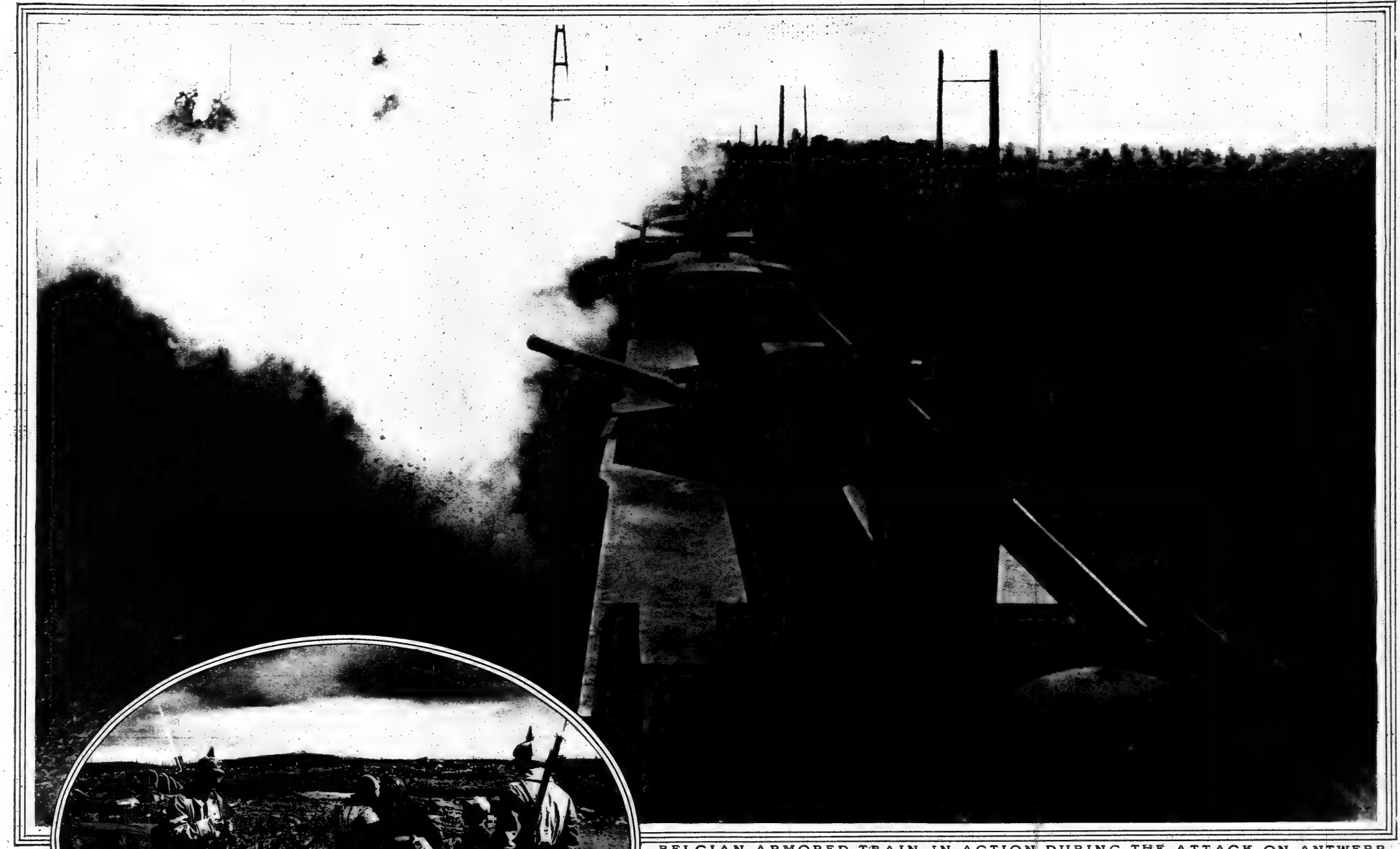
Plate 14.—Cape coat of blue and green checks, with fur collar.



Plate 4.—Rose velvet wrap with nutria collar, cuffs and band. Finished at side with gold cord and tassel.

Plate 6.—Evening wrap of green velvet trimmed on right side with green and silver spangles. Collar and cuffs of white fox. Lining of chiffon in Dresden design.

The New York Times



BELGIAN ARMORED TRAIN IN ACTION DURING THE ATTACK ON ANTWERP
(Photo (C) by International News Service.)

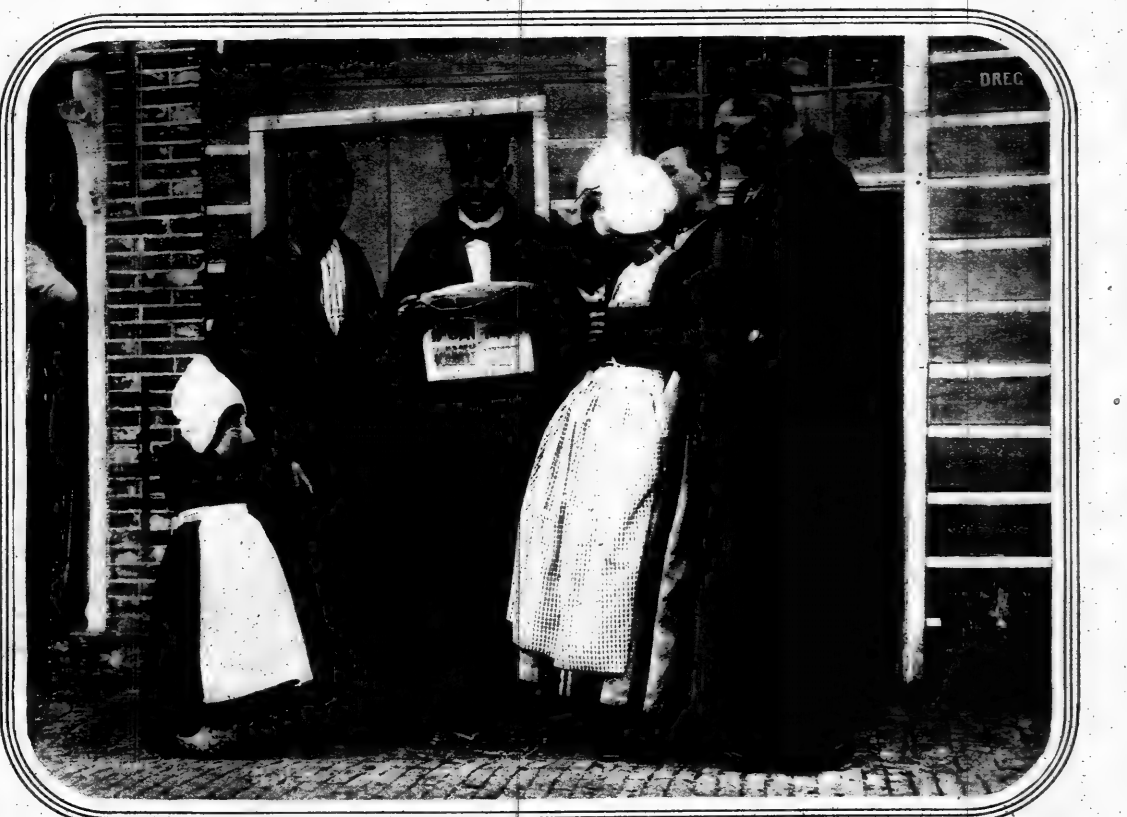


GERMAN SENTRIES

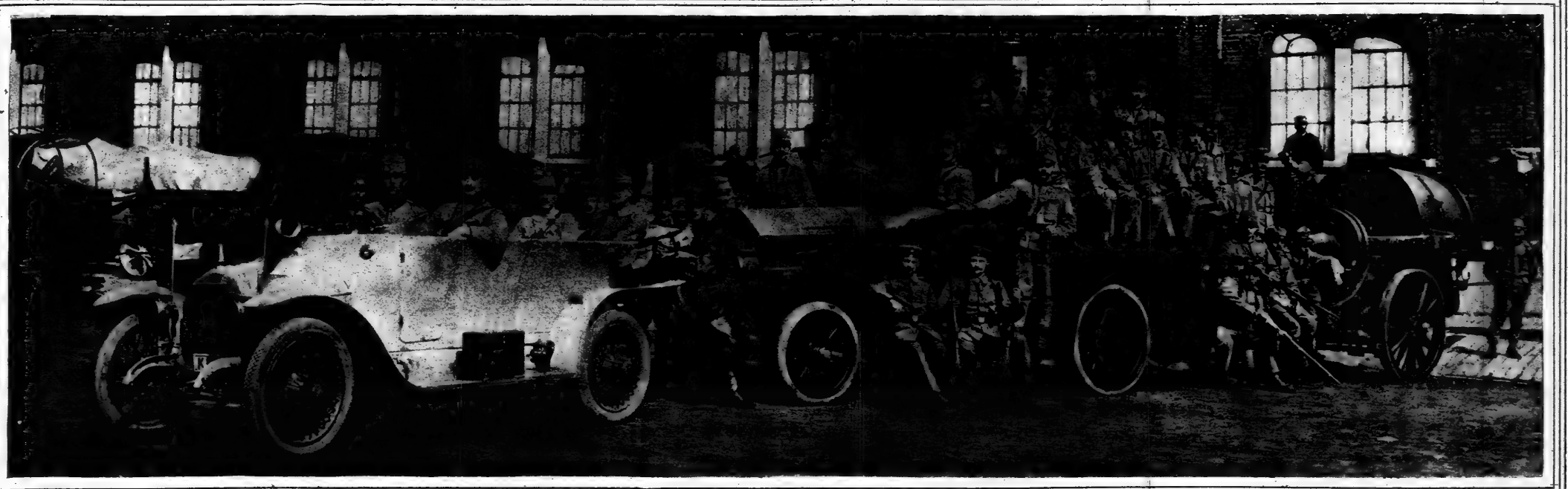
On Outpost Duty Near Brussels



WOMAN WHEELING HER CRIPPLED HUSBAND IN THE FLIGHT FROM ANTWERP
(Photo (C) by The New York Times Company.)



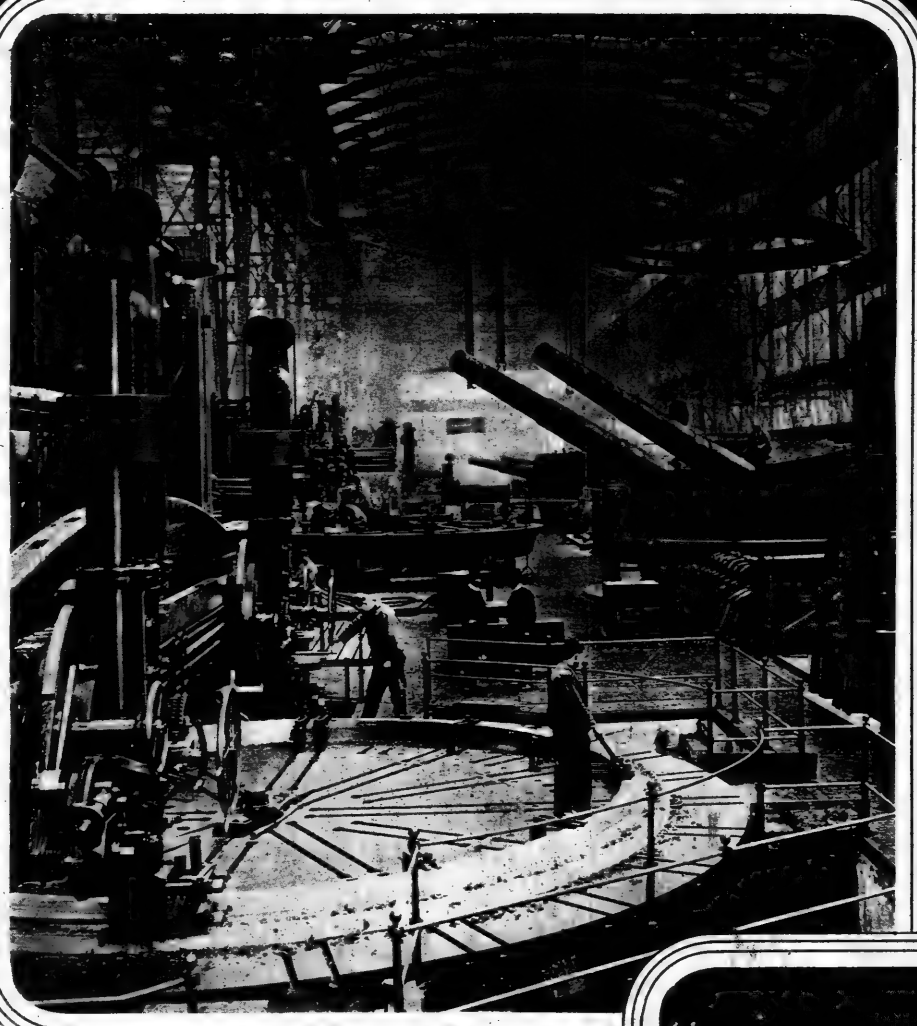
PEACEFUL DUTCH CITIZENS READING ABOUT THE WAR RAGING JUST ACROSS THEIR BORDER



GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS IN THE EASTERN SPHERE OF THE WAR STARTING OUT WITH AN IMMENSE SEARCHLIGHT FOR USE IN NIGHT SCOUTING AND ATTACKS
(Photos from Underwood & Underwood.)



SCENE IN THE KRUPP GUN WORKS, WHERE GERMANY'S ARMY AND NAVY GUNS ARE MANUFACTURED
(Photos from Brown Bros.)



VIEW IN ONE OF THE WARSHIP DEPARTMENTS OF THE KRUPP GUN WORKS.



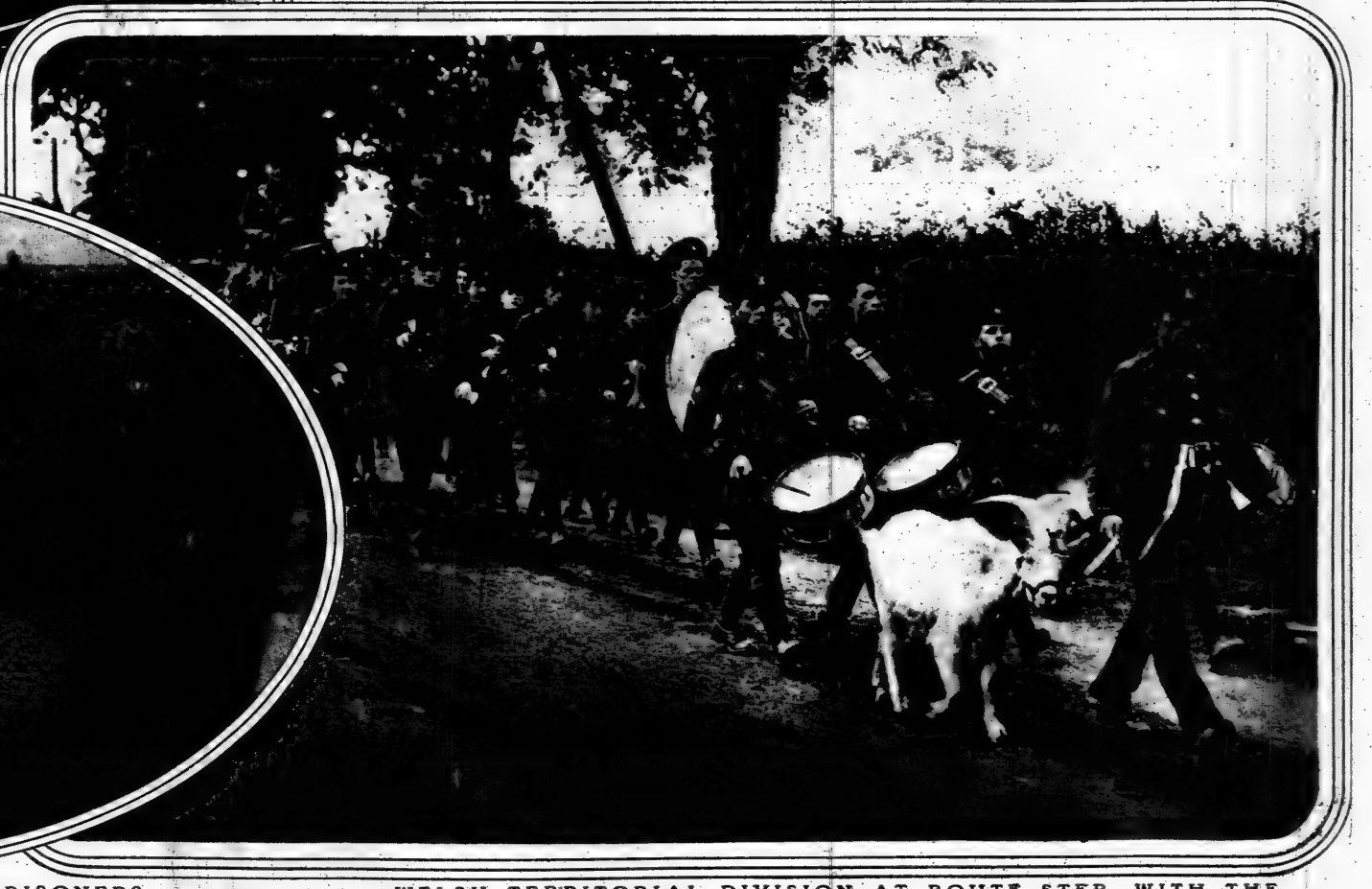
ABANDONED INTRENCHMENTS NEAR RHEIMS.
(Photo from Sport & General.)



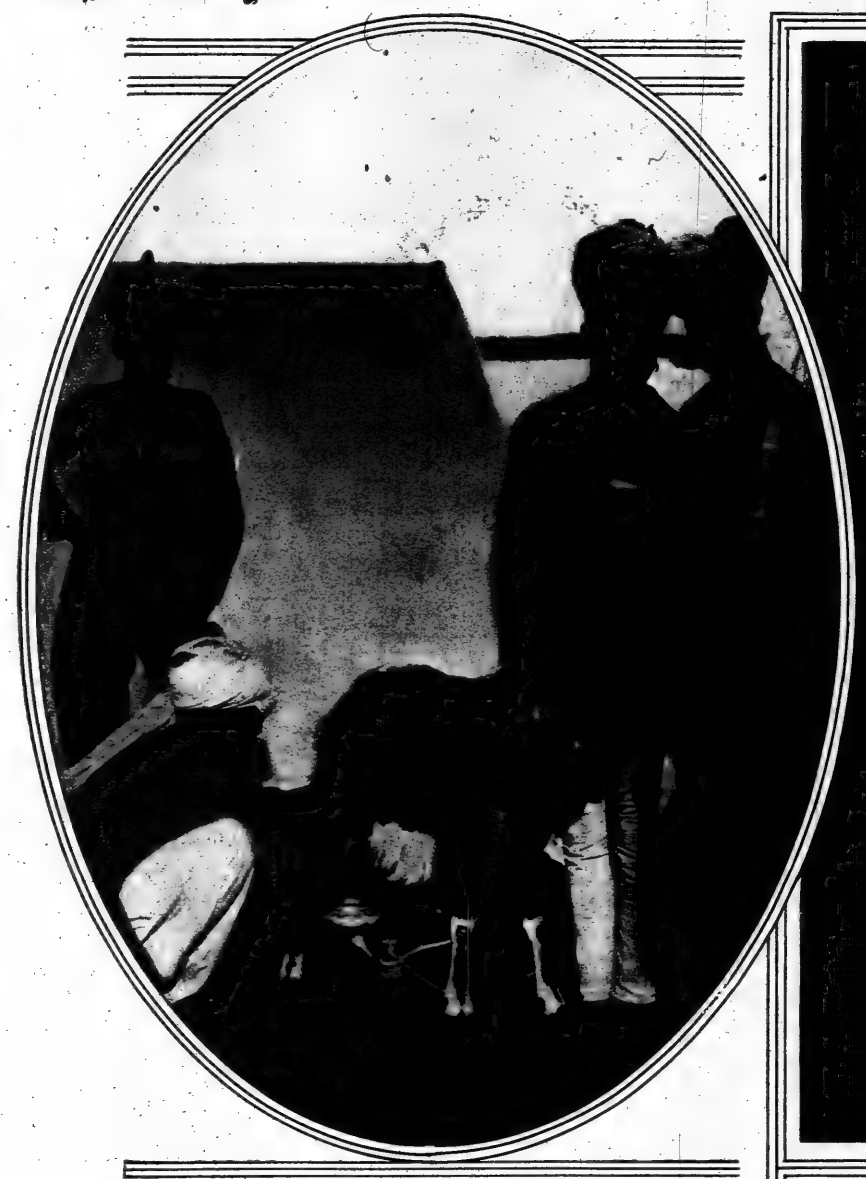
T. A. FREDDY,
Belgian Champion Sprinter, Who Represented His Country at the Olympic Games at Stockholm, on Sentry Duty



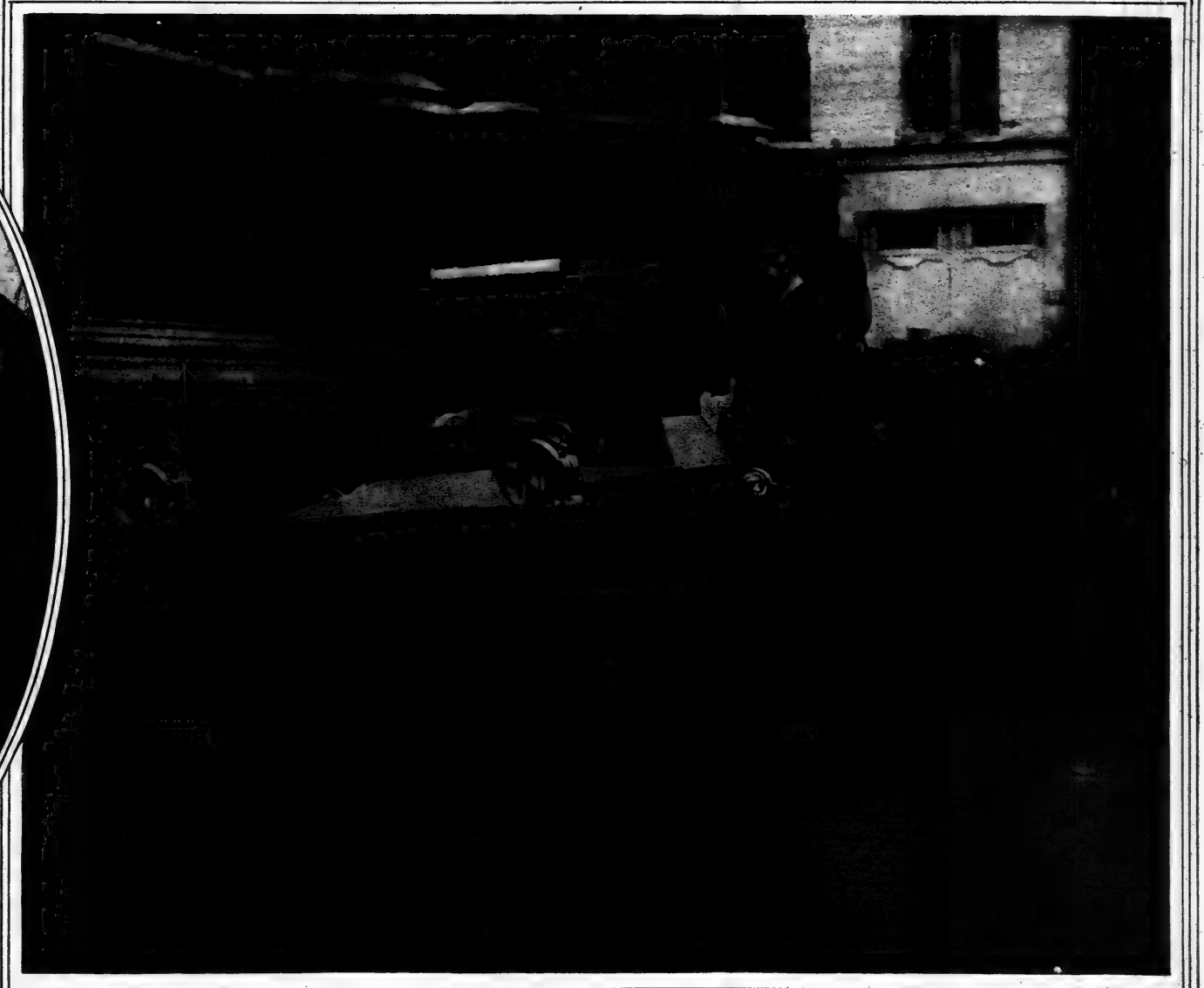
SENDING TO THE REAR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR TAKEN NEAR RHEIMS.
(Photo by Paul Thompson.)



WELSH TERRITORIAL DIVISION AT ROUTE STEP, WITH THE REGIMENTAL MASCOT AT THE HEAD.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



BRITISH-INDIAN TROOPS BROUGHT THEIR GOATS ALONG FOR MILK SUPPLY
(Photo from Press Illustrating Co.)



BRITISH ARMORED MOTOR CAR WHICH TOOK PART IN THE FUTILE DEFENSE OF ANTWERP STANDING BESIDE THE ANTWERP CATHEDRAL



DAMAGE DONE BY A SINGLE GERMAN SHELL AT RHEIMS
(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

(Photo from Underwood & Underwood.)

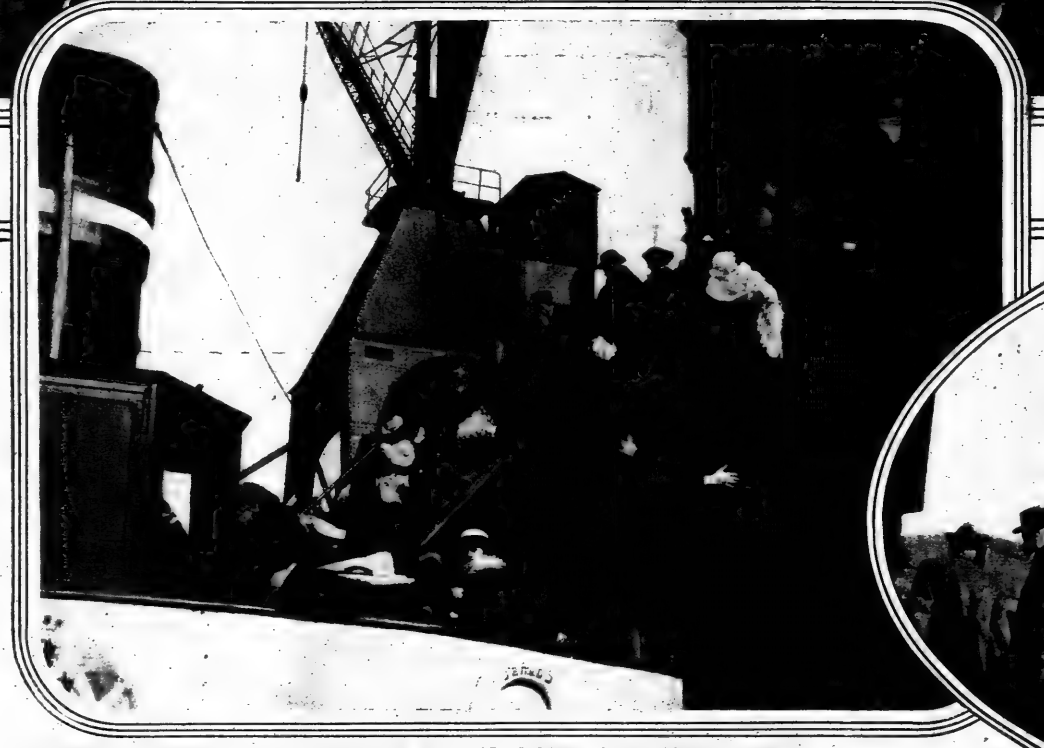


SENEGALESE TROOPS RESTING BY THE ROADSIDE IN THE FRENCH CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY NEAR RHEIMS
(Photo by Sport & General.)



FRENCH COUNTRY CARTS GATHERING UP THE REFUSE OF THE BATTLEFIELD NEAR RHEIMS
(Photos from Strand War Series.)

REFUGEES IN FLIGHT FROM ANTWERP BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT JAMMING THE CITY'S WATER FRONT ON THE SCHELDT.



ANTWERP REFUGEES CONVEYING BABIES DOWN THE STEEP DOCK SIDE to One of the Last Boats to Leave Before the Bombardment

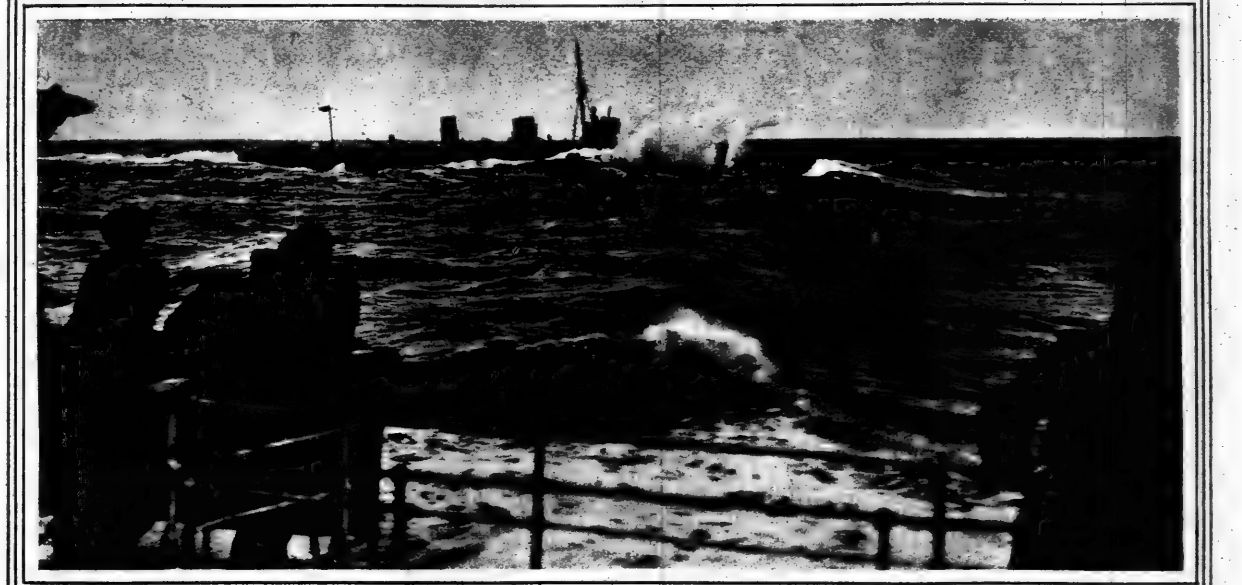
(Photos (C) 1914 by New York Times Company.)



HELPING A TIMID BUT FLEEING ANTWERP MATRON DOWN THE STEEP GANGWAY. The Dog Is Interested, but Alone Not Worried.



NUNS AND OTHER FLEEING ANTWERP RESIDENTS GATHERING AT THE QUAYSIDE



BRITISH DESTROYER ESCORTING AN ANTWERP REFUGEE SHIP OUT TO SEA.

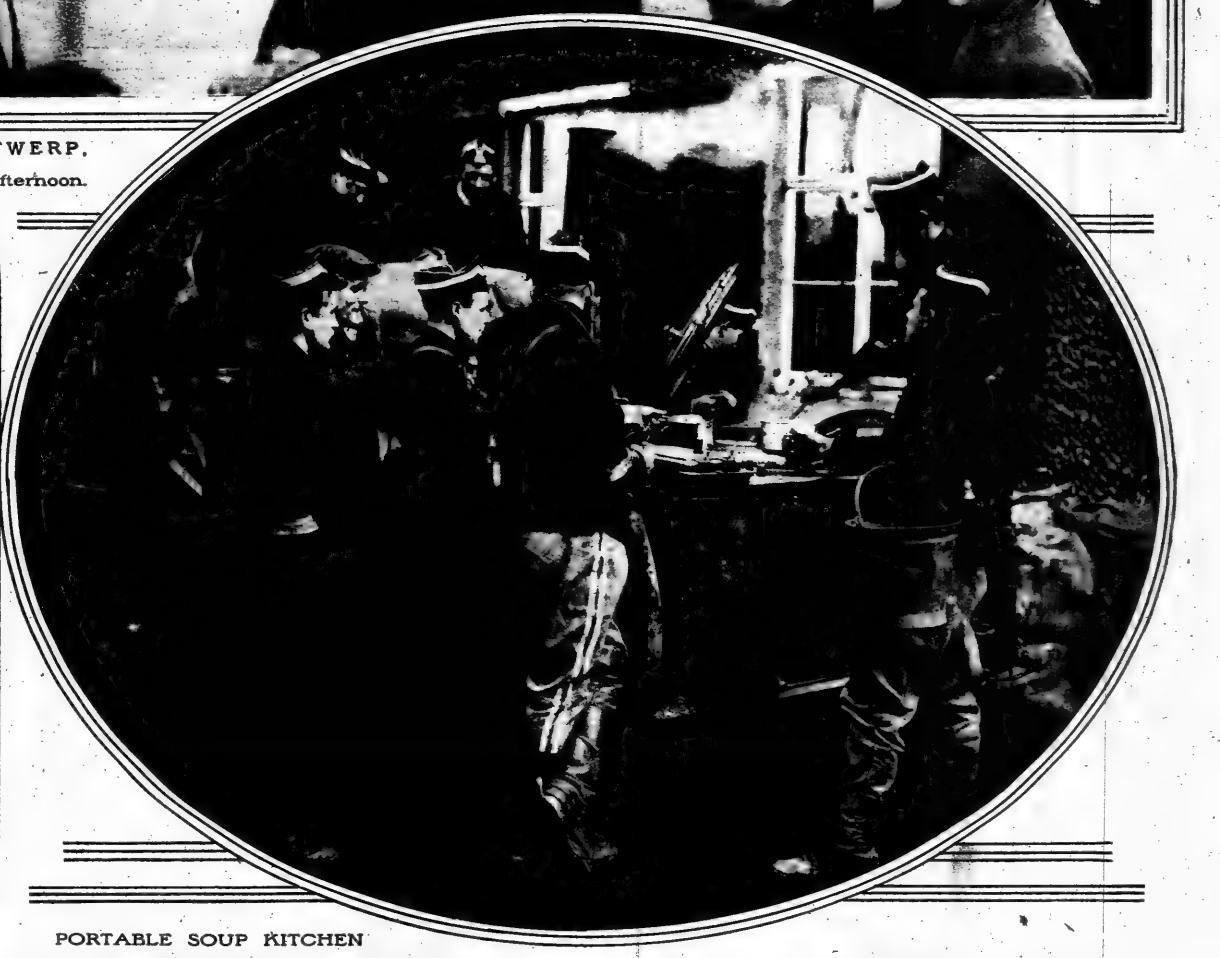
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



BELGIAN ARMORED CARS WHICH, DURING THE SIEGE OF ANTWERP, MADE FLYING ATTACKS ON THE GERMANS DAILY.
Were Objects of Never Ceasing Interest to the Population on Their Return Each Afternoon.



ON THE ROAD TO ANTWERP.
(Photos by Underwood & Underwood.)



PORTABLE SOUP KITCHEN
A RALLYING POINT FOR THE DEFENDERS OF ANTWERP AT ALL HOURS OF THE DAY.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



THE CITY OF ALOST, BELGIUM, IN FLAMES AFTER THE POPULATION HAD FLED.
(Photo (C) by Weigle.)



REMARKABLE PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPH OF A SECTION OF BELGIUM, SHOWING THREE INDEPENDENT WAR OPERATIONS.
On the Extreme Left Is Termonde, from Which the Germans Are Shelling Grembergen; in the Centre, Audegen, Held by Germans, Is on Fire from Belgian Shells, and on the Right Is Belaere, Where Fighting Is Also in Progress.
(Photos (C) by American Press Assn.)



A Shortage of Dogs at Antwerp Before the City Fell Forced This Mixed Team.



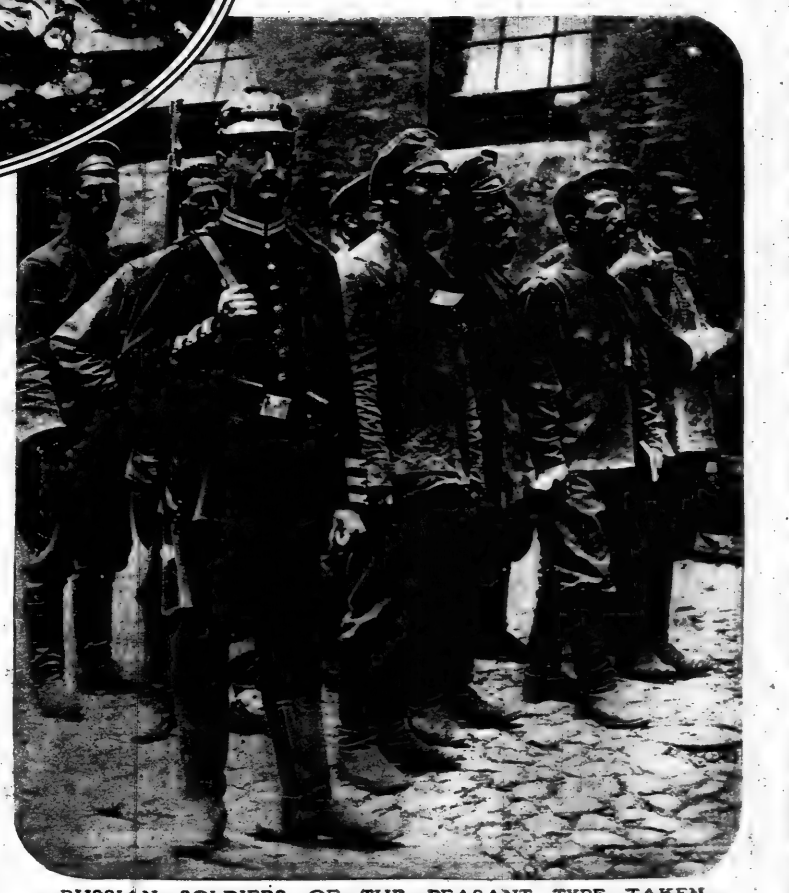
Removing the Dead from the Battlefield Near Jaroslau, Austrian Galicia →



BELGIAN BOYS NOW CALLED INTO THE ARMY BY THEIR COUNTRY'S NEEDS.



PEASANT WOMAN HELPING BELGIAN SOLDIERS TO PREPARE DINNER.
(Photos (C) by Underwood & Underwood.)



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS OF THE PEASANT TYPE TAKEN CAPTIVE BY THE GERMANS.



GABRIELLE DORZIAT IN "THE HAWK," at the Shubert Theatre.
(Photo by Sarony.)

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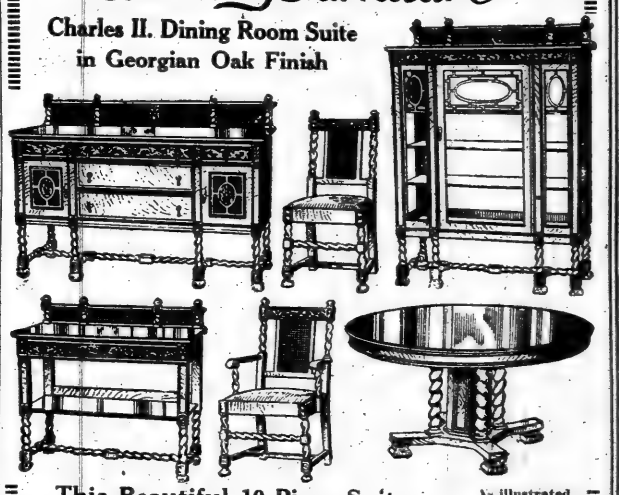
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MADE IN AMERICA

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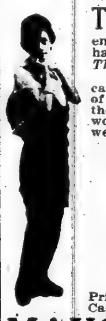
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Can You Wear Model Size Gowns?

Gowns Designed Particularly for American Women



THE models which the wholesale importers and leading American dressmakers used to illustrate the latest or advanced Parisienne modes can be obtained in our modest shop at less than one-half the regular value. They are not worn, or even shop worn. *The gown is new to you.*

These gowns, no two of which are alike, were designed for American women. They are all originals and will give you an individuality of style and *express an exquisite taste in dress*, because they possess those chic French finishing touches which mean so much to particular women. You can get two gowns, either for street, afternoon or evening wear, at the same price you formerly paid for one alone elsewhere.

Prices $15 to $125

If you can wear model sizes, come and see them for yourself—even try them on. You may also meet one of your well-dressed friends here, and then you'll understand why she can afford so many beautiful gowns.
The dancing frocks are a revelation and really triumphs of art. Some were the choicest show-pieces.

A visit will pleasantly surprise you—*your dollar will do double duty.* Prices are plainly marked. You often find models by Paquin, Worth, Callot and other famous modistes.

MAXON Estab. 1890. *Model Gowns* *No two of which are alike.*
1552 Broadway (46th St.) New York City.

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Sample Shoe Co.



PATENT VAMP or DULL CALF VAMP, gray buckskin quarters, genuine buckskin top; tailor button; leather piping (Seven Dollar value).. **$4.98**
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For MAIDS and for NURSES
Model illustrates Maid's Uniform No. 295
Dix-Make
Made of black cotton Alpaca, with white hemstitched collar.
Price, $3.00.

Dix-Make Uniforms represent the highest standard in smartness, quality, design and tailoring. Sold by department stores everywhere.
Write for Style Books: A (Maid Uniforms) B (Nurse Uniforms)
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Mature Women
Are you worrying about your hair getting gray, thin, or faded?
Call on me.
My suggestions will be appreciated.
NEW FALL MODES
Pompadours and Transformations **$8** and up
Natural Wavy Switches **$5** and up
Wholesale or Retail
MANICURING THIRTY-FIVE CENTS
15 West 34th Street
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Entire Third Floor
Opposite Waldorf.

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Fashion Plus

To this modish Boot have been added scientific means for the prevention and relief of falling arches, heretofore only obtainable in the homely orthopoedic shoe.

Jack's Pedic Arch Shoe does not sacrifice beauty for comfort.

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New Designs in Short Vamp Shoes.
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We are wholesalers and have no further use for the samples from which we sold this Fall's stock to large retail stores. We will sell our samples at ridiculously low prices and save you a tidy little sum on your Fall suit or coat.

$9.75 to $25

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Can be attached to any bed. Affords perfect reading comfort.

"EMERALITE" BED LAMP

This convenient, practical "Emeralite" Lamp fits any bed post—round, square, vertical or horizontal. Will not mar bed's finish. The emerald green glass shade with white glass lining protects the eyes and concentrates a soft, restful light right where you want it.

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SEPARATE STORE
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The Banister Shoe
at 6.50



For Men and Young Men

SIZES 5 to 11 WIDTHS AA to D
Of mahogany or French calf, imported patent calf, or tan Russia calf.
All Styles and Leathers

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VARICOSE VEINS, Weak Ankles or any Limb troubles.
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure. No elastic; adjustable; laces like a legging.
COOL, light, porous.
ECONOMICAL. Cost $1.50 each, or two for the same limb, $2.50, postpaid. Send for self-measurement blank No. 4.

Consultation FREE.

Trade Mark, Reg.

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Quickly cleanses the scalp of dandruff and other imperfections; will keep it in a clean and cool condition; promotes the growth of healthy, abundantly rich hair, and makes it dressy and fluffy. Valuable for dry, harsh, stiff, and brittle hair.



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Frank Parker, Hair and Scalp SPECIALIST.
51 WEST 37TH ST., N.Y.

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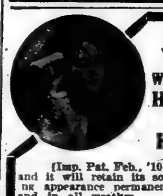
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We will reimburse any damage sustained through imperfections of K. D. Shields

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Experienced workers on Lingerie garments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special department for darning and mending. Shop Waists and Gowns refitted. Suits cleaned, pressed and made into latest styles. First-class dry cleaning.
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Height 13½" Diam. 6¾"

BASE of pure Brush Brass, chimney of etched glass. Particularly attractive because of flare at top.

Depth of chimney makes use of candle practical, preventing flicker from draughts and protecting the flame.

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Copying your favorite Imported or Domestic Corset at moderate prices.

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surely blooming in a few weeks, growing with absolutely no care in dishes of pebbles and water. These wonderfully odd plants produce clusters of fragrant silvery white flowers and make a beautiful house-decoration from the time the plants start until they are in full bloom. Send 25 cents and we will mail you five of these wonderful bulbs with directions.

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ANDRÉ'S French Hair Treatment
Invaluable for ladies prematurely gray in restoring hair to its original color. Contains no harmful ingredients. Price..... $2.00
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Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods every description.

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NOW 30 W. 39th St. at MOOD'S
THE UNUSUAL at $10
FURS REMODELLED.

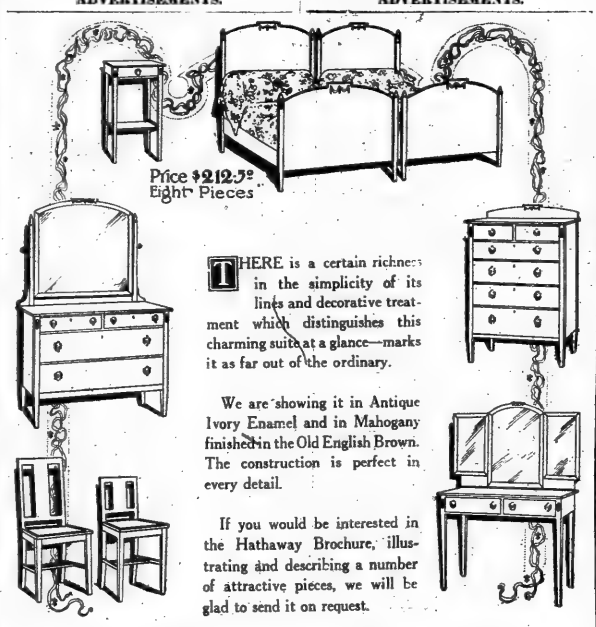
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Assures a good complexion—satisfaction guaranteed or money back.
25c, 50c, $1.25, $2.50
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THERE is a certain richness in the simplicity of its lines and decorative treatment which distinguishes this charming suite at a glance—marks it as far out of the ordinary.

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Every bag up to the highest standard—worthy the name it bears. ***At All Good Grocers.***

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This Whitcomb brass bed is made in all sizes. It has the sturdy construction and fine finish that characterize every product of our factory.

Whatever your need in beds or cribs, there is a design on our floors that will fill it—and at your price.



Brass Beds from $16 up
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Does away with all those trappings

This latest instrument for the deaf does not mar your looks or attract attention to your deafness.

There are no cords or headband to wear, no heavy transmitter to attach to your costume, destroying its effect.

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The "Lorgnette" is made all in one piece, with battery in the handle. There are no plugs to insert—no broken connections. It is always ready for use. Kept in perfect working order for ten years on a written guarantee.

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$30 for six; $45 for twelve.

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For ladies', gentlemen's & children's discarded clothing.

Fine Evening and Street Costumes.

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A Garden Full of Tulips for $1.00



75 Tulip Bulbs, all first size, taken from 25 named varieties, for $1.00.

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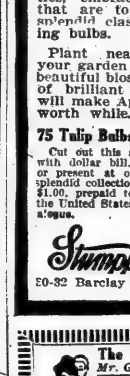
These Tulips have been selected from 25 of the most beautiful varieties, embracing all the colors that are to be found in this splendid class of Spring blooming bulbs.

Plant near your home—in your garden or back yard. The beautiful blossoms in a multitude of brilliant colors and shades will make April a Spring month worth while.

75 Tulip Bulbs, Finest Mixed, $1.00.

Cut out this advertisement and enclose with dollar bill, stamps or money order or present at our store and secure this splendid collection of Tulip Bulbs, for only $1.00, prepaid to your home anywhere in the United States, with our 1914 Fall Catalogue.

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Unquestionably **superior**—Because of its intense Expert nature. **18,000** private pupils last season means not only a World's record, but it marks a distinct difference from the ordinary school.

Dancing **ability** is more important than New Dances. Mr. Wilson teaches all the New Modern Dances, but the principal consideration of each lesson is to develop and improve your general dancing ability. **This is what you want. This is why you should come to Mr. Wilson.**

Call, write or 'phone (Bryant 6321) for interesting literature on "FALL AND WINTER STYLES of Modern Dancing," by Mr. G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

Fall Gaiter Boot
Patent and dull vamps. $7
Fawn and gray buck tops
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Takes the Burn out of Sunburn in Summer. Marvelous for chapped hands in Winter. Keeps the skin soft and smooth the year around. At all Drug and Department Stores, 25c. Samples mailed on request.

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We make Blyn-Plan Shoes to sell—and we have the satisfaction of knowing that every pair we sell brings comfort, foot health and enjoyment to the child who wears them.

Careful, competent fitting at ten big stores in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx; a new one in Newark.

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Patent Colt and Gun Metal	For Children
Sizes	
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Sizes	
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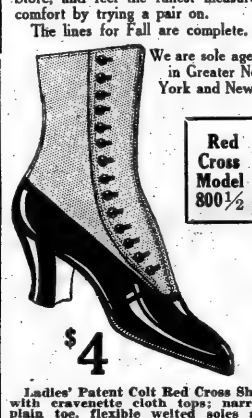
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The only shoe that combines extreme style with absolute comfort.

You can see the styles in any Blyn Store, and feel the fullest measure of comfort by trying a pair on.

The lines for Fall are complete.



We are sole agents in Greater New York and Newark.

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Ladies' Patent Colt Red Cross Shoes with cravenette cloth tops; narrow, plain toe, flexible welted soles and the new spool heels. A trim new Fall style that yields extreme comfort through long wear.

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New Store in Newark's Shopping Centre,
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Tailored Suits, Coats, Wraps, Street and Evening Gowns, Dinner Dresses, etc., in original and distinctive Fall Models. All garments made on the premises.

A Special Department — extra large Sizes for Stout Figures.

2287—Attractive dress with bolero and flaring tunic of elegant lace mounted on heavy quality charmeuse or satin. Chiffon sleeves. Splendid lines for all figures.

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SYSTEM

To conform quickly to desired size

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Eliminates old methods. No clumsy elastic. No hidden plaits. Preserves normal appearance.

Latest Popular Styles and Materials, $2.50 to $30.00

Ready to Wear and Made to Measure

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Send for loose-leaf Catalogue "T. M." of Dresses, Skirts, Coats, Capes, Corsets, and Negligees.

129

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LA REINE AND ELSO Front and Back Lace Corsets at Special Prices.

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For Your Protection— this little white ticket is on every yard. Look for it.

Mahogany Table

Inlaid

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Opposite the Waldorf.
Take Elevator to 5th Floor.

French Model HATS
Always One Price
$5



Values $10 to $15

The hat here shown—a Georgette Model—is typical of our styles and values. New and especially attractive creations will be shown Monday.

Direct from Georgette.

Upstairs Rent Makes These Values Possible.

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$3.50 SHORT VAMP SHOES

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Also **ARTISTIC GOWNS** for all occasions made from your own material to suit your individuality.

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My picture, "Neptune's Daughter," shows what my course of physical culture has done for me.

Become my pupil and it will do as much for you. Devote but fifteen minutes daily to my system and you can weigh what Nature intended. You can reduce any part of your figure burdened with superfluous flesh or build up any part that is undeveloped.

My course tends to make a figure perfectly proportioned throughout—a full rounded neck; shapely shoulders, arms and legs; a fine, fresh complexion; good carriage with erect poise and grace of movement.

Improve Your Health

—My system stimulates, reorganizes and regenerates your entire body. It helps transform your food into good, rich blood. It strengthens your heart, lungs and other organs, conquering all weaknesses and disorders and generating vital force. My book, "The Body Beautiful," should be read by every woman, and *I will send it to you free.* It explodes the fallacy that lack of beauty or health cannot be avoided. In it I explain how every woman can be **vigorous, healthy and attractive.**



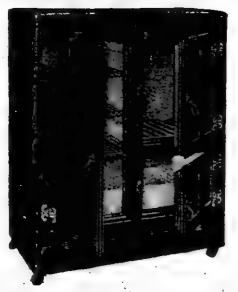
I have practised what I teach. In childhood I was puny and deformed. I have overcome all weaknesses by my own natural, drugless methods. Millions of people have seen in me a living demonstration of my unique system of health-culture and body-building. If you are weak, nervous, fat, thin, unshapely, tired, lacking vitality, or in any other respect not at your very best, I can surely be of service to you.

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Send 2c stamp for "The Body Beautiful" and Trial Plan today

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Is the Air *Pure* in Your Refrigerator?

Freedom from the moisture, food odors, etc., which condense upon and contaminate the food in an ordinary refrigerator is fully as important as low temperature. In a

BOHN SYPHON REFRIGERATOR

because of the Syphon System the air circulates very rapidly, passing over the ice so frequently that it deposits ALL its impurities in the ice chamber, where they pass off through the drain, and keeps the air in the food compartments pure, dry and cold (temperature 40°.)

These are not general statements. They are definite, and can be proved by actual test. For instance, soda crackers left uncovered in the Bohn Refrigerator for days at a time will be as crisp as ever when taken out. Sulphur matches can be struck on any inside wall. No moisture or grime condenses on bottles. Try any of these tests in YOUR Refrigerator!

CAUTION! — Do not confuse so-called "elastic enamel," "French enamel," "baked porcelain," and similar linings, which usually are nothing but enamel paint over tin or wood, with the genuine porcelain lining in Bohn Refrigerators.

Model No. 43, Style A, (illustrated above,) size 39x21¼x48½ inches, ice capacity 125 pounds, price $50; is an exceptional value. Our very large line of Refrigerators meets every requirement of both size and price. Call or write for illustrated catalog.

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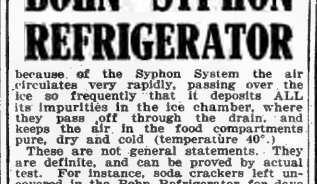
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Remove Undesirable Hair

from face, neck and arms by a *wonderful new method.* No needles! No acids. Indorsed by physicians and grateful patrons. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Call for consultation. Write Dept. T for Booklet. Telephone for appointment—Bryant 6999.

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Facial Operations of All Kinds.



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Rapid	**" two**	**"**	**"**	**21.00**

Big Ben, Ohio, Cadilac, Apex and twenty other popular makes at big reductions. The Profit Sharing Certificates greatly reduce the cost of your cleaner. We give them with all cleaners.

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Combination Carpet Sweepers and Vacuum Cleaners — **Duntley, $5.75** / **Domestic, $8.75**

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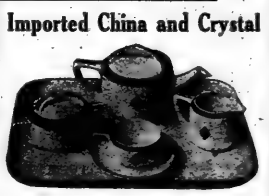
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WITH THIS ISSUE: AN ELECTION GUIDE FOR VOTERS—SEE SECTION 8

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled, probably rain today; partly cloudy Monday; moderate west to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,728. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.—92 PAGES, In Eight Parts, Including Picture and Rotogravure Section and Review of Books. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

JURORS GET THE CARMAN MURDER CASE; STILL IN A DEADLOCK AT 1 A. M. TODAY

LONG WRANGLE EXPECTED

Jurymen Send for Testimony, Then Decide They Don't Need It.

DEFENDANT PALE, NERVOUS

Her Family and That of Mrs. Bailey, Her Alleged Victim, Both in Room.

MAID'S EVIDENCE ASSAILED

Defense Centres Attack on Celia Coleman as "Perjurer" and Farrell as "Thief."

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sunday, Oct. 25.—No verdict had been returned at 1 o'clock this morning by the jury which then had been deliberating for three and a quarter hours in the trial of Mrs. Edwin Carman for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey. A long argument over the verdict was expected.

District Attorney Smith said at midnight:

"In the event of a disagreement I will ask for a new trial of the case next week."

The jury retired at 9:45 o'clock last night after listening for forty minutes to Justice Kelby's charge, which lawyers of both sides said they considered eminently fair. At 10:43 the crowd outside the courtroom could see through the glass doors an uniformed attendant walk hastily away from the jury room. Word spread instantly that a verdict had been reached and this was believed readily because the general expectation was for an early verdict.

Several hundred persons who had collected about the building since the retirement of the jury rushed inside, and the policemen and court attendants struggled to stop the stampede.

However, the crowd soon learned to its disappointment that the jury only had asked to be permitted to see a part of the testimony. This was taken to mean that there was a decided division of opinion and that, after all, the deliberation might be long drawn out.

Threats Sent to Justice.

The police and court officers cleared the building, acting on the orders of Justice Kelby, who, in the day, had received threatening letters. The contents of the letters could not be learned, but he notified counsel for both sides that he would show the letters after a verdict had been received.

In summing up for the defense, John J. Graham devoted most of his speech to an attack on the testimony of Celia Coleman and on the District Attorney and the Burns detectives, whom he accused of being responsible for the change in the negro girl's testimony from her original statements, which cleared Mrs. Carman, to her evidence at the trial, which was the most damaging part of the case against her.

Mr. Graham insisted that Celia had been made to believe that she was in danger of going to jail herself, and that she had turned on Mrs. Carman partly to keep herself out of jail and partly in repayment for luxury which she had enjoyed several months at the expense of the taxpayers of Nassau County.

District Attorney Irritated.

District Attorney Smith was irritated by the speech of Mr. Graham and much of his summing up was in reply to insinuations against himself and the detectives and in support of the testimony of the girl. The most effective part of his argument was when he asked the jury to try to construct any hypothesis that would account for the murder except the one that Mrs. Carman had done the deed.

The prosecutor insisted that the raising of the screen from the inside before the shooting was proof that it was an "inside job," and that an enemy of Mrs. Bailey, tracing her to the Carman home, would not know the minute she was in the doctor's office and would wait until he could fire the shot in the darkness from the concealment of a hedge or tree.

Mrs. Carman listened with an expression which never changed while her counsel pleaded for her and the District Attorney sought to convict her. By her side was her little daughter, who chewed gum throughout the proceedings.

Prisoner Pale and Drawn.

The last few hours of the trial evidently tested Mrs. Carman's nerves severely. When recess for supper was taken her face was pale and drawn as she followed Ward n Hulz back to the room in the County Jail which she has occupied for the last month. She was urged by Mrs. Hulz to eat a hearty meal to fortify herself against the suspense of awaiting a verdict.

Even her own lawyers confessed that, after yesterday's developments, they expected the jury to deliberate long. But Mrs. Carman did not eat heartily. Contemplative and silent, she spent an hour over two pieces of buttered toast and a cup of tea. When she had not been sent for at 8:15 she was told that the Judge and jurymen had not returned from dinner at the Garden City Hotel.

The silence of the place seemed to op-

Continued on Page 12.

Points Made by Court and Counsel In Summing Up the Carman Case.

Judge Graham of counsel for the defense:

Celia Coleman made statements to the Coroner, the District Attorney, the detectives, and to every one, which did not even glance in the direction of Mrs. Carman until she was taken away in an automobile by Burns detectives, lodged, fed, clothed, and entertained in idleness at the expense of the taxpayers of Nassau County. Under this care her original lie grew to a vast fabric of perjury.

District Attorney Smith, for the State:

Who did the shooting if Mrs. Carman did not? Who knew the person in the physician's office except the woman listening at the dictograph? Who raised up the screen from the inside of the office? Suppose an enemy of Mrs. Bailey's traced her to the doctor's office, would he not have shot her from behind some convenient hedge?

After being long tormented by jealousy, Mrs. Carman heard over the dictograph something which stirred her to fury. Forgetting everything but her desire to punish the woman she suspected, she hurried through the house, went around to the doctor's office, and fired the shot.

Justice Kelby to the jury:

Remember that the defendant is not responsible for statements or actions of Dr. Carman or any one else.

If you find that the defendant aimed to kill her husband after premeditation and deliberation, your verdict must be murder in the first degree.

The fact that the defendant installed a dictograph is not evidence that she killed Mrs. Bailey, but tends only to show motive.

CONGRESS ENDS; FILIBUSTER DIES

Southerners Demanding Cotton Relief Surrender, Declaring Further Efforts Now Useless.

WILL RESUME FIGHT LATER

Said to Have a Promise of the Right of Way When Congress Reconvenes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The longest continuous session of Congress in the history of the Government came to an end today. The contingent of Southern members advocating legislation to finance the cotton crop, convinced of the futility of further efforts at this time, but avowing that the fight would be resumed with the beginning of the next session, withdrew their opposition and an adjournment resolution was permitted to pass both Senate and House.

It is reported that the Southern leaders were successful in exacting assurances that cotton relief measures would have the right of way when Congress reconvened in regular session Dec. 7.

The time agreed upon for the close of the session was 4 o'clock. Tired and impatient because of the long wait, members of the lower body shoved the hands of the House clock ahead to 4 o'clock when actually it was only 3:22 o'clock. At that moment Speaker Clark's gavel fell, and amid cheering and handclapping there was a rush for the exits. The hall was emptied in two minutes.

The Senate likewise found itself disinclined to wait as the final moment approached, and at 3:27 o'clock Senator Claude Swanson of Virginia, acting President pro tempore, declared the upper body adjourned without day.

The session had been in progress for 328 days. To this, however, should be added 239 days, the length of the special session of last year, which merged into the regular session in December, 1913. The Congress had been here actually at work for 567 days—about eighteen months.

In neither body today when the agreement was reached to adjourn was there a quorum present. An objection by a single memebr would have stopped the proceedings. The number of members voting on the adjournment resolution in the House was 83. The full membership of the House is 435.

The last moments of the session were marked by bitterness in the House, where Representative Henry of Texas had conducted a filibuster for several days. In announcing today that the fight for cotton relief, along the line of his bill for $250,000,000 in Treasury notes to be loaned to producers, was abandoned temporarily, Mr. Henry informed his colleagues that he had "positive knowledge" that Congress would be reconvened in extra session about the middle of November. This statement, however, Mr. Henry modified after its delivery, and as it will appear in the Congressional Record it will show him as having said it was his "information" that the extra session would be called. Information obtained from President Wilson before he left Washington was to the contrary.

It was demonstrated today that not all of the members from the cotton producing States were with Mr. Henry in his fight to force the cotton relief measure through. There were mutterings in many quarters, and several Southerners openly expressed themselves on the floor. One of these was Representative Hardy of Texas, a colleague of Mr. Henry.

"Why would anybody want to throw a monkey wrench into the machinery now?" cried Representative Adamson of Georgia in tones of real anguish. Everybody laughed at this, the tension was relieved somewhat, and the House proceeded to vote on the resolution which Leader Underwood presented providing for adjournment at 4 o'clock. This was carried 58 to 27.

With the question of adjournment settled the House voted to adopt a resolution, presented by Representative Blackmon of Alabama, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate cotton conditions in the South and report to Congress with recommendations as to what steps should be taken. Speaker Clark appointed on this committee Messrs. Mann, Austin, Henry, Lever, Heflin, Bell, and Langley.

The Senate spent the last few minutes of its session behind closed doors, considering nominations. When the doors were opened it was discovered that the clock over the main entrance to the Chamber had been set forward, while that directly over the President's table still registered the correct time, 3:27 o'clock. With a gesture toward the doctored timepiece, while Senators looked smilingly at the one over his head, Senator Swanson of Virginia, who was in the chair, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

When the Senate convened at noon things were still unsettled. Mr. Kern of Indiana, the majority leader, presented a resolution calling for final adjournment at 6 P. M. Monday. Mr. Sheppard of Texas, one of the cotton filibusters, indicated his assent, but Mr. Smith of Georgia demurred. Finally on his motion the Senate recessed until 2:30.

ALFONSO HAS ANOTHER SON.

Sixth Child Born to Queen—Diplomats at Presentation Ceremony.

MADRID, Oct. 24.—A son was born this morning to Queen Victoria of Spain.

The ceremony of the presentation of the new-born Prince to the Court, in the course of which the infant is carried aloft on a golden dish, took place at 8 o'clock this morning in the presence of a brilliant official company, in which the Diplomatic Corps was well represented.

The Queen of Spain, who was Princess Ena of Battenberg, is a granddaughter of Queen Victoria of England. The son born yesterday is her sixth child, the others being three sons and two daughters.

A SWISS WAR TAX.

Incomes and Property to Pay—Railways Seek Loan of $16,000,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—A Federal war tax has been decided upon in principle. The tax is to be progressive on incomes and property. Companies are also liable.

The general management of the Federal railways has decided to ask Parliament for a temporary loan of $16,000,000 to meet the expenditure for 1915. Proposals for various economies have been accepted, including the reduction of construction expenditure by more than half. Fares ar eto be increased.

ROOSEVELT HEARER ROBBED

Police Chief's Attention to Colonel Costly to Goshen Merchant.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—While Chief of Police Scott was escorting Col. Roosevelt into the Court House here today, where the Colonel made a speech, John M. Durland, a local contractor, had his pocket picked.

Mr. Durland had just left the bank, where he secured his weekly pay roll. The thief got $137 in bills and made his escape.

TWO MORE BANDITS KILLED.

Only One Left of Five Who Robbed Washington Bank of $20,000.

BELLINGHAM, Wash., Oct. 24.—Two more of the five bandits who robbed the First Natinal Bank of Sedro-Woolley of $20,000 last Saturday night, killing a boy and wounding two citizens as they fled, were shot and killed by officers early today. One of the five was killed and another wounded and captured last Thursday, after a fight with a posse, one of whose members was slain.

The three remaining bandits eluded American and Canadian officers pursuing them yesterday, but it was believed they would attempt to cross the Great Northern Railway bridge at Ferndale under cover of darkness. Wilson Stewart, a Deputy Sheriff in charge of a posse, prepared an electric flashlight with which to surprise them.

Shortly after midnight cautious footsteps were heard on the bridge, and one of Stewart's men gave an order to halt. Stewart switched on his light and the three bandits stood revealed. The posse began to fire immediately, and two of the bandits fell dead, the third escaping by a footpath near the bridge. Both of the dead robbers carried heavy money belts. One had $1,504, and the other $1,543 in gold.

More than $6,000 of the stolen money was recovered from the bandits who fell in last Thursday's fight.

Germany Did Not Mention Monroe Doctrine; Pledge Limited to South American Expansion

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The State Department made known this evening, in an authoritative way, that on Sept. 8 Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, sent a note to the Secretary of State in which he denied reports that in the event of Germany's victory in the European war she would "seek expansion" in South America.

The occasion of this statement was the report of the Newark speech of Dr. Bernhard Dernburg and his subsequent interview, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, in which the former Colonial Secretary of Germany said, in effect, that, no matter what happened in Europe as a result of the present conflict, Germany would respect the Monroe Doctrine and the views of the United States regarding that Doctrine, and that assurances of that character had been communicated to Secretary Bryan by the German Ambassador, on behalf of his Government.

There is no specific reference to the Monroe Doctrine in the German Ambassador's note to the Secretary of State, and in that particular the communication is not so explicit as the remarks of Dr. Dernburg indicated. The note also does nov embrace, in the assurances given, the entire territory of the American republics, but applied specifically to South America. The character of the assurances conveyed was such, however, that they might be interpreted as a pledge to this Government that Germany, if she should overcome Great Britain, France, and Russia, and thereby assume the position of the strongest power in the world, would not seek to extend her dominions by the acquisition of territory in the Western Hemisphere.

The admission of the State Department on the subject was given to the press in the form of the following paraphrase of the note of Sept. 3 which Count von Bernstorff sent to the Secretary of State:

"The German Ambassador on Sept. 3 last, in a note to the Department of State, stated that he was instructed by his Government to deny most emphatically the rumors to the effect that Germany intends, in case she comes out victorious in the present war, to seek expansion in South America."

This morning Count von Bernstorff confirmed the statements made by Dr. Dernburg in his Newark speech. The confirmation was given in response to inquiries based on the news article in THE NEW YORK TIMES today concerning the important disclosure of Dr. Dernburg. Count von Bernstorff said that on Sept. 3 he had written a note to the Secretary of State which contained the information on which Dr. Dernburg based his statement. In the words of the Ambassador, such an official communication was made to the State Department on Sept. 3. The German Ambassador added that, as the note was an official communication, he was not at liberty to disclose its contents and could not discuss its details.

It was not until late in the day that the State Department acknowledged that any communication tending to bear out the assertion of Dr. Dernburg was in the possession of the department. Last night one of the high officials of the Government told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had never heard of the assurances from Germany mentioned by Dr. Dernburg, and he added:

"And I should certainly have heard of them if they had been given."

The same statement was made in effect at the State Department this morning. Later in the day, however, after a search of the official files, the department acknowledged that a note had been received from the German Ambassador on Sept. 3, which was probably the communication to which the former German Colonial Secretary had referred, and this evening the formal announcement quoted above was given out.

All the circumstances in the matter indicate that Government officials, in denying knowledge of the assurances mentioned by Dr. Dernburg, were perfectly honest. They were mystified over Dr. Dernburg's explicit reference to the Monroe Doctrine, and today, after they had read the note of the German Ambassador, they called attention to the fact that the term "Monroe Doctrine" did not occur in the communication. It was apparent that Government officials had failed to regard the note as anything more than a denial of reports. Now, however, the explanatory statement of Dr. Dernburg and the concurrence in it of the German Ambassador give a new and important meaning.

The importance of the German Ambassador's note of Sept. 3 lies not so much in that brief document itself as in the statement made by Dr. Dernburg in regard to it. The Monroe Doctrine applies specifically to Europe in its declaration that the acquisition of territory on this hemisphere by any European nation will be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act, but European nations have been chary of acknowledging the principle of the fifth President's pronouncement. In practice and observance they have virtually acquiesced in the principle enunciated, and they have acknowledged the superior claims of United States interests in the countries to the south. But they have refrained from putting down in black and white that they recognized that the United States had the right to say "Hands off!" to the rest of the world, and to Europe in particular.

The importance, therefore, of the statement of a former member of the German Imperial Ministry may be understood. However, the fact stands out boldly that the assurance contained in the note of Count von Bernstorff is merely a denial of some newspaper [illegible] and does not bear out on its face the assertion made by Dr. Dernburg in his Newark speech.

LEAD, S. D., Oct. 24.—A dispatch, quoting the German Ambassador in a statement that Germany had agreed to respect the Monroe Doctrine, regardless of the outcome of the European war, was shown to Secretary Bryan today. He declined to make any comment, saying:

"I do not care to discuss State Department matters in an interview."

CURB BRITISH PATROL OUTSIDE SANDY HOOK

Cruisers Ordered to Stop Interfering With Traffic at Harbor Entrance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—There will be no further interference by British cruisers with American commerce at the gateway to New York.

At the beginning of the European war several British cruisers took up station off Sandy Hook, and while there were no seizures in that immediate neighborhood, Captains of neutral ships were signaled and, in some cases, stopped by the British cruisers to establish their identity, the destination of their ships, and the nature of the cargo.

The attention of the British Government was called to the practice at the suggestion of the Navy Department, and orders have been issued for its prompt discontinuance.

REBELS DEFEATED IN SOUTH AFRICA

Four of Maritz's Officers Captured —His Offer to Surrender Is Ignored.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Capetown says that in a battle on Oct. 22 a defeat was administered to the forces of the mutinous Lieut. Col. Maritz. Four of Maritz's officers were captured, one of the prisoners being von Schierin.

A Reuter dispatch from Cape Town says:

"The force led by Lieut.Col. Maritz is understood to consist of about 1,000 rebels, besides seventy or eighty German gunners, who have a few Maxims and a couple of field guns. Maritz endeavored to retire into Southwest Africa, but found his retreat cut off by a strong force of English and Dutch.

"It is understood that Maritz sent an offer to surrender if his followers were granted free pardon and the Germans were allowed to return to their own territory. No notice was taken of this message.

"It is unofficially reported that four rebel officers who surrendered were court-martialed and sentenced to death. The sentences were referrrd to Pretoria for confirmation."

$57.50 JACKSONVILLE AND RETURN. Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Monday and Friday each week, Oct. 26 to Feb. 12. Inquire 1184 Broadway. —Adv.

BRITISH FLEET FIRING OFF THE DARDANELLES?

Berlin Gets Report That Thunder of Guns Has Been Heard at Maidos.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch received here from Berlin by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company says:

"A British fleet is lying off the Dardanelles. The thunder of its guns has been heard at Maditor, (probably Maidos.)

"The Frankfurter Zeitung states that two Japanese men-of-war and the British man-of-war Triumph have bombarded the Tsing-Tau forts, but without results so far. The upper deck of the Triumph was pierced on Oct. 14 by a shot from a heavy howitzer. The German gunboat Jaguar was slightly damaged."

5,000 GERMANS DROWN WHEN DIKES ARE CUT?

Thirty Thousand More Reported Killed or Wounded in Operations Near Dixmude.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25.—The Sunday Observer prints a dispatch sent by a correspondent in the Department of Pas de Calais, France, saying that through the cutting of the dikes in the low country southeast of Dixmude a large German force has been flooded out. Some estimates put the German losses there at 5,000 drowned, besides 30,000 killed and wounded.

This may give some hint, the dispatch adds, as to what is meant when it is stated that the fighting in this region is the most desperate of the war thus far.

A large number of women spies have been captured and promptly shot near Dixmude. In some cases the women said they had been terrorized into practicing espionage. Almost without exception they had no idea of the risk they were running or the penalty for their offense.

The Belgian field army is doing stanch work around Dixmude. Four times on Thursday afternoon the Germans charged the Belgian trenches with the bayonet along the whole front. Each time they were repulsed with heavy losses.

THRU NEW YORK—MIAMI SLEEPER, effective Nov. 4, 8:34 P. M. train via Seaboard Air Line Ry., shortest route. Inq. 1184 B'way.—Adv.

TERRIFIC BATTLE RAGING IN BELGIUM; BRITISH SINK A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announced in a night report that violent attacks by the Germans all along the line had been repulsed, but in an earlier one admitted that the Germans had made progress in the vicinity of Dixmude and La Bassée. The Allies have advanced to the east of Nieuport and in the region between Armentières and Lille. The French forces have taken the village of Melzicourt, in the Argonne region, giving them command of the roads leading to the Valley of the Aisne.

The British Admiralty states that the English monitors are rendering able assistance to the Belgian Army in its assault on the German right wing, and has repulsed severe attacks on the forces at Nieuport.

The Germans report that severe fighting continues along the Yser Canal, which has been crossed at its northern point by large German forces. Advances are claimed along the entire battle front, especially to the east of Ypres and the southwest of Lille.

The Russians report that the German Army has been driven as far back as Skierniewice, about forty miles from Warsaw, and is offering feeble resistance to the pursuing Russians. The Austro-German Army has been engaged to the south of the Pilica River.

The Austrians announce that the Russians were allowed to cross the San River and were then fiercely attacked, being forced to retire with great losses.

The British Admiralty announces that a German submarine has been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger off the Dutch coast.

The Canadian expeditionary force has been dispatched to Egypt to replace Hindu soldiers, who have been found unreliable, according to news which reaches Berlin from Consantinople.

SAY GERMAN ARMY IS ACROSS CANAL

Berlin Reports Severe Fighting and Gains by Big Force in Yser District.

GAINS EAST OF YPRES

Kaiser's Troops Also Reported to be Slowly Advancing Southwest of Lille.

BERLIN, Oct. 24, (via Amsterdam and London.)—German Army Headquarters makes the following official announcement under today's date:

The fighting continues severe in the district of the Yser Canal. In the north we succeeded in crossing the canal with great forces.

East of Ypres and southwest of Lille our troops are slowly advancing.

British ships yesterday bombarded Ostend without reason.

In the Argonne Forest our troops also are advancing, capturing some machine guns, and a number of prisoners. Two French aeroplanes were brought down.

North of Toul, near Fleury, the French declined a short truce to permit the burial of the dead and the recovery of the wounded who are covering the field in front of the French battle line.

FINDS BELGIANS GUILTY.

German Tribunal Justifies the Destruction of Louvain.

AMSTERDAM, (via Paris,) Oct. 25.—The examination of German and Belgian witnesses at the judicial inquiry into the destruction of Louvain has been concluded, according to a dispatch from Brussels to the Berlin Lokalanzeiger. The message says the testimony showed that on Aug. 25 the inhabitants of Louvain signaled to Belgian troops advancing from Antwerp, and that citizens stationed on roofs and in houses fired first on the German troops.

"The guilt of the inhabitants, therefore, is proved," says the Lokalanzeiger, "and the accusation that the Germans acted without need as barbarians is now definitely set aside. The Town Hall was just saved by the action of some German soldiers who destroyed neighboring houses in order to prevent the flames spreading."

500,000 GERMANS IDLE.

Trade Unions Report from Two to Six Applicants for Every Job.

BERNE, Switzerland, Oct. 24, (via Paris.)—Figures made public by the German trade unions place the number of unemployed in Germany at 500,000. The same authority says that the average number of applicants for every 100 places open is from 200 to 300 in Berlin, Breslau, Hanover, Frankfort, Düsseldorf, and Strasburg; 350 in Bremen and Hamburg, 492 in Leipsic, 629 in Dresden, while in nine other important cities the average number of applicants for every 100 jobs ranges from 160 to 200.

VON MOLTKE RESIGNED AS CHIEF OF STAFF

Gave Up His Post Thursday Because of Ill Health—Three Are Seeking the Position.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Oct. 24.—A telegram from Basle received here confirms the report of the retirement on Thursday of Gen. Helmuth von Moltke as chief of the German General Staff. He requested Emperor William to be relieved from his post because of his poor health.

His resignation was accepted, but it is not definitely known who will succeed him. Three candidates are seeking the position.

BRITISH DESTROY A GERMAN SUBMARINE

Destroyer Badger Rams an Attacking Craft Off the Dutch Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 24, 11:21 P. M.—It was officially announced tonight that a German submarine had been rammed and sunk by the British destroyer Badger, Commander Charles Freemantle, off the Dutch coast.

The Badger's bow was somewhat damaged.

OSTEND BOMBARDED BY FRENCH WARSHIP

Torpedo Boat Answers Shots From Shore—Kills German Officer, Damages Hotels.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—While a French torpedo boat was approaching the Ostend pier at night recently two shots were fired at her by German guns, which were concealed, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The torpedo boat replied with seven shots which killed a German officer and wounded three others. Several hotels and the pier were damaged.

The German official report issued yesterday says the "British fleet fired on Ostend without reason."

POINCARE, SCOTCH RECTOR.

Glasgow University Elects Him — Edinburgh Elects Kitchener.

GLASGOW, Oct. 24.—Raymond Poincaré, President of the French Republic, was today unanimously elected Rector of Glasgow University.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, was today unanimously elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University.

The election of President Poincaré as Rector of the University of Glasgow is an event unprecedented in the history of the universities of the United Kingdom. He is not, however, the only alien who has ever been elected Rector of a Scottish university, since Andrew Carnegie has been Lord Rector of both Aberdeen and St. Andrews Universities.

The choice of Lord Kitchener as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh was in order to avoid a political contest for the post while the war was in progress. The candidates were Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, and Sir John Simon, the Attorney General. Both withdrew, and Lord Kitchener, when invited to stand, accepted.

RHEIMS GREATLY DAMAGED.

Germans Are Still Shelling the City Spasmodically.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Daily Telegraph correspondent, who left the front near Rheims, about a week ago, says the bombardment of Rheims was still in progress on Friday, Oct. 16. He continues:

"To say that Rheims is extensively damaged is putting it mildly. For a considerable period access to the city has been absolutely impossible. Refugees, however, are still pouring out.

"The Germans hold some forts around Rheims, and their guns command large sections of the town, but the bombardment is spasmodic. They appear to have only two of their biggest guns still at Rheims.

"The Germans are allowed no rest, as the pressure of the Allies is constant. On the 17th the French engineers by a skillful feat diverted the waters of the Marne Canal into a section of the German trenches, drowning a considerable number of the troops in the sudden flood.

"The Champagne district, toward which the Germans cast covetous eyes, has been but little damaged. The growers and vintners are confident of excellent results from this year's crop. The great cellars suffered but slightly, as the amount of wine which the invaders could consume made only a small inroad upon the millions of bottles in the stocks of the leading cellars, many of which [illegible] underground."

FRENCH GAIN AT NIEUPORT

But Frankly Admit Losing Some Ground Near Dixmude.

ADVANCES MADE ELSEWHERE

Invaders Shun British Naval Guns and Are Pushing Chief Attack Further Inland.

ZEPPELINS IN THE COMBAT

Germany Said to be Rushing Up 600,000 More Men—Paris Anxious for More News.

PARIS, Oct. 24, 11:04 P. M.—The following official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

From the sea as far as the region to the south of Arras the violent attacks of the enemy have everywhere been repulsed.

West of the Argonne region we have carried the village of Melzicourt, which commands the road leading from Varennes to the valley of the Aisne.

There is nothing to report on the remainder of the front.

The afternoon bulletin was:

The battle continues on our left wing. The enemy has made progress to the north of Dixmude as in the vicinity of La Bassée. We have made very perceptible advances to the east of Nieuport, in the region of Langemarck, and in the region between Armentières and Lille. It is a question of inevitable fluctuations in the line of combat, which, however, maintains itself as a whole.

On the rest of the front several German attacks, by day and by night, have been repulsed. At various places we have made slight progress.

In the Woevre district our advance has continued in the direction of the Forest of Mortmark, to the south of Thiaucourt, and in the Forest of Le Pretre, north of Pont-à-Mousson.

British Story of Monitors' Work.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Admiralty today issued this announcement:

All of yesterday monitors and other vessels of the British bombarding flotilla fired on the German right, which they searched thoroughly and effectively in conjunction with the operations of the Belgian Army.

All German attacks on Nieuport were repulsed.

Much damage was done to the enemy by the naval fire, which enfilades the German lines, and prisoners taken yesterday and the day before testify to the heavy losses the enemy has suffered from this cause.

Fire also was opened in the afternoon on the German batteries near Ostend. Admiral Hood now has a fine flotilla of vessels, very suitable for this work, but at the same time not of great value.

During the day our ships were persistently attacked by an enemy submarine, and torpedoes were fired without success at the Wildfire and the destroyer Myrmidon.

Other British vessels again attacked the submarine. Naval aeroplanes and balloons aided in directing the fire. The weather conditions were fine and favorable. No loss was sustained by the flotilla yesterday.

GUNS OF MONITORS DOMINATE COAST

They Quickly Smash Batteries Brought Up by the Germans to Cope With Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 23, (Dispatch to The London Evening News.)—Only one ship has been damaged in the naval bombardment of the German forces near Nieuport, and that damage is not serious.

The German artillery that tried to answer the British fleet was smashed to bits.

It happened in this way. For a time the British gun fire was unanswered. Then the Germans could stand it no longer. Shot after shot was landing into their midst, and a baggage column and an ammunition column were both broken up. So they dragged their guns into position just beyond Nieuport.

where there was a long row of low houses, then a gap, and then another row. In this gap the Germans placed a number of guns. Six or eight shots which whizzed over the deck of a destroyer disclosed their presence.

Abruptly the British ships got on the move. They steamed down the coast at full speed, giving the German battery their starboard guns. Then they turned and came down again, letting the Germans have their port guns. By the time they next came down, the German guns were silent. They had been put out of action. An ambulance wagon was there, picking up the dead.

The British fire yesterday was most ably helped by signalers in a stationary balloon. In the coolest possible manner the signalers, though within range of the Germans, signaled the result of every shot. One of them unfortunately was shot, but whether mortally or not cannot be learned.

The British loss in this action of a Lieutenant and a number of men was mainly due to the landing of a shore party with machine guns. There was an open space of some hundred yards of shore to cover before a gun could reach the sand dunes and get in position. The Germans saw the landing party and sent sharpshooters into the sand dunes, where they lay flat.

In that few hundred yards of bare shore the landing party made prominent marks. One after another they were picked off, and only a handful of the party got back to the ships. Their gun was lost.

The fighting at Nieuport goes admirably. New troops have been able to take the places of the Belgians and give them a much-needed rest. The Germans' position is most desperate, and they have fought with all the doggedness of desperate men.

Dixmude has been taken and retaken several times. The British hold it now, but the little town has suffered terribly from its incessant battering.

On the River Yser the fighting has been no less stubborn. Once the Germans broke over, but the force that did so was annihilated.

The casualties on each side are very heavy. Wounded are being taken away in every direction. The Germans have sent away trainloads of them to Ostend and Ghent.

I spoke to a wounded German prisoner in the square yesterday. He said that they had fought day and night since Sunday morning. He was sitting by the driver in a motor ambulance. His arm-bone was shattered at the elbow.

The Duchess of Sutherland is in Dunkirk with her party of doctors and motors. They have been down to Furnes and have been of some service.

BELGIANS FIGHT FOR CANAL.

Heavy Firing Resumed on the Yser and Losses Are Very Large.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Fierce fighting is going on in the district between Nieuport and Ostend as well as around Thourout, Thielt, and Deynze, according to a Reuter dispatch from Sluis, Holland, by way of Amsterdam.

"The Yser Canal is being obstinately defended by the Belgians," the dispatch continues. "The bombardment was kept up all night, but this morning (Saturday) both sides rested for a while. At noon heavy firing was resumed, but the battle has not yet been decided.

"The Germans are guarding the lighthouse at Knock, close to the Dutch frontier on the North Sea as a measure of precaution against a possible landing by the British. The sand dunes also are being guarded. German marines have occupied the village of Heyst, and the villages between Sluis and Bruges.

"Great movements of troops have taken place from Bruges, and yesterday an army corps arrived from Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent on its way to Thourout and Westende, from which points many wounded are being brought back. Long trains conveying wounded soldiers have arrived at Bruges, where it is impossible to accommodate all the unfortunates. The medical stores are inadequate and the number of doctors not large enough to cope with the work.

"The fighting has been of a most sanguinary character. One German soldier relates that at one point between Ostend and Nieuport 1,500 of his comrades were buried in a single field."

MASSING ON DIXMUDE.

Germans Try to Pierce Line Out of Range of British Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are now trying to exert pressure in the direction of Dixmude in order to cut through the Allies' lines and get from the coast and out of reach of the British naval guns, which have created consternation among the invaders.

This attempt is being resisted in determined fashion by the British, French, and Belgians, and the Germans are apparently in a trap.

CLOSING IN ON VERDUN.

German Ring Getting Nearer Every Day, Says a Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The German ring around Verdun, according to the Cologne Gazette, is becoming closer daily, says a Central News dispatch from Copenhagen. All the French attacks have been in vain.

The Times prints a dispatch from a correspondent at Nancy, under date of Oct. 15, which gives a vivid picture of the fighting on the right wing of the French Army.

"The Germans have made fierce efforts to get Verdun," he says. "These efforts were as fiercely repelled, and the French field army still stands between the army of Metz and the coveted fortresses of Toul and Verdun.

"In the attempt on St. Mihiel the Germans were more successful. Hard fighting will be necessary to eject them, but the German objective (the junction of the army of Metz with the right wing of the Crown Prince's army of Argonne) has been prevented. The French are praying for a heavy fall of snow, which would seriously hamper the enemy's movements of supplies and might even drive them into the open like wolves.

"The guns of Verdun have never yet been in action, and there is no prospect of the fall of Verdun unless the French field army allows the Germans to get their big guns within range.

"The Germans have placed a battery of Austrian 42-centimeter guns on the site of Camp des Romains, which commands St. Mihiel and a large part of the Woevre. It is most important that the French recapture this position, but it will take the most severe kind of fighting to do so."

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—None of the German heavy artillery has arrived before Verdun or Belfort yet according to a correspondent of the Tribune, who has returned to Basle after visiting the French and German frontier. The correspondent says that Belfort is so well armed that it would take "300,000 men with heavy artillery a long time to oust the French, which army the Germans cannot afford."

BELFORT FIRST; THEN CALAIS.

Alleged New Plan of the German War Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Paris newspapers agree in the opinion that the fighting between Nieuport and La Bassée is the most furious in the world's history. They assert that Germany is making a last effort, and hold that if the Allies prevail the victory is likely to be decisive, because, in their view, the German semi-raw troops cannot stand the strain of a retreat like von Kluck's from the Marne. The Temps quotes the German press to demonstrate their lack of confidence. This it contrasts with the Lokalanzeigeant's statement:

"We wait confidently the result of this latest test, which is certainly not the severest we have undergone."

The Temps mentions some new German plans, which its correspondent received from an eminent military personage in Berlin, "who spoke freely, owing to the supposed nationality of the interlocutor."

According to this man, they intend to take Belfort and occupy Calais, the former in order to invade France from a new point or to compel the French, "by the effect of this capture on public opinion," to make a separate peace.

The latter would then be useful as a point d'appui against England, whom Germany regards as her most dangerous enemy, despising Russia. For England terrible surprises are in store.

The Temps comments briefly:

"Perhaps surprises are due for the Germans also, even should they take Calais or Belfort.

"Certainly France will never desert her ally, whom the Germans attempted at the outset of the war to cajole with equally transparent absurdities.

"As for Russia, we expect the Germans will soon begin to find her somewhat less despicable. Perhaps our correspondent's informant might ask von Hindenburg's opinion."

TWO HEROIC FRENCHMEN.

Dying Corporal Delivers His Message—Athlete Captures a Standard.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—George André, the French all-around athlete, who represented his country in the Olympic games as sprinter, hurdler, weight putter, and Rugby football player, has been captured by the Germans, after a heroic exploit.

In the recent fighting around Arras, André, who is a Sergeant in a line regiment, was engaged in a bayonet charge against the German infantry's advance. Outdistancing his comrades, André, who weighs 200 pounds and is more than 6 feet in height, threw himself upon the German standard bearer, wrenched the standard from his grasp, plunged through a group of Germans, and ran back with his prize to the French lines. In the struggle he received a severe wound in the foot, and was forced to retire to a hospital, which soon afterward fell into the hands of the Germans, who had been heavily reinforced. André, with other wounded, is said to be in a Nuremberg hospital, where he is making fair progress toward recovery and is well treated.

La Liberté describes the death of a young Frenchman, which it calls the most heroic yet recorded. René Granger, aged 18, born in La Vendée, where his great-grandfather fought against the republic, volunteered at the outbreak of the war. He was attached to a regiment engaged in Lorraine, where his ability was rapidly rewarded with the rank of Corporal. Recently, when his regiment held an especially dangerous position on the fighting line, his Colonel asked for a volunteer to take a message to the advanced companies across ground exposed to a deadly fire. Granger offered to go, and the Colonel demurred, owing to his youth, but finally agreed to send him.

Granger gave the orders to the first three companies, and received a wound in the hip as he approached the fourth. Nevertheless, he persisted in his task, crawling across 300 yards of the shot-swept plain to the furthest company. When only fifty yards from the goal he was mortally wounded by a shell. Litter bearers from the force he was trying to reach picked him up, and he succeeded in giving his message with his dying breath.

EAST INDIANS' FIRST CHARGE.

Successful, but Not So Exciting as Pig-Sticking, They Say.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The following account of the first charge of Indian cavalry in European warfare is given by an English soldier invalided home:

"It happened one day when the enemy had been pressing us hard all along the line. Just when they were halfway toward our trenches the East Indians, who had arrived the day before and were anxious to get into it, were brought up. Fine fellows they looked as they passed us on their fine chargers, and we broke into cheers. At the word of command they swept forward, only making a slight detour to get out of our line of fire, and then they swept into the Germans from the left like a whirlwind, with a shrill yell. They rode right through the German infantry. The Germans broke and ran for their lives, pursued by the Indians for about a mile.

"When the cavalrymen came back they were cheered wildly all along our line; but they didn't think much of what they had done. 'It was not so exciting as pig-sticking,' said one."

FREIGHT CARS FOR WOUNDED.

Barges Also to be Provided for Use on Canals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct 24.—Despite the violent criticisms of the French service for handling the wounded, it is now generally agreed that the French arrangements are little behind the English or German.

An important addition was made to the service today through the initiative of M. Claveille, General Manager of the State Railways. He has arranged for trains of freight cars for the wounded. Each car will hold nine victims, lying down, or forty men able to sit up. Kitchens, surgeries and wash rooms are provided in these cars.

Altogether the State railways can supply transportation for 10,000 patients.

In addition a large number of hospital barges are nearly ready, which will be particularly valuable in the northwestern canals. Each will contain forty beds. It is proposed to form trains of six barges, one for operating, one for cooking, one for doctors' and nurses' quarters, and three for the wounded.

PARIS IS GETTING ANXIOUS.

Populace Dissect the Scanty News—Some Think They Hear Cannon.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Paris has lived through another tense day and no decisive news has come of the battle upon which the safety of the capital, and perhaps of France, is believed to depend. Anxiety has been increasing all the week.

The shops of Paris, which have been doing considerable business since the first of the month, are nearly empty again. The crowds have thickened around the newspaper offices discussing in low tones the fragments of news posted on the bulletin boards. Every word of the official communication is studied in an endeavor to determine what has happened.

The crowd is greatest at the headquarters of the Military Governor of Paris, in the Boulevard des Invalides, where the official announcements are issued. The people gather also at the Villemette gate, through which runs the main highway toward the north, to see the dispatch bearers arriving in motor cars or on motor cycles.

Fighting is proceeding within one hour's ride of Paris by swift motor, when the roads are clear. Some persons say that when the wind is right cannonading can be heard in the northern suburbs of the city.

Convoys of automobile ambulances from all the Paris hospitals have gone to the front to convey the wounded to hospitals near the firing line. Great precautions are being taken against any wheeled vehicle, including bicycles, from leaving the limits of the intrenched camp of Paris, which includes the Departments of Seine and Seine et Oise. Even pedestrians are examined along the roads near Paris, and French officers are frequently obliged to show their papers, and a few instructions, owing to the use of French uniforms by spies.

The Minister of War will not grant any permit to approach within 20 miles of the fighting lines unless it is countersigned by Gen. Joffre.

Besides the crucial contest in the north, other important operations are going on at other points. One is between the frontier of the east and the Argonnes. This has for its purpose the control of the vicinity of Verdun and the formation there of a base for an offensive movement. The arrival of a French force at Brabant-sur-Meuse, near Consevoye, at the heights of Montfaucon, where the Crown Prince is intrenched, is a new element added to the chain of the Allies' strength in this district.

THE LAST CARD, SAYS GARVIN.

English Editor Pictures the Desperate Plight of the Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 25.—J. L. Garvin says in the Observer this morning:

"If the Kaiser could reach the Straits of Dover he would no doubt be able, like an imperial prototype, to pick up shells on the seashore. What more he might accomplish, were he in possession of Calais and Dunkirk, it will be time enough to discuss when there is any real sign that his army will ever get within gun range of either.

"The Germans, so far as concerns all the offensive plans they have hitherto pursued, are playing their last card between the Scheldt and the sea. We advise our readers to keep high confidence and to possess their souls in patience until the Berlin bulletins, as on the previous occasions, are answered by events.

"As the crow flies it is not a long way from parts of the German line in the north to Calais. In all other respects it is likely to prove such a long way that no human power will ever enable the Germans to get to the end of it.

"Inland the critical point of the operations, as the German critics proclaim, is unmistakably near Lille. Gen. von Kluck is resuming with redoubled energy his efforts to drive in a wedge and to split the allied line, if he cannot turn it.

"The conditions are such as no army has ever known before. The British in this dense industrial district have had to force their way through miles and miles of the interminable streets in house-to-house fighting.

"The Germans showed one development of tactics on the Aisne. They are showing quite another with the French Lancashire. They apply to a war of nations the spirit of the barricades. With mattresses and sandbags, chinks knocked through the walls, machine guns mounted on roofs or before windows, while riflemen pack the lower stories, they turn houses into temporary fortresses. These unexpected defenses are only less awkward than the quarries of Soissons and mean a continuation of very grim business.

"At first, as we are told, our army had some insular reluctance to reduce the streets and villages to ruins, but once the Germans had forced our men to get over that feeling, the British Army with their batteries and bayonets made more progress."

BURY NURSE AND SOLDIERS.

Heroic English Girl Hit on Battlefield—Arras Buildings All in Ruins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans again bombarded Arras on Wednesday and practically completed the destruction of the chief buildings of the quaint old town.

The famous belfry to the Town Hall, which had hitherto been spared, has been decapitated. The hospital buildings have also been struck and wounded soldiers and their nurses killed. The road to the cemetery being under regular shell fire, burials have become impossible, and many dead bodies have had to be burned.

The body of Miss W. Bell, a young English nurse, who had shown great gallantry in attending the wounded on the battlefield, has just been buried at Le Mans. She was struck down by a shell, and, having both legs broken, was conveyed to the British hospital at Le Mans, where she died. She lies amid the British, French, and German soldiers for whom she gave up her life.

A French Army Chaplain has brought to the attention of the Government and the public the courageous and resourceful action of an elementary schoolmistress in the village of Minorville, between Nancy and the eastern frontier. When the war broke out and this district was invaded, Mlle. Paturianne did not wait for the Red Cross or any official persons, but called some of her former scholars together and turned the village school into a hospital, with twenty beds and all other necessaries.

Most of the inhabitants fled when bombardment of the village began, but Mlle. Paturianne and her assistants refused to go, and their hospital has been the means of saving a number of lives.

ZEPPELINS HARRY FIGHTERS.

Germans Said to be Bringing Up a Total of 600,000 Reinforcements.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The immense armies which have been facing each other on lines extending from the North Sea to the Swiss frontier continue to deliver hard blows, but so far as can be judged by official reports issued the only result is that they gain a little here and lose a little elsewhere.

The most picturesque and violent combat is going on close to the North Sea in Belgium. On shore the troops of five nations are fighting—the Austrians and Germans on one side and the French, Belgian, and British on the other. At sea British monitors, gunboats, destroyers, and submarines are fighting side by side with French warships, and are being subjected to attack by German submarines and airships.

News dispatches say that the operations of Zeppelins have been a marked feature of the fighting southwest of Ostend, toward which seaport the troops of France, England, and Belgium are said to be working their way.

Reinforcements of 600,000 men are said to have been rushed to the German right wing, and apparently these operations spell the supreme effort of the invaders to break through the line of the Allies.

The French forts at Verdun, which have been almost lost sight of lately, came to the fore again today as a result of news from German sources that the Kaiser's troops are drawing closer to these positions, and that the French sorties against them are failing.

Today both sides there claim success in a battle in which there were so many victims that the Germans asked for a truce to bury their dead. This was refused.

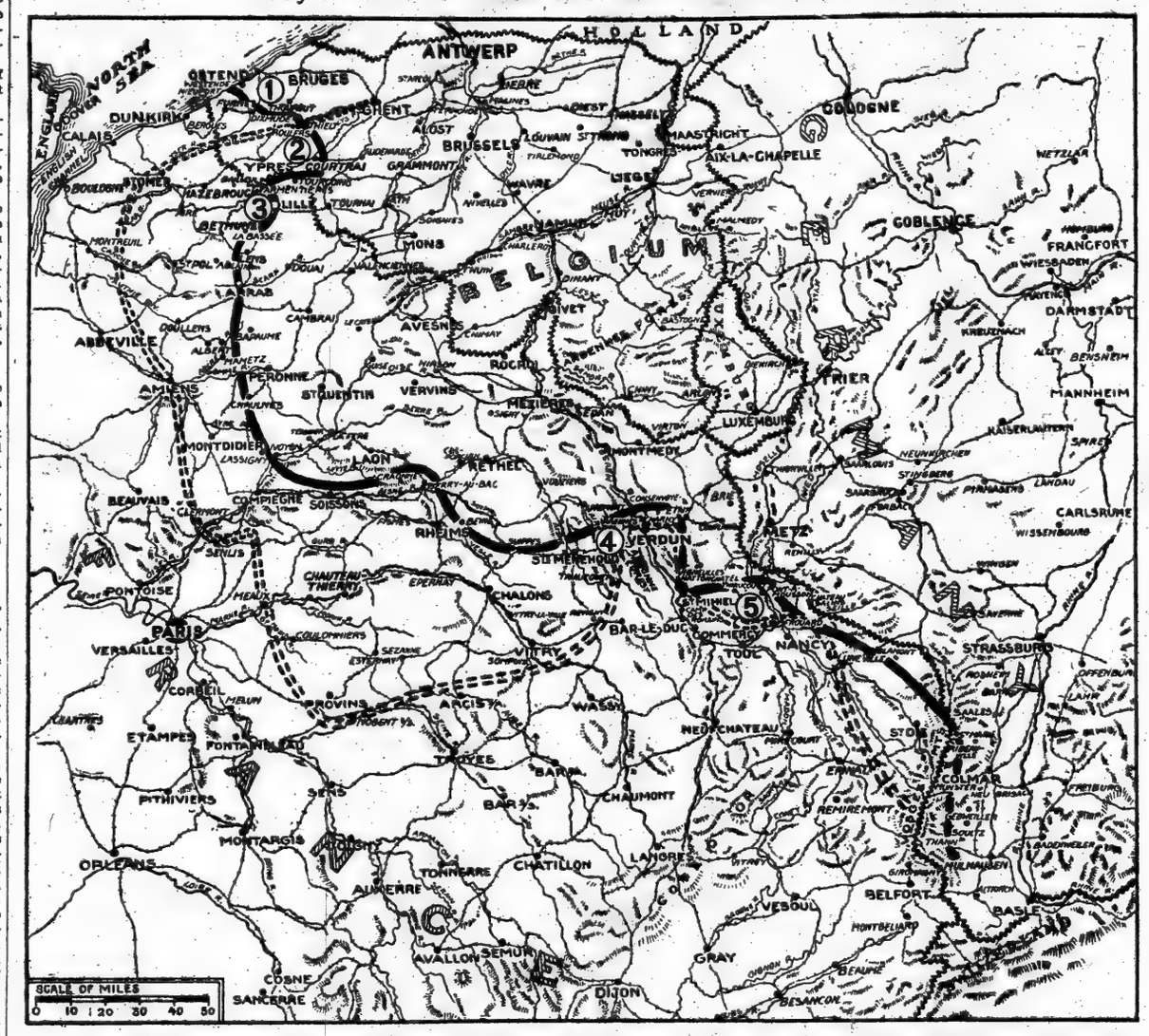
A dispatch to The Times from Flushing, dated Friday, says:

"A telegram from Breda, Netherlands, states that only a few hundred men of the German Landsturm remain in Antwerp. During the night of Wednesday and the early hours of Thursday the last of the garrison troops marched out of the town. They went southward by the railway.

"The environs of the town are deserted and the German railway staff, which has been rebuilding bridges and railway mines, has disappeared."

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 24, (via London.)—It is reported that German officers' wives have been ordered to leave Brussels within forty-eight hours.

Today's Points of Interest in the Western War Area.



1. Violent fighting proceeding in the region south from Nieuport and in the region of the Yser. Apparently the Germans are moving back from the coast to get away from the troublesome British naval guns and attacking in the direction of Dixmude. Berlin reports that German troops have crossed the canal in force, and Paris admits some loss of ground there, but says the Allies have gained elsewhere.
2. Progress by the German troops east of Ypres is asserted by Berlin, which speaks of it as "a slow advance."
3. The Allies have made perceptible gains in the region between Armentières and Lille, according to the French War Office report. Berlin, on the other hand, says the German troops are advancing southwest of Lille.
4. Operations are being renewed in the Argonne region and to the westward. The French chronicle the seizure of Melzicourt, while the Germans say their troops are moving forward.
5. French advices say the troops in the Woevre district are advancing south of Thiancourt and north of Pont-a-Monsson.

The double dotted line indicates the approximate furthest extension of the German advance into France preceding the battle of the Marne.

DOUKHOBORS OFFER SERVICES TO RUSSIA

Would Act as Ambulance Men—300 Reservists from Canada at Petrograd—Boy Wins Fame.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Petrograd correspondent says that 300 Russian reservists have arrived there from Canada. Among them is a representative of the Doukhobors, who has come to ask the Government to allow his co-religionists to act as ambulance men. The Doukhobors, it will be remembered, emigrated to Canada fifteen years ago to escape military service, which is against their religious convictions. This emigration was made possible by the help of the late Count Tolstoy, who gave them the profits arising from the publication of his book, "Resurrection." Count Tolstoy's eldest daughter, Alexandra, and his son, Ilia, are now serving in the Russian Ambulance Corps.

Mme. Koudachef, a well-known explorer, is serving in the Russian Army under Gen. Rennenkampff. She is attached to the Intelligence Department and has brought with her the horse on which she rode from Vladivostok to Petrograd.

Another interesting member of the army of Gen. Rennenkampff is Nicholas Petouchkoff, the son of a rich peasant, a boy not yet thirteen. When the war was declared he hid in a troop train, and on being discovered begged so hard for permission to go to the front that it was granted, subject to his parents' consent. This was obtained, and the boy has already gone through all the engagements in East Prussia, and has been mentioned in orders of the day for clever scouting work. Other boys of from thirteen to fifteen belonging to the Cadet Corps at Pskoff have gone to join their fathers in the ranks of the combatants.

SWISS PUT SPIES IN JAIL.

Two Germans Go to Prison—Ringleader Still at Large.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Court-martial has just condemned two German spies, a Berlin doctor named Wohländer and a chemist named Emile Kohr. The ringleader, Otto Ulrich, a retired Lieutenant Colonel, succeeded in escaping before the trial.

Wohländer and Ulrich were found guilty of spying during August and September against France and England. Wohländer's special duty was to converse with Germans obliged to quit France owing to the war and glean information from them. Kohr, when he arrived, was in possession of a list of all the officers at Nancy and plans of the Dijon district.

All were condemned to imprisonment and were ordered to pay fines.

HEARS CANADIANS HAVE GONE TO EGYPT

Berlin Learns From Constantinople That They Are to Replace "Unreliable Hindu" Troops.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the following message has been received in Berlin from Constantinople:

"According to news received from well informed quarters in Constantinople, the British Government during the last few days has sent numerous Canadian troops to Egypt. Fourteen thousand men have been stationed along the Suez Canal. The greater part of the Indian troops landed in Egypt a short time ago were withdrawn, as they proved unreliable.

"In Turkish diplomatic circles the concentration of British troops in Egypt is much discussed, and declared to be an infringement of neutrality.

"It is pointed out that the consent of the Porte is necessary for all loans, but this was not obtained for the loan of $25,000,000 destined for agricultural purposes in Egypt. The attitude of Great Britain is criticised as a violation of the status of Egypt."

DENY GERMAN BULLETINS.

French Army Officials Say No Faith Should Be Put in Berlin Statements.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—Semi-official comment on the war situation was made this afternoon by the military authorities of Paris as follows:

"It is proper again to call to the public attention that faith should not be placed in the official bulletins of the German General Staff. A bulletin given out by this staff alleges that our attacks on the heights to the south of Thiaucourt were repulsed with very considerable losses to our men.

"As a matter of fact, our offensive in this direction found it impossible to maintain itself at all at the points won in the course of this advance movement; nevertheless, we were successful in retaining, as a whole, the major part of the terrain which our offensive movement succeeded in taking.

"This morning a German officer was sent under a flag of truce to the commander of the French army operating in this region. He requested, speaking for the German authorities, an armistice to bury the dead and remove the wounded. The French commander sent this officer back to his lines, and immediately caused the attack on the enemy to be renewed.

"The advance we at once made against the enemy made it possible for us to secure the advantage over them which they had been endeavoring to obtain over us by an armistice, and it showed at the same time the absurdity of the successes claimed by our adversaries for themselves."

Cholera's Spread in Austria.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 24.—An official communication from Vienna received here states that up to Oct. 15 102 cases of cholera had occurred in Austria.

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LUXEMBURG THRIVING ON INVASION, HE SAYS

Inhabitants Well Treated—Belgium's Ruined Cities a Startling Contrast.

By J. F. J. ARCHIBALD,
A Correspondent With the German Army.

BERLIN, (By Wireless via Sayville, L. I.,) Oct. 24.—A heavy fog along the entire left wing of the German Army has interrupted the small-arms engagements for the last few days. The big guns continue, their range having already been found.

I have visited every important point on the left and centre. At certain points the Lieutenant General commanding showed me the greatest courtesy, personally accompanying me and showing me details of the position. During the lull caused by the fog we went 400 yards beyond the advanced line of the German trenches and within 300 yards of the French.

The German trenches are bombproof, with wire entanglements, and their sleeping quarters have earth-covered logs. They look like permanent fortifications. I never saw such magnificent permanent structures for merely temporary field works.

Aeroplane scouting has compelled commanders to face new problems in defensive and offensive works. Everything must be covered with branches.

Nothing can withstand the Austrian and German heavy guns, as the taking of Antwerp in twelve days proved. Verdun is doomed to fall. I visited certain positions after the German bombardment. The destruction by the big guns is inconceivable. Every structure was burned, and the entire defensive works were absolutely demolished. Holes ten feet deep and fifteen wide were caused by one great shell.

I passed town after town in France absolutely wiped out by shell fire. Occasionally one was untouched where the enemy had not occupied positions.

I have talked with many of the inhabitants, and all said that the German soldiers had behaved well, paying for the supplies taken from individuals.

In dramatic contrast with the heavy hand laid upon France and Belgium are conditions in Luxemburg. I spent one day in the Duchy. Every one was thanking God that they did not resist the passage of the German troops. There is no occupation; no German garrisons, no encampments; everything is absolutely normal, in strange contrast with Belgium, where only women and children are left.

Luxemburg is half German and half French in sympathy, but all agree that bowing to the will of power in the midst of the war zone is best, and the Germans seem to pride themselves on showing that they meant Luxemburg no harm, and that Belgium would now be at peace with the world had she not resisted German transit and intrigued with England. Luxemburg is thriving on the war, and has increased her commerce.

In the conquered parts of France which I visited the first question put is invariably: "When will the war end?"

German conditions along the entire line are amazingly perfect. The hospitals are wonderful. Prisoners and German wounded receive the same treatment. The Germans have a splendid system of relieving men in the trenches, for regular and complete rest. The older reservists guard communications and the bridges. Businesslike determination is shown everywhere along the front and behind the lines.

BELGIANS PROUD OF DEEDS.

Foreign Minister Cables Washington They Are Holding the Line.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Minister from Belgium, E. Havenith, received tonight this cablegram from Havre, signed by the Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"The Belgian Army, after the retreat from Antwerp, has concentrated upon the left bank of the Yser, from Dixmude as far as the North Sea.

"Since the 18th of October it has been attacked on all the front by considerable forces; it has not only resisted all attacks, but has successfully delivered several counter-attacks.

"Our allies have particularly admired the brilliant manner in which our troops have fought."

DENY KAISER'S ORDER SLURRED BRITISH ARMY

Petrograd Hears of His Mightyg Staff in France — He Was Nearly Captured at Warsaw.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company forwards an official telegram from Berlin denouncing as "entirely fictitious" the statement which it asserts has been repeated constantly in the English press that Emperor William at Aix-la-Chapelle on Aug. 19 issued an order in which he characterized the British expeditionary force as "the contemptible British Army."

The telegram declares that the Emperor has not been at Aix-la-Chapelle since the beginning of the war and never issued such an order as was reported.

It is semi-officially announced in Petrograd, telegraphs the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, that Emperor William's headquarters, which are now in France, are so extensive as to resemble a thickly populated village. The personnel amounts to about 1,500 men, in addition to convoy and numerous servants.

The Emperor's suite consists of Gens. Ploessen, Gontard, Helms, and Marchand; Col. Mutius; Lieut. Col. Hautne; Major Caprivi, Major Hirschfeld, and Major Count von Moltke. There are also large suites attached to the Prince of Schönberg and Lieut. Col. the Prince of Pless.

Near the house occupied by Emperor William, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company continues, are stationed members of his war cabinet and of the Chief General Staff. Near by are the foreign attachés and representatives of the German Union and of Austria-Hungary. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, also has joined the Headquarters' Staff.

According to dispatches received in London from Copenhagen, the German headquarters in France are at present located at Mezières, in the Department of Ardennes, forty-seven miles northeast of Rheims.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Central News sends the following:

"Soldiers from the Warsaw front say that Emperor William was personally on the field of battle. He was almost taken a captive, barely escaping by automobile."

BARS LOOTING IN ANTWERP.

German Military Commander Issues Strict Order to Troops.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 24.—Major Gen. von Bodenhausen, Military Commander of Antwerp, has issued a proclamation, countersigned by Burgomaster De Vos of Antwerp, warning the German troops that they are not permitted to commandeer anything whatsoever and that this privilege is only allowed to officers, in accordance with the necessities of military occupation.

Anything the soldiers need they must buy, the General's proclamation recites, and he strictly forbids the soldiers to break into shops or misuse their might. Antwerp, he says, was only surrendered on the understanding that the troops would not misuse their power.

EXCHANGING CIVILIANS.

French and Germans Being Repatriated Through Switzerland.

BERNE, Oct. 24.—The exchange of interned civilians began today, when seventy French citizens who had been detained at Donaueschingen, Baden, since the beginning of the war arrived here and continued their journey to France through Germany.

It is estimated that there are about 2,000 French civilians in Germany, while between 5,000 and 6,000 German civilians are interned in France. The repatriation of these is proceeding.

NINE MORE OFFICERS DEAD.

New British Casualty Lists — 32 Non-Commissioned Officers Killed.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A casualty list dated Oct. 20 and Oct. 21, issued today, records the death of nine officers and the wounding of forty-eight.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers, dated Sept. 20, gives the names of thirty-two killed, of whom twenty-three belonged to the Grenadier Guards; twenty-one wounded, and sixty missing, of whom thirty-eight were of the Eleventh Hussars (Prince Albert's Own).

The Duke of Teck, brother of Queen Mary, who was invalided home from the front suffering from gastritis, was visited by the King and Queen in a private hospital in London yesterday.

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PENNY A POUND PROFIT
TRADE MARK.

Special for Monday, Oct. 26th

MOLASSES PEANUT CREAM STICKS—The biggest, plumpest, and choicest full-flavored Southern Peanuts, New Orleans Open Kettle Molasses, and rich Sugar Cream, masterfully blended and made into dainty sticks. POUND BOX, 10c

WE ALSO OFFER:

FRUIT PASTE OR TURKISH LAGOOM—This sweet is something like a delicious Marmalade, made from various choice fresh fruits, in the form of dainty squares, and showered with confectioner's sugar. A little tidbit of deliciousness. POUND BOX, 15c

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PINEAPPLE—The luscious fruit used in the preparation of this sweet was brought to perfection under the golden sunshine of the tropics, and is rich in delicious golden juices. After cutting into dainty portions, and submerging in rich Sugar Cream, each piece is luxuriously covered with our incomparable Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX, 39c

HALLOWE'EN CANDY BOXES AND NOVELTIES—All sorts and kinds: Devil Heads, Skulls, Pumpkin Head Lanterns, Black Cats, and everything typical of Hallowe'en, priced upwards to $1.00. Featuring a very attractive line at 10c

54 Barclay Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 10 pm
29 Cortlandt Street
Closes 11 pm Daily.
Park Row & Nassau St.
Closes 11 pm Daily.
400 Broome Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
38 East 22d Street
Closes 10 pm Daily.
472 Fulton St., Wklyn
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.

Sold 12 Stores

706 Broadway
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
147 Nassau Street
Closes 6:30 pm; Sat., 9 pm
266 West 125th Street
Closes 11:30 pm Daily.
28 West 34th Street
Closes 7 pm; Sat., 10 pm
149th St. & Third Av.
Closes 12 pm Daily.
157 Market St., Newark
Closes 12 pm Daily.

The specified weight includes the container in each case.

RUSSIANS FOLLOW GERMAN RETREAT

Petrograd Says Invaders Have Been Driven Back Forty Miles from Warsaw.

NEW BATTLE NEAR RADOM

Vienna Admits Russians Have Crossed the San, but Says They Are Being Held.

BERLIN CLAIMS A CHECK

Attacks West of Augustowo Repulsed—Fiercest Battle Raging Now in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24.—The following official communication was issued by General Headquarters tonight:

"Our troops beyond the Vistula are pressing the armies of the enemy in retreat. North of the Piliza River the Germans are offering only feeble resistance; they have been driven back as far as Skierniewice, (forty-one miles from Warsaw.)

"South of the Piliza, on the roads to Radom, we have forced the Austro-German troops to engage in a serious battle."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—News from all parts of the immense battlefield confirms the earlier reports of the great Russian victory. The German Generals, deceived by the attitude of the Russians who retired, believed that the whole of Warsaw was open. The dash and bravery of the Siberian troops was marvelous, their mobility being the wonder of all who saw the battle.

The attack on Ivangorod fortress absolutely failed, while the damage done by the German and Austrian fire is insignificant.

In Galicia the position is most favorable to the Russians. The Austrians failed to force the passage of the San in the country between Przemysl and Sandomierz, although their attacks were most aggressive. Nearly 5,000 Austrian prisoners taken in the battle of Przemysl have been sent here by way of Lemberg.

The German offensive was in the hands of Gen. von Hindenburg and the Austrian leader, Gen. Dankl.

PARIS, Oct. 24. — The official communication given out at the War Office this afternoon says:

"The Germans are retreating to the south of Warsaw as well as to the west of Ivangorod and Nova Alexandria. Desperate fighting continues in Galicia and on the Sandomierz front. At Przemysl the Russians have taken 2,000 Austrian prisoners."

BERLIN, Oct. 24. (By way of Amsterdam and London.)—German Army Headquarters makes the following official announcement under today's date:

"West of Augustowo the Russians renewed their attacks, but were repulsed."

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The official Austrian statement given out at noon on Friday is contained in a dispatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam to Reuter's Telegram Company. It says:

"While yesterday in the battle south of Przemysl our heavy artillery had been especially active, severe fighting developed today on the banks of the lower San where, at several points, we allowed the enemy to cross the river. These Russian forces have now been severely attacked by our troops and pressed against the river. At Zarzecza we captured over 1,000 Russians.

"Parts of our troops suddenly appeared before Ivangored and beat two Russian divisions. We captured 3,600 prisoners, one standard, and fifteen machine guns.

"Returning from a successful action on the River Save, our monitor Temes struck a mine and sank. Thirty-three men are missing, but others were saved."

"On Oct. 23 the fighting line extended forty versts, (twenty-six miles.) At certain points the engagements took on the character of hand-to-hand encounters.

"In the forest around Radom several of our infantry regiments successfully carried out bayonet attacks. At other points we have taken prisoners and rapid firers.

"Above the River Iljanka the Austrian troops are seeking again to establish themselves on the Vistula, but our troops have crossed that river and are offering strong opposition.

"Along the River San and south of Przemysl desperate engagements continue, but the advantage is with our troops, who have here made thousands of prisoners. In taking the Heights of Tytchentza, south of Jaroslaw, we have made prisoners of five Austrian companies.

"In repulsing an attack of the enemy against our corps operating south of Przemysl we have captured 500 prisoners and nine rapid firers. The left wing of that corps, taking the offensive, made a number of prisoners and captured a quantity of arms and caissons. A column of the enemy which occupied Stry has been dispersed. A thousand prisoners were taken.

"There is nothing to report from East Prussia."

EXPECT RENEWED ATTACK.

Russians Reinforcing Armies at Warsaw and Ivangorod.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (via London.)—Petrograd is aglow with official reports of recent successes of the Russian arms —the repulse of the Germans at Warsaw and in the vicinity of Ivangorod, fresh captures of prisoners and the precipitate flight of the Austrians.

The military authorities, however, instead of resting in a sense of security or magnifying the importance of the German retreat, are now preparing for the anticipated attempt of the Germans to resume the aggressive in the same neighborhood as where they were stopped. Hence Russian reinforcements and ammunition trains are streaming steadily toward Warsaw and Ivangorod. Without minimizing the effect of the German failure the authorities call the recent repulse not so much a decisive engagement as a necessary German retreat to avoid a Russian outflanking movement.

Warsaw and Ivangorod, therefore, are ready for any attempt on the part of the Germans to return. Such a movement is expected shortly.

Dispatches from Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander in Chief of the Russian forces in the field, which usually are conservative, now declare that the struggle south of Przemysl is of great intensity, and show that the centre of activity has for the moment shifted to the southward. The Austrian corps, which fought unsuccessfully at Tomaszow, in Russian Poland, and in East Galicia, is now endeavoring, under the direction of a German General, to regain its honor by a victory, but its constant efforts to cross the River San have been defeated, and the Russians are now reported to have traversed this stream at several points.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The presence of the German submarines on the Belgian coast shows the advantage to them of the capture of Ostend. Heretofore they have had to depend upon the base at Emden, just east of the Dutch border. By gaining possession of the port at Ostend they have been able to make a 250-mile dash down the coast to this refuge in which to refit.

In short, the German submarine attacks are moved many miles closer to England if they have successfully made this dash to the Belgian coast. The possibility also occurs of their making a submarine raid on the British transport service across the English channel.

The minor changes in position between Arras and the coast give no result in advantage to either side. The changes in position are, in fact, too slight to be shown on a map.

The advantages that the Germans would obtain by driving back the Allies' left flank are obvious. First of all, the capture of Dunkirk would give them a submarine base still closer to the English Channel. At the same time they would shorten the line held by their troops, making its defense more effective. It must be keenly appreciated by them by now that if they had rushed forward more troops in the first week of September they might have held a straight line from Soissons through Amiens to Abbeville. Such a line could be much more easily held than can the present more extended one. In addition they would have avoided the waste of some of the lives spent in attempting to regain lost ground, and would have handicapped to a larger extent the dispatch of British troops to the front.

At present it is unlikely that the Germans have any further object in the north than the capture of Dunkirk and Calais. The possession of these ports would break up the British line of communication by the short route across the Straits of Dover and drive them to the longer route through Havre.

A further advance by the Germans in this field would only result in pushing back the Allies' army toward the south. No decisive advantage could be expected from such a move. Where an army retreats directly along its normal line of supply, it generally loses nothing in actual military strength. While there is necessarily some loss morally, this is largely offset by the reinforcements picked up while falling back and by the natural improvement in the supply service. If the Germans hope to deliver any telling blow against their opponents in France, it is likely that it will fail in the south.

Nearly all the German writings on the war of 1870 have dwelt on the strategic importance of the moves by which von Moltke succeeded in interposing the German armies between the French field armies and their natural line of retreat. By cutting off the French from Paris and from their reinforcements in the south, the invaders shut their armies up in Metz, or hemmed them in on the Belgian frontier and forced them to surrender.

It is the German belief that a second Sedan can be obtained only by breaking through in the south, and this time also driving the opposing armies to the north.

The Germans, according to information from Berlin, are still expecting to carry on an aggressive campaign. The accomplishment of this plan is likely to prove a difficult matter. The forces of the Allies are steadily gaining in numbers and expertness as soldiers. The presence of the German Landsturm, (the Home Guards,) in the fighting in Belgium shows that Germany is reaching her maximum effort. It will be all that her organization can accomplish for the rest of the fighting to make good losses and maintain the present strength of her forces at the front. Their successes must now depend, not upon actual numbers, but upon the efficiency with which they can use their strength in the field.

The somewhat inactive campaign of the Allies shows that their plan of operations is controlled by an able soldier, thoroughly supported by the authorities of the country. Such strategy causes dissatisfaction to the average citizen, who has little idea of the importance of training and equipment upon the fighting strength of an army. The Allies found themselves attacked by armies thoroughly trained and equipped. The only wise thing for them to do is to fight for time in order to bring their forces to an equal or a better condition of preparedness.

This is especially hard for an American to appreciate. In all of our wars our people and our newspapers have urged prompt action. Volunteers have been rushed to the front with only a couple of months of training, and have been sacrificed by the thousands without commensurate advantage to the country.

The first stage of the German invasion of Russia has now ended with a defeat at both ends of their line. While the Germans were keeping the Russians busy in the north, they hoped for a strategic move by which the Austrians would debouch in force from the Carpathians and crush the south flank of the Russians. The German move was checked on the Vistula, while their left flank was beaten at Moscow. The Austrian attack at Sambor and Stryi, which is part of the same great battle, has also been repulsed. The claims of both sides to successes along the centre of the line seem to mean that the situation here has not resulted in material advantage for either.

The Russians have thus succeeded in defeating this first effort to break through their line of resistance. It seems inappropriate, however, to speak of the Russians as having gained a great success, when they have everywhere been driven out of Germany, while the Germans still occupy Russian territory twice as long as Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut put together.

The Germans can stand many reverses, such as that reported at Warsaw, before the advantage in the fighting in this theatre of operations can be said to have passed to the Russians. While every natural advantage lies with the Russians, the superior German preparations enabled them to get the jump on their opponents. The Russians may win in the end, but it will take time for them to overcome this first advantage of their adversaries.

CZAR MAY FREE ITALIANS.

Offers to Release Captured Soldiers of That Nationality.

ROME, Oct. 24.—The Russian Ambassador to Italy has notified the Italian Government that Emperor Nicholas, desiring to give Italy a further proof of his friendship, is ready to set at liberty all Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality taken by Russian troops in Galicia.

He offers to send these men to Italy, on condition that the Italian Government does not return them to Austria.

The Czar's proposal has aroused much discussion. Premier Salandra, in response to the proposal, informed the Russian Ambassador that Italy highly appreciated the sentiment which inspired the Emperor, but added that the proposal implied a delicate question of law which first must be solved. He pointed out that, owing to Italy's neutrality and her internal laws, it would be difficult to fulfill the condition laid down by Russia, as any foreign subject in Italy, unless guilty of crime, was entirely free, the Government having no power to prevent him from crossing the frontier.

The Premier said, however, that the matter would be submitted to the Italian Diplomatic Board, which was competent to decide questions of an international character.

The Giornale d'Italia, commenting on the Russian proposal, says that no Minister can lend himself to overthrowing the fundamental principles of Italian law. It declares that the Emperor's proposal virtually means that the Italian Government should submit the prisoners to a special watch, and prevent them, even by force, from crossing the Austrian frontier; in other words, that the Italian Government should replace the Russian Government in keeping and caring for Austrian subjects of Italian nationality who have been made prisoners by Russia.

The paper denies that Italy has opened negotiations with Austria regarding the Russian proposal.

RUSSIANS WON BY RISKS.

Invited Attack on Warsaw—Fierce Fighting in Galicia.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Describing the recent fighting, the Petrograd correspondent of The Post says that the Germans had determined to cross the Vistula in the neighborhood of Ivangorod, where the river is a quarter of a mile wide.

"They pushed near enough to the fortress to bombard it with heavy guns," the correspondent says, "but they caused small damage and the bridges were entirely unharmed. Doubtless they may have omitted to destroy the bridges hoping to utilize them for crossing, but this omission greatly facilitated the Russian advance. The garrison of the fortress joined the field army in driving back the German forces at this point."

The correspondent adds that this action is another instance of the daring strategy of the Russians in taking enormous risks to obtain a desired end, risks which Russia can afford because she has limitless forces of men to call upon, but which countries like England and France cannot afford.

"Russia already has won three battles, Galicia, Augustowo, and Warsaw," says the correspondent, "each time by an enormous risk consciously taken, and each time the enemy has trumpeted a great victory at the precise point that a risk was taken, until the final result opened the eyes of the German strategists to the real nature of the Russian tactics. In Warsaw the battle risk consisted in laying the capital city open to capture, and in the battle near Ivangorod the risk was the extreme danger of the Germans breaking through the centre of the Russian line."

Telegraphing from Vladimir, in the Russian Government of Volhynia, under date of Wednesday, the correspondent of The Times says:

"A battle which for numbers engaged and the bitterness of the fighting is probably one of the greatest of the present war is now raging on the line from Sambor, along the River San to Przemysl and Jaroslaw, and then to the southward. I traveled over a distance of about sixty-five miles, in the rear of and parallel to the Russian position, on which, at all points, cannonading was terrific and uninterrupted, the battle having lasted for eight days.

"It is difficult to get details, but it appears that the Austrians started the attack at Sambor, but were thrown back by vigorous Russian counter-attacks. Then a concentration of Austrian corps attempted an advance against Lemberg with the object of bisecting the Russian line. This attack was defeated with heavy Austrian losses and the capture of 5,000 Austrian prisoners.

"Toward Jaroslaw the Germans are co-operating with the Austrians, who took Jaroslaw earlier in the fighting, but the Russians are now said to have recaptured the town."

FINDS TREASON IN TILSIT.

German Court-Martial Sentences Telegraph Inspector.

TILSIT, Oct. 8.—John Lingenau, Inspector in the Telegraph Office here, was condemned by court-martial today to ten years' imprisonment for high treason, committed during the Russian occupation of Tilsit.

The Russians upon their arrival were most anxious to learn the location of the underground cable from Tilsit and subjected the director of the telegraph office, Herr Pappendick, to a close cross-examination. Pappendick most valiantly and patriotically denied all knowledge of the cable, but Lingenau stepped forward uncalled for and endeavored to tell the Russians that Pappendick had been working on the cable but a short time before. Other officials crowded him away from the Russian officers, and so probably saved the life of Pappendick, who later managed to get out of Tilsit to safety.

The Russians through Pappendick's courageous attitude were unable for some time to find the cable, and although telephone and other wires were cut Tilsit remained in communication with the German armies for some time after the occupation.

NEW ENVOY AT PETROGRAD.

Ambassador Marye Reports an Uneventful Trip Through War Zone.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 24, (Via London.)—George T. Marye, the American Ambassador to Russia, and Mrs. Marye arrived at Petrograd today from London by way of The Hague, Berlin, and Stockholm. The Ambassador was accompanied by his secretary and Consuls Ray and Baker.

Although the party passed through several war threatres the Ambassador said the journey was uneventful. Barring a short delay on the German frontier, a two days' rest at Berlin, and a three days' stay at Stockholm, the party came through direct. No naval activity was noticed in the Baltic Sea.

Ambassador Marye is in good health and ready immediately to commence his duties. The American Chargé d'Affaires, Charles S. Wilson, and a number of prominent Russian officials were at the railroad station to greet the new envoy.

SPARTAN RUSSIAN COLONEL.

Kissed His Dead Son and Continued Giving Orders to Troops.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 10.—The Russian Journal Sviet tells the following story of the Spartan conduct of Col. Lopoukhine. He was listening, after the first great battle in Galicia, to the reading of the report of his regiment's casualities.

"'We have lost 200 killed and wounded,' he was told.

"'How many soldiers killed?' demanded Col. Lopoukhine.

"'So many.'

"'How many officers killed?'

"'Only one.'

"'What is the name of this officer?'

"'Lieut. Lopoukhine.'

"Not a muscle of Col. Lopoukhine's face moved.

"'Where was the officer killed?' he asked.

"The place was indicated. He went to the body of his dead son, dismounted from his horse, kissed the forehead and lips of the child, made the sign of the cross, remounted, and continued giving orders."

BRITISH LAVISH AID ON WAR SUFFERERS

Prince of Wales's Fund Now Nearly $17,000,000--Part Will Go to Relieve Belgians.

TIMES COLLECTS $2,500,000

Other London Papers Raise Large Sums — Response to Some Appeals Greater Than Necessary.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The private subscriptions being raised in England for war purposes have reached remarkable proportions.

The National Relief Fund, known as the Prince of Wales's Fund, today totaled more than $16,930,000. Part of this sum will be devoted to the relief of suffering caused by the war in Great Britain to soldiers' dependents and through unemployment, and a liberal grant will be made for the relief of Belgian sufferers.

The Times's Fund for sick and wounded already amounts to more than $2,500,000. Five hundred motor ambulances for use in France have so far been purchased with this money, while 200 private cars have been donated for the work. All of this fund not expended for cars will be given to the Red Cross Societies.

Queen Mary's fund for providing work for women has reached nearly $400,000.

The Daily Telegraph has raised nearly $200,000 for the Belgians in shilling (25 cent) subscriptions in the few days since the fall of Antwerp, while The Pall Mall Gazette had previously turned over to the Belgian Minister in London $125,000 from its subscribers.

A fund for wounded and needy Indian soldiers, started a few days ago by British who formerly lived in India, now amounts to $275,000.

Princess Mary's appeal for money to purchase Christmas gifts for the men at the front has yielded nearly $90,000, and the readers of The Daily News have spent $5,000 for Christmas puddings.

In response to Queen Mary's appeal to women for 300,000 belts and the same number of pairs of socks, 10,000 of each are being shipped to the front daily.

The Grand Duke Michael's attempt to obtain 250,000 pairs of gloves and the same number of pairs of mittens for the British troops is meeting with equal success, as also is Lady French's request for mufflers.

When the announcement was made recently that the troops in the British camps were suffering from an inadequate supply of blankets because the factories were unable to fill the regulation army style orders fast enough, so many thousands of blankets from private homes poured into the various committee headquarters that it was necessary to issue an appeal requesting the the people to stop sending them.

In addition to the voluntary efforts mentioned, every regiment has a corps of workers at home, busy supplying its needs. The advertisement columns of the newspapers are filled with notices from officers' wives as to what are the particular needs of the men, and recently there have been frequent announcements that the supplies have exceeded the demand.

AMERICANS STILL IN NEED.

London Committee Appeals for Funds for Citizens Abroad.

A report of the activities of the American Committee in London, of which Ambassador Page is the Honorary Chairman, was made public here yesterday. The committee still has a great deal of work on hand, and an appeal is issued for contributions, which should be made payable to the "Treasurer of the American Committee in London," and can be remitted to the New York Trust Company, 25 Broad Street.

The committee's work for stranded tourists has already been described in cable dispatches. Of the new work, the report says:

"The large number of American families in Europe connected in minor capacities with the American export trade are now plunged into great difficulties. The terrible drain upon all European peoples for their own countrymen throws the burden of our own citizens absolutely on our own hands.

"An increasing number of cases are thus arising, especially those involving women and children who are unable to find resources of even remote banking order, and which do not fall within the loan fund limits. To render them assistance our resources are being taxed to the utmost; we must continue throughout the war, and therefore the greatest anxiety has arisen in the committee over the necessity to provide further sums for the Benevolent Fund.

"We bring our benevolent work earnestly to your attention, and trust that, as we have been of some slight service to you in the past, you will, if you are able, respond by enabling us to perform kindnesses to others less fortunate than yourself. We should be grateful for all contributions. All checks, money orders, and express orders should be made payable to the Treasurer of the American Committee in London, or you can remit to the New York Trust Company, 25 Broad Street, New York, for account of the American Committee."

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY IN BOSNIA

Montenegrins and Servians Tell of Austrian Defeat, but Vienna Also Reports Success.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A message received in Rome from Scutari says that the Montenegrins have defeated the Austrian attempt to turn their right wing along the River Drina, according to a dispatch from the Italian capital to the Exchange Telegraph. The battle lasted two days, and the Montenegrins claim to have killed 1,000 Austrians and to have captured one battery.

The Montenegrins lost 170 men killed and the Montenegrin General, Volvovich, was wounded.

NISH, (via Bondon,) Oct. 24.—A semi-official statement given out in this city today declares that on Oct. 20 the Austrians attacked the Servian and Montenegrin troops along the entire Bosnian front. All these onslaughts were repulsed, and some of the Austrian columns which had made counter-attacks against the Servians were compelled to retreat in disorder. In the pursuit of these detachments Servian troops advanced for some distance.

At all other points on the front the situation remains unchanged, the statement continues. The Austrians from time to time have opened artillery and infantry fire, sometimes vigorously and sometimes feebly, against the Servian positions at Gutchevo, Mitrovitza, and in the direction of Belgrade.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 24.—A dispatch from Vienna brings the following official announcement by the Austrian Government under date of Oct. 23.

"Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern frontier districts in East Bosnia that were without offensive works were defeated on Oct. 22 after a severe battle lasting three days, in the region of Nokro, and forced to retreat hastily. Details will follow later, as the results of the pursuit are not yet known."

The report of the battle was signed by Ordnance Master Potiorek.

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Women's Distinctive Day-Time & Evening Gowns



Values That Excel Any Ever Before Offered at

25.00

Some of the Gowns Have Sold in Regular Stock Up to $69.50.

This collection of gowns has been assembled from the regular stock—two or three of a kind in the season's favored materials, colorings and styles. These gowns possess the unusual and different features characteristic of Bonwit Teller & Co. productions.

No Approvals — *Gowns of Georgette Crepe, Chiffon trimmed with velvet, Charmeuse, Crepe de Chine, Velvet combined with satin.* — *No Credits*

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Trimming of Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)

35.00

Regularly 55.00

The new choker collar short coat suit of gabardine in the favored shadings. Collar, cuffs and trimming of Hudson Seal.

Tailleur Cloth Suits 25.00 29.50 35.00
Fur Trim'd Velvet and Corduroy Suits, 39.50 45.00 59.50

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's Silk Chiffon Velvet Suits

Trimmed with Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat)

69.50

Regularly 89.50

Button to neck coat, with very large canotier fur collar and belt, jet ball buttons, closely set flare skirt, with side apron panels. In black, graphite, wisteria, tete-de-negre.

SPECIAL SALE MONDAY

Women's Blouses

Crepe de Chine Tailleur Shirts
A collection of chic, strictly tailored models with choker, fan plaited, flare and Picadilly collars 5.50

Georgette Crepe Blouses
In flesh pink, navy blue and brown over chiffon, front and collar of thread lace 8.90

Unusual Costume Blouses
Georgette crepe in the new sand and putty shades. Chiffon trimmed with fur. Also French handmade Blouses of lace 14.50

Misses' Department

THIRD FLOOR

Unusual and Typically Youthful Apparel for Misses and for Small Women.

Misses' Tailleur Suits
Smart styles, in gabardine, serge and broadcloth. Sizes 14 to 18 ..... 25.00

Misses' Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits
Exclusive chic models, in velveteen, also in broadcloth. Sizes 14 to 18 ..... 45.00

Misses' Dresses
Simple models of serge, charmeuse, compose materials and velvet and charmeuse. Sizes 14 to 18 ..... 18.75

Misses' Top Coats
Correctly styled models, in the favored fabrics and colorings. Sizes 14 to 18 ..... 25.00

A VERY UNUSUAL SALE OF

Crepe de Chine Negligees



10.75

Regularly 18.50

Accordion plaited crepe de Chine, with deep Empire and coat effect of fine shadow lace. Wide ribbon ties.

Crepe de Chine Undergarments

Exclusive & Unusual Models

Crepe de Chine Nightgowns
Short Empire or straight line models; plain or handsome lace back and front 4.95

Crepe de Chine Combinations
Short bodice effect back and front. Knickerbocker drawers 2.95

Crepe de Chine Underbodices
Cap sleeve models, trimmed with galloon lace and picot edging 1.95

ANNOUNCEMENT

Now in regular stock a complete assortment of the most popular corset introduced by this shop.

The "Deauville" Corset

Cotton Tricot 3.75 Silk Tricot 9.75

Originations

An admixture of the feminine and masculine is a "Picadilly" collar of buff and white organdie, with jet buttons and moire tie, 1.75.

* * *

A smart collar and cuff set is of Georgette crêpe in flesh pink or maize, 1.00.

* * *

The "Picadilly" set consists of the typical English collar set on a large vestee of hand embroidered organdie, with an edging of Valenciennes lace, 4.50.

* * *

Bodice guimpe, with attached fan plaited choker collar of organdie. Closes with small black satin buttons, 2.95 and 3.95.

* * *

Colored Neckwear of organdie in delicate tints—a smart vogue, 3.50 and 4.25.

* * *

Margot lace forms a high choker collar with a fan flare and wrist cuffs, trimmed with moire ribbon. The set 5.50.

* * *

A set of Georgette crepe includes daintily hand embroidered collar, revers and cuffs, in flesh pink or white. 5.95.

* * *

Distinctly unusual is a bodice guimpe of Margot lace with large flare collar and vestee of cafe au lait charmeuse. 10.50.

* * *

The "Beau Brummel"—a new collar and vest of white faille silk, bound in blue and embroidered in grape motif. 7.50.

* * *

Double fold Georgette crepe collar attached to soft draped revers of Alencon motif lace. 6.50.

* * *

Extremely high Choker collar of margot lace finely plaited and closing with small black satin buttons.

* * *

Cordelieres — a late Paris novelty with varying pendants of unique design. Upwards from 1.95.

* * *

Velvet party boxes, an entirely new conception of this mode. Victoria type with fine gilt fittings, mirror and velvet purse on chain, 6.50.

* * *

New ideas in coiffure combs, highly polished demi-amber —the Espanol, the Casque, the Sans Gene, 1.75.

Correct Fashions in
Women's Furs and Fur Coats

Trimmed Caracul & French Seal Coats
Collars of Fitch, Kolinsky, Ermine.
58.00
Made from prime selected pelts. Full flare model with brocade lining.

Hudson Seal Coats
Select dyed muskrat pelts, full flare model 75.00

Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats
Smart model, with collars of skunk, Kolinsky or chinchilla-squirrel 95.00

Moire Caracul Coats
Shirred back model, 45 inches long, Flat, lustrous pelts 110.00

Reproductions of Paris Fur Coats
Novelty styles, 42 to 52 inches long. Contrasting fur collars 145.00

The "Wholeskin" Scarf, consisting of entire animal of real blue fox dyed blue fox, black, red, cross, taupe, white and sitka fox.

Baum Marten Fox Sets
"Wholeskin" fur scarf 22.50
Barrel muff to match 35.00

Dyed Blue Fox Sets
"Wholeskin" fur scarf 45.00
Barrel muff to match 50.00

The Vogue of Velvet in
Women's Day-Time & Evening Coats



Fur Trimmed Chiffon Velvet Evening Wraps, long Cossack and Flare Coats, in unusual and exclusive models.
69.50 85.00 125.00

Plush Coats for afternoon wear 49.50 to 97.50

Day-Time and Sport Coats of corduroy in all colors.
13.75 29.50 45.00

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

Women's Utility Coats

29.50

Five distinctly smart models, limousine and Cossack effects, in heather mixture, zibeline, broadcloth, chevron cloth, some fur trimmed. Silk lined.

SPECIAL SALES MONDAY

Women's Dress Accessories

French Kid Gloves
One or two clasp, overseam or pique. In white with self or black stitching and new tan shades 1.00

16 Button Length Glace Gloves
In white, made from selected skins. Large or small arm size 1.95

Embroidered Glove Silk Vests
A very special value. Pink or white. Reinforced 1.95

Silk Hosiery in Shoe Shades
Pure thread silk, lisle garter welt and soles ..... .95

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose
In black, white and various shades, with clox of self or contrasting shades 1.25

Later-Day Fashions in Distinctive Chapeaux
FOR WOMEN, MISSES & GIRLS



Accurate replicas of French hats and original productions from the Bonwit Teller workrooms which reveal the latest trend of the millinery mode.

Trotteur Hats 8.50 to 15.00
Formal Hats 18.00 *upwards*
MOURNING MILLINERY
A specialized feature:—Mourning hats reproduced from the latest French models.

GERMAN RECRUITS FACING THE BRITISH

English Official Report Says They Show Signs of Exhaustion.

BUT ARE FIGHTING BRAVELY

Scouts Particularly Fearless—Germans Now Using Obsolete Ammunition.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Another descriptive recital of occurrences in the North of France, from an eye-witness attached to the British General Headquarters, was issued by the Official Information Bureau today.

It is dated Oct. 17, speaks of the fitness of the troops, and says that "the fact that we are steadily advancing and that the enemy is giving way before us has proved a most welcome and inspiring change." Continuing, the report says:

"This is not the only advantage we possess over the Germans, for we still hear from prisoners that their advance troops, at any rate, are short of food and exhausted by continual outpost work. We can afford to give our troops more rest, and there is no lack of food. Many of the men opposed to us at the present time have had only two months' service, and some of our prisoners declare that they will not expose themselves in the trenches. Nevertheless, the enemy in front of us is fighting well and skillfully and showing considerable powers of endurance. They generally contrive to remove their wounded and often to bury their killed before they retire, and their escape is often facilitated by the numerous deep ditches in this country.

Germans Wear Belgian Uniforms.

"Many of their cavalry patrols are wearing Belgian uniforms, a practice which is not excusable on the ground of any lack of their own.

"An incident which occurred Oct. 13 shows the resource and bravery of some of our enemy's scouts. A detachment of German artillery was retiring, and from time to time coming into action. An officer of one of our flank cavalry patrols had been standing for some minutes under a tree, when he noticed a fine wire hanging down close to the trunk. He followed the wire upward with his eye, and was astonished to see one of the enemy in the tree. As he drew his revolver and fired the German dropped on to his head, also firing. The British officer was stunned, and when he came to it was to find himself alone, with the peak of his cap blown away and his uniform covered with blood which was not his own.

Germans Use Old Ammunition.

"As the campaign goes on the tendency of the Germans to rely on their splendid war material with which they have been so amply provided, rather than on the employment of masses of men, has become more marked. There are now indications, however, that their supply of material is not inexhaustible, and the significant circular of the Prussian Minister of War enjoining a careful search of battlefields for equipment, and even the collection of empty cartridge cases, has been quoted in a previous letter. This circular seems to have been prompted more by necessity than by habits of economy, for in the recent fighting both gun and rifle ammunition of old patterns has been found in trenches evacuated by the enemy, on their dead, and on prisoners. Among the latter are Mauser cartridges similar to those used by the Boers in the South African war."

The narrative then quotes from pamphlets dropped by German airmen summoning the French to surrender on the ground that they are only pulling chestnuts out of the fire for the English, after which it continues:

"Apart from these endeavors to influence the enemy news of a sort is disseminated among the German soldiers by means of a special military newspaper called The Patrol, which is published in Berlin. Its historical value may be gauged by the statement made in its issue of Sept. 6 as follows: 'It may confidently be asserted that the resistance of the active army of the French has been overcome. The reserve troops and new formations will no doubt give our heroic efforts plenty to do as they advance further.'

"After three weeks more of fighting, however, the facts must have convinced the German troops that this assertion was not justified."

A Disgusted Letter Writer.

The writer of this report then gives passages from captured German letters which indicate anxiety concerning the result of the fighting. One of these, dated Sept. 27, contains the following passage:

"Today we got papers from the 1st to the 5th of September, and it is really painful to read of the boastful announcements of our march on Paris, for we are no nearer Paris now than we were then. I do not know whether you realize this, but there is no use of trying to hide it."

The narrative, after saying, "Information recently received corroborates the impression already gained that the enemy's troops suffered severe privations during August and September," and giving extracts from letters to confirm this, concludes with these words:

"There is no doubt that the Germans have to a great extent recovered from the conditions implied in the above letters, but their forces are by no means what they were."

GERMANS' UP-TO-DATE GUNS

Recoil Absorbers on Field Pieces Almost Double Their Efficiency.

The marvelous effectiveness of the German artillery is commented upon in The Army and Navy Journal of yesterday.

"Aside from the extraordinary power of their guns," says The Journal, "the efficiency of the German artillery shown during the present war is due to the idea first developed by the Germans of massing their artillery close to the front. The old idea that large bodies of infantry must support artillery was abandoned by the Germans as early as 1870, when they learned the advantage of bringing to bear upon the enemy a powerful artillery fire while he was waiting for his artillery to come up. The French learned the efficiency of this method of attack at Sedan, where the German artillery rushed to the front and by its destructive fire compelled Napoleon III. to surrender his army to prevent further slaughter. The shrapnel fire in the present war has been fearfully destructive, as the daily reports from the battlefield have shown.

"The general type of field gun now in use in the United States and France, as well as in Germany, was the result of careful tests by the Germans ending in 1896 by the adoption of the expedient of detaching the gun from the carriage, so that in recoiling it will not carry the carriage with it. A still further improvement adopted in 1906 was in lengthening the recoil to sixty inches. Instead of being carried on trunnions the gun lies in a trough, called a cradle, and the recoil is taken up by a buffer consisting of a piston moving in a cylinder filled with glycerine, which, under the pressure of the recoil, passes through small holes in the piston head, thus gradually taking up the recoil and permitting the gun carriage to be held in place during the firing by a spade-shaped trail that penetrates the ground and holds the carriage firm. The gun is brought back into position by a long elical spring that is compressed in the recoil. The movement up and down is obtained by trunnions placed on the cradle, which is controlled by an elevating screw. A pivot on which the gun is mounted permits it to swing from side to side. As the carriage does not move, the gunners, who sit on the carriage on the right and left of the gun, remain in their places during firing, one watching the target through the telescopic sight and keeping the gun pointed at it by means of the azimuth screw, and the other determines the range by raising or lowering the gun by the elevating screw.

"The guns are protected by hard steel shields of sufficient thickness (one-sixth of an inch) to turn rifle and shrapnel bullets. The field gun shell, three inches in diameter by nine inches in length, weighs fifteen pounds."

Mules and Horses for Allies.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Eight hundred horses and mules are being shipped from here to Bordeaux for the Allies. The animals were loaded aboard the British steamer Angelo Bolivian today.

MAISON MAURICE

Importers

GOWNS MILLINERY FURS

FIFTH AVENUE & 43d STREET

NEW YORK

The Vogue of the Season—

Fur-trimmed Outer-dress Fur Coats and Small Furs

WITH Fur the *dominant note* in the most fashionable apparel for every kind of wear—from the smart *Tailleur Suit* to the most gorgeous *Evening Gown* and *Wrap*—unusual interest centres about the MAISON MAURICE display of Fur-trimmed Apparel and rich Furs.

In this comprehensive collection exquisite taste is expressed in the choice of Furs: every pelt is of the soft, "draping" quality so essential to the proper portrayal of the latest modes. This fineness of Fur, combined with *rare individuality of style*, imparts to MAISON MAURICE creations the elegance and *chic* which characterize the models of the leading French couturiers. Withal, our prices are *extremely attractive*—

Fur-trimmed Tailleur Suits, $65, $85, $95, $125, up. Fur-trimmed Afternoon Costumes, $65, $75, $95, up. Fur-trimmed Coats, $65, $75, up. Fur-trimmed Wraps, $95, $125, $150, up. Fur-trimmed Evening Gowns, $50, $75, $150, up. Fur-trimmed Hats, $18, $20, $25, up. Fur Hats, $18, $22, $25, up.

Fur Coats and Wraps, Fur Sets, Separate Muffs and Scarfs—at prices which remove Furs from the category of extravagance.

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *5th Avenue*

Special Sales

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY

Purchases on or after Monday, October the 26th, will appear on bill rendered December the 1st

WOMEN'S LACE BLOUSES

Representing the choicest models of the season, at the following special prices.

Blouses of Silk Shadow Lace, with yoke and vestee of fine net; finished with hand-embroidered dots; long sleeves; fancy collar. Special **9.50**

Handsome model in Fine Ecru Net, with embroidered bands, with gold trimming combination; long sleeves; pleated collar. Special **15.00**

DRESS TRIMMINGS

An unusual opportunity to purchase Tunics and Dress Trimmings at extraordinarily low prices.

Spangled Tunics,—Opalescent or Black.... value 25.00, **16.50**

Spangled Bodices,—Opalescent or Black.... value 15.00 to 40.00 **10.75** to **30.00**

Beaded Tassels,—crystal or jet...**10c** to **50c** value 15c to 75c

Spangled Ornaments,—Opalescent or Black.. value 45c to 3.00, **25c** to **2.50**

WOMEN'S GLOVES

Special Values

1-Clasp Washable White Doeskin,—self or Black embroidery. value 1.00, pair **85c**

2-Clasp Overseam Suede; self or Black embroidery. Tan or Brown. value 1.00, pair **85c**

1-Clasp Prix Seam Washable Tan Capeskin. value 1.35, pair **1.00**

8-Button Length Prix Seam Biarritz; White with Black embroidery. value 1.50, pair **1.25**

"A. P." BRASSIERES

An extensive variety of "A. P." Brassieres, made of the finest materials and dainty trimmings, at greatly reduced prices.

Regularly 50c.....**39c**
" 1.00.....**79c**
" 1.50.....**1.15**
" 2.00.....**1.45**
" 2.50.....**1.75**
" 3.00 and 3.50.....**2.25**
" 5.00.....**3.50**

DINNER SERVICES

Interesting Prices

American Porcelain,—Floral border design with gold edge; 101 pieces. value 17.50 **12.00**

Limoges China,—Oriental border decoration and solid coin gold handles; 100 pieces. value 40.00, **27.50**

Limoges China,—green laurel leaf border with coin gold edge and solid coin gold handles; also conventional Persian border; open stock pattern; 101 pieces. value 75.00 **50.00**

ELECTRIC LAMPS

Specially Priced

Solid Mahogany Boudoir Lamps,—10-inch silk shades; any color. value 5.00, **3.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Boudoir Lamps,—10-inch fancy silk shades; any color, value 7.50 **4.50**

Hand-carved Gold Wood Table Lamps,—fancy French silk shade, any color, value 25.00 **15.00**

Electric Table Lamps,—20-inch shade to match; Verde or Empire Bronze finish; three lights. value 20.00, **14.00**

Solid Mahogany or Gold Wood Floor Lamps,—fluted column; 22-inch silk Empire shade with silk fringe; any color; two lights. value 30.00, **16.50**

BLANKET DEPARTMENT

Unusual Reductions

Blankets:—California Wool; Full size.... values 6.00, 9.00, 10.50, pair **5.00, 7.75, 9.00**

Comfortables : — Figured Nainsook with plain borders; wool filled. each **4.50** value 5.50

Japanese Silk in solid colors; wool filled; Old Rose, Pink or Light Blue. value 10.50, each **8.50**

EXTRAORDINARY SALE

$45 to $65 Women's Suits & Dresses at $35.00

About 195 Garments taken from Regular Stock

Comprising discontinued models and broken lots—two or three of a kind; all in the Season's most desirable styles—offered for immediate disposal at the Remarkably Low Price of $35.00

NO CREDITS —— NO C. O. D's. —— NO APPROVALS

80 Tailored & Fancy Suits

The Styles include Novelty Fur Trimmed and Short Coat models; Military and Three-quarter length models, and Directoire and Redingote styles.

The Materials include Soleil, Gabardine, Broadcloth, Wool Velour, Velvet, Ripple Cloth and Cut Velour.

115 Afternoon & Evening Gowns

Comprising Reception, Dinner and Evening Gowns, Danse Frocks, Afternoon and Trotteur Dresses, and many smart Tailored Gowns.

The Materials include Silk Chiffon, Allover Laces, Silk Nets, Crepe Meteor, Charmeuse Imperial Satin, French Serge and Gabardine.

Very Special Sale of

WOMEN'S COATS AND WRAPS

A large collection of Smart Wraps and Cloaks representing the new flare effects; latest models and materials; at moderate prices.

150 Desirable Street Coats in a large variety of new materials..... **22.50** value 29.50 to 37.50

85 Afternoon Wraps in smart materials; beautifully trimmed and lined..... **35.00** value 49.50

275 Practical Coats of Tweed and Mixed Fabrics; some half lined..... **12.50, 16.50** and **19.50** value 19.50 to 28.00

Unusually Attractive Values

MISSES' SUITS AND DRESSES

Misses' Suits,—Sizes 14 to 18 years; an extraordinary purchase of one hundred and fifty Suits in an excellent assortment of this season's most desirable models. Made of Gabardine, Broadcloth, Serge or Wool Poplin. **19.75** value 27.50 to 35.00

Misses' Suits,—Sizes 14 to 18 years; six new and exclusive models especially made to our order; long, medium or short coats; new style skirts. Made of Broadcloth, Gabardine or Velveteen. **26.50, 29.50** and **35.00** values 35.00, 39.50 and 45.00

Misses' Evening or Dancing Frocks,—Sizes 14 to 18 years; ten models in Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Satin Charmeuse or Chiffon combined with Shadow Lace. White, Light Blue, Pink, Nile or Maize. **18.50** value 27.50

Misses' Serge Dresses,—Sizes 14 to 18 years; in Navy Blue or Black Serge combined with Black Satin; Basque or Redingote models with plain or pleated tunic of Serge over Black Satin. **12.75** value 18.50 to 22.50.

Remarkably Low Priced

CHOICE FUR GARMENTS, MUFFS AND SCARFS

The Fur Department presents the latest ideas in Fur Fashions for the approaching Season, embracing all the new designs in rich and popular Furs and combinations in both Foreign and Domestic makes. An unusually large assortment of choice Fur Trimming at low prices.

SPECIAL PRICES

Persian Lamb Coats made from lustrous skins,—40 inches long; choice of heavy Silk Brocade lining.....**125.00**
Hudson Seal Coats,—selected Chapal dyed pelts; new models.....**95.00**
Black Caracul Coats,—choice skins; collar of Ermine, Russian Fitch or Skunk.....**85.00**
Natural Skunk Muffs,—large size.....**29.50**
Natural Skunk Neckpieces to match muffs.....**18.50**
Black Fox Muffs,—lustrous silky fur.....**25.00**
Black Fox Neckpieces to match muffs.....**22.50**

Noteworthy Price Concessions

DINING ROOM & CHAMBER FURNITURE

Complete Assortments of Fine Furniture, Beds and Bedding.

Dining Room Furniture

Ten-piece Suites,—Hepplewhite model finished in English Brown Mahogany; chair seats are covered in Hair cloth, Tapestry or Leather. regularly 550.00, **425.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model, finished in Brown Mahogany, regularly 683.00 **495.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Sheraton model; handsomely inlaid with Satinwood. regularly 325.00 **250.00**

Ten-piece Suites,—Adam model; fronts of crotch Mahogany; finished in English Brown. regularly 422.00, **350.00**

Chamber Furniture

Five-piece Suites,—Adam model; finished in Brown Mahogany; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. regularly 325.00, **272.00**

Four-piece Suites,—Colonial model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and full size Bed. regularly 308.00, **250.00**

Four-piece Suites,—Colonial model; including Dresser, Chiffonier, Toilet Table and full size Bed. regularly 315.00, **225.00**

Five-piece Suites,—Adam model; including Dresser, Gentleman's Chiffonier, Toilet Table and Twin Beds. regularly 606.00, **495.00**

Pronounced Reductions

PORTIERES & LACE CURTAINS

Portieres:—an exceptional assortment in a combination of Silk and Velour, appropriate for Dining Room, Library or Living Room use. pair **10.50, 15.00** to **19.50**

Odd Lots comprising a wide variety of materials and colors,—to close out. pair **7.50, 12.50** to **27.00**

Lace Curtains:—
Pure Florentine Lace..... pair **18.00, 22.00** and **35.00**
Imported Lace Curtains,—various styles.... pair **4.50, 9.00** to **11.25**
Desirable Sunfast Curtains..... pair **4.50, 5.25** and **7.50**
Imported Madras Curtains..... pair **5.75** and **7.50**

"McCREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Complete assortments of the latest weaves and colors in Plain and Novelty Silks, Velvets, and Chiffons; elaborate novelties in Pompadour Poult de Soie, Gold and Silver Brocades and several original Period designs from the foreign exhibitions, which will be worn at the different style events in November.

18,000 yards of new Fashionable Double Width Dress Silks in a choice assortment of latest evening, reception and street shades; also white or Black, in the following weaves:

High Lustre Silk and Wool Poplin Bengaline. value 2.00, yd. **1.28**
All Silk Crepe de Chine. value 1.25, yd. **88c**
Chiffon Taffeta Souple Brilliant. yd. **1.15** value 1.75
Double Width Dress or Cape Satin. Black only. value 1.50, yd. **90c**

VELVET DEPARTMENT

Double Width Zephyr Weight Black Venetian Chiffon Velvet....value 7.50, yd. **4.85**
Black Chiffon Velvet..value 6.50, yd. **3.75**
Black Dress Velvet....value 4.50, yd. **2.85**
Black Dress Velvet....value 3.50, yd. **2.25**

WOOL DRESS GOODS

All Wool Roman Stripe Suitings,—latest color combinations. value 2.00, yard **1.35**

Scotch Plaid Suitings, suitable for school dresses. value 1.25, yard **85c**

All Wool Dress Serge, in Navy Blue or Black. value 1.00, yard **75c**

Black Satin Finish Broadcloth,—superior quality; sponged and shrunk. value 2.75, yard **1.85**

DOMESTIC RUGS

20% to 33⅓% Reductions

Four special lots from the mills of four leading manufacturers. Every Rug is new and perfect and in the latest Fall designs.

9x12 feet Seamless Wilton Velvet Rugs, woven in one piece; exceptionally durable. value 27.50, **19.50**

9x12 feet Royal Axminster Rugs, in rich Oriental designs. value 30.00, **21.00**

9x12 feet Royal Wilton Rugs, of unusual quality and attractive patterns. Suitable for any room. values 39.50 and 44.00, **31.00**

9x12 feet French Wilton Weave Rugs, in especially choice patterns and colorings. value 60.00, **49.75**

SMALL ORIENTAL RUGS

Considerably Reduced

Shirvan and Caucassian Mats..... value 10.50, **5.75**

Daghestan and Shirvan Rugs,—sizes average about 3x5 feet. value 18.00, **12.75**

Moussoul and Shirvan,—sizes average about 3½x5½ ft. value 20.00 to 25.00, **15.00**

Persian Moussoul Rugs,—average size 3½ x6 ft. value 30.00, **19.50**

Persian Kurdistan and Iran,—sizes from 3½x6 ft. to 4x7½ ft. **25.00** and **32.50** value 35.00 to 45.00

Large assortment of fine Persian Carpet Size Rugs at the Lowest Prices obtainable.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS

Important Sale

Offering unusual values and an extensive assortment of designs.

Superfine Double Damask Tablecloths.
2x2.....value 7.00, **5.00**
2x2½.....value 8.50, **6.50**
2x3.....value 10.00, **7.50**
2¼x2¼.....value 9.00, **7.00**
2½x2½.....value 11.00, **8.50**
Napkins to match.....
22-inch.....value 8.00, doz. **6.00**
26-inch.....value 10.50, doz. **8.00**
Huckaback Towels. Doz. **3.00, 4.00** and **4.75** values 4.00, 5.00 and 6.00
Turkish Bath Towels. Doz. **2.40, 3.75, 6.00** values 3.00, 5.00 and 8.00
Lace Trimmed Scarfs.....**1.00** to **5.00** value 2.00 to 10.00
Pure Linen Tea Napkins,—hand-embroidered corner. value 4.00, doz. **2.50**

Odd Pieces,—Fine Lace Trimmed Linen Centerpieces, Tea and Luncheon Cloths, at ⅓ to ½ less than regular prices.

EMBARGO ON RELIEF OF BELGIANS RAISED

Great Britain, Owing to Ambassador Page's Efforts, Will Let Shipments Go Out.

FOOD TO BE SENT AT ONCE

First Cargo to Leave London for Holland, Tuesday—Lipton Offers His Steam Yacht Erin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—After further negotiations with the British Government through the United States Embassy, the American Commission for the Relief of Belgium has arranged for the shipment next Tuesday of 2,500 tons of cereals on a Dutch boat to Holland, where the food will be sent across the border.

Ambassador Page has also received assurances that the exportation of the other cereals already purchased, which amount to about 10,000 tons, will be permitted, but there appears to be doubt as to whether the British Government will permit further exportations after that, in which case it will become necessary to make shipments from America.

The commission realizes that it will require vast quantities of American grain, and arrangements will before long be completed for an American branch commission to receive contributions of grain and money. Advices from Belgium show that the need of relief is acute, and the commission is making every effort to meet the situation.

Today Robert de Forest telegraphed to Mr. Page $50,000, which was immediately transferred back to America, where it will be used to purchase foodstuffs.

The British Government is naturally loath to give any unrestricted permission for the shipment of cereals to Belgium, because the question of keeping up England's own supply is one of such vast importance, but this reluctance is being overcome by the assurances of the commission to the Government that it will replace the grain already purchased at an early date.

The following letter from the German Governor, Field Marshal von der Goltz, to United States Minister Brand Whitlock at Brussels, has been given out:

In answer to your courteous letter, I have the honor to reply with all respect that I welcome with lively satisfaction the undertaking of the Comité Central de Sécours et d'Alimentation, and do not hesitate formally and distinctly to give assurances that foodstuffs of all kinds imported by the committee under your Excellency's patronage for the use of the civil populace of Belgium shall be kept exclusively for the use of the Belgian populace, that foodstuffs shall hereafter be exempt from requisition by the military authorities, and, finally, that they shall remain entirely at the disposal of the committee.

BARON VON DER GOLTZ.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—It was owing to the urgent representations made to the Foreign Office by W. H. Page, the American Ambassador, that the British Government has given its permission for the raising of the existing embargo on foodstuffs to the extent of allowing ships to depart for Holland with $250,000 worth of food purchased by the American Committee for the relief of Belgium.

Every effort will be made to hasten the dispatch of this cargo, as the slowness of land transportation means that it will probably be ten days before the food reaches its destination.

The first shipment of 2,500 tons of food will leave London next Tuesday by the Dutch steamer Iris, one of five vessels which the American Relief Committee has chartered.

Sir Thomas Lipton has offered his steam yacht Erin to the committee for use as a transport.

Emile Devereux, the Burgomaster of Charlerol, and Emile Buisset, Deputy for that district, arrived in London today and presented to the American committee a formal statement of conditions in the Charlerol district of Belgium. According to the statement, of 900,000 inhabitants within a radius of fifteen miles of Charlerol 500,000 are being fed by organized relief, and the food supplies are almost exhausted.

The Charlerol delegation in the written statement presented, which they request the American people to read, say that, while speaking officially only for the province of Hainault, "We know that much the same conditions prevail throughout Belgium, and we can state from further experience the position of our own district."

Continuing, the statement says that the population of Hainault numbers 1,250,000 persons and that the province is an industrial district, having little agriculture and requiring that 80 per cent. of its food supply be imported. This district was occupied by the Germans early in the war and at the time there was only a small stock of foodstuffs on hand. The German Army imposed fines, to be paid in food. On Aug. 23 the Germans took 220 tons of wheat, forty tons of bread, and large quantities of coffee, sugar, and similar articles. These levies continued until Sept. 6, when the German Governor, Field Marshal von der Goltz, gave orders that they should cease after representations had been made to him as to the desperate plight of the populace. This order went into effect on Sept. 10.

"On our representations," the statement continues, "the German civil authorities also allowed us to purchase from time to time 250 tons of flour from the stores seized by the Germans at Louvain. On five different occasions we obtained this amount. The Germans believed they would be able to continue these supplies from the stores which they anticipated would be found in Antwerp, but, these stores proving small in volume, we have not been able to obtain anything from that source.

"On Oct. 13 the Civil Governor of Brussels officially informed us that the week ending today was the last one during which we could obtain any supplies. He further informed us that the Germans had food only for their own people and that with the exhaustion of the food supplies of Belgium they could do nothing whatever for us.

"They advised us to go to Holland. We applied to the Dutch Government through the Belgian Minister, but were informed that Holland had supplies only for her own needs. We then came to England to join with Messrs. Francqui, Baron, and Lambert in an appeal to your countrymen to assist us in our great need.

"At the outbreak of the war, in the name of the Municipality, we seised all known food supplies in the Charlerol district. Since then we have allowed citizens who could pay to purchase from shops authorized by the Municipality foodstuffs at the rate of half a pound of flour and one pound of potatoes per diem. We have established upward of 100 soup kitchens and relief stations in the Charlerol district, and we are endeavoring to issue rations on the above basis through these stations to upwards of 700,000 persons out of a total of 900,000. Latterly we have only been able to make bread allowances one or two days in the week. We can continue to supply potatoes for another month.

"The industries of our district are paralyzed, our workshops are closed, our money is exhausted. In the whole province at least 800,000 persons from now on must be fed by charity. The rest of the population still has resources with which they could purchase food if food were available.

"If we allow these persons half a pound of bread and one pound of potatoes per day, for charity requirements alone, we must have 6,000 tons of cereals and 12,000 tons of potatoes per month, and we will require nearly as much more to supply those who are able and willing to pay. Although we can sell part of the food supply, payment for it is a matter of great difficulty, owing to the disappearance of gold. We trade alone in municipal notes, which are of little value abroad."

The statement concludes with these words:

"Our people initiated no war; our army has done its best to defend us against overwhelming forces; our people are now on the verge of starvation through the circumstances of war. Our friendly neighbors, the Dutch, French, and English, are debarred from giving the assistance they otherwise would gladly provide. We feel that we shall not appeal to the American people in vain."

Kurzman

Importer

Fifth Avenue & 36th St.

INTRODUCES
CORRECT PARIS STYLE

The Latest Novelty in

Trimmed Hats

"L'Oiseau d'Amour"

made by one of our celebrated Parisian designers in our own atelier.

Novelty Fur Sets

Neckpiece and Muff

in clever conceptions by another of the world famous creators who came to us from Paris recently.

Evening Gowns
Debutante Frocks
Afternoon Dresses

Among the beautiful gowns we are showing are the last models to be imported from the leading Paris houses and many handsome adaptations made in our workroom.

Several New Models

Tailored Suits

An extensive assortment of

Wraps, Coats, Blouses

Reproductions made on our premises have correct style, perfect fit and superior workmanship at moderate prices.

Fur Coats

in all the fashionable pelts

Fifth Avenue and 36th St.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Maillard Luncheon and Tea Room on the Fifth Floor.



Women's Tailored Suits, Dresses, Afternoon and Evening Frocks, Street, Motor and Theatre Wraps

ARE assembled, on the Third Floor, in a profusion of distinctive designs, from the most exclusive European houses, together with a splendid selection of American-made models, composed of the richest fabrics and trimmed with the choicest furs, sanctioned by fashion for the ensuing season. Of special interest are the Evening and Street Coats made on the most approved lines and in sufficient variety to meet the most fastidious tastes, at moderate prices.

A Splendid Offering, Monday, will comprise

Women's Suits,
at $32.50 and 45.00

Entirely new short coat models, in fashionable fabrics and colorings, many of which are smartly trimmed with choice furs,

Actual Values $49.50 to 67.50

Women's Dresses,
at $22.50, 35.00 and 49.50

Street and Afternoon Frocks selected from regular stock, in serge, gabardine, velvet, satin and velveteen, very attractive models,

Actual Values $35.00 to 75.00



Silks and Velvets

WE have arranged for tomorrow, on the Second Floor, another sale of

Imported Black Chiffon Velvet,
at $2.75 a yard

39 inches wide, soft clinging quality; Regularly $5.50 yard

Imported Lyons Satin Charmeuse,
at $1.58 a yard

40 inches wide, in all the new Autumn afternoon shades; also black; Regularly $2.50 a yard.

Black Satin Duchesse,
at 85c a yard

36 inches wide, high lustre, suitable for sleeves and skirts; Regularly $1.50 a yard.

A Glove Event Tomorrow

Of exceptional interest will comprise:

Women's French Glace Kid Mousquetaire Gloves

12 button length, in white, . . at $1.65
Regularly $2.50 pair

16 button length, in white and black, at $1.90
Regularly $3.00 pair

Women's Cape Leather Gloves, . at 78c
One clasp, prix seam sewn, in tan and white; Value $1.00

Men's $1.50 Tan Cape Gloves, - at $1.10
One clasp, prix seam sewn.

Men's $1.50 White Glace Gloves, at $1.10
One pearl button and pique sewn.

Children's $1.00 Gloves, - - - - at 72c
Of chamois, in white and natural, one clasp, prix seam sewn; also tan cape gloves, one clasp, prix seam sewn, with or without fleece lining.

A Sale of Furniture

Monday, consisting of desirable Odd Chairs, Bedroom Suites and Separate Pieces

At 25 to 50% Less Than Regular Prices

Rockers, . . . at $13.50, 16.00
Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin; Formerly $18.75 and 25.00

Wing Chairs, . at $16.50, 21.00, 26.50
Mahogany frames, upholstered in muslin; Formerly $22.00, 30.00 and 38.50

Arm Chairs, . at $18.50, 21.00, 23.50
Mahogany frames, upholstered in Muslin; Formerly $25.00, 30.00 and 33.00

Mahogany Bedsteads, at $16.50 to 35.00
Formerly $38.50 to 70.00

Golden Oak Bedsteads, at $15.00, 18.50
Formerly $33.00 and 37.50

Mahogany Bureaus, at $23.50, 30.00, 55.00
Formerly $30.00, 50.00 and 90.00

Mahogany Chiffoniers, $23.50, 35.00, 50.00
Formerly $29.50, 52.00 and 100.00

Furs and Fur Garments

WE have ready for immediate selection an extensive assortment of the most fashionable furs, ranging from the medium grades to the rarest specimens of Russian Sable, Chinchilla, Ermine, Mink, Broadtail, Caracul and Seal.

Included are Fur Garments for evening, street and motor wear; Fur-lined Coats for Men and Women; Muffs and Neckpieces, Fur Pelts, Misses' and Children's Coats and Sets; Motor Robes and Floor Rugs, at very moderate prices.

Notable introductory values for Monday:

Fur Coats

Women's Caracul Coats, - -	at	$55.00
Women's Bisam Seal Coats, -	at	$59.50
Women's Persian Lamb Coats,	at	135.00

Fur Muffs and Scarfs

		MUFFS	SCARFS
Taupe Dyed Wolf,	at	$27.50	$17.50
Bisam Seal Set, -	"	$29.50	$17.50
Natural Skunk Set, -	"	$42.50	$18.00

Fur Trimmings

Prices based on one-inch width.

White Coney,	Yd. 50c	Russian Fitch,	Yd. $2.75
Black Monkey,	" $1.00	Mink Tail, - -	" 3.95
Skunk Dyed Opossum,	1.15	Kolinsky, - - -	" 4.00
Bisam Seal, - -	Yd. 1.50	Natural Skunk,	" 4.25

Cut to order in any width and length at proportionate prices.



Crepe De Chine Blouse — **Very Special at $5.00**

Entirely New Blouses

FOR Women and Misses, featuring the latest reproductions of Paris models, will be placed on sale tomorrow, at the following remarkable price inducements:

Six Models, at $5.00
Of crepe de chine, as illustrated, also of chiffon and black and white silk laces.

Three Models, $6.25
Of crepe taffeta silk, crepe de chine.

Three Models, $7.50
Of Georgette chiffon, in flesh or white, attractively trimmed.

Two Models, at $8.75
Of silk shadow laces, trimmed with satin ribbon or faille silk.

The Infants' Department

Will place on special sale, tomorrow

Infants' and Children's Dresses,
at $1.55, 2.35, 3.50 and 4.25

Which are exceedingly low priced considering the quality of material and workmanship embodied in the garments offered.

Some are entirely hand made, of soft nainsook and pique and are hand embroidered; others are trimmed with real laces. The styles represented are yoke, empire, Russian and Princess models, in sizes from six months to five years. In regular stock they would sell for $2.25 to 5.75.

Japanese Handmade Wrappers, . at $2.50
Of white silk, with pink and blue flowers; sizes 6 months to 3 years. Regular price $3.50.

Handkerchief Values

SPECIALLY prepared for Monday, that are real economies at these large price reductions:

FOR WOMEN

Initial Handkerchiefs, at 95c and $2.10 doz.
Of pure linen; Values $1.50 to 3.00 a dozen.

Handkerchiefs, . . at $1.50 Box of Six
Embroidered corners, assorted patterns; Value $2.00 a box.

Hemstitched Handkfs., $1.10 and 1.45 doz.
Of pure linen; Values $1.50 to 2.25 a dozen.

Madeira Handkerchiefs, at $3.50 a dozen
Of sheer linen, hand scallop, with initials; Value $4.25 doz.

FOR MEN

Initial Handkerchiefs, . at $1.50 a dozen
Of pure linen; Value $2.00 a dozen

Hemstitched Handkfs., $2.00 and 4.25 doz.
Of pure linen; Values $2.50 to 6.00 a dozen.

The Upholstery Dept.

will offer, Monday, incomparable values in

Reversible Velour Portieres

Open edge style, in the leading decorative colorings at these decisive price concessions:

Reversible Beauvais Velour Portieres,
an exclusive deep pile fabric of subdued lustre, Regular Value $22.50 a pair, - - - at $12.25

Reversible Bordered Velour Portieres,
self-toned design, plain center, Regular Value $22.50 a pair, - - - - at $14.75

And in addition a special sale of

Velour Lounging Cushions,
to match portieres in color, - - - each $1.50

Imported Irish Point Lace Curtains,
at $3.75, 4.50 and 5.25 a pair
Values $6.00 and 7.75 a pair

French Hand Made Lace Curtains,
at $6.75, 8.75 and 12.50 a pair
Regular Values $9.75 to 16.50 a pair

Continuation of the Extraordinary Autumn Sale of Oriental Rugs

Tomorrow and the remainder of the month, at unparalleled reductions in our entire stock, of which the following are excellent examples:

Bokhara, Beloochistan and Hamaden Rugs,
sizes about 2 ft. 6 by 4 ft., at $6.75 to 12.50
Formerly $9.50 to 24.00

Kurdistan and Fereghan Rugs,
sizes about 3 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6, at $11.50 to 19.75
Formerly $22.50 to 35.00

Persian Hall Runners,
3 to 4 ft. wide by 9 to 16 ft. long, $19.75 to 49.50
Formerly $40.00 to 85.00

Iran and Serebend Rugs,
sizes about 4 ft. 6 by 6 ft. 6, at $28.50 to 49.50
Formerly $45.00 to 85.00

Mahal Rugs,
12 ft. 6x8 ft. 8 to 14 ft. 3x10ft. 10, $75.00 to 238.00
Formerly $125.00 to 375.00

Ghoravan Rugs,
11 ft. 3x9 ft. 8 to 15 ft. 9 x11 ft. 5, $95.00 to 288.00
Formerly $175.00 to 450.00

Kirmanshah Rugs,
12 ft. x8 ft. 9 to 13 ft. 7x10 ft. 1, $175.00 to 288.00
Formerly $295.00 to 450.00

Bidjar Rugs,
12 ft. 2x7 ft. 6 to 14ft. 8x9 ft. 9, $178.00 to 388.00
Formerly $285.00 to 575.00

Sarouk Carpets,
10x6 ft. 9 to 13 ft. 6x10 ft. 4, $158.00 to 398.00
Formerly $250.00 to 550.00

B. Altman & Co.

are deeply appreciative of the augmented interest evinced by the public in their enlarged Store. In the various departments of this great building will be found all that is newest and most to be desired in Fashions and Merchandise, marked at prices which cannot fail to command instant and interested attention. The Special Sales which have become a feature of the Store's activities offer incomparable values.

For tomorrow (Monday) the following have been prepared:

10,000 Pairs of Women's Imported Glace Gloves

(short length) in white, black or tan, will afford a really remarkable opportunity at

78c. per pair.

A Special Selection of Smart Blouses

in models and materials that must infallibly appeal to the discriminating woman, will be offered at interesting prices.

Blouses of satin, crepe de Chine, chiffon or lace . . at $15.50

Blouses of crepe de Chine, French crepe or lace . . at $11.75

Lace Blouses, accentuated with black velvet . . . . at $7.50

Crepe de Chine Blouses, semi-tailored . . . . at $3.90

Little Children's Wool Sweater Outfits

(sizes 2 to 6 years)

consisting of Sweater, Drawer Leggings, Cap and Mittens, made of brushed wool in white, Hague blue, castor and Oxford gray, will be offered at the remarkably attractive price of

$4.25 per set.

(Hosiery Department, First Floor)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department (Third Floor)

The Authentic Fashions for Autumn and Winter

are very accurately reflected in the Gowns and Suits now being displayed. Many smart, youthful styles are ready for selection, including Tailor-made Suits featuring the new Russian long coat.

Commencing tomorrow (Monday)

A Special Display of Fashionable Mourning Attire

including Gowns, Suits, Hats, Wraps and Accessories, will be held in the Mourning Department, on the Third Floor.

A Special Purchase of Misses' and Small Women's Broadcloth Suits

(The Coats having fur accentuations)

will be an important offering in the Department on the Second Floor.

Broadcloth Suits with blouse coat . . . . . at $25.00

Broadcloth Suits with new loose belted coat . . . at 28.50

These Suits are in black, navy blue, brown and green; well-made, and incorporate the smart style features of the season.

An Interesting Sale of Women's Coats and Wraps

(all silk-lined)

to be held tomorrow (Monday) and Tuesday, will present a selection of the latest models at most attractive prices.

Three-quarter Coats of black zibeline, with collar of black velvet, at $25.00

Practical Coats of imported mixtures, with collar of natural raccoon, at $30.00

Street Coats of black velour, with fur-edged collar and cuffs, at 34.50

Afternoon or Evening Wraps of black chiffon velvet, with collar and cuffs of fur . . . . . at $46.00

An Important Sale of Women's Crepe de Chine Undergarments

will be held tomorrow and Tuesday at remarkably low prices, considering the excellence of the qualities offered.

Nightrobes . . . . . at $3.75, 4.90, 6.25 & 7.75

Combination Garments (corset cover and drawers) . at 3.90 & 4.85

Envelope Chemises . . . . . at $3.25, 3.90 & 5.25

Corset Covers . . . . . at 2.15, 2.90 & 3.85

Knicker Drawers . . . . . at 2.90 & 3.90

At the same time a Special Offering will be made of

Women's Outing Flannel Garments

comprising

Nightrobes . at 85c., $1.10 & 1.25 Pajamas . at 90c.

2,000 Pairs of Imported Hand-made Lace Curtains

at $3.75, 4.50, 5.50 to 16.00 per pair

will comprise an Extraordinary Offering in the Lace Curtain Department (Fourth Floor), these being about one-half the real values.

Also included in this Sale will be 500 Hand-made Filet Lace Panels (regularly sold at $35.00 to $45.00), which will be marked at

$14.00 & $16.00 each

The extraordinary interest manifested in the

Great Autumn Sale of Oriental Rugs

indicates a keen appreciation of the unusual values now being offered.

Every Rug in this Sale was separately selected by B. Altman & Co.'s New York buyers in their expedition through the Orient. All are marked at prices representing about one-half the real values.

The Sale is being held in the greatly extended Rug Department, which now occupies practically all of the Fifth Floor.

Commencing tomorrow (Monday) an Important Offering in the Silk Department will consist of

Over 12,000 Yards of All-Silk Crepe de Chine

36 inches wide, at the extraordinary price of

95c. per yard.

This offering comprises all the newest colors for the afternoon and evening, as well as white and black.

Several Thousand Yards of Imported Princess Crepe

(all-wool)

in black and a variety of attractive colors, will be placed on sale at the exceptional price of

78c. per yard.

This material is especially desirable for house gowns and simple frocks.

Men's and Women's Silk Hosiery

in superior qualities, specially priced.

Men's Black Silk Half-hose per pair $1.10

Women's Black Silk Hose per pair . . . . 62c.

Women's Extra-size Black Silk Hose . . . per pair 95c.

Women's Black Silk Hose, with double tops and soles, per pair 95c.

Women's Black or white Silk Hose, with openwork instep, per pair $2.00

Also Women's Black Lisle Thread Hosiery with strongly reinforced heels and toes . . . per pair 25c.

A New Collection of Fine Silver Fox Skins

just received, will be offered for selection at prices that are

fully 33⅓ less than usual.

The Silk Department

The display of Choice Silks for afternoon and evening wear is large and very attractive, including all the fashionable weaves and colors.

There is also a comprehensive assortment of rich Imported Novelties, the designs of which are exclusive to B. Altman & Co.

The prices are very reasonable.

Entrances on Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-fifth Street.

All Charged or Paid Purchases (including heavy and bulky shipments) will be forwarded Free of Charge by mail, express or freight to any point in the United States. The methods of shipment are optional with B. Altman & Co. and no discounts are allowed.

All Charged or Paid Purchases not exceeding Twenty Pounds (20) in weight will be forwarded Free by mail to all Territories, Possessions or Foreign Countries where Parcel Post rates apply.

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

Thirty-fourth Street **Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York** Thirty-fifth Street

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Continuing the Year's Greatest Linen Sale

Thousands of Dollars of Splendid Linens

At Reductions of ⅓ to ½

Table Cloths and Napkins
From the best European Manufacturers

Table Cloths
$1.25 to $24.50—Usually $1.90 to $49.00

Napkins
$1.65 to $10.50 per dozen—Usually $2.25 to $21.00

Towels
$2.50, $3.50, $4.20, $5.85 and $7.50 per dozen
Usually $3.00, $4.20, $5.40, $7.50 and $10.50

1000 Embroidered Show Towels
65c each—Reduced from $1.00 and $1.25

Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases
Our famous old-fashioned, hand-woven, homespun pure flax linen, hand hemstitched and sewn, laundered.

Sheets $7.50 and $9.85 per pair | Pillow Cases $2.25 and $2.50 per pair

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Luncheon Sets
$3.75 per set—Usually $6.00

Real Madeira Hand Embroidered Tea Napkins
$4.85 per dozen—Usually $6.50 and $7.50

$10,000 Worth of
Scalloped Table Cloths, Tea Cloths, Napkins, Luncheon Cloths and Scarfs
At About Half Regular Prices

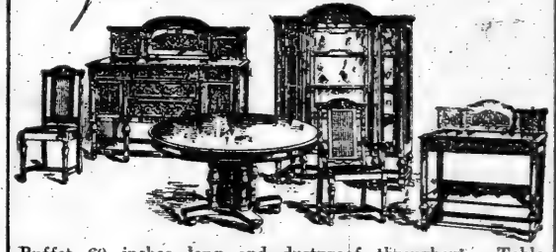
Table Cloths—$4.50 to $6.75
Napkins—$2.12 to $4.00 per dozen
Tea Cloths—90c to $1.38
Luncheon Cloths—$2.12 to $4.50
Scarfs—35c to $3.00

Second Floor

Exceptional Values in

Dining Room and Bed Room Furniture

Jacobean Quartered Oak Dining Room Suite $250.00
10 pieces. Usually $375.00



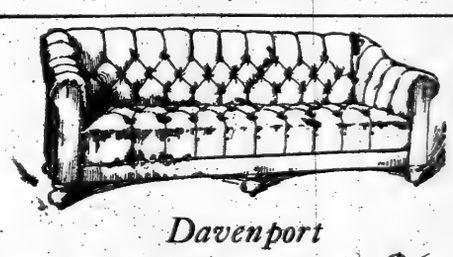
Buffet 60 inches long and dustproof throughout. Table 50-inch top, 8-foot extension. The backs of the pieces are all made of oak, varnished over smoothly and fastened with brass screws. The drawer-work is perfect, the backs being dovetailed together carefully. The Chairs have cane backs and brown Spanish leather seats.

Bed Room Suite $300.00
4 pieces.....Usually $500.00



An elaborate Sheraton design in mahogany or Circassian walnut. Dresser 52 inches long. Chiffonier 44 inches long, with 30-inch mirror. Toilet Table 44 inches long, with three mirrors.

Same Suite, with Twin Bedsteads, $360.00
Usually $575.00



Davenport
90 inches long, full depth; moss and hair; fine denim. Usually $90.00 $65.00

Same in Tapestry, $100.00—Usually $135.00



Library Chair
$35.00
Usually $50.00
An extremely comfortable, full-sized chair with soft seat and back covered with same material.

Sixth Floor

Luncheon or Afternoon Tea
10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Tenth Floor

Murray Hill 9000

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Founded 1826

Cut Flower Balcony
Choice cut flowers, loose or arranged, at moderate prices. Special City Delivery Service.
Street Floor

Exceptionally Attractive Values in
Women's Waists
Including the Latest Models, Fabrics and Trimmings

Fancy Lace Waists (cream color only), under bodice and military collar of black, navy or cream crepe-de-chine..... $5.95

Chiffon Cloth Waists Side pleated front and back, yoke and vest of self colored messaline. Navy, black and tete-de-negre..... $5.95

Lace Model Ecru only, high collar, cuffs and vest of black or cream satin, finished with pearl buttons..... $10.75

Cream Lace Waists Combined with chiffon cloth, the new Ruche collar, front finished with tiny rose buds..... $12.75

Lace Model Standing collar and vest of lace (scalloped edge) outlined with band of chiffon cloth; satin girdle. Black over white, and cream over flesh color..... $12.75

Gold Colored Net Blouses Embroidered in ecru, with contrasting velvet military collar, wrist trimming and girdle..... $16.75

Georgette Crepe Waists (copy of an imported model), shoulder, collar, cuffs and front embroidered, deep fitted outside girdle finished with silver buttons; white and flesh color..... $16.75

Third Floor

Very Special
Silk Petticoats
At Less Than Usual Wholesale Prices
A Manufacturer's Sample Line
Consisting of messaline, satin, silk jersey with messaline or silk jersey flounce, and black wool jersey with messaline flounce.
Also a number of
Lace Trimmed Novelty Petticoats
$1.95 to $5.95
Usual Prices $6.00 to $12.00
Second Floor

French Underwear
A magnificent assortment in sheer batiste, nainsook, linen, chiffon and crepe-de-chine, effectively hand embroidered and trimmed with dainty laces and hemstitching.

Specials for Monday

Gowns—Hand embroidered and lace trimmed, *$2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 & $6.95*

Chemises Hand embroidered, lace insertions and medallions, *$2.45, $2.95 to $4.95*

Drawers—Hand embroidered—*98c, $1.25 & $1.95*

Hand Embroidered Petticoats *$1.50, $1.95, $2.95 to $4.95*

Attractive Specials in
House Gowns & Negligees

Crepe-de-Chine, draped model with large collar.. $8.75
Crepe-de-Chine, Empire model, elastic at waist, hand embroidered collar, lace trimmed..... $12.75
Crepe-de-Chine, loose model, hand embroidered, black velvet trimmed..... $14.75
Very Attractive Brocade Crepe-de-Chine model, elaborately hand embroidered and chiffon trimmed $16.75
Albatross, fitted model, body lined, pleated skirt, waist attractively embroidered and trimmed with fine Val. lace..... $6.95

Two Imported Models
Albatross, straight effect with belt, hand embroidered and lace trimmed..... $5.95
Albatross, Empire model, body lined, elastic at waist, hand embroidered collar and cuffs..... $6.95
Blanket Eiderdown, collarless or with sailor collar..... $2.95 and $3.95

"Elente" Corsets
These corsets are made of especially selected materials from designs originated by us, and under our exclusive control.

Models for All Types of Figures
Coutil..... $5.00 to $8.50
Batiste..... $5.00 to $11.00
Broche or Brocade..... $5.00, $8.50 to $20.00
One Special
"Elente" Imported Model Made of suede, daintily trimmed..... $3.95
Special New Model of Fancy Brocade Medium bust and length Usually $6.00 $3.50
Second Floor

A Sale of Imported Lace Curtains Lace Panels and Lace Bed Sets of Rare Occurrence

Occasioned by the Unusual Conditions Abroad
60 cases of the best foreign made laces that were due here about the middle of August have just arrived
To dispose of these importations as quickly as possible
The Entire Assortment will be on Sale Tomorrow
At ⅓ to ½ Less Than Prevailing Prices
The greatest values in beautiful new Curtains, Panels and Bed Sets we recall in many a year, and it is most unlikely that they will be duplicated for many a year to come.

Lace Curtains	*Lace Panels*	*Lace Bed Sets*
$3.85 to $18.00	*$5.00 to $10.00*	*$5.00 to $18.00*
Usual Prices	Usual Prices	Usual Prices
$5.50 to $30.00 per pair	$8.00 to $17.50 each	$8.75 to $32.00 each

The Assortment Includes
Lacet Arabe, Marie Antoinette, Irish Point, Swiss Applique, Cluny and Florentine Two-tone Ivory. Prices according to quality.

300 Pairs of Velour Portieres
At an Exceptionally Low Price
A special lot made up in our own workrooms, with open edges (the same as made to order), in a selection of the newest colors—blue, golden brown, dark brown, rose, red, dark green and olive green, shown back to back in contrasting shades. Usual price $24.00 per pair..... *$14.50* Per Pair.
Fifth Floor

Splendid Values in
Women's Sweaters

Women's Sweater Vests Made in Scotland—cassimere finish, in a variety of colors. Sizes 34 to 42..... $1.35

Women's Angora and Fancy Weave Sweaters In all the newest shades, with sash to match. Sizes 34 to 42..... $5.00

Women's Heavy Spun Silk Scotch Hand Made Sweater Coats The latest colorings. Sizes 38 to 44..... $20.00

The newest imported and domestic sweaters of cashmere, angora and silk in a complete range of colors and sizes, are being shown in regular stock at moderate prices.
Fourth Floor

Special Values in
Bags & Vanity Cases

Shirred Yoke Bags Inside frame, hanging mirror, gilt and silver ball catch, moire silk lined. Black pin seal, moire silk, chiffon velvet and broadtail. Usually $8.95 $5.00

Flat Oval Vanity Cases Flowered silk linings, 6 fittings and long shirred pocket. Brown, green, rose and blue ecruse leather, also black chiffon velvet. Usually $6.95 $4.50

Fitted Strap Books 7½ inch, six gilt fittings, purse and mirror. Black, navy, purple, green long grain morocco, and black auto leather. Usually $5.50 $3.95

Street Floor

Oriental Rugs
At Extraordinary Reductions in Price

Kirmanshah Rugs
Taken from Regular Stock
At ½ Former Prices
Splendid qualities, designs and colorings; popular room sizes, also a number of odd and extra size carpets.

Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
14.6 x 9.4	$950.00	$475.00
16.0 x 10.10	$600.00	$300.00
17.1 x 10.6	$595.00	$297.50
12.8 x 9.11	$450.00	$225.00
15.4 x 10.8	$650.00	$325.00
16.8 x 10.4	$525.00	$262.50
11.0 x 8.8	$455.00	$227.50
11.8 x 9.0	$395.00	$197.50
14.2 x 9.3	$395.00	$197.50
12.3 x 8.11	$350.00	$175.00
13.5 x 11.1	$530.00	$265.00
11.3 x 8.10	$360.00	$180.00
10.2 x 9.8	$350.00	$175.00
10.2 x 8.10	$345.00	$172.50
11.7 x 8.8	$350.00	$175.00
11.8 x 9.4	$355.00	$177.50
10.9 x 9.0	$375.00	$187.50
10.7 x 9.8	$375.00	$187.50
11.4 x 7.10	$325.00	$162.50
12.0 x 8.9	$345.00	$172.50
12.1 x 10.6	$340.00	$170.00
15.10 x 10.10	$1200.00	$600.00

Fine Persian Rugs
⅓ to ½ Off
(in odd sizes)
Including Serebands, Fereghans, Kurdistans, Shiraz, etc., in a large selection.

Sizes.	Former Prices.	Sale Prices.
10.1 x 4.10	$175.00	$100.00
9.9 x 5.1	$195.00	$125.00
13.0 x 4.7	$225.00	$150.00
9.5 x 5.5	$125.00	$85.00
13.7 x 6.9	$350.00	$250.00
9.7 x 5.3	$175.00	$100.00
13.1 x 5.2	$250.00	$125.00
15.9 x 5.10	$395.00	$295.00
13.0 x 7.2	$475.00	$350.00
18.0 x 7.5	$875.00	$650.00
20.5 x 7.7	$1750.00	$1250.00

Persian Mahal Rugs (room sizes)
Good heavy qualities in very desirable designs and colorings.
$87.50 to $300.00
Usually $125.00 to $500.00
Continuing During This Month the Sale of
Small Size Oriental Rugs ranging from 2x3 feet to 5x8 feet.
Also About 300 Desirable Hall Runners ranging from 3 to 4 feet wide and 9 to 20 feet long.
Fifth Floor

Important Sale of
Women's Dresses
A Manufacturer's Sample Line of
Dresses for All Occasions
Various styles and materials are represented in the assortment, and in some instances there is only one of a kind—presenting the opportunity to secure an exclusive model.
Sizes 36, 38 and 40
On Sale Tomorrow, Monday, At the Very Special Price of
$34.50
Usual price $55.00

Afternoon Silk Dresses and Several Evening Dresses In a number of models and materials..... $27.50

Splendid Selection of Serge Dresses Braid trimmed or fur and combination of satin and serge.
$17.50 to $75.00
Third Floor

Women's Footwear
Exceptional Offerings

Smart Dress and Street Footwear Usually $5.00 $3.95

An Extensive Stock of Street & Dress Footwear Strictly hand made, Usually $8.00 to $10.00 $6.50

The "Myrod" Shoe
A Revelation in Footwear
Special Introductory Price
$5.85
Second Floor

A Very Special Offering of
Fancy Velour Coats
for Afternoon or Evening Wear
Beautifully lined with white brocade and warmly interlined.
Rose *Taupe* *Navy*
Copenhagen Blue *Mahogany*
at the very special price of
$19.50
Usually $35.00
Third Floor

Lord & Taylor "Selected Furs"
Extraordinary Values in
Women's Fur Coats & Novelty Fur Sets

Women's Fur Coats

Persian Lamb Coats	$135.00
Seal-Dyed Coney Coats	$67.50
Black Caracul Coats	$65.00
Seal-Dyed Muskrat Coats	$97.50
Black Pony Coats	$29.50

Matched Fur Sets

	Scarfs.	Muffs.
Natural Raccoon	$16.50	$22.50
Black Fox	$17.50	$25.00
Skunk	$20.00	$35.00
Black Lynx	$25.00	$37.50
Silvered Kitt Fox	$19.50	$38.50

Complete Assortment of Fur Trimmings
By the yard or cut to order.
Third Floor

NATIONAL GALLERY TREASURES REMOVED

Most Precious Paintings in England's Art Storehouse Taken to Places of Safety.

DUE TO FEAR OF ZEPPELINS

Art Dealers and Others Also Send Collections to Bomb-Proof Storage Establishments.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Following the example of some of the great Continental art galleries, the National Gallery here has taken precautions to safeguard from damage or destruction by bombs its most valuable paintings. An official of the gallery today informed a NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that 250 paintings had been removed from their usual places in the gallery. The value of these paintings cannot be computed. Some others still in the gallery may be moved later should occasion arise.

It is also learned that a number of art dealers here have removed valuable works of art from their galleries to bombproof places. They in turn say that numerous persons possessing priceless collections have likewise taken similar measures of precaution.

Some of the pictures removed from the walls of the National Gallery are Raphael's "Madonna degli Ansidei" and "Saint Catherine of Alexandria," Velasquez's "Venus and Cupid," which was badly damaged some months ago by a suffragette, and the same master's portrait of the Spanish Admiral Pulido Pareja; Rubens's "Judgment of Paris," Rembrandt's portrait of himself, Murillo's "Saint John and the Lamb" and "Holy Family," Moroni's "Il Cavaliere" and "Portrait of a Tailor," "The Ambassadors," by Holbein, and the same master's portrait of Christina, Duchess of Milan. The last-named picture is valued at $400,000.

Other pictures removed are Giovanni Bellini's portrait of the Doge Leonardo Loredano, Correggio's "Madonna of the Basket" and "Mercury Instructing Cupid in the Presence of Venus," and Titian's portrait of Ariosto.

The removal of so many paintings has left large vacancies in the galleries. In a number of rooms are seen only a few small paintings. In each room there is a large galvanized iron tank full of water, which will be used in case of fire from bombs.

The interest of hundreds of visitors today centred more in the precautionary measures against Zeppelins than in the works of art themselves. The throng included some Americans, who forgot their grievance over being deprived of seeing the greatest paintings in their eagerness to learn from the guards about the precautions against Zeppelins.

The example set by Alfred de Rothschild of having wire netting stretched over the roof of his house is being imitated by numerous prominent residents of London.

"IRON CROSSES" 3C. APIECE.

Sold in London Streets — Horses and Dogs Decorated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The Iron Cross was today conferred on hundreds of Londoners, but not by the Kaiser. The crosses are imitation German iron Maltese crosses, and were sold in the Strand and other thoroughfares at 2 cents each, including a long piece of yellow ribbon.

They appealed so much to several drivers that they purchased crosses and tied them around the necks of their horses, and when a dog appeared in Trafalgar Square with an iron cross attached to its collar the owner of the dog was congratulated on having such a highly honored canine.

The bands of war-like youngsters who parade the streets on Saturdays when the schools are closed were frequently decorated with crosses by older persons who could not withstand the temptation thus to invest some of their pennies.

VINCENT ASTORS RETURNING.

Sail for Home on the Lusitania—Bring Miss Alice Astor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor and Mr. Astor's sister Alice were among the unusually big crowd of Americans who left Euston today in three trains to embark on the Lusitania at Liverpool. The Astors, who had been here only a few days, stayed with Mrs. John Astor. Their arrival in England was unnoticed, the public having no interest in anything but war news. Mr. Astor said:

"We came over simply to take my sister back to New York with us for the Winter. I have seen nothing of the war, not having been on the Continent, although I would like to have had a glimpse of the fighting in France."

Mr. Astor remarked in a final conversation with his mother: "The Allies are sure to win in the end."

Mrs. John Astor again denied the story that she was going to the front with a hospital corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who had been here for several weeks, sailed on the Lusitania, which also carries Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Lord Ellenborough, Henry and Joseph Duveen, Irvin S. Cobb, H. La Montagne, and Ina Claire, the actress, once reported engaged to Vincent Astor.

The Lusitania is the first liner in several weeks to carry a number of passengers sufficiently great to necessitate three special trains from Euston. She is taking home in the steerage several score American refugees who have just escaped from the war zone.

KITCHENER AGAINST TREATING

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In line with his now famous advice to the British expeditionary force to be courteous, but not more than courteous, to women, Earl Kitchener, Secretary of War, today issued an appeal to the public in which he emphasizes the importance of keeping the army now training in good condition.

This result, he says, will be obtained only by strict sobriety and, while the soldiers are doing all they can to get into condition in the shortest possible time, Lord Kitchener urges the public, both men and women, to aid them in their sobriety by refraining from treating them and by appointing committees in neighborhoods where soldiers are stationed to impress them with the need of temperance and assist them in avoiding temptation.

Best & Co.

Will Hold a Number of

Important Sales Tomorrow, Monday

Emphasizing the fact that in all our Women's and Children's Departments, we are showing large assortments of popular priced merchandise.

A Sale of Velvet and Fur Trimmed Suits

for Women and Misses, Offering Very Remarkable Values—2nd Floor

25.00	29.75	35.00
Velvet Trimmed	Velvet or Fur Trimmed	Fur Trimmed

A wide selection of distinctive models, of fine gabardines, imported broadcloths and English mixtures; prices according to materials.

A Sale of Women's Blouses

9.75

One-Third Less Than the Actual Value.

A charming model of chiffon and Pussy Willow silk combined, in navy, Russian green or tete de nègre, with collar and cuffs of white faille silk.

The Dressmaking Department

On the 2nd Floor

For a limited period will accept orders on a number of exclusive models at these special prices:

Afternoon Dresses of silk	57.50
Evening Gowns of satin and chiffon	65.00

A Sale of 35 Velvet Hats

for Women and Misses—2nd Floor

10.00

The Actual Values are One-Third Higher

Our own distinctive models, no two alike. Plain and dressy hats of imported materials in black and the fashionable winter colors.

An Important Sale of Crepe de Chine Underwear

for Women and Misses—3rd Floor

Of very fine quality, at much below regular prices.

Underbodices	Formerly 1.95 & 2.95	98c	1.95
Gowns	" 5.00		3.50
Petticoats & Combinations	" 5.00		3.50
" "	" 7.50 to 9.00		4.75

A Notable "Best & Co." Policy

In order to maintain our recognized supremacy in children's outfitting, our professional shoppers are, day by day, shopping, examining, buying and reporting on the stocks offered in other stores. As a result of our investigations this fall, we say with confidence that here, now, in this one store, we are showing the largest popular-priced assortments to be found in New York of everything required for Young People's Correct Dress.

Special Values Monday for Girls and Misses

Demonstrating very practically the fact that we are offering the Best Values in the City at Popular Prices

A Sale of Misses' Separate Skirts, 5.00

Lengths 31 to 36 inches (14 to 17 Years)—4th Floor

Of fine men's wear navy blue serge or blue and green wool checks.

Coats, Dresses and Suits

Sizes 14 to 17 Years—4th Floor

Practical Tailor-made Coats in a wide choice of models and materials	15.00
Afternoon Dresses of chiffon silk faille in modish and individual styles	19.50
Tailor-made Suits of imported broadcloths, or plain or fancy cheviots	25.00

A Sale of Girls' Underwear

Sizes 4 to 16 Years—3rd Floor

Offering an opportunity to test our superior merchandise, at much below the regular prices

Gowns.	Regularly 98c to 1.50	75c	85c	95c
Princess Slips.	" 98c " 1.50		75c	85c

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Trade Mark—Copyrighted

A Sale of Little Children's Short Dresses

The Regular Prices of which are at Least One-Third Higher

35c 69c 85c 1.29

Sizes 6 mos. to 3 Years—3rd Floor

A selected assortment of fresh, new machine-made dresses, including a wide choice of styles and materials.

FIFTH AVENUE . . . . . At Thirty-Fifth Street

New York Brooklyn Philadelphia

OPPENHEIM COLLINS & CO

Cleveland Buffalo Newark

34th Street—New York

Unusual and Exceptional Sale Monday of

Women's and Misses' Tailored Suits

About 375 Suits Taken from the Regular Stock

Broadcloth, Gabardine and other fashionable materials, in black and colors, tailored and semi-dress models, including fur trimmed Suits; superior tailoring and linings. Regular values to 39.75 — **25.00**

Fur Trimmed Broadcloth Suits

Superior quality Broadcloth in prevailing colors; trimming of Skunk, Seal and Sable Squirrel. — **35.00**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits

Six original and individual short coat models, attractively trimmed with Fur, in newest colorings. — **48.00**

Unusual and Important Showing of

Women's and Misses' Fashionable Coats and Wraps

Correct models for Street, Motor, Travel, Sport, Afternoon and Evening wear, the season's most fashionable styles, including many fur trimmed.

Travel and Motor Coats of rough mixtures and pebble cheviots	15.00	22.50	29.75	
Sport Coats of novelty wool plush and chinchilla	18.00	19.75	25.00	
Practical Street Coats of zibeline, broadcloth and Bolivia cloth	22.50	29.75	35.00	
Handsome Evening Wraps of chiffon plush and other materials	35.00	47.50	55.00	
Fur Trimmed Coats, various materials	19.75	25.00	29.75	35.00

Important Display of Exclusive Models in

Women's and Misses' Afternoon and Evening Gowns

Just received an interesting collection of distinctive and original gowns, suitable for Afternoon or Evening wear, presenting the season's fashionable materials and colorings.

29.75 45.00 55.00 75.00

Exceptional Values Offered in Misses' Department—Third Floor.

Also suitable for women, 32, 34 and 36 bust measure



Velvet Suit, 29.75

Misses' Suits

Misses' Suits of Broadcloth, Serge and Gabardine; latest styles, various coat lengths. Regular 27.50 values — **20.00**

Misses' Suits of Corduroy, Broadcloth, Gabardine and Poplin; tailored and trimmed models, including fur-trimmed. Regular 35.00 values — **25.00**

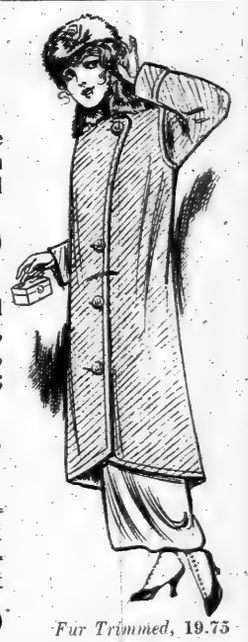
Misses' Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits, late short coat model, smart skirt; in Black, Brown and Green. Exceptional value — **29.75**

Misses' Coats

Misses' Rough Mixture Coats, also Zibeline, in plain colors, several belted and sport models. Regular 23.75 value — **15.00**

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats of Pebble Cheviot, in Navy, Brown and Black, collar of Skunk Opossum; Satin lined throughout. Regular 27.50 value — **19.75**

Coats of Corduroy, Broadcloth, Seal Plush and other fashionable materials, Silk lined throughout. Regular 35.00 value — **25.00**



Fur Trimmed, 19.75

Misses' Serge Dresses

Serge Street Dresses in Navy Blue and Black; various trimmings, distinctive youthful models. Regular 22.50 values — **13.75**

Misses' Afternoon Dresses

Charmeuse and other fashionable materials, including Velvet Coatee effects, in Black and colors. Regular 32.50 values — **22.50**

Very Special Values Offered in

Women's Velvet Hats—Newest Models

Presenting an unusual selection of original and distinctive models, featuring Ostrich and Fur trimmings, in black and prevailing shades of velvet.

7.50 10.00 15.00



Special Attention Is Directed to

Women's Exclusive Footwear

Latest Approved styles of Lace and Button Boots, in desirable leathers and fabrics. *We direct special attention to Lace Boots with Fawn or Gray Buckskin tops.* Patent and Gun Metal Calfskin vamps and heel foxing.

5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00



Special for Monday—Button or Lace Boots with Patent Coltskin vamps and heel foxing, Black, Gray or Fawn, Buckskin and Cloth Tops, light welted sole, Spanish Louis heels. Extraordinary value — **5.00**

BERLIN SWARMS WITH EAGER MEN

Germany Finds No Dearth of Soldiers to Repair Her Losses.

HAS RESERVES YET TO CALL

Survey of Actual Conditions Indicates That England Has Underrated Kaiser's Forces.

BELGIUM A SORE POINT

Public's Anger Stirred by Many Charges of Brutality by Civilians Toward German Wounded.

From a Staff Correspondent of THE TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—After the westward rush of American refugees, an American coming to Berlin from London is an object of curiosity here, and the writer has been continuously besieged with questions as to conditions in England, from Foreign Office officials down to waiters.

"How do the English feel about the war? What does London look like? Are they getting nervous about our Zeppelins?" are samples of the questions asked eagerly, for what little English news is allowed to filter through Copenhagen, Holland, and Rome in the form of scrappy telegrams, is inadequate to give even a distorted picture of conditions in England.

Discretion being the better part of even journalistic valor, however, your correspondent is able to avoid giving information by the simple expedient of demanding it—and it is interesting to check up the number of comfortable delusions, usually fostered by the press, prevalent among the people of both countries about the other. Thus the military correspondents and editorial writers of the London newspapers found ground for optimism in the proposition that Germany had put her last available man in the field, that from now on, by the process of attrition, the German field armies were bound to grow weaker and weaker, while Great Britain, by pouring a continuous stream of fresh soldiers across the Channel, soon would be able to kick the balance in favor of the Allies.

When the Imperial Vice Chancellor Delbrück told the writer that Germany had at the present time between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 men in the field, he might have added that there were several million more in sight. There must be a whole army corps of uniformed soldiers and officers running around loose in Berlin alone. The streets were never so alive with the military even in times of peace. Moreover, the cafés and streets are full of able-bodied men, all registered at the nearest police station, and waiting their call to the colors. I am told that all the barracks in and around Berlin are full of Landsturm soldiers getting a final polish before being sent off to the front, while many classes of the Landsturm have not been called out yet. In speculating on the probable duration of the war, therefore, one must take into account that for many months to come the Germans will be able to put a fresh soldier in the field for every one of Kitchener's recruits.

England's Resources Underrated.

A parallel comfortable delusion is entertained here. Not only the man in the street, but even the well-informed, well-educated German, woefully underestimates the human resources of the British Empire, and considers the British Army as a negligible factor. The fact that Lord Kitchener hopes to lick a new army of 500,000 into shape in six months is well known here, but "it can't be done. Absurd! Impossible!" is the verdict of the average German.

"Where are they going to get the officers?" and "You can't make a soldier in six months" they say. There is also an interesting tendency to make fun of the fighting valeu of the native Indian troops, whose landing at Marseilles received much publicity in the German press. Of the quality and potential quantity of Canadian and Australian contingents, the average German knows nothing and apparently cares less.

On the other hand, there is no evidence that the rank and file of the German people underestimate the magnitude of the conflict or that they expect a walkover. Even enthusiasts and the most optimistic estimate that the war will last at least six months longer, while a year would probably represent the verdict of the thoughtful majority.

The sober editorial comment on the fall of five of the outer Antwerp forts, that "this is a favorable omen that we shall ultimately be successful in accomplishing the heavy tasks that lie before us," expresses the best public opinion here.

Writing in the shadow of the Wilhelmstrasse, it is impossible not to feel that the London press had—honestly and quite naturally—overestimated the Russian factor and pinned too high hopes on the early effect of "Russian pressure." Berlin is not suffering from an attack of nerves caused by the sight of East Russian refugees, for no more are arriving, and the idea that a Russian army might soon be knocking at the theoretical gates of Berlin seems as fantastic to the comfortable beer-drinking Berliner as an invasion from Mars.

Bavarians Aided von Kluck.

While the official news, even of successes, is contained in crisp, laconic dispatches devoid of all picturesqueness of detail and thoroughly unsatisfactory to the Anglo-Saxon mind, (the British Press Bureau is prodigal of live news and human interest by comparison,) there is much interesting gossip, some of it wearing the earmark of authority, to be snapped up here. The writer learned from two well-informed sources that practically the entire Bavarian Army under Crown Prince Rupprecht had been hurried from Lorraine to Northern France to reinforce the German right wing under von Kluck, which was threatened by the wide turning movement of the Allies. The timely arrival of the Bavarians thus explains the apparent sudden check to the Allies and the stretching of the battle lines toward the north.

A German who has many connections in military circles gave the writer what purported to be the "inside story" of the rapid German advance on Paris, the, to Americans, mysterious moves of von Kluck and Buelow and the sudden check and retreat to the Aisne. Here it is:

"After the victories at Mons and Charleroi Gens. von Kluck and Buelow pressed ahead with all possible speed and did their best to force the French to fight, but no matter how fast their troops advanced the enemy seemed to go faster, and von Kluck and Buelow never could get to a fight with them, the French leaving behind a rear guard of some 8,000 Zouaves as food for our cannon.

"Meeting with no opposition worthy of the name von Kluck and Buelow committed the most unnatural error of judgment of assuming that there would not be any, and hurried ahead too fast. But Joffre had been very shrewd and had bunched about ten army corps across their road to Paris. When von Kluck and Buelow to their surprise came in contact with this overwhelmingly superior force there was nothing for them to do but to withdraw to a safe position and hold it until reinforced. The French, however, though outnumbering them allowed them to withdraw without daring to attack."

Praise for French Artillery.

The writer traveled from Hanover to Berlin aboad a train of German wounded coming from the base hospitals at Cologne and Düsseldorf, and gleaned some interesting news from a Captain of infantry who had been wounded by a piece of shell in a battle to the west of St. Quentin.

"The French artillery is good, but there infantry is bad," he said. "There rifle fire is very poor. Their best troops are the Turcos, who are always placed in the van and are just so much food for our cannon. The English, they fight well, but there are not many of them.

"We have not seen any of their Indian troops, but we are not afraid of them. No, we have not seen a single Russian soldier in France or Belgium.

"I tell you we Germans can thank God that this war is not being waged within our own borders. In Belgium there is devastation everywhere. On the other hand, in France the houses are standing in most of the villages. That is because the French inhabitants are wiser and do not attack our soldiers, as the treacherous Belgian peasants have done.

"Of the many pictures that are burned in my mind I will tell you about only one. We came upon a dead French artillery officer. He lay on his back his right hand still clutching his revolver, his left hand a letter addressed to his wife, beginning: 'I think of the dear days of our love together.' It brought tears to our eyes. We sent it to headquarters to be forwarded through the good offices of the American Ambassador, and I hope it reached her safely."

After reading the stories of German atrocities in the London press one expected to find a parallel phenomenon here, and was not disappointed. It is interesting, however, that the writer has not heard of a single case of alleged brutality or atrocity charged to a British soldier, nor for that matter are the French soldiers believed to be guilty of these crimes with the exception of the Turcos, of whom some gruesome stories are told—captured Turcos with strings of noses, ears, and fingers in their possession cut from wounded Germans.

Belgian Civilians Accused.

Most of the atrocity charges, however, are made against the Belgian civilian population and particularly the peasants, though there are also many alleged cases of atrocities committed by French frank-tireurs.

In the lounge of the Kaiserhof the other day half a dozen German civilians were talking among themselves about the alleged brutalities, and it would be impossible to exaggerate their feeling of bitterness toward the Belgians. One of them had just returned from Düsseldorf, and told the others that he had seen "many of our poor fellows there in the military hospital with their ears and noses slit up and otherwise mutilated." These atrocity stories, quite apart from the question of their truth or falsehood, are important as throwing light on the present state of mind of the Germans toward Belgium.

The following atrocity story, with a strong psychological interest, even if viewed as fiction, was told the writer by Dr. Karl Vollmoeller, the poet and playwright, best known in America as the author of "The Miracle."

"A young German officer was struck in the back of the head by a piece of shell and severely wounded. While he was lying unconscious some Belgian peasant women found him and gouged out his eyes. A party of our soldiers caught them redhanded and shot them on the spot. They carried the officer, still unconscious, to the field hospital, where his head and eyeless sockets were dressed. He was then taken to the base hospital, where he regained consciousness. He has not been told yet about the mutilation of his eyes.

"He thinks only the bandage about his head prevents him from seeing. The pain he believes to be due only to the wound at the back of his head. As he grows stronger he talks all the time of seeing his young wife and children soon."

Affidavits of alleged cases of atrocities are being collected by the authorities and duly translated into English for American readers. One of these which came to the writer recently reads as follows:

As our troops advanced in the battle of St. Croix at 7:30 P. M. on Aug. 20, a French civilian with a scythe cut off the ears of a wounded infantryman of our company, who had remained behind near the village. When we saw this we shot the civilian. I swear this to be true. FRANZ FISHER,

(A Bavarian soldier of reserve.)

Such stories as the above add to the feeling of bitterness which the Germans have toward Belgium.

SAY JAPANESE SAVED ROAD.

Germans Intended to Destroy Shantung Line, Tokio Asserts.

TOKIO, Oct. 24, (Cable Dispatch to East and West News Bureau.)—The Governor of Tsingtao had intended to destroy the Shantung Railway before the Japanese army could take possession of it. The quick move of the Japanese army saved the line.

It now remains intact, although it has suffered some damage at certain points.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Very special offerings tomorrow of

Women's New Tailored Suits

bringing to you the modes of the moment and the values of the hour

$40 Tailored Suits *in velvets and other fashionable fabrics* **$29.50**

New short coats, in military and Cossack styles, and medium length models, attractively trimmed with velvet, fur, or broadtail, on collar, cuffs and around hem of coat. The skirt may be either a new circular flare, a ripple, or a straight line model, trimmed to match coat.

$60 Tailored Suits *made of broadcloth and fur-trimmed* **$35.00**

Broadcloth suits in the latest flare and belted coat models, fur-trimmed, with wide circular skirt, some fur-trimmed to match. We have also included at this price a limited number of higher-priced suits, of which the assortments are broken—but they offer really wonderful variety.

Aside from the special price, these

Silk Corduroy Street Coats for Women at $25 (*Value $37.50*)

are distinguished for the fact that they combine three distinctive styles in one model.

It is a unique coat, with long, flaring back, which, by the mere variation of the belt, can be transformed readily into three different styles. For example: If the belt be worn around the waistline or hips, the coat is a decidedly Russian effect. But wear the belt as a scarf, and you have an English effect. And still another effect is produced by omitting the belt entirely.

Green, navy, brown, black, white and beaver. Lined with peau de cygne and interlined

Very special for Monday

Boys' Chinchilla Coats at $5.95

Both Balmacaan and belted back models, double breasted, with convertible collar, and full flannel lined. Very serviceable garments, well made, and guaranteed to give a maximum of warmth and wear. Ages 3 to 10 years.

For Monday only

Boys' Norfolk Suits *Value $7.50—special at* **$5.00**

with extra knickerbockers

Made of heavy, soft corduroy, in smart patch pocket models, the coat khaki lined. A practical garment for school. Brown and gray. Ages 7 to 17 years.

Boys' and Girls' Combination Underwear **85c**

Made of heavy ribbed, fleece-lined cotton, in a Winter weight. Has warmth and durability. Ages 3 to 14 years.

Tomorrow—an extraordinary offering

1100 pairs of Women's $6 Overgaiter Boots at $3.95

The latest thing in footwear

The greatest thing in footwear values!

This is most extraordinary—a selection of overgaiter boots which embraces the most favored combinations of the season. A distinctive model, with light welted sole, plain toe and Spanish Louis heel. The vamp and new heel foxing are of black Russia or patent coltskin, combined with overgaiter of imported Dreadnought cloth in any of the following combinations:—

400 pairs of patent coltskin, with faun tops
400 pairs of patent coltskin, with gray tops
100 pairs of patent coltskin, with black tops
100 pairs of black Russia calf, with black tops
100 pairs of black Russia calf, with gray tops

End of month disposal of The finest Blouses

broken assortments only

Variety the most noticeable feature of the selection as a whole—individuality the chief characteristic of each separate blouse. Of fine silk laces, Georgette crepe, crepe de Chine and chiffon, in white and choice colors.

Were **$39.95** ..... reduced to **$15.00**
Were **$23.95** ..... reduced to **$10.95**
Were **$17.95** ..... reduced to **$6.95**
Were **$13.95** ..... reduced to **$5.95**
Were **$7.95** ..... reduced to **$3.95**

Reductions in Children's Apparel

For children of 2 to 6 years.

$3.95 to $10.95 Winter Coats, now **$2.95, $3.95 and $4.95**

50c to $1.25 Colored Dresses, now **29c, 39c and 59c**

$1.50 to $6.95 White Dresses, now **69c to $2.29**

A most important sale of 200

Women's Dresses

Regularly $25 to $35 tomorrow reduced to

$14.50

in the newest models and materials for afternoon, evening, dancing, and street wear—most of the $35 numbers in only one of a kind.

Dresses of Charmeuse Satin, in surplice waist, draped belt styles, with full three yards circular tunic skirt.

Coat Dresses of velveteen, in the newest of combination styles, with sleeves and underskirt of satin.

Combination Dresses of serge and satin, in Moyen-Age, Redingote, waistline and coatee effects.

Evening Frocks of satin, taffeta, lace and crepe de Chine, in a selection of new pastel shades.

None exchanged—none on approval—none C. O. D.

Tomorrow we reduce 70 Fitted Bags & Suit Cases for Men & Women

A superb selection—no two alike—fittings of Persian ivory, sterling silver, ebony, German silver and gold plate—broken lots—should be sold before noon.

Women's Fitted Bags	Men's Fitted Bags
Formerly $30 to $85	*Formerly $20 to $42.50*
Now $12.50 to $50	**Now $15.00 to $30**
Men's Fitted Suit Cases	**Women's Fitted Suit Cases**
Formerly $75 to $100	*Formerly $46.50 to $125*
Now $35 to $60	**Now $25.00 to $80**

Fine Wavy Switches and Transformations **$7.00**

These have been made up especially for this sale and are most exceptional at this figure. Shown in all shades but gray, and beautifully made. Splendid value.

Sale of Toilet Requisites

Monday & Tuesday Only

Cuticura Soap, per cake	14c
Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder	12c
Pebeco Tooth Paste	32c
Vernas Lotion, $1.00 *size*, **59c**; 50c *size*	32c
Mennen's Talcum Powder	8c
Westphal's Auxiliator, $1.00 *size*	45c
Lazell's Violet Toilet Water, *usually* 75c	39c
Witch Hazel, 15% alcohol, 15c *size*	10c
25c *size*, **18c**; 39c *size*	25c
Absorbent Cotton, highest grade, in 1-lb. cartons, *usually* 33c	25c
Ladies' Rubber Dressing Combs, *usually* 50c	29c
Shower Sprays, with five feet of rubber tubing, *usually* 75c	50c
Hy-G-Nic Bath Brushes with detachable handle, *usually* 95c	65c
Nail Brushes, *usually* 35c *to* 50c	25c
French Tooth Brushes, *usually* 25c	15c
Turknit Wash Cloths, *six for*	25c
Hy-G-Nic Fountain Syringes, with three rapid flow pipes, *usually* $1.25	85c
Hy-G-Nic Hot Water Bottles, No. 2, *usually* 95c	65c
Lamb's Wool Puffs, *usually* 15c *to* 20c	10c
French Toilet Soap, all perfumes, 8 cakes	29c
Domestic Castile Soap, large box, *usually* 15c *cake*	10c
La Espanola Castile Soap, *usually* 10c *a cake*	5c
Manicure Sets, consisting of buffer, nail stick, pumice and enamel. Complete at	10c
Steel scissors and Shears of extra quality, ranging from 3½ to 8 inches	25c
Professional Flexible Steel Files, *all sizes*	10c
Fine Steel Hollow Ground Razors, with black or embossed handles. Widths are 4-8, 5-8 and 6-8, *values* $1.50 *to* $2.50, *at*	75c
"Ivortus" Dresser Clocks, *value* $1.00	65c

No mail or telephone orders filled. We reserve the right to limit quantities.

Three extraordinary sales tomorrow involving the distribution of

500 Misses' Tailored Suits

embracing the newest models, the most modish cloths, the choicest colorings, and the most distinctive departures in design

$29.50 Suits—special at $18.50

and the selection is most varied.

Medium and long coat models, made of imported broadcloth, diagonal cheviot, serge and wool faille, and trimmed with velvet, braid, or broadtail. Black and colors. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

$39.50 Suits—special at $25.00

exclusively fur-trimmed styles.

Short coat models of imported broadcloth; the collar, cuffs and front of coat trimmed with skunk opossum fur. And all the alternatives of choice in skirts. Black and the wanted colors. 14 to 18 years.

$45.00 Suits—special at $29.50

the smartest of fur-trimmed styles.

Beautifully tailored short coat and Cossack models, of imported broadcloth, and Norfolk or smart belted models, of imported corduroy, handsomely lined with peau de cygne. Circular flare, yoke tunic and pleated skirt. In seal brown, Russian green, navy and black. **Second floor**

The greatest corset values in the history of this store, tomorrow

Regaliste Corsets at $2.45 regularly $6 to $20

The lowest priced corset in the lot is $6—most of them are $10 corsets or better—some are worth from $15 up to $20—but not many of any of them!

The facts are these:—The selection is composed of the ones and twos and threes of the great number of styles evolved by the Regaliste people for this Fall. They are overlots from filled orders. Thus the number of corsets in any one style is sharply limited, but the variety of styles is unlimited and

embraces the full range of the newest Regaliste models and materials for Fall—Sizes 18 to 26.

PARK and TILFORD COFFEES

Compare our qualities and prices with others

	per lb.
FAVORITA — Our famous blend. Superior in quality to coffees usually sold at 35c. lb tin	.28
MARACAIBO — Special selection	.19
JAVA AND MOCHA — Finest quality	.38

PARK & TILFORD'S TEAS IN PACKAGES

	1 lb. Pkg.	½ lb. Pkg.
India and Ceylon — Extra Choicest	.60	.35
Choice, green and gold label	.40	.23
China, Ceylon and India — A perfect blend, white and gold label	1.25	.65
Orange Pekoe Ceylon — Very fragrant and delicate flavor		
Extra Choicest, No. 1	.80	.45
Choicest, No. 2	.60	.35
Choice, No. 3	.40	.23

We also call attention to our fine English Breakfast and Formosa Teas in Lb. and ½ lb. packages and to our large line of Fine Teas in bulk from 28c. to 1.50 per lb.

FINE GRANULATED SUGAR H & E Eagle brand:—	
3½ lb. cotton bags	.23
5 lb. cotton bags	.32
25 lb. cotton bags	1.55
FLOUR Pillsbury, 24½ lb. bags	.84
CEREALS	Each
Rolled White Oats:— Quaker Brand, in cartons	.08
Pettijohn's Breakfast Food:— in cartons	.12
H. O. Oatmeal, cartons	.13

BUTTER, No cold storage Butter sold.

Creamery Butter per lb. cut	.33
Finest Creamery, Special selection, cut or in 1 lb. cartons, lb	.39

OLIVES

	Doz.	Bot.
Spanish Queen, Don Carlos, 6 oz. bottles	1.15	.10
Spanish Queen, Don Carlos, 16 oz. bottles	2.65	.23
Manzanilla, Don Carlos, 6 oz. bottles	1.05	.09
Manzanilla, stuffed with sweet peppers, Gulden's, 5 oz. bottles	.90	.08

OLIVE OIL—Finest quality

Pure Lucca, Italian, Park & Tilford	Can
Quart cans	.90
½ gallon cans	1.65
1 gallon cans	3.10
Pure French, Park & Tilford	
Pint cans	.50
Quart cans	.95
½ gallon cans	1.75
1 gallon cans	3.25

CALIFORNIA FRUITS

Del Monte Brand:—	Doz.	Can
Apricots, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18
Peaches, Yellow Cling, No. 2½ cans	2.10	.18

ORANGE MARMALADE

Hartley's English:— 1 lb. glass jars	2.25	.19
Southwell's English:— 2 lb. glass jars	3.50	.30

KEILLER'S JAMS

Raspberry:— 1 lb. stone jars	3.00	.26
Strawberry:— 1 lb. stone jars	3.00	.26

SOUPS, "Ready Maid"

Franco American; Concentrated:— Chicken, Bouillon, Consomme, Mock Turtle, Ox Tail, Onion, Scotch Broth, Tomato, Vegetable 10½ oz. cans .90 .08

SOAPS and SOAP POWDERS

Babbitt's Best	7 cakes for .25
Kirkman's Borax	7 cakes for .25
Gold Dust, 4 lb. carton	.18

PORT WINES, IMPORTED Bottled by Park & Tilford

	Doz.	Bot.
Port	9.50	.85
Burgundy	11.50	1.00
Cockburn's	14.00	1.25
Sandeman's Old	16.50	1.50

SHERRY WINES, Imported Bottled by Park & Tilford

Topaz	9.00	.80
Romano	10.50	.90
Pemartin, Brut	10.50	.90
Garvey	11.50	1.00
Oloroso	14.50	1.25
Amontillado	16.50	1.50

CALIFORNIA WINES

Zinfandel Claret, P. & T. bottling: Case 12 bottles	Case 3.50	Bot. .30
Case 24 ½ bottles	4.25	.20
Port, 5 to gallon		.50
Sherry, 5 to gallon		.35

GIN—Park & Tilford Bottling

	Case	Bot.
Dry, in square bottles	8.25	.70
Old Tom, in square bottles	8.25	.70

WHISKIES, AMERICAN

	Gal.	Bot.
Alpine Creek Rye, P. & T.	2.50	.65
Mountain Ridge Rye, P. & T.	3.00	.75
Forest Bloom Rye, P. & T.	3.50	.85
Old Cumberland Rye, P. & T.	4.50	1.00
Special Rye, P. & T.	5.00	1.25
Private Stock Rye, P. & T.	6.00	1.50
Royal Crown, Canadian		1.10
Royal Liqueur, Canadian, 10 years old		1.50

GUINNESS'S FOREIGN EXTRA STOUT

Park & Tilford Bottling:—

Bottles, per dozen	1.50
Splits, per dozen	1.00

STORES IN NEW YORK

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Fifth Avenue and 59th Street
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SAW BIG AUSTRIAN GUNS IN ACTION

12-Inch Pieces Were Destroying Fort Lionville at 6-Mile Range.

DIRECTED BY TELEPHONE

Gunners Paused Between Shots While the Observation Stand Reported Results of Fire.

GASES REDUCE A FORT

Germans Use Stink-Pots and Smoke Tubes to Force Camp des Romains to Yield.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY BEFORE METZ, Sept. 30, (by Courier to Holland and Mail to New York.)—A five-day trip to the front has taken the correspondent of The Associated Press through the German fortresses of Mainz, Saarbrüecken, and Metz, through the frontier regions between Metz and the French fortress line from Verdun to Toul, into the actual battery positions from which German and Austrian heavy artillery were pounding their eight and twelve inch shells into the French barrier forts and into the ranks of the French field army which has replaced the crumbling fortifications of steel and cement with ramparts of flesh and blood.

Impressions at the end are those of some great industrial undertaking with powerful machinery in full operation and endless supply trains bringing up the raw materials for manufacture rather than of war as pictured.

From a point of observation on a hillside above St. Mihiel the great battlefield on which a German army endeavoring to break through the line of barrier forts between Verdun and Toul and the opposing French forces could be surveyed in its entirety. In the foreground lay the level valley of the Meuse, with the towns of St. Mihiel and Banoncour nestling upon the green landscape. Beyond and behind the valley rose a tier of hills on which the French at this writing obstinately hold an intrenched position, checking the point of the German wedge, while the French forces from north and south beat upon the sides of the triangle, trying to force it back across the Meuse and out from the vitals of the French fortress line.

Combatants Cleverly Concealed.

Bursting shells threw up their columns of white or black fog around the edge of the panorama. Cloudlets of white smoke here and there showed where a position was being brought under shrapnel fire. An occasional aeroplane could be pickled out hovering over the lines, but the infantry and the field battery positions could not be discerned even with a high-power field glass, so cleverly had the armies taken cover. The uninitiated observer would have believed this a deserted landscape rather than the scene of a great battle, which, if successful for the Germans, would force the main French Army to retreat from its intrenched positions along the Aisne River.

About three miles away, across the Meuse, a quadrangular mound of black, plowed-up earth on the hillside marked the location of Fort Les Paroches, which had been silenced by the German mortars the night before. Fort Camp des Romains, so named because the Roman legions had centuries ago selected this site for a strategic encampment, had been stormed by Bavarian infantry two days earlier after its heavy guns had been put out of action, and artillery officers said that Fort Lionville, fifteen miles to the south and out of the range of vision, was then practically silenced, only one of its armored turrets continuing to answer the bombardment.

The correspondent had spent the previous night at the fortress town of Metz, sleeping under the same roof with Prince Oscar of Prussia, invalided from the field in a state of physical breakdown; Prince William of Hohenzollern, father-in-law of ex-King Manuel, and other officers, either watching or engaged in the operations in the field, and had traveled by automobile to the battlefront thirty-five miles to the west. For the first part of the distance the road led through the hills on which are located the chain of forts comprising the fortress of Metz; but, although the General Staff officer in the car pointed now and then to a hill as the site of this or that fort, traces of the fortifications could only occasionally be made out. Usually they were so skillfully masked and concealed by woods or blended with the hillsides that nothing out of the ordinary was apparent, in striking contrast to the exposed position of the forts at the recently visited fortress of Liége, which advertised their presence from the sky line of the encompassing hills and fairly invited bombardment.

The country as far as the frontier town of Gorze seemed bathed in absolute peace. No troops were seen, rarely were automobiles of the General Staff encountered, and men and women were working in the field and vineyards as if war were a thousand miles away instead of only next door.

Beyond Gorze, however, the road leading southwest through Chambley and St. Benoit Vigneulles to St. Mihiel was crowded with long columns of wagons and automobile trucks bearing reserve ammunition, provisions, and supplies to the front, or returning empty for new loads to the unnamed railroad base in the rear. Strikingly good march discipline was observed, part of the road being always left free from the passage of staff automobiles or marching troops. Life seemed most comfortable for the drivers and escorts, as the army in advance had been so long in position, and its railroad base was so near, that supplying it involved none of the sleepless nights and days ad almost superhuman exertions falling to the lot of the train in the flying march of the German armies toward Paris.

A few miles beyond Gorze the French frontier was passed, and from this point on the countryside, with its deserted farms, rotting shocks of wheat, and uncut fields of grain, trampled down by infantry and scarred with trenches, excavations for batteries, and pits caused by exploding shells, showed war's devastating heel prints.

Main army headquarters, the residence and working quarters of a Commanding General whose name may not yet be mentioned, were in Château Chambley, a fine French country house. In the château the Commanding General made was as comfortably at in his own home. Telegraph wires led to it from various directions, a small headquarters guard lounged on the grass under the trees, a dozen automobiles and motor cycles were at hand, and grooms were leading about the chargers of the General and his staff. At St. Benoit, five miles further on, a subordinate headquarters was encountered, again in a château belonging to a rich French resident. The Continental soldier leaves tents to the American Army and quarters himself, whenever it is possible, comfortably in houses, wasting no energy in transporting and setting up tented cities for officers and men. No matter how fast or how far a German army moves, a completely equipped telegraph office is ready for the army commander five minutes after headquarters have been established.

French Prisoners Command Respect

At St. Benoit a party of some 300 French prisoners was encountered, waiting outside headquarters. They were all fine young fellows, in striking contract to the elderly reservist type which predominates in the German prison camps. They were evidently picked troops of the line, and were treated almost with deference by their guards, a detachment of bearded Landwehr men from South Germany. They were the survivors of the garrison of Fort Camp des Romains, who had put up such a desperate and spirited defense as to win the whole-hearted admiration and respect of the German officers and men. Their armored turrets and cemented bastions, although constructed after the best rules of fortification of a few years ago, had been battered about their ears in an unexpectedly short time by German and Austrian siege artillery. Their guns were silanced, and trenches were pushed up by an overwhelming force of pioneers and infantry to within five yards of their works before they retreated from the advanced intrenchments to the casemates of the fort. Here they maintained a stout resistance, and refused every summons to surrender. Hand grenades were brought up, bound to a backing of boards, and exploded against the openings into the casemates, filling these with showers of steel splinters. Pioneers, creeping up to the dead angle of the casemates, where the fire of the defenders could not reach them, directed smoke tubes and stinkpots against apertures in the citadel, filling the rooms with suffocating smoke and gases.

"Have you had enough?" the defenders were asked, after the first smoke treatment.

"No," was the defiant answer.

The operation was repeated a second and third time, the response to the demand for surrender each time growing weaker, until finally the defenders were no longer able to raise their rifles, and the fort was taken. When the survivors of the plucky garrison were able to march out, revived by the fresh air, they found their late opponents presenting arms before them in recognition of their gallant stand. They were granted the most honorable terms of surrender, their officers were allowed to retain their swords, and on their march toward an honorable captivity they were everywhere greeted with expressions of respect and admiration.

The headquarters' guard here was composed of a company of infantry. The company's field kitchen, the soup-boiler and oven on wheels, which the German Army copied from the Russians and which the soldiers facetiously and affectionately name their "goulash cannon," had that day, the Captain said, fed 970 men, soldiers of his own and passing companies, Headquarters' attachés, wounded men and the detachment of French prisoners.

Experienced German officers rank the field kitchens with the sturdy legs of the infantry, the German heavy artillery and the aviation corps as the most important factors in the showing made by the German armies.

Beyond St. Benoit the Côte Lorraine, a range of wooded hills running north and south along the east bank of the Meuse, rises in steeply terraced slopes several hundred feet from the river plain, interposing a natural rampart between Germany and the French line of fortresses beyond the Meuse. The French had fortified these slopes with successive rows of trenches, permitting line above line of infantry to fire against an advancing enemy. For days a desperate struggle was waged for the possession of the heights, which was imperative for the German campaign against the line of fortresses.

Germans do not mention the extent of their loses in any particular action, but it was admitted and evident that it had cost a high price to storm those steep slopes and win a position in the woods crowning the range from which their batteries could be directed against the French forts. Vigneuilles, a village at the foot of the hillside, shot into ruins by artillery and with every standing bit of house wall scarred with bullet marks from the hand-o-hand conflicts which had swayed to and fro in its streets, was typical of all the little stone built towns serving as outposts to this natural fortress which had been the scene of embittered attacks and counter-attacks before the German troops could fight their way up the hillsides.

The combat is still raging on this day from north and south against the segment of this range captured by the Germans. The French, massing their troops by forest paths from Verdun and Toul, throw them against the Germans in desperate endeavors to break the lines which protect the sites for the German siege artillery, heavy mortars of 8¼ and 10½-inch calibre and an intermediate sized type, and for the Austrian automobile batteries of 12-inch siege guns.

Big Siege Guns Fire From Pits.

The correspondent had no opportunity to inspect at close range the 16½-inch guns, the "growlers" of Liége, Namur, and other fortresses, which Krupp and the German Army uncovered as the surprise of this war. They could be heard even from Metz speaking at five-minute intervals. A battery of them, dug into the ground so that only the gun muzzles projected above the pits, was observed in action at a distance of about a half mile, the flash of flames being visible even at this distance.

Their smaller sisers were less coy. A dismounted battery of the intermediate calibre, details of which are not available for publication, was encountered by the roadside, awaiting repairs to the heavy traction engine in whose train it travels in sections along the country roads, while the German 8¼-inch (21 centimeter) and the Austrian 12-inch (30.5 centimeter) batteries were seen in action.

The heavy German battery lay snugly hidden in a wood on the rolling heights of the Côte Lorraine. Better off than the French, whose aviators had for days repeatedly scrutinized every acre of land in the vicinity looking for these guns, we had fairly accurate directions how to find the battery, but even then it required some search and doubling back and forth before a languid artilleryman lounging by the roadside, pointed with thumb over shoulder toward the hidden guns.

These and the artillerymen were enjoying their midday rest, a pause which sets in every day with the regularity of the luncheon hour in a factory. The guns, two in this particular position, stood beneath a screen of thickly branching trees, the muzzles pointing toward round openings in the leafy roof. The gun carriages were screened with branches. The shelter tents of the men and the house for he ammunition had also been covered with green, and around the position a hedge of boughs kept off the prying eyes of possible French spies wandering through the woods.

It was the noon pause, but the Lieutenant in charge of the guns, anxious to show them off to advantage, volunteered to telephone the battery commander, 'n his observation post four miles nearer the enemy, for permission to fire a shot or two against a village in which French troops were gathering for the attack. This battery had just finished with Les Paroches, a French barrier fort across the Meuse, and was now devoting its attention to such minor tasks. Only forts really counted, said the Lieutenant, recalling Fort Manonvillers, near Lunéville, the strongest French barrier fort, which was the battery's first "bag" of the war. Its capture, thanks to his guns, had cost the German Army only three lives, those of three pioneers accidentally killed by the fire of their own men. Now Les Paroches was a heap of crumbled earth and stone. In default of forts the guns were used against any "worthy target"—a "worthy target" being defined as a minimum of fifty infanrymen.

At this moment the orderly reported that the battery commander authorized two shots against the village in question. At command the gun crew sprang to their posts about the mortar, which was already adjusted for its target, a little less than six miles away, the gun muzzle pointing skyward at an angle of about 60 degrees. As the gun was fired the projectile could be seen and followed in its course for several hundred feet. The report was not excessively loud.

Before the report died away the crew were busy as bees about the gun. One man, with the hand elevating gear, rapidly cranked the barrel down to a level position, ready for loading. A second threw open the breech and extracted the brass cartridge case, carefully wiping it out before depositing it among the empties; four more seized the heavy shell and lifted it to a cradle opposite the breech; a seventh rammed it home; number eight gingerly inserted the brass plain, interposing a natural rampart between Germany and the French line of fortresses beyond the Meuse. The French had fortified these slopes with successive rows of trenches, permitting line above line of infantry to fire against an advancing enemy. For days a desperate struggle was waged for the possession of the heights, which was imperative for the German campaign against the line of fortresses.

Germans do not mention the extent of their loses in any particular action, but it was admitted and evident that it had cost a high price to storm those steep slopes and win a position in the woods crowning the range from which their batteries could be directed against the French forts. Vigneuilles, a village at the foot of the hillside, shot into ruins by artillery and with every standing bit of house wall scarred with bullet marks from the hand-o-hand conflicts which had swayed to and fro in its streets, was typical of all the little stone built towns serving as outposts to this natural fortress which had been the scene of embittered attacks and counter-attacks before the German troops could fight their way up the hillsides.

The combat is still raging on this day from north and south against the segment of this range captured by the Germans. The French, massing their troops by forest paths from Verdun and Toul, throw them against the Germans in desperate endeavors to break the lines which protect the sites for the German siege artillery, heavy mortars of 8¼ and 10½-inch calibre and an intermediate sized type, and for the Austrian automobile batteries of 12-inch siege guns.

Big Siege Guns Fire From Pits.

The correspondent had no opportunity to inspect at close range the 16½-inch guns, the "growlers" of Liége, Namur, and other fortresses, which Krupp and the German Army uncovered as the surprise of this war. They could be heard even from Metz speaking at five-minute intervals. A battery of them, dug into the ground so that only the gun muzzles projected above the pits, was observed in action at a distance of about a half mile, the flash of flames being visible even at this distance.

Their smaller sisers were less coy. A dismounted battery of the intermediate calibre, details of which are not available for publication, was encountered by the roadside, awaiting repairs to the heavy traction engine in whose train it travels in sections along the country roads, while the German 8¼-inch (21 centimeter) and the Austrian 12-inch (30.5 centimeter) batteries were seen in action.

The heavy German battery lay snugly hidden in a wood on the rolling heights of the Côte Lorraine. Better off than the French, whose aviators had for days repeatedly scrutinized every acre of land in the vicinity looking for these guns, we had fairly accurate directions how to find the battery, but even then it required some search and doubling back and forth before a languid artilleryman lounging by the roadside, pointed with thumb over shoulder toward the hidden guns.

These and the artillerymen were enjoying their midday rest, a pause which sets in every day with the regularity of the luncheon hour in a factory. The guns, two in this particular position, stood beneath a screen of thickly branching trees, the muzzles pointing toward round openings in the leafy roof. The gun carriages were screened with branches. The shelter tents of the men and the house for he ammunition had also been covered with green, and around the position a hedge of boughs kept off the prying eyes of possible French spies wandering through the woods.

It was the noon pause, but the Lieutenant in charge of the guns, anxious to show them off to advantage, volunteered to telephone the battery commander, 'n his observation post four miles nearer the enemy, for permission to fire a shot or two against a village in which French troops were gathering for the attack. This battery had just finished with Les Paroches, a French barrier fort across the Meuse, and was now devoting its attention to such minor tasks. Only forts really counted, said the Lieutenant, recalling Fort Manonvillers, near Lunéville, the strongest French barrier fort, which was the battery's first "bag" of the war. Its capture, thanks to his guns, had cost the German Army only three lives, those of three pioneers accidentally killed by the fire of their own men. Now Les Paroches was a heap of crumbled earth and stone. In default of forts the guns were used against any "worthy target"—a "worthy target" being defined as a minimum of fifty infanrymen.

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the shrapnel was exploding regularly above the barracks, a mile and a half away, the French evidently suspecting the presence of German troops there.

Shooting at a Six-Mile Range.

A ten-mile ride southward led to the position of the Austrian twelve-inch battery. The two guns this time were planted by the side of the road, screened only in front by a little wood, but exposed to view from both sides, the rear and above. For this greater exposure the battery had paid correspondingly, several of its men having been killed or wounded by hostile fire. Here, as in the German batteries, the war work in progress went on with a machine-like regularity and absence of spectacular features more characteristic of a rolling mill than a battle. The men at the guns went through their work with the deftness and absence of confusion of high-class mechanics. The heavy shells were rolled to the guns, hoisted by a chain winch to the breech opening, and discharged in uninteresting succession, a short pause coming after each shot, until the telephonic report from the observation stand was received. The battery had been firing all day at Fort Lionville, at a range of 9,400 meters, (nearly six miles,) and the battery commander was then endeavoring to put out of action the only gun turret which still answered the drive. The task of finding this comparatively minute target, forty or fifty feet in diameter, was being followed with an accuracy which promised eventual success.

The shells from the guns started on their course with characteristic minute-long shrieks. Watches were pulled out to determine just how long the shrieks could be heard, and the uninitiated were preparing to hear the sound of the explosion itself. The battery chief explained, however, that this scream was due to the conditions immediately around the muzzle of the gun, and could not be heard from other points. He invited close watch of the atmosphere a hundred yards before the gun at the next shot. Not only could the projectile be seen plainly in the beginning of its flight, but the waves of billowing air, rushing back to fill the void left by the discharge and bounding and rebounding in a tempestuous sea of gas, could be distinctly observed. This airy commotion caused the sound heard for more than a minute.

FRANCE'S INVASION PLAN.

German Paper Says Route of One Army Lay Through Belgium.

The German Information Service issued the following last night, as a translation from the North German Gazette, the official organ of the German Government:

The North German Gazette publishes the French plans for the general advance against Germany as adopted at the beginning of the war. They were discovered in the diary of a French officer captured at Verdun. These plans provided for five French armies.

The Army of Maubeuge was to include the First, Second, Third, and Tenth Corps; the Army of Verdun, including the Fourth, Sixth, Ninth, and Eleventh Corps; the Army of Toul, including the Fifth, Eighth, and Twentieth Corps; the Army of Epinal, including the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeeth, and Eighteenth Corps, and the Army of Belfort, including the Seventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Corps. Each army was composed of 500,000 men, making a total of 2,500,000 troops, aside from the Territorials.

The plan of campaign laid down was that the first army should unite with the British and Belgian forces and march through Belgium upon Cologne and Coblenz, and there throw their forces upon the northern German army. The second army was to occupy Metz and after accomplishing this to turn toward Saarlouis and Cobienz and there join the first army.

The third army was to penetrate Lorraine, to occupy the northern part of the Vosges, and then to take up its position before Strassburg. The fourth army was to occupy the remainder of the Vosges and afterward to follow the advance of the other armies as reserve reinforcements. The fifth army was to storm Altkirch and Muelhausen, and after capturing them was to advance upon Strassburg. After the fall of Strassburg it was to combine with the third army.

Thus, if it had been possible to carry out this plan of campaign, there would have been after these preliminary steps three French armies ready for the further invasion of Germany; one concentrated at Coblenz, one at Strassburg, and one in reserve. The French offensive toward Alsace in the early period of the war was evidently an attempt to carry out part of this general campaign, but the execution of the full plan, including the progress across Belgum in conjunction with English troops, was forestalled by the action of Germany in this field.

GEN. VON FRIESE RECOVERS.

German Artillerist Attempted Suicide When He Was Captured.

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The Echo de Paris reports that Gen. von Friese, the commander of the Twenty-fifth Brigade of German artillery, who was captured by Moroccans recently, has arrived at Marseilles with other German prisoners.

When he was first brought to Paris he tried to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the stomach. He has apparently recovered from the injuries he then inflicted.



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We build a player into your own piano for $275.

We offer a substantial piano equipped with the best player action for $450.

We build the Knabe de Luxe Player-Piano, "The World's Best" $900, $950, $1,000, according to size.

We build the wonderful Knabe Stoddard-Ampico Player-Piano, which reproduces the playing of the great pianists without your personal attention. Priced according to size, $1,150 and $1,200. All of the high Knabe standard and bearing the Knabe guarantee.

We offer the most comprehensive and interesting variety of player-pianos that can be found in the world, at prices and terms that cannot be duplicated. We are the largest American manufactory of player-pianos, and are thus enabled to offer this broad range of models, obtainable only at the

KNABE Warerooms 5th Ave. at 39th

The Most Important Sale of Women's and Misses'
SUITS, COATS AND DRESSES
Ever Held in This City

Lane Bryant
25 West 38th St. Near Fifth Ave.

We are making an unprecedented offer at this early season because in our manufacturing department we found an overstock of raw materials, silks, velvets, woolens, laces; rather than hold them over we have converted them into

Winter Suits, Coats and Dresses
which will be placed on sale Monday, Oct. 26, at

Stupendous Price Reductions

The models will appeal to all who know the value of exclusive merchandise. These are not stale leftovers or prepared sale goods. Every garment shows superior tailoring, made in our own workrooms, from materials of highest grade.

The initial sale we organized last fall brought such a tremendous response that we had to close the doors for a time. All who purchased then, still remember their good fortune. We have provided additional space for your convenience and an increased sales force to give you quick service.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M.

All Sizes for Women and Misses. Extra Sizes for Stout Figures.

Fashionable Suits of broadcloth, gabardine, serge, velvet, broadtail, cheviot and other rich fabrics, in black, navy, green, brown and plum, short or long jackets with fur trimmings and military effects, new flare skirts or graceful tunics.

$27 to $40 Suits at 16.75
$40 to $50 Suits at 25.00
$55 to $70 Suits at 37.75
$30 to $45 Suits at 19.50
$45 to $50 Suits at 29.50
$75 to $90 Suits at 54.75

Coats and Wraps of the most attractive design; capes, military and cossack belted effects, for street and motor wear; sport coats and handsome wraps of broadcloth, velvet, zibeline, broadtail, mixtures, pebble-cloth and innumerable novelties, in medium tones and glossy blacks, three-quarter and full lengths, many with fur collars.

$15 to $20 Coats at 9.85
$30 to $40 Coats at 19.50
$40 to $50 Coats at 29.00
$20 to $25 Coats at 14.65
$35 to $40 Coats at 25.00
$50 to $75 Coats at 37.50

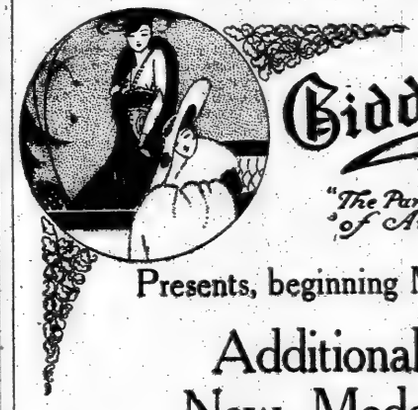
Street, Afternoon or Evening Dresses made of serge, charmeuse, crepe de chine, broadcloth, lace, chiffon and velvet, the prevailing new colors and evening shades, made in the latest style, with graceful drapings and becoming lines.

$15 to $20 Dresses at 10.85
$25 to $30 Dresses at 16.85
$35 to $40 Dresses at 24.50
$50 to $60 Dresses at 37.50
$20 to $25 Dresses at 12.50
$30 to $35 Dresses at 19.75
$40 to $50 Dresses at 29.75
$60 to $75 Dresses at 49.75

It is well to remember that manufacturing and selling direct LANE BRYANT'S REGULAR PRICES are always lower than elsewhere for goods of equal value.

No Exchanges. Lane Bryant 25 West 38th St. No C. O. D.'s.

Charge Patrons may have present purchases billed Dec. 1st.



Gidding
FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
"The Paris Shop of America"

Presents, beginning Monday—

Additional New Models

Many of them to be shown for the first time by any American house—and augmenting previous displays, especially featuring the latest ideas from Georgette, Drecoll, Cheruit, Paquin, Beer, Lavin, Robert, Lelong, Buzenet, Buret and other couturiers of Paris.

Luxurious Furs and Fur-trimmed Apparel
including:

Evening Wraps
Of satin crepe Ebuissant, soft chiffon-velvets and brocades, trimmed with Skunk—Badger—Mole—Monkey—Japanese Sable—Blue Fox—White Fox—Black Fox and Taupe Fox. *Emphasizing those at—* $95, $125, $145, $165
And special values at $65, $75 and $85.

Evening Gowns
Of superb satins, velvets and brocades in scintillating, jeweled and jet trimmed effects— $125, $165, $195, $245
Directing attention to Dinner and Restaurant Gowns at $65 to $95
And Dancing Frocks at $45, $55 and $65.

Afternoon Gowns
Charming modes of silk and velvet, combined with ribbon, tulle, fur, lace, chiffon and metallic tissues—$65, $95, $125
Emphasizing attractive styles in Walking Frocks at $45, $65 and $75.

Tailleur Suits
Fur-trimmed and otherwise—
Introducing very *new* and *different* features of style fashioned from rich soft textures, many handsomely trimmed with fur. Especially featuring styles at— $75, $95, $125, $145
Emphasizing particular values at $58 and $65.
Smart Suits without fur—$45, $55 Misses' Suits—$38, $45, $50.
Fur Collared English Tramping Suits—$45, $58.

Fur-trimmed Coats
A wide range of styles for motor and utility wear, in splendid new weaves and shades— $65, $75, $95
Emphasizing attractive values—without fur—$35, $45, $55.

Millinery
GOLD AND SILVER LACE HATS
FUR AND FLOWER TRIMMED HATS
PARADISE AND OSTRICH TRIMMED HATS
and SMART TAILLEUR HATS
Particularly Emphasizing Dress Hats at $22 and $28, and Street Hats at $15 and $18.

Blouses
Handmade styles of lace, Georgette crepe, net and silk materials; very new effects in white, cream and flesh— $15, $18, $25
Featuring Costume Styles to $75. Tailleur Waists—$10, $12, $15

Fur Coats & Sets
Of skins luxuriously soft and supple, worked into new and beautiful designs.
Coats of Hudson Seal, trimmed with Ermine, Fitch, Skunk and Fox— $150, $200, $295
Coats of Baby Caracul, with or without trimmings of contrasting fur— $95, $125, $195
High-Class Novelty Coats— $450, $650, $750, up
Fur Sets—Of Silver Fox, Natural Blue Fox, Pointed Taupe Fox, White Fox, Fisher, Lynx, Skunk and other fashionable pelts— $95, $125, $150, up.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
464-466 and 468 Fifth Avenue 467 and 469 5th.

AMERICAN OIL SHIPS SOON TO BE FREED

England and the United States Approaching an Agreement Regarding Seizures.

HEARS OF GERMAN IMPORTS

British Embassy Informed by New Yorker That American Oil Was Trans-shipped from Norway.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The case of the seized Standard Oil ships Brindilla and Platuria was considerably clarified today. While no direct response had been made by the British Government to the protest of the American Government against these seizures and its request for the release of the vessels, there is foundation for the statement that the two Governments are approaching an understanding which will result in the early release of both steamers.

From the British Embassy it was learned tonight that the British Government was not so much concerned about the transfer of registry of the ships as the destination of the cargoes of illuminating oil. The matter of the transfer of the Brindilla and the Platuria from German to American registry was only raised because there was doubt in the mind of the British Government whether the transactions had been bona fide.

The relationship between the Deutsche - Amerikanische Petroleum Company and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was not clearly understood by the British Government. When it became clear that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, under the dissolution decree in the Oil Trust case, retained control of the Deutsche-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, its German subsidiary, and that the cases of these ships involved only a change of flag without change of ownership, the matter of transfer of registry of the Brindilla and Platuria became less important.

Oil Imports Increase.

The vital point with Great Britain was that these and other vessels were conveying cargoes of illuminating oil to neutral ports, from which it was suspected by the British Government that the oil would find its way into the tanks of the German Army at Kiel, and to the German Zeppelin bases along the Rhine.

Imports of gasoline, illuminating oil, and oil fuel have greatly increased in neutral countries within easy access of Germany since the war interrupted direct shipments of oil to Germany, and the British Government had evidence that American oil, shipped to the great Danish port of Copenhagen had been transshipped in considerable quantities to the German base at Kiel.

The British Government is taking the same stand with respect to shipments across the Atlantic during this war that the American Government and the Supreme Court of the United States held with respect to shipments from England during the civil war. In this war the neutral countries of Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have assumed a sudden importance for certain classes of shipments, just as the neutral British port of Nassau, off the American coast, and the Mexican Gulf port of Matamoras did during the war between the North and South. Both these places were bases for the delivery of supplies bought in England and other neutral countries for the equipment of the Confederate Army.

The United States Government held that the vast shipments sent to Nassau could not possibly be used by Nassau, but were intended for transshipment to the Confederate lines, and the American Navy began stopping the English ships. The United States then contended that it was the ultimate destination that determined whether the goods were to be regarded as contraband, and this was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Holds to American Doctrine.

The British Government regards this as American doctrine, and it is understood the British Government feels that it has been following American doctrine in contending that it is the ultimate destination of the illuminating oil shipments to Denmark and other neutral countries that is to determine whether the cargo is contraband.

The doctrine of continuous voyage and of ultimate destination was set aside by the Declaration of London, adopted at the London Naval Conference of 1908, but was set aside only with respect to conditional contraband. It was set aside by Article NXXIII. of the Declaration of London, which reads:

> Conditional contraband is liable to capture if it is shown that it is destined for the use of the armed forces of a Government Department of the enemy State, unless in this latter case the circumstances show that the articles cannot in fact be used for the purposes of the war in progress.

The rules which were thus laid down for conditional contraband differed from those for absolute contraband in two respects. First, with regard to conditional contraband. There is no question of "destination for the enemy in general," but of destination for the use of his armed forces or Government authorities, and, second, the doctrine of continuous voyage is excluded in the above rule.

It was the exclusion of the doctrine of "continuous voyage" by the Declaration of London, and the declaration against the application of the principle of "enemy destination" for conditional contraband that led the British Government to refuse to adopt the Declaration of London in its entirety. This was not the only point to which Great Britain objected in the Declaration of London, it was said at the British Embassy tonight; but it was one of the important points upon which Great Britain based its refusal to ratify the Declaration of London, the general principles of which, with these exceptions, are being adhered to by Great Britain.

It was learned at the British Embassy tonight that information had been conveyed to it and to the British Government that American shipments of oil sent to Copenhagen had been transshipped to Kiel and other German bases. This occurred prior to Denmark's action in establishing an embargo against the shipment of oil out of that country. If this embargo is enforced none of the shipments sent to Denmark will reach Germany. But the British Government, it is understood, is anxious for assurances that each individual shipment is not ultimately destined for the enemy.

EMDEN "DE WET OF THE SEA."

Like a Guerrilla on Land, Cruiser Lives Off Booty, Says Berlin Paper.

How the busy cruiser Emden manages to work disaster to British sea trade and itself elude numberous British war vessels searching for it is told in the Berliner Lokal Anzeiger of Oct. 2. Capt. von Müller, the commander of the Emden, is praised as "the De Wet of the sea," and his policy is called unique.

"In no sea war of ancient or modern history has a hostile ship followed the tactics of the guerrilla leader on land, namely, to live off booty and to let prisoners go free," says the Anzeiger. "The very successes of the Emden make it hard to locate her. In that effort it will avail nothing to pursue suspected colliers; the Emden can get her coal for nothing. She takes, to be sure, as much as she can carry.

"We rule the sea, but not every square mile of the sea. We utilize our leadership on the sea in order to insure the import of foodstuffs and raw materials, as well as for continuous military mobilization. The achievements of the Emden cannot change the course and character of the war; they remain an episode.

"The Manchester Guardian estimates the damage done by the cruiser Emden to English shipping in the Indian Ocean as £1,000,000. The English newspaper praises the Captain of the ship for sparing the crews of trade vessels, and remarks that the English marine has scarcely six cruisers in Asiatic waters that equal the Emden in speed."

GROSSCUP'S ANSWER.

England Unneutral When Demanding Neutrality of Kaiser, He Says.

Former Judge Peter Grosscup, in the Staats-Zeitung this morning, makes a counter reply to criticism recently made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of his earlier analysis in the German paper of the question of responsibility for the European war. The point of his present statement is that England, after assuming herself an unneutral attitude, had unjustly demanded that Germany maintain to the very letter of her contract her neutrality toward Belgium. He says in part:

> Now let us look at the facts as a matter of "contract" between England and Germany—assuming, of course, that Germany was morally right in an attack of any kind on France. To march into France by any way other than through Belgium would leave the whole of the northern half of France free from attack, except from the south. Bismarck could afford to do this in 1870, because England had announced her neutrality. On Aug. 2, 1914, six days before the German armies touched Belgium, and when the question of Belgian neutrality was still under discussion between the English and German Foreign Offices, England not only had not announced her neutrality, but gave her engagement to France that she would prevent, with her fleet, the Germans from attacking or blockading, with their fleet, the northern ports of France. England could not do this and remain a neutral. To say she would block with her fleet impending operations of the German fleet in the war that was opening in France was, in itself, an act of war; this, too, in connection with the fact that when England asked Germany her intentions respecting Belgium Germany asked England if she, (Germany,) remained out of Belgium would England remain neutral—a question England refused to answer except to say she would not tie her hands.
>
> Now what under such circumstances was Germany to do with that "contract" with England? Keep it, as a sportsman, you say, would keep his side of a stipulation, however onerous, and thereby increase by one-half Germany's chances of defeat, certainly prolong the war, and with equal certainty give up a much larger toll of lives to bring the war to an end?
>
> To say that a "stipulation" thus misused by England—the England that has since palmed it off, as the "cause" of war, although she had already entered the arena before as a partial belligerent, at least—should prevail over these larger circumstances both military and humane, is not the essence of morality; it is quixotic, contrary to the common sense of one's obligations, inhuman as well as unhuman, and would have marked the German Kaiser as a faithless servant of his people.
>
> In a word the position of England toward Germany was this: You shall not use the neutral seas to attack with your navy the northern ports of France or open them up to your armies. I will use my navy to prevent you from the use of such neutral seas. Nor shall you reach northern France with your armies through Belgium. I will use this "contract" of neutrality to block that. My obligation toward neutrality amounts to nothing on the seas; but your obligation of neutrality is everything on the land. And because Germany did not submit to this double cross on her right to attack France from the north, England professes to have gone into the war as the champion of the cause of the inviolability of treaties and of neutrality.

GERMANY PROTESTS SEIZURES.

Tells Neutrals England Is Violating the Declaration of London.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says the German Government has issued a long communication to the neutral powers condemning Great Britain's action with regard to contraband of war and the seizure of Germans on neutral merchant vessels.

The communication presents a long argument that such action violates the Declaration of London.

HOSPITAL SHIP ASHORE.

Marie Henriette Stranded on French Coast—All Her Lights Out.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—The French ship Marie Henriette, with wounded soldiers on board, went ashore near Cape Barfleur, sixteen miles east of Cherbourg, today, according to a telegram received here from Lloyd's signal station at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

S O S signals from the stranded ship were received at the wireless station at Niton, Isle of Wight.

A French ship standing by the Marie Henriette reported all her lights out.

BIG FREIGHT FLEET TO FLY OUR FLAG

Liverpool Ship Men Join New York Capitalists to Get Western Carrying Trade.

FIGHT FOR GERMAN BUSINESS

Twenty Ships for a Start—Prizes Held in England Offer Ships to Pick From.

Negotiations are under way for putting a great fleet of cargo steamships upon the seas of the world under the American flag. New York is to be the home port, and the nucleus of the enterprise will be at least twenty ships ranging from 6,000 to 11,000 tons.

Business is to begin as soon as the vessels can be brought together, and rapid expansion is expected as soon as the war is ended.

The capital is to be furnished by New Yorkers who are already interested in shipping, and by Liverpool ship owners. Two representatives of the latter were in New York last week, and returned to their principals on the Mauritania on Wednesday.

A prominent admiralty lawyer in New York, who has the matter in hand, in an interview yesterday with a TIMES reporter, said that the British ship owners were quite willing that the United States should have its share of the carrying trade of the world.

"For some time," he said, "there has been a feeling in Congress that this country was not being treated fairly with regard to her mercantile marine, and that the carrying trade was in the hands of foreign shipping trusts. This has been disproved in the Federal Courts, but the decision did not do away with the feeling in Congress.

"When the war is over Germany will make tremendous efforts to resume her place in the ocean-carrying trade, and certain firms in Liverpool, seeing the opportunity, began overtures to capitalists here for an international company to get hold of at least a part of the German freight business.

"There is fully 350 ships seized as prizes, to be disposed of in Great Britain by the Government, and there is nothing to prevent any company buying them and putting them under the American flag.

"The intention is to operate freight steamships from New York under the American flag to Australia, India, China, and South American ports. British capital will be invested in the enterprise as well as American, and there will be a joint Board of Directors with executive offices in New York and Liverpool.

"Freight carrying requires experience like any other business, and that will be furnished by the managers in Liverpool who are descendants of ship owners for generations.

"Of course it is not intended that America shall have all the carrying trade for her mercantile marine, but the promoters of the enterprise feel that this country should have its share. There is every reason why, now that restrictions have been withdrawn by the Underwood amendment to the Panama Canal act of 1912, the Stars and Stripes should be seen on merchant vessels in the Eastern seas as it was before the civil war."

With regard to the difference in the cost of operating American and British steamships the lawyer said there was no law compelling American ships to carry American crews except on mail ships under contract to the Government.

"They are bound to carry American watch officers, and that is all. If they wanted to ship American firemen and sailors they could not find them. The Pacific Mail Navigation Company, which has been sailing from San Francisco to Japan and China more than half a century, has always carried American officers and engineers and Chinese crews."

BLEW UP VICTORIOUS VESSEL.

Germans Wrecked Destroyer S-90 When Pursued by Japanese.

TOKIO, Oct. 24.—It is officially announced that the Navy Department now believes that the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, sunk in Kiao-Chau Harbor on Oct. 17, was torpedoed by the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90. Previous official announcements had it that the cruiser had been sunk by a mine, but German and Chinese reports credited the S-90 with the feat.

Unofficial accounts say that the S-90, masked by heavy seas, dashed out of the bay and launched the fatal torpedo. She then ran the blockade and was pursued by the enemy's destroyers. Foreseeing what her fate would be her commander drove her on the shore and fired the magazines. The Captain and the crew of sixty escaped in the direction of Shanghai and were interned by Chinese soldiers.

Vice Admiral Sadakichi Kato, commander of the Second Japanese Squadron before Tsing-tau, reported that the condition of the wreckage of the Takachiho, the fact that the explosion was visible for a distance of twenty miles, and the stories of the survivors convince him that the Japanese cruiser was torpedoed by the German destroyer. Immediately after the torpedo attack the magazines of the Takachiho blew up.

According to survivors many members of the crew of the Japanese vessel were blown overboard. These men united in singing the chorus of the national Japanese anthem and thus perished.

"This is evidence of how bravely these men died, and of how they voiced their love of country in the supreme moment," Vice Admiral Kato reports. "The commander of the Takachiho died at his post on the bridge."

PEKING, Oct. 24.—Hostile incidents between the Chinese and Japanese continue. The Chinese Government is still protesting against the presence of Japanese forces in China, but restrains her soldiers from any overt acts.

The latest protest concerns the Japanese seizure of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90. After this vessel had sunk the Japanese cruiser Takachiho she was run upon the Chinese coast at a point sixty miles south of Tsing-tau. The Chinese authorities took possession of her, but the Japanese came along by sea and drove the Chinese away.

Herr von Maltzan, the German Minister in Peking, has protested to the Foreign Office against the interning of the S-90's crew by China, contending that the Chinese Government has permitted Japanese soldiers to land upon her territory without taking them under arrest.

WANTED TO JOIN ALLIES.

New York Boy Who Enlisted with British Saved by Father.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Myron Roth, the 17-year-old son of Herman L. Roth, a New York attorney, and a cousin of Mrs. Henry B. Harris, widow of Henry B. Harris, who was lost on the Titanic, left his home at 946 West 148th Street yesterday morning and came to this city ready to sail on the steamer Lancastrian of the Atlantic Transport Line. He intended to join the British Army as a volunteer.

This morning his father and a close friend of the latter, Edward S. Wallach, and a sister of Mrs. Harris, arrived here and went to Police Headquarters. Two detectives who were assigned to the case found young Roth on the ship shortly afternoon. His father was notified, and the boy was turned over to them. He is large for his age, and is said to be a leader in athletics at De Witt Clinton High School.

When take in charge, young Roth declared that with fifteen other boys, ten of whom were under age, he had been brought to this city by agents of the English Consulate at New York to go to the front for the Allies. Policemen who were sent out to investigate this charge learned that all the other boys were British subjects.

Myron Roth was brought back to this city last night by his father. He had been away from home since early Friday morning. It was late Friday night when Mr. Roth got a trace of the movements of his son. At midnight Mr. Roth and his son-in-law, Edgar Wallach, left here for Baltimore, having been informed that the only ship on which the youth could depart was the Lancastrian. When they reached Baltimore Myron had been taken to a nearby restaurant, accompanied by a representative of the British Consul's office, it was said.

"Hello!" exclaimed Myron, when his father and Wallach confronted him.

When Mr. Roth demanded that his son be taken from the rest of the young men the man in charge appeared surprised, but made no protest. He followed by his father and Wallach. Myron was escorted to a oplice court, where he was arraigned on the technical charge of running away from home. He was discharged in the custody of his father.

"Myron left the house to go to school Friday morning at 8:30, and when he did not return at night," said Mr. Wallach last night, "we learned from some of his friends that he had talked of going to Europe to the war, and that he had gone to the British Consul's office two weeks ago to offer himself as a recruit. They told us that the recruits had gone to Baltimore to depart on a ship from that port.

"After we got to Baltimore we received a message from the Consul's office, which had been sent as a result of an investigation made there by our friends, admitting that a recruit corresponding to the description of Roth had presented himself there for enlistment under the name of 'Harry Flynn.' We have since been informed that the British Consul's office denies that it was known there that Roth was an American. They say that Roth represented himself as a British subject and added two years to his age.

"Myron was very glad to get back. I think the romance of war died in him when he found himself in unpleasant quarters on board the ship, where 600 horses were herded for the English cavalry service. The recruits were taken from New York early Friday, and were quartered on the ship soon after their arrival at Baltimore."

STILL AFTER SING SING AUTO

Commissioner Davis Talks of the Unfitness of Some Wardens.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein of Brooklyn went to Ossining yesterday to follow up District Attorney Cropsey's investigation of reports that David A. Sullivan, the Union Bank wrecker, now in Sing Sing, is allowed to ride about in an automobile. Mr. Cropsey thinks Sullivan's absences from prison may be a "technical jail escape."

The District Attorney has already obtained some interesting information, and it is believed that he will lay it before Gov. Glynn.

Sullivan, who was President of the Union Bank, was convicted of appropriating $20,000. There are four other indictments against him, one for stealing $125,000. He is serving an indeterminate sentence of from two to four and one-half years.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction of New York, in an address before the State Federation of Women's Clubs, this afternoon, referred to the fact that the Warden of Sing Sing was being criticised for allowing a banker prisoner to drive his automobile, so he might work as a chauffeur after leaving prison.

"One is apt to question this Warden's common sense," said Miss Davis. "I know nothing against this Warden who has done so extraordinary a thing. I don't know whether he knows anything of psychology, though I understand he is a plumber by trade. Too often the Warden is appointed to pay him for political service, irrespective of his fitness, but I am glad to say we are slowly getting away from that sort of thing."

Franklin Simon & Co.

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Direct attention to their ***Enlarged Mourning Shop*** for Women and Misses, which now occupies the ***Fifth Floor*** of the ***new corner Fifth Avenue Building,*** with ***"Everything in Correct Mourning Apparel."***

Special Prices for Monday

Mourning Tailored Suits

Tailored or Dressy Suits of English gabardine, serge or imported broadcloth, in lustreless black.
28.50 Regular price $39.50

Dressy Suits of imported lustreless black broadcloth, trimmed with black fox or skunk opossum.
38.50 Regular price $49.50

Mourning Afternoon Gowns

Dressy Silk Afternoon Gowns of lustreless black crepe meteor, crepe de chine, faille silk or Arabian crepe.
25.00 Regular price $29.50

Dressy Afternoon Gowns of imported Georgette crepe, crepe meteor, French satin or Arabian crepe.
35.00 Regular price $45.00

Mourning Evening Gowns

Decollete Gowns of lustreless black or white crepe de chine, silk chiffon or meteor.
28.50 Regular price $34.50

Of crepe meteor or crepe de chine, trimmed with handsome dull bead garnitures.
38.50 Regular price $49.50

Mourning Waists and Hats

Mourning Waists of lustreless black crepe de chine, trimmed with mourning beads; self or Georgette crepe sleeves.
9.75 Regular Price $12.50

Trimmed Mourning Hats, copies of imported models in Georgette crepe, dull silks and uncut velvet.
10.00 Regular price $14.50

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Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue. 37th and 38th Streets

A Store of Individual Shops

Fall and Winter Apparel

For Women, Misses, Girls and Infants

The Following Special Offerings Monday

Women's Fur Trimmed Suits

Fur Trimmed Cloth Suits

Six distinct models of imported broadcloth, gabardine or wool velour, in navy, brown, green, prune or black, trimmed with real skunk, Hudson seal or skunk opossum fur. *Value* $39.50 **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Velvet Suits

Three distinct models of imported velveteen, in black, brown, green or navy, showing the new length coats and flare skirts, trimmed with skunk opossum fur. *Value* $59.50 **45.00**

Fur Trimmed Suits

Of wool velour or broadcloth, in navy, brown, green or black, new length tailored coats and flare skirts, trimmed with real beaver, Kolinsky or real skunk fur. *Value* $49.50 **39.50**

Chiffon Velvet Suits

Fur Trimmed Suits of imported chiffon velvet, in black, brown or Russian green; dressy coats, tunic, flare or draped skirts, trimmed with real skunk or skunk opossum fur. *Value* $79.50 **59.50**

Women's and Misses' Waists

NEW MODELS IN COLORS TO MATCH TAILORED SUITS.

Chiffon Cloth Waists

In navy, green, taupe, brown or black, vestee and cuffs of white organdie, detachable blouse of satin charmeuse to match. *Value* $9.75 **7.50**

Georgette Crepe Waists

Soft pleated model of Georgette crepe, in brown, green, navy or black, with shadow effect of ecru lace, net and chiffon. *Value* $14.50 **9.75**

Lace and Satin Waists

Bodice and girdle of satin charmeuse, in black, navy, brown, green or white, with sleeves and underbodice of fine cream lace. *Value* $18.50 **13.75**

Panne Velvet Waists

In black, brown, navy or green, trimmed with jet buttons; long sleeves of Georgette silk crepe, standing velvet collar. *Value* $24.50 **16.50**

Women's Fur Trimmed Coats

Fur Collar Brocade Coats

Dressy model of velour brocade, in mole, Russian green, brown or new blue, large moufflon collar, white brocaded silk lining. *Value* $45.00 **29.50**

Fur Trimmed Russian Coats

Straight front model of broadcloth, in green, brown, navy or black, standing collar and cuffs of skunk opossum fur. *Value* $39.50 **29.50**

Fur Collar Afternoon Coats

Dressy full flare model of imported crepe vicuna, in wine, black, brown, navy or green, square collar of skunk opossum fur. *Value* $69.50 **49.50**

Fur Collar Evening Coats

Dressy full flare model of imported chiffon velvet, in light evening or street shades; high collar of Kolinsky or skunk opossum fur. *Value* $75.00 **59.50**

Women's Handsome Fox Furs

Blue Fox Sets

Large handsome one skin animal muff, with large skin animal scarf.
Special Price or Set **75.00** *Value* $125.00

White Fox Sets

Large handsome one skin animal muff, with large skin animal scarf.
Special Price for Set **95.00** *Value* $145.00

Special for Monday

Real French Kid Gloves

Two Clasp, for Women and Misses.

In white, black or tan; overseam sewn; Paris point embroidered back.
1.00 *Regular Price* $1.50

Special for Monday

Smart Laced Boots

Exclusive Model, for Women and Misses.

Of patent leather, with fawn cloth tops, trimmed with black leather stays and black laces; light welted soles and Spanish heels.
6.00 *Value* $8.00

Special for Monday

Children's Fur Trimmed Coats

Of Broadcloth—2 to 6 years.

Of navy, dark brown or Russian green broadcloth; shirred back belted; velvet collar trimmed with skunk opossum fur; silk lined, warmly interlined.
11.50 *Value* $16.50

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*

Misses' Fur Trimmed Suits

Of broadcloth, gabardine or velvet; short, medium or long coats, trimmed with rich furs, silk lined, warmly interlined; tunic or flare skirts.
14 to 20 years. *Value* $39.50 **29.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*

Misses' Chiffon Velvet Suits

Fur Trimmed Russian models; short or long coats, trimmed with real skunk or natural raccoon; latest model skirts.
14 to 20 years. *Value* $69.50 **59.50**

Special for Monday

Glove Silk Bloomers

For Women and Misses.

To wear with suits or gowns, in black, white, pink or blue; reinforced.
1.65 *Heretofore* $2.45

Special for Monday

Hand Emb'd Clox Silk Hose

Extra Quality Hose, for Women and Misses.

Black with white or self clox, white with self, black or colored clox, beige or fawn with black clox, bronze or taupe with self clox; garter top.
Heretofore $2.00 **1.25** 3 pair for $3.65

Special for Monday

Lace Coatee Tea Gowns

Over Pleated Crepe de Chine.

Crepe de Chine in light blue, pink, apricot or lavender, accordion pleated skirt, cream shadow lace coatee trimmed with silk rosebuds and ribbon bow.
14.50 *Value* $19.75

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*

Misses' Fur Trimmed Coats

English mixture, in brown or gray, also navy, brown or black zibeline; large collar of natural raccoon or skunk opossum fur.
14 to 20 years. *Value* $24.50 **18.50**

Franklin Simon & Co. *offer Monday*

Girls' Dressy Broadcloth Coats

In green, Copenhagen, navy or brown; low belted blouse model, collar, cuffs and belt of velvet; soft silk lined.
8 to 16 years. *Value* $29.50 **19.75**

CARMAN JURORS UNABLE TO AGREE

Continued from Page 1.

press her, and she asked to be permitted to go to the courtroom, where there were people, even though many were only curious strangers, and to await the jury's return there. The request was granted, and about 150 persons who had spent the dinner recess in their seats to retain them were in court when she entered the room at 8:18.

Bailey Family In Court.

Deep lines of worry could be seen at the corners of her mouth and between her eyebrows as she made her way slowly to her seat. Here she was joined by Mr. Levy, Dr. Carman and Mrs. Helen Corby, her niece. It was a wan smile with which she greeted them. Dr. Carman, Mr. Levy and Mrs. Carman, bending over with their heads close together, talked in low tones until the jury's belated return at 9 o'clock.

The family of the murdered woman, including her daughter, Madeline, and her husband, William B. Bailey, who were in court all day and dined in Mineola instead of returning to their home in Hempstead, five miles away, were in their seats long before the jury and Justice Kelby returned.

Five minutes were consumed by Mr. Graham of the defense, who rose and took exception to some of the statements made in the District Attorney's summing up. Among them were exceptions to the contention that Mrs. Carman knew some one had been killed in her husband's office when she went downstairs and failed to enter the room. Another was to the intimation that she should have produced the two strange women who fled from the waiting room after the shooting; another that Dr. Carman said all the doors of his office were locked; another, that Golder, Post, and Loewe were on the same par as witnesses. The charge to the jury followed.

Justice Kelby's Charge.

"Gentlemen of the jury," Justice Kelby said, "I want to impress on you that you are the sole judges of fact in the case, regardless of what counsel for either side may have said or of what I have said during the trial. Your attitude should be that of Judges and each of you should judge the facts coldly, without passion, and impartially.

"The defense has stood continually during the trial with the contention that the defendant is innocent. That should stand unless the prosecution has shown her to be guilty."

The Justice here gave the statutory definitions of murder and homicide in the first degree.

"Now, of course, it is your duty to try to find the truth," he continued. "The way to do it is to bear in mind testimony from the stand, and from no other place. It is not my place to review the facts here—it would be grievously wrong for me to give you any information regarding them if I have any opinion regarding them. I am the judge of the law only.

"As to the credibility of witnesses, that rests entirely with you. If a witness impressed you as truthful, or as evasive and false, it is your duty to believe or disbelieve and reject. It is also in your province to disregard all or only a part of a witness' testimony.

"The burden of proving the case is on the prosecution, and proof must be beyond a reasonable doubt. There is a mass of evidence in the case, and you must not confuse the testimony regarding the credibility of witnesses with that as to whether the defendant committed homicide, and remember that the defendant is not responsible for statements or actions of Dr. Carman or any other."

Inference From Fact.

Regarding circumstantial evidence Justice Kelby said:

"You can draw an inference from facts shown by direct evidence, but you cannot base an inference on an inference.

"The defense claims the defendant was upstairs at the time of the killing. If you think there is any conflict in this or other testimony you have the right to refresh your memories by reference to the minutes.

"If you find that the defendant aimed to kill her husband after premeditation and deliberation, your verdict must be murder in the first degree.

"Reasonable doubt and moral certainty in law are the same.

"The fact that the defendant installed a dictograph is not evidence that she killed Mrs. Bailey, but tends only to show motive. There is no direct evidence to show that she listened at the dictograph the night of June 30."

Justice Kelby read points of law which had been handed him by Mr. Graham, for the defense, and ended with:

"Now, gentlemen, both sides have accepted you here as judges, and both sides have the right to assume that you will act as judges. Get at the truth and let the consequences have nothing to do with it. And when you feel that you have got at the truth, hold fast to your opinion."

The Justice finished his charge at 9:45 o'clock, having taken forty minutes, and the jury was locked up.

During the reading of the charge Mrs. Carman seemed nervous. She sat beside her husband and held her hand to her mouth, fingering her lips and looking at the floor most of the time. Not one of the jurymen as much as glanced in her direction.

New Witness Is Heard.

The short morning session produced a comparatively mild sensation in the testimony of Rudolph Loewe, 50 years old, a German baker, of Freeport. Loewe, who was so hard of hearing that questions had to be shouted at him, declared that he was on the Carman lawn on the night of the shooting, heard the shot, and saw a man flee.

Loewe was the first witness called by Mrs. Carman's lawyer. Mr. Levy got the court's permission to go to the stand beside the new witness so that he could shout his questions directly in the man's ear to make himself heard. The witness frequently asked that a question be repeated, and his replies, expressed in comic opera German dialect, often were quite different from the answers expected, because, presumably, he misunderstood the questions. He caused roars of laughter and kept the picturesque Clerk of the Court busy rapping for order.

"Did you go to the house of Dr. Carman on the night of June 30?" the witness was asked by Mr. Levy.

"Yes," replied the baker, pronouncing it "Chass."

"What for?"

"What for? Oh, I got a letter of the State Secretary of New York for a license like a chauffeur and —— " The rest of his answer could not be made out, and his lawyer explained that he wanted to get Dr. Carman's signature for a license.

"What did you see, if anything?"

"First I heard a shot."

"Tell the court what you saw and heard."

"I was on the sidewalk and I heard a shot and walked around the side of the house where the doctor's office is and saw when he was fifteen feet from me and five feet from the fence, running. I saw him jump over the fence. Then I looked in the window of the office and saw Dr. Carman holding a lady. Then I saw two ladies run off of the front porch."

"What did you do after that?"

"I go home after that."

The story of this witness, who had not been heard of in connection with the Carman case until he was called to the stand yesterday, dovetailed with testimony by several other witnesses for the defense which described the escape from the waiting room of two "strange" women.

District Attorney Smith took his position beside the witness stand and shouted his questions in cross-examination.

"When did you tell this story to Mr. Levy?" he asked.

"Vat time did I come in, you say?" queried the witness.

The question was repeated and Loewe said he was working for Mr. Kennedy in Freeport, and was discharged on Sept. 26, after which he told Mr. Levy of his presence on the Carman lawn on the night of June 30. He was asked what he had been doing since Sept. 26, and said that he had been "sick" as the result of a fight he had with Mr. Kennedy.

"Mr. Kennedy beat me," he explained complacently.

Further questioning elicited the information that Loewe had told his wife about the occurrence, and had told Mr. Kennedy about it on July 4. Mr. Smith produced a photograph of the Carman house and lawn and the witness took fifteen minutes to mark a cross on it showing which was the front of the house, and a little longer to mark another showing the position on the lawn from which he said he was able to see a man escaping across the fence and the women leaving the front of the house. He was thirty or forty feet from the women, he said, and could not tell how they were dressed.

"Which way did they run?"

"I couldn't tell which way they ran because I was looking at the grass."

"Because you were looking at the grass?"

"Chass."

Asked to describe the man he saw, Loewe said he was about his own height, 5 feet 6 inches, and not so "thick" as himself. This description tallied with that of Farrell, who said he was on the lawn and ran away when he saw a woman shoot through the window. Asked if the shot was loud, the witness said no, that it was a "damp" shot. Justice Kelby asked how long he looked into the office window. Loewe replied that it was about thirty seconds, and said that a woman in white went into the office through a door, he could not tell which door.

Ferdinand F. Miller, trainer of two bloodhounds belonging to the Long Island Railroad, which were taken to the Carman window on the night of the shooting, told about accomplishments of the dogs Bob and Searchlight, his evidence being introduced by the defense to show that they actually traced the path the murderer had taken. The shooting occurred between 7:30 and 9 o'clock. The dogs were taken to the lawn between 1 and 2 the next morning. Meantime, later testimony proved, a crowd had walked about the lawn and fingered the window sill, the broken pane of glass, and the loose screen at the window. The dogs circled about, went to the back of the house, and then took a course along the Merrick Road to a near-by village, where the effort was given up as hopeless.

John J. Dunbar, the Freeport policeman who was stationed on the Carman lawn after the shooting until Mrs. Carman was taken to jail, swore that on July 9, the day Farrell presented himself to District Attorney Smith as a material witness, he had seen the tramp standing by the Carman fence with a newspaper in his hand, studying the side of the house in which the doctor's office was situated.

"Don't you remember being brought to the Elks' Club that day and being asked by me if you had ever seen Farrell before?" the District Attorney inquired.

"I don't remember being asked that," replied the policeman.

"Don't you know that you said then that you never had seen Farrell before?"

"No."

Sheriff Pettit On Stand.

Among the witnesses the prosecution put on the stand in rebuttal in the morning was Stephen P. Pettit, the Sheriff. He testified that he was at the Elks' Club when the District Attorney had Dunbar there and that Dunbar did say he had never before seen Farrell. Mr. Graham, of Mrs. Carman's counsel, entered strong objection to the admission of this testimony, was overruled, and took exception to the ruling. Dunbar, in reply to Mr. Graham's questions, also testified that there was a pile of new shingles in a yard adjoining the Carman yard and that they were similar to the shingles found propping open the screen at the office window after the shot.

Mrs. Harriett R. Wallace, of 80 South Ocean Avenue, Freeport, just around the corner from the Carman home, testified for the defense that on the night of the shooting she was walking down Ocean Avenue and saw a man loitering in the shadow of trees on the opposite side of the street. She knew nothing more of the case and was dismissed after Mr. Smith had got her to say that the man was of medium height, wore dark clothes and, she thought, a soft, dark hat. As this description tallied with the description of Farrell's appearance on that night, her brief testimony did not help prove that a man committed the murder any more than that Farrell was really in the neighborhood, a contention which the defense tried earlier to disprove.

Michael J. Caughey, a Long Island Railroad employe, who had the bloodhounds in charge on the night they were taken to the Carman house, was the last witness in the defense that was called. He described their circuitous routes, and said he did not remember telling Phineas Seaman, the county detective, that there was no use trying the dogs, as too many people had been about the lawn and house and on the Merrick Road. They picked up the scent at a nearby broken picket of the fence around the house, he said.

Roland M. Lamb, President of the Village of Freeport, was the first witness the prosecution called in rebuttal. He said that he passed the Carman house at 9:30 o'clock, and that more than twenty persons were on the lawn and fingering the window and screen at that time. He saw one person jump the fence where the paling was broken, he said, and said that newspaper men were "sleuthing" on the other side of the fence at that time. He did not notice that the picket was broken before the person jumped over it, he said.

Mr. Lamb, who has charge of the Freeport police force, denied that he had told members of the force to prevent Mrs. Carman from leaving the county because she was under suspicion, but said he wanted to know where each member of the Carman family went, and told the police to keep in touch with them.

Seaman told of accompanying the bloodhounds. He said he saw between twenty-five and fifty persons on the lawn when he arrived at 10 o'clock. Mr. Smith asked if he heard Caughey, who had the dogs on leash, remark that it would be impossible to pick up a trail where such a crowd had been. The Justice overruled Mr. Graham's violent objection to the question, saying:

"If the hounds were the ones giving the testimony, of course this would not be admissible."

Seaman swore that Caughey made the statement.

"Did he make it again while they were on the road?"

"He said that he didn't believe they had any scent at all unless it was that of a person on a bicycle."

Clash of Attorneys.

Another clash of the attorneys was caused by the attempt of the District Attorney to have a witness tell of a conversation with Dr. Carman the day after the shooting, in which the physician was supposed to have declared that he was sure it was a woman's hand that held the pistol he saw thrust through his window. The witness was John C. Quinn, a hat manufacturer at 501 East Fourth Street, Brooklyn, where William B. Bailey, husband of the murdered woman, worked. He said that he visited Dr. Carman the day after the shooting. Mr. Graham entered his objection when the District Attorney asked about the hand, and referred to several previous New York cases for a precedent. Justice Kelby reserved his ruling until the afternoon session, dismissing court for luncheon.

At the Mineola Cafe, across the street, Mr. Bailey, Mrs. Duryee, mother of Mrs. Bailey, and Madeline Bailey took luncheon together. Asked if he would employ private detectives to investigate the murder of his wife, as it was rumored he would do if Mrs. Carman, with proved innocent, Mr. Bailey said:

"No, I shall not do that. I have attended every session of this trial, and, no matter what the finding of the jury is, I personally think it would be fruitless to make further effort to find the murderer."

Gaden Ordered Out of Court.

Justice Kelby received a letter at the morning session which incensed him, and he ordered Garland Gaden, an actor and friend of Dr. Carman, to leave the courtroom and not return. Gaden was with the doctor on the night when, they said, a shot was fired at them in an automobile.

It appeared that Gaden wrote a letter to the Justice and another to Mr. Levy, of counsel for Mrs. Carman. The letter to the Justice was inclosed in the one to Mr. Levy. The Court Clerk, Samuel C. Ransom, asked Mr. Levy where the letter was. This was the first public intimation of trouble. Mr. Levy said he left the letter addressed to the Justice with Sylvester Tuttle, the librarian.

Tuttle was called into court and denied having the letter. It finally was found on a table in the library. Justice Kelby read it and then was closeted with Gaden in his private office for some time. The order of expulsion followed.

When court reconvened in the afternoon, Justice Kelby overruled the objection to Mr. Quinn's testimony, and allowed the question to be asked. Mr. Quinn testified that Dr. Carman had told him that the armed hand at the window was a woman's.

Mr. Graham, who summed up for the defense, began by accusing the District Attorney of unfairness in calling Dr. Carman, Mrs. Powell, and other witnesses before the Coroner and before two Grand Juries, but forcing the defense to call them at the trial. He considers it "an unfair thing to do—a mean and silly thing to do."

"I doubt," he continued, "if ever before in the history of the State, of the United States, or the world, such a defendant—a fine, intelligent woman, a mother, the daughter of a fine old lady—has ever been sent to trial on the testimony of a self-confessed perjurer like Celia Coleman and convicted thief like Frank Farrell."

Calls Prosecutor Unfair.

Mr. Graham accused the District Attorney of further unfairness in connection with Farrell, the tramp who said that he saw a woman run from the office window after the shooting. He said that the Prosecutor had suppressed the statement which Farrell had made to Coroner Norton on the pretext that the statement was made to Norton as a Notary Public and not as a Coroner. This, in effect, Mr. Graham argued, was a denial of the constitutional right of Mrs. Carman to be confronted by her accusers.

"But what I consider so desperately unfair that I can hardly trust myself to talk about it," he said, "is the manner in which Celia Coleman was handled by the Prosecutor. After she has told the Coroner, the District Attorney, and everybody she has talked to about the case, a story which does not even glance in the direction of Mrs. Carman, she meets a strange man, one Hicks, a Burns detective, who takes her here to this temple of justice where she sees the District Attorney, and after that she is taken by another strange man to a strange flat kept by a strange woman and there experiences a complete change of her understanding of what happened at the Carman house after the shooting.

"There is no warrant in law for anything that was done with her. Contrast the lot of this colored perjurer to that of a woman presumably innocent. Mrs. Carman is placed in a cell. Celia Coleman, concededly guilty of perjury, as soon as she begins to make changes in her original story clearing Mrs. Carman, is maintained in idleness in the lap of luxury, a condition she had never known before. Why did the District Attorney permit the disbursement of public funds for the entertainment of a colored perjurer who, at the time her easy life at the expense of the taxpayers of Nassau County began, had given testimony only in favor of the defense and could be in no way considered a material witness for the State?

"What was it that caused the girl to change her story? The day after the murder, she has testified, Dr. Carman told her that one of the policemen had seen a colored girl leaving the window after the shooting. That planted the seed in the mind of the colored girl that she might be suspected. Mrs. Carman said to her, as Celia testified:

"'Celia, if anything happens to you, I will take care of the child.'

"Now, how does this testimony affect the claim of the prosecution that the family of the defendant were in a conspiracy to obtain the silence of the girl? Would they have permitted the girl to think that she might be suspected and that she was in danger? Is it possible that two persons who were vitally interested in Celia's silence would place such an idea into her head? If Celia did know anything about it, would not the words of Dr. and Mrs. Carman cause her to reason this way: 'If they are going to swear it on to me, I'm not going to keep my mouth shut; I'm going to tell all I know?'

Celia Coleman's Fears.

"You remember that Celia replied to Dr. Carman, saying: 'I think they are trying to mix colored people up in this murder.' I asked her when she was on the stand if she connected the statements that a colored person was suspected with the idea that she might go to jail, and she answered that she did. If Celia was venal and vicious enough, as she testified, to agree to suppress the truth for $5, would she not be ready to perjure herself for the three months of board, lodging and entertainment she received at the hands of Burns detectives?

"You remember that she testified that Mrs. Carman had given her $5 over her wages, and that she said she understood that for the $5 and the promise of Mrs. Carman to keep her child (of which there is no evidence that it exists) she was to keep her mouth shut.

"After the seeds of suspicion had been sown in her mind by Dr. and Mrs. Carman, a Burns detective took her in hand, informed her that she might go to jail, and took her to the District Attorney's office, which is very near the jail, and there in a room from which the jail could be seen the District Attorney had the interview with her in which she revised her story and told of seeing Mrs. Carman go out through the kitchen before the shooting and return by the rear after the shooting."

Mr. Graham reviewed the visit of the girl and a Burns detective, after her interview in which she partly accused Mrs. Carman, to the office of Norton, a negro lawyer, in New York. He read from the transcript of her statement on this occasion showing that she had again cleared Mrs. Carman and had told none of the incriminating facts which she had given to the District Attorney.

"To the District Attorney, Mr. Graham said, Celia, while she sat looking at the jail, told "the seed lie that subsequently blossomed into the tree of perjury."

"When Celia said on the witness stand," he continued, "that since she had left Nassau County she had told the truth, her colored mind overlooked the statement that she made to Mr. Norton. She had to remember the lies she had told. They stuck out in her memory. The truth is spontaneous and in the natural order of things."

Her Testimony "No Good."

Mr. Graham quoted a representative of the District Attorney's office who had told Norton, the negro lawyer, that the testimony he had got from Celia was "no good" or "not worth anything to us."

"The District Attorney," he continued, "had taken the girl to Norton, because he was a lawyer of excellent repute, a Harvard graduate and a man of standing. He did not wish to have it appear that the change in Celia's story had occurred while she was in the hands of detectives. When, however, he found that the girl, during a long and thorough examination, did not incriminate Mrs. Carman, he put aside the statement as worthless.

"After the killing frost of justice and truth killed this plant of perjury, it was revived again during the time that she was being supported in idleness by Nassau County. But that second product of her perjurous imagination was not yet grown to full proportions, and on her partially perjured testimony the Grand Jury which heard her brought in an indictment for manslaughter only. Celia, in her statements so far made, had seen Mrs. Carman only going out of the house before the shooting and returning to it afterward.

"The facts, however, in the hands of the District Attorney showed Celia to be guilty of perjury. And, as Celia said on the witness stand, she did not want to go to jail. Once she told a story that would completely suit, she knew that she was in no further danger of going to jail.

"At this time Hicks was taken off the case. Hicks hadn't come through; Hicks was a bungler; he didn't produce. So Celia was turned over to Amos, another detective. Amos takes her to live with his wife, and while she is in these surroundings Celia ultimately comes through with a story which has all the ingredients which had been lacking from the case of the prosecution. While she is here, the District Attorney visits her to learn if she is well and happy."

There was laughter at this, and Justice Kelby threatened to clear the courtroom.

"So this comes to us as a detective's case," Mr. Graham resumed. "The important parts of the girl's story are the product of the insidious attentions of detectives."

The attorney called attention to the fact that Celia had said she believed God would forgive her for perjury, whether she was committing it at the Carman trial or whether she had committed it previously.

Calls Farrell a "Thief."

After he had dwelt on minor points of her testimony, Mr. Graham turned his attention to Farrell, whom he called a "bum," "thief," "perjurer," "tramp," and various other names. Such men, he said, were never found outside of that part of Manhattan Island bounded by West Broadway, Bleecker Street, and the East River. He ridiculed the idea that Farrell should have been looking for a job on a steam roller. According to Farrell's own statement, according to the lawyer, he must have run from Freeport to Coney Island that night after hearing the shooting. Mr. Graham pointed out that Farrell had not been able to give the address of places where he had slept for several days before and after the crime so that investigation could not prove his testimony false.

Reverting to Mrs. Carman, Mr. Graham reminded the jury that no scratch of glass had been found upon her arm, where she was alleged to have thrust her arm through jagged glass. He insisted that it was absurd to suppose a woman, cunning and furtive as she was pictured to be, should confide her guilt to the negro girl after the shooting and ask her the following day if God would forgive her.

The speaker did not spend much time in elaborating the defense that a man

Continued on Page 13.

Stewart & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE AT 37TH STREET

Correct Apparel for Women and Misses

DIRECT attention to some important features of their new store which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of its patrons.

Sunny show rooms and fitting rooms without any artificial light that might conceal defects of style or unbecoming colorings.

Largely increased space, which effectively prevents congestion, with its attendant discomforts, and secures to each customer prompt individual attention.

A series of Extraordinary Special Sales have been arranged for the opening weeks, which will strikingly illustrate the ability of the STEWART organization to produce and offer apparel of the very highest class at prices well within the reach of the average purse.

We invite inspection of the new Winter modes as foreshadowed by the beautiful models we have gathered abroad, even if you are not intending to purchase.

A Second Week of Wonderful Offerings

All Imported Paris Made Suits, Gowns, Wraps and Blouses at Half Cost of Importation

From the showrooms of Callot, Jenny, Blum, Cheruit, Bernard, Druilhe, Arnold, Bechoff-David, Losier, Michael, Harris, Premet, Armand, Paul Poiret, Mardel Robert, Drecoll, Worth, Dukes, Samuel, Christine, Piper, Elise Poret, and Gibbs of London.

INCOMPARABLE VALUES In These Superb

Paris Designed Fur Trimmed Suits

DRESSY SUITS FOR WOMEN & MISSES of imported Broadcloth or Gabardine, black, navy, African brown, Russian green and plum colored; all smart short coat models; originals were designed by Cheruit, Premet and Dukes; peau de cygne lined and interlined; trimmed with guaranteed furs. Special Price, 24.50

EXQUISITE FANCY SUITS FOR WOMEN & MISSES; only one or two of a kind; made of finest imported fabrics; handsomely fur trimmed; equal in every particular, both quality and workmanship, to the original high priced models. Special Price, 34.50

Misses' Suits, 16.50 to 79.50 — Women's Suits, 18.50 to 149.50

An Exceptional Sale of Dresses and Frocks

HAND EMBROIDERED DRESSES; an exact copy of a characteristic "Drecoll" model, suitable for luncheon, card parties or street wear, of charmeuse or crepe meteor with velvet, in all the late colorings. Special Price, 18.50

DAINTY DANSE FROCKS of silk chiffon, trimmed with chiffon velvet, or satin combined with chiffon velvet, in all the new light shades. Special Price, 16.50

Afternoon Gowns, 16.50 to 79.50 — Evening Gowns, 16.50 to 155.00

Seal Plush Coats — **Chiffon Velvet Wraps**

Suitable for Afternoon or Evening Wear

Belted and flare effects; some with fur collars and cuffs; several particularly smart models; lined with peau de cygne or Skinner's satin. Special Price, 18.50

Made of finest chiffon velvet, in both high colors and the new light shades; many are handsomely fur trimmed; richly lined. Special Price, 27.50

Coats, 12.50 to 49.50 — Evening Wraps, 27.50 to 134.50

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Monday's Sales in New York's Popular "Big Store"

New York's Tercentenary Marked by a Series of Special Sales

New York's Big Popular Store—GREENHUT'S—joins in greeting Father Knickerbocker on his 300th birthday.

POPULAR PRICES ON POPULAR GOODS—that's the slogan this week, as always. You'll find here JUST THE THINGS YOU NEED, and you will find MONEY SAVINGS EVERYWHERE.

Come in—HELP US TO CELEBRATE, as We'll Help You to SAVE MONEY

We give S&H Green Trading Stamps.

TWO S&H GREEN TRADING STAMPS WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE FORENOON.

ONE S&H GREEN TRADING STAMP WITH EVERY 10c PURCHASE IN THE AFTERNOON.

A remarkable choice of VALUABLE PREMIUMS is yours if you bring your filled books of stamps to our Premium Parlors, 4th Floor, Annex Building. They cost you nothing.

MAIN BUILDING



Trimmed Millinery

Specializing in Hats at

$5, $7.50 and $10

The low prices mentioned here will buy more millinery beauty and style than you would believe possible at these figures.

We emphasize the fact that EVEN FOR $5 YOU MAY HAVE ACCURATE COPIES OF PARIS HATS.

The entire showing is UNSURPASSED.

Other shops would charge you $10 to $20 for such millinery as we show at $5 to $10.

SPECIAL SHOWING OF TOQUES AND BONNETS for ELDERLY MATRONS. || MOURNING HATS IN ADMIRABLE VARIETY at $5 to $20.

MAIN BUILDING

Exquisite Pieces of

Solid Gold and Diamond Jewelry

In a Record-Breaking Sale, Tomorrow.

50 S&H Green Stamps FREE TUESDAY

With Purchase of $1 or More—Present Coupon

THIS COUPON GOOD TUESDAY ONLY

Cut out this Coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Tuesday only. October 27.

These 50 FREE stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. J. B. GREENHUT CO.

Sunday Times—10-25-14. F

Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month wil be entered on bills rendered December 1.

BECAUSE OF THE AMAZING CHARACTER OF THESE BARGAINS, NO MAIL OR TELEPHONE ORDERS CAN BE FILLED—WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO LIMIT QUANTITIES:

MAIN BUILDING
5c O. N. T. Spool Cotton—black or white; at 2 1/2c

MAIN BUILDING
49c Crepe Wool Armure—36 inches wide; Monday, yd 25c

MAIN BUILDING
$1 "Westphal's" Auxiliator—Monday, at 39c

MAIN BUILDING
Women's $1 Umbrellas—Monday, at 49c

MAIN BUILDING
10c Extra Quality Outing Flannels—Monday, yard 5c

MAIN BUILDING
Children's Colored Dresses—Ginghams or Percales; stripes, figures and checks; sizes 2 to 5 years; Monday, at 29c

MAIN BUILDING
Women's $1 and $1.25 Sailor and Norfolk Blouses—some slightly soiled; sizes 32 to 44; Monday 39c

MAIN BUILDING
Girls' $1 and $1.25 White Embroidery Trimmed Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 years; Monday, at 69c

MAIN BUILDING
12 1/2c, 15c and 19c Turkish Bath Towels—(slight imperfections), Monday, each 6c

MAIN BUILDING
$1.50 "Her Majesty" Corsets—Monday 69c

MAIN BUILDING
Men's 25c Knitted and Silk Four-in-Hand Neckwear—Monday at 9c

MAIN BUILDING
Veiling Lengths—1, 1 1/8 and 1 1/4 yard lengths; Monday, each 9c

MAIN BUILDING
Girls' and Juniors' $1 Colored Wash Dresses—sizes 6 to 14 and 13, 15 and 17; Monday 69c

MAIN BUILDING
$1.49 Bed Spreads—full size; Monday, each 79c

MAIN BUILDING
25c "Woodbury" Facial Soap—Monday, at 12c

MAIN BUILDING
$1.95 Black Silk Velvet Sailors—Monday, at 75c

MAIN BUILDING
25c and 39c Patent Leather Belts—for women and children; Monday, at 12c

MAIN BUILDING
Best Refined Granulated Sugar—25 lb. bag, Monday 1.58
(Sold only with Grocery orders.)

MAIN BUILDING
25c to 39c Boxes of Writing Paper—"Hurd's;" 24 sheets and 24 envelopes; Monday, box 12c

MAIN BUILDING
49c All-Silk Jacquard Ribbon—5 1/4 inches wide; Monday, yard 19c

ANNEX BUILDING
Axminster and Velvet Hassocks—usually priced 38c; Monday, at 15c

MAIN BUILDING
Men's 50c Heavy Ribbed Shirts and Drawers—all sizes; Monday, at 25c

ANNEX BUILDING
75c Food Choppers—"Sternau" make; Monday, at 39c

ANNEX BUILDING
Nottingham Lace Curtains—110 pairs; 3 yards long; Monday at 69c

MAIN BUILDING

Most Astounding Offer!

Women's & Misses' $15 to $22.50 Suits Tomorrow at $10



Newest and most becoming Fall and Winter styles.

Handsome garments from our own superb stocks. Excellent values even at the regular prices.

18 Fashionable Models for Your Choice

(One is Illustrated.)

Size and color assortments are somewhat depleted—their duplicates having been sold quickly—conclusively proving their popularity.

Materials include:—

Gabardines, Men's Wear Serges, Soleil, Diagonals, Cheviots and Novelty Weaves.

Most popular colors:—Tete de Negre, Navy Blue, Russian Green and Plum, also Black.

Every size from 14 to 20 years for the miss or small woman and from 32 to 44 bust measure for their larger sisters.

There is Sure to be a Rush Tomorrow, So Please Come Early.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

CARMAN JURORS UNABLE TO AGREE

Continued from Page 12.

had killed Mrs. Bailey and had jumped over the fence. He mentioned the bloodhounds rather apologetically, saying that they had been first used on the case by the prosecution. His purpose in calling all the witnesses to show that a man might be implicated in the case, he said, was to throw all possible light on the case for the benefit of the jury.

In conclusion, Mr. Graham said that he thought Mrs. Carman's hard experiences might be intended providentially as a warning to women to be less suspicious and more kindly toward their husbands. He drew a picture of a big prison on the Hudson River, evidently referring to Sing Sing. Finally he said he had no doubt that the jury would turn out Mrs. Carman by the door which led to liberty.

District Attorney Sums Up.

District Attorney Smith began his summing up at 5:30 o'clock, after a recess of a few minutes, and spoke until 7:15.

Mr. Smith showed that he had been angered by Mr. Graham's charges, that the testimony of Celia Coleman had been developed by his office, and the detective agency. Reading from notes which he had made while Mr. Graham was making these accusations, Mr. Smith spent a large part of his speech in a justification of his course.

"This is a prosecution," he said, "that I might well have wished to avoid. I have seen the vision of that woman at the other end of the table praying to God to forgive her. But I have also seen clearly the picture of that other woman, a woman in the prime of life, who had as good a right to live as you or I, dying with her breast marked by an assassin.

"I would not do the slightest wrong to the defendant, but I am not indifferent to the discovery and punishment of this deep guilt.

"An attack has been made on the District Attorney's office by counsel for the defense. He dislikes that fact that I have not conducted my office the way he would like to have me. Well, he is not my boss, I am glad to say. It is a matter of indifference to me whether he likes my course or not.

"I am ready to take the entire responsibility before the people of this country for all my acts. He dwelt for two hours on the treatment of that simple Southern colored girl.

"What should I have done under the circumstances I knew by the way the screen had been unfastened from the inside of the physician's office and pulled up to make it possible to thrust a revolver through, that the case was an inside job. I learned that on Thursday, two days after the murder, before this defendant had been accused, she had obtained an affidavit from the colored girl that she knew nothing.

"When Celia was examined for the first time, she quibbled and evaded, squirmed and twisted. When she was taken to Mineola, I found Dr. Carman so solicitous about her that he brought her over here in his automobile, in order that she could not be parted from him. Everyone knows that one of the best traits of colored persons is their loyalty to those who employ them. This girl's position in the Carman household was her bread and butter.

Carman Family's Secrecy.

"Where else was I to get the truth? After I found that Mrs. Carman had installed a dictograph in her husband's office and that she had removed it the morning after the murder, was I to expect to get the truth from her? Was I to get the truth from her husband? Could I hope to obtain information from him, after he had refused to permit an examination of his books for the purpose of showing who the two women were who were at his office on the night of the shooting and whose names he had since forgotten? Could I expect to obtain the truth from the other members of the family?

"Where was I to look for a disinterested, truthful account of the occurrences in that household that night? That simple colored girl was the only source of truth open to me. And how could I obtain the true story from her while she remained in that household, earning her living from the Carmans, feeling so much loyalty and gratitude toward them by reason of the kind treatment which she had received at their hands?

"As an arraignment of myself or the detectives employed upon this case, Judge Graham's statements fall absolutely flat. He does not instance a single circumstance against us that has the appearance of an impropriety.

"He has shown that she was well fed. That is a fact; she was well fed. If I had sent her to jail as a material witness, she could have been filed out, and we could not have removed her from those influences which prevented her from telling the truth. Why did we not place her in jail? The fact is that one of the greatest crimes ever heard of in this community or this country had been committed, and she was the only witness who did not have the strongest of reasons for refusing to tell the truth."

Mr. Smith continued at considerable length with his defense of the negro girl and his effort to prove that her story at the trial could be relied upon.

Regarding Mrs. Carman, the prosecutor said she was listening at the dictograph, when she heard something or thought she heard something, which aroused her jealousy and filled her with an ungovernable rage. Under its influence, he asserted, she forgot everything except her desire to punish the woman and her husband. He said that she might have been mistaken about the identity of Mrs. Bailey.

Mrs. Carman's statement to Celia Coleman that she had shot "him" did not mean, he said, that she had aimed to kill her husband. Seeing him duck when the shot was fired, she had supposed that the bullet struck him.

Mrs. Carman Suspicious.

The defendant's growing suspicion of her husband, Mr. Smith said, had previously culminated in the incident when she had slapped Mrs. Varrance. It was shortly after that when she had installed the dictograph. Though she testified that what she had heard over it had lulled her suspicions, according to Mrs. Carman, she nevertheless had bought the instrument outright afterward when her lease of it had two months to run. This did not agree, the District Attorney insisted, with her statement that she had found her suspicions unwarranted.

"Who else could have murdered Mrs. Bailey?" he asked. "Suppose an enemy of Mrs. Bailey's had trailed her from Rockville Centre to Freeport. How would he have known just when she was in the Doctor's office? Would he not have waited until he could have fired at her on the outside from behind some convenient hedge or tree? Who else could have prepared the way for the crime by opening the screen from the inside? Apply the facts of the case which are not disputed to any other hypothesis than that Mrs. Carman is guilty of the deed, and you can form no reasonable conception that will account for the act."

DEMOTE INSPECTOR HUGHES

His Work Unsatisfactory, Says Woods—Sent to Coney Island.

Inspector Edward P. Hughes of the Sixteenth Inspection District in Brooklyn was yesterday demoted from the grade of Inspector to that of Captain and transferred to the Coney Island Station. Commissioner Woods's only comment on the change was that "Hughes's work had not been satisfactory."

Capt. Samuel A. McElroy of the Coney Island Station was sent to take temporary charge of the Sixteenth Inspection District.

Capt. Hughes has been in the Police Department for twenty years, and never wore a police uniform until he was made a Captain. From the School of Recruits he was assigned to clerical duty, and later became Captain and Inspector. While in charge of the Detective Bureau he went up to Ulster County at the time the four gunmen who shot Herman Rosenthal were said to be in hiding there. Contracting a cold, he was placed on sick leave, and later assigned to the Sixteenth District.

ROSE GARDENS FAIL.

Assignment Made of New Dancing Resort at 1,680 Broadway.

One of the newest of the many dancing resorts in the city failed yesterday, when the Delta Theatre Corporation, operating the Broadway Rose Gardens at 1,680 Broadway, made an assignment to Edward E. Pidgeon, who took over the management of the place a few weeks ago. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the place by Addison E. Jones, Dr. Wilbert Shallenger, and the estate of the late Charles J. Hite, each claiming $1,000 for loans.

Many suits against the corporation are pending in the city and municipal courts, but a restraining order against the claimants was issued yesterday by Judge Hough.

The Delta Theatre concern was incorporated on Jan. 22 of this year with a capital stock of $30,000. The company spent $25,000 in remodeling an old skating rink at 1,680 Broadway, and it was opened last month.

Kempner Left Only $1,000.

According to a petition for the appointment of an administrator filed yesterday in Brooklyn, Chief Magistrate Otto Kempner, who died on Oct. 8 at his home, 44 Monroe Place, that borough, left an estate of only $1,000. It is in personal property. The petition was filed by his son, Clarence Kempner, who asks that he be appointed.

RESERVE BOARD PUTS O. K. ON COTTON POOL

Will Administer Bankers' Plan to Loan $135,000,000 on Product at 6 Cents a Pound.

READY FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS

New York to Supply $50,000,000—Movement at Paish Conference for Similar Pool Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Relief by the cotton pool was assured by the action taken by the Federal Reserve Board today as a result of an all-day conference with the committee of bankers representing the syndicate which has made subscriptions to the loan. This committee consisted of Albert H. Wiggin, J. S. Alexander, A. J. Hemphill, and William Woodward of New York, and Festus J. Wade of St. Louis.

Mr. Wade, the author of the pool plan, and the others members of the bankers' committee were unanimous in approval of the modifications made in the original plan, and a complete understanding was established with the Reserve Board. The board has accepted the plan and agreed to accept responsibility for its administration, although the actual work of making the loans will be intrusted to a committee to be appointed by the Reserve Board.

At another conference progress was reported on the plans to solve the foreign exchange problem and facilitate the movement of American cotton to European spindles.

The plan will make available $135,000,000 for the relief of cotton producers who must be tided over the period during which there is no adequate market for their staple. Of this amount New York banks will furnish $50,000,000. The banks of other non-cotton-producing States will subscribe $50,000,000, and the Southern banks will add $35,000,000. St. Louis banks have subscribed $7,500,000, and there is said to be no doubt that Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia will take up the remainder of the $50,000,000 in that division.

The terms of the loan are on the basis of a price of 6 cents a pound for cotton, and the rate of interest is 6 per cent. No limit is placed in the agreement on the amount to be loaned on the face of the warehouse certificates, and it is possible that banks may loan the full value at the price named, as that is regarded as a very low appraisal.

Borrowers are required to deposit 8 per cent. of the total amount they borrow with the Administration Committee as a guarantee and expense fund, to pay losses and the cost of administration, which, it is estimated, will not exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent. The loans are to run for one year, and the borrower will have the privilege of renewal for six months. At the expiration of the loan period the borrower will receive whatever balance is due him from the guarantee and cost fund after deducting his pro rata share of losses and expense.

The bankers at the conference expressed the fullest confidence that the entire amount would be promptly subscribed. It is understood that the banks of New York and other non-cotton-producing States are to loan on the basis of two-thirds the base price per pound, the Southern banks to place second lien loans on the same cotton up to the price of 6 cents. This feature, however, is only tentative as yet, although the general scheme has received the full approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board.

"The plan will be submitted to the banks, and it is believed that early next week it will be known whether the fund can be raised and how soon.

Secretary McAdoo tonight gave out a statement explaining the present status of the undertaking as set forth above. After stating that "it is provided that all services rendered in the administration of the fund by voluntary commissions and bankers shall be without charge," the Secretary continues:

"It is hoped that responses may be received from the bankers of the leading cities early next week. If they are favorable the plan will be put into immediate execution. In that case the cotton loan fund will be administered under the general supervision of a central committee, to be composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board, which committee, in turn, will appoint a committee to be known as 'the Cotton Loan Committee,' and which will have the actual management of the fund.

"The plan in its new form is more practical than anything heretofore presented, and it is hoped that the requisite amount may be promptly subscribed in order that the plan may be put into immediate operation."

A conference of Sir George Paish and Basil E. Blackett, representing the British Treasury, with Gov. Charles S. Hamlin and Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, Albert H. Wiggin, and Benjamin Strong, Jr., of New York and James Brown of Philadelphia, representing the bankers in the conference yesterday with the Federal Reserve Board, was held this morning in Gov. Hamlin's office. The discussion proceeded for nearly three hours, with the result that distinct progress was claimed for the effort to restore normal foreign exchange conditions and provide a solution of the cotton blockade difficulty.

ASK SAFE SEA FOR COTTON.

State Department Urged to Get Assurance from Belligerent Powers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Senators from the cotton States asked Acting Secretary Lansing of the State Department today to obtain assurances from the belligerent countries of Europe that shipments of cotton from the United States either to neutral or belligerent countries would not be detained or seized. Although cotton is neither absolute nor conditional contraband, there have been instances in which cargoes destined to Holland have been detained.

Cotton shippers have found it difficult to obtain insurance for their shipments.

Seth Low, President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, sent the following telegram to Secretary of State Bryan yesterday:

"American cotton shippers are in a serious predicament, owing to the uncertainty regarding Great Britain's attitude toward shipments of cotton to neutral European countries. It is reported that the British authorities have announced that cotton to Germany and Austria is on their prohibited list, and have warned vessels trading to Scandinavia, Holland, and Italy that serious consequences may be expected for carrying cotton for German or Austrian consumption.

"This apparently means that all cotton destined to these countries will be brought before an English prize court and subjected to condemnation unless the proof of neutral ownership is satisfactory to such court, meaning possible condemnation or, at best, the heavy expenses necessary to make an appearance and defense. Neither shippers nor insurance companies can possibly assume a risk of this kind unless some guarantee can be given them through our State Department as to the attitude of the British Government, first, as regards shipments that are destined for Germany and Austria, and, second, if the English Government still holds these liable to capture, what proof will be required of neutral destination. It is imperative that the procedure necessary to establish the innocence of such cargo be known in advance of shipment.

"Apart from the demand from Germany and Austria, there is and has in the past been a bona fide demand for cotton consumption in these neutral countries, especially in Italy, and large engagements have already been made for such shipments.

AGED GLOBE TROTTER ENDS IN THE MORGUE

Pason Identified by Diary Telling of His Wanderings All Over the World.

QUIT WORK TO TRAVEL

Wealthy Jeweler, More Than 80 Years Old, Had Tramped 4,000 Miles When Death Overtook Him.

A diary containing the record of a 4,000-mile walking trip, begun and carried out by a man more than 80 years old, was found in the pocket of Charles Bleason Pason, who dropped dead at Fulton and Front Street on Oct. 19. The body lay in the Morgue until yesterday, when it was identified by Mrs. Benjamin F. Franklin of Chicopee, Mass., a sister-in-law, and Dr. C. F. Booth of 149 East Eighty-third Street, a distant relative.

Papers found in the old man's pockets gave their addresses, and when they arrived they told the police the story of a man who did not get the chance to indulge his craving for travel and adventure until he had reached the age when most men are getting ready to settle down and talk about how much worse the world is than it used to be.

Pason was a jeweler in Chicopee, Mass., according to Mrs. Franklin, but retired about twenty-five years ago. Shortly after that he disappeared, and was missing for some months. In course of time he reappeared, told his neighbors something of his travels, and then vanished again. After several years of this sort of thing he made one trip from which he did not return for several years, going completely around the world.

Five months ago his relatives had word that he was in Porto Rico, and would return to Chicopee in the course of time. Nothing more was heard from him before his death, but from passing remarks in his letters, and from the long and circumstantial diary found in his pocket, it seems that when Pason was 85 years old he started on a walking trip which had extended over 4,000 miles before his death.

Pason was a wealthy man. When he died there were found in his pockets receipts for deposits in a safe deposit vault at the Produce Exchange Bank and bankbooks of the Seaman's Savings Bank and the East River Savings Institution. His relatives say that these are not the only banks where he had deposits and that in addition he owned property in Boston, Chicopee, California, and Porto Rico. But he did most of his traveling on foot, and he went about looking much like a gypsy. While in New York he often stayed at a lodging house at 68 New Bowery, the proprietor of which, Eugene Mulrey, recognized his body at the Morgue and said that he and Pason had become quite friendly. The diary is now in possession of the Coroner's office, and his relatives are awaiting with interest full information as to what is contained in it and in the safe deposit vault.

SHIPS REPORTED BY WIRELESS.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vigilancia, Nassau to New York, was 274 miles S. at noon.
SS Freida, Sabine to New York, was 263 miles S. at noon.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 300 miles S. at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 21 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Relay, Galveston to New York, was 125 miles S. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 126 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 185 miles S. at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 181 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 5 miles S. of Martin's Industry at 7 P. M.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo to New York, was 45 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 107 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 46 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 195 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 298 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 28 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 36 miles N. of Morro Castle at 7 P. M.

Grace Co.
290 Fifth Ave., Between 30th and 31st Sts.

BEGINNING TOMORROW

Choice of Any Evening or Dinner Gown

in their entire Stock, at

27.50 39.50 47.50

Former Prices were $45.00 to $95.00

Collection comprises 192 Exquisite Gowns



E. CHARLES
Established 15 Years at No. 62 West 47th St., Between 5th & 6th Aves.
READY-TO-WEAR DEPT. (Miss Marguerita, Mgr.)
SPECIAL THIS WEEK
DANCING FROCKS
STREET and EVENING DRESSES
Including a few strikingly pretty models designed especially for young ladies, in unusual variety of styles, combinations of materials, etc. Made to sell from $24.50 to $34.50, but SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$16.50 and $18.50
EXCLUSIVE COSTUMES TAILLEUR
All the latest weaves and shades, long and short coats. Actual values $28.50 and $36.50. VERY SPECIAL THIS WEEK AT
$19.75 and $24.50

47-49 West 42d St.
Renard
Announces for Monday & Tuesday
A Rousing
Suit Sale 24.75
Compare favorably with suits selling elsewhere from $39.75 to $50.00.
These Suits are fashioned of Broadcloths, Poplins and Gabardines, some fur trimmed, include over 25 of the snappiest styles brought out this season—all faithful copies of the newest and best imported models, combining individuality with faultless tailoring; short and three-quarter Coats lined throughout with peau de cygne and interlined; some have new flare circular skirts; women's and misses' sizes; colors are plum, green, tete de negre, midnight blue, black, etc. A most unheard of value, at 24.75
Newest Model Coats
of the newest materials, such as Chinchillas, Zibelines, Boucle, Cheviots and novelty fabrics, on loose-fitting lines; body lined; silk plush collar and cuffs; women's and misses' sizes; values up to $21. Specially priced, Monday 12.50
$24.75 Suit
A $12.50 Coat
47-49 W. 42d St. Renard

L. P. Hollander & Co.
have made DECIDED reductions in the prices of their
Fur Trimmed Coats
Now from $55.00 Upward.
None have been less than $85.00.
FIFTH AVE., at 46th St.

E. KUMKE
MANUFACTURING FURRIER
RICH FURS
Distinctiveness in Style
Thoroughness in Workmanship
Moderation in Price
19 West 38th St., Between 5th and 6th Avs.



Better than golf, better than bowling, books or cards—better for you, mentally and physically, and far more fun.

A Little Everyday Vacation for You

THERE are thousands of level-headed, practical business men in this country to-day who are getting enormous benefit from The Pianola.
Every night, when they go home, they spend a little time playing their instruments—and playing, the cares, the worries and frets of the present business situation are forgotten.
We have had Wall Street men tell us that their Pianolas have been worth *thousands* of dollars to them. We have had physicians tell us that they recommend The Pianola to a majority of their business men patients.
Why?

THE PIANOLA

gives a man a "little everyday vacation." It gives him an outlet for his feelings, it soothes him, it inspires him.
Half an hour at The Pianola every night will *increase any man's efficiency*. Besides giving him a tremendous amount of pleasure.
No matter how fond you may be of *listening* to music, you have no idea how much music can really mean to you until you *make it*.
Sit down at The Pianola. Play the music you like and play it as you like to hear it.
For the first time in your life you will really *know* music—you will understand why musicians are willing to consecrate their whole lives to the wonderful, indescribable fascination of producing it.
And the Pianola will delight your family more than anything else you could buy. It will give them an immense amount of pleasure and its educational value is beyond computation.
There is no investment in the whole wide world that will pay you such enormous returns right at this moment, as the purchase of this tremendously popular piano.
You can buy The Pianola *only* at Aeolian Hall. It is sold in these models—The Steinway Pianola, The Steck Pianola, The Stuyvesant Pianola, The Wheelock Pianola, The Stroud Pianola, and The Famous Weber Pianola. Prices from $550. Easy payments.

The Talking Machine Department
A full line of Columbia Grafonolas and Victor Talking Machines. All the latest Victor and the famous Columbia Records. Courteous, efficient and prompt service.

A Limited Number of New Player-pianos at $395.00
Payable $10 Monthly
These instruments have been made in our own factories and we fully guarantee them both as to their musical quality and durability.
For those who desire to exercise strict economy at this time, we unhesitatingly commend these Player-pianos.

The Piano Department
An immense stock of both Grand and Upright pianos. The world's leading pianos in their respective grades.
Prices from $250 upwards.
Easy terms. Renting.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"
AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

MILLION A YEAR LIST STILL GROWS

Additions Suggested as Discussion of Big American Incomes Goes On.

DOUBT RAISED ON OTHERS

List Is Now Double That Reported in the Official Report on the Income Tax Returns.

The publication of a composite list of persons popularly credited with incomes of $1,000,000 or more a year in yesterday's TIMES caused renewed discussion in the financial district yesterday. In general, the list was regarded as reflecting pretty accurately the general impression as to who the $1,000,000 a year men and women were. In several cases the question was raised as to whether they should have been included, and this was naturally so, inasmuch as only forty-four persons paid taxes on such incomes, while the list published comprised seventy-seven names of those who were believed by some to be in receipt of such incomes.

Most of the comment, however, was in the way of suggestions as to names that should be added, with the effect of making it practically double the number of those now officially certified to by the Treasury Department. As noted yesterday, large fortunes are usually overestimated, and the inference in this case would be that about half of the names on the list would be eliminated if the facts were known.

Some of those with $1,000,000 incomes, however, might have just enough invested in Government, State, or municipal bonds, the income from which is exempt from the tax, to carry them below the line in the Treasury Department's list.

One suggestion yesterday was that Henry C. Frick and Henry Phipps, although their chief business interests are in Pittsburgh, should be counted among the New Yorkers, as both have residences here and may have paid the tax here. Both men grew up as millionaires in the old Carnegie group. Mr. Frick has extensive banking interests, as evidenced by his Directorships in the National City Bank here and the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh. Mr. Frick's steel interests are now centred in the United States Steel Corporation, of which he is a Director, and he has extensive holdings in railroads, including the Reading, Pennsylvania, Chicago & Northwestern, Santa Fé, and Norfolk & Western. Mr. Phipps also is a Director in the Steel Corporation and in the Mellon National Bank.

Among other New Yorkers, Alfred G. Vanderbilt was mentioned. The fortune inherited from the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, it was pointed out, was of sufficient size, even if he had not increased it to bring in an annual income of $1,000,000. Some of those who discussed the matter thought the present Cornelius Venderbilt also, although his inheritance was considerably smaller than his brother's, had built it up to a point that would put him in the $1,000,000-a-year class.

Horace Havemeyer was suggested, because of his large interest in the sugar business, as possibly entitled to a place in the list. Besides his sugar interests in Brooklyn and Cuba, he is a stockholder in several important banks.

In place of the estate of Anthony N. Brady, which was included on the assumption that the estate might not have been divided when the tax was paid, it was suggested that, as matters stood now, Nicholas Brady should be added to the list, and possibly others of the Brady heirs. Anthony N. Brady left an estate valued at $100,000,000 or more, and if this were divided equally into five parts, it would probably furnish five incomes of $1,000,000 each.

William Ziegler, Jr., the adopted son and heir of the millionaire baking powder man, came up in the discussion, too, as the probable recipient of such an income, as did Emerson McMillin, whose gas interests alone extend from New York to Binghamton, Columbus, Jersey City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Milwaukee, Muskegon, St. Joseph, and other points, with electric power and traction investments in some of them.

About the inclusion of P. A. B. Widener, the Philadelphia traction magnate, no doubt at all was expressed.

There was also practically no doubt that the income of James J. Hill of St. Paul was $1,000,000 or more. His great railroad interests, through the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Northern Securities Company are well known, and in addition to these his banking interests include holdings in the National City, First National, and Chase National in this city, the First National of Chicago and the First National and the Northwestern Trust Company of St. Paul, of which latter two he is reputed to be practically the owner. He has other railroad interests as well, chiefly in the Northwest, in the upbuilding of which he had so large a part.

The Pacific Coast was not represented in yesterday's list, and it was suggested that at least one Californian should be added in the person of John D. Spreckels, one of the heirs of the great fortune accumulated in the sugar business by the late Claus Spreckels. Henry E. Huntington, nephew of the late Collis P. Huntington, is reputed to be worth $70,000,000, chiefly invested in electric railroads, with an income considerably in excess of $1,000,000.

THE WEALTHY IN 1845.

Only John Jacob Astor Had $1,000,000 a Year Then.

Had an income tax law been in effect in this country about seventy years ago, there would have been only one man in New York City who would have paid on an income of $1,000,000. That was John Jacob Astor, the founder of the present Astor fortune. In 1845 he was credited with $25,000,000. His name heads the list of wealthy citizens contained in a pamphlet published in 1845. This was a slightly enlarged edition of a list of rich Manhattan residents which had been issued a few years before.

The entire list contains but nineteen millionaires. Next to Mr. Astor came Stephen Whitney, credited with $10,000,000. He began life by retailing liquors, says the compiler of the 1845 list, but the great impetus to his fortune came from fortunate speculation in cotton and then in real estate.

Next to him came William B. Astor, son of John Jacob, with $5,000,000. Then comes Peter G. Stuyvesant with $4,000,000. The old Peter Stuyvesant farm in the vicinity of St. Mark's Church and Second Avenue, which he owned, had increased enormously in value with the growth of the city, and many collateral members of the family now trace their wealth to the Stuyvesant acres.

James Lenox, the founder of the Lenox Library, was said to be worth $3,000,000, the Isaac Bronson estate was worth $2,500,000. Here is a list of the Americans of 1845 who had fortunes of $500,000 or more:

Astor, John Jacob	$25,000,000
Astor, William B.	5,000,000
Boerman, James	500,000
Brandegee, Jacob	750,000
Brevoort, Henry, Jr.	1,000,000
Bronson, Isaac, (estate of)	2,500,000
Brooks, Sydney	500,000
Brown, James	500,000
Bruen, Matthias	700,000
Chesebrough, Margaret	500,000
Coster, John G., (estate of)	700,000
Crosby, William B.	1,000,000
Delano, Franklin H.	500,000
Desbrosses, James, (estate of)	600,000
Douglass, George	700,000
Douglass, Wm., brother of George	700,000
Furniss, William P.	1,000,000
Gardiner, Thomas	500,000
Gebhard, F., (estate of)	500,000
Goodhue, Jonathan	500,000
Griswold, George	500,000
Griswold, Nathaniel L., brother of George	500,000
Grosvenor, Seth	500,000
Haggerty, John	1,000,000
Harmony, Peter	1,500,000
Harper & Brothers	500,000
Hicks, John H.	600,000
Howard, William	600,000
Howland, Gardiner G.	500,000
Howland, John H.	500,000
Hunt, Jonathan	1,000,000
Jay, Peter A., (estate of)	700,000
Janeway, George	500,000
Janeway, the Rev. Jacob I.	500,000
Johnston, John	500,000
Judd, Sylvester	500,000
Lafarge, John	500,000
Leavitt, David	500,000
Lee, David	500,000
Leggett, Samuel	500,000
Leggett, Thomas	800,000
Lenox, James	3,000,000
Little, Jacob	500,000
Lord, Rufus L.	500,000
Lorillard, Jacob	500,000
Lorillard, (widow of Jacob)	1,500,000
Lorillard, Peter, Jr.	1,000,000
Lovett, George	500,000
McBride, James	700,000
Marshall, Benjamin	500,000
Mason, John, (estate of)	1,000,000
Morris, Gouverneur	1,500,000
Munn, Stephen B.	800,000
Newton, Isaac	500,000
Packwood, Samuel	500,000
Palmer, Courtlandt	500,000
Pearsall, Frances, widow of Thos. C.	1,500,000
Phelps, Anson G.	1,000,000
Post, Allison	500,000
Post, Waldron B.	500,000
Rapelye, G., (estate of)	500,000
Remsen, Henry	500,000
Robbins John	500,000
Roosevelt, C. V. S.	500,000
Sampson, Joseph	700,000
Schermerhorn, Abraham	500,000
Schermerhorn, John	500,000
Stephens, Benjamin	500,000
Stewart, Alexander T.	800,000
Stewart, Lispenard	500,000
Storm, Garret	500,000
Stuyvesant, Peter G.	4,000,000
Suydam, Ferdinand	500,000
Swan, Benjamin L.	500,000
Thorne, Jonathan	1,000,000
Tileston, Thomas	500,000
Tonnelee, John	500,000
Tucker, Gideon	500,000
Wetmore, W. S.	600,000
Whitney, Stephen	10,000,000
Young, Henry	500,000

Many of the wealthiest families of today were far down in the list in 1845. For instance, Commodore Vanderbilt is said to be worth $400,000, Alexander T. Stewart had not yet attained his great wealth, but was close to the million mark, with $800,000, while P. T. Barnum, who is called the "guardian of the celebrated Tom Thumb," is rated at $150,000, and William Niblo has the same rating.

Growing List of Wealthy Americans Credited With $1,000,000 a Year Incomes

New York.
John D. Rockefeller.
Andrew Carnegie.
George F. Baker.
J. P. Morgan.
Vincent Astor.
James Stillman.
E. C. Converse.
William Rockefeller.
James B. Duke.
Thomas F. Ryan.
Mrs. Russell Sage.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman.
John D. Archbold.
George J. Gould.
George W. Perkins.
Daniel G. Reid.
Charles Steele.
Arthur C. James.
H. H. Rogers, Jr.
William S. Tod.
Cleveland H. Dodge.
Daniel Guggenheim.
Oliver H. Payne.
Jacob H. Schiff.
Hetty Green.
H. P. Davison.
Elbert H. Gary.
Charles M. Schwab.
Norman B. Ream.
Levi P. Morton.
W. K. Vanderbilt.
August Belmont.
John D. Ryan.
C. K. G. Billings.
A. S. Cochran.
Mrs. J. S. Kennedy.
Adolph Lewisohn.
Henry C. Frick.
Henry Phipps.
Alfred G. Vanderbilt.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Horace Havemeyer.
Nicholas Brady.
William Ziegler, Jr.
Emerson McMillin.

Illinois.
Cyrus McCormick.
H. F. McCormick.
Julius Rosenwald.
Marshall Field 3d.
R. H. McCormick.
J. Ogden Armour.
Mrs. G. M. Pullman.
Mrs. Potter Palmer.

Pennsylvania.
E. T. Stotesbury.
Mrs. F. C. Penfield.
Charles C. Harrison.
H. C. Trexler.
William West Frazier.
P. A. B. Widener.
Percival Roberts.
McCormick Estate.
Alexander J. Stewart.
C. Q. McWilliams.

Ohio.
E. W. Oglebay.
J. H. Wade, Jr.
L. C. Hanna.
George H. Worthington.
Charles P. Tart.
O. C. Barber.
F. A. Selberling.

Delaware.
H. A. du Pont.
William du Pont.
T. C. du Pont.
Alfred I. du Pont.
Pierre S. du Pont.

Louisiana.
William Edenborn.

Michigan.
John Dodge.
Horace Dodge.
Henry Ford.
E. L. Ford.
M. J. Murphy.

Maryland.
Henry Walters.

North Carolina.
B. N. Duke.
Caesar Cone.

Wisconsin.
Isaac Stephenson.

Montana.
W. A. Clark.

Minnesota.
James J. Hill.

California.
John D. Spreckels.
Henry E. Huntington.

RED CROSS RETURNS FROM WILD VOYAGE

Hospital Ship Had Troublous Trip, Due to Mutiny Among Makeshift Crew.

FOUR MEN BACK IN IRONS

Refrigerating Plant Pipes Stuffed Up—Fire Apparatus Put Out of Order—Girl Stowaway Aboard.

The American Red Cross Society's hospital ship Red Cross, which left here with a company of American doctors and nurses for Europe on Sept. 13, painted for her errand of mercy in dazzling white, with a single red band around her hull, returned from Rotterdam yesterday, weather-beaten and worn, with all her gay color washed away, and tales of wild disorder and mutiny that extended over most of her voyage to Europe and back. Plots and conspiracies, deeds of violence, raids on stores, and organized fighting marked the troubled voyaging of the white peace ship.

Four of the chief trouble makers in the makeshift crew that had been hurriedly got together here after the British Consul General objected to her leaving with her original crew of Germans, returned in irons in the brig. The 155 American refugees who returned in the ship, and had paid $14,000 for their passage home, saw with undisguised relief their native shores rise out of the sea to greet them.

The Red Cross, under Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, had been out of port only a short time when it was discovered that the pipes of the refrigerating plant had been stuffed up and the fire-fighting apparatus put out of condition. It was suspected that this and other damage might have been done by former German members of the crew in resentment at what they considered their unjust discharge from the ship.

Four Stowaways Found.

During the first few days out three stowaways were discovered in the coal bunkers by Emil Kovarik, a young Scandinavian who was employed as a bodyguard by William Sulzer at the time of the latter's trial for impeachment a year ago, and who served as Master at Arms to preserve order aboard the Red Cross. Two of the stowaways were Austrians and one German, and all were subsequently turned over to the French police when the vessel reached France.

A fourth stowaway, a little Dutch girl, 10 years old, with long, flaxen hair and a head filled with vivid and adventurous pictures of the strange New World, was discovered hidden away in the pantry of the ship shortly after she left Rotterdam. The little girl's blue eyes filled with tears when she learned that her great, romantic adventure was a bubble, and that she would be sent back to her family on the Rotterdam next Wednesday by the Red Cross Society.

The happenings aboard the Red Cross were chronicled in a private log kept by Kovarik on the journey to Europe and back. Here are a few extracts from his log:

Sept. 14—Two days out found two Austrian stowaways. Turned them over later to the French police.

Sept. 16—Discovered one member of the old German crew on board. He was also handed over to the French authorities.

Sept. 25—William Bade, negro pantryman, caught organizing strike among stewards and raid on poultry supplies. He had a revolver. I took it away from him. Bade was put in irons for five days and kept on dry bread and water.

Oct. 5—J. Torrez, negro messboy, ran amuck on deck among crew with butcher knife. He was placed in solitary confinement.

Oct. 9—J. Larkin, oiler, complained of the food to the chef and went for him with a monkey wrench. I subdued him.

Fireman Attacked Stewards.

Oct. 10—D. O'Brien, a fireman, returned on board the ship at Rotterdam loaded to the muzzle with Schiedam and started clearing out the negro stewards. A pitched battle ensued. I put O'Brien in irons.

Oct. 15—While walking along the after deck R. Coffee and C. Jenkins of the engine room staff bounced brass belaying pins on my head.

Oct. 15—J. Drain, negro steward, quarreled with an Irish sailor and threatened to choke a stewardess who intervened. Drain was kept in solitary confinement for five days on dry bread and water.

Oct. 23—A fireman had his head cut open in a fight. The engineers said they found the bilge pumps stuffed with waste and they could not find any tools on board.

The ship was held up several times by cruisers, and had an anxious time avoiding mines in her passage around the Holland Coast.

United States Shipping Commissioner Patrick H. Quinn said yesterday that one of his deputies had visited the ship shortly after she docked at Thirty-third Street, Brooklyn, and had reported that there had been trouble among the crew. The Commissioner said he had decided to hold a hearing into the matter at the Barge Office at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BOY FARMERS COMING HERE.

Young Californians Making an 8,000-Mile Agricultural Tour.

A special train bearing a large banner labeled "California Boys' Transcontinental Tour" is speeding eastward on its way to this city. The train is due to arrive at Jersey City over the Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:57 A. M. on Wednesday, and when it does twenty-two young farmers from California will get their first glimpse of the Hudson River.

These boys are members of high school agricultural clubs of California, and they are making an 8,000-mile transcontinental trip because they are the best young farmers in their State. Each one of them has won a prize for making a bushel of money out of an acre of California soil. They are coming here with Professors from the Agricultural Department of the University of California, who were judges in the agricultural products competition. The money for their trip was provided by Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in their State. They left Berkeley, Cal. on Oct. 15 and will not return until Nov. 23.

Among the prize winners are growers of beans, corn, canteloupes, onions, peas, peanuts, potatoes, and tomatoes. The boy who raised the biggest pig in California and sold it at the greatest profit is also a member of the party.

Arriving at the Jersey Central station Manager Dooling, of the Hotel Imperial, will bring them to Manhattan. The boys will have breakfast at 8:30 oclock and an hour later they will be in a sight-seeing bus, ready to see everything that is to be seen.

On Thursday afternoon the party will file into Mayor Mitchel's office and the spokesman will tell the Mayor how he beat the other high school farmers out in the competition. The party will leave for Philadelphia and Washington at 4 P. M. on Thursday.

The prize winners, on their trip, will stop at twenty-one large cities. They will visit twelve of the most advanced type of farms in America and will observe agricultural conditions in twenty-four States. This is the first trip of this kind that was ever conducted in the United States.

E. K. Speiden's Anniversary.

Ernest K. Speiden, westbound freight agent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, received the congratulations of his friends in the shipping business yesterday on the completion of twenty-five years in the transatlantic freight business. Mr Speiden, who is a son of Dr. C. C. Speiden of Marshall, Va., started as an office boy in the employ of the Inman and Red Star Lines on Oct. 24, 1889.

CONFESSES SENDING 'POISON PEN' NOTES

Mrs. Pollard, Once Acquitted, Admits She Wrote New Letters in Elizabeth.

OPENED DECOY LETTERS

And Printed Objectionable Comments in Them About Persons to Whom They Were Addressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 24.—Mrs. Anna J. Pollard, wife of Nelson L. Pollard of this city, who was last March acquitted on the charge of sending "poison pen" letters to Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Jones, last night confessed to Public Prosecutor Stein, according to the authorities, that she is the author of a new series of letters which has been sent through the mails, principally to persons interested in the trial, since her acquittal. She has not admitted the authorship of any of the previous letters.

This reopens a case that stirred Elizabeth more than any other event of recent years, for its various threads included nearly a score of persons prominent in the city and was said by many to have originated from social ambitions and social jealousies. The "poisen pen" letters, many of which contained improper expressions, first began to appear in the Summer of 1911. They were sent to both men and women. Most of them were written with a typewriter, but a few were printed. Some of the letters were mailed in separate envelopes and others were written between the lines of letters that had been intercepted.

The county and Federal authorities made a number of attempts to get hold of the writer, and finally in May, 1913, the county officials arrested Mrs. Pollard on the charge of writing typewritten letters reflecting on the character of Dr. and Mrs. Charles L. Jones. The case came to trial after several postponements last March, and Mrs. Pollard was acquitted.

Not long after the trial the poison pen letters began again. Mrs. Pollard in the previous case had been called "the woman with the serpent typewriter." This time the messages were printed in leadpencil, in capital letters. They were sent to nine or ten different persons, but Dr. Jones is the only one whose identity has been disclosed. As soon as the matter came up the case was laid before the Federal authorities, and Post Office Inspector Frank A. Butler began an investigation with the aid of County Detective John Gallatin and Detective Thomas L. Carey.

Through the agency of Inspector Butler, it is said, two decoy letters addressed to Dr. and Mrs. Jones were left at Mrs. Pollard's home. Upon their return to the post office by her if was found that they had been opened and then sealed up securely, after objectionable comments had been printed between the lines. The work here was compared with that on fifteen letters in the possession of Prosecutor Stein, and then Mrs. Pollard, with her husband and Samuel Shlemmer, her attorney in the trial last March, was summoned to the Prosecutor's office and examined. Five hours of questioning, it is said, brought her at last to admit that she had written the new series of letters, and that social jealousy was the cause of her action.

One of the accusations made in the first series of letters was that Mrs. Jones was a person of no social standing, who did not have more than three dresses when she got married.

Prosecutor Stein says that he is willing to take the case before the Federal Grand Jury if the persons named in the letters wish to prosecute.

SUSPICIOUS FIRES IN SCHOOL

Marshal and Detectives Making Inquiry on East Side.

Fire Marshal Prial and detectives of the First Branch Detective Bureau are investigating three fires in Public School 88, at 300 Rivington Street, within the last week. The police are convinced that the fires have been caused by a mischievous pupil. A vigilance committee of detectives and teachers is on the watch for the offender.

The first fire was on Tuesday at 9:25 A. M., when John Black, janitor, discovered a bundle of papers burning in a closet on the fourth floor. Shortly after noon the second fire was discovered in a waste basket in a class room on the fourth floor. About noon on Thursday another blase was discovered in a waste basket in a classroom which the pupils had just left.

Miss Belle Strauss, Principal of the school, then notified the police and Fire Marshal Prial. Yesterday the Marshal, with two assistants and Detective Stein, interrogated many pupils, but made little progress.

JERSEY CITY CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE

Wealthy St. John's Congregation Loses Everything but the Altar Cross.

LOSS MAY TOTAL $100,000

Defective Wiring Believed to Have Caused Blaze—Postmen Rouse Sleeping Rector.

St. John's P. E. Church in the Bergen Heights section of Jersey City was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. All the fine church treasures, except the altar cross, were lost.

The wealthy congregation will worship today in the fine parish building, known as Wintringham Hall, as arrangements were promptly made to fit up the assembly room for the church services. The cause of the fire is attributed to defective wiring. Electricians had been working in the edifice, substituting electric for water power for the organ.

Shortly after 5 o'clock, while Letter Carriers Logan, Gorman, and Kelly, on the early shift, were passing the church, they detected smoke pouring from the windows. While one sent in an alarm, the others aroused the Rev. George Hadley, the rector, and his wife, who had a narrow escape from the flames when the rectory was destroyed five years ago. Rector Hadley and Logan then hurried to the basement of the church to the living rooms of Thomas Menzies, the sexton, and his wife, and awakened them.

When the firemen arrived the interior was like a huge furnace, and a second and a third alarm were quickly sounded. After three hours' hard work the flames were conquered. Rector Hadley then obtained tarpaulins, and organized a salvage corps of members of the church. The altar cross was found untouched by the flames, although every other treasure had been burned or ruined. It was carried to the rectory. The loss is estimated between $75,000 and $100,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

GLYNN IS CHEERED BY 3,500 WORKMEN

His Speech on Compensation Act Stirs Enthusiasm of Throng of Endicott Toilers.

ENDS A WHIRLWIND WEEK

Rests at Syracuse After 1,600-Mile Tour and Sixty-two Addresses —Big Crowds Greet Him.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 24.—Gov. Glynn finished a week of hard campaigning tonight with a stirring speech to a packed house in Syracuse. Beginning last Monday morning he started on a tour of the State in which he planned to make seventy speeches in eight days and travel more than 1,600 miles. He has now made sixty-two speeches and has twenty more to make, a dozen stops not provided for in the original schedule having been added by the State committee.

He had a rare opportunity to appeal for votes on the strength of the Workmen's Compensation act this morning, and he made the most of it. He spoke at 9 o'clock to 3,500 employes in the largest plant of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company in the village of Endicott, near Binghamton. The active head of the company is George F. Johnson, who when asked recently what he thought of the Workmen's Compensation act replied that it did not suit him because it did not go far enough. For years he has provided for workmen's compensation on more liberal terms than those of the State act.

Although Mr. Johnson is a Republican and regards Gov. Glynn's law as not good enough, he has indorsed the Governor for re-election, because in his opinion Gov. Glynn has done more for the workingmen than any other Governor, and this morning Mr. Johnson's employes unmistakably ratified their employer's indorsement.

As the Governor's party, in six automobiles, reached the factory just at 9 o'clock, the whistles blew and the 3,500 employes began to file down the modern outside stairways on all sides of the three-story building. Mr. Johnson had ordered the plant shut down for an hour, so that his men might hear the Governor's speech. They assembled before a large bandstand in the middle of the playground that Mr. Johnson has provided for his employes, and the Governor faced them from the stand. There was little enthusiasm at first. The people merely clapped their hands when the Governor was introduced, and then stood silently to listen to what he had to say. He spoke of the good work done by Mr. Johnson, and praised the employes. He told of having saved $70,000,000 for the taxpayers, and predicted that the land bank law would be a boon to the farmers, and as he made each point the crowd approved it, but gave nothing beyond restrained indorsement. They had nothing against the Glynn measures, but were not tremendously interested in them, that was clear.

Then the Governor got to workmen's compensation. He had been speaking with his overcoat on, as the morning was chilly, but when he reached workmen's compensation, when his voice began to have the strength and seriousness and color it always has when he talks about this law, he jerked the overcoat off, threw it to the floor behind him, and, leaning as far over the rail as possible, talked right into the faces of the 3,500 men before him. He never expounded workmen's compensation better or more effectively in his life.

The Governor arrived in Syracuse this evening and addressed a large audience at the Arena. Syracuse residents being more interested, perhaps, in the State Fair held in their city every year than in anything else, the Governor talked to them about the fair, and his words were pleasing to them. His indorsement of the fair and proposals for its extension were received with marked approval.

TEACHERS FILE PROTEST.

Object to Working in Vacation Schools Without Compensation.

The Interborough Association of Women Teachers, of which District Supt. Grace C Strachan is President, is strongly opposed to the Board of Estimate's proposition that regular day school teachers shall work in vacation schools without compensation one Summer in every four. The teachers have decided to obtain a formal opinion from the Board of Education and the Board of Superintendents on the subject.

It will also set before them and the Board of Estimate that teachers need the customary Summer vacation for recuperation of strength and for travel. They say proof is lacking that attendance at vacation school is not detrimental to the child's physical welfare, and the physical gain from freedom to play or rest during the Summer may be of greater value to the children than the advancement in grade which vacation school attendance may obtain.

AUTOMOBILE WHIPS BULL.

Machine Subdues Beast That Broke Up Jersey Picnic.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 24.—One of the events not on the programme at the picnic of a men's Bible class of a Newark church on the Vincent farm at Pleasantville today was an impromptu fight between a bull and an automobile. When the men were seated at two long tables eating lunch some one took down the bars leading to an adjoining pasture, and immediately a large Holstein bull charged the picnickers.

Some of the men took to the trees, while others got into automobiles. Three men took refuge head down and pawed the ground ready to charge when the chauffeur put on power and "butted" the frenzied beast into the next lot. This ended the picnic.

NEW OFFER BY PELL FIRM.

One-Year Notes for All the Creditors Proposed.

A change in the offer to the customers of the bankrupt brokerage firm of S. H. F. Pell & Co. was proposed yesterday at a meeting of creditors before Peter B. Olney, referee, in the Federal Building.

The original offer was to give the creditors two sets of notes, one running for twelve months and the other for twice as long, and yesterday Morgan J. O'Brien, appearing for the bankrupts, suggested that a single set of notes for one year be given to all the creditors, which should be made by the Pell Assets Corporation, and should be paid out of the liquidation of the assets. After he had explained the new offer Mr. O'Brien withdrew it temporarily, stating that he would put it in writing and submit it formally to the creditors.

HOLDUP VICTIM DIES.

Cripple Shot in Hallway by Highwayman After Being Robbed.

Richard Ruess, a cripple, of 164 East 129th Street, who was found suffering from a bullet wound in the abdomen in a hallway in Second Avenue near 125th Street early yesterday morning, died in the afternoon in Harlem Hospital. He told the police he was shot by a man who held him up and forced him into the hallway to rob him.

Shortly after the man was found, Detective Enright of the Third Branch Detective Bureau arrested a man in the neighborhood who said he was Joseph Bowman, 25 years old, of 324 East 125th Street. Bowman was charged with having knowledge of the assault, and on a short affidavit, made out by he detective, he was arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in the Harlem Court. He was held until tomorrow.

LET US BE YOUR ALMONER.

The aims of the A. I. C. P. are as follows:

To relieve distress by providing immediate temporary relief without red tape or formality for any man, woman or child.

To reduce dependence by supplying the real needs of the poor in their homes and helping them to help themselves.

To reduce poverty by combating the immediate causes that produce dependency.

To study the fundamental causes of poverty with a view to promoting social betterment.

To prevent sickness by fighting for a pure milk supply; for better housing conditions for the poor; for the prevention of tuberculosis and other preventable diseases.

To save lives by providing medical treatment for sick babies and mothers; by sending mothers to our convalescent home and by instructing parents in baby and child care.

We solicit the support of all who indorse these aims.

Send contributions to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, Room 210, 105 East 22d Street.

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.
R. FULTON CUTTING, Chairman, Finance Committee.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Pressure is high, except in the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States, but has fallen decidedly in the Northwest and the Far West. There is a disturbance near the Yucatan Channel, with pressure falling generally over the Gulf of Mexico.

There were rains in Virginia and the Carolinas, Texas, New Mexico, and Colorado, the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the lower lake region. In Southeast Texas the rains were excessive, and flood warnings have been issued for the Guadaloupe and Upper Colorado Rivers.

It is considerably cooler from Texas, northeastward through the lower Lake Region into Northwestern New England and slightly warmer in the Northwest, but as a rule temperatures hold close to the seasonal averages.

There will be local rains Sunday in the Ohio Valley, the Middle and South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Southwest and probably on Monday in the South. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday.

It will be cooler Sunday in the Gulf States and the Ohio Valley and warmer in the Plains States and the Northwest. It will be warmer Monday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate north and northeast Sunday and Monday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, becoming fresh off the North Carolina coast.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Local rains Sunday. Monday, unsettled; probably showers.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Sunday; local rains. Monday, fair; not much change in temperature.

Northern New England—Generally fair Sunday and Monday.

The temperature record for the last twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	50	4 P. M.	64	62
6 A. M.	55	48	6 P. M.	62	61
9 A. M.	50	51	9 P. M.	61	61
12 M.	61	58	11 P. M.	62	54

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 56; for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 48, at 8 P. M. it was 63. Maximum temperature 63 degrees at 7:45 P. M., minimum 48 degrees at 6:45 A. M. Humidity 83 per cent. at 8 A. M., 63 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.16 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.03 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:09	165 Ludlow St.; Jos. Isaacs	Slight
3:10	409 E. 124 St.; W. Williams	Slight
9:20	48 Bleecker St.; M. A. Cummings	Slight
11:15	S. W. cor. 127 St. and St. Nicholas Terrace; Vito Contessa Co.	Slight
P. M.		
1:15	87 Clinton St.; Samuel Kanoff	Slight
1:25	603 Prospect Av.; Lena Wenroch	$100
4:15	1,341 Brook Av.; M. Goldstein	Slight
5:15	Clarke St.; N. Y. C.	Slight
6:00	67 Sheriff St.; Lewis Flicheid	Slight
6:10	98 Lincoln Av.; Potter Real Estate Co	Slight
6:20	106 Thompson St.; C. Richard	Slight

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Direct Special Attention to the Following Unusual Attractions Offered on Monday and Following Days:

Women's Superior Grade

Fur Coats, Muffs and Neckpieces

At Remarkable Reductions in Prices

All are from our own regular stock of superior grade Furs, the reductions being made to immediately dispose of our excessively large surplus on hand.

FRENCH SEAL COATS
HUDSON SEAL COATS
CARACUL COATS
RUSSIAN PONY COATS
NATURAL PONY COATS
FUR-LINED COATS
} Over 300 Coats in the lot, at 1/4 to 1/3 off the former prices.

Present Prices ranging from 25.00 to 375.00.

Scarfs and Muffs
of Brown Fox, Pointed Fox, Caracul, Black Lynx, Blue Lynx, Broadtail, Hudson Seal, Mink, Raccoon, Cross Fox, Civet Cat, and many other most desirable and fashionable Furs.
} Over 500 pieces in the lot at 1/4 to 1/3 off the former prices.

Present Prices ranging from 3.00 to 125.00.

Also we offer at this Sale a number of Men's Fur-Lined Coats, and Children's Furs at most liberal reductions in Prices.

Women's Smart Fall Apparel

Is here in a delightful assortment of styles to suit every individuality, and the prices are most appealing.

Monday's Special Offering Includes the Following:

Imported Gaberdine Tailor Suits
With the smart short fur-trimmed coat and plaited back skirt.
Value $48.00. **37.50**

Fine Broadcloth Tailor Suits
In two distinctive styles, showing the new medium length coat; in Black, Navy, Brown and Green.
Value $39.50. **32.50**

Novelty Cheviot Tailor Suits
In a variety of the season's best styles and the most fashionable Autumn shades.
Value $32.50. **26.50**

"Serge and Satin" Dresses
In very attractive styles for street and general wear.
Values $21.00 to $30.00. **14.50 to 22.50**

Beautiful Evening Dresses
Of Lace, Chiffon, Satin, in many charming and youthful styles and colorings, at the following prices, 1/3 below regular values:
28.50 40.00 48.00

A Disposal Sale of
37 Fine Lace Bed Sets

Marked down to prices that command instant attention from judges of rare values in high-grade laces.

In view of the very limited quantity in the collection, this extraordinary opportunity should be taken advantage of without delay.

3 TAMBOUR MUSLIN—	*Formerly $11.00.*	To close	**5.00**
5 RENAISSANCE—	*Formerly $21.50.*	To close	**7.50**
5 TAMBOUR MUSLIN—	*Formerly $16.00.*	To close	**8.00**
2 MARIE ANTOINETTE—	*Formerly $30.00.*	To close	**10.00**
3 RENAISSANCE—	*Formerly $28.00.*	To close	**12.00**
1 REAL ARABE—	*Formerly $37.00.*	To close	**12.50**
2 MARIE ANTOINETTE—	*Formerly $40.00.*	To close	**14.00**
2 REAL ARABE—	*Formerly $45.00.*	To close	**15.00**
2 RENAISSANCE—	*Formerly $42.00.*	To close	**15.00**
1 RENAISSANCE—	*Formerly $45.00.*	To close	**15.00**
2 RENAISSANCE—	*Formerly $50.00.*	To close	**17.00**
4 LACET ARABE—	*Formerly $55.00.*	To close	**17.50**
2 REAL FILET—	*Formerly $52.00.*	To close	**20.00**
1 REAL FILET—	*Formerly $100.00.*	To close	**30.00**
2 REAL FILET—	*Formerly $100.00.*	To close	**35.00**

A Clearance Sale
of 100 Spangled and Beaded
Robes and Coats

At Decisive Reductions in Price.

This handsome collection, consisting of the short, smart Tunic, Basque and Coat effects, shown in the new French Models, also fashionable Robes, brilliantly spangled and beaded for evening wear, offers a very unusual opportunity at the following prices:

Now **9.50, 12.50, 20.00, 25.00, 27.50** to **98.00**
Formerly $12.50, $17.50, $25.00, $32.50 to $145.00

Special Offering of
Evening Silks and Velvets

At Most Liberal Price Reductions.

Consisting of the following rich, beautiful novelty fabrics, supremely fashionable for Evening Dresses and Opera Cloaks:

STRIPE SATIN VOILES—Imported, 42-inch. In self colorings for evening wear, particularly suitable for Bridesmaids', Party and Dancing Dresses. *Formerly $2.50 yard.* **1.25**

PRINTED CHIFFONS—Imported, 42-inch. In colors appropriate for Evening and Street wear, printed in floral effects. *Formerly $4.50, $5.00 yard.* **2.00**

RICH VELVET BROCADES—Imported, 39-inch. Handsome designs in the latest fashionable colorings on voile, Crepe and Satin grounds. *Formerly $9.50 to $16.50.* **6.50** to **10.00**

An Unusual Offering
of 100 pairs
Fine Wool Blankets

Full 60 x 90 inch, made of a high-grade selected sanitary wool, with white, pink or blue borders; silk ribbon bound.

*The regular price for these Blankets is $

WHITMAN POUNDS BENSEL AT BUFFALO

Accuses State Engineer of Furthering Tammany Canal Graft of $367,268.

BIG AUDITORIUM CROWDED

Candidate Admits Importance of Making Erie Republican—Answers "Anti-Catholic" Questions.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 24.—Before an audiance which taxed the seating capacity of the big Broadway Auditorium here Charles A. Whitman tonight named State Engineer John A. Bensel as a principal reason why he believed his Democratic opponent for the Governorship, Martin H. Glynn, should not be returned to office.

To the mass of charges against "Johnny" Bensel, as he has called him throughout his up-State tour, Mr. Whitman brought the entirely new one that Mr. Bensel materially aided "in the grafting of more than $300,000 out of an Erie Canal contract." The Republican candidate dealt with Mr. Bensel at length on the score of alleged Tammany power, exerted through him, over canal contracts. He avoided for the most part the highways situation, out of which he had formerly gathered material for his assaults upon Bensel.

The mass meeting here was, in the opinion of Mr. Whitman and his advisers, the most important of his campaign, except for one still to be held at Madison Square Garden in New York. Erie County went Democratic last year by 8,000. While preparing the line of his new attack on the State Engineer, Mr. Whitman admitted that unless he could turn Erie into the Republican column his chances of running up his expected large up-State plurality would be seriously impaired. Because of this anxiety as to Erie County the attack of Mr. Whitman upon Mr. Bensel was regarded as the thing the candidate wished to make the heart and centre of his campaign.

The voice of the candidate failed to reach those in the rear portion of the auditorium, as it was still husky from Friday's campaigning.

"I want to call your attention to an item State Engineer Bensel tried to 'put over for Tammany' in a canal contract," said Mr. Whitman. "It was a little item, as Tammany items of contracting graft go, for it was for only a matter of some $300,000.

"I will refer you to the page of an official document, where you will find the record of the steal which Mr. Bensel forwarded and supported. The page is 642 and the document is the Official Proceedings of the Canal Board. Supplementary pages in the Canal Board record which will throw light on this $300,000 steal, or, to be exact, this steal of $367,268, are pages 72, 202, 203, and 206.

As he closed his attack on Bensel with his daily challenge to Gov. Glynn to tell what he thought of Bensel, many then stood up in the audience.

"I presume," said Mr. Whitman, "that you who are standing up wish to ask me a certain set of six questions."

In this way Mr. Whitman came face to face with the anti-Catholic movement that has spread itself through the State in secrecy. He answered all six questions, which were similar to questions submitted to Gov. Glynn and answered by him last week.

"I have been waited on by several committees demanding that I answer these questions," said Mr. Whitman. "Just why they should be asked of me I do not know. But I am perfectly willing to answer the questions, as I would any other questions that were sincerely and honestly put.

"'Do you believe in the absolute separation of Church and State?' I can't see why that question should excite any enthusiasm in an American audience. We have been fighting for that for a century. We all believe in it, of course.

"'Do you believe that the public funds should be used for any sectarian purpose whatever?' I did not suppose anybody would think it necessary to ask me such a question.

"'Do you believe that the free public school is the best medium for the instruction of our children and for assimilating the different nationalities and making intelligent and useful citizens of them' I do.

"'Are you in favor of allowing any organization, sectarian or otherwise, to maintain so-called reformatories or institutions where people are held in restraint without due process of law and against their will and without inspection by public officials?' I do not.

"'Do you believe in the absolute freedom of speech upon all subjects not in defiance of law and constituted authority?' I do.

"'If elected can you be depended upon to live up to your convictions'—you know I have had 44,000 convictions—regardless of any attempted intimidation or personal consideration?' If you do not believe that I will live up to my convictions you do not know the history of the County of New York for the past five years. I will live up to my convictions.

"Now I have answered those questions as fully and as plainly and as finally as I can, and I am not going to discuss them any further. If my record as District Attorney does not satisfy the people that I will enforce the law in the spirit in which the law was passed, nothing that I can say will make any difference."

Following his speech at the Auditorium here, Mr. Whitman attended a University Club reception. He left at midnight for New York, where he will rest over Sunday preparatory to leaving on another up-State tour Monday night. On the tour which ended tonight he spoke to over 100,000 persons at a total of 100 meetings in twenty-eight up-State counties.

THINKS MAYOR ERRED FIRST

Ellison Answers Mitchel on Politics and Police Laws.

William B. Ellison, former Corporation Counsel, whose letter to the Assembly and Senate candidates asking how they would vote on legislation affecting the police caused Mayor Mitchel to write a letter to each candidate deploring that politics was projected into the police situation, said yesterday:

"I have read the Mayor's letter of the 23d, addressed to the candidates for the State Senate and Assembly, and I really like the vigor of its tone. Perhaps he intended it as some personal criticism of myself. If he did, I can only reply that there is nothing that he can do or say that will abate my affection for him one iota.

"There are some statements contained in the Mayor's letter with which, of course, I cannot agree, but I and the interests that I represent most cordially subscribe to so much of the letter as states that:

"'The Police Commissioner and I believe, and I have a feeling that the great mass of the police force also believes, that we had better have a rest for a while from radical police legislation.'

"I am furthermore of the opinion that the 'projection of the police into politics' occurred last Winter, when the Mayor introduced his very 'radical police legislation'; and that the course that has been taken this year has tended to abate the reoccurrence of any such condition.

"The letters that were sent by me to the candidates have almost all been answered, and their publication begins with the edition of The Chief of today. Mr. Whitman's letter appeared in the issue of that journal a week ago, as did the letter of Gov. Glynn. Since that time, however, the Governor has had a conference with police representatives and his assurances are accepted as being entirely satisfactory.

"The propositions presented by the police have been almost unanimously approved by those to whom they have been presented."

SULZER RETURNS TO CITY.

Says He'll Win with Whitman Second and Glynn Third.

William Sulzer returned to New York last night from an up-State campaign trip, and said the outlook for his election was better than at any time since the primaries. He insisted that he would be elected; that Whitman would run second, and Gov. Glynn third. As for Davenport, Sulzer thought he would be swamped.

Col. Alexander Bacon, Treasurer of the Sulzer Campaign Committee, said that several persons had been soliciting contributions for the Sulzer campaign, and he had reason to believe they were Tammany men. It was not stated if any money had been given these men.

GEO. H. ROBINSON FAILS.

Man Who Borrowed on Prospect of Outliving Father Bankrupt.

George Hyatt Robinson, whose financial affairs have been before the State courts several times, has been thrown into bankruptcy in New Jersey. Edwin R. Semple of Newark was appointed receiver there, and Judge Hough in the Federal District Court here made him ancillary receiver yesterday for the property of the estate in this district.

Robinson, who is not yet 30, received before he was of age a half interest in the $400,000 estate of his mother and a reversionary interest in the other half after his father's death. In June, 1912, he established his claim to the $300,000 left by his aunt, Augusta Hyatt.

Wilbur Larremore, editor of the Law Journal, filed a report last December as referee in a suit in the State Supreme Court, in which he showed how Robinson in 1907, when he was not yet of age, tried to raise $115,000 on the probability that he would outlive his father, and did obtain $100,000 from the Eagle Insurance Company of London on interests in the estate amounting to $184,650.

Soon after he was married his wife had Robinson put in a sanitarium on the plea that he was incompetent, but he was released by a Sheriff's Jury.

It was said yesterday that he was a part owner of 271 to 273 Canal Street and has transferred the property to some other person, but collected the rents, which yielded him $1,000 a month. It was also stated that he owned 1,404 Avenue A and a hotel at Richfield Springs.

RUSHING WAR TAX STAMPS.

Wine Dealers to Keep Account of Sales Till Adhesives Are Ready.

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, announced yesterday that as the Government had been unable to get adhesive stamps for the war tax on wines and liquors made in time the Revenue Department would require that all persons who sell liquor to consumers keep account of sales from Friday morning, when the tax went into effect.

The stamps are being rushed and will be ready for distribution in a few days. The liquor tax is 2 cents a quart for still wines, 20 cents a quart for champagne and all other sparkling artificially carbonated wines and 6 cents a quart for cordials and similar compounds.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS LIKELY IN BROOME

It Is Hinman's Home and Republicans Resent Barnes's Attack on Their Candidate.

PLURALITY FOR WHITMAN

But Probably Greatly Reduced from Normal—Sulzer Strong with Railroaders—Little Moose Support.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Every other Republican in Broome County is nursing a grievance. The Democrats of Broome expect to profit on election day from this condition of the Republican mind in what is known as the most stable Republican County in the southern tier.

Broome is the home of ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, the erstwhile spokesman of Gov. Hughes in the upper house of the Legislature. It is not the fact that Senator Hinman was defeated in the Republican primaries, where he was a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, that has set the Broome Republicans brooding. It is the treatment meted out by the then Republican State Chairman, William Barnes, to Senator Hinman, who is the sure-enough leader of the Broome County Republican organization, that is weighing so heavily on the minds of local Republicans that no Republican in good standing could hint at forgetting and forgiving without being denounced as a renegade to his local Republican allegiance. Mr. Barnes, contrary to all party ethics, came out openly in opposition to Senator Hinman, against whose Republicanism no indictment had been pending.

In the not distant past Broome County had the habit of rolling up Republican pluralities which hovered about the 4,000 mark. In the present election the forecasts made for publication by dyed-in-the-wool Republicans actively connected with the campaign work do not exceed 2,200. The inside Republican estimate of the Republican plurality places it below 1,800.

Strong Democratic Machine.

The Democrats have a strongly knit organization in Broome County. It is militant and at work twelve months of the year. It does not content itself with attending to its Democratic business in the City of Binghamton alone, but is constantly sending young and resourceful Democrats into the country districts to talk Democratic doctrine to the Republican farmers, with a view to inducing them to switch. This kind of proselyting work is said to have been less heartbreaking than it was since Gov. Glynn got busy telling the voters about his land bank to provide easy money for the honest, hardworking, and highly deserving farmers.

"Broome County will not give Mr. Whitman above 500 plurality," said William H. Riley, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "The normal Republican majority in Broome County in recent years has been 3,000.

The official estimate that Mr. Sulzer will make a respectable showing in Broome, Democrats and Republicans agree, is that about 80 per cent. of the railroad vote, which is a big factor in the Southern Tier, will go to Sulzer. Yesterday while Gov. Glynn was speaking at Oneonta in Otsego County, adjacent, somebody proposed taking a straw vote among the workers in the Delaware & Hudson repair shops, where the Governor addressed a noon-day meeting. The result of the poll was: Whitman, 25; Glynn, 26, and Sulzer, 204.

It is expected that George W. Fairchild, the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, which takes in Broome, Otsego, Delaware, and Chenango Counties, will be re-elected by a larger majority than two years ago. There is a Republican-Progressive fusion on W. H. Hill for the State Senate, and there is little doubt that he will take the place of the present Democratic Senator from this district.

MRS. HEAVEY EXONERATED.

Court Says She Shouldn't Have Been Arrested After Accident.

Mrs. Mary Heavey, the woman who was struck and injured by an automobile at Liberty and Concord Streets, Brooklyn, on Oct. 6, and then arrested on a charge of intoxication, was honorably discharged yesterday by Magistrate Walsh, after a hearing in the Adams Street Court.

The Magistrate decided that the woman was not under the influence of liquor and that she should not have been arrested.

CONVENTION READY FOR CARRANZA VOTE

Arrival of Zapata Delegates Brings Mexican Issues to a Decisive Point.

NEW ATTACK ON GEN. VILLA

First Chief Promises a Statement on Why Northern Leader Broke with Him.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—With the arrival at Aguascalientes tomorrow or Monday of the twenty-eight delegates sent by Gen. Zapata to the Mexican National Convention, the question of the retirement of Venustiano Carranza as "First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army" will be promptly taken up. This was reported today in official advices to the American Government.

Administration officials are keenly interested in the outcome of the discussions, as Gen. Carranza has already indicated an unwillingness to abide by the decision of the convention. A committee has gone to Mexico City to persuade him to yield.

The differences between the convention which has voted itself sovereign in Mexico and Gen. Carranza are producing many complications. The convention, for instance, instructed Gen. Carranza to comply with the American proposals for guarantees to Mexicans who served the United States at Vera Cruz. Gen. Carranza has referred the question back to the convention, stating his unwillingness to issue a proclamation on the subject, though willing to give oral assurances.

The American Consul at Durango reported today that telegraphic and mail communication with the Tepic district had been interrupted. Advices have also come to the State Department that the time for the registration of deeds to lands in he State of Tamaulipas, which contains the Tampico oil fields, has been extended until Nov. 20, 1914.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 24.—First Chief Carranza requested friends who were organizing a manifestation in his honor tomorrow morning to cancel all arrangements, as he did not desire anything of that nature just now.

Gen. Carranza will issue tomorrow a manifesto to the nation in regard to Villa's disowrment of him as First Chief. All other topics now yield in interest here to the Aguascalientes convention, and further news from there is eagerly awaited.

PHILIP BLOCH DEAD.

Chief Clerk of City Magistrates and Exalted Ruler of City Elks.

Philip Bloch, Chief Clerk of the Board of City Magistrates at 300 Mulberry Street, and Exalted Ruler of New York Lodge No. 1 of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, died yesterday at his home, 475 West 141st Street, in his fifty-fifth year. Last August he had a severe attack of typhoid fever and never fully recovered and his death is attributed to a complication of diseases resulting from this attack.

Mr. Bloch was born in this city and was educated in the public schools, afterward being admitted to the bar. Instead of practicing law he opened a shoe store in the lower part of the city, and for a time was a merchant. He was then made Clerk of the Harlem Court, and in July, 1911, resigned after sixteen years' service, to accept his late position of Chief Clerk to the Board of Magistrates.

Mr. Bloch was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a member of the Royal Arcanum, and was President of the Sons of Moses. He celebrated his silver wedding anniversary last December and is survived by his widow, who was Miss Bella Schwab, and two sons and three daughters.

His funeral will be from the Elks' Club, 108 West Forty-third Street, at 1 o'clock Tuesday and the interment will be in Salem Fields, Brooklyn.

Play in Aid of German Hospital.

The Junior Aid League of the German Hospital will give a play followed by a dance at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 11 for the benefit of the Children's Department of the Hospital and Dispensary. George Broadhurst's comedy, "What Happened to Jones," has been chosen, and Robert W. Parkins is coaching the players. The committee in charge of the play and dance are the Misses Ellie M. Ebeling, Wilhelmina H. Peper, Marianna Krochle, and John A. Horn, Carl F. Krollpfeifer, Fred W. Kroehle, Jr., and Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffet, Chairman.

Florette

REG U S PAT OFF

453 Fifth Avenue, 39th and 40th Sts.

Millinery *Importer*

Exceptional Sale

Hats selected from our regular stock,

$10

Heretofore $25.00 to $35.00.

GALERIE DE LA MODE

Exclusive Ladies' Tailors

308 FIFTH AVENUE, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

REMOVAL SALE

Further Reductions Made Throughout All Departments

ALL TROTTEUR HATS, $5

Including New Models of Fur Trimmed Effects.

Regular Prices up to $25

95 TAILLEUR FROCKS, $10

French Serge, Satin and Combinations

Heretofore up to $35

75 DANCE FROCKS, $20

For "The Dansant;" also Dainty Evening Effects. Spangled and Beaded Robes; Chiffon-Velvet, Charmeuse, Laces, etc.

Regular Prices up to $95

Higher-priced Gowns Reduced in Same Unusual Proportions.

Most Extraordinary Bargains in FUR SETS and COATS

We have also placed on sale New Models in Gowns, Wraps and Coats, not shown heretofore.

308 Fifth Avenue, Between 31st and 32d Sts.

Maison Bernard

330 Fifth Avenue—32d & 33d Streets

Will Close Out

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

65 Dressy Model Suits

Premet, Cheruit, Drecoll, Paquin, &c.

Chiffon Velvet and Rich Novelty Fabrics, mostly Fur-trimmed.

Import Prices $110 to $165,

$45 and $75

Also a Number of

Elegant Evening Gowns

Former Prices Up to $135,

$50

Important Forthcoming Unrestricted Public Sales

Under the Management of

The American Art Association

Madison Square South, New York

Beginning Thursday Afternoon, Oct. 29th at 2:30 o'Clock and Continuing the Eight Following Afternoons (Sunday Excepted),

Will be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York,

BY DIRECTION OF THE

Underwriters' Salvage Company of N. Y.

J. F. APPLETON, Vice President and General Manager
W. F. TILTON, Manager, New York Department

For account of the Insurance Companies interested

The Very Extensive Collection

OF HIGH GRADE

ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS

and Novelties from

England, France and Germany

(The Importation of which has now practically ceased)

Which were especially selected and imported for their retail trade

By the Widely Known House of

James E. Caldwell & Company

Philadelphia,

WHICH IS TO BE SOLD

BECAUSE OF HAVING BEEN MORE OR LESS

DAMAGED BY SMOKE AND WATER

(In the majority of instances the damage being slight)

And now through renovation the majority are practically in their original good condition.

The Entire Collection, comprising more than two thousand catalogue numbers,

WILL BE ON FREE VIEW,

Beginning tomorrow (Mon.) from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and continuing until date of sale.

*** A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE will be mailed to applicants on receipt of Fifty Cents.

BY ORDER OF

MR. CLARENCE J. DEARDEN

of This City,

On the Afternoons of December 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 9th, Beginning Each Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock

His Very Important Collection of

Early English and American FURNITURE

AND

ANTIQUE ART OBJECTS

and Utensils in Various Metals

Which Mr. Dearden has acquired during the past ten years in Europe and the New England and Southern States, and are now to be sold on account of the demolition of the building where his place of business was located.

FROM NEW YORK SUN, NOVEMBER 19, 1911:

"Many people know Clarence J. Dearden, from the Custom House to the private homes of collectors in this city and elsewhere, through his association for years with Thomas B. Clarke, though chiefly in connection with antique Chinese porcelains.

"He acquired knowledge from the late Charles L. Pendleton, who gave his collection of furniture to the Rhode Island School of Design at Providence, where a house was built for it, and from the late Patrick Stevens of Hartford, who was the Tiffany Studios expert, and who delighted the late Sir Purdon Clarke by his demonstrations of what he knew about the furniture building of other times."

This Collection, One of the Most Important Ever Offered at Public Sale

Together with a large number of

ENGLISH MAHOGANY CHAIRS

of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries

PURCHASED BY A PROMINENT NEW ENGLAND COLLECTOR NOW DECEASED, FROM

THE TIFFANY STUDIOS SALE

OF THE

THOMAS B. CLARKE COLLECTION

AND TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF AN EXECUTOR

WILL BE ON FREE VIEW

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York.

BEGINNING FRIDAY, NOV. 27

*** A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with text by Mr. Dana H. Carroll, will be mailed on receipt of One Dollar.

By Direction of T. A. Havemeyer, Esq., and W. Butler Duncan, Esq., Executors of the late

Mrs. Emelie DE L. Havemeyer

(widow of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer)

Will be Sold at unrestricted public sale

ON THE PREMISES

THE ARTISTIC FURNISHINGS and Embellishments

OF

The Havemeyer Residence

Nos. 242 and 244 Madison Avenue

Costly Antique and Modern Furniture

Gallery of Modern Paintings

RARE GOBELINS TAPESTRIES

WOVEN UNDER MICHAEL AUDRAN

After the Designs of Etienne Jeurat

Bronzes, Marbles, Antique and Modern Silver, Bric-a-Brac, Arms and Armor, Books, Prints and Water Colors, Draperies and many other interesting items.

ALSO

The Expensive Woodwork, Mantels and Other Interior Decorations.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE

There will be sold at the same time by direction of the Executors

THE ART FURNITURE

Sumptuous Antique Textiles and Embroideries, Silver, Curios, Bric-a-Brac and Miscellaneous Objects

Removed from the Decedent's Apartments in Paris, and at Montreau, Switzerland,

Together with a quantity of

VALUABLE JEWELRY

Also Belonging to Mrs. Havemeyer's Estate.

THE EXHIBITION

Prospective purchasers will be admitted to the residence by card only, on November 11th, 12th and 13th, from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M.

THE PUBLIC SALE

will take place on the AFTERNOONS of NOV. 16TH, 17TH, 18TH, 19TH, 20TH, 21ST and 23D, BEGINNING EACH DAY AT 2:00 O'CLOCK. Admission to the premises on the days of sale will be exclusively by card.

CATALOGUES

A descriptive Catalogue, with half-tone illustrations, the edition of which will be limited, will be mailed to applicants on the receipt of One Dollar.

THE

Very Notable Collection

OF

ANTIQUE CHINESE RUGS

Formed during the past Eight years.

BY THE WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR

MR. THOMAS B. CLARKE

This notable Collection, numbering over six hundred specimens, the majority of which have not heretofore been exhibited, range in origin from the Ming era products of three Centuries, by far the greater proportion being of the eighteenth century, largely of the reign of Ch'ien-lung, with a number from that of K'ang-hsi.

Some are marvels of beauty, others exquisite examples of the rug weaver's and designer's art, some museum pieces and many for every variety of homely use.

They are of all sizes, from the small "chair mats" used on stools to large palace and temple carpets, and of many shapes.

A number of saddle cloths are also included; one in particular a princely production.

ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW

Beginning "New Year's Day," 1915

And the Unrestricted Public Sale Will Take Place On the afternoons of January 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th

*** A Catalogue is being prepared, with full descriptions and measures and upward of 50 illustrations, including several specially prepared color prints.

Particulars will be given in future announcements of a number of

Highly Important Sales of Notable Paintings, Oriental Porcelains, Extraordinary Antique Oriental Rugs and Literary Property Already Booked for the Winter Season.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his Assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

The American Art Association, Managers

2, 4 and 6 East Twenty-third Street, Madison Square South, New York

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Born.

WOLBARST.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. Wolbarst, a baby daughter, on Oct. 19, residence 980 Fox St.

Engaged.

BINDER—ROZINSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Rosinski of 65 East 126d Street, announce the engagement of their daughter Hattie, to Mr. Harry Binder of this city.

Married.

McGUSTY—READ.—On Saturday, Oct. 24th, 1914, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., by the Rev. Peter Houston Milliken, Mrs. Henrietta Weatherbee Read, daughter of Mrs. Edwin Henry Washburne, to Robert Tighe McGusty.

Died.

CARTER.—Katherine. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Sunday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

COSGROVE.—Dolores Marie, only daughter of James T. and Elsie A. Cosgrove, (nee Hanft,) 67 Herald Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 13 years and 11 months. Requiem mass at Gate of Heaven Church, Broadway, Ozone Park, Monday, Oct. 26, at 10 A. M.

LANDERS.—On Oct. 24, 1914, Margaret M. Landers, (nee Harry,) of 252 East 61st St., beloved wife of Officer Patrick Landers, Sixty-second Precinct, native of Bunavoy, Nicaet, County Limerick, Ireland. Funeral notice hereafter.

MURPHY.—Daniel E., suddenly, Saturday, Oct. 24, husband of Ada B. Wood. Services Monday at 8 P. M. at his late residence, Ramsey, N. J. Interment Tuesday noon at Evergreen Cemetery. Carriages will meet the 6:09 P. M. train from Chambers St. on main line of Erie.

Died.

STERN.—On October the 23d, Hannah, beloved wife of Ryman, and devoted mother of Manuel, Benjamin, and Louis. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 19 West 89th St., on Monday, Oct. 26th, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

STRAUS.—Max H., beloved husband of Josie Baron Straus, father of De Witt, Rita, Edythe, and Max H. Straus, Jr., suddenly, on Oct. 24. Notice of funeral hereafter.

In Memoriam.

DATTELBAUM.—Mollie. Unveiling monument, Washington Cemetery, Nov. 1, 2:30 P. M.

Resumption of business. Are you interested? See The Annalist, high-grade financial and commercial newspaper. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

Lost

Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Diamond bowknot pin, 5th Av. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Schmittberger Detective Bureau, 1,545 Broadway.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

7 rooms; double dwelling; acre $20. (Furnished $27). 6 room bungalow; store fronts (opposite school) $15. Erie 2. Trolley block. Waldwick. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

19 West 9th, Washington Square section.—Large, airy, extraordinarily attractive 8-room apartment, occupying whole floor; steam, electricity, open fireplace, private bath; French windows; meals served if desired; rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply premises.

ENTIRE FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, 2 BATHS, AND KITCHENETTE, IN OLD COLONIAL HOME, OFF 57TH AV. ENTRANCE FROM McDOUGAL ALLEY, OR 8TH ST.; OUTLOOK ON GARDEN; EXCEPTIONAL; SHOWN FROM 10 TO 3. 18 WEST 8TH ST.

225 West End Av.—Fully furnished 6 rooms, bath. Apply Superintendent.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

27 Waverly Place.—Six large rooms, bath, pantry; reasonable. Phone Broad 5525.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

We require several men of unquestionable character as territorial managers for our local sale department; experience and ability necessary; $3,000 to $8,000 permanent income for those who can qualify; investment, $500 to $1,500, necessary. 529 Marbridge Bldg.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty Cents a Line.

Beautiful late model Pierce-Arrow limousine, hourly, monthly, reasonable. Salmira, 5500 Harlem.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty Cents a Line.

Office furniture chance going to Europe; sell all for half price. 261 Broadway, R. 404.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $10; single, $8; Southerners.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

94TH, 60 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; Southern cooking; table guests; tel.

104TH ST., 247 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; excellent neighborhood; private family. Cooper.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line

West Side.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

85TH, 34 WEST.—Attractive, large room with bath; private house; owner; references.

92D, 12 WEST. (Fifth floor.)—Handsomely furnished, light, large and small rooms; elevator; electric light. Tel. River, 7413.

97TH, 141 WEST.—Large, small rooms; comfortably furnished; excellent table; home cooking; convenient Subway; reasonable.

99TH ST., 244 WEST.—Elegant large front room; near Subway express; all improvements; gentlemen or business woman. Reader.

103D, 205 WEST.—Sunny bedroom; elevator; telephone; private family; reference. Apartment 65.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive room for gentleman; breakfast; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences; reference. Pettit.

109TH ST., 229 WEST.—Refined lady can have large, sunny, front room, modern elevator apartment, with refined family; maid service. Call afternoon, Apartment 22.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Two outside rooms, adjoining bath; family two; no other roomers; modern, new; very reasonable. Potter.

112TH ST., 539 WEST.—Large front room; running water; elevator apartment. Hager.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Outside room, $5; private family; modern, new. Apt. 6 D.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractive two-room; one, two gentlemen; moderate. Apt. 3.

BRIGHT, sunny room with running water on West End Av., near 79th Subway. S 48 Times.

GENTLEMEN desiring superior accommodations; elegant room; private family. 209 West 97th, Apartment 2-E.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70, (117th.)—Attractive double or single room; kitchen privileges; home comforts; reasonable; ladies only. 'Phone 1100 Morningside. Apt. 3.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, (1 University Place.)—Large double and single rooms; private baths; corner house; all light rooms.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS.—Experienced chocolate dippers wanted. Cushman, 125 W. 10th St.

YOUNG LADY of education and refinement who has entree in the New York smart set, can earn an excellent weekly wage; communicate for further particulars R. W. 93 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant, knowledge of typewriting, stenography; competent and reliable; 3 years' experience. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av., Bronx.

COOK.—Woman; good cook, baker; plain washing; city or country; reference. M 91 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker, designer, wishes engagements by day in families; $4. Mlle. Marguerite, 501 River. 173 W. 88th.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers, home, out; rates reduced; show work; street or evening dress; references. West, 204 West 114th.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 8764. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out; telephone 2780 Audubon. 3,575 Broadway, southwest corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER would like few more customers; out by day, or home; cards. Ford, 321 E. 85th.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By experienced, capable woman of 35. M. C., 2,101 8th Av.

MAID.—Colored girl wishes position maid; small family. Perkins, 418 E. 166th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse desires engagements as visiting nurse in maternity cases; terms and particulars on request. Nurse K., 218 West 141st St.

NURSE.—Young lady, knowledge nursing, care one child; or as lady's companion; highest references; city only. Edwards, 112 East 64th St.

SECRETARY.—Efficient woman, of exceptional family, would act as secretary, or in similar capacity. Address A. B., Box 560 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Experienced; operate switchboard, filing; $9. Write L. G., 23 Avenue A.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Male.

ANTIQUES RESTORED by expert workman, 25 years' experience, at your residence or shop; highest possible references. Michael Goff, 190 West 100th. Tel. 4785 River.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, careful driver, six years' experience, own repairing, generally useful, wishes private position. Chauffeur, 643 Amsterdam Av.

FIREMAN, licensed, A1 references, able to make all repairs, wishes steady position. Drumm, 782 Palmetto St., Brooklyn, Ridgewood.

GIMBEL BROTHERS, Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department of the State of New York.)
4% Pain on Interest Accounts.
2% Paid on Checking Accounts (Requisite Balances).
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Store Opens Daily at 8:30 A. M., Closes at 6 P. M. *Broadway and Thirty-third Street*

The GIMBEL Tea Room
Prides itself upon the perfection of its appointments, its delicious food and its good housekeeping generally.
Pleasant music. Grill where men can smoke.
Eighth Floor

The Largest Sale of the Season!



Women's $37.50 to $40 Fur Trimmed Velveteen Suits at $29.50

Skunk-Opossum edges the flaring tunic, the bottom of the coat, the collar and the cuffs of the model which is illustrated. Ten other models for trotteur and dressy wear. These are trimmed with fitch and skunk-opossum and some with broadtail cloth. Also broadcloth suits, trimmed with fur.

$42.50 to $45 Suits, at $35

Models in fine broadcloth and a new soft-finished material which resembles velours de laine, except that it is ribbed. These suits have the new short-and-wide skirts, hip-length coats which flare below the waistline, and some have quite short coats. All together fifteen models.

$29.50 to $32.50 Suits, at $25

Gabardine, poplin and broadcloth suits with military, Russian, semi-fitted and short coats. Many of the Broadcloth suits are trimmed with skunk-opossum.
Third Floor

We Imported the Breitschwanz


$65

That is Why These Coats Are $57.50 and $62.50

Of course, there are many coats in New York at these prices, but they are not made of the best imported Breitschwanz.

The Breitschwanz which we imported looks precisely like the genuine broadtail fur, for it is woven and is not merely pressed. And, peculiar as it may seem, the cloth feels exactly like the real pelts, for it is so supple.

These Coats in a Russian model by Bernard are **$57.50**—with collar and sleeve bands of skunk-raccoon. In the Premet model, with the new oval yoke across the back, **$62.50**—large collar of skunk-opossum.

Velours du Nord Coats With Silver Beaver Collars, $65—Illustrated

Beaver is wonderfully effective with this black velour, which is even richer than velvet. The Coats are lined with white brocade.

Coats of Imported Silk Plush, with Ermine Collars, **$65.**

Black Velvet Coats, with Skunk-opossum Collars, **$52.50.**
Third Floor

New Bed Muslins, Spreads, Quilts and Blankets at Great Savings

These economies are more welcome, inasmuch as many beds will be enabled to put on new dresses at less cost now than at the time when colder weather will send prices upward.

The standard qualities of these goods and the concrete savings should appeal to foresighted housekeepers, hotelmen, boarding houses and institutions.

Special Bleached Scalloped Sheets—Sizes Before Hemming

54x90-in., 55c; reg. 75c	72x99-in., 75c; reg. $1	81x90-in., 75c; reg. $1
63x99-in., 65c; reg. 90c		81x99-in., 85c; reg. $1.10

85c Seamless Bleached Sheets, 68c ea.
Torn size, 81x90-in.; good quality; hemmed.

25c Scalloped Pillow Cases, 18c each
45x36-in.; made of firm pillow case muslin.

20c Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 14c each
Size 42x38½. Size 45x38½, reg. 22c, at 16c each.

$1.85 White Crochet Bedspreads, $1.25
Full size; new Marseilles patterns; nicely hemmed.

$2.75 White Scalloped Crochet Bedspreads, $1.75
Full size. Scalloped all around, with cutout corners.

$3.75 White Satin-finish Bedspreads, $2.75
Large size; wears and launders well; new Fall designs. The same bedspreads, scalloped and with cutout corners, reg. $4, at $3.

$3.95 Plaid Woolen Blankets, $3 Pair
66x80-in.; in pink, blue, tan and gray. Also in white with pink or blue border.

$6.50 White Woolen Blankets $5 Pr.
70x80- and 72x90-in.; with pink or blue border.

$7.50 White Woolen Blankets, $6.50 Pr.
72x90-in.; fine quality; pin or blue border.

$3.50 Silk-Mull Comfortables, $2.75
Also of Crepe and dotted Silkoline, in all colors; pure white cotton filling; size 72x78-in.

$6.50 Wool Comfortables, $5
72x78-in. Stitched or tufted sateen covering; many colors.

$12.50 Satin-Covered Comfortables, $10
72x78-in.; pure wool filling; pretty designs.
Second Floor

On the Anniversary of the Notable Abm. Besthoff Sale
A Wonderful Gift Fair of
Fine Leather Goods, Clocks, Silver Wares, Watches, Gold Jewelry and Stationery

Our distribution last October of the fine stocks of the famous old New York firm of Abm. Besthoff formed one of the greatest merchandise occasions of the year.

To surpass its great volume of sales required, we realized, extraordinary preparations—in order to offer goods that should be finer, more desirable, at greater savings than those in the Besthoff Sale.

That we have succeeded tomorrow's splendid news will bear witness.

Among the Leather Goods there are sample lines—you know what *that* means—from a famous importing house, and from a well-known maker of men's leather goods. A maker of Vanity Cases sent us some charming styles to sell at an absurdly low price.

There is a wonderful lot of Library Clocks, a fine group of Silver Trinkets, an excellent collection of Desk Fittings, and a famous make of Stationery, all far below usual price level. And so on through the great list below.

Busy days, tomorrow and the rest of this week, for people who are SPUGS, storing up good Christmas presents while these low prices last!

Watches—Men's & Women's
Very Special Offerings



Bracelet Watches, Special at $9.50
Watch enamelled in colors; gold-filled extension bracelet. A charming pattern at a low price.

$15 Bracelet Watches, $10.50
Gold filled, with extension bracelet. Ameri an movement, 14k. gold, $22.50, regularly $30.
Small model, 14k gold, $32, reg. $40.
Fifteen-jewelled Waltham movement, 14k gold, $40, from $50.
14k Gold Watch and Bracelet, finely hand-engraved, $60, from $75.

$1,000 Bracelet Watch, $640
One only, in platinum, set with diamonds, ine Swiss mov ment.

Men's and Boys' Watches
Gold filled, open face, 15-jewelled, Elgin movement, $13.50, from $18.50.
Gold filled, open face, with 17-jewelled Elgin movement, $16.50, from $20.
14k gold, Waltham or El in movement, $18.50, from $25.
14k gold, with 19-jewelled movement, $45, from $60.
Ribbon Fobs, solid gold mounting, many designs, at $7.50.
Gold Lockets, three sizes, Roman finish, $3, from $4.50.
Neck Chains, olid gold, $2 and upward.
Main Floor

Sterling Silver Novelties
$7.50 Silver Cigarette Cases, $5
Hand engraved, engine turned or plain. With double flap, for two rows of cigarettes.

Small Silver Articles
Pencils, Key Rings, Cigar Cutters, Coin Holders, Powder Boxes, Eyebrow Pencils, etc., at 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; regularly 35c to $2.

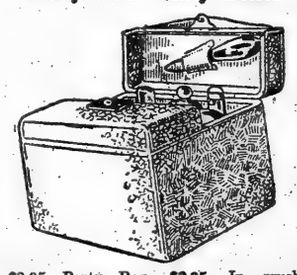
Novelty Jewelry
New Designs—Special Prices
Sterling silver crescents, horseshoes and bar pins, set with French rhinestones, pearls, etc., 50c from $1.
Large Horseshoes, Circles and Crescents, 75c and $1; regularly $1.25 to $1.50.
Velvet Collar Bands, with smart black-and-white ornaments, $1 from $1.50.
Circles and Bar Pins, in black and white, with pearls and rhinestones, 50c from $1.

Over $10,000 Worth of Leather Goods, Handbags and Traveling Bags for $6,000

Greatest variety conceivable of splendidly made and fashionable Leather Goods for men's and women's personal use, for the traveling bag, toilet table or desk, including the two large sample lines mentioned above. Most important is

The Wonderful Collection of Women's Handbags
Absolutely new and correct in styles, and specially made for GIMBELS.
Fashionable materials—pinseal, vachette, long grain leather, morocco and real seal. Black and various colors.
Many fitted with purse, mirror, puff, etc., and lined with moire.
8 styles at $1, regularly $1.50 to $1.95.
11 styles at $1.65, regularly $2 to $3.
12 styles at $1.95, regularly $3.50 to $3.95.
14 styles at $2.95, regularly $5 and $6.50.
14 styles at $3.95, regularly $5 to $8.50.
9 styles at $5, regularly $7.50 to $10.

1,400 of the Popular Party and Vanity Boxes



$3.95 Party Box, $2.95. In crushed morocco, saffian and grain leather, in dark and pastel colors. Gilt fittings.
At $1, regularly $1.50.
At $1.65, regularly $2.50 to $3.
At $1.95, regularly $3.50 to $3.95.
At $2.95, regularly $4.25 to $5.
$2.95 "Caba" Vanity Bags, $1.95.
A new shape, in long grain leather, with seven fittings.

Fine Stationery—Special
60c Fabric Writing Paper, 30c lb.
With Two Packages Envelopes
Half a ton of this paper, made for GIMBELS by a famous firm. Two sizes, in white only, with two packages of envelopes with every pound of paper.

Eaton, Crane & Pike's 50c Stationery, 25c Box
Several famous brands of this fine writing paper at half price.

$5 Imported Limousine Cases, $2.50



A wonderful offering. In black seal grain leather, with violet lining; nine toilet articles in white celluloid.
$1.95 English Jewel Boxes at $1
Remarkable. In polished long grain leather, silk-lined, with velvet tray and lock and key. Watch hinge on lid.
Waste Paper Baskets
Imported, of leatherette; several styles, in two sizes:
At 65c, reg. $1. At $1, reg. $1.65.

Leather Articles—"Samples"
For Traveling and Home Use
From two of America's best makers and importers. Made in many leathers and colors. Such useful pieces as

Medicine Cases	Bottle Sets
Stickpin Cases	Jewel Boxes
Card Sets	Dressing Cases
Music Cases	Flasks
Desk Sets	Drinking Cups.

At 25c, 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 to $7.50, regularly 50c to $15.

Three Astonishing Offerings of Traveling Bags
$20 Fitted Overnight Bags at $12.50
In polished long grain and walrus grain leather, with nine toilet articles.
Men's $15 English Frame Bags at $10
Of imported long grain cowhide, leather lined, extra large cut, 18-in.
$7.50 Sole Leather Oxford Bags at $5
With polished brass hardware, soft top, leather lined, 16 to 18 inch.

Brass Desk Fittings
$3.50 Brass Desk Sets, $1.75
Consisting of desk pad, 16x21 in., ink well, pen tray, letter rack, paper cutter, paper knife and hand blotter.

Silver Photograph Frames
One-third or More Under-price



$2.25 Photograph Frames, $1.45
Post card size, handsomely engraved, square or oval.
Also cabinet size, plain, square or oval.
Cabinet size, large square, plain polished, $3.50, from $5.50.
Cabinet size, large square, hand-engraved, $5, from $8.75.
Cabinet size, richly engraved, square, $7.50, from $13.50.
French gilt Photograph Frames, oval, $1.25, from $2; square, $1.50, from $2.25.

$8.75 Library Clocks, $5
Unusual offering of 100 mahogany finished eight-day clocks, like illustration; 19½ inches high, 17½ inches long, with 5-inch porcelain dial. Strike hour and half-hour. With brush, brass sash and feet. Handsome ornament for the library mantel.

$2.25 Celluloid Clocks, $1.50
Good timekeepers, 10 different styles, in white celluloid.

Silver Plated Ware
$3 Bread Trays, at $2
Quadruple plate, thread or beaded border.
Quadruple plated Cheese and Cracker Dishes, a clever new arrangement, at $1.50, regularly $3.

Sterling Silver Serving Pieces
Handles in a charming thread design, not to be continued by the factory.
Cold Meat Forks, $1.50, from $2.25.
Pie and Cake Servers, $1.50, from $2.25.
Salad Sets (spoon and fork), $4, from $6.
Tomato Servers, $2, from $3.
Other strling silver serving pieces, in many styles, at 65c to $4—all special.

65c Steel Scissors, 35c Pair

Brass Stationery Goods Samples, ⅓ Off
Brass Ink Wells, $1.50 to $3.50, regularly $2.50 to $5.
Main Floor

36-inch Wide Lining Satin, Special Monday at 85c Yd.

This is a beautiful quality of durable, medium-weight satin; lustrous face of soft-finished silk with stout cotton back to insure wear. In these popular colors: Cream, sky, pink, maize, tan, brown, gold, rose, royal, navy, emerald, peach, steel, taupe, red, black and white.
Second Floor

Women's Gloves at 85c

News like this will travel swiftly, for such gloves at 85c a pair are really wonderful values.

The assortment includes:—

Women's $1 Glace Gloves at 85c
White, black, tan, gray; pique or overseam, some with heavy or single embroidered backs.

Women's $1.25 Washable White Doeskin Gloves, 85c
One clasp, full pique sewn, English thumbs, soft, firm skin.

Women's $1 Tan Cape Gloves, 85c
Selected skin, one clasp, P. X. M. sewn.
Main Floor

Specially-Priced Popular Laces and Embroideries

Black laces are very much in evidence this season, and the embroideries are richer than ever. The GIMBEL collection is admirable for its wide scope, and prices are very moderate. These savings are interesting:

Black Embroidered Flouncings for evening gowns and blouses, 18 to 42 in. wide, 75c to $1.75 yard. Regularly $1 to $2.50.

Black Chantilly Flouncings, 24 in. wide, regularly $2.25, at $1.75 yard.

Black Chantilly Allovers, 42 in. wide, regularly $1.50, at $1 yard.

Gold-and-white Mousseline Allovers for bridesmaids' and dancing gowns; double width; regularly $1.25, at 75c yard.

45-in. Accordion Pleated Chiffon, in street and evening shades, regularly $1.25, at 95c yard.

18 and 27-in. Embroidered Swiss and Batiste Flounces, floral and eyelet patterns; regularly 50c and 75c, at 38c yard.

27-in. Embroidered Batiste Flounces, in French floral designs, regularly 75c, at 50c yard.
Main Floor



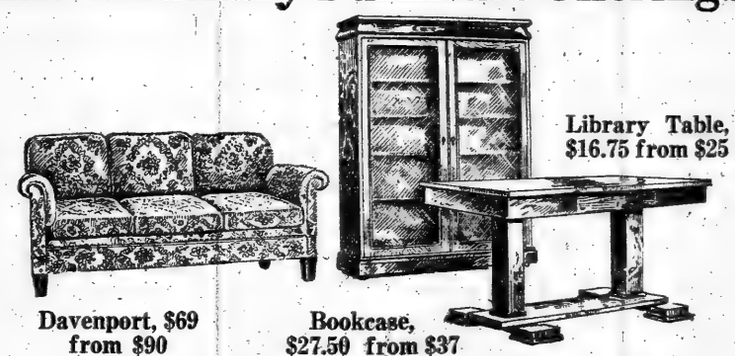
6 Distinctive Styles in Women's Gaiter Boots, $5.75

These fashionable boots usually retail at $7 and $8.
Therefore, at the special GIMBEL price, they are exceptional value.

Patent colt vamps with black cloth tops; patent colt vamps with gray and the new shade of brown ooze tops; genuine bronze imported kidskin and brown ooze tops; patent coltskin and gun metal calfskin, full foxed, with matt kid tops; light welted soles; 2-inch Spanish Louis covered heels.

All sizes and all widths, AA to D. Being superior in their fitting qualities and of high arch contour, these Gaiter Boots are extremely desirable.
Second Floor

Extraordinary Furniture Offerings!



Davenport, $69 from $90

Bookcase, $27.50 from $37

Library Table, $16.75 from $25

$90 Davenport, $69
(As illustrated.) All-over tapestry upholstering; 6 ft. 6 in. long; loose cushions.

$25 Library Table, $16.75
(As illustrated.) Mahogany, with 42x26-inch top and secret drawer.

$37 Bookcase, $27.50
(As illustrated.) Mahogany, 42 inches long; two sections, 4 shelves in each.

$35 Fireside Chairs, $25
All-over upholstered in tapestry, with spring back and seat.

$55 Dressers, $40
Colonial scroll model, in Circassian walnut; French bevel plate mirror.

$35 Wood Bedsteads, $25
Solid mahogany, four-post bed with wood panel in head and crossbar in foot.

$45 Sideboards, $35
Fumed Oak Sideboard, 54 inches long, of massive construction.

$30 Dressers, $24
White Enamel Dressers, with rubbed egg-shell finish; oval mirrors.
Seventh Floor

The New York Times.

WHITMAN FAILS AGAINST QUIGG

Remarkable Successes of the "Great Accelerator" in Recent Criminal Cases.

BIGGER LAWYERS RETAIN HIM

Leonard J. Fields, Indicted for Grand Larceny and Perjury, Tried and Freed.

HASSETT'S INDICTMENT OFF

Then Quigg Joined Siegel-Vogel Defense, Obtaining Change of Venue and Long Delay.

Job Hedges in his campaign for the Republican nomination as Governor before the primaries attacked District Attorney Whitman on the ground that Lemuel Ely Quigg was his closest and cleverest political adviser. At the Frémont Republican Club, 176 Jay Street, Brooklyn, he said:

"I know this because Mr. Quigg himself told me two years ago that he was going to make Mr. Whitman Governor. I don't object to this. Mr. Quigg is a 'great accelerator' of public opinion, and I would not mind having him for me, but if he were, I would come out and say so. Why doesn't Mr. Whitman say Mr. Quigg is for him? Why won't he admit it?"

To this District Attorney Whitman replied:

"Why, it's absurd—absurd. The only man behind the Whitman campaign is District Attorney Whitman. I have made inquiries and I have been assured that Mr. Quigg has not contributed one cent to my campaign. Mr. Hedges says Mr. Quigg told him two years ago that he was going to make me Governor. What rubbish that is! Is Mr. Quigg supporting me now? I don't know. I hope he is. I hope every Republican is supporting me. Have I seen Mr. Quigg? Of course, I have seen Mr. Quigg, when he has called on official business, as he has a number of times in the last few years."

Hedges's Challenge to Whitman.

Whereupon Mr. Hedges made answer on Sept. 22 at the Seventh Assembly District Republican Club, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

"Mr. Whitman has denied," he said, "that Mr. Quigg has in any way advised him during this campaign. He has denied that Mr. Quigg is a resident of New York City, and, further, he has stated that he has neither seen him at his headquarters nor any other place for some months. I readily believe the latter. That is not the way Mr. Quigg works. He is the best publicity agent in New York City. As for the former statement, if Mr. Whitman will start a John Doe proceeding and inquire how many telephone calls he has received from Mr. Quigg in the last two years, particularly in the last few months, he will undoubtedly be surprised. I know conversations have been frequent."

The primaries were unkind to Mr. Hedges, but his words have not been forgotten. Some of those who have been following criminal proceedings in this county have pondered over them, and as a result have taken a new interest in the remarkable success with which Mr. Quigg has appeared in a few important cases being prosecuted by District Attorney Whitman in the criminal courts. Mr. Quigg is not a criminal lawyer, and is not even of great seniority at the bar. He was only admitted in February, 1904. Most of his practice has been the defense of accident cases for the New York Railways Company. In the public mind he is not primarily associated with the law.

Quigg in Important Cases.

Yet in three of the most important cases which have been prosecuted by the District Attorney's office in the last three or four years, in all of which counsel of the highest standing had been already retained, Mr. Quigg made an appearance also for the defense. His clients have every reason to be satisfied with what he accomplished for them, but, considering the eminence of the professional assistance they had already obtained, the question has been asked:

"Why Quigg?"

Thus in the Summer of 1909 a great stir was raised over the theft of 4,600 shares of the Davis-Daly Copper Company and 15,000 shares of the Ohio Copper Company which belonged to F. Augustus Heinze from Matthew M. Joyce, a broker. For this were arrested Charles Katz, Leonard J. Fields, Walter L. Clark, Donald Persch, and John F. Sherwood.

Fields is a member of a very wealthy family. Persch having once been tried without definite result, Clark and Sherwood turned State's evidence. Katz was convicted and is now serving a sentence of from three to seven years, although he fought his conviction up to the Court of Appeals, but Fields walks the streets a free man. He was indicted for both perjury and grand larceny, but stood trial for perjury only in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on April 18, 1911.

As counsel he retained Louis Marshall and Charles S. Guggenheimer of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, of whose eminence there could be no dispute. To these later he added Lemuel Ely Quigg, and used him to select the jurors.

On May 1, 1911, the trial ended in a disagreement.

On May 8, 1911, Mr. Whitman sanctioned a request that the court quash not only the indictment for perjury, but the indictment for grand larceny as well, which had never been tried.

The reasons assigned for the abandonment of the perjury charge were that the jury had disagreed at the trial, a majority having been for acquittal; that

Continued on Page 4.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Women's BLOUSES

SO elaborate that only the Waists of evening gowns can compare with them for materials and lovely color blendings.

LACE AND CHIFFON BLOUSES—Lace with large mesh and effective thread pattern drapes gracefully into a double Cape at the back and front; short double ruffle lace sleeves. The girdle of rose velvet widens at the back and is partially covered by lace cape. Black tulle is used at one side and rhinestone buttons fasten the Blouse. Fresh color chiffon is used for the foundation. $39.50

CHARME BLOUSE—Over a dainty flesh color chiffon is mounted a half bodice of Venice lace over bright green satin. This striking effect is repeated to form a high close fitting half collar. Very effective are long transparent black net sleeves with frill ruffled cuff. The long sleeve is ornamented from hand to shoulder with tiny velvet buttons. $47.50

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Fur Coats

Surprising Low Prices for The Quality of Furs Offered.

REAL SEAL SKIN COATS—36 inch new ripple back model with side pleats, trimmed with seal ball ornaments; a Robespierre Collar; lined throughout with a novelty flowered silk. $196.00

Large assortment of Fur trimmings at Macy's "Lowest-in-the-City" prices.

SCOTCH MOLESKIN COATS—45 inch, full ripple back and set-in sleeves. The Robespierre Collar is made of fine quality German Fitch fur. The lining is of flowered poplin. $214.00

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Blue Dyed FOX SETS

Excellent Imitation of Natural Blue Fox.

PERFECTLY MATCHED SETS—Comprising two handsome full furred skins.

SCARFS—Straight animal effect of double fur; finished with head, paws and full tail.

MUFFS—In novelty or melon effects, with soft silk or crepe linings. $69.75

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Women's Three-Piece SUITS Correct for Dressy Afternoon Affairs

Each Costume described foretells fashion's fancies for the advanced winter season.

THREE-PIECE BROADCLOTH SUITS—The Dress is noticeably full, falling in graceful folds from a plain velvet belt of self material. The Net Waist is mounted over white lace and is partially covered by panels of the broadcloth at front and back. The jaunty short coat has harmonizing velvet collar and cuffs with broad belt effect at waist line. $46.75

FUR TRIMMED SUIT—This three piece Suit of tete de negre broadcloth has a chiffon cloth bodice banded with Kolinsky fur, thread lace vestee and flare collar—also deep lace frill at hand. A striking color effect is obtained by a half bodice of bottle green silk showing through the chiffon. The skirt has self color velvet panels inset at sides and cleverly stitched. The long-waisted coat is generously trimmed with velvet and banded with the fur. A deep novelty collar of velvet is the distinctive note of the coat. $84.75

LELONG MODEL—This handsome three piece Suit of rich, lustrous black faille silk is most unusual in design. The skirt of the dress is draped at the back into deep puffs, from which falls a flounce of Chantilly lace; Chantilly lace bodice. The Short Coat has a full cape collar of lace and handsome jet ornaments. $124.00

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Bureau of Interior Decoration and Home Furnishing

Our desire to serve you well throughout the Store is backed by Efficiency of Service that is keenly alive to your interests. The Staff of the Bureau of Interior Decoration, when carrying out its commissions for you in the Furniture, Rug and Upholstery Departments, is thoroughly equipped with a broad experience regarding furniture and decorative art, and will enter right into the spirit of your requirements. You thus enlist a real service—courteous and practical—with your entire satisfaction in principal

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

"Marchioness" SILK UNDERWEAR

At Special Price Inducements

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Vests; fully reinforced, crocheted edge finish; in white, pink and sky. *Elsewhere $1.50* $1.39

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Vests; embroidered in floral designs; reinforced arm shield, finished with band top; white, pink and sky. *Elsewhere $2.50* $2.19

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Union Suits; reinforced throughout; finished with crocheted edge, white and pink. $2.89

"Marchioness" Glove Silk Knickers; fully reinforced; white, pink, blue and black. *Macy's Usual Price, $2.25* $1.98

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE.

Neckwear Department

OUR Autumn importations of high-class Head and Shoulder Scarfs include many novel effects for Evening wear, from "Liberty" of London. The materials are of the sheerest silks and chiffons, in brocaded designs, also plain colors, introducing elaborate ornamentations of gold or silver, some with hemstitched ends, and others with deep silk fringe.

All-over Dresden Chiffon Scarf, with border in rose wreath design and bow-knot effect, hemstitched ends; one and a half yards long and 27 inches wide, at $4.49

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

You Save TEN PER CENT. on VICTROLAS at Macy's

Whenever a Victrola bought on the instalment plan lifts its mysterious voice it says:

"Another payment will be due next Tuesday."

These reminders are not calculated to add to the enjoyment of a musical evening at home.

When you buy a Victrola at Macy's you pay Cash for it and save about 10 per cent. in money and 50 per cent. in anxiety over instalments due and overdue.

FOURTH FLOOR, 34TH ST., REAR.

Women's Mocha Gloves

Superb Assortment Under-Priced

In the face of an advancing Glove market Macy's presents tomorrow, an assortment of Mocha Gloves for women which in point of quality and price cannot be matched in any other New York store.

Women's Real Mocha Gloves (pr.) 98c
Street shades of Gray.

Women's Real Mocha Gloves (pr.) $1.44
Black, Tan and Gray.

Women's Real Mocha Gloves (pr.) $1.69
Gray only.

MAIN FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Women's Petticoats

WE have never shown so many charming models, and each day adds some new attractions to our very comprehensive stock. Particularly appropriate for Evening occasions is a

Fur Trimmed Petticoat of White Liberty Satin; straight line model to conform to the figure of today; finished with deep hem and band of fur trimming. $5.49

Very Clever for the "Danse":

Accordion Pleated Crepe de Chine Petticoat; over-flounce of silk thread lace; entwined with ribbon and dainty ribbon roses; caught at side with elaborate ribbon bow. $8.49

THIRD FLOOR, REAR.

Framed PICTURES at Liberal Savings (each) $3.49

Macy's Usual Price, $6.49.

Imported English reproductions in Colors of paintings from the famous G. Moreland; "Cow House," "Carrier's Stable," "Juvenile Navigators," "Country Butcher," "Dancing Dogs," "Gypsies," "Rustic Conversation," and "Nurse and Children in the Field." Framed in 2½-inch polished Mahogany finish with gilt line—actually less than the cost of picture alone.

FOURTH FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Women's House Gowns

A large variety of this season's most desirable styles, plain or elaborately trimmed, offering a very wide choice at these remarkably low prices:

Eiderdown Bath Robe; square neck; trimmed at neck, down front, on cuffs and pockets with satin ribbon. Girdle at waist. Pink, Red, Gray, Copenhagen, Lavender, Rose and Light Blue. $3.74

Extra Heavy Robe, made of Blanket Material; V neck; slashed sleeve, trimmed with broad bands of satin, also at neck, down front and on pockets. Light Blue, Pink, Rose, Copenhagen. $6.49

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH ST.

French LACE BED SETS (per set) $7.89

A special purchase of "Marie Antoinette" Bed Sets at prices fully one-third less than such qualities usually bring. One of the most desirable offerings of the season.

Finer quality (per set), $10.44

FOURTH FLOOR, REAR.

Exhibition and Sale of

Imported Dress Silks

comprising the best qualities the World produces in authoritative weaves for Fall and Winter, moderately priced.

Imported Metallic Voile Broche, 42 inches (yd.), **$15.89.**

Imported Pompadour Metallic Satin, 44 inches (yd.), **$14.89.**

Imported Metal Broche Satin, 36 inches (yd.), **$10.89.**

Imported Embroidered Chiffon Poult de Soie, 40 inches (yd.), **$7.89.**

Imported Persian Satin, 36 inches (yd.), **$3.49.**

Imported Crepe Broche, 41 inches (yd.), **$7.89.**

SECOND FLOOR, 34TH ST.

Twilled and Taffeta Silk UMBRELLAS, $2.69

For Men and Women.

A very smart assortment of the newest handles, mostly with sterling silver trimmings.

MAIN FLOOR, B'WAY, 34TH ST.

TOYS

WE want to reassure our youthful patrons that despite the European troubles we have received numerous shipments of toys for Boys and Girls, and will be able to take good care of them when "Gift Time" comes around.

Among the latest arrivals are some cute

Character Baby Dolls life-like; moving eyes and tongue; size 15 inch, at $2.69

Other sizes in Character Dolls from 24c to $7.49.

FIFTH FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Women Continue to Knit "TIPPET SCARFS"

NOT "Tippet Scarfs" alone, however, as many women have discovered other cold weather articles to knit for comfort of Soldiers in the field. These are displayed in the **Art Embroidery Department, 3d Floor, 34th St., Rear**—also the yarn to knit them at prices named below.

A competent teacher will demonstrate the stitch (without charge) and show exactly how each article should be made.

When articles are completed and returned to us we will deliver them free of charge to Red Cross Headquarters.

The yarn for the following articles will be furnished at the prices quoted:

"Tippet Scarfs," 54c

Stockings, 66c — Knee Caps, 50c

Wristlets, 33c — Socks, 50c

Abdomen Bands, 50c — Helmets, 90c

THIRD FLOOR, 34TH STREET.

Distinctive Engraving

MACY'S has exceptional facilities for executing high-class Engraving, because there is maintained on the premises a workshop with skilled engravers. The prices are "Lowest-in-the-City" for work of such excellence.

Wedding Announcements and Invitations of interest to the October Bride.

100 Invitations or announcements in Script, allowing ten lines, with inside and outside envelopes; all fine hand work. $7.98

EACH ADDITIONAL HUNDRED, $2.31 EXTRA.

MAIN FLOOR, CENTRE STAIRWAY.

Table Decorations

In our Bric-a-Brac Department, Basement, we present an unusual collection of charming Table Decorations in Imported Wares—German Porcelain, and Bisque predominating.

Included are Fern Dishes and Flower Holders of many shapes and kinds, Dresden Compotes, Handled Baskets for Bon-Bons, etc.

Particularly worthy of mention is the

Ivory Finish Open-Work Porcelain Ware,

mounted in bronze, with dull gold finish. Vases, small Flower Pots, Handled Baskets, Fern Dishes, etc. Prices are moderate and range from

Bon-Bon Baskets at 69c

to a large size Vase at $17.89

BASEMENT.

An Invitation And a Promise

The 300th Anniversary of the Charter grant which marked the beginning of the commerce of the City of New York will attract thousands of strangers to New York this week. To each and every one an Invitation is extended to visit Macy's, and partake of the

Feast of Economies

spread for our customers in every Department of the Store.

Incidentally

if they are in the store at Luncheon time they will find on the Eighth Floor, in the largest Restaurant on Broadway, a menu of surpassing excellence, at prices which will be a revelation to out-of-town folks who have been told that food on Broadway is an expensive luxury.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per Year, $8; per Copy, $2.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 25, 1914.

THE EVIDENCE EXAMINED.

Every German sympathizer who reads Mr. JAMES M. BECK's remarkable article in THE TIMES Magazine today, even if he does not groan inwardly, will bitterly regret that the Fatherland by its own acts and avowals has put itself in a position where such a dreadful case can be made out against it. Mr. BECK applies his legal mind to a very real case, the case of Germany and Austria against the Triple Entente, he assumes the existence of a tribunal, the Supreme Court of Civilization, and accepts as the evidence in the case the published diplomatic correspondence, which he analyzes and examines minutely. It is a task for which Mr. BECK is extraordinarily well qualified. He has for many years been prominent at the New York Bar, and before that he served as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Few lawyers have argued more cases before the Supreme Court, and some of them were great cases, among which we mention the Northern Securities case, the Lottery cases, the Danbury Hatters case and the Paper Trust case. He has prepared himself for the case which he argues in our columns today precisely as he would prepare for an actual case in court, by a most diligent study of the evidence, and he tests the contentions of the litigants, "not by the ethics of the cannon or the rifle, but by "the eternal criterion of justice."

The justification of England in declaring war against Germany he finds, as others have found it, in the compact of the Belgian neutrality treaty, binding alike upon Germany and upon herself. He points to the admission of the German Chancellor that the invasion of Belgium was an act of wrongdoing, that it was contrary to international law. But upon that point the Court of Civilization has already rendered judgment, defense is seen to be impossible, and the voices of those who seek to excuse or extenuate are becoming fewer and feebler. Against Germany Mr. BECK makes out a case, strictly upon the evidence, that is fatal. He points out that while the Imperial Government insists that it faithfully exercised a calming and mediatory influence with Austria that assertion is not supported by a scintilla of evidence in the German Memorandum. If, as the German Foreign Office and German diplomats repeatedly said, they endeavored to bring Austria to an understanding with Russia, if they did try in good faith to give effect to Sir EDWARD GREY's proposal of a peace conference, where is the documentary evidence of the fact? No document of that kind was published in the German Memorandum. As Mr. BECK says, "the text of these vital "communications is still kept in the "secret archives of Berlin and Vienna." On the other hand, all the world knows, for the confession finds a place in the German Memorandum, that the Government of the Kaiser assured Austria most heartily of its agreement with her view of the Servian situation and further assured her that "any action that she might "consider it necessary to take in "order to put an end to the move"ment in Servia directed against the "existence of the Austro-Hungarian "monarchy would receive our ap"proval."

Mr. BECK also marshals in a very effective way the evidence which presents the German Foreign Office as the great obstacle to the success of Sir EDWARD GREY's peace efforts, continually setting up pretexts for narrowing their field, and, as Mr. BECK concludes, both openly and secretly obstructing the negotiation for an amicable settlement. With Austria it does not so much matter. Her guilt was established from the moment her savage note to Servia was published to the world, but here again the conclusion forced upon the mind is that Austria used Servia and the alleged Servian conspiracy as a pretext for the execution of her own selfish designs, designs that were certain to disturb the balance and the peace of Europe.

In his rôle of advocate Mr. BECK performs his duty with faithfulness and distinction. His examination of the evidence in the case will be read with interest and pleasure by members of the Bar, it is so logical and illuminating that it will be a valuable aid to laymen in reaching just conclusions—if any there be who have not yet made up their minds. He then presents the judgment which in his opinion an impartial court "would not hesitate to pass." He finds that Germany and Austria secretly concerted together to impose their will upon Europe in a matter affecting the balance of power; that they, the one assenting to the other's act, issued a grossly unreasonable ultimatum that made war almost inevitable and refused to grant a hearing to the other parties in interest; that Germany, having the power to compel Austria to take a conciliatory course, refused to make an effective use of her influence, but on the contrary she abetted and possibly instigated Austria in her warlike procedure; that England, France, Italy, and Russia made every reasonable concession in the hope of preserving peace; that Russia was justified in mobilizing, and that no other nation had just right to complain of her taking the action which Austria forced upon her; that Germany, in abruptly declaring war against Russia at a time when peace parleys were still in progress, "precipitated the war."

That is Mr. BECK's conclusion, that in his judgment is what the Court of Civilization would say. This is not a case in equity, so Mr. BECK does not draw up a decree of the court. The court cannot execute sentence, so Mr. BECK pronounces none. The sentence nevertheless is in process of execution. Even should Germany withstand the assault of the Allies, she can never withstand the moral condemnation of the civilized world. We believe, furthermore, that she will not be able long to withstand the condemnation which her own people will pass upon a Government so false to their highest interests, so incapable in diplomacy, so ruthless and brutal in its exhibition of the war spirit, and so callously indifferent to those distinctions between right and wrong which, by the measure of respect shown to them, denote the difference between honorable men and those who are not so.

THE CASE OF THE BRINDILLA.

The case of the seizure of the oil steamer Brindilla by the British Government may not be very complex, if the principle enunciated below is valid:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems strange that in the newspaper discussions as to the Brindilla, bought after the war began by the Standard Oil Company from its German "so-called" subsidiary, no one makes any reference to the repeated decisions of all the Federal courts, from the Supreme Court down, as to the citizenship of a corporation. That point is continually arising in questions as to jurisdiction. It has been uniformly held that a corporation is a citizen of the country of its birth, of the country whose laws created it. If a Spanish corporation were suing a citizen of the State of New York in the Federal courts in that State, it would be held that diversity of citizenship existed, because there was on one side a citizen of Spain and on the other a citizen of New York. And it would not make a particle of difference in such holding if it were shown that every share of stock in the Spanish corporation were owned by citizens of New York.

A similar ruling might not be applied to a case arising under the international conventions, but it would seem to take some argument to warrant making the distinction. J.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

This letter comes from a distinguished authority on American Constitutional law. If the principle as to citizenship established by our Federal courts is recognized in the British prize court before which the case of the Brindilla is adjudged, it would seem that the vessel must be released.

A SIGNIFICANT DECISION.

There has been a good deal of talk of late years about the "judicial legislation" involved in the action of our higher courts in decisions as to the interpretation of a State or the national Constitution. In strenuous criticism of this alleged practice Mr. ROOSEVELT has not unnaturally taken the lead, and he openly seeks a remedy in the "recall" of unpopular decisions, and even of unpopular Judges. There have been, however, lawyers, and even Judges, of good repute and acknowledged ability, who have conceded the existence of a tendency of the sort claimed. On the other hand, ex-President TAFT, in his contribution to THE TIMES on the judicial history of the anti-trust law, has defended the course of the courts with vigor, learning, and good sense.

Meanwhile, in view of the intense interest aroused in this discussion and the somewhat excited condition of the public mind in some quarters regarding it, it is particularly fortunate that we have a unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York in which are clearly defined and admirably stated the function of the judiciary regarding constitutional interpretation, the relation of the judicial branch of the Government to other branches, and the conditions under which—and under which alone—that function will be undertaken. The case was avowedly a test case. It was a mandamus action to restrain Boards of Elections from taking steps preliminary to the nomination and election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the purpose being to prevent that convention. Primarily, the case was intended to test the constitutionality of the statute providing for the convention. The Court of Appeals decided, without a dissenting voice, that it had no jurisdiction. It could "not set aside a statute "as unconstitutional except in a con"troversy between litigants when it "is sought to enforce rights or to en"join, redress, or punish wrongs af"fecting the individual life, liberty, "or property of the litigants."

Moreover, "the rights to be affected "must be personal, as distinguished "from rights in common with the "great body of people." The assumption of jurisdiction in any other case would be an interference by one department of the Government with another "when each is equally inde"pendent within the powers conferred "upon it by the Constitution itself." All that the courts can do is thus defined in this decision:

> Jurisdiction being the power to hear and determine is not given to the courts as guardians of the rights of the people generally against illegal acts of the executive or legislative branches of Government. When a controversy arises between litigants, in which controversy the Constitution and an act of the Legislature are each invoked and they are in conflict, it is necessary to follow the Constitution, which is the supreme law, and ignore the act of the Legislature, and thus incidentally and necessarily the courts pass upon an act of a co-ordinate and independent department of Government.
>
> That is the extent of the power of the judiciary over the legislative branch of Government.

That the courts in the national system, and generally in the several States, have adhered to the spirit of this sound and conservative doctrine will not be denied by the well informed. It is largely because they have done so that they have been an invaluable power in the remarkable development of our representative republican government. The essential, vital virtue of the principle laid down and loyally respected by our courts is that it binds the interpretation of the law to the realities of every-day life. It provides a practical solution to each problem—political or social or commercial—as it arises. It avoids abstract theory, it shies at a priori assumptions, it deals with actual cases involving concrete rights and interests as between individuals. Under the beneficent working of this system the body of law in English-speaking societies tends to become, not a thing of the air, not the fabric of noble dreams, but a guide and safeguard for the general life of the community.

It is necessarily the product of the working of the minds of the people. It is not imposed from above. It does not decree what people shall do in order to attain to a high plane of justice. Mainly, it embodies the conception of justice actually entertained by the people, sifted, defined, carefully applied to daily life. It advances as the public mind advances, generally leading a little by virtue of the care and intelligence developed in the courts. And it is immensely helpful in securely keeping so much of the advance as is intrinsically worth keeping.

A GUIDE FOR VOTERS.

The Guide for Voters, comprising a special section of THE SUNDAY TIMES today, sets forth compactly the information any citizen of Greater New York, whatever his political affiliations may be, will need to familiarize himself with the various issues at stake and the many candidates who are seeking his support. The examination of the qualifications of the nominees of the three principal parties for members of the State Legislature and of the forthcoming Constitutional Convention has been particularly searching, and the results are set down without prejudice. The information given is in all cases strictly non-partisan.

It is the duty of every citizen not only to cast a vote, but to do so with an intelligent understanding of the issues and a knowledge of the merits of the candidates.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX.

The development of the inheritance tax idea in the minds of legislators has already measurably decreased the utility of the safe deposit box as a general depository of family documents and securities, not to mention the comfortable sums of money which aged and timorous persons had become accustomed to place in their boxes in times of financial disturbance. As there is no evidence whatever that the deposit in such a receptacle of actual legal tender, whether in gold or bills, ever proved beneficial to the depositor, and it is probable that no good has resulted in our time from keeping money out of circulation, the practical seizure of the box by the State on the death of its lessees, or one of them, is not to be deplored on that account. A bad practice has thus been checked.

But the law which prohibits a widow, for instance, from opening the box of which she has always been a joint lessee, until the State is satisfied that her husband's possessions have been justly appraised, may work much discomfort if not hardship. The contents of safe deposit boxes rented by persons of small means are not always of intrinsic value. Wills, title deeds to houses and lots, insurance policies, marriage certificates, deeds of family burial plots are not articles which the Controller's office need bother itself about. A dead man's real estate cannot be hidden from the tax men. But if these things are kept in a safe deposit box, nowadays, there they must remain after the death of the lessees, or one of them, until some person in the service of the State has found it convenient to permit their removal; perhaps the burial must be delayed, certainly the will cannot be read, until the assessor has made his report to the Controller.

Possibly there is some excuse for this assumption by the people as a whole, of whom the State officers are merely the representatives, that the body politic is chiefly composed of dishonest individuals bent on cheating themselves collectively out of taxes. Perhaps the widows and attorneys of dead men in former years have sometimes removed securities from the boxes which the appraisers thereafter missed. But it is hard enough to "beat the taxes" at any time and to get the better of the inheritance tax men has always seemed impossible. The working of the present law in this matter, however, is chiefly objectionable as another manifestation of the tendency to deprive the individual of his liberty. That this is a growing spirit in our legislation is not to be denied. It is needless to say that the new law increases the responsibilities and the labors of the banks and trust companies which rent the boxes. Their officers are forced to do a sort of police work for the State. They are compelled to make harder the lot of the widow and the orphan. In the ancient days the citizen of ordinary means carried his money in his pocket or hid it in a bureau drawer, practices beneficial to the craft of the pickpocket and the burglar. Banks accept small accounts these days, and with the extension of banking facilities to the decent poor the utility of the safe deposit box has come to be appreciated by many who have no great treasures to protect. It is questionable whether or not the severity of the inheritance tax regulations may not tend to decrease the rentals of safe deposit boxes, although it is conceivable, also, that there may be a larger demand for them, as husbands and wives and brothers and sisters may now hire individual boxes and thus protect themselves, at the expense of more trouble while they are all living, against the delays and annoyances sure to follow the death of one of them.

A FRANK AVOWAL.

When the political opponents of State Engineer JOHN A. BENSEL search the records of his successive refusals to waive immunity, first in the action before Chief Magistrate WILLIAM McADOO and before the Grand Jury of this county on Feb. 17 last, and next in Albany, on April 2, when requested to sign a waiver by Mr. JOHN K. CLARK, counsel of the Assembly Investigating Committee, they will find some pretty interesting matter. When asked to renounce the right that nothing he might say about the workings of his office should be used to incriminate him, Mr. BENSEL declined "by advice of counsel," and further had "nothing to say." But his counsel, Mr. ABRAM J. ROSE, remarked, as reported on Feb: 18:

> When I was a boy I used to play with some children who had a proverb that ran, "The silent sow always gets the swill." That is my attitude at present.

This impudent attitude of Mr. BENSEL and his counsel hampered the Grand Jury's investigation of the loss by this State and by New York City, through incompetency and "graft," of millions of dollars invested in the highway, barge canal, and aqueduct improvements. It was manifestly the duty of the legal authorities of the county and State to prevent the giving of "immunity baths" to men officially related to the departments in which the irregularities occurred which were made the subject of inquiry. Mr. BENSEL gave as two reasons for his refusal to sign the waiver, first, that the request was an "insult," and then that he had been legally advised that he had the right to refuse.

Acting within their "rights" officials may do many things that in particular instances are contrary to public policy. Undoubtedly, Mr. BENSEL had a constitutional right to remain silent if he thought his testimony might expose him to criminal prosecution. But the request to speak responsibly was not insulting. Many high public officials have signed waivers of immunity, and gained warm commendation for consenting to step outside their personal legal rights in the public interest. In a court of law Mr. BENSEL's resolve to remain silent was valid. How will it be in the court of public opinion, now that he is seeking to be re-elected?

NOTES AND GLEANINGS.

The homicide rate of thirty American cities, published in The Spectator of Oct. 22, shows an increase from 4.9 per 100,000 population in 1902 to 8.7 in 1913. Every international comparison "proves that the homicide rate of the United States is probably the highest for any civilized country," The Spectator says. Memphis, Tenn., stands highest with a rate during 1913 of 68 per 100,000 population, an increase over the average for the preceding decade of 9.7. Savannah, Ga., has a record of 48.3, an increase of 21.2; Atlanta, Ga., has increased by 10.2 to 33.3 per 100,000 in 1913, and Nashville, Tenn., shows 30.4 killings per 100,000, an increase of 19 over the previous decade.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company has published in a large pamphlet the last annual report of its medical and sociological departments. As expected, on account of the strike at the mines, necessitating the closing of several, the total number of cases treated by the medical department was twice that in 1913, 94,810, as compared with 101,875 during 1913. Photographs of the hospital, schools, churches, and workmen's cottages, and the reports of large staffs indicate that the company's plant is a model in the departments devoted to welfare work.

Submarine torpedoes, which have played the most important part in the present naval war, were invented by a student in Yale College. In his "Memorials of Eminent Yale Men" Mr. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, Secretary of the university, records of the inventor, DAVID BUSHNELL, that "in his freshman year he conceived the idea of the modern torpedo, which he perfected shortly before graduation." EZRA STILES, afterward President of Yale, described the machine in a Latin letter to Tutor LEWIS while BUSHNELL was a senior. Mr. STOKES adds that "it was, therefore, on the Yale campus, and probably in Bushnell's room, that the torpedo was invented."

Summing up the power of England as the oldest nation in Europe, Prof. ROLAND G. USHER says in The National Geographic Magazine:

> England has progressed further in spiritual national consciousness than any other community in the world simply because the early attainment of territorial and racial unity enabled the ancestors of the present Englishmen to begin living together long, long before the final elements of other nations had been assembled.

LEGAL AID FOR THE POOR.

Lack of Funds May Curtail the Society's Work.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is an old saying to the effect that a man may be so far in the forest that it is impossible for him to appreciate its beauties, his sight being obscured by the trees. A fair application of that adage may be made to conditions here in New York. We are giving so much time and thought to the terrible war in Europe, and our sympathies are going out to such an extent to those who are the most direct sufferers as a result of the war, that we are inclined to overlook suffering at home.

The Legal Aid Society, as a result of the war, is overwhelmed by those who need advice and legal assistance, and is unable to keep up with its work because of lack of funds. The public does not properly appreciate the work which this society is doing. That this work is carried on with remarkable economy is easily demonstrated. The society has handled 460,874 cases at an expense of $547,962. The average cost of each case has been less than $1.19. This covers rent, salaries to lawyers and clerks, postage, and everything of the kind. For its clients the society has recovered $3,036,550.

From birth to death the poor man is the prey of a host of petty swindlers. We attempt to educate him to the belief that justice is free, but actually he finds that to get justice he usually must pay a lawyer a price which he cannot afford. Unfair treatment of the individual undermines the power and wealth of the State itself. The fundamental object of the Legal Aid Society is to see that all, no matter how poor or how oppressed, shall get justice. We care nothing for race, sex, color, or creed. Our work is to see that the laws mean the same for the poor that they do for the rich. The Legal Aid Society occupies the same relation to the lawyers that the public hospital occupies to the physician. In order that our work may not be regarded as a charity a retaining fee of 10 cents is charged—if the client can afford to pay it. One of the best results of our work is the demonstration in the minds of the oppressed that anarchy is a false doctrine. We place money in the pockets of the poor which honestly belongs to them, and without which they would become public charges.

The Legal Aid Society deserves much better public support than it receives. The society is now operating on borrowed money, and unless our Treasurer, Allen Wardwell, Esq., 15 Broad Street, receives a greater number of checks, and for larger amounts, it will be impossible for the society to serve all of its worthy clients this year.

H. L. ROBINSON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

The Moral Sense of Lawyers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of your recent symposium, "A Lawyer's Duty to His Client," and its remarkable revelations, I suggest that the legal profession be given a further opportunity to express themselves upon the subject under the following headings: "Is It Right for a Lawyer to Do Wrong?" or "Is It Wrong for a Lawyer to Do Right?" The issue could not be more clearly drawn than by the above titles.

It has been my experience in several instances to find earnest young lawyers so engrossed with the ethics of the profession that they were utterly oblivious to the moral issue. Frequently a technicality drawn from some newly framed law can be used with sufficient legal acumen and skill to nullify the commission of the most serious claims against society.

In the minds of many lawyers, morality and legality occupy separate compartments with no possible relationship. With some, the moral sense is so subordinated that to be legally and technically correct carries with it a sense of moral rectitude and satisfaction, even though that technical correctness has resulted in the obstruction of justice, the protection of the perpetrator of an illegal and also an immoral act.

HENRY B. WILSON.

Boonton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1914.

Cruelty to Non-Combatants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue, under "It Sounds Rather Mediæval," you say in substance, "Perhaps some one of our readers can tell who said":

"Create the greatest amount of suffering; leave to the non-combatants nothing but their eyes to weep with," &c.

This much of the quotation can be traced to Gen Sheridan when a guest of Bismarck in the Franco-Prussian war. He is quoted roughly as saying: "The proper strategy consists, in the first place, in inflicting as telling blows as possible upon the enemy's army, and then in causing the inhabitants so much suffering that they must long for peace and force their Government to demand it. The people must be left nothing but their eyes to weep with over the war." The remainder of the quotation, "The law of Christian charity has no bearing on the relations of one nation to another," belongs to some one who was adapting the doctrine to his notions of Christianity. H. T. COOK.

Greenville, S. C., Oct. 22, 1914.

Night Noises in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I voice my protest against the noises which emanate from the trolley and elevated railroad service of Brooklyn during the night, much to the discomfort of the people living within radius of the sounds? I live on Fulton Street and am awakened frequently at night by some unearthly noise. The latest torture is some sort of engine that goes up and down the trolley or elevated road at night rivaling in noise the shells of the opposing armies in Europe. Sometimes, and this very frequently, it is a blow-out that makes people awake thinking an explosion has occurred in the neighborhood. Then the repairing of the road is attended sometimes at night, with the yelling of men and the noise of rail being put in place.

These annoyances are certainly a menace to the public health and should be remedied.

ANNA R. HUGHES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1914.

In the Time of Frederick II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This is a quotation from the paper that Frederick the Great of Prussia wrote for the use of his successor to the throne:

"You saw with what distinction I treated D'Alembert when he came to Prussia. I always had him at table with me, and I did nothing but praise him constantly. You appeared surprised that I had so much regard for that author. Do you not know, then, that this philosopher is listened to as an oracle in Paris, and that he never speaks but of my talents and virtues, and that he maintains everywhere that I have the character and disposition of a hero and a great King?"

How like the experiences and doings of present-day exchange professors!

LATHAM.

Cassovia, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1914.

REFUGEES AT DINARD.

Americans Asked to Send Supplies of Clothing and Underwear.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In response to my letter which you so kindly published recently appealing for help for the wounded soldiers and refugees in Dinard, the generous contributions here given have already done immense good. The recipients beg me to send their gratitude. Several persons have written asking whether clothing would be welcome and how to send it, and may I ask space in your columns to give this information?

Woolen underwear, mufflers, socks, and wristlets are most urgently needed, and I beg you to search your closets for such things, no matter how worn, and add anything else you may find which would do for the women refugees.

The Red Cross Centre sends nothing whatever to far away Dinard, and we have to depend on local charity. Paris has millionaires and every facility for equipment. We have neither, yet already we have over 1,200 wounded soldiers and more coming every day. These plucky fellows, many mere boys, long to return to the front, where death may await them; and they go, often with neither woolen shirts nor drawers under their shabby uniforms, to sleep in trenches and under the sky. Already nights are cold and Winter approaches. We darn their socks, worn from many miles of forced marches, and patch their clothes, torn by bullets, but we have no woolens for them, nor money enough to buy new.

We women knit mufflers, wristars and stomach bands even between courses at table, and our small sons no longer scorn such work. I beg you to crochet or knit gray or blue "comforters," and if some kind heart would just take up a collection of 25 cents from her acquaintances and buy a case full of our splendid American woolen shirts the men would bless you. Send anything wearable to me, care of the Croix Rouge, Dinard, Ille-et-Vilaine, France, through the American Express Company, and it will have to pay no duty. The writer will pay carriage if desired.

Could you see the pleasure which lights the soldiers' bandaged and wan faces when we pass their cots laden with the good things your generosity has made possible, you would urge others to follow your good example. Help us to preserve their lives.

Mrs. NINA LARREY DURYEA.

Dinard, France, Sept. 7, 1914.

SENDING HORSES ABROAD

Will Increase Their Cost to the American Tradesman.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many are glad to hear that the convention of the American Humane Association has taken up the cause of America's horses, who cannot plead (being speechless) for a better fate than death before shot and shell in Europe. Now, I am not writing to you in regard to this matter from the horse's viewpoint, although willing indeed to be spokesman for a helpless being who cannot speak for himself. It is not necessary. There are enough other reasons why America should not allow her principal beast of burden to be sent in orders of 10,000 and 20,000 to European battlefields.

Before this war I read that the cost of breeding and raising horses in America was sending up the price so that the poor man—the American tradesman and others who cannot afford automobiles in conducting their business—would have to pay more for this burden bearer. If this was true before the war, what will it be after the war if such big countries as England and France continue to buy America's horses at the present rate? Horses are a commodity that Americans need in their daily life and work. Why should this commodity, any more than others, be raised in price for Americans in this way? If the war lasts a long time and America is so silly as to let her burden bearers continue to go in hordes to Europe's war, in which she has no interest whatsoever, what, I ask, will the result be? And if the newspaper reports are true as to the commandeering of every horse that can walk on four legs by every big nation, except America, that uses him as their principal beast of burden in time of peace, will there not be a thinning of his ranks all over the world when the war is ended? Will not those who value this uncomplaining burden bearer only as a machine, and according to the price paid for him, have to value him rather highly if they are thoughtless of his welfare now?

ARMY OFFICER'S DAUGHTER.

Tottenville, S. I., Oct. 20, 1914.

The "Real" German View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent Adolph Gumpel, who tries to convince the American public that Germany is wrong in this war by making the bare assertion that the present war was "'made in Germany' by the Kaiser, aided by the war machine," without even attempting to adduce a scintilla of evidence to substantiate such assertion, is on the wrong track. If Adolph Gumpel really believes what he says, he is unquestionably entitled to his opinion, and, at the same time, to the right to voice it in this free country of ours. In switching from the personal pronoun "I," however, to the collective "we Germans," Mr. Gumpel makes himself the self-styled spokesman of all Germans without any authority whatsoever.

The merit of this missive of a "real German" may properly be determined by the readiness with which Mr. Gumpel accuses the German-Americans of "knowing that they are wrong, but not willing to admit it." I, for one, beg to protest emphatically against Mr. Gumpel acting as my spokesman, and I hope every self-respecting German-American will do likewise. Mere assertions do not prove anything, nor do they convince anybody. FRANK SEGGEBRUCH.

New York, Oct. 23, 1914.

NEUTRAL?

To the Humanity of America.

When men are told in years ahead
How Fury forced the Belgian Door,
And ravished maids, struck children dead,
And fired the houses of the poor,
Will none, if still that nation lives
Our sires with blood and sweat begat,
Ask with the pride your greatness gives—
"What said America to that?"

Your children—taught how Belgium stood
In flames that once were called Louvain,
And dashing from her eyes the blood
Struck at her foe and struck again—
Shall feel their hearts within them burn
To know the righteous word you said;
God! when the silent truth they learn,
Surely your sons will hang the head.

We ask not that of all your hosts
One man, one sword, be sacrificed;
Your cousins guard these ancient coasts.
Your kinsmen charge this Antichrist;
But we expect your mighty voice
With judgment thro' the world to run,
O Land of Freedom, make your choice,
Are you for Belgium or the Hun?

We ask not that your shells should shriek
Above the flaming hill we climb,
But speak, O Sons of Lincoln, speak!
Silence in such an hour is crime.
Your children judge you if you stand
In hearing of the Belgian cry,
Not only with the folded hand,
But with the cold averted eye!

The soul has got its piercing steel,
The heart its fierce consuming fire—
Oh, make your voice like thunder peal,
All nations of the earth inspire!
We know your heart for Belgium bleeds,
But speak your soul, declare your mind,
Speak till the sin-red Tyrant heeds
The Voice of God and all Mankind.

HAROLD BEGBIE.

TANNER REPLIES TO GLYNN.

Says Murphy Gave Him Nomination for Controller.

The charge that Gov. Glynn received his first nomination as Controller on the Democratic ticket from Charles F. Murphy was made yesterday by Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State Chairman, in a statement attacking Gov. Glynn for his assertion in a speech on Friday, in which he said: "I never had an office from Tammany in my life." Mr. Tanner said:

Mr. Glynn must think that the people of the State have short memories. In the year 1906 Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, made a combination with William R. Hearst, and at the Buffalo Convention of that year, through the single vote of Patrick E. McCabe of Albany, then a member of the Democratic State Committee, who defied Patrick E. McCaren, the leader of the Brooklyn Democracy, Mr. Murphy was enabled to control the temporary roll of that convention, and to unseat properly and regularly elected delegates, so that his control was complete.

The work was done by the late Senator Thomas F. Grady, who when it was over characterized it as follows: "This is the dirtiest day's work I ever did in my life."

Patrick E. McCabe was Gov. Glynn's sponsor and friend. Gov. Glynn appointed him Conservation Commissioner, and he remains in that position. The price paid by Murphy to McCabe for the desertion of McCarren was the nomination of Martin H. Glynn for Controller of the State of New York.

If Mr. Glynn thinks he made a good Controller and has made a good Governor he is entitled to his opinion; but his political life in State politics began with the betrayal by Mr. McCabe for Mr. Murphy, who since that time has been the undisputed power in the Democratic politics of this State.

Mr. Tanner also issued a statement in which he charged that there had been a gross waste of money in the barge canal work.

ADAMS QUITS BULL MOOSE.

District Leader in Kings Comes Out for Whitman.

Allison L. Adams, Progressive leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Kings, who served on the Executive and Campaign Committees of the Committee of 107, resigned from the Progressive Party yesterday and came out in support of District Attorney Whitman. In resigning he signed this statement:

We, the undersigned, members of your body elected without opposition from the Sixteenth Assembly District, believing that the national Progressive movement, committed to the right and capacity of the people to rule themselves, has been and is now being thwarted by unfair and dictatorial methods and bolder than thou claims, thus impairing the opportunity to elect our party candidates in sufficient number to change the imperfect policies of the present national Administration and correct the abuse of appointing power in the State, and believing that the Republican Party, which for more than a half a century has best served the interests of the whole people, is rapidly eliminating the objectionable boss, do hereby resign that we may be free to support the Republican ticket at the approaching election.

Mr. Adams was one of the chief aids of the late Timothy L. Woodruff in the formation of the Progressive Party in Kings. He is a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention on the Progressive ticket and in giving out his statement made it known that he did not want any one to vote for him under a misapprehension.

At the Whitman headquarters Raymond Smith, Progressive leader of Schoharie County, who had indorsed Mr. Whitman, announced that George A. Harrig, Progressive candidate for Assembly in 1913 from Albany County, and William H. Hahn, State Committeeman from Albany, had indorsed Mr. Whitman.

Pinchot Spent $7,318 in Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Gifford Pinchot, Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Pennsylvania, today filed his statement of campaign expenditures, showing disbursements of $7,318.51 and no contributions.

HONORED BY SENATE.

Democrats Present a Gold Watch to Assistant Doorkeeper and Whip.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The Democratic Senators today presented a handsome gold watch to Thomas W. Keller in recognition of his thirty-five years of faithful and efficient service to the party in the upper house. Though Mr. Keller's official designation is Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, his duties are more nearly those of a parliamentary clerk or whip for the Democrats. He is responsible for the pairs of all Democratic Senators, and by arranging transfers sees to it that every possible Democrat gets a vote.

The watch was presented by Majority Leader Kern during the recess of the Senate. Col. Halsey, Chief of Pages, summoned Mr. Keller to the chamber without explaining his mission, and there, surrounded by Senators of both sides, made a little speech which was practically identical with the laudatory inscription on the watch.

HOKE SMITH HAD A REASON.

Friends of Senator Discover Why He Wanted Cotton Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Friends of Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia are twitting him on what they laughingly insist is the real reason for his furious filibuster for cotton legislation. According to the story, Mr. Smith in his recent successful campaign for renomination, let the inference be drawn that his return to the Senate would insure a selling price of 12 cents a pound for cotton. Since then, some of Mr. Smith's constituents, taking him at his word, have sent him bales of cotton, then drawn on him for amounts equaling a 12-cent price for that cotton, accompanying their drafts by bills of lading.

It is understood that when the first of these drafts reached Mr. Smith, he admitted that the joke was on him, and mailed his check for the amount.

NAVAL MEN AT COLUMBIA.

Eighteen Officers Have Matriculated in School of Engineering.

Eighteen officers of the United States Navy have matriculated in the School of Engineering at Columbia University. They are all post-graduate students and are designated for the engineering course at Columbia by the Secretary of the Navy. They have already taken two years post-graduate work at Annapolis and this year at Columbia will complete the course. The scheme of instruction whereby the first two years are taken at Annapolis and the last, or senior, year at Columbia was arranged by the Navy Department.

The officers at Columbia are Lieuts. Abel T. Bidwell, Joseph J. Broshek, David F. Ducey, Worrall R. Carter, Alexander M. Charlton, Charles R. Clark, Schamyl Cochran, Marshall C. Collins, Henry F. D. Davis, Harry G. Dohald, James McC. Irish, Edward H. Loftin, Harvey W. McCormack, William H. Pashley, Charles C. Ross, Eugene E. Wilson, and Charles C. Windsor, and Ensign Louis R. Ford.

Suffrage in Platforms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The anti-suffragists are poor losers. One of them in your columns takes me sharply to task for saying that in New Jersey both Republicans and Democrats put in their platforms a plank recommending the submission of a constitutional amendment for woman suffrage to the voters. Any one who doubts it has only to read the platforms.

Montana should now be added to the list of States where the Republicans have adopted a suffrage plank.

By a slip either of the pen or of the printer, an error crept into the list of States where the Democrats have done so, as published in my letter. They have recommended the submission of a suffrage amendment in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, and have indorsed the principle in Pennsylvania, North Dakota, and Vermont.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 23, 1914.

WILSON HAS FAITH IN PEACE TREATIES

Predicts Cannon Will Be Found Unnecessary to Settle Disputes After Year's Discussion.

HATES MORAL COWARDS

And Wishes They Would Let Others Do the Things to be Done, He Tells Pittsburgh Y. M. C. A.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—Peace commission treaties, of the kind negotiated between the United States and many foreign countries, were spoken of by President Wilson here today, as the means for "shedding light" on disputes which will make the use of force unnecessary. The President predicted that after international disputes have been discussed for a year, as provided in these treaties, cannon will not be found necessary to settle them.

The President addressed a mass meeting in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the Y. M. C. A. movement, and dwelt on the lessons of Christianity, urging young men to be progressive and work for the public welfare.

In opening his address, the President said he felt that by his being away from Washington, Congress could "have more leisure to adjourn." In speaking of the ideals of young men, the President declared that most people believed young men to be "arch radicals," but that he had found them to be very conservative.

"It would be good for men, both young and old," Mr. Wilson said, "to detach themselves more from business and think of higher things. I wonder how many of us think of Christianity as an instrumentality for the practical development of mankind.

"No man is a true Christian who does not think of how he can help his brothers, how he can uplift mankind, and who does not labor unselfishly for others. The duty of Christian young men is to uplift the world. They are the strongest kind of young men. I believe there is growing to be more and more a demand for such men in the world, for the world is growing to appreciate them more and more."

The President pleaded for homes with Christian atmospheres, saying that Christianity "is catching" and that children raised in Christian homes are more apt to be good citizens than others.

"How tired I am," continued the President, "of the man whose virtue is selfish because it is self-protective. I hate the moral coward, and I despise him as well. I wish the cowards would stay on the side lines and let others do the things to be done. Don't follow people who stand still. Nowadays leaders must be aggressive.

"If you can guess beforehand who your leaders are to be, the ch

$617,106 RECEIVED FOR RELIEF FUNDS

Treasurer Reports $282,943 for Red Cross, While Belgians Have Obtained $209,659.

ASK FOR WINTER CLOTHING

More Than $100,000 Has Been Contributed Here to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris.

The Belgian Fund for the Relief of the Belgian Women and Children and other Belgian non-combatants was increased by $6,335.06 yesterday and the fund in New York now totals $200,659.75. Unreported funds in other parts of the country, it is believed, will bring the Belgian fund over the $250,000 mark for the country. Four of the larger war funds being raised in New York show a total of $617,106.60.

In connection with the Belgian relief work, Pierre Mali, the Belgian Consul General, said yesterday that several hundred cases of new and serviceable clothing had been received at the Consulate General, 25 Madison Avenue, and had been shipped to Rotterdam. "I might say," Mr. Mali said yesterday, "that woolen shawls will be especially appreciated, as they can be worn on the head or over the shoulders according to the weather, and they are serviceable for both girls and women."

A car of shawls was recently sent to Belgium by a number of well-known Philadelphia women.

At the Belgian Bureau in Bridge Street it was said yesterday that a number of Belgian refugees have arrived in New York during the past week. The Belgian Bureau discountenances the coming of the refugees and has advised agents abroad not to encourage refugees to come here at this time.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Brooklyn Friend.	$2,000	J. F. Davison	1
J. W. A.	100	L. L.	25
Mrs. D. B. C. Cather-erwood	20	M. E. Ford	10
Rev. & Mrs. George C. Carter	50	William P. S.	25
Annie S. Williams	25	John Frankenheim	10
Mrs. H. S. Cohen	5	Gustave Petegren	2
Officers and cmp. Nat'l Malleable Castings Co.	84	Colin C. Simpson	2
J. Wilkinson Fapp	25	Florence Stromson	5
Ralph R. Mershon	50	George A. Low	10
Thomas Burke	100	Alexander Seclow	1
Mrs. H. Hones	5	Francis Allaire	1
John D. Crimmins	100	Louis P. Adolff, Jr.	5
Eugene Klapp	65	Adelaide Reading	5
Aaron A. Ferris	25	John Marsh	1
Miss M. Armstrong	50	Kathryn A. O'Connor	1
Miss G. Ireland	50	Mary L. Sutliff	2
A. G. Wells	50	C. C. Gurnee & Co.	200
Miss G. Schuyler	40	I. F. Loree	25
Landreth H. King	25	C. Van Fracker	3
Chas. E. Gregory	100	Bischof & Runham	2
H. R. Holmes	5	D. Raap	1
Mrs. J. M. Flagg	10	Phillip Cleveland	5
R. F. Ramsay	50	Anonymous	10
Wm. C. Calhoun	5	B. D. Williams	5
M. M. H.	25	William Allen	5
Miss M. I. Comings	20	Rev. Joseph Berres	5
A. C. Hodgson	5	F. R. Williams	1
W. L. Whitford	1	Public School at Rochelle Heights	21
Anonymous	6	B. W. Law, Colfax, N. C.	50
Ernest T. Carter	10	T. B. Bleecker	10
Edgar F. Haviland	10	Michael Wikon	1
L. G. Leyrer	3	H. S. and friends	10
L. J. Leyrer	3	Emil Schloss	10
William Eberhard	1	Mrs. E.	10
Mrs. Taylor	1	Ogden H. Bowers	25
M. Schlanger	1	Mrs. S. J. Evrard	2
Mrs. W. R. Chapple	10	Cash	2
Karl E. Weston	5	Cash	2
James B. Pratt	10	Cash	2
A Sympathizer	5	Anonymous	2
Martha Garside	5	W. H. Wood	5
Howard Sinderen	10	Mlle. Lea Gaillard	5
J. B. M. & J. L. E.	2	O. R. G.	1
C. A. Bedistem	5	B.	1
School Girls	1		

CHRISTMAS BARREL FUND.

Herald Comp. Room	10	G. McAllister	25
Julius Kaas	1	John Eckert	1
Jaillet	5	Forsythe & Davis	5
No Name	1	W. D. Rider	1
R. A. Franks	25	Costello & Dugan	1
Mrs. F. F. Thompson	200	Cohen Brothers	1
Miss Anna Bogart	50	J. Schaeffer	1
Miss M. T. Bradley	30	D. Matthews	1
"R. P."	25	W. D. Brinnier	1
Miss H. Griggin	10	Philip Van Kirk	1
Miss K. W. Griggin	10	Andrew J. Cook	1
W. Mitchell	10	F. J. R. Clarke	1
Miss C. Rothacker	10	W. S. Ettinge	1
Mrs. W. H. Harres	10	L. Herring	1
Anonymous	10	C. Ahlgren	1
E. S. Hall	10	W. S. Doyle	1
Mrs. R. F. Bleecker	10	Judge J. Jenkins	1
Mrs. C. N. Harris	10	W. P. Glass	1
Francis B. Fay	10	David Bugavlin	1
Miss S. M. Simonson	10	Elva Bogart	1
Mrs. A. Whiting	5	Ward Everett	1
An American-English Family	5	F. S. Benedict	1
"J. E."	5	Jesse Boice	1
Mrs. W. L. Washburn, Jr.	15	J. W. Merrihew	1
Mrs. J. P. Harper	5	A. E. Dederick	1
Mrs. B. M. Whitlock	10	C. B. Everett	1
Anonymous	1	J. E. O'Neill	1
Mrs. L. D. White	15	Edward Mendham	1
Anonymous	1	George Murray	1
Rev. Dr. George Alexander	5	Scott Gillespie	1
E. P. Bloodgood	5	Charles Tappan	1
F. B. Hamlin	1	Philip Eltinge	1
W. I. Washburn	100	Anonymous	1
Miss V. R. Graves	10	Mrs. F. D. Sherman	1
Rev. A. P. Hunt	10	Mrs. R. Frazier	5
Mrs. C. H. Flint	10	Mrs. G. A. Irving	5
C. C. Bumford	1	Mrs. F. T. Van Beuren, Jr.	5
H. O. Taylor	25	Mrs. E. P. Johnson and sisters	10
Mrs. H. O. Taylor	25	Mrs. W. F. King	10
Mrs. F. Hurtt	5	W. H. James	5
W. H. Harris	20	Mrs. R. Struthers	1
Mrs. C. B. Hotchkiss	3	Miss Alice Cross	1
M. G. Forbes	100	Miss S. Dooley	1
Miss E. H. Webb	25	Miss K. Rogers	1
Mrs. T. Marshutz	2	Mrs. C. A. Jackson	10
Mrs. R. Hall Wadman	5	Kenneth Torrance	5
From a Baby	1	Anonymous	1
Anonymous	2	Miss A. R. Weir	3
Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burnham	5	Mrs. W. S. Thorne, Jr.	100
Mrs. J. B. Taylor	100	Henry S. Kip	10
W. D. Bishop	1	Clark & Fritts	10
W. A. Wadsworth	200		

Red Cross Total, $282,943.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Red Cross European fund totaled $936.65. This fund is now $282,943. Subscriptions to it should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers were:

Through Dr. B. Dernburg	$212.54
Rochester Chapter Red Cross	117.90
Proceeds of a bridge at Rye, N. Y.	96.00
Through N. Y. Staats Zeitung	88.32
Residents of Watkins, N. Y., proceeds play	75.00
Christ Evangelical Church, N. Y. City	50.00
Collected by Russkoy Slovo, N. Y.	48.40
A Sympathizer	35.00
Bound Brook, N. J., Presby. Church	20.00
James H. Ripley	20.00
Wilson E. Tanner, agent	25.00
First Presby. Ch., Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	32.09
First Presby. Ch., South Omaha, Neb.	17.51
Alexander Av. Baptist Ch. and Mott Haven Reformed Church	15.00
Mrs. Munroe Smith	10.00
St. Paul's Church, Salem, N. Y.	10.00
First Cong. Ch., Bridgeport, Conn.	13.80
North River Beef Co.	10.00
Children in Orange Orphan Home	5.89
Wolkovisker Y'ng Men's Benev. Ass'n	5.00
J. H. H.	5.00
E. F. Hapgood	5.00
Miss M. Garside	5.00
Miss E. G. Catlett	5.00
Sidney A. Reeve	10.00
Some School Girls	1.30
Cash	1.00

Thanks from Lady Paget.

John Moffat of the Committee of Mercy, of which committee Senator Root is the honorary Chairman and August Belmont Treasurer, gave out yesterday a letter from Lady Paget, the former Miss Mary Stevens of New York, the wife of Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy Paget. Lady Paget is President of the American Women's War Relief Fund of England. Her letter is as follows:

35 Belgrave Square.

Dear Mr. Moffat: What a splendid scheme you have inaugurated in the Committee of Mercy. The Committee o the American Women's Fund is impressed and delighted and so am I, and we send you most hearty thanks and congratulations on your efforts. I think you have done wonders, and I quite expect from what you tell me that it will be a tremendous success. My committee will very gladly undertake the administration of the funds you send us in relief of women and children made destitute by this horrible war. I fear there will be many thousands, and so far the funds at our disposal have not allowed us to do more than a very small share of this most necessary work, although we have now started a second workroom, and are now employing about 100 women. It will, indeed, be a joy to be able to take up the assistance to women and children on a larger scale, and we shall probably appoint a separate sub-committee to deal with this. As soon as you can will you give me some idea of the date when you expect to send a remittance to England, and meantime we shall get everything in working order here. The distress in England will be terrible I know, and this last disaster of Antwerp makes me fear that very black days are in store for us here, and as always it is the poorest and least protected who suffer the most. I am afraid by the time you come back we shall be overrun with Zeppelins, and perhaps our homes destroyed. I hope you will get America to help us in every way she can; we shall need it all I am certain.

Thank you again most heartily for the splendid work you are doing. We are most grateful to you and to all who are helping you. MINNIE PAGET.

The committee of which Lady Paget is the head has inaugurated in London an economic system.

American Hospital in France.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris yesterday passed the $100,000 mark. In Europe about $220,000 has been raised. It is estimated that about $500,000 will be needed to maintain the hospital at its full capacity of 1,000 beds for one year. Wounded soldiers are received irrespective of nationality. About 400 patients are now in the hospital, and there is immediate need for an extension of the work to the full capacity of the building. Contributions should be csent to P. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. The fund now totals $101,968.54.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

Collected by Mrs. Brandeis	$1,505	Mrs. H. S. Neilson	$25
From a few friends in Boston	1,125	Miss F. M. Rhett	25
From other cities	1,010	George Howe	20
Anonymous	200	Mothers' Society of St. John's P. E. Ch., Cohoes, N. Y.	10
Waterford, N. Y.	100	Laura M. Harder	5
Miss E. Babcock	100	F. S. Veeder	5
Collected by Mrs. F. L. Loughlin	75	Grace S. Brown	2
Miss M. Choate	25	Friends in Nickerson	2
C. F. Plunkett	25	Miss M. E. Dingee	1

Fund for French Women.

The fund which is being raised for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,535.31, of which $585 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Sara G. Hyde	$10	A. W. Longfellow	$5
Mrs. C. O. Baker	10	E. P. Anderson through H. L. Satterlee	5
Monument Mills	25	Sallie C. Gould	500
Mrs. C. Dunham	20		
Mrs. M. Leon	10		

The Women's Club of the New York Association for the Blind, being anxious to have a share in helping the war sufferers, has arranged a benefit concert to be given on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 8:15 P. M. The proceeds from this concert will be devoted to the Red Cross.

AID FRENCH COMMITTEE.

Expenses of Administration Paid by Donations.

The committee for the relief of sufferers in France, of which the Misses Elisabeth Marbury, Elsie de Wolfe, and Anne Morgan are the executive heads, announces that through the generosity of friends it has been able to dispense almost entirely with expenses of administration. Rent, light, and heat of the offices have been covered by donations; the raw material required for relief will be sold by certain merchants at reduced rates; the packing and crating will be done free of charge, and the French and English steamship lines will transport the goods without cost.

The committee is associated with the Vacation War Relief Committee, which has established a free employment bureau and workroom where temporary work is provided for women who are destitute. Orders for clothing for wounded and refugees will be handled by this committee. The organization also maintains in Versailles houses for convalescents, established in the former residence of the three executive heads and of Mrs. Paul Morton. Here men whose beds in the hospital are needed for more recent wounded are cared for by Sisters of Hope until their recovery is complete. Donations and inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Walter Farwell at 670 Fifth Avenue.

Received by The Times.

Contributions received by THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday were $5 from W. B. Calder for the Belgian Fund, $35.71 from the Presbyterian Church of Aurora, N. Y., for the American Red Cross, and $1, sent to aid a helpless old man, which was forwarded by "M. W." in memory of his father.

NAVAL OFFICER MARRIES.

Lieut. Com. W. W. Galbraith Weds Mrs. Katharine S. Rose.

Lieut. Com. W. W. Galbraith, U. S. N., who is stationed in Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Katharine Saunders Rose, also of Washington, D. C., were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. C. C. Houghton, rector of the church.

The bride was gowned in brown velvet with white lace at the throat. She wore a black hat with white feathers and carried ferns and orchids. She walked with her uncle, J. C. Ten Eyck, who gave her in marriage. She was unattended.

Lieut. Com. Galbraith had Lieut. Com. R. F. Zogbaum as his best man, and there were no ushers. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the ceremony, and a small reception and a dinner followed at the Vanderbilt.

Lieut. Com. Galbraith and his bride will soon return to Washington to live.

MISS TALMAGE A BRIDE.

Daughter of Oyster Bay Rector Weds E. F. Griffin.

The wedding of Miss Florence Sweet Talmage, daughter of the Rev. George E. Talmage, rector of Christ Church, Oyster Bay, L. I., and Mrs. Talmage, and Edwin Floyd Griffin, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Griffin of the same place, took place yesterday at noon in Christ Church. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, who was assisted by the Rev. Charles Hamilton of New York.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his family attend this church, and Rev. Talmage was one of the assisting clergymen at the marriage last Spring of his daughter, Miss Ethel Roosevelt and Dr. Richard Derby.

A large reception was held after the ceremony at the rectory, about a hundred guests being present. Mr. Griffin and his bride, after spending their honeymoon in the White Mountains, will reside in Oyster Bay.

GEO. E. ROOSEVELT WEDS MISS ADDISON

Bride's Father Officiates at Her Marriage to Son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt.

ILLNESS HASTENS WEDDING

Bridegroom, a Cousin of Col. Roosevelt, Was His Private Secretary in 1912 Campaign.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—Miss Julia Morris Addison of this city was married to George Emlen Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt of New York, and a cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in St. John's Episcopal Church today. The Rev. Charles Morris Addison, the bride's father, officiated. The wedding had been set for Nov. 14, but the critical illness of Mrs. Julia Morris Addison, the bride's grandmother, whose wish had been to see her granddaughter married, necessitated a change in the wedding day.

The Rev. J. T Addison of Nowata, Okla., gave his sister in marriage, and the best man was W. Emlen Roosevelt, the bridegroom's father. There were no ushers or bridesmaids. Immediate relatives only from Washington, New York, and elsewhere attended the wedding.

The death of Mrs. Addison is momentarily expected.

The couple's engagement was announced last August. Miss Addison is the great granddaughter of Commodore Morris. Mr. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1909, and is a Captain of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G. N. Y. He was associated with former President Roosevelt as his private secretary during the campaign of 1912. He is now in business with his father in the firm of Roosevelt & Son, 30 Pine Street, New York. He belongs to the Piping Rock, Seawanhaka Yacht, New York Yacht, Down Town, and City Clubs. His parents reside at 804 Fifth Avenue.

MISS FLOWER BETROTHED.

Daughter of Mrs. James de Laval Flower to Wed C. M. Chauncey.

Mrs. James de Laval Flower of 40 East Sixty-second Street, has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Estelle H. Flower, to Clarence M. Chauncey, son of the late Henry Chauncey of this city. Miss Flower is a sister of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Barbey of Tuxedo Park, and is a granddaughter of the late Col. R. S. Howard of New Orleans, La.

Mr. Chauncey is a grandson of Col. V. Everit Macy, and lives at the Union Club. He is a member of the Knickerbocker and New York Yacht Clubs, and of the Society of the War of 1812. The wedding is to take place within a fortnight.

DIBBLE—FITZGERALD.

Daughter of the late Surrogate Married to Wallace E. Dibble.

Miss Edith Fitzgerald, daughter of Mrs. Frank T. Fitzgerald and the late Surrogate Fitzgerald of New York, was married yesterday afternoon to Wallace Edwin Dibble, son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Dibble of Springfield, Mass., in Christ First Presbyterian Church, Hempstead, L. I.

Miss Rene Fitzgerald was her sister's maid of honor, and the other attendants were the Misses Barbara C. Brown, Miriam Willard, and Eleanor Fitzgerald. Ralph B. Dibble was his brother's best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Dibble are to reside in South Hadley, Mass.

Miss Marian Edwards Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Edwards of 155 West Fifty-eighth Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marian Edwards, to G. De Witt Williamson of 28 West Eleventh Street, son of the late David B. and Mary Butler Williamson. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Ardsley and Squadron A Clubs, and the Society of Colonial Wars. No date has been set for the wedding.

Southern Society's Cotton Ball.

The New York Southern Society will hold a cotton ball at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 12, to augment the fund for the relief of Southerners in need, and to increase the popularity of cotton fabrics. It is expected that the majority of women will wear cotton gowns, and the men are to wear cotton gloves and boutonnières of cotton bolls. Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo is Honorary Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, which is made up of hundreds of prominent New Yorkers and Southerners.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Griffin of Pelham Manor, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Leah Hopkins Griffin, to Frederick John Bister, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John Bister of Mamaroneck, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Margaret J. Loughran of 683 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marguerite R. Loughran, to William F. Straukamp, son of Mrs. Theresa Straukamp of 868 President Street, Brooklyn. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rittenberg of 3 West Ninety-first Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Adelaide Rittenberg, to Henry Samson of this city.

Mrs. Charles T. Wenzel of Newark, N. J., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Bertha H. Wenzel, to Karl E. Hahn of New York.

Dr. Sidney H. Adler announces the engagement of his sister, Miss Eileen F. Adler, to Herman E. Goldsmith of Baltimore, Md. A reception is to be held this evening at 2,493 Broadway.

Announcement of the engagement of Miss Aimee Bloom, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bloom of Brooklyn, to William Isaac, son of Mr. and Mrs. Isador Isaac of Woodmere, L. I., has been made.

HALT WHITE HOUSE GAYETY.

State Festivities May Be Omitted by President in Mourning.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—That the state functions of the White House season, a morning reception on New Year's Day, four evening receptins, and four dinner parties, will be omitted in the coming Winter now seems assured. That the President and his only unmarried daughter, Miss Margaret Wilson, are averse to any social activity in the near future by reason of their mourning for the late Mrs. Wilson is well known. No statement of their intentions or wishes has ever been made from the White House or from Cornish, where Miss Wilson is passing the Autumn.

In eliminating the receptions, President Wilson will not be acting without precedent, as last year he omitted the reception of New Year's Day, which for nearly a century served to open the official season at the White House and in Washington society. While no cards are issued for the New Year's reception, this occasion in former years was considered so important that Ambassadors and Ministers on leave of absence timed their return to America to appear at the head of their respective embassy or legation.

Only twice since 1901, when no car was the New Year reception at the White House omitted until Jan. 1, 1913, which date came within the much needed vacation which President Wilson took with his family at Gulfport, Miss. President McKinley's first New Year's Day in the White House was a time of grief by reason of the death of his mother in Canton. During the first Cleveland administration, one New Year reception was called off at the eleventh hour by the tragic death of Miss Catherine Bayard, daughter of the Secretary of State of that time.

Should the State dinners be omited there will be a marked falling off in the brilliancy of the season. So long as the dinner party is the recognized way of complimenting the stranger within our gates, the highest officials of the nation, and the personal friend and supporter, the failure to receive this compliment will be a matter of regret. The Vice President and Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Diplomatic Corps, (meaning only the Chiefs of Missions,) the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives are the officials for whom State dinners are given each season.

JOHN Z. LOTT DIES AT 76.

Lawyer and Banker Was a Pioneer in Flatbush Improvements.

John Z. Lott, a prominent citizen of Flatbush, died yesterday at his residence, 591 Ocean Avenue, at the age of 76 years. Since his youth, Mr. Lott had been identified with every big movement for the improvement of the town. After graduating from Union College and Columbia University, he practiced law with his father, Judge John A. Lott, and later with his brother, Surrogate Abraham Lott. In 1886 he formed a partnership with his son, Henry D. Lott, and the offices of the firm are still located at 164 Montague Street. Besides being a member of the Midwood Club, Knickerbocker Club, and the Crescent Athletic Club, Mr. Lott was nearly all his life an active member of the old Dutch Reformed Church of Flatbush.

He was one of the organizers of the Flatbush Water Works Company, of which he was President for many years until his death, and he also helped organize the Flatbush Gas Company and the Flatbush Fuel Department, serving for a time as Commissioner of Police. Mr. Lott was President of the Flatbush Trust Company and when it became a branch of the Broadway Trust Company he remained as a Director. The Flatbush Boys' Club was also one of Mr. Lott's organizations.

His wife, who died in 1905, was formerly Miss Maria Ditmas, a member of the old Ditmas family of Flatbush. Mr. Lott is survived by two sons, Henry D. and Erskine H. Lott, and two sisters, Mrs. Cornelius D. Wells, widow of the Hon. Dr. Wells, and Mrs. John H. Livingston.

SIEGEL TRUSTEES NAMED.

Bank Depositors Pick Three—Others Delay Action.

Twice the corridors of the Federal Building were filled yesterday with men and women interested in bankruptcy proceedings. In the morning 600 of the depositors in the bankrupt bank of Henry Siegel & Co. gathered before Stanley W. Dexter, the referee, to elect trustees. George L. Sandborn was elected unanimously. Mr. Dexter suggested William Henkel, Jr., and Joseph P. Murray, of Coudert Brothers, and these nominations were accepted.

The second crowd consisted of depositors in the Deutsch Bank, which had suspended payment. To give time for the terms of the settlement, Maplaced before the 3,000 depositors, Margrane Coxe, referee, decided to adjourn without even appointing a trustee until Nov. 6.

Sinclaire-Morgan Wedding Tuesday.

Reginald Sinclaire of Corning, N. Y., and Miss Ruth Morgan of Wisconsin will be married at the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon next at 4 P. M. A reception will be held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederick P. Fox, at her country place, at Shippan Point. Miss Morgan is the niece of the Rev. Dr. Anthony H. Evans and Dr. Samuel M. Evans of New York.

WE take pleasure in announcing that

Robes & Manteaux

BOB

20 Rue de la Paix

is now showing his latest models, including

Gowns, Tailleur Costumes and Wraps

in an Atelier of our New York Store, where he will take orders and receive his large following of American patrons.

¶ This distinguished Parisian is now associated with our establishment, and we cordially invite the public to view his unique Exhibition of French Creations.

A. Jaeckel & Co
Furriers

384 Fifth Avenue

Telephone, 304—Greeley. Between 56th and 57th Sts.



ASK YOUR DOCTOR IF GRADE A

HOME MILK

Pasteurized

isn't the cleanest and safest milk that comes into New York City. The Health Department wouldn't risk the lives of thousands of babies by the use of HOMER MILK in 56 Baby Feeding Stations if they didn't have absolute confidence in this fact.

Here is a rich, creamy milk that YOU can use with full confidence in its purity and unequalled strength building nourishment.

10c PER QUART

HOMER MILK—RAW—11c per quart

Twice a Day Deliveries

Phone Bryant 1547

MISS PANKHURST ATTACKS GERMANS

Audience at Carnegie Lecture Calls Out for Suffragette to Observe Neutrality.

YOUNG MAN HISSES HER

Militant Leader Says That While Germans Speak Openly Here She Will Talk for the Allies.

There were some people who attended Miss Christabel Pankhurst's lecture upon "War" at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon who had the impression that she was to speak from a neutral standpoint. Those who favor neutrality were offended at some of the things she said. She was so far from neutral that she even implied that the United States might be needed in the war, and that it would be remiss in its duty if it did not then work with the allies.

"What about neutrality?" asked a woman from the floor.

"Good! Good!" came from a number of women in the boxes over her head.

"When the German profesor in this country are allowed to speak for Germany," replied Miss Pankhurst, "and the German papers to print what they do I do not think there can be any objection to my speaking for the Allies."

Carnegie Hall was well filled, and there wa much appreciative applause. There wa a young man, apparently a German, who sat on one of the side aisles and gave a few mild hisses to statements detrimental to Germany.

Miss Pankhurst was dressed in the suffragette colors, a simple frock of white brocade and over this a tunic of bright green, a flowered net forming the lower part of it bringing in soft shades of purple. After an organ prelude, at nearly 3 o'clock, Miss Christabel came upon the stage alone. While she waited for the applause to cease two great clusters of red roses were brought to her.

Miss Pankhurst said she thought Americans wanted to hear all sides of the question, and she was giving a woman's view.

"Now I am a militant," she said, "ubt that does not mean that I believe in war. However, when people want to govern me by force I am ready to fight to the death. German professors say that Germany only wishes to be left alone. Some other people say that Germany is not willing to leave any one else alone. Certainly Germany did not expect to fight all the countries at once.

"Germany claims that all nations are degenerate and weak and not worth preserving—except Germany, and the United States just like the British that the Allies have shown that they have force, especially Belgium. [Applause.] We are working for democracy and the victory of the Allies will be a victory for Germany. [Applause.] Don't think we have all the democracy we want in England. We want the women enfranchised. [Applause.]

Speaking of the different countries at war Miss Pankhurst said that the autocracy of Russia was enforced by Prussia. "It is largely 'made in Germany,'" she said. Speaking of her feeling toward her own country, she said:

"Don't think that because the suffragettes fight the Government they are not patriotic. Why should we fight for citizenship if we did not prize it?"

There was applause when she spoke of Belgium as that "great little country."

"America has not pronounced its opinion upon the war. Perhaps you will later. England is not only fighting for the Allies, she is fighting for you. (Applause.) The Germans are 'hacking' their way through. Get on to the expression! (Miss Pankhurst was trying American slang.) It is German. The Germans have hacked their way through Belgium, they would like to hack their way through France and England and they they will reach you. You think the Germans love you, but they don't care any more about you than they do about England. You are very nice people, but no nicer than the English. The seed of this war was sowed in 1870. We are punished now for our neutrality then. Take warning by our fate."

Miss Pankhurst said she thought the women in England would be given the vote after the war and if not they would continue their militant tactics. She answered with spirit when questioned of England's treatment of Ireland.

"The Irish have more than I have, they can vote," she said, "and they are in a large majority in the House of Commons."

"Why did Germany put its war billions into the purchase of the country it needed?" was a question.

"Ask the Thurmans," said Miss Pankhurst laughing.

"What has been the cause of all wars pas and present?" asked a man.

"The gentleman will have to hire Carnegie Hall for another lecture," said Miss Pankhurst.

Miss Pankhurst had proposed to have the Union Jack with the American flag as a stage decoration, but it was not used.

WARNED BY NIGHT RIDERS.

Texas Merchants Told Not to Buy Cotton Under Ten Cents.

DINGERFIELD, Texas, Oct. 24.—Night riders' warnings were found posted today on the doors of merchants who have been known to buy cotton for less than 10 cents per pound. They were warned that their stores would be burned if any cotton were purchased under 10 cents.

Most of the business men refused to be alarmed. A number of them bought cotton today under 10 cents.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM C. DE MOSS, for the last seven years the caterer for the Eastern District High School, died on Friday at his home, 180 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 43 years. He was a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks.

GEORGE ALFRED TREACY, an engineer in the Department of Finance for twenty years, died on Friday at his home, 1,709 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush. He was 60 years old and a member of the Twelfth Assembly District Democratic Club.

EDWARD MORRISON, a linen manufacturer, died yesterday at his residence, 763 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, leaving his wife, two daughters, and a son.

CHARLES HENRY FRIGANZA, a brushmaker in Manhattan and one of the original members of the old Brighton Athletic Club's baseball team, on which he played shortstop, is dead at his home, 121 Bradford Street, East New York, aged 47 years. He was a member of the East New York Council, Royal Arcanum, and left a wife and son.

JOHN THOMAS NICHOLS, a master wood engraver in business in Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, and Manhattan, died of pneumonia on Friday at his home, 39 Rush Street, Brooklyn. He was 54 years of age.

Mrs. ELIZA GRAHAM MOONE, 74 years old, widow of William G. Moone, a builder, died on Friday at her home, 328 Twenty-ninth Street, South Brooklyn. She had lived at her late residence for the last forty years.

JAMES M. STEPHENSON, formerly Captain of Company I, Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, 175 Midwood Street, Brooklyn, and will be buried at Walden, N. Y., this afternoon. He was born in Peekskill, N. Y., 77 years ago and left three sons.

JOHN WILLIAM BAYLIS, a retired farmer and a member of one of the oldest families of Long Island, died on Friday at his home, 67 Union Street, Jamaica. He was 63 years old and left his wife and four children.

JOHN T. MacDONALD, 63 years old, died on Friday at his home, 1,371 Convent Avenue. He had been a chiropodist in this city for forty years. He left a wife and four daughters.

GEORGE GARFORTH, a real estate dealer in West Philadelphia and a descendant of Bishop Garforth of Canterbury, is dead in West Philadelphia. Mr. Garforth was born in Yorkshire, England, and was 71 years old. He was a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH CHRISTOFFEL, 63 years old, of 426 West 239th Street, died on Thursday at Riverdale, N. Y. He left a wife.

JOEL A. DINGER, proprietor of the City Hotel at Pittsville, N. Y., died suddenly on Thursday. He was 65 years old, and had long been in the hotel business.

AARON FEIST, who was in the publishing business with his brother, Louis Feist, died on Thursday in St. Luke's Hospital. He was 54 years old, and was born in this city.

MARY E. ANGEL, widow of William Angel, a cigar manufacturer, is dead at the home of her daughter, 360 Boston Road. She was 73 years old, and was born in Poughkeepsie. For forty years she had resided in this city. Three children survive her.

Miss NELLIE PEARSON, daughter of the late John Pearson, died on Thursday at her home, 1,354 West Seventh Street. She was born in Manhattan forty-three years ago.

Mrs. R. BUTLER, wife of First Lieut. Butler, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, died on Tuesday, at Fort Bliss, Texas.

Mrs. MARY HOWLAND MIDDLEWORTH, wife of Henry V. Middleworth, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, and daughter of Henry C. Johnson, an old-time Republican leader in Queens, died yesterday at the home of her parents, 147 Franklin Street, Astoria. Funeral services Mrs. Middleworth was well known in Astoria social and church affairs.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

WARNECKE.—Spring Lake, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 4, 1914, to Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Warnecke of San Francisco, Cal., a daughter, Dolores Mission Warnecke.

Engaged.

BROWN—SEWELL—Anna Sewell to Philip V. Brown.

FIELD—MOORE.—Mrs. George F. Moore of 30 Hamilton Terrace has announced the engagement of her daughter, Dorothy, to William H. Field, Jr., of Boston.

HALL—STEENS.—Mrs. D. D. Stevens of 91 Morris St., Yonkers, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lillian Elia Stevens to Mr. Kenneth Richards Hall, son of Mr. John B. Hall of Yonkers.

IMERSHEIN—KISSH.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kisch of 220 Troy Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Serena, to Mr. Robert Imersheln, October, 1914.

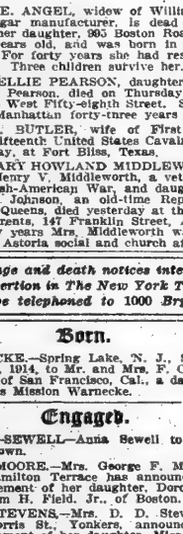
JOSELSON—KASSE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Kasse of 460 Crown Park West announce the engagement of their daughter, Lillian, to Mr. Jacob B. Joselson of Perth Amboy, N. J.

NORD—DORB.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Dorb announce the betrothal of their daughter Mary to Mr. B. Nord of Corona.

WEINSTEIN—BEMAK.—Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bemak announce the engagement of their daughter, Blanch, to Mr. Mayer J. Weinstein.

WEINSTEIN—BEMAK.—Blanche Bemak to Mayer J. Weinstein.

WOSSON—GODMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. O. Goodman of 370 Greene Av., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter Clara to Mr. Max S. Wolsson of New York City.



Mme Irene

FRENCH MODEL GOWNS
500 FIFTH AVENUE
At 42d Street

A Charming New Dress

"EDWINA"

Very Special

$9.75

Regularly $16.50 and $22.50

Splendidly tailored from very fine all wool serge. The waist and underskirt of rich satin. Very stylish collar and cuffs of pique. Finished with silk braid.

Colors: Black, Navy, Brown.

Women's and Misses' Sizes. 14 Years to Size 42.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

Married.

APPLEGATE—EMERY.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D.,

CITY TERCENTENARY TO BE OPENED TODAY

First Formal Meeting Will Be Religious Rally at Hippodrome at 3 P. M.

TO CONTINUE UNTIL NOV. 21

Music Festivals, Automobile Pageant, Parades and Other Celebrations on the Programme.

The city's tercentenary celebration, authorized by the Legislature in commemoration of the beginning of the chartered commerce of New York, will begin today and continue until Nov. 21. An elaborate programme has been arranged by the New York Commercial Tercentenary Commission, of which Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel are the Honorary Presidents.

A religious celebration under the auspices of the commission and the clergymen of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish churches will be held at the Hippodrome at 3 o'clock this afternoon. It is to be the first formal meeting on the programme, although some churches observed the celebration yesterday with special recognition.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels will represent President Wilson at the Hippodrome services. There are to be addresses by Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, Cardinal Farley, Bishop David H. Greer, Bishop Luther B. Wilson, Rabbi H. P. Mendes, and others. Admission to the Hippodrome will be by ticket only until 2:45 o'clock, when the doors will be thrown open to the general public.

There will be musical festivals, all held with the co-operation of the Board of Education of this city. The first will be held in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.

The programme for the other days of the celebration is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

Automobile pageant starting at 7 P. M. from Madison Avenue and 125th Street and proceeding through 125th Street, Morningside Avenue, 110th Street, Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street, and up Broadway to Columbus Circle. Official reviewing stand in front of the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.

To be followed by a reception to Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel, Honorary Presidents of the commission, by the Automobile Club of America, at their building, 247 West Fifty-fourth Street.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

Reception of official guests at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 8 P. M.

Music festival at Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush Avenue, near Church Avenue, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Music festival at the Commercial High School at Albany Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

In afternoon dedication of cannon in Battery Park by City History Club with co-operation of the commission.

In afternoon historical convention under auspices of Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association at Fraunces' Tavern with co-operation of the commission.

In afternoon at 2 o'clock Harlem pageant under auspices of Harlem Board of Commerce with co-operation of and participation by the commission.

In the evening the commercial pageant of the commission starting at 7 P. M. from Madison Avenue and 125th Street and proceeding over the same route as that of the automobile pageant on Oct. 28. The pageant will contain historical, educational, commercial, industrial, and symbolical floats, patriotic bodies, and other interesting features.

SUNDAY, NOV. 1.

Music festival in Public School 62 at Hester, Essex, and Norfolk Streets, Manhattan, at 8 P. M.

MONDAY, NOV. 2.

Music festival in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOV. 3.

Music festival in the Manual Training High School at Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

Music festival in the Eastern District High School at Marcy Avenue and Keap Street, Brooklyn, at 8 P. M.

THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

Music festival at Public School 17 in Forty-seventh Street west of Eighth Avenue at 8 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 6.

Music festival at the Morris High School, 166th Street, Boston Road and Jackson Avenue, Bronx, at 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7 TO NOV. 21.

Opening of the commercial exhibits in the Grand Central Palace at Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street to continue until Nov. 21. These exhibits will represent old New York and modern New York with displays by merchants and manufacturers showing the development of the commerce and industry of the City and State as well as the country at large. An exhibition of the life, industries, and arts of the American Indians, with illustrated lectures will be a feature of the commercial exhibits.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 7, at 8 o'clock, there will be a music festival in the Municipal Theatre in the Washington Irving High School at Irving Place, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets.

Beginning tomorrow evening the public libraries of the city will illuminate and hold special exhibits. The leading museums and other libraries will show exhibits at convenient times.

Gen. Howard Carroll is the President of the commission in charge of the celebration. Alton B. Parker and Dr. George F. Kunz are the presiding Vice Presidents, and Dr. Edward Hagaman Hall is Secretary. The funds are in charge of J. P. Morgan & Co., as Treasurer of the commission.

HARLEM CARNIVAL OPENS.

Streets Brilliantly Lighted with Festoons of Electric Lamps.

When William J. Meara, Chairman of the Illumination Committee of the Harlem Carnival, pressed a button last night 125th Street was flooded with a radiance that far outdistanced its normal brilliancy, and Harlem started in on its carnival, which is held in connection with the tercentenary celebrations. It contains a great many features of local interest. A committee of 100 business men, of whom Francis W. Clinton is Chairman, is in charge of the programme.

There were no special ceremonies last night, but everybody in Harlem was given a chance to see just how bright that part of New York can be when it is illuminated. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street east from Morningside Avenue to Third Avenue, and the latter thoroughfare south to 116th Street, were brightly lighted with festoons of electric lamps and gorgeous with bunting, and crowds from Washington and Morningside Heights and the Bronx came to look at the illuminations. Among those present was Police Commissioner Woods, who came to see about police arrangements for the week.

Tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock there will be a baby parade, in which 900 babies and many little mothers will march from 125th Street and Lenox Avenue through the principal streets to Mount Morris Park. At night there will be a free concert in the great hall of the City College, at which André de Segurola, Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, and others will sing. Tuesday night special performances will be given in the Harlem theatres. Wednesday night will see an automobile parade, and on Thursday night Harlem merchants will dine at Pabst's in West 125th Street. On Friday night there will be an industrial parade with floats, and on Saturday afternoon a pageant at Mount Morris Park, in which 2,500 children will participate.

HALLBOY, NOT A HIGHBALL.

Telephone Girl Thought Mr. Flynn Had Invented a New Drink.

George Flynn, a Pittsburgh contractor, suffered yesterday from being misunderstood. The telephone girl who took his order at the Biltmore thought he wanted a new-fangled highball, and the mental anguish Mr. Flynn underwent before he could make his meaning clear was enough to make a temperance man take to highballs in sheer desperation.

"Can you send me an intelligent hallboy?" spoke Mr. Flynn into the transmitter in his room.

"What kind of a highball is that, Sir?" came back. "I don't think I have heard of it before."

"I didn't say 'highball'; I said 'hallboy,'" said Mr. Flynn, in a gentle, but firm tone.

"Yes, Sir; do you want ice with it?"

"I didn't say 'highball,'" repeated Mr. Flynn. "I said 'hallboy'—h-a-double-l b-o-y."

"Yes, Sir." Then he heard the operator saying: "The gentleman wants some new kind of a drink," and a voice from the barroom said on his wire, "Hello!"

Mr. Flynn went through much of the same experience as before, until, finally, he managed to make the man at the other end of the wire understand that he wanted a boy, and a hallboy at that. Then the inquiry persisted, "What kind of a hallboy did you say?" and the qualification had to be spelled out. One explanation given for the failure of the telephone to pronounce "hallboy" as it was told was that the wires were overworked with the other word yesterday owing to the presence of so many football enthusiasts in town.

DISROBED IN WRONG ROOM.

Inebriated Pittsburgher Startles Japanese Hotel Guests.

President Sanao Takata of Waseda University, Japan, and Prof. I. Oyama of the same institution had one adventure during their recent stay in New York which they related to some of their friends with a great deal of enjoyment. A Pittsburgh man, who had charged himself with the responsibility of seeing whether the night restaurants really closed when they should, wandered home to his hotel some time after midnight. He mistook the floor he belonged on. The door knob he tried to turn yielded, and he entered the parlor of the suite occupied by the Japanese. There he proceeded to undress.

In a few minutes the occupant of one of the connecting rooms heard a noise in his room and turned on the light. In amazement he beheld an almost naked American who seemed dazed. The Japanese gentlemen sprang out of bed and inside of two minutes the unclad Pittsburgher found himself shivering in a lonely hotel corridor. A bellboy coming out of an elevator was startled at the sound of a melancholy tune that was being whistled somewhere on that floor, and he traced the sound until he found the source. He assisted the wanderer to his room and shut him in.

Next morning, when the President and the Professor went into their sitting room, they found lying on the chair a complete costume for informal evening dress, from dinner coat down to silk socks. The costume was handed over to a hotel detective, who found the owner.

FULTZ SUES SPORT PAPER.

Ball Players' Fraternity Head Says Story Damaged Him $50,000.

Suit for $50,000 against the Sporting Life Publishing Company of Philadelphia was begun in the Supreme Court yesterday by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity. Mr. Fultz charges that the company caused the publication, about Aug. 20 last, of an article accusing him of having "hobnobbed" with James A. Gilmore, President of the Federal League; that in the presence of two dozen newspaper men he was asked to explain certain matters; that he presented a sorry spectacle, and that everybody pitied him. Some criticism was also directed against him concerning the management of the fraternity.

Fultz explains in his complaint that the fraternity has a membership of about 1,000, and that all professional ball players may join it save those playing with the Federal League, which he calls an "outlaw organization." He says that this publication has brought him into ridicule and has injured his standing.

Fultz is a lawyer, and his own firm, Murphy & Fultz, are his attorneys.

Mrs. Lorimier's Will Probated.

The will of Ruth S. Lorimier, who was killed by jumping from the window of her apartment, at 420 Riverside Drive, on Oct. 9, was admitted to probate yesterday. Mrs. Lorimier was a believer in Christian Science, and her will disposed of "Science" pictures equally to her mother, Mrs. Phylora Standish of Montpelier, Vt., and her aunt, Mrs. Alice S. Putnam of St. Johnsbury, Vt. Mrs. Standish gets her daughter's personal effects, and the residue, amounting to about $2,000, goes to the decedent's husband, Jules O. Lorimier, who is requested to pay Mrs. Standish $300 yearly.

LITTLE GIRLS EAGER TO LEARN BUYING

Educational Campaign of the Mayor's Food Committee Is Popular in the Schools.

SAVES MONEY FOR FAMILIES

Teachers Receive Hundreds of Letters from Parents Who Commend the Plan.

Ever since the Mayor's Committee on Food Supply, in co-operation with the Board of Education, began the distribution in the city's schools of pamphlets telling how and what to buy, the office of the committee in the City Hall has received hundreds of letters, all dealing with the subject. Because of this deluge of letters the committee has been able to form some opinion as to the widespread effect of the pamphlet distribution and get a glimpse of what is thought of the gratuitous advice in the homes. Principals of schools have sent many letters indorsing the plan and telling of the good that has been accomplished.

Three pamphlets have been distributed, one "How to Buy," another "What to Buy," and a third on vegetables. Not only have the children been instructed in the art of buying, but the pamphlets have been carried by them into thousands of homes. Some of the letters received were written by parents to teachers and forwarded from the schools to the City Hall. Not all the letters are complimentary. Some are in Yiddish, some in German, some in French, and some in Italian.

Written in lead pencil, evidently after much labor, this letter came to the City Hall addressed to Mayor Mitchel: "I did not use the paper because I could not read it." About the time this was received came another in which little Annie S—— informed the Mayor that "My mother hid it some place. When she goes out shopping she takes it along with her."

This information was volunteered to a school teacher by an east side father: "I think that this paper does a very good help to me. I brought it to the butcher and he would not look at it."

Here is the experience of one little girl who went shopping after reading the pamphlet on vegetables: "My mother read the circular and she was interested in it. I bought potatoes and told the man to cut one in half. It was nice and juicy, so I knew they were good potatoes. So I bought 10 cents' worth."

On some days the committee received more than a thousand post cards. Some of these were full of good advice and others contained simply encouragement and good cheer. It would appear both from these and the school compositions that it is the little girls and not the little boys who do the family buying and take an interest in the new educational campaign.

School teachers who have forwarded effusions of their pupils take it for granted that the schools will be identified by the class numbers. So there are many compositions, now separated from the letters which accompanied them and the committee has no means of identifying the schools from which they were sent in.

Jeanette Craig is in 7A. She told her teacher just what her mother said when she took the pamphlet on "How to Buy" home. "Mother said it was very good advice," she wrote, "but she knew all that before."

Mabel Gillespie, who is in 6A class wrote: "Mother thinks it is a very good idea. Father thinks it is very nice of the Board of Education to publish those circulars and he believes it will help those mothers save money who send their children to the store."

Emma Ross, 6A class, wrote: "My mother says she thinks it is a very wise plan because so many children are given goods that are not worth the money paid for them. I also think it is a very good plan and I shall send for a circular."

Jane Roycroft, in class 7A, wrote: "Mother said it is a fine idea and when you go the stores you should follow the suggestion given in the circular. Mother hopes it will be a success."

The pupils of the Newtown High School, of which J. C. Tessier is the Principal, also contributed their opinions of the circulars. Mixed up with the high school papers is a composition signed "Godley." The writer apparently does not approve of the plan of the Mayor's Committee. Godley writes: "I think that if all the points in the pamphlet were to be noticed the people in New York would never have time to do any thing else besides their marketing. I also think the statements have been known since the foundation of Rome and that if our good friend the Mayor would spend more of his time running his office and not meddling in housewives' affairs New York would be better off."

The strange effects of the pamphlets are recorded by P. E. Demarest, Principal of the Bryant High School, Long Island City. He says that two days after the distribution of one tract a woman went into a butcher's shop. After trimming her meat, the butcher said: "Do you want the bone. You know you are entitled to it."

Philip Husta of the Newtown High School writes his experience: "I went to the grocer's and watched the scale. He weighed out the butter and I saw it read a few ounces over the pound. He wanted to charge me for a pound and a quarter. I found the dish was really three dishes stuck together."

Rose North, who is in English in the High School, said that she first learned upon reading the circular that the butcher and the grocer had no right to weigh in paper and dishes. This is typical of half a hundred or more letters. Weighing in the plate, a member of the committee said, did not amount to much where a person bought large quantities, but it did count with the small lot purchaser.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Committee, is delighted with result of the educational plan. That there is a widespread interest is shown by the requests that have come in from educators for more of the pamphlets. School Principals have written telling of the widespread interest in the pamphlets. This testimony is corroborated by many dealers, who say that those who buy are watchful of weight and are demanding that they get what they pay for.

WANT CITY MARKET IN WEST END AVENUE

Terminal Organization Members Will Submit Plan to Mayor Tomorrow.

17-ACRE TRACT SELECTED

Project to Use Property North of Fifty-ninth Street Backed by 1,000 Merchants.

The expert committee of the West Side Terminal organization tomorrow will submit to Mayor Mitchel the plans drawn by D. C. Newman Collins for a foodstuff terminal west of West End Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first Street, and extending across the proposed new marginal railway and street to the bulkhead and pier lines of the Hudson River.

The committee, which has the backing of more than a thousand west side merchants, is made up of Lindon Bates, Jr., Charles Lacey Plumb, and Benjamin Wolbanpter.

"The City of New York," says Mr. Bates, "has supplied its citizens, directly or through public franchises, with vast systems of streets, of schools, of parks, of transit facilities, over and under ground, of sewers, of water supply, of electric light and power, of gas, of botanical and zoological gardens, of museums and art galleries, of piers and docks and railroads—but for the food and household necessities of its present and future population nothing at all commensurate with these other public provisions yet exists. The present provisions and methods are as expensive as they are archaic.

"New or remodeled markets, helpful as they may be toward ameliorating present conditions, do not solve the problem presented. Inherently they cannot be better than aids or adjuncts.

"It is believed that a first step in the evolution of a municipal system, capable of growth and systematic extensions adequate to the city's present and prospective needs, would be the creation of an institution which for descriptive convenience may be called 'The West Side Foodstuff Terminal.' Consumers require not only food, but very many of other kinds of supplies, such as coal and ice, and these make up a large percentage of the costs of living.

"For all of these a municipally owned terminal will serve as guarantee against artificially inflated prices, since competitive conditions can be preserved, and fair prices to consumers stipulated as part of the agreement of dealers using the terminal.

"The dealers will be thus estopped from appropriating all the extra profits of the city's work and required to pass a fair share along to the consumers and into the pay envelopes. If there is any dispute a dealer can always withdraw from the city's terminal and use the old distribution methods, in which case his status will be just the same as it is now.

"In the process of elimination and an analysis of objects and conditions, the most central and feasible situation for such an institution will be found to be a tract on the Hudson River, available to sea, river and barge canal traffic, north of and free from the difficulties presented by the Eleventh Avenue tracks, but due south of the car-switching yards of the New York Central and convenient to its rails.

"This tract is not incumbered by important buildings or business or by rails interfering with the projects. It includes the area lying west of West End Avenue, between Fifty-ninth Street and Sixty-first Street. It measures 480 feet by 1,710 feet, totaling 790,000 square feet, equivalent to seventeen acres for each story. It is wide enough to admit of a series of concentric railway loops with easy workable curvatures on the present ground level, together with suitable subsidiary carette lines, esculators, elevators, and other devices for rapid freight handling to other floors of the institution.

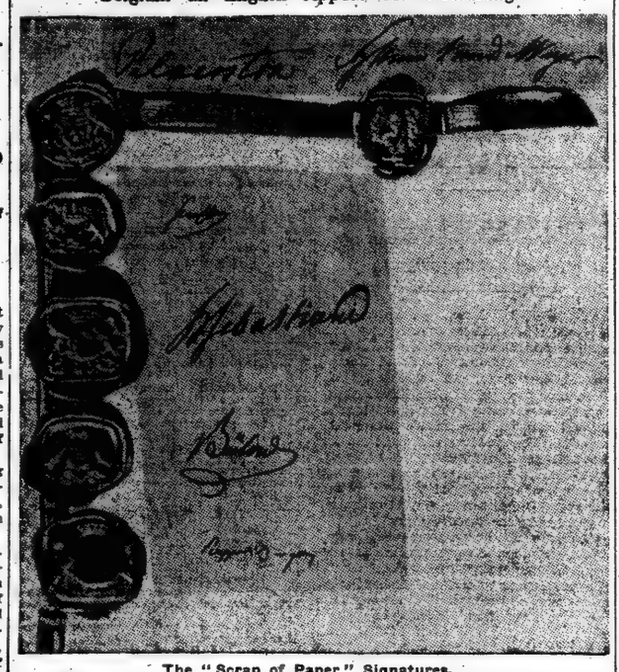
"On the second story or level, that of lower West End Avenue, the site may be served by surface street railway lines in continuous connection with the Fifty-ninth Street Crosstown and the Tenth Avenue lines. There is room likewise for the subway system to have special loops without interference with the mechanical features of the terminal.

"The site is thus accessible to team and motor traffic, also to Jersey freight and passenger ferries, and to some future Hudson tunnel connection of this clearing house with the trans-Hudson railway. The project harmonizes completely with the City Engineers' carefully thought out Hudson marginal surface railway and elevated Riverside Street scheme. It would be a most useful adjunct to that plan for meeting the Hudson riparian problem.

"Into it may be incorporated general and special warehouse and cold storage features which the Mayor's Commission has so ably described in its valuable studies and reports. Within such a terminal clearing house, these features could have a completeness and perfection of transport and mechanical handling convenience not possible in the relatively small markets. This terminal clearing house would afford ideal facilities for mail order and express service and a vast package post reception and delivery depot."

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S "SCRAP OF PAPER."

Signatures to the Berlin Treaty Guaranteeing the Neutrality of Belgium an English Appeal for Recruiting.



The "Scrap of Paper" Signatures.

Bearing on the words used by the German Chancellor on Aug. 4, when he told the British Ambassador in Berlin that he could not understand Great Britain going to war with Germany "just for a scrap of paper," the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee in London has issued a circular this reproducing the seals and signatures attached to that "scrap of paper," the treaty of Berlin signed in 1839 insuring perpetual neutrality for Belgium.

The photograph shows these signatures of the representatives of the contracting nations: Lord Palmerston, the British Plenipotentiary; Sylvan Van de Weyer, the Belgian Plenipotentiary; Count Senfft, the Austrian Plenipotentiary; H. Sebastians, the French Plenipotentiary; Count von Billow, the Prussian Plenipotentiary, and Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Plenipotentiary.

Beneath the photograph in the circular are printed the words of King Albert of Belgium: "God will surely help our Allies to avenge the atrocities committed on peaceful citizens, and against a country whose only crime has been that she refused to be false to her engagements."

On the reverse is a fac simile of Article VII. of the annex to the treaty of 1839, which reads: "Belgium, within the limits specified in Articles I., II., and IV., shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality toward all other States."

LARCHMONT CLUB SOUND.

Yachtsmen's Finances Not Affected by Thefts of Supplies.

When the story about the deficit of the Larchmont Yacht Club, caused by thefts from the wine cellar and the pantry, appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES exclusively yesterday, members of the club's Special Investigation Committee called up THE TIMES to say that the deficit would not amount to $50,000 as was indicated. To the contrary, they explained that the amount of the thefts was only a negligible loss so far as the financial condition of the club was concerned. Therefore, there would be no assessment of the members.

It will be impossible to ascertain the amount of the thefts for several months. The Larchmont Yacht Club is absolutely solvent, they said, and will be kept open.

WHITMAN FAILS AGAINST QUIGG

Continued from Page 1.

the District Attorney had presented all his evidence and would be unable to produce any more, and that one of the material witnesses of the State had been brought from Indiana and another from Pittsburgh. So Mr. Whitman held he would be unable to succeed in another trial and requested the dismissal of the indictment and the discharge of the bail.

Identical reasons, with the exception of the mention of specific witnesses, were considered sufficient to warrant the dismissal of the untried grand larceny indictment. The Court acquiesced, and Fields was relieved of the charges.

Road Graft Cases.

In December last year Mr. Whitman took up the road graft scandal. He had a special Grand Jury sworn in, and for the second time in the history of New York County, the District Attorney took a hand in the empaneling of this jury. It was announced that to expedite matters Justice Davis would sit, if necessary, for three months in the Criminal Part of the Supreme Court.

On Dec. 30, 1913, Thomas Hassett, who had been assistant secretary to Mayor McClellan, and later secretary to the Board of Water Supply, and had also held a confidential post in the office of State Engineer Bensel, was indicted on four counts, one of which was for the attempted grand larceny of $50,000.

It was alleged that when bids were invited for Contract 90 on the Catskill Aqueduct, which covered the construction of the siphon under the Hudson River, Anthony C. Douglass, ex-Mayor of Niagara Falls, was the lowest bidder. The board, however, awarded the contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company, the third lowest bidder. It was charged that while the award was under consideration Hassett informed Douglass he could obtain the contract for him on the payment of $50,000, and that this offer Douglass refused.

It was understood at the time, and stated without denial in the public press, that Mr. Whitman had considered the indictment of Hassett a matter of prime importance. He was said to have centred all his efforts upon him, and had spared no time in presenting the case against him before the Grand Jury to make absolutely sure of it. It was stated that by the conviction of Hassett Mr. Whitman expected to get at the grafters "higher up."

It was explained, again without denial, that he considered Hassett a big figure in Democratic politics, that he could, if desired, give valuable information, and that, although he was unwilling to do so, he might change his front if the conditions in which he found himself changed also.

Hassett retained Thomas Gilleran and John D. Lindsay of Nicoll, Anable, Lindsay & Fuller, as counsel. Mr. Lindsay is acknowledged to be an authority on the criminal law, but the technical objections he raised to the indictment and the demurrer he interposed were overruled.

On March 12 Lemuel Ely Quigg appeared in the case. He, too, raised a technical point concerning the legality of the special panel of talesmen, and was overruled.

Siegel Troubles Recalled.

On March 17, however, he succeeded in getting the trial of Hassett postponed for a week.

On March 23 Mr. Whitman himself, on the ground that new evidence had been discovered, obtained another postponement.

On June 12 Mr. Whitman wrote to the court requesting that the indictment be quashed. He said that he had ascertained that Douglass, the complaining witness, had been in close touch with Hassett since the day when it was alleged the latter had tried to get $50,000 from him, and that Douglass and Hassett together, according to certain letters, had been trying to obtain money from the T. A. Gillespie Company, the contractor, which had secured the siphon contract.

So the indictment against Mr. Quigg's client was dismissed.

Again, a few months ago, Lemuel Ely Quigg appeared with success in an important case.

On May 14 last, Henry Siegel and the late Frank E. Vogel, who had been indicted fourteen times for grand larceny and banking irregularities, applied for a change of venue. Their counsel were Stanchfield & Levy, a firm which has handled with the highest distinction some of the most difficult cases which have come in recent years to the bar of the Criminal Courts.

Mr. Whitman had announced himself as unalterably opposed to the change of venue.

"Siegel and Vogel," he had said, "can get just as fair a trial in New York County as elsewhere, and such a change in the present plans would cost the county a large sum. It looks to me very much like a scheme to gain time, as a change of venue undoubtedly would mean a delay of this trial until after the Summer recess."

Mr. Quigg did not appear in the Siegel and Vogel case at all as the attorney of record, but he was counsel for Mr. Siegel in the divorce proceedings brought against him by his wife. But when the motion for the change of venue was argued in court, Mr. Quigg took part in the argument and took his share in the conference afterward. Again, Mr. Quigg's client won, and Mr. Whitman did not appeal. The trial was postponed until after election. It will come on next month in Geneseo, Livingston County, with one of the defendants dead.

HIS WIFE SAVES HOTEL SWINDLER

Intercedes for Husband, Who, as Green Countryman, Cashed Worthless Check at Breslin.

NOT AS GREEN AS HE LOOKED

"J. B. Sisk" Seemed Unsophisticated, but His Fraudulent Drafts Bore Certification Stamp.

R. L. Brown, manager of the Breslin, is certain that the seeming countryman who landed in New York on Friday morning armed with a sheaf of "certified" checks, is not as green as he looked. Mr. Brown is congratulating himself that his promptness and that of Detective Murtha, his house officer, saved him from a loss of at least $100, handed over by the cashier for one of the green slips of paper tendered by the visitor.

On the register the young man signed himself as "J. B. Sisk" of Lynn, Mass. He was accompanied by a very pretty woman who he said was his wife, and it was on account of her pleadings, and Mr. Brown's belief that she did not know how her husband was raising money, that the manager did not hand Sisk over to the police. To one of the big department stores was tendered one of Mr. Sisk's certified checks, made out for $500, but the store wished to make inquiries before giving cash for it, and managed to obtain cash for what it sold him.

Sisk is a short, undersized man who looks to be about twenty-five. When a reporter got a brief glimpse of him yesterday he was wearing a dark suit, with a low-crowned brown hat and turned-down collar, and a red necktie that had gone awry. He seemed dazed. Friday he sidled up to the desk and showed Joseph Martire, the clerk, what purported to be a certified check for $100. It was drawn on the Central National Bank of Lynn, Mass. On the back was a regular stamp of certification, signed by "T. F. Hunt, cashier." It is said at the hotel that that is not the name of the cashier of the bank.

"What am I to do with this here thing" asked Sisk, with the air of one with moss clinging to his coat. "My father put a lot of money in the bank at Lynn, and told me all I had to do when I needed any cash was to present this to any bank, and I could get the money. But I'll be durned if I know a single bank here, and I don't know where one is, and, by gum, I don't know whether they would give me money for this or not."

The clerk took the check and called the cashier. The poor countryman looked so helpless and so genuine that they cashed it. Sisk and his wife went to a department store and bought articles amounting to $46. Then Sisk tendered a $500 "certified" check in payment, but the manager of the store said he preferred not to cash it.

Almost immediately after the Sisks had returned to the hotel, a telegram arrived from the Lynn Central National Bank. It said no such person as Sisk was known there, and that his check was unmistakably a forgery. Immediately Detective Murtha went up and confronted the young man.

Manager Brown questioned the young man keenly, and was about to have him placed under arrest. Sisk's wife, who was almost in hysterics, pleaded for his release. Mr. Brown was convinced that she knew nothing about how her husband was getting money, so he let Sisk go. However, they got Sisk's check book. It contained three other checks, all of which had been prepared for use. One was made out in favor of the Grand Trunk Railway for $50. It was "regular" to the extent of even bearing the stamp of the "raise" preventer, reading "Not over fifty-two dollars," and the cashier's punch. Another check was for $1,000 and a third was for $500. Neither had been filled out with the name of the payee. Stubs indicated that Sisk may have passed two other checks on the Grand Trunk Railway, each for $25.

HELD IN SHOOTING CASE.

Cincinnati Stenographer Was with Employer When He Was Killed.

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 24.—Miss Nellie Hilton Blick, a stenographer of Cincinnati, is being held today by the local police as a material witness following the death yesterday of M. A. Cartoe, a contractor of Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio. Cartoe was found with three bullet wounds in his body on a lonely road in this county, and died several hours later. He made a statement before dying that he had shot himself.

Miss Blick was in the buggy in which the two had been driving, and, after recovering from hysteria, stated that a tall, thin man had shot Cartoe. The pistol with which the shooting was done has not been located.

Miss Blick was Cartoe's stenographer, and she claims that the man promised to marry her when he obtained a divorce from his wife. The latter is now residing in Columbus.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Yesterday's Contributions, $6,335.06. Fund to Date, $299,659.76.

DESTITUTE BELGIANS NEED *YOUR* HELP

Send or call for a

BELGIAN CHRISTMAS BARREL



mite box—and save pennies, nickels and dimes for the poor, homeless Belgians.

The Day's News Is Telling the Pitiful Story.

Some are giving weekly or monthly—YOU?

Belgian Relief Committee,
10 Bridge St., New York.

Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. DeForest, Chairman of Executive Committee.
Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States.
Pierri Mali, Consul-General at New York.

Lyman Abbott, Otto T. Bannard, Armand Batta, James M. Beck, Cornelius N. Bliss, Robert S. Brewster, Henry W. De Forest, Cleveland H. Dodge, Lionel Hagenaers, Thomas H. Hubbard, Rev. O. A. Nys, Henry Fairfield Osborn, W. Barclay Parsons, Bernard Raap, John Van Rickstal, Francis Lynde Stetson, Thomas Thacher, Frank A. Vanderlip, Alfred T. White

CHECKS, Etc., should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall St., and contributions sent there or to Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge St., New York.

NEW CLOTHING sent prepaid to Belgian Consulate, 25 Madison Av., contents of package plainly marked, will be forwarded for distribution.

☞ "SEND NOW" Coupon

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10 Bridge St., New York.

Please send me a Belgian Christmas Barrel. I will return it as full as possible as soon as possible.

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Rescue Homes for fallen women; Slum Settlements, Relief Work, Fresh Air Camps, Industrial Farms for the training of boys and girls. Cheap ice and coal for the poor. Hotels for men. Boarding Houses for young women. Industrial Homes for out-of-works. Inter-State Employment Bureau.

The work of the Salvation Army is for all, regardless of nationality or creed. It is largely dependent upon donations, legacies, etc.

For information write National Headquarters, 122 W. 14th St., N. Y. City.

Motto: "Maximum work, minimum cost."

Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America,
229 East Broadway, New York.

Can furnish male help, skilled and unskilled. Tel. 2685 Orchard. In addition to the Free Employment Bureau the Society maintains an Information Bureau, a Bureau for the distribution of immigrants, and various other branches affording guidance, protection, and the speedy Americanization of immigrants.

The Society has no endowment fund and is supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LEON SANDERS, President.
HARRY FISCHEL, Treasurer.

HOSPITAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION
(Organized 1909)

Provides cheerful music for the inmates of Asylums, Hospitals, Homes and other Institutions without regard to race, color or creed.

FRANCIS E. LAIMEER, Treas.,
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One branch of service rendered by the

MANHATTAN EYE, EAR AND THROAT HOSPITAL
210 East 64th Street

is the care of infants during the first 9 days of life, which prevents total blindness. We solicit your aid in this work.

A Square Deal for Sick Babies.

The District Nursing Committee of the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities quickly needs money for diets for sick babies and prospective mothers. Make checks to

District Nursing Committee,
69 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

The Servants of Relief for Incurable Cancer

working for the destitute of this class of sufferers have great need of acquiring some additional city property for the benefit of the male department at St. Rose's Free Home for both sexes, 71 Jackson St., New York City. Donations for this purpose are earnestly begged. Kindly send letters of gift to Mother M. Alphonsa Lathrop, O. S. D., Rosary Hill Home, Hawthorne, Westchester Co., N. Y.

Visitors are gladly welcomed at both Homes.

THE DOMINICAN SISTERS OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA.

THE CHILDREN NEED YOUR HELP.

The New York Foundling Hospital receives and cares for annually about 2,500 infants, saved from infanticide, besides 800 needy and homeless mothers.

It has now under its care some 2,800 children, and during the year will secure permanent homes for 500 of them. This is the largest institution of its kind in the city, and to meet its expenses it must raise annually about $60,000.

It begs those making bequests to remember

THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING HOSPITAL
175 East 68th Street

NEW YORK HOME FOR HOMELESS AND ORPHAN BOYS.

Non-Sectarian and Entirely Free to the Homeless Boy. Tel. Connection. 442-443 E. 123d St., N. Y. City.

Rev. GEO. LOCKWOOD, Treasurer.

A thousand unfortunate boys in New York City need your help. Some of them do not have food enough to satisfy their hunger. Many of them have no beds upon which to sleep. Many of them are sleeping upon park benches or in hallways. Some of them crowd at night upon filthy and vermin-infested floors. Many of them are forced to beg or steal; others are trained in criminal practices; they have little chance to learn right from wrong. Supported by voluntary offerings.

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TO BE SOLD ON Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoons, October 28, 29, 30, and 31, at Two o'clock each day.

HENRY A. HARTMAN, Auct'r.

WEATHER-STRIPS

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Distinctive Styles at Exceptionally Low Prices.

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Not since the good old days of our great-grandmothers has the home-maker enjoyed opportunities such as are hers today for buying fine furniture at a moderate price.

Period pieces so excellent in construction and pure in design that they may well be handed down as heirlooms a generation hence are shown on our twelve spacious floors to meet the furniture needs of all.

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JUSTICE REBUKES CARELESS LAWYERS

Counsel in Many Undefended Divorce Suits Come to Court Poorly Prepared.

ONE CASE THROWN OUT

In Another a Witness Pointed Out Wife of the Defendant as the Co-respondent.

On Fridays in Part VII of the Supreme Court the undefended suits for divorce, separation, and annulment of marriages are heard by Justice Giegerich. In these cases the statute provides the formula that is set down in the law books as plainly as any lawyer can write. There is also a well recognised form for the drawing of complaints, the order in which witnesses shall be called, and just the amount of evidence that is necessary. Not one of these cases, if based on proper grounds and properly prepared, should occupy more than ten minutes, and a careful, intelligent lawyer can reasonably dispose of a case in even less time.

But many of the lawyers who handle these undefended suits are either careless or so ignorant of the law that they pay no attention to the rules. On a recent Friday Justice Giegerich lost patience. He threw one case out of court, he rebuked several lawyers, and in other cases asked the necessary questions himself. One young lawyer began asking his client questions without regard to the statute, and the Justice said to him:

"Follow the allegations of your complaint."

The lawyer took a fresh start and the Justice again stopped him.

"You are again skipping your complaint," he said.

Finally the justice lent a hand and the case was disposed of.

Another young lawyer began at the wrong end, and the Justice asked him:

"Now isn't it a simple matter for you to read the complaint and ask the questions according to it?"

The lawyer stood with his hands in his pockets and tried over again, and again went astray. Then the Justice said:

"Take the complaint in your hand. It is no reflection upon your ability to read from your own complaint."

Then there came another legal youngster, who evidently considered his client's interests of small concern. He failed to ask where the summons was served upon the defendant, and how the witness knew it was the defendant who was served, both vital questions. So the Justice asked these questions himself, and then he told the lawyer:

"There are certain questions the statute calls for, and you must ask those questions."

After a dozen experiences of this kind the Justice said:

"I am weary of this. These cases are brought into court without being properly prepared."

Then he dismissed a complaint and told the protesting lawyer to step aside. The lawyer asked for permission to amend his complaint, but the Justice refused. One lawyer called a witness who did not know a thing about the case. The Court administered a rebuke and the lawyer said he did not want to influence the witness's testimony.

"You don't have to influence your witness," replied the Justice, "but it is your business to know what your witnesses are competent of swearing to."

The lawyer called another witness, and the Court asked:

"Have you talked with this witness as to what you know what he will swear to?"

"Yes, Sir," meekly replied the lawyer.

After the day's work was over Justice Giegerich sharply commented on the lawyers who came into court without having any adequate knowledge of their cases, of the law, or of court procedure. He recalled the case of a few days before where a witness in a divorce suit pointed out the wife of the defendant as the woman whom he had seen in a hotel with him. This case was sharply thrown out of court.

ROBBED, BUT DIDN'T KNOW IT

Detective Watched Hoboken Looters Carry Off His Own Coal.

Even Sherlock Holmes had his Mr. Moriarty. That is the way John Watson, bright particular co-star with Augustus Lawlor in Chief Sleuth Smith's force at the Waldorf was comforting himself yesterday as he thought of two sacks of coal, each surmounting a pair of human legs, that were moving away from the neighborhood of his house in Hoboken when he was nearing there about 2 o'clock in the morning. He stopped the moving sacks.

"Where did you get that coal?" he demanded.

"From the janitor of the apartment house down there," was the reply.

Watson's reply was to blow his police whistle. A policeman appeared.

"Arrest those men," directed Watson.

"Will you make a complaint?" asked the cautious cop.

"You don't need a complaint," said Watson.

"I'm not going to take any risks," replied the other. "If you will appear against them I'll run 'em in."

"I'll not do it," said Watson. "Why should I? It's not my coal." And the policeman refused to detain the men.

"What on earth were you doing in the cellar, shoveling coal?" asked Watson's wife a little later.

"I wasn't." Watson happened to think then for the first time of the ton that had been delivered at his house the day before. He stole down into the cellar. The pile had diminished, and the back door stood open. It was his own coal that the thieves had taken.

DANCES AS COLLEGE WORK.

Columbia Students Who Attend Them to Get Gymnasium Credits.

With a few words tucked carefully away in small type in The Columbia Spectator, the students of the School of Journalism have brought chaos to the Columbia campus. The registrar's office was swamped all yesterday by students wishing to transfer to the journalism department, and those who cannot effect the change have threatened to go on a strike. Here is what appeared in the college daily yesterday morning:

"Contributions are coming in rapidly for the music machine to be purchased by the students of the School of Journalism. This music machine will be used in the new journalism desk room, which will be opened shortly in 001 Journalism. Dances will be held there and an interesting feature of these affairs will be the fact that all students attending the dances will be credited with an hour of physical education work."

The Barnard girls have joined with the journalists and are planning to attend the dances and thus escape hours in the stuffy gymnasium going through calisthenics. And as for the few girls in the Journalism School, they will be at a premium.

Only a year ago, Henry Lang, and his host of assistant janitors were enforcing the six-inch rule whereby the students were compelled to maintain a distance of six inches from their partners in all dances on the campus. It is all changed now. Dr. George L. Meylan, the Physical Director, long beloved by the students because he can see no harm in smoking or football, has now become a hero.

TELLS OF ANCIENT AMERICA.

Dr. Spinden, Back from Yucatan, Describes Ruins of Great Cities.

From Yucatan and the jungles of Central America Dr. Herbert J. Spinden, of the Museum of Natural History, has returned with archaelogical and ethnological collections, and drawings and studies of the art of the Maya country, of great value to the museum.

Dr. Spinden traversed about 1,500 miles through the jungle and spent six months exploring.

At Belize Dr. Spinden was joined by S. G. Morley, of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, and the two traveled to Flores, on a picturesque island in Lake Peten, where Dr. Spinden made his headquarters for an expedition to the ancient cities of the Maya Indians. The population today is 5,000, but about 600 A. D. the region had about 500,000 people. The country is now virgin forest.

"An interesting question has been raised," says Dr. Spinden, "as to whether the decrease of population has been caused by climate changes. There are seven cities of the first class in this region, the greatest and most famous being Tikal. It is in the heart of the jungle and the ruins extend over a square league. Among the features are enormous terraces and pyramids. The cities were laid with plazzas and viaducts. On the sculptured monuments are elaborately costumed warriors, while others bear dates of interest to the student of Maya history.

"The great temples have enormous roof structures and the broad lintels are made from slabs of a very hard and permanent wood called chicozapote. These lintels are carved with priests and altars, and sacfrices, and although placed in position about 500 A. D., many are still in perfect preservation."

Off the coast of British Honduras, Dr. Spinden found an ancient fishing shrine on a coral island, where early fishermen brought votive offerings.

WON'T BE "STAMPEDED."

Indiana Governor's Reply to Quarantine Threat by U. S. Government.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 24.—"We'll not be stampeded," said Gov. Samuel M. Ralston today, when informed that the Federal authorities have threatened to quarantine the entire State of Indiana unless definite steps to stamp out the hoof and mouth disease among cattle in St. Joseph and Laporte Counties were taken at once. This statement was made at a conference in the State House, called to discuss means to eradicate the disease.

The Governor promised that he would ask the Legislature, which meets next January, to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay one-half of the cost of reimbursing the raisers of the stock for losses due to the disease. This promise was given to the Federal Government, which had agreed by telegraph to reimburse the stock raisers in full, "on reasonable assurance from the Governor that the State would reimburse the Government for one-half the amount expended."

Dr. A. S. Nelson, State Veterinarian, said that to date it would require $75,000 to repay the stock raisers for their losses.

RULES ON VOTING MACHINES

Justice Tompkins Grants Order for Special Ballots.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Oct. 24.—Supreme Court Justice Tompkins filed a decision today which will affect election districts in this State where voting machines are to be used.

The decision was rendered in an action brought by Charles Hanstein to compel John E. Corwin and Robert J. Hock, Commissioners of Election in the County of Orange, to provide a separate official paper ballot for voting for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. The Justice said:

"I think that the petitioner is entitled to an order requiring the Commissioners of Election to provide paper ballots for the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention, unless the voting machines can be so arranged that voters can make their choice of candidates for delegates, and vote therefor, without using paster ballots, and without the necessity of writing in blank spaces the names of the candidates of their choice, and an order will be made accordingly."

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Detail of Capt. to act as Inspector, with the title of Inspector, is revoked, and said Capt. is transferred as indicated, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 26: Edward P. Hughes, to 169 Prect. from 16 Insp. Dist.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 26: Capt. Samuel A. McElroy, to 16 Insp. Dist, from 169 Prect., assigned to command. Lieuts.—H. P. Foye and William Kennel, to Com'r's Office from P. O. Sq., assignment to present duty continued; T. A. McDonald, in charge Sp. Sq. 1, to B. B. H. Sq. from Com'r's Office. Sergeants—Jonathan McFarland, to B. B. H. Sq. from Com'r's Office, assigned as Custodian of the Bklyn Hqts. Bldg; Harry L. Lobdell, to Com'r's Office from P. O. Sq., assignment to present duty continued; James Cavanaugh, to B. B. H. Sq. from P. O. Sq., assignment to present duty continued. Patrolmen—William J. Dermody and Patrick H. Finley, to B. B. H. Sq. from P. O. Sq., assignment to present duty continued.

To Comr.'s office from P. O. Sq., assignment to present duty continued: W. T. Bessant, T. M. Cahill, Charles Fritz, Michael Griffin, Patrick Hanley, James Hastings, Anthony Johnson, Patrick Ryan, E. M. Taylor, James Boyle, J. A. Colvin, Louis Grey, Michael Hegarty, P. S. Hanley, M. H. Heatly, B. J. O'Connor, James Taggart.

To B. B. H. Sq. from Comr.'s office, duty in Sp. Squad 1 continued: J. J. Deane, W. J. Frohnhoefer, L. H. Noennich, H. F. Waltword, J. A. Esau, D. J. Gandolfi, Peter Thornton, W. J. Weigard.

To take effect 6 P. M. Oct. 22: C. B. Korbacher to Det. Bureau from 17 Prect., as Acting Det. Serg.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. C. F. Farley, 28 to 33 Prect. for 15 days, from 9 A. M. Oct. 25. Patrolmen to Comr.'s office from traffic subdiv. indicated for duty at Martin B. Brown Printing Company, from noon Oct. 23 to 8 A. M. Nov. 4: Emil Wagner, 3; W. J. Russell, 5; Patrick Murray, 9; Harry Rohrs, 8; Daniel McKeon, 5; Henry McCarren, D. To Det. Bureau: John P. Shea, 171, for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Oct. 26.

For 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 27, precincts indicated: L. J. Campomenosi, 2; F. S. McNaught, 13; J. J. Donlin, 15; J. F. Rotchford, 21; Donato Cavone, 28; C. L. Manning, 36; S. G. Donahue, 46; R. M. McKenna, 68; C. J. Scrivens, 153; William Dillon, 170; Louis Herman, 7; J. F. Fitzpatrick, 13; Andrew Mealli, 16; T. F. Hughes, 26; T. A. Brady, 28; M. J. Callahan, 42; F. J. Allen, 62; T. H. Waters, 149; J. A. Kessler, 164.

Leaves without pay: Sergt. James Cashel, 61, 3 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Patrolmen Daniel Mandel, 17, 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 25; Frederick Schipp, 31, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; Christian Winter, 39, 2 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 30; Henry Trelling, 155, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 23; George A. Bogart, 159, 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 25; Isaac Jacob, 283, 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28.

For 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 24, precincts indicated: C. L. Beyer, 6; W. J. Ferrick, 37; E. C. Eichstaedt, 154; T. V. Hall, 173; Louis Purtell, 278; J. J. McCusker, 31; C. T. Gallagher, 37; J. J. Ryan, 156; W. T. Manley, 173.

Application for pay approved: Patrolman C. G. Kruse, 14, from 2:20 P. M., Aug. 17, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 6, while sick.

Fined: Patrolmen John Kennedy, 40, reading, &c., 3 days; Andrew Keane, 42, failed to report for inspection of uniform, ½ day, absent without leave, 1 day; Henry A. Fairclough, 43, absent from patrol posts, 2 days; Charles Holsmacher, 48, absent without leave, &c., 1 day; C. J. Carroll, 48, absent from fixed post, 2 days; James McMurray, 43, absent without leave, 2 days; Albert M. Hiebrank, 51, sitting and smoking, 2 days; Martin Kilpatrick, 61, sitting, smoking, 2 days; George A. Pinchbeck, 62, (5 charges,) intoxicated, 15 days; failed to signal, 2 days; failed to signal, 2 days; improper patrol, 5 days; absent without leave, 5 days. Frank Mulvihill, 62, absent from fixed post, 4 days; J. J. Gorman, 63, disobeyed order, 3 days; G. W. Van Etten, 65, absent from post, &c., 2 days; M. McDonald, 65, absent without leave, 1 day; Henry G. Reits, 68, absent without leave, 2 days; W. S. Cochran, 68, failed to make report, made false report, 2 days; T. F. Wilkinson, 146, failed to signal, improper patrol, 3 days; J. A. Panankin, 146, improper conduct, 30 days; F. P. Neylon, 172, failed to take proper action, made false statement, 5 days; J. F. Fallon, Traffic, Subdiv. C, absent from traffic post, 3 days.

Reprimanded: Patrolmen Robert A. Murphy, 16, absent from post; C. B. Kirk, 18, improper patrol; Harry Dufner, 25, failed to make entry; not guilty of having failed to take proper police action.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises, 6:20 | Sun sets, 5:08 | Moon sets, 10:51

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:28	12:00	5:06	5:56
Governors Island	11:50	12:00	5:46	6:40
Hell Gate	1:40	1:50	7:36	8:20

Arrived—Saturday, Oct. 24.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Oct. 16.
SS Red Cross, Rotterdam, Oct. 12.
SS Oranje Nassau, Haiti, Oct. 16.
SS Com. Rollins, Jamaica, Oct. 17.
SS Comal, Galveston, Oct. 13.
SS Almirante, Colon, Oct. 12.
SS Tennyson, Barbados, Oct. 18.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Frederik VIII.	Christiansand	Oct. 15
Duca d'Abruzzi	Naples	Oct. 13
Soperga	Almeria	Oct. 16
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Esperanza	Havana	Oct. 21
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Oct. 17
Voltaire	Barbados	Oct. 19
Stephano	Halifax	Oct. 23
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Columbia	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Chicago	Havre	Oct. 17
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 17
San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 13
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Oct. 13
J. L. Luckenbach	San Pedro,	Oct. 4
Saramacca	Santiago	Oct. 21
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 21
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 20

DUE TUESDAY.

Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 15
Peter H. Crowell	Balboa	Oct. 20
Antilla	Manzanillo	Oct. 22
Colorado	Galveston	Oct. 21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Caserta	Almeria	Oct. 17
Haugerland	Lisbon	Oct. 13
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 21
Eocene	New Orleans	Oct. 20
Versa	Port Arthur	Oct. 21
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 24
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 24
Denis	Para	Oct. 17
Orion	Lisbon	Oct. 17
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Perfection	Port Arthur	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 18
Re d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 15
Titania	Valencia	Oct. 15
El Rio	Galveston	Oct. 24
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 23
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
America	Naples	Oct. 22
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Oct. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco	——	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Czar, Archangel	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Britannia, Marseilles	——	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajoz, Santos	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruteria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	8:30 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 24.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 180 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. American Line.
SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given. Scandinavian-American Line.
SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Genoa to New York, was 275 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 25th, forenoon. Italian Lines.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Duca d'Aosta, at Palermo, Oct. 16.
SS Leander, at Copenhagen, Oct. 22.
SS Bovic, at Manchester, Oct. 23.
SS New York City, at Bristol, Oct. 23.
SS Beacon Light, at Rouen, Oct. 19.
SS Lodewyk Van Nassau, at Amsterdam, Oct. 21.
SS Aspinet, at Bombay, Oct. 21.

Sailed.

SS Lusitania, from Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Minnetonka, from London, Oct. 24.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Oct. 24.
SS Rochambeau, from Havre, Oct. 24.
SS Caracas, from San Juan, Oct. 24.
SS Morro Castle, from Vera Cruz, Oct. 23.
SS Dochra, from Montevideo, Oct. 21.
SS Ioannina, from Piraeus, Oct. 14.
SS Kroonland, from St. Michaels, Oct. 23.

Passed.

SS St. Paul, New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 26, SS Themistocles, and at 12 M. Nov. 3, SS Crios.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov. 30, SS Sabine.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Rotterdam, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 27, SS Europa; at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Duca degli Abruzzi, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle)—Awa Maru ..... Oct. 20
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Nov. 2
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru ..... Nov. 4

Operetta in Aid of Red Cross.

"The Romany Maid," an operetta, is to be given on Nov. 6 at the Biltmore for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. Mrs. William F. Irwin, who was Miss Gladys McAlpin; Mrs. Richard C. Hunt, and Miss Eleanor A. Nash, are among the cast. The operetta was produced in Rye, N. Y., a fortnight ago, and John D. Archer is the composer. Tickets may be had from Willard B. King, 858 Fifth Avenue, or at the Biltmore. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. de Berkeley Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Platt, and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Hunt.

Out of Town Business Troubles.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Holland Cookie Company, pastry manufacturers; liabilities, $10,534; assets, $5,636.

UTICA, N. Y.—George Johnson, a hardware dealer of Fulton, schedules filed; liabilities $28,859, assets $19,126.

STEEL MARKET UNSETTLED.

Piping and Tubing Only Lines to Show an Improved Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 24.—On the general average the steel mills of this district will close the present month with operations at not over 45 per cent. of maximum capacity, or about the rate shown this week. Export demand for regular steel mill products has not improved, while railroads have definitely concluded not to close on requisitions long pending, and are filing requisitions for first quarter delivery of material that thirty days ago was expected to come in for fourth quarter rolling.

Two lines show improved demand, pipe and tubing having made a better showing since the middle of the month than last month, while bookings in sheets are exceeding the September average. Sheet mills are averaging 60 per cent. of maximum capacity, while the tin plate industry still is running at 70 per cent. of maximum.

The 1.15c base for bars, plates and shapes has been generally accepted this week by makers in this territory, those producers who were insisting on 1.20c at the middle of the month having receded from their position. Sheet prices have been irregular since the opening of the week, the average offering by the mills on black sheets being on the 1.90c base, or $2 a ton below the official figure. In tin plate a number of the leading makers continue to quote $3.50, although sales were made within the week at $4 to $6 under this maximum, and the whole price situation threatens to become demoralized in this office line. Billets and crude bars have not declined below the $19.50 base established a fortnight ago.

The week in pig iron was marked by definite recessions in price by Valley makers, some 2,000 tons of foundry iron at about 100 tons of basic having changed hands at $12.75, a recession of 25 cents on both grades from the prices prevailing at the opening of the week. The decline has not yet affected Bessemer iron, although the local selling hardly involves sufficient tonnage to make a market.

Two furnaces in the Valleys region have gone out of blast, leaving only four active merchant furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango regions out of a total of seventeen merchant stacks.

From minimums of $1.70 and $1.65, the Connellsville market on furnace coke has yielded to new low levels, a sale closed during the week at $1.50, Connellsville oven, having been confirmed today. Production of coke in the Connellsville region for the week ending Oct. 17, was 287,009 tons, as against 249,000 tons for the week ending Oct. 3.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Alpha Con.	.01	Mexican	.37
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.35
Belcher	.75	Ophir	.07
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.17
Caledonia	.50	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Sierra Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.33	Union Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.08	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.01		

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.66	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.08	D'field Black B.	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.22	Florence	.28
North Star	.18	G'field Con. M.	1.00
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Merger	.17
Tonopah Exten.	2.40	Jumbo Extension	.40
Tonopah Merger	.25	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.57	Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.27
Atlanta	.19	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.03	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	8¼	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	41	41½	McKinney	30	33
El Paso	95	150	Old Gold	——	2
Findlay	——	2	Portland	101	103
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	100½	104
Isabella	10	10¾	R. B. H.	2	4

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times:

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 24.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Prices.	Bales.
New Orleans	6½	697
Augusta	6⅝	1,547
Dallas	6	18,096
Galveston	6¾	200
Houston	6¼	2,383
Memphis	6½	2,800
Norfolk	6⅝	220
Savannah	6¼	1,170

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

High Grade, Well Located
Income Producing Farm
Magnificent fruit and truck farm, midway between Montclair and Passaic; two main road frontages; excellent house, suitable for gentleman's place, with barns, granaries, and outbuildings. In high state of cultivation, producing income for present owner of over $5,000 a year. Excellent reasons for sale. Seventy acres, $45,000. Terms reasonable.
The ROWLAND-JOHNSON COMPANY, Passaic, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORE
FIFTH AVENUE
Between 39th & 40th Sts.
For Immediate Occupancy.
—Apply to—
STERN,
448 Fifth Ave.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET—FURNISHED.
Gentleman desires to let fully furnished house, on first-class east side block, near Central Park; 5 master's bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hardwood floors; exceptionally light rear. R. L. Hoguet, 27 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS
10 ROOMS—2 BATHS
20 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE
TO SUBLET To May 1st, 1915.
Apply Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 NASSAU ST. Phone 8135 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE FORTRESS
NORTHWEST CORNER
109th & Ft. Washington Av.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Just completed; overlooking Hudson River and Riverside Drive; attractive rooms, with every modern improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Moderate Rents.
Agent on Premises.

MUST SUBLET
4 room apt in exceptionally high-class non-elevator house. Very large rooms. Well planned; well finished. Exceptional low price if rented at once. See Superintendent.
542 W. 179th St. Near St. Nicholas Avenue

ST. REGIS COURT,
northwest corner 123d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, facing Broadway $55.00
5 large, light rooms 40.00
These prices for 2-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

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Designing DRESS CUTTING, DRESSMAKING, ALSO MILLINERY.
Thoroughly taught. Write for circular or call, S. T. TAYLOR CO., 13 West 24th St.

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GO TO BERMUDA.—Ideal vacation resort. 2 days from N. Y. Round trip $30 up. Any Ag't.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Beautiful All-Year Home—Near the Water
LARGE GROUNDS.
Ready To Live In Now—Price $9,000—Terms Arranged To Suit.
3 MIN. TO LAKE. 4 MIN. TO STATION. 44 MIN. ON LACKAWANNA R. R.



12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.
Porte Cochere, Open Terraces, Large Veranda, Upper Balcony and Sleeping Porch. Reception hall, large living room, with huge open fireplace. Dining room, butler's pantry, and kitchen; front and back stairways. Seven large master bedchambers, some en suite; three tiled baths and billiard room. Unusually well built, with every modern convenience; electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, beamed ceilings; panelled in hardwoods; extra toilet and laundry. Established social centre; every convenience; schools, churches, select social organizations and country club; tennis, fishing, bathing, boating, water sports in Summer; skating, tobogganing, ice-boating, hockey in Winter; delightful walks and drives around the lakes; best of outdoor recreations. Highest, healthiest altitude within commuting distance of New York. For further particulars, address
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The New York Times
MID-WEEK
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The next issue will contain the latest war scenes from Tahiti, Tsing-tau, India, and South Africa, as well as the newest glimpses of the battlefields of France and Belgium, including the fall of Antwerp.

A special art feature will be a large double-page sepia print, suitable for framing, of

"The Cemetery of St. Privat"
By Alphonse Marie de Neuville

showing the last effort of defense by the French in the churchyard at St. Privat on Aug. 18, 1870.

PRICE TEN CENTS.
$1.25 for 3 months. $5.00 a year postpaid.

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The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

VON TIRPITZ AS SEEN BY FRENCH OFFICER

One Man Best Qualified to Triumph with Kaiser's Ideas, Writes Lieutenant.

GREAT PUBLIC INFLUENCE

Autocratic, Taciturn, a Hard Worker and Scholar, and Trained to Overcome All Odds.

Not long before the war began, there appeared in the Revue de Paris a remarkable article on the German Navy by a Lieutenant of the French Navy whose name is not disclosed. The article, which is a criticism, is notable because of the broad spirit of fairness that pervades it, particularly that part where the French writer gives his impressions and opinion of Admiral von Tirpitz, commander in chief of the German High Sea Fleet. No German could have paid a higher tribute to the Admiral than that of the French officer.

"Under the direction of the Emperor," the French officer writes, "the one man of all others most qualified to triumph with the Kaiser's ideas is his Minister of Marine, Admiral von Tirpitz. Von Tirpitz has as strong a personality as that of the great Prussian himself. When William called von Tirpitz to the Ministry of Marine in 1897 he was a Rear Admiral, and was 48 years old, the youngest officer of his rank in the German Navy. He had up to that time traveled little, most of his career having been spent in Prussia and Bavaria, but he had shown rare qualities of organization and a profound knowledge of technical problems relative to the navy.

"In a short time von Tirpitz had gained an influence over the Reichstag that has grown stronger and stronger during the ensuing seventeen years. He is autocratic, taciturn, a hard worker and a profound scholar, a man who can be calculated upon to overcome great odds in arriving at his end, and a man who believes absolutely in the German Navy.

"To win public opinion von Tirpitz organized the German Navy League, that powerful organization of a semi-official character which has more than a million members, and which constantly preaches the strong navy propaganda. Von Tirpitz created entirely outside of the Ministry of Marine a press bureau which has as its object the maintenance of public favor and zeal for the navy. The articles given out by his bureau are published simultaneously in every German newspaper of every political party.

"But adroit politician and unerring tactician he is, von Tirpitz is still more remarkable for his general knowledge and methodical mind. Thanks to him the development of the German Navy was not made in undue haste, but according to a regular and perfect progression. Not a single element was sacrificed for another under the excuse of urgency. The composition of the naval units, the depth of drydocks, the great arsenals, the recruiting of the marines, have all followed a general, logical and vigorous plan.

"It is because of all this that Admiral von Tirpitz is a great Minister of Marine and deserves to be compared with our own Colbert. He knows better, however, than to overstep his authority. He received in 1911 the title of Admiral in Chief of the Fleet, but he is only the head of the naval administration, for the question of utilization of the navy is reserved for the Major Admiral in Chief, the Kaiser, who also passes on all promotions of officers and all changes, however small.

"This division of command, control, power, authority, is possible only under autocratic rule. It shocks us and we are led to think that only ill could follow such a rule. But the strong unity between the Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz, and the permanency of von Tirpitz's position have created a result that is far better than that obtained in our own ever changing Ministry."

Whitman's Plans Announced.

District Attorney Whitman tomorrow will address meetings in Brooklyn and Manhattan, the largest of which will be at Durland's Riding Academy in the evening. On Tuesday he will continue his up-State tour, making the main address at Ogdensburg. On Oct. 28 the stops will include Plattsburg, Whitehall, Saratoga, and Schenectady, and on Oct. 29 he will speak in Glens Falls, Troy, and Albany. The principal address on Oct. 30 will be at Binghamton, and on Oct. 31, after a dozen speeches in Kingston and other towns, he will return to New York. That evening he will speak in Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty Cents a Line.

Alco.

Alco 1913 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; extra shoes and tubes and other accessories; unusually speedy car; will repaint and thoroughly overhaul to buyer's satisfaction; private owner. A. Cube, M 35 Times.

Buick.

BUICKS——BUICKS.

Glidden Motor and Supply Co.,
239 West 58th St.
AUTHORIZED EXCHANGE AGENTS FOR BUICK AUTOMOBILES.

Cadillac.

Cadillac 1912 touring car; painted blue; in good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, and Klaxon horn. (No. 785.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

Detroit.

Detroit electrics, two used coupes, in good condition; no reasonable offer refused. Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., 1,800 Broadway.

Ford

FORD WINTER BODIES.

Interesting exhibit of coupes, sedans, landaulets, limousines and convertibles from $90 to $350.

We invite your inspection.
Ford Owners' Service Corporation,
229 West 54th. Door west of Broadway.

Fords (1915) new, $200 cash, balance on easy monthly payments, at factory prices and factory guarantee. Box S 24 Times.

Hupmobile.

Hupmobile, 32, touring, one man top; like new. Lobell Auto Co. 246 W. 66th. Circle 631.

Packard.

PACKARDS: "14" "6-38" Sedan body.
"12" "30" 7 pass. tour. & lim.
"11" "30" 7 pass. touring & lim.
"11" "30" and "18" runabouts.
ONLY. "10-'09 "18" landaulets.
"09 "30" touring & limousine.
Open and Closed Bodies.

All these cars have been thoroughly overhauled
PACKARD AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.
1,876 Broadway. Phone Columbus 5078.

Packard, 1912, "30" touring car; painted Packard blue, with yellow stripings; in very good condition; equipment includes top, windshield, Warner speedometer, bumper, Klaxon horn, and two extra rims. (No. 791.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1,861 B'way, N. Y. City.

PACKARD.

5 passenger, fore door, 1911 model; fully equipped; recently overhauled and repainted; two extra tires and tubes; bargain; $1,300. J. Nell Patterson, 90 East Woodbridge St., Detroit, Mich.

Packard limousine and landaulet bodies, ready to set on 1911, 1912, or 1913 Packards, brand new, $900. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., Inc., 21 West 62d St.

Reo.

1913 Reo roadster; self-starter; electric lights; bargain; Reo, 19 West 62d.

1913 Reo touring car, fully equipped, $450. Reo Co., 19 West 62d.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

S. G. V.

1913 touring and landaulet, guaranteed perfect; any demonstration; sacrifice. Fisher, 1,902 Broadway.

Studebaker.

Studebaker touring car, 1912 model, like new in both condition and appearance; has every possible equipment and many extras; $425. Dulguid Bros., 1,190 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Miscellaneous.

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.

Reo the Fifth, 1912, touring	$300
Bergdoll, 1911, touring	300
E. M. F., 1912, touring	350
Grant, 1914, runabout	350
Overland, 1912, runabout	350
Lozier, six cylinder, touring	300
Buick, Model 29, touring	500
Moon, 1913, touring	750
Buick, Model 43, Berlin	850
Cadillac, 1913, touring, 30 h. p.	900
Page, Model 36, touring, 1913	900

GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
GLIDDEN MOTOR & SUPPLY CO.,
239 West 58th St., near Broadway.
Telephone 8424 Columbus.

USED CARS SACRIFICED.

Must make room for new models. Therefore will sacrifice the following cars:

F. I. A. T. four passenger	$400
Packard touring car	250
Marmon roadster	350
Oakland roadster	425
American underslung tourist	550
Lozier light four touring	1,250
Hupmobile roadster	525
Hupmobile touring car	350

CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., Inc.,
1,690 Broadway at 53d St.

Banker to protect bank loans offers for sale, cheap and on easy payments, slightly used foreign and domestic automobiles consisting of

Renault	Benz	Pierce Arrow
Zedel	Mercedes	Lozier
Itala	Packard	Cadillac
Bianchi	Ford	

Practically every other make of automobiles at from $150 upwards. Limousines, landaulets, touring cars, roadsters, &c.; trucks from 1 to 5 tons. L. Spilo, 250 W. 54th St. Circle 976 phone.

Packard limousine	$600
National limousine	600
Jackson limousine	400
Ford roadster, 1913	250
Oakland roadster, 1913	300
Everitt "30" 5-passenger	300
Winton Six 5-passenger	400
Studebaker Grand limousine	500
Thomas Six speedster	500

WE BUY SELL EXCHANGE

METROPOLITAN AUTO CO., 351-5 W. 52d St.

A few unusual bargains in 1914 and 1915 used but overhauled and guaranteed Chandler light six cars, $850 to $1,200; also Isotta Fraschini, 45 H. P., with touring and limousine bodies, $800; Hupmobile 1914 touring, electric starter and lighting, fine condition, $750; Reo touring, $400.
BRADY-MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION, 245 West 55th St., New York.

18,000 Western New York 1914 Auto Owners. Handy book form, giving complete information. Wrapped and charges prepaid, FIFTY CENTS. Motor Register Co., Inc., 296 East Av., Rochester, N. Y.

TOWN CARS.

S. G. V.'s, late models; Minerva, Pierce-Arrow, Packard; also high-class touring cars in late models. Hayes-Diefenderfer Co., 21 West 62d St.

Canceled contract forces sacrifice of 1915 model automobile, list price $1,075, at very low figure, with full factory guarantee; electric equipment. A. E. S. Co., 2 Rector St., Room 627.

Hupmobile—1914 touring car, with full electric equipment; only run 2,300 miles and cannot be told from new; has many extras. J. Duiguid, 1,190 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Universal Auto Painting Co., 245 W. 55th St., will sacrifice several limousine and landaulet bodies. We also paint, mount, and do general repairing.

A family leaving city wishes to sell 7-passenger Peerless landaulet, 1912 model; excellent condition; recently painted. Telephone 8355 Prospect.

New and used motor trucks for sale. A variety of sizes, and easy terms, whether new or second hand. S 1 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

Hupmobile, touring, $10. Packard limousine and touring. TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 3422. Folliot Auto Co., 254 West 54th St.

Packard, limousines and landaulet, and Renault town cars, for monthly service. O'Connor, 237 West 50th St.

Packard town car, limousine, for hire; first-class condition; by week or month. W 153 Times.

New Packard limousine for hire monthly; excellent driver; reasonable rates. C. D. Brock, 161 East 72d St. Lenox 9106.

For Hire—Elegant 20-30 Renault; owner drives; price reasonable; landaulet. Schuyler 3972.

Packard touring and limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, Phone 4832 and 4421 Harlem.

Will rent to private party high-class Packard limousine. Owner will drive. Schneider. 587 Park Av.

Elegant Packard touring, day, week, month; reasonable rates; excellent service. Morningside 2850.

For Hire.—Gentleman's Packard touring car few hours daily. M. E. Manuel, 229 West 78th St.

For rent, monthly, beautiful four-door seven-passenger, white limousine; low rate. Tel. Lenox 111.

Beautiful Packard, $2 hourly upwards; owner drives; $25 monthly; references. Columbus 7954.

For Rent—Packard landaulet; monthly; reasonable. Duff, 127 East 83d. Lenox 6073.

Packards and Renaults by hour, day, week, month. Bayart, 348 West 50th. Col. 6602.

Rent.—Packard touring car; day, week, month; owner drive. Gilbert 9186 Columbus.

Hotchkiss town car, week or month; reasonable. Harris. Telephone 4122 Columbus.

$3 hour up; private appearance; open, closed. Packard Renting Co., Murray Hill 114.

Automobile Repairing.

WE SELL AND REPAIR Auto lamps, radiators, fenders, windshields, &c., of every description. Hudson Auto Lamp Co., 1,650 Broadway, Columbus 8194.

Automobile Storage.

STORAGE Automobile.—We offer special inducements in the new Fireproof Garage, 474 West 130th St.; finest garage in the city; storage for live cars from $18 up per month; dead storage from $5 to $8; gasoline, 18c.; special attention given to repair work and painting.

Commercial trucks stored on 129th St., near Amsterdam Av., in fireproof garage; storage for live trucks, $20 and up; gasoline and oil at low prices. Office, 474 West 130th St.

GARAGE AND STORAGE.
New Metropolitan Garage, 351-355 West 52d St. Col. 3440. Reduced rates on storage and supplies to new patrons.

P BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col.3440.

CHARLES C. TOUGH.
Dead storage, fireproof and clean, for automobiles. 510 East 73d St. Lenox 7194.

Automobile Supplies.

LIMOUSINE BODIES.
You had better look over our line of new and used limousine bodies; we have a fine selection at low prices.
HAYES-DIEFENDERFER CO.,
21 West 62d St.

Handsome pair bear robes; also two beautiful plush robes, gentleman's fur-lined overcoat; also chauffeur's fur coat; perfect condition; no cash offers refused. Private stable, 148 East 39th St., near Lexington Av.

Automobiles, bodies, tires, tubes, sundries; lowest prices anywhere. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

Limousine and landaulet bodies, $50 up. Metropolitan Auto Co., 351-5 West 52d.

Boats, Engines & Accessories.
Forty cents a line.

For Sale—Modern cruising gasoline yacht, 36'x12'x4'; speed 16 knots; copper bottom; sleeps comfortably eight persons besides crew; electric lighted; bath; new equipment; sacrifice price to close an estate; now in Florida and particularly adapted to Florida waters. Apply A. P. Williams, 60 Hudson St., New York, or your own broker.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

Automobile Instruction.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $55.
The men who desire to increase their earning capacity cannot fail to appreciate the opportunities our school offers; make an investigation and we know you will not hesitate to equip yourself for one of the good paying positions which we are placing men in daily; day and evening classes; write for booklet.
STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
225 West 57th St., near Broadway.
"Founded on Honesty; Prospers on Merit."

Largest and Best School in U. Y. M. C. A. to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. 302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED — 1914 ROADSTER, FULLY EQUIPPED. L 134 TIMES.

Mortgage Loans.
Thirty-five cents a line.

$5,000 will buy a first mortgage of $6,000, paying 6% interest, covering property worth more than $25,000. Mortgage has one year to run. Payment guaranteed. S., Box C 109 Times.

Wanted, first-class mortgage money on improved Far Rockaway property; fine location. Address S. Gardner, 190 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Tel. 2385 Far Rockaway.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 308 Times Townstown.

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

One of the most elegant private residences in New York, West 68th, $15,000 improvements; sell for $26,500; worth $35,000; close estate. particulars. Oatman, 1,556 Broadway. Tel. 3675 Bryant.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 32 West 86th St.

Bargain.—81st St., Madison-Park Avs., 20x102; will sell in low forties; rent, furnished, $2,500. Howard Horton, 66 Broadway.

Party with cash can buy four cold-water tenements; no host; on prominent street in Manhattan. M 83 Times.

Well-established furnished house, excellent renting neighborhood; sacrifice quickly account domestic affairs. Box M 40 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Four lots near Boston & Westchester R. R. station; will eventually be taken by city for streets; splendid opportunity for investment; cash offer only considered. F. H. D., 295 East 160th St., Bronx.

$30,000.—Two lots on best part of Tremont Av.; $20,000 equity; half cash, remainder city income; no agents. Owner, M 47 Times.

Bailey Av.—Very desirable lot, 30x100; near Van Cortlandt Park. W 27 Times.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house; 7 rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 133 Times Downtown.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Private dwelling, West 150th St., near Broadway; 9 rooms; bath, excellent condition; $75 month; occupied by owner; immediate possession. Apply J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 5 West 74th St., in first-class condition; exceptional location; will rent for $2,000; references required; seen by appointment only. Telephone Audubon 2726.

148 Waverley Place, near 6th Av.—20 rooms, 2 baths; steam heated; thoroughly renovated; vacant; furnished rooms, boarding.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 374 Fulton St.

To Let—Furnished.

CHOICE DWELLING IN EXCLUSIVE NEIGHBORHOOD.
10 EAST 81ST ST., ADJ. 5TH AV.
To lease, furnished or unfurnished, on very reasonable terms; excellent condition; 14 rooms, 5 baths; hardwood floors; electric light; open plumbing. Apply caretaker, or Brussel Estate, 39 West 38th St.

415 Convent Av., near 147th St.—Three-story and basement gray stone dwelling, 20 feet wide; hardwood finish and floor; 11 rooms and 2 baths; to lease, partly furnished or unfurnished; reasonable terms. Apply caretaker, or A. W. Bow, 131 East 23d St.

76 East 56th.—Rent for season, handsomely furnished; hardwood floors; electric light; open plumbing; 3 baths; pantry and laundry extension; seen after Monday; reasonable.

672 WEST END AV.
An attractive furnished house by the year or season; 12 rooms and 2 baths; reasonable. Owner on premises.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BARGAINS.
No. 1—At White Plains. New house; 9 rooms; price, $7,500; rent, $45.
No. 2—Gedney Farm. 10-room Colonial cottage; price, $16,500; rent, $100.
No. 3—Greenacres, Hartsdale. 10-room hollow tile house; price, $13,000; rent, $90.
No. 4—Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers. 8-room cottage; new; best section; price, $6,000; rent, $40.
No. 5—Phillipse Manor, Tarrytown. Overlooking Hudson; 9-room house; price, $10,000; rent, $60.
Photographs, floor plans, &c., may be seen at the Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal. Full particulars by mail on request. Westchester Land Exchange, Robt. E. Farley, President.

For Sale.—Great bargain; house cost $8,500 to build; land, $2,000; total cost, $10,500; can be bought for $7,000; cash, $1,000; balance on mortgage, 6%; 12 rooms, hardwood floors, bath, gas; newly painted; stuccoed and in fine order; lot 50x116 feet; overlooking Hudson at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; 40 minutes from Grand Central Station. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BARGAIN AT GREENACRES.
Very seldom is a real bargain offered in this popular suburban section. One, however, may be bought at $15,000 that will convince the most skeptical that it is $3,000 under value. Owner must have quick action. Telephone or call L. Ward Prince, Country Life Exposition, Grand Central Terminal.

Furnished, Bronxville.—Very artistically furnished stone house; 8 rooms; all improvements; artist's studio, garage, chauffeur's quarters, (2 cars or horse;) two minutes by trolley Tuckahoe Station; extraordinary value at $85. Telephone 713 Tuckahoe or Hanover 6628.

Attractive twelve-room residence, elegant neighborhood, beautiful park, New Rochelle; garage; 100x215; every convenience; central; retired; $16,000. Charles H. Noxon, attorney, Temple Court, city.

Owner will sell new seven-room semi-bungalow on large plot at Larchmont; tiled bathroom, hot water heat; small payment down; balance small mortgage. Sacrifice. Box A. M., 89 Times.

$500 will secure fine, new seven-room house in Larchmont; balance on terms; between station and Sound. Widow, Box 90 Times.

For Sale—Two lots, Hastings; near station; all improvements. L 171 Times.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,500. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Larchmont—Pretty detached cottage, plot 50x100; private street; 8 rooms; all improvements; immediate possession; $45 monthly unfurnished, by the year. Collins, 54 Franklin St., New York.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; modern improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

IN THE BERKSHIRE HILLS.
For sale, a great farm and Summer boarding house combined; 200 acres rich, smooth, mostly level land; 2 houses; large house has 19 large rooms, 15 sleeping rooms, 3 bathrooms; never failing pure spring water by gravity all over house and at the 2 barns; verandas 55 feet long, 10 feet wide; great view from verandas; farmer's house has 8 rooms, 5 bedrooms; nice orchard of apples; ice house, wood house, chicken house; $2,000 pine and chestnut timber; situated 3¼ miles from Great Barrington Station and trolley; 1,400 feet elevation; healthiest place in the world to live; price only $6,500; half cash. H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass. Box 54.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory, and chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; would like $3 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 148 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Flechen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big verandas; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reisa, Box 146 Times Downtown.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$30,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 19 East 34th St.

North Shore of Long Island.—Houses and plots of every description at Plandome, Great Neck, Douglaston, and Manhassett. L. G. Shields, 18 East 34th St. Telephone Murray Hill 4030.

For Rent.—Plandome, on Manhassett Bay, attractive house, newly decorated; 2 baths; fine plot; garage; $800 a year.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

For rent, $35 monthly, house, seven rooms, bath; all improvements; near Flushing, Brewster, 1 West 64th St.

50x100 ft.; all improvements; worth $1,200; price $780; easy terms. McLain, 47 W. 34th.

Garden City.—Attractive homes, rent or sale; bargains. Gage E. Tarbell, 320 5th Av.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FULLY EQUIPPED MODERN POULTRY FARM,
located on State road, in thriving section, close to neighbors, school, and advantages; practically new, modern house of 7 large rooms, spacious porches, cement cellar, porcelain bath, toilet, washstands, hot and cold water, gas throughout for cooking and light, heater, gasoline engine, modern in every way; new barn, with box stall, 60 ft. laying house, feed house, with cement floors; 3 other laying houses; everything new, modern, and complete; 3 acres rich land, with exceptionally long frontage; entire farm fenced; plenty of fruit; 400 peach trees in prime condition; 3 varieties strawberries, pears, apples, cherries, asparagus; very attractive and strictly modern. Price, $5,500; $2,000 cash. BRAY & MACGEORGE, LARGEST FARM BROKERS IN SOUTH JERSEY, 1,077 DREXEL BLDG., PHILA., PENN., or VINELAND, N. J. Write or call for details, also our handsomely illustrated farm catalogue.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
Corner plot, 150x180.
Hudson Terrace and Bayside Av., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 300 feet west of river and the great Interstate Park, nearly opposite $100,000 mansion under construction; beautiful shade trees; water, gas, and electric light passes property; owner dead; property must be sold at once to close out estate; make offer to W. Ebbs, agent, Bayview Av., The Cliffs, or 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

At Beautiful Rose Villa.—Four minutes Lackawanna Station, North 10th St.; eight beautiful, bright rooms; every modern convenience; steam heat, vacuum connections, conservatory, hardwood trim, parquet floors throughout; rental only $45; immediate possession. Feist & Feist, 738 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

In Montclair, N. J.—A comfortably furnished house, on the SOUTH SIDE, ten rooms and two baths, to let for six months, from Nov. 1; convenient to depot, stores, clubs, &c.; only adults; no agents. Address Mrs. Robert A. Keasbey, 100 North Moore St., N. Y., C., or 31 Union St., Montclair, N. J.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Will take stocks and bonds listed on N. Y. Stock Exchange for equity in first class residence 14 rooms, 3 baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat; beautifully situated; fine grounds. Price $20,000; mortgage $8,000, 5%. Owner, Box 146, South Orange, N. J.

At Hanover, 6¾ acre farm, about ½ mile from railroad station; house and barns; cost $4,780 to build three years ago; will sacrifice to quick buyer for $3,200. Address Adolph Woelper, 428 Orange St., corner 3d, Newark, N. J.

Actress moving West, sacrifices beautiful country home, all modern improvements; spacious grounds; only 30 minutes Herald Square; price only $2,850; worth $4,500; terms arranged. Lackawanna, 148 Times Downtown.

The most productive big farm. (496 acres,) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Am forced to sell new 7-room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

DOUBLE STORES, living rooms; two 7-room dwellings; two-acre plot, opposite school and trolley; Erie 2 blocks; rent, sell like rent. Tyndall, Waldwick, N. J.

Montclair; opportunity of a lifetime. New modern house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment. Will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Farms—100 choice Delaware Valley farms, near Trenton, Princeton, Hopewell, and Bucks County, Penn. B. M. Phillips & Son Co., Trenton, N. J.

Country home, comfortably furnished, five bedrooms; steam heat; use of horse, carriage; rent $30. Address New Jersey, 708 Columbus Av.

Fent free in exchange for board, 7-room house, all improvements; newly decorated; near station; 45 minutes out. Widower, Y 217 Times Annex.

ROSELLE FARMS Special inducements in farm and NATIONAL REALTY CO. residential properties during Nov.

To let, two-family, fine location; all improvements, 6 and 8 rooms, opposite 424 St.; near river. Apply 51 Bonn Place, Weehawken.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

East Orange.—For sale, handsomely decorated new modern residence, 8 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable. Owner, 17 Chelsea Place.

"A.—REAL BARGAINS.
Business, Private, and Tenement Property.
LOUIS SCHRAG, 142 WEST 23D ST.

FACTORIES SALE OR RENT. 9 Clinton St.
PORT. T. STOUTENBURGH. Newark. N. J.

Beautiful home, all modern improvements; plot 75x160; Montclair; 5 minutes from station. H. H. Malcolm, 7 E. 42d St.

New Jersey Farms, from 50 to 300 acres. Richland Farms Co., Hightstown, N. J.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

For Sale, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., 90 minutes from the city, large bungalow; four bedrooms; fully equipped bathroom, with an extra toilet; living room, with massive stone fireplace; dining room; kitchen, with Thatcher coal and wood range; hot and cold running water; enamel sink, wash-tubs, &c.; telephone and electric light; 300 yards from lake shore, with water rights and mooring for boats; 100 feet above sea level, commanding magnificent views of lake and many miles of mountain ranges; better than anything in the Adirondacks; price $5,500, most of which could remain on mortgage, to responsible party. For photos and details write to N. W. Walker, 40 West 32d St., New York City, or phone 9860 Madison Square.

Owner will trade for farm or sell free of debt 10-room house, all improvements; lot on best street; 70x300; garage, hennery, barn 150 hens; two automobiles, neither run over 10,000 miles, in first-class condition; both new; cost $4,000; everything goes for $8,000; trade for Orange or Dutchess County farm. Mrs. A. P. Hall, owner, Owego, Tioga County, N. Y.

Look, Read, and Realize This Great Bargain, —65 acres; good house, big barn; right near trolley, railroad station; only eleven miles from New York City; every acre worth and is tilling on every side of it four times this price; eleven miles from New York City; must go; only $28,000; one-quarter cash. Address Mortgagee, White Plains, N. Y.

For sale, cheap, 100-acre farm; 80 tillable, 12 woodland; fruit; good house and buildings; also 12½ acres; nice brook, all kinds fruit. Other farms, all sizes and prices. J. T. Tank, Chatham, N. Y.

For Sale—Vlockie-kill farm of 365 acres; ten miles from Albany; best land; good buildings; plenty water. Address owner, E. W. Masten, Castleton, N. Y.

Cosey little bungalow, all improvements, overlooking lake; water privileges; one-half acre plot; near station; easy terms. Address L. B., 92 Times.

ORANGE COUNTY FARMS AND COUNTRY ESTATES. W. M. GILDERSLEEVE, CENTRAL VALLEY, N. Y.

522-acre farm, Sullivan County; good buildings; [illegible]; [illegible]; bargain. [illegible], Box 54.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Delaware—For Sale or To Let.

Stock, Grain, Fruit, Truck, and Poultry farms, all sizes and prices; reasonable terms; mild climate, fertile soil, no stones; tell me your wants, I will find it; free list. W. Chas. Boyer, Dover, Del.

Pennsylvania—For Sale or To Let.

Will sacrifice my profitable fruit and stock farm, all modern buildings, 80 acres, near Philadelphia; thoroughly equipped; yearly profits easily $3,500; owner in other business which prevents farm attention; offered $14,000. Chas. Tennis, 1,478 Broadway, N. Y.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—10,000 acres in the famous Indian River orange and grapefruit section; rich soil, ideal for potatoes, celery and truck; best orange and grapefruit land in Florida; rail and water transportation; will sell or exchange for clear income property; price $25 per acre. A. L. Hill, owner, 221 W. Forsyth St., Jacksonville, Florida.

Florida.—Furnished house; 10 acres; orange belt; $1,800; easy terms. 580 East 170th.

Real Estate for Exchange.

GET WHAT YOU WANT IN AN EXCHANGE.
We have 1 and 2 fam. houses, 3-4-6-fam. flats, steam apartments; houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester, and Freeport. Brokers note. New booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Free and clear lots for $15,000 equity over 5 per cent. savings bank mortgage in private suburban residence; four baths, 16 rooms, hardwood throughout; ample $2,500 yearly rental. Owner, Box X 368 Times Annex.

Will exchange for New York Stock Exchange seat, New York City unimproved and unencumbered real estate, located on main thoroughfare; paved and sewered streets; good transit facilities. L 372 Times Downtown.

Business plot, 50x90, 3d Av., near 125th St.; mortgage $35,000; price $70,000; Westchester lots or New Rochelle property preferred. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av., telephone Bryant 7632.

HELP YOURSELF by helping us with full facts; best confidential prices; quick satisfactory action. THOMPSON-FABRE COMPANY, World Bldg. Telephone Beekman 270.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted.—Country home, about 25 acres or more, with all improvements; will rent from 3 to 5 years with my own furniture; want privilege to buy; must not be more 40 to 50 miles from New York. Apply David Frank, care Greenpoint Metallic Bed Co., 226 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

Have you any tenements, apartment houses, loft buildings to lease for a term of not less than 5 years? Send particulars to American Leasing and Renting Co., National Theatre Building, 2d Av. and Houston St. Louis Minsky, President.

Apartment house wanted worth about $125,000; elevator or walk-up; Washington Heights preferred; unencumbered country and equity in city residence offered in exchange. W. Alanson Alexander, 505 5th Av.

$15,000 free and clear farm or country place wanted in exchange for a 4-story private dwelling, near 72d St., west side. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 205 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

Will rent new 9-room country house, 2 baths, tennis court adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, at Woodmere, L. I. W. S. Wolff, 215 4th Av.

Beautiful stucco house for rent, completely furnished; $80; every improvement; 35 minutes Pennsylvania Station. Garden City, L 123 Times.

Lakewood, N. J.—Furnished brick cottage, 3 baths; garage; $1,000 for season. M. E. Manuel, 229 West 78th St.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Rent in exchange for board, 7-room house, all improvements; newly decorated; near station; 45 minutes out. Widower, Y 217 Times Annex.

Apartment, five rooms, bath, improvements; heat; restricted; reasonable. Hiel, Ridgefield, N. J.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

IN THE FIFTIES.
Near Park Av.,
An attractive house for a dressmaker or other desirable tenant.
WM. A. WHITE & SONS,
62 Cedar St.
Telephone 5700 John.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

To lease for 20-year term,
10,000 square feet, 18th St.;
100 feet from 7th Av. For particulars apply A. M. Cudner, Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d St. Phone 1276 Chelsea.

Lexington Av., 805-807, near 62d St; store, new, size 34x70; rent $200; excellent location for grocery or market; liberal concessions. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 Fifth Av., telephone Bryant 7632.

Business property, five-story and cellar brick corner store property on Washington St.; first mortgage, $25,000; price, $30,000; closed Sunday. Pierce Keefe, second floor, 5,304 5th Av., Brooklyn.

168TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Subway station store, suitable for market, florist, shoes, confectionery, jewelry; growing neighborhood; reasonable rental. Phillips, 3,787 B'way.

Afternoons, three-room apartment; used as school; also evenings; suitable for classes dancing, &c.; neighborhood East 42d St.; references required. S 26 Times.

To sublet, very desirable offices Flatiron Building; about 500 sq. ft. area; attractive; discount to right party. Apply Room 1,308, Flatiron Bldg.

Construction Company, having large offices in East 40th St., desires to sublet a portion thereof, or desk room. Address X 974 Times.

Caterer, experienced, wants dining room in good locality; apartment house preferred; references. Address Caterer, L 162 Times.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

At 256 West 55th St., Manhattan.—Large, exceptionally light studios; steam heat; moderate. Apply elevator man on premises.

WANTED.—ROOM, 20-30 FEET, NORTH LIGHT, FOR STUDIO; CENTRAL. O. A., 33 WEST 31ST ST.

Photographer home or commercial work, suite three small rooms, including fully fitted dark room. 628 Fifth Av.

Lofts, f

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive; thoroughly renovated; freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST. Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

11TH ST., 29 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

63D, 23 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

78D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

85TH, 9 EAST.—2 large rooms, separate, en suite; table board; very moderate.

89TH. (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

BACHELOR desiring accommodations, homelike quarters, 96th express station; elevator apartment. M 70 Times.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; electricity; telephone; table guests.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d St.)—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, small front, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

29TH ST., 303 WEST.—Large, small desirable rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; moderate.

47TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; references; table board.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; good table and excellent service; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH ST., 73 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 32 WEST.—Large, pleasant front room, hall room, board optional.

68TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 3 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, connected, and private bath, table guests.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Entire second floor: single or suite; newly furnished; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining.

71ST, 145 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D, 233 WEST.—Sunny room with bath; superior cuisine; refined clientelle.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—New furnishings, decorations; sunny double room; private bath; superior table; attractive surroundings; dancing; single rooms.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable 2d floor double room, sunny basement room; dressing room, toilet.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite of rooms; private bath; sunny exposure; breakfast.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—Large, newly, attractively furnished home, quiet, refined surroundings, have second floor suite with Venetian furnished library, including books, to let with board; conveniently situated; for one or two couples as desired; Oriental rugs, private bath, grand piano; Steinway grand; lift, imported twin brass bedsteads; box springs; best quality curled hair mattresses; superior cuisine; two minutes Subway, "L," surface cars.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

78D ST., 256 WEST.—Strictly first-class board and rooms; also table board.

78D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

78D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

78D, 161 WEST.—2 minutes Subway, "L," express; double, single rooms; American family.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select modern house; references

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room, with dressing room; exceptional house and table; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

78TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; excellent board; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 152 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions" with large parlors, tearooms, and lounges; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 123 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; large rooms; private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Desirable rooms, adjoining bath; parlor dining room; excellent board.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable large room; parlor dining room; private house; references.

86TH ST., 26 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; smaller room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined and convenient location; references.

88TH, 150 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cosy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; telephone; references.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Medium sized sunny room, private family; few boarders; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, newly decorated, large rooms for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests entertained; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; parlor dining.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Beautiful large, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 252 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private bath; excellent meals, references.

93D, 113 WEST.—Single room; all conveniences; table guests; near "L," Subway.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone; electricity.

96TH ST., 51 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

96TH, 54 WEST, (Near Central Park.) good rooms and board; terms moderate.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; baths every floor; superior table; references.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with lavatory, adjoining bath; suitable for two; home cooking. Maslin.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

106TH, 245 WEST.—Homelike single room; good cooking; gentleman; private. Janzen.

112TH ST., 272 WEST.—Front room, newly furnished; three gentlemen, couple; substantial meals.

112TH, 605 WEST, (Near Broadway.) in high-class apartment, well furnished front sunny rooms; excellent home table. Hart.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

114TH ST., 508 WEST.—Jewish family have large, light room, connecting with bath, suitable for two; German cooking; references exchanged. Apt. 42.

120TH, 414 WEST.—One or two gentlemen to share expenses of handsomely furnished bachelor apartment; excellent cooking. Apt. 3D.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

122D, 129 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; American family; table guests; Subway; references.

124TH ST., 31 WEST.—Desirable accommodation; opposite park; elevator apartment; single $8, two $15 up, with meals. Adam.

126TH, 243 WEST.—Double and single rooms; electric light; private lavatory; phone; very near 6th and 9th Av. "L" and Subway; refined family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room, steam heated; excellent board; telephone.

143D, 515 WEST.—Large room for two gentlemen; strictly private; refined American family; elevator, electricity; references. Apt. 23.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

145TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway.—Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; select family hotel; large, pleasant room, $12 one, $16 two; two medium size, $8-$9; together or separately, including board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

ALLIANCE HOTEL, 260 West 44th St., at Times Square. Rooms, $1 up. American plan; single rooms, $11 weekly up; double rooms, bath, suites; reasonable; excellent services.

AMERICAN lady, connected professionally with eminent physicians, offers care of persons requiring rest, diet, &c. Particulars, Sedalia, 148 Columbus.

ATTRACTIVE ROOM, next bath; abundant table; home life; well-bred Americans, (Christians;) for cultivated gentleman; $40 monthly; sunny apartment, West 97th St.; conveniences. W 73 Times.

GENTLEMEN.

Bachelors tired of living in hotels or clubs, where the cost is from five to ten dollars a day, can get all the comforts of a home at a beautiful residence in the West Eighties, near Riverside Drive; have three gentlemen now; can accommodate four more; suite, with private bath; first-class cook; worth seeing if interested; can be seen by appointment only; only responsible business or profession; all gentlemen who are able to pay for the service given desired. F. F., Times Downtown.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 30 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George.

PRIVATE HOME; restful environment; few guests; no nerve-racking noises; convenient; 9 cents commutation Grand Central; Subway; reasonable; (104M Kingsbridge.) Misses Lesley, Spuyten Duyvil, City.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, (194th.)—Private family can accommodate gentleman; large front room; excellent table; elevator. Apt. 46.

SUITE in private apartment; locality, service, and appointments the best; references. M 69 Times.

TABLE BOARD.
61 West 71st; excellent home table; service good; reasonable.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV. 531, (86th.)—Comfortable steam-heated double room; also single; excellent table; references; table guests entertained.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, 471 EAST 17TH ST.
Rooms with board, detached house, moderate terms. Phone 1779R Flatbush.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—Two rooms and bath, hot water, meals optional. Tel. Forest Hills 6424.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

PAYING GUEST.—Gentleman, 31, wants a home, one or two well furnished rooms, with well situated private family; electric light, bath, pleasant surroundings necessary; West side or nice suburb. Please give full details to "Paying Guest," L 367 Times Downtown.

WANTED, by young man recently located in New York, room and board in a highly cultured and well-appointed American home, where there are no boarders; must be exceptionally attractive in every respect; price a secondary consideration. Box M 64 Times.

YOUNG LADY wants room or room and board in strictly private refined family who can attend home comforts; no other boarders or roomers; state terms; references exchanged; location, Broadway Subway, 103d-110th. L 370 Times Downtown.

CULTURED YOUNG WOMAN desires to become paying guest in refined home, or would share apartment with lady of good social position where companionship is object; answer fully. M 79 Times Downtown.

REFINED MARRIED COUPLE desire large and small room, with board, adjoining front; private family; between 75th and 86th Sts., west side. State price; reference. L 146 Times.

IS there a real home, with real people in big New York for attractive girl of 20 who can pay reasonable price. Address Room 410, 1,421 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BY TWO ADULTS, two rooms, with meals, west side of Broadway, between 72d and 86th Sts., apartment preferred. Tsaugo, 324 4th, New York City.

GENTLEMAN, English, desires board poultry farmer, American, learn business; willing help, pay reasonable board; give particulars. M 45 Times.

YOUNG BUSINESS WOMAN desires room, board in nice apartment on west side; private family; no other boarders; congenial. S 28 Times.

BACHELOR, lawyer, room, board with refined Spanish-speaking family of adults; references. M 61 Times.

LADY desires full or part board in or near city. Address Quiet Surroundings, M 25 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

3D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

9TH, 10 EAST.—Clean, comfy rooms, large, small; transients accommodated; near 5th Av.

15TH, 106 EAST.—Comfortable, single room; conveniences; private family. Apartment 44; reasonable.

30TH 154 EAST.—Front parlor; suitable 2 gentlemen; also back parlor; kitchenette.

119 EAST 31ST ST.
Cosy square room, $4; private house.

35TH, 85 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

43D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

46TH, 140 EAST.—Three clean, airy connecting rooms; steam, hot water. Tracy.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

62D ST., 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

79TH, 152 EAST.—Nice large room; bath; running water; couple or gentlemen.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Immense room, suitable two; private house; family of two; steam heat; $7. Ackermann.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished suite, 3 rooms, bath; electricity; central location; will divide. Telephone morning, evening, Murray Hill 798.

FOR A BACHELOR.
29th St., 33 East.—Handsome, sunshiny, newly and luxuriously furnished big room; breakfast in room if desired; convenient bath; splendid quarters for a man who insists on comfort, service, and superior surroundings; $56 a month.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 658, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone: near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 1,041, (near 79th.)—Large, desirable, well-furnished front room; private house; running water; bath; references exchanged. Lenox 101.

MADISON AV., 766, (Apartment 1.)—Two rooms, bath, suitable studio; furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 237.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 62.—Private family can give gentleman a home with good room and board. Apartment 12.

West Side.

7TH AV., 75.—A large, sunny, comfortably furnished back parlor; hot and cold water; suitable for one or two gentlemen; reference.

7TH AV., 2,187.—Two rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference. Dolan.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 37 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; refined surrounding; also single.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH, 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, running water; telephone; gentlemen only; references.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

12TH, 104 WEST, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

23D, 253 WEST.—Sunny parlor, suitable couple; housekeeping; bath; phone; smaller, $2.

26TH ST., 209 WEST.—Nice, comfortable, large room to let; also a small one; very reasonable.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath.

39TH, 39 WEST.—Well-furnished large and medium rooms; baths; telephone; private house.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

41ST ST., 133 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; men only; $2.50 up.

44TH, 25 WEST.—Select; two rooms, bath; steam heat; tourists accommodated; central.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 70 WEST.—Back parlor; southern exposure; extension; running water, telephone, steam. Squires.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; all conveniences; steam; telephone; select.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms, private bath and toilet rooms, $6.50.

52D ST., 338 WEST.—Nicely furnished large small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable, well-heated rooms; quiet house; telephone.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH ST., 102 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms; running water; studios.

56th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

56TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large small rooms; private bath; telephone; near Subway, L.

57TH ST.—Large front room, overlooking park; suitable studio; private family. Phone 6811 Columbus.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; heated; telephone; one flight; gentleman; $6. Beson.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; handsome rooms; steam; $4, $6.

68TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson. Columbus 7915.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; select house.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY. — Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apt. 12.

69TH, 120 WEST.—Private house; elegantly furnished; medium rooms; heated; continuous hot water; electricity; gentleman. Telephone Columbus 3992.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, steam heat; parlor floor; doctor, dentist.

80 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST. 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful, comfortable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; phone; reference.

70TH, 38 WEST.—Magnificent, large, front room; electricity; kitchenette; dressing room; large closets.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 267 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; one or two gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 262 WEST.—WELL FURNISHED ROOM.

71ST ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 230 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, 75 WEST.—Sunny room, four windows; newly furnished apartment; all improvements; gentleman; reasonable. Wilton.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 8478.

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73D, 132 WEST.—Large sunny room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman; private house.

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75TH, 46 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room; steam heat and plenty of hot water; $6; private house; telephone.

75TH, 226 WEST, (Broadway.)—In private family, suite, single; phone; references. Saven.

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76TH ST., 9 WEST.—Large and small rooms; beautifully decorated; newly furnished; scrupulously clean; electricity; fire logs; baths, &c.; exclusive neighborhood; comfortable; convenient; references.

76th, 32 East.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 155 WEST.—Refined home for gentleman; single or double; breakfast optional.

77TH ST., 152 WEST.—Newly furnished attractive room; private bath; all conveniences; references.

77TH, 108 WEST.—Well-furnished double, single rooms; private bath; every convenience; reasonable.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; homelike, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; also physician's office.

78TH, 232 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; private bath; kitchenette; other rooms.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, cheerful, large room; private bath; southern exposure.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 1067d Schuyler. R. K. Haight.

78TH, 169 WEST.—French lady has beautiful rooms; conveniences; telephone; breakfast. King.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

78TH ST., 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; all conveniences; Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 226 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Small rooms; all conveniences; phone; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $30 monthly; private house.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, large rooms; suitable two adults; kitchenette; $5 upward.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, or single; private house; telephone; elevator.

83D ST., 326 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Attractive single room; gentleman. Phone 8776 Schuyler.

83D, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished, medium-sized room, light, attractive; private family; $2. Halsey.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—Parlor suite, one flight; private entrance; near Broadway. Leweck.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; reference.

83D, 111 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, connecting; private bath and lavatory.

83D ST., 221 WEST.—A fine room; private family; references; $3.50. Beck.

84TH, 14 WEST, (Near Central Park.)—Finely furnished, large, medium front room; board optional.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny, outside, medium room; responsible family; apartment; references. Ochs.

84TH, WEST.—Beautiful, attractively furnished rooms; very desirable neighborhood. Telephone 7706 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Two elegant connecting front rooms, adjoining bath; piano, telephone, every convenience. C. Tharp.

83TH ST., 301 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, furnished delightful large outside sunny rooms; single or en suite; for business people; modern apartment; piano; breakfast optional. Phone Schuyler, 6,576.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Large room, 2 windows; suitable two; $5; medium-sized room, $3; two in family. Martin.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Ground floor; warm, comfortable room; business woman; references. Bartlet.

85TH ST., 130 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

841 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (837 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 236 WEST.—Large light room, adjoining bath; refined neighborhood; conveniences; private entrance.

86TH, 236 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

86TH, 237 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside and Subway.

87TH, 252 WEST.—Private family, owning house, will rent small room, next to bath, to gentleman; $5; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large room, gentlemen; private family; references.

87TH ST., 174 WEST.—Large connecting room; gentlemen; running water; refinement; $8. Bruns.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—With a private family, parlor suite, suitable for two; independent entrance; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

88TH, 161 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private bath; all conveniences; breakfast optional.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7015.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 8258 River.

91ST, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; running water; reasonable. Groff.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two; clean, select house.

92D, 214 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apt. A, 8th floor. 2700 Riverside.

92D, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; southern exposure; elevator apt. Apt. 54.

92D, 264 WEST, (Subway.)—Attractive parlor suite, two connecting rooms. Poesona.

92D, 46 WEST.—Well-heated, large room; continuous hot water; $5; private house.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary. Large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

94D ST., 30 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $6.50, $8.50; phone.

Furnished Rooms
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West Side.

98D, 68 WEST.—Two excellent, well-appointed rooms; private house. 1000 Riverside.

94TH, 315 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive front suite in elevator apartment. Dahl.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; attractive large room; southern aspect.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED; RUNNING WATER; $3 AND $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMEN.

95TH ST., 106 WEST.—Nicely furnished, heated room; good home; board optional. Anderson.

96TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 319 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Front room, all improvements, $7. Apartment 52.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Very attractive room, suitable two or three business men.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished bedrooms, facing Broadway; exceptionally large, high-class. Apt. 3D.

96TH ST., 119 WEST.—First floor, right; parlor suite; private; Subway express station.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished front room; bath, telephone.

99TH ST., 206 WEST.—Elegant six-room apartment; rent reasonable; can be seen 10 to 1. Cornish.

100TH, 235 WEST.—Owner of attractive house, steam heat, electricity, desires to rent three rooms and bath, second floor, singly or en suite. Tel. 3360 River.

101ST, 16 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping. $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D ST., 625 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished large rooms; near Riverside.

102D ST., 627 WEST, (corner Riverside.)—Furnished room, separate entrance; $10 monthly. Spitzer.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

104TH, 254 WEST.—Private house, large, desirable room, conveniences; 103d Broadway subway.

105TH ST., 248 WEST, (corner of Broadway.)—Gentleman desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, can find same, moderate price; references essential, Telephone 6815 Riverside. Balee.

105TH ST., 201 WEST.—Corner; elevator; sunny, attractive; large, small; clean; moderate. Bacon.

103TH, 151 WEST.—Sunny front room, high-class elevator apartment; references. Lamb.

106TH, 201 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; phone; subway, "L"; $4. Williams.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family; gentleman. Phillips.

106TH, 246 WEST.—Attractive parlor suite, outside room; moderate; private house. Sharp.

107TH, 205 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms; private family; improvements; $4-$5. Virtue.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Front room, twin beds; also single; housekeeping. Apartment 24.

107TH, 257 WEST.—Suite of newly furnished light rooms; elevator. Apartment 19.

109TH ST., 200 WEST.—Business man or woman; private family; attractive room in high-class elevator apartment. Call, telephone, or write Mr. Lyth. Phone Riverside 5980.

109TH, 200 WEST.—Business man or woman can find attractive room in high-class elevator apartment. Call, telephone, or write, Mrs. Lyth; phone Riverside 5980.

110TH, 235 WEST, (corner of Broadway.)—Very attractive single, light room; steam heat; gentleman; moderate. Hoyt.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6236 Morningside.

111TH, 307 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, sunny, front room; elevator apartment; block Subway; home comforts. Apartment 24.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful connecting rooms; sunny single room, private bath; superior furnishings; no transients. Bishop.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; business women; reasonable. Apartment 4 C.

111TH ST., 515 WEST. — Desirable room; high-class elevator apartment. Call evenings, Apartment 6.

112TH, 509 WEST.—Two sunny front rooms, connecting, for bachelors; no other roomers; elevator apartment. Call after 1 P. M., Sunday. References.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat, $3.50. Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 500 WEST.—Beautiful outlook; $4; mornings, evenings. Phone Wheeler, 900 Morningside.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

114TH, 1,086, (Amsterdam.)—Attractive room, scrupulously clean; family two; telephone, electricity. Nicoll.

115TH, 415 WEST.—Large, light room, adjoining bath; private family; business gentleman. Apt. 52. Morningside 5332.

115TH, 604 WEST.—Private family; desirable bedroom, adjoining bath; improvements; reasonable. Mowdray.

117TH ST., 352 WEST.—Small adult family will rent comfortably furnished room; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apartment 55.

118TH ST., 430 WEST.—One, two, or three front rooms to rent furnished; double or single; one with running water. Supt.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Heights.—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $14, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH ST., 370 WEST, (Corner Morningside Av.)—Two front rooms; kitchen privileges. Bell.

118TH ST., 414 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE; southern expos

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Strawberry roan cobb, pedigree, 15.2, absolutely sound; new Bishop & Babcock runabout and set of new, handsewn harness; must sell to wind up estate. Blank's Stable, 120th St. and Jerome Av.

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Must have New York City experience in above lines; permanent positions; good salary.
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Start with a good salary by having a thorough secretarial course. Spanish course. Special speed coaching.
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A YOUNG MAN, able to take charge of inside work in dress silk department; practical experience necessary; state full particulars as to salary and experience. Answer by mail. Silk, 442 Columbus Av.

A YOUNG MAN, interested in advertising, to grow up with established agency and take part interest; excellent opportunity. M 12 Times.

BOY.—American boy wanted for office work, Harper's Weekly, 251 4th Av.

BUYER OF SUPPLIES.

A large retail establishment has an opening for a man to buy general supplies; must have New York City experience, and capable of handling a proposition which involves a large expenditure for boxes, wrapping papers, twines, engineering and electrical supplies, and various sundries used throughout the store. Must be a representative man of good character. Permanent position and good salary to one who shows results. State in full previous experience. All replies treated in strict confidence. Address S. J., M 7 Times.

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COOPER UNION.—Evening courses preparing for entrance examinations to first or second year; terms reasonable. Manhattan Preparatory School, 405 Lexington Av., corner 42d St.

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FARMER-GARDENER; married; gentleman's country place; must understand all stock, butter and separator, vegetable garden, furnace, and gasoline pump; willing and obliging; could use grown-up boy; no other children; references essential; permanent position for right man. Reply, giving full particulars, L 360 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN.—Wanted, leather worker or saddler accustomed to automatic machine methods to act as foreman in small shop in western part of State. Apply in person or by letter, giving details of experience, to Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., Fifth Avenue Bldg., N. Y.

GENERAL SALES MANAGER WANTED for the financing campaign of a sugar plantation in South America; 8 per cent. income bonds are contemplated, with big speculative privileges. Full compensation requirements and conditions must be set forth in application. No application will be considered without written statement of past performances in financing or real estate work. Applicants controlling selling organization will be given preference. M 17 Times.

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Must be thoroughly experienced in MAIL ORDER CLOTHING for WOMEN, MISSES, AND CHILDREN and know how to select lines of merchandise at right prices that will sell big. We want the biggest, most important man we can get. Exceptional opportunity and a big salary to the right man. All communications held in strict confidence. Address, by letter only, stating experience and salary desired, C. A. GORDON, TREASURER PERRY, DAME & CO., 142 East 32d St., New York.

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A prominent Fifth Av. retail establishment requires the services of a buyer for their Men's Furnishing Department—New York City experience preferred. An unusual opportunity for an up-to-date man accustomed to high-class trade and capable of handling a big proposition. Permanent position and good salary to man who can show results. Please state fully previous experience, &c. All communications treated absolutely confidential. Address M 8 Times.

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ORDER CLERK and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young man, experienced in manufacturing stationery business; state age and salary expected. R 302 Times Downtown.

RENTING MEN WANTED.
Only those thoroughly familiar with the real estate business and the mid-town section need apply; references must stand strict investigation. A. B., 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Perfumery salesman wanted; one who has had experience in selling high-class French perfumery, as well as talcum, face powders, creams, &c.; only such who have actual experience in this particular line. Address, in strict confidence, X Z 48 Times.

SALESMEN.—Premium specialty salesmen now calling on out-of-town newspapers or large buyers of premiums, can make good money selling our side line. Write or call for our proposition; commission; references and experience required. Frank W. Hyman, 432 4th Av., New York.

SALESMEN wanted capable of handling the greatest advertising novelty on commission; the right man can make from $40 to $60 per week. Apply in person, American Blank Book Company, 150 Lafayette St.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, chemical salesman, familiar with aniline and textile trades; salary and commission. Box R 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Loose leaf salesman; must be experienced and have good trade; good opening for high-grade man; salary and commission. Box S 45 Times.

SALESMAN to take a side line of leather novelties on commission basis. I. Barnett & Brothers, 71 [illegible], New York.

SALESMAN [illegible] has acquaintance with [illegible] to sell paper and [illegible] Times.

SALESMAN Wanted.—We have an opening in Middle West territory for a hustling salesman to call upon our established dealers and introduce a new and sensational offer to our customers. We have an attractive proposition for the man who is willing to work hard in return for his hire. Expense account advanced, chargeable against commission. McKinley Music Co., 80 5th Av., (corner 14th St.)

SALESMAN wanted, with good following, down South for popular line of cotton costumes and dresses. State reference; commission basis only. Box S 21 Times. Communications strictly confidential.

SALESMEN.—Two aggressive, experienced stock salesmen, of good personality, to sell stock of finest moving picture theatres in Greater New York, now playing to capacity; liberal commission and leads furnished; splendid opportunity for permanent position for men of ability; no time to waste on drawing-account artists; results will have more weight than eloquence. Box M 48 Times.

SALESMAN and ESTIMATOR with large acquaintance among real estate concerns and architects required by a growing general contracting business; executive of ability, initiative, and diplomacy essential; splendid opportunity for advancement; give full particulars as to experience, qualifications, and salary. M 63 Times.

SALESMEN now calling on and acquainted with department store buyers of books and stationery, Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, and west of Chicago, can make good money selling our side line; easy to carry; references required; commission. Water Color Art Company, 432 4th Av., New York.

SALESMAN—Live automobile specialty man; commission basis. Room 607, 136 Liberty St.

SOLICITOR, experienced, wanted for meritorious advertising proposition; liberal commission basis; good side line for advertising solicitor already employed; permanent. Co-operative Mailing Co., 1,919 Broadway.

SOLICITORS, experienced, for spring water; commission basis. Y 213 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must be bright, intelligent young man, with a good record; prefer one with some railroad and shipping experience. V. R., 304 Times Downtown.

TEACHER and PUPILS' SUPERVISOR for country school for exceptional children; resident position; opportunity for training and advancement; references; interview at school by appointment. Address Principal Herbart Hall, Plainfield, N. J.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

AUTOMOBILE INSTRUCTION.
Complete courses. Individual instruction. 30 driving lessons, repairing; license guaranteed and positions furnished through State Chauffeur Employment Agency.
NEW-WAY AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL,
870 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS in Post Office, Railway Mail and other branches are good. Prepare for "exams" under former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Booklet H-11 free. Write today. Patterson Civil Service School, Rochester, N. Y.

MECHANICS.—Mechanical drafting, blue print reading, mathematics, machine tool designing; day or evening; monthly payments allowed. Ask catalogue, or call. Kovach's Engineering College, 348-355 Lenox Av.

MEN.—Earn white learning mechanical dentistry; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-paying occupation; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; most approved method; individual instruction; easy payments; every graduate placed; graduation certificates RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY; indisputably the greatest and most reputable school of mechanical dentistry.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 W. 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured, $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St. The first and only school recognized by the Dental Profession. Estab. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write or call for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Employment Agencies.

BOWTELL BUSINESS BRAIN BUREAU,
The "High Grade" Agency,
170 Broadway.
Salesman, city; under 30; specialty experience; $1,200.
Salesman; experienced steel or allied trades; $1,200.
Clerk; experienced railroad-steamship freight figuring; $800.
Other openings for young men and women.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail-order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted, high-class man to sell trees, shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, &c.; good wages; permanent; exclusive territory. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, or secretary-companion, experienced, wishes position; highly educated young lady, speaking, writing English, French, German, Russian. Miss Hardstein, 1,390 Clinton Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, FINANCIAL SECRETARY. —Well educated, over 12 years' experience important and confidential work; modern efficiency methods. L 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, young woman, capable taking charge trial balance, desires position with reliable firm. Miss F., 342 West 16th St.

BOOKKEEPER — STENOGRAPHER.—Takes English and German dictation; seeks position; references. Malvina E. Gevirtz, care of Weil, 167 East 102d.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner desires connection with good concern; good business training; A1 references. G. Roth, 1,840 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER: knowledge stenography; several years' experience; salary, $15-$18. Competent, 217 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, experienced, desires position; salary, $15-$18; references. Desirable, 418 Times.

CARETAKER, private or furnished room house; woman, 28; willing, hard worker; city or country; boy 5 years. M 85 Times.

CHAMBERMAID.—Young Irish girl, lately landed, wishes position as chambermaid or light house work; will take charge of baby; private family. Sonn, 351 East 87th.

CHAMBERMAID. — Wanted, situation as chambermaid and waitress; good references. Address 158 East 87th.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS.—Young girl; one year's personal reference. McGary, 114 East 88th St.

COLORED WOMAN wishes place in country with children. Broodus, 66 West 129th St.

COMPANION. — Active, capable woman desires position as companion and working housekeeper to elderly lady or to take charge of widower's house where there is a child; thoroughly competent and experienced; excellent references; city or suburban. L 154 Times.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—English widow, college graduate, desires position as companion, governess, or mother's help; references. Address F. R., 2,619 Albermarle Road, Brooklyn.

COMPANION, &c. — A woman speaking English, French, German desires position companion, managing housekeeper, mother's assistant; piano; select references. L 169 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined Protestant widow desires position as companion to lady, attendant, or supervising housekeeper. L 58 Times.

COMPANION.—Refined German girl wishes position as companion and nurse to grown children. Write C. N., 61 2d St., Hoboken.

COMPANION.—Refined Protestant widow desires position as companion to lady, attendant, or supervising housekeeper. L 58 Times.

COMPANION or private secretary; refined woman; excellent references. P. O., 216 East 17th.

COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—Two girls, to go together; first-class cook, American; waitress and chambermaid; $30; can make all kinds salad; small family; city or country; first-class references. Address Anna Leonard, 117 7th St., West New York, N. J.

COOK, WAITRESS, together or separate; desirable girls; personal reference; $30-$25. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

COOK.—First-class French cook, thoroughly competent all branches. Anivere, 260 West 19th.

COOK.—For parties; cooks, waits, cleans up; reasonably; references. Mrs. R. Bergsen, 470 West 166th St.

COOK.—Institution, sanitarium, private; experienced; country preferred. X 387 Times Annex.

COOK.—Swedish woman wishes position; best city reference. W, 1,099 3d Av.

COOK.—French colored girl wants position; good references. Marceny, 556 W. 128th St.

COOK, excellent; position city only; references. Call Monday, 234 West 53d. Gibbons.

COUPLE.—Young married couple want out-of-town position; woman, waitress, chambermaid, or nurse for older children; man, furnace and work in house or grounds; has worked in garage. For references and further particulars address Miss E. C. Smith, 61 Franklin St., Morristown, N. J.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman wishes day's work, cleaning or washing. Mrs. Campbell, 143 West 105th St.

DRESSMAKING, &c.—Daily position required by capable, experienced young English person, dressmaking, &c., corresponding, shopping, or take physical care of child; teach first lessons. M 56 Times.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers, home, out; latest styles street or evening gowns; references; reasonable. Doggett, 308 West 114th.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, remodeling; out; home; references, Conway, 102 Greenwich Av., (West 12th St.)

DRESSMAKER.—Children's clothes a specialty; home or out; $2.50 per day. T 88 Times.

DRESSMAKER, French, competent; by day, $4. 48 West 12th St. Chelsea 4076.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter and fitter; by day, $3; with assistant, $5. Quinn, 409 West 127th St. 2653 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER.—First class, will fit, drape or finish; city references; $3.50 daily. Address Lynch, 238 West 114th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; work by day; references; city, country. Cahill, 179 West 95th.

DRESSMAKER.—Excellent; by day; reference; will call evenings. Ulbel, 501 West 156th St.

EMBROIDERER.—Experienced monograms, all kinds of designs, fancy children's dresses, household linen, trousseau, also crocheting; desires work at home; reasonable prices. M 34 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Nice colored girl; private apartment; reference. Sturges, 228 West 63d St.

GOVERNESS.—English - Canadian, (widow 35,) university undergraduate, hospital undergraduate, speaks and teaches French; governess; entire charge; useful companion; moderate salary; highest references. M 10 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Refined young Swiss lady desires position as governess or companion; teaches German, French, and music (piano-singing;) highest references. G. N., 95 Times.

GOVERNESS.—Educated North German governess to grown children; good seamstress; fine needlework; would travel. Address Governess, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS. — German, graduate teacher, American school branches, French, (Paris,) music, Froebel, Montessori methods, physical care. W 118 Times.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, (26,) EDUCATED, REFINED, GOOD EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION AS NURSE TO INVALID LADY OR CARE OF CHILDREN; HIGHEST REFERENCES; TERMS MODERATE. L 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSE CLEANING.—Widow, housecleaning, day or hour. Bothin, 844 Dawson St. Telephone 3274 Melrose.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Capable, middle-aged woman or refined young lady desires position of managing housekeeper to elderly couple, bachelor or widower; best references. P. O. Box 164, Ridgefield, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As supervising, experienced housekeeper or companion; first-class economical caterer; efficient worker; highest references; linguist. Competent, L 359 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat, young Irish girl; excellent reference; willing; obliging; $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, (Agency,) 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9136.

HOUSEKEEPER—Gentlewoman, 45, widower's or bachelor's home preferred; city or suburbs; highest credentials furnished. M 86 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Thoroughly competent Canadian, (New York experience,) ability to take full charge; references. L 160 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Scotch Protestant; good cook, laundress; small family; 6 years' reference; city or country. Winson, 203 W. 66th.

HOUSEWORK.—West Indian girl, lately landed, wants position general housework. Gollop, 33 West 99th St.

HOUSEKEEPING. — Reliable colored girl, light housekeeping in apartment. Isabelle, care of Edwards, 66 West 140th St. Apt. 10.

HOUSEWORKER.—Colored girl wishes position general housework; sleep out. Morgan, 224 West 132d St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Neat colored girl to do light housework. Write Fentress, 46 West 131st St.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—Would like to have a few permanent private families to keep ladies' wardrobe in perfect order, do all kinds of fine sewing, alterations, renovating, &c.; also expert shopper by day or week, by French, experienced, and highly recommended ladies' maid. A. S., 360 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 3,610.

LADY to make herself generally useful in household; good needlewoman. L 150 Times.

LAUNDRESS, high class, wishes family washing, home or out; owns her own private home; open air drying. Call, write, M. C., 4,521 Carpenter Av., Bronx.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable colored woman wishes family wash; take home, bundle, dozen; outdoor drying. 161 W. 136th. Grant.

LAUNDRESS.—French woman, first-class laundress, wants position. Mrs. Nollie, 309 West 30th.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class Swedish laundress wants fine family washing home. 154 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS (colored) washing home 75 cents dozen; open drying. Mercer, 49 West 131st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; work home, out; open drying. Hinds, 67 West 99th.

MAID, ATTENDANT.—Scandinavian woman wishes position as maid, attendant to invalid elderly lady or gentleman; years of experience and nursing; excellent references from doctor and five years in one family. M, 18 Times.

MAID.—Young women, light, maid for lady or gentleman; small apartment; half time. M. Basden, 230 West 145d St.

MAID.—Lady's maid, Scotch; best city references. Findlay, care of Cromwell, 535 Park Av.

MAID.—French visiting maid; good seamstress; city references. Mme. Valerme, 407 East 86th.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; first-class references. F. Nelson, 400 W. 54th.

MANAGER.—Woman with ability, used to home and servants, will give a few hours to managing home, or will take position out of town. M 80 Times.

MASSAGE AND GYMNASTICS to ladies at their homes; highest references; terms reasonable. W. W. Times Harlem.

MASSEUSE. — Swedish method; $1 hour; ladies' residences. Address "Rex," 212 West 54th St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—English Protestant gentlewoman as nursery governess, mother's helper, or useful companion; equal to any position of trust and where honesty and truth wanted; four years' reference from present New York family. Address A. L., care Hawkins, 250 West 54th St. Phone 3062 Schuyler.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German-American young woman desires situation as nursery governess; children, kindergarten age; answer, letter only, giving particulars. W. L., 73 Irving St., Newark, N. J.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes to place her nursery governess. Address Mrs. Edwards, 133 High St., Perth Amboy, N. J. Phone 98.

NURSE.—An experienced trained nurse wants position with adult; capable; generally useful in home; reasonable; city references. M 29 Times.

NURSE, &c.—North German fraulein, English speaking, good sewer, desires position to one or two children; over 3 years; best references. M 35 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, [illegible] and French, [illegible] M 75 Times.

Situations Wanted

Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

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GOVERNESS.—Educated North German governess to grown children; good seamstress; fine needlework; would travel. Nurse, 198 High St., Orange, N. J.

NURSE, experienced, Scotch, wishes position; one child; would travel. Nurse, 198 High St., Orange, N. J.

NURSE.—Position by graduate nurse, care of invalid or housekeeper; references. Address Nurse, 96 West 127th St.

NURSE.—Experienced nurse, city or country; hospital training; willing to assist in household. C. C., Times Harlem.

NURSE GIRL.—Girl to take care of one or two children. F. B., 162 Madison Av. Murray Hill 906.

NURSE.—Graduate; wishes position in doctor's office; city reference. Leibson, 3,675 Broadway.

NURSE, graduate, wishes position in doctor's office; city reference. Leibson, 3,675 Broadway.

POLICY WRITER, experienced, seeks position in insurance office; 8 years' experience last position. M 209 Times Downtown.

SCALP treatment, facial massage, manicuring, shampooing, at lady's residence; best personal reference. E. Bowes, 71 West 102d.

SEAMSTRESS to assist dressmaker in private family. H. K., 648 Lexington Av.

SECRETARY.—A young woman of agreeable manners, familiar with preparing manuscripts, filing, indexing, research, and various kinds of library work, preparing papers for publishing, investigations, historical, and genealogical work, typewriting; no objection to the country or traveling. L 151 Times.

SECRETARY. — Refined French woman, knowing several languages, situation as private secretary or translator. Care Prevot, 115 East 86th St.

SECRETARY.—An intelligent and cultured secretary to author. X 338 Times Annex.

SOCIAL SECRETARY.—A young woman of education, personality, and excellent family has fitted herself deliberately for the duties of social secretary or clergyman's secretary; her knowledge of English, French, and German, acquired abroad, has been supplemented by a course in stenography; she desires a position with a woman who is in need of capable, intelligent assistance, or with an Episcopal clergyman; unusually satisfactory references are offered. Address Secretary L. E., Martha Washington Hotel.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious, willing, ambitious worker; high school education; three years' experience; understands office work thoroughly; salary reasonable; Christian. L 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, capable, Southern woman, stenographer, experienced general office work, desires position immediately; New York, Southern references. Columbus 6968.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Superior ability; experienced law, commercial, filing; speed, accuracy, neatness; capable assistant to executive. Efficient, 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Excellent credentials, efficient, capable worker, knowledge filing, three years' practical experience, desires position with reliable concern; salary expected, $12. L 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; familiar with office details; high school graduate; capable, conscientious; salary, $12. Miss Newman, 244 East 117th St., city.

STENOGRAPHER, (26;) grammarian; seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; urgent need permanent position; moderate salary. M 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright beginner desires position; moderate salary. Frances Harris, 606 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER. — One year's experience; possesses initiative; 4 years' high school training; (18;) salary $6; neat. M 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Cultured, capable; 3½ years' real estate brokerage experience; age 20; high school graduate; $8. M 206 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; number years' experience; engineering, commercial; good English education; highest indorsement faithfulness; efficiency, Cameron, L 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; intelligent girl, three months' experience; rapid, accurate; excellent school record; no agency; $6. L 271 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; exceptionally bright; 5 years' technical experience; absolutely reliable, trustworthy; $10; references. M 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; thoroughly experienced; age 24; unquestionable references; $12; trial appreciated. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bill clerk; three years' excellent experience; intelligent, capable, American; no agency; $8-$10. L 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Mechanical publishing experience; neat dresser; age 27; 7 years one concern; $15; highest credentials. M 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; would

Section 4 | SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

The New York Times.

SPORTS WANT ADVERTISEMENTS | Section 4

8 SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914. 8

YALE VANQUISHED BY W. AND J.---CORNELL EASILY BEATS BROWN---VICTORY FOR PRINCETON

YALE LINE CRUMPLES AND W. AND J. WINS

Blue Defense Nowhere Against Smooth Working Interference of Pennsylvanians.

NEW FOOTBALL PLAYED

All Kinds of Passes Sprung on Elis, Who Are Outplayed at Every Point of the Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25.—Yale's hope of regaining her lost football prestige this season was shattered today when Washington and Jefferson swept the Blue players off their feet and defeated them, 13 to 7, in a spectacular game, in which both teams played the newest of "new football." Facing a team which was just as skillful and versatile in the new game, the balance was thrown against the Yale team by the weakness of its line, which crumpled up before the vigorous onslaughts of their opponents.

Varying their open plays with sweeping end runs and line plunges, Washington and Jefferson had the Yale defense wholly at sea. The visitors' interference was wonderful, and time and time again Spiegel, the speedy Jeffersonian half back, circled the Blue ends for long runs. Spiegel was protected at the start of his runs by a cloud of interference, and when he once broke free the Yale tacklers had difficulty in bringing him down.

Yale did not fail in the open style of attack, but found a team which had developed this method of play to an even higher state of perfection than themselves. And for this open, dazzling play, a succession of forward, double, and triple passes, Yale found that she had no adequate defense.

W. & J.'s Passing Accurate.

Washington and Jefferson twice crossed the Yale goal line, both times as a result of long forward passes.

The victory was far from a fluke, however, for after the first period the Yale team was outplayed in every department of the game. The only fault that could be found with the visiting team's play was a tendency to fumble, which gave the Blue team several opportunities to even up the score toward the end of the game, but they did not possess the driving power necessary to carry the ball over the line. With hardly five minutes to play, in the last quarter, the Yale team did make one of those dogged rallies for which Yale is famous, and it looked as though they might tie the score. Their opponents were too much for them, however, and they finally lost the ball on an intercepted forward pass just before the end of the game.

In the first period Yale looked to be 100 per cent. stronger than the Washington-Jefferson team, and swept down to a touchdown in a most impressive manner. On Yale's showing in this quarter the Blue team seemed to be certain of victory, and the Yale spectators were already estimating the score by which their team would win. Washington and Jefferson had apparently been taken by surprise or were playing warily, for in this period they showed none of the brilliance which distinguished their play throughout the remainder of the game.

After Aleck Wilson had taken the kick-off and carried the ball back ten yards, Yale started an advance which brought them to their 40-yard line. Wilson, the acting Captain in the absence of Captain Talbot, started to use the open plays which had proved so successful against Notre Dame. The Yale advance was stopped at this point when Wilson fumbled the ball and it was recovered by a player on the opposing team. A forward pass and two line plunges both failed to gain for the Washington team and then Young dropped back to attempt a place kick. His kick went short and Le Gore took it on the Yale 10-yard line and ran back twenty yards.

Yale got her chance when Young fumbled Le Gore's twisting punt and Charlie Sheldon, the big light-haired tackle, fell on the ball on the Pennsylvanians' 35-yard line. Three attempted forward passes by Yale failed and they lost the ball on downs on their opponents' 40-yard line. Several exchanges of punts followed, until finally Yale got the ball again about midfield, when Knowles fell on it after Spiegel's fumble. A couple of gains around the ends by Wilson and Ainsworth was followed then by a 30-yard run by Knowles, which put the ball on Washington and Jefferson's 20-yard line.

The delayed pass, which Yale has developed until it is considered their best play, resulted in the touchdown. With the ball under the shadow of their opponents' goal, Wilson took a chance of losing it and a long pass to Le Gore, which Wilson delayed until he was just about to be tackled after starting around the end, gave the Yale full back an opportunity to score practically without interference.

Up to this time, Yale had been ploughing through regularly for big gains, and their doubl eand triple passes had been working to perfection. This marked the turning of the game, however, for from then on Yale was dwarfed into insignificance by the Pennsylvania team's playing. The fact that Yale had maintained possession of the ball practically all the while probably did much to lend them an appearance of superiority. It was to be expected that, with confidence increased by their touchdown, Yale's play would improve while their opponents would become discouraged, but that didn't prove to be the case. The ease with which the first touchdown was scored might have hurt Yale, on the other hand, by making them overconfident.

Old Blocked Kick Costly.

A blocked kick near the end of the first quarter was one of the principal contributory causes of the first touchdown made by Washington and Jefferson. After the Yale touchdown, the Pennsylvania team elected to kick off to Yale and the Blue team took the ball far down in their own territory. Several forward passes failed and then LeGore dropped back to kick. Before he could get the ball away, a whole avalanche of his opponents had broken through the line and his kick was blocked. Patterson recovered the ball on the Yale 32-yard line.

A twelve-yard gain by Spiegel and another gain of three yards by Young put Washington and Jefferson within striking distance of the Yale goal, but a penalty of 15 yards sent them back to their original starting place just as the period ended. The ball, however, remained in their possession.

The Yale line successfully resisted a couple of plunges with which the visitors opened the third period, and it was the fourth down, and the Pennsylvanians still had their original ten yards to go. As a last resort, Fleming tried a long forward pass, which Bevill, the Jeffersonian left end, caught on the Yale two-yard line, within a foot of the side line, and all he had to do was to step over the goal line. It was the first time the visiting team had shown what they really could do, and the Yale followers were amazed and aghast.

The third and fourth periods saw the ball rushed up and down the field several times, without any scoring. The Yale team seemed to be weakening, and all through these periods was clearly outplayed. Spiegel and Fleming, the Washington and Jefferson half backs, circled the ends time and time again, and Young made great gains through the centre.

Yale did not show any particular weakness on the offense, and when they had possession of the ball made some long gains, although they were not able to keep it up consistently. Le Gore, Wilson, and Knowles were doing great work, but the Washington and Jefferson linesmen were breaking through and smearing the plays before they got well started. It was on the defense that they were weakest, for they could not seem to fathom the Washington and Jefferson plays.

Washington and Jefferson made their second touchdown in the fourth period. They opened that period with the ball on their own 45-yard line, but a series of gains, one of them a run of 15 yards by Spiegel after a double pass, put the ball on the Yale 20-yard line. A forward pass from Godwin to Fleming took the ball over from there for a touchdown.

The punting of Harry Le Gore, the Yale full back, was superb. Several times he kicked over the heads of the Washington and Jefferson backs, and on one of his punts covered nearly 70 yards.

The game was watched by a crowd of more than 18,000 people. Yale expected a hard battle after Washington and Jefferson's showing against Harvard, who they held to a 9 to 10 score. The easy manner in which Yale had defeated Notre Dame on the previous Saturday, however, had made Yale men confident that their team would win, and the defeat was a shock and a surprise.

Among the spectators at the game were Percy Haughton, the Harvard coach, and Hardwick, the Crimson half back. They were present to get a line on the Yale play. Haughton refused to say what he thought of the Yale team. He did say, however, that Washington and Jefferson had a "bully" team, one of the best he had ever seen.

The reports from the Harvrad-Penn State game didn't se emto trouble him much, and he laughed when the crowd cheered at the announcement between the halves that Penn was leading 10 to 6. The line-up:

Yale. (7.)	Position.	W. & J., (13.)
Higginbotham	Left end	Bevill
Betts	Left tackle	Patterson
Conroy	Left guard	McKean
Wiley	Centre	Cruikshank
Walden	Right guard	Youngkins
C. Sheldon	Right tackle	Wesbocher
W. Wilson	Right end	Heyman
A. Wilson	Quarter back	Goodwin
Ainsworth	Left half back	Spiegel
Knowles	Right half back	Fleming
Le Gore	Full back	Young

By period.—Washington and Jefferson—0 7, 0, 6—13; Yale—7, 0, 0, 0—7. Referee—Mr. Gilinder, Pennsylvania. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy, Cheltenham Academy. Field Judge—Mr. Crollus, Dartmouth. Head linesmen—Mr. Moffat, Princeton. Time of periods—Two twelve and two fifteen minute periods.

Scoring: Yale—Touchdown—Legore. Goals from touchdown—Le Gore. Washington and Jefferson—Touchdowns—Bevill, Fleming. Goals from touchdown—Fleming. Substitutions—Yale—Schram for Higginbotham, Bram for W. Wilson, White for Wiley, Trask for Sheldon, Scovil for A. Wilson, A. Wilson for Ainsworth, Waite for Scovil, Scovil for A. Wilson, Whittelesey for Sheldon, Guernsey for Le Gore, Miller for White, Bunker for Betts, McLelah for Knowles, J. Sheldon for Walden, Rowles for Conroy, Le Gore for Guernsey, Ainsworth for Waite, Church for Trask. Washington and Jefferson—McCreight for Heyman, Heyman for Young, Young for Heyman, Heyman for McCreight.

Lawrenceville Blanks Peddie.

LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J., Oct. 24.—Lawrenceville won a hard-fought game from the Peddie Institute of Hightstown, N. J., today by the score of 10 to 0. The game was marked by the spectacular work of Capt. Funk and Russamen. In the first half Lawrenceville came near scoring, but the Blue and Gold held them for downs, and the second period ended, nothing to nothing. In the third quarter Capt. Funk of Lawrenceville placed the ball between the visitors' goal posts. In the early part of the fourth quarter, by a hard run Billy Jackson was sent across the Peddie goal line for the only touchdown of the game. Both teams worked the forward pass for good gains. The line-up:

Peddie.	Position.	Lawrenceville.
Norcross	Left end	Hunter
Sutton	Left tackle	McGraw
Hart	Left guard	Hynes
Garett	Centre	Funk
Stegman	Right guard	McGaffey
Shoemaker	Right tackle	Hamill
Blaney	Right end	Newhams
Murphy	Quarter back	Franklin
Benedict	Right half back	Eastman
Mills	Left half back	Lamarche
Holmes	Full back	Russamen

Substitutions—Lawrenceville—Meyer for McCaffey, Jackson for Eastman, Richter for Franklein, Lay for Russamen. Peddie—Meredith for Benedict, Hoff for Blaney.

Easy Victory for Pawling.

PAWLING, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Pawling School's football eleven scored another victory here today, easily defeating St. Stephen's College by a score of 26 to 6. Whitney, Pawling's left half back, ran ninety yards for a touchdown in the third period. Line-up:

Pawling.	Position.	St. Stephen's.
Glass	Left end	Hale
Player	Left tackle	Tryne
McCauley	Left guard	Anders
O'Brien	Centre	Heppard
Webb	Right guard	Gerould
Rochester	Right tackle	Kitts
Wainwright	Right end	Dumbell
Gargan	Quarter back	Alexander
Whitney	Left half back	Merck
Goff	Right half back	Smith
Patterson	Full back	Whitcomb

Touchdowns—Patterson, (2.) O'Neil, Whitney, Hale. Goals from touchdowns—Patterson, (2.) Seuchewanger. Substitutes—Seuchewanger for McCauley, Radley for Webb, Herman for Tryne. Referee—Mr. Elder, Williams. Umpire—Mr. Sears, Harvard. Head linesman—Mr. Robeson. Time of periods—Two of fifteen minutes each and two of twelve minutes each.

CORNELL PUSHES BROWN ALL OVER THE POLO GROUNDS.



Cornell making her first touchdown



Captain Mitchell of Brown

PHOTOS © by AMERC. PRESS ASSN.



Captain O. Hearn of Cornell

BROWN NO MATCH FOR CORNELL TEAM

Ithacans Make Four Touchdowns in the Polo Grounds Game.

SUBS LET A SCORE THROUGH

Regulars All Out When Rhode Islanders Tally — Brown End Taken to Hospital.

The Brown University football eleven, outweighed and outplayed, was defeated by Cornell yesterday at the Polo Grounds. The score was 28 to 7.

Between 6,000 and 7,000 spectators, mostly Cornell adherents, watched the Ithacans administer this dose to the Providence team. Unless the Brush Stadium has a much larger crowd than this it looks empty, or virtually so, and this was the appearance it presented yesterday. The goal posts were placed east and west on the field, and the lower ends of the grand stand, with the bleachers, were the only places occupied, and the best places to see the game. The choice seats in the baseball season, facing the diamond, were devoid of occupants. Those that attended were the usual crowd of enthusiastic football followers one almost always sees at a college game. There were pretty girls and their escorts, and the varied colored banners and flowers representing the different universities all helped to give the grounds a regular football day appearance, notwithstanding the comparatively small crowd. Cornell cheer leaders kept things lively by constantly calling upon their cohorts for numerous yells, which always ended in Cornell and Hades—the students informing the spectators "They yell like hell!" Brown representatives were less noisy; the leader was hoarse, and his few supporters appeared also to be suffering from colds. Brown's encouragement to its team was weak.

Coach Robinson, of Brown, said after the match, that his men put up as good a game as was expected, as they were a comparatively green team, and they were greatly outweighted. At old style football, the Ithacans with their heavy machine gained almost at will, but they apparently did not have any advantage defence. When, in the second half, Brown gained time and time again with the forward and delayed passes. Brown scored in the last quarter of the game, when Cornell coaches had sent in almost a full substitute eleven.

There were the usual number of minor accidents where the game had to be stopped, and the players taken out for repairs. The Providence team was more unfortunate than Cornell in this respect, as it is feared Saxton, a substitute left end, was seriously injured. After the game he was taken to the Knickerbocker Hospital with a slight concussion of the brain. Ward, the left tackle, had a broken collar bone, and Ormsbee, left end, a sprained ankle. At punting, Hill and Eleinert always outkicked Fraser and Chandler, and as a defense the former was much stronger than the men back of the Brown line. Both quarter backs, at times, made exceptionally brilliant end runs, and they kept their plays well diversified.

Cornell kicked off, defending the East goal. Staff received the ball on Brown's twenty-five-yard line and ran it back fifteen yards before he was tackled. Gordon got the ball out of a scrimmage on the next play, and it was punted behind Cornell's goal line. Barrett, the Ithacan's quarter back, made the first long run of the game after the ball had been taken out twenty yards. He skirted Brown's right end for almost thirty yards before he was downed by Brown's center. With the ball in midfield, the Ithacan team by line plunges through the center and between guard and tackle gained yard after yard. The Brown team could not stand the pressure, and they gave way before these fierce onslaughts of their opponents. Cornell worked the ball up the field by this fruelling process without once losing it, making eight and ten yards at every down. With the sphere on Brown's seven-yard line Barrett went through guard and tackle for the Ithacans first touchdown. He kicked the goal. Brown's team held a trifle better, and the first period closed, with the ball on Cornell's forty-five line.

The Ithacans had possession of the ball when the second period opened. Barrett once more started a series of line plunges. He got through end and tackle for ten yards. Then Cornell was penalized for off side and the quarter back was forced to kick. Fraser received the punt and attempted to run, but the Cornell players were upon him before he had made five yards. The ball was again getting dangerously near the Providence goal, and Mitchell kicked to Cornell's forty-five-yard line. Collyer caught the ball, but he did not get started, as he was brought down with buta gain of three yards.

Here Barrett once more got into the limelight with another fifteen-yard run, which brought the spectators to their feet and had the Cornell cheer leaders demanding yell after yell. For Barrett, with the ball on Brown's twenty-five-yard line, the New York team's followers were shouting for another touchdown and they got what they wanted—two hard plunges through centre brougrt the ball to Brown's fifteen-yard line, where, with the assistance of a delayed pass, Barrett carried it over the line and kicked the goal. With the ball once more in play, Cornell continued to resort to old-style football, and time and time again tore holes in the Brown line. Collyer made ten yards around right end, then varied it a little by chopping off five yards through left tackle and guard. Barrett was enabled to get twenty yards near Brown's goal by a double pass. Shuler, who went in for Philippi, cleared his way through the centre for seven yards. Then the left half back was sent around the right end and before he was collared, had planted the ball behind the Brown goal posts for the third touchdown. Barrett gicked the goal.

Cornell presented almost a new line-up in the second half. The Brown team took a decided brace. Instead of meeting Cornell's rushing tactics with counter plunges, they resorted to the forward passes, which were eminently successful, and frequently gains of ten and fifteen yards at a clip were made. Cornell apparently had no defense prepared for this style of play. It was through one of the passes that the Providence team was enabled to score a touchdown and goal.

With the ball on Cornell's five-yard line, a short pass was attempted, but failed, but a Brown man fell on the ball the second time, however, and it was successful, Clark to Farnum, the latter making the touchdown and kicking the goal. Cornell made its final touchdown in the third period, directing its attack against Brown's centre and left wing, they worked the ball up the field, until it was within striking distance of Brown's goal, when Barnett was sent around the end for the final score. He kicked the goal.

Cornell.	Position.	Brown.
(3) Shelton	Left end	Ormsbee (2)
(6) Gallogly	Left tackle	Ward (5)
(7) Munslick	Left guard	Gottschalk (10)
(4) Coal	Centre	Mitchell (16)
(5) Anderson	Right guard	Staff (11)
(8) Badley	Right tackle	Farnum (9)
(1) O'Hearn, Capt.	Right end	Shelton (6)
(8) Barrett	Quater back	Murphy (25)
(25) Shuler	Left half back	Norcross (17)
(2) Collyer	Right half back	Gordon (18)
(11) Hill	Full back	Fraser (21)

Officials: Referee—Carl Marshall, Harvard. Umpire—W. R. O'Kerson, Lehigh. Head linesman—Joseph Pendleton, Bowdoin. Substitutions—Cornell—Eleinert (20) for Hill, (11,) Shuler (25) for Philippi, (9,) Gantz (29) for O'Hearn, (1,) Tiller (10) for Munslick, (7,) Brown (20) for Coal, (4,) Jewett for Badley, (8,) Jamieson (22) for Gallogly, (6,) Mueller (30) for Shuler, (25,) Coal (4) for Brown, (20,) Brown-Saxton (6) for Butner, (23,) Bailey (4) for Ormsbee, (2,) Clark (24) for Norcross, (17,) Chandler, (28,) Lewis, (26,) Hall (31) for Gordon, (18,) Deyarin (19) for McEwan, (1,) Maxwell (14) for Staff, (11,) Wales (10) for Gottschall, (13,) Sprague (8) for Ward, (8,).

Touchdowns: Cornell—Barrett, 3; Shuler, 1. Goals—Barrett, 3; Shuler, 1. Brown: Touchdowns—Murphy, 1. Goal—Mitchell.

Brown Banquated by Alumni.

The members of the Brown football team were the guests of the Alumni and the Brown University New York Club last night at dinner at the Hotel Astor. Coaches Sprackling and Robinson both spoke and had nothing but praise for their team and the fine showing it had made against such a strong eleven as Cornell proved itself to be. Speeches and substitutes fell into the night for Providence.

LAFAYETTE RALLIES, WINS.

Villa Nova, Unscored On This Year, Vanquished, 14 to 3.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 24.—In one of the most desperate gridiron battles ever waged on March Field, Lafayette, defeated the hitherto unscored on Villa Nova team this afternoon. The score was 14 to 3. In the first period Villa Nova far outplayed their rivals. Early in this period McGuckin got near enough to the Lafayette goal line to try a drop kick. The attempt failed, but Lafayette could not get the ball out of the danger zone, and in a minute or two the same player was successful with the same play. Thus the score stood 3 to 0 for Villa Nova throughout the first half. In the second quarter Lafayette began to show some offensive strength, but it was very little.

It seemed impossible between the halves that the Eastonians could win the game, but in the second period they came in with a dash. The Eastonians made two first downs in a row. Villa Nova, on the other hand, showed signs of disintegration. Lafayette had the upper hand till near the end of the quarter, when Maxfield, with cool deliberation, made a beautiful forward pass to Weldon near the side lines and the latter ran for a touchdown. The play netted forty yards. Again in the last period Lafayette, after plugging the Villa Nova line steadily for a dozen plays or more, cut loose an end run by Lerch which scored the second touchdown. The line-up:

Villa Nova.	Position.	Lafayette.
J. Reap	Left end	Blackburn
T. Reap	Left tackle	Kennedy
Kiley	Left guard	Thomas
Sutliff	Centre	Lohr
Hunter	Right guard	Woward
Reagan	Right tackle	Maxfield
Hanlon	Right end	Toll
Ward	Quarter back	Lerch
McGuckin	Left half back	Louden
Foust	Right half back	Aiken
Forst	Full back	Furry

Goal from field—McGuckin. Touchdowns—Weldon, Lerch. Goals from touchdowns—Maxfield, (2.) Substitutes—Lafayette, Mummart for Kennedy, Taylor for Louden, Kennedy for Mummert, Swartz for Toll, Weldon for Aiken, Hartman for Lerch, Toll for Swartz; Villa Nova, Wilson for Kiley, Conway for Ward, Romano for Reagan, Lynch for Sutliff, Dougherty for Frasier, Conners for J. Reap, Frazier for Dougherty. Referee—Mr. Whiting, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Torrey, Penn. Linesman—Mr. Thorne, Harvard. Time of quarters—Fifteen minutes each.

NAVY SCORES HEAVILY.

Western Reserve Crushed Under Midshipmen's Attack.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 24.—For the first time this season, the Naval Academy scoring machine got to work, and Western Reserve was defeated this afternoon by 48 to 0. Reserve brought a light team to Annapolis, and toward the last was overwhelmed by the midshipmen, who changed players frequently and kept up a fast pace throughout.

The midshipmen scored rapidly in the final periods. Mills, Mitchell, and Wessel all made long runs for the Navy, while Blodgett made continuous gains, but for shorter distances. Reserve succeeded several times with a short forward pass, and the Navy scored once on a long pass from Blodgett to Overesch. Line-up and summary:

Naval Acad.	Position.	West. Reserve.
Overesch	Left end	Francy
Ward	Left tackle	Sheldon
R. M. Jones	Left guard	Hole
Smith	Centre	Roe
Hicks	Right guard	Bowman
Deroode	Right tackle	Portmann
Jackson	Right end	Price
Miles	Quarter back	Scheule
Blodgett	Left half back	McConnell
Failing	Right half back	Demuth
H. Harrison	Full back	Taylor

Substitutions—Navy: T. Harrison for Overesch, Overesch for T. Harrison, Kercimer for Ward, Dash for R. H. Jones, R. H. Jones for Dash, H. S. Jones for R. H. Jones, Perry for Smith, Clarke for R. H. Jones, R. H. Jones for Perry, Woodward for Hicks, Hicks for Woodward, Dash for Hicks, Schlossbach for Deroode, Graf for Jackson, Jackson for Graf, Mitchell for Miles, Collins for Failing, Craig for Blodgett, Wessel for Craig, Dashiell for H. Harrison, H. Harrison for Dashiell, Dashiell for H. Harrison, Western Reserve: Engmerman for Francy, Hwart for Bowman, Craig for Price, Hailes for Scheule, Barrett for Demuth.

Touchdowns—H. Harrison, Blodgett, Jackson, Miles, Mitchell, Wessel, Overesch. Goals from touchdowns—Blodgett, 3; goal from touchdown missed. Miles. Referee—Mr. Easton, University of Pennsylvania. Umpire—Carl Flanders, Yale. Head Linesman—Mr. Goldsmith, Johns Hopkins. Time of Quarters—Twelve, eleven, twelve, and thirteen minutes.

HARVARD LUCKY TO ESCAPE A DEFEAT

Penn State's Fumbling Cost Them Chance to Earn More Than a Tie Score.

SOUCY BREAKS A BONE

Injury to Star's Ankle Adds Another Cripple to Crimson's Long List This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 24.—Harvard was lucky to play Penn State to a tie score at the Stadium this afternoon, the game ending with the score 13 to 13. Penn State outplayed Harvard throughout the first three periods and was on even terms in the fourth with the score 13 to 6 in the visitors' favor, when a fumbled ball by a Penn back was recovered by a Harvard lineman on Penn State's thirty-eight-yard line.

On the next play Wilcox made a sensational run of forty-five yards around Penn's right end, and was tackled just as he fell across the goal line. Withington kicked the goal from touchdown, tying the score. The Harvard team was greatly crippled. Mahan, Hardwick, and Logan, were absent from the backfield, laid up with injuries. Pennock was not able to take his place in the line and Soucy, heretofore at centre, was moved to right end, Wallace replacing him. Soucy was added to Harvard's list of cripples at the end of the first period when he suffered a fracture of a small bone in his right ankle in a scrimmage.

Penn State scored first within a few minutes after the game opened when Lamb kicked a field goal from placement on the thirty-three-yard line. Tobin, Welty, and Clark brought the ball to Harvard's twenty-five-yard line in five plays, getting away with brilliant dashes around Harvard's ends. When Harvard's defense stiffened on the thirty-five-yard line Lamb was called upon to kick the field goal.

Penn State added a touchdown to the score before the period ended. James ran a punt from the five-yard line back forty yards. The ball was placed on Harvard's forty-yard line on a rush through centre and a thirty-yard forward pass, Clark to Higgins, put the ball on Harvard's ten-yard line. Clark slipped around Harvard's left end for the touchdown. Lamb kicked the goal.

Penn State outplayed Harvard in the period, and Lamb made an unsuccessful try for another field goal from the forty-yard line, but Harvard tallied, recovering the ball on a fumble by Lamb on Penn State's eight-yard line. Two rushes failed to make any impression on Penn's line, and then Bradlee uncovered a forward pass to C. A. Coolidge, who received it back of the goal posts.

The third period showed Penn State as strong as in the early periods, and when Lamb from the twenty-five-yard line in the last period kicked another field goal, it appeared as if Harvard was in for its first defeat of the season. Then came the fumble on Penn State's thirty-eight-yard line by James, and a moment later Wlcox's sensational run.

James at quarter back covered himself with glory outside of one costly fumble. Lamb, Welty, and Clark proved themselves a wonderful trio of backs. The line-up:

Harvard.	Positions.	Penn State.
T. J. Coolidge	Left end	Higgins
R. C. Curtis	Left tackle	Kratt
Underwood	Left guard	Miller
Wallace	Centre	Wood
Weston	Right guard	McDowell
Bigelow	Right tackle	Lamb
Soucy	Right end	Thomas
Swift	Quarter back	James
McKinlock	Left half back	Welty
Francke	Right half back	Tobin
Bradlee	Full back	Clark

Touchdowns—Lamb, C. A. Coolidge, Wilcox. Goals from touchdowns—Lamb, Withington. Goals from field—Lamb, 2. Substitutes—For Harvard, Rollins for Whitney, Swan for Soucy, Watson for Swigert, Whitney for McKinlock, Francke for Whitney, Wilcox for Whitney, Withington for Underwood, Parsons for Curtis, King for Francke, C. Coolidge for T. J. Coolidge. For Penn State—Barron for Thomas, Egerton for Welty, Welty for Egerton. W. N. Morice, University of Pennsylvania, referee. Fred W. Murphy of Brown umpire. George T. Browne, Boston A. A., headlinesman. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

RUTGERS DOWNS TUFTS.

Jersey Team Beats Massachusetts Eleven by 16 to 7.

The Rutgers College eleven threw its followers into a high pitch of jubilation by winning from Tufts before a big crowd at Widenmayer's Park, the home of the Newark International League baseball team, yesterday afternoon, by the score of 16 to 7. In the first period, the forward pass executed by the Tufts machine seemed to dazzle the Jerseymen, but before the end of the contest had been reached, Tufts was decisively outplayed in both the open game and rushing style, Rutgers's weight giving her the advantage in the latter respect.

Rutgers scored first, when Talman kicked a field goal in the second period from the 30-yard line. Tufts came back with a rush right after the kick-off and by two forward passes, one from Angel to Wescott, which gained 35 yards, and the second a delayed pass to Stankard, who ran 30 yards for a touchdown. Parks kicked the goal. Rutgers gave vent to its rushing tactics in the third period. Bracher carried the ball down the field in successive plays around the end and through the tackle, to Tufts's three-yard line. With six inches to go, Rutgers failed. The ball was then given to Seller on a forward pass and he carried it across the line. Talman failed to kick the goal.

As if to show her complete football knowledge, Rutgers now restorted to the forward pass. With the ball in midfield, Talman went through the line for five yards, after which Wittpenh tossed a forward pass perfectly to Nash, who got away quickly and deposited the ball behind the goal posts. This time, Talman kicked the goal for Rutgers. Garrett, right guard on the Rutgers team, was a lion on the defensive, and frequently broke through and spoiled the Tufts play in process of execution, Nash, who covered the other guard position for Rutgers, was also strong on the offensive game. Parks, the Tufts quarterback, starred in the open field, and Angel's forward passes thrilled the spectators by the distance covered. Talman, however, was a demon for interfering with Angel's tosses. Line-up:

Rutgers.	Position.	Tufts.
Rockafeller	Left end	Stankard
Nash	Left tackle	O'Donnell
Rendell	Left guard	Tobin
Miller	Centre	Richardson
Garrett	Right guard	Thorndyke
Toohey	Right tackle	Bingham
Seiler	Right end	Bernett
Scarr	Quarter back	Perks
Talman	Left half back	Hadley
Wittpenn	Right half back	Wescott
Bracher	Full back	Angel

SCORE BY QUARTERS.

Rutgers	0	3	9	16
Tufts	0	7	7	7

Referee—Dr. Fauver, Oberlin. Umpire—A. C. Tyler, Princeton. Head linesman—Dr. A. F. May, Swarthmore.

Touchdowns—Stankard, Seiler, Nash. Goals after touchdowns—Parks, Talman. Field goal—Talman.

Substitutes—McCloskey for Rendell, Murphy for O'Donnell, Bratt for Wescott, Teel for Bratt. Time of periods—12 minutes.

Mulenberg Ends Easy for Lehigh.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 24.—Lehigh smothered Muhlenberg today, 27 to 0. It was a fairly contested game, with Lehigh having the better of it, excepting twice, when Muhlenberg threatened to score. Lehigh found Muhlenberg's ends weak, and made many good gains around them, Hallowell, Hoban, Mattern, and Cahall doing the gaining. Lehigh made three touchdowns and Cahall kicked two pretty field goals. Cahall missed another field goal by a foot, and so did Hoban just as the game ended. The line-up:

Muhlenberg.	Position.	Lehigh.
Hubbard	Left end	Green
Ritter	Left tackle	Good
Day	Left guard	Ostrum
Erickson	Centre	Scruggs
Roderick	Right guard	Becker
Breman	Right tackle	Richards
Detling	Right end	Swatzels
Reimer	Quarter back	Cahall
Heninger	Left half back	Maginnis
Bedan	Right half back	Hoban
Stipp	Full back	Halstead

Touchdowns—Hoban, (2,) Halstead. Goals from touchdowns—Hoban, 3. Goals from field—Cahall, 2. Substitutes: Muhlenberg—Swenk for Erickson, Gaston for Henninger, Hays for Hubbard, Steele for Gaston, Caskey for Steele, Laudenberger for Hay, Hubbard for Laudensberger, Hollenback for Roderick, Reimer for Bedan, Henninger for Detling, Erickson for Steele, Detling for Erickson. Lehigh—Mattern for Hoban, Hoban for Halstead, Steamer for Green, Green for Maginnis, Early for Goods, Knosa for Ostrum, Kirkpatrick for Green, Hollowell for Cahall, Halstead for Mattern, Cahall for Hollowell, Mattern for Hoban, Hoban for Halstead, Maginnis for Mattern, Lambert for Swatzels. Referee—Mr. Thorpe, Haverford. Umpire—Mr. Godcharles, Lafayette. Linesmen—Everett, Muhlenberg, and Pasetti, Lehigh. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

At New Haven—Washington and Jefferson, 13; Yale, 7.
At Princeton—Princeton, 16; Dartmouth, 12.
At New York—Cornell, 28; Brown, 7.
At West Point—Army, 14; Holy Cross, 0.
At Philadelphia—Pennsylvania, 13; Carlisle, 0.
At Hartford—Williams, 20; Trinity, 14.
At Newark, N. J.—Rutgers, 16; Tufts, 7.
At Hamilton—Colgate, 41; Vermont, 0.
At Middletown—Amherst, 16; Wesleyan, 0.
At Rochester—Rochester, 6; Rochester, 0.
At Schenectady—Union, 10; Worcester Institute of Technology, 0.
At Brunswick—Colby, 48; Bowdoin, 0.
At Columbus—Wisconsin, 7; Ohio State, 6.
At Gettysburg—Lebanon Valley, 24; Gettysburg, 0.
At Lewisburg—Bucknell, 43; Susquehanna, 0.
At Charlottesville—Virginia, 28; Georgia, 0.
At Cambridge—Harvard, 13; Penn State, 13.
At Syracuse—Syracuse, 20; Michigan, 7.
At Annapolis—Navy, 48; Western Reserve, 0.
At Cleveland—Case, 38; Wooster, 0.
At Oberlin—Oberlin, 20; Ohio Wesleyan, 15.
At Lincoln, Neb.—Nebraska, 24; Michigan Aggies, 0
At Sioux Falls—Notre Dame, 33; South Dakota, 0.
At Swarthmore—Swarthmere, 7; Ursinus, 0.
At Nashville—North Carolina, 10; Vanderbilt, 0.
At Lewiston—Maine, 37; Bates, 0.
At Easton—Lafayette, 14; Villa Nova, 3.
At Lancaster—Franklin and Marshall, 44; Dickinson, 6.
At Chicago—Chicago, 21; Perdue, 0.
At Haverford—Haverford, 58; Stevens, 0.
At South Bethlehem—Lehigh, 27; Muhlenburg, 0.
At Baltimore—Maryland Agriculture, 14; Johns Hopkins, 0.
At Evanston—Illinois, 33; Northwestern, 0.
At Iowa City—Minnesota, 7; Iowa, 0.
At Springfield—Springfield Y. M. C. A. College, 54; Norwich, 0.
At New York—New York University, 17; Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, 7.
At New York—Fordham, 21; Rhode Island State, 0.
At Exeter—Phillips Exeter, 34; Harvard Freshmen, 0.
At Durham—Boston College, 21; New Hampshire, 3.
At Middlebury—Middlebury College, 31; St. Lawrence, 7.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 21; Georgetown, 0.
At Atlanta—Georgia Tech, 28; Virginia Military Institute, 7.
At Knoxville—Tennessee, 17; Alabama, 7.
At Birmingham—Auburn, 19; Mississippi A. and M., 0.
At Jacksonville—Sewanee, 27; Florida, 0.
At Indianapolis—Butler, 17; Hanover, 16.
At Greencastle—Depauw, 20; Rose, 0.
At Crawfordsville, Ind.—Wabash, 24; Franklin, 7.
At Lexington, Ky.—Kentucky State, 81; Earlham, 0.
At Lexington—Kentucky, 7; Centre College, 0.
At Pawling, N. Y.—Pawling, 28; St. Stephen's College, 6.
At Manhattan Field—Morris High School, 24; Stuyvesant High School, 0.
At Jacksonville—Hotchkiss School, 13; Dean Academy, 0.
At Hackensack—Newman School, 101, Lincoln High School, 0.
At Manlius—Manlius School, 39; Auburn High School, 0.
At Williamstown—Williston Seminary, 7; Williams Freshmen, 0.
At Morristown—Morristown School, 35; Holbrook School, 7.
At Cornwall-on-the-Hudson—New York Military Academy, 40; Kingston, 0.
At Suburban Oval—Paterson High School, 15; St. John's College of Brooklyn, 7.
At Mamaroneck—St. Francis School, 25; Mamaroneck, 18.
At Akron—Akron, 13; Kenyon, 3.
At Geneva—Hamilton, 14; Hobart, 6.
At Lexington, Va.—Washington and Lee, 72; Wake Forest, 0.
At Plainfield—Holy Cross, 6; U. S. S. Wyoming, 6.
At Stamford—Stamford High School, 34; Hackeyat Freshmen, 3.

TIBBOTT'S GOAL BEATS DARTMOUTH

Princeton Celebrates Opening of New Stadium by 16 to 13 Football Victory.

TWO TOUCHDOWNS FOR EACH

10,000 Spectators See a Thrilling Game Marked by Sensational Plays—Teams Evenly Matched.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 24.—To Princeton's imposing athletic arena—the new Palmer Memorial Stadium—the Dartmouth football team came this afternoon, with a conspiracy in their hearts to dampen the joy of the opening of the gladiatorial theatre with a Tiger defeat. Princeton refused to permit such a blemish on its massive concrete horseshoe, and defeated the big team from the Green Mountains by a score of 16 to 13. Each team made two touchdowns, and the Tigers' margin of victory was a pretty field goal kicked from the 37-yard line by Tibbott.

The teams were evenly matched, and while there was no wonderful display of high-class football, it was a thrilling contest, resplendent with sensational plays. Neither eleven showed a mastery which gave a feeling of certainty about the outcome, and in the end it was Dartmouth that br

SYRACUSE SURPRISES MICHIGAN---INDIANS HOLD PENN TO 7 TO 0---ARMY BLANKS HOLY CROSS

SYRACUSE DOWNS MICHIGAN, 20 TO 6

Western Players Unable to Withstand the Line Plunging of the Orange Backs.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Using a dashing and diversified attack, the Syracuse University football team scored a 20-to-6 victory over Michigan here this afternoon. Though the Westerners showed a gameness which sometimes looked like desperation, their line was unable to withstand the attack of the heavy Orange backs. On the other hand, the Syracuse line played good football, halting even Mulbetsch when he attempted to charge the line.

Syracuse gained two touchdowns by line plungin, the Michigan line failing to hold within shawow of their goal posts. Not once during the game did either team hold for downs, although punting on the fourth down was frequent.

For the first half the two teams surged up and down the field. Michigan was never near enough to permit Splawn to try a place kick. Syracuse tried two in the first half, but failed.

Early in the third quarter Syracuse carried the ball into Michigan's territory. A series of plays brought it down to the line and Wilkinson was sent over. Later Rose got away on an end run for a touchdown. In the last quarter Wilkinson, who had been taken out of the game because of injuries, was sent in to make two inches on a fourth down for a touchdown. He was relieved immediately after and had to be carried from the field.

The Michigan touchdown came in the third quarter. Cartlett, who had relieved Splawn, made a pretty pass to Benton, who made twenty-five yards. Maulbetsch went over for the touchdown. The line-up:

Michigan.	Position.	Syracuse.
Benton	Left end	Woodruff
Reiman	Left tackle	Schlachter
Watson	Left guard	McGilligott
Raynsford	Centre	Forsythe
McHale	Right guard	White
Cochran	Right tackle	T. Johnson
Whalen	Right end	L. Shufelt
Bushnell	Quarter back	L. Johnson
Maulbetsch	Left half back	Wilkinson
Lyons	Right half back	Rose
Splawn	Full back	O'Connell

Touchdowns—Syracuse—Wilkinson (2.) Rose. Michigan—Maulbetsch. Goals from touchdowns—Rose (2.) Substitutions—James for Whalen, Seymour for L. Johnson, Rehor for McHale, Kingsley for O'Connell, Connell for Kingsley, Johnson for Seymour, Meisner for White, Catlett for Splawn, Seymour for Johnson, Kingsley for O'Connell, Travis for Wilkinson, Rafter for Seymour, Schultz for Travis, Wilkinson for Schultz, Travis for Wilkinson, Huebel for Bushnell, Trigg for Meisner, Qual for Rehor, Wilber for McElligott, Burns for Woodruff, Farber for Shufelt, Smithson for Trigg. Referee—M. J. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Lapis Hinkey, Yale. Linesman—Mr. Cooney, Princeton. Time of quarters—15 minutes.

IMPORTED DOGS APPEAR.

Lack of Condition Kept English Prize Winners Out of Show Honors.

Imported dogs will play an increasingly important part in the dog shows of the Winter, as was evidenced by their appearance at the dogs in toyland show last week. There were shown then four new Pekes, three English toy spaniels, one Schipperke, one Brussells griffon, a Chihuahua, two Pomeranians, and two Yorkshire terriers, all recent arrivals, and none of which had been shown in this country before.

One of the latter attracted particular attention even though it was far from being in fit condition for the show ring, as its coat was unkempt, and the dog far too fat to show at its best. The animal was the property of Miss K. E. Henesy, who purchased it in London a month ago, just before sailing for this country. It is said to be the smallest Yorkshire terrier ever exhibited, and at the time of purchase weighed but two and a quarter pounds, and was two days over a year old. Mr. Breese, who judged the miscellaneous class in which it was exhibited, said after the show that it was one of the most perfect animals of its type he had ever seen.

Women exhibitors who showed their newly acquired pets in these full-haired classes, where appearance and condition of coat counts for so much, could not understand why their ribbon winners from across the water were beaten by home-bred animals, and left the ring dazed, and some of them on the verge of tears over their disappointment. The veterans of the ring had beaten these imported animals principally because the home productions were better shown, better schooled in the tricks of the ring, and combed, brushed, and manicured to the last degree of perfection. These are tricks the newcomers have to learn. Shown where the fault lies, the women fanciers quickly adapt themselves to conditions required as a rule, and will possibly fare better later on.

Exciting Match Race at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Society people this afternoon witnessed one of the most interesting match horse races held here this season when Fred L., owned by Luther & Stapleton of Red Bank, went down to defeat before Maxine Payne, owned by Henry Muhlbrink of Long Branch. The race, which was for a side bet of $200, took place on the half-mile track at the Monmouth County Fair Grounds. Maxine Payne captured the first, second, and fourth heats in 2:20½, 2:24½, and 2:22, respectively. Fred L. won the third heat in 2:19¼.

The original conditions of the race were that Fred L. and Prodigal, owned by Elias Price of Pleasure Bay, were to race against Maxine Payne, but after Luther & Stapleton had forfeited the entry fee Prodigal was withdrawn.

Lush Basket Ball Coach at N. Y. U.

"Billy" Lush, who last year coached the Columbia baseball nine, has been engaged to coach the New York University basket ball quintet for the coming season. Although the schedule has not yet been completed by Manager Curran, several new teams are expected to appear on it, among which are Washington and Lee, Rutgers, Columbia, Wesleyan, and C. C. N. Y. will also be booked.

Yale Freshmen in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 24.—Worcester Academy and Yale freshmen had a battle royal today, the latter winning by the score of 3 to 0. Worcester team showed up to good advantage during the contest, more than holding its own on rushing the ball and on open plays.

Colton Makes Fast Time.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 24.—Pennsylvania's cross-country team defeated Dartmouth today, 25 to 30, over a perfect course. Colton for Pennsylvania furnished the surprise of the day, making the four and a half miles in 27:00.

Kent Scores at Traps.

Making his first appearance for the season at the traps of the Bayside Yacht Club yesterday, Frederick W. Kent broke 68 out of [illegible] at which he aimed. His performance was received among expert shots as [illegible] that could have been introduced by the yacht club.

TIBBOTT'S GOAL BEATS DARTMOUTH

Continued from Preceding Page.

on to the open green lawn alone with an open road to the goal line.

Then, suddenly, from the mass of struggling players, an Orange and Black jersey shot out and started in pursuit. There was a race for you. Ghee was carrying a ball under his arm, and Driggs, the Tiger pursuer, had nothing to stay his swinging arms. Driggs's legs were longer, and he began to gain on the racing little quarter back. At each stride Driggs got a bit nearer to the fugitive Ghee. He placed over the 15-yard mark another stride and the 10-yard mark was behind him.

In front of him the goal line seemed a mile away, for Driggs was so close to him now that he could hear the thud of his cleats as they dug into the turf. Five yards from the goal line Ghee made one desperate final plunge, hoping it would carry him over. But through the air leaped Driggs, and his strong arms encircled the little body of Ghee, and the two players went down with a crash which brought a squeal of fear from very girl in the stadium. Ghee wasn't trapped yet, for over and over he rolled after they went down, and finally rolled over the line. That's the sort of thing that makes football such a thrilling game. Pudrith failed to kick the goal.

No Scoring in First Period.

There was no scoring in the first period. The Dartmouth backs, however, found the Tiger line easy at times, and Capt. Whitney, Gerrish, and Thielscher went through for big gains. Dartmouth had five first downs to her credit before Princeton got any.

In the second period Ames, the Tiger quarter back, began to shine. Dartmouth had rushed the ball up to the 23-yard line, finding a way through in the right side of the Tiger line. Ghee passed the ball to Gerrish for another charge, but he fumbled, and during the melée which followed, Brown, one of Princeton's ends, pounced upon the ball and held it tight on the 18-yard line.

Tibbott then shot around the right end for four yards, and Glick bored his way through the line for three more. Ames dropped back and took a long pass from Gennert. High over the heads of the rush line, Ames threw the ball, and Eddie Trenckmann's long arms reached up and pulled it down. He was buried under a heap of Dartmouth players on the three-yard line. Twice Glick threw himself into the solid mass of green jerseys and the ball was one yard from the goal line. Ames then jammed his way through the centre for a touchdown. Tibbott muffed the punt out and there was no trail for goal.

In the same period, after the Tigers had forced Dartmouth to kick, Whitney dropped back to his 20-yard line and his kick was blocked by the alert Trenkmann. The ball rolled away toward the Dartmouth goal and rested on the four-yard line. Gennert, the Tiger centre, bounced on it and slid over for a touchdown. Driggs kicked the goal.

A few moments after this came Ghee's great 75-yard run, and the score was, Princeton, 13; Dartmouth, 6.

Princeton tried several forward passes, which were smeared by the alert Hanoverians, and Tibbott kicked a goal from the field as he stood on the 37-yard line.

No scoring marked the third period, and Princeton, with what looked like a safe lead, played a defensive game, resorting to punting on the first down several times. When things looked safe for Princeton with the dusk gathering over Princeton town, Dartmouth became desperate. Ghee, who had been taken from the game for a much-needed rest, was sent back by Coach Cavanaugh.

(That was the signal for the final rally. Beautifully Dartmouth rose to the call to arms. With the ball well in their own territory, Ghee shot a forward pass to Winship and netter 10 yards. Then Dartmouth was awarded 5 more on a Princeton penalty.

Ghee drove his team at a clip which seemed impossible to sustain. He shot a forward pass to Telfer, who caught it and covered 25 yards before he was down. Scarcely had the team lined up again when Ghee whirled another long pass into Winship's arms, and he was odwn on the 6-yard line.

Just before this play the referee's whistle blew, and a green-jerseyed player lay stretched out on the turf. It was Larry Whitney, the Dartmouth Captain. He tried to get up, and fell back. He had been playing the game of his life, and all the tremendous vigor he had shown during the game had been battered out of him. He was raised tenderly by his teammates as he staggered to the heap of straw on the side lines and fell exhausted.

Ghee spurred the Dartmouth battering ram into action again. Murdock and Ghee each gained a yard through the line, and Curtiss made the last charge, carrying the ball over. Cannon muffed the punt-out, and there was no try for goal.

Rice Warns Columbia Freshmen.

A formal warning has been issued to the freshmen at Columbia University by Coach Rice to the effect that unless they turn out a larger squad for the first-year crew he will abandon the youngsters altogether and devote his entire attention to the 'Varsity squad. Nineteen freshmen reported at Edgewater on Friday, and only a few more yesterday afternoon.

When the candidates for the freshman crew were first called out nearly sixty reported, among them many large men. The number has rapidly dwindled away, among those to quit being several of the most promising.

Clean Sweeps in School Chess.

Clean sweeps were the order in the high schools chess championship matches played yesterday. The De Witt Clinton players, interborough champions, who also defeated Philadelphia, proved too much for the Stuyvesant team, and won all four of the games. This was in the Manhattan League series at the De Witt Clinton High School. It was the same story in the Brooklyn-Richmond League match at the rooms of the Brooklyn Chess Club, in which the Boys' High, champions of last year's Brooklyn League, defeated Curtis High of Staten Island by 4 to 0.

Chicago Blanks Perdue.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The University of Chicago football eleven defeated Purdue University today, 21 to 0, in a rough game, in which the forward pass was soon abandoned by the victors. Purdue, still shaken by its hard game with Wisconsin, was unable to stop the line drives of the Chicagoans, and failure ended nearly all the score of attempts at the forward passes tried by the Indiana team. Sparks [illegible] Purdue threw [illegible] yards for a touchdown.

INDIANS MENACE PENN LINE, BUT LOSE

Carlisle Starts with Furious Attack, but Weakens Toward the End.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 24.—Two forward passes greatly aided Pennsylvania in defeating the Carlisle Indian football team on Franklin Field today by the score of 7 to 0. The red men outplayed the Pennsylvanians in the first half, and the Quakers were lucky that Carlisle did not score on them. A fumble or a poorly executed play saved the Pennsylvania team several times.

The Indians fairly carried Pennsylvania off its feet at the beginning of play, carrying the ball to Pennsylvania's 5-yard line. Pennsylvania's line braced, but the Indians nevertheless tried to pierce it and failed. Later the Indians again carried the ball to within the Quakers' 5-yard line, where Pratt fumbled, and before they could get going again the second period ended.

There was almost a complete reversal of form in the last two periods, when Pennsylvania showed more aggressiveness, while Carlisle seemed to have lost her power on the attack. The single touchdown of the game came in the last period.

Pennsylvania secured the ball in Carlisle's territory at the end of the third period. A 25-yard forward pass was successful, and a few minutes later, with the ball on the 17-yard mark, Avery shot another forward pass to Merrill, who sprinted across the line for the touchdown. The line-up:

Pennsylvania.	Position.	Carlisle.
Hopkins	Left end	Wallette
Russell	Right tackle	Wellnas
Witherow	Left guard	Hill
Journeay	Centre	Morrin
Dorizas	Right guard	Busch
Harris	Right tackle	Martel
Urquhart	Right end	Bird
Merrill	Quarter back	Crane
Rockafeller	Left half back	Wotfard
Wray	Right half back	Pratt
Tucker	Full back	Caisc

Referee—William Langford, Trinity. Umpire—David Fults, Brown. Linesman—Mr. Evans, Williams. Time of periods—Twelve minutes each.

Scoring: Pennsylvania—Touchdown, Merrill. Goal from touchdown—Seelbach.

Substitutions: Pennsylvania: Matthews for Wray, Wray for Matthews, Avery for Tucker, Seelbach for Hopkins, Carlisle—Gilman for Wellmas, Wellmas for Crane, Crane for Wellmas, Wellmas for Gilman, Gilman for Wallette, Broker for Woffard.

NEXT MOTOR BOAT SHOW.

Garden Exhibition of Power Craft to Open on Jan. 30.

The 1915 New York National Motor Boat Show will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, opening on Saturday, Jan. 30, and closing Saturday, Feb. 6. The exhibits of boats and motors will show a wonderful advance in construction and design over those shown at any previous exposition. The very latest ideas in the building of boats, from the "mile-a-minute" newest types of hydroplanes to the luxuriously appointed yet economical cruisers, will be shown in varied assortments under the roof of the historic old Garden. Motors that no longer contain any element of uncertainty, but which, in different sizes and designs, can be absolutely depended upon to do the work allotted to them, whether it be driving a speed boat through the water at sixty miles an hour or propelling with ease the largest yacht built, will be on view.

The latest marvel in marine engineering, the Diesel type motor, which uses the cheapest of crude oils for fuel, will be shown with many improvements marking the ingenuity of American motor designers. New and attractive decorative features will surround the exhibits at the coming show.

The Exhibition Committee, of which Henry R. Sutphen is Chairman, announces that allotments of space will be made on Friday, Nov. 6. Another announcement of unusual interest is to the effect that the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, under whose auspices these shows are held, will pay for all exhibiting members in either the New York or Chicago Motor Boat Show of 1915, transportation charges covering costs of freight shipments to these shows and return to original point of shipment, including trucking and handling charges between freight terminals and the exhibition buildings in New York and Chicago.

ONE RACQUET USED 25 YEARS

Unique Record for Old Slocum Model of Early Eighties.

Frederick S. Hovey of the Germantown Cricket Club of Philadelphia, who has a large acquaintance among amateur billiard players of this city, has been an all-around sportsman for more than a quarter of a century. From 1886 to 1889 he was a member of the Riverton Baseball Club of Philadelphia, a club that in those days was as beloved by Philadelphia "fandom" as the Athletics have been later. Hovey shone as a pitcher for the team. After breaking a sinew in his arm while pitching, he had to give up the game, and went in for tennis, figuring prominently in the local tournaments in the Quaker City, and particularly in the games played at his Summer home at Point Pleasant, N. J., where he played in their championship tournament last Summer, reaching the semi-finals.

A singular thing about his tennis playing is that Mr. Hovey has used the same racquet in all the tournament games he has played in for a period of twenty-five years. This is believed to be a record for the life of a tennis racquet, and in speaking of it a few days ago he said he believed he would be able to use his racquet several years longer. With it he won the championship of the Schuylkill Navy twice, the championship of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, and six championships of the Point Pleasant Club. As he used it in the unsuccessful matches in which he was a player in the full quarter of a century in which he has been playing the game, he does not look upon it as a luck-bringer. It is one of the old Slocum models, none of which have been made in years, and while it has been restrung a hundred times or more, the frame is the same one he first used in a game in 1889 and it cannot be duplicated.

"As old Hovey's tennis recquet" has come to be a by-word among Philadelphia sportsmen who linkmen the history of the peculiar-shaped "bat" he uses in all his games, when they wish to indicate the extreme antiquity of some object under discussion. Mr. Hovey's fondness for that racquet is akin to that felt by hunters for a particular bowling piece, or fishermen for a certain rod, reel, or "killing" fly in their book.

Wisconsin Wins Close Game.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Wisconsin and Ohio State played a clean, fast Western Conference game this afternoon at Ohio Field, in which the invaders won, 7 to 6. Each team made touchdown in the second quarter and Quarter Back Bellows kicked goal. Something Capt. Gray of Ohio failed to do.

RIDING CLUBS PARADE.

Early Risers and Others in Tercentenary Parade Next Saturday.

There are ninety-eight members on the roll of the Early Risers Riding Club. Its membership will be the base for the mounted cavalcade which will lead the procession in the tercentenary pageant on Saturday evening, which Richard E. Sause, the Grand Marshal, is getting together as one of the most striking features. Major Louis M. Thiery, President of the club, will be in command of a body of equestrians, which Mr. Sause expects will number about two hundred, judging from the number of acceptances he has received from those invited to participate.

In the body will be members of the Metropolitan Riding Association, New York Riding Club, Hudson Club, Fulton Club and Acorn Club, as well as unattached riders making their headquarters at the Durland Academy, and officers of bodies of the National Guard of the State. A number of members of the Boots and Saddle Club, with headquarters at Hexamer's Academy, in Hoboken, have asked for and been allowed the privilege of parading with the cavalcade.

Squadron A's mounted band, with its corps of trumpeters, has been engaged to furnish music for the cavalcade. As it will be immediately followed by the Old Guard Band of fifty pieces, which will head the division of show horses and four-in-hands, there will be all the music the riders can ask for.

The cavalcade will form at Durland's, and after the parade there will be an informal reception to unattached riders by the members of the Early Risers Club at the same place.

Emil Seelig, B. S. Gregory, Morris Howlett, and probably others, will have four-in-hands in the division, which will follow the mounted men. The gentlemen named, as well as Messrs. Newgass, Grimwood, Heinemann and several private owners will have teams and individual turn-outs of show horses, including park traps and high-steppers, in the parade. A definite attempt will be made by the men interested in the heavy harness and park horse to show that the interest in that animal is far from being extinct.

GOSHEN RACING CLOSES.

Judge Seeger Defeats Justice Tompkins in Trot for Road Cart.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Goshen Driving Club closed its most successful season this afternoon, when a fine afternoon's sport was witnessed by a good-sized crowd. One of the races was between the veteran Guy Miller, who handled the chestnut stallion McClintock, and his son Richard, who drove Al Mack, a son of McClintock. The elder Miller captured the opening heat, but was defeated in the next two heats by his son.

The season's prizes were awarded this afternoon to Dr. W. D. Mitchell of East Orange, William Averill Harriman, Roland Harriman, and Robert Johnson.

Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins and County Judge A. H. F. Seeger met in the sulky for the fifth time this season. Justice Tompkins drove a new trotter, Margery Patchen, and had little trouble winning the first heat. Amassis was unsteady and did not act well. The second and third heats went to Amassis. A special prize of a cart went to Judge Seeger for winning. The summaries:

Class A.—Trotting.

Radium, blk. m., by Russell Wilton, (J. S. Coates)	1	1
Barchester, br. g., (Curley)	2	2
Elsie Gentry, b. m., (King)	3	4
Jonora, blk. m., (Dr. Mitchell)	5	3
Directum B., ch. g., (Lorrillard)	4	5

Time—2:23¼; 2:23¼.

Class B.—Trotting.

Vitesse, br. m., by Kingston, (Dr. Mitchell)	1	3 1
El Chinita, ch. m., by McClintock, (Richard Miller)	2	1 3
Narcosa D., b. m., (Johnson)	3	2 2

Time—2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:21¾.

Class C.—Trotting.

Al. Mack, b. g., by McClintock, (Richard Miller)	2	1 1
McClintock, ch. s., (Guy Miller)	1	2 2

Time—2:18; 2:14¼; 2:23¾.

Class D.—Trotting.

Bond Issue, b. g., by The Bondsman, (Dr. Mitchell)	1	1
Notice B., br. g., (Lorillard)	2	3
Nancy Cooper, b. m., (Goelet)	3	2

Time—2:18¼; 2:18.

Class E.—Trotting; special prize; road cart.

Amassis, blk. g., by Austral, (Judge Seeger)	2	1 1
Marjery Patchen, b. m., by Joe Patchen, (Judge Tompkins)	1	2 2

Time—2:25¾; 2:27½; 2:29.

Class F.—Trotting.

Just So, blk. g., by Justo, (Lafferty)	1	2 1
Teddy R., b. g., (Barry)	2	1 2
Prince B., ro. g., (Montagey)	3	3 3
Hermia, blk. g., (Judge Seeger)	4	4 4

Time—2:28¾; 2:26; 2:28.

Hard Ride for Watchung Hunt.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—The hounds led the members of the Watchung Hunt Club a lively twelve-mile chase this afternoon over a trappy country. They were thrown in on the horse show grounds, and the country was quite blind, making the going difficult. In crossing the Henry farm, Mayor H. W. Evans of Westfield was thrown from his mount, but he was up quickly and continued. The riders who finished were: R. C. Finch, M. F. H., L. B. Smith, H. A. Bourne, J. J. O'Donohue, Mrs. Gertrude Mattiach, A. C. Fox, Mrs. Rufus C. Finch, Col. C. E. S. Bellows, H. L. Finch, W. P. Smith, Jr., Mayor H. W. Evans of Westfield, and Huntsman Harrison.

Unfinished Matches at Plainfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 24.—Although the competition is scheduled to continue two more weeks, as a result of today's play, Royle T. Phillips becomes the winner of the President's Cup at the Park Golf Club, with 22½ points. The cards were returned for the President's and Oakmont Cups.

F. W. Thompson, 102, 22—80; Charles B. Morse, 93, 12—81; C. J. Hand, 96, 12—84; O. B. Hill, 100, 14—86; W. E. Lough, 100, 14—86; Walter Whitehead, 98, 12—86; F. V. Beekman, 106, 17—89; Royle T. Phillips, 96, 7—91; H. E. Blazier, 98, 6—92; J. A. Wilson, 104, 10—94.

The following scores were returned in the weekly sweepstakes event at the Plainfield Country Club today:

R. C. Brown, 94, 27—67; G. A. Bomann, 101, 27—74; S. D. Lounsbery, 82, 8—74; L. B. Alling, 97, 23—74; B. C. Kenyon, 94, 17—77; W. M. Alling, 94, 16—78; H. L. Deforest, 97, 18—79; W. G. Cooke, 101, 18—83.

Union, 20; Worcester Tech, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 23.—Defeating Worcester Tech. on the campus this afternoon, score 20 to 0, Union won the fifth consecutive game. The first score was a place kick by Girling followed by a forward pass, Beaver to Downs, Hokerk kicked the goal and the score at end of the quarter was Union 10, Tech. 0. Worcester played well in the second and third quarters and there was no further scoring until Girling placed a drop between the posts in the last quarter, two minutes before the time was up. Beaver shot a pass to Downs who scored a touchdown and Girling kicked the goal. Girling and Roof played a star game for Union and Mossberg shone for Worcester. Line-up:

Worcester Tech.	Positions.	Union.
Tomasi	Left end	Cleveland
Shumway	Left tackle	Wood, Rockwell
Storrs	Left guard	Price, Gardner
Hazelton	Centre	Hokerk
Merrian	Right guard	Vrooman
Casavant	Right tackle	Jenkin
Duffy	Left tackle	Downs, Friday
Weitsen	Quarter	Beaver
Mossberg	Left half back	Roof, Stoller
Cambi	Full back	Girling, Byron
Archbald	Right half back	Rosecrans

Referee—Mr. Draper of Williams. Umpire—Mr. Williams of Cornell.

ARMY SLUGGISH IN FIRST HALF OF GAME

Then Cadets Crash Into Holy Cross's Line and Get Two Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Army won from Holy Cross today by a score of 14 to 0. The cadets' game was a disappointment to their followers, especially during the first two periods, when Holy Cross, with a light team, fought the Army lads to a stand off. Twice during the first half the cadets took the oval to the Holy Cross one-yard mark only to lose it. Once the visitors took it away on downs after a magnificent stand. Again when the Army lacked the punch to go over, Benedict essayed a goal from placement fro mthe 15-yard mark, but the attempt was a miserable failure, the shot going low and under the bar.

Not until the third quarter did the Army find itself and then Hodgson and Benedict bucked their way forty yards to a tally, the former scoring on a line plunge through centre, Benedict kicked goal. In the last quarter, after Donovan had roughed Prichard at midfield and incurred a penalty of half the distance to his goal line, the Army backs began slashing their way forward and the Holy Cross forwards crumpled up. Van Fleet was finally shoved over for the touchdown from the three-yard line, Coffin kicking the goal.

The game was marred by the frequent penalties imposed, Holy Cross particularly suffering for much off-side play. Weyand, Hodgson, and Merrillat played well for the Army, while Donovan and Hagerty played best for Holy Cross. Line-up:

Army.	Position.	Holy Cross.
Tully	Left end	McCabe
Butler	Left tackle	Hagerty
Herrick	Left guard	Lynch
Goodman	Centre	Brawley
Meacham	Right guard	O'Keefe
Weyand	Right tackle	Cahill
Merrillat	Right end	Donovin
Harmon	Quarter back	Mullin
Mitchell	Left half back	McCarthy
Hodgson	Right half back	Devlin
Benedict	Full back	Lee

Touchdown—Hodgson Van Fleet. Goals from touchdowns—Benedict, Coffin. Referee—Thomas Thorpe. Umpire—L. P. Vail. Head linesman—Mr. Plummer. Time of quarters—Two ten minutes and two twelve minutes. Substitutions: Army—Larkin for Butler, Ohare for Herrick, Timberlake for Meacham, Britton for Merrillat, Mahoney for Harmon, Prichard for Mahoney, Harmon for Prichard, Walker for Mitchell, Mitchell for Walker, Coffins for Hodgson, Hodgson for Coffin, Coffin for Hodgson, Van Fleet for Benedict. Holy Cross—Healey for McCabe, Zimmerman for Haggerty, O'Connor for Lynch, Morrissey for Brawley, Cogan for O'Keefe, Finn for Donovan, Joyce for Mullen, Lawless for Joyce, Cain for McCarthy, Dolan for Devlin, Kelly for Lee.

SCHOOLBOYS AT RANGES.

Gregory Wins Individual Honors in High School Matches.

One hundred and twenty-seven schoolboys, representing fourteen high schools of Greater New York, yesterday competed on the State rifle ranges at Peekskill in the annual interscholastic rifle matches of the Public Schools Athletic League. Ten ranges were used, and the large entry list kept the boys busy from the very start until almost darkness set in. The young marksmen used the regulation Springfield rifles, and their work on the ranges came in for commendation by the United States Army officers who acted in official capacities along with the officials of the league.

Premier individual honors went to E. M. Gregory of Manual Training High School, who won the individual combination match with a tally of 90 out of a possible 100. The team honors went to the five-man combination representing Morris High School, who scored a combined tally of 205.

In the individual match the boys had to shoot both in the standing and prone positions, and Gregory, who showed himself to be the best, turned in a card of 46 for the prone position and 44 standing. In the standing competition the first ten boys, both Manual and Morris, finished three boys each in the ten, but Manual fall off considerably and finished well down the list. The scores:

Individual Combination Match, (qualified P. S. A. L. members for P. S. A. L. championship; ten shots standing and ten shots prone, at 200 yards.)—C. M. Gregory, Manual Training, 90; R. Starke, Morris, 87; D. Largue, Boys', 86; N. Daly, Morris, 84; J. Zickel, Curtis, 84; G. Glickman, Manual Training, 84; L. Sabin, Manual, 82; R. Reppert, Manual Training, 82; W. Torkett, De Witt Clinton, 82; A. Papatne, Bryant, 81.

Du Pont Team Match, (open to teams of five from any public high school eligible under rules; five shots, at distances of 200 and 300 yards, prone.)—Morris, 205; Curtis, 197; Boys' High, 196; Erasmus Hall, 195; Stuyvesant, 191; High School of Commerce, 189; Flushing, 183; Bryant, 179; Erasmus, (second team,) 170; Jamaica, 170; Manual Training, 169; Curtis, (second team,) 165; Bryant, (second team,) 163; Bushwick, 162.

Middlebury, 31; St. Lawrence, 7.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Oct. 24.—Middlebury defeated St. Lawrence University today, 31 to 7. Middlebury's half back featured the game with a brilliant run of ninety-five yards, tossing off six tacklers before being brought down. St. Lawrence's lone touchdown was scored on a fumbled punt by a Middlebury back. Cowles, Fish, and Condit of Middlebury did stellar work. Summary:

Touchdowns — Ford, Cowles. Hubbard. Keefe. Goals from touchdown—Jones. Goal from drop kick—Jones. Referee—Mr. Currier of Vermont. Umpire—Mr. Rockwell of Burlington. Linesmen—Mr. Lafferty of St. Lawrence, Mr. Rourke of Brooklyn. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

A NEW RIVER CRAFT

Just the Thing for Carrying Big Cargoes in Shallow Streams.

A steel barge of 180 tons, but buoyant enough to carry a cargo of 1,000 tons, is now being experimented with on the Mississippi. This craft is 240 feet long, of thirty-two feet beam, and draws only six feet of water. It is propelled by gas engines capable of driving it at a speed of nearly nine miles an hour when it is empty, at seven and a half miles when it is loaded. On its first trip, this barge carried sugar, molasses, rice, resin and lumber from New Orleans and is to return with a thousand tons of flour, destined for reshipment on ocean-going vessels.

The Blade has always contended that the revival of inland water transportation depended upon the adaptation of craft to stream, and not stream to craft. That is, the Blade has believed the boomers for canals and canalized rivers ought to see what they could do with low-draught vessels before they demanded more millions for deepening waterways. This shipping of the Great Lakes, the cheapest transportation in the world, was built up by recognizing the difficulties and the limitations of the lakes and by constructing steamers to meet the conditions. The success of this principle on the Great Lakes points to its application on the Mississippi and her tributaries.

Where there is any honest desire in the Mississippi Valley to revive the river trade, it will be indicated by the business given low-draught barges of the kind under trial.—Toledo Blade.

BACK-STROKE SWIMMING.

World's Champion Hefner Tells How to Acquire Proficiency.

Although American watermen have of late made sensational strides in free-style swimming and practically assumed international all-around supremacy, exponents of the breast and back strokes are few, and not above mediocrity, except in rare cases. Among the latter, in fact, only Harry Hebner and Russell Dean rank with the best foreigners, and should they, for any reason, be unavailable, Americans could not lay hands on a single back stroker able to figure in an Olympic contest.

So well is the need appreciated of encouraging these neglected branches of natation that Arthur McAleenan, Chairman of the New York Athletic Club Swimming Committee, recently advocated the introduction of breast and back stroke races in most of the home meets so as to arouse the interest of competitors and help in their development.

It may be useful, under the circumstances, to give prospective back-stroke candidates some information about the methods which have enabled Harry Hebner of Chicago, the only successful American at this style of swimming, to attain world honors.

"The belief obtains," said Hebner, "that the back stroke requires especial aptitude, but it has been my experience that with practice and patience any one can master it to perfection, though, of course, the production of champions and record breakers depends to a degree upon natural characteristics, as in all athletic sports.

"The stroke which I use and advocate might be roughly described as a back crawl, for the alternate motion of the arms and the up-and-down thrash of the legs are distinctive features of both.

"The body rests almost flat on the water, with head the least bit raised, and rolls gently from side to side, each shoulder being lowered as it drives the arm through the water, and lifted as the arm recovers. The hands dip above the head in catching—which necessitates bending of the elbows—and sink to a depth of about eight or ten inches, then sweep down to the thigh with a vigorous, even movement. Here the arms are relaxed, raised, and carried over the middle of the body and close to it, with elbows bent, until again above the head and ready for another drive.

"The legs perform the regular crawl thrash used in free style swimming. It is possible to introduce a narrow scissor kick as the body rolls, but the opening is so small that it merely looks like a marking of the rhythm. I make no change in my leg drive in turning from the crawl to the back stroke, and I don't think any is necessary or advisable.

"The breathing hardly need be considered, for the face is above water all the time. I find it best to both inhale and exhale by mouth.

"The action in swimming on the back is, perforce, less rapid than in crawling, for the movements are more awkward; otherwise the general principles are the same. The build of the individual and the distance in sight should determine the speed of the movements. Over the classic 100 and 150 yard courses about eight or nine full strokes to every twenty yards are the logical average. Experience, however, is the best guide.

"The only suggestion I can think of to shorten the schooling period in learning the back stroke is to not attempt any speed work or time trials until form has been perfected. Easy stretches at moderate pace will lead far more swiftly and surely to proficiency."

PLEA FOR SIMPLE LIVING.

Sad Tale of a Superabundant Meal Saved in Buffet Car.

If the culinary department of a household was carefully and thoughtfully supervised, pains taken to exclude excess and waste, and care exercised to administer economically to the bodily needs, there would not be so much reason to complain of the high cost of living. Most families could live happily and healthily upon half in cost of what they now think is absolutely demanded. It only requires a little judgment to accomplish this. But so many people look upon health as they do upon education, that it depends upon putting things into the body. Getting more food, in fact, than one can easily digest is a dreadful handicap.

The best housekeeper knows how to arrange her affairs so that she will get more joy out of the little than out of the much. Simplicity is a great appetizer. The other day, on a buffet car, we saw the waiter bring to a passenger, and put on improvised table before him, a plate of toast, a dish of sliced tomatoes and a pot of tea.

How good it looked! We immediately wanted one just like it. But the waiter soon returned and added bacon and eggs and a dish of potatoes. That was too much. Our appetite was shocked. A beautiful, aesthetic and hygienic meal was thus spoiled. Remember Socrates' prayer: "O Lord, give me what I need and no more." With that prayer the cost of living will be trifling.—Ohio State Journal.

THRIFTY HACKMAN.

A Trifle Senile, but He Gets There Just the Same.

A local man went to Newtown, Conn., the other day in quest of an interview with Dr. Hadley, President of Yale. At the railway station he learned that the Hadley Summer home was several miles distant. An elderly hackman, driving a spavined horse and a rickety carriage, waited conveniently near, and the reporter hired him for the trip.

Out through the country they drove for three or four miles. Suddenly the hackman slapped his knee and shouted: "Whoa!"

The horse whoaed.

"What's the matter now?" asked the reporter.

"By crickety!" said the hackman, "if that feller Hadley didn't leave town on the train this morning, and I clean forgot all about it!"

"It's a wonder you didn't remember before you brought me away out here," the reporter explained.

"Oh, well," replied the hackman, "I won't charge you but half-fare. I won't charge you but a couple of dollars."—Newark News.

One Kind Heart.

A New York merchant advertises gold toothpicks at reduced prices, which shows that war emergencies do not harden the hearts of everybody. We congratulate the Gothamites who use gold toothpicks, especially if they are able to buy anything that renders the use of these implements desirable.—Houston Post.

Misfit.

"Sister Perkins, I am astonished that such an ardent advocate of total abstinence as you are should wear a hat with such immoral trimmings."

"Law sakes, Brother Jukes, what on earth do you mean?"

"Do you deny it is adorned with cocktails?"—Baltimore American.

FORWARD PASSES WIN FOR FORDHAM

Rhode Island State Had Nothing to Offset the Maroon Team's Open Play.

Displaying a complete mastery of the forward pass, the Fordham football warriors took a hearty revenge on the players of Rhode Island State College for their victory of two years ago, vanishing the New Englanders at Fordham Field yesterday by the score of 21 to 0. During the contest the Maroon backfield attempted thirteen heaves, succeeding in eleven of them, while the best Rhode Island could do in this line was one out of six. Fordham's last two touchdowns came directly on this mode of attack. A free use of the open game also helped Fordham to overbalance the superior line plunging of the visitors.

Fordham scored the first touchdown on the second play of the second period when Yule ploughed through centre. Rhode Island chose to receive the ball, but inability to solve the Maroon weaknesses put the pigskin back in Fordham's possession at the thirty-yard mark. At this point Dunn was again called on for a forward pass

FARMERS' RACES AT ESSEX HUNT---GOLF ON METROPOLITAN LINKS---SCHOOLBOYS' FOOTBALL

MISS MEADOWS WON THE WHIPPANY CUP

Essex Fox Hound Members Entertain Farmer Friends with Racing Over Peapack Fields.

"Over a fair hunting country," read the conditions for three of the six races run yesterday afternoon by horses owned by members of the Essex Fox Hounds over the hunting country at Peapack, Somerset County, N. J. Nature never provided fairer hunting country than that over which the races were decided. A beautiful stretch of rolling ground cut into farm patches, wheat fields, and meadow lands by post and four-railed fences and clean from wire stretches, it formed an ideal course. From the crest of a hill on Dr. Henry Lance's farm a crowd could watch the riders over a course two miles and a half in a great irregular oblong, which took the riders over parts of the farms of Dr. Lance, of Frederick Bull, of Mrs. George Messervy, and that leased by the Essex Fox Hounds, and on which latter are located the stables, kennels, and rambling and cosy old homestead converted into a clubhouse for use of the members of the hunt.

There were some thirty fences to be topped on the run, with stiff climbs over two of the lesser of the Somerset foothills, and a steep declivity with two fences at its foot to be carefully and skillfully ridden. a mile away from it to the east is a stiff in-an-out on the crest of a hill over which runs a country road and beyond that a field of wheat stubble. Stiff enought for any huntsman going at speed, it tested thoroughly both the staying qualities of the horses and skill of the riders.

Fully two hundred farmers over whose farms the hounds have chased foxes enjoyed the hospitality of the club, and later mingled with the gentlemen farmers and society folk who came from the estates stretching for miles in every direction to enjoy the first race meeting held by the hunt club. On a lawn back of the clughouse under a huge gayly-striped marquee the farmers sat down at noon to a hearty dinner served to club members and their horny-handed and well-appetited guests by a city caterer, and served with such liquid trimmings as the occasion demanded, all to music furnished by a band brought over from Morristown, the exclusive settlemen of New York City commuters a dozen miles away.

After dinner the crowd climbed the hills to the improvised race course and there tempted fate with the bookmakers, shouted encouragement to the riders, and cheered and applauded just as the crowds of city folk do at a regular race course. It was a great day for Peapack, and the farmers formally voted it full recompense for such use as the hunters and hounds had made of their fields, woods, and valleys.

Chief of the racing features was the run for the Whippany Cup, transferred from the Whippany River Club of Morristown to the custody of the Essex Fox Hounds until some owner wins it three times. Charles Pfizer has two "legs" on the cup and Arthur Fowler has one. Now Shelton E. Martin has acquired a one-third interest in it, his handsome chestnut mare, Miss Meadows, having won yesterday's race after the hottest fight for it in its history.

Five horses faced the starter in the event, and for two miles of the course they ran in a compact bunch in spite of the fact that J. W. Burden's mount, Gloversville, and George Gilder's mount, Gambler, both refused, the former at a fence in the dip to the east of Spectators' Hill, and the latter both there and again at the second fence in the "in and out."

Whitney Kernochan, on Nina, was the pacemaker throughout the run, setting a stiff pace all the way as if to get as far away from Miss Meadows as possible, and she is an old racing mare with a bit more speed than any of her competitors when on the flat, though Nina seemed the cleaner jumper. Once Mr. Burden got Gloversville to going kindly after the unexpected refusal midway of the course, he took second place and was there when, with Nina leading by three lengths, the trio entered the extemporized stretch for the finish.

Then Mr. Martin gave Miss Meadows a taste of whip and spur. Responding, as in her old racing days, the mare showed a burst of sprinting speed that was sufficient to enable her to nip Nina on the post and win by a short neck, the latter hardly more than a neck in front of Gloversville. It was a glorious finish after a run of three miles and a half over a stif course, and exciting enough or anybody's race track, anywhere. Mr. Gilder "came a-croppin" in the clip a half mile from home, but neither he nor his horse, Gambler, were any the worse for the trouble, aside from a slight shaking up.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For Galloways, 15 hands or under; cup for the winner; gentlemen riders. About one-quarter mile on the turf.
Rondo, S. Harold Freeman's, 165 pounds, (Mr. Nicholas L. Tilney,) 7 to 2.....1st
Aiken, Richard Whiting's, 165, (Mr. J. W. Burden,) 4 to 1.....2d
Maidstone, Haley Fiske, Jr.'s, 165, (Mr. Thomas Howard).....3d
Brownie and The Ghost also ran.

SECOND RACE.—The Whippany Challenge Cup, value $150, for bona fide hunters owned by members of the Essex Fox Hounds or Essex Hunt. About three miles and a half. Miss Meadows, Sheldon E. Martin's, 125 pounds, (owner,) even and out.....1st
Nina, Whitney Kernochan's, 165, (owner.) 3 to 1.....2d
Gloversville, A. A. Fowler's, 175, (Mr. J. B. Burden).....3d
Locked Out also ran. Gambler unseated his rider and did not finish the course.

THIRD RACE.—Farmers' Race; purse, $35; open to farmers living in Somerset, Morris, or Hunterdon Counties, over whose lands the hounds hunt; catch weights. About one-quarter of a mile.
Fansy, George P. Young's, Lebanon, (owner,) 3 to 1.....1st
Tour, Edward Russell's, Peapack, (owner,) 6 to 5.....2d
Julep, Michael Hanlon's, (Sullivan,) 2 to 1.....3d

FOURTH RACE.—Peapack Cup; up to owner of winner and $25 in plate to rider of winner; open to all. Three and a half miles.
Tour, George P. Young's Lebanon, hrdiunn Wayside, Nicholas L. Tilney's, 170 pounds, (owner,) 6 to 5.....1st
Banco, Frederick Bull's, 170, (Hanlon,) 3 to 1.....2d
Happy Jack, Charles Pfizer's, 160, (Sullivan,) 3 to 5.....3d
Truro and Biddy McGee refused at the "in and out" and did not finish.

FIFTH RACE.—Gretna Green race; cup to winning couples riding with side saddles; about three furlongs.
Unnamed pony, ridden by Mrs. Alfred Borden and Mrs. Hagan.....1st
Jack, (ridden by Grafton Pine and Miss Pine.....2
Pony ridden by Reginald Lanier and Mrs. Turnbull did not finish.

SIXTH RACE.—Heavyweight cup for bona fide hunters; gentlemen riders in hunting pinks; about three and a half miles.
Rainbo, Le Roy Whitney's, 185 pounds, (owner,) 6 to 5.....1st
Sunset, Richard H. Williams, Jr.'s, 185 (owner).....2

IT'S ALL NONSENSE.

Keys of Opportunity Not Held By a Favored Few.

It isn't true that a favored few hold all the keys of opportunity. "Special privilege" is a threadbare scarecrow that deserves speedy burial.

No special privilege was needed by Joseph Wayne to become at 41 President of a great bank. He won his privilege to hold that job by good hard work. Brains and industry were all the capital he had. There was no private pull.

Nor was it a royal purple road which Edward T. Stotesbury traveled from a $3-a-week errand boy to the head of our greatest private bank. Just work and keen attention to his employer's business were his banking assets.

I am fairly well acquainted with all the large banks and almost all the important bankers in Philadelphia. In the race for preferment Pull has gotten nowhere compared with Merit.

Big banks are not operated for the purpose of giving a skilful wire-puller a high-salaried office. Directors are uncomfortably cold-blooded in such matters, and their first question is: Can he produce? If not, then no "special privilege" will land him in the chair at the head of the table.

If poverty in boyhood had been a bar to banking preferment, fully half the 100 bank Presidents in Philadelphia would never have had their present jobs. Up from the ranks has been the rule with three out of every four successful ones. And where men did not work up from clerkships like Mr. Wayne, Mr. Shanbacker, Mr. Stotesbury and dozens of others I could name they were selected because of unusual fitness acquired elsewhere.

This may also surprise you. A bank President has something else to do besides count his salary and crush with a cruel heel the neck of deserving borrowers. There's the veteran C. Stuart Patterson.

Meeting him yesterday in a Broad Street club, I asked when he had returned from his vacation.

"I was only away two weeks," said he, "and didn't have much of a vacation then. Business was sent to me every day."

That's the way it goes. You see, even the "privileged classes" of whom our political stump speakers talk so volubly cannot escape the cares of business.

Referring to Col. Roosevelt's famous phrase here quoted, another bank President, whose name I obviously omit, said: "Yes, my job entitles me to the privilege of working twice as hard and worrying three times as much as any clerk in our employ."

One day I asked John Lowber Welsh if favoritism had not honeycombed our street railway system. That was after he had landed on top in the management, and this was his reply:

"There may be a few atrocures, but not many. High-salaried loafers do not earn money to buy new street cars or pay dividends."

Any one who knew that great financier's cold scrutiny of everything he took up would as soon stand in front of a machine gun in action as to ask him for a position on the strength of "influence."

On various occasions I have heard a former partner of Andrew Carnegie tell of that ironmaster's methods. It was always a case of "show me" and not "who is your family." Pull got no further with the Laird of Skibo than it does in Philadelphia banks.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

MAN OF SILENCE.

Nobody In Pennsylvania Talks Less Than "Jim" Cameron.

In one of his popular leatures Dr. T. De Witt Talmage made use of this rather obvious pun: "The man who can sing but won't sing should be sent to Sing Sing."

What should be done to a man who can talk, but won't talk? I presume that if a penalty were to be inflicted for voluntary silence "Jim" Cameron, son of ex-United States Senator J. Donald Cameron, would get the limit.

Without doubt he is the silentest man in Pennsylvania. It was said of Gen. Lawton, who was killed in the Philippines, that, giant as he was, he would sit in a chair entirely motionless for an hour.

The younger Cameron can remain silent—he usually does remain silent—for much longer periods than that. He will go through a lively dinner party at Harrisburg with one remark, just as Dr. Watson's silent Scotsman would walk ten miles with a companion and habitually speak on the trip but two words.

Were a premium to be put upon loquacity, the last person in the State to get a reward would be this scion of a famous Pennsylvania family.—Girard, in Philadelphia Ledger.

ONE CHURCH FOR ALL.

Six Denominations Unite in Building a Pennsylvania Edifice.

Little Oakmont steps forward with a lamp to light the rest of the world along a road to common sense. It is a bright lamp, all trimmed and ready, and it will be lighted next Sunday morning.

Oakmont is going to dedicate a new kind of church, which persons of six denominations have united in building. Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, Lutherans, and Friends have erected this beautiful church—they call it Grace Chapel—and together they will worship there.

Oakmont, you know, is out in Delaware County, not very far from Ardmore, and it has a population of 300. They didn't build a separate school in which to teach boys and girls arithmetic, another school to teach geography, a third to teach history, a fourth to teach penmanship, a fifth to teach language, and a sixth to teach Government.

No, all these and many other things are taught in one school building. Why not do the same thing with our religion? Oakmont asked itself and answered its own question with a pretty $14,000 union church, built of stone.—Girard in Philadelphia Ledger.

WASTEFUL CHARITY.

No Sense in Giving Pajamas to the Wounded Belgians.

That charity may be wasteful is shown by the distribution of pajamas among wounded Belgian soldiers in England. The Belgian peasant doesn't know what to do in the pajamas in which the rest of the ruling classes are taking rest. He wants a nightgown as a luxurious change from his day shirt.

But are there not "aristocrats" of English birth who prefer the old-fashioned nightgown? We are acquainted with members of America's untitled aristocracy who cannot endure pajamas. Mr. Golightly, for example, is uncomfortable with "a rope around his waist." Some complain of being cold with legs incased in night trousers; others wish more freedom to toss about and kick in bed.

Does the "Belgian peasant" always have even a nightshirt? Is the Belgian soldier, wounded or whole, always a peasant?

There was a time when lords and also noble dames slept without any dress at night. Mr. George Moore, in one of his countless and delightful moments of self-revelation has assured us that a man in a nightshirt is never a romantic figure. We have seen men in pajamas who looked like a clown in a pantomime.—Philip Hall in Boston Herald.

Absentminded.

Clark Conkling tells of a man in Lyons who had long bearded at a restaurant, but finally there came a time when he was caught by the gracious smiles of a young woman. The wedding passed off just like any other wedding, but the next day being a very busy one for hubby, he forgot all about being married and at dinner time he entered the restaurant and took his seat at his accustomed place. It was not until he was half through with his dinner that the idea occurred to him that he was married and his wife probably had a dinner waiting for him at home.—Kansas City Star.

MORRIS HIGH MOVES UP IN FOOTBALL

Defeats Stuyvesant High Eleven by the One-Sided Score of 24 to 0.

Morris High School moved up into first place among the contenders for the scholastic football championship of Manhattan and Bronx yesterday afternoon by defeating the Stuyvesant High eleven on Manhattan Field by the score of 24 to 0. The Bronx lads swept across the field in the latter part of the game and completely overwhelmed the defense of the Red and Blue.

The defeat of the Manhattan eleven was a hard blow after the auspicious opening of the season last week. The Stuyvesant lads started out with a vim against the Bronx team in the first half and outplayed them, although they were scored against in the second quarter on a fluke. But in the second period the Morris eleven opened up with a series of new formations and a daring use of the forward pass which ran the wearers of the Red and Blue completely off their feet. The fast line of the Morris team showed to advantage in interference, while the back line broke through the Stuyvesant lines for long runs. Line-up:

Morris.	Positions.	Stuyvesant.
Rosenberger	Left end	Murray
Schweidle	Left tackle	Stiedaly
Jansen	Left guard	Doubrava
Trainer	Centre	Haight
Ellis	Right guard	McMullen
Sherwin	Right tackle	Webster
Weinheimer	Right end	Mora
Manly	Quarter back	McGuinness
Erwig	Left half back	Sampson
Squires	Right half back	Dillon
Colletti	Full back	Bergland

Touchdowns — Erwig, Colletti, Brouffman. Goals from touchdown—Manly. Goal from placement — Erwig. Safety — Mora. Substitutions—Morris: Balestier for Rosenberger, Hicks for Schweidle, Sniffen for Jansen, Fisher for Trainer, O'Mara for Ellis, Scofield for Sherwin, Hunt for Manheimer, Brouffman for Squires, Sherwin for Scofield. Stuyvesant—Vernandes for Sinclair. Referee—Mr. E. H. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. A. J. McElroy, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. O'Day, Fordham. Time of quarters—10 minutes.

MORE HORRIBLE PAINTINGS.

The War Will Furnish Subjects to Artists of Many Nations.

Every great European war has brought to the fore some military painters whose fame has been identified with the glory of their armies, whether in victory or defeat. The period of the Napoleonic campaigns had for its pictorial interpreters the pompous academic school of Versailles, the chief names in which were Baron Gros and Horace Vernet. Their battle pieces were not painted from actual observation on the field, but this did not in all cases prevent them from rendering with a certain degree of fidelity the spirit of the engagements that they depicted. It is said of one of Gros's battle pictures, for example, that, although it was painted from data given him at second hand, military men who had been present on the firing line testified to its essential accuracy. The Versailles school, however, had this fatal defect, that it was "official" art, having for its prime purpose the glorification of French arms, and as such it fulfilled its purpose.

Very much the same criticism may be applied to the academic German school of military painting, in which patriotism and the portrayal of royal and imperial personages on the field of battle were allowed to take precedence over more purely artistic considerations. Many immense canvases of this character were exhibited in the German section at the St. Louis Exposition in 1914, and they were certainly, as a rule, flagrant examples of "official" art.

Perhaps the most striking pictures of the horrors of war ever produced were the works of Vasili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, whose exhibition in Boston many years ago brought to view the seamy side of actual warfare as the artist himself had seen it on the sanguinary fields of the Russo-Turkish conflict. His art exemplified the extremest reaction from the Versailles school ideals, and instead of emphasizing war's dramatic appeal, and the thrill of victory, brought home to the imagination the indescribable sufferings of the wounded, the fearful barbarism, and the unutterable cruelty of war.

The two artists who gained fame through their pictures of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, Detaille and De Neuville, saw actual service in the field, and they may be said to have created a new and higher standard of art in relation to battle scenes than had up to that time existed. Both were excellent painters. Perhaps no painter has ever represented with a more truthful brush the actual fury of combat than De Neuville. One or two of his pictures of episodes of the fighting at Gravelotte—as, for instance, the hand-to-hand struggle in the cemetery of St. Privat—are quite beyond all comparison in their terrific suggestion of the madness of a combat to the death.

It is probable that no painters will be allowed to witness the actual fighting in the present war, as the lid is on with respect to war correspondents and press artists, and whatever pictorial records of the cyclopean struggle now in progress may be made must of necessity be fragmentary and inadequate.—Boston Transcript.

DELETING THE SNORE.

Society of Women Bent on Abating a Great Nuisance.

The recent strong pronouncement of a matrons' society against the habit of snoring comes as a grateful and refreshing diversion from the war topics. The matrons, it seems, regret the war, but being unable to stop it, they take occasion to speak plainly on matters closer, to their own firesides. With more of regret than of resentment the matrons deplore the spread of the habit of snoring, and suggest that the majority of cases may be easily and permanently relieved by a simple and almost painless surgical operation. A discussion of the subject at the recent session of the matrons brought out the interesting statement that more than 90 per cent. of the loudest snorers are married men.

The society concluded that the subject was important enough to be worthy of special resolutions, and these were adopted for the purpose of calling general attention to the curative possibilities.

The information is given that the majority of aggravated and aggravating cases arise from fungusilke growths in the nasal passage, and that excision of the growths brings immediate relief, both to the patient and to the members of his family who are required to sleep under the same roof with him. Indeed, family inharmony and domestic incompatibility have in many cases disappeared entirely with the cessation of the snoring habit, indicating that great troubles may sometimes arise from insignificant causes.

The recommendation of the society is therefore to delete the snore by excision of the cause. And in the few cases in which the cause lies deeper than the nose, the society recommends that the affliction be suffered with whatever degree of patience and resignation may be possible.

The campaign launched by these practical women will be followed with interest by a waiting world, long held in the chains of servitude to the snore.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

BOTH VICTUALS AND DRINK.

Generous Praise for the Burgoo, Native of Kentucky.

With the coming of the county fair and the opening of the fall campaign, there come also the days when the burgoo kettle sings and men, large of girth and of gustatory appreciation, gather for the feast. There are many friends of the burgoo offering who proudly claim it is in a class by itself.

Originally a native product of Kentucky, burgoo is still most popular and most in evidence in that State, but migratory Kentuckians have carried its secrets to many parts of the country. Wherever it has been prepared by one versed in the secrets of its component parts and methodical preparation it has been a welcome friend and has claimed a large following.

Burgoo is both food and drink, if one considers its varied ingredients. It has the materials for soup, meats, vegetables, grains and meats, each in proper proportion, each introduced into the huge kettle at the proper time and in regular sequence, the final offering being a steaming hot, highly seasoned soup filled with cooked meats.

It has a flavor no one has even adequately described, an appeal to the man of vigorous appetite which he has no desire to resist, a satisfying quality that would mean universal disarmament if all the potentates of earth could be gathered around the steaming caldron as the offering is served.

When men foregather for such an offering they forget the gout-producing artificial combinations of ingenious stewards, and hark back to nature that produced ready for the mixture, all articles required for the burgoo kettle. He who lives in the open and earns his bread in the sweat of his brow may eat his fill of this delightful compound, free from the dread of indigestion's tortures, and laugh to scorn the pain of gout. Burgoo brings a large measure of physical delight and mental joy. It has no penalties for the one who lives and labors.

Kentucky has been famous for many products sent forth to the world. Among these, not so widely known, but popular wherever known, is the offering of burgoo. Long may the burgoo kettle sing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BRAVE YOUNG WOMAN.

Fine Story of Her Encounter with a Hungry Snake.

An Indianapolis young woman was spending the day along the river. Hearing a commotion in the grass, she looked around and discovered a big snake with a frog in its mouth. It was a big frog, but the snake was swallowing him slowly, only about half of the frog remaining out of the snake's mouth. He had almost ceased to struggle. The young woman seized a big stick to save the frog. She dealt the snake a whack across the neck and the impact dislodged the frog, which lay directly in front of the snake's mouth, gasping for breath, too weak to move.

"I don't believe I'll take any chances with that snake," the young woman said to a companion, for she was a brave young woman. "I've saved the frog, but I guess I'll just take another whack at that snake, to be sure he is dead."

So she measured the distance, so that she might smite the reptile on the head to crush it. But her aim was bad. Instead of descending on the snake's head, the stick crushed the frog. The snake by this time had recovered from the previous blow and glided away.—Indianapolis News.

STRICT TEETOTALERS.

But They All Kittened to the Champagne-Soaked Watermelon.

Dan J. Callaghan, chief steward of the Hotel Severin, was called on the other day to serve watermelon for an unusually swagger dinner party, and in order to make the menu just what the rather particular host desired it was necessary to saturate the meat of the melon with a quart of champagne.

This required an overnight process, but the melon was a success. "Which reminds me," remarked Callaghan, "of a little incident that occurred out at the Planters', in St. Louis, while I was steward there. A big convention of Kansas and Iowa farmers was in progress, and some of the Board of Trade fellows decided to give a dozen of the leading agriculturists a blowout at the Planters.

"In arranging the menu, one of the Board of Trade officials remarked to me, Callaghan, all of these men are strict teetotalers, and we can't serve wine. We want to give them something extraordinary; now, what would you suggest?

"I suggested watermelon treated with a liberal solution of champagne. This is done by making an opening in the melon and pouring in the wine until the meat is thoroughly saturated. So this idea, appealing to my Board of Trade friend, was carried out, and the teetotalers partook of the dinner as though they enjoyed it. Naturally we were curious to know how they received the melon: strict teetotalers as they were. Would you believe that nearly every man in the whole bunch uncaked half a dozen of the seeds of that wine-soaked melon into his vest pocket. He wanted to raise that kind of melons.—Indianapolis News.

STATEN ISLAND GOLF TITLE AT STAKE

Kammer, Conroy, Richard, and Allen Reach the Semi-Finals.

First and second rounds in the Staten Island golf championship were run off on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club yesterday, and as a result A. F. Kammer, T. D. Conroy, W. L. Richard, and B. T. Allen survived. They will meet as named in the semi-final stage tomorrow.

This championship differed from its predecessors in that there was no regular qualifying round except the one held a week ago for Fox Hills members. The eight players represented by Richmond County were selected, but they are all out of the running now, as the quartet of survivors belongs to Fox Hills.

The best golf was developed by A. F. Kammer, the title holder, in the second round against B. S. Bottome. Although the first named went out in 38, he only had his clubmate 1 down at the turn. Coming home, Kammer always held the upper hand, finally winning on the sixteenth green. Finishing the bye holes, Kammer made the round in 75, to the other's 77.

In addition to the championship division, a prize was put up for the beaten eight, and there was also an eighteen-hole medal-play handicap, open to all members of the Richmond County and Fox Hills Clubs. This was won by Waddell Catchings of Fox Hills, with a card of 83—10, 73. The match-play summary follows:

Staten Island Championship, First Round.—B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, beat Arthur Man, Richmond County, 7 up and 6 to play; August F. Kammer, Fox Hills, beat W. L. Feary, Richmond County, 5 up and 4 to play; Thomas D. Conroy, Fox Hills, beat N. S. Griffin, Richmond County, 3 up and 2 to play; Harold Slater, Fox Hills, beat O. L. Williams, Richmond County, 3 up and 2 to play; W. L. Richards, Fox Hills, beat W. H. Rachau, Richmond County, 7 up and 6 to play; K. P. Emmons, Richmond County, beat J. Riley, Fox Hills, 1 up; T. L. Cheney, Richmond County, beat W. Roy Barnhill, Fox Hills, 1 up; B. T. Allen, Fox Hills, beat F. C. Newton, Richmond County, 2 up.

Second Round.—Kammer beat Bottome, 2 up and 1 to play; Conroy beat Slater, 1 up; Richards beat Emmons, 8 up and 6 to play; Allen beat Cheney, 4 up and 2 to play.

Beaten Eight, First Round.—Fearey beat Man, 5 up and 4 to play; Williams beat Griffin, 4 up and 3 to play; Riley beat Rachau, 3 up and 1 to play; Barnhill beat Newton, 5 up and 4 to play.

Conditions for Lakewood Golf.

Conditions announced for the annual Fall invitation golf tournament at the Country Club of Lakewood, Nov. 5, 6, and 7, call for an eighteen-hole medal-play round on the first day. Contestants will qualify in four sixteens, and a cup will be awarded to the golfer returning the best score. Runner-up prizes have also been provided for all sixteens. Match play is scheduled to start on the morning of the second day, and all rounds will consist of eighteen holes. The usual medal-play handicap is also on for the last day. Entries for the tournament close on Wednesday morning, Nov. 4.

The capacity of the Baltusrol links will be taxed on Saturday when a team from the club will line up against a delegation from the Essex County Country Club. It is planned to have forty-six players on each side, the scoring to be by the Nassau system.

A DOG CALLED PAT

One of the Interesting Institutions of Indianapolis.

The neighbors' porch pillows and the neighbors' newspapers were a great temptation to Pat. The habit of accumulating the latter was not conducive to neighborhood friendliness, for if you ever want to upset the equilibrium of the most steady going man or woman, just remove the evening paper from the doorsteps and await results. However, Pat was such a lovable dog that anybody with the least spark of animal love in his makeup would stand for his little peculiarity.

One day Pat, his master and mistress were crossing the Court House square of the town in which they lived, when a badly frightened hen from a grocery coop, presumably crossed their path. It was the call of the wild. Away went Pat with the hen preceding him a few feet. A picture show happened to be directly in their way, and just at that moment the doors swung accommodatingly inward to admit several patrons. In went the hen, and in went Pat.

Just what happened, Pat's family never knew. For once in his life he was disowned. Later, he came trotting home, looking not at all like the pleased spectator of a popular three-reel film.—Indianapolis News.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT WORD.

F. G. Afialo Discourses on Symbolism of "Duvida."

By F. G. Afialo.

Few of us who listened to Mr. Roosevelt in London when he transported his audience to the canyons and rapids of his "River of Doubt" could fail to realise that he had introduced a word likely to be used far and wide by the traveler in the wilderness, who, pausing irresolute on the brink of strange streams, hesitating to trust himself in frail, barbarian craft, looking in vain for some primitive native bridge, and deterred by fear of crocodiles or floods from the venture of fording, must often realize that he stands beside Duvida. From the moment when, freed by the receding glaciers, rivers started out on their journey to the ocean, singing through a wilderness as yet uninvaded by man, and singing therefore to deaf ears, that the Pleistocene chapter of geography was ended, they were destined to prove our friends or foes, according as we went with them or against them. Later, when post-glacial man had come upon the scene, they were to carry inland tribes smoothly to the sea and to open the slower way for pioneers bent on conquering the darker mystery of the interior.

Later still, when men had become sufficiently civilized to quarrel and make frontiers, the rivers embodied, as Macaulay says, the genius of the nations on their banks, and so turbulent Jordan came to stand for Israel, dreamy Nile for Egypt, sacred Ganges for Hindustan, imperial Tiber for Rome. In those centuries men looked with awe on their familiar rivers as sacred to some tutelary god, and had not yet dreamed of harnessing them to trade or industry. Yet even in our day, when even the mightiest rivers are tamed to light our cities and to draw our street cars, we are at times as helpless in face of their swollen wrath as when Ovid found himself cut off by a flooded brook from his lady. He must have been a peevish, if poetic, lover, ever readier to whine over favors withheld than be grateful for those bestowed, but there can be no doubt of the sincerity with which, finally, baffled by the rising waters, he curses the froward river in his best verse.

Symbol and Reality.

Rivers on the map may at first glance hold no terrors for the traveler, who when a stranger in the land can at least enlist the servicees of natives familiar with their narrows and their rapids, their falls, their fords, and their manifold treacheries. Yet how little, after all, does the wormlike symbol on the map convey in the moment of doubt! An inch of such conventional tracery from the practiced hand of some cartographer, comfortable in the security of his office, may stand for days of anguish, of weary, watchful battling against tremendous odds, of encounter with the several difficulties of abnormal flood or drought, entailing unexpected torrent or uncovered rocks, vagaries of the river's moods for which even the most accurate map makes no allowance. The small-scaled map used by schoolboys shows the source and ending of the Wye, the Jordan, or the Miramichi, but not even ordnance sheets would mingle the lonely voyager of the cold treachery of Symon's Yat, of the hidden pitfalls in the muddy Jordan, where it draws near to its deadly goal, or of the hundred perils to be faced in the overladen pirogue in as many yards of the downward course of the Canadian stream from the Forks to Boiestown. Yet, for all the risks due to speed, downstream travel is doubly preferable to the line of greater resistance uphill, not only because of the easier descent over the smoothly flowing road, but even more for the immunity from midges and mosquitos, those tortures of river travel, which are far less to be feared out in mid-stream than in the bushy shallows and backwaters, in which he who ascends a rapid river is compelled to hug the banks, as his one chance of outmanoeuvring the adverse current.

Rivers change even more than human beings in their career from the cradle of the mountain tops to the Nirvana of the ocean. Who, standing beside the birthplace of the Nile, where it comes boiling out of Victoria Nyanza, racing past the haunts of crocodile and hippopotamus and beneath the eyrie of the fish-eagle, would suspect its coming to maturity in the slumbrous stream of Egypt? Who, looking down at the roaring Rhine from the shaking bridge at Neuhausen, would sense the possibility of its brimmed, unwrinkled bosom at Mayence, or of its tame and muddy ending at Rotterdam? Who, contemplating the fickle Chagres in time of drought, crawling through the Isthmus with no more than a "strolling burn's meander," would dream that the downpour of a day could make this a very fiend among tropical rivers? Such things are, however, and the river remains a mystery, a thing of doubt, from start to finish.

Perils Seen and Hidden.

For the traveler unaided by map or guide every river is Duvida. It may hide crocodiles, like the Tana, or piranhas, like the Amazon, but such animal dangers are less to be feared than its own dissimulated treachery. When, as rarely, it gives frank display of its powers, it is little to be feared. The tidal bore, which tourists are fond of watching in the moonlight on the Petitcodiac, is terrific while it lasts, but it is punctual to the moment and so finds no victims. It is the hidden, unsuspected peril, the sudden change from deep to shallow, so baffling to the navigator, or from shallow to deep, so dangerous to him who must need ford, that proves so unnerving. It is, perhaps, on a homely plane at any rate, to the angler wading in strange waters that the continuous uncertainty of what is to come next is most harassing. He casts to right and left and fearfully feels his way inch by inch, knowing well that waders full of water may be a death trap even to an expert swimmer. This uncertainty, to ignore which for an instant may mean a sudden plunge into eternity, is most characteristic of salmon rivers like the Usk, in which silent holes alternate with singing shallows, and it is terribly enhanced by such changes as Winter floods fashion in the river's bed. It would be idle to deny that such glorious hazard may, in moderation, add a little to the savor of a sport reckoned tame by those ignorant of its dangers, but the angler's mood of peaceful contemplation may be rudely shaken by sudden immersion where he least looks for it. Every river is Duvida, whether a pioneer has put it on the map or not. Even as the rest is the River of Life. No wonder the ancients symbolized their pagan doubts of the hereafter by sending their dead into eternity across a stream!—London Morning Post.

SOME TEETH KNOCKED OUT.

Street Organ Suffers in Collision with an Auto.

An automobile collided with a street organ the other day and the auto went into the curb. The organ didn't escape, however. It lost six notes from the upper set of a tango waltz and broke two ribs from its collection of popular Scotch airs.

Its ragtime love song was badly jolted, too, and large sections were gouged from its "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

It suffered the most severely, however, in its "Tower Scene," from "Il Trovatore," it being quite impossible after the impact to tell which was Leonora and which Manrico.

Nobody was hurt, the organ grinder crawling out from under the debris and briskly shouting, "Where is se tin cup?"

The cup and the pennies being found, he went his way rejoicing.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Musical Note.

Another thing we don't understand about a grand opera orchestra is why all the fiddlers finish at the same time when they are playing different tunes.—Dallas (Texas) News.

TRAINED HELLGRAMITE.

It's Owner Found It Invaluable in His Summer Fishing.

George Stone, the well-known Latin teacher of Barringer High School, has a trained hellgramite of which he is justly proud.

The ordinary untrained hellgramite, helldevil, or dobson, is a passive sort of animal, as all fishermen know. Aside from nipping the end off the fisherman's finger and wrapping itself tenaciously around his thumb, clinging thereto like a boa constrictor and giving the owner of the thumb a slight sensation of nausea, the common hellgramite is harmless and inoffensive.

After the hook has been inserted underneath the No. 13 collar which it wears, the insect ceases to wish for war, and submits meekly to the indignity of being flung hither and yon over the waters as bait for the feathy black bass, although if allowed to sink to the bottom it is frequently known to take a strangle hold on a rock or a sunken log and refuse to budge, preferring to yield up its collar to the fisherman's pull and thus preserve the remainder of itself to a ripe old age. It seems to consider that even with its collar torn off a hellgramite is a hellgramite for all that, and it thinks nothing of appearing collarless in aquatic society.

Usually the hellgramite, after being cast over a boat a few times, loses interest in things and hangs limply from the line in a state of pitiable innocuousness. But not so Mr. Stone's hellgramite. This particular insect, which Mr. Stone obtained this Summer from an elderly bait-dealer in Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, is a large and muscular specimen endowed with remarkable intelligence. On first putting it on the hook Mr. Stone marveled at its size and savagery, and two minutes later, when it twined its body around the nose of a two-pound bass and held fast until Mr. Stone had lifted the fish into the boat, his admiration for the creature knew no limit.

A hellgramite that allows itself to be gobbled by a bass is worth all that it costs. But this one went to the previously unheard-of length of attacking and hanging on to the fish and bringing it to the surface. Here was a prize, indeed.

Through the month of August Mr. Stone kept it in a comfortably damp box and fed it on decayed wood and plantain leaves, and the creature seemed to appreciate his kindness, for it soon learned to eat out of his hand and to come when called by its pet name of "Caesar." After a few days there was no need of wearing white cotton gloves or using a pair of automobile pliers in putting Caesar on the hook, as so many squeamish city anglers find it necessary to do with their hellgramites. Caesar would bend his neck tamely to allow the No. 21 sneck to pass under his collar, and then he would wave his feelers in air, as much as to say, "Now for the fun! Cast ahead!"

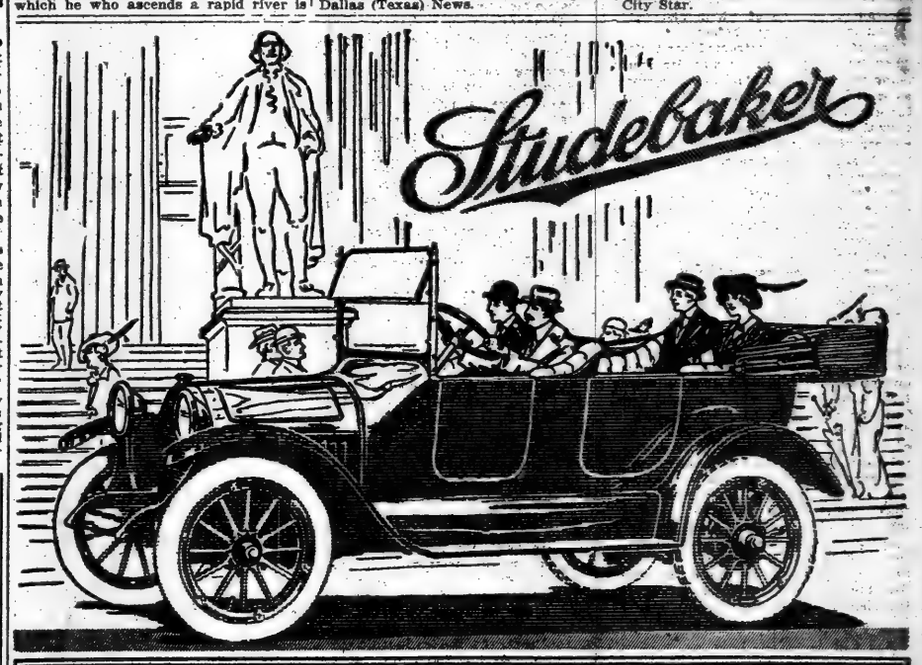
Overboard the hellgramite would go with a joyous splash. In a minute Mr. Stone would feel its signal, a sharp tug on the line, and on reeling in he would find a bass or a perch struggling in vain to free itself from the clutches of the knowing insect.

"Sometimes," says Mr. Stone, "the fish is held by the nose, but just as often Caesar wraps himself around a fin or even around the fish's tail. The result is invariably the same; we get the fish. I don't know which of us enjoys the sport more, Caesar or myself."

On leaving for home this week Mr. Stone plans to give the hellgramite its liberty as a reward for helping him catch some of the finest fish taken at Lake Winnepesaukee this Summer.—Newark News.

Spoils Him for Kansas.

A Wichita telegraph editor put a big black headline, "Smokes' Cigarette as He Views Soldiers," over an account telling of Gen. Sir John French's supreme satisfaction with affairs at a recent review of the British troops. Because of this headline many people will henceforth regard Sir John French as a careless, rattle-brained weakling, when in reality he is an able tactician and field leader who was put in his position by former successes.—Kansas City Star.



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FEDERAL LEAGUE TO MAKE CHANGES IN CIRCUIT--- AMERICAN AND ENGLISH SOCCER RESULTS

FEDERALS PLANNING STRONGER CIRCUIT

Philadelphia Favored for Kansas City Franchise—Fisher Jumps to Chicago.

From a practical baseball standpoint little developed at the second day's session of the Federal League yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore. According to President-Treasurer James A. Gilmore, the entire day was devoted to strengthening the St. Louis and Pittsburgh Clubs, and the transfer of the Kansas City franchise to another city. Rumors flew fast and thick, but the only announcement of desertions from organized baseball was the signing of William Fisher of the Brooklyn National team, who is said to have jumped to Chicago, although President Gilmore announced that two star players had been secured from major league clubs.

In connection with the latter statement a report was circulated that Harry Davis, formerly Captain of the Philadelphia Athletics, and Eddie Plank, Connie Mack's star pitcher, were seen in the corridor of the hotel early yesterday morning, but no one could be found who had actually seen the pair.

That the Kansas City franchise will be transferred is an assured fact. Much of the discussion of President Gilmore and his followers was devoted to the selection of a substitute city. Philadelphia was favored for the franchise, although Cincinnati, Cleveland and Toronto were prominently mentioned. It was stated that grounds could be secured in West Philadelphia, where a population of a quarter of a million people could be drawn from, and in addition the proposed location is far removed from the grounds occupied by the Athletics and Phillies. In addition it was felt that by the inclusion of Philadelphia in the circuit the league would be more compact, as Pittsburgh would then be placed in the Western territory.

The failure of the St. Louis and Pittsburgh clubs to finish near the top of the championship table was a big surprise to the backers of these clubs, and several trades were suggested with a view to bringing these clubs up to the standard of the others. Nothing definite was done, however, and it is probable that nothing will be accomplished in this direction at the present meeting.

All talk of peace overtures was ridiculed by the Federal League club owners. It was reported that President Gilmore had plans looking to this end, but the league President denied that any plan was in contemplation, asserting the league was satisfied with present conditions, and any suggestion for a peace plan would have to come from the other side.

The general impression is that the Federal League realizes that organized baseball is as firmly opposed as ever to recognizing the outlaw organization, and any proposition advanced by the Federal League would promptly be turned down.

Before adjourning to meet at the call of President Gilmore a committee composed of President Gilmore, R. B. Ward, Brooklyn, and W. E. Robertson, Buffalo, was appointed to take up all matters that may arise before the next meeting. This committee will meet within the next ten days, when the change of circuit will probably be decided.

The pennant was formally awarded to Indianapolis and a sum of money for the purchase of the flag appropriated. At the close of the meeting President Gilmore said:

"The future of the Federal League was the principal subject discussed at our meeting. We realize that several of the clubs need strengthening and a number of trades were suggested, although nothing definite was done. The financial situation was cleared up and evidence produced at the meeting to show that each club was in good financial shape.

"We have a list of twenty-five good players now in the two major league organization, all of whom we can sign. It is all rot to talk about all the best players in the National and American Leagues having signed contracts for next season. We can get all the players we want and a number of well-known faces will be seen in our league next year who have played a prominent part in organized baseball this year.

"It is war to the knife with organized baseball. We will stand pat. It is no secret that we have been approached by the other side, but not at this meeting. We have discussed the matter informally, but in no way officially, and I do not see any prospect of reaching any agreement with the two big leagues. We did not expect our enemies to come to us, and they did not come.

"Unless satisfactory arrangements can be made to transfer the Kansas City franchise we will not make any change in the circuit for 1915."

Struck Out 23 Batsmen.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 24.—Harry Harper of Hackensack, a young southpaw pitcher, struck out twenty-three batters of the Young Men's Club of Ridgefield Park here this afternoon and pitched a no-hit-no-run game, the score being 2 to 0. Harper had been with the Washington baseball team during the past season, and Hackensack and Ridgefield Park fans were anxious to see him in action. George Lowe, a pitcher in the Atlanta League, and Alex. Gaston, catcher for the Providence team, both residents of Ridgefield Park, made up the battery against Harper, who had his brother Walter catch him, and 4members of the Oritani Field Club in the field to back him up. Harper did not allow a base on balls. Lowe struck out fourteen of the Oritani batters.

Marquard in Form at Last.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Giants won a loosely-played game here this afternoon from a team composed of Atlantic League players by the score of 4 to 2. Marquard, who started pitching for the Giants, struck out seven men in the four innings he was on the mound. Heavy hitting featured, there being six two-baggers. Scull, pitching for the locals, who was recently drafted by the Giants, gave seven hits. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Giants	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4	7	0
Middletown	1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2	7	4

Batteries—Marquard, Coakley and McLean; Scull and Fish.

St. Nicholas Rink to Open.

While the St. Nicholas Rink opens next Saturday, the hockey season will not start until about a month later. There will be daily skating sessions at the rink until April 1.

No Boxing for Harrison.

Upon receiving information that Paddy McGuigan was arranging to resume weekly boxing matches at his auditorium in Harrison, Superintendent Joseph S. Harrison notified Police Chief Michael Rodgers to see that nothing of the kind should be allowed. Chief Rodgers declared that he intended to close the [illegible] that any boxing will be [illegible] Harrison.

HOBOKEN SCHOOL SPORTS.

Two Schools Tie for Trophy in First Championship Meet.

The first attempt at a championship athletic meeting for public school boys pupils of the nine schools of Hoboken yesterday at County Park was attended with more success than even the energetic officials had anticipated, and if amateur sport competition continues to interest Hoboken folks this meet promises to take its place along with the New York biff affairs in the schoolboy world. Formed little less than a year ago the association has enlisted a large membership and patterned along the same lines as that of this city indications point to the doings of the association being worth while in the near future.

The events, although only four in number, brought out several hundred embryo athletes and so keen was the struggle for the individual and point honors that a tie resulted for first place between Public Schools 2 and 8 for the J. J. Egan plaque for the point honors. Each school scored 13 points, and as the incident was rather a surprise the matter of deciding the settlement of the tie will not be made known until after a meeting, which will be held soon. The summary:

60-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Thiele, P. S. 1; S. Spiegel, P. S. 1, second; J. Delaney, P. S. 4, third; A. Noble, P. S. 8, fourth. No time taken.

90-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Schmidt, P. S. 2; J. Leahy, P. S. 4, second; J. Dehmecke, P. S. 4, third; M. Amatto, P. S. 8, fourth. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Newberg, P. S. 8, distance 13 feet 7 inches; A. Schmidt, P. S. 2, distance 13 feet 6½ inches, second; H. Musta, P. S. 8, distance 12 feet 3 inches, third; M. Amato, P. S. 8, distance 12 feet 10¼ inches, fourth.

880-Yard Relay.—Won by P. S. 2 team, composed of Smoecker, Dowdy, Desmond, and Stuart; P. S. 8 team, composed of Newburg, Musta, Salamardo, and Dundon, second; P. S. 4, team composed of Dempky, Bierman, Rosenberg, and Leahy. No time taken.

JERSEY HARRIERS TRIUMPH.

Central High Team Wins Three-Cornered Race at Van Cortlandt.

Cross country runners of the Central High School of Newark, N. J. interscholastic champions, triumphed in a three-cornered race with harriers from De Witt Clinton High School of this city, and Boys' High of Brooklyn over one round of the regulation A. A. U. course at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday. The Jersey boys finished in first, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh places for a total point score of 27. De Witt was second with 38 points charged against it and Boys' High was a poor third with 68 points.

Charley Boughton, American interscholastic two-mile record holder, was returned winner of the individual honors, covering the three and an eighth mile course in 17 minutes 53 seconds. He was about fifty yards in front of Locker of De Witt Clinton when he crossed the finish tape. Larson, another De Witt runner, was third, and Angus, of Central High, the New Jersey half-mile scholastic champion, drew up fourth.

The race was really a walkoevr for Boughton. Afterthe first quarter-mile post had been passed he went to the front and remained there for the balance of the journey. He was never hard pressed, and could have won by twice the margin he had over Locker had he extended himself.

De Witt Clinton started every cross country man they had available. Twenty-four of the New York boys completed the course. Central entered only eight, while thirteen youths carried the colors of the Boys' High.

Not a single athlete failed to make a lap of the entire circuit.

Boughton, Central High, 17:53; Locker, De Witt Clinton, 18:07; Larson, De Witt Clinton, 18:09; Angus, Central High, 18:15; Allen, Central High, 18:39; R. Smith, Central High, 18:45; Stgreto, De Witt Clinton, 18:50; Green, Boys' High, 19:10; Boyd, Boys' High, 19:15; Notopoff, De Witt Clinton, 19:14; Cicone, Central High, 19:15; Schell, Central High, 19:26; Beattie, Central High, 19:34; C. Smith, Central High, 19:39; Hall, Boys' High, 19:45; Linni, De Witt Clinton, 19:50; Young, Boys' High, 19:51; Ringk, Boys' High, 20:00; Fisher, Boys' High, 20:00 4-5; Warshaw, Boys' High, 20:01; Jacobson, De Witt Clinton, 20:07; Guerriero, De Witt Clinton, 20:19; Burt, De Witt Clinton, 20:20; Schlossman, De Witt Clinton, 20:45; Scher, De Witt Clinton, 20:47; Cohn, De Witt Clinton, 20:48; Bryan, Boys' High, 21:23; McElroy, Boys' High, 21:26; Newman, De Witt Clinton, 21:30; Dick, De Witt Clinton, 21:50.

Point Score.—Central High School—1, 4, 5, 6, 11; total, 27. De Witt Clinton—2, 3, 7, 10, 13; total, 35. Boys' High School—8, 9, 15, 17, 19; total, 68.

TO TRY OUT NEW COURSE.

Irish-American Cross-Country Team to Test Van Cortlandt Route Today.

The newly selected three-mile cross-country course in Van Cortlandt Park will get its first test today when the Irish-American A. C. harriers will make two rounds of it in preparation for the coming championship contests. Coach Robertson will have Kolehmainen, McNamara, Eke, Donnelly, Fogel, Fraser, and his entire squad at the Bronx Park this morning.

Maps of the new course were sent to all clubs in the local district yesterday. There are a number of important departures from last year's route, and President Rubien of the Metropolitan Association, who laid out the course, believes it one of the best in this country. Last year many of the contestants in the metropolitan and national championships complained that there was too much flat running and not sufficient hill and dale chasing. Mr. Rubien had this in mind when he mapped the new course, and if any complaints are made this year it will be because the journey is too hard.

The distance for one trip around is three miles.

The only bad spot is the railroad crossing at the extreme north end of the course, which the runners are compelled to cross. The start of the races will have to be so arranged that the progress of the runners will not be hampered by the trains on this line. This is the one reason why the course last year was laid out over the smooth going which brought the runners back to the railroad station, where the course led under the railroad bridge. Those in charge of the championships feel they can arrange the start of the races so that the trains will not interfere with the races.

Fordham Track Meet Today.

For the first time in its history Fordham University will run an athletic event on a Sunday, when the annual Fall outdoor class meet takes place at Fordham Field this afternoon. Owing to the different schedules of the university's several schools it has been found impossible to get all the candidates out on week days. Much material is now registered in the graduate schools, which is still eligible to represent Fordham on the cinder path, including Slattery of Dartmouth, McKenna of Holy Cross, Donovan of the New York Athletic Club, and several former scholastic and club stars. Manager Tom Halden and Jack Sullivan, the Maroon Captain, [illegible] Coach Dan Sullivan [illegible] cross-country event will be [illegible] also in order to [illegible] the team that is to represent Fordham in the Intercollegiate championships [illegible] next month.

ASTON VILLA SHUTS OUT TOTTENHAM

35,000 See Hotspurs Go Down to Defeat in British Soccer Contest.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—In the long programme of the principal soccer games, which were set for decision today, great interest was shown whether Manchester City, of the first division, and Watford of the Southern League, who have so far not been defeated, could retain their fine record. Th esplendid run of success of the latter club has stirred up intense enthusiasm in the Hertfordshire town.

The star attraction of the first division of the Association League was Tottenham Hotspur's home game with the famous Aston Villa, which drew a crowd of 35,000 people. The "Spurs" played desperately to obtain two valuable points, but found their strong rivals too good and lost by 2 to 0, causing them to drop to last place in the table.

London's other club in this division, Chelsea, entertained Oldham Athletic and gave a good show before a large crowd of their supporters by sharing the points. The leaders, Manchester City, were at home to Middlesborough, who also have a splendid record, a fine game ending in a draw, 1-1, which enables the former to retain their position at the top of the table. Sheffield Wednesday are a strong second, and drawing with Blackburn Rovers, 1-1, on their own ground, are only one point behind. Score:

Bradford City 3, Bradford 2; Burnley 3, Liverpool 1; Newcastle United 4, Sheffield United 3; Tottenham Hotspur 0, Aston Villa 2; Sunderland 3, Notts County 1; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Blackburn Rovers 1; West Bromwich Albion 3, Bolton Wanderers 0; Everton 4, Manchester United 2; Chelsea 3, Oldham Athletic 2; Manchester City 1, Middlesborough 1.

A change is made in the leadership of the second division, Huddersfield Town at last getting into top place by beating Stockport County by 2 to 1. The Arsenal had a difficult game to play, tackling Derby County away from home and came a nasty cropper, losing by four clear goals and are now two points behind. Bristol City and Preston North End are both going strong and picking up points today are well in the running for top place. Clapton Orient were expected to easily account for Lincoln City, but the latter putting up a good show, gave the Londoners' a shock by beating them by the only goal scored. A big scoring game took place at Birmingham, nine goals being scored, the home club claiming six to Leeds City's three. Scores:

Bristol City 0, Fulham 0; Bury 4, Wolverhampton W. 1; Preston North End 1, Glossop 0; Notts Forest 2, Barnsley 1; Derby County 4, Arsenal 0; Lincoln City 1, Clapton Orient 0; Birmingham 6, Leeds City 3; Grimsby Town 1, Hull City 1; Huddersfield Town 2, Stockport County 1; Blackpool 1, Leicester Fosse 2.

The Southern League games were full of interest, resulting in many changes being made in the table. Watford entertained Reading, which was their most difficult game so far this season. The home club played hard to keep their unbeaten record intact, but met with stiff opposition, and greatly disappointed their excited supporters by losing their first game this season by the only goal scored, causing them to drop to third place in the table, the winners getting to the top. Brighton and Hove beat Southend United by 1 to 0, and are level with Reading on points, only a slightly inferior goal average putting them into second place. Swindon Town were also getting dangerous, but met with a severe check, Cardiff City scoring a surprising win by three clear goals. The scores:

Gillingham 0, Queens Park Rangers; Brighton and Hove 1, Southend United; Cardiff City 3, Swindon Town 0; Exeter City 1, Portsmouth 1; Northampton 2, Southampton 0; Watford 0, Reading 1; Plymouth Argyle 1, Croydon Common 2; West Ham United 4, Bristol Rovers 1; Norwich City 1, Milwall 3; Crystal Palace 2, Luton Town 3.

A full list of Scottish League games was set for decision today. Hearts entertained Queens Park, who has fallen away badly lately, but the latter put up a splendid show and shared the points with their powerful opponents after a strenuous game. The struggle for second place is getting very exciting, but Celtic, beating Hemilton Academicals by the only goal scored, once more occupy second place, Morton by drawing with Patrick Thistle being a strong third, with several other clubs only a point behind. St. Mirren has made a wonderful recovery this season, and, sharing the points with Motherwell, has now got into eighth place in the table. The scores:

Falkirk 1, Aberdeen 1; Airdrieonians 5, Dundee 4; Third Lanark 2, Ayr United 1; Hamilton Ac. 0, Celtic 1; Clyde 2, Dumbarton 1; Hearts 2, Queen's Park 2; Kilmarnock 5, Hibernians 1; Morton 3, Partick Thistle 2; St. Mirren 1, Motherwell 1; Rangers 1, Raith Rovers 2.

SQUASH TENNIS TITLE.

Feron and Kinsella to Play for the Professional Championship.

For the first time in several years a series of matches for the professional squash tennis championship of America will be played in this city. Stephen J. Ferron of the Harvard Club and Walter Kinsella of the Squash Club will play for the title next month. The series will be best two in three matches, the first to be played at the Harvard Club Dec. 2, and the second at the Squash Club Dec. 12. Should a third match be necessary a neutral court will be selected.

The match will be played under the auspices of the National Squash Tennis Association. Ferron has held the championship for several years, and a match for the title was arranged last year, but Kinsella sailed for Europe with Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston. During his stay in England Kinsella defeated "Punch" Fairs, Eustace H. Miles, Peter Latham, and others, at court tennis.

Commerce Runners Beat Barringer.

The cross-country runners of the High School of Commerce of New York defeated the Barringer High School runners yesterday in a dual run over the Branch Brook Park course, Newark, by the score of 26 to 29. Though the local lads put up a good showing for the team prize, but it was Robert Merker and Edward Salz of the Manhattan squad that had thingsall their own way in the struggle to finish first. Merker defeated his team mate by a good burst of speed at the finish. Lloyd Granger of Barringer was third, being followed by Beasa and Ellis, also of the Newark school. The other runners finished as follows: Kerley, Commerce; Caruse, Barringer; Rose, Commerce; Gerrise, Commerce; Illario, Barringer; Hellis, Commerce; Callahan, Commerce; Angellito, Barringer; Katzenberg, Commerce, and Gibbons, Barringer.

Central Basket Ball Team Wins.

Morris High School defeated Erasmus Hall High School yesterday at basket ball by the score of 3 to 2. The stars of the game were Jones, Lambertsen, and Classen, who were instrumental in shooting the goals.



Champion lightweight Freddie Welsh and Elbert Hubbard—Welsh is Training at East Aurora for His Bout with Ad Wolgast.

COLUMBIA LOSES GAME.

Staten Island Cricketrs Defeat Collegians at Soccer.

Though successful against the Crescent A. C. a week ago, Columbia's soccer players were defeated in the Field Club League match yesterday by the eleven of the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club on the grounds of the latter at Irvington, S. I., the score being 2 goals to 0. Staten Island started off with a rush, and had a goal within the first minute of play.

The second goal was scored twenty-five minutes after the start, Macpherson turning the trick after general passing of a lively sort on the part of the Staten Island forwards. The line-up:

Staten Island.	Position.	Columbia.
Covington	Goal	Buermeyer
Lindall	Right back	H. Shanholt
Van der Zee	Left back	Romeo
Smith	Right half	Sanders
Hastings	Centre half	Lagandia
Harold	Left half	Nevitt
Zoller	Outside right	Marquardt
Menzies	Inside right	Peck
Macpherson	Centre	H. H. Shanholt
McWhinnie	Inside left	Leung
Kaufmann	Outside left	Fernandez

Referee—A. Laurie. Linesmen—Messrs. Minto and Welling. Goals—Kaufmann, Macpherson, Staten Island. Time—Halves of forty-five minutes.

Manual Training of Brooklyn met a worthy opponent in De Witt Clinton in the high school soccer championship match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday but was still unbeaten when the dust finally blew away. De Witt had to acknowledge defeat to the tune of 2 goals to 0.

With R. N. Dell, former Princeton tennis and soccer player, in the star rôle and shooting no less than five of the eight goals notched by the home team, the Crescent A. C. soccers administered a crushing defeat to Richmond County yesterday by the score of 8 goals to 0 in the Field Club League game at Bay Ridge in the presence of a large crowd of interested onlookers.

One of the hardest-fought soccer matches of the season was witnessed between the teams of the Montclair Athletic Club and the Bensonhurst Field Club of Brooklyn on the grounds of the former. The game was one of the series of the Field Club Soccer League of New York and New Jersey and resulted in favor of Bensonhurst by the score of 2 goals to 1.

Hall, the Bensonhurst centre, shot two goals in the first half of the game, both on passes from the right wing. The visitors held their advantage through the second period, despite hard pressing on the part of the home players. Finally, near the end of the game, the defense weakened long enough to permit Montclair to save a whitewash. Diem, the outside left, shot the goal.

In the Saturday Soccer League series the Belgians won from the Overseas Wanderers at Van Cortlandt Park by the score of 3 goals to 2. Hunnsicker scored one and Bleich two goals for the Belgians in the first half. McGreevey of the Overseas scored twice in the second period.

Another Saturday amateur game at Van Cortlandt Park was between the Fultons anad Rikerdymon elevents, the former winning by 2 goals to 1. Frost and Bode tallied for the Fultons in the first half, and McCritchard scored for Rikerdymond in the second.

A close match in the Saturday League series between the Central Y. M. C. A. and the Strollers at Prospect Park resulted in favor of the Centrals by 3 goals to 2. At half-time the Centrals led by 2 to 1. Waters (2) and Brown shot the goals for the Centrals, and Steinmetb scored twice for the Strollers.

Fumbling Cost Trinity Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 24.—Inexcusable fumbling at critical times was mighty costly to Trinity this afternoon, and Williams won, 30 to 14, in a hard-fought contest, in which Trinity, with a remarkable exhibition of "come-back," went into the second half with a score of 30 to 0 against them and pluckily worked for two touchdowns. With a bit more time to play Trinity would surely have won, the plunging offense was working perfectly, and there was an appreciable absence of the fatal fumbling as the game ended. Toolan made Williams's first touchdown through a feeble defense, and Tompkins made the second touchdown, scooped up a fumbled punt and ran for a score. The third touchdown was by Leplant, who refused to stay tackled, but squirmed free and dashed across the line. Castator blocked a punt and ran for Trinity's first touchdown, and the other was made by Lambert, who took a delayed pass down as open field.

Ritchie and Dundee Draw.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 24.—Ritchie of San Francisco, former [illegible] champion, and Johnny Dundee, [illegible] round draw here [illegible] first ring encounter [illegible] Ritchie [illegible] slightly. During the [illegible] Dundee [illegible] Ritchie [illegible] Dundee [illegible] Ritchie [illegible] Dundee [illegible] Ritchie

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The New York Times.

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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CIVILIZATION

THE CASE OF

The Double Alliance *vs.* The Triple Entente

Argued By JAMES M. BECK,

Former Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

If the evidence submitted by the official "White," "Orange," and "Gray Books" of the warring nations were analyzed as a lawyer analyzes the evidence in his cases, who would be found responsible for the European war?

The New York Times submitted this evidence to James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States and a leader of the New York bar, who has argued many of the most important cases before the Supreme Court, notably the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

Mr. Beck's argument of this, the greatest of the world's cases, that of the Double Alliance vs. the Triple Entente before the Supreme Court of Civilization, is presented here, and is one of the most interesting articles written about this widely discussed question of the responsibility for the European conflict.



By James M. Beck.

LET us suppose that in this year of dis-Grace, Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen, there had existed, as let us pray will one day exist, a Supreme Court of Civilization, before which the sovereign nations could litigate their differences without resort to the iniquitous and less effective appeal to the arbitrament of arms.

Let us further suppose that each of the contending nations had a sufficient leaven of Christianity to have its grievances adjudged not by the ethics of the cannon or the rifle, but by the eternal criterion of justice.

What would be the judgment of that august tribunal?

Any discussion of the ethical merits of this great controversy must start with the assumption that there is such a thing as international morality.

This fundamental axiom, upon which the entire basis of civilization necessarily rests, is challenged by a small class of intellectual perverts.

Some of these hold that moral considerations must be subordinated either to military necessity or so-called manifest destiny. This is the Bernhardi doctrine.

Others teach that war is a beneficent fatality and that all nations engaged in it are therefore equally justified. On this theory, all of the now contending nations are but victims of an irresistible current of events, and the highest duty of the State is to prepare itself for the systematic extermination, when necessary, of its neighbors.

Notwithstanding the clever platitudes under which both these doctrines are veiled, all morally sane minds are agreed that this war is a great crime against civilization, and the only open question is, which of the two contending groups of powers is morally responsible for that crime?

Was Austria justified in declaring war against Servia?

Was Germany justified in declaring war against Russia and France?

Was England justified in declaring war against Germany?

As the last of these questions is the most easily disposed of, it may be considered first.

England's Justification.

England's justification rests upon the solemn treaty of 1839, whereby Prussia, France, England, Austria, and Russia "became the guarantors" of the "perpetual neutrality" of Belgium, as reaffirmed by Count Bismarck, then Chancellor of the German Empire, on July 22, 1870, and as even more recently reaffirmed in the striking fact disclosed in the Belgian "Gray Book."

In the Spring of 1913, a debate was in progress in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag with reference to the Military Budget. In the course of the debate the German Secretary of State said:

"The neutrality of Belgium is determined by international conventions, *and Germany is resolved to respect these conventions.*"

To confirm this solemn assurance, the Minister of War added in the same debate:

"Belgium does not play any part in the justification of the German scheme of military reorganization. The scheme is justified by the position of matters in the East. *Germany will not lose sight of the fact that Belgian neutrality is guaranteed by international treaties.*"

A year later, on July 31, 1914, Herr von Below, the German Minister at Brussels, assured the Belgian Department of State that he knew of a declaration which the German Chancellor had made in 1911, to the effect "that Germany had no intention of violating our neutrality," and "that he was certain that the sentiments to which expression was given at that time *had not changed.*" (See Belgian "Gray Book," Nos. 11 and 12.)

It seems unnecessary to discuss the wanton disregard of these solemn obligations and protestations, when the present Chancellor of the German Empire, in his speech to the Reichstag and to the world on Aug. 4, 1914, frankly admitted that the action of the German military machine in invading Belgium was a wrong. He said:

"We are now in a state of necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg and perhaps are already on Belgian soil. *Gentlemen, that is contrary to the dictates of international law.* It is true that the French Government has declared at Brussels that France is willing to respect the neutrality of Belgium, so long as her opponent respects it. We knew, however, that France stood ready for invasion. France could wait, but we could not wait. A French movement upon our flank upon the lower Rhine might have been disastrous. So we were compelled to override the just protest of the Luxemburg and Belgian Governments. *The wrong—I speak openly—that we are committing* we will endeavor to make good as soon as our military goal has been reached. Anybody who is threatened as we are threatened, and is fighting for his highest possessions, can only have one thought—how he is to hack his way through."

This defense is not even a plea of confession and avoidance. It is a plea of "Guilty" at the bar of the world. It has one merit, that it does not add to the crime the aggravation of hypocrisy. It virtually rests the case of Germany upon the gospel of Treitschke and Bernhardi, that each nation is justified in exerting its physical power to the utmost in defense of its selfish interests. There is no novelty in this gospel. Its only surprising feature is its revival in the twentieth century. It was taught far more effectively by Machiavelli in his treatise, "The Prince," wherein he glorified the policy of Cesare Borgia in trampling the weaker States of Italy under foot by ruthless terrorism, unbridled ferocity, and the basest deception. Indeed, the wanton destruction of Belgium is simply Borgiaism amplified ten-thousandfold by the mechanical resources of modern war.

Unless our boasted civilization is the thinnest veneering of barbarism; unless the law of the world is in fact only the ethics of the rifle and the conscience of the cannon; unless mankind after uncounted centuries has made no real advance in political morality beyond that of the cave dweller, then this answer of Germany cannot satisfy the "decent respect to the opinions of mankind." Germany's contention that a treaty of peace is "a scrap of paper," to be disregarded at will when required by the selfish interests of one contracting party, is the negation of all that civilization stands for.

Belgium has been crucified in the face of the world. Its innocence of any offense, until it was attacked, is too clear for argument. Its voluntary immolation to preserve its solemn guarantee of neutrality will "plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of its taking off." On that issue the Supreme Court could have no ground for doubt or hesitation. Its judgment would be speedy and inexorable.

A War of Diplomats.

The remaining two issues, above referred to, are not so simple. Primarily and perhaps exclusively, the ethical question turns upon the issues raised by the communications which passed between the various Chancelleries of Europe in the last week of July, for it is the amazing feature of this greatest of all wars that it was precipitated by diplomats and, assuming that all the diplomats sincerely desired a peaceful solution of the questions raised by the Austrian ultimatum, (which is by no means clear,) it was the result of ineffective diplomacy and clumsy diplomacy at that.

I quite appreciate the distinction between the immediate causes of a war and the anterior and more fundamental causes; nevertheless, with the world in a state of Summer peace on July 23, 1914, an issue, gravely affecting the integrity of nations and the balance of power in Europe, is suddenly precipitated by the Austrian ultimatum, and thereafter and for the space of about a week a series of diplomatic communications passed between the Chancelleries of Europe, designed on their face to prevent a war and yet so ineffective that the war is precipitated and the fearful Rubicon crossed before the world knew, except imperfectly, the nature of the differences between the Governments involved. The ethical aspects of this great conflict must largely depend upon the record that has been made up by the official communications which can, therefore, be treated as documentary *evidence* in a litigated case.

A substantial part of that record is already before the court of public opinion in the British and German "White Papers" and the Russian "Orange Paper," and the purpose of this article is to discuss what judgment an impartial and dispassionate court would render upon the issues thus raised and the evidence thus submitted.

The Suppression by Germany and Austria of Vitally Important Documents.

Primarily such a court would be deeply impressed not only by what the record as thus made up discloses, *but also by the significant omissions of documents known to be in existence.*

The official defense of England and Russia does not apparently show any failure on the part of either to submit all of the documents in their possession, *but the German "White Paper" on its face discloses the suppression of documents of vital importance, while Austria has as yet failed to submit any of the documentary evidence in its possession.*

We know from the German "White Paper"—even if we did not conclude as a matter of irresistible inference—that many important communications passed in this crisis between Germany and Austria, and it is probable that some communications must also have passed between those two countries and Italy. Italy, despite its embarrassing position, owes to the world the duty of a full disclosure. What such disclosure would probably show is indicated by her deliberate conclusion that her allies had commenced an *aggressive* war, which released her from any obligation under the Triple Alliance.

The fact that communications passed between Berlin and Vienna, the text of which has never been disclosed, is not a matter of conjecture. Germany admits and asserts as part of her defense that she faithfully exercised her mediatory influence with Austria, but not only is such mediatory influence not disclosed by any practical results of such mediation, **but the text of these vital communications is still kept in the secret archives of Berlin and Vienna.**

Thus in the official apology for Germany it is stated that, in spite of the refusal of Austria to accept the proposition of Sir Edward Grey to treat the Servian reply "as a basis for further conversations,"

"we [Germany] continued our mediatory efforts to the *utmost* and advised Vienna to make any possible compromise consistent with the dignity of the Monarchy."

[German "White Paper."]

This would be more convincing if the German Foreign Office in giving other diplomatic documents had only added the *text* of the advice which it thus gave Vienna.

The same significant omission will be found when the same official defense states that on July 29 the German Government advised Austria "to begin the conversations with Mr. Sazonof." But here again *the text* is not found among the documents which the German Foreign Office has given to the world. The communications, which passed between that office and its Ambassadors in St. Petersburg, Paris, and London, are given *in extenso*, but among the twenty-seven communications appended to the German official defense **it is most significant that not a single communication is given of the many which passed from Berlin to Vienna and only one that passed from Vienna to Berlin.** This cannot be an accident. Germany has seen fit to throw the veil of secrecy over the text of its communications to Vienna, although professing to give the purport of a few of them.

Until Germany is willing to put the most important documents in its possession in evidence, it must not be surprised that the world, remembering Bismarck's garbling of the Ems dispatch, which precipitated the Franco-Prussian war, will be incredulous as to the sincerity of Germany's mediatory efforts.

Austria's Case Against Servia.

To discuss the justice of Austria's grievances against Servia would take us outside the documentary record and into the realm of disputed facts and would expand this discussion far beyond reasonable length.

Let us therefore suppose *arguendo* that our imaginary court would commence its consideration with the assumption that Austria had a just grievance against Servia, and that the murder of the Archduke on June 29, 1914, while in fact committed by Austrian citizens of Servian sympathies on Austrian soil, had its inspiration and encouragement in the political activities either of the Servian Government or of political organizations of that country.

The question for decision would then be not whether Austria had a just grievance against Servia, but whether having regard to the obligations which Austria, as well as every other country, owes to civilization, she proceeded in the right manner to redress her grievance.

The Secrecy of the Plan of the Double Alliance.

On June 28, 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince was murdered at Serajevo. For nearly a month there was no action by Austria, and no public statement whatever of its intentions. The world profoundly sympathized with Austria in its new trouble, and especially with its aged monarch, who like King Lear was "as full of grief as years and wretched in both."

The Servian Government had formerly disclaimed any complicity with the assassination, and had pledged itself to punish any Servian citizen implicated therein.

From time to time, from June 28 to July 23, there came semi-inspired intimations from Vienna that that country intended to act with great self-restraint and in the most pacific manner. Never was it even hinted that Germany and Austria were about to apply in a time of profound peace a match to the powder magazine of Europe.

This is strikingly shown by the first letter in the English "White Paper" from Sir Edward Grey to Sir H. Rumbold, dated July 20, 1914. It is one of the most significant documents in the entire correspondence. At the time this letter was written it is altogether probable that Austria's arrogant and most unreasonable ultimatum had already been framed and approved in Vienna, and possibly in Berlin, and yet Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister of a great and friendly country, had so little knowledge of Austria's policy that he

"asked the German Ambassador today (July 20) if he had any news of what was going on in Vienna with regard to Servia." The German Ambassador replied "that he had not, but Austria was certainly going to take some step."

Sir Edward Grey adds that he told the German Ambassador that he had learned that Count Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister,

"in speaking to the Italian Ambassador in Vienna, had deprecated the suggestion that the situation was grave, but had said that it should be cleared up."

The German Minister then replied that it would be desirable "if Russia could act as a mediator with regard to Servia," so that the first suggestion of Russia playing the part of the peacemaker came from the German Ambassador in London. Sir Edward Grey then adds that he told the German Ambassador that he

"assumed that the Austrian Government would not do anything until they had first disclosed to the public their case against Servia, founded presumably upon what they had discovered at the trial,"

and the German Ambassador assented to this assumption.

[English "White Paper," No. 1.]

Either the German Ambassador was then deceiving Sir Edward Grey, on the theory that the true function of an Ambassador is "to lie for his country," or the thunderbolt was being launched with such secrecy that even the German Ambassador in England did not know what was then in progress.

The British Ambassador at Vienna reports to Sir Edward Grey:

"The delivery at Belgrade on the 23d July of the note to Servia was preceded by a period of *absolute silence* at the Ballplatz."

He proceeds to say that with the exception of the German Ambassador at Vienna — note the significance of the exception—not a single member of the Diplomatic Corps knew anything of the Austrian ultimatum and that the French Ambassador when he visited the Austrian Foreign Office on July 23 was not only kept in ignorance that the ultimatum had actually been issued, but was given the impression that its tone was moderate. Even the Italian Ambassador was not taken into Count Berchtold's confidence.

[Dispatch from Sir M. de Bunsen to Sir Edward Grey, dated Sept. 1, 1914.]

Did Germany Know Of or Inspire the Ultimatum?

The interesting and important question here suggests itself whether Germany had knowledge of and approved in advance the Austrian ultimatum. If it did, it was guilty of duplicity, for the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg gave to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs an express assurance that

"the German Government *had no knowledge of the text of the Austrian note before it was handed in and had not exercised any influence on its contents. It is a mistake to attribute to Germany a threatening attitude.*"

[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 18.]

This statement is inherently improbable. Austria was the weaker of the two Allies and it was Germany's sabre that it was rattling in the face of Europe. Obviously Austria could not have proceeded to extreme measures, which it was recognized from the first would antagonize Russia, unless she had the support of Germany, and there is a probability, amounting to a moral certainty, that she would not have committed herself and Germany to the possibility of a European war without first consulting Germany.

Moreover, we have the testimony of Sir M. de Bunsen, the English Ambassador in Vienna, who advised Sir Edward Grey that he had "private information that the German Ambassador (at Vienna) knew the text of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia before it was dispatched and telegraphed it to the German Emperor," and that the German Ambassador himself "indorses every line of it." [English "White Paper" No. 95.] As he does not disclose the source of his "private information," this testimony would not by itself be convincing, but when we examine Germany's official defense in the German "White Paper," *we find that the German Foreign Office admits that it was consulted by Austria previous to the ultimatum and not only approved of Austria's course but literally gave her a carte blanche to proceed.*

This point seems so important in determining the sincerity of Germany's attitude and pacific protestations that we quote *in extenso*. After referring to the previous friction between Austria and Servia, the German "White Paper" says:

"In view of these circumstances Austria had to admit that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or self-preservation of the Monarchy to look on longer at the operations on the other side of the border without taking action. *The Austro-Hungarian Government advised us of this view of the situation and asked our opinion in the matter. We were able to assure our ally most heartily of our agreement with her view of the situation and to assure her that any action that she might consider it necessary to take in order to put an end to the movement in Servia directed against the existence of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy would receive our approval.* We were fully aware in this connection that warlike moves on the part of Austria-Hungary against Servia would bring Russia into the question and might draw us into a war in accordance with our duties as an ally."

Sir M. de Bunsen's credible testimony is further confirmed by the fact that the British Ambassador at Berlin in his letter of July 22, to Sir Edward Grey, states that *on the preceding night* (July 21) he had met the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and an allusion was made to a possible action by Austria.

"His Excellency was evidently of opinion that this step on Austria's part would have been made ere this. He insisted that the question at issue was one for settlement between Servia and Austria alone, and that there should be no interference from outside in the discussions between those two countries."

He adds that while he had regarded it as inadvisable that his country should approach Austria-Hungary in the matter, he had

"on several occasions in conversation with the Servian Minister emphasized the extreme importance that Austro-Servian relations should be put on a proper footing."

[English "White Paper" No. 2.]

Here we have the first statement of Germany's position in the matter, a position which subsequent events showed to be entirely untenable, but to which Germany tenaciously adhered to the very end, and which did much to precipitate the war. Forgetful of the solidarity of European civilization, and the fact that by policy and diplomatic intercourse continuing through many centuries a United European State exists, even though its organization be as yet inchoate, he took the ground that Austria should be permitted to proceed to aggressive measures against Servia without interference from any other Power, even though, as was inevitable, the humiliation of Servia would destroy the status of the Balkan States and even threaten the European balance of power.

No space need be taken in convincing any reasonable man that this Austrian ultimatum to Servia was brutal in its tone and unreasonable in its demands. It would be difficult to find in history a more offensive document, and its iniquity was enhanced by the short shriving time which it gave either Servia or Europe. Servia had forty-eight hours to answer whether it would compromise its sovereignty, and virtually admit its complicity in a crime which it had steadily disavowed. As the full text of the ultimatum first reached the Foreign Chancelleries nearly twenty-four hours after its service upon Servia, the other European nations had barely a day to consider what could be done to preserve the peace of Europe before that peace was fatally compromised.

[English "White Paper," No. 5; Russian "Orange Paper," No. 3.]

Further confirmation that the German Foreign Office did have advance knowledge of at least the substance of the ultimatum is shown by the fact that on the day the ultimatum was issued the Chancellor of the German Empire instructed the German Ambassadors in Paris, London, and St. Petersburg to advise the English, French, and Russian Governments that

"the acts as well as the demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government cannot but be looked upon as justified."

[German "White Paper," Annex 1 B.]

How could Germany thus indorse the "demands" if it did not know the substance of the ultimatum?

The hour when these instructions were sent is not given, so that it does not follow that these significant instructions were necessarily prior to the service of the ultimatum at Belgrade at 6 P. M. Nevertheless, as the ultimatum did not reach the other capitals of Europe until the following day, as the diplomatic correspondence clearly shows, it seems improbable that the German Foreign Office would have issued this very carefully prepared and formal warning to the other powers on July the 23d unless it had not only knowledge of Austria's intention to serve the ultimatum but also at least of the substance thereof.

While it may be that Germany, while indorsing in blank the policy of Austria, purposely refrained from examining the text of the communication, so that it could thereafter claim that it was not responsible for Austria's action—a policy which would not lessen the discreditable character of the whole business—yet the more reasonable assumption is that the simultaneous issuance of Austria's ultimatum at Belgrade and Germany's warning to the Powers were the result of a concerted action and had a common purpose. No court or jury, reasoning along the ordinary inferences of human life, would question this conclusion for a moment.

The communication from the German Foreign Office last referred to anticipates that Servia "will refuse to comply with these demands"—why, if they were justified?—and Germany suggests to France, England, and Russia that if, as a result of such noncompliance, Austria has "recourse to military measures," that "the choice of means must be left to it."

The German Ambassadors in the three capitals were instructed

"to lay particular stress on the view that the above question is one the settlement of which devolves solely upon Austria-Hungary and Servia, and one which the Powers should earnestly strive to confine to the two countries concerned,"

and he added that Germany strongly desired

"that the dispute be localized, since any intervention of another Power, on account of the various alliance obligations, would bring consequences impossible to measure."

This is one of the most significant documents in the whole correspondence. If Germany were as ignorant as her Ambassador at London affected to be of the Austrian policy and ultimatum, and if Germany was not then instigating and supporting Austria in its perilous course, why should the German Chancellor have served this threatening notice upon England, France, and Russia, that Austria must be left free to make war upon Servia, and that any attempt to intervene in behalf of the weaker nation would "bring consequences impossible to measure"?

[German "White Paper," Annex 1 B.]

A few days later the Imperial Chancellor sent to the Confederated Governments of Germany a *confidential communication* in which he recognized the possibility that Russia might feel it a duty "to take the part of Servia in her dispute with Austria-Hungary." Why, again, if Austria's case was so clearly justified? The Imperial Chancellor added that

"if Russia feels constrained to take sides with Servia in this conflict, she certainly has a right to do it,"

but added that if Russia did this it would in effect challenge the integrity of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, and that Russia would therefore alone—

"bear the responsibility if a European war arises from the Austro-Servian

(Continued on Following Page)

THE DOUBLE ALLIANCE VS. THE TRIPLE ENTENTE

[Continued from Preceding Page.]

question, *which all the rest of the great European Powers wish to localize.*"

In this significant confidential communication the German Chancellor declares the strong interest which Germany had in the punishment of Servia by Austria. He says "*our closest interests therefore summon us to the side of Austria-Hungary,*" and he adds that

"if contrary to hope, the trouble should spread, owing to the intervention of Russia, then, true to our duty as an ally, we should have to support the neighboring monarchy with the entire might of the German Empire."
[German "White Paper," Annex 2.]

It is a rather curious and significant fact that while every other document in the German "White Papers" has a date, this very important document, in which the German Chancellor asks the Confederated Governments of Germany to gird on their swords in preparation for a European war, bears no date. As the documents are arranged chronologically and as this document is placed between the communication above referred to of July 23 and a telegram from Vienna of July 24 the inference would be that it was sent between those dates. If so, it staggers ordinary credulity to believe that this portentous warning to the constituents of the German Empire to prepare for "the day" should not have been written with full knowledge of the Austrian ultimatum, which had only been issued on July 23 and only reached the other capitals of Europe on July 24. Nevertheless the document itself would indicate that it was written after Servia's reply on the 25th; but as Germany expected on its own admission a negative reply from Servia, it is still possible, although not probable, that this confidential warning was written either on the 23d or the 24th. The probability is that this undated document was written shortly after July 25, and it certainly discloses no expectation of and possibly no desire for a peaceful solution of the problem. Why should the date of this important document have been omitted?

The Efforts to Maintain Peace.

In reaching its conclusion our imaginary court would pay little attention to mere professions of a desire for peace. A nation, like an individual, can covertly stab the peace of another while saying, "Art thou in health, my brother?" and even the peace of civilization can be betrayed by a Judas kiss. Professions of peace belong to the cant of diplomacy and have always characterised the most bellicose of nations.

No war in modern times has been begun without the aggressor pretending that his nation wished nothing but peace, and invoking Divine aid for its murderous policy. To paraphrase the words of Lady Teazle on a noted occasion when Sir Joseph Surface talked much of "honor," it might be as well in such instances to leave the name of God out of the question.

Let us, then, analyze the record as already made up; and for the sake of clearness the events which preceded the war will be considered chronologically.

Immediately upon the receipt of the ultimatum in St. Petersburg on July 24, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a formal communication to Austria-Hungary, suggested that the abrupt time limit "leaves to the Powers a delay entirely insufficient to undertake any useful steps whatever for the straightening out of the complications that have arisen," and added:

"To prevent the incalculable consequences, equally disastrous for all the Powers, which can follow the method of action of the Austro-Hungarian Government, it seems indispensable to us that above all the delay given to Servia to reply should be extended."

Sazonof further suggested that time should be given for the Powers to examine the results of the inquiry that the Austro-Hungarian Government had made in the matter of the Serajevo assassination, and stated that if the Powers were convinced

"of the well-groundedness of certain of the Austrian demands they would find themselves in a position to send to the Servian Government consequential advice."

He justly observes that

"a refusal to extend the terms of the ultimatum * * * would be in contradiction with the very bases of international relations."
[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 4.]

Could any court question the justice of this contention? The peace of the world was at stake. Time only was asked to see what could be done to preserve that peace and satisfy Austria's grievances to the uttermost farthing.

Concurrently with Sazonof's plea for a little time to preserve the peace of the world, Sir Edward Grey had seen the German Ambassador on July 24 and had suggested to him that the only method of preventing the catastrophe was

"that the four Powers, Germany, France, Italy, and ourselves, (England,) should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg."
[English "White Paper," No. 11.]

Germany had only to intimate to Austria that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind," as well as common courtesy to great and friendly nations, required that sufficient time be given not only to Servia, but to the other nations, to concert for the common good, especially as the period was one of Summer dullness and many of the leading rulers and statesmen were absent from their respective capitals.

Under these circumstances was it not natural that Russia should announce on July 24

"that any action taken by Austria to humiliate Servia would not leave Russia indifferent,"

and that on the same day the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna suggested to the Austrian Foreign Office

"that the Austrian note was drawn up in a form rendering it impossible of acceptance as it stood, and that it was both unusual and peremptory in its terms."

To which the only reply of the Austrian Foreign Minister was that their representative in Servia

"was under instructions to leave Belgrade unless Austrian demands were accepted in their integrity by 4 P. M. tomorrow."
[English "White Paper," No. 7.]

Austria's only concession then or subsequently to the cause of peace was the assurance that Austria would not *after its conquest* of Servia demand any territory.

The action of Germany on this day, July 24, is most significant. Its Ambassador in England communicated a note to Sir Edward Grey, in which it justified Austro-Hungarian grievances and ultimatum by saying that

"under these circumstances the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as equitable and moderate."

The note added:

"The Imperial Government [Germany] want to emphasize their opinion that in the present case there is only question of a matter to be settled exclusively between Austria-Hungary and Servia, and that the great Powers ought seriously to endeavor to reserve it to those two immediately concerned."
[English "White Paper," No. 9.]

On July 25, probably to the great surprise of both Germany and Austria, which had definitely calculated upon Servia's non-compliance with the ultimatum, the latter country, under the conciliatory advice of Russia, made a reply in which, at the sacrifice of its self-respect as a sovereign State, it substantially accepted all but one of the demands of Austria, and as to that it did not, in terms, refuse it, but expressed its willingness to refer it either to arbitration or to a conference of the Powers.
[English "White Paper," No. 39.]

No court would question for a moment the conclusion that the reply was a substantial acquiescence in the extreme Austrian demands, nor indeed did either Germany or Austria seriously contend that it was not. They contented themselves with impeaching the sincerity of the assurances, calling the concessions "shams," and of this it is enough to say that if Germany and Austria had accepted Servia's reply as sufficient, and Servia had subsequently failed to fulfill its promises thus made in the utmost good faith, there would have been little sympathy for Servia, and no general war. Indeed, both Russia and England pledged their influence to compel Servia, if necessary, to meet fully any reasonable demand of Austria. The outstanding question, which Servia agreed to arbitrate or leave to the Powers, was the participation of Austrian officials in the Servian courts. This did not present a difficult problem. Austria's professed desire for an impartial investigation could have been easily attained by having the neutral Powers appoint a commission of jurists to make such investigation.

On July 24 Sir Edward Grey also had asked the German Ambassador to use his good influences at Vienna to secure an extension of time. To this most reasonable request the answer and action of the German Government was disingenuous in the extreme. They agreed to "pass on" the suggestion, but the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs added that as the Austrian Prime Minister was away from Vienna there would be delay and difficulty in getting the time limit extended, and

"he admitted quite freely that the Austro-Hungarian Government *wished to give the Servians a lesson and that they meant to take military action. He also admitted that the Servian Government could not swallow certain of the Austro-Hungarian demands.*"

He added that Germany did not want a general war and "he would do all in his power to prevent such a calamity."
[English "White Paper," Nos. 11 and 18.]

If Germany made any communication to Austria in the interests of peace the text has yet to be disclosed to the world. A word from Berlin to Vienna would have given the additional time which, with sincerely pacific intentions, might have resulted in the preservation of peace. Germany, so far as the record discloses, never spoke that word.

Contrast this attitude with that of Russia, whose Foreign Minister on the morning of July 25 offered

"to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany, and Italy."
[English "White Paper," No. 17.]

On July 25 Sir Edward Grey proposed that the four Powers (including Germany) should unite

"in asking the Austrian and Russian Governments not to cross the frontier and to give time for the four Powers, acting at Vienna and St. Petersburg, to try and arrange matters. If Germany will adopt this view I feel strongly that France and ourselves should act upon it. Italy would no doubt gladly co-operate."
[English "White Paper," Nos. 24 and 25.]

To this reasonable request the Imperial German Chancellor replied:

"First and last, we take the ground that this question must be localized *by the abstention of all the Powers from intervention in it,*"

but added that Germany would, if an Austro-Russian dispute arose,

"co-operate with the other great Powers in mediation between Russia and Austria."
[German "White Paper," Annex 18.]

This distinction is very hard to grasp. It attempts to measure the difference between tweedledum and tweedledee. Russia's difference with Austria was over the attempt of the latter to crush Servia. Germany would not interfere in the latter, but would mediate between Russia and Austria. For all practical purposes the two things were indistinguishable.

How she "co-operated" we shall presently see.

All that Germany *did* on July 25, so far as the record discloses, was to "pass on" England's and Russia's requests for more time, but subsequent events indicate that it was "passed on" without any indorsement, for is it credible that Austria would have ignored its ally's request for more time if it had ever been made?

The Austrian Foreign Minister, having launched the ultimatum, absented himself from the capital, but the Russian Minister at Vienna succeeded in submitting this most reasonable request verbally to the Acting Foreign Minister, who simply said that he would submit it to Count Berchtold, *but that he could predict with assurance a categorical refusal.* Later on that day (July 25) Russia was definitely advised that no time extension would be granted.
[Russian "Orange Paper" Nos. 11 and 12.]

Was ever the peace of the world shattered upon so slight a pretext? A little time, a few days, even a few hours, might have sufficed to preserve the world from present horrors, but no time could be granted. **A colossal snap judgment was to be taken by these diplomatic pettifoggers.** It would be difficult to find in recorded history a greater discourtesy to a friendly Power, for Austria was not at war with Russia.

Defeated in their effort to get an extension of time, England, France, and Russia made further attempts to preserve peace by temporarily arresting military proceedings until efforts toward conciliation could be made. Sir Edward Grey proposed to Germany, France, Russia, and Italy that they should unite in asking Austria and Servia not to cross the frontier "until we had had time to try and arrange matters between them," but the German Ambassador read Sir Edward Grey a telegram that he had received from the German Foreign Office that "once she [Austria] had launched that note [the ultimatum] Austria could not draw back."
[English "White Paper No. 28.]

As we have seen, Germany never, so far as the record discloses, sought in any way to influence Austria to make this or any concession. Its attitude was shown by the declaration of its Ambassador at Paris to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, which, while disclaiming that Germany had countenanced the Austrian ultimatum, yet added that Germany approved its point of view,

"and that certainly the arrow, once sent, Germany could not allow herself to be guided except by her duty to her ally."

This seemed to be the fatal fallacy of Germany, that her duties to civilization were so slight that she should support her ally, Austria, whether the latter was right or wrong. Such was her policy, and she carried it out with fatal consistency. To support her ally in actual war may be defensible, but to support her in times of peace in an iniquitous demand and a policy of gross discourtesy offends every sense of international morality.

On the following day Russia proposed to Austria that they should enter into an exchange of private views, with the object of an alteration in common of some clauses of the Austrian note of July 23. *To this Austria never even replied.* The Russian Minister communicated this suggestion to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs and expressed the hope that he would "find it possible to advise Vienna to meet our proposal," but this did not accord with German policy, for on that day the German Ambassador in Paris called upon the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and in reply to a similar suggestion that Germany should suggest to Vienna to meet Servia in the same conciliatory spirit which Servia had shown, the Ambassador answered that that "was not possible in view of the resolution taken not to interfere in the Austro-Servian conflict."

On the same day England asked France, Italy, and Germany to meet in London for an immediate conference to preserve the peace of Europe, and to this fruitful suggestion, which might have saved the peace of Europe, the German Chancellor replied with the pitiful quibble that "it is impossible to bring our ally before a European court in its difference with Servia," although it affected to accept "in principle," the policy of mediation.

Germany's acceptance "in principle" of a policy which she in practice thwarted suggests the law-abiding tendencies of that Maine statesman who was "for the Maine prohibition liquor law, but against its enforcement."
[English "White Paper," No. 46.]

Germany's refusal to have Servia's case submitted to the Powers even for their consideration is the more striking when it is recalled that the German Ambassador at London quoted to Sir Edward Grey the German Secretary of State as saying

"that there were some things in the Austrian note that Servia could hardly be expected to accept,"

thus recognizing that Austria's ultimatum was, at least in part, unjust. Sir Edward Grey then called the German Ambassador's attention to the fact that if Austria refused the conciliatory reply of Servia and marched into that country

"it meant that she was determined to crush Servia at all costs, being reckless of the consequences that might be involved."

He added that the Servian reply

"should at least be treated as a basis for discussion and pause,"

and asked that the German Government should urge this at Vienna, but the German Secretary of State on July 27 replied that such a conference "was not practicable," and that it "would practically amount to a court of arbitration," and could not, in his opinion, be called together "except at the request of Austria and Russia."
[English "White Paper," Nos. 48 and 49.]

That this was a mere evasion is perfectly plain. Germany already knew that Austria would not ask for such a conference, for Austria had already refused Russia's request for an extension of time and had actually commenced its military operations. Germany's attitude is best indicated by the letter of the Russian Minister in Germany to the Russian Foreign Office in which he states that on July 27 he called at the German Foreign Office and asked it

"to urge upon Vienna in a more pressing fashion to take up this line of conciliation. Jagow replied that he could not advise Austria to yield."
[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 38.]

Why not? Russia had advised Servia to yield and Servia had conceded nearly every claim. Why could not the German Foreign Office advise Vienna to meet conciliation by conciliation, if its desire for peace were sincere?

Before this interview took place, the French Ambassador had called at the German Foreign Office on a similar errand and urged the English suggestion that action should at once be taken by England, Germany, Russia and France at St. Petersburg and Vienna, to the effect that Austria and Servia

"should abstain from any act which might aggravate the situation at the present hour."

By this was meant that there should be, pending further parleys, no invasion of Servia by Austria and none of Austria by Russia. *To this the German Foreign Minister opposed a categorical refusal.*

On the same day the Russian Ambassador at Vienna had "a long and earnest conversation" with the Austrian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He expressed the earnest hope that

"something would be done before Servia was actually invaded. Baron Macchio replied that this would now be difficult, as a skirmish had already taken place on the Danube, in which the Servians had been aggressors."

The Russian Ambassador then said that his country would do all it could to keep the Servians quiet,

"and even to fall back before an Austrian advance in order to gain time."

He urged that the Austrian Ambassador at St. Petersburg should be furnished with full powers to continue discussions with the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs,

"who was very willing to advise Servia to yield all that could be fairly asked of her as an independent power."

The only reply to this reasonable suggestion was that it would be submitted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.
[English "White Paper," No. 56.]

On the same day the German Ambassador at Paris called upon the French Foreign Office and strongly insisted on the "*exclusion of all possibility of mediation or of conference,*" and yet contemporaneously the Imperial German Chancellor was advising London that he had

"started the efforts towards mediation in Vienna, immediately in the way desired by Sir Edward Grey, and had further communicated to the Austrian Foreign Minister the wish of the Russian Foreign Minister for a direct talk in Vienna."

What hypocrisy! In the formal German defense, the official apologist for that country, after stating his conviction

"that an act of mediation could not take into consideration the Austro-Servian conflict, which was purely an Austro-Hungarian affair,"

claimed that Germany had transmitted Sir Edward Grey's further suggestion to Vienna, in which Austria-Hungary was urged

"either to agree to accept the Servian answer as sufficient or to look upon it as a basis for further conversations";

but the Austro-Hungarian Government—playing the rôle of the wicked partner of the combination—"in full appreciation of our mediatory activity," (so says the German "White Paper" with sardonic humor,) replied to this proposition that, coming, as it did, after the opening of hostilities, "*it was too late.*"

Does any reasonable man question for a moment that, if Germany had done something more than merely "transmit" these wise and pacific suggestions, Austria would have complied with the suggestions of its powerful ally or that Austria would have suspended its military operations if Germany had given any intimation of such a wish? On the following day, July 28, the door was further closed on any possibility of compromise when the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs

"said, quietly, but firmly, *that no discussion could be accepted on the basis of the Servian note;* that war would be declared today, and that the well-known pacific character of the Emperor, as well as, he might add, his own, might be accepted as a guarantee that the war was both just and inevitable; that this was a matter that must be settled directly between the two parties immediately concerned."

To this arrogant and unreasonable contention that Europe must accept the guarantee of the Austrian Foreign Minister as to the righteousness of Austria's quarrel, the British Ambassador suggested "the larger aspect of the question," namely, the peace of Europe, and to this "larger aspect," which should have given any reasonable official some ground for pause, the Austrian Foreign Minister replied that he

"had it also in mind, but thought that Russia ought not to oppose operations like those impending, which did not aim at territorial aggrandizement, and which could no longer be postponed."
[English "White Paper," No. 62.]

The private conversations between Russia and Austria, having thus failed, Russia returned to the proposition of a European conference to preserve its peace. Its Ambassador in Vienna on July 28 had a conference with Berchtold and pointed to the dangers to the peace of Europe and the desirability of good relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia.

To this Count Berchtold replied that he understood perfectly well the seriousness of the situation and the advantages of a frank explanation with the Cabinet at St. Petersburg.

"He told me that, on the other hand, the Austro-Hungarian Government, which had only reluctantly decided upon the energetic measures which it had taken against Servia, *could now neither withdraw nor enter upon any discussion of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian note.*"
[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 45.]

On the same day, July 28, the German Imperial Chancellor sent for the English Ambassador and excused his failure to accept the proposal of conference of the neutral Powers, on the ground that he did not think it would be effective,

"because such a conference would in his opinion, have the appearance of an 'Areopagus' consisting of two Powers of each group sitting in judgment upon the two remaining Powers."

After engaging in this pitiful and insincere quibble, and when reminded of Servia's conciliatory reply, amounting to a virtual surrender,

"his Excellency said that he did not wish to discuss the Servian note, but that Austria's standpoint, and in this he agreed, was that her quarrel with Servia was a purely Austrian concern, *with which Russia had nothing to do.*"
[English "White Paper," No. 71.]

The Mobilization of the Nations.

At this point the rulers of the countries intervened in the dispute. The Kaiser, having returned from Norway, telegraphed the Czar, under date of July 28, that he was

"exerting all my influence to endeavor to make Austria-Hungary come to an open and satisfying understanding with Russia,"

and invoked the Czar's aid.
[German "White Paper," Annex 20.]

If the Kaiser were sincere, and he may have been, *his attitude was not that of his Foreign Office.* Upon the face of the record we have only his own assurance that he was doing everything to preserve peace, but the steps that he took or the communications he made to influence Austria *are not found in the formal defense which the German Government has given to the world.* The Kaiser can only convince the world of his innocence of the crime of his Potsdam camarilla by giving the world *the text* of any advice he gave the Austrian officials. He has produced his telegrams to the Czar. *Where are those he presumably sent to Francis Joseph or Count Berchtold? Where are the instructions he gave his Ambassadors or Foreign Minister?*

It is significant that on the same day Sazonof telegraphed to Count Benckendorff:

"My conversations with the German Ambassador confirm my impression that Germany is rather favorable to the uncompromising attitude adopted by Austria."

and he adds, and history will vindicate him in the conclusion, that

"the Berlin Cabinet, which might have been able to arrest the whole development of this crisis, seems to exercise no action on its ally."
[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 43.]

On July 29, Sir Edward Goschen telegraphed Sir Edward Grey that he had that night seen the German Chancellor, who had "just returned from Potsdam," where he had presumably seen the Kaiser. The German Chancellor then showed clearly how the wind was blowing, in making the suggestion to Sir Edward Goschen that if England would remain neutral, Germany would agree to guarantee that she would not take any French territory. When asked about the French colonies, no assurance was given.
[English "White Paper," No. 85.]

Later in the day the German Chancellor again saw the English Ambassador, and expressed regret

"that events had marched too rapidly, and that it was therefore too late to act upon your [Sir Edward Grey's] suggestion that the Servian reply might form the basis of discussion."
[English "White Paper," No. 75.]

On the same day the Ambassador for Germany at St. Petersburg called upon Sazonof and expressed himself in favor of further explanations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, to which Sazonof assented. [Russian "Orange Paper," No. 49.] On the same day Sir Edward Grey asked the German Government

"*to suggest any form of procedure* under which the idea of mediation between Austria and Russia, already accepted by the German Government in principle, *could be applied.*"

To which the German Foreign Office replied that it could not act for fear that if they made to their ally any suggestion that looked like pressure, it might "*cause them [Austria] to precipitate matters and present a fait accompli.*" [See letter of Sir Edward Goschen to Sir Edward Grey July 29—English "White Paper, No. 70.]

This was the last and worst of the quibbles put forth to gain time while Austria was making progress toward Belgrade. It assumes that Austria might not only fail to respect the wish in a matter of common concern of its more powerful ally, but that it might act in disregard of Germany's wish. This strains human credulity to the breaking point. Did the German Secretary of State keep a straight face when he uttered this sardonic pleasantry? It may be the duty of a diplomat to lie on occasion, but is it ever necessary to utter such a stupid falsehood? The German Secretary of State sardonically added in the same conversation that he was not sure that the effort for peace had not hastened the declaration of war, as though the declaration of war against Servia had not been planned and expected from the first.

As a final effort to meet quibble, the British Ambassador at Berlin then suggested that after Austria had satisfied her military prestige, the moment might then be favorable for four disinterested Powers to discuss the situation and come forward with suggestions for preventing graver complications.

To this proposal the German Secretary of State seemingly acquiesced, but, as usual, *nothing whatever was done.* [English "White Paper," No. 76.] It is true that on July 29 Sir Edward Grey was assured by the German Ambassador that the German Foreign Office was

"endeavoring to make Vienna explain in a satisfactory form at St. Petersburg the scope and extension of Austrian proceedings in Servia,"

but again the communications which the German Foreign Office sent to Vienna on this point *have never yet been disclosed to the world.*
[English "White Paper," No. 84.]

In this same conference Sir Edward Grey

"urged that the *German Government should suggest any method* by which the influence of the four Powers could be used together to prevent war between Austria and Russia. France agreed, Italy agreed. The whole idea of mediation or mediating influence was ready to be put into operation by *any method that Germany could suggest* if mine were not acceptable. In fact, mediation was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible, if only Germany would 'press the button' in the interests of peace."
[English "White Paper," No. 84.]

The difficulty was, however, that Germany never "pressed the button," although obviously it would have been easy for her to do so, as the stronger and more influential member of the Double Alliance.

On the same day the Austrian Government left a memorandum with Sir Edward Grey to the effect that Count Mensdorff said that the war with Servia must proceed

On the night of July 29 the British Ambassador at Berlin was informed that the German Foreign Office "*had not had time to send an answer yet*" to the proposal that Germany suggest the form of mediation, but that the question had been referred to the Austro-Hungarian Government with a request as to "what would satisfy them"
[English "White Paper," No. 107.]

On the following day the German Ambassador informed Sir Edward Grey that the German Government would endeavor to influence Austria after taking Belgrade, and Servian territory in the region of the frontier, to promise not to advance further, while the Powers endeavored to arrange that Servia should give satisfaction sufficient to pacify Austria, but if Germany ever exercised any such pressure upon Vienna, *no evidence of it has ever been given to the world.* Certainly, it was not very effective, and for the reasons mentioned it is impossible to conclude that the advice of Germany, if in good faith, would not have been followed by its weaker ally.

From all that appears in the record, Austria made no reply to this most conciliatory suggestion of England, but, in the meantime, the irrepressible Kaiser made the crisis more acute by cabling to the Czar that the mobilization of Russia to meet the mobilization of Austria was affecting his position of mediator, to which the Czar made a conciliatory reply, stating that Russia's mobilization was only for a defense against Austria.

What more could Russia do? If Austria continued to mobilize, why not Russia?

On this day, July 30, the German Ambassador had two interviews at St. Petersburg with Sazonof, and it was then that Sazonof drew up the following formula as a basis for peace:

"If Austria, recognizing that her conflict with Servia has assumed character of question of European interest, declares herself ready to eliminate from her ultimatum the points which violate principle of sovereignty of Servia, *Russia engages to stop all military preparations.*"
[Russian "Orange Paper," No. 60.]

At this stage King George telegraphed Prince Henry of Prussia that

"the English Government was doing its utmost, suggesting to Russia and France to suspend further military preparations, if Austria will consent to be satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade and neighboring Servian territory as a hostage for satisfactory settlement of her demands, other countries meanwhile suspending their war preparation."

The King adds a hope that the Kaiser

"will use his great influence to induce Austria to accept this proposal, thus proving that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe."
[Second German "White Paper."]

This last proposition, however, was never accepted or declined, for the impetuous Kaiser gave his twelve-hour ultimatum to Russia to demobilize, and this was an arrogant demand which no self-respecting Power, much less so great a one as Russia, could possibly accept.

While this demand was in progress Sir Edward Grey was making his last attempt to preserve peace by asking Germany to sound Vienna, as he would sound St. Petersburg, whether it would be possible for the four disinterested Powers to offer to Austria that they would

"undertake to see that she obtained full satisfaction of her demands on Servia, provided they did not embarrass Servian sovereignty and the integrity of Servian territory."

Sir Edward Grey went so far as to tell the German Ambassador that if this was not satisfactory, and if Germany would make any reasonable proposals to preserve peace and Russia and France rejected it, that

"his Majesty's Government would have nothing to do with the consequences,"

which obviously meant either neutrality or actual intervention in behalf of Germany and Austria.

On the same day the British Ambassador at Berlin besought the German Foreign Office to

"put pressure on the authorities at Vienna to do something in the general interest to reassure Russia and to show themselves disposed to continue discussions on a friendly basis."

And Sir Edward Goschen reports that the German Foreign Minister replied that last night he had

"begged Austria to reply to your last proposal, and that he had received a reply to the effect that the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs would take the wishes of the Emperor this morning in the matter."

Again the text of the letter in which Germany "begged" Austria to be conciliatory is not found in the record.

The excuse of Germany that the mobilization of Russia compelled it to mobilize does not justify the war. Mobilization does not necessarily mean aggression, but simply preparation. If Russia had the right to mobilize because Austria mobilized, Germany equally had the right to mobilize when Russia mobilized, but it does not follow that either of the three nations could justify a war to compel the other parties to demobilize. Mobilization is only a preparation against eventualities. It is the right of a sovereign State and by no code of ethics a *casus belli.* The demand of Germany that Russia could not arm to defend itself, when Austria was preparing for a possible attack on Russia, has few, if any, parallels in history for bullying effrontery. It treated Russia as an inferior, almost a vassal, State.

This impetuous step of Germany to compel its great neighbor to desist from military preparations to defend itself came most inopportunely, for on Aug. 1 the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador *for the first time* declared to the Russian Government its willingness to discuss the terms of the Austrian ultimatum to Servia, and it was then suggested that the form of the ultimatum and the questions arising thereon should be discussed in London. (Dispatch from British Ambassador at Vienna to Sir Edward Grey, dated Sept 1, 1914.) Sir Edward Grey at once advised the English Ambassador in Berlin of the fact, and urged that it was still possible to maintain peace

"if only a little respite in time can be gained before any great power begins war."
[English "White Paper," No. 131.]

but the Kaiser, having issued the arrogant ultimatum to Russia to demobilize in twelve hours, had gone too far for retreat, and spurred on by the arrogant Potsdam military party he "let loose the dogs of war."

The Judgment.

These are the facts as shown by the record, and upon them, in my judgment, an impartial court would not hesitate to pass the following judgment:

1—*That Germany and Austria in a time of profound peace secretly concerted together to impose their will upon Europe and upon Servia in a matter affecting the balance of power in Europe. Whether in so doing they intended to precipitate a European war to determine the mastery of Europe is not satisfactorily established, although their whole course of conduct suggests this as a possibility. They made war almost inevitable by (a) issuing an ultimatum that was grossly unreasonable and disproportionate to any grievance that Austria had and (b) in giving to Servia, and Europe, insufficient time to consider the rights and obligations of all interested nations.*

2—*That Germany had at all times the power to compel Austria to preserve a reasonable and conciliatory course, but at no time effectively exerted that influence. On the contrary, she certainly abetted, and possibly instigated, Austria in its unreasonable course.*

3—*That England, France, Italy, and Russia at all times sincerely worked for peace, and for this purpose not only overlooked the original misconduct of Austria but made every reasonable concession in the hope of preserving peace.*

4—*That Austria, having mobilized its army, Russia was reasonably justified in mobilizing its forces. Such act of mobilization was the right of any sovereign State, and as long as the Russian armies did not cross the border or take any aggressive action no other nation had any just right to complain, each having the same right to make similar preparations.*

5—*That Germany, in abruptly declaring war against Russia for failure to demobilize when the other Powers had offered to make any reasonable concession and peace parleys were still in progress, precipitated the war.*

In Conclusion.

The writer of this article has reached these conclusions with reluctance, as he has a feeling of deep affection for the German people and equal admiration for their ideals and matchless progress. Even more he admires the magnificent courage with which the German nation, beset on every hand by powerful antagonists, is now defending its prestige as a nation. The whole-hearted devotion of this great nation to its flag is worthy of the best traditions of the Teutonic race. Nevertheless, this cannot alter the ethical truth, which stands apart from any considerations of nationality; nor can it affect the conclusion that the German nation has been plunged into this abyss by its scheming statesmen and its self-centred and highly neurotic Kaiser, who in the twentieth century sincerely believes that he is the proxy of Almighty God on earth, and therefore infallible.

In visiting its condemnation, the Supreme Court of Civilization should therefore distinguish between the military caste, headed by the Kaiser and the Crown Prince, which precipitated this great calamity, and the German people.

The very secrecy of the plot against the peace of the world and the failure to disclose to the German people the diplomatic communications hereinbefore quoted, strongly suggest that this detestable war is not merely a crime against civilization, *but also against the deceived and misled German people.* They have a vision and are essentially progressive and peace-loving in their national characteristics, while the ideals of their military caste are those of the dark ages.

One day the German people will know the full truth and then there will be a dreadful reckoning for those who have plunged a noble and peace-loving nation into this abyss of disaster.

"The mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small,
With patience He stands watching,
With exactness grinds He all."

BARON DE CONSTANT, PEACE ADVOCATE, ON THE WAR

In Letters to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler He Discusses Phases of the Great Conflict and Foresees Grave Difficulties When the Time Comes to Arrange Terms of Peace.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, has permitted The New York Times to have the extracts printed herewith from letters sent to him since the beginning of the war by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Senator of France, and a man who has worked hard in the cause of international peace.

First Letter

PARIS, Aug. 15, 1914.—• • • Today I am full of grief to feel myself impotent before the murderous conflicts now going on in Belgium and at a number of points on our northern and eastern frontier, while awaiting the great battles and hecatombs which will follow; my thought is full of these terrible calamities willfully brought about; so many precious lives already wiped out or soon so to be; so much avoidable mourning which one neither can nor wishes now to avoid!

In France there is not a single family which has not given without hesitation all its children of military age to fight for the repulse of the invader. All the men from Créans, of ages 20 to 48 years, have gone, with one exception, and he is now going; and meanwhile no work has ceased because of their absence. In all the communes, in all the hamlets of the whole of France, the women, the children, and the men over 48 have assumed all duties, in particular the gathering of the harvests, which I see already finished as in normal times. • • •.

When one thinks that Servia alone, even though exhausted by two atrocious wars, is sufficient to hold in check imperial Austria; when one sees Italy remain neutral, and in reality hostile to Austria, and Russia open slowly, inexorably, her reservoir of men, resources, and infinite energy on the eastern frontier of Germany, one asks truly if the Pan-Germanists have not been the veritable plague of God for their country; the Fatherland, which men like Goethe, Kant, and Beethoven had made so cultured, so glorious, and which asked only to live and to prosper, the Pan-Germanists have isolated only to deliver it to the execration of the world. It was the same in France formerly, when she ceded to chauvinistic influences.

Second Letter

Paris, Sept. 3, 1914.

• • • May you never witness such calamities as have fallen upon Europe! The visions of horror, which formerly we evoked in order to terrify the world and to try to conjure them away, are now surpassed; and we are only at the commencement of the war! The trains, thronged with youth and enthusiasm, which I saw leave are now returning crowded with the wounded. They have filled all the hospitals, the barracks which had been left empty, the lyceums, and the schools throughout France. In but a few days they have arrived everywhere in the south, the west, and the centre of the country. At La Flèche alone we have five improvised hospitals with 1,200 beds. Créans is a hospital annex, and so it is in all the villages and in the dwellings which can provide one or more beds. The wounded who occupy these beds are happy, very happy. One of them, who has only a broken leg, but who thinks of the thousands of his comrades who remain wounded upon the fields of battle, said to me, "I am in heaven." • • •

The worst of all, (I have always said it, but it is even worse than I had thought,) the worst is that each of the combatants, for the most part incapable of cruelty under ordinary conditions, is now devoted to the horrible work of hatred and of reprisal; and even more than the combatants, their children, their orphans, all those who are to remain in mourning. • • •

As far as France is concerned, our first reverses have served to exalt the national spirit and to fortify the unanimous resolution to conquer or to die. It is important that this be well understood in the United States and that it be given due consideration if it is desired to intervene without irritating the most noble scruples. • • •

It is the Prussian military system of domination, with its contagion, which has done the harm and which ought to disappear, and that system itself is the fruit of Napoleonic imperialism. The struggle is always, and more now than ever, between imperialism and liberty, between force and right. May you in the United States profit by this lesson, so that you may avoid falling into the European error. • • • It is barbarity triumphant. But that triumph will be only momentary, and all agree at the conclusion of this terrible drama on the United States of Europe with disarmament, or at least with armaments limited to a collective police force.

Third Letter

Paris, Sept. 8, 1914.

• • • You have comprehended that France is struggling for justice and peace. Be sure that she will resist even to the last man, with the certainty that she is defending not herself alone, but also civilization. Never have I suspected to what degree of savagery man can be degraded by unrestrained violence. I had believed that the world could never again see the time of the massacre of the innocents; I deceived myself; we have returned to barbarity, and the Prussian Army leaves us no alternative between victory and extermination; should she become mistress of Paris, which I doubt, and of the half of France, she will find the other half which will bury her under its ruins. • • •

The English troops march on our roads, stop at Clermont-Créans! Oh, miracle! I see among my compatriots the worst chauvinists, those who openly desire for me the fate of Jaurès, those who fought me in 1902 with cries of "Fashoda" or "Chicago," hasten to meet the English soldiers in order to aid and acclaim them, in this country still full of the memories and the ruins of the hundred years war! It is because the English troops are also defending the land of liberty, theirs as ours and as yours. Every one except the Prussians comprehends this, and this it is which exalts their souls! • • •

The whole misfortune, I repeat, is the result of the crime committed forty-three years ago, the crime which we accepted to avoid recommencing the war. Our resignation has not sufficed; it has not caused the trouble to disappear; the German Government has none the less been obliged to confirm it each day. The misfortune has been the forcible annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. For that the Germans are paying today; for that they will pay until they have made atonement for their fault. In this regard France is irreproachable; she has resisted the chauvinists; our general elections, the conferences of Berne and of Basle, have proved that, far from seeking revenge, she wished by mutual concessions to arrive worthily at reconciliation in peace.

The Germans are paying today for their fault of 1870-71, because that fault has corrupted and poisoned them. I have said it a thousand times. In order to keep those two unfortunate provinces under their domination it has been necessary for them to use force, to institute a régime of force. • • • It has been necessary to prevent revolts by repressive measures, as at Saverne, which have disgusted, and even disquieted, the whole world; that ignominious brutality become sovereign mistress, by the force of circumstances, even against the will of the Kaiser and against the protestation of all the élite of Germany, of such men as Zorn, Förster, Nippold, and Bebel, has ended by being a menace and a danger to Germany itself. All this is connected, and, whatever happens, Germany cannot emerge victorious from a war which is itself but the logical result of the abuse of her victories. She cannot conquer civilization; it is impossible. • • •

Comprehend this well, repeat it, publish it if you wish; France, Belgium, and England may suffer check after check; they are prepared for this, they expect it, but they will not be discouraged. The German armies may exhaust themselves uselessly in killing, burning, and destroying. They will destroy themselves in the end. Our national policy is to take them in their own trap and to wear them out.

The day of reckoning is coming, when the inexorable advance of the Slavic race, always increasing in numbers—it little matters whether it is well or badly organized—will come from the rear to attack the Germans at the time when they are confident of victory and to drown them in the floods of blood which they have caused to flow; terrible punishment for a war which we and our friends have done everything to prevent. The victims of this punishment will be at least a half million of French, Belgians, and Englishmen, together with a whole nation which desired peace as we did, but which has allowed herself to be misled by a Government mad enough to wish to reconcile the irreconcilable, namely, the maintenance of peace and the spirit of conquest. May this punishment at least begin an era of new peace! Alas! how may we hope for this when we see the human beast awakening in a delirium of fury and getting beyond our control to destroy the masterpieces of human genius.

Fourth Letter

Paris, Sept. 11, 1914.

The Germans appear to have comprehended that the atrocities which have bitterly aggravated the remorseless violation of Belgian neutrality have only aroused general indignation, and have at the same time exasperated the opposing nations and armies. Contrary to the tales which appear in the sensational journals, which are naturally as eager today to embitter the war as they were formerly to bring it about, I am assured that the German armies in France are repudiating the unworthy excesses of the beginning of the campaign and are respecting life and private property. This will alleviate the horrors of the war, but France nevertheless will place no limit on the sacrifices which she will make. She will wear out the German Army and destroy it, day after day, in continuous battles. • • •

The Belgians with us at Clermont-Créans, instead of being a burden, as I had feared, are making themselves useful. They are very welcome. They are gradually recognized and appreciated as estimable people, and are employed in the homes and farms and fields. We should like to have more of them. How we shall regret them when they leave! • • •

The German Emperor must stand either as a pacifist or as a conqueror. He cannot pass as both. All the results which may follow this war could well have been obtained in peace by a general effort of good-will. On the other hand, the legacy of the war will be endless rancor, hatred, reprisal, and savagery. When it shall be understood that, in spite of Governments and Parliaments, the war has been, in large part, excited by the manoeuvres of an international band



of the dealers in military supplies and by their all-powerful newspapers; when it shall be thoroughly comprehended that these dealers and these newspapers have played with rumors of war as with a scarecrow, for the purpose of keeping up a general condition of disquiet favorable to their sinister operations, then, too late, alas! there will be a revulsion of public opinion to sustain finally those men, like our friends, who have urged arbitration rather than war and conciliation rather than arbitration.

• • • More than ever our motto "Pro patria per orbis concordiam" will be that of every good patriot who wishes to develop the internal prosperity of his country through friendly foreign relations. • • • More than a century ago you Americans condemned and executed British imperialism; subsequently Europe condemned and executed Napoleonic imperialism; Europe is now going to condemn and execute Germanic imperialism; profit by this threefold lesson to make an end of imperialism in your country and by your good example to render to Europe an incalculable service.

Such an example will be more efficacious than overhasty or superficial intervention, however well intentioned it might be. Above all, beware of offering aid to Europe in a spirit of opportunism rather than of high principle. Especially, do not try to take advantage of some circumstances in order to urge a lame and ephemeral peace. Public opinion will be bitterly divided if the war is brought to an end merely by lassitude and a desire for comfort. Public opinion will accept only a peace inspired with high ideals, without needless humiliation for the conquered, and equally without sacrifice of any principles which have brought together the anti-German coalition.

The war itself, however atrocious it has been and still may be, will have been only a commencement, the beginning of continual wars into which the new world will be drawn, if we do not leave the desire of life and the means of living to Germany, conquered but still alive. It is possible to conquer and to exterminate armies, but it is not possible to exterminate a nation of 70,000,000 people. It will then be necessary to make a place for Germany which will permit the exercise of her fecund activity in the struggle of universal competition. If we yield to the temptation to make an end of German competition, we shall neither end the competition nor shall we end war.

For years I have repeated this to our English friends who were intoxicated with the theories of Chamberlain. I see without surprise but with sorrow that serious journals of London and Paris spread before the eyes of their readers the absurd idea that this war will kill the German foreign commerce, while the English and French production will be enriched without a rival, and consequently without effort. Place should be made for Germany from Berlin to Vienna in the organization of a general European confederation which will give full satisfaction to Italy at Trieste, will install the Turkish Government in Asia, will bring about an agreement between the Christian Balkan States, and give the free disposal of their destinies to Poland, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Rumania, and Alsace-Lorraine.

In this manner the worst problems on which general peace depends would be solved, and with these problems that of armaments, which it would no longer be dangerous nor humiliating to reduce if the general reduction, extending even to Japan and seconded by all the republics of the New World, were agreed to by all. Certainly such an agreement would be difficult to develop; it would terrify the diplomats, but outside of such an agreement I see in perspective nothing but perpetual war, internal revolution, and general ruin.

Fifth Letter

Paris, Sept. 18, 1914.

• • • The pride of an empire may not be crushed without a bitter struggle. The German Government has at its disposition the live force of a young and growing people. However, the day is coming when that people, aware that they have been deceived, will be able to repudiate their Government, just as the French people did after Sedan. Meanwhile the German armies have stopped their retreat in order to form a new line of resistance. But to what good? This line will be overthrown, and in the end the German Army will be obliged to retreat in disorder and again to cross the land which it has laid waste.

The true difficulties, in my opinion, are going to commence when the conquered Germans must submit to the conditions made by the conquerors. The victors will be able to agree, I believe, to stop the war and to dictate conditions. But will they agree to make these conditions moderate? That is the question. At that moment even France will be far from unanimous, as she has been unanimous in defending herself. France is of one opinion on these principal points:

1. Alsace-Lorraine ought to be liberated at last, free to return to France; her rights ought to be respected and recognized. Such liberation should extend as far as possible to every country in Europe whose right has been violated.

2. We must make an end of ruinous armed peace, invented, so it was said, to prevent war, but which has made war inevitable. German militarism must be crushed unless it is again to become a menace and give the signal for another competition of armaments. This peace will be only a truce, a sinister comedy, unless it is crowned by a general convention of disarmament, to which Germany must subscribe with all the others and before all the others.

3. Arbitration, conciliation, all the means already provided for amicable adjustment, and if possible for the prevention of international conflicts, should be organized on a more solid and more definite basis than in the past, with the sanction, or at least the maximum of necessary precautions in a federated Europe. All which we have done at The Hague, far from being lost, will serve as a foundation for the building of a pacific federation.

On these three points one may prophesy a unanimity almost complete; but the division will begin when it comes to distinguishing between Germany and the empire, between the German people who have a right to live and the German Empire which opposed the right to live; the division will begin when some demand the humiliation of Germany, others the ruin of her colonies, and of her very life. France, who has defended peace, will, I am sure, also defend justice; but justice will not triumph without difficulty. And it is here that the United States will render great service, if the United States has preserved, as one can see so clearly in the Mexican crisis, her moral authority and disinterestedness.

In the cuttings from the American papers which you have sent me I have read with great disquietude an article which says that, after all, the United States," will be the beneficiary of the European war." This article claims that the United States may profit very easily by this war to take away from Germany her commerce in the three Americas, &c. It is a dangerous form of reasoning, which, however, is not new.

If war has attracted ardent partisans it is because it appeals to the temperament of many people, it flatters their self-pride, but also it serves their interests. I have never understood it as I do at present. I see, for example, the town of Mans enriching itself through the war; cafés, restaurants, the hotels, are unable to accommodate all who come to them; the farmers are seen disputing about their products. There are also the military requisitions by which one can profit in getting rid of an old horse, of a wagon, an automobile, &c.; there are the butchers, the bakers, the dealers in cutlery, &c., who have never had so many purchasers; the furnishers of materials for the hospitals, pharmacists, orthopedists, &c.

Add to these an immense number of furnishers of military supplies, not only those who sell cannon, arms, and ammunition, but the accessories, the uniforms, material for the transports, and for the administrative work, &c. They are legion. Add to these all the combatants who have been promised positions as officers, Colonels, Generals. • • • Napoleon I. gave titles and honors. • • • You will understand that after the war, if there is an infinite number of unfortunates who mourn and who are ruined by the war, there are others on the contrary who have profited very well, who have enriched themselves and been raised to a privileged, fortunate class, who will find it quite natural to demand war or whose children will demand it later; while the mass of unfortunates, without strength, without resources, without protection, will need years to reconquer in peace the rights which they legally enjoyed before the war, and which the war suddenly took from them.

If to this class, more powerful than numerous, of natural partisans of the war in Europe you are going to add the American partisans of the European war, you will commit a grave fault, for the Americans have more than ever everything to gain by peace and all to lose in war, which they will not be able to limit if it breaks out again in the world.

The truth is that the Americans evidently gain in the war, but they lose more. Europe is something else to them than a market over which to dispute; she is a reservoir of experiences, good and bad, but of experiences which you cannot do without. To wish for the continuation of the war in Europe or even to take sides with it as a sort of half evil is for the Americans a crime, a sort of suicide; that would be to applaud the destruction of models which civilization seems to have collected for your edification and for your development. Later, the United States can do without many of these lessons which she learns from Europe, but she will always have need of the inspiration of the masterpieces of our civilization. It is only a barbarous reasoning which allows one to see in the European war profit for the United States; it is a loss, a mourning, a shame for the whole world, and particularly for the free countries which are the guides of other peoples and which can only fulfill their mission in times of peace.

I have often heard the profits of war discussed. The undertakers of impressive funeral services can also congratulate themselves over catastrophes. A railroad accident which puts an entire country in mourning can enrich them. The most murderous battles bring profit in the final reckoning to somebody, if it is only to the jackals and the crows; but it is the whole of a country, and for the United States it is the whole world, which must be considered, and the more the whole world prospers the more will the United States find friends, collaborators, and clients. The more the world is troubled, on the contrary, the more commerce and general activities will suffer from it, without mention of the development of instruction and of the progress of human thought, which will be paralyzed.

I have been surprised to see a serious American paper bring up these old questions for discussion, and I conclude that we are going to feel in Europe the result of our errors. It is going to be necessary to find money to fill up the financial gulf which we dig each day under our feet without realizing it; a gulf twice made, by the billions which it has been necessary to spend for the war, by the billions of ordinary income which must now go by default. We cannot reasonably expect that Germany will be able to pay all the deficits in France, England, Russia, Belgium, and Japan; she will have no longer her foreign commerce; her misery is going to be frightful; it will be necessary then that each of the adversaries which she has so rashly provoked limit his demands; we must ourselves limit her ruin unless our own credit shall be ruined also.

In a word, there are two victories equally difficult for the Allies to win: the first over Germany, the second over themselves. Let us prepare ourselves to the uttermost and with all the authority which we can husband to facilitate the first here, and from your side as well as from ours, the second. To make war there is the first difficulty; but to finish well, that is what makes me anxious for the future.

Sixth Letter

Paris, Sept. 24, 1914.

In spite of all, unity of purpose is maintained among the Allies as well as among Frenchmen. I say in spite of all, because at Berlin this was hardly believed possible at the beginning of the war.

• • • All the men have left Créans; my farm is empty, and as I told you, the work is accomplished just the same. Means are found to feed the wounded English, becoming more and more numerous, the wounded Belgians and the prisoners. At the mill the miller's wife has four sons and a son-in-law in the army. I went to see her; not a tear, she looked straight before her absorbed in her work and said only "it is necessary." She continues her work as yesterday, as always, only with more energy and seriousness than formerly, with the purpose to accomplish double.

Meanwhile in spite of lack of news, we are beginning to learn that many sons, husbands, fathers and brothers whom we saw go away will never return. Each day a few of the wounded are buried, and so it is in all the communities in the country which are not occupied by the Germans. In every town, village, home and heart the national tribulations have their local echo.

If all France were victim of a catastrophe of nature, an earthquake, a conflagration or a flood, the country would be crushed; but no, the contrary is now true, for the present catastrophe has been brought about by an evil will and each one comprehends that this will, if left free to act, will continue to do evil until it has been crushed. We have neither the time nor the wish to complain; we fight. • • •

The people, all those who are now devoted to my policy, to our policy, remain more faithful than ever. They keep silent awaiting the end of the war and knowing well that in fact it is not so much a question of Germany as of German reaction, German imperialism and German militarism. They know also that if the German reaction might have been crushed sooner, the war would not have broken out. Thus, far from being blind, public opinion is alive to the truth. The grandeur, and to speak the whole truth, alas, the beauty of the atrocious war is that it is a war of liberation. • • •

It is impossible that the New World should remain a simple spectator before the gigantic struggle which is progressing in Europe. I do not ask that the New World intervene by armed force, but that it shall not conceal its opinion, its aversion for that horror which is called reaction and which truly is only death; that it shall not conceal its indignation for the abominable calculation of that reaction which is incapable of comprehending anything of the life, the work, the science and the art of human genius. I ask that the New World shall not remain skeptical before the senile attacks of those armies which respect nothing, neither women, children, old men, unfortified cities, museums, nor cathedrals. • • •

It is impossible that the free United States, born out of the sacred struggle against European domination, enlarged, enriched, and ennobled by that struggle, and now in the front rank among nations as the fruit of that struggle, should hesitate between revolution and reaction, between right and conquest, between peace and war.

Americans are too generous to hesitate, too wise, also, for Prussian reaction is cracking and is going to crumble; even Americans of German origin would be acting against their own fatherland if they, by their sympathies, should sustain the régime of caporalism which is now destroying it.

ONE OF THE FAMILY

SAID the odd looking man:

"I got up in the world, by working family gatherings. I've been doing that for three years. By family gatherings, I mean those folks who advertise for everybody of their name to meet at some place and chin about themselves and have a picnic. It's funny how the idea struck me. One Summer's day I was killing time by reading a newspaper I'd found, when I ran across an account of one of these meetings. Well, it must have been—must have been—what is it that gives those poets a start?"

"Inspiration?" suggested the listener.

"Yes, that's it; it must have been that, for all of a sudden something said: 'That's the racket for you, my boy. Go and make believe you are one of the gang.'

"You see, before I got away down on my luck I used to 'supe' around theatres; that made me think how easy it would be for an actor to put up such a job. Having received my inspiration, I worked it for all it was worth. The first lot of folks I tackled were holding a reunion on a big farm up the State. I got a piece of blue pencil, made an anchor on my wrist, and put their name under it, so as to look like India ink. I had on a sailor's blue flannel shirt when I went on the grounds. Then I told them I had always followed the sea, and had lately had bad luck. I had read about their meeting, and had come to see if I knew anybody of my name.

"Well, they are always jolly, free and easy at those places, so they asked me to rest myself and raised me some better clothes than I had on. After that we had some fine grub. I was a little uneasy, but I walked around and answered questions as well as I could. Now and then, when no one was looking, some good old maid would come up, unlock her satchel, and slip a dollar or two into my hand.

"That first experiment ended so well that I've been going from place to place ever since. I keep the run of reunions by the papers and what I hear traveling around. It's pleasant, congenial work, and I get plenty of good clothes, which unfortunately don't always match, and lots of cash.

"I play the sailor dodge most always. Sometimes I fix up, but that ain't a good way, for they expect you to talk too much then. Say, if ever you go on this racket, let me give you the straight tip—don't be fresh and don't talk more than you can help; let them do the chinning. I made a mistake that way at a meeting I attended last Spring. I was getting along first rate—had been there two days, and everybody thought I was fine as silk.

"At lunch under the trees the last afternoon an old lady squinted at me through her 'specs' for a while, and then said I put her in mind of 'Ike,' who went out West a number of years ago to some cousins who were not known in that neighborhood. Well, I was fool enough to say that I belonged to the Western branch, as they called them, and that I remembered 'Ike.' That settled it; they all soured on me at once, and I found out that the Western fellows had started 'Ike' to drinking and gambling, and that branch of the family was looked at as n. g., so I didn't get a rake-off that time.

"Another thing to remember is, don't take in any folks with long, hifalutin names with a 'de' or 'van' in front of them; they generally have their families down fine, and you'll get left sure. Better go for the Smiths and Thompsons and Joneses. They're safe.

"One time down in Eastern Massachusetts, though, I struck a swell crowd and got a good stake when I thought I had no show at all. A big chap with diamond studs saw me and asked me what I was doing there. I gave him a good ghost story about looking for my relations, and I'll be blamed if he didn't shake hands with me and say he'd help me to look them up. Then he took me a little to one side and asked if I'd do him a favor. He said he had left Boston without sending an important telegram, which must be sent, and that from Boston. He didn't like to leave the party; would I oblige him by going to Boston, sending the telegram and waiting for an answer?

"'Wait,' said he, 'if it takes all day, or two days. And while you're waiting,' said he, 'you can put in some time looking for your family.'

"He handed me a $20 bill and a railroad ticket. Well, I did the errand, waited a good while, no answer came—and then I tumbled to it——. Yes, sir, just as you say, I was paid like the organ grinders, to go away. But don't you see that even that beats getting bounced from a lunch counter in the good old times?"

A NEW EUROPE BUILDING IN THE BATTLE TRENCHES

Prof. Giddings Says This War May Be the Greatest Good the World Has Ever Known if It Leaves Men Disposed to Broaden Opportunity, Break Down Suspicions, Eliminate Barriers, and Make Commerce Free.

By Edward Marshall.

No man in the United States is better entitled to estimate the probable social and enonomic outcome of the present European débacle than Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia, one of the most distinguished sociologists and political economists in the United States.

"Today all Europe fights," he said to me, "but, also, today all Europe thinks."

That is an impressive sentence, with which he concluded our long talk and with which I begin my record of it.

He believes that this thinking of the men who crouch low in the drenched trenches and of the women who tragically wait for news of them will fashion a new Europe.

He agrees with the remarkable opinions of President Butler, as voiced last week in these columns, that that new Europe will be marked by the rise of democracy.

He sees the probability of broadened individual opportunity in it, accompanied by the breaking down of international suspicions; and he thinks that all these processes, which surely make for peace, will surely bring a lasting peace.

In the following interview, which Prof. Giddings has carefully reread, will be found one of the most interesting speculative utterances born of the war.

"The immediate economic cause of the war," said Prof. Giddings, "lay in the affairs of Servia and Austria. Servia had been shut in. She had been able to get practically nothing from and sell practically nothing to the outside world save by Austria's permission, while Austria, with Germany professing fear of Slavic development, for years had been taking every care to prevent the Balkan peoples from having free access to the Adriatic.

"Some financial profit arose from this interning of the little States, but it is probable that the desire for this was all along entirely secondary to the fear of Balkan, especially Servian, political and economic development.

"In the larger economic question Germany felt especial interest.

"In a comparatively few years she had made the greatest progress ever made by any nation in an equal time, with the possible exception of that made by the United States in a similar period after our civil war, and it is probable that not even our own advance has equaled hers in rapidity or extent, if all could be tabbed up.

"She had worked out a great manufacturing scheme, she had developed an immense internal commerce by means of her railroads and her Rhine and other waterways, she had built up an enormous trade with Eastern Europe, Western Asia, South America, and the United States.

"She had highly specialized in and become somewhat dependent on the production of articles like dyestuffs and the commodities of the pharmacopoeia.

"Her shipping had advanced until it closely crowded England's; her finances, on the whole, were well handled and her credit was excellent, while her wonderful system of co-operation between the Government and manufacturing producers and commercial distributors of all kinds had become the admiration of all nations. The extent to which her Government facilitated foreign trade through obtaining and distributing costly information might well be taken as the world's model.

"Whatever claims be made or contested about her contributions to culture and theoretical science, there can be no argument about her material achievements.

German Achievements.

"Along every line her social organization of co-operation between the Government and the people successfully handled problems feared by all the outside world. While, as a result of the development of humane feeling, England and the United States have been saying that ignorance, vagabondage, and misery ought to be abolished, Germany has said, 'They shall be!' And, saying it, she had actually commenced to abolish them.

"She had cut down enormous wastes of human energy and, for the first time in the history of the world, had established an economic minimum below which men and families were not permitted to sink.

"The cost of this was large: for insurance, colonies for tramps and vagabonds, employment agencies, and the like; but Germany made it pay in the creation of a nation built of loyal and efficient people. Both their loyalty and their efficiency have been proved and reproved in the course of the present struggle. They had accomplished marvels, they were ready for amazing sacrifices.

"Now, one of the principal reasons why Germany was able to do these things, although she probably ignored it and possibly would deny it, is to be found in the free-trade policy of England.

"At any time during the past twenty years England could have checked German progress effectively by the establishment of a protective tariff system designed to encourage her own colonies and other nations with whom she had long been on friendly and influential terms, to the utmost development of exclusive trade privileges designed to shut out Germany. Except for the long-established English policy of commercial freedom Germany could not have accomplished for herself what she has.

"Germany has been growing rapidly. Her birth-rate has been high, but of late it has been falling, and when the war began there were indications that she soon would approach the low ratio of population increase already characteristic of France, of New England and the Middle West in the United States, and lately of England. But Germany's population was still a growing one and, in a sense, a restive one.

"The Malthusian theory has not worked out in the civilized world as Malthus supposed it would, for the application of science to manufacturing, agriculture, &c., has prevented increasing populations from pressing upon the means of subsistence; but in all parts of the Western World the standards of living have been raised, the ambitions of the average man and woman have expanded. They have lived better than their parents lived, and they have wished their children to live better still.

"However, we can place no limit upon the probable expansion of human desires, and it is true that a population unchecked by the intelligent action of the human will tends to increase at a rate more rapid than that at which it is possible to raise the actual plane of human living.

"The speed of the working of the two rules is different perhaps, but both are dynamic, and the population of Germany tended to grow more rapidly than betterment of conditions could be provided, even under the nation's splendid governmental and commercial efficiency.

"The natural yearning of the nation, therefore, was toward colonial expansion, and, although note that I make no charges against either the German Government or German people, the nation probably has wished sovereignty over Western Europe, through Belgium and Holland to the sea. Its narrow outlet through Hamburg and Bremen was insufficient for its needs.

War Unnecessary.

"Of course, its trade and economic advance has sometimes conflicted with that of other nations. It is natural for Germany to suppose that England tried to block it. However, I think that all the evidence which Germany has brought forward in proof of this is weak and improbable, because England's great source of revenue has been her foreign trade, and, above all, her carrying trade, and I am not partisan, but stating the obvious when I say that England prospers when the rest of the world prospers, and that she has profited mightily through Germany's commercial advance.

"These facts point to the conclusion that Germany really had everything to gain by avoiding war and continuing her prosperous expansion along commercial lines, increasing the strength of her grip in foreign countries, as, for example, in South America.

"In South America we Americans were not really competing with her. She had studied the market and adopted the methods necessary to its satisfaction; we had not. England was relatively losing her hold there. In another twenty years Germany surely would have been one of the greatest commercial and manufacturing nations which the world has ever known. So it was not economic necessity, nor pressure approaching economic necessity, which precipitated this war.

"I think the German people, as they professed to do, did become greatly alarmed over a possibility, magnified into a probability, that Russia, taking up the cause of the Balkan peoples, would obtain Constantinople, that Servia would make her way to the Adriatic, and that all possibility of the expansion of Germany to the southeast would be blocked, and Germany probably became alarmed over England's intentions—there were many indications of something close to panic in Germany after it was generally understood that King Edward figured in the pact with France.

"I, for one, do not believe that the German fears of England were well grounded; I do not believe that in the excitement the German mind worked discriminatingly or that it is working with discrimination today. I think that Germany has presented an extraordinary example of nation-wide mob-mindedness in a situation which offered nothing but ruin through war and boundless advantages if she sat tight and waited for some one else to strike the first blow, which, then, probably never would have been struck.

"So, although I have outlined what I think may fairly be regarded as some of the economic conditions contributing to the war, I do not think that it is entirely to be explained by economic causes.

"They fail to account for the actual precipitation of the conflict. I think that there is no explanation of that, short of recognition of an abnormal reaction of the German mind to a situation the nature of which was mistaken, or, at least, exaggerated.

"And, of course, there were other factors concerning which we shall not know the truth for years, such as the personal influence of individual minds in the German and other Governments. It will be long before the complete history of the acts and negligence of diplomats and other responsible Ministers will be written."

I asked Prof. Giddings if, in his opinion, the struggle is likely to result in any wide and profound change in the economic life of the world.

"Yes," he replied, "I think it is sure to. In the first place, for at least half a generation, and perhaps longer, the producing capital of the world will be much smaller than it was before the war.

"But in this speculation we must be cautious, because, so far, the costly war material which has been consumed, such as fortresses destroyed, guns worn out, ammunition consumed, soldiers' clothing, and in general food, were principally accumulated and paid for long ago. They have come out of the world's past production, and their cost already has been written off.

"The real loss, the new waste, over and above the devastation of Belgium and other lands, has been of labor, productive activity which would have been carried on during the period of the war had the struggle been avoided, the destruction of the lives of men in their economic prime, the maiming of others to the depletion of their future usefulness and the loss to European fatherhood.

"But if the war lasts a long time, necessitating the general renewal of ships, fortresses, weapons, and stores, the waste will be enormous, for the actual money expenditure will then come out of funds newly accumulated or charged against the future, and not out of those set aside in the past for war purposes.

"Thus one great economic change already is occurring—the devastation wrought, the destruction of hoarded funds and supplies and of useful human life.

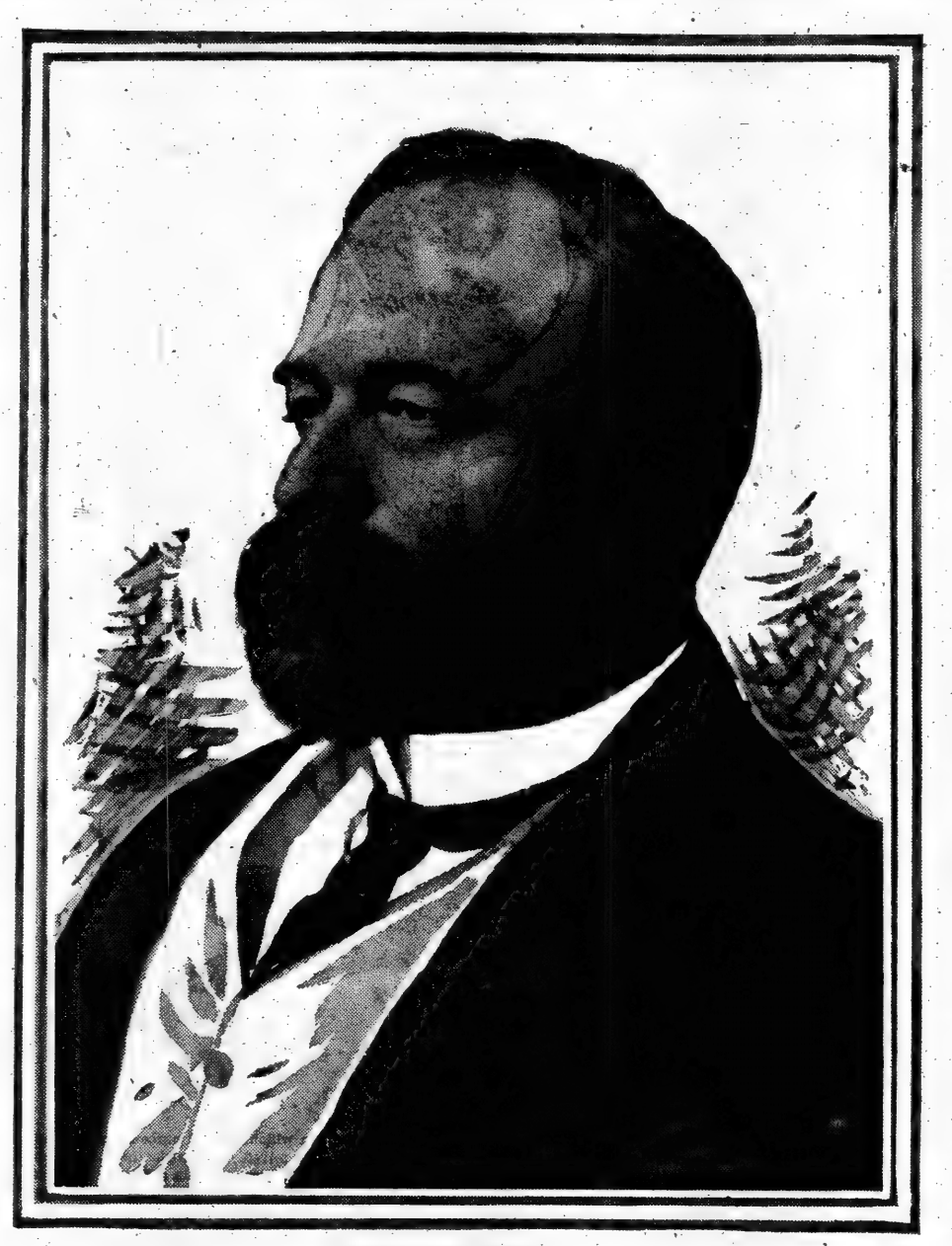
"There are others which are probable, but also problematical, although I think we fairly may take them into account.

"Will the European nations, in settlement of their differences through final terms of peace, simply endeavor to restore the old order, drawing their lines of demarkation very strictly, enacting, for example, higher tariffs, thinking that along that line will lie the easiest way of re-establishing national finances?

"If so, the old contentions will be perpetuated. It will be the old order of things over again.

"We shall again have the spirit of exclusiveness fostered and the old suspicions bred. The old intense competition of nation with nation for trade to the exclusion of other nations from the markets of the world will return with its attendant inefficiency.

"But, on the other hand, the world will be an immense gainer through the war if it is followed by a broad and rational review of the whole situation and an adjustment of the map of Europe with due regard to the ambitions and legitimate economic opportunities and capabilities of the various peoples.



Prof. Franklin H. Giddings.

Great Opportunity Ahead.

"This war may be the greatest good the world has ever known if it leaves Europe in a mental state disposed to broaden opportunity, to break down suspicions, to eliminate barriers, and make commerce much freer than it has been.

"Then Europe's economic recovery will be rapid, animosities will die quickly away, and every nation which is now involved will progress with a new speed, seeing that opportunity is created only through superiority in fair competition.

"The next possibility, one far more nearly a probability, I think, than the somewhat Utopian speculation in which I have just indulged, is that after the war the world will have been deeply impressed by the tremendous activity of Germany, whether she be victor or vanquished.

"What is the secret of her efficiency as manifested in the mobilization of her vast army, in her use of science in new military devices, in her holding of the elements of her national life together during the struggle, in her keeping her industries going in the face of unprecedented difficulties—all to a degree never before dreamed of? will be a general query.

"Other nations will study the German plan, asking whether it is true, as has been taught in America, that that Government is best which governs least.

"It may be that this war will result, entirely apart from the urgency of the labor problem which it will magnify, and wholly on the grounds of general efficiency, in a general inquiry as to whether or not the time has come for quasi-Socialistic national developments.

"I think it unlikely that the war will give impetus to that proletarian socialism which is founded on class consciousness and class struggle; but it may urge forward a socialistic movement based upon the large and fruitful idea that the best hope for the future is offered by the most complete and highly organized co-operation of all elements, all interests, all agencies which in their combination make up national structures.

"As a matter of fact, I am an optimist, and I believe that this is about what will come after this war ends.

"To put my theory in slightly different terms, I believe that the conflict will greatly further the development of what perhaps may be called 'public socialism,' and I mean by that the highest attainable organization of whole peoples for the production of commodities, the furtherance of enterprise, and the promotion of the general well-being.

"I think that when the world sobers up it will ask: 'How did Germany do it?'

"Whether she wins or loses that must be the universal query, for whether she wins or loses her achievement has been in many ways unprecedented.

"There can be but one answer to this query: She did it by an organization which brought together in efficient co-operation the individual, the quasi-private corporation, the public corporation, and the Government upon a scale never before seen.

"The world is bound to take notice of this."

Will Fear Loss of Liberty.

I asked Prof. Giddings to go beyond economics and to consider the war's probable results in their broader sociological aspects.

"If what I have predicted happens," he replied, "the democratic elements of society in all nations will become apprehensive of the loss of liberty.

"They will fear that in the interests of efficiency the perfected social order will impose minute and unwelcome regulations upon individual life and effort, and that a degree of coercive control will be established which will end by making individuals mere cogs in the machine, diminishing their importance, curtailing their usefulness and initiative far more than is done by the great industrial corporations against which the working classes already are protesting so loudly.

"And not only the working people but a large proportion of all other classes will develop these fears, especially in those nations which, during the last century, have built up popular sovereignty and democratic freedom, as the terms are understood in England and America.

"We shall hear the argument that the loss of individual initiative and personal self-reliance is too great a price to pay even for supreme efficiency and the maximum production of material comforts.

"The problem which such a conflict of interests and opinions will present may be speculatively defined as that of trying to find a way to reconcile a maximum of efficient organization with a maximum of individual freedom.

"So stating it, we have to recognize that this has been the biggest problem, in fact the comprehensive problem, that man has faced throughout human history, and the one which, really, he has been trying to solve by the trial and error method in all his social experiments.

"It is the sociological as distinguished from the merely economic problem.

"Human society exists because early in his career man discovered that mutual aid, or team work, is, on the whole, in the struggle for existence and the pursuit of happiness, a more effective factor than physical strength or individual cleverness.

"Natural selection has acted not only upon individuals, but, in the large sense, upon groups and aggregates of groups. The restrictions upon individual life have developed in the interests of groups, or collective efficiency.

"On the other hand, collective efficiency has no meaning, it serves no purpose apart from the amelioration of individual life and the development of individual personality.

"So long as groups fear one another and fight with one another the restrictions upon individual liberty must be extreme in the interests of the collective fighting efficiency of each group as a whole.

"All the possibilities of personal development, of individual freedom, are involved in the larger possibilities of friendly relations between nation and nation.

"Already the co-operative instinct has so grown that if war and the fear of war could be eliminated, mankind would have relatively little difficulty in working out ways and means of combining governmental action with individual initiative for purposes of economic production, education, the promotion of the public health, and the administration of justice.

"All those principles and rules which we call Morality are, in fact, mere rules of the game of life. We play the game or do not play it; we are fair or unfair.

"On the whole, most of us try to be fair because it has been found that playing the game with a sense of fairness is the only way in which we can succeed in working together for common ends without the necessity of imposing upon ourselves coercive rules to hold our organization together for possible mass attack upon the end in view.

"Social life, in this sense of playing the game fairly, has made man the superior of the brutes he sprang from. There is nothing mysterious or recondite about it.

"In order to work together men must understand one another. Therefore, natural selection has picked out the intelligent for survival in the social world; and in order to work together intelligent men must depend on one another, abiding by their covenants.

"Therefore, again, natural selection has picked out what we call Morality for survival in the social world. The whole further progress of mankind would seem to hang upon the possibility that we can find a way to limit and, if possible, to terminate wars between nations, for only in that contingency can we hope to develop a social system in which a supreme efficiency with a maximum of individual liberty can be combined upon a working basis.

"These are incontrovertible facts, and they find their application to the existing European situation in various ways, the most important of which will appear in the discovery that, valuable as conventions and covenants of nation with nation may be, and intolerable as any violation of them surely is, we cannot hope for general and unfailing observance of them until the feeling of mankind and the whole attitude of the world in respect to international as well as private conduct shall be that the covenants and conventions shall become, in a degree, unnecessary.

"Already it is apparent that the entire world, including the peoples of the nations at war, as well as the peoples of the nations remaining happily at peace, have begun to think these thoughts and reflect upon their momentous importance.

"Shocked and stunned as never before by a calamity for which we find no measure in past human experience, mankind is bound to take at this moment a more sober view, a broader and more rational view, of the problems of responsibility and collective conduct than it hitherto has been able even to attempt.

"The world is sure to ask what things make for sobriety of judgment and integrity of purpose. It is sure in future more carefully to weigh relative values and will be disposed to count as unimportant many things for which hitherto the armed men of nations have rushed into war.

"In a word, this war has made the whole world think as no one thing ever has made it think before, and, after all, it is upon the habit of thought that we must depend for all rational progress.

"Other wars and other great events have fostered sentiment, much of which has been hopeful and useful; they have accomplished far-reaching economic changes, many of them necessary.

"But the reactions of this war will surely go beyond all previous experience. They already are and must be, in a far greater measure, profoundly intellectual, and one of the consequences of this fact inevitably will be the broadening and deepening of the democratic current.

"When peace returns it will be seen that democracy has received a hitherto unimagined impetus. Then it will be understood that democracy, in one of its most important aspects, is popular thinking, that it is the widest possible extension of the sense of responsibility.

"A democratic world will be, all in all, a peace-loving world.

"We may confidently expect far-reaching changes in the internal political organization of the nations now involved. In every nation of Europe the people are asking: What, after all, is this conflict all about?

"They will ask this many times, and however they may answer it they will, by consequence, follow the question with another: Shall we go on fighting wars about the necessity, expedience, and righteousnes of which we have not been consulted?

"And to this query they will find only one answer—an emphatic negative.

"Sooner or later there will be a comprehensive political reorganization of Europe, and when its day comes the rearrangement will be along the lines of a republic rather than along the lines of any monarchy, however liberal.

"Then international agreements will be unnecessary and there will be no treaties to be broken—no 'scraps of paper' to be disregarded.

"Apparently Germany has been as successful in training her people to think accurately along economic lines as she has been in training them to work efficiently along such lines; and that accurate thought undoubtedly is bearing startling fruit among the men today crouched in the trenches on the firing lines.

Era of Individual Thought.

"England, on the other hand, and France have encouraged the free and spontaneous life of democratic peoples. France and England, like the United States, have been training their peoples to think efficiently of and to appreciate and use liberty and initiative. And the men of these two nations are, in turn, exercising that ability as they crouch in their trenches.

"In other words, this war has precipitated an era of sober individual thought about the individual's rights and responsibilities. It will everywhere bring about a wider political organization of mankind, a greater freedom of trade and opportunity, a more serious and thorough education, a more earnest attention and devotion to the higher interests of life, giving such thought preference above that overemphasis of material comforts which has been so marked a feature of recent human history.

"All these things will make for peace; and another and potent influence will be the exhaustion of the weakened nations which will follow the conflict. Because of that very weakness Europe will turn its unanimous attention to the things of peace rather than to the things of war.

"The new Europe is being fashioned by those questioning men who now are lying in the trenches.

"They are searching in the universe for answers to such inquiries as they never dreamed about before, and the women, worrying at home—they, too, are busy with a search for answers to hitherto undreamed-of questions.

"They all are pondering great things for the first time. Their pondering will be fruitful.

"Today all Europe fights, but, also, today all Europe thinks. And, thinking, perhaps it may devise a better order, so that it may not ever fight again."

WAR IS MAKING HISTORY POPULAR

A piece of merely academic information on the Columbia campus has been echoed, since the Autumn college terms began, at the New York University and other institutions where "special courses" may be taken. The announcement is that the "extension classes" in European history have been "split." The ordinary courses of a year ago are too popular for easy attention this Fall. Every one wants to study European history.

Columbia has broken up its classes and added new courses. The New York University has arranged a course of so-called "war lectures" that deals in reality with the history of Europe since the beginning of "modern" times. All over the city busy men and women are crowding the class rooms where they may actually study history. It is not "current events." It is simply the history of Europe. And history is popular as it was never popular before. People want to "get behind the war."

Business men and women, doctors, lawyers, teachers, bankers, writers, clubwomen, here and there a socialist or suffragist street speaker—a thoroughly heterogeneous company of people is moved by the common desire to study history this year. As one student put it, "The Americans as a rule aren't interested in history; they aren't interested in the past. The average busy man or woman is very much alive to the present and very ambitious for the future; but they don't go in for history. When war breaks out somewhere, or something exciting happens in some part of the world, they read the papers and study up 'current events.' This is different. This time there is a furore for getting to the back of it all, and finding out what made Europe what it is. The average American hasn't been much interested in that, heretofore."

The extension courses at Columbia, which are held in the afternoon and evening, begin with a term in "the foundation of modern Europe" and go on to a course in "modern and contemporary history." These are exceedingly popular — although they are ordinary history courses, arranged long before the war broke out. Then there is a course on the political and social evolution of modern Turkey and Egypt that is attracting larger registration than usual, although it bears less relation to modern events than the very much sought-after course in the history of the Slavonic nations.

"The social and political history of modern England" has its share of increased popularity, and so has the part of "international law" that takes up treaties and arbitration and neutrality and so-called "rules of warfare." The lecture-study term in anthropology at the Institute of Arts and Sciences is calling throngs to a study of race problems this Fall. But the most popular thing at Columbia is the history of "Europe since 1848." To that more even than to the other history courses throng busy citizens who want to get at "what made all this."

The weekly lectures by Dr. Jeremiah Jenks at the New York University are announced to deal with "The European War." But the first section of the course is grouped as "Historical causes prior to 1878," and the lectures will go back before the Congress of Vienna in 1815. All over the city people are studying history. Whatever the effect of the war may be upon American industry and art and all the discussed possibilities of "results," one thing is already certain, the American public is going to learn more than it ever knew about the past.

Merely a Promise.

"Your daughter," stammered the young man, "has promised to marry me."

"Don't worry; she won't do it," said her father, reassuringly. "She's made that promise half a dozen times."

JAPANESE FEARS INTERNATIONAL MISCHIEF-MAKERS

Distinguished Statesman Says the Final Solution of Questions at Issue Between Japan and the United States Cannot Be Reached Until Our Westward Foreign Policy Is Clarified.

By a Prominent Japanese Statesman

Tokio, Sept. 17, 1914.

NOW and then international mischief makers, whether yellow journalists, suppliers of armaments or speculators on the Exchange, succeed in Japan as in America and elsewhere in playing on the nerves of the sensitive public.

About Aug. 9 last the papers of Tokio and other cities of Japan published the news that America was about to send her Atlantic Fleet to the Orient. While thoughtful Japanese and Americans did not believe the rumor to be true, all Tokio (and probably other cities, too) was excited to a higher pitch than at any time during the California land agitation. The gravity of the situation may be gauged from the fact that the United States Ambassador, Mr. George W. Guthrie, who was then summering at Miyanoshita, found it necessary to cause the following categorical statement to be published by the papers in the form of an interview with a reporter:

I do not believe that there is any truth in the story that the Atlantic Fleet is being sent here. The State Department would advise me if any such movement was ever contemplated. I have not received any intimation of anything of the kind, and do not hesitate about saying that the whole story is incredible.

About the middle of August one of the dailies of this country published what purported to be a Reuter telegram from London, according to which the American Government was threatening to intervene should Japan take any part in the war in the Orient. As a matter of fact no such telegram was received by the Koksai Tsushin, which has the exclusive control in this country of all Reuter telegrams.

Rumors Caused Government Action

Later Japanese papers reported that there was an American vessel of war cruising around the coast of Kiao-Chau or Shantung Promontory and busily engaged in the exchange of wireless with the German forts of Tsing-tau. It was also reported that the United States Consul at that port stubbornly refused to depart from Tsing-tau, although earnestly requested to do so by the commander of the Japanese fleet.

It is believed by some of the most influential business men of this country that the United States contemplates the eventual acquisition by lease from China of Chusan Island, near Shanghai, and dockyards will be established for the use of the United States Navy at Fuchau, a prosperous Chinese city opposite the coast of Formosa. The impending dangers of such developments are hinted now and then in the papers either in the form of leading articles or of interviews of consequential men. All these point to the engineering activities of evildoers.

Manifestly the Japanese Government woke up to the necessity of exercising further control over the publication of news, for a departmental ordinance was issued on Sept. 16 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs and described in The Japan Advertiser of Sept. 17, 1914.

Friendship Must Be Fostered

The successful maintenance of cordial relations between the peoples of Japan and the United States is a matter which calls for careful attention on the part of the well-meaning people of the two countries. We have apparently arrived at a point in the growth of the intercourse of two nations when their traditional relations of amity can not be safely left alone to take care of themselves.

There are some inherent difficulties in the way of the solution of America's problems in her contact with Asia. A treaty of alliance or even of entente cordiale between Japan and the United States is out of the question, for the latter power never enters into such an "entangling alliance." The Government and people of the United States take a firm stand on the Monroe Doctrine whenever its successful maintenance is threatened by any European power on the American continent.

It is, however, doubtful whether the United States would recognize an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine if Japan asserted a similar principle of international politics. In short, the American people during more than a century of their national experience with Europe have evolved a fairly well-defined international policy.

Westward, however, the diplomacy of the American people has not yet had time to crystallize. There have been the annexation of Hawaii, the acquisition of the Philippines, the enunciation of the maintenance of the integrity of China, and of the principles of equal opportunity for all nations in their commerce with that country; but what is the fundamental policy of the United States in her dealings with a rising power of Asia? Will she be further compelled by the force of circumstances to enter into possession of strategic strongholds in this part of the world?

History of the discovery of America and of the founding of a great and prosperous nation on that continent is the history of the westward movement of human races. Nevada and California were once the Far Far West. Today Hawaii and the Philippines are but the outposts of the United States. When and where will the westward expansion of the American people stop? What elbow room will the United States people allow the people of Japan to work out in this part of the world what to their mind appears to be their manifest destiny? These are some of the questions which the people of Japan are asking themselves.

These questions open up a vista of problems on the happy solution of which the welfare of humanity largely depends. The immediate question which has presented itself for solution at this juncture, when the nerves of the Japanese people have been worked up to a high tension, is the one relating to the activities of international mischief makers.

No effort will be spared on the part of myself and my friends to deal with the situation here; but it is likely that the final solution cannot be reached until the westward foreign policy of the United States becomes a little more clarified.

Intelligent Appreciation Needed

The American foreign policy does not in the long run depend on the personal inclination of the men in power or the platform of political parties. It depends in the final analysis on the intelligent appreciation of international relation by the people at large of the United States.

VON BULOW TALKS FRANKLY OF THE WAR TO BJORNSON

Former German Chancellor Says German Defeat Would Mean "The Doom of the Morale of the World," but That Germany Will Win and That She Fights for Justice and Culture for All Mankind.

Prince von Bulow, the intimate friend of Emperor William and predecessor of von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor, gave a remarkable interview to Bjorn Bjornson, the Norwegian writer, a few weeks ago. The interview appears in the German papers that have just reached this country, and the prominence accorded the article in Germany would indicate that it is of at least semi-official importance. The translation of the interview follows.

By Bjorn Bjornson.

THE German people," said Prince von Bülow, "have never succumbed to their enemies when they were united, and never in their long and varied vicissitudes were they so indissolubly united as they are at present.

"How often have clear-sighted observers of our political life; how often have those who understand our national spirit; how often has Bismarck deplored the fact that it is so extremely difficult for Germans to sacrifice trivial differences of opinion to the attaining of the one grand result all are hoping and working for. The present hurricane has swept away all that was mean and paltry. 'This war has improved us all, has made us a better people in every way,' said a friend of mine today.

"This applies to individuals as it does to the entire nation. The thorough agreement between the Government and the nation, the conviction, the grand object of all, imbues the individual and the entire nation alike, and that their interests are inseparably bound up and mutual, the events of the past few weeks have proved. We have dropped and forgotten the petty differences and quarrels of the past. We now recognize how trifling were the objects occasioning our past differences, and we also recognize the vital importance of the inspiring aims now to be attained. It is this that unites Germany today. A Social Democrat, a member of the Reichstag, Dr. Sudekum, in his article in a Swedish newspaper has expressed the universal opinion now prevailing in Germany. He says: 'We, in Germany, of whatever party or political division, are unalterably convinced and imbued with the fixed idea that we must be victorious in this war or be dismembered to sink into oblivion.'

"You cannot state the case more forcibly. However, we shall win; we have with us the spirit of our fathers, the spirit of Schiller, Kant, Schleirmacher and Fichte. This spirit leads our armies; this spirit points the way. Were Goethe with us today, he would smilingly unsay the words he spoke regarding the faults and vices of the Germans. Should Bismarck and Richard Wagner come to life, they would be content and satisfied with their nation.

"It is not only the spirit of the Germanic past that supports us: We are battling for the spiritual inheritance of our fathers, we are fighting also for European culture, its progress and its future. Victory for our arms will insure justice and order, prosperity and culture for Europe, aye, for the entire world! These four blessings are the foundation of Germany's power today.

"Were Germany to succumb to Russian lust for power, or English jealousy, or French revenge, the spirit of progress would hide its head in sorrow and remorse.

"Bonaparte said at St. Helena that in 100 years Europe would be ruled by the Cossack, or become a republic. Let us not, however, waste time discussing the relative advantages of this or that form of government. I personally believe in the superiority and endurance of a sane monarchical institution for our German nation.

"We shall not lay down the sword until we have secured our country against the recurrence of this ruthless attack against us—at least until we have placed Europe in condition to make possible a quiet and neighborliness in all its nations in the interest of the progress of material and spiritual welfare.

"We all are well aware that a long war entails great sacrifices, creates enormous demands upon military, economical, and above all upon the social interests of Germany. But a nation whose greatest King, Glorious Frederick, held his stand against half of Europe, and obtained a brilliant victory over every one of his enemies in the field, such a nation will assuredly never become discouraged by a long war, and lay down its righteous sword in defeat. Remember, that a hundred and fifty-odd years ago the Germany of today was then but the poor, exhausted, impoverished Prussia that fought in the War of Deliverance against French world domination, where the enemy opposed their crack regiments to Frederick's true-hearted, determined soldiers, who were invincible by virtue of their innate love of right and justice."

Prince Bülow stepped to the window overlooking the Pariser Platz and continued: "I do not want you to think it is vainglory, or that it is a one-sided opinion, when I say, how great the German nation now confronting its enemies! How wonderfully the virtues of these people show up today, not only in their heroism, of which the world knows since the days of Siegfried, since the very origin of our history, where the roots of the German and Scandinavian peoples touched, but also their other advantages, their deep-rooted and self-evident sense of duty; their love for order, the self-command which is practiced by every one, the innate purity of the German mind, German diligence, German energy, the thoroughness of German culture, the indestructible German idealism and German faith in the Almighty.

"See how the German Army in the West and the East throws everything before it, how they have marched up, how in this army of millions every one fills the place assigned to him and every one gladly performs his duty. See with what security and promptness thousands of trains dispatch the troops from early till late, to the West and to the East; how the administrative machine continues its course without disturbance or interruption. Look at the quiet, peaceful picture which the vastly populated city of Berlin depicts today. See [the Prince pointed to the 'Tiergarten'—Zoological Gardens] how the grass is cared for in the Tiergarten, just the same as in times of peace; how the roses in the rose garden at the Charlottenburger Chaussee bloom as usual; look at the calm, orderly, in a true sense dignified bearing of these people, where every one does his duty without boasting and without ado; where you will hear no discordant sounds in the streets, but when news arrives of a new victory, the strains of one of our grand national anthems are heard.

"Look at the picture which unfolds itself not only in the capital, but through all of Germany, and I may be permitted to say: You are looking at a great nation. Even the German, to whom the daily struggle of opinions and party differences here and there has hidden the imperishable seed of German being, whom occurrences within the last years have made watch our development with concern, can in face of the bearing of the German nation in this gigantic struggle only bow his head before the greatness of the nation."

Prince Bülow returned to his writing table, where we had sat, and pointed to a Vienna paper. He then said: "Not only in Germany did the war have an elevating influence, but also over Austria-Hungary did it pass like a thunder storm, leaving the atmosphere pure and clear. What distorted pictures did English and French politicians and publishers conjure up before the war owing to the national troubles of the seeming falling apart of the Hapsburg Empire. How the turn of events has given lies to these prophecies. Bismarck is right. He said that when Emperor and King Francis Joseph should mount a horse all his people would follow. Even if the Czech should find fault with the German, and he with the Slavs, the Rumanian with Hungary, and the Ruthenian with Poland, still they prefer, in spite of occasional differences in the Prague or Laibacher, Agramer or Lemberger councils, to live with the old comrade rather than be under the Russian knout.

"All nations of the Dual Danube Monarchy, which, as the saying goes, 'would have had to be invented if it were not in existence already,' have the same interest in the continuance of the Hapsburg Empire."

"And Italy?" was my question to the Prince, who, as may be known, acted as Ambassador in the Palazzo Caraffelli at Rome twenty years ago. The Prince replied: "I believe that the Italian people would commit the gravest error of its history if it should be seduced by English, French, and Russian insinuation and take a hostile attitude toward Austria-Hungary. I know full well what stands between Italy and Austria-Hungary. Reminiscences of sharp fights for years and years and the vivid interest of the Italian nation in the welfare of their compatriots in Austria.

"I know besides the threads that bind Italy and France together, the influence that England has exercised in Italy since long years, not only by her fleet, whose guns have the Italian coast towns at their mercy, but also through the recollection of the English sympathies for the Italian movement for liberty and the asylum which the Garibaldians found in England. I know the preference which many Italians have for English institutions that have been a prototype for them. But all these are sentiments and considerations which do not cover the crucial point. And this is, that as much as the destiny of Austria-Hungary depends upon the success of our arms, the destiny of Italy will depend upon it,



Prince von Bulow.

"Between the evolutions and the conditions of existence of the Italian nation and our own development there exists a similarity which is more than superficial. Both nations achieved their unification later than other nations, much later than Britons, French and Spaniards. What was the reason? The preponderance of France, based on the disunion of Italy and Germany. Adolphe, the clever French politician, knew very well what he did when fighting with such tenacity the German efforts for union. He foresaw that they would endanger the 'Preponderance legitime de la France,' as the French called it, a preponderance that lasted from the times of Richelieu to Napoleon III.

"The genius of two great statesmen, Bismarck and Cavour, succeeded in realizing the union of the German and the Italian nations, by their statesmanship which was far superior to the nearsighted and confused statesmanship of Napoleon III. Italy's position as a first rate power, her independence and unity stand and fall with Germany's might. A weakening of Germany would influence deeply and unavoidably Italy's position in the Mediterranean as well as abroad and the triumph of Pan-Slavism would endanger Italian nationalism and culture in quite another degree than the blunders of the one or another official in South Tyrol or Trieste.

"Italy's attack on Austria-Hungary after an alliance that lasted decades would be a wronging of the laws of nations, unheard of heretofore in history. It would be more than that. Here the words of Talleyrand would become true, which he spoke after the Duke of Enghien had been placed against a wall and shot: 'C'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une bêtise' (It is more than a crime, it is a stupidity.) Such an action would simply destroy all relations between Italy and Germany, and Italy's position and future would be frivolously sacrificed to paltry momentary successes, hollow phrases and false promises."

The Princess Bülow was present at our interview. She came to Germany at an early age and has become entirely a German, a warm-hearted admirer of German spirit and German art, German literature and German music. When her husband left Berlin years ago, the university students, who came to the station to bid them good-bye, cried, as a special attention to her, "Eviva l'Italia!" As the newspapers reported then, the Princess quickly turned round, saying: "But I am a German."

Today she listened silently, politics apparently having no interest for her. But now she said with eagerness, showing how much she is German with heart and soul: "I would I might have a thousand tongues to tell everybody in the land of my birth how glorious, noble, and great our Germany is. Here is the true justice, here true greatness. When I see the troops pass by, when I feel the breeze of the spirit that now goes through all Germany, then I seem to be in Baireuth again at the inauguration day of the Festspielhalle, when Richard Wagner raised the baton and the Ninth Symphony resounded in splendid harmony, or three years later, when for the first time, and directed by the master himself, the Ring der Nibelungen brought his inspiring accords to my ear." Prince Bülow smiled at the enthusiasm of his wife.

"And what about Scandinavia?" was my next question. The Prince answered: "I do not need to remind you of the warm sympathies for Scandinavia which have existed in Germany, of the reception which the genius of Scandinavian poets such as Ibsen, Björnson, Strindberg, found on German stages and by the German nation; of the many Germans who have visited your country and returned with love for your fatherland; of the many proofs of love and understanding which our Kaiser has given to your nation. I only ask you this one question: What danger could threaten Norway, or the other Scandinavian countries, or any other peaceful neighbor, from the side of Germany? Have we not been a peaceful country for forty-three years until we were attacked by our neighbors? Nay, I may say without exaggeration, we are the most peaceful country of the world.

"How many wars have been waged meanwhile by France, England, and Russia in Africa and Asia; how considerably have they increased their possessions? When have we ever offended rights or interests of other countries? Of course, we do not even think now to threaten the security and independence of all those countries that wish to live with us in friendship and peace—Switzerland, the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Denmark. They all know that we have no bad intentions against them.

"Need I remind you of our well-nursed relations with the United States, with the American nation, for whose great qualities our Emperor posseses the right understanding?

"Today our millions of soldiers on the battlefields fight for the sake of future peace, for the future and the freedom of nations. What is France fighting for? For the quenching of her thirst for revenge. And Russia? For her Pan-Slavistic aims, for Russian conquest of the world, which would be terrible if it were not an Utopia. History will say that the brave von Hindenburg, when he defeated the Russians at Tannenburg, deserved the same merit for his defense of European civilization as in olden days Duke Heinrich von Liegnitz, when he successfully opposed the hordes of the Mongols.

"And finally England? The late Minister, John Burns, who preferred to hand in his resignation rather than to lend his hand to Grey's politics, spoke it out openly: Only from brutal envy and jealously has she attacked us. She has thrown against us the misled Belgians, has let loose on us Japan. That was high treason against the white race. Much water will run down the German rivers before the Germans will forget this action by England, whose friendship has been sought by us and, foremost of all, by our Kaiser, so persistently, so honestly; with whom we might have lived so well in peace and friendship, if only England had not grudged us our place in the sun, to which the German nation has a right and which it will allow nobody to take from her.

"If the German nation should succumb to the powers fighting her now, that would mean the doom of the morale of the world. But you may believe me, we will master the situation. We will fight until we obtain a peace worthy of the sacrifices which our people make in holy earnestness. There will be fulfilled upon the German nation the words of the Psalmist upon which the old court chaplain, Dryander, based his sermon in the Dome: 'I shall not die, but live.'"

GEORGE A. BIRMINGHAM PROVES A KINDLY CRITIC OF US

The Irish Humorist Says New York Is a City of Charming Leisure, Yet of Relentless Force—He Admires Our Architecture, Our Women, and Our Universities.



G. A. Birmingham (Canon Hannay.)

CANON HANNAY came into New York Harbor without seeing the Statue of Liberty. Neither did he see the Woolworth Tower. And although he did have later chances for the observation of the New York sky-line, he never did see Bedloe's Island. He might, he says, have thought all sorts of eloquent things about the statue, as European visitors are no doubt expected to do; he could even have written about it without having seen it at all; but behold it he never did. He lacked the conventional introduction to New York. And perhaps that is why he seems to have had not one conventional thought about America. He did not think the things that we expect British visitors to think, or like the things that we expect them to like, or scorn the things for which we ourselves occasionally apologize; he did not even see what we think strangers will look at, or search out what we believe will interest and impress them most. All this is evident in "From Dublin to Chicago," in which, under his pen-name of George A. Birmingham, Canon Hannay records his "notes on a tour in America." The George H. Davan Company, 38 West Thirty-second Street, has just published the book, price $1.50.

There is something startling, for example, in being told that St. Patrick's Cathedral and the Graduate School at Princeton are the finest examples of modern Gothic that a much-traveled scholar has ever seen. It is very delightful. It may be what we have all along been quite sure of ourselves. But that is not what we expect to hear from the "first impressions" of a stranger. We had been waiting—with our reply ready in either case—to be told that the New York sky-line was "really quite dreadful," or that our sky-scrapers typified the new spirit of progress "in the victorious upward surging of a splendid new art." About those sky-scrapers Canon Hannay says almost nothing at all! What does impress him about them is their luxury!

Not a City of Hustle.

Also, when this genial Irishman tells us that he is rejoiced to find that New York is by no means a "city of hustle," that on the contrary it is one of the most charmingly leisurely communities in the western world, we gasp a bit. Coming from the island where, to quote another Irishman, two things are always plentiful—"water and time," he expected to find time exceedingly "scarce" in New York. He had been told—and had shuddered in anticipation of its "Sturm und Drang"—that New York was a "hustling place." He found that one of the most striking things about the citizens of this "busy" community was their delightful ignoration of the clock.

It is so different, he points out, from the attitude and habit of the English. And New York is the cleanest city in the world!

Canon Hannay has, most obviously, something very much better than praise for America. Praise he does not always have. Of satire he has much, of censure a little, of admiration, more. But what really informs and speaks through every page of his "impressions" is sheer affection. He praises us, he criticises us, he pokes fun at us without mercy. He condones much of our "political corruption" in the terms of a fine humanity; he laments our study of eugenics because of the threat of weakness that lies in such absorbed conscious thought; he explains our Anglo-American marriages on the score of the American man's dislike of making gardens and our lack of greater "freedom" on the ground that "in a democracy professional politicans must go on making laws." He admires the American woman's conversation; he is puzzled by the negro problem; he wonders naïvely how any civilized nation can endure our much-vaunted Pullman sleeping cars. He is funny, and interested, and sometimes very grave. But in every line of his book he likes us.

We Don't "Guess."

Only a sincere liking, a deep affection and sympathy, certainly, could induce a British citizen to call us "America" instead of "The States," and to confess that we rarely begin our sentences with "I guess."

If there were nothing else in his whole looks to endear George Birmingham to use as an individual, there would be in that "America" cause a-plenty for a reciprocal affection. He refers to the United States repeatedly, and apparently with our own unconsciousness, as "America;" only once does he say "The States," and that is in a chapter-head, and perhaps he didn't write it after all. And he has balm for the healing of all of us who have suffered—as what American has not?—under the polite English, "Really? How very interesting! And what part of America did you say?"

As for "I guess," Canon Hannay is Irish. He confesses at the beginning of his book that he knew from the first that it was just as impossible for Americans to preface every remark with "I guess" as it was for the Irish to say "Begorra" as often as strangers would have us believe. He brought an open mind to "I guess" because he had had to suffer under "Begorra."

But when a British visitor calls us "America," and renounces faith in what is supposed to be the distinguishing feature of American speech, we may safely assume at the outset that he is bringing sympathy, understanding, and imagination to his study of our country and our customs. When he describes New York as a city of charming leisure we are not merely astonished; we feel sure that he has ground for this amazing belief; we want to know what else he has to say.

What he says is that New York is forceful and noisy and relentless—"perhaps of all cities the most relentless." And then he adds:

It is this, no doubt, which has given rise to the theory that New York is a city of hustle. It seems to me a very cruel thing to say of any people that they hustle. The fact is that America has, in this matter of hustle, been grossly slandered in Europe. I am not sure that Americans, with a curious perversity, have not slandered themselves and done as much as any one to keep the hustle myth alive. The American understands the value of not hurrying as well as any one in the world. He has, justly, a high opinion of himself, and declines to be a slave to a wretched machine like the clock.

I realized this leisureliness the first time I went into a restaurant to get something to eat. I could have smoked a cigarete comfortably between the ordering and the getting of what I ordered. I could have smoked other cigarettes calmly between each course. American men do actually smoke in this way during meals, and I trace the custom not to an excessive fondness for tobacco but to the leisurely way in which the business of eating is gone about. And it is not in restaurants only that this quiet disregard of time's abominable habit of going on is evident.

The New York business man gets through his work—it is evident that he does get through—without feeling it necessary to give every one the impression that each half-hour of the day is dedicated to a separate affair, and that the entire time table will be reduced to chaos if a single minute strays out of its proper compartment into the next.

The American business man, Canon Hannay goes on to explain, is a friendly, hospitable creature with plenty of time for pleasant chats in office hours, and no disagreeable habit of making the visitor feel that he must transact his business in the smallest possible manner of seconds and immediately retire. From this American leisureliness, he adds, how much could not the Englishman learn!

And New York is not only leisurely; it is clean. It is singularly clean. It is, indeed, superlatively clean. Canon Hannay had heard much of the "municipal corruption" of American cities, but he declares happily that in any city of his own he would forget the "corruption" if he could escape city dirt. And New York's absence of dirt impressed him unendingly from the beginning of his visit until he sailed away. Insomuch as he had been told that no trains could come into the city under steam power, and that no soft coal might be burned in New York, he declares his conviction that "the City Fathers of New York ought to be held up as a pattern to Town Councilors and corporations all over the world." He adds:

European cities may be morally cleaner. I do not know whether they are or not. They are certainly physically much dirtier. New York, of all the cities I have ever been in, is freest of city grime.

New York "Relentless."

Canon Hannay does not, of course, belittle—even in an effort to be kind—the forcefulness, the crudities, the mercilessness that are so very evident to foreigners in New York. He finds New York "relentless." He also finds it leisurely. In its architecture he finds force and dignity, exuberance and beauty, clamorousness and strength. But it is a part of the general unconventionality of his "impressions" that skyscrapers find a less important place in them than churches, and that stores and office buildings and railway stations are not interesting primarily because of their size.

The churches of New York are, the visitor admits, subordinate to the office buildings. But he devotes pages to the church architecture of the city, and he does not mention the Flatiron once; the churches may not be as expressive; they are interesting in another way, and some of them are beautiful.

Trinity Church has a singularly suggestive position, but the building itself might be anywhere in England. I can fancy it in Nottingham or Bath, and there would be no need to alter the place of a stone in it. It is a dignified and beautiful parish church, but it has, as a building, nothing American about it. It has not, apparently, influenced the spirit of New York architecture. The people have not found self-expression in it. St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Fifth Avenue, is a fine, a very fine, example of modern Gothic. Except the new Graduate College Buildings at Princeton, this cathedral strikes me as the finest example of modern Gothic I have ever seen. But ought New York to have Gothic buildings?

There is one church in New York—there may be others unknown to me—which gives the impression of having grown out of the life which dwelt in it, in the same sense in which certain English churches, those especially of the Sussex countryside, have grown rather than been deliberately and consciously built. This is the unpretentious building known as "The Little Church Around the Corner." The affectionate familiarity of the name suits the place and means more to the discerning soul than any dedication would mean. The student of architecture would perhaps reckon the church contemptible. I do not know its history, but it looks as if bits had been added on to it time after time by people who knew nothing and cared nothing for unity of design, but who had in their hearts a genuine love for the building. It is an expression of life, this little church, but not, I think, the life of New York.

There is one church in New York which seems to me to have caught the spirit of the city—the unfinished Cathedral of St. John the Divine. It gives the worshipper within its walls a strange sense of titanic strength striving majestically to express itself in stone. If its builders are brave enough to go on as they have begun, this cathedral should rank in the eyes of future generations as one of the great houses of God in the world. The Cathedral of St. John the Divine, standing on the very edge of its steep, broken hill, gives me as no other building does the sense of strength, of the kind of strength which will do rather than endure, which is unwilling to abide restraint of any kind.

He places the cathedral beside Westminster Abbey and St. Mark's in Venice as expressive of the community's life.

The building is a fit mate for the skyscrapers, can hold its own among them because its spirit is their spirit, touched with the flame of inspiration by the torch of the Devine.

It is, as it seems to me, New York in process of being given in stone an interpretation which neither words nor music have given her yet.

It will be a loss not only to New York but to the world if the builders of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine allow themselves to be frightened by the spectre of European artistic tradition.

Canon Hannay finds the skyscrapers "exuberant," some of the Fifth Avenue shops beautiful with quiet dignity and real nobility, the Pennsylvania Station "one of the glories of New York," and the great hall of the Grand Central something that anywhere else in the world would be a cathedral nave. But he admits that the hotels of Atlantic City could have been produced only on wild dreams that followed a dinner of "crabs and gin rickey," and he pleasantly advises architects to go to Tuxedo because he thinks that "nowhere else in the world is it possible to see so many different kinds of domestic architecture gathered together in a comparatively small place." Yet, he adds, the Atlantic City hotel is not ugly; far from it; it is merely "less stately than fantastic." And the newer houses of the American "countryside" are for the most part beautiful.

Objects to Our Sleeping Cars.

All these things the Irish visitor frankly likes. As frankly, he very much dislikes our Pullman sleeping cars. And he has small respect for our claims to superior "freedom." He objects, in the name of our kindly equality, to the giving and taking of tips in America. He is like every other British citizen in thinking our houses too hot. But to our loved "Pullmans," of which we boast all over Europe, he has a particular aversion. And he thinks that in general England offers the individual citizen more "freedom" than do we. Canon Hannay declares emphatically:

I cannot imagine how the Americans, who are in many ways much more highly civilised than Europeans, tolerate the existence of Pullman sleeping cars. I am not physically an exceptionally modest man. I have, for instance, no objection to mixed bathing, and it does not make me blush to meet one of the housemaids in a hotel when, dressed only in my pajamas, I am searching for the bathroom. But I do object to undressing in the corridor of a Pullman sleeping car, and I cannot, not being a professional acrobat, undress in my berth. I think Americans are beginning to recognize that these sleeping cars are barbarous. A train has no real need for emphasizing the stops as American trains do. Stopping is not a thing the train ought to be proud of. There is no reason why the attention of passengers should be drawn to it forcibly.

And there is final hurt for our national pride in these trains of ours in the naïve statement that "It is possible—I know this because both the French and English trains do it—to stop without giving inexperienced passengers the impression that there has been a collision!"

Freedom is, too, more or less an illusion, in some ways at least. "On the whole, although the citizens of both countries feel free enough when they are at home, there is probably less freedom, that is to say, there are more laws, in America than in England," says George Birmingham, and proceeds to explain it. "This comes to pass," he tells us, "because America is so completely a democracy.

"America is more thoroughly democratic in constitution than England is, and therefore less free. This seems a paradox, but is in reality a simple statement of obvious fact, nor is there any difficulty in seeing the reason for it. Democracies produce professional politicians. The professional politician must go on making laws, though the business has become inexpressibly wearisome. Thus it is that in States where there are professional politicans, in democratic States, there are more laws, and therefore less freedom, than in States which only have amateur politicians." Freedom of speech and freedom of manner we have in America, and Canon Hannay likes it. But we undoubtedly have many small and strange laws!

As delightfully and as surprisingly he explains the Anglo-American marriages—the marriages, that is, of American women and English men. He scouts the "barter idea." He declares that American women marry Englishmen because they like the men, and that Englishmen marry American women because they like the women; it is not a question of money and titles. No, it is much more closely allied to the matter of gardens. Not many Americans seem to care for gardens, he remarks. Almost no American men enjoy making gardens. And this is because the American man is not at all a "settled" sort of person. He is not at all moved by the idea of laying out gardens for himself and his sons and sons' sons, because next year or the next he may move. And if he does not move it is certain that his children will. The sentiment of "staying put" in a home is apparently not in the American man. But it is in the American woman. And it is strongly planted in the breast of the English man. Ergo, international marriages. When the English get "restless," as it is threatened that they some day will, these Anglo-American marriages will cease to be. As for the American women, they attract English men, apparently, because they are charming and because "there is always a sort of unexpectedness about them." The American woman, indeed, Canon Hannay thinks delightful—delightful in her conversation and delightful in the way she wears her clothes, delightful in her supreme power of making herself agreeable, delightful in the strange ability she has to be exceedingly intelligent—even to be devoted to a "cause"—without losing one whit of her essential charm.

She has an amazing vitality and a very acute kind of intelligence. She is a delightful talker on all subjects. In the art of putting on her clothes she has no superior, except the Parisienne, and even in Paris itself it is often difficult to tell without hearing her speak whether the lady at the next table is French or American. She flashes, sympathizes, subtly flatters, talks with amazing brilliance, charms. She is singularly charming.

These are scattered sentences that give Canon Hannay's opinion of the women of America. And, he goes on, "she seems to me to have a better kind of life than the woman of any other nation, or, indeed, than anybody else, man or woman."

Tammany's Secret.

Canon Hannay traveled west as far as Chicago, and went south to Memphis. He stayed some time in New York, and, to his everlasting joy, he tells us, fate sent him for a while to Atlantic City—which seems to him the best thing of its kind in the world. He was fascinated by American "business," and frankly perplexed by the "negro problem" of the South. He was interested in the Mississippi, which he had longed to see for the sake of Huckleberry Finn. He was vastly thrilled by the monotony of the prairies. He was in New York at election time last year, and mingled with the crowds that celebrated Tammany's defeat. And he made many efforts to find out just what this business of "Tammany" was, and why the political boss was successful with the city votes. At last, he tells us, he did find out; the boss "got on" because he had a good heart and people liked him. And that fact softened Canon Hannay's heart toward American politics, however much he might rejoice in the prospect of "municipal honesty." All these things were fascinating—not the things, most of them, that visitors study, or that strangers care to see, but absorbing to this Irish looker-on. It was the spirit of adventure, he says, that brought him "From Dublin to Chicago" with such glee.

Best Thing in America.

But, delightful and interesting as all these investigations and observations were, the very best thing in America remains, in George Birmingham's judgment, something very different from any of these—different, too, from our splendid buildings and our abounding hospitality and our leisurely ways. The best thing in America is something of which he finds the average American curiously unappreciative; it is the American university.

Canon Hannay visited Princeton, Yale, and Smith, and saw something of the actual student life of these colleges. But what impressed him most was that there so evidently was throughout the United States as he came to know it, a "university tradition," a belief that where there were battles to be fought and hard things to be done and ideals to be held high, there was "always a university student somewhere around." That, he finds, is the splendid tradition of the American universities. And he sums it up, with his comment on our own strange unappreciativeness:

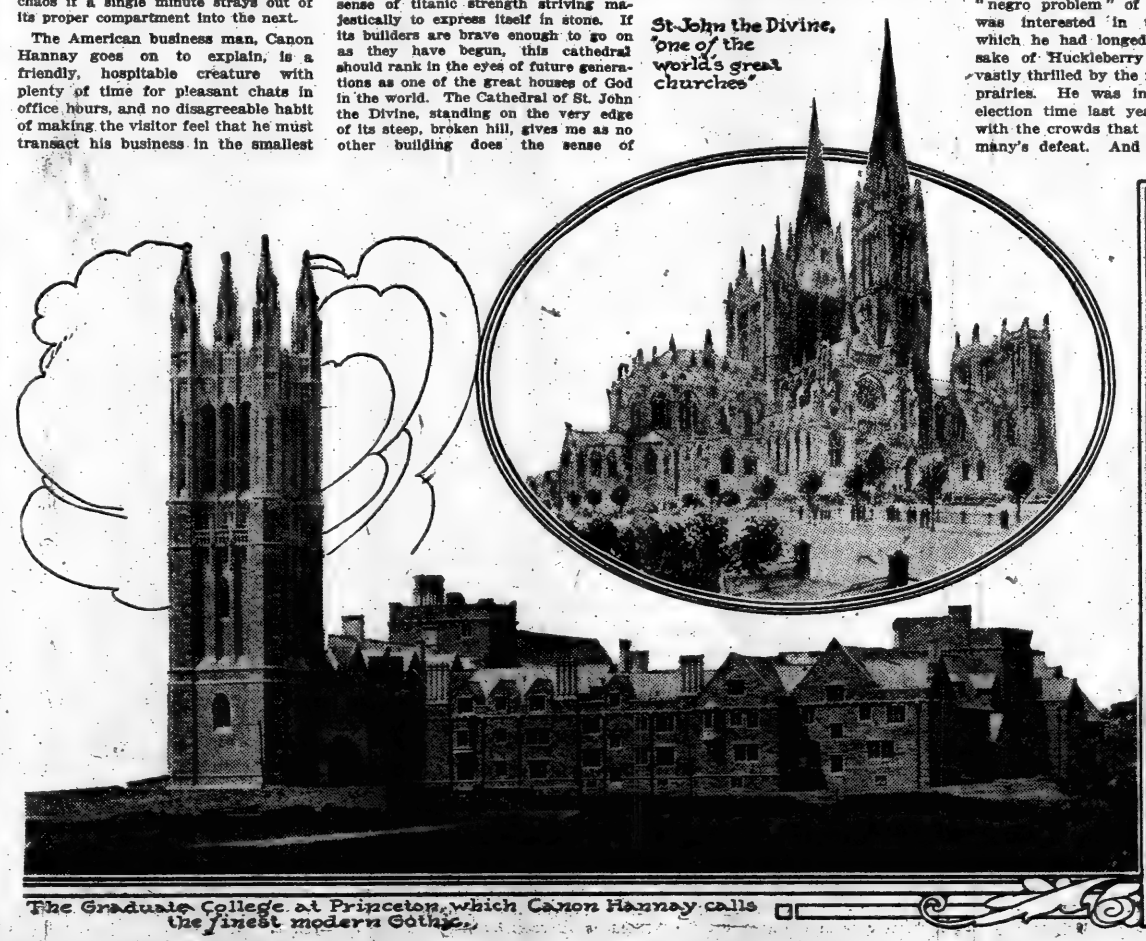
I take it that the American universities, both those for men and women, are the greatest things in America today. This, curiously enough, is not the American idea. The ordinary American citizen is proud of every single thing in his country except his universities. He is always a little apologetic about them. He compares his country with England and is convinced that America is superior in every respect except in the matter of universities. When he speaks of the English universities he shows a certain sense of reverence and makes mention of his own much in the spirit of Touchstone, who "introduced Audrey as "a poor thing, but my own."

It is impossible to sum up, or to quote, half the delightful and unexpected things that this open-eyed, witty, affectionate Irishman says about America. He has an entrancing chapter, for instance, in which he tells how he likes Chicago, which is so very much like Belfast, and how he laments its weakness for books on eugenics; and he has another on his visit to Memphis, and his conviction that Memphis combines "business acumen" with the constant entertainment of a most romantic ghost. But it is equally impossible to omit the statement that this visitor liked the American "interviewers" and learned very quickly not to be afraid of them or his equally startling news that "the American talks very much as an Englishman does!"

Of course, he admits, there are certain marked differences. He did not know quite what to say when asked if he was "through with his cereal," because he had never heard of either "through" or "cereal" being used in that way. And, on the whole, the "American language" is more vigorous than the English.

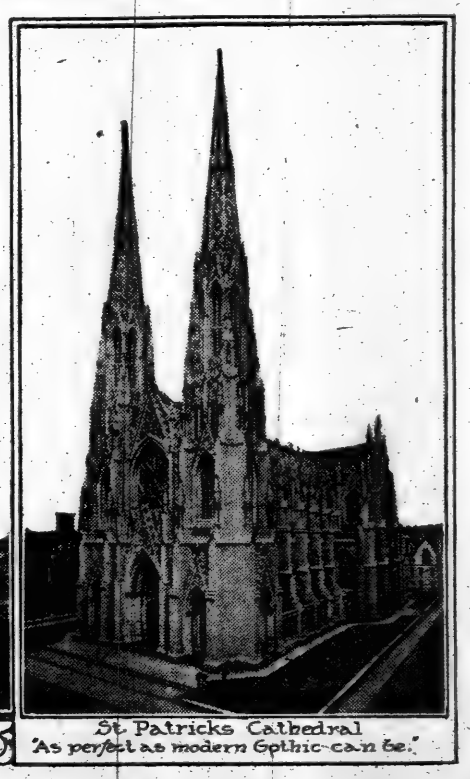
Americans ought not to swear, and do, in fact, swear much less than English people in ordinary conversation. The American has at command a small battery of phrases far more helpful than any oath. It is no temptation to damn a laundry when you can "lay it out" by telephone!

A generous visitor, this humorist, and one whose book surveys us from a new point of view. As he himself points out, charmingly and with no necessity therefor, Canon Hannay is neither American nor English. He is Irish.



St. John the Divine, "one of the world's great churches"

The Graduate College at Princeton, which Canon Hannay calls the finest modern Gothic.



St. Patricks Cathedral "As perfect as modern Gothic can be."

SOCIETY ASKS NEW YORK DESIGNERS TO CREATE FASHIONS

Conditions in Paris Give Our Dressmakers an Unusual Opportunity, and Prominent Women Unite in a Fashion Fete Not Only to Encourage This Movement, but to Aid Those Left Destitute by the War.



Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt Jr.
(PHOTO © A.P.A.)





Mrs James B. Eustis.



Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.



Mrs. Ogden L. Mills.

Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.





Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

Mrs. F. Gordon Douglas.

NEW YORK must now dress the world—at least so the women of New York society have determined. Either Paris will come back from the war at the end of one year—two years perhaps—to find the fashionable woman, like the "little tin soldier covered with dust," exactly as she left her, monotonously marking time in the "wide skirts, long coats, tight sleeves and crooked hats" that were her last command, or New York must step into the breach and do what it can. Neither London, Vienna, Berlin, nor Petrograd can even attempt the work.

As soon as the war broke out women became interested in two things—how the sufferers could be helped and what was to be done about the fashions. At the suggestion of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, twelve women formed a group for the encouragement of New York designers, and bazaars and carnivals were at once organized for the Red Cross. A little later the two interests, charity and fashion, were combined in the idea of the unique Fashion Fête which will open at the Ritz-Carlton on the evening of Nov. 1. It will afford New York designers an occasion such as they have never had for the exhibition of original models, and the proceeds will be given to the Committee of Mercy organized by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman for the relief of women and children, whether in this country or abroad, who have been left destitute by the war.

Prominent Patronesses.

This unique fête will unite the two essential elements of fashion—the artistic designer who creates the gown and the fashionable woman who alone can set the style. The patronesses include seventy-five prominent New York women, and one of the most interesting features of the affair is the fact that seven of these women, who are famous among other things for their distinction in dress, are to serve as a jury of admission to pass upon the artistic merit of all the models submitted. They are Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Jr., Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

The question now is, what will New York designers offer?

"It will be very interesting to see just what the designers here can do independently of Paris," said Mrs. Whitney. "They cannot hope to become great original designers all at once. Such ability comes slowly, especially when you have been in the habit of copying. Nevertheless, many people have felt that the French designers have not entirely understood the peculiar vigorous beauty of the American woman, and it is possible that New York dressmakers may be able to suit her even better than the French.

"The charity called forth by this war is unusual in the fact that so much of it is devoted to the women and children whose needs are usually forgotten for those of the soldiers. Particularly if the war lasts for a year or more, as it threatens to, the suffering of the families of the soldiers will increase as their savings are used up and work grows scarcer, and it seems a highly desirable thing that something should be done at once to meet the situation. The Committee of Mercy, offering help, as it does, to the poor of all the nations affected by the war, and even reserving a part of its funds for the families in this country who have been left without their usual support because so many men have been called to the other side as reservists, appeals to every one very strongly, and we hope that this first big affair given to raise funds for it will be a great success."

Mrs. Iselin shows the keenest interest in the affir. "The designers here claim," she said, "that they have never had a chance to show what they can do. We are now going to give them one, and will do everything in our power to make the fête just such an occasion of artistic and social brilliance as is Longchamps or Auteuil, where the French designers show their models.

"I am sure the dressmakers here have had a great many original ideas that will develop with opportunity. The great difficulty with the importation of Paris models has been that they have not been made to suit the individual American woman. The fat, the thin, the indifferent, all alike have worn the same costume and it was impossible that it would become them all. If designers here prove that they can create without the inspiration of Paris, it should lead to greater individuality in our dress and perhaps to greater simplicity, for the American prefers a gown of simple lines.

Great Chance for Americans.

"This is a wonderful opportunity for American dressmakers. They should be able to make costumes not only for the women of the United States, but for those of South America who lead a very gay social life, and who ordinarily buy a great many gowns in Paris. Once assured that they can find beautiful things here, they will undoubtedly come to New York.

"Paris will not resent New York's attempt to test its own powers. Something must be done to meet the fashion situation and New York alone is in a position to do it. We will all shop again in Paris, that goes without saying, as soon as it has anything to offer us, but perhaps not so exclusively as we have before. For one thing, Paris knows not only how to make a gown, but how to sell one. The charming women in French houses say just the right thing to make one want to buy. They can pay us in French the little compliments to which we are all susceptible, in a way that pleases us, but the same thing said in English would be crude and distasteful and put us out of humor for buying anything.

"Besides all this we must look upon the designing of costumes as an art and learn to contribute to it as we do to all the others.

"As a charity, the Fashion Fête promises to raise a large sum of money for the valuable work of the Committee of Mercy."

Mrs. Eustis is also hopeful of what the American designers can do. "Undoubtedly," she said, "the designers here can in time create lovely and original models. This fête will be only a beginning, but it will point the way for real origination in the fashions of Spring when it is probable that Paris will be able to contribute nothing, or at least very little.

Time Will Be Needed.

"America has always been a nation that has been most successful in copying and imitating, and it will take us a little while to develop independence and initiative in any of the arts.

"Paris has always had the great advantage of an inherent good taste which it has cultivated for generations. The women of this country, however, have been noted for the fact that they are well dressed, and appreciate the possibilities of clothes, and this ought to indicate a certain latent talent in the nation. I am very much interested to see the general type of costumes the designers here create.

"The one recognized contribution that America has made to fashion before this has been the strictly tailored suit and shirtwaist. It is not likely, though, that we shall ever go back to anything of this kind. It was too mannish and not becoming at all, you see.

"It is line, I think, rather than color that gives distinction to a costume, and ordinarily the New York designer has an excellent sense of this, which ought to stand him in good stead now. I am especially interested in the charitable purpose of the fête and particularly in the fact that a part of the funds of the Committee of Mercy is to be used for the women and children in this country. There are thousands of them, I am told, who have been left here by the reservists called out to war and who will soon be practically destitute. This promises to be a Winter in which it will not be humane to say 'no' to any one asking for help, and it is time we began preparing to meet the need."

"No art can be learned instantly," said Mrs. Mills, "and we cannot hope to equal Paris all at once. As I understand the Fashion Fête, however, New York is not trying to compete with Paris, but is merely going to do its share to keep the fashion world in order while the French are at war. We may develop a few geniuses here and undoubtedly there will be original and beautiful things shown at the fête, but this is just a beginning and it seems to me it would take many years to develop such an art of designing as exists in Paris. A great many women have bought a part of their clothes here, and certainly any of us would wear a gown made here as readily as one made abroad, provided it was as lovely. The prejudice against American made things is not as strong as it is supposed to be.

"The fact that the fête is for the benefit of a war charity such as the Committee of Mercy makes every one very much interested to have it a success. The donations have been very generous indeed."

It is held that if American designers cannot escape entirely from the Paris tradition and inspiration, so much the better. That they will originate anything revolutionary is not to be expected. Fashions develop gradually, changing a little from season to season until one extreme is reached and then gradually moving back toward the other. There will be, also, such is the report, no attempt to make styles symbolic of America. The American woman's patriotism does not carry her to the point of wishing to be stamped in her dress with any insignia of the flora or fauna of this country.

Dress Must Become an Art.

The styles to be created will have but the one aim of artistic merit, and art is cosmopolitan. Until now dress has been in this country more a commercial interest than an artistic one. It must now become an art, and it is only as contributing toward an art, so it is declared, that New York should enter the field of Paris when that city is disorganized and struggling under heavy disadvantages. The French designer has long been recognized as an artist and has worked as one. He has studied the masterpieces in the museums for new inspirations in color and line. If he wishes a material softer in quality or deeper in tone weavers come to consult with him and experiment until he is pleased. Time, money—these things are secondary and never is the designer disturbed by having to attend to the commercial side of his business.

In this country all these things are different or are lacking. It will take generations for us to achieve what the French have, but to begin in the right way there are to be shown at the fête, along with dresses of New York designers, certain of the textiles, silks, wools, and velvets manufactured in the United States. The opportunity for America in the sartorial field is unlimited. Whether it will be able to meet it or not will be indicated at the Fashion Fête.

URGES ENDOWED ORCHESTRA FOR FREE CONCERTS

Prof. Henry T. Fleck Advocates the Organizing of One Which Shall Perform in School and Other Public Auditoriums.

SHOULD any wealthy citizen or group of wealthy citizens happen to be casting about for some way to build a monument which shall endure for all time, a monument which shall far outlive any frail thing of stone or steel and which shall cause the name or names associated with it to be remembered and spoken well of as long as there are a City of New York and a Board of Education, there is a man over in the Hunter College who has the plans and specifications of such a monument tucked away in his vest pocket. Prof. Henry T. Fleck is the man, and his scheme is, briefly, to take good music to the people of the five boroughs by means of a permanently endowed orchestra, which shall perform in the auditoriums of the public school buildings. The Joseph Pulitzer endownment of the New York Philharmonic is an example of what might be done on a much broader and more comprehensive scale.

"The old idea," says the professor, "that the public school building is for children only is out of date. Now, I believe that the tax-paying citizen is entitled to some return for his money in the form of education which will appeal to him. True, there are free lectures now in some of the schools, but lectures, while good in their way, do not always appeal to a working man as recreation. Wholesome relaxation in the evening is essential to a man who works all day, and there is no form of amusement more uplifting and more popular than listening to good music.

"In talking to the late Mayor Gaynor, who was interested in this project, he asked me why so many performances were necessary, why the orchestra must be permanent, and why half a dozen centres here on Manhattan were not sufficient. I said to him, 'Well, your Honor, supposing there were only half a dozen libraries in the city, all on Manhattan Island, and you wanted to devote an evening to reading in one of them and you lived on Staten Island?'

"'Yes,' said Mr. Gaynor, 'I see your point.'

"'But supposing, added to your carfare and time, you had to pay an entrance fee when you arrived here? It would be prohibitive if you were the average man of limited income, and you would decide to stay home.'

"There are fifty or sixty handsome auditoriums in the public schools of the city, each of which will seat from 1,200 to 4,000. And as fast as a community starts on the outskirts of the city another building is added with another hall which is in use only a part of the time. Here in a community atmosphere, which is of much greater benefit to a man than for him to go off by himself and read all the evening, there might be given a series of symphony concerts with graded programmes, which would provide amusement and instruction. The average citizen who builds and supports these schools would be at liberty to drop in and stay as long or as short a time as he chose—would feel that he had a right to do so, just as now he feels that he may sit on a bench in the park or go into a library and read.

"The city supplies hundreds of play centres, recreation piers, athletic fields, swimming pools, gardens, breathing spots all over town, libraries, lectures, and free colleges. Why not go a step further and endow an orchestra to supply music free in the plants the taxpayers have built and support and yet get practically no use of or benefit from directly? In the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the Botanical Garden, the Zoological Park, and the Aquarium, the city provides the space or the building and the societies originally organized to support them purchase the exhibits of pictures, plants, animals, and fishes. Now, then," and here the blue eyes kindled, the professor brushed away an imaginary speck of dust from his desk and whacked the spot a mighty blow, "Now, then, why shouldn't some of our rich men come forward and create an endowment fund of, say, $2,000,000, the income to be used to support an orchestra of trained musicians to give free concerts in the schools of the city? The money would be intrusted to the Board of Education, which is appointed by the Mayor, who in turn is elected by the people, and in this way it would be safeguarded, and it would be always there, a source of pleasure, profit and uplift to the citizens of the city.

"This would give the city a chance to establish a permanent orchestra of men of ability who, feeling sure of their income, knowing that a living for themselves and their families was assured, would devote their entire time to music and to the preparation of their programmes. Those programmes would be carefully thought out and would embrace the growth and development of music from the time of Haydn.

"The people want music. That is shown by the enormous attendance of the open-air concerts on the piers and in the parks in Summer, and by the fact that more people were turned away from the limited number of free concerts given a year ago under an appropriation than were admitted—the auditoriums being too small in many cases to accommodate the audiences. Then, too, see the crowds that will climb to the top of Carnegie Hall or the Metropolitan Opera House and sit perched up under the eaves in the heat and bad air listening intently and enjoying every minute of it.

"The audiences for the free concerts last year were drawn from all classes. In some sections there were lines of automobiles waiting outside; in others it was just the dead level, the ordinary middle class, and in still other instances, as over in Brownsville, L. I., it was the poorer element that crowded about the door long before it was opened. The women appeared with shawls over their heads and their babies in their arms, and the men in their working clothes."

THE GREENWOOD LAKE PHILOSOPHER

Love is a curious thing. A girl doesn't even marry a professional ball player because he is a good catch.

It's a pity the people who quarrel over trifles haven't something worthy of their talents.

The great trouble with married life is that the average man marries too young. He ought to wait until he is old enough to know better.

A man often wishes he could change his luck as easily as a woman can change her mind.

Many a man grows gray waiting for a chance that some other fellow has gone out and grabbed.

When the slangy woman speaks of her new hat as a bird, her husband wonders if she is referring to the feathers or the bill.

It is a mistake to suppose that the man who is on the fence is always well balanced.

Many a fellow kisses a girl just to prevent himself from getting out of practice.

No man is so impervious to superstition as to want thirteen wives.

Man proposes, but the world is still full of bachelors.

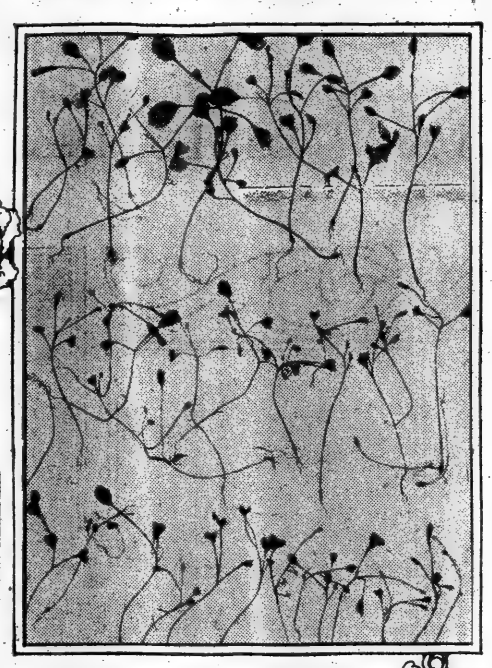
RADIUM A WONDERFUL STIMULANT OF FARMERS' CROPS

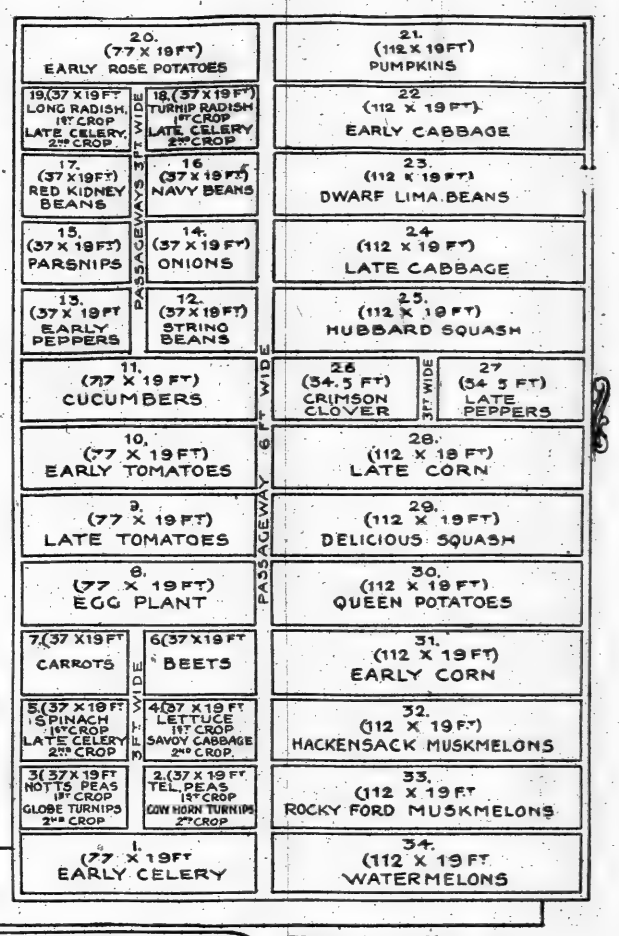


Dr. Harry H Rusby

Tests Show That the Yield of Many Vegetables Is Much Increased by Its Use and That the Quality Is Improved. Flowers and Lawns Benefited







BEETS

PLOT AA | PLOT BB | PLOT CC | PLOT DD | PLOT X

PLOT AA 200 LBS. R.A.E. TO ACRE.

PLOT BB 100 LBS. R.A.E. TO ACRE.

PLOT CC 50 LBS. R.A.E. TO ACRE.

PLOT DD 25 LBS. R.A.E. TO ACRE.

PLOT X NO R.A.E.

Top Row Seedling cabbages with Radium Lower Rows same age without Radium

WATERMELONS

Plan of Portion of Natley Farm.



Corn produced with (right) and without (left) R.A.F.

Plan of the Farm

Dr. H. H. Rusby, the author of the following report, here published in part for the first time, has been officially recognized by the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington as the greatest living authority on the indentification of plants. Dr. Rusby is the Dean of the Columbia University College of Pharmacy and is Federal Pharmacognosist at the Port of New York. He was for a time the centre of the storm that raged in the Department of Agriculture two years ago and which nearly resulted in the overthrow of Chief Chemist Harvey W. Wiley. Dr. Rusby's prompt exposure of the plot against Dr. Wiley saved the situation.

By H. H. Rusby, M. D.

UP to the time of the discovery of radium anthracite coal represented about the highest known degree of stored energy. Radium is now believed to embody 360,000 times the energy of anthracite coal. The energy of radium is, however, of a totally different kind from that of coal. The energy of coal and other ordinary substances is exerted by the atoms of which they are composed; that of radium, by the separation of these atoms into smaller bodies and the liberation of the energy of these particles.

As a result of this great difference, radium can perform work only of a totally different character from that performed by ordinary substances. It is the dream of the physicist to discover a method by which the energy of radium can be exerted without this dissolution of its atoms, the effect of which would be revolutionary in the mechanical world.

It has been claimed by some French investigators that they have already solved this problem, and that they have found several ways of applying radium in the performance of mechanical work, but the claim appears improbable. So far as the scientific world now knows, the effects of radium are wholly exerted by the separation of its atoms into inconceivably minute bodies, of three kinds, which dart off with extreme velocity, penetrating and passing through almost all substances and producing their effects as they go.

In October, 1913, I arranged with the Standard Chemical Company of Pittsburgh, Penn., to make preliminary trials on an extensive scale. In view of the cost of radium and its preparations, the reader may wonder how such an experiment could be undertaken. It requires about 400 tons of radium ore of standard quality to yield a gram, about fifteen and a half grains, of radium, which amount could easily be carried on a man's thumb nail. The regular market price is $10,000 a grain, or $120,000 a gram, equal to $70,000,000 a pound. This problem was solved by making use of the finely powdered residue remaining after all the radium possible has been extracted, but leaving some two or three milligrams to the ton, worth some $300, yet a by-product unless a special use for it could be discovered.

Big Increase in Production.

That the application of such material to the soil is a profitable procedure for the gardener or farmer may be understood when it is seen that such increases in production resulted as 29 per cent. in lettuce, 17 per cent. in lima beans, 35 per cent. in cucumbers, 35 per cent. to 44 per cent. in different varieties of squash, 80 per cent. in Rocky Ford muskmelons, 24 per cent. in carrots, 50 per cent. in sweet corn, and 70 per cent. in radishes, and that nearly all vegetables are wonderfully improved in their table qualities. Lawns are benefited to an equal extent, and the size and brilliancy of garden and hot-house flowers is remarkably increased.

My experiments and observations included the Winter culture of radishes in a market gardener's greenhouse, some seedlings in window boxes in my own home; field crops covering more than one hundred acres at Northfield, Ohio, under the direction of W. W. Darling; an experimental garden at Pittsburgh, and the plantation of an acre and a half at Nutley, N. J., of which I have had immediate personal charge throughout the season.

The greenhouse radishes were already about an inch high when the radium was applied. A furrow was scratched midway between the rows, which were four inches apart, and the powder sowed therein at the rate of sixteen grains to the square foot, which is equal to about fifty pounds to the acre. A square yard was thus treated and was compared with an exactly similar square yard upon the same bench, about ten feet distant. The radium radishes soon appeared much inferior to the others, and continued to do so to the end of the experiment, the tops being smaller, as though stunted, but on harvesting and weighing the green tops and the roots separately, the tops were found to weigh 17 per cent. less from the radium plot than from the other, while the radishes weighed about 20 per cent. more.

Huge Economy

The season of growth had been very bad, February being very stormy, with little sunshine, and that little largely excluded by snow lying upon the glass roof. This observation is of much importance, indicating that it required less green leaf surface under deficient sunlight for the plant to manufacture a larger amount of food for deposit in its root. It will later be seen that various other experiments indicate and elucidate this principle.

For the grower of Winter market produce under glass, who suffers from insufficient sunlight and is obliged to maintain a great amount of leaf-tissue in order to secure a moderate production of nutriment, the use of such a stimulating material will mean a huge economy.

Both of my window boxes were filled from the same pile of soil, similarly treated in every way except that in one the above-mentioned amount of radium earth was mixed through the soil. All operations were conducted for both boxes at the same time. Their positions in the window were exchanged from time to time, so as to preserve absolute equality of conditions. In the boxes I sowed cabbage and tomato seed in alternate rows. The seeds germinated one or two days earlier in the radium box and the plants were already well developed when those in the other box broke through the ground. The difference was more marked with the cabbages than with the tomatoes. The original lead of the radium plants continued to increase throughout the experiment, and after some two months, when the experiment was brought to a close, a given number of plants in the radium box would have weighed from six to ten times as much as from the other.

In Mr. Flannery's garden I particularly noted the great gain of turnips and beets under the radium influence over those without it. Radishes, which I did not myself see, were said to have yielded more than 100 per cent. increase under the radium treatment. The quality of the radium-grown vegetables was a matter of special comment by all who tried them, and this has proved true of all vegetables raised elsewhere under this treatment.

Operations at the Northfield farm were greatly handicapped by the heavy rains of March, April, and May, which delayed planting for more than a month beyond the proper time, and which later drowned portions of the crops in low places. Later severe drought caused further injury. Many of these results are, therefore, not yet available, but the growing crops, which I have observed with great care on various occasions, have shown results in all respects similar to those recorded at my Nutley plantation, which I shall now describe.

Successful Experiments.

The powdered radium ore tailings were applied to the land in the proportion of about 25, 50, 100, and 200 pounds, respectively, to the acre. This meant, on plots of 5 by 20 feet, only one, two, four, and eight ounces, amounts inconveniently small for uniform distribution. Therefore, to each such portion eight ounces of ordinary fertilizer was added and very thoroughly mixed by steam power. This mixture made of the tailings, a sort of radio-active fertilizer, for which the symbol R A F will here be used, although the figures stated will actually represent the amount of the tailings contained therein.

A field having an area of one and one-half acres was secured and surrounded by a high fence to prevent possible interference. Half of the ground formed a gentle slope to the east, the remainder occupying the level above. The ground was a light, decomposed sand-shale and was moderately stony. Through this plot, from east to west, was laid a road six feet in width. On one side the strip was 114 feet wide, on the other 78 feet. The whole was divided into thirty-four sets, each set consisting of five plots.

One plot, AA, was treated with R A F at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre; another, BB, with 100 pounds; a third, CC, with 50 pounds; DD, with 25 pounds, and X, with none. Each set of plots was nineteen feet wide, and the plots composing the sets were, respectively, five, thirteen, nine, or twenty feet by nineteen feet, according to the nature of the crop. Each plot was separated from those on its four sides by paths three feet wide, except for the central road, which was six feet wide. As will be seen from what follows, this three feet was too narrow a separation to prevent the rays of the radium from reaching every plot on the tract and modifying its yield.

Each plot of a series received exactly the same amount of the same kind of fertilizer, applied at the same time and in the same way. Every operation of seeding, hoeing, cultivating, &c., was performed across all five plots at once. Thus, if rain or other condition caused interruption, no plot would have any advantage or disadvantage as to time over any other. In short, absolutely no differences existed in the conditions affecting the growth of plants in the five plots of a series, except as to the amount of R A F that was applied.

In all but one case, the R A F was sowed equally over the surface and then dug in. In this one case part of it was put in the rows in order that a comparison of results might be obtained. When some of the early crops were harvested, the ground was again dug, and other crops planted. More fertilizer was then applied, but in no case was any more R A F added. The R A F in the soil was, however, much more thoroughly distributed by this second digging.

Effect on Turnips.

That the 3-foot path was not sufficient to prevent the emanations from crossing and affecting the adjoining plots is fully proved by the observations which follow. A 5 by 19 foot plot of turnips, not treated with radium, lying just north of one treated with 25 pounds R A F to the acre and having the rows running north and south, shows the plants at the southern end of each row, and, therefore, separated by only the 3-foot path from the 25-pound plot, twice as large and strong as those at the northern ends. The graduation in size from the large to the small plants, in all ten rows, is almost as regular as though produced mechanically. There is an exactly similar difference among the turnips in the 25-pound plot, those at the southern ends of the rows, separated by 3 feet from the 50-pound plot, being twice as large as those at the northern end, with the same regular gradation. Between the 50-pound and the 100-pound plots there is little difference, showing that 50 pounds produces about the maximum effect on turnips.

Conclusive Results.

Between the 100 and the 200 pound plots, however, there is a similar but reversed relation. The turnips in the 200-pound plot are stunted by an excess of radium, just as was the spinach that occupied the same plot in the early Spring. Now, the plants in the 100-pound plot, lying across the path from the 200-pound plot, are similarly stunted, while their size increases regularly from that side to the north side, where they are as large and fine as in the adjoining fifty-pound plot. In the series of plots next to the west, the celery plants show exactly the same series of differences as do the turnips.

Had I performed no other experiments than these this year, I should have regarded the results as conclusive, since there is no other possible cause for the differences in the plants than the effects of the different amounts of R A F. It is in this way that I explain the wide difference in the extent of the gains by R A F at the Northfield farm and those at Nutley. At Northfield the plots compared are acres in extent, so that the radio-activity from one could affect only a very narrow strip of the other, and the difference in weight of crops would show the full difference in activity of the radium. At Nutley, on the other hand, no plot, even though no R A F was applied, was entirely free from radium influence, which increased its yield above the normal, and decreased the differences between it and the radium-treated crops.

All these results are permanently and indisputably recorded by a series of photographs, which display with great accuracy minute differences between the respective plots.

In the accompanying table each plot is indicated by the number of pounds of R A F that it received to the acre. It will be observed that no plot received less than twenty-five pounds, while at Northfield the plot with the least R A F, namely D, received twelve and a half pounds to the acre. On the other hand, none at Northfield received more than 100 pounds, (A,) while at Nutley A A represents 200 pounds to the acre.

Some Important Experiments.

The results of experiments with turnips are of greater interest and perhaps of greater importance than any others secured. Two varieties were planted, one the cowhorn, which produces a long slender root like a carrot and the other the white globe, producing a short rounded root, half or more of it borne above the surface of the ground. These varieties were selected in order to ascertain whether the longer variety would show a greater effect from the action of the radium, as I had previously found true of long radishes as compared with small round ones, in which case the latter showed only 2 or 3 per cent. increase over the control plot, while the former showed 70 per cent. in merchantable radishes and 40 per cent. in total.

In the case of the globe turnips I collected 11 pounds from the control plot and 15 from the BB plot, a gain for the latter of about 36 per cent. In the case of the long turnips, I harvested 14 pounds from the control plot and 32 from BB, a gain of about 129 per cent. These two instances go far toward indicating that the larger the amount of root buried in the soil, and thus exposed to the action of the emanations, the greater will be the gain in that crop. This result agrees with theoretical considerations. It has been established that the entire plant, and more especially the root, becomes radio-active and that this activity resides in the contained water, which would naturally impart a greater activity to that one with a larger root surface buried in the soil, where it can absorb the radio-active water, this water continuously stimulating all the cells with which it is in contact.

Other Interesting Data.

There are other interesting considerations in this case. The season of turnip growth, from late August to middle October, was this year marked by an almost total absence of rain, so that the crop was practically a failure. At the time of collection, Oct. 14, the foliage on the control plots was completely dead and dry. The BB plot of cow-horn turnips was almost as bad, while the other three, especially the AA plot, were successively less damaged, having more or less green foliage and being still in a growing state. Therefore, had the time been extended, the percentage of gain over X would have been still greater than that now recorded. On the other hand, the conditions and the results are now abnormal, and we probably could not expect such large differences under ordinary conditions.

Some little light has been thrown upon the effects of radium upon plant diseases. The early part of the season was very wet, and the tendency to blight in cucumbers, squashes, and muskmelons, to smut in sweet corn, and to fruit rot in eggplants and tomatoes was rather marked. The damage in the radium-treated plots was not the same in the different crops. Cucumbers and squashes appeared to suffer most where there was most radium, the melons where there was none. Early corn (Golden Bantam) suffered about twice as much from smut where there was most radium as where there was none, while late corn (Country Gentleman) showed little difference in the different plots.

Tomatoes and eggplants suffered very little from rot on the heavily treated plots, but severely where there was little or no radium. In the case of eggplants the ratio of damage on the different plots ran almost exactly the same, but inversely, with the amount of radium applied.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the yield of most crops can be increased by the addition of some amount of R A F, the amount differing with different crops. The beneficial effects continue over successive crops, probably for many years. The largest amount required by any crop would cost less than the increased market value of such crop of the first year.

The most satisfactory results will be in greenhouses, in Winter crops raised in the South, in the kitchen and flower gardens, and on the lawn. The quality of vegetables is improved even more than the yield. The gain will be largely increased where irrigation is possible.

Radium is not a plant food. The necessity for fertilizer is but little decreased by its use. The fertility of unused ground will spontaneously increase at a much greater rate when treated by radium.

TABLE SHOWING POUNDS PRODUCED FROM PLOTS OF LAND VARIOUSLY TREATED.

	AA. *200 Lbs. R. A. F.	BB. 100 Lbs. R. A. F.	CC. 50 Lbs. R. A. F.	DD. 25 Lbs. R. A. F.	X. No R. F. A.	Pc. of Increase Over X. AA.	BB.	CC.	DD.	X Over Next Test.	
Telephone peas	20.9	21.15	23.11	19.4	22.	...	...	8.	...	...	
Nott's peas	13.11	16.	15.2	20.6	16.10	...	...	...	22.5	...	Leguminosæ
String beans	33.10	35.2	32.7	30.14	31.11	...	11.	...	...	...	
Lima beans	68.	92.	81.5	92.	79.5	...	...	...	17.	...	
Lettuce	32.12	31.	34.12	34.5	28.9	...	...	...	29.	...	
Spinach	4.3	9.12	11.14	16.1	15.5	...	...	...	5.	...	Chenopodaceæ
Beets	133.	132.	128.	136.	133.	All equal.					
Potatoes	48.	56.	65.	66.	61.	...	...	...	8.2	...	
Early tomatoes	181.	270.	300.	293.	330.	...	...	...	...	7.	
Late tomatoes	169.	226.	242.	213.	267.	...	...	...	...	10.	Solanaceæ
Egg plants	160. (1.9 ea.)	160. (1.7 ea.)	118. (1.7 ea.)	120. (1.9 ea.)	153.	4.5	4.5	...	...		
Early peppers	24.	28.	24.	25.5	29.	...	...	...	...	3.6	
Late peppers	12.5	14.	13.	12.5	13.	42.	...	...	...	...	
Cucumbers	8.15 (5 oz. ea.)	7.7 (3.8 oz. ea.)	9.12 (4.5 oz. ea.)	10.1 (5.8 oz. ea.)	7.14 (4 oz. ea.)	...	...	...	35.7	...	
	4.15 small	5.8 small	4.14 small	3.15 small	5.10 small	...	...	...	5.4 total		
Pumpkins	277. (6.9 ea.)	243. (6.4 ea.)	321. (7.1 ea.)	222. (6. ea.)	206. (5.1 ea.)	...	...	56.	...	...	
Hubbard squash	185. (7.7 ea.)	232. (8. ea.)	150. (200) (6.8 ea.)	100. (133) (6.7 ea.)	161.5 (7.7 ea.)	...	44.	...	...	...	Cucurbitaceæ
Watermelons	370. (19. ea.)	340. (9.75 ea.)	378. (11.33 ea.)	333. (8.12 ea.)	269. (8.25 ea.)	...	...	27.7	...	...	
Delicious squash	217.	226.	226.	283.	188.	...	...	...	33.5	...	
Hackensack melons	67.	103.	116.	68.	72.	...	...	59.	...	...	
Rocky Ford melons	39.	53.	72.	50.	45.	...	80.	...	...	...	
Turnip radish	54.1	57.4	64.10	88.10	64.7	...	40.	...	2.5	...	
Long radish	...	81.3	78.1	70.5	58.	...	70.	...	...	...	Cruciferæ
Early cabbage	384. (3.2 ea.)	472. (2.4 ea.)	388. (3.1 ea.)	280. (3.3 ea.)	349. (4. ea.)	...	18.	...	...	...	
Late cabbage	460. (4.8 ea.)	404. (4.6 ea.)	458. (4.7 ea.)	420. (4.8 ea.)	405. (4.4 ea.)	13.6	...	...	...	...	
Late corn	81. (0.53 ea.)	80. (0.6 ea.)	90. (0.56 ea.)	95. (0.61 ea.)	63. (0.42 ea.)	...	...	...	50.	...	
Early corn	95. (6 oz. ea.)	72. (5.3 oz. ea.)	90. (5.7 oz. ea.)	97. (5.5 oz. ea.)	88. (5.5 oz.)	8.	...	...	8.	...	Graminæ
Carrots	85.	104.	128.	114.	111.	...	...	24.	...	...	

*R A F means radio-active fertilizer.

OUR STEAM NAVY IS 100 YEARS OLD THIS WEEK

On Oct. 29, 1814, Robert Fulton's First Vessel Not, Propelled by Sail Was Launched at Corlears Hook.

Event Which Was Destined to Revolutionize Warfare on the Sea Passed Almost Unnoticed.

ONE hundred years ago this week New York City witnessed a strange and impressive sight. It was the launching of the war frigate Fulton the First, the first steam war vessel ever built, and which ultimately was designed to revolutionize naval architecture and naval warfare. The event marked the birth not only of the steam navy of the United States, but the use of steam in marine warfare throughout the world.

As indicated by the name, this novel boat was designed by Robert Fulton, who, seven years earlier, had convinced the world of the practicability of propelling water craft by steam when his Clermont, on Aug. 11, 1807, steamed up the Hudson from New York to Albany. Since that time he had made many improvements, and in 1814 four of his passenger steamers—the Paragon, Car of Neptune, Richmond, and Fulton—were making regular trips between New York and Albany.

The War of 1812 led Fulton to renew his studies in the direction of steam war vessels. The subject engrossed his attention for many years, and long before he had experimented quite successfully with submarine boats for torpedo warfare. The War of 1812 furnished the opportunity of putting his ideas of naval architecture into practice. In 1814, when, terrified by the ravages of the British fleet along the Atlantic Coast, culminating in the capture of Washington and the burning of the Capitol, the citizens of New York and other cities organized Coast Defense Associations to provide means of protection. Robert Fulton's plan was formally adopted. It had been presented to President Madison and his naval advisers in 1813.

In March, 1814, Congress authorized the building of one or more "floating batteries." His specifications, as laid before the Government, called for an expenditure of about $320,000 for the first steam war vessel, and this was promptly appropriated. Fulton also guaranteed for his initial gunboat a speed of four to four and a half miles an hour. These figures, ridiculous at the present day, illustrate the simple beginnings of steam for marine vessels, and are another proof of the wonderful advances made in the last century in naval architecture.

Fulton chose for his new boat the name of Demologos, meaning "Voice of the People." But the "voice of the people" refused to have it, and by common consent the war frigate became known as the Fulton, and was so christened. Even so erudite a scholar as Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill, a member of the Coast Defense Committee, under whose auspices the boat was constructed, could not sanction such a name as Demologos for a fighting ship of the United States Navy, and more than any one else he cast ridicule upon that name by gravely suggesting that it be changed to the better sounding name of Flogobombos.

The Launching.

The keel of the boat was laid on June 16, 1814, and on Oct. 29, 1814, the launching took place from the celebrated ship yards of Adam and Noah Brown at the head of Water Street, Corlears Hook. If one seeks in the newspapers of the day for any indication that the launching marked a revolutionary step in the naval annals of the country, he will be disappointed. It received but brief notices until, equipped with her engines and armament, the Fulton, in 1815, made her trial trips out to sea, when a few more brief notices appeared.



The first steam war vessel in the world

One of the few contemporary accounts which attempts to give any details of this interesting event states that the launching took place at a quarter to 9 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 29. The account continues:

The ground adjacent was crowded, also the wharves and housetops, and the river covered with gunboats and water craft of every description. She took leave of her bed a quarter of an hour earlier than was intended owing to the jarring produced by the discharge of a 32-pounder on deck to give warning to the spectators, and gently and beautifully glided into her destined element. She is commanded by Commodore Porter, and from appearances bids fair to become a formidable weapon in harbor warfare.

Mayor of New York's Description.

Perhaps the most interesting account is that given by Cadwallader D. Colden, who was Mayor of New York a few years later, and was one of Fulton's most intimate friends. His "Life of Robert Fulton" has always been an authority, as Colden had personal knowledge of the inventor's trials and successes. He had great enthusiasm for everything accomplished by Fulton. In describing the event Mr. Colden says:

The scene on that occasion was magnificent. It happened on one of our bright autumnal days. Multitudes of spectators crowded the surrounding shores and were seen upon the hills which limited the beautiful prospect. The river and bay were filled with vessels of war dressed in all their variety of colors in compliment to the occasion. In the midst of these was the enormous floating mass whose bulk and unwieldy form seemed to render her as unfit for motion as the land batteries which were saluting her. Throughout the fleet of vessels which occupied this part of the harbor were seen gliding in every direction several of our large steamboats of the burden of 800 and 400 tons. These, with bands of music and crowds of gay and joyous company, were winding through passages left by the anchored vessels as if they were moved by enchantment. The heart could not have been human that did not share in the general enthusiasm expressed by the loud shouts of the multitude.

The New York Public Library possesses an interesting letter of Fulton written a few days after this event to Gen. Jonathan Williams of Philadelphia. Gen. Williams was a member of a committee in that city which was considering means toward building a similar boat for municipal defense, but before it materialized the war closed and all the coast defense plans at once ceased. Fulton states that he has been much occupied in moving the steam vessel from the East River ship yards to his own yards, where the engines were installed, on the North River, and then he adds:

She is pierced for thirty guns, long thirty-two-pounders. She has twenty-one on board, with near sixty tons of material, and now draws nine feet two inches of water with this weight. My two steamboats, the Car of Neptune and the Fulton, towed her through the water at the rate of three and one-half miles an hour. There is now no room to doubt that when finished she will run from four and half to five miles an hour in still water. The $180,000 estimate presented to the Secretary of the Navy was independent of guns, coppering, sails, anchors, cordage, joiner work, and armament in general. All completed she may be estimated at $235,000 or $240,000.

Unfortunately, Fulton was not destined to witness the completion of his gunboat for her trial trips. A severe cold, contracted early in 1815, caused his death on Feb. 23 of that year, while in the midst of his activities.



Commodore David Porter in command steam frigate Fulton 1814 — Fulton's drawings of his steam war frigate — Robert Fulton

In May, 1815, the engines were fully installed, and on June 1 the war vessel had a trial trip down the bay. On July 4 there was a longer trial trip out to sea, a run of fifty-three miles east of Sandy Hook, which was done in eight and one-third hours, showing an average speed with and against the tide of 6.4 miles. On Sept. 11, with twenty-six guns on board and drawing eleven feet, she had another trial trip, and averaged five and one-half miles an hour. These speeds exceeded Fulton's promise to the Government, and the boat was hailed as a wonderful addition to the navy.

The war, however, was over. There was no opportunity of testing her against the sailing frigates of the British Navy, and the Fulton was finally laid up in the Brooklyn Navy Yard as a receiving ship. Her engines were never again used, and the only other occasion when she attained notice was in 1825, during the celebration of the completion and opening of the Erie Canal. Then the Fulton frigate had an honorable place in the water parade, but was towed by a large steamship.

Her end was tragic. On June 4, 1829, while at her moorings at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, about 200 feet from the shore, her powder magazine exploded, blowing up the ship, killing twenty-four of the crew, including Lieut. S. M. Breckenridge, and wounding over seventy. How the explosion occurred has never been solved. A story was current that it was the deed of a sailor who had been flogged on the morning of the explosion. The version generally accepted in naval circles was that the tragedy was due to carelessness in allowing the powder room to be open.

Charles H. Haswell, who died a few years ago and is still remembered by many old-time New Yorkers, states in his reminiscences of old New York that he saw the explosion, being at the time on board the steamboat Citizen, then under construction at the head of Water Street, and he immediately crossed the river to visit the wreck. Mr. Haswell, in 1836, received his appointment as the first engineer in the United States Navy, and as such had general charge of the construction of the second steam war vessel built for the navy and which was named Fulton the Second.

In the years from 1814 to 1836 steam navigation had made wonderful progress. Steamboats were crossing the Atlantic, commercial steamers had visited many parts of the world, and the failure to utilize steam to greater advantage in the navy has been frequently commented upon by historians.

The second steamer (not a fighting vessel) in the navy was a small 100-ton boat known as the Sea Gull, which was used in 1823 as a dispatch boat for Commodore David Porter's mosquito fleet employed in the West Indies for the suppression of piracy. In 1825 the Sea Gull was laid up and never used again, and for over ten years there was no steam vessel in use in the navy. Yet Congress, in 1816, had authorized the construction of one or more steam vessels and had requested the Board of Navy Commissioners to take steps for completing such boats. Not until 1835, when Secretary of the Navy Mahlon Dickerson directed attention to this old act of Congress, was progress attempted. The first result of this new policy, in keeping with the growth of steam navigation, was the building of the Fulton the Second, and she survived until 1862, when, lying in Pensacola Harbor, she was burned by the Confederates.

As there were no engineers in the United States Navy during the war of 1812, and as Robert Fulton was the only man in the country who thoroughly understood the principles of steam navigation, he was the designer not only of the hull of the Fulton the First, but also of the engines and boilers. His design was a total departure from existing methods of warship construction. It was his plan to make his boat invulnerable and so obtain the equivalent of a fleet at no greater cost than that of a frigate.

The first necessity was to protect the propelling system, and this was done by having two hulls, as adopted in his ferry boats, with the paddle-wheel in the space between the hulls and protected by an upper deck and stanchions. This deck also sheltered the engine, which was in one hull, and the boiler in the other. The hulls had flat bottoms, bluff ends, and long, parallel middle bodies; they were double-ended, so as to obviate the necessity of putting about. There were rudders at the end of each hull, four in all, and the main or gun deck was built of oak, four feet and ten inches thick. This gun deck had a platform for thirty thirty-two-pounders, firing hot shot, and over the bows were two guns called by Fulton Columbiads, in honor of Joel Barlow's poem, "The Columbiad." These guns were provided to fire a 100-pound projectile at the enemy's boat below the water line.

Skeptical As to Steam.

The length of the Fulton was 156 feet, breadth 56 feet, depth 20 feet, tonnage 2,475, water wheel 16 feet in diameter and 4 feet deep. The engine cylinder had a five-foot stroke. Fulton called her horse power 120. Commodore Porter, who was placed in command of the vessel, suggested some changes before her final completion. He could not bring himself to rely wholly upon steam power and he caused two large masts to be installed to support lateen sails and had the sides built up to form protecting bulwarks for the sailors on deck.

Commodore Porter was the father of Admiral Porter, who attained fame as one of the great naval figures of the civil war. The Commodore distinguished himself in several encounters with British ships in the war of 1812.

The New York committee representing the Defense Association, which was named to oversee the construction of the Fulton frigate, was composed of Gen. Dearborn, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, Thomas Morris, and Henry Rutgers. In contrast to the doubts which were cast by so many prominent citizens of that time upon the serviceability of steam for water craft, a writer on the naval history of the United States, in commenting on their report to the Government, has stated that it indicates there were some men in those days who were farseeing and disposed to appreciate the importance of new discoveries. The following is an extract from this report:

The Commissioners congratulate the Government and the nation on the event of this novel project. Honorable alike to its author and its patrons, it constitutes an era in warfare and the arts. The arrival of peace, indeed, has disappointed the expectations of conducting her to battle. If a continuance of tranquillity should be our lot, and this steam vessel of war be not required for public defense, the nation may rejoice that the fact we have ascertained is of incalculably greater value than the expenditure, and that, if the present structure should perish, we have the information, never to perish, how in a future emergency others may be built.

England Much Interested.

The completion of the Fulton frigate and her successful trials aroused the greatest interest in England, and in 1815 a remarkable description of this new fighting ship was published in Scotland which was read with amazement when it reached this country. This highly colored account gave the length of Fulton's steam war boat as 300 feet, protected by timbers thirteen feet thick on all sides. In addition, it was said that the vessel could discharge 100 gallons of boiling water a minute and by a unique mechanism could brandish 300 cutlasses with the utmost regularity over her gunwales while working at the same time an equal number of heavy iron pikes, darting them from her sides with prodigious force and withdrawing them every quarter of a minute.

Franklin Bennett, an engineer of the United States Navy, said in his history of the "Steam Navy of the United States," in predicting the probable success of the Fulton in actual warfare:

The subsequent performance of this peculiar craft under steam makes it certain that with her powerful battery and independence of wind and tide she would have been entirely successful over the sailing frigates she was built to assail, her advantage over them being not unlike that possessed by a savage, tireless wolf attacking a flock of sheep. Her earlier advent would have saved us the loss of the President frigate.

The President was one of the largest war vessels in the United States Navy during the war. Early in 1815, despite the fact that the harbor of New York was blockaded by several British gunboats, Commodore Decatur, who had distinguished himself in previous encounters, attempted to run the blockade and reach the West Indies. He was soon overhauled by two British frigates a few miles beyond Sandy Hook and, after a spirited encounter against heavy odds, was obliged to surrender with his ship in a sinking condition.

FINE POINTS FOR THE WOULD-BE EXPERT IN AUCTION BRIDGE

Two Ways of Playing Duplicate Auction Described in Detail for Those Unfamiliar with the Game.

By Florence Irwin.

AT THE request of numerous readers, I will again describe duplicate auction.

It must be played either with the well-known duplicate trays, or with their successors—the library system of envelopes and boxes. In either case, a fresh pack of cards is necessary for each hand.

The trays are probably too familiar to need describing. They are square, and occupy the centre of the table and contain four pockets or straps—one in front of each player. The cards are placed in these four pockets at the end of each hand—each player putting his cards in the pocket facing him. Thus they are ready for the replay.

The dealer's position is marked on each board, and there is a gilt star to mark the north. The trays are numbered, and a set must consist of some number that is a multiple of four—four, eight, twelve, or sixteen. Twelve trays make a good outfit, but rather an expensive one. In playing with two tables ("compass" auction,) twelve trays would be an impossible number, because if you divide them into two equal packs (one for each table,) the number in each pack (six,) would not be a multiple of four. For compass, you would need eight trays or sixteen.

The library outfit is much less expensive and, to my mind, preferable. The first I ever saw was sent me by its inventor in San Diego—a perfect stranger to me. It is not yet on general sale, but every one who sees my box immediately takes the address and sends for one.

Each box contains four smaller boxes, labeled with the points of the compass, north, east, south, and west. These boxes are taken out and placed at the sides of the four players, the "north" box by the side of the player who sits with his back to the north, and so on. In this way, the centre of the table is free from encumbrance.

In each small box are twelve envelopes, numbered on their flaps from one to twelve, and also marking the deal; North deals on "one," "five," and "nine"; East on "two," "six," and "ten," and so on. These envelopes can be pulled up by their flaps, but will not come out of their boxes. After the first hand each player pulls up his envelope marked "one" and puts his cards in it. After the second hand he puts them in the envelope marked "two," and so on. They cannot possibly fall out and are light and convenient to lift.

The dealer deals the pack as in any ordinary game of auction. The bidding is also the same. But when the play begins, each person plays his cards in front of him, instead of in the centre of the table. The dealer can either direct dummy as to which card to play to the trick, (saying "ace of hearts," "nine of spades," "four of clubs," &c.,) or he can himself reach over and play dummy's card to each trick, laying it in front of dummy.

The former method is better, as it requires so much less reaching. It seems troublesome at first, but at the end of a half hour it is as natural as breathing. I greatly prefer to have each player hold his card in plain view till the completion of the trick, instead of laying it down in front of him. It is then in his hand and ready to lay down in its final position.

After the four cards have been played, or shown, to each trick they are laid face-down in front of their respective owners; the cards of the two partners who have won the trick, are placed vertically to their owners—that is, with the tops and bottoms pointing toward those owners. The cards of the two partners who have lost the trick, are placed horizontally, or side-wise, to their owners. After the hand is over, the result is shown by the positions of the cards. This result is scored, and each player gathers his cards and places them in the proper envelope, or pocket. They are then ready for the replay, and on this replay they must never be mixed or shuffled.

It is impossible to play for games or rubbers. One long score is kept during the first play, and another long score on the replay. Points count below the line, and honors and penalties above. The great drawback has been the fact that, as there were no rubbers, it paid a player to bid to his honors. Seventy-two above was just as valuable as seventy-two below, since the latter would not help win rubber and 250. Seventy-two royal honors are often held, yet a royal grand slam is worth but 63. (This point ought to mark the unfairness of ever scoring any honors; to the thinking player it will.)

Honors were really more valuable and desirable than points, and this fact spoiled the game of duplicate. More than two years ago I had a flash of inspiration. I decided to give 125 honor points to any player who made 30 or more trick points in one hand ("game in the hand"). A game is half a rubber, and 125 is half of 250. Also, the effort to go game in the hand, from a clean score, should be the constant effort of every player in all circumstances, and its successful result should be rewarded.

An equal effort on the part of the adversaries to "save game" should be fostered. My coterie adopted this method of scoring, and the improvement was marked and immediate. I began to write and talk of it, with the gratifying result that it has now been formally adopted by the Whist Club (New York), is embodied in the new rules, and is universally played.

In the library duplicate outfit there are two score pads. One records the final bid of each hand and shows by whom it was played; the other shows the result, just as would an ordinary score sheet. The record of final bids and players is exceedingly interesting; it often shows, in comparing the original and duplicate records, that a hand has been played with an entirely different trump by another person or another side.

The old method was to play a certain number of hands and then to move the trays, or boxes, one point to the right, and to replay them; East would play North's hands, and so on; each side would play the cards previously played by its adversaries.

But the bidding put such a point on the hands that it was impossible to forget them. If but four players are obtainable, the only way is to play all evening, then to put the trays or boxes away for a week or so, and to replay them after that interval in a different position.

The ideal way is to have two tables and two of my big boxes, one for table 1 and the other for table 2. Let each table play through the twelve hands and then exchange boxes and replay. North plays against the other North, East against East, and so on. No hand is ever twice seen by the same players, each person is playing—not against better hands—but against his own hands held by another man in the same relative position. He tries to make more on good hands and to lose less on poor ones than will his double. One evening finishes the play, and twenty-four hands (twelve in each box) played and compared will fill an evening comfortably.

The result is obtained (and winners and losers decided) in this way: At each table add the gross score for North and South and the gross score for East and West. Divide the larger number by the smaller.

For instance, at table 1, the gross score may be North and South 800, East and West 500; at table 2, North and South 400, East and West 200. Don't think all the players have won at the first table, because all figures are higher. The best cards have evidently lain North and South; at table 1 the holders of the good cards made 1 3-5 times as much as their poorer adversaries; at table 2 they made twice as much; (800 divided by 500, against 400 divided by 200.) Therefore the winners are North and South at table 2, (because they made the highest percentage on the good cards,) and East and West at table 1, (because they lost less on poor cards.) As there are two winners at one table, there must be four winners at two tables.

This is the method employed in match play and team play: Four players from Club A meet four players from Club B. Two "A's" play together against two "B's," at each table. At one table, the "A's" must be North and South; at the other table they must be East and West.

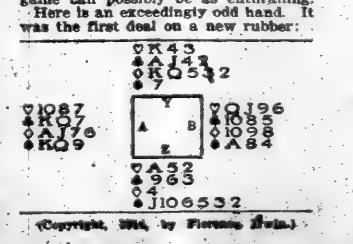
The last time I played, a thing happened that I have never before seen. I had a wonderful partner and we played East and West. At our table, East and West scored twice as much as North and South; at the other table and on the same cards, they scored only a third as much. Of course, no division was necessary to make the percentage. It was apparent at a glance that our East and West and the other North and South had won.

Another time I played "north," (using nullos) against another "north" who would never try them. Our cards ran low, and I scored 700 more than he. So much for nullos.

"Duplicate Auction" is a great favorite at the clubs, and very nearly substitutes skill for luck. Yet luck is not dead. I have seen an intrinsically poor double, (a wretched double by all laws,) win a tournament. By luck the double went, and the poorer player scored twice as much as the better one. Also it is hard to say whether a man makes a big score by sheer force of skill, or because his adversaries' defense is weak, and therefore helps him. With stronger adversaries he would do less well.

But it is certainly auction raised to the 4th power. No other form of the game can possibly be as enthralling.

Here is an exceedingly odd hand. It was the first deal on a new rubber:



(Copyright, 1914, by Florence Irwin.)

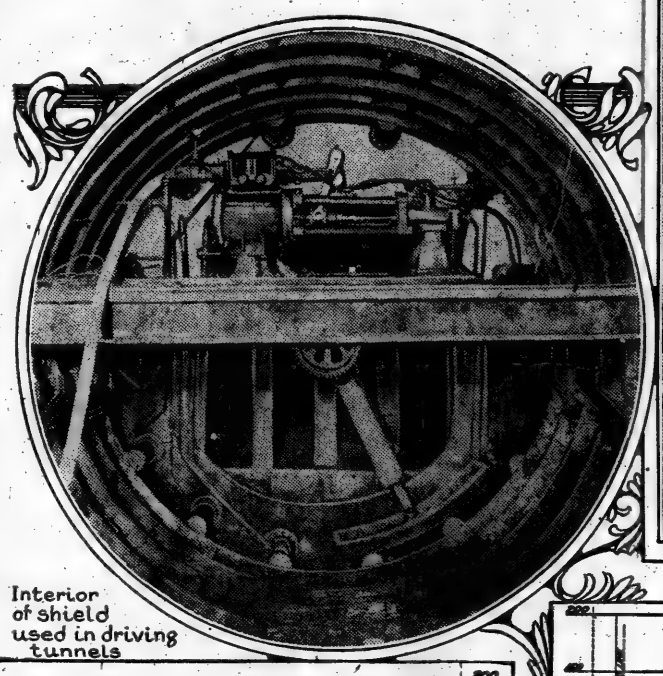
WORK BEGUN ON TWO NEW TUNNELS TO BROOKLYN

It Will Take Three Years to Complete the Big Tubes Under the East River, Which Will Completely Change the Course of Interborough Transportation.

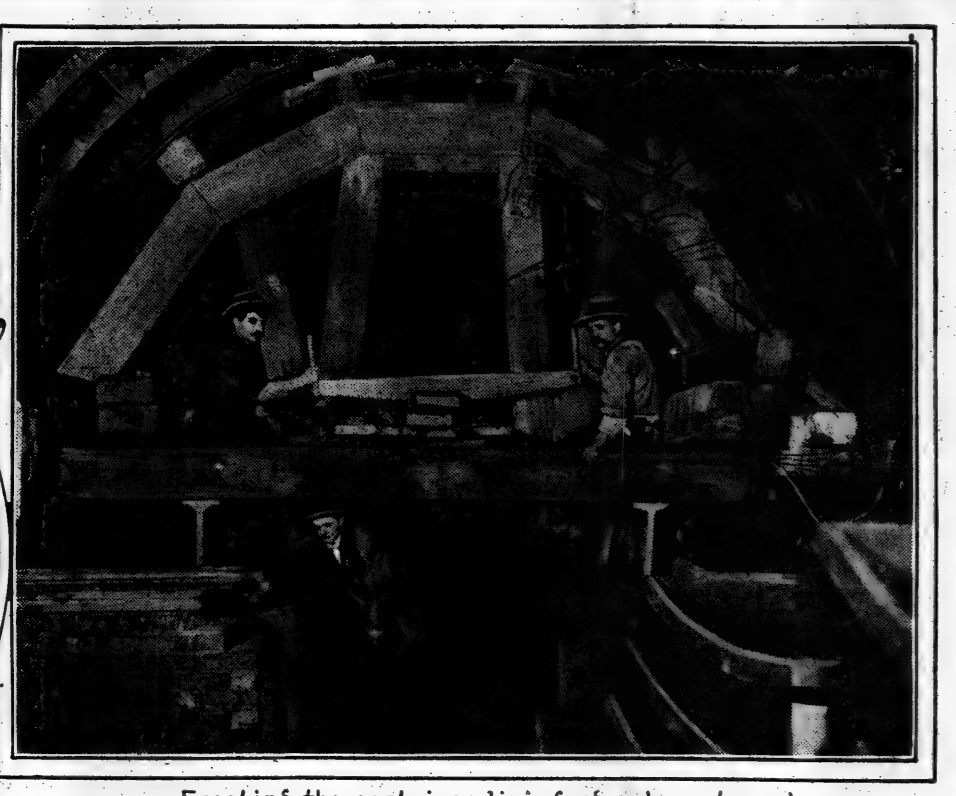
BY the beginning of April, 1918, and perhaps a few months before, the island of Manhattan will be joined to the borough of Brooklyn by two new tunnels, and the great change in the course of interborough transportation which is about to come will be well under way. Last week the work of construction was formally begun with a ceremony at the Thirty-ninth Street Ferryhouse at the foot of Whitehall Street, and for the next three years the work will be pressed with the utmost speed.

It must be hurried, for until the tunnel to be operated by the Interborough, which is to run from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark Street, Brooklyn, is in working order, the financial terms, so carefully arranged between the city and the company by the dual subway system contract, cannot come into effect, and the expansion of the present Subway into two great east and west side lines will not be used to full advantage. This means that the tens of millions of dollars which the city is digging into the earth at a rate embarrassing even to its great resources, will not be bringing in their proper return either in dollars and cents or in service to the public.

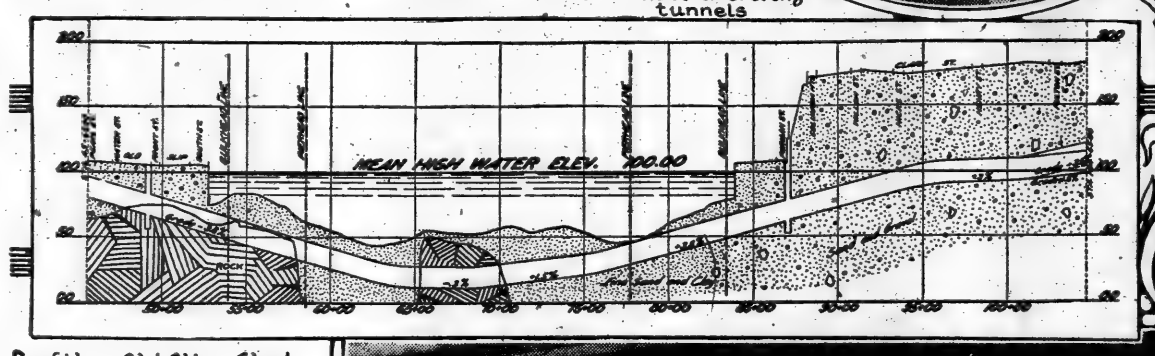
That it will be hurried as rapidly as engineers can accomplish it has been promised by George H. Flinn, President of the Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which has the contract for the work, but the trouble is that river tunnels are the one type of subway construction on which it is almost impossible to increase speed. Only as many men can be employed as can be accommodated with space in the excavations, and in particular only as many as can work in the shields at each end of the heading, and the capacity of these is strictly limited.



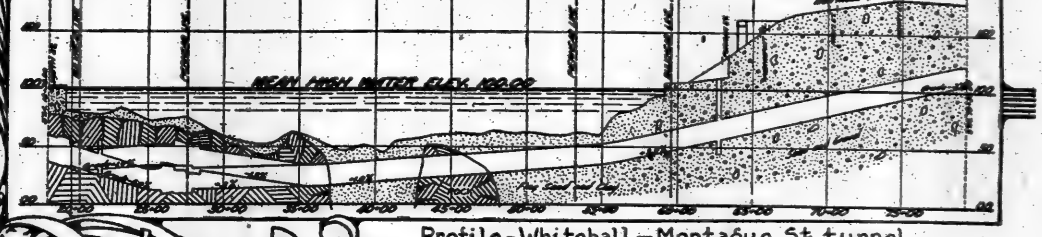
Interior of shield used in driving tunnels



Erecting the cast-iron lining of subway tunnel



Profile—Old Slip—Clark St tunnel



Profile—Whitehall—Montague St tunnel

The Work to be Done.

The work which the two tunnels have to perform may be measured by the statistics of the travel between Manhattan and Brooklyn, as it is today. On Oct. 30 last the Bridge Department took a census of the people crossing Brooklyn Bridge. It came to the enormous total, without counting those who traversed it in their own vehicles or on foot, of 291,375. To this must be added the figures for the existing subway tunnel to Brooklyn. These it is not possible to give so accurately. The Interborough keeps no track of the destination of the subway passengers and an estimate must be made from the number of tickets sold at the four Brooklyn stations. Taking the figures for the year ending June 30, 1914, it appears that 250,000 would not be far wrong as the number of persons who each day pass through the present tube.

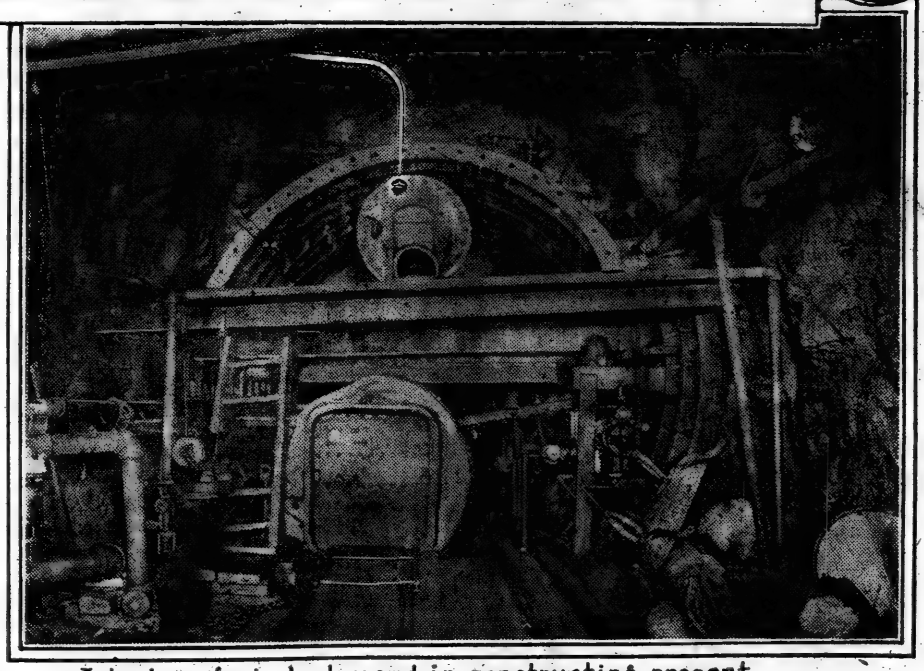
It will cost the city at least $12,000,000 to give greater comfort to these 540,000 daily passengers, but besides removing many of the discomforts of the present transit facilities it will for this money also greatly extend the areas to which a person may travel. Take, for example, the Interborough Tunnel, running from Old Slip, and see how it will bring the great financial district of Manhattan within reach of the residential region of Brooklyn. As things are, a sort of premium is placed by the city's transportation system on living uptown in Manhattan or the Bronx for every one who has business in Wall Street and its adjoining thoroughfares. It is even simpler for a broker to travel to some suburban place in New Jersey than every working day to breast the Brooklyn Bridge crush or the jammed cars of the B. R. T. at Atlantic Avenue in order to get to Flatbush.

But the new Interborough line, when it is completed, will carry him direct from any point along the Eastern Parkway or Nostrand Avenue without change of cars to William Street and deposit him, as likely as not, nearer to his office than any of the transportation lines which exist today.

Then there is the B. R. T. tunnel, which will run from the great nerve centre of Brooklyn at Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue by Montague Street to the southernmost point of Manhattan at Whitehall Street, and will enable the B. R. T. trains either to run up Nassau Street through the Centre Street loop to the Manhattan and Williamsburg Bridges, or up Broadway and over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria, Corona, and Flushing. No one has yet worked out the exact trains which will use this tunnel, or how the passengers will be routed, but such flexibility has been attained in planning the B. R. T. system that from all parts of South Brooklyn, at least from Bay Ridge, from Bath Beach and Coney Island, it will be possible to run trains directly into the financial district downtown.

To prophesy about the effect of transportation facilities is a perilous task, as passengers have a way of taking their own course regardless of what railroad officials may expect and desire, but one thing stands out almost as a certainty as the effect of the two new connections between Brooklyn and Manhattan. The far-famed Brooklyn Bridge must submit to a diminution of its glory. Already the Manhattan Bridge and the Centre Street Loop have begun to take from its pre-eminence as the route par excellence between the two boroughs. The traffic figures of the Bridge Department show that last October there had been a falling off by nearly 37,500 a day in persons crossing its span, and once there is an alternative method of sending Brooklyn trains into Manhattan the load which has for long been regarded with some apprehension by the responsible officials will be considerably relieved.

The work of constructing the tunnels has been somewhat complicated by the fact that the bottom of the East River, where it has to be bored through, has not been found to be uniform. The rock of Manhattan stretches for some distance from the shore of the island and then gives way to fine sand or gravel. The character of the river bed and the obstacles which the engineers have to encounter were ascertained by a series of borings made from scows at intervals of one hundred feet. The result was the preparation of an accurate diagram of subsurface conditions, which will enable the work to go ahead with confidence that every possible difficulty has been foreseen.



Interior of air-lock used in constructing present subway tunnel to Brooklyn

Through the Mica Schist.

The tunnel, which starts from Whitehall Street, will run for 1,000 feet through the mica schist which is typical of Manhattan Island. It has been swept fairly clear of covering by the action of the tides, and it ends abruptly. Then comes a bed of fine sand with a small percentage of clay and some gravel, and about half way across an isolated mass of rock crops up. It is of Fordham gneiss, steep on its Manhattan face, but sloping gradually toward the Brooklyn shore for a distance of 500 feet. It disappears beneath the bed of the river, and for the rest of the distance, and even under the shore of Brooklyn and Columbia Heights, the subway builders will run into nothing but sand and gravel.

Of the line of the Old Slip-Clark Street tunnel, which is to be used by the Interborough, W. F. Stevenson, Senior Assistant Division Engineer of the Public Service Commission, says in the September number of The Public Service Record:

The river bottom is here also somewhat irregular, being scoured out by the tides, the bottom averaging 50 feet in depth between the pierhead lines. The rock surface is 35 feet in depth under the Manhattan piers, but falls away abruptly to below the subgrade depth near the pierhead lines.

About midstream the reef of Fordham gneiss, which was encountered on the Whitehall-Montague Street line, is about 50 feet below mean high water and extends for a distance of 500 feet, dropping off abruptly toward both Manhattan and Brooklyn. The surface has very little cover. Between ledge rock in midstream and the Manhattan shore the material is for the greater part fine sand with a small percentage of clay, with considerable beds of coarse sand and gravel. Between the reef in midstream and the Brooklyn shore are encountered beds of fine sand and gravel, coarse sand, gravel, and clay.

One sub-surface condition has caused the Public Service Commission a great deal of trouble and has involved in a discussion of New York's subway system the powers that be at Washington. For long there has been a scheme under way by the Federal Government for the dredging out of the channel of the East River to a uniform depth of forty feet. This has involved the removal of Coenties Reef, which can be cut down only by blasting.

As soon as the subway tunnels were planned, it was realized by the Public Service Commission that it was important that this work should be completed before the tunnels were driven. It was not pleasant to think of what might happen supposing a blast were let off by the Federal engineers while a train was in one of the tunnels, if by any chance its action should be unexpectedly strong and a breach were made in the tunnel. It was evident that since the reef was to be removed sooner or later, it was merely a matter of good administration to have it removed before the tunnels were built, and urgent representation by Mayor Mitchel and the Public Service Commission was made last Spring to Congress of the dangers which might arise if this precaution were neglected.

Shield Method Adopted.

Unfortunately since then has arisen the necessity of cutting down the national expenditure in the face of war conditions, and the natural resort to the reduction of the Rivers and Harbors bill, the "Pork Barrel" bill. It has been feared, when one appropriation after another for uncompleted work had to be excised, that the appropriation for the continuance of the work on the East River might go too, and that as a result of the desire of President Wilson and Congress for economy New York might be exposed at some future time to the risk of a catastrophe too terrible to contemplate. Urgent representations have consequently been made again in the last few weeks by the city officials to the Administration, and it is hoped that whatever other economies may be carried out, this particular one will not be enforced.

To construct the tunnels the shield method will be adopted. That is to say, the space for the cast iron rings which form the tunnel will be hollowed out through the bed of the river beneath a crust of rock, sand or gravel, according to what may predominate at any point. As a matter of fact, although these tunnels are always talked of as though there were but two, each of them will consist of two tubes, each containing a single track, so that for all interests and purposes there will be four distinct excavations.

Compressed Air Will Be Used.

In order to make these beneath the water, it will be necessary to use compressed air. The pressure of the water on the bottom of the river is such that if air at ordinary pressure were employed in the tunnels it would be impossible to keep them dry. Water would seep through from above and there would not only be the necessity of continous pumping, but there would be also the danger of a sudden inrush of the river to drown the workers. Consequently air has to be driven into the excavations until it is compressed to such an extent that it equalizes the pressure of the water without.

As the excavations at the base of the shafts on land are completed, the first rings of the tunnel will be installed. These consist of a number of cast iron slabs, which, when fitted together, compose a complete circle and form a segment of the tunnel. Each of them increases the length of the tunnel by from two to two and one half feet, and when the entire work is complete it will consist of a series of these rings bolted together and stretching from one bank of the river to the other.

As the first few rings are put in place the tunnel shield is set up at the end toward the river. This, as described by Clifford M. Holland, an engineer of the Public Service Commission, who will assist in the supervision of construction, consists of a movable hollow cylinder, which is kept always ahead of the tunnel already completed, and has its rear or "tail" overlapping the rings already in place. It is in fact a sort of cover to the end of the tunnel, which can be sheved forward steadily as the tunnel grows behind it.

Although this shield has a heavy steel cutting edge toward the material through which it is to be moved it is not intended to be employed as an excavating machine. That part of the work is to be performed by the men behind it, and its primary purpose is merely to act as a protection to them. The "sand-hogs," as the excavators are termed, have to manage for themselves the removal of the material, but the shields are driven along by the steady pressure of hydraulic rams erected behind them. Each of these rams will have a thrust of about 350,000 pounds, and as there are seventeen of them to each shield they will be able to exert a pressure in front of it of 6,000,000 pounds. Moreover, as there are so many of these rams, it will be a simple thing to modify the direction which the shield is traveling, either vertically or horizontally, by changing the amount of pressure which is exerted by any one of them.

Excavation Made Easier.

One of the chief advantages of the use of compressed air in the East River will be the greater ease it will give to the excavation. As so much of the bed consists of sand and gravel the engineers will find it a wet, flowing mass very difficult to handle. But as soon as the compressed air is applied the water will be driven out and the material will be converted into a dry, hard, compact mass, which it will be simple to take out.

Considerable difficulty is expected at those places where the tunnel is being driven partly through rock and partly through earth. For at these places it will be necessary to support the soft ground overlying the rock as the latter is drilled and blasted.

If the air in the tunnel is under too great pressure it may force its way through the overlying material and the water so as to escape to the outer atmosphere. Then not only would a hole be made in the roof of the tunnel, but the excavators would be exposed to the gravest of dangers. When such a blowout occurred in the old tunnel one of the men had a marvelous escape. He was ejected through thirty feet of ooze and water to the air above and thrown back into the river. Fortunately he was picked up by a passing tug and taken to shore, astonished but not much hurt.

Effect on the Men.

This danger of a blowout is also increased by anything which may hinder the progress of a shield. Piling encountered by the shield in its progress is regarded by engineers as particularly undesirable. It causes the shield to remain for too long a time stationary at one spot, and as there must always be some escape of the compressed air, and as this inevitably weakens the bed of the stream through which it percolates, a blowout is made the more probable. To obviate such dangers as this and to provide a tougher bed over the course of the tunnel, it is customary to dump bags of clay in the river along the line of the tunnel. As they spread out they form a layer through which air cannot pass, and this persists until after the tunnel is complete.

The worst feature of compressed air, however, is the effect on the men. No one can work under compressed air without feeling the effects, and great care is necessary to keep these in check. It does not much matter how fast a man goes into a lock in which he is subjected to this unusual pressure. He may feel discomfort in his ears, but otherwise he may even be exhilarated. As he breathes the compressed air he takes into his lungs considerably more oxygen than he did on the surface, and this for a time gives him a feeling of energy and cheerfulness.

The danger begins when he leaves his work for the outer air. It is absolutely necessary for the contractors to insist that, however anxious the men may be to get away from their work, they must take their time in emerging from the air-locks. They must go into an intermediate chamber, where at first the air is of the same pressure as in the lock, but gradually gets lower and lower until after a reasonable delay it is not perceptibly greater than the ordinary pressure of the outside world. If this process is hurried there is a risk that the workmen will be seized by the extremely painful disease known as the bends.

As the pressure is increased in the new tunnels it will be impossible for the strongest man to work nearly as long as he has been accustomed to under ordinary conditions. When he has to bear a pressure of twenty-two pounds he can work for seven and one half hours out of an eight hour shift, with half an hour off for lunch. When the pressure is up to from thirty to thirty-five pounds he can only work four hours out of an eight hour shift, two hours on, four hours off and two hours on, and when the pressure gets over forty-five pounds one hour and twenty minutes is reckoned to be as much as the human frame can stand out of eight hours.

Of course when the tunnels have been joined and there is a complete cast iron tube from one side of the river to the other, the necessity for the use of compressed air will be gone. There will naturally be a certain increase of the pressure of the air in the tunnel on account of the depth at which the tube lies, and it is this increase in the density of the air which is apparent to many persons as they traverse today any of the tunnels between Manhattan and New Jersey or Long Island. But this phenomenon is inevitable and is not due to any artificial increase of the air pressure in the tubes.

Filling Outer Space.

As the shield progresses and the tube grows behind it there will necessarily be left a certain space between the outer edge of the cast-iron tube and the excavation. This will be filled by grouting, made of Portland cement and sand, mixed to the consistency of thin cream. It will be forced into the space between the iron ring and the ground by an air pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch in excess of the pressure which the water is exercising at any point. When this has been done, but one thing will remain to be accomplished, the concreting of the interior of the tubes. This will extend six inches inside the cast iron flanges and will serve as a protection to the iron from rust and an additional security against the deformation of the tubes.

HOW NOT TO BE EMBARRASSED

(Hints Intended for a Man Who Suddenly Realises That His Wife, Who Is a Militant Suffragette, Has Overheard Him Saying to Binks That Women Haven't Brains Enough to Vote.)

THE WIFE—You were just saying, John, that—

THE MAN—I was saying just this, my dear—women haven't the brains to vote intelligently and, lacking the brains, can never be taught to do so, because there is nothing to begin on.

THE WIFE—Precisely. I heard you, and I—

THE MAN—Yes, my love. I was just telling Binks that that is the kind of driveling nonsense the Antis are getting off all the time, as if all women were like the women they know and meet in the limited society in which they move, idiotically judging the many by the few, and basing universal conclusions upon their own narrow, provincial, I might even go so far as to say parochial, observation. No brains? Well, I notice none of them ever push that argument very far when I am around.

If women have no brains, WHERE DO THE MEN GET 'EM? That's a poser for 'em. Eh? If there is no source of supply, THEN THERE IS NO SUPPLY, and as long as man is born of woman you can't deny that she has brains without admitting that he hasn't either! (At this point, turn to Binks and add.) Why, Binks, take my wife here for instance. Would you dare at any time to insinuate that she hasn't any brains? Huh! By George, here's hoping that I'll be present when somebody ventures to suggest any such driveling absurdity to my Matty! Not that I'd need to do anything to make him apologize, but just for the pleasure of seeing the double-bowknot she'd tie him up into in just three and a half seconds.

No brains. Gee! Do you want to know anything about the subtle significance of the Philosophy of Impedocles, the Hippocurean? ASK MY MATTY! Have you puzzled over the meaning of the intricacies of the Shavian School, as practiced by the Barbarians, and taught so successfully by Bildadicus, the Mystic Imagist? Ask Matty what it all leads to.

Would you like in just three brief words to get a complete understanding of the trend of modern thought as exemplified by the various stages of feminist development from Xantippe the Domestician, down to Nitchy himself? ASK MY MATTY, and then, if you can, come to me with a straight face and give me that everlasting drool of the Femiphopes that women don't know enough to vote. No, Sir, that's all a part of the cant and jargon of a lot of Canoots and Canooteses, who are striving vainly to sweep back the torrential waves of Woman's Emancipation on the shores of Progress. (Turning again to THE WIFE continues): Matilda, dear, won't you sit down and light a cigarette and tell Binks and me just what effect on the price of sardines the removal of the tariff on Tungsten bearing ores is going to have? I haven't quite been able to figure the thing out myself.

(At this point THE WIFE will probably smile indulgently on THE MAN, and after patting him on the head and telling him to be a very good boy, will leave him to attend the regular weekly meeting of THE ELECTORAL PROGRESSIVE SORORITY to address her sisters on the ADVANTAGE OF THE SHORT BALLOT ON A RAINY DAY, during which THE MAN may resume his original conversation, and finish what he was about to say.)

AMONG THE MISSING!

THE tribe of He-Knew-Lincoln men
Seems to have not diminished;
That of the Men-o'-'49
Has not existence finished;
The heroes, though, of '48
Are growing few in numbers;
Those who avenged the Alamo
Go slowly to their slumbers;
The men of Eighteen-Twelve are gone,
(Though widows did outlive 'em!);
While these may still get paper space
Attention small we give 'em.
But one we miss indeed—that one
Of color deep and fervent
Who was to Massa Washington
A faithful body servant!

LOUIS SCHNEIDER.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD

Striking Designs by Leon Bakst and Herbert Crowley Now on Exhibition Here---News of the Art World.

LAST year Leon Bakst appeared at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company in a lively rôle. The walls were covered, with small, rich, glowing figures, Egyptian, Greek, Syrian, lightly or heavily draped, with emerald and indigo and flame color. They were details, separated notes, which were intended to be combined in splendid harmonies. Today we get something more of Bakst at the same galleries and see his art at a quite different angle. He still is working for the stage, however, still building up flat patterns on paper of what in his own mind he sees as three dimensional space hung with colored fabrics and enlivened by moving human figures weaving in and out of light and shadow in a flow of rhythmic lines. The artist who works thus for the stage creating scenes that must be fulfilled by living men and women is in direct contrast to the artist who sees his subject made to his hand and may copy and select and recompose at will. The task of the former requires the kind of imagination that finds outlet in the field of higher mathematics. Even more is demanded of him than is demanded of the mural decorator, for the material that he controls is the unruly material of life, and he must so command movement as to take away its commonplace and make it aesthetically significant, working through wills and muscles and nerves not his own. To do this in a way to move large numbers of persons poignantly and irresistibly is to have a higher gift than talent.

The designs by Bakst now on exhibiton include large designs made for the stage settings of the Russian opera. Even in the form of studies they are impressive. The "Château Polonais" for the "Boris Godounow" is a triumph of romantic suggestion. The turrets of the château lift their pointed peaks in air with the dignity of mountain peaks. In the foreground is the Neptune Fountain, massive, heavy, and fantastic. The color throughout is an acid green, cooling almost to blue in the shadows. Against this setting on the actual stage figures in red passed to and fro, winding in and out of the arched openings in the wall, but no red appears in the painting. Another not less interesting "decor" is that for the Greek "Daphnis and Chloe." Here again the color is green, deepening to black in the pointed cypresses, and intensified by the blue of a charming dappled sky. The Greek landscape holds comforting associations with a type of human being ancestral to the civilized world, and this sweet blonde sky curiously communicates the serenity of the Socratic mind, freed from wild lusts and fierce hatreds. Another Greek landscape, homelier and less moving, is violet and yellow, with gray-green foliage and orange hills. These are the works that show how Bakst fed his remarkable faculty for invention upon the wholesome fruits of the natural world, and the one study from the nude, as large in feeling and as simple as a drawing by Puvis in spite of the stronger thrill of life in its contours, also speaks of the artist's long reference to nature for the substantial basis of his art.

In "The Pilgrim," he becomes again the creator of fantastic and exotic figures, but in this example he is unusually himself; unusually, that is, occupied with the movement of the sinewy limbs and the reaction of the efficient muscles, and, secondarily, concerned with the wild fragments of drapery designed to fit into the pattern of a great stage picture.

Another design is called "in the style of Veronese," with the blondest of blonde ladies, with milky whites and cool blues dominating the color scheme, and as much like Veronese as Van Gogh ever was like Delacroix. These gay attempts at imitation show amusingly how the leopard remains the leopard and the lion the lion.

Finally we come to a little Mediterranean scene, the purple horizon changing toward green under a sallow sky, a foreground of orange roofs saturated with sunshine, a red banner floating on the quiet air, everything hot and swimming in atmosphere. If this small picture were hung with the work of the most confirmed and successful realist it would hold its own as realism, but the decorative instinct is in it also, and poetry as well. Just in itself it is the most beautiful thing in the exhibition, and one reflects that an artist who chooses the stage for his field makes his sacrifices.

To turn from Bakst to Herbert Crowley is to pass from Russian steppes to Paduan plain. Crowley, had he been born in the early fifteenth century, in the neighborhood of Venice, would undoubtedly have responded, as Crivelli did, to the Paduan influence. It would not then have been strange to see him building with patient care an elaborate design, with architectural structures playing the leading part, and with adjuncts of fantastical animal and flower forms, backgrounds of thickly set heads and bits of grotesque, all showing the artist's love of materials for their inherent qualities. It would not then be strange to find at the topmost point of a tower in a delicately penciled drawing of the "Temple of Dreams" a scrap of pure diamond, subtly cheapening by its uncompromising definition the rare charm of the design. For all this to emanate from an ordinary room in a New York street in the present decade is, however, at least a striking and entertaining circumstance. One cannot easily connect our bustling century with work so planned and pondered. Mr. Birnbaum tells us that Crowley spends several years on a single drawing and without losing the freshness of his touch or the integrity of his conception. An Englishman, making New York his home, he shows the strong ethical impulse of his race in his works which resemble those of Beardsley only in the daintiness of the spotting and the decorative character of the pattern. In the preface to the catalogue of his exhibition he is compared to William Blake, with whose art, however, he is practically unacquainted. The two have this at least in common—the power to convey a vision of the imagination through minute detail to the mind of the observer. Blake's detail is winged and light-footed; one feels its buoyancy in even the most architectural of his designs. Often it suggests the fluttering of merry birds about a stone portal, or the waving of delicate flowers on their stems growing near the mighty walls of a cathedral. There is no artist with a finer sense of the emotional value of such contrasts. Crowley's detail, on the contrary, is static. It encrusts his surfaces and clings to them as lichens to bark. Blake's synthetic line rushes in swift flight to deliver its message of energy, Crowley's lingers in embroidered statement. What resemblance may exist between the two artists is strongest in the spiritual quality of their attitude toward their art and a kind of personal symbolism not very clear to the uninitiated. This is what Mr. Crowley says about his "Temple of Dreams":

"Hoping that things will happen has nothing to do with dreams. A dream cannot happen. A dream is. It seems to me that we are made up of three parts: the circumference, the centre, and the space between. The circumference is to combat evil, the centre is the conclusion we come to from that combat. The space in between consists of conclusions purified. From this space in between arises a cone-shaped figure vibrating truth, which rises higher and higher as experience comes to us. From the combat of good and evil dreams are born. Life cannot exist without the dreams. The dreams cannot exist without life. Developed life develops the dream. The finer the conclusion the purer the life and the dreams. The purer the dreams the purer the life to come."

The drawings, with their elaborate and exquisite workmanship, hardly prepare us for the side of the artist's talent revealed in the little statuettes of the gargoyle type, grotesques that have to do with human frailty. "Incapacity" is a creature howling in abandon over his hopeless ill. It is all quite childlike, but not childish, although at times on the border line. Mr. Crowley's greatest strength lies in his small works in color, a number of which have depth and beauty in an extraordinary degree.

***

The exhibition opening at the Pietro Studios, 630 Fifth Avenue, on Oct. 28 has the distinction of being the first of the kind to be held in New York for the benefit of innocent victims of the European war. Over three hundred American artists and sculptors have promised to contribute. The Honorary Committee is headed by ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel, and others on the committee are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Daniel C. French, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Eva Booth, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, John Burroughs, Henry Clews, Jules S. Baohe, John Wanamaker, John J. Phelps, and Stephen H. Pell. The exhibits are all to be sold and the proceeds are to be sent to the European sufferers.

Among the objects already received are a lovely bronze figure, "Narcissa," by Daniel Chester French, one of the lightest and most joyous of his conceptions, and a bronze "Caryatid" by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, a powerful male figure lifting the weight from his shoulders. Some of the paintings have a subject timeliness in their association with the scenes now dedicated to the activities of war. There is Moret, for example, long the picturesque home of art and artists, and at present a background for uniforms and the site of a hospital. Paul Cornoyer contributes his fine picture of the old gate of the town, and E. W. Redfield sends a view of the inner harbor of Boulogne as peaceful as tourists remember it. Ossip L. Linde, a painter of Russian origin, sends one of his Bruges subjects, and there are many others that touch the mind with the poignancy of contrast.

Edwin Blashfield, Kenyon Cox, J. W. Alexander, Gutzon Borglum, Carroll Beckwith, George Bellows, Childe Hassam, Bolton Jones, Francis C. Jones, Olga Popoff, R. Tait McKenzie, Robert Vonnoh, Seymour Thomas, Louis Kronberg, Sarah Green, and Anna Hyatt are among those donating their work and services. The statue illustrated on the announcement poster, "The Mother of the Dead," is by Mr. Pietro, whose model was an old peasant woman with two sons in the war. Grief for the death of one of these sons caused her own death before the statue was completed.

***

George Grey Barnard's Cloisters.

The plan of George Grey Barnard to establish his mediaeval treasures in an environment that would enable a thirteenth century monk to come back to them without knowing that time had passed is rapidly taking form. He is having the columns and arches of his cloisters set up on the heights overlooking the Harlem River, near Fort Washington, and is placing sculptures and carvings in their right relation to each other. This is far from being an easy task even for a man as familiar with the work of the past as Mr. Barnard. He purchased, for example, a beautiful iron grill, thinking it a perfect frame for the tomb of a Crusader, as in the great spaces of Westminster Abbey it would have been. But within narrower boundaries it overpowered the sculptured effigy and imprisoned it.

The cloisters and related objects are intended to serve as an example of installation to the students of sculpture and the art lovers of America. Mr. Barnard has for many years rebelled against the dislocation of treasures of art in museums providing only an unsympathetic environment. He had seen his own work designed for an outdoor setting lose its significant character when placed within the walls of a building, and he has kept in mind one goal for his activities as a collector, the right placing of his collection. The installment, when complete, will be unique and will have for students an inestimable value. It is expected that the place will be ready for visitors about Dec. 1.

***

The MacDowell Club Exhibition.

The first of the season's exhibitions at the MacDowell Club opened on Oct. 22 and will remain open until Nov. 1. As heretofore, the public will be admitted free of charge on week days and Sundays from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., with the exception of Mondays and Tuesdays.

The group now exhibiting includes seven painters and five sculptors. Robert C. Doran is, perhaps, the most striking of the former. A pupil of Kenneth Hayes Miller, he sees everyday life imaginatively, and makes a strongly decorative panel out of a park scene, harsh greens, square red houses, gleaming white terra- and brusquer and freer groups of people are brought together in a really interesting and vital design, with movement and force. There is force, too, in the design bearing that title, a kind of reminiscence of Mantegna blended with Arthur Davies, but not without its personal feeling as well.

The landscape painters are Benjamin C. Brown, who has dedicated his talent to the California scene; L. Pearl Saunders, who knows her Nashville, its gardens and markets, as the Northerners know New York, and Karl Schmidt, who paints Brittany and Monhegan. Le Roy Barnett has a sympathetic study of an old chilly woman with a pathetic mouth, and Wray Manning makes the head of a defective waif of the streets appealing. The sculptors are Erwin Frey, Burt W. Johnson, Helen Farnsworth Mears, Annetta Saint-Gaudens, and Louis Saint-Gaudens. Louis Saint-Gaudens, who died last year in Cornish, N. H., worked principally with his brother, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, from the time when they cut cameos together in Rome for a living. Among his independent works were the statue called "Painting" for the City Art Museum of St. Louis, all the sculpture for the Union Station in Washington, and the Van Tromp and Prince Henry for the New York Custom House. Models of the last two subjects are at the exhibition, lent by Cass Gilbert.

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New York Water Color Club.

The New York Water Color Club announces its twenty-fifth annual exhibition, to be held at the American Fine Arts Society Galleries, opening to the public Nov. 7 and closing Nov. 20. Pictures will be received at the galleries on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 23 and 24, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The jury of selection are: Miss Hilda Belcher, E. M. Bicknell, John F. Carlsen, Charles C. Curran, Edward Dufner, Norwood MacGilvary, Richard F. Maynard, Miss Jane Peterson, Miss Olive Rush, Mrs. Florence Francis Snell, Miss M. J. Strean, and Miss Helen M. Turner. It is intended to make this twenty-fifth exhibiton one of unusual interest.

***

A Zorn Exhibition.

Usually it is the connoisseur alone who is cajoled by exhibitions of etchings. The very process counsels reticence and color is absent. But an exhibition of Zorn's etchings has something to say to every one, something bluff and heartening and gay. At the Hahlo Galleries a collection of eighty-seven prints is on view until Nov. 7. It includes the very early plate, "Les Cousines," two girls with flat black hair; they might have been drawn by Tissot before he made his Eastern pilgrimage and lost his characteristic charm of execution. There also are the fine "Interior of a Parisian Omnibus," "The Cigarette Girl," "A Swedish Madonna," the "Guitar Player," &c. The portraits include among others that of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his model, the plate of which has just been de- [illegible] and the brusquer and freer portrait of Saint-Gaudens alone. The lovely series of bathers, laughing young beauties of the bewitching Scandinavian type on excellent terms with the bright cold water, cannot be seen too often. There is the latest plate, a portrait of the Crown Princess Margaret of Sweden, that already has achieved a subject popularity, but the lover of art for its own fair sake will look from the Princess to such a dimpled peasant as Kesti or Mona, and make his choice without difficulty.

***

Two Etchers.

James McBey and William P. Robins, the first Scotch, the second English, have their work on view at the Knoedler Galleries. Both are etchers and, both are young. One would, therefore, expect to see a keener spirit of initiative in the prints displayed, but in these quiet, conservative studies, kept well within the possibilities of the medium, there is much to enjoy. In such subjects as "The Pool," "The Lion Brewery," "Richborough Castle," Mr. McBey seems to show the influence of Whistler almost too strongly for justice to his own individuality, but his Tetuan and Moroccan plates are brilliant and vital, showing, together with unusual technical resource, a subtle, dry wit of statement that is most refreshing. Mr. Robins confines himself chiefly to the rich English landscape and is at his best in the definition of tree forms.

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Columbia University Lectures at the Metropolitan Museum.

Owing to the large registration, it has been decided to establish an additional section of the class conducted by Dr. George Kriehn for the Department of Extension Teaching, Columbia University, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The new section will meet on Mondays, 10 to 12 A. M., in the classroom of the Museum, October to January, beginning Monday, Oct. 26. The other sections meet Friday, 2 to 4 P. M., and Saturday, 10 to 12 A. M. This class is designed for all who wish to learn how to judge and enjoy art, which is studied from the originals in the Museum, including the Morgan and Altman collections. The subject for the present semester is "Sculpture and the Decorative Arts," including ivories, enamels, terra cottas, pottery, furniture, tapestries.

***

Four Living Masters of Etching.

At the Keppel Galleries until Nov. 14 is an exhibition of the work of four men—Zorn, Cameron, Lepère, and Bone—who, according to the catalogue, are "living masters of etching." The preface gives an interesting little survey of conditions in other centuries. As you look back, David Keppel says, the great artists seem to come closer together the further your vision goes, "just as the telegraph poles along a railway line seem to get closer and closer together in the distance." Thus, fifty years in our own time seems to us a long stretch, but we think nothing of it as a period separating the masters of the past. There are two periods in the past, one from about 1625 to 1650, another from 1850 to 1875, that were far stronger than our own:

"At a certain point in the seventeenth century, say 1640, we could have exhibited the work of Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Claude, and Van Ostade. That would indeed have been an exhibition of Four Living Masters of Etching! In 1675 Claude and Van Ostade were still living, but we should have lost our two greatest names and should have had to replace them by Callot and Ruisdael. In 1700 we could not have shown a single great etcher. Canaletto was living at that time, but was still a child. In 1750 we could have shown only the work of Canaletto and Piranesi, in 1775 that of Piranesi and Goya, in 1800 and 1825 Goya alone.

With the year 1850 we come to another great period. In that year an exhibition of the work of great living etchers could have included Millet, Daubigny, Haden, and Meryon. In 1875 Meryon had died, but in spite of that, with the exception of the period of 1640, it was perhaps the very greatest moment for etching. One could have exhibited Millet, Daubigny, Haden, Whistler, Legros, Buhot, Bracquemond, and Lepère."

These are the great periods, but those between are comparatively vacant intervals, weaker at all events than our present age. Therefore, let us take courage and appreciate our living men, Mr. Keppel admonishes. The work shown needs no comment. But the diversity of the four talents is noteworthy.

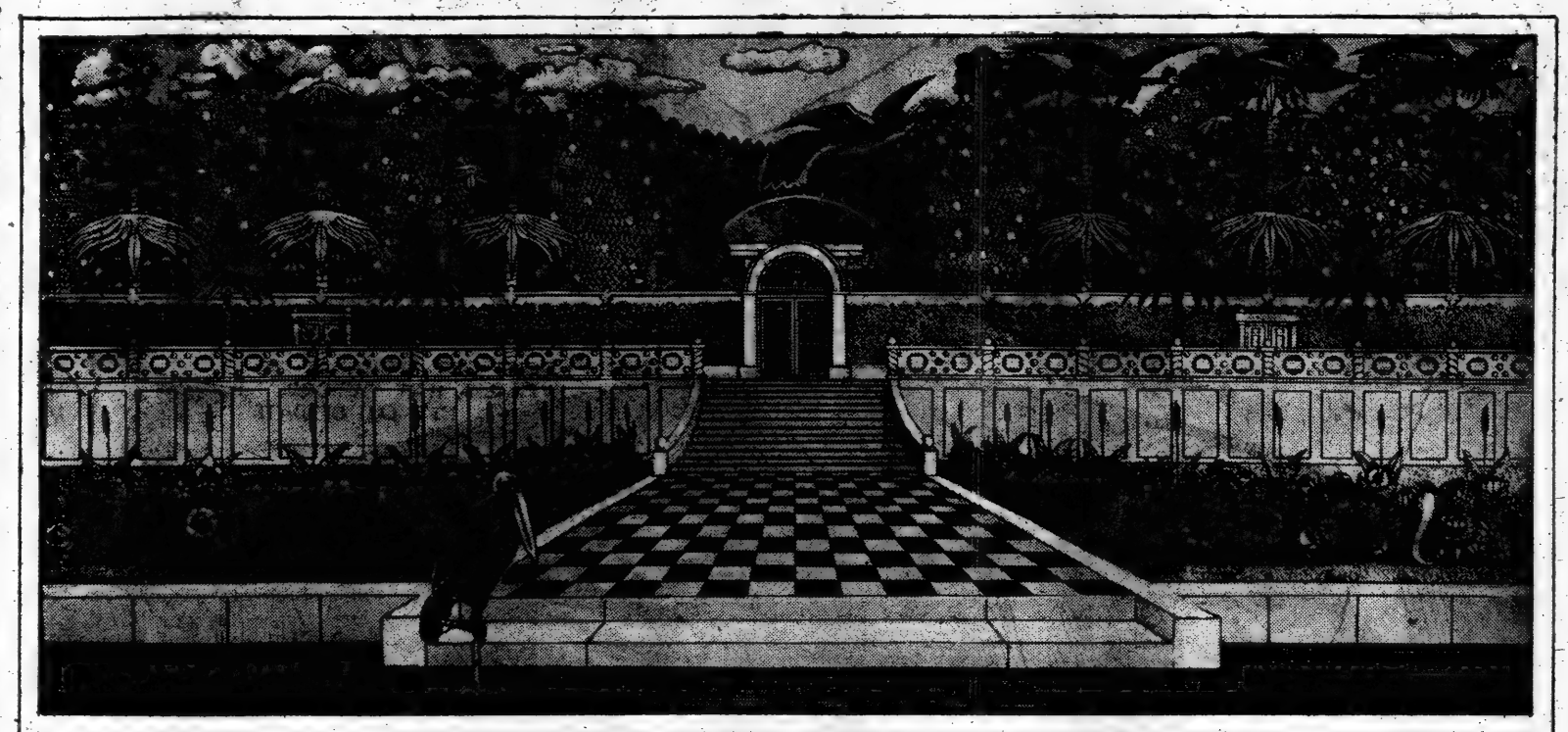
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The Pioneer Mother.

Charles Grafly has completed his statue of the Pioneer Mother for the Panama Exposition. The idea of a statue to motherhood, a tribute to the pioneer women of California, was suggested by the Woman's Board of the Exposition, and Mr. Grafly was selected as the sculptor after a competition in which ten or more American sculptors entered designs. The monument represents a woman of large build and sturdy type, clad in homespun, a couple of nude children pressing against her knees as she exhibits them to the world with the classic "These are my jewels" expression. The execution of the work was helped forward by the school children of California, who contributed their pennies and nickels, a nickel being the largest contribution that any child was permitted to make. After the close of the exposition the monument will be placed permanently at the Civic Centre of San Francisco.

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Posters, drawings, and sketches by Naomi Permessin and two posters by St. Clair Breckons are on view at the Greenwich Village Inn during October.

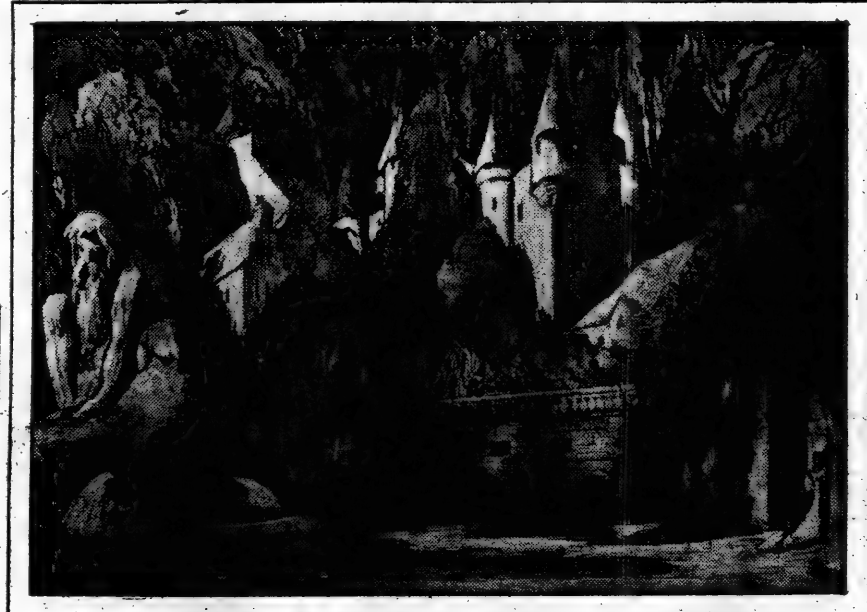


"The Temple of Mysteries" by Herbert Crowley, on Exhibition at Berlin Photographic Co. Galleries.
© by Herbert Crowley



"Allegro," C. S. Pietro — On Exhibition for Benefit of War Victims

PHOTO BY FALK



Château Polonais for Boris Godounow — Bakst

PERMISSION OF BERLIN PHOTOGRAPHIC CO.



"Incapacity" — © by Herbert Crowley



Pastel by Carroll Beckwith — On Exhibition for Benefit of War Victims.

PHOTO BY FALK

IMPRESSIONS OF THE PASSING SHOW



LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

how it is, somehow. Everybody has to stand on his or her own feet at the end; but, all the same, it's everybody's work to start the children right.

Though the book might have been a good deal shorter without losing its flavor, and with an increase in force, yet it is a good sign when such books are written in America. They are serious studies of our life; they lay a finger on many a national characteristic and point out much that is significant, but which we carelessly or stupidly overlook or underrate. This story will advance Mrs. Watts's status with many readers, and Jennie, in her tragic, smiling humanness, will linger long in the memory.

WINTERING HAY

WINTERING HAY. By John Trevena. Mitchell Kennerley. $1.35 net.

OUT of every hundred novels published during the year at least seventy-five are advertised as "big." Out of the seventy-five there are occasionally two or three which actually deserve to be thus described, and among these few rank the works of that very unusual writer, John Trevena. Grim stories, most of them, strikingly deficient in what Matthew Arnold phrased as "sweetness and light," but earnest, powerful, sincere, the product of a man who sets down the thing as he sees it, without favor and without fear. In the advice which the stranger Squire of Broom Hill gave to Cyril Rossingall it would seem that Mr. Trevena has expressed a part at least of his own literary creed: "You cannot put into your work what is not in your heart. * * * Never force yourself to express a sentiment which you do not feel. * * * Be honest in your work as to your neighbor." And if this honesty demands that you portray that which is ugly, soften it down not one whit.

This new novel, "Wintering Hay," is more closely knit than was its predecessor, "Granite," and gains in dramatic power thereby. The entire action and thought of the book alike revolve about Cyril Rossingall, Nature-lover and moral coward, a man who through weakness wrought much evil, yet returned at last to the "Green Way" first seen by him as a mere boy, and treading that path found peace and even happiness, though he had "hastened the inevitable death of his kindliest friend," driven a child out into the world to be murdered, and very nearly wrecked the life of a man whose only fault was a great love, for "moral cowardice was bound to lead to acts more fearful than naked unmorality." And the beginning of it all was a deed not wrong in itself, but which concealed through fear and the moral weakness fostered by a cruel training that made lying almost unavoidable, took on the aspect of crime, and brought the consequences of crime. The development is absolutely ruthless, entirely convincing. That the steadfast George should at last be obliged to denounce himself as "a villain" is as logical as that Eva should shake off the slime of Thames Street and find on Dartmoor new life, both physical and spiritual.

As in all of this author's books, the scene is laid principally on Dartmoor, but Cyril goes for a time to London, where he comes very close indeed to the dregs of civilization. There is a certain nightmare quality to the final episode of this part of Cyril's history—the moment when, as Adolph Carr "stirred, raised his face with a moan, then fell back against the steps," Cyril saw the vision of an ultimate horror, a corruption compared with which the corruption of the grave became as nothing, and understood that the road along which this man had gone was the one which he himself was treading. Only a little less vivid, a little less terrible, is the picture of Eva lying upon her raga in the corner where her mother died. It is nearly as great a relief to the reader as it was to Cyril to return to Dartmoor and breathe the fragrant air of Blue Violet—surely the most quaintly named of villages! But the consequences of his moral weakness follow him even to Blue Violet, creating around him a spiritual atmosphere which one man at least feels and for a time interprets truly—Squire Tucker of Broom Hill.

It is the author of that strange tale, "Bracken," who speaks to us through his creation of the gentle mystic whom men called mad; one who through sorrow and a great love had come to feel the souls of the dead very near to him, to welcome the approach of death as a release and a wonderful joy. And yet by one tiny twist, one little fault of understanding in the mind which had at first read Cyril's thoughts as though printed on an open page, it is he who leads that poet and coward to commit, "mad with terror," one of the worst sins of which he is ever guilty. There is something haunting in the memory of the haunted Squire, with his curiously white face, his splendid faith and courage. Yet, though he seems to have passed beyond ordinary humanity, he is real. It is Lilian, the heroine, who is a trifle wraith-like, whom one never feels to be of actual flesh and blood, as are Eva and poor Caroline, mourning the husband whose death gave her a chance to become human once again. But to enumerate the well-drawn characters would be to list the novel's dramatis personæ; only a word must be said of Kit Coke, naturalist and scoundrel, tramp and philosopher.

The book is admirably written, in a style at once poetic and dramatic. There are many beautiful descriptions of that Dartmoor which seems to cast a spell over its lovers, that Dartmoor where dwell curious creatures resembling earth gnomes, a place quite unlike any other in the world. A well-wrought novel of an excellent craftsmanship which slurs nothing, a novel which compels belief that the events which it relates really occurred, and occurred for the reasons it assigns, a novel which contains a true and stern picture of the havoc made in other lives by a defect in the character of one not ill-intending man—that is "Wintering Hay."

THOMAS WARING

TIME AND THOMAS WARING. By Morley Roberts. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35 net.

SURELY a stranger book than "Time and Thomas Waring" was never written; and, in many respects, it is as strong as it is strange. Thomas Waring, a man of fifty years, undergoes a major operation, colectomy, which is described with such poignant detail that the lay reader winces away from the too graphic pages, although the author has not forgotten to observe an artistic restraint. His readers have the subject's point of view rather than the surgeon's. It is impossible not to feel that the author must himself have passed through the experiences he so vividly portrays, certainly through the

(Continued on Page Following)

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that the increasing sympathy of the two nations is due to the common democracy underlying their two cultures. England has become more democratic during the century, America more plutocratic. This seems a rather inadequate explanation of so profound a change of attitude; a much more reasonable explanation is suggested by the fundamental similarities of the two cultures due to their common rejection of a militaristic conception of the State. Too little justice is done nowadays to the insight of Herbert Spencer in his "Principles of Sociology," in which he made the whole recent history of the world depend upon the conflict between the economic and the militaristic conception of society. In essentials his views are remarkably confirmed by the present European conflict. Now, both the United States and Great Britain are substantially economic rather than militaristic States; and it is this common basis of their civilizations which is the key to their peaceful relations throughout the past centuries. It is true that while England is not militaristic, she is what may be termed navalistic in her international relations. It may be conjectured that the absence of an American merchant marine, though so much to be deplored from an economic standpoint, has been the chief element in removing real causes of friction between the two Anglo-Saxon countries during the past half century. If America had, during that period, shared the carrying trade of the world as it did in the period before the civil war, the relations of the two countries might not have been so friendly as they have proved to be.

Prof. Dunning's book is prefaced by President N. M. Butler of Columbia University and has an admirable introduction by Viscount Bryce, marked by all his profound knowledge of American history and his keen insight into the international elements that make for permanent peace. This introduction is dated Sept. 14, 1914, yet only in the last few words refers to the European conflict, which makes so striking a contrast between the amicable relations of the two economic States of America and Britain as compared with the internecine struggle between the militaristic States of the European Continent.

THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Continued from Preceding Page)

exasperating was the appearance of a strong and victorious Servia."

Prof. Hart then deals with the attitudes of the other great powers in the days just before the war. It is probable, he thinks, that Germany exercised "a pacific influence" by making it clear to Austria that the annihilation of Servia would arouse Russia. The German Government "obtained or sanctioned" the Austrian declaration that there would be no annexation of Servian territory nor annihilation of the Servian Kingdom. This done, the Germans took the ground "that what was going on was a local war between two powers, in which no other European power had any direct concern. If a nation of fifty millions had occasion to fight a nation of five millions, so much the worse for the smaller one."

The author thinks that Emperor William did not expect war because he was in Norway when the Austrian ultimatum to Servia was sent. It is pointed out that the great German steamship lines had no notification that war was impending. "It is proved that Emperor William would have held his hand for a few days if Russian mobilization had not seemed to him a warlike act directed against Germany." The failure of the Kaiser's attempt "to hold back the tide" until a mode of procedure between Russia and Austria could be worked out "seems due chiefly to militarism in both Russia and Germany."

Coming to England, Prof. Hart finds that Sir Edward Grey "did not want war, and did everything that was humanly possible to bring the two principal parties, Austria and Russia, to an agreement." Again he says: "To the very last Grey still tried to propose anything that would call a halt."

France, "of all the great powers involved, had the least to do with the Austrian ultimatum." France went into the war as the result of her alliance with Russia. As for Italy, Prof. Hart points out that she did not stand by the Triple Alliance because "her engagements applied only to a defensive war, and, in the judgment of the Italians, this was an offensive war."

The concluding portion of Prof. Hart's book, that on "The Outcome of the War," was printed in the Sunday Magazine of THE NEW YORK TIMES last week.

LATEST FICTION

Novels by Henry Bordeaux, John Trevena, Mary S. Watts, and Others

THE HOUSE. By Henry Bordeaux. Duffield & Co.

NOT for its timeliness, but just because of its entire lack of that quality, Henry Bordeaux's latest novel to be translated into English is peculiarly interesting and informing. And it is so by reason of the picture it draws of that essential France from which the fighting France of the present moment draws life and inspiration: the France of bourgeois life and ambition and feeling and devotion: the France that has been training millions of its children according to certain ideals: the France that has walked all these years with a sword in its side, patiently determined some day to draw it out and heal the wound of the lost provinces in the one way possible.

The story itself is one of charm and power, and of the uttermost simplicity, the story of "The House" as it appears through the eyes of the young son and brother who tells the tale. The "house" is the French equivalent for our "home." This building in its garden, surrounded by its trees, in which generations of the family have been born, have passed their lives and have died. In its rooms hang their portraits, their footprints are on the garden paths, the very furniture belongs to the past as much as to the present. This house is the incarnation of French family feeling, patriotism, and solidarity—it is the French nation.

To the young boy, as he is when the story opens, the house comprises the entire world. His imagination cannot go beyond it. It is the one House, as his father is the one Father, of the world. So it has been, so it will always be.

However, besides this tenacious love of locality and family and tradition in the French, there is, too, a spirit of indifference, an opposing strain of skepticism, of contradiction, the so-called modern cry for a particular, personal liberty, the demand to be allowed to shirk duties and responsibilities, a sneering amusement at the sober and bourgeois virtues on whose basis the nation stands; in fact, a disbelief in the value of Church or State or family as assets to the welfare of a common humanity.

With a hint of satirical humor this Spirit, which prides itself on being so new, is presented by M. Bordeaux in the person of the old grandfather. It is he who is the "modern," the Socialist, the one who "doesn't care for" the family history and traditions, the family honor, the family duty—who does not care for the house itself, but asserts calmly that one house is as good as another, and that it makes no difference to him where he lives. What he loves is to get away from walls and rules, to breathe the air on the hill-tops, to discuss the principles of human liberty with the tavern habitués, to walk solitary along the by-paths and to watch the stars at night.

Between the father, passionate and stern upholder of all the family implies, and this slightly scornful, free-thinking, and fascinating grandfather, stands the young son. The effect upon him of the two points of view, the results that follow his leaning toward the freer charm of his grandfather's conception of life, the ultimate issue when he is brought face to face with his father's completed work, these are the story.

It is told with infinite grace, with exquisite descriptions of French scenery and customs. It clearly reveals the French spirit, the spirit behind this war now waging. It shows what France is defending, what are her hopes, her daily counsels, what the lessons she teaches her sons.

For here, when stress and suffering arrive, even the old man forgets his individualistic dreams, his cry for irresponsibility. He turns to the House, he closes its gates behind him, he identifies himself with the Family. For it is these that are France, it is through them that she exists, and for which, when necessary, she dies. The house is but the concrete expression of the Country, demanding and receiving an identical devotion and self-sacrifice * * * the sacrifice of the vagrant and alluring call to the gypsy strain in us all, with its wild beauty and singing poetry, to the staid virtues and unpicturesque labors of the traveled way.

Here is a distinctive passage:

> Nature changes before we do. Nature dies before we do. Little by little we lose all that gave the past its character. Nothing is left to bear witness to the truth of our memories, and it is hard to believe that one has been—as perhaps every one has—a boy astride of a wall, not knowing whether he will jump over to the freer life, to a young girl who is laughing, to love, or whether he will go back, like a good boy, to The House.

A word must be said for the excellence of the translation, for the sympathetic rendition of the author's intentions and the distinction of the English.

HILDEGARDE HAWTHORNE.

JENNIE CUSHING

THE RISE OF JENNIE CUSHING. By Mary S. Watts. The Macmillan Company. $1.35 net.

THIS story tells, with a vast amount of detail, to be sure, yet in a way that holds and interests, a girl's life, as well as the lives of many others with whom she is brought into more or less intimate contact. It is set in the Middle West, though there is something of Europe and something of New York. But it is rather the social than the physical environment that counts.

Mrs. Watts has taken a child of the slums, nameless, brought up from childhood under the care of a disreputable old woman who is constantly being hunted from pillar to post, for her heroine. Jennie is none the less a character of the most profound and moving sweetness and wisdom. Strong, indomitable, her spirit rises above the murk of her surroundings, shining in a calm radiance that is entirely unself-conscious. She accepts the ugly facts that are the commonplace of her existence with serenity, but turns instinctively to beauty in whatever form it comes; she has an innate sense of order and loveliness, in fact, whether of the mind or body.

At twelve she is sent to a reform school, in company with a half-wit and a pair of so-called incorrigibles, and there she stays until she reaches eighteen. There is some attempt made to picture the atmosphere and the effect of this place, but without any very satisfactory result. One receives only a superficial impression, and feels that days, rather than years, have been spent by Jennie in this State institution, which must, after all, set a strong stamp for good or evil on its inmates. At any rate, still wholesome and serene, Jennie emerges into the outer world and takes service with a small farmer's wife.

After this the real story begins. Jennie meets life with a serious yet smiling composure, and finds no difficulty in taking care of herself. Here is the type of mind that is continually inquiring, learning, making a good use of whatever material comes its way. She is beautiful and she is good, and somehow Mrs. Watts has succeeded in making her real; though nothing in her existence appears calculated to have produced her. There she is, and we are told that such and such were the things that happened to her. These things are exciting and odd and varied, but one cannot help feeling that Jennie is Jennie quite independently of the life that has been given her.

There is a love story, slight and slightly emphasized, a love story that is as brief as it is irregular, and which Jennie ends. Cool and efficient, she leaves Paris and returns to America, where she becomes interested in the suffrage movement. But Mrs. Watts shows only the sillier and more hysterical side of this modern expression of womanhood, and this side soon wearies and disappoints Jennie. After more adventures in usefulness, for that is essentially what her life is, she settles down to rescue children born into the same unhappy environment from which she herself drew * * * and refuses to take back her lover when he comes to beg her to be his wife.

The main interest of the book lies in its countless sketches and pictures of various types and different ideals. The story, as a story, is leisurely and loosely knit, but each portion is tense enough to grip the reader in no uncertain manner. You keep meeting and moving on to meet again, new and old faces, much as you do in actual life. There is more or less criticism of social conditions, not so much outspoken as implied. And the remedy suggested is nothing cut and dried, no set of rules, but simply honesty and sincerity and poise. It is these qualities which are represented by Jennie, and in a sense the book tells us that these qualities are indestructible, immortal, and all-powerful. It is because of them that Jennie survives, that she rises. Yet she does not really rise, except in an outward way, for from the first moment when we see her in the office of the real estate agents, a little girl come to pay the rent, she is what she is at the end of the book, with the children about her, loving her and leaning on her.

It is the children for which this book pleads. As Jennie puts it:

> You see, it's all a muddle. One minute I talk about bringing children up right, and the next I say as good as say that after they're brought up they can do as they choose. But that's

(Continued on Page Following)

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

he was a happy man, a man truly to be envied. After which he returned to his lobster salad.

Also, the satire on German professordom which animates the o'er true tale of the search for the literary remains of the genius of whom his Excellency Councilor von Goethe once remarked to Eckerman that Mr. Meyer of Westphalia was a very promising young man and had written poems that aroused expectation, is as trenchant as the tale is lamentably brief. But in the main "The Third Sex" is a disappointing novel. It is not deep enough for a truly superficial book, and it is not superficial enough for a deep one.

CHRISTOPHER QUARLES

CHRISTOPHER QUARLES. By Percy James Brebner. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

WE have had exploited the deductive detective, the inductive detective, and the so-called scientific detective, but in Christopher Quarles, the eccentric old professor of philosophy, the reader will find a unique character whose unraveling of thrilling mysteries can be classified only as "psychic."

The book comprises a series of entertaining criminal problems, stories of strange disappearances, of robberies, of intrigue, and bloodshed. The experiences are those of young Murray Wigan, a clever Scotland Yard man, who, baffled in some of his many cases, visits the professor in his "empty room" and returns anew to his work to find the facts that fit the philosopher's theory—which, of course, is always the right one. Whether the "theory" evolved from the brain of Christopher Quarles be really theory rather than a species of second sight, the author never definitely states, leaving the question to be solved by the reader at his own leisure. But the solutions are certainly sufficiently startling, unique, and generally satisfactory.

The love story of Wigan and Zena, the professor's daughter, runs pleasantly through the series, although they would succeed of themselves devoid of any other interest. They are told in a d[illegible] readable fashion that carries the reader swiftly to the conclusion of the volume, and leaves him wondering whether there will not be "more."

THE WOMAN ALONE

THE WOMAN ALONE. By Mabel Herbert Urner. Hearst's International Library Company. $1.25 net.

A more contemptible creature than the hero—if hero he may be called—of Mrs. Urner's latest novel one cannot well conceive. He oscillates between wife and mistress, unable to be faithful to either, bound to the wife he detests by a cowardly awareness of her power to make herself supremely disagreeable more than by any other thing; and to the mistress, first, of course, by passion, then because he has forged a chain hard to break. A contemptible scoundrel, whom one longs to kick. This very longing is, by the bye, a tribute to the author's dramatic power. Her story is well told, but it is filled with most unpleasant scenes, it has an ignominious and painful ending, and it leaves a distinctly bad taste in one's mouth. It does, however, convey the lesson powerfully told in "Anna Karénina," repeated again and yet again, and always in vain, that, whenever there is guilty passion the woman pays, and "the woman alone."

PHYLLIS

PHYLLIS. By Maria Thompson Daviess. Illustrated. The Century Company. $1.25 net.

Phyllis Forsythe was a very lonely girl. During her fifteen years of life she had never had a single friend, because her invalid mother's health made it necessary for her to keep traveling about from place to place. So when at last Phyllis, her millionaire father and the mother, who could not even be spoken to, she was so ill, settled in the little Tennessee town of Byrdsville, and Phyllis discovered that the boys and girls of her own age looked askance at her on account of her great wealth, she was very unhappy indeed. It was Roxanne Byrd herself, the poorest and the proudest of them all, who presently found out what a really splendid girl Phyllis was; and of course the whole town finally came to her way of thinking, but in the meanwhile many important things happened.

The tale is told with some humor and Phyllis is a very attractive little person. Perhaps the best parts of the book are the descriptions of the town and the character of Lovelace Peyton, the small boy who was a born doctor and insisted on collecting "Squirms."

THE SWINDLER

THE SWINDLER, AND OTHER STORIES. By Edith M. Dell. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

It has been said of another book by Miss Dell that it shows "she is not afraid of sentiment," and her latest stories emphasize the fact. They are full of that passion which declares:

I know not, I care not, what guilt's in thy heart,
I know that I love thee, whatever thou art.

Indeed, a blackguard seems to possess a flavor quite lacking in an honorable, unselfish gentleman with a clean record. Miss Dell knows how to tell a story, and she will carry her readers with her, however much they may doubt her probabilities, especially in the matter of heroes. We must enter a single protest. Would it ever be possible that a woman of ripe culture and charm, should, in the crucial moment of her life, say to the man she loves: "Oh, shucks! Don't talk through your hat!"? A literary Agassiz would need but that bone to reconstruct the book, which is, nevertheless, much better than is thus indicated.

THE SCARLET WAGON

THE SCARLET WAGON. By Claude M. Girardeau. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

When the aged wagon belonging to the Scarlet family collapsed somewhat after the manner of the One Hoss Shay, Mrs. Scarlet was in despair. For she washed for the men at the Quarantine Station, and how was she to manage without a wagon? There was no hope that Orcus, her worthless husband, would provide one, but fortunately her son Bob was an ingenious youth. He contrived a really remarkable convey-

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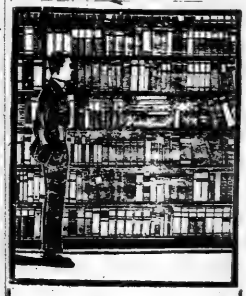
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LATEST FICTION

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unspeakable anguish of slowly climbing from the depths of anaesthesia into what seem to be aeons of torture. As Waring recovers he finds that he is another man:

> Renshaw's knife had taken away more than Renshaw handled; it had cleared away those masses of dead opinion which stunt the living mind —those dead opinions which are prejudices and degenerations, the fatty degenerations of the soul.

Before the operation, although his life was utterly at odds with the teaching of Christ, he had a vague faith in the tenets of Christianity, a vague hope of personal immortality. He emerges from his supreme expesience stripped of both, stripped, too, of all the ideals of conventional morality, holding but one creed:

> Cruelty matters, kindness matters, kindness is the whole duty of man, and cruelty is the only sin.

Knowing that his malady is likely to return, that the surgeon's knife had probably given him but a few more years of life, he proceeds to act upon this creed in his family and with his friends. As a woman who loves him says, his great shock has changed him "from being an intolerant Christian into the dearest and kindest atheist." He throws all standards of morality "over the windmills," and is represented as sublimely right in so doing. Just here the author's logic fails. A society constructed upon Waring's principles could not endure for an hour. Granting his postulate, what in the end of the ends is kindness, and what is cruelty? One cannot determine by any snap judgment, however, if one set of standards of morals are to be cast away, why not those of honesty and of truth? In one respect, certainly, Waring lived up—or down—to his theory that only cruelty is sin; for, without a qualm, he lived the life which is a lie, and a lie to those who trust most implicitly. Nor did he seem to perceive that a far-reaching cruelty was involved therein. That his logic should fail is inevitable, because it does not accord with the logic of life. It is not consistent that he who did not keep faith with his own wife should say to his daughter's lover:

> If you behave badly * * * I think I'd crawl after you if I were dying and kill you.

In many respects Waring is so fine that it is a pity the author should permit to him the taint of sensuality and falseness; as, indeed, the thesis of a book holding so much of nobility and tenderness is itself a pity. The plan is wholly original, the characters live, the style is masterly, the pathos gripes one's heart. All the more must we lament its revolt against certain ethical principles which are the bedrock of social and of individual life. All the more do we feel the tragedy of the close:

> Twilight and evening bell,
> And after that—the dark,

with no word of hope.

A big book; with all its revolutionary morals, an essentially clean-minded book, and an infinitely sad book.

VON WOLZOGEN'S SATIRE

THE THIRD SEX. By Ernst von Wolzogen. English Version by Grace Isabel Colbron. The Macaulay Company. $1.25.

READERS of that wholesome and hearty tale, "Florian Mayr," published in this country last Spring, will hail the publication of another book by the same versatile author with joy. But "The Third Sex," in spite of the brilliance of the satirical hits scattered through its pages, is far from being the literary tour de force that "Florian Mayr" was. The drawing of the characters is very unequal in quality; here and there one stands in the colors of flesh and blood, while others are merely labeled clothespins.

The idea of the book is to describe "those female existences that through natural inclination or by pressure of circumstances have come to feel themselves no longer mere sex individualities, but simply human beings."

There are two fallacies in this: First, no woman uncommercialized ever does regard herself as "a mere sex individuality." Second, there never was, is not, and, so far as the probability runs, never will be, a normal woman who is "simply a human being." If it is claimed that the book is not intended as a representation of normal women, one can only say that in that case the author should not have described them in terms of normality.

Here and there are touches quite in von Wolzogen's best vein, as when Frank Xaver Firngruber, unseen himself, watches his wife and his sweetheart in conversation.

> Each seemed to set off the other, each to give the other just the foil she needed, and Frank Xaver loved them both—he hardly knew which he loved the more—and he saw no end to his capacity for loving. He felt that

(Continued on Page Following)

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as follows:

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"It is that day in your career when everything went wrong just when everything seemed to be superlatively right.

"In HARRY'S case it was a woman who did the mischief. She came to him in his great hour and told him she did not admire him. Of course he turned her out of the house and was soon himself again, but it spoils the morning for him. This is the subject of the play, and quite enough too."

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Middle West in the backwoods period the book has historic value. As a revelation of the unfolding mind of a lonely, sensitive, book-loving boy it holds the human interest that is of all periods. Its fault is that it is photographic, not impressionistic. The reader appreciates the truth of the picture, but perceives its lack of warmth and color. Therefore, while we assent to the merits of the book, we do not find it easy reading. It lacks that artistic quality which gives a story the breath of life and enables it to carry its readers with it.

BEYOND THE WINDS

THE PLACE BEYOND THE WINDS. By Harriet T. Comstock. Illustrated by Harriet Spafford Potter. Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Comstock's new story depicts a little Canadian community, wherein grows like a wild flower a wonderful child, whom her father, a bigot and a tyrant, cannot cow. She achieves, in spite of him, no mean education, and, revolting from his brand of religion, worships in fantastic dances a grewsome "graven image" of her own contriving. Willing from earliest youth to "suffer and die," so only she may "know things," she finds as the years go on that suffering is, indeed, the price of knowledge, especially of the knowledge which comes to her in her quality of trained nurse. Mrs. Comstock touches upon the question of eugenics, or rather, as an English writer has expressed it, upon "the right of the child not to be born," and shows the grave difficulties which beset physician or nurse who is confronted by the problem: How far is professional secrecy compatible with the duty owed to the future of the race? The heroine meets the situation simply and bravely, and her lover follows her lead, though it means for both of them the renunciation of their professions, and for her the inflicting of a life-long anguish upon her dearest friend. It seems a pity that Mrs. Comstock has permitted a subject so painful and perplexed to intrude itself into her story of that winsome child of nature, Priscilla Glenn. One is grateful, however, that she does not cheat her readers of "the happy ending," and that she makes them free of In-Place, where a jail was useful as a warning only, and where quaint characters are to be met at every turn.

THE PRINCE OF MERCURIA

THE PRINCE OF MERCURIA. By Atkinson Kimball. Illustrated by Clara Elsene Peck. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $1.25.

A piquant whimsey, worked out simply but rather softly, is the basis of this little series of short stories. Each one of the half dozen tales composing the volume is complete in itself and can be read separately with understanding and pleasure. But they are all so strung together that each one evolves out of the circumstances of the one preceding and the same two chief characters are in the foreground of all, so that they make altogether a loosely constructed novelette of half a dozen chapters.

They are concerned with the courtship, marriage, and marital happiness and difficulties of the ruler of the "smallest principality in Europe," whose wife, whom he acquires in the first chapter, is the daughter of the King of "the smallest kingdom in Europe." His subjects have a way of threatening to rise in revolt, demolish his throne, and allow the greedy northern powers to swallow their beloved country if he doesn't do what they want him to. In one of the chapters they decide that he is living too sedate a life with his wife and children, and that he must revive the uses of the Pavilion of Pleasure, wherein his wicked ancestors had made merry. His Prime Minister brings him the ultimatum of his people and reproaches him with not having recognized the fact that a Prince who is a pattern of all the domestic virtues breaks away too much from the princely tradition to inspire the loyalty of his subjects. But the Prince is a gentleman of resource and he manages always to do as he likes and to make his people think they are having exactly what they want.

With a method that is first cousin to allegory the author ridicules some of the accepted conventions and some of the fads of modern life, as well as some of the fads of literature. It is an amusing little book, written with cleverness and a sense of humor. It is printed on tinted paper with marginal decorations and a score of full-page pictures.

SYLVIA'S MARRIAGE

SYLVIA'S MARRIAGE. By Upton Sinclair. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.20.

Instead of a sequel Mr. Sinclair has written an antecedent to one of his previous novels. "Sylvia's Marriage" is engrossed with the same heroine whose troubles he recounted in "Sylvia," but it goes back to the beginnings of those troubles and tells the story of her married life, continuing but a little longer than the birth of the little blind daughter, Elaine. Many women authors have tried to write novels in the person of a man hero. Mr. Sinclair puts his narrative in the first person and makes a woman his protagonist. She is a woman of middle age, engaged in social betterment work in New York, with a past that includes a girlhood in the Middle West, years of married drudgery on a farm in Manitoba, and a subsequent plunge into modern currents of thought, including a number of Mr. Sinclair's own cherished isms. Chance brings her into touch with Sylvia, already Mrs. Van Tuiver, and somewhat dissatisfied and lonely, and they become friends. The narrator tells how she leads Sylvia along, step by step, to wider and deeper understanding of social justice and social responsibility, and devotes a large share of the book to her enlightenment upon the causes of her child's blindness and to the widespread conditions in society which lead up to that result.

AT THE WOLVERINE

THE RANCH AT THE WOLVERINE. By B. M. Bower. Frontispiece by Douglas Duer. Little, Brown & Co. $1.30 net.

Mr. Bower's new novel of Western life is, like its predecessors, full of movement and of thrilling incident. Its hero, Ward Warren, is the strong man who always dominates such tales of adventure. He stands up against all sorts of untoward fate, including a broken leg, which, perforce, he himself set. As he declares: "Dame Fortune spotted him in the crowd and proceeded to use him for a football." It is pleasant to read that luck turned; that he found the right girl, who all her life had been "doing something for somebody," and that he never more complained of filling the rôle of the much-kicked football in the strenuous game of life. A good, wholesome, breezy story, of literary excellence as well as of exciting events and human sympathy.

Describing some Books published this Week, among which you may find just the Book you are looking for to present to a friend or to add to your library.

The Unknown Guest By MAURICE MAETERLINCK

The title suggests in that beautifully imaginative way characteristic of Maeterlinck the contents of his latest book. The Unknown Guest within ourselves—that mysterious, rarely manifested, vaguely realized stranger that is part of us, and which is sometimes termed the psychic self—has called forth this strangely beautiful and exquisitely worded book.

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The Mason Bees By J. H. FABRE

"Prof. Fabre is a great magician. He is the good fairy of the scientific world. With true scientific precision, with none of the arid stretches that mar even the best dull pages of the average scientific tome, he visualizes in a way past understanding the lives and doings of the spider, the grasshopper, the butterfly."—*N. Y. Times.*

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Jewish Life in Modern Times By ISRAEL COHEN

Gives a comprehensive account of the life and labor of the Jewish people all over the world at the present day; sums up the work accomplished by the Jews for themselves and for the world at large; and discusses the problems of the Jewish future.

Illustrated. Price $3.00 net.

The Eternal Priestess By B. L. PUTNAM WEALE

A novel of the new China, showing how the most unchanging nation in the world is changing in these latest years to an amazing extent, and introducing among other characters in a remarkable story the Chinese New Woman. *Price $1.35 net.*

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LATEST FICTION

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ance which cost only a quarter and carried the Scarlet family along the first stage of that road to prosperity which they then began to travel.

It was not, however, until the typhoid-crazed sailor arrived at the little hovel on the beach where the Scarlets lived that Bob found himself involved in a mystery, although he had already made the acquaintance of Mr. Perez. The mystery had to do with a wonderful treasure of gold and jewels, two young Cubans, their charming sister, and a villainous uncle who for a while made Bob exceedingly uncomfortable. However, it all came right in the end, as was to be expected. The story is told with some humor, and Bob is a likable hero.

LONDON

LONDON, 1913. By Margaret de Vere Stacpoole. Duffield & Co.

Mrs. Stacpoole's book is mainly concerned with the fortunes of a wealthy Englishman, long resident in South Africa, and his beautiful daughter. They come to London, and are both swindled in various ways and by various people. There is also a young journalist to whom the daughter, Phyllis, becomes engaged, and a bundle of papers capable of ruining the arch-villain. The novel is not without a few rather clever bits, but it is injured by the author's habit of scolding, which would spoil a much better book than "London, 1913," that "centre of modern Unrest and Freedom for false thinking," as Mrs. Stacpoole calls it.

THE NEW MR. HOWERSON

THE NEW MR. HOWERSON. By Opie Read. Chicago: The Reilly & Britton Company. $1.35 net.

A life of failure and consequent poverty has made George Howerson an Anarchist. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the "Agents of Justice," he is chosen, or, rather, is self-chosen, to kill a certain multi-millionaire, Calvin Whateley. Just as he is about to accomplish his mission the fascinating little grandson of the intended victim appears upon the scene, and then and there begins the regeneration of Howerson. The story is a long one, and, sooth to say, is somewhat dull, the dullness accentuated by a stilted style. Its novel feature is that the man of millions is not a villain, but is an estimable and lovable person. Of course there is the usual "heckling" of the Church, and the usual fling at foreign missions, with the usual travesty of a clergyman as their exponent. There is, equally of course, a story of love; and we leave "the new Mr. Howerson" effectually cured of his anarchy by the infallible remedies of wealth, success, and happiness.

LOOKING AFTER SANDY

LOOKING AFTER SANDY. By Margaret Turnbull. Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

"Sandy," otherwise "Alexandra Victoria Sandison," was a little poorhouse waif, helper to a kind old maid, and turned out, upon the good woman's death, into the wide world of strangers. But Sandy was the kind of child who has become very common in stories, one who wins all hearts and carries everything and everybody before her. "Looking after Sandy" becomes a coveted occupation by all who meet her. Her doings and happenings are very pleasantly told. She "makes good" to a degree unusual even in fiction, and the characters surrounding her are well drawn. The story is readable and wholesome, told in a clear and easy style, and enlivened by humor. It deserves what it will no doubt obtain, as large a circle of friends as did its heroine.

JUST AROUND THE CORNER

JUST AROUND THE CORNER. By Fannie Hurst. Harper & Brothers.

Reading the opening story of the nine which make up this volume, one is inclined to lay it aside as too silly for serious consideration, given, too, to remarkable English, as "an avidious public," and to infinite slang. If, however, the reader has courage to go on, he will find some of these tales of the people "just around the corner," petty shopkeepers and the like, made worth while by their sympathetic treatment of the human nature common to "all sorts and conditions of men." The workmanship is uneven, and the tales are sometimes too strongly reminiscent of their models; but, if the author will be simply herself, and will avoid straining after effects, she has it in her to do good work in her chosen field.

ARIZONA

ARIZONA. By Augustus Thomas and Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated. Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Thomas's capital play of ranch and army post, love, self-sacrifice, and villainy is here presented in the form of a novel. The dialogue and mise en scène have been faithfully adhered to; only the surroundings are described instead of reproduced in wood and canvas, and the emotions of the various characters explained instead of portrayed. "Arizona" is, of course, a very much better play than novel, but in either case it tells an interesting story, while the few who have not already become acquainted with Denton, Bonita Canby, Tony, and the rest will enjoy meeting them even in this new aspect. And no doubt some of those to whom they are friends of long ago will be glad to find them between covers.

DUTCH DAYS

DUTCH DAYS. By May Emery Hall. Illustrated with photographs. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $1.50.

Richard and Shirley Lane, two wide-awake youngsters traveling abroad with their parents, give Miss Hall an excellent basis for her very pleasing little guide book of Holland. There is very little of interest in The Netherlands that these two enterprising children do not see. From the day they first touched Dutch soil until, traveling across the entire face of Holland, they reached Middleburg, where they bought "ijs (American ice cream) from the old Dutch woman standing with her brightly painted cart under the shadow of the Stadhuis," theirs was a trip of continual wonder and delight.

At The Hague they visited the Peace Palace, and learned something of William the Silent in passing, thence to university towns with a visit to a quaint little home for old ladies thrown in; then days in Haarlem and Delft, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and finally Leeuwarden, the back door of Holland.

Picture galleries and cheese factories, royal palaces, and fishermen huts, are all duly noticed in their order of place. Dutch history and legend as well as something of modern customs are interspersed in its pages.

To the child whose itinerary abroad this year includes Holland, Miss Hall's little book will especially appeal, while to the armchair traveler the photographs accompanying the text should lend added attractions.

IN MY YOUTH

IN MY YOUTH. From the posthumous papers of Robert Dudley. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

This supposed autobiography, a record of "the simple life in the Middle Ages of the Middle West," is dedicated to the author's "dear presumptive descendants of the fourth degree, Leonidas and Leona." It appears, however, that, since Robert Dudley died childless, his descendants are, necessarily, like the viands in Little Alice's Mad Tea Party. So the "editor" offers the narrative to the public. As a picture of the

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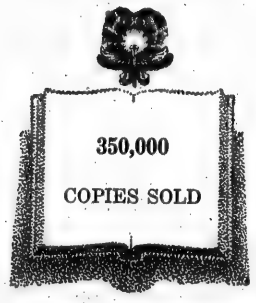
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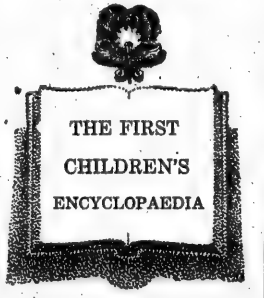


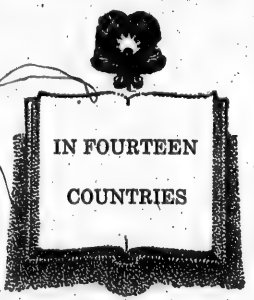




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LINCOLN

H. W. Wilbur's View of His Attitude Toward Slavery

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD SLAVERY AND EMANCIPATION. With a Review of Events Before and Since the Civil War. By Henry W. Wilbur. Philadelphia: Walter H. Jenkins. 1914. $1.25.

HENRY W. WILBUR, whose death last month closed a modest but useful and honorable career, was for some years engaged in promoting the interests of the Society of Friends in all parts of the country, and was particularly familiar with the life of the Southern States. By family association and by that ethical impulse common in the society to which he was deeply devoted, he was much interested in the question of slavery, in the history of the emancipation movement, and in the lot of the negro race since emancipation. He was especially engaged in tracing the development of the character of Lincoln in his attitude toward this momentous issue. At the time of his premature death he had completed a brief but exceedingly interesting and informing study of this subject. It is a book that may cordially be commended to all libraries that pay any attention to American history and to readers who desire in compact and convenient form an enlightening examination of President Lincoln's motives and achievements in dealing with slavery.

Unique value is imparted to the little volume by the singular impartiality and candor, the penetration and open-mindedness of its author. He recites succinctly but with real completeness the essential conditions under which Lincoln's tremendous and difficult task was performed—especially the political conditions, those imposed by the actual and active public opinion and sentiment of the time. In effect that task was to put down a rebellion based on slavery and inspired by slavery, by means that would command the support of the great body of the people, when in fact only a minority of the people distinctly wished the destruction of slavery, and when at times it was doubtful whether a majority of the people wanted to continue the war for the Union. Lincoln's profound conviction of the vital vice and wrong of slavery is demonstrated in a few pages, as is the policy which he and his party avowed toward the constitutional rights of the slaveholders in the Southern States and in the Territories. A striking picture is given of the chaotic condition of the public mind after the election of Lincoln and the beginning of secession, with the almost complete abandonment by representative Republicans of the position they had taken before the election. The measures are traced by which the relation of the slaves to military operations was defined during the first eighteen months of the war. The story is rapidly and clearly told of this deliberate approach by Lincoln to the Emancipation Proclamation amid terrible confusion of the public mind, and in the face of harassing doubts as to the success of the Union arms. The dominant motives of the President in that measure—for which he generously assumed full and sole responsibility—are solemnly set forth in the closing sentence of the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863:

> Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity, I invoke the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

The mists of time have already settled down on the life of President Lincoln, and through them, for the present generation, only the great and splendid accomplishment is visible. Mr. Wilbur describes with skillful simplicity the vexed conditions amid which Lincoln wrought, and presents his noble character, not, perhaps, in a new light, but in renewed and striking distinctness.

The author renders like service in his account of the complex process of reconstruction. He brings out the general purpose of Mr. Lincoln, after emancipation, to restore the authority of the national Government, if possible, without perpetuating the passions of the civil war and with the establishment of peaceful relations between the whites and the negroes and the practical prevalence of loyalty to the Union. How far he could have succeeded no one now can tell; but his sagacity, his patience, his winning temper, and his skill in dealing with public opinion might, we may well infer, have modified one of the most humiliating chapters in our history. Mr. Wilbur holds, though without bitterness, that, so far as concerns the rights of the freed race, reconstruction was relatively a failure. The negro has the vote and is hardly allowed to use it. Provision for education is largely denied to him. Freedom in the use of his labor and in acquiring property is, in great degree, restricted. The Republican Party, in trying to do far more for him than was humanly possible, has harmed rather than helped him. Only education, the education of experience in all classes, will lead to his gradual emancipation from the modified servitude to which he is now in practice subjected.

PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY AND HOW IT MUST COME. By Roger W. Babson. Boston: Babson's Statistical Organization.

MR. BABSON remarks at the beginning of his sermon—for that is what his book on how to revive prosperity amounts to—that salt was once taxed because it was used by everybody, and in practically equal quantities. Now, those are the reasons why sugar is untaxed. The apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that in both cases the tax was levied by the strong in a manner to benefit themselves. Once the monarch sought to make the subjects pay. Now the majority is the monarch, and it is seeking to make the minority pay by relieving the majority, so far as the tax can be shifted. The application of the point is that selfishness is something every citizen ought to avoid. All acts should be done with a thought of the common welfare in mind. Occupations should be selected with a view to profiting the commonwealth as well as benefiting the worker. All money should be spent with a view to encouraging the useful arts and discouraging the useless. For example, bonds issued for the purposes of war should be disfavored in comparison with bonds for making productive machinery, and so on.

Plainly this road to prosperity lies through the church and the schoolroom, and that is just Mr. Babson's point. Righteousness exalteth a nation and character is the source of righteousness. Boys and girls are now taught to "make good" rather than to be good. Sordid thoughts and acts trace back to a low public opinion, estimating a man by his possessions rather than by his public service. The possession of money is placed above character, and parents practice what they preach to such an extent that they no longer train their children. Their duties devolve upon the schools, and they should adopt standards of character rather than of scholarship. A second example of obstacles to prosperity is the practice of unions in equality of pay, without regard to quantity or quality of work, thus breaking the relations between effort and reward, at the same time decreasing the efficiency of production and increasing the cost of living. A third obstacle to prosperity is indifference toward public extravagance, and even a readiness to share honest graft. The prerequisites of prosperity, therefore, are character, intelligence, and sound public opinion. The road to prosperity—which is something better than wealth—lies in honest work and not in bargaining. Such teaching as this is as memorable as the contrast in taxation with which Mr. Babson starts.

A Wall Street preacher of morality in public affairs is a marvel comparable with a monarch taxing himself, or a majority laying a tax so as to bear most evenly upon all. This is a note seldom struck, and well worth hearing oftener, and of attention when heard. Prosperity and happiness would result if all men did as well as they know how, and were kept up to that counsel of perfection by a public opinion which accepted nothing less, and which punished all departures from duty to the State as well as duty to each individual's better self. "Act well your part, there all the honor lies," is strange counsel to come from a Wall Street devotee, but it is better worth acceptance, nevertheless, than the quack, easy remedies now so fashionable among those claiming superiority to homely virtues, and disparaging such worldly wisdom as Mr. Babson's.

A NOVELIST POET

FLORENCE ON A CERTAIN NIGHT. By Coningsby Dawson. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

IT is a pleasure to learn from "Florence On a Certain Night" that Mr. Dawson is a better poet than he is a novelist—a pleasure because we need poets more than we do novelists. It also explains what was previously a mystery; why his novels are so amazingly good in some spots and so hopelessly bad in others. The fact that Mr. Dawson has been moved, with the gravity of youth, to dedicate these poems to Keats, gives us a hint of the reason. Imagine Keats writing a novel. Think how fairy-like part of it would be, how bewilderingly impossible the rest. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Dawson is not Keats, but the instinctive discipleship of the younger man to the elder shows the bent of his mind.

Every man of imagination, whether he writes or not, has some particular secret land of his own to which he turns when the necessity to dream comes upon him. With many of us it is our own childhood, or a half-believed-in mirage of love or glory in the future; with some it is the childhood of the race, with others it is Heaven. Mr. Dawson has two, the personal childhood so charmingly described in "The Garden Without Walls" and the larger childhood we call the Italian Renaissance. The poem which gives its title to the book is very delicate and suggestive, with its hinted explanation of the mystery in the eyes of the Mona Lisa, and "The Hill-Tower" is a vivid bit of mediaeval romance. Apart from these, the best poems in the book are certain simple, half-mystical ones of personal loss, of which "A New Tenant" has somewhat of the pathos of Hood:

> I watched for her in the night,
> I watched for her in the day—
> But how could I hope to find her
> When her body had gone away?
>
> I spoke to her in the rooms
> We [illegible] and liked want to play—
> But how could my dearest answer
> When her body had gone away?
>
> I searched for her in my heart,
> And when it unfroze to pray,
> I knew that we shared one mortal house
> Since hers had resolved to clay.

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The New York Times
Review of Books
Literary Section
of
The New York Times

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1914

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK

IT is a welcome sign of British equanimity—if sign were needed—that the regular literary columns, which were quite naturally abandoned at the first shock of war, are now reappearing in their accustomed places in the English newspapers. Nor are these columns restricted to reviews of "war books," but deal as before with publications that invite the reader into such unmartial fields of literature as the lightest of fiction or the most pastoral of poetry. In this country, of course, there has been no flagging of interest, even of a temporary nature, in books of general literature; but now that a sufficient period has elapsed since the outbreak of war the latter is beginning to show itself as a dominant theme in our current magazines. The November number of the Century, for instance, contains three articles on the subject, one by Prof. SAMUEL P. ORTH on "Germany's Destiny," another by W. MORGAN SHUSTER on "The Breakdown of Civilization," and "In the War-Cloud," by H. FIELDING-HALL. Even the new serial novel, the first installment of which appears in this number, is described as "a novel of love and war," and has for its title "The Sword of Youth." The author, however, JAMES LANE ALLEN, is far too true a literary artist to attempt, at this early date, a romance on the European war. No one has painted truer pictures of life in Kentucky than Mr. ALLEN. His fiction holds a unique place in contemporary literature, and it is a relief to find that his present "war novel" has its scene laid in the State with which he is so familiar, in the year 1863, and that it is thus the Kentucky phase of the civil war that Mr. ALLEN is setting out to describe. His opening chapters, in theme at least, recall the late Dr. WEIR MITCHELL'S last novel, "Westways." But in style and method the two writers are absolutely distinct from each other. Judging by this first glimpse of "The Sword of Youth" the admirers of Mr. ALLEN will find in this latest novel of his all the atmospheric charm, the originality and picturesque realism that distinguish his best Kentucky fiction.

A VOLUME of "Famous Reviews," edited by BRIMLEY JOHNSON, and published by Sir ISAAC PITMAN, suggests a question that has grown somewhat familiar in literary periodicals: Has the art of book reviewing declined since the days of JEFFREY, MACAULAY, and others of their ilk? The complaint that it has declined, and that its practice can no longer be considered an art has been made recently, among others, by such distinguished writers as HENRY JAMES and EDITH WHARTON, and the cause, or at least the validity of such complaint, has engaged the attention before now of THE NEW YORK TIMES REVIEW OF BOOKS. Certainly there is no gainsaying the fine literary quality of the reviews that Mr. JOHNSON has culled from the pages of the old quarterlies. English literature would lack a very important element if these contributors to the columns of The Edinburgh, The Quarterly and Blackwood's had not praised or condemned those who were bold enough to produce books in their day. But needs and customs change from age to age, in literature as in everything else. In the department of literary criticism this does not mean that we have fallen to a lower standard in these days than in the days of MACAULAY. The trouble is, MACAULAY, in taking a current publication for his text, wrote an essay of his own and not a review of the book that, ostensibly, at least he was making. The essay thus evolved was excellent, worth preserving as a piece of genuine literature, but it was not a book review. Today the tasks of the essayist and the book reviewer are seen to be distinct from each other. The essayist has his own field, a more comprehensive one than before because it is not hampered by the effort, however loosely made, to restrict comment to the pages of another man's book. On the other hand, the writer of reviews endeavors to furnish just and comprehensive critiques of the books under consideration and not lengthy essays written principally for the purpose of advancing the opinions of the reviewer. Curiously enough, EDGAR ALLAN POE, recognizing this distinction, was the first to replace the essay with the genuine book review.

IN spite of the vivid glimpses of his personality afforded by DARWIN in his brief autobiography, and again in the biography by his son, we are apt to forget that the famous scientist of the last century was quite as much engrossed in the details of his own family life as the most fortunate of us. What influences, if any, had this private side of his career on his scientific researches? We know, from his own confession, that his youthful appreciation of poetry and art—much of which, by the way, finds expression in his entertaining early venture in literature, "Voyages on H. M. S. Beagle"—gradually became atrophied through the lifelong concentration of his intellectual faculties on physiological problems. What was there left of him, therefore, for the enjoyment of family life? The question is an interesting one from its psychological, as well as its biographical, aspect, and it is about to be answered apparently through the publication of a two-volume memoir of DARWIN'S wife entitled "Emma Darwin: A Century of Family Letters, 1792-1896." A biography of Mrs. DARWIN was originally written for her grandchildren and privately printed in 1904. The forthcoming volumes, edited by her daughter, HENRIETTA LITCHFIELD, will contain many of DARWIN'S hitherto unpublished letters, besides a collection of old family letters reminiscent of Mme. DE STAEL, SYDNEY SMITH, and others of a bygone age. There is not apt to be any new material bearing on the "Survival of the Fittest" in these promised volumes, but their value will be quite as great to the general reader if they furnish a picture, even in miniature, of the conjugal felicities—or infelicities—of the great evolutionist.

IN a period which finds so many devotees—among the younger writers—of what is beginning to be known as the "free-verse" movement, a study of the verse methods of the Poet Laureate, ROBERT BRIDGES, is not amiss. Such a study is furnished by Mr. F. E. BRETT YOUNG, who finds, indeed, plenty that is contradictory both in the manner and the form of the Laureate's lyrical utterances. Whatever one may think of the measure of creative excellence contained in the poetry of Mr. BRIDGES, his verse is not without that dignity and melody that lends so fine a savor to the work of the older poets, and in so far it is of value by way of upholding a fine standard to his young contemporaries. The race to reach the goal set by WALT WHITMAN is a fad that promises to produce—as it has already done—more poor prose than good poetry. Even WHITMAN, according to many of his admirers, was at his best when he adhered to the accepted rules of rhyme and meter. But in any case the idiosyncrasies of a poet, his peculiar forms of expression, rarely furnish a useful road to follow for the aspirant who comes after him. Imitation is quite the reverse of creation—and if a poet is not creative he is not, saving the paradox, a poet. Undoubtedly, many of our exponents of "free verse" adopt their formless form because they would sing, as WHITMAN sang, in praise of democracy. But it is possible to extol the latter in other accents than the Whitmanesque. There is no reason why mere uncouthness, in sentiment or phrase, should be taken as the genuine democratic tribute. There is every reason why the finest harmonies of language should be used to embody the highest aspirations of humanity. But it needs a rare poet, one whose muse is chastened by the fires of purest classic tradition, to write the "Ode to Liberty"—and that may be the reason for our superabundance of "free verse," and our lack of the highest type of poetry.

ONE naturally turns with interest to the introduction written by the Hon. JOSEPH H. CHOATE to the new edition of J. A. CRAMB'S "Germany and England." Prof. CRAMB'S work, which was reviewed at length in these columns upon its first appearance this month in this country, is justly regarded as one of the leading books dealing with the European war. It can scarcely be said to "answer Bernhardi," however, as its cover announces. It really does better than that. It furnishes a just statement of the problems that have held England and Germany apart, and frankly points out some of the dangers with which the former is threatened. According to Prof. CRAMB England has faults on her side as well as Germany. In both countries there have grown up mutual misconceptions that threatened to bring about the very cataclysm that has actually come to pass. Mr. CHOATE pays a warm tribute to Prof. CRAMB for his "thrilling explanation of the origin and cause" of the war; he affirms his belief in the truth of his "presentation of the contest now existing," and he concludes with this statement regarding the war and America:

> What is now going on is a contest for the empire of the world, and we have no use for empire. But if we really wish for peace against all hazards, we must ever strengthen our navy, and train every youth in the Republic, as he approaches manhood, to such extent as shall qualify him to be converted into an efficient soldier at the shortest notice. Whenever war has come upon us in the past, we have never been prepared for it. That this may never happen again is my earnest hope, as a lifelong lover of peace.

IN A FEW WORDS

ARNOLD BENNETT in his recent book, "The Author's Craft," declares that it is much easier to write a play than a novel. He has written or collaborated in about twenty novels and as many plays, and he says that he would rather write two plays than one novel—that "less expenditure of nervous force and more brains would be required."

Flora Annie Steel, whose novels of life in India have caused her to be sometimes called "a woman Kipling," went to India in 1867 with her husband, a Civil Service Commissioner, and for years was herself one of the few women employes of the Indian Government, her work taking her from village to village throughout the Punjab.

Algernon Sidney Crapsey, author of "The Rise of the Working Class," was for many years rector of St. Andrew's Church in Rochester, but was afterward expelled for heresy and is now pastor of an organization in that city called "The Brotherhood" and a lecturer upon historical, religious, and sociological topics.

Florence Barclay is in private life the wife of an English vicar and an enthusiastic church worker. She will soon put out a little book in which she will relate her own personal experiences of the power of prayer.

Ian Hay, the young Scotch author whose latest novel, "A Knight on Wheels," has just been published in this country, has joined the Tenth Battalion of Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, a kilted regiment, and is busy drilling from 6:30 in the morning until 7 at night.

Richard Le Gallienne has severed his connection with The International Magazine as contributing editor, not desiring to appear as an upholder of G. S. Viereck's pro-German propaganda.

President Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin has been appointed foreign correspondent of the Geological Society of London. In Europe he is better known as a geologist than as a student and publicist of economic and industrial questions.

Conrad Aiken, who has added "Earth Triumphant and Other Tales in Verse" to this Fall's many volumes of poetry, is a young man still in his early twenties. He is Georgia-born and bred, but was educated in New England, and was graduated from Harvard in 1911.

Will N. Harben says that his new novel of Georgia life, "The New Clarion," was written in response to numerous requests from readers of his earlier "Pole Baker" that he write another story about that amusing reprobate.

"It is interesting to note," says Edward Howard Griggs in his new book, "Self-Culture Through the Vocation," "that there is hardly a great pessimist in all the ages who at any time of his life had to earn his living by the work of his own hands."

With Gallic politeness the editor of a Paris paper wrote to the American publishers of Kate Stephens's "The Greek Spirit," apologising for his inability to publish the review of the book which he had purposed doing, because his entire editorial staff and all his compositors had enlisted in the army and gone to the front, as he himself was about to do.

NEWS OF BOOKS

What the Publishers Are Doing This Season

DR. EDMUND VON MACH'S book, "What Germany Wants," the aim of which is to set forth a short, handy and clear-cut statement of Germany's position preceding and up to the outbreak of the war, will be published shortly by Little, Brown & Co. The author is of Prussian birth and in the main also of Prussian training, but he is a graduate of Harvard and a resident of Cambridge, Mass. He has written the book, it is said, in a non-controversial spirit in order to present the sober and conservative convictions of the German nation rather than the contentions of the militarists and has based much of his presentation upon the work of the German publicist, Paul Rohrbach, and on the publications of the British Royal Statistical Society.

This week "The Great War" will be published by Mitchell Kennerley. The book, to be illustrated with new maps, is by Frank H. Simonds, and is based upon articles on the war written by him for The New York Evening Sun. It will cover the progress of events from the assassination of the Austrian Archduke to the fall of Antwerp.

Another forthcoming war publication of Little, Brown & Co. is "Paris War Days," by Charles Inman Barnard, an intimate account of the days and the nights in the French capital during the crucial time when the Germans were advancing upon it—the troubles of the tourists, the preparations for the expected siege, the calling of the men to arms, the activities of Ambassador Herrick, and other phases of daily life. The author has been for many years the representative in Paris of The New York Tribune.

In a small pamphlet called "Neutral Nations and the War," which the Macmillan Company is publishing at once, Sir James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth" and formerly British Ambassador to the United States, answers concisely the arguments and doctrines set forth by Gen. von Bernhardi in his book, "Germany and the Next War," and also outlines the principles by which nations should govern themselves in times of trouble.

"The Eternal Priestess," by B. L. Putnam Weale, is a story ready for publication by Dodd, Mead & Co., showing China in process of transformation and dealing with the inner workings of the upheaval that is taking place.

"Happy Hawkins in the Panhandle," by Robert Alexander Wason, a new lot of this Western character's adventures and experiences, is ready for issue by Small, Maynard & Co.

The Macmillan Company will publish next week a collection of sketches and stories by Jacob A. Riis, called "Neighbors: Life Stories of the Other Half." The volume, which is a continuation of his earlier work, "How the Other Half Lives," was completed just before Mr. Riis's death.

Henry Holt & Co. have ready the second volume in the series of four called "Pelle the Conqueror," in which Martin Anderson Nexo set out to portray in a novel the life and career of a great modern labor leader.

Mrs. Romilly Fedden, whose "The Spare Room" has attracted a good deal of attention, is the author of "The Shifting Sand," which Houghton Mifflin Company will soon bring out. The same house has ready "The Nightingale: a Lark," by Eleanor Stoddart, and "Diane and Her Friends," by Arthur Sherburne Hardy.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have ready "Jewish Life in Modern Times," by Israel Cohen, which presents a comprehensive account of the life and labor of the Jewish people all over the world at the present day.

The Letters and Arts Publishing Company will bring out this week a sumptuously illustrated volume on "The Vatican, Its History, Its Treasures." The work has been written by a number of contributing authors, under the editorship and supervision of Ernesto Begni, James C. Grey, and Thomas J. Kennedy. It contains a history and general description of the Vatican palaces and gardens and the Papal estates, an artistic appreciation of the Vatican apartments, and an account of the Vatican museums and collections. The work has 700 illustrations.

The fourth volume of "The Writings of John Quincy Adams," edited by Worthington C. Ford, is announced by the Macmillan Company. It covers the momentous years in the history of Europe from 1811 to 1813, when Mr. Adams represented this country at St. Petersburg. Another historical work ready for issue by the Macmillans is a study of "Life in the Homeric Age," by Thomas Day Seymour, who has viewed his subject from a philological rather than an archaeological point.

"A Beacon for the Blind," by Winifred Holt, tells the story of the life and notable achievements of Henry Fawcett, who, after the handicap of blindness had fallen upon him, continued to live his old life to the full and became Postmaster General of England. Its publishers are the Houghton Mifflin Company, who are bringing out also under the title of "A Walloon Family in America," by Mrs. Robert W. de Forest, in a limited edition, the history of the de Forest family from sixteenth-century France to nineteenth-century America.

Charles Scribner's Sons will have ready soon "A Diary of James Gallatin in Europe," a journal kept by the son and secretary of Albert Gallatin during the latter's diplomatic negotiations and ministerial missions in France and England. The romantic story of the early French navigators into the Mississippi Valley and of the descendants of the colonists they brought is told by President John Finley in "The French in the Heart of America," which the Scribners will soon publish.

The Fleming H. Revell Company will bring out this Fall a new "Universal Bible Dictionary" which, in a single volume, will contain, as well as the matter usually found in a dictionary, extended articles on the famous texts of the Bible.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish this month in book form the articles which have recently been contributed to The Biblical World by Prof. Lucius Hopkins Miller of Princeton University. The book will bear the title, "A Modern View of Christ."

The Harpers are publishing this week a discussion by the Rev. J. Winthrop Hegeman of the question, "Must Protestantism Adopt Christian Science?" in which the author, presenting "a churchman's view," concludes that to a certain extent an affirmative answer is advisable.

Alfred W. Martin's "The Dawn of Christianity," which the Appletons have ready for publication, is an account of the various forces that helped Christianity to advance from its small beginnings to power.

"The New World Religion," in which Josiah Strong shows how different is the religion that is now gaining general acceptance from that which was formerly believed, will be published this week by Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Macmillans will have ready this week "The Christian Life in the Modern World," by Francis G. Peabody, who endeavors to show that Christian idealism is entirely applicable to modern everyday life.

In "A Century's Change in Religion," which the Houghton Mifflin Company will soon have ready, George Harris will compare the religious beliefs and practices of today with those of a hundred years ago. The same house has just published "Is Conscience an Emotion?" by Hastings Rashdall, and will soon bring out "On the Cosmic Relations," by Henry Holt, a companion study to his work on "Civic Relations."

"Christianity and the Social Rage," by Adolph A. Berle, due this week from McBride, Nast & Co., shows that no enduring social advance can be made unless it is based on moral and spiritual sanctions.

W. S. Braithwaite has ready for issue from Cambridge, Mass., his "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1914," this being the second year of the enterprise. The volume will contain about sixty selections and will have also a list of the titles and authors of all poems that have appeared during the year in American magazines. Especial attention has been paid to poems inspired by the European war.

ATTA TROLL

Mr. Scheffauer's Translation of Heine's Satire

ATTA TROLL.—From the German of Heinrich Heine, by Herman Scheffauer. With introduction by Dr. Oscar Levy. Pen-and-ink sketches by Willy Pogany. B. W. Huebsch. $1.25.

IT has been just three-quarters of a century, less two years, since Heinrich Heine, exiled and bitter, yet filled with that wonderful yearning after truth which gave his satire its deadly effectiveness, wrote "Atta Troll." It has been translated into English before, but never in popular and generally accessible form, and the present edition is very welcome.

Satire is one of those forms of literature which remind one of the old symbol of the snake with its tail in its mouth. It is a first-and-last form, primitive races are greatly addicted to it, and so are the intellects sharpened to a razor-edge by civilization. But to the body of the snake, the bulk of mankind, it is either meaningless or actually distasteful, The Anglo-Saxon mind, in particular, is apt to reject it, and the twentieth century, with its Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of an Amoeba, its altruism, its new doctrine of preserving the unfit, and its apotheosis of Woman, cannot be expected to appreciate it, any more than the billet appreciates the bullet.

So it is a question whether "Atta Troll" in English and in the year of grace 1914 will find numerous readers or not—but those that it does find will be of the elect—fine old crusted reactionaries, for the most part, who agree with another German author, still living, that the matter with mankind today is that "it doesn't get pummeled enough."

Under the figure of Atta Troll, the dancing bear, Heine portrays the people, set free by the French Revolution, and ranting of equality and fraternity—very much, incidentally, as they do today. Atta escapes to the mountains, and calls upon all the beasts to unite:

> Union! union! Victory!
> We shall overthrow the reign
> Of such tyranny and fraud.
> Our great Kingdom of the Brutes.
> And its first great law shall be
> For God's creatures one and all
> Equal rights—no matter what
> Be their faith, or hide or smell.

The modern idealists who deny the virtues of patriotism and call for the breaking down of national and race barriers in the name of universal brotherhood, will doubtless indorse the sentiment.

> Bear and wolf of every shade,
> Goat and ape and rabbie, too,
> Let them for the common cause
> Labor—and the world is ours!

And the advocates of the theory that woman's inferior position is due wholly to her long subjection to man, will recognize a familiar argument in

> And the dog? Alas, 'tis true
> He's a very servile cur,
> Just because for ages man
> Like a dog has treated him.

Still, Heine holds the scales even. He may worry the notion that good intentions atone for stupidity, as a terrier worries a rat, yet the conceited and blundering stupidity of the people is no worse to him than the cold and calculating stupidity of the State. The picture of Lascaro, the witch's son, the galvanized dead man, who hunts down and finally kills Atta Troll, is pitiless, even vindictive. Probably Heine had an individual in mind, as well as an institution, when he wrote it. I. e., Prince Metternich, the great "Stabilizer."

> By my side Lascaro strode,
> Like a taper, long and pale—
> Never speaks he, never laughs—
> He the witch's lifeless son.

But "Atta Troll" is not merely a keen social and political satire. Heine wrote of it in 1846 to his friend, Varnhagen von Ense, to whom it was dedicated:

> The thousand-year empire of Romanticism has come to an end, and I myself was its last and cankered king of fable. Had I not whipped off the crown from my head and put on the smock-frock, they would certainly have beheaded me. Four years ago, before I became apostate, I still had a hankering to roam about in the moonshine with my old dream companions, and I wrote "Atta Troll," the swan-song of the vanishing period. . . . You have, like me, helped to bury the old time, and to play midwife to the new. And now we are like the poor hen that has hatched out duck eggs and with horror beholds how enthusiastically her young brood plunges into the water and swims.

Here, with fine simplicity, Heine tells the experience of every artist of a transition period. He stood, as Mr. Scheffauer has described him, "on the boundary line between those languorous realms where the bibe corn-flower grew and the domain of latter-day thought which was beginning to flicker with strange lightnings," and the old truth lured him and the new called imperiously. Of course, the new truth triumphed, but not altogether unscathed. Heine scoffed, not only at the dull people and the dull State, but even at his own scorn of both.

The translation is generally good. In many parts quite extraordinarily good. Wherever it lacks it is not so much in faithfulness, as in failing to reproduce the strong bite, so to speak, of the German, and that is something often impossible, even to the best translator.

Dr. Levy's introduction and notes are illuminative and interesting, and Mr. Pogany's sketches are quaintly adapted to the text. Altogether, it is a little volume in which editor, translator, illustrator, and printer have worked together effectively. HELEN BULLIS.

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CHARLES STEWART PARNELL, HIS LOVE STORY AND POLITICAL LIFE. By Mrs. Parnell. Two volumes. Illustrated. George H. Doran & Co. $5.

FOURTEEN years ago the United Kingdom and the United States were startled by a great political and personal tragedy. On the very eve of success the great champion of Irish home rule, Mr. Parnell, and the cause for which he had fought so valiantly were overwhelmed by a blow from an unexpected quarter. The story of Mr. Parnell's private life was revealed in the divorce court, and as he went down to personal ruin the hopes of home rulers received a serious check. Now, as home rule has been placed upon the statute books of Great Britain, Mrs. Parnell has thought it well to take all the world into her confidence and to tell the story of her relations with the great Irish leader.

If she had not succeeded in doing so with the great skill that she has, it might have been well to leave the incidents of which she speaks to the oblivion which had already enshrouded them, but, as it is, there is so much in the two volumes which she has written to compel attention that they have become one of the most notable additions to the literature of the day.

In the first place, there are the personal revelations about the leading figures of the great Irish drama. To many of Mr. Gladstone's admirers the picture Mrs. Parnell has drawn of him will be painful. He has always stood for all that was high-minded and right; his friends have told how he could not, in his moments of relaxation even, approve of a tale in which personal meanness was shown. Yet Mrs. Parnell, speaking out of the fullness of her knowledge, asserts that from the very first day that she met him he realized what her relations with Mr. Parnell were, and that since it was convenient he had no scruples whatever in using her as the go-between between him and his Parliamentary opponent. If this be true, one cannot wonder at the scorn with which she speaks of his treatment of Mr. Parnell as soon as his knowledge of his private life became common to all.

Aside from this, it is interesting to learn from a source, which can hardly be impeached, of the communications behind the scenes which play so large a part in British politics. Mrs. Parnell has not written a political biography; yet she has given information which may well be wanting from a formal life of the Irish leader. She was intrusted many times with messages so secret between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone that she had to learn them by heart for fear any unauthorized eye should see the most secret memorandum, and she brings out the play in quiet conferences between the chief characters in the political drama, which explain many of the mysterious developments of the public Parliamentary strife.

Then, too, it is interesting to read of how, when Mr. Gladstone talked with her, he preferred to offer her an arm and pace up and down his study rather than sit down in one place and run the chance of an eavesdropper. It is interesting to read of Mr. Parnell in his leisure hours; how he read "Alice in Wonderland," apparently, Mrs. Parnell observes, without the faintest apprehension of its humor; how she furnished a house for him with certain works of Dickens which he was always going to read but never did; how he preferred to absorb works on mining and engineering, and how he was forced to drop the study of astronomy because he found it made too great demands upon the intellectual force of an active politician.

To some of his admirers the explanation that Mrs. Parnell gives of the frequent absences of the Irish leader will not be entirely welcome. In his lifetime one of the most marked features of the little that was known about him was the absolute impossibility of being certain of finding him at any given moment or of being able to rely on his promise to attend a meeting to which he was pledged. Part of this undoubtedly was accounted for by the wretched health with which he was struggling throughout his public life; a little perhaps was explained by the deliberate policy of aloofness which he adopted in order to impress on his followers his right to be supreme, but part of it Mrs. Parnell ascribes simply to his wish to be by her side and his unwillingness to leave the home she had made for him.

For besides the value of this work as throwing a light upon political conditions in England during the life of Mr. Parnell, it is to be recognised that the author has made a remarkable addition to the works which deal with love between man and woman. There is a marvelous frankness about her book, a readiness to express adequately and convincingly on paper the inmost feelings of her heart, which makes her account of her life with Mr. Parnell likely to endure. It may be said that she writes with most extraordinary assurance, that the fittingness of the passages in which she describes her own early life and the first years of her marriage with Capt. O'Shea are open to question, but if that certainty of rectitude has led her to set forth with so much happiness her picture of the years after she met Mr. Parnell, it may be forgiven to her.

It is no part of the duty of a book reviewer to be a moralist; he has not to consider the influence of the relations between the author and Mr. Parnell upon the political history of two great people; he need approve only the way in which a writer has accomplished the task which he has set out to do. And from this point of view it is certain that Mrs. Parnell has produced a work of unusual standing among those which profess to describe the relations between man and woman. Her story of the life which she lived with the Irish leader, of the care she took of him and the tender thought which he had for her will remain as a really remarkable addition to this particular field of English literature.

THE KIND ADVENTURE

THE KIND ADVENTURE. By Stella George Stern Perry. Illustrated in color by Maria L. Kirk and Carlton Glidden. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

Young girls entering upon their teens will find pleasure in this well-told tale of little Betty and her big brother. Although she is but 12 and he is quite grown up, they are very chummy, and when he goes to the seashore for his Summer vacation and she to the Adirondacks with her parents they make a compact that each one will try to find an adventure in which they can help some one else. She finds a lonely little girl in the mountains and they have splendid times together, and he discovers an old couple by the seashore who are glad of his sympathy and understanding. Many gay and whimsical letters pass between Betty and her brother, and presently appear threads of mystery and romance which weave quite an exciting story, uniting the people in the mountains and at the seashore. Betty is a dear child and her brother is just the kind of brother that all little girls would like to have.

JOURNALISTIC REMINISCENCES

ON THE TRACK OF THE GREAT. By Aubrey Stanhope. New York: John Lane Company.

There are no reminiscences quite so unrewarding as those of the ex-newspaperman. Special correspondents should never be tempted to write the book of their experiences; invariably they have viewed the personages and important events with which they have come in contact with the journalistic bias, and usually their acquaintance with crowned heads has been the most superficial. Although Aubrey Stanhope, special correspondent for many years for a New York paper, has been an "intimate friend" of the late King Edward of England, of Leopold of Belgium, of Alexander of Servia, of dozens of important folk, the net result of this intimacy, as evidenced by the printed page, is meagre and disappointing. Mr. Stanhope has never learned to write the English language, so that his actual experiences gain nothing from his style, and such inaccuracies as the statement that he lived, while on the staff of The Telegram, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the lordly Hudson, do not tend to inspire confidence.

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MRS. PANKHURST

Her Autobiography in "My Own Story"

MY OWN STORY. By Emmeline Pankhurst. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. $2.

ON being reminded that whatever else the militant suffragettes may be, they are consistent, one gentleman has remarked: "That's our chief objection to them; it's inconsistent for women to be so confoundedly consistent." It is this virtue—or defect, according to your point of view—which emerges prominently from Mrs. Pankhurst's "My Own Story," and is further strengthened by that characteristic which even her bitterest opponents accord the militant leader, sincerity. However much Mrs. Pankhurst's methods may be criticised, in however great degree her programme may be judged illogical, fanatic, or dangerous, it must be granted that besides all this she is in earnest in her conviction. Her book reveals this on every page. "My Own Story" necessarily has the author for central figure. It chronicles her life from the earliest days to the present time. Yet it is rather a history of the suffrage movement from the late sixties to 1914 than Mrs. Pankhurst's autobiography. There have been few great reformers who have so thoroughly identified themselves with the gospel they proclaimed. Mrs. Pankhurst regards herself, to a degree attained by few, be they prophets or philosophers, as an instrument of a powerful force working toward the lofty end of "woman's rights."

This her book indicates. For the rest it presents the suffragette's side of a campaign for the vote which, especially during the past year, has filled the columns of the press. Some of the events of this campaign and their connection with the obtaining of equal suffrage have seemed puzzling to many. For instance, when Miss Emily Davison threw herself before the King's race horse in the Derby at Epsom, the world wondered if she were not insane. Mrs. Pankhurst says no:

Emily Wilding Davison was a character almost inevitably developed by a struggle such as ours. She was a B. A. of London University and had taken first-class honors at Oxford. Yet the woman's cause made such an appeal to her reason and her sympathies that she put every intellectual and social appeal aside and devoted herself unflinchingly and fearlessly to the work of the Union.

She had suffered many imprisonments, had been forcibly fed and most brutally treated. On one occasion, when she had barricaded her cell against the prison doctors a hose pipe was turned on her from the window and she was all but drowned in the icy water while workmen were breaking down her cell door.

Miss Davison, after this experience, expressed to several of her friends the conviction that now, as in days called uncivilized, the conscience of the people would awaken only to the sacrifice of a human life—that one great tragedy, the deliberate throwing into the breach of human life, would put an end to the intolerable torture of women.

The destruction of the Rokeby "Venus" of the National Gallery receives much the same sort of explanation from Mrs. Pankhurst. Miss Richardson, who accomplished the deed, says her defender, is an art student herself and her act was in measure an act of self-sacrifice. Miss Richardson's address to the court before which she was tried is quoted:

I have been a student of art, and, I suppose, care as much for art as any one who was in the gallery when I made my protest. But I care more for justice than I do for art, and I firmly believe that when a nation shuts its eyes to justice and prefers to have its women who are fighting for justice ill treated, maltreated, and tortured, that such action as mine should be understandable; I don't say excusable, but it should be understood.

On the whole Mrs. Pankhurst justifies the destruction of property, which has been a feature of the campaign since 1912, by pointing to the fact that "every advance of men's political freedom has been marked with violence and the destruction of property," instancing for proof the burning of Nottingham Castle and the firing of Bristol during the struggle of 1832.

There is, however, little space granted to argument in Mrs. Pankhurst's story. What seems to her of paramount importance is the chain of events—riots, parades, arrests, hunger strikes, trials, escapes—a thrilling succession indeed—which came to a close with the recent declaration of a truce on the part of the English militants until the present war shall be over. Yet Mrs. Pankhurst writes not hopefully, but triumphantly, of the future:

Our battles are practically over, we confidently believe. For the present, at least, our arms are grounded, for directly the threat of foreign war descended on our nation, we declared a complete truce from militancy. What will come out of the European war, so terrible in its effect on the women who had no voice in averting it, no human being can calculate.

But one thing is reasonably certain, and that is that the Cabinet changes which will necessarily result will make further militancy on the part of women unnecessary. No future Government will repeat the mistakes and the brutality of the Asquith Ministry.

Perhaps Mrs. Pankhurst is right; for the sake of a sorely and soon needed peace, we hope so.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

Lippincott's Magazine has been bought by McBride, Nast & Co., who are bringing the publication and editorial offices to this city. They will assume the management with the December number. The editorship will be in the hands of Edward F. Allen, who will relinquish for that purpose the similar post he has held for some time with the Travel Magazine. The new owners contemplate considerable changes in the character of the magazine. Although fiction will dominate its contents, they purpose using much matter dealing in an authoritative but popular way with current questions of vital interest. It is their intention to publish only wholesome, high-grade fiction, and they hope to give to the entire magazine a distinctive character.

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written on only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. L. N.—Please tell me something of Rosa Nouchette Carey, her life, and the place in literature her books are given, also a chronological list of her works.

Rosa Nouchette Carey, the eighth child of a ship broker, was born in London, England, Sept. 24, 1840. She died, unmarried, in 1909. In 1868 she began a large number of wholesome and popular, but not brilliant novels. In her childhood she used to write little plays for her brothers and sisters to act, and was a ready story teller. Of her work a good specimen is "Other People's Lives," a collection of short stories, published in 1897. Other books by her are: "Nellie's Memories," 1868; "Robert Ord's Atonement," 1873; "Wooed and Married," 1875; "Only the Governess," 1888; "Mrs. Romancy," 1894; "My Lady Friend," 1899; "Life's Trivial Round," 1900. She also wrote "Not Like Other Girls," "Wee Wifey," and "Uncle Max." Her stories are so numerous that we have not room to mention them all.

H. P. ETHERIDGE.—Will you please tell me something about J. Brierley, B. A.? He has written "Problems of Living," "The Common Life," &c. I would like to know all I can of the author.

J. Brierley is the son of a woolen manufacturer, and was born at Leicester, England, in 1843. He was educated at New College, London, and London University, and became a Congregational minister. He resigned public ministry from failure of health about 1884, and resided four years abroad. Since 1891 he has resided in London. While abroad he began writing religious and literary essays for the newspaper, Christian World, some volumes of which have gone through many editions and been translated into German and Swedish. His publications are: "Ourselves and the Universe," "Studies of the Soul," "The Common Life," "Problems of Living," "The Eternal Religion," "Sidelights on Religion," "Aspects of the Spiritual," "Our City of God," "Life and the Ideal," and "From Philistia." His recreations are reading, chess, foreign travel, cycling.

DAVID DROSNES.—Please let me know the value of "The Book Hunter," by John Hill Burton, Sheldon & Co., N. Y., 1863.

I read a passage in Richardson's "The Choice of Books" in which he writes that Burton's "Book Hunter" has become scarce—this was said in 1879.

It is worth about $3.

M. B. S.—Will you kindly give me an idea of the value of "The Dance of Life," a poem—by the author of "Doctor Syntax," illustrated with colored engravings—by Thomas Rowlandson, published by N. Ackermann, London, 1817?

The Pattee copy, in binding by Riciere, brought $18, and the Lighthipe copy, original cloth, gilt tops, uncut, $40.

MARGARET STUART.—Will you kindly inform me through THE BOOK REVIEW where I might find the poem of which I remember the first verse only:

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one's home with glee,
Their graves are severed far and wide
By mount and stream and sea.

The poem from which the lines above are quoted is "The Graves of a Household," by Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans. It is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, and in many other collections of verse.

MINA E. LEVI.—Can you tell me the author of the following lines? I copied them about twenty years ago and have been unable to discover who wrote them:

A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss,
But of all pains, the greatest pain
It is to love and love in vain.

The author of the lines quoted above was Abraham Cowley, (1618-1667,) and are to be found in Anacreon VII.—Gold. They are often entitled "The Pain of Love."

F. C. C.—Will you kindly tell me where I can find an old Scotch poem, the title of which is "She Liked Him Rale Well." It is the story of two lovers, "Jenny and Jock."

The poem by Andrew Wanless is printed in Best Selections No. 18, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia and in Selected Readings by Anna Morgan, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

H. E. DAVIS.—Can you give me the authors of the following poems:

"Eugene Aram's Dream" and "Bernardo del Carpio?"

"Eugene Aram's Dream" was written by Thomas Hood and "Bernardo del Carpio" by Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

L. S.—The story of "Cast down your buckets where you are," for which A. M. D. inquires, can be found in Booker T. Washington's Atlanta address, the text of which is given in his autobiography, "Up from Slavery." I first heard it told in a sermon nearly forty years ago and never knew who first told it.

"Lawrence" sends us a copy of the old poem, by Sam Walter Foss, which appears among his "Back Country Poems." It is as follows:

"Oh, ship ahoy!" rang out the cry;
"Oh, give us water or we die!"
A voice came o'er the waters far,
"Just drop your bucket where you are."
And then they dipped and drank their fill
Of water fresh from mead and hill;
And then they knew they sailed upon
The broad mouth of the Amazon.

O'er tossing wastes we sail and cry,
"Oh, give us water or we die!"
On high, relentless waves we roll
Through arid climates for the soul;
'Neath parching skies we pant for breath,
Smit with the thirst that drags to death,
And fail, while faint for fountains far,
To drop our buckets where we are.

Oh, ship ahoy! You're sailing on
The broad mouth of the Amazon,
Whose mighty current flows and sings
Of mountain-streams and inland springs,
Of night-kissed morning's dewy balm,
Of heaven-dropt evening's twilight calm,
Of nature's peace in earth and star—
Just drop your bucket where you are!

Seek not for fresher founts afar,
Just drop your bucket where you are;
And while the ship right onward leaps,
Uplift it from exhaustless deeps.
Dull not your life with dry despair:
The stream of hope flows everywhere—
So, under every sky and star,
Just drop your bucket where you are!

J. S. G.—In reply to your correspondent F. W. Marson in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 6, I inclose herewith a copy of the poem "To the Vanquished" in full, with the information that it was written by George L. Scarborough of Washington, D. C., and first appeared in a Washington newspaper in 1900. The author died some years afterward.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned
And watched with zealous care;
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand—
Contempt is Failure's share!

Here's to the men who lose!
If Triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then.
The King is he who, after fierce defeat,
Gets up and fights again!

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victor's ears.
The vanquished's banners never are unfurl'd,
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success—
There is a higher test—
Tho' Fate may darkly frown, onward to press
And bravely do one's best!

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this the toast I choose:
A hard-fought failure is a noble thing—
Here's to the men who lose!

A. J. S.—Does L. F. V. know Andrew Lang's "Ballade of Blue China?" Two verses of this poem are:

There's a joy without canker or care,
There's a pleasure eternally new,
'Tis to gloat on the glaze and the mark
Of china that's ancient and blue;
Unchipp'd, all the centuries through
It has pass'd, since the chime of it rang,
And they fashion'd it, figures and hue,
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

Here's a pot with a cot in a park,
In a park where the peach-blossoms blew,
Where the lovers eloped in the dark,
Lived, died, and were changed into two
Bright birds that eternally flew
Through the boughs of the May, as they sang;
'Tis a tale was undoubtedly true
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

JAMES SHAND.—Allow me to supplement the answer of your correspondent, Mrs. Emma C. Rollins to "L. B.," which appears in the issue of Sept. 13. The version of the Twenty-third Psalm from which she quotes is that of Francis Rous, an Englishman. Rous, who was born 1579 and died 1659, translated the Psalms into meter, and his version has been that used for congregational singing in the Scottish Presbyterian churches for two and a half centuries. For convenience they were usually bound in with the King James's version of the Scriptures. These productions are for the most part bald and unpoetic, though some of them, like this Twenty-third, the Ninety-first, and others, are of great dignity and beauty.

H. R. L.—For the information of "D. B. S." who inquired about the family of "Josh Billings," would say that a daughter of Henry Wheeler Shaw ("Josh Billings") married a Mr. Santana of Caracas, where she lives when not in Paris. Mr. Santana was a rich merchant of Venezuela, but died some years ago, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

ALLEN S. RICHARDSON.—Answering the query of M. S. H. in THE REVIEW of Aug. 30, I would say the poem from which the lines were quoted is "Unless," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning and runs as follows:

Unless you can think when the song is done,
No other is soft in the rhythm;
Unless you can feel when left by one,
That all men else go with him;

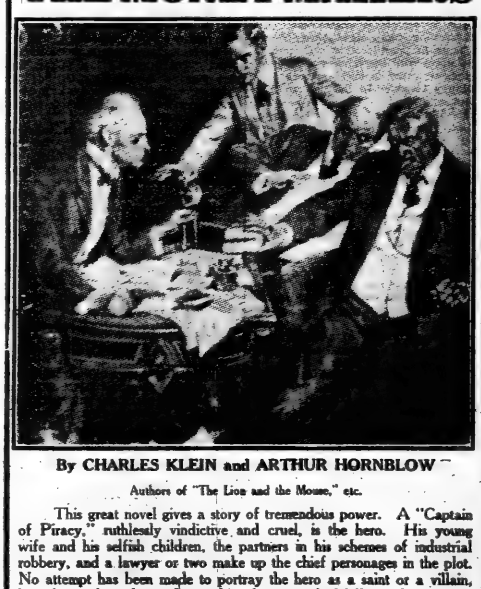
Unless you can know when unpraised by his breath,
That your beauty itself wants proving;
Unless you can swear for life—for death,
Oh fear to call it loving.

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day,
On the absent face that fix'd you;
Unless you can love as the Angels may,
With the breadth of Heaven betwixt you;

Unless you can dream that his faith is fast
Thro' behoving and unbehoving;
Unless you can die when the dream is past,
Oh never call it loving.

Answers to this appeal were also received from "A. B. S.," New York; W. P. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Mary B. Wither, N. Y.; Miss Annie Lancaster, N. Y.; Mrs. Guy C. Bayley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Clarkson Hill, Springdale, Conn.; Miss Grace Lequir, New York; "M. G. P.," New York; Julia W. Redfield, Pittsfield, Mass.; Elvise P. Lovatt, New York; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.; Jeanette E. Sperry, Brooklyn; "E. P. H.," Jamestown, R. I.; Ada G. Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.; Mary S. Hunter, East Orange, N. J.; "E. J. S.," New York; Justine Bayard Erving, New York; J. A. Simpson, New York; "C. K.," New York; Elizabeth W. Black, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Louise M. Wicker, New York; M. H. Sayre, New York; Miss Kate Noble, New York; Maud Fay Bate, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. G. S. Payson, New York; Lillian A. Brainard, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Ruth G. Esselstyn, Claverack, N. Y.; K. Kearney Jordan, Lake Kushaqua, New York; "J. P. B.," Albany, N. Y.; James Benedict, New York; Alice W. Tallant, Philadelphia, Penn.; Jeanette Vance Keer, Atlanta, Ga.; M. E. Donnelly, Washington, D. C.; Myra Agile Durham, Borden, Ind.; E. L. Whiting, Orange, N. J.; Mary E. Read, Bridgeport, Conn.; Caroline Bensel, New York; "B. D.," Ridgewood, N. J.; "L. B.," Kingston, New York; Marie von Hitzfeld, New York; "H. R. O.," Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rita Buckley Dugan, Albany, N. Y.; Martha Gildrillan, St. Paul, Minn.; "G. R. C.," Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. E. A. Pugsley, Pawling, New York, and "E. B. R.," Brooklyn.

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Section 7 | SOCIETY DRAMA—MUSIC

The New York Times.

FASHIONS AUTOMOBILES | Section 7

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.

PAGEANTRY OF WEDDINGS AND DEBUTANTE AFFAIRS

Long List of November Brides—Society to Revel in Halloween Celebrations—Charity Horse Show in December—Pastorale Pantomime to be Given for War Sufferers—First Debutante Party This Week.



The Misses Hayden, twin daughters of Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, are among the season's debutantes. Miss Gwynne, a grandniece of Mrs. Vanderbilt, has returned to New York from France with her mother, Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne, to spend the Winter.

HALLOWEEN, the vigil of All Saints' Day, has become largely social. In bygone days the most essential part of Halloween ritual was the lighting by each household of a bonfire at nightfall, which pointed to the very ancient practice of kindling sacred fires at certain seasons of the year. The season then was regarded as unusually propitious for the activity of elves, witches, and the like.

Nowadays, especially at the beginning of the season, the celebration marks the kindling of social fires and the activity of pretty society girls, who resort to highly diverting methods of divination regarding their future earthly state.

The sentimental observances of the vigil and the opportunity afforded for picturesque and gruesome decorations have served to bring the celebration into high favor with society. The candy shop windows in Fifth Avenue have been filled for days with black witches and grinning pumpkin faces, and there is hardly a girl in the social ranks who

added to her own bridal creation by the spray of orange blossoms, yellowed with age, which was worn by her mother at her nuptials. The suggestion of Autumn was attached to the soft brown fabrics and fur worn by the bridal attendants, with the freshness and vividness of geranium red, and a touch of purple here and there.

***

WHILE weddings formed the most important element in the social world last week, there will be a noticeable cessation of society nuptials for a fortnight at least.

There are several interesting weddings fixed for the coming week, however. On Tuesday Miss Sally McCall, a niece of Edward E. McCall, will be married to Nicholas Conway of Troy, a nephew of the former Mayor of that city, in St. Francis de Sales Church. The ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Lewis, and the subsequent reception is to be held at the St. Regis. On Thursday, in Ridge-

sister, Mrs. William S. Rogers. Miss Hilda Bull, daughter of Mrs. Woods Bull of Chicago, and Lee J. Perrin, are also to be married on that day in this city. Miss Bull's sister is the wife of Alan P. Campbell, who is in the English Army. Her mother has made London her residence for many years. Mr. Perrin is a son of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, until recently at Yale University.

Weddings somehow seem to crowd one particular day and then comes a lull. After Nov. 7 the first wedding of social importance is that of Miss Sybil Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Young of New York, and Lyman L. Hine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine of 38 West Fifty-third Street, which is set for Tuesday, Nov. 10. Mr. Hine, who belongs to the Piping Rock Club, is to give his bachelor dinner on Nov. 7 at Delmonico's. Miss Young was a bud of two seasons ago. In the Church of St. Barnabas, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Nov. 12, Miss Marjorie Gould Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry King Browning, will be

at the Fashion Fête, which opens on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Ritz-Carlton, for a three-day session. The jury is to be made up of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The proceeds of the fête are to be devoted to the Committee of Mercy, which is looking after the women and children of the war-ridden countries. The display of gowns is to be in the form of an entertainment, and there is to be plenty of music, and dancing after the evening performances.

Fashionable New York is also taking keen interest in the soirée artistique, to be held for two days, beginning Nov. 9, afternoon and evening, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the destitute families of artists and architects in France, under the auspices of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects. The French Drama Society is to give several playlets, and the pastorale pantomime, entitled "The Judgment of Paris," promises to be most artistic. Lloyd Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Chairman of the committee in charge. Among those who are to entertain preceding the entertainment are

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QUERIES AND ANSWERS IN ALL BRANCHES OF LITERATURE

COMMUNICATIONS for these columns should be addressed to the Editor of Queries and Answers, New York Times Review of Books. They should be written in only one side of the paper and must contain the name and address of the writer. If the inquirer prefers, initials only will be printed with the communication.

ANSWERS BY THE EDITOR

C. L. N.—Please tell me something of Rosa Nouchette Carey, her life, and the place in literature her books are given, also a chronological list of her works.

Rosa Nouchette Carey, the eighth child of a ship broker, was born in London, England, Sept. 24, 1840. She died, unmarried, in 1909. In 1868 she began a large number of wholesome and popular, but not brilliant novels. In her childhood she used to write little plays for her brothers and sisters to act, and was a ready story teller. Of her work a good specimen is "Other People's Lives," a collection of short stories, published in 1887. Other books by her are: "Nellie's Memories," 1868; "Robert Ord's Atonement," 1873; "Wooed and Married," 1875; "Only the Governess," 1888; "Mrs. Romancy," 1894; "My Lady Friend," 1899; "Life's Trivial Round," 1900. She also wrote "Not Like Other Girls," "Wee Wifey," and "Uncle Max." Her stories are so numerous that we have not room to mention them all.

H. P. ETHERIDGE.—Will you please tell me something about J. Brierley, B. A.? He has written "Problems of Living," "The Common Life," &c. I would like to know all I can of the author.

J. Brierley is the son of a woolen manufacturer, and was born at Leicester, England, in 1843. He was educated at New College, London, and London University, and became a Congregational minister. He resigned public ministry from failure of health about 1884, and resided four years abroad. Since 1891 he has resided in London. While abroad he began writing religious and literary essays for the newspaper, Christian World, some volumes of which have gone through many editions and been translated into German and Swedish. His publications are: "Ourselves and the Universe," "Studies of the Soul," "The Common Life," "Problems of Living," "The Eternal Religion," "Sidelights on Religion," "Aspects of the Spiritual," "Our City of God," "Life and the Ideal," and "From Philistia." His recreations are reading, chess, foreign travel, cycling.

DAVID DROSNES.—Please let me know the value of "The Book Hunter," by John Hill Burton, Sheldon & Co., N. Y., 1863.

I read a passage in Richardson's "The Choice of Books" in which he writes that Burton's "Book Hunter" has become scarce—this was said in 1879.

It is worth about $3.

M. B. S.—Will you kindly give me an idea of the value of "The Dance of Life," a poem—by the author of "Doctor Syntax," illustrated with colored engravings—by Thomas Rowlandson, published by N. Ackermann, London, 1817?

The Pattee copy, in binding by Riviere, brought $18, and the Lighthipe copy, original cloth, gilt tops, uncut, $40.

MARGARET STUART.—Will you kindly inform me through THE BOOK REVIEW where I might find the poem of which I remember the first verse only:

They grew in beauty side by side,
They filled one's home with glee,
Their graves are severed far and wide
By mount and stream and sea.

The poem from which the lines above are quoted is "The Graves of a Household," by Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans. It is printed in Stevenson's Home Book of Verse, and in many other collections of verse.

MINA E. LEVI.—Can you tell me the author of the following lines? I copied them about twenty years ago and have been unable to discover who wrote them:

A mighty pain to love it is,
And 'tis a pain that pain to miss,
But of all pains, the greatest pain
It is to love and love in vain.

The author of the lines quoted above was Abraham Cowley, (1618-1667,) and are to be found in Anacreon VII.—Gold. They are often entitled "The Pain of Love."

F. C. C.—Will you kindly tell me where I can find an old Scotch poem, the title of which is "She Liked Him Rale Weel." It is the story of two lovers, "Jenny and Jock."

The poem by Andrew Wanless is printed in Best Selections No. 18, published by the Penn Publishing Company of Philadelphia and in Selected Readings by Anna Morgan, published by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.

H. E. DAVIS.—Can you give me the authors of the following poems: "Eugene Aram's Dream," and "Bernardo del Carpio?"

"Eugene Aram's Dream" was written by Thomas Hood and "Bernardo del Carpio" by Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans.

ANSWERS FROM READERS

L. S.—The story of "Cast down your buckets where you are," for which A. M. D. inquires, can be found in Booker T. Washington's Atlanta address, the text of which is given in his autobiography, "Up from Slavery." I first heard it told in a sermon nearly forty years ago, and never knew who first told it.

"Lawrence" sends us a copy of the old poem, by Sam Walter Foss, which appears among his "Back Country Poems." It is as follows:

"Oh, ship ahoy!" rang out the cry;
"Oh, give us water or we die!"
A voice came o'er the waters far,
"Just drop your bucket where you are."
And then they dipped and drank their fill

Of water fresh from mead and hill;
And then they knew they sailed upon
The broad mouth of the Amazon.

O'er tossing wastes we sail and cry,
"Give us water or we die!"
On high, relentless waves we roll
Through arid climates for the soul;
'Neath parching skies we pant for breath,

Smit with the thirst that drags to death,
And fail, while faint for fountains far,
To drop our buckets where we are.

Oh, ship ahoy! You're sailing on
The broad mouth of the Amazon,
Whose mighty current leaps and sings
Of mountain-streams and inland springs,
Of night-kissed morning's dewy balm,
Of heaven-dropt evening's twilight calm,
Of nature's peace in earth and star—
Just drop your bucket where you are!

Seek not for fresher founts afar,
Just drop your bucket where you are;
And while the ship right onward leaps,
Uplift it from exhaustless deeps.
Dull not your life with dry despair;
The stream of hope flows everywhere—
So, under every sky and star,
Just drop your bucket where you are!

J. S. G.—In reply to your correspondent F. W. Marson in THE BOOK REVIEW of Sept. 6, I inclose herewith a copy of the poem "To the Vanquished" in full, with the information that it was written by George L. Scarborough of Washington, D. C., and first appeared in a Washington newspaper in 1900. The author died some years afterward.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be e'er so nobly planned
And watched with zealous care;
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand—
Contempt is Failure's share!

Here's to the men who lose!
If Triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then.
The King is he who, after fierce defeat,
Gets up and fights again!

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victor's ears.
The vanquished's banners never are unfurl'd,
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success—
There is a higher test—
The Fate may darkly frown, onward to press
And bravely do one's best!

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this the toast I choose:
A hard-fought failure is a noble thing—
Here's to the men who lose!

A. J. S.—Does L. F. V. know Andrew Lang's "Ballade of Blue China?" Two verses of this poem are:

There's a joy without canker or cark,
There's a pleasure eternally new,
'Tis to gloat on the glaze and the mark
Of china that's ancient and blue;
Unchipp'd, all the centuries through
It has pass'd, since the chime of it rang,
And they fashion'd it, figures and hue,
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

Here's a pot with a cot in a park,
In a park where the peach-blossoms blow,
Where the lovers eloped in the dark,
Lived, died, and were changed into two
Bright birds that eternally flew
Through the boughs of the May, as they sang;
'Tis a tale was undoubtedly true
In the reign of the Emperor Hwang.

JAMES SHAND.—Allow me to supplement the answer of your correspondent, Mrs. Emma C. Rollins to "L. B.," which appears in the issue of Sept. 13. The version of the Twenty-third Psalm from which she quotes is that of Francis Rous, an Englishman. Rous, who was born 1579 and died 1659, translated the Psalms into meter, and his version has been that used for congregational singing in the Scottish Presbyterian churches for two and a half centuries. For convenience they were usually bound in with the King James's version of the Scriptures. These productions are for the most part bald and unpoetic, though some of them, like this Twenty-third, the Ninety-first, and others, are of great dignity and beauty.

H. R. L.—For the information of "D. B. S.," who inquired about the family of "Josh Billings," would say that a daughter of Henry Wheeler Shaw ("Josh Billings") married a Mr. Santana of Caracas, where she lives when not in Paris. Mr. Santana was a rich merchant of Venezuela, but died some years ago, leaving a widow, a son, and a daughter.

ALLEN S. RICHARDSON.—Answering the query of M. S. H. in THE REVIEW of Aug. 30, I would say the poem from which the lines are quoted is "Unless," by Elizabeth Barrett Browning and runs as follows:

Unless you can think when the song is done,
No other is soft in the rhythm;
Unless you can feel when left by one,
That all men else go with him;

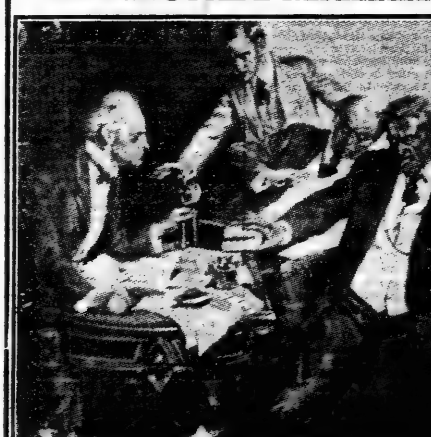
Unless you can know when unpraised by his breath,
That your beauty itself wants proving;
Unless you can swear for life—for death,
Oh fear to call it loving.

Unless you can muse in a crowd all day,
On the absent face that fix'd you;
Unless you can love as the Angels may,
With the breadth of Heaven betwixt you;

Unless you can dream that his faith is fast
Thro' behoving and unbehoving;
Unless you can die when the dream is past,
Oh never call it loving.

Answers to this appeal were also received from "A. B. S.," New York; W. P. Adams, Lincoln, Mass.; Mary B. Wither, N. Y.; Miss Annie Lancaster, N. Y.; Mrs. Guy C. Bayley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Mrs. J. Clarkson Hill, Springdale, Conn.; Miss Grace Lequir, New York; "M. G. P.," New York; Julia W. Redfield, Pittsfield, Mass.; Elvise P. Lovatt, New York; L. C. Baker, Hartford, Conn.; Jeanette E. Sperry, Brooklyn; "E. P. H.," Jamestown, R. I.; Ada G. Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.; Mary S. Hunter, East Orange, N. J.; "E. J. S.," New York; Justine Bayard Erving, New York; J. A. Simpson, New York; "C. K.," New York; Elizabeth W. Black, Glen Ridge, N. J.; Louise M. Wicker, New York; M. H. Sayre, New York; Miss Kate Noble, New York; Maud Fay Bate, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mrs. G. S. Payson, New York; Lillian A. Brainard, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Ruth G. Esselstyn, Claverack, N. Y.; K. Kearney Jordan, Lake Kushaqua, New York; "J. P. B.," Albany, N. Y.; James Benedict, New York; Alice W. Tallant, Philadelphia, Penn.; Jeanette Vance Keen, Atlanta, Ga.; M. E. Donnelly, Washington, D. C.; Myra Agile Durham, Borden, Ind.; E. L. Whiting, Orange, N. J.; Mary E. Read, Bridgeport, Conn.; Caroline Bensel, New York; "B. D.," Ridgewood, N. J.; "L. B.," Kingston, New York; Marie von Hitsfeld, New York; "H. R. O.," Chattanooga, Tenn.; Rita Buckley Dugan, Albany, N. Y.; Martha Gildfillan, St. Paul, Minn.; "G. R. C.," Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. E. A. Pugsley, Fowlings, New York, and "E. B. R.," Brooklyn.

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Section 7 | SOCIETY DRAMA—MUSIC

The New York Times.

FASHIONS AUTOMOBILES | Section 7

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1914.

PAGEANTRY OF WEDDINGS AND DEBUTANTE AFFAIRS

Long List of November Brides—Society to Revel in Halloween Celebrations—Charity Horse Show in December—Pastorale Pantomime to be Given for War Sufferers—First Debutante Party This Week.



The Misses Hayden, twin daughters of Mrs. James Raynor Hayden, are among the season's debutantes. Miss Gwynne, a grandniece of Mrs. Vanderbilt, has returned to New York from France with her mother, Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne, to spend the Winter.

HALLOWEEN, the vigil of All Saints' Day, has become largely social. In bygone days the most essential part of Halloween ritual was the lighting by each household of a bonfire at nightfall, which pointed to the very ancient practice of kindling sacred fires at certain seasons of the year. The season then was regarded as unusually propitious for the activity of elves, witches, and the like.

Nowadays, especially at the beginning of the season, the celebration marks the kindling of social fires and the activity of pretty society girls, who resort to highly diverting methods of divination regarding their future earthly state.

The sentimental observances of the vigil and the opportunity afforded for picturesque and gruesome decorations have served to bring the celebration into high favor with society. The candy shop windows in Fifth Avenue have been filled for days with black witches and grinning pumpkin faces, and there is hardly a girl in the social ranks who will not join in a jolly gathering on Saturday night next and at the stroke of midnight gaze into a mirror in the pale candle light in search of a fleeting glimpse of her Prince Charming, beside which the issue of battles and the fate of Kings fall into comparative insignificance.

It is the spirit of youth that is going to lift society this coming season out of the slough of despond, with nearly a hundred débutantes impatiently waiting their turn on the social stage, and their gayeties will serve to lighten up the countenances and untie the purse-strings of many melancholy relations. Not the least striking of the power of youth is its diverse forms of activity. Not less worthy of notice is the large number of young society brides.

Last week, although darkened by the shadows of the European war, was a veritable pageantry of weddings and bridal festivals, and the nuptials are to continue well into the Winter, the breath of which is still lurking somewhere on the other side of the Adirondacks. Youth's mission this season seems to be the sure quest of happiness in matters of fact, with half the world tumbling under fire and sword, obviously innocent of any motive beyond that of great imaginative beauty.

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THE week possessed a rare combination of brides and ideal weather. The sun shone on all of them alike, in town and country, which is a very good omen. The frocks, frills, and chapeaux worn exercised a captivating charm, all with striking characteristics of the last word in modes. There was a great deal of pink and purple worn at the nuptials of Miss Marjorie Wiggin and Sherburne Prescott on Monday. At Miss Agnes G. Landon's wedding, on the following day, to Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., in St. Bartholomew's, mauve predominated, with touches of amethyst. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne, by the way, are to occupy an apartment at Sixtieth Street and Park Avenue on returning from their honeymoon. In deep contrast to the color scheme of these two town weddings, Miss Greta Hostetter's marriage on Wednesday to Glenn Stewart of Pittsburgh, celebrated in a country chapel out Locust Valley, L. I., way, took on the color of the Autumnal flowers and foliage, and her bridal attendants were robed in frocks which suggested the yellow chrysanthemum, this Autumnal flower being used to wreathe their hats of brown and bronze, and they carried armfuls of the flower to the altar. Mr. Stewart, who has recently been appointed Second Secretary of the American Legation at Havana, Cuba, will sail with his bride within a month for that post, and they will take their place among the young married people in the American colony and will do considerable entertaining. Miss Catherine L. Hamersley, who became the bride of Samuel N. Hinckley on Thursday in Grace Church, designed her wedding gown, also those worn by her attendants. A touch of sentiment was added to her own bridal creation by the spray of orange blossoms, yellowed with age, which was worn by her mother at her nuptials. The suggestion of Autumn was attached to the soft brown fabrics and fur worn by the bridal attendants, with the freshness and vividness of geranium red, and a touch of purple here and there.

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WHILE weddings formed the most important element in the social world last week, there will be a noticeable cessation of society nuptials for a fortnight at least.

There are several interesting weddings fixed for the coming week, however. On Tuesday Miss Sally McCall, a niece of Edward E. McCall, will be married to Nicholas Conway of Troy, a nephew of the former Mayor of that city, in St. Francis de Sales Church. The ceremony will be performed by Mgr. Lewis, and the subsequent reception is to be held at the St. Regis. On Thursday, in Ridgewood, N. J., Miss Edith Pennington Tailer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Loring Tailer, and a grandniece of Edward N. Tailer of New York, will become the bride of Harris G. Cleveland.

Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. William K. Otis, is to marry Edgar Farrar Bateson, on Wednesday, Nov. 4, the ceremony to be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Alfred M. Hoyt, 904 Fifth Avenue, with whom Miss Otis has made her home since the death of her parents. Miss Otis is a niece of Henry Reese Hoyt, and Mr. Bateson is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bateson and a brother of Mrs. William E. G. Gaillard. He is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on Saturday evening next at Delmonico's.

There are two other weddings scheduled for that day. Miss Cynthia Kearney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Kearney, is to become the bride of Walter S. Viele, the ceremony to be performed at her home, 40 West Seventieth Street. William Ziegler, Jr., is to be best man for Mr. Viele. At Audsley Miss Edythe Hewitt, daughter of Mrs. Robert Hewitt, will be married to Charles Coe Townsend of this city at the home of her mother. Owing to mourning, the wedding will be small, and there is to be no reception.

November appears to be a popular month for weddings and is gaining in favor, judging from recent announcements. There is also a noticeable increase of marriage matches among the ranks of last year's débutantes. Miss Martha Gunn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Newton Gunn, who made her bow last season, is to marry Frederick Gerdes Hostetter on Thursday, Nov. 5, at St. Thomas's Church. Mr. Hostetter is a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter, of Pittsburgh. There have been so many matches of late between New York society girls and young men from Pittsburgh that it appears now as if the marriage compass was pointing that way instead of Europeward, the land of coronets and castles. There is no doubt that a lot of nice young men from Pittsburgh spend most of their time in New York, and the result is inevitable.

Miss Priscilla M. Bull, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, has chosen Saturday, Nov. 7, as the date of her marriage to Leonard J. Wyeth, which is to be solemnized in St. Bartholomew's Church. Mr. Wyeth is related to Mrs. C. Grosvenor Wyeth of 9 East Seventy-fifth Street, whose marriage to Stephen Guion Williams, a well-known lawyer of this city, is to take place two days later, Monday, Nov. 9, in St. James's Episcopal Church.

Miss Anne C. Harper, daughter of John Harper, for many years a member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, and Noel Armstrong, son of D. Maitland Armstrong, the artist, and Mrs. Armstrong, are to be married on Nov. 7, in St. George's Church, Newburg-on-Hudson, with a reception afterward at the country place of Miss Harper's sister, Mrs. William S. Rogers. Miss Hilda Bull, daughter of Mrs. Woods Bull of Chicago, and Lee J. Perrin, are also to be married on that day in this city. Miss Bull's sister is the wife of Alan P. Campbell, who is in the English Army. Her mother has made London her residence for many years. Mr. Perrin is a son of Prof. Bernadotte Perrin, until recently at Yale University.

Weddings somehow seem to crowd one particular day and then comes a lull. After Nov. 7 the first wedding of social importance is that of Miss Sybil Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Young of New York, and Lyman L. Hine, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine of 38 West Fifty-third Street, which is set for Tuesday, Nov. 10. Mr. Hine, who belongs to the Piping Rock Club, is to give his bachelor dinner on Nov. 7 at Delmonico's. Miss Young was a bud of two seasons ago. In the Church of St. Barnabas, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Nov. 12, Miss Marjorie Gould Browning, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry King Browning, will be married to George Stebbins Dickinson, with the subsequent reception at Gracemere, the home of the bride's parents.

An out-of-town wedding of interest, which took place yesterday, the date having been originally set for Nov. 14, was that of Miss Julia Morris Addison, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Charles Morris Addison and Mrs. Addison of Stamford, Conn., and George E. Roosevelt, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt of 594 Fifth Avenue. Owing to severe illness in both families, the date was changed. Mr. Roosevelt is a cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and was associated with the former President as his private secretary during the campaign of 1912.

Miss Ursula Wolcott Brown's name has been added to the long list of November brides. She is to marry Edmund S. Twining, Jr., of this city on Thursday, Nov. 19, in St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hunter Brown, 56 East Fifty-second Street. Miss Brown is one of the most prominent young women, and one of the prettiest, in society, and has appeared frequently in society entertainments for charity. She is a great granddaughter of James Brown, the banker, who aided in halting the panic of 1837 by obtaining a loan of $10,000,000 from the Bank of England, which his bank repaid within six months.

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WITH such alluring places as Monte Carlo, Vichy, Bad Nauheim, Ostend, and St. Moritz closed indefinitely on account of the European war, society already has begun to study the map of Winter resorts of the United States, perhaps diligently, for the first time. Hundreds of people, many of them who have lived abroad for years, are also seeing New York for the first time. Some of them seem very much surprised to learn that there are delightful places in the States, with health-giving springs as in Germany, and fully as mild a climate. When the Winter exodus commences, society will no doubt set out to rediscover America, and the mountain and seaside resorts of the South and Far West will teem with social activity, just as New York will be the busiest social mart on the world's map before the season is half begun, with everybody home from the war zone.

There were some well-known people on the steamships which started for Europe last week. Miss Katharine A. Page, daughter of the American Ambassador to England, Walter Hines Page, sailed and will join her parents in London. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Grace have gone over for a short stay in England. W. G. Stewart Grant, fiancé of Miss Elizabeth Klapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Klapp, who have been in Cuba, also sailed, and will go to the front. He is a son of Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Grant of Westergate House, Sussex, England, and of course the plans for his wedding to Miss Klapp have been indefinitely postponed.

The town houses are opening up slowly. The Indian Summer days keep society wedded to the countryside. Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot, who rented their house to Vincent Astor, now in London with his bride, have taken an apartment at 960 Park Avenue for the Winter.

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IN less than a fortnight the brilliant spectacle of charitable entertainments will begin in earnest, the majority of them in aid of the sufferers in the war zone.

A jury of seven society women, known as among the best-dressed women of New York, has been chosen as a committee of experts to pass upon the original gowns and hats to be exhibited at the Fashion Fête, which opens on Wednesday, Nov. 4, at the Ritz-Carlton, for a three-day session. The jury is to be made up of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. James B. Eustis, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. The proceeds of the fête are to be devoted to the Committee of Mercy, which is looking after the women and children of the war-ridden countries. The display of gowns is to be in the form of an entertainment, and there is to be plenty of music, and dancing after the evening performances.

Fashionable New York is also taking keen interest in the soirée artistique, to be held for two days, beginning Nov. 9, afternoon and evening, at the Ritz-Carlton, for the benefit of the destitute families of artists and architects in France, under the auspices of the Société of Beaux Arts Architects. The French Drama Society is to give several playlets, and the pastorale pantomime, entitled "The Judgment of Paris," promises to be most artistic. Lloyd Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, is Chairman of the committee in charge. Among those who are to entertain preceding the entertainment are Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mrs. Archer M. Huntington, who had such a thrilling experience in Germany; Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Vincent Astor, and Mrs. G. Louis Boissevain.

Society women are to assist at a tea to be given on the opening day, Oct. 28, of the art exposition and sale at 630 Fifth Avenue for the benefit of the European war sufferers, including Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont.

A charity horse show is to be held in Madison Square Garden for a week, beginning Dec. 7, for the benefit of the Red and White Cross Societies, under the patronage of the Committee of Mercy, the membership of which includes many well-known society people.

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THE season for débutantes is fast approaching, and before the week is out some of the buds will be stepping into the social limelight. They will shine as a galaxy on the night of Nov. 6 at the annual Autumn dance at Tuxedo. After the grand opera season opens, Nov. 16, there will hardly be a night but that some particular bud will gleam like an evening star in society's garden. Much time and attention is to be given this season to the affairs of tribute to youth and beauty.

The first party of the week will be that given on Friday night by Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton for their daughter, Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, at their country place, Table Rock, in Starlington, N. Y., not far from Tuxedo.

Mrs. George H. Phelps will give a dance at Sherry's on Nov. 25 for her daughter, Miss Anna Ballard. On the same date Mrs. William H. Woodin of 127 East Sixty-ninth Street is to give a reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Anne Jessup Woodin. On Nov. 27 Mrs. Frederic W. Childs will give a coming-out reception at her home, 58 East Eighty-first Street, for her daughter, Miss Cathryn Childs. Miss Wealthy Aibro Lewis, whose aunt, Mrs. H. C. West, gives a dance for her at Sherry's on Dec. 22, will have her formal presentation on Nov. 27, when her mother, Mrs. R. J. Lewis, will give a tea dance for her at their home, 118 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer is to give a reception on Dec. 5 at her home, 46 East Seventy-ninth Street, for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, and on Dec. 23 Mrs. Thayer will give a dance for the débutante at Sherry's. Mrs. John B. Walker will give a tea dance at the Colony Club on Dec. 12 for her sister, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, a débutante of the season. Mrs. Paul T. Cravath is to give a reception on Dec. 19 to introduce her daughter, Miss Vera A. H. Cravath, at her residence, 107 East Thirty-ninth Street. On Dec. 23 Mrs. E. Mortimer Ward will give a dance at her home, 129 East Seventy-third Street for her daughter, Miss Eunice Clapp. Mrs. Frederic Sterry is to give a tea dance on Dec. 23 at the Plaza to introduce her daughter, Miss Prudence Cleveland Sterry.

Miss Leary plans to give a dance in January for her godchild, Miss Symphrosa Bristed, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed. Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey will not entertain for her débutante daughter, Miss Marion Tiffany, until late in the season, as she is in mourning for her mother, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. Mrs. Mortimer Levering will introduce her niece, Miss Lorraine Reynolds, early in the season. Miss Edith McKeever, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, is to be introduced this season, also Miss Mary Jay Schieffelin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, and Miss Margaret Montgomery, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery and a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Eglinton Montgomery of New York.

Restaurant, Third Floor—Music 12:00 to 3:00

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Special Values for This Great Celebration Week!

TERCENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

Will Make New York a City of Great Attractions to Home as Well as Out-of-Town Folks.

WE'LL DO OUR SHARE

Toward Making the Occasion Both Pleasurable and Profitable by

SUCH UNDERPRICE OFFERINGS AS THESE:—

SPECIAL SALE OF VELOUR PORTIERES
Monday and Tuesday

Rich quality—duplex colorings—one side plain—the reverse brocade—all the leading shades in demand for parlors, library and reception rooms.
A grade that would cost $20.00 to make—
Tercentenary Special..... **11.75**

Annual "Sample Line" Sale of BABIES' and LITTLE CHILDREN'S COATS
33⅓% OFF!

From one of the highest class manufacturers, who closes out his entire sample line to us once a year....Coats from which advance orders are taken, only one of a style, so you may imagine the extent of selection.

Fabrics include Moires, Silk Crepes, Crepe Meteors, Crepe de Chines, Silk Poplins, Bengalines, French Faille, Ottomans, All-Wool Broadcloths, Cashmeres, Serges, Poplins, Crepes, Bedford Cords, Chinchillas and Corduroys.—Sizes to 4 yrs.

Practical Baby Cape styles, beautifully embroidered by hand or trim'd with rich braids and laces, also daintiest French models in various pretty designs that show tuckings, shirrings, lace ruffings, silk hand embroidery, hemstitching, smocking, fur, wide satin sashes, etc., while the collars are a feature worth mentioning—some are of Irish Crochet and other rich laces....Each Coat a distinct and fascinating model....Mothers wait for this Sale, because they know they can buy the most "exclusive" baby garments to be had at about half what they would pay specialty houses.

The higher priced are richly lined with silk—all interlined.

	Worth	Sale
Long and Short Coats	$4.98	2.98
Long and Short Coats	$6.98	3.98
Long and Short Coats	$7.98	4.98
Long and Short Coats	$9.98	5.98
Long and Short Coats	$10.98	6.98
Long and Short Coats	$13.98	8.98
Long and Short Coats	$16.98	9.98
Long and Short Coats	$19.98	12.98
Long and Short Coats	$22.98	14.98
Long and Short Coats	$31.98	19.98

Finer to 35.98—worth $49.98.

"Hearn's for Upholstery"

And how ably are we demonstrating that truism....How many have said it, are saying it now, and will say it again.

For this TERCENTENARY WEEK we have many great values to tell of, but lack of space prevents only the merest details....Prices talk.

Extraordinary Offering of Imported Marie Antoinette Curtains

An importer who received a shipment of these curtains previous to the outbreak of war, wishing to realize quickly, sold his entire importation to us at a liberal discount....New, fresh goods, spic and span, this offering should tend to make this A MEMORABLE CURTAIN WEEK. Designs are beautifully wrought by hand on finest French Cable Net—Artistic as well as novelty effects—White and Arabian—3 yds. long.

4.98 for Curtains regularly sold at $6.98
5.98 for Curtains regularly sold at $7.98
6.98 for Curtains regularly sold at $9.98
7.98 for Curtains regularly sold at $10.98
9.98 for Curtains regularly sold at $13.98 and $14.98

ANOTHER LOT:

French Renaissance Curtains

Mounted on finest Scrim and Marquisette—wide Renaissance insertings—Arabian tints—every pair 3 yds. long—in all, 46 distinct styles.

2.98 for Curtains worth $3.98 and $4.98
3.98 for Curtains worth $5.98 to $7.98

Beautifully made, finished with deep hemstitch—one of the new and charming draperies.

Continuation of Our Great Quaker LACE CURTAIN Sale

AT ONE-THIRD OFF

Worth $1.19	.77	Worth $2.98	1.98
Worth $1.69	1.19	Worth $3.98	2.49
Worth $2.25	1.49	Worth $4.98	2.98
Worth $5.98	3.98		

Discarded patterns, but in every instance the high standard Quaker quality—Majority 3¼ yds. long. A great offering at an opportune time.

PORTIERES
SPECIALS:

Armure Damask Portieres—solid tones—gimp edge or brocade designs, wide tapestry borders—values $4.98 and $5.98—for Tercentenary Week. **3.85**

Reversible Silk Frou Frou Portieres—richest color combinations—worth $10.00... **6.69**

Duplex Silk Plush Portieres—ready to hang—excellent combination colorings—value $35.00..... **27.50**

29 ct. Shadow Lace FLOUNCINGS

Tercentenary Special..... **.19**

22-inch—choice patterns.

These same laces were advertised by a competitor as being an extraordinary special at our regular price, 29 cts.

Chantilly, Shadow, also **Embroidered Net Flouncings**—white and ecru—various widths—extensively used on evening gowns.....**.69** to **2.98**

Special Purchase of
Venise Allovers—new patterns—white and ecru—reg. $1.49... **.69**

Our Tercentenary Special in WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS

Regularly $23.98—Poplins, broadcloth and cheviots—black, navy, brown and green....Short, jaunty Coats or 45-inch length Redingotes, blouse and straight models—plain tailored or trimmed with fur—exceptionally fine fitting—all sizes to 46 bust. Be sure to be here tomorrow **17.50**

Also These Matchless Values

TAILORED SUITS— *Exceptional value*..... **29.98**
Dressy models—Gabardine and broadcloth—black and smart Fall colors—jaunty short coats having monkey fur collar and trimmings of po-moire—other models are in Redingote and novelty styles having Hercules braid trimmings.

TAILORED COATS— *Remarkable variety*..... **10.98**
Astrakhan cloth, seal plush, broadcloth, serges and mixtures....Colors and black. Various flare and straight models—with and without belts—convertible collars—lined and unlined.

$2.00* All Wool *Broadcloths

Fine Australian wool—54-inch—Water spot proof—sponged and shrunk..... **1.28**

Raisin, Delft, African Brown, Pansy, Taupe, Forest Green, Myrtle, Navy, Porcelain Blue, Belgian Blue, Sapphire, Marine,
Men's Wear, Blue and Black.

42-inch FRENCH SERGES—89 ct. value—fine twill—all wool—soft draping..... **.55**
Taupe, Old Blue, Burgundy, Raisin, Havana, Peacock, Forest Green, Navy, Amethyst, Myrtle, Belgian Blue, Black
Men's Wear Blue.

54-inch CHINCHILLA COATINGS—All wool—tight curl—navy, gray, brown, black—reg. $1.98..... **1.49**
Indispensable for children's school coats.

48-inch Imp'td ASTRAKHANS—Jet black—high lustre—small and large curl—lowest-in-the-city prices. **3.98 5.49 5.98 6.98 to 8.98**

Special Purchase of MATELASSE CLOAKINGS
50-inch—silk mixed—handsome brocades—superb for evening wraps and opera cloaks—$2.00 Fabrics..... **.69**
Taupe, Navy, Gobelin, Black, Terra Cotta, Maripe

50 and 54 inch MELROSES—GRANITE CLOTHS, SERGES—Strictly all wool—advertised by a leading house as an extra special at 89 cts.... Our price **.69**
Fall colors, *also* navy and black.

50-inch GABARDINES—All wool—fine raised cord—navy and black..... Special **1.29**

NOTE:—

Do YOU know how great the savings are if you buy here?....The finer the grades, the greater the savings....If you do not realize this fact, why not make the test?....Do so Tomorrow!

No Such Stocks—No Such Assortments Elsewhere.

BABY FLANNELS SAXONY WOOL

Pure wool and wool mixed—for every baby use..... **.50**

We are headquarters for America in Baby Flannels.....Everything new, everything reliable, every staple flannel carried year in and year out—in short, the best goods made anywhere will be found here, not at stated seasons, but always.

Plain White Baby Flannels ..... **.22 to 1.49**

EMBROIDERED BABY FLANNELS—fine wool—cream silk embroidery that will not ravel with one pull of the thread—new and staple patterns in cut out scallops and hemstitched hems—matchless values..... **1.19**
Finer to **2.98**

Representative Items from the Largest Wash Dress Fabrics Dept. in the World.

Outing Flannels—checks and stripes—elsewhere 8½, .11 and .12½.... **5¾ 9¾ .11**

Daisy Cloth—cream, pink, blue, gray—for children's and babies' wear—elsewhere .12½..... **.11**

Kimono Flannelettes—dainty colors—pink, blue, gray grounds with florals, also nursery styles—Worth .12½ **9¾** Worth .15 **.12½**

Fancy Crepes for Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, etc.—plain colors and florals in a variety not found elsewhere—worth .18..... **.14**

32-inch Fine Dress Ginghams—foreign and domestic—plaids, stripes, checks and plain colors in wonderful assortment—especially desirable for Children's School Dresses—elsewhere .24..... **.17**

Novelty Dress Ginghams—Stripes, Checks, Plaids and Plain, also Seersucker styles—worth .12½ **9¾**

Imported Shirting Madras—used by exclusive haberdashers—white grounds with stripes of every imaginable style and color ..... **.44**

Silk Mixed Brocades—35 inch—exquisite fabrics—street and evening shades with elaborate self color emb'd designs—special value ..... **.27**

Silk Mixed Novelties for evening wear—beautiful shades of Nile, Pink, Maiz, Apricot, Ciel, Reseda and other colors with shimmering silky figures in self tonings—worth .35..... **.24**

We are Headquarters for Percales.

Yard wide Percales—light, medium and dark grounds—hundreds of patterns in every color combination as well as plenty of white grounds—Our Leader..... **.12½**

Women's Petticoats

Most comprehensive stocks at all times—Exceptional price advantages

EXTRA SIZE PETTICOATS—cotton tops—deep, finely plaited flounces of messaline—black, navy, King blue, Russian green and emerald. Extra value **1.08**

REGULAR SIZE PETTICOATS—taffetas, messalines and silk jerseys—plaited flounces—black and smart colors..... **1.98**

WOOL JERSEY PETTICOATS—all wool—close fitting—messaline, taffeta and sateen flounces—regular and extra sizes—**1.98** to **3.98**

TERCENTENARY SPECIAL

Wilton Rugs

Best Grades—Elsewhere $42.50.. **29.98**

9x12 ft.—many styles—cream, gold, tan, and dark grounds—copies of priceless Orientals, also medallions and small allovers.

MORNING SPECIALS—Tomorrow, Monday, Until 1 P. M.

To prevent dealers buying, quantities restricted. No Mail or Telephone Orders.

$16.98 Women's Suits.....**12.00**
Poplins and broadcloth—black, navy, brown and green—Redingote model—pleated back—new model skirt—finely lined and tailored—all sizes.
WOMEN'S SUITS—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Crepe de Chine Blouses.....**2.29**
White, flesh and black—high lustre—tailored—collar and cuffs.
BLOUSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$9.98 Women's Silk Dresses.....**5.66**
Lustrous messaline—black and fashionable shades—semi-basque—tucks and button finish—circular tunic.
WOMEN'S DRESSES—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Women's Trim'd Velvet Hats..**1.85**
Black, brown and navy—various sailor and small shapes—stylishly set off with ribbon and fancy feathers.
HAT TRIMMINGS—THIRD FLOOR.

98 ct. Extra Size Nightdresses.....**.66**
Striped Flannelette—square neck or turnover collar—braid or contrast trim.
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—SECOND FLOOR.

$2.98 Ostrich Feather Bands.....**1.95**
Black, white and Copenhagen, also Ostrich Plumes—white only.
MILLINERY—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.49 & $1.79 Women's Union Suits..**.85**
Part wool—high neck—long sleeves—ankle length—sizes 5, 6, and 9.
KNIT UNDERWEAR—MAIN FLOOR.

29 ct. Men's Silk Plated Hose.....**.16**
Black and colors—double heel and toe.
HOSIERY—MAIN FLOOR.

$5.98 Boys' Norfolk Suits.....**3.95**
Navy serges, fancy cheviots and cassimeres—new patterns in browns, grays and blues—finely lined and tailored—many with extra trousers—7 to 17 years.
BOYS' CLOTHING—THIRD FLOOR.

35 ct. Opaque Window Shades.....**.21**
7x3 ft. (note length)—white and best tints.
SHADES—THIRD FLOOR.

$1.25 Satin Double Damasks.....**.84**
70 inch—bleached—heavy, strong weave—handsome patterns.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

29 and 39 ct. Stamped Scarfs.....**.22**
17x49—hemstitched with 3 rows of drawnwork—also 29 inch squares—various patterns.
ART GOODS—BASEMENT.

$16.98 Velvet Axminster Rugs.....**10.75**
Also seamless all wool Brussels Rugs—9x12 ft.—richest Orientals or small allover designs—light or dark grounds.
RUGS—THIRD FLOOR.

$5.98 & $6.98 New Scrim Bed Sets..**3.95**
Full size—white or Arabian—large Renaissance panel centre, corner motifs—bolster sham.
Acceptable wedding gifts.
BED SETS—BASEMENT.

$1.49 H. S. Linen Pillow Cases—pr...**1.00**
45x36 (measurements after hemming), pure Irish Linen—grass bleached—no dressing.
Lovely for Christmas or wedding gifts.
LINENS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.49 Comfortables.....**1.00**
Full size—winter weight—figured tops—colored backs.
COMFORTABLES—BASEMENT.

$1.49 Steel Knives and Forks.....**.88**
Fine American steel—fancy bone and ebony handles—set of twelve pieces—six of each.
CUTLERY—MAIN FLOOR.

25 ct. Babeskin Soap.....**.11**
3 cakes—well known for quality.
TOILET ARTICLES—BASEMENT.

15 ct. Bleached Turkish Towels.....**.10**
18½x41—soft, spongy—hemmed—white Turkish borders.
TOWELS—MAIN FLOOR.

59 ct. German Silver Vanity Cases...**.37**
Long, slender models—French gray or burnished—also other styles—many compartments.
JEWELRY—MAIN FLOOR.

98 ct. Leather Hand Bags.....**.69**
Panier and carriage styles—some patent safety catches—one or two fittings.
LEATHER GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

69 ct. All-Wool Storm Serges.....**.44**
50 inch—navy and black—sponged and shrunk.
Fabrics in demand the year round.
DRESS GOODS—MAIN FLOOR.

$1.47 Crepe de Chines—40 inch....**.97**
Full crepe effect—new street and evening colors—also black.
SILKS—MAIN FLOOR.

10 ct. Heavy Outing Flannels.....**7½**
Fleecy nap—pink and blue stripes—for undergarments, pajamas, etc.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

29 ct. Silk Mixed Novelties.....**.17**
Lustrous, soft fabrics—floral brocade effects—light and dark colors.
WASH DRESS FABRICS—BASEMENT.

Clock Signs Denote Morning Specials.

Look for the Clocks! **Look for the Clocks!**

EFFUSIONS OF UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIER-POET, CAPT. STEUNENBERG, FAMOUS IN THE ARMY, TO BE PUBLISHED AT LAST IN BOOK FORM

Yielding to Entreaties of Comrades, He Has Consented to Put Between Covers "The Cats of Leavenworth," "The Dogs of Snelling," and the Rest of His Poems—Excepting One.

CAPT. GEORGE STEUNENBERG, United States Army, the soldier-songster whose "Cats of Leavenworth" and "Dogs of Snelling" are the two most widely read army poems written in this country in years, has consented after years of importuning on the part of brother-officers of the army and civilians to have published in book form the verses that have made him famous. Several years ago, shortly after they were written, THE NEW YORK TIMES published some of the verses of "The Cats of Leavenworth," and within a week after their publication inquiries were received from all parts of the country regarding the personality of the then practically unknown young army officer who was able in what he termed his "irresponsible moments" to compose such a swinging, diverting poem as this.

The book that is now about to be published will contain nearly everything that Steunenberg has written except, of course, the famous "German Trained Army of the Turks." This is eliminated because the Kaiser might consider its publication a violation of neutrality. These verses, published two years ago, caused, it will be remembered, a racket in diplomatic circles that almost equaled that created by the lamented Admiral Coghlan's world-renowned "Hoch der Kaiser." As a result of the commotion Steunenberg received an official rebuke from Major Gen. Leonard Wood, then Chief of the General Staff, after which he consigned the original copy of the trouble-making verses to the flames.

But there is no violation of neutrality in "Songs of a Soldier," as Steunenberg has named the book of verses that is to be published during this present week. It would be unfair to Steunenberg to print here all of the verses of any of his poems. But the Captain will not object if the rule is broken in favor of "The Cats of Leavenworth." Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, now commanding the American troops on duty in Mexico, inspired that poem about four years ago, when he was in command at Leavenworth.

At that particular period in old Leavenworth's history the place was both a Summer and a Winter resort for all the tomcats and pussycats in "Bleeding Kansas." Funston stood the nightly concerts for a month or two. Soldiers were given permission to hurl brick-bats, bottles, tin-cans, and anything else of a hurtible kind in the hope that such a nightly bombardment might make more drastic means of suppressing the nuisance unnecessary. But strange to relate, the cats came to enjoy the fun of dodging bricks and rocks and glass things. So that Gen. Funston finally took official notice of the feline population. He issued an official order, in regular military style, that within a stipulated number of hours every cat and kitten then temporarily or permanently located at Fort Leavenworth had to go. They went, and as they made their exit Steunenberg, then a Lieutenant, sat down on his army cot and wrote what he has subsequently named "The Feline Curse of Leavenworth." Here it is:

Sing a song of Leavenworth and forty thousand cats,
The faithful friends of ancient maids, the deadly foe of rats!
The garrison is ringing with their dismal wails of woe;
They've got their marching orders and they're packing up to go.
The children all are crying and the girls are feeling sore,
And every house along the line has crape upon the door;
For the pretty, witty kitty cats have been declared a pest,
And the guard is fixing bayonets to speed the parting guest.

Big cats, little cats, formed in double ranks,
Striding into Kansas with their long and hairy shanks;
Maltese, Japanese, Persian, and Italian—
Ev'ry old maid in the State may have a whole battalion!

Talk about migrations—you never saw the like!
Imagine forty thousand cats a-coming down the pike!
Talk about the Aryan, the Celtic and Teutonic;
The Visigothic, Ostrogothic, Vandal and Slavonic;
Or any old migration that the world has ever seen—
The snakes and frogs decamping from the little Isle so green,
The Israelites a-hiking from the Valley of the Nile;
But the kitties leaving Leavenworth have got 'em skinned a mile.

Stray cats, gray cats, regiments of cats,
Packing up their haversacks and putting on their hats;
Forming line of columns to the music of the band,
With a tom-cat for a Moses they invade the Promised Land.

They're marching by divisions with a tread that shakes the ground;
Their wagon-trains have blocked the roads for miles and miles around;
They're living on the country, swiping everything they see;
And every time they take a town they hold a jamboree;
They're coming on in cataracts as from a thousand fountains;
They're chasing all the farmers clear across the Rocky Mountains;
They raise a dust that hides the sun and every night the skies
Are glowing with the baleful glare of eighty thousand eyes!

Green cats, red cats, blue cats, and white—
They form advance guard ev'ry day and outpost ev'ry night;
In ev'ry vacant lot they pass they do a song and dance,
While a trail of smoking ruins marks the line of their advance.

O Kansas, bleeding Kansas! Will her trials never cease?
She's never known since slavery days a single minute's peace;
She fought the bad Missourians—a weird and bloody tale;
She fought the howling hellaroos that rode the Texas trail;
Grasshoppers and prairie-dogs have kept her going some;
Sockless Jerry Simpson and the dreadful demon Rum;
She's vanquished all the whiskers and the wide sombrero hats—
But what the devil can she do with forty thousand cats?

Rough cats, tough cats—to deeds of crime inured—
Coming with nine lives apiece and every life insured;
With arching backs and swelling tails and hearts devoid of fear—
Carrie Nation's hatchet couldn't kill 'em in a year!

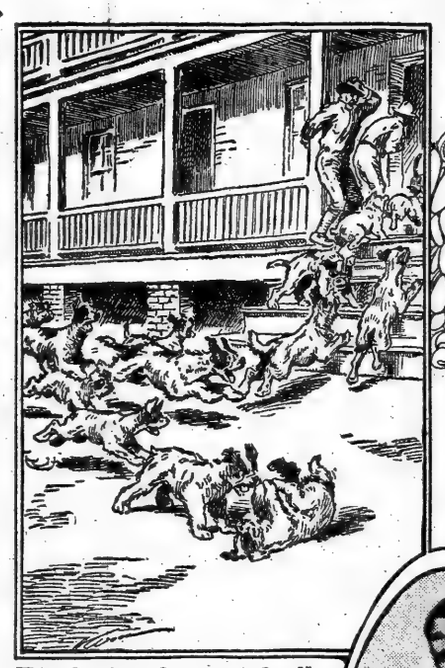
Go sound a wild alarm and rouse the long forgotten dead!
Turn out the old Jayhawkers with Bill Hardy at their head;
Let old Dodge City wake the men that slumber on Boot Hill;
Tell Abilene to resurrect the spirit of Wild Bill;
Get word to brave Bat Masterson—he's living out of town;
Have Osawatomie produce the phantom of John Brown;
And tell 'em all to grab their guns as in the days of yore,
And to shoot their shootin'-irons as they never shot before!

Yellow cats, brindle cats, black cats, and tan;
Cats from far Kilkenny and the sunny Isle of Man;
Shabby cats, tabby cats, and kitty cats galore—
Such a cataclysm never struck the State before!

Send 'em back to Boston, that highly favored land,
Where maiden girls are plentiful and cats are in demand;
Give the Yankee maids a chance to turn 'em into pets,
Or ship 'em all to London to repel the suffragettes;
Send 'em 'round about the earth to conquer all creation;
Chase 'em down to Guthrie town to tackle Carrie Nation;
Or, if you can persuade 'em all to take the right direction,
Drive 'em down to Cuba to control the next election.

Bad cats, mad cats, reveling in scraps;
Send 'em to the Golden Gate to scare away the Japs;
For how could old Kuroki ever gain a footing there,
With all the cats of Leavenworth a-clawing at his hair?

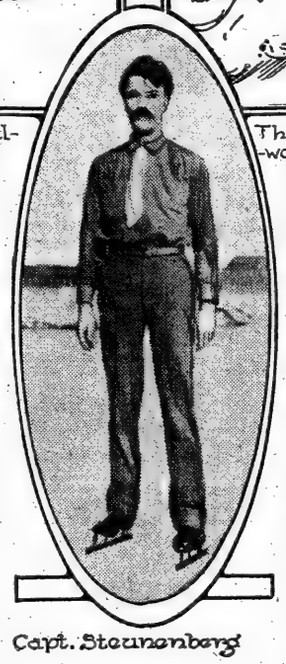
But while the State is writhing in the throes of bloody war,
Fort Leavenworth enjoys a rest she never knew before;
The soldiers all are cheering now and throwing up their hats—
They can walk to church on Sunday without stepping on the cats;
And the nights that once were hideous are quiet as can be,
For not a howl jars the air from taps to reveille;
And the gleaming, streaming moonlight seems as silent as a ghost



The Canine Curse at Snelling.



The Feline Curse at Leavenworth.



Capt. Steunenberg

As it falls on peaceful Leavenworth, a catless army post!

From Leavenworth Steunenberg was ordered to Fort Snelling, in Minnesota. His fame had preceded, and they met him at the station with a band, and that very first night he met all the Snelling folks and recited the Cats of Leavenworth. The Colonel commanding the post was so impressed with the verses that he learned them himself, and so did half the children about the post.

At that time there were more dogs than soldiers at Snelling. They howled, barked, and yelped day in and day out, and made life almost as miserable at Snelling as the cats had made it unpleasant at Leavenworth. One day a bright idea struck the Colonel commanding. He dug up the famous Funston cat order from Leavenworth and issued one just like it for Snelling, with the exception that he substituted for the word "cat" the word "dog." That gave Steunenberg his cue, and three days later the Idaho songster published to the post the verses which in the new Steunenberg book are captioned "The Canine Curse of Snelling."

Here are some of the different kinds of dogs that the Colonel's order sent a scampering out of Fort Snelling:

Big dogs, little dogs, black dogs and white—
They raise the devil through the day and howl through the night;
No one raises chickens here, nor ducks, nor geese, nor hogs—
Not a blamed thing in the post but dogs, dogs, dogs.

'Round about the garrison they rove in hungry packs;
They shine at grand manoeuvres and they're strong on night attacks;
They're organized in companies, they're trained to fight and kill;
Ev'ry Wednesday afternoon they hold battalion drill.

Trick dogs, slick dogs, funny dogs, and bright;
Some can talk in Volapük, some can read and write;
Witty dogs, pretty dogs, just as sweet as pie;
They can yelp the Ten Commandments and never bat an eye.

Out upon the drill ground they circle free and large;
Their leaders put them through the pace and lead them in the charge;
They've chased off every company, they've got us on the run—
Tell the jackass battery to bring the Gatlin' gun!

Wolfhounds, bloodhounds, staghounds, and hear;
Great Danes and Greater Danes swarming ev'rywhere;
Tearing people limb from limb that happen in the way—
'Lizy crossing on the ice was only children's play!

They never answer reveille, they never stand retreat;
They ride in automobiles and they dwell on Easy Street;
They chase the glowing hours and enjoy each shining minute—
When it comes to happy homes a soldier isn't it!

Reveling in idleness, steeped in ways of sin;
When they see us hike to drill they leer at us and grin;
Slab-sided, bow-legged, long, and short, and tall
And ev'ry other kind of dog—the devil take 'em all!

A few years ago somebody introduced an elimination bill in Congress. Its purpose was to get certain officers of a certain age or more out of the army and make it possible to promote more rapidly the younger element among the commissioned personnel. The bill created a sensation in army circles, and there was a protest from one end of the country to the other from those who had reason to believe that the elimination regulations might fit them. The bill and its provisions impressed Steunenberg in a poetical sort of way. Otherwise he paid no attention to it, for he knew he was immune, and was "not among those" referred to in the proposed legislation.

Here are three or four verses from Steunenberg's "Elimination."

"What's in the morning papers now?" the young leftenant cried.
"The blamed Elimination Bill!" the senior one replied.
"What does Elimination mean?—enlighten me I pray!"
"A plan to kick us old stiffs out," the other one did say.
"I thought you held your job for life," the younger soldier cried.
"That's what I used to think myself," the gray-haired one replied.
"What will you do in civil life to win your daily bread?"
"I'll take to killing Congressmen," the grizzled soldier said.
"What will the poor old colonels do?" the youthful soldier cried.
"I guess they'll join the ministry," the gray-haired one replied.
"And the majors, and the adjutants, and commissaries, too?"
"Their wives can take in washing, just as mine will have to do."

Back in the early Spring of 1912, when President Taft decided to give the Mexicans a "tip" as to what might happen if they kept on misbehaving by sending a division of the army to San Antonio, the Twenty-eighth United States Infantry was one of the regiments ordered to the mobilization camp. As Steunenberg happened to be of that command he, of course, proceeded to the city of tents on the outskirts of San Antonio.

For the first month the soldiers in San Antonio waited impatiently for the order to come from Washington to move to the border and thence into Mexico. The order did not come, and the soldiers began to get peevish. Another month passed and they began to erect permanent kitchens and place board floors under the tents, and the soldiers got angry. Another and then another and still another month passed, and the soldiers gave up hoping and started in to wonder what it was all about. Among those who wondered was Lieut. Steunenberg of the Twenty-eighth, and he promptly did his lamenting and guessing in rhyme. He wrote:

Are we here to stay the hungry horde of greasers
Who would fain invade our fair and helpless land?
Has the dreaded Oriental made a movement real or mental
And compelled us to come out and show our hand?
Is it fair and sunny Cuba or the Panama Canal,
Or the golden hand of Mammon—who shall say?
Is it Mexican or Jap, or some other foreign chap,
That has got us on our muscle here today?
Is it Irish, French, or German—won't some master mind determine—
That is holding us in bondage here today?

These are just a few excerpts from some of the many compositions that are to be found in Steunenberg's "Songs of a Soldier." There are among the others his "Memories of Texas," "The Snowbird," in this instance the bird being an army deserter, "The Home of the Highbrow" or the examination board at Fort Leavenworth, "The Greaser and the Gatling," and many others. All of them are in the book, which is published by the Frankiin Hudson Press, Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. Steunenberg is a brother of the late Gov. Steunenberg of Idaho, who was assassinated in front of the Governor's mansion in Boise City several years ago. The Captain is about six feet tall, as straight as an arrow.

Some seventeen or eighteen years ago a young Westerner appeared at a navy recruiting station and enlisted as a stoker. The boy was the Capt. Steunenberg of today. He served his term, and when his enlistment expired he was an engineer yeoman. Four years in the navy was all that he desired, and so he hiked back to Idaho and got there just in time to enlist in the First Idaho Regiment of Infantry for the Spanish war. When the war ended and the First Idaho was mustered out Steunenberg was a Captain of volunteers.

The army appealed to Steunenberg, and he promptly decided to become a regular. Did he go to Washington and ask his influential friends to get him a Presidential commission? He did not. He went in as a private and served through every non-commissioned rank. Only eleven years have passed since he began his regular career in the ranks, and today he is a Captain with a majority not so very many years away.

WITH THE MUSICIANS

THE Philharmonic Society's plans for the New York season include twelve Thursday evening concerts, sixteen Friday afternoon concerts, and twelve Sunday afternoon concerts, all in Carnegie Hall. Besides these there are to be two young people's concerts in Aeolian Hall and five Sunday afternoon concerts in Brooklyn.

The list of soloists includes Lucrezia Bori, Alma Gluck, Lucille Weingartner-Marcel, Julia Culp, Pasquale Amato, Kreisler, Zimbalist, Arrigo Serato, Thebaud, Leo Schulz, Busoni, Gabrilowitsch, Carl Friedberg, David Sapirstein, Eleanor Spencer, and Germaine Schnitzer. Kitty Cheatham will be featured for the two concerts for young people.

The war has affected the Philharmonic Orchestra little. Only two men are not to return, Le Roy, the first clarinet, and Parme, the bass clarinet. Both of them have joined the French Army. In Mr. Le Roy's place Alfred Chiaffarelli, formerly first clarinetist of the Chicago Opera, has been secured.

The Philharmonic plans a new series of concerts for Saturday evenings in Carnegie Hall, details of which will be announced when completed.

***

The Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch conductor, has prepared a programme for the coming season which, thanks to the endowment of H. H. Flagler, will be more complete and far-reaching than ever before. The entire scheme will include the following series of concerts: Eight Friday afternoons at Aeolian Hall, beginning Oct. 23; sixteen Sunday afternoons at Aeolian Hall, beginning Oct. 25; six symphony concerts for young people at Carnegie Hall, beginning Nov. 21, and five young people's symphony concerts in Brooklyn at the Academy of Music, beginning Oct. 24.

***

Owing to the presence in this country this season of four of the greatest pianists, a special series of four "composers' concerts" will be given at Carnegie Hall. At these concerts each of the four pianists will present one or more concertos by the composer of the evening. Other details of this series will be announced later. The society will also inaugurate this season a new series of concerts for the people, which will be given at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory at popular prices.

***

The management of the Boston Symphony Orchestra announces that it will give during the current season its usual number of concerts in Boston and elsewhere. The war has made it necessary to postpone for a year the early trip to the West that had been planned, for it was impossible to get all the members of the orchestra back from Europe in time to prepare for these concerts. The orchestra will undertake the season with its personnel practically unchanged.

The first Boston concerts were given as planned last year, on Oct. 16 and 17. The subscription for the two series of concerts which the orchestra is to give in New York in Carnegie Hall is entirely filled. These concerts will be given Nov. 5 and 7, Dec. 3 and 5, Jan. 7 and 9, Feb. 18 and 20, and March 18 and 20.

***

In view of the many changes likely to occur in the musical season through conditions abroad, the Kneisel Quartet announces that its engagements will be carried out as usual. Mr. Kneisel and Mr. Willeke have spent the Summer at their homes in Blue Hill, Me.

Rehearsals for the season will begin at once at Blue Hill, and after six weeks the quartet returns to New York for the opening concerts of the year. Among the novelties which are to be included on the programmes are compositions by Zoltan Kodaly and V. Tommasini, two young composers whose quartets will be heard for the first time in this country.

THE KAISER AND THE MAIDS OF CREFELD



The Crefeld Ladies of Honor at the Reception of Their Imperial Majesties, June 20, 1902.
(From Original Photograph Asked for by the Kaiser.)

IN 1902 a charming story about the Kaiser went the rounds of the German press. With many enthusiastic comments on the Emperor's graciousness and condescension, the newspapers related the following tale:

On one of his tours about the country William II. was pleased to visit the not very important town of Crefeld. The delighted inhabitants, being notified in advance of the Kaiser's coming, prepared a rousing welcome for him.

One of the features of the occasion was a grand ball, at which a bevy of pretty young women had the honor of being presented to his Majesty. The Kaiser was impressed with the beauty of these maidens of Crefeld. He honored them with especial attention, and even asked how it happened that so many charming young women remained unmarried. What, he demanded, were the men of Crefeld thinking of?

Blushingly, the fair maids informed him that there were not enough of the sterner sex in the town to go round; in fact, that there was a lamentable scarcity of desirable suitors. The Kaiser was apparently deeply impressed. He deplored the situation. It was, he said, a most regrettable state of affairs. Nay, more, he would see that it was remedied. And he then and there promised the delighted young women that he would make a military station of Crefeld and garrison it with a regiment of his finest.

"And," he added, "if my officers have the good taste with which I credit them, you will soon all be brides." In the meantime he requested that the young women be photographed in a group and the picture sent to him as a reminder of his promise.

Such fatherly interest in the youth of the land charmed the good German people. To be sure, there were no barracks in the town, but they could easily be built. A pleased and amused public willingly pays the taxes.

The only persons, apparently, who were neither pleased nor amused were the disgruntled Hussars who were transferred from the gayeties of Düsseldorf to this dull little frontier town.

They had not even the consolation of thinking that their station was of any military importance, for it was on the frontier of a neutral country, with which there could be no fighting.

What country, do you ask? Why, Belgium, to be sure. And this was ten years ago.

L. McQ.

The Antique Furniture Exchange
6-8 East 40th St., near 5th Ave.
(Formerly 13-15 W. 28th St.)
is certainly the largest and most attractive Antique shop in town. Not alone because of the charming exhibits of the "Old Master" Cabinetmakers, but also the low prices at which they are offered for sale. Highboys, Desks, Folding Tables, Four-post and Napoleon Beds, Twins and double sizes; Sideboards, Dining Tables, China Cabinets, Library Tables, Book Cases, Dressers, Davenports Chairs, etc., at about half actual value.
This is headquarters for bargains.

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The World's Finest China
—including Extraordinary Special Values
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In the China Section, occupying an entire floor, there is a wealth of new designs to interest those who, on their return to town, are accustomed to replenish their table wares. The character of the China and the range of prices provide for every requirement.
The Dinner Service, illustrated, is an example of the splendid values offered. This excellent quality of Limoges China has just been received. The dainty "open-stock" pattern consists of an exquisite Oriental border decoration of Japanese flowers over a pale green background. Complete Set of 108 pieces, including a dozen Bread-and-Butter Plates, unusual value at— $39
Special Values in Imported China
—some at less than half price.
Ramekins and Plates in a variety of artistic decorations; formerly sold up to $13.50 doz.; at— $6 doz.
After-Dinner Cups and Saucers in beautiful decorations; formerly sold up to $6 doz.; at— $3 doz.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers in very attractive patterns; formerly $6.50 doz.; at— $4.50 doz.
New Dresden China Novelties—just arrived, including many dainty articles suitable for Bridge Prizes and Gifts—at a wide range of prices.
Rich Crystal of every description is shown here in the newest designs. There are a hundred "open-stock" patterns in Table Glassware alone. Literally everything in Glass for the home—and the prices vouch for the values.
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Sat. Hours, 9 to 6 (Formerly W. V. Snyder & Co., Newark) Other Days, 9 to 5:30
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Stunning Fur Trimmed Suit
Made up in beautiful tailors' diagonal cheviot in the new 30-inch semi-blouse coat effect, button to the neck and with the smart new Russian collar of skunk opossum; latest "nudi" front and with yoke back; the skirt is cut ankle length; fashionable shades of brown and rich greens, and black and navy; sizes 34 to 40—
Ultra Fashionable Model As Illustrated—
$25
Another Smart Fur Trimmed Suit
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For street, motor and evening wear, composed of the latest models and materials, for all occasions, at $9.25, $12.50, $15 and to $55.
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QUERIES AND ANSWERS

Readers of The Times are particularly requested to read the following before sending queries to the Query Department:

This department does not pretend to be infallible. It will endeavor to answer questions sent to it by THE TIMES readers to the best of its ability.

No answers can be given regarding legal or medical matters, card problems, propriety in dress, correctness of English sentences, and values of stamps and coins, nor to questions of a trivial character or of concern only to the questioner.

To receive attention every question must bear the name and address of the person sending it. This does not necessarily mean that the name will be published when the question is answered; only the initials will be used if the questioner so desires. No attention will be paid to queries to which the name and address of the sender are not appended.

Hundreds of letters are received by this department, so that it is obviously impossible to answer all of them immediately. In many cases there must be a certain amount of unavoidable delay.

Count Zeppelin in America.

THOMAS HIGGINS.—Will you kindly advise me whether the present Count Zeppelin, inventor of the German Zeppelin airship, ever served as an officer in the Northern army during the civil war?

Count Zeppelin was attached to the Northern Army during our civil war as military observer for Germany.

Red Cross Work

CATHERINE TRAVIS.—In connection with Lady Paget's appeal to American women to send woolen stockings for the soldiers, I beg to inquire to whom such stockings should be sent. I would also like the details as to size, material, &c.

C. T. B.—I have noticed an appeal from Lady Paget for knitted socks and abdominal belts for the British soldiers. Will you kindly let me know to whom I should apply for detailed information?

All inquiries as to knitted articles and clothing for the soldiers or refugees in the war may be sent to the American Red Cross Society at its office, 130 East Twenty-second Street, New York. Articles sent to the society for distribution in Europe will be forwarded to the persons designated by the sender. Articles should be sent to the Receiving Station, Building 19, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

Mail to Suwalski.

M. F.—Will you please tell me about the letters sent now to relatives in the State of Suwalski, in Russian Poland? I have been corresponding regularly with my father and sister there, and now my letters do not seem to reach them. Should they be differently addressed since the war has broken out?

Suwalski is now occupied by Germans and is in the centre of the seat of war. We are advised by the Russian Consulate here that the delivery of letters at the present time in Suwalski is exceedingly doubtful.

The Madonna of the Chair.

S. R. FARRAR.—Will you kindly tell me if Raphael's "Madonna della Sedia" was ever in New York? An artist friend told me today that it was brought to New York some twenty-five or thirty years ago to be sold, and was on exhibition in the old Academy of Design. No one was found ready to pay the price demanded, he said, and it was returned to the Pitti Gallery.

The "Madonna della Sedia" has never been in this country. It was in the Tribuna of the Uffizi Gallery prior to 1589, and is in the Pitti Palace now. There is a copy in oil in the Public Library here.

Definition of "College."

R. W. FAGAN.—In order to settle a dispute will you please let me know what constitutes a college?

In Scotland, Canada, and the United States a college is an incorporated and endowed institution of the highest grade. "College" in the United States is a generic term for all such institutions, and is sometimes given even to professional schools.

Santo Domingo.

H. G. SAYEGH.—I would be very grateful if you would give me all the Ministers' names, as well as the President's, of the Republic of Santo Domingo.

President Ramon Baez has appointed a Cabinet as follows:

Minister of Interior—Señor Jimines.
Minister of Finance—Dr. Gautier.
Minister of War—P. A. Luberes.
Minister of Public Works—Osvaldo Baez.
Minister of Justice—J. B. Peynado.
Minister of Interior—Ignacio Maria Gonzales.
Minister of Agriculture—Pedro Maria Mejia.

"The Purple Cross."

Several weeks ago the Query Department published a statement, received from inquiry at the New York office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, concerning the effort to organize a "Society of the Purple Cross" to care for sick and wounded horses in the war. The paragraph was to the effect that the attempt to organize such a society had met with no success and that the veterinary surgeons with the army were authorized to kill horses that were badly wounded. The question was from H. Meyer. Since that time the following letter has been received from S. M. Farrell:

In your reply to H. Meyer in THE TIMES of Oct. 11 you say that no Purple Cross Society has been organized for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded horses in the European war. Will you kindly allow me to say that such a society has been formed, entitled "Horses on the Battlefield Purple Cross Service," by Miss Lind-af-Hageby, 170 Piccadilly West, London, England? Miss Lind has recently visited the battlefields in France and has established hospitals where the wounded horses may be taken. Veterinary surgeons are employed to kill fatally wounded horses on the field.

Fires in New York.

FREDERICK L. EPP, JR.—Would you kindly let me know when the sugar refinery at Greenpoint, opposite Fourteenth Street, and the Brooklyn Navy Yard were burned?

Perhaps a reader can tell us something of the burning of the sugar refinery. So far as is known or recorded at the present navy yard, the Brooklyn Navy Yard has never been burned.

To Teach English.

O. H. F.—What are the qualifications in both education and age for a license to teach English to foreigners?

Eligibility for a license to teach English to foreigners in the public evening elementary schools, to which, I presume, you refer, requires one of the following: A high school education or its equivalent, and the completion of a satisfactory course of study in the special branch or in methods of teaching, or, in lieu of such course of study, one year's satisfactory experience in teaching the subject; or, in place of all this, three years' satisfactory experience in teaching. No age requirement is indicated in the Board of Education by-laws.

The Birth Rate.

O. M., Lee, Mass.—Will you please tell me if it is true that the birth rate is higher in time of war than in time of peace, and if so, why?

There are several theories to account for alleged increases in the birth rate in time of war. The Eugenics Record Office at Cold Spring Harbor, while admitting a "differential fecundity," states that nothing is known of the real causes therefor.

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to be the one best adapted to their convenience.

You can buy a Piano at Loeser's for so little as $198 or a Player-Piano for $395. From these prices instruments range upward by easy stages to $1250 for the magnificent Kranich & Bach Player Grand.

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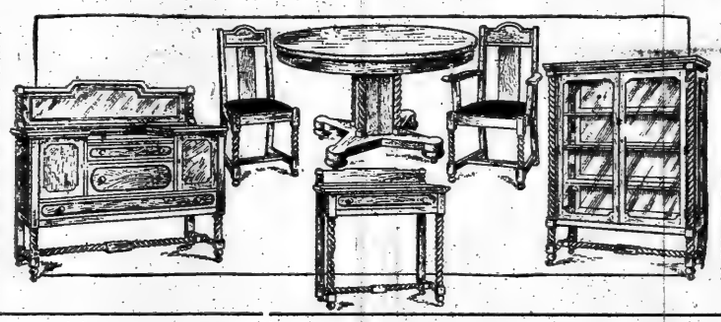
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9-piece Marquetry Inlay **Bedroom Suit,** O'Neill-Adams Co.'s price $2,034, our sale price, **$1,017**

10-piece **White Mahogany Inlay Dining Suit,** O'Neill-Adams Co.'s price $1,694, our sale price, **$847**

Jacobean Oak Dining Suit, *O'Neill-Adams Co.'s Regular Price, $307.* $195.50

Made of selected Indiana white quartered oak. Suit consists of Buffet, China Closet, Serving Table, Extension Table and five Side Chairs, with one Arm Chair. Buffet is 60 inches long and has a heavy plate mirror, 10x50 inches; china closet is 49 inches wide and 62 inches high. Serving Table is 38 inches wide, and the Dining Table has a 54-inch top and foot



extension. Dining Chairs are upholstered in brown Spanish leather; slip seats. You can buy the individual pieces at these prices:

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Buffet	$80.00	$55.00
China Closet	61.00	38.75
Serving Table	30.00	17.75
Arm Chair	17.00	9.75
Extension Table	64.00	43.00
Five Side Chairs	11.00	6.25 each

Mahogany Bedroom Suit, *O'Neill-Adams Co.'s Regular Price, $190* $139.50

Solid Mahogany Colonial Bedroom Suit. As illustrated. Bureau is 41 inches long, with a heavy plate mirror, 24x30 inches. Chiffonier is 30 inches long, has four large drawers and two small drawers on top. The Dressing Table is not made as illustrated, but with a triplicating



wing mirror and four conveniently arranged drawers in base. The Bed can be furnished in either the single or full size.

The entire suit is in a dull-rubbed finish.

Individual prices:

	Regular Price.	Sale Price.
Dresser	$50.00	$37.50
Chiffonier	48.00	38.00
Toilet Table	42.00	38.50
Bed	50.00	37.50

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FASHION HARKS BACK TO STYLES OF TWENTY YEARS AGO

One-Piece Frocks and Top Coats Formerly in Vogue Come Back Into Favor for Present Season.

A DIRECT leap into the new fashions as they have been accepted is the task I have set for today, calling a truce to the discussions that seemed pertinent to the thrilling and exciting game between war, France, and America during the month of October.

All speculation aside, the women are choosing, and the dressmakers making, clothes for the Winter, leaving the first of next year to take care of itself. Now, what are they making? What is acceptable and new at the same time?

The first question asked by a majority of women concerns appropriate alteration of the clothes they have. Is it possible? No one can solve that problem but the woman herself, taking plenty of time at it. The task is not a happy one, and unless one has unusual talent for rearrangement, the result may not be all one desires.

When the fashion for the short tunic came in, alteration was not a difficult task, because most of one's skirts were narrow and the tunic could be superimposed. When the long tunic came into style, the same facility was offered for arranging it; but now we face an entirely different problem, for the season's skirt is wide at the hem without drapery.

It may be two or three months before the skirt is worn as Paris sent it over, but in the meantime, while many may not wish the four and five yard hem, the definite movement toward fullness and width is too emphatic to be easily ignored. You may insist that you will not accept this fashion and insist that the new skirt is cut on the old line, but you will regret the defiance before January, and I take it that your clothes must last longer than that.

The outlook for this Winter is not so reassuring that even a rich woman can contentedly face the prospect of discarding Autumn things from her wardrobe as actual Winter approaches. Therefore, it is wiser to work carefully on every garment now in order that one may be spared annoyance and extra work later.

Fashion Turns to One-Piece Frocks.

The style of two decades ago has come to life this season in the mixture of one-piece frocks and topcoats. It is a question whether or not the fashion is more expensive than the coat suit. Most women think that it is a welcome change. They argue that the top coat is well chosen, and that, taking the rest of the wardrobe into consideration, it saves money in the long run.

Instead of wearing out a skirt that belongs to a coat by using it with a separate blouse in the house, as even the most careful woman does, the one-piece frock wears out as a whole, and it can serve for dozens of occasions where a coat suit is impossible. If the top coat is sufficiently attractive, it can be used as an evening wrap, as well as for the street. All the top coats are long, reaching nearly, if not quite, to the very short hem of the skirt beneath, but this does not signify much, for the skirts of all frocks are so short this season that they seem to need an underskirt.

The popularity of the one-piece frock has led to the making of a street costume that looks like a long coat. It is a strange garment, almost mediæval in its simplicity, but it does not appeal to the woman who lives in a very cold climate; it is not quite warm enough for the street and it is too warm for the house.

For Autumn and Spring in the North, as well as in those climates which are moderately genial from Christmas until Easter, the garment will probably be most acceptable. It is admirable for temperate days. The model is also used for one-piece frocks of thin material, and they are so comfortable that one is apt to be spoiled forever by them.

Both Jenny and Cheruit sent to America in September this style of garment; at first the women looked askance at it, and then approvingly. One design shows a pointed yoke at the shoulders, but, excepting this break in the line, the garment falls in one piece to the hem, fastened in front and belted in with sealskin to match the round collar and broad cuffs.

Beneath this slip is an unboned lining of black satin which is about an inch shorter than the outer skirt and is finished with a knife pleating. This lining shows when the outer skirt is left unfastened, which, by the way, is one of the vagaries of the season.

Another frock, made on the same plan, has a belt at the hips of broad black silk braid and an arabesque of black soutache outlining the hem and the side of the front. Ever so much soutache is used this Winter in straight lines as well as in scroll design, on satin, as well as serge and velours de laine.

The New Tunic Coat.

There are so many women who like the exaggerated flare just below the knees, with its sharp comparison to the somewhat narrow skirt below, that one of the ultra-fashionable coat suits, designed by Callot, who must be different from every one else, has gained much approval over here as the season goes on, and the young woman who detests the other type of suit should cast her eye on this.

The top of the coat is cut like a sacque with straight lines under arms, sloping up in front and dropping down considerably at the back. To the lower edge of this is attached a circular peplum flaring from the figure as though it were wired. Possibly it is. Up and down the front, around the sloping hip line and the extended hem go rows of soutache. These, with a half dozen large buttons, constitute all the trimming on the suit. The skirt is entirely plain.

All the coats of the season have long small sleeves put into the regulation armhole, which is often outlined with braid, or a satin cord, or a piping of the material.

The kimono sleeve belongs to a day that is done, along with the narrow walking skirt. She who has these in each garment that she wants to wear this season will have an unpleasant task getting rid of them. It can be done for the reason that the two-year-old idea of Bechoff-David of using odd sleeves in all garments has won out and become quite a feature of this Winter's clothes.

Velvet sleeves are put in a cloth coat or bodice; black lace sleeves are put in a faille or velvet frock; taffeta sleeves are used in a serge gown. This fashion undoubtedly gives an old frock many chances to make good. It is especially helpful in rearranging a house gown, but it does not aid in a chiffon blouse which is to be worn with a coat suit. Here is where the snag comes. The present fashions call for entirely new blouses unless one keeps on the coat.

White Blouses de Luxe.

There are two kinds of white muslin blouses worn this Winter. One is utterly simple, with possibly tucks from neck to waist, back and front, and long small sleeves ending in turn-over cuffs. The collar may be high and boned if one wants to adopt that revived fashion, or half low in front, standing high at back, and finished off with a black cravat.

The white blouse for hours more social than those in the morning is quite ornate indeed. It is of handkerchief linen, with double battlements inserted down the front and back, outlined with hemstitching. It is in the use of a fringe of white ostrich that one finds the novelty and the price. This is an idea from Doucet, who last Winter introduced the idea of trimming evening bodices and tunics with colored flues of the ostrich, and after the fashion drifted along without any especial success attached to it, it now comes out as a novelty in blouses.

Naturally, the use of ostrich precludes the blouse from being commonly worn as an adjunct to a coat suit in the morning; it must be kept for those special occasions when one lunches at a smart restaurant or a private house. It is a compromise between an ornate frock and a wash waist. Every woman has need of some such blouse if she goes in for moderate gayety in the midday.

This model is being copied in white satin, which has returned to fashion this Autumn. It is used for plain blouses, cut like riding shirts with the turn-over collar attached, under which is knotted a black velvet cravat. It is also taking the place of organdy for the high turn-over collars worn with dark cloth frocks as well as those of silk.

Before Martial, the French designer, went to war, he originated a débutante's frock that is charming and will be copied for many ballrooms this season. The foundation is white satin, the skirt of it covered with flounces of white tulle, edged with lace and gold braid; it is very short and beneath it are worn gold brocade slippers and stockings.

The bodice is of gold brocade, a fashion that is carried into many kinds of frocks for the afternoon as well as the evening. The origin is accredited to several designers, but all the dressmakers use it now with good effect. Brocade is not used as often as velvet, and bright colors are more frequent than gold, but the same idea runs through all.

The bodice that Martial made is cut on the lines of the Second Empire, showing the tops of the shoulders. There are straps of gold-colored velvet crossing the shoulders as a concession to this century. There is a wedge of this velvet let in the front over which is laced a cord of gold velvet. The bodice, or basque, as it may well be called, flares out over the top of the first skirt ruffle.

Two things are certain this Autumn: that flounced skirts will be very much in fashion, and separate velvet bodices, although the one-piece frock, made of one fabric with its belt at the hips, is equally smart. Last Spring there were many flounced evening skirts, and it will bring joy to the woman of slender means who owns such a gown to know that she can step right into it again. If the bodice is not in good condition, she can fall back upon the fashion for the brocade or velvet one, which is cut low in the front of the neck, if it is for afternoon wear, and in a deep round décolleté if it is for the evening.

The middy blouse, as it is sometimes called, which is made of velvet in a straight line from shoulders to hips, is possibly too much in fashion to recommend without a warning of its over-popularity; yet, if you want it to renovate a frock, of which the skirt is good, here's a garment right to hand.

The milliners have adapted themselves to the sleek, flat coiffure that has won out and been accepted by all kinds of people, fashionable and unfashionable. It is not always becoming, but a woman can modify it so that it will be.

The high turban and the canotier or flat sailor shape are both in fashion, and each has sufficient vagaries in the brim to adjust itself to a variety of faces.

The small turban fits the head, and shows the hair at the sides and back. It is invariably high, but the quite round, moderately high one has become too universal to appeal to the fastidious woman. There are many shapes in those that have been brought out recently, but they, like the flat shape with the broad brim, are rarely trimmed with anything but flues of burned ostrich. Silk beaver hats are smarter and newer than black velvet ones, but no color is in the same class with black. Even colored tips or feathers are not placed on black hats.

AMERICAN-DESIGNED DRESSES AT MISS HOSTETTER'S WEDDING

WHEN Miss Greta Hostetter, the daughter of Mrs. Anson Burchard, was married at Locust Valley on Wednesday to Glenn Stewart, Second Secretary of the American Legation at Havana, her wedding frock, and the dresses of her attendants, offered a charming example of beautiful gowns "created" in America.

Miss Hostetter's dress was made and designed in New York. In its simplicity and dignity, in the grace of its sweeping flat-hung train, it owed nothing whatever to Paris. It is essentially an American "creation."

And the bridesmaids and maid of honor wore American "creations," too.

All the gowns, the wedding dress especially, were quite girlish and simple, all fashioned with what is often thought to be a decidedly French attention to "line." But of all of them were absolutely original, very beautifully illustrative of the ability in America to make original things.

The bride's dress was a simple wedding gown, the sort of dress that a lay observer usually calls "a smart little thing" because it is both chic and girlish. The dress was complete made of cream satin, over which a draped overdress of white tulle fell in soft and graceful folds to the feet. The soft tulle bodice was caught in with a deep girdle of satin, which came up in a very sharp point over the left shoulder. On the other side a soft drapery of point lace was drawn in itself without the train, and was up from under the girdle, and formed the other side of the bodice, finishing the right shoulder.



Miss Greta Hostetter's Wedding Gown and Bridesmaid's Gown of Autumn Brown Velvet for Miss Hostetter's Wedding. Gowns by T. M. and J. M. Fox.

The upper part of the bodice was cut in the new round neck line, rather low at the throat, and finished prettily with seed pearls as a smart "edging" for the tulle. Over the shoulders the tulle was drawn down to form long tight sleeves. They were slightly draped and very close fitting, but their smartest feature was the applied piece of point lace which came low over the knuckles in what can best be described as a "gauntlet" effect. Sleeves are of course very long, close, and transparent this year, and the demands of the Autumn fashion were met, in this tulle with lace gauntlets, with a singularly graceful and original effect.

Another girlish feature of the gown was the rolled fold of cream satin heading a tulle flounce which finished the overdress and which brought added softness to the draped skirt.

The most striking single thing, however, was of course the train. The long wedding train hung from the bride's shoulders to the ground, and was fastened on each shoulder with a pretty little ornament of seed pearls. The feature of the train was its lack of fullness at the top. It was absolutely flat. It had not one ripple of fullness anywhere, and it hung perfectly straight from the shoulders to below the waist-line. There, gradually and almost unnoticeably, a little fullness began to creep in. Only a dressmaker—and an expert at that—could have told how it was done.

But imperceptibly the absolutely flat train began to ripple, more and more, until it became quite circular. At the bottom of the train there was an immense amount of cream satin fullness lying on the ground. Of course, there is more fullness at the bottom of the skirts this year than there has been for some seasons. The graceful ripple about the lower part of a skirt is "new" this year. So that this train had an uncommon amount of sheer contrast between its flat beginning at the shoulders and its circular fullness as it swept along the ground. The train was cut square at the bottom and very gracefully finished with groupings of orange blossoms on one side.

Miss Hostetter's veil, in the new circular shape, had been especially made in one piece of fine point lace, and had been ordered some time ago by the house that made her dress. It fell from her head to the edge of the long train in folds as graceful as those of the train itself.

Miss Hostetter's was essentially an Autumn wedding—a chrysanthemum wedding it was called—and the attendants were dressed in Autumn colors, in gowns of interesting as well as beautiful design. The tones of the bridesmaids' dresses were Autumn brown and chrysanthemum yellow, and the bodice was cut in a smart coatee effect. This coatee was of Autumn brown velvet, and was brought down low to form a deep girdle well down over the hips and quite close-fitting. In front the bodice, which was rather plain in a general smart effect—was fastened with bunches of brown and yellow chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves in the brown and bronze Autumn tints.

Then, in an original design, extremely frou-frou skirts of yellow tulle—a chrysanthemum tone that has the clarity of a pure corn tint—flared from the plain tailored coatee. The skirts were two, one above the other, so as to divide the sweep of the skirt almost equally in two parts. They were made over a slip of yellow satin and they were quite plain in the frou-frou fullness and very short. The low girdle which came over the top of the skirt held the tulle flat.

The entire effect was such as to prove conclusively that the striking combination of tints, materials, and even of designs, in fashions that are almost "daring" and quite fascinating, is by no means an exclusively French trait. No Parisienne could have created a more bewitching, girlish, and original design than these bridesmaid's dresses with their rich brown velvet and their flaring yellow tulle.

The sleeves were of the tulle, long and close-fitting, and the upper part of the bodice was finished with a tulle chemisette gathered at the throat with a gold cord.

The bridesmaids wore rather large picture hats of Autumn-brown velvet—the same shade as the velvet coatee—trimmed with yellow and brown chrysanthemums and Autumn leaves. And their entire costume was so arranged that the great sheaf of chrysanthemums that they carried seemed a part of the entire design.

The maid of honor wore a gown and hat made precisely like those of the bridesmaids, but with no Autumn-brown tones in the color scheme. The velvet of bodice and hat was of chrysanthemum yellow. The dresses were all, both in color and arrangement and general design, of a quite simple and quite "practicable" sort—new Autumn models created in America.

The gowns for both the bride and her attendants were made by the T. M. and J. M. Fox establishment, which has always made a specialty of wedding dresses. Mrs. Douglas, president of the company, in talking of the "creation" of gowns in America, said that the importation of ideas and clothes from France had always been more a matter of expediency than necessity.

"Owing to the tremendous pressure of work here, and the difficulty in finding time to devote exclusively to the creation of designs, as well as the inspiration of the Parisian background," she said, "we have found it for the most part easier to import our models. But there is no reason why that need be done. We are quite capable in America of creating our own designs and making our own fashions and our own clothes.

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WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS TO KNOW

Never Were Halloween Decorations So Gay as This Year—Some Delicious Candy Recipes for the Festival.

EACH year there are so many new decorations for Halloween and so many good old ones revived that the only shame is that Halloween doesn't last for a week. And surely never before were there such attractive Halloween decorations as there are this year.

For one thing, there is a lovely shade of blue crêpe paper that is used for some of the decorations and it strikes a new note. It can be used to fasten against the wall as a background for cut-out witches, pumpkins, cats and ghosts in black and white and orange paper. It is made into attractive lantern-shaped shades for electric lights, mounted in black paper frames, and decorated with little cut-out figures of appropriate sorts.

Yellow, of course, is still the accepted Halloween color. A bright golden yellow it should be, or even an orange.

There are special Halloween crêpe papers, in yellow, black, and white, showing witches and cats, ghosts, and Jack-o'-lanterns arrayed in startling and amusing manner.

For a centrepiece on the table on which the refreshments at a children's Halloween party are set forth, nothing is more interesting than a huge paper pumpkin, with green leaves and a green stem. After the pumpkin and leaves are made, they can be varnished to make them stiff. A little doll, dressed in yellow crêpe paper, is seated on top of the pumpkin and it is drawn by half a dozen little gray mice, that can be bought at any toy or favor store. Each mouse has a piece of yellow ribbon tied about its neck, with the other end in the hand of the doll Cinderella.

Of course this big pumpkin is simply a rather unusual Jack Horner pie. For at the other ends of many strands of ribbons that come from the pumpkin are small favors. At the ends of the ribbons that show there are place cards, each decorated with a pumpkin.

Another Halloween idea that is good is a big Japanese paper parasol covered with yellow crêpe paper, with two eyes, a nose and a mouth cut out of black paper, and touched up with white paint. These are fastened on the outside of the parasol, the nose over the tip, and the effect is delightful.

Small gummed seals that can be used for decorative purposes come cut out and sold in packages. There are owls and witches, pumpkins, imps, and cats. An effective but easily made place card is a small white card with a seal pasted in one corner or at one end.

In the shops there are many attractive little favors all made up. There are small plaster pumpkins that hold candles and that have much of the charm of real Jack-o'-lanterns. There are numerous place cards decorated with pumpkins, witches, small children in Halloween garb and other appropriate symbols. There are all sorts of trick favors, especially sold for this holiday. There are candy boxes especially decorated, and candies especially made—delicious ones, as well as those filled with cotton batting and red pepper.

Surely no one need have an unsuccessful Halloween entertainment for lack of decorations; for there are decorations and favors galore, only waiting to be bought and made.

Candies always form an appreciable part of the Halloween feast and sometimes candy making forms a part of the Halloween entertainment of children. A good old-fashioned molasses candy pull, the making and eating of various simple nut candies or the making of candies and packing them into boxes for souvenirs would prove entertaining, in addition to some of the regulation Halloween fun, next Saturday afternoon at a children's party.

Here are some reliable recipes for seasonable candies warranted to be no more harmful to youthful digestions and appetites than most other candies.

Peanut Candy.

For a thick peanut candy, boil together a cupful of sugar, a cupful of molasses, and two tablespoonfuls of butter very slowly for about half an hour. Then try in cold water, and when it is brittle add a cupful of shelled peanuts. Pour into well-greased pans to the depth of half an inch. When it begins to harden, cut into squares with a buttered knife.

A crisp peanut candy is easily made by melting and browning granulated sugar, being careful that it does not burn, and then pouring it, when it is all melted and brown, over shelled peanuts. When it is cold break it in pieces.

Raisin Creams.

Mix a cupful of English walnut meat, chopped, or else pecans, a teaspoonful of vanilla, a pinch of salt, a cupful of chopped and seeded raisins, and two pounds of confectioner's sugar. Mix to a stiff paste with cream and roll on a sugared board in a layer half an inch thick. Cut in squares.

Walnut or Pecan Creams.

Beat the white of an egg and a tablespoonful of cold water into a pound of confectioner's sugar. Add three teaspoonfuls of vanilla. Shape the cream into balls, and into each ball press two walnut or pecan meats. Perhaps more or less sugar will be needed to make the paste of sufficient thickness to mold easily.

Almond Rock.

Heat a pound of brown sugar, a cupful of water, and a pinch of cream of tartar. Stir until sugar is dissolved, and then allow it to boil without stirring until it is light brown in color. Add some almonds, blanched and browned in a little butter in the oven, and pour into a buttered tin to cool.

Popcorn Balls.

Boil together a cupful of molasses and a tablespoonful of vinegar until it cracks when put into cold water. Have ready freshly popped corn which has been freed of all partly cooked or harsh particles. Pour the molasses over the corn, and as soon as it is cool enough to handle, form into tiny balls.

Hazelnut Taffy.

Mix a pinch of salt, a pinch of cream of tartar, a teaspoonful of vinegar and half a cupful of water and add to a pound of lump sugar which has been put into a saucepan with two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted. Stir constantly until boiling and then add two cupfuls of hazelnuts, which have been shelled and halved. Stir and cook until the candy is brown, add a scant teaspoonful of vanilla and pour into buttered pans. Mark into squares when cool.

Cocoanut Candy.

Remove the shell from half a cocoanut and shred or shave it with a silver knife. Spread it on dishes in the open door of an oven until it is soft and elastic. Desiccated cocoanut can be used instead, but the fresh sort is better. Then boil together a cupful of molasses and a cupful of sugar, brown or white; a teaspoonful of vinegar, and a tablespoonful of butter. When this is cooked enough so that it is brittle when dropped in cold water, add the warmed cocoanut and pour into buttered dishes. Mark into squares when it is thick, but before it is cold.

DANCE FROCK FOR THE DEBUTANTE.



This is a Robert model for a young girl's frock. It is made of pale blue tulle, the ruffles edged with blue satin. The rose at the neck and the one on the skirt are pink.

COFFEE HINTS

A RECENT monthly report of importations into the United States announced that this country received 138,000 bags of coffee every week. And another Government statistician assures us that the "per capita" consumption of coffee during the past year has averaged 10.31 pounds for the twelvemonth. Coffee is a well-nigh universal drink in America. And yet the best preparation of coffee remains unguessed by thousands of housewives, and exactly how to get the best out of the breakfast beverage is something that many a household never knows.

There are two points necessary in getting the best out of coffee. One is, of course, to get all that is good. The other is not to get what is bad. The best preparation of coffee extracts the aromatic oils and eliminates coffee-tannin to practically nothing.

In the first place the housewife must see to it that her coffee is finely ground. But, having had it practically pulverized, she must be careful that it is quickly used or confined in air-proof, moisture-proof jars, otherwise the oil will escape into the air and will absorb moisture.

In the actual preparation of the beverage, however, the important thing is to brew the coffee. "Brewed" coffee is not "cooked." In the process of brewing the oils are extracted from the fibrous tissue, whereas when coffee is boiled or "cooked" the fibre is stewed in and the flavor and purity of the liquid is damaged. The water must be boiled; the coffee must not. Water at the boiling point should be poured on the coffee, but it should not stand too long, and it should not get chilled.

The elimination of the coffee-tannin is best brought about in the filtration or drip method of preparing coffee. When brewed in this way the coffee contains only .29 of a grain of coffee tannin per cup, as against 2.90 grains by five minutes steeping in the percolator method.

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There is not an item in this extraordinary list that will be matched the length and breadth of the city or State—unless the store sells at a loss—for in the great majority of these offers the goods cannot be bought at wholesale for what we will sell them for at retail Monday.

Sensational Sale
Women's Coats and Suits

Stock of Stern & Adler at 60c. on the Dollar

Suits, $16.50. Coats, $13.95.



Suits at $16.50

THE OLD ESTABLISHED SUIT AND COAT HOUSE of Stern & Adler of 45 West 25th Street, Manhattan, is dissolving partnership, which means that everything must be turned into money at once. We secured their entire stock of high-grade materials and had this great tailoring concern turn them into the most popular and best selling styles of the day, resulting in one of the most extraordinary value giving sales that even this Store ever had the opportunity to announce.



Coat, $13.95

Twelve Newest Style Suits at $16.50.

Right out of the tailors' hands. Newest trimmings, including caracul cloth, velvet and buttons. Navy blue, black, brown, Russian green, plum and burgundy are the colors. Sizes 32 to 44 bust measure.

The Women's Coats at $13.95.

Full length and three-quarter length. Something suitable for every occasion, from dressy wear to motoring. Linings of heavy satins, trimmings of velvet, plush and caracul cloth. Colors are brown, black, blue, Oxford, green and handsome mixtures and stripes. Sizes 32 to 48.

Neither Suits nor Coats sent C. O. D. or on approval. Extra salespeople—everything to meet the demands of the great crowd that will be here.

Street Floor, Lexington Street Side, Central Building.

Richest Embroidered Neckwear
At Fraction of Value.

Highest Class Work from St. Gall.

WONDERFULLY BEAUTIFUL NECKWEAR of the kind most in use today—silk embroidering effects of richest colorings in combination of green or red with gilt and silver or dainty white batiste ideas or gorgeous hued collars of rainbow tints, yet harmonizing exquisitely. Newest shapes of the season. The stock of a leading St. Gall maker at a fraction of its import cost.

At 15c., Value 50c. to $1.25.

Batiste or organdie grounds of white with colored embroidery, champagne, green, mahogany, blue, gold, plum, old rose, brown or orange; voile ground with floral effects in three-tone coloring, or on batiste in several shaded ideas. And gorgeous ideas in silk, gilt and silver, in all shapes from the small Dutch collar to the coat or revere style.

At 25c., Value 75c. to $2.00.

In white or ecru batiste, plain or with lace combinations, such as edges of finest Oriental design—and some color schemes of delicate design and conceits. In most instances there are cuffs to match these collars at 15c., 25c. and 39c. a pair.

At 39c., Value 65c. to $2.00.

We have sold some of these in our own stock this season at considerably over $2.00. Exquisite colored collars in many combinations—extraordinary beyond all description are these values.

Truly the most amazing sale of the season in Neckwear.

Street Floor, Central Building.

Women's Dresses at $8.95.



$8.95

VALUE $18.75. STREET STYLES at about the cost of the material in them. There are any number of striking models—we speak of one as an example of the stylish character of all these Dresses at this seemingly impossible price.

One made of serge and satin with accordion plaited drop, long line bodice, with embroidered belt—finished at neck with soft satin collar in the inimitably becoming, clever lines of the season. Other models made of charmeuse.

Sizes 32 to 44.

$8.95



$3.95

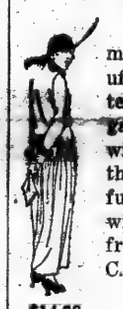
Women's Serge Dresses at $3.95, Sold Regularly Here at $5.98.

FOUR DISTINCT MODELS that are the best in the city at the regular price, and the lowest ever known at the sale price—becoming, very practical, serviceable, sensible Dresses, with dainty white collars and cuffs. Navy, brown, green and black. Sizes 32 to 46.

Also a velvet and satin Dress at the same price, in navy and black. Think of such Dresses for $3.95!

Second Floor, Fulton Street, Central Building.

Misses' Suits, $14.98.



$14.98

FUR TRIMMED TAILORED SUITS, made of broadcloth by a high-grade manufacturer of tailored garments. The material the same as we have sold in $25.00 garments; the style as illustrated, made with short coat, buttoned straight down the front with panel back trimmed with fur; smart fur collars and cuffs; skirt with yoke buttoned straight down the front. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. None C. O. D. or on approval.



$14.98

Misses' Coats at $14.98.

Special lot made of cheviot, full back, plaited on side with belt; large fur collar; lined with guaranteed satin lining to waist. A Coat that would readily sell at $20.00. None C. O. D. or on approval. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Girls' Coats at $4.98.

In navy blue and Copenhagen cheviot, heavy Winter weight, with a full back, belted, forming plaits; fancy collar forming small yoke of velvet in back; sizes 6 to 15 years.

Second Floor, Center, Central Building.

Trimmed Hats at $3.00.

$5.00 to $15.00 Values.

Stock of Julius Smolin

$5.00 to $15.00 values. The stock of Julius Smolin, 718-720 Broadway, Manhattan. Smolin's name is a synonym for goodness and exclusiveness in Millinery, and we count ourselves fortunate in being able to secure this stock so early in the season. Smolin is moving uptown, and rather than move his stock he has sold it to us at a concession.

1,200 Hats—About 500 Styles,

assuring purchasers of few duplicates—you won't meet the Hat you buy anywhere.

Sensational Bargains in Brief.

Women's Colored Top Lace Shoes, $3.50.
Men's $3.50 Gun Metal Calf Shoes, $2.79.
$2.49 Flor de Merode Cigars, $1.75 box of 50.
$4.75 White Blankets, $3.49 a pair. Slight mill imperfections.
Long Cloth, value $1.39, at 98c. a piece of 12 yards.
49c. Hemmed Sheets, 35c. Store orders only.
12½c. Pillow Cases, 9c. each. 45x36 inches. Store orders only.
Men's and Women's $1.00 Umbrellas, 47c. Not more than two to a customer. Store orders only. None C. O. D.
18c. All-linen Bohemian Huck Towels, 12½c. each. Not more than one dozen to a customer. Store orders only.
27c. to 39c. Scotch Flannels, 12½c. yard.
Flannelette Gowns, 35c. Store orders only.
Dressing Sacques, 65c. Store orders only.
Men's $28 to $30 Suits-to-Measure, $19.50. Above 42 breast measure additional charge for extra material necessary.
Boys' $6.50 Two-Trouser Suits, $3.95.
Women's 60c. Nightgowns, 45c. Store orders only.
10c. to 15c. Embroideries and Galloons, 5c. a yard. None C. O. D. Store orders only. None exchanged.
$1.25 to $1.49 Silk Dress Nets, 75c. a yard. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
15c. to 25c. Writing Paper and Cards, 8c. a box. Limit to 4 boxes to a customer. Store orders only and none C. O. D.
$3.00 All-Silk Jersey Petticoats, $1.75. Store orders only.
79c. Guaranteed Satins, 58c. a yard. 36 inches wide.
Women's 2-clasp Colored Lambskin Gloves, 59c.
Women's Seal Initial Handkerchiefs, special at 25c.; for this sale, 12½c.
Men's Tan Cape Gloves, 48c.
22c. Priscilla Hams, 18c. a lb. Only one to a customer.
30c. Rice, 5-lb. bag, 19c.
17c. California Peaches, 2 cans, 25c.
Fancy Vermont Potatoes, 39c. a sack, ½ bushel, 30 pounds net. Limit two sacks to a customer.
Imported Messina Lemons, 7c. a dozen.
Uneeda Biscuit, 39c. a dozen. Limit of one dozen to a customer.
Deliveries during the week on all Grocery Store Items.
6c. to 55c. Ribbons, 3c. to 29c. a yard.
$1.98 Silk and Wool Crepe Delphine, 98c. a yard.
$1.00 Princess Poplins, 69c. None C. O. D. Store orders only.
White China Silk Waists, $1.19.
Natural Raccoon Neckpieces, $7.95.
29c. Silk and Cotton Brocade, 15c. a yard. 27 inches wide.
$1.49 Black Chiffon Broadcloth, 98c. a yard. None C. O. D.
$11.00 Cotton Layer Mattresses, $8.25.
$5, $8, $10 and $12 Bien Jolie Corsets, $2.89.
$1.50 to $2.00 Lace Curtains, 89c. a pair.
98c. to $1.49 Framed Pictures, 59c.
Rogers Silver Plated Tea Spoons, 55c. a set of six. Only one dozen to a customer. None C. O. D.
Men's Waltham Watches, $5.75. One to a customer. None C. O. D.
Sheet Music—"It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary," 19c.
Women's 48c. and 75c. Neckties, 25c.
$17.00 Portieres, $12.89 a pair.
$17.98 Three-piece Clock Sets, $12.98.
25c. Pressed Glass Table Tumblers, 8c. a dozen. Not more than 3 dozen to a customer. Store orders only, and must be taken with you. None delivered.
$1.98 to $6.98 pieces of American Cut Glass, 99c. to $3.49. Store orders only. None C. O. D.
Men's Underwear, 31c. Slight mill imperfections. Store orders only.
Men's 12½c. Cotton Half Hose, 8c. Store orders only.
Cuticura Soap, 25c. size, our price 18c., at 13c. Store orders only. Deliveries during the week. Two to a customer.
2,400 Men's Fancy Shirts, 39c.
$1.60 Winslow Ball Bearing Roller Skates, $1.19.
10k Gold Jewelry, $1.40 to $2.50 values, at 95c. a piece. None C. O. D.
$1.00 House Dresses, 69c.
$1.50 Sterling Silver Photo Frames, 75c. Not more than two to a customer. Store orders only. None C. O. D.
Setwell Coat and Suit Hanger, regularly 10c., at 4c. Store orders only. Quantities limited.
Women's 19c. Underwear, 14c. Slight imperfections. Store orders only.
$1.50 Eyeglasses and Spectacles, 45c.
15c. Embroidery Scissors, 5½ inch, 9c. Store orders only.

PRODUCERS HAVE NEW WARES TO SHOW



EVA VINCENT and EDYTH LATIMER in "The Highway of Life" Wallack's



ELEANOR PAINTER in "The Lilac Domino" 44th St



JOBYNA HOWLAND in "The Third Party" 39th St

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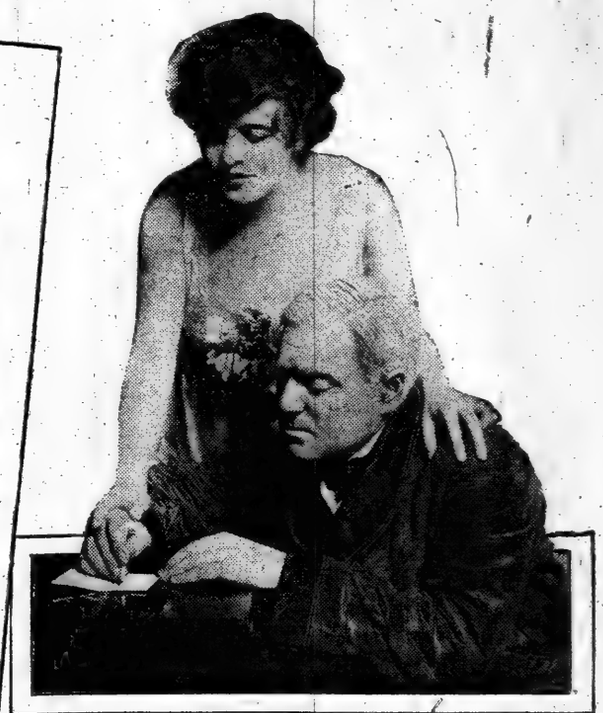
ADELE BLOOD in "Milady's Boudoir" Garrick



MIRIAM COLLINS and WILLIAM ELLIOTT in Experience" Booth



WILLIAM FARNUM in "Battle Cry" Lyric



GLADYS HILL and HOLBROOK BLINN in "The Goal" Princess

Second Thoughts on First Nights

On Reviving Sardou—Something of the History of the Adaptation Called "Diplomacy."

THE producer who in the year 1914 elects to turn aside for the moment from the Sheldons, the Walters, the Galsworthys, and the Shaws to take the stage of his theatre for one of the earlier plays by Victorien Sardou has, it would seem, two courses before him—and only two. He may present it as it was done in its contemporary adaptation. Then he must do it in the manner and costume of its time. He must even dress it as an acknowledged relic of the '60s or '70s, a quaint and an archaeologically interesting inheritance from the theatrical dark ages of the last century.

Or, relying on the essential qualities of the play to interest modern audiences, as they did those for which it was written, and determined to read literally the word "today" in the manuscript before him, he may readjust the text to the taste and habits of the theatre of our own time. Then he must do away with the asides, the soliloquies, and all the telltale tricks of a less facile generation of playwrights. Failure to make these alterations is to leave the play encumbered with some things as futile, as obtrusive, and as intrinsically ugly as a bustle. It is to leave the play afflicted with a hundred distractions to work mischief with whatever spell the story of the play itself might hope to weave.

Of course, the gradual doing away with these external artificialities, these matters of manner, is but an aspect and an indication of the broader, deeper movement in the theatre which is, and for years has been, away from all that was meant by the derisive phrase, "Sardoodledom." Sardou died only six years ago, but the history of his best-known and biggest work reaches far back into the nineteenth century. And it was not until the last decade of that century that the English dramatists began to work their way toward their present state of grace.

One of the most hugely successful plays by so decidedly contemporary an author as Sir Arthur Pinero could not possibly be played on Broadway or the Strand today as it was played at Terry's for hundreds upon hundreds of performances twenty-five years ago. "Sweet Lavender" was not put on paper till the early months of 1888, but it seems as old as the tragedy of Douglas. If by some chance it had never been produced, and if its now knighted author were to draw it from his desk, blow the dust from its pages, and try to sell it, there is considerable doubt if any manager in England or America would take it as a gift. And if the earlier Pinero needs renovating today, how much more is that true of the English texts of the plays written by Victorien Sardou?

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OF the alternatives mentioned as confronting the present-day manager who plans to stage Sardou, the first was elected by Lyn Harding and Nancy Price last June when they revived "A Scrap of Paper" at the Criterion in London. For they recognised and bowed to the touch of the sixties in that labyrinthine comedy, and played it in a spirit that was attuned to the crinoline with which they tricked it out. The result was agreeable.

Neither course, on the other hand, was followed when Mr. Drew and Miss Barrymore did "A Scrap of Paper" at the Empire last May. They kept the old text, asides and all, but they dressed and played it as if Sardou's adapter had just been graduated from Prof. Baker's class at Harvard. We saw Prosper and Suzanne from opposite sides of a small desk addressing but half their remarks to each other. The rest were confided—very secretly and yet in full, round tones—to space. We saw a distinctly modish, 1914 Suzanne trying—not very hard—to convince the audience she was an Amazon just because she was slightly more independent in thought and action than a Dickens heroine. The whole performance was ludicrously anachronistic. Whatever you do with Sardou, you may not treat him thus.

The second course, however, was the one followed by those who recently revived "Diplomacy" at Wyndham's Theatre in London. They freshened the old Bancroft version of "Dora" to use as a stop-gap, made necessary by the collapse of a trusted play. The stop-gap ran for two seasons. Its triumphant revival was crowned by a command performance. Its entire success prompted, doubtless, the present production at the Empire.

William Gillette, who selected for himself the rôle of Henry Beauclerc, determined apparently to follow to its logical conclusion the rather obvious lead of the London modernizers. He not only saw to it that outworn devices were expunged, but went further by touching the whole text with the flavor of contemporary speech, by giving "Diplomacy" at the Empire the simpler, less grandiose, and less theatrical utterance of the plays of our own day. The result is an adaptation of an adaptation of Sardou. And those who play the old rôles at the Empire take their cue from the spirit of the last adapter, and in the more casual and unpretentious manner of the younger players, tell once again the famous story of gentle Dora, of jealous Zicka, of state papers incalculably important and mysteriously stolen, and of guilt fastened at last by following the trail of a rare and exquisite perfume. They give what is best in Sardou—his story. And their way, it would seem, is best calculated to serve his genius, for it is the way best calculated to win for that story the attention of a modern audience. It is certainly the way most acceptable to those of us whose affectionate memories do not people the stage of the Empire with the figures of Lester Wallack and Rose Coghlan to intervene there as phantom rivals of William Gillette and Blanche Bates.

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IT is unlikely that the cry of sacrilege will be raised. "Diplomacy" is hardly a classic. After all, did the quarter century after 1860 constitute an age of dramatic classics in our theatre? Did that period produce in our own tongue many dramatic works that are now sacrosanct? Did America produce a single one? Did more than one English dramatic author produce anything that will live to tell the theatregoers of 1925? But perhaps that is just a rhetorical question whose chief excuse is its occasion to salute in passing the memory of William Schwenck Gilbert.

Returning to the cry of sacrilege, it must be said that Sardou deserves neither so much reverence nor so much implication in the play that was given at Wallack's thirty-six years ago and was called "Diplomacy." He doubtless considered that piece an unappreciative mutilation rather than an adaptation of his "Dora."

"Dora" was produced at the Vaudeville in Paris in 1877, but the time marked for it was 1871, and the hue communicated to its shifty intrigue was a reflection of the still glowing Franco-Prussian feeling. Squire Bancroft, then an untitled man of the English theatre, sent Clement Scott and B. C. Stephenson to Paris to make a play for him out of "Dora." These adapters, who described themselves as the brothers Saville and Bolton Rowe, made the intrigue Anglo-Russian, threw across its horizon the shadow of the perennial "Eastern question," dispensed airily with Sardou's entire first act, and added a Victorian Mrs. Malaprop and a silly ass of the Dolly Spanker sort to tickle the folks at home. The result was called "Diplomacy," but this hardy revision, plus subsequent changes to suit successive casts, plus all the renovation recently done by Gerald du Maurier in England and William Gillette in America, leaves intact the element in "Dora" which drew the adapters to Paris in the first place. And that element is plot—plot in terms of theatrical ingenuity. It leaves intact that for which Sardou was famous and is today derided.

Latter-day audiences look to their playwrights for stories in which Chance plays a lesser part and Coincidence is less obviously suffered to direct the progress of events. The least critical nowadays, consciously on unconsciously, not only sense but judge by the difference between what is theatric and what is dramatic.

They may still observe with fascination the articulation of so intricate an intrigue, but they notice the articulations. They cannot contentedly put it out of their minds that they are looking at a wonderfully cunning design rather than at a bit of web from the loom of life. They enjoy Sardou, but it is with a fatally superior and even an amused tolerance that they echo William Archer's protest, "How infinitely cleverer than the dramatist who constructs the tragi-comedy of life!"

Who sniffs at Sardou, however, sniffs at one who did the work of his day so well that it has survived to be sniffed at. And good work done in the mode and spirit of any generation is not without its appeal to all generations. Such a piece of work is "Diplomacy."

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SO venerable a property of the theatre as "Diplomacy" is bound to be seasoned with traditions, and many big names of the English and American stage are written into the book of its memory. The Kendalls did it in London, and during that first year of its English success a young and promising actor played Orioff at one time and Julian Beauclerc at another. His name was Forbes-Robertson.

The first American production was made April 1, 1878. The place was Wallack's Theatre—not the present one. Lester Wallack was the Henry Beauclerc, Rose Coghlan the Zicka, Maude Granger the Dora. Jeffreys Lewis, the present Marquise, went to San Francisco later as the Zicka of a Wallack company. The play was revived by Wallack seven years later when, it is interesting to note, Herbert Kelcey was the Orioff and the Julian was the late Osmond Tearle, father of Conway and Godfrey Tearle.

Theatregoers whose memories do not go back to the Wallack production may still recall the performances given at the Star in the early nineties with Rose Coghlan as the Zicka, once more, but with Charles Coghlan as Beauclerc, with Sadie Martinot as Dora, and, in one revival at least, with Frederic de Belleville as Orloff.

The most pretentious revival of recent times was that given at the Empire in the Spring of 1901. This was the cast:

Henry Beauclerc	William Faversham
Julian	Charles Richman
Orioff	Guy Standing
Dora	Margaret Anglin
Zicka	Jessie Millward
Lady Fairfax	Ethel Hornick
The Marquise	Mrs. Whiffen
Baron Stein	Edwin Stevens

In another version of the play a company was seen at Maxine Elliott's so recently as September, 1910. Charles Richman, Milton Sills, Thurlow Bergen, Theodore Roberts, Florence Roberts, Crystal Hearne, and Mrs. Le Moyne were in the cast.

And now after a lapse of four years it is done once again in New York. Times have changed, but a visit to the Empire would suggest to the most callow theatregoer why "Diplomacy" is so often called "a grand old play."

THE FIRST NIGHT CALENDAR.

"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE," a play in four acts by Louis N. Parker, founded upon Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield." At Wallack's Theatre Monday night.

"EXPERIENCE," a play in four acts by George V. Hobart. At the Booth Theatre Tuesday night.

"THE LILAC DOMINO," a light opera by Charles Cuvillier. At the 44th Street Theatre Wednesday night.

"LIEB' VATERLAND," a play in four episodes by Max Simon. To be played in German at the Irving Place Theatre Wednesday night.

"A PERFECT LADY," a play in four acts, with Rose Stahl, by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf. At the Hudson Theatre Wednesday night.

"MILADY'S BOUDOIR," a play in three acts by J. C. Drum. With Adele Blood. At the Garrick Theatre Thursday night.

"THE BATTLE CRY," a play in four acts by Charles Neville Buck. At the Lyric Theatre Thursday night.

CHIEF interest in things theatrical this week will centre around the production tomorrow night at Wallack's Theatre of Louis N. Parker's new play, "The Highway of Life," which is nothing more or less than a dramatization of a very large part of the life of David Copperfield. To Mr. Lennox Pawle will fall the rôle of Wilkins Micawber, while Dan'l Peggotty will be played by Emmet Corrigan. J. V. Bryant will be David Copperfield, and another in an extremely large cast will be Dorothy Parker, (daughter of the English dramatist,) who will appear as Em'ly.

The action of the piece takes place in the following order of scenes.

ACT. I.

Scene 1.—MISS BETSEY TROTWOOD'S GARDEN AT DOVER. David Copperfield arrives, and Agnes Wickfield makes a great discovery.

Scene 2.—THE DINING ROOM AT THE GOLDEN CROSS IN LONDON. David meets some old friends, and feels very young.

Scene 3.—DAN'L PEGGOTTY'S BOATHOUSE ON YARMOUTH SANDS. David brings Steerforth, and Little Em'ly begins a tragedy.

ACT II.

Scene 1.—DAVID'S LODGINGS IN BUCKINGHAM STREET, LONDON. David gives Uriah Heep (who is very humble) a cup of coffee. Miss Betsey makes an announcement. Mr. Micawber throws down the gauntlet, and Mrs. Micawber begins a song.

Scene 2.—MR. WICKFIELD'S GARDEN AT CANTERBURY. Mr. Micawber draws a line. Uriah Heep makes a confession and David makes a mistake.

Scene 3.—DAN'L PEGGOTTY'S BOATHOUSE. Little Em'ly writes a letter, and Dan'l starts on a long journey.

ACT. III.

Scene 1.—DAVID'S HOUSE AT HIGHGATE, NEAR LONDON. Mr. Micawber astonishes his friends. Dan'l returns and Martha restores something that was lost.

Scene 2.—URIAH HEEP'S OFFICE AT CANTERBURY. Mr. Micawber becomes Mount Vesuvius; Uriah is crushed, and the Twins make a sensation.

Scene 3.—"TWEEN DECKS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP OFF TILBURY. Dan'l and Little Em'ly begin a New Life and Mr. Micawber is a Sea Dog.

Scene 4.—HAM'S COTTAGE AT YARMOUTH. Ham reads a letter.

ACT IV.

Scene.—MISS BETSEY'S GARDEN AT DOVER. In which the Play seems likely to begin all over again.

On Tuesday night at the Booth Theatre William Elliott will return to the stage in his own production of "Experience," which has been made into a full-length play from a short one written by George Hobart and produced at the last Lambs' Gambol at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mr. Elliott, who has cut quite a wide swath as a producer during the two years he has been off the stage will be seen in the rôle of Youth. Ben Johnson interprets the rôle of Experience, Charles Stevenson plays Wealth, Miriam Collins will be seen as Love, Julia Little will be seen as Style, and the numerous names of still other players include May McManus, Willard Blackmore, Roxane Barton, Adele Holt, Thomas Herbert, Edward Stilton, Eleanore Christy, John Maher, Marion Whitney, Bess Ryan, Elizabeth West, Madeline Howard, Margot Williams, Florence Short, George T. Meech, Billy Betts, J. Byron Totten, Marion Holcombe, Alba de Anchoriz, and Frank McCormick.

There are twelve scenes in the three acts of "Experience," and while the characters are all personifications, the play is in no sense an allegory or a morality, but a drama in which a single and logical story is said to be unfolded.

On Wednesday night Andreas Dippel will begin his season of light opera at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, where almost every thing else in the world has been tried in the past two years, by presenting "The Lilac Domino," a new three-act operetta with music by Charles Cuvillier, one of the best-known of the modern French composers. Abroad the piece has been sung chiefly in Germany.

Eleanor Painter and Mabel Riegelman will alternate in the singing of the title rôle. Miss Painter is an American singer, whose operatic work has been confined to Germany, principally Berlin, where she was a favorite at the Charlottenburg Opera House. Miss Riegelman is also an American girl, who completed her vocal studies in Germany, and there began her operatic career. For the past four seasons she has been identified with the Chicago Opera Company. The rôle of Count André will be sung by Wilfrid Douthitt, an English baritone. George Everett, late of the Boston Opera Company, will alternate in the rôle. The tenor rôle will be intrusted to Einar Linden, the Danish operatic tenor, and James Harrod. They will alternate. Others in the cast are Jeanne Moubourg, late of the Metropolitan Opera House; George Curzon, René Dettling, and the comedy rôles will be played by John E. Hazzard, Robert O'Connor, and Harry Hermsen.

"Lieb' Vaterland," a war play in four parts by Max Simon, will be presented for the first time on any stage at the German Irving Place Theatre, Wednesday evening. The new play describes in four playlets the gigantic struggle now taking place in Europe. All the principals of the excellent German stock company will appear in "Lieb' Vaterland," among them being Heinrich Marlow, who staged the playlets; Grete Meyer, Censi Goetzer, Ernst Holsnagel, Ernst Robert, Rudi Rahe, Hans Hansen, Willy Frey, and Curt Manthey.

On Wednesday night, also, will come the postponed production of "A Perfect Lady" at the Hudson Theatre.

On Thursday night Adele Blood will tempt fate at the Garrick Theatre in a new play, "Milady's Boudoir," by J. C. Drum. The story of the play is enacted within a period of seven hours; the first curtain rises two hours before Joan Blackmore is scheduled to make her debut as a star, and the last one falls two hours after the first performance. There is no change of scene; the three acts are played in the actress's boudoir. The cast includes Henry Borgman, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, Miss Dallas Tyler, Edward Lynch, Mark Smith, Everett Butterfield, Jack Keane, and William Riley Hatch.

There will be another conflict of openings on Thursday evening, for on that night the Shuberts will present "The Battle Cry" at the Lyric Theatre. The play is a dramatization of Charles Neville Buck's magazine story of the same name by Mr. Buck himself. It tells a story of Kentucky feudal life in sixteen scenes. Included in the cast are William Farnum, Grace Elliston, Donald Gallagher, Harry A. Hadfield, Beatrice Allen, J. K. Hutchinson, George Irving, Forrest McComber, Lilian Dix, Daniel Hall, J. C. Malaidy, William Cullington, Will Marsh, Foxhall Dangerfield, George Lawrence, Ora Lee, T. E. Henry, and others.

All the sixteen scenes of the piece are laid in and near the Cumberland Mountains. Four of the settings and episodes will be shown in motion pictures sandwiched between the regular acting scenes. These reels were photographed at Fort Lee, the entire company of "The Battle Cry" participating.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Astor—"The Miracle Man."
Belasco—Leo Ditrichstein.
Candler—"On Trial."
Casino—Fritzi Scheff.
Cohan's—"It Pays to Advertise."
Comedy—"Consequences."
Cort—"Under Cover."
Eltinge—"Innocent."
Empire—"Diplomacy."
48th Street—"The Law of the Land."
Fulton—"Twin Beds."
Gaiety—"Daddy Long-Legs."
Globe—Montgomery and Stone.
Harris—"The Salamander."
Hippodrome—"Wars of the World."
Knickerbocker—"The Girl from Utah."
Liberty—Douglas Fairbanks.
Longacre—"Kick In."
Little—"A Pair of Silk Stockings."
Lyceum—"The Beautiful Adventure."
Manhattan—"Life."
Maxine Elliott's—"Mr. Wu."
New York—"Big Jim Garrity."
Park—Mrs. Patrick Campbell.
Playhouse—"My Lady's Dress."
Republic—Lew Fields.
Shubert—William Faversham.
39th Street—"The Third Party."
Winter Garden—"Dancing Around."

"THE SPUR" FOR CHARITY.

New Play at Cort Tomorrow for Belgian Fund.

Douglas J. Wood will produce "The Spur," a new play in three acts by Annie Nathan Meyer, for the first time on any stage, for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund, at the Cort Theatre tomorrow afternoon. In the cast will appear Louise Randolph, Lillian Kingsbury, Kate Morgan, Minnie Milne, Ethel Wright, Lillian Keller, Emily Dodd, Amy Dennis, Elsie West, Edward Fielding, James A. Marcus, Burr Caruth, Harold de Becker, and Ernest Elton.

A souvenir programme, designed for the occasion, and flowers will be sold by a committee of prominent actresses, among them Laura Hope Crews, Gail Kane, Louise Drew, Alice Brady, Patricia Collinge, Marjory Wood, Geraldine O'Brien, and Marie Chambers.

"Beautiful Adventure" Leaving.

"The Beautiful Adventure" will move to Brooklyn after next Saturday's performance, there beginning its first out-of-town performance prior to the long tour.

IN OTHER PLAYHOUSES.

BRONX THEATRE.—"The Story of the Rosary," lately seen at the Manhattan Opera House, is the attraction here.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Peg o' My Heart," with Elsa Ryan in the rôle of Peg, begins a week's visit here tomorrow.

STANDARD THEATRE.—"Too Many Cooks," Frank Craven's delightful comedy, is the attraction, commencing tomorrow night, at the Standard Theatre.

EDEN MUSEE.—Dunninger, the magician, still heads the bill at the Eden Musee. New Kinemacolor pictures and new wax figures are other attractions.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.—The College Girls burlesque organization will present the two-act piece "At Home and Abroad," and there will be a long bill of vaudeville acts as well.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Snits Moore and George B. Scanlon will appear here at the head of the Cracker Jack's burlesque company with two one-act burlesques and a long and varied bill of variety performers.

THE FOUR ARTS

By LOUIS N. PARKER

LO, where the Four lie bleeding,
thewhile ye pass unheeding.

The Arts that brighten the world,
that lift the soul of man
out of his narrow span,
and mark him with a sign
which maketh him divine,
into the dust they're hurled.
Lo, where the Four lie bleeding,
thewhile ye pass unheeding.

For what are the Arts today,
amid the din of the fray?
What worth are women and men,
who wield the brush and the pen?
Ho! what is a tale or a song,
or what is a mime,
in this welter of crime?
"March, brothers, the night is long,
and there be many to slay:
leave these four by the way,
where they lie bleeding—
March on, unheeding."

But anon they shall arise,
and flame across the skies,
with vengeance in their eyes.

Oh, dread the Arts of Peace
ye Lords of War:
for when your battles cease,
and when your swords give o'er,
the Poet sings:
on heavenly wings
the Arts up-soar!

Theirs, theirs, whatever befall,
'tis theirs to sum up all;
their high priests, women and men,
who wield the brush and the pen,
make music and write plays,
they consecrate your fame,
they crown you with their bays,
or blast you with undying blame.

In symphony, picture and song,
carved stone, and play, and story,
they sift the right from the wrong;
opening Futurity's portal,
making the dead immortal,
in shame or glory.

ALONG CAME RUTH

FIVE years ago Julia Dean, who is now the "featured" member of the cast of "The Law of the Land," took the time to talk to a very young girl who was in the company with her, a girl who was just starting out on her professional career and who needed kind words and encouragement.

Miss Dean was an actress of established reputation. She knew what it meant to try to get started and to struggle along in an effort to get somewhere near the top. So she tried to make it cheerful for the girl, who was playing a "bit" with her.

"What do you think of this business now you have started in it?" the older actress asked the youngster.

"It's splendid," replied the newcomer. "Do you know it doesn't seem at all hard to me, and I want to do big things quickly. I think I'll try and be a star in the next five years."

Julia Dean laughed. She had seen people trying to be stars in many times five years and never succeeding, and she herself, who was considered by many to be one of the best of the younger leading women on the stage, had not yet attained anything like the point at which her new-found friend aimed.

But the five years came and went as years have a persistent habit of doing, and in bright electric lights over the Gaiety Theatre is a sign which reads:

RUTH CHATTERTON
IN
DADDY LONGLEGS.

And so the young woman who wished to be a star in five years got her wish, for it was Ruth Chatterton who talked to Miss Dean about her dreams and her plans, and now the young actress—she was just 16 when she went into the company with Miss Dean—is a full-fledged star in her own right, with a maid to dress her, and the star's dressing room for her headquarters.

Miss Chatterton herself says that it was largely luck that put her where she is today. She is a very modest young woman, indeed, and when an interviewer talked with her in the above-mentioned star's dressing room at the Gaiety during a matinée the other day she refused to admit that luck was not the chief cause of her success.

"You see," said little Miss Chatterton, who bears her honors lightly and who is still unable to look squarely into her name in the electric lights without blinking, "you see, if I just hadn't happened to get with Mr. Henry Miller I might never have become a star. He took hold of me and just made me act. Up to the time I went with him in 'The Rainbow' I had been with a great many plays. Most of my time was spent with failures, which gave me a chance to play in a great many productions in a very short time. Then I had some experience in stock in Milwaukee and Worcester, and in those companies I played every sort of part, from a child to an old woman. So you see that, although my experience, measured in years, has been short, I have done a lot of hard work on the stage.

"I was born right here in little old New York, and I went to school at Pelham. All the time I was in school, ever since I was a little bit of a thing, in fact, my one idea was to go on the stage, and finally I went, and here I am. I thought I would succeed. Every one thinks she will succeed, I suppose, but it was luck and Mr. Miller that put me where I am now.

"I have no dream of playing any special parts, of becoming a great actress along any set lines. What I want to do is to be versatile and play any sort of a part which happens to fall to me. Ability to do that is the true test of an actress, I think, and I want to be a real actress.

"But I do want, some day, to put on a play myself, stage it, I mean. When I go around to other theatres and watch plays I find myself thinking about 'effects' which might be secured with lights and things, and I try and work out plans for doing things differently. Some day I'll be where I can try it, and then we'll see. Maybe my ideas will be all wrong, but, anyway, I'm going to try them some time."

TOPPING THE VAUDEVILLE BILLS.

PALACE THEATRE—George Stallings, manager of the champion Boston ball team, in a baseball monologue; Mr. and Mrs. Carter DeHaven in "The Masher," and Louise Dresser in "A Turn of the Knob."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—Paul Swan in classical dances; Harry Fox and Jennie Dolly in new songs and comedy, and Jack Lorimer, a new comedian from Scotland.

COLONIAL THEATRE—Adeline Genee, the Danish dancer; Elizabeth Brice and Charles King in songs and dances, and George Whiting and Sadie Burt in songs written by the former.

ROYAL THEATRE—James and Bonnie Thornton in their well-known comedy act; Florenze Tempest in songs and dances, and Stepp, Goodrich and King, cabaret entertainers.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE—Valerie Bergere in "The Locks at Panama"; Wellington Cross and Lois Josephine in songs and dances, and Joe Jackson on his bicycle.

BROADWAY THEATRE—The Scotch Players in "My Wife from London," Andre, Mlle. Sherri and Blanche Doyle in modern dances, and "The Haberdashery Shop," a musical comedy.

THE remarkable idea of a vaudeville performer refusing to accept money will be one of the attractions at the Colonial Theatre this week. Perhaps that does not express it just right, for the performer will really take the money, but later she will turn it all over to a war relief fund. The actress is Adeline Genee, the Danish dancer, who is now in this country for a five weeks' farewell tour, after which she will return to London and retire from the stage. Mlle. Genee will dance with her company at the Colonial Theatre this week, and the week following at the Palace Theatre.

"I have come to the United States for five weeks," says Mlle. Genee, "to earn money to give to Queen Mary for the Queen's Fund of $5,000,000 which is being raised for the widows and orphans of British soldiers killed in action. I pledge myself to give every penny of my income on this tour, after paying expenses, to Queen Mary for her fund."

Mlle. Genee brings with her a brilliant ballet and several accomplished solo dancers.

IN THE SPOTLIGHT OF THE STAGE

INTRODUCING THE PHANTOM IN "THE PHANTOM RIVAL"

An Ingenious and Unusual Device Is Employed to Sound the Keynote of the Molnar-Ditrichstein Comedy.

ALMOST interesting device is employed to strike the keynote of the comedy by Ferenc Molnar, now playing at the Belasco Theatre—a comedy that tells of the life and death of a phantom hero whose dwelling place is a woman's mind. The hero comes to an untimely end when the woman meets the decidedly unheroic man who, in his youth, had served as lay figure for this creation of her romantic imagination. The key to the interpretation of the scenes, which make up the progress of the play, is put into the hands of the audience by means of a casual conversation in the first act. This conversation, nicely interlaced as it is with the development of the act itself, is nevertheless a prologue to "The Phantom Rival."

That first act is a restaurant scene, and the only table occupied at first is one where two men, Earle, an actor, and Dover, an author, are dining together. The author, a very superior person, is twitting the actor over the barrenness of his play.

"Putting a telephone on the stage," Dover observes tartly, "and having your assistant stage manager toot an auto horn behind the scenes, doesn't make a modern play."

A little sulky, the actor lays down a challenge.

Earle—Will you write a play for me?

Dover—If you'll accept one with an idea behind it.

Earle (turning up his nose)—High-brow stuff?

Dover—That's the trouble with you fellows, as soon as you find out that a play has a vestige of thought behind it you are on the run.

Earle—No; we are not on the run. Your stupid public is.

Dover—I have never known a stupid public. I have only met stupid stars and stupid managers.

Earle—Thanks, dear boy; your tired business man—

Dover—Now, you are going to fall back on the argument of your musical comedy impresario, who spells plot l-e-g-s.

Earle—You can't get our audience to think in the theatre.

Dover—And because you believe that you're playing to empty benches. That's the stupid public's answer to your insult to its intelligence.

After a bit, Dover says that while having neither a play up his sleeve nor a scenario, he at least has an idea.

Dover—I have just read a rather interesting squib in the paper. That is, interesting to me, inasmuch as it has some bearing on my idea. The marriage of a spinster of 65, who had waited forty-five years for the man who was her first ideal.

Earle—What was the ideal doing all this time?

Dover—He drifted from place to place and finally reached Australia, where after years of toil on a ranch he managed to scrape together enough money to take things easy; so he decided to spend his remaining days in his old home.

Earle adopts the conventional attitude of impeaching the veracity of the reporter. Dover is inclined to believe the main facts of the story. This first love, he opines, plays a greater part in a woman's life than most people suspect. He warms up to the idea.

Dover—Nearly every woman has had some youthful love affair. At the time her brain is in a highly sensitized condition and her whole being in a receptive mood. The hero of this first romance is rarely if ever effaced from the woman's mind.

Earle—Not even when she marries?

Dover—No.

Earle—What of the man?

Dover—Man is all sex—woman all sentiment. He goes out into the world, and in the struggle for existence he forgets. Not she. The vows of eternal love and faith she made at their parting live with her. The man who was the recipient of them at first carries on a conscious, and as the years go by a sub-conscious, existence in her mind. As she reads of various heroic exploits in the newspapers—he is the hero of them all. He is in a class with the Scotts—the Roosevelts—the Deweys, and the worst of it is that the poor devil of a husband, who has to hustle for the daily bread, is always compared to this creature of her imagination—utterly to his disadvantage.

Earle—Oh, she does marry, then?

Dover—Of course she does—that's in the nature of things. She becomes a good wife—she takes care of his house—darns his socks—looks out for his physical comfort and is, to all the neighbors and friends, an ideal wife. But while she darns husband's socks she thinks—

(He speaks the rest of the speech slowly, deliberately, and impressively, as this is the keynote of the play,)

and in the silent workings of her imagination, first consciously, then, as the years go by, unconsciously—that first man, who has gone out of her life, undergoes a process of remodeling and improvement until he stands forth as her wish and fancy desires him, but monstrously out of proportion to the real man she once knew.

Earle—I don't quite get you.

Dover—Do you know anything about photography?

Earle—I take a snapshot occasionally.

Dover—Have you ever made an exposure and forgotten all about it?

Earle—Yes.

Dover—The closest examination in the dark room would fail to disclose any image and you make another exposure on the same plate. Then you develop it and to your amazement the first exposure flashed out to distort and destroy the image you really want. It is the same way with a young girl's mind. She, too, is ignorant of the impression she is carrying back here—

(Points to back of his head)

which is sub-consciously affecting her whole life.

"Have you ever noticed, when talking to a married woman," Dover adds sententiously, "how her face suddenly assumes a dreamy, far-away expression, and she seems utterly oblivious of her surroundings?"

Earle implies that he is always too interesting to suffer an experience so humiliating, and before the idea can be further aired the dinner arrives and other guests (the main folk of the play) enter the restaurant. What these newcomers do and say is watched with all the more interest because already, in the conversation of the actor and the author, the keynote has been sounded for "The Phantom Rival."



JULIA DEAN in "The Law of the Land" — JANET DUNBAR in "Big Jim Garrity" — GERALDINE O'BRIEN in "The Miracle Man" — JANE GREY in "Kick In"

NEWS AND NOTES OF THE WEEK IN MUSIC

PUCCINI'S "La Bohème" will be heard at the Century Opera House Tuesday evening at the new opera of the week. Lois Ewell will sing Mimi, Morgan Kingston will be Rudolph, and Thomas Chalmers Marcel. Eileen Castles, a newcomer in the company, will sing Musetta. The others are Henry Weldon as Colline, Louis D'Angelo as Schaunard, Frank Phillips in the rôles of Benoit and Alcindoro, and Hardy Williamson as Parpignol. On Friday night Mr. Gaudenzi will sing Rudolph. Agide Jacchia will conduct. "La Bohème" will be given Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday nights and Thursday matinée.

***

"The Jewels of the Madonna" will be presented at the other performances. Helen Stanley replaces Lois Ewell in the rôle of Maliella, but Gustaf Bergman will continue as Gennaro except in the performance of tomorrow night, when Mr. Gaudenzi will be heard. Louis Kreidler will be Rafaelo and Maude Santley will replace Kathleen Howard as the mother. Ernst Knoch will conduct.

The subject of Havrah Hubbard's opera talk this afternon will be "La Bohème."

***

The soloists at tonight's Century opera concert will be Alfred Kaufman, Elizabeth Campbell, Hardy Williamson, Thomas Chalmers, Augusta Lenska, Helen Stanley, and Orville Harrold. The orchestra, under Josef Pasternack, will play the overture to "Fra Diavolo," the two intermezzi from "The Jewels of the Madonna," the "L'Arlesienne Suite and Johann Strauss's "Morgenblatter." Hermann Hand and Weyert A. Moor will play a serenade for horn and flute by Titl. Hugo Riesenfeld will direct the Strauss Waltz. Alexander Smallens assists at the piano.

***

The first Sunday afternoon concert of the Symphony Society of New York, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will take place this afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be the soloist. The programme comprises Symphony No. 2 in D, Brahms; Concerto for violin in G minor, Bruch; "Le Festin de l'Araignee," A. Roussel, and Nocturne No. 2, Debussy.

Mme. Olive Fremstad, soprano, and Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, will be the soloists at the first of the Symphony Society's popular concerts in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue, at Thirty-fourth Street, next Saturday night.

***

Manuel Quiroga, the young Spanish violinist who made his first local appearance at the Hippodrome last Sunday night, will be heard again at the Shubert Theatre tonight. His numbers include Bruch's Concerto in C minor, compositions originated and arranged by Fritz Kreisler, and a group of pieces by Sarasate, Bazzini, and Paganini. He will be assisted by Maude Klotz, soprano, and Romayne Simmons, pianist.

***

Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, will give a song recital tomorrow evening in Aeolian Hall. With the exception of an opening group of Brahms, Weingartner, and Sinding and another in Italian, his songs are principally by contemporaneous American and English composers. There is one group to be sung from manuscript. Charles Albert Baker will assist at the piano.

***

Maud Powell's recital will take place Tuesday evening in Aeolian Hall. The violinist will play Vieuxtemps's Concerto in D minor and Strauss's Sonata in E flat. Besides these there is a group of old Italian compositions, Joachim's arrangement of two of Brahms's Hungarian Dances, and novelties by Sibelius, Florent Schmitt, and E. Fernandez-Arbos. Francis Moore will be the accompanist.

***

Marian Wright-Powers, soprano, will be heard in a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday afternoon. Her first group of numbers is by Mozart, Gounod, Schubert, Brahms, and Dell'Aqua, and she concludes with five American songs and arias from "Madam Butterfly" and "Hamlet." André Benoist is the accompanist.

***

Alexander Bloch, violinist, will give a recital at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, with Blanche Bloch at the piano. His principal numbers are Beethoven's Sonata Op. 96 and Paganini's Concerto in D. There are two groups of smaller compositions.

***

Thursday afternoon at Carnegie Hall Albert Spalding, violinist, will appear in his first recital here for several seasons. His programme includes a Sonata in G by Nicolo Porpora, Bach's Adagio and Fugue in G minor for violin unaccompanied, and Mozart's Concerto in D. Besides this there is a group of five smaller compositions, two of them by the violinist. André Benoist will be the accompanist.

***

Harold Henry, pianist, will give a recital Thursday afternoon at Aeolian Hall. His programme opens with Schumann's Sonata, Op. 22, and there are numbers by Brahms and Schubert, Cesar Franck's "Prelude, Choral and Fugue," and compositions of various other periods and schools.

***

The programme for the first concerts of the Philharmonic Society on Thursday evening (when the receipts are to go to the American Red Cross Society) and Friday afternnoo will comprise Dvorak's symphony, "From the New World"; Stravinsky's "Fireworks," Richard Strauss's symphonic poem, "Don Juan," and the three orchestral numbers from Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust." Stravinsky's work, which it is said has been only once performed in this country, is described as a short "tone picture" which is an orchestral tour de force.

***

Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander will give a recital in Aeolian Hall Thursday evening, in which German and French songs will predominate, although there will be a group by American and English composers. Arthur S. Hyde will assist at the piano.

***

Alma Gluck will give her first song recital Saturday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. Her programme is divided into four groups, the first of which contains the names of Rameau, Mozart, Handel, and Haydn, and the second those of Schumann and Brahms. She concludes with songs by Sidney Homer and Frank La Forge.

***

John McCormack, the Irish tenor, opens his fourth American season with a recital at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening. His first number is "Il mio tesoro," from "Don Giovanni." A Hungarian folk song is followed by songs by Sinding, Rachmaninoff, Landon Ronald, Cyril Scott, and Coleridge Taylor. There is also a group of Irish songs. The tenor will be assisted by Donald McBeath, violinist, and Edwin Schneider, accompanist.

***

The Tonkuenstler Society will open its season with a concert Tuesday evening at Assembly Hall. The programme includes Schumann's Sonata in A minor for violin and piano, played by Mrs. Ludmilla Vojacek-Wetche and Alois Trnka; four songs for soprano sung by Adelaide Fischer, with Ward Lewis at the piano; four violin numbers played by Hermann Martonne, and Dvorak's Quintet for piano and strings in A, played by Mrs. Mabel Phipps-Bergolio, piano; Hermann Martonne and August Roebbelen, violins; August Schmidt, viola, and William Ebann, 'cello.

***

Following is the list of lecture recitals to be given under the auspices of the Board of Education during the week:

Monday,—"Die Walkuere," illustrated by selections, by Miss Pearl Cleveland Wilson, at Public School 46, 156th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Tuesday.—"Russian Music," illustrated by songs, by Platon Brounoff, at Public School 4, Rivington and Ridge Streets. "Musical Expression: Its Sources and Development," illustrated with musical selections, by Mrs. Mary Gregory Murray, at Public School 11, 169th Street and Ogden Avenue, Bronx. "Folk Songs of Scotland," illustrated by songs, by Mrs. Honora Blakeley Bouton, at Hopewell Hall, 425 East 240th Street.

Thursday.—"Folk Songs of Germany," illustrated by songs, by Walter L. Bogert, at Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue. "Folk Songs and Modern Songs of Spain," illustrated with songs, by Miss Maria Fay Gainsborg, at Industrial High School, 225 West 120th Street.

Friday.—"Patriotic Songs and War Songs," illustrated with songs, by C. J. Bushnell, by Miss Kate S. Chittenden, at Public School 157, St. Nicholas Avenue and 127th Street. "Camille Saint-Saens: The French in Large Forms," by Dr. John S. Van Cleve, illustrated with selections, at Public School 90, 147th Street, west of Seventh Avenue. "Composers and Music of Germany," illustrated with selections, vocal and instrumental, by Clarence De Vaux Royer, at Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington Streets.

***

There will be no free organ recital at City College this afternoon. The programme for Wednesday's recital will comprise Sixth Symphony, (two movements,) Widor; "Hora Mystica," Bossi; Toccata in F, Bach; "Nautilus" and "A Sea Song," MacDowell; Concert Piece on "America," Hesse; Intermezzo, Brahms, and "Finlandia," Sibelius.

***

The free music festivals to be given by the New York Tercentenary Committee will begin tomorrow evening with a concert in the Great Hall of City College. The City Orchestra will play under the direction of Leo Schulz, who will also appear as 'cello soloist. The vocal soloists will be Andrea de Segurola, Bernice de Pasquali, and Lila Robeson of the Metropolitan Opera House. Albert von Doenhoff, pianist, will also be heard. The other concerts in the series will take place in the Washington Irving High School on Tuesday evening; Erasmus Hall High School, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, and Commercial High School, Brooklyn, on Friday evening.

NOTES WRITTEN ON THE SCREEN

STRAND—"Behind the Scenes."
VITAGRAPH—"Sylvia Gray" and "The Fates and Flora Fourflush."
WEBER'S—"Cabiria."
BROADWAY ROSE GARDENS—"Thirty Leagues Under the Sea."
HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON—"Path Forbidden."

MARY PICKFORD in "Behind the Scenes" will be seen on the screen at the Strand Theatre this week. "Behind the Scenes" is a peep into the mazes of theatrical life from the other side of the footlights. The author's touches and glimpses into the world of make-believe are accentuated by the personality of the little star. Another newly arrived lot of war pictures taken at the front will also be shown. A new Keystone Comedy and some interesting scientific and travel pictures complete the picture programme. The Strand Concert Orchestra under the direction of Carl Edouarde will render a programme of classical and popular selections, and members of the Strand opera quartet will furnish the vocal part of the musical entertainment.

A new field of employment has been found for women as a result of the European war. Having lost most of their camera men by reason of their having been called to the colors, Pathé Frères, the largest moving-picture concern in Europe, have been compelled to use women in their places. It has become by no means an uncommon sight in Paris to see a woman trudging along with camera and helper, and though inexperienced at the work they have already proved themselves quick to learn, fearless, and efficient. It is even said that some of the Pathé camera women have been able to penetrate to places where men operators have been forbidden. Service in the field in the greatest war in history has not yet rendered the hearts of the soldiers less susceptible to the charms of the opposite sex, and the smiles of a pretty woman will go a long way toward smoothing over the difficulties in the way of taking a desirable picture.

Never has there been a war so barren from the camera man's standpoint as this. Smokeless powder and the long distances between the opposing armies are two of the causes, but the chief one lies in the fact that cameras are odious in the sight of the commanding Generals, and it would take a very brave and foolhardy man to venture anywhere near the firing line with a moving picture camera. Pathé reports having received some excellent pictures from Belgium taken in and around Louvain while the Belgians were retreating from the city and just as the Germans were entering. The cameraman in this instance was able to get his best pictures by concealing a fourteen-pound camera operated by compressed air beneath his raincoat. In the pictures of the retreating Belgians the number of soldiers seen with bandaged heads and arms is significant.

To illustrate the scarcity of available men in the French industrial world today it is only necessary to say that recently Charles Pathé, the head of Pathé Frères, desired to obtain pictures of a certain event for Pathé Weekly. There was no one who could be sent, so Mr. Pathé shouldered a camera and took the pictures himself. Furthermore, the pictures secured were excellent in every way.

At Hammerstein's Lexington this week's programme will show a complete change in style of performance. Creatore and his band will start a limited engagement and will render selections from the stage. Mlle. D'Aineri, a prima donna from Paris, will make her first appearance in this country, and Josephine Sable will sing character selections. "The Path Forbidden," a feature photo play in five parts, by the Excelsior Feature Film Company, with Octavia Handworth playing the dual rôle of twin sisters, will be shown, and comedy and topical pictures will complete the programme.

Harold MacGrath, "Sage of Syracuse," and novelizer of "The Million Dollar Mystery," arrived at the New Rochelle studio of the Thanhouser-Mutual Film Corporation last Thursday for a conference on "Zudora," the new serial which follows the "Mystery." Dr. Daniel Carson Goodman is the creator of this new photo play. He detailed to Mr. MacGrath some of the early action, and the author expressed his satisfaction at having been selected to novelize the scenario.

Mr. MacGrath inspected some of the sets used in the first episode of "Zudora" and renewed acquaintance with Marguerite Snow, who will play Zudora, and James Cruze, Hassam Ali in the new production. Mr. MacGrath first met Miss Snow and Mr. Cruze when "The Million Dollar Mystery" was launched.

"I expect great things from this new production," said Mr. MacGrath. "It is a new construction in photo play writing and therefore unique. There is a real definite dramatic tenseness. I shall enjoy writing the novelization."

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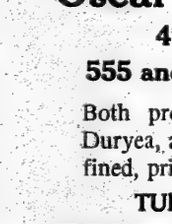
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THE GREAT COMEDY with ANN MURDOCK

Nov. 2d, Broadway Theatre, Brooklyn

BEGINNING MON., NOV. 2

SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY, TUES., NOV. 3.

CHARLES FROHMAN and KLAW & ERLANGER present

Elsie Ferguson in a Play in 4 Acts, "Outcast"

by HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.

SEAT SALE THURSDAY.

GARRICK THEATRE B'way & 35th St.

Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY

FIRST TIME THURSDAY NIGHT. **OCT. 29**

SEAT SALE TOMORROW.

Adele Blood IN "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"

By J. C. DRUM.

(DIRECTION OF T. W. HOPE.)

A NEW STAR IN A NEW PLAY, WITH A NEW IDEA.

A NOVELTY, A TOPIC—PROBABLY A SENSATION

GEO. COHAN'S M. THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Phone 892 Bryant.

Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.

LAUGHTER AIDS DIGESTION.

COHAN & HARRIS prescribe

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

BY ROI COOPER MEGRUE and WALTER HACKETT

It will cure the worst case of blues that ever existed. It's the funniest farce ever written.

Seats Selling Now for Thanksgiving Day

BELASCO Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

"An artistic event of first importance and an entertainment which will interest a large public for a long time."—LOUIS V. DE FOE, WORLD.

LEO DAVID BELASCO Presents

DITRICHSTEIN THE New Play in 3 Acts By FERENC MOLNAR

Phantom Rival

Extra Matinee Election Day.

REPUBLIC EVES. AT 8:30 MATS. WED. & SAT. POPULAR MATS. WEDNESDAY SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MAT.

3RD MONTH

LEW FIELDS IN A RIOT OF LAUGHTER THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

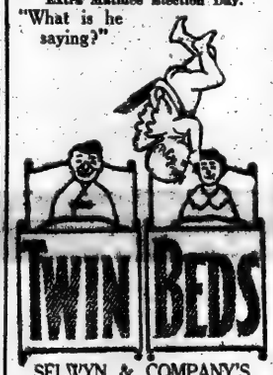
FULTON THEATRE 46TH STREET, JUST WEST OF B'WAY

Management H. B. HARRIS ESTATE.

Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.

Extra Matinee Election Day.

"What is he saying?"



TWIN BEDS

SELWYN & COMPANY'S Laugh Festival

SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD, including THANKSGIVING, XMAS & NEW YEAR'S.

Knickerbocker B'way and 38th St.

Charles Frohman, Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.

Evenings 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:10

3rd CAPACITY MONTH

EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE GIRL FROM UTAH

Grand O.H 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25c to $1.00 Wed. Mats. 25-50c. Sat. Mat. 25-50-75

BEGINNING TOMORROW Night for 1 Week

OLIVER MOROSCO presents THE COMEDY OF YOUTH, IN 3 ACTS. By J. Hartley Manners.

Peg o' My Heart

with NEW YORK COMPANY and Production. Week Nov. 2d—BRINGING UP FATHER.

GAIETY THEATRE, Broadway & 46th St. Evens. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.

KLAW & ERLANGER..... Managers

RUTH CHATTERTON —in— Daddy Long-Legs

By JEAN WEBSTER

HENRY MILLER, MANAGER.

Two Good Reasons Why You Must See Chin-Chin At The Globe are MONTGOMERY and STONE

Regular Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. First Extra Matinee Tuesday, Nov. 3, Election Day.

JOHN MASON A. H. WOODS Presents IN "BIG JIM GARRITY"

NEW YORK THEATRE BROADWAY & 45TH ST.

THE HUGE $2.00 SHOW FOR $1.00

WED. MATS. 25-50c. SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MAT.

SEATS 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

ZIEGFELD HALLOWEEN MR. & MRS.

DANSE DE (SAT., OCT. 31ST) VERNON

FOLLIES GALA OCCASION CASTLE

EVES., 9:30—ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.

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Central Park West at 62d St. MILTON AND SARGENT ABORN, General Managers.

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TONIGHT POPULAR CONCERT

At 8:15. 1,000 Seats at 25c. 1,000 at 50c. Balance 75c. to $1.

Soloists: KAUFMAN, CAMPBELL, WILLIAMSON, CHALMERS, LENSKA, HAND, MOOR, STANLEY, HARROLD. Conductors: PATTERNACK, RIESENFELD. Selections from "FRA DIAVOLO," "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," "SIMONE BOCCANEGRA," "SAMSON AND DELILAH," "JUDAS MACCABAEUS," "PRODIGAL SON," "MIGNON," "MEFISTOFELE," "WILLIAM TELL," "RHEINGOLD," "L'ARLESIENNE" SUITE, Titl's SERENADE. (Knabe Piano Used.)

Mon., Wed. & Thurs. Nights and Sat. Mat., Oct. 26, 28, 29, 31, "Jewels of the Madonna" (IN ENGLISH)

Tues. Night, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, Oct. 27, 29, 30, 31, "LA BOHEME" (IN ENGLISH)

Nts. & Sat. Mats. 25c. to $2. Seats on Sale for Balance of Season: "BOHEME," "TALES OF HOFFMANN," "AIDA" & "LUCIA."

Thurs. Mats. & Sunday Nights, 25c. to $1.

Season Closes NOVEMBER 21

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY Frank Damrosch.....Director

2 Concerts—Tues., Dec. 15; Thurs., 30th, 11

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

N. Y. Symphony Orchestra

Walter Damrosch ..... Conductor

SIX SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

Soloists: HOFMANN, ZIMBALIST, FERGHI | Special Christmas & Easter Programs.

Boxes, tickets and programs now at office. MUSICAL ART SOCIETY, 1 W. 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Nov. 5, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. **Harold Henry**

Seats 50c. to $1.50. Baldwin Piano used.

"Travel Without Trouble"

ELMENDORF

ARTIST, TRAVELER, RACONTEUR, will present an entirely NEW SERIES OF TRAVEL TALKS.

FIVE DIVERSIFIED AND TOPICAL SUBJECTS

CARNEGIE HALL, 57th St. and 7th Av.

5 SUNDAY NIGHTS at 8:30

5 MONDAY MATINEES at 2:45

Nov. 8 & 9.....Around the World Through the Panama Canal

Nov. 15 & 16....Around the Mediterranean Egypt, Holy Land, Adriatic

Nov. 22 & 23....Around Northern Europe London, Berlin, Vienna, Budapest

Nov. 29 & 30....Around Southern Europe France, Switzerland, Italy

Dec. 6 & 7.....Around the United States The American Wonderlands

COURSE TICKETS, $5, $4, $3, $2.50

Sale Opens Thurs., Oct. 29; Closes Nov. 4.

MAIL ORDERS NOW Filled in order of their receipt when Accompanied by Remittance Made Payable to THE ELMENDORF LECTURES.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.

Thurs., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Fri., Oct. 30, 2:30. AT CARNEGIE HALL.

DVORAK, Symphony No. 5, "From the New World"; STRAWINSKY, "Fireworks" (first time at these concerts); STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan"; BERLIOZ, excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust."

Subscription and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Nov. 4, at 8:15. JOINT RECITAL.

Mme. SCHNABEL-TOLLEFSEN Pianist.

HORATIO CONNELL Baritone.

Seats $1.50 to 50 cts. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL Three Concerts. Tues. Evgs., Nov. 17, Jan. 19, Feb. 23 at 8:15.

ADELE MARGULIES TRIO

Seats $2, $1.50, $1.00 at Box Office. Adele Margulies, Piano. Leopold Lichtenberg, Vi'n. Leo Schulz, Cello.

Carnegie Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 2, at 2. FIRST PIANO RECITAL.

ALEXANDER **FRIEDBERG**

Tickets 50c. to $2. Baldwin Piano used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Nov. 6, at 3. Contralto Song Recital Yvonne De Treville

Tickets 50 cents, now at Box Office.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., OCT. 29, at 3:15.

MAUD POWELL VIOLIN RECITAL

Seats $2 to 75c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1,400 B'way. STEINWAY PIANO USED.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30 ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON.

Alma Gluck

(KNABE PIANO.) Seats at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

SPALDING

ACCOMPANIED by ANDRE BENOIST.

VIOLIN RECITAL.

Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Aft., Oct. 29, at 2. (STEINWAY PIANO). Tickets on sale at Box Office or Mgt., Antonia Sawyer, 1,425 B'way.

AEOLIAN HALL KNEISEL QUARTET

6 CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS TUESDAY EVENINGS.

Nov. 10, Dec. 22, Jan. 12, Feb. 9, March 2, April 6.

General Subscription Sale now open. Subscriptions, $10, $8. Helen Love, 1 West 34th St.

AEOLIAN HALL, Wed. Aft. (Ent. W. 43d St.), at 3 P. M.



Blanche Goode Piano Recital

Seats $2 to 75c., at Box Office. Mgt. Joseph Jeiner, 439 8th Av. Knabe Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Nov. 2nd, at 3. SONG RECITAL FLORENCE HINKLE

Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Evening at 8:15. SONG RECITAL REINALD WERRENRATH

Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Oct. 28th, at 3. MARION WRIGHT POWERS SOPRANO.

Seats Box Office, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer 1425 B'way.

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JARDIN de DANSE EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW.)

TWO BIG CONCERTS TODAY At 2:15—15c, 25c, 50c At 8:15—25c, 50c, 75c

COLUMBIA B'WAY AND 47TH BURLESQUE

COMMENCING TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Max Spiegel Presents ABE REYNOLDS FLORENCE MILLS And a Big Company of Comedians, Singers, Dancers and Show Girls.



THE COLLEGE GIRLS

THE BURLESQUE CLASSIC

Pop. Daily Mats., Except Saturdays, 15c., 25c., 50c. Evgs. & Sat. Mats., 25c. to $1.

TWICE DAILY — SMOKING PERMITTED —

CORT THEATRE, 48th Street, East of Broadway, Tomorrow, Monday, Oct. 26, In Aid of Belgium Relief Fund.

Special Matinee Performance For First Time on Any Stage.

"THE SPUR"

a play in three acts by Annie Nathan Meyer.

THE CAST:

Kate Morgan, Louise Randolph, Minnie Milne, Amy Dennis, Lillian Kingsbury, Elsie West, Lillian Keller, Ethel Wright, Emily Dodd, and the Messrs. Edward Fielding, Edward Elton, Harold de Becker, James A. Marcus, and Burr Caruth.

Seats at Box Office.

Tercentenary Group, European War Heroes, Kinemacolor Hourly. Admission 25c. SUNDAYS, 23D ST. W. OF 6TH AV.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX

DUNNINGER, Wonderful Magician, TODAY.

SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 3317—Rector.

LECTURE, RUSSIAN COMPOSERS, by JOSEPHINE H. WEHN, REBARER STUDIOS, 120 Madison Av., Sunday, Nov. 1, 3:30 P. M.



DODO, "the salamander," has at last arrived in the flesh. Women will want to take a look at this "different sort of girl"—and men will want to take a *good* look.

At the Harris Theatre—now!



SELWYN & COMPANY PRESENT
The SALAMANDER
BY
OWEN JOHNSON
AT THE
HARRIS THEATRE

B. F. KEITH'S
PALACE
BROADWAY AND 47TH STREET

MATINEE DAILY 25, 50, 75c. — 2,000 CHOICE SEATS, 50c.

Every Night, 25, 50, 75c, $1, $1.50 — 1,000 ORCH. SEATS, $1.00

TWO BIG SUNDAY CONCERTS—BEGINNING TOMORROW MATINEE

MR. W. I. CHERRY Presents
GEORGE T. STALLINGS
"The Miracle Man of Baseball," who led the Boston Braves from Obscurity to Fame in their Pennant Winning Campaign in the National League and World's Series.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF YOUTH,
MR. & MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN
Presenting Their Latest Skit, "THE MASHER."

INITIAL REAPPEARANCE IN VAUDEVILLE.
LOUISE DRESSER
AND COMPANY in "A TURN OF THE KNOB."

FRANCIS DOOLEY AND CORINNE SALES in "THAT'S SILLY."

PRIMROSE FOUR | THE AGOUST FAMILY | DERKIN'S PANTOMIME DOGS.

Second Sensational Week. ROSZIKA MARTIN
Dolly & Brown
in "DANCELAND."

Late Star of "A Broadway Honeymoon."
Emma Carus
assisted by CARL RANDALL.

THE BROADWAY THEATRE
BROADWAY at 41st St.
VAUDEVILLE AS YOU WILL LIKE IT.

Continuous Noon to 11:30 Daily
AFTERNOONS 10-15-25 | EVENINGS 15-25-50

TODAY—SUNDAY CONCERTS
Josie Flynn & Her Minstrel Misses, Rickman Bros. & Co., Verna Mersereau, Billie Seaton, Mimic 4, Gavin-Platt & Co., National Trio and others.

NEXT WEEK AN EXTRAORDINARY BILL
The Famous SCOTCH PLAYERS
in their new comedy
"MY WIFE FROM LONDON."
Harrington Reynolds & Co. of Ten in
"THE HABERDASHERY"
a Musical Comedietta. Fun and Girls.
CERVO Master of the Piano Accordion

EXTRA FEATURE
Andre-Mlle. Sherri-Florence Doyle
and their "Fox Trot" Orchestra in a riot of Terpsichore.

NORINE COFFEY The Melody Maid. | FOX & WITT Song Characterizations.
John Delmore & Co., in "Behind the Scenes."
Quigg & Nickerson, Comedy and Music.

Exclusive Picture Productions.
Smoking Permitted in Balcony and Logs.

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ROSE GARDENS THEATRE
B'way & 53d St., 4 times dly., 2, 3:30, 8, 9:30 pm.
175TH TIME
First and Only Submarine Motion Pictures.
THIRTY LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
Special School Mats. Daily at 3:30 P. M. Saturday Morning at 10:30, at 10c & 15c

Under Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon
ROSE GARDENS | B'way, 52d St. 5 P. M. to 1 A. M.
HEART OF GOTHAM'S GAIETY
Where the Notables Gather.
Dancing | Entertainment de Luxe | Dining

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 42D ST. NEAR 4TH AVE.
BURLESQUE AND VAUDEVILLE.
CONTINUOUS CONCERTS TO-DAY 1:30 to 10:30, 10c-15c-25c.
To-morrow and Every Afternoon and Night.
THE CRACKER JACKS
With Snitz Moore and Geo. B. Scanlon.
Country Store Friday Night

HAMMERSTEIN'S LEXINGTON THEATRE. 50-51st ST., LEXINGTON AVENUE. 3 Shows Daily, 2:30, 7 and 9 P. M. PRICES 10., 15c., 25c., 50c.
Highest Grade Motion Features & Vaudeville. Changed Mon. & Thurs. CREATORE & HIS BAND, BALABAN, JOSEPHINE SABEL, other features, & the 5-Reel Drama, "THE PATH FORBIDDEN."

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 23, at 8:30.
VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Foster & David.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Nov. 3d, 8:15 P. M.
PAVLOWA

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS. — BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Academy of Music
Tuesday & Wednesday, Oct. 27th & 28th
RAYMOND L. DITMARS'
WONDERFUL Motion Pictures of Wild Animal Life
First showing under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
STAR PERFORMERS in the JUNGLE CIRCUS.
THE JUGGLING FLY; THE DANCING MICE, "SANDOW," THE ARMADILLO, THE DIVING FROG, THE TURTLE CONTORTIONIST, WIRE-WALKING TREE TOADS, and Many Others.
FOUR LECTURES BY DR. DITMARS.
Afternoons at 4—Prices 25c, 35c, 50c. Evenings at 8:15—Prices 35c, 50c, 75c.

B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM
CONCERTS TODAY, 2.15 AND 8.15.
Week Begin'g Tomorrow (Mond.) Mat., 2.15.
BLANCHE RING
In "Oh, Papa!" Jolly Musical Comedy.
JULIUS STEGER & CO.
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PEKIN MYSTERIES Startling Sensations.
Muller & Stanley Ed. Vinton & "Buster" Collins & Hart, Brooks & Bowen, The Magleys.

MONTAUK POP. PRICE MAT. WED. BEST SEATS, $1.00
EVES. & SAT. MAT., 50c. to $1.50.
Annual Engagement of
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT
In Rachel Crothers's New Comedy,
"THE HEART OF PADDY WHACK"
Direction of HENRY MILLER.
Mr. Olcott will sing a group of new songs in the best play he has ever had.
Next Week—"QUEEN OF THE MOVIES."

MAJESTIC Beg'g Mon., Oct. 28. Wed. Matinee, $1. 600 Seats, Eve., $1.00.
Return Engagement by Popular Demand.
GUY BATES POST IN THE TENTMAKER
A Spectacular Persian Romance, by Richard Walton Tully.
Next Week—Too Many Cooks. Seats Thurs.

DE KALB Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25 & 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c & $1.00. (GOOD ORCH. SEATS, EVES., 50c.)
SELWYN & CO. Present
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With CATHERINE TOWER.
Sunday Concerts Continuous 1 to 11 P. M. 15-25c
Next Week—MME. PETROVA in "Panthea."

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Selected Family Dinner, $1
NEVER DULL AT ANY TIME.
TEA AND SUPPER DANCES
"DINER CHOISI," $1.50
Prizes Awarded to Best Dancers

REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
Now Booking Banquets, Dinners, Beefsteak Parties, Etc.
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER Noon to Nine P. M. $1.00

CHURCHILL'S Broadway at 49th Street
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Luncheon, Tea, and $1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner. Open Fireplace.
CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT
GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS
Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below 6 E. 39th Street.

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Lunch 50c.—DINNER, (week days) 90c. Holidays & Sundays, $1.00

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LUNCHEON, 60c.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSE.
CABARET AFTER 6:30.
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BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET
WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS
LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00
DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

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Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

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Service a la Carte, Table d'Hote. Dansant Every Evening.
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No Wardrobe Charges—No War Prices.

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Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)
Cabaret Extraordinaire
Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1
Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone—Broadway 29th-30th St.

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When a place is patronized regularly by the most prominent and fashional people of New York City, there is a reason for it. In this case it is because Rector's is, beyond all question, the finest and

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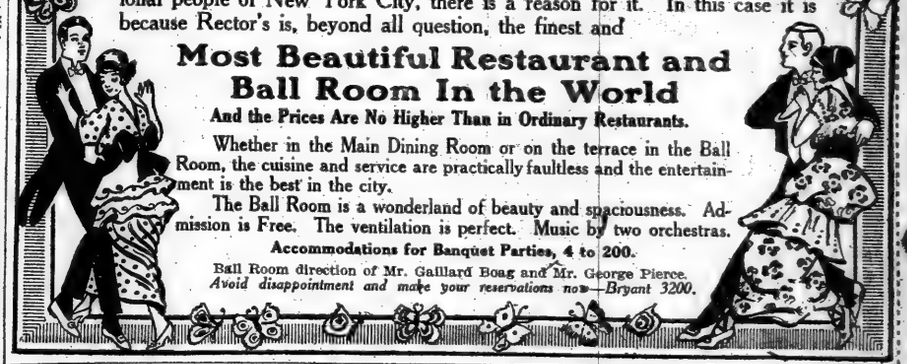
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Whether in the Main Dining Room or on the terrace in the Ball Room, the cuisine and service are practically faultless and the entertainment is the best in the city.

The Ball Room is a wonderland of beauty and spaciousness. Admission is Free. The ventilation is perfect. Music by two orchestras.

Accommodations for Banquet Parties, 4 to 200.

Ball Room direction of Mr. Gaillard Boag and Mr. George Pierce.
Avoid disappointment and make your reservations now—Bryant 3200.



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EVES AT 8.30 MATINEES WED (POPULAR) & SAT. 2.20
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR THANKSGIVING DAY
THE BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS
COHAN & HARRIS present
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH ARTHUR HOPKINS
THAT MARVELOUS SUCCESS
"ON TRIAL"
BY ELMER L. REIZENSTEIN
CRITICS AND PUBLIC AGREE IT IS THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON



THE WIFE IS TRAPPED IN THE NET OF HER OWN WEAVING

LONGACRE THEATRE WEST 48TH ST.
Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
POPULAR MATS. WEDNESDAY.
SPECIAL ELECTION DAY MATINEE.
A. H. WOODS Presents
A PLAY OF NEW YORK LIFE IN FOUR ACTS
"KICK IN"
By WILLARD MACK
With JOHN BARRYMORE, JANE GREY, JOSEPHINE VICTOR, and AN ALL-STAR CAST.
"SOMETHING TO MAKE ONE'S HEART THUMP."—World.
"ENGROSSING INTEREST FROM BEGINNING TO END."—Times.
"DRAMA THAT REGISTERS WITH A TREMENDOUS JOLT."—Mail.
"MANY TENSE MOMENTS."—Tribune.
"PLENTY OF ACTION AND EXCITEMENT."—Herald.
Seats 8 Weeks in Advance.

COHAN & HARRIS' BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149th St. & 3d Av.
Evs. 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mat., 25c-50c. Sat. Mat., 25-50 & 75c.
COMSTOCK & GEST PRESENT
THE GREAT MELODRAMA OF LOVE AND WAR.
STORY OF THE ROSARY
with Annie Baker, Alfred Paumier, & 100 others.
"BETTER THAN THE WHIP."—TIMES.
GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.
Week of Nov. 2—"THE DUMMY."

B. F. Keith's COLONIAL B'way 62d St. "The House of Beauty."
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Oct. 28. Mat. Daily 25c.
The International Idol, ADELINE GENEE
in Modern and Classical Numbers, assisted by Serge Litavkin, Mlle. Vanoni & her own ballet.
VAUDEVILLE'S MOST POPULAR PAIR,
ELIZABETH BRICE & CHARLES KING
Geo. WHITING & BURT Sadie
FRANKLYN ARDELL AND CO. in "The Suffragette"
MOORE & YATES | WESTON & LEON | TUSCANO BROTHERS
JOE COOK, ARTHUR BARAT.

B. F. Keith's ALHAMBRA 7th Ave. and 125th St.
CONCERTS TODAY, 2:15 & 8:15.
Week of Oct. 28th. Mat. Daily 25c.
ANNIVERSARY WEEK—ALL STAR BILL

Mats.	Time Table.	Nights.
1:45	Overture	7:45
1:50	Edgar Berger	7:50
1:56	Carbrey Bros.	7:56
2:06	Darrell & Conway	8:06
2:24	Joe Jackson	8:24
2:36	Courtney Sisters	8:36
2:51	Valerie Bergere & Co.	8:51
3:14	Robert's Harmonists	9:14
3:19	Lipinski's Dogs	9:19
3:35	Hawthorne & Ingalls	9:35
3:51	Cross & Josephine	9:55
4:10	Jack Gardner & His Co.	10:16
4:25	Beth Roye	10:32
4:37	Gilfoil & O'Meara	10:37
4:49	Hearst-Selig Pictorial	10:49
4:54	Exit March	10:54

WEBER'S BROADWAY AND 29TH ST. NOW IN BROADWAY THEATRE.
D'Annunzio's Stupendous Photo-Spectacle
CABIRIA
MATINEES AND NIGHT. TWICE DAILY. Including SUNDAY
Entire Orchestra 25c
"GREAT IS CABIRIA."—World.
BREAKING EVERY KNOWN RECORD
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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

The Anderson
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FACTS

- Cozy and homelike; excellent character of guests.
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- A special price of 50 cents per person for dinner is offered for a limited time to those contemplating a residence at The Anderson.

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Most conveniently situated high class hotel on the upper west side. Liberally conducted restaurant. Efficient telephone and maid service. Special inducements for yearly leases. The choicest suites are usually rented by Nov. 1. An excellent selection now. Some with river view.
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New York's most homelike hotel.
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EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Make your Fall and Winter arrangements now; $20 per week and up for two (2) people in double room; $22 per week for two people in suite of two rooms; $13 per week and up for one; all rooms are elegantly furnished, electric lighted, with private bathroom and first-class meals; palm room, smoking room, and billiard room; house vacuum cleaned; electric lamps on dining tables give homelike effect; 35 minutes from Broadway and Cortlandt St., or Broadway and 23d St. Phone 2,085 Orange.

THE MARLBOROUGH
Cor. Arlington Av. and Williams Street, East Orange, N. J.
"20 Minutes from Broadway."
An exclusive but homelike Apartment Hotel in New York's Most Beautiful Suburb. Luxuriously Furnished and Perfectly Appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with board, for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet to W. 2. READE, Prop.

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BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET

THE BALCONADES
(THIRD FLOOR)
—the only dining and ball room of its kind in New York.

A triumph of soft lights, blended colors, and architectural genius. The private dining boxes are arranged in long tiers, each occupant being afforded an unrestricted view of the wide sweep of the great ball room. Dance music by two balanced orchestras.

Feature dances on Wednesday and Friday evenings, Sunday afternoon and evening. Spacious accommodations for 1,000.

Special Business Men's Luncheon daily in the MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM at most modest prices. Orchestra and vocalists.

Other famous Healy dining places—the JUNGLE ROOM, LOG HUT and LOG CABIN for renowned Beefsteak Dinners.

An early request assures your reservation.

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Located in the most convenient section of the city, within easy walking distance of practically every attraction.

A perfectly appointed apartment hotel so arranged as to meet the demands of the most fastidious. Apartments of any size desired, from one room and bath to six or eight rooms and upwards, each bedroom having its own bath. Large open fireplaces.

Apartments to let unfurnished on yearly leases.

Cuisine and service maintained at the highest standard.

Under Same Management as
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Greatest Place in America
HOFBRÄUHAUS
BROADWAY AND 30TH STREET
EXCELLENT DOLLAR DINNER
Beginning at Noon. GERMAN CUISINE. CHARMING MUSIC.
We have just received via Holland a shipment of the famous B. B. Pilsener Beer, same as on tap now.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
PARIS IN NEW YORK
TONIGHT!
Special
Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50
Charming Music.
Delightful Surroundings.
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

HAMMERSTEIN'S
Evs. 25c. to $1.50. Daily Mats. 25c to 75c.
TODAY (Sun.) Mat., TONIGHT 25c. to $1.50.
25-50-75c.
DICK RUDOLPH & HANK GOWDY (Famous Boston Battery,) and 12 other big acts.
TOMORROW (MON.) MATINEE, IN Most Beautiful Man THE World
(PAUL SWAN) Premier Male Dancer.
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B'way at 47th St. STRAND Doors Open 10 to 11:30
Today and all this week.
MARY PICKFORD in "BEHIND THE SCENES"
Other superior picture attractions
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Next Week: "The Man From Home."
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WALLACKS
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FIRST PERFORMANCE ON ANY STAGE OF
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Being LOUIS N. PARKER'S ADAPTATION OF CHARLES DICKENS' FAMOUS STORY
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*Extra Matinee Election Day.

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"PYGMALION"
A Romance in Five Acts by G. BERNARD SHAW
*Extra Matinee Election Day.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS IN MOTORDOM DURING THE WEEK

BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR BRITISH AUTO MAKERS

So Says H. Mossac Buist, Writing of the War Situation—Trucks Wanted Most.

GIVES SOME USEFUL HINTS

American Ability to Supply Russian Demand Predicted—English Builders Versatile.

The British motor industry has been quick to settle down to the new condition of affairs brought about by the outbreak of war at the end of the ordinary manufacturing year, says H. Mossac Buist, in The London Morning Post. At the beginning of August all efforts were being concentrated on preparing a new season's models as the result of knowledge gained and experiments made up to the end of July. In 1907, however, the industry had an experience of slump brought about by general commercial depression, as the result of which it learned the lesson of so arranging its affairs as to be always in a position to embark quickly on any change that might suddenly be desirable. Therefore the work of manufacturing luxurious pleasure cars was suspended that energies and resources might be devoted to the production of well-sprung ambulances, of armored motor cars, of engines for the air service, of all manner of motor vehicles for transport work with the forces at home and abroad, and of every variety of commercial motor vehicle to supply the place of those suddenly taken over by the Government under its subsidy scheme, and of the still greater number needed owing to the commandeering of large numbers of horses employed by traders throughout the country.

"Thus, the war has brought about an immediate demand for a total amount of 'motor production,'" he writes, "at least equivalent to the output of the factories of this country in the way of pleasure cars during the twelve months preceding the war. But current manufacturing is, of course, somewhat differently dispersed by reason of the fact that some firms are not able to produce the particular variety of motors for which a demand has arisen. Nevertheless, the majority of the pleasure car firms of first-class repute are finding plenty to do in meeting new style demands, as instance the armored cars which have been produced to form a squadron to serve under the commander of the naval wing of the Royal Flying Corps on the Continent, or, in another direction, the production of large numbers of aero engines that are being put through for the Admiralty; or, in yet another direction, the putting on the market of a new class of British-built tradesman's delivery van, complete, with mahogany body and all accessories, on a twelve horse power chassis, for only $1,375, and in a smaller class a light van at less than $1,000.

"At the outbreak of the war we had in use about as many commercial motor vehicles as France and Germany combined. The present demand for the heavier type of chassis is such that it cannot be met for several seasons, despite our utmost enterprise. In fact, the war will mark the commencement of the commercial vehicle industry on a scale that must ultimately become at least as important as the pleasure car one. What that scope represents may be judged sufficiently from the fact that today we have over 200,000 pleasure cars registered in use in this country, as against only a tenth of that number of commercial motor vehicles.

"Therefore, if British motor manufacturers use their opportunities to produce in this country various classes of commercial motor vehicles that shall be more exactly suited for the conditions of service obtaining here than anything produced abroad the bulk of that trade can be done by them. Motor vehicles can be produced in the matter of a few months, whereas horses take years to rear. Therefore, the commercial community that loses its horses through this war has no choice as between horse haulage and motor haulage. But it has the choice of acquiring suitable products, whether of home or of foreign manufacture.

"What is even more important, the much bigger orders that will be coming along every season from now onward will be placed entirely according to satisfaction given by the vehicles now being acquired. Here, therefore, is the opportunity to do not only profitable business in the present, but also to lay the sound foundations of much greater and more enduring business for the years to come.

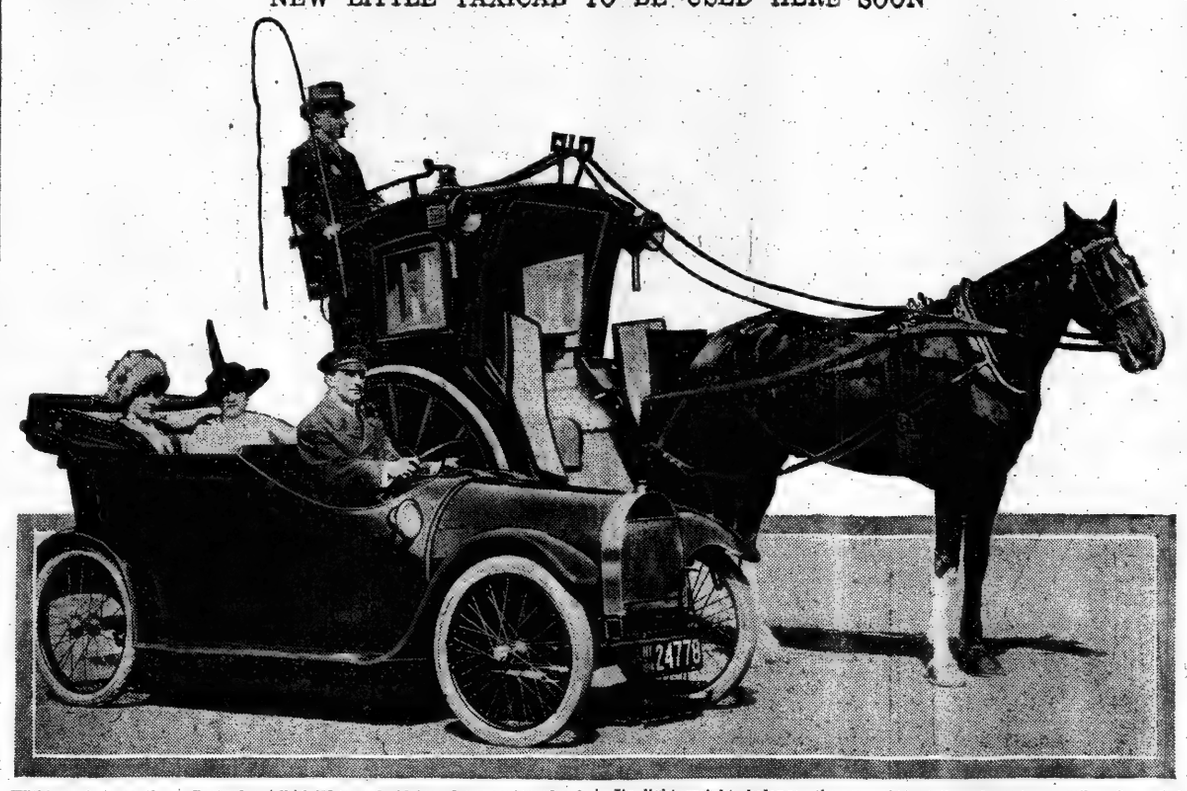
"During this week the Russian authorities have been completing contracts for large numbers of British and American made motor vehicles. Russia has not an appreciable native motor industry. She needs motors very urgently still further to facilitate the operations in the campaign she is waging in the east of Germany and against Austria. Of course, she can get no cars from Germany, from whom she has been a big buyer in the past; while the French factories are busy keeping things going for the western theatre of operations. Hence Russian war orders are necessarily going to British and American makers.

"This is a golden opportunity for the home industry to open up a permanent market. Therefore I remark with regret that the opportunity which this war brings for us to profit in this direction is again likely to be thrown away through the lack of suitable British methods of trading. This may be divided under two heads. One is that one is told that the Russians are fussy in wanting this little detail and that in the cars they are prepared to order in large numbers, and the other is that their business methods are not ours, and are consequently impossible.

"These traders who allege that Russian business methods are impossible overlook the fact that Germans and Americans have nevertheless found, and the latter are continuing to find, increasing profit in adapting themselves to those very methods. German and American methods of doing business are to recognize the fundamental law that when you go to a foreign country that country is not going to alter its business methods and adopt yours, but that you are going to adapt yourself to their systems. This phase of the question is, of course, largely a matter of education.

"America can more than supply the whole of Russia's needs. Indeed, arrangements are already shaping for her to have a very big share of the demand that has arisen. Further, according to the satisfaction given by these war orders, British motor products will be judged hereafter by Russian buyers. Thus it rests with the British manufacturers and with their bankers to make or mar the market now opening up in Russia."

NEW LITTLE TAXICAB TO BE USED HERE SOON



Within a few months a fleet of small taxicabs like that shown above will be in use in New York, for which the charge will be 25 cents for the first mile and 5 cents for each additional quarter of a mile, as against the present rates of more than double those amounts.

Many people have tried their hands at reforming the taxicab situation, but it remained for W. Irving Twombly, who has many original patents in the motor car's construction, to design a vehicle to meet the wants of the taxicab-using public, which is also light in weight, simple mechanically, and cheap in price and operating cost.

With this idea in view he has designed a strong, light car, which weighs only 1,400 pounds, driven by a motor of only twelve horse power. The cab will seat two persons; outside of the driver, who sits in a central position in front, and the passengers have a clear view in front on either side of them. Briefly, the Twombly taxicab has a 100-inch wheel and 44-inch tread, which gives ample room for two passengers seated side by side. The chief reasons why it will be possible to operate the new taxicab on a maximum 25 cents per mile basis are as follows:

The low original cost of the vehicle, $600.

The low cost of up-keep.

Its simplicity and small number of parts required.

Its light weight, balance, the use of ball bearings, and the minimum of head resistance.

Taxicab operators think that the low rate of fare will double or triple the demand for taxicabs and will do away with the dead mileage or one way traffic, which is now the bane of the taxicab operating companies. That is to say, as fast as a cab drops a passenger another will hail the operator and that will largely eliminate one of the chief causes of loss necessitated by the present system.

One tire company has offered to guarantee its tires on these vehicles at the rate of ¾ of a cent per mile and gasoline and oil figure out at the rate of less than 1 cent per mile. One of the features of the new taxicab is the one-man landaulette top which transforms the car from an open to a closed vehicle or vice versa in thirty seconds time. Another interesting feature of the car is the collapsible steering gear, which can be raised or lowered while the car is running and also enables the driver to easily leave his seat in case of necessity. So confident are the Twombly people that these new taxicabs will do all they claim for them, in order to protect the public they will only sell to companies who will guarantee to maintain a maximum rate of 25 cents per mile. A number of the cabs are to be in operation her about Jan. 1.

MAY DISCUSSES DRIVERS' EXAMS

Secretary of State Thinks Test Before License Would Prove Inadequate.

PREFERS LAW ENFORCEMENT

Bulk of Drivers Careful and Competent, He Says—Offenders Should Suffer.

From the point of view of the public, the question of universal drivers' examination is difficult, according to Mitchell May, Secretary of State.

"At first sight it seems wrong," he said last week, "that any one, no matter how ignorant or inexperienced he be, may be let loose upon the public highways in charge of a powerful car; yet it must be admitted that this system, haphazard though it may appear, does not work so badly when practiced, and that the number of accidents which are due merely to unskillfulness of drivers is not unduly large in proportion to the number of cars on the road. What the public needs to be protected against is not so much the unskilled as the reckless and inconsiderate driver.

"The beginner is likely to go slowly, and therefore safely, until he has learned the trick; it is afterward, when he has become skilled, in the technical sense, that he may develop into a danger or a nuisance. But it is difficult to see how any preliminary examination could be framed which would detect such undesirable practice. By taking the candidate for a license out for a drive of a few minutes or hours, the examiner could doubtless discover whether the candidate knew how to handle his machine, but that is only the beginning of the good practice.

"The applicant would naturally be on his best behavior; he would drive cautiously, with due observance to the rules of the road; he would sound warning of approach sparingly and be apparently quite ignorant of the very existence of such contrivances as muffler cut-outs, and in general, even if he were destined to become a hog of the worst order, he would in most cases succeed in concealing all signs of his evil propensities.

"To ascertain whether he possessed the essential qualities that go to the making of a good driver, whether he was fundamentally considerate of other people, and had that road sense which enables a man to realize and allow for the difficulties and necessities of other vehicles, the examiner would have to be with the candidate for a longer period than could be afforded under any practical scheme of examination.

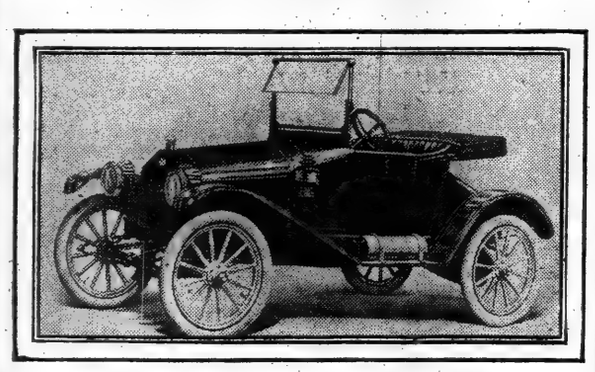
"But, if prevention before licensing is difficult, there remains the remedy of insisting on a stringent code of good driving, and dealing sternly by revocation or suspension of license or by other means with those who infringe upon it. The State and local automobile associations might effect something by internal discipline, but the police, even under existing laws and regulations, might do still more to abate the nuisance complained of in connection with motor cars if they would apply themselves to the things that are important instead of wasting their energies in the pursuit of drivers who exceed the speed limits in places where such excess does no harm to any one.

"This procedure, if applicable to wanton noises at night, could probably be extended to cover all objectionable practices defined by the term 'road hog.' But if this did not prove adequate a provision enabling Magistrates to deal summarily with motor car licenses would effectively serve the purpose. Repressive legislation will be adopted if offenders do not take heed of their ways, but it is to be hoped that this will not be found to be necessary. The bulk of the motorists in this State are competent and considerate drivers, though some owners might do more to check the bad habits of their paid drivers, and it would be a pity, though by no means unprecedented, if they had to suffer restrictions on account of the sins of a few black sheep."

American Cars Popular in Tasmania.

The interstate figures would show a big increase in the exports of American automobiles to Tasmania, as many of the motor cars intended for Tasmania are first landed in Australia and are not entered in the Custom House receipts of the former country. American cars are no longer an experiment, and the trade is rapidly increasing. During the year three additional agencies for American cars were secured, and at present no less than fifteen different makes are represented.

CARRIES LITTLE WEIGHT.



The Metz runabout has a four-cylinder motor of 22.5 horse-power. Its wheelbase is 96 inches, and it sells for $495.

HUGE ENTRY FOR AUTO PAGEANT

Big Parade and Reception at A. C. A. to Celebrate Tercentenary of Commerce.

With several thousand motor cars in line on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 28, the automobile industry will be well represented in the celebration of New York's three hundredth business birthday. The Commercial Tercentenary Celebration, commemorating 300 years of chartered commerce in this country, will cover a period of some days, beginning today, when President Wilson will open the religious feature of the celebration in New York. By a happy coincidence the celebration is also the eastern celebration of the opening of the Panama Canal, and the whole is to take the form of a great peace demonstration.

Special features are being arranged for the week, including music festivals, an athletic meet, Harlem celebration, two street pageants, &c., while the week following will see the opening of the old New York exhibit in Grand Central Palace. One pageant—that to be held on Wednesday night—will be composed of motor-driven floats, automobiles, and motor cycles exclusively, while the pageant on Saturday, Halloween, will see numerous horse-drawn floats. At present it is impossible to tell how many cars will be in the motor pageant, as the entry list has not yet closed. The Automobile Committee has been forced to work night and day arranging the details and accepting the entries which have poured in.

The competition for the $5,000 worth of prizes which the State has offered and $1,000 additional from other sources is keen among the entrants. No entry fees are charged in any of the divisions.

Preparations are being made for the elaborate reception to Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel at the Automobile Club of America on the night of the automobile pageant. The Governor and the Mayor will ride at the head of this pageant and will review it from the Court of Honor upon reaching Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Following the pageant, at 11 P. M., the reception given by the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America will take place, and many prominent persons have been invited to this.

One feature of the pageant will be the motor cycle division, in which $1,000 in prizes has been offered, and in this will be seen a remarkable historic float showing the progress of the bicycle from the old hobby horse of 1846 down through the decades of evolution into the present-day motor cycle. Some curiosities in the way of automobile antiques will appear in the motor car section.

HAS NOVEL SALES PLAN.

Motor Company to Manufacture and Assemble at Different Plants.

In order that its rather novel plan of automobile manufacture might be demonstrated in the concrete, a trip was made last week by a number of men connected with the Chevrolet Motor Company and guests to the plant of the old Maxwell Motor Company at Tarrytown, a portion of which has been acquired for an assembly plant. After extensive alterations now in progress have been completed, it is planned to assemble cars at this plant for the Eastern territory, the motors and other vital parts of the mechanism being made, as at present, at the company's factory at Flint, Mich. It is expected to establish similar assembly plants in other sections of the country as they are required.

The theory of this form of motor car marketing, as explained by W. C. Durant, President of the company, is that far more flexible and economical production can be obtained by making only the motors, rear axle assemblies, and parts of that nature at a central factory, rather than complete cars. Items in which expense could be saved by this method, he pointed out, include freight charges and investment, represented by cars held in stock. Production, he added, would be more sensitive because the assembly plants would be in far closer touch with the actual demands of any given locality than a central factory possibly could be. In addition to Mr. Durant, men connected with the company who took the trip included W. C. Sills, General Sales-Manager; F. W. Hohensee, factory manager; Louis Chevrolet, designer of the car, and W. A. Sellon, manager of the Brooklyn branch.

NEED STANDARD AUTOS FOR WAR

Lesson of Campaign Is Vital Importance of Replacements in Field.

In the past motor car trials have been a feature of British automobilism, and the cars that came out well were considered the choice of the year, but no trials have compared with the searching tests to which motor vehicles at the front have been subjected, says a writer in one of the English dailies. Many hundreds of cars there are, we are told, lying in the ditches of the highways of France. They are of all nationalities, and of some the only cause of disaster has been shell fire, for many have been driven right up to the trenches with ammunition and food. Others merely have run out of petrol, their breath of life, and have been destroyed lest an enemy use them. But the drivers, one and all, whether of fast touring cars, heavy transport, or motor cycle, tell astonishing stories of the severity of the conditions experienced and of the numbers of vehicles that, through mechanical breakdown, have been unable to survive them.

Seemingly, success in mechanical transport is obtained by using many similar vehicles of each large maker, for where scores of one make of chassis of car, lorry, or van are concerned spare parts and replacements are a simple matter, and a car broken down, even if it has to be purposely smashed to render it useless to the enemy, can yet often be made use of later on, when replacements are available, as they naturally would be by those who abandoned it. But a car that is the only one of its type is useless once it is badly damaged, for replacements are not practicable.

The lesson of the present seems to be that in the near future military mechanical transport, to be properly effective, will have to be completely standardized—not merely as to individual makes, as is now being attempted, but to all makes of vehicles of one type, whether light cars or heavy transports. This means that all the military vehicles will have to be built to standard designs, so that, for example, the gear boxes, back axles, wheels, &c., of all two-ton vans must be interchangeable. This may at first sight seem impracticable, but if the Government offer sufficient inducement in the way of subsidy the vehicles would be forthcoming, it is believed. The present British subsidy does not attempt standardization of measurements or interchangeability, but only of systems of control and general details. The standard design would be drawn up by joint conference of the military authorities, the principal motor manufacturers, and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

PREPARE NEW YORK GUIDE.

Route Book of Roads of State to Result from Association Tour.

A complete road guide of New York State routing at least 30,000 miles in this State alone will be the permanent result of the tour of the New York State Automobile Association recently completed. This guide is being constructed by the Scarboroughs of Indianapolis in conjunction with M. Rocamora, manager of the motor guide department of the association. By the time this guide is completed the greatest number of miles ever routed in New York State will be contained in it. It will be the official publication of the association, and will make its appearance at the beginning of the touring season next year.

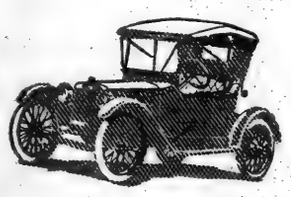
This tour will carry forward the slogan, "See New York State First." The theory of the slogan is that New York State is unsurpassed in the United States for scenery, for roads, and for general excellence in touring facilities.

Straphangers! Attention!!

Now comes the time of colds, brought on in many cases by riding in ill-ventilated, over-heated or under-heated street cars.

You don't need to go through another fall and winter of such discomfort. You don't need to submit to the crowding and jostling of the city-bound or home-going throngs.

The Saxon Sets You Free



In a Saxon, for about the price of a good cigar, you can motor to and from work or play in comfort, arriving refreshed and invigorated from your drive in the health-giving outdoor air.

Don't think "I can't afford it"; for you can. For 15 to 20 cents a day Saxon owners are enjoying all the motoring delights that used to be reserved for the man who paid thousands for his car.

7,000 Saxon owners have proved Saxon merit and Saxon economy. Give us a chance to show you how you can join their happy ranks.

Saxon cars may now be equipped on order with electric starting and lighting system. Price, $70, when ordered on a new car.

Saxon Motor Company of New York
251 West 57th Street,
New York, N. Y.
HANSON & PEACOCK, 1350 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Essex Auto Company, Newark, N. J.
Distributors for Northern New Jersey.

Oldsmobile NEW LIGHT FOUR $1285

Every Inch An Oldsmobile

This new car is designed for the special purpose of satisfying the man who wants everything offered by a $3,000 car—EXCEPT SIZE.

Two years ago, the Olds Motor Works set out to perfect such a machine. It is ready—it is here in our salesroom, awaiting your inspection.

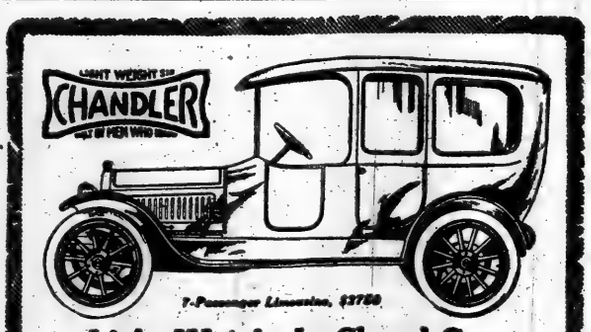
You will find it a true replica of the "greatest six-cylinder car in America." Its wheelbase is 112 inches, and it has every refinement that you could ask for in a car, regardless of price.

ALSO

Finest Six Cylinder Car in America

Model 55—6 cylinder Oldsmobile, equipped with famous Delco self-starting and lighting system. Price f.o.b. Lansing..... $2,975

OLDSMOBILE COMPANY OF NEW YORK
(CUTTING LABSON CO.)
225-227 West 58th Street
Near Broadway. Phone 9680 Columbus.



7-Passenger Limousine, $3750

Light Weight In Closed Cars

CHANDLER light-weight, which revolutionized touring car building is one of the chief features of the Chandler closed cars for 1915. Aluminum has replaced steel throughout in the construction of these bodies making it possible to drive them anywhere a touring car will go. Furthermore, they overcome the tremendous gasoline waste found in cumbersome closed cars.

The four closed models have all the elegance, comfort and luxury that any closed car can offer. They meet all the requirements for winter city cars. And their cost puts them within reach of the average purse. The flexibility and easy control of the Chandler Motor makes it specially adapted to city driving.

CHANDLER The Six With The MARVELOUS MOTOR

1915 Models. 7-passenger Limousine, $3750; 5-passenger Sedan, $3750; 5-passenger Coupe, $3200; 5-passenger Cabriolet, $3150; 5 passenger Touring Car, $3000; Roadster, $2950. All models completely equipped, and all equipment of the highest class.

Come See These Cars—We Can Make Prompt Deliveries

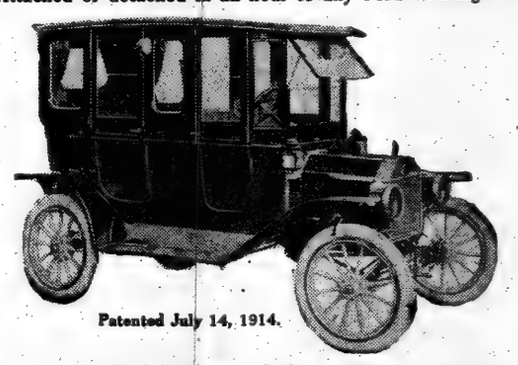
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
55th St., West of Broadway

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO

EVERY FORD OWNER Should Get a TOPFORD

The Detachable Limousine Body which Insures Him the Use of a Winter and Summer Car.

Attached or detached in an hour to any Ford Touring Car



Patented July 14, 1914.

The **Topford** Limousine is built especially for Ford Cars, and when attached improves their appearance wonderfully.

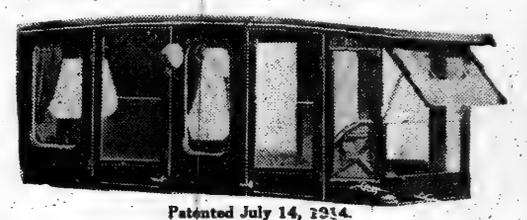
All the material used in the construction of a **Topford** is the very best obtainable.

The metal of the exterior is smooth sheet steel, painted and varnished by skilled artisans.

The lining is a light-covered material, selected both for its tone effect and its sterling wearing qualities.

The glass in the doors, windows, and wind-shield is of polished plate with ground edges, and set in rubber frames, which prevents the slightest rattling.

The **Topford** is perfectly adjusted to the body of your car by concealed set-screws, which stay "put," and give the body of the machine the rigidity necessary to the covered car.



Patented July 14, 1914.

Price, Complete, (Attached on Touring Car,) $175

Every Topford is fully equipped with clear vision wind-shield, dome light, flower vase, side lamps, silk curtains and seat covers to match the head lining of your car.

You will have, in fact, a perfectly equipped Limousine Car, equal in appearance to automobiles of a much higher cost.

On account of the demand deliveries cannot be guaranteed under 15 days. Don't wait for cold weather.

The Topford Detachable Limousine Co., Inc.
1700 Broadway, N. Y.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE WORLD

ROAD CONDITIONS FOR SHORTER TOURS

Long Island Routes and Others Hereabout Described by the A. C. A.

ALSO ALONG THE HUDSON

Best Way to Run on West Bank —New Jersey Roads Good in Main.

The Merrick Road from Jamaica is in good condition to Amityville, from which point to Babylon the surface has become quite rough and rutted. This is true also of the road from Babylon to Bay Shore. From Bay Shore through Islip and East Islip to Cutting's Crossing, near the Westbrook Golf Club, a new concrete road has been built by the New York State Highway Department.

After reaching Patchogue, the motorist will save time, according to the Bureau of Tours of the Automobile Club of America, by bearing left instead of turning right under the railroad at East Patchogue. This road follows along the north side of the railroad to Brookhaven. The roads on the east end of the island are in good condition, the greater part being ordinary dirt roads to Easthampton, from which point there is State road to Sag Harbor. The general conditions of these dirt roads are good, although the motorist will occasionally come across a worn stretch.

From Jamaica to Mineola the Jericho Turnpike is in good condition; then the Old Country Road is in good condition to Hicksville, from which point the Massapequa and Hicksville road is good to Massapequa. This road is used by Babylon and other Eastern Long Island motorists to avoid the traffic on the Merrick Road.

Another road from Jamaica, used a great deal by motorists wishing to make time, is that by way of Hempstead Turnpike to Hempstead; thence over the Bethpage Turnpike and Farmingdale road to Babylon. This is a hard-surfaced road in good condition to the Farmingdale road, which is six miles long and of dirt.

People in Babylon and points east have advocated building this stretch as a State road; this would be a great improvement, and would complete a back-roads route to Babylon, doing much, for people going to Eastern Long Island, to relieve the congested condition of the South Country Road.

The Middle Country Road from Smithtown through Middle Island to Riverhead is in fair condition excepting a few stretches, and from Riverhead the road is in good condition to Greenport.

New Jersey.

Tourists motoring to the South Shore have found conditions generally good with the exception of the worn-out gravel road from Keyport to Red Bank. A number of motorists have found that they can make good time to Atlantic City by way of Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Cheesequake, Old Bridge, Englishtown, Freehold, and Lakewood. Motorists who have used the roads from the coast resorts in the vicinity of Long Branch have found conditions good to Trenton by way of Freehold and Hightstown.

Going from New York to Lake Hopatcong by way of Montclair and Caldwell, the road is under construction at Pine Brook. A good way to reach Lake Hopatcong is by way of Newark, Springfield, Morristown, Morris Plains, Tabor, Denville, and Dover.

Hudson River West.

On the route west from Nyack to Suffern construction is in progress, which necessitates a detour of about five miles over a very poor road. The road in Suffern is also under construction, and after leaving this town the road to the north is being rebuilt to within about half a mile of Sloatsburg. Good roads then lead through Tuxedo, Southfields, Central Valley, and Cornwall to Newburg, excepting in a few slightly worn places.

The road construction between Nyack and Suffern and between Suffern and Ramapo is rather troublesome. On this account the motorist will find better roads to Ellenville and Napanoch by way of Briarcliff, Yorktown Heights, Yorktown, Peekskill, and Fishkill Village to Beacon, where the ferry is crossed to Newburg. From Newburg there is fair macadam, worn in places, through Walden to Pine Bush, and this is followed by fair dirt through Ulsterville and Walker Valley to Ellenville. From Ellenville there is State road through Napanoch, Kerhonkson, Kyserike, Stone Ridge, Marbletown, and Hurley to Kingston.

The best road between Newburg and Kingston on the west side of the river is to run north to Highland on the State road; from this point there are five miles of dirt road, followed by State road to Kingston. The road south of New Paltz is still under construction.

Frequent inquiries about the road from New York to Binghamton by way of Monticello and Liberty led to an investigation, which shows that the better way is from Goshen by way of Middletown, Cuddebackville, Port Jervis, and Monticello to Liberty, turning west on State macadam road through Youngsville and Jeffersonville to Callicoon Depot, then following dirt road up a short, steep hill through Hankins to Long Eddy, from which point there is a much-traveled, fair dirt road (in good weather) through French Woods to Hancock, from which place State road will be found through Deposit to McClure. Here a stretch is under construction to Long Eddy, but this is passable, and should be used in preference to the detour, which is poor. From Long Eddy State road goes by way of Duncanson, Windsor, and West Windsor to Binghamton.

From Kingston construction has advanced sufficiently to make the direct road to Phoenicia the best way through the Catskills. On this route there is State road, with the exception of a detour at Ashokan to Phoenicia, and the roads are in fairly good condition to Andes, Delhi, Bainbridge, and Nineveh to Binghamton. From Phoenicia there are fairly good dirt roads, with no excessive grades, going by way of Lanesville and Stony Clove to Tannersville and Haines Falls. From Kingston the road along the west side of the river, through Saugerties, Catskill, and Coeymans, is now in good condition to Albany.

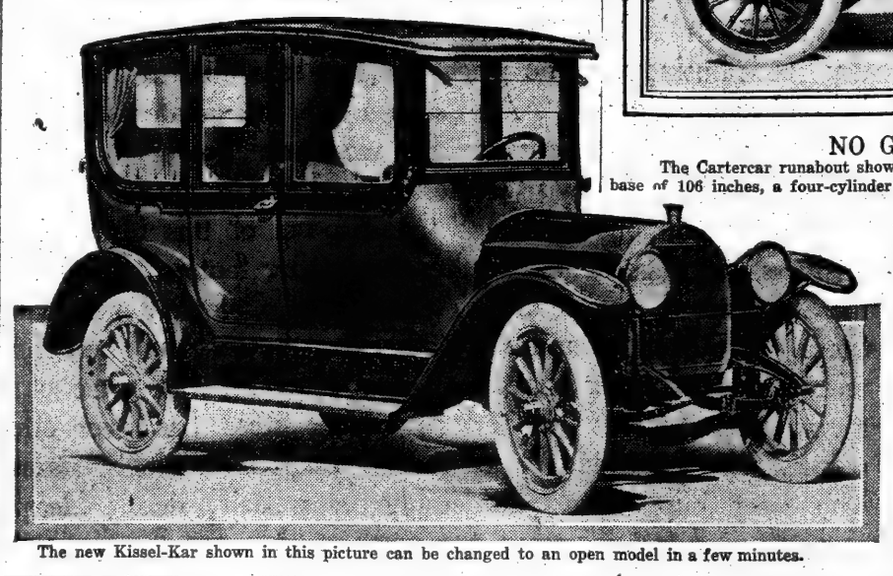
SIDE CARS FOR INDIAN MAIL.

Simla Postal Department to Try the Experiment with 20 Machines.

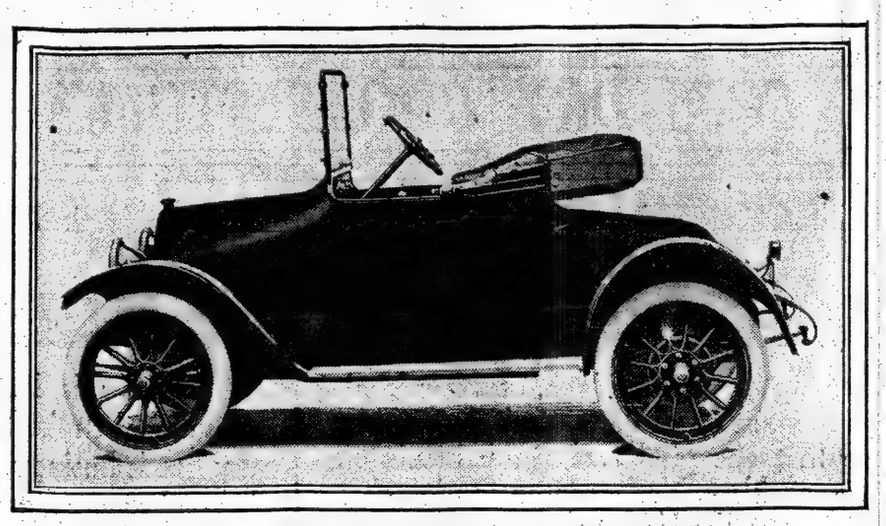
The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs at Simla, India, W. Maxwell, has purchased for the use of Post Offices in rural communities twenty side-car combination motor cycles. At first this experiment will be confined to twenty posts in various parts of the country, but it is expected that later a considerable fleet of these motor cycles will be put into use. In an interview with The Bombay Times the Director General states:

"The motor cycle has arrived at such a state of perfection that we think we are justified in generally adopting it. In any case it is considerably cheaper to run than the horse-drawn vehicle, and enables a much quicker service to be provided. Suitable precautions will be taken to provide against breakdowns."

HAS DETACHABLE SEDAN BODY



The new Kissel-Kar shown in this picture can be changed to an open model in a few minutes.



NO GEARS IN ITS TRANSMISSION.

The Cartercar runabout shown above has friction drive. It accommodates two passengers, has a wheelbase of 106 inches, a four-cylinder motor, and sells for $1,250.

GREEK ARMY LIKES MOTOR TRANSPORT

Plan to Buy 400 Auto Lorries —Also a Limited Market for Private Trucks.

There are at present in Saloniki about fifty or sixty motor cars and trucks owned by the Hellenic Government and three cars in private possession. The Government-owned cars are being used for military purposes. It is stated that these were of considerable service to the Greek Army during the recent military campaigns in Macedonia, where there is a dearth of railways, according to United States Consul John E. Kehl.

"The Government now maintains an automobile corps and repair shop in Saloniki and in Janina, Epirus; and it is stated that it is so well satisfied with the results attained by the automobile service of the army during recent military operations that it has decided to equip a complete battalion of expert chauffeurs with 400 lorries," Consul Kehl reports. "The Minister of War at Athens is the competent authority in all matters relating to army supplies. The motor lorries at present employed in the army service are of about two-ton capacity and can make about forty kilometers an hour.

"Motor cars are being used by the Hellenic régime for carrying mails and for military traffic between Saloniki and several points in the interior. A regular automobile service, private undertaking, employing American cars, is maintained between Cavalla and Drama in the tobacco-growing districts. Several other private lines are in operation in other parts of Macedonia. There is but one automobile to be had for public hire in Saloniki. Fore tires are plain and rear tires studded. The driving custom is to turn to the right.

"The roads are rough and have steep gradings. None of the highways are of modern construction, and the streets of the city are poorly paved and in bad condition. It is reported, however, that the Hellenic Government will take steps to improve the condition of the roadways in the interior of the occupied territory. Owing to the unsatisfactory state of the roads of the surrounding country and the rolling topography of Macedonia, it is essential that motor vehicles for this market be durable and not of too light weight, and, so far as cars for pleasure purposes are concerned, cheapness is a requisite. For the latter reason, American manufacturers should be in position to compete against European firms in this district, inasmuch as American cars are, as a rule, of a lower price and of durable construction.

"The unsatisfactory commercial condition of Macedonia, together with the exceedingly poor roads, limits the attractiveness of this market as regards cars for pleasure purposes. Under present circumstances, only such vehicles as would have a commercial use would find a demand, for business is in such a depressed state that the sale of any articles save those of actual necessity will be found difficult.

"With few exceptions, the retail business of Saloniki is conducted on a small scale. There are hundreds of small shops or stores, but only a very few—not more than ten—where delivery wagons or vans could be used to advantage. As to wholesale houses, they claim to find it cheaper to hire than to maintain wagons. City deliveries are effected by errand boys, hamals—registered porters who quite frequently carry several hundred pounds on their backs—and by hired teams at a very small expense.

"The best system of introducing goods of this class would be by sending large photographic prints for the use of agents, and catalogues published in the French language for general distribution. Terms of sale constitute an important factor. Until the present, European houses have been inclined to grant a very liberal credit, but, owing to the present business depression, terms are now more stringent. Cash against documents, or part cash with order and balance against documents, are the customary arrangements at present. Saloniki merchants prefer cost, insurance, and freight quotations. Merchandise shipped from the United States to Saloniki is subject to one and sometimes three transshipments before reaching that port. Too much care cannot be exerted in packing, as freight is subject to very rough handling before reaching Saloniki."

Tells How to Find Magneto Ills.

Magnetos will thrive on inattention and kindness will kill them, according to Lee C. Carlton, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Bosch Magneto Company, in a lecture delivered last week at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association. The lecture marked the opening of a new term of the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School. For finding ignition trouble, Mr. Carlton said, take the spark plugs out, lay them on the cylinders with the wires still connected to them, and then have some one crank the engine over rapidly. If no spark occurs in the plugs, clean and adjust the interruptor points and repeat the test. If there is still no spark, connect a wire to the high-tension collector brush and hold the end of it near any metal part of the engine while the motor is being cranked, and if the spark occurs in this test the trouble is in the distributor brushes. Otherwise it is in the magneto.

ALCOHOL THE BEST PRIMER.

More Serviceable for This Purpose Than Ether, Says Expert.

Ralph Nesmith, who is considered an expert in matters pertaining to the building and operation of motors, advocates alcohol as a primer.

"As motorists know," said he the other day, "the gradual lowering of the quality of commercial gasoline available for automobiles has made it difficult to start the motor, especially in cold weather. Under existing conditions, I find that denatured alcohol is preferable to gasoline for priming purposes, because a few drops of the former, injected through the priming cock, will assure a quicker start. I also find that the engine will run longer on the alcohol and give the carbureter more time to begin its work.

"I have tried ether for this purpose, because it evaporates very quickly, but while it causes a few sharp explosions, it is usually necessary to give the engine a second priming, as the carbureter seldom takes hold on the first attempt. However, as denatured alcohol is decidedly cheaper than ether and is always uniform—being a Government-controlled product—it is certain to become the popular primer. Of course, denatured alcohol is already well known in the automobile world as a non-freezing agent for the radiator solution of water-cooled cars and as a carbon remover."

GOOD GOING IN WOODS.

Great Road Improvement in the Adirondacks Reported by Three A's.

Up to this Fall that part of the Adirondacks including Old Forge, Fulton Chain, and Big Moose has been almost unknown to automobile tourists on account of its inaccessibility from the trunk line from Albany, Saratoga Springs, and Lake George through the Champlain Valley, and the difficult roads on the natural gateway north from Utica. Within the last two years very great improvements have been under way on the Utica line, but so much of that road has been torn up that the trip has not been advisable in a strictly touring sense.

The A. A. A. Touring Bureau here calls attention to the fact that the State road has been opened all the way from the Mohawk Valley through Remsen, Alder Creek, McKeever, Fulton Chain, and Old Forge to Big Moose, providing one of the finest highways of its length in the Empire State. It enables tourists, especially those from the Central West, to leave the Buffalo-Albany trunk line at Utica, and run on good roads all the way to the primeval wilderness beyond Fulton Chain and Old Forge. In this region is the great preserve of the Adirondack League Club, whose members may from this time on make the entire trip by road, as was scarcely possible before.

AUTO MAIL TRUCKS FOR INDIA

Bombay to be the First City of the Empire to Supplant the Horse.

It has been announced that among improvements contemplated by the Post Office Department in Bombay is the employment of motor lorries instead of horse-drawn vehicles for carrying mails, according to Harry S. Baker, United States Consul stationed at Bombay. It is proposed to introduce about twelve motor lorries and to do away with the existing vehicles. The motors will deal with mails between the docks and the Post Office, the carriage of mails to and from the railway stations, and generally replace the present means of transit, so that the mails can be handled with greater dispatch.

Bombay will be the first city in India proper to be provided with motor lorries for the postal service, but they have already been introduced in Rangoon, where they have proved a great convenience.

AUTOS DELIVER MUCH BREAD NOW

Great Change Has Come About in Three Years, Says Frank J. Staedtler.

AN AID TO CLEANLINESS

He Tells Bakers' Convention of This and Other Advantages of Motor Service.

In a paper read at the Kansas Bakers' Convention, Frank J. Staedtler recently described the growing importance of motor delivery wagons in the baking business. He said in part:

"One department of the baking business which has undergone a radical change in the last five years is the method of delivery. Most of this change, however, has taken place in the last three years. Five years ago there was scarcely a baker who would concede that the horse and wagon would ever be supplanted by auto delivery. Yet today a large number of bakers have added automobiles to their delivery service, and many have discontinued the use of horses and wagons entirely, and now make all deliveries by motor.

"In May of this year Power Wagon, a trade journal of the automobile industry, issued a special edition for bakers, which contained much interesting information regarding the use of automobiles by bakers. This paper had gathered data which showed that at that time there were 561 bakers in the United States using auto delivery, and their investment in these trucks was $5,000,000. Of this number 65 per cent. of the machines were operated by companies owning five or more cars apiece.

"Think of the advertising value of a bakery business with no horses, wagons, harness, or stables. Many a housewife has continued to bake her own bread because she could not get away from the unappetizing thought of the driver coming in contact with the horses and also handling the bread.

"The larger bakers, however, are by no means the only ones who find auto delivery profitable. Even the smallest baker, who formerly had but one wagon, has found it to his advantage to replace it with a motor truck.

"As to economy, motor truck users who have kept a strict account of costs report that, when the larger mileage is taken into consideration, motor delivery is much cheaper than wagon delivery.

"As to cleanliness, this problem has had the attention of bakers for years, and agitation for sanitary conditions by newspapers has kept it in the public mind. Everything that will add to cleanliness in a bakery is adopted by the progressive baker. Everything that will insure cleanly delivery is welcomed by him. This is the reason he has taken so kindly to auto delivery.

"It is unnecessary to say that the driver has more to do with the expense of an auto truck than anything else. If he is a driver who is careful with his car and does not speed, much will be saved in upkeep; but a careless driver may cause the owner to think auto delivery a poor investment. There are several trucks manufactured whose speed is limited to a moderate rate of about fifteen miles per hour. This feature appeals to a great many bakers."

USED CARS FOR EXPORT.

Dealers Looking to Chance of Market in South America Now.

Several of the used-car dealers in this territory are interestedly looking into the possibilities of increased export business for them brought about by the war in Europe. There has been established already a rather promising export business of used automobiles to South American countries, and with the neighbors of the United States in Central America. The dealers now believe that as the supply of foreign cars to these countries has been cut off entirely, for the present at any rate, there may be an opportunity to expand this form of trade.

The used-car men are looking to this field not only in regard to pleasure vehicles but also in regard to trucks of the lighter types which have been welcomed with favor in a number of the countries in question. It is only a question of a short time, they say, when the general improvement of roads in those lands will create a greatly increased demand for automobiles of all types, and this market they are hoping to share with the automobile manufacturers of this country.

NOTES OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE

C. F. Redden, Sales Manager of the Maxwell Motor Company, returned last week from a somewhat extended stay in Europe, during which he and his family had a number of trying experiences in getting out of the war zone. On the trip from Geneva to Paris people were packed into the train like sardines; Mr. Redden said, the women being forced to sleep on the concrete floors of the cars, while the men stood up.

The Stewart Automobile Company, 225 West Fifty-seventh Street, has arranged through J. W. Gilson, Advertising Manager of the L. F. C. Motor Company, makers of the Lewis Six, to represent this car in the metropolitan district.

The Benz Corporation has taken over the salesrooms of C. H. McCausland at 1,696 Broadway, from which the Kissel-Kar line has heretofore been distributed. Mr. McCausland, District Manager of the Kissel Motor Car Company, continues in the same position, and will retain his office at this number for the transaction of wholesale business only. Paul V. Clodio and Russel L. Engs of the Benz Corporation will handle the retail business.

The Colt-Stratton Company, handling the Dodge Brothers' car and the Cole, have moved from Fifty-ninth Street to their new quarters at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway.

C. B. Derby & Co., distributors for the Westcott and Abbott-Detroit cars in this territory, have moved to new showrooms at Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway.

W. H. Van Dervoort, President of the Root & Van Dervoort Engineering Company and the Moline Automobile Company, East Moline, Ill., has been nominated for the Presidency of the Society of Automobile Engineers.

James P. Denvir has been appointed assistant sales manager of the Federal Motor Truck Company New York branch.

F. R. Bump has arrived in New York and has assumed the duties of manager of the Studebaker branch, through which the Detroit and South Bend corporation wholesales its product not only in the metropolitan district, but through all of Connecticut, a large share of New York State, and most of New Jersey. Mr. Bump succeeds Hanson Robinson, who recently resigned.

Thomas E. Adams of the Adams-Montant Company, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, United States agents for Lancia cars, has sailed for Italy for the purpose of rushing chassis.

One of the recent large sales conventions was that held by the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company at Akron, Ohio. Representatives from all over the country were in attendance, as well as several men from foreign lands. There were more than 250 registered.

Herman G. Farr has resigned as chief engineer of the Knox Motors Company, and will open an office in Springfield, Mass., as consulting engineer.

H. W. Hayden, General Manager of the Pullman Motor Car Company, has completed arrangements with the Drouet & Page Company, Inc., to represent it in the New York territory.

John T. Rainier and Paul N. Lineberger, who organized the R. & L. Company four years ago for the purpose of handling Garford cars and trucks in the East, have parted with their interests in that company and have opened a temporary office at 299 Madison Avenue. W. Irvine Pichling has also resigned from the R. & L. Company.

Retreading a tire means revulcanization throughout, which frequently destroys the fabric. The Sterling Snap-On Extra Tread has been devised to meet this condition. An old tire worn down to the breaker strip, or with the tread gashed and scored, when covered with this new device, looks like a new wrapped-tread tire, and if punctured or cut, is repaired in the same manner as an inner tube.

Stefan J. Kjeldsen, who has been associated with the foreign car business in this country for some time, has joined the Holbrook Company, automobile body builders.

Joseph Josephs, representative of the Fiat Automobile Company, and Ben Isberg, his associate, have granted the use of their exhibition room at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway for headquarters for Mr. Whitman and Judge John R. Davies.

PIERCE-ARROW

1914 LIMOUSINE.

38 C-2 Brougham, delivered last March, and only run 3,700 miles—absolutely perfect condition. Guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars.

Several other Limousines and Landaulets are in our hands for sale at from $1,250 to $2,750. Worth while to see them if you want a good inclosed car at a moderate price.

Extra Limousine and Landaulet bodies at various prices.

20 minutes to Newark via Hudson Tubes and our car will meet you if you 'phone in advance.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. 6871 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

1914 PACKARD 48

Seven-passenger touring, completely equipped and just out of paint shop. Price is right. Also "30" Limousine and extra touring body, only $1,000.

Several extra Limousine and Landaulet bodies, $150 upwards.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. 6871 Market.
New Jersey Agents for Pierce-Arrow Cars.

NEW CARS : USED CARS

New Motor Trucks AND Auto Accessories

½ PRICES

Continuing the Gigantic "Price Slashing Sale" inaugurated last week; we are offering greatest values ever advertised.

Our Price Wrecker No. 18
Contains All Information of 3,000 Bargains. Everything Pertaining to the Automobile. Write for it, FREE.

TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
S. W. Cor. 56th St. & B'way

ROSNAK SOTCO

'14 S. G. V., inside drive	'14 Lozier, Limo.
'14 Cadillac, convertible	'14 Simplex, 38, Limo.
'14 38 Packard, Limo.	'14 Simplex, 50, Lim. new
'14 White, Limo.	'14 CADILLAC, Brough'm
'14 Cadillac, Tour.	'14 S. G. V., Touring
'13 38 Packard, Victoria	'13 Stearns-Knight, Limo.
'13 38 Simplex, 6-pass.	'13 38 Packard, Sedan
'13 S. G. V., Town Car	'13 S. G. V., Touring
'13 38 Pierce, Tour.	'13 Haines, Limo.
'13 Hals, 35, Limo.	'13 Loco., 38, Land't
'13 Hupmobile, $550	'12 Lancia, Tour.
'12 Stevens AA, B'ster	'12 Mercer, Racebout
'12 38 Simplex, Tour.	'12 38 Simplex, Limo.
'12 25 Isotta, Land't.	'12 Mercer, B'ster
'12 18 Daimler, Limo.	'12 Reo, Tour., $475
'11 Fiat, 18, Town	'10 RENAULT, Limo.
Delaunay Belle, Limo.	Pierce, 48, Tour.
Mercer, B'ster, $550	Aries, Roadster, $350

1764-1770 B'way—57th St., 907 Col.

REPAIRS

Now is the time to have limousines overhauled and painted. Good work takes time. Send for us now to make an estimate, lest you forget. We have a well-equipped machine shop for overhauling motors.

J. M. QUINBY & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Note How Goodyears Dominate Every Street

Look About You—See How Men Regard Them

No need to tell you which tire serves best if you will simply look about you. Note how many men use Goodyears—men who want what you want. No other tire has ever won so many.

The quality tire—the sturdy tire—is told by this verdict of users. Men gravitate to it. And the trouble-savings which brought them will sometime bring you.

These Four are the most compelling reasons for using No-Rim-Cut tires:

They can't be rim-cut.

Countless blow-outs—due to wrinkled fabric—are saved by our "On-Air" cure.

Loose tread risk is reduced 60 per cent in a patent way.

Punctures and skidding are combated, as in no other tire, by our double-thick All-Weather tread. It is efficient, smooth-running, enduring.

Not one of these features can be found in any other tire that's built.

Compel Respect

Goodyear tires compel respect.

We spend fortunes on features which no one else employs. And we spend $100,000 yearly in tests and experiments, seeking new ways to improve them. We sell them at quantity prices.

Our methods must appeal to you. We urge you, for your own sake, to learn what they lead to. Find out what safety, what comfort, what endurance men are getting from Goodyear tires. Then let your judgment tell you which tire to adopt.

When you call for Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires you will get tires like these. Any dealer will supply you.



GOODYEAR
AKRON, OHIO
No-Rim-Cut Tires
With All-Weather Treads or Smooth

Goodyear Service Stations

Anglo-American Auto Tire Co., 334 Amsterdam Ave.
Auto Owners' Supply Depot, 1773 Broadway.
Sidney Bowman Automobile Co., 225 West 49th St.
LeRoy Brewster, 1790 Broadway.
Brownell & Kraft, 463 Sixth Ave.
S. W. Childs & Co., 3550 Broadway.
J. B. Cohen & Co., 253 West 58th St.
Colonial Rubber Spec. Co., 35 Murray St.
Consolidated Auto Supply Co., 2071 Seventh Ave.
Crane & Stendicke, 1912 Broadway.
Crescent Tire Company, 1771 Broadway.
Day & Night Garage, 160 West 56th St.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co., Broadway & 62d St.
Drenco Garage, 750 Seventh Ave.
Drouet & Page Company, 1890 Broadway.
D. G. Duquet, 107 West 36th St.
Economical Tire & Supply Co., 1904 Broadway.
James J. Fero, 796 Seventh Ave.
Field Baran Company, 1737 Broadway.
Garland Automobile Co., 1888 Broadway.
H. & B. Auto Sales Company, Broadway & 55th St.
Hill Top Garage, 451 West 151st St.
Hoffman Garage & Taxi Co., 141 East 23rd St.
Hudson Rubber Company, 1900 Broadway.
Hulse Garage, 515 West 145th St.
Imperial Auto Supply Co., 95 Chambers St.
J. J. Kerwin Co., 248 West 80th St.
King Motor Car Company, 250 West 54th St.
King Tire Company, 1985 Broadway.
Morris Klein, 1904 Seventh Ave.
Lenox Auto Tire Works, 113 West 116th St.
George Leveene Company, 125 West 68th St.
Lowe Motor Supply Co., 1727 Broadway.
Metcalf & James, 245 West 57th St.
P. J. Mulcahy, 2286 Broadway.
Myers & Grayson, 1608 Broadway.
New York Steam Rubber Works, 512 West 52d St.
Packard Motor Car Company, Broadway & 61st St.
H. Phillips Rubber Works, 1989 Broadway.
John C. Quinn, 164 West 50th St.
Ream Auto Supply Co., 1974 Broadway.
Reliable Tire & Supply Company, 723 Seventh Ave.
Republic Rubber Tire & Shoe Co., 956 Eighth Ave.
Richards Auto Supply Co., 1777 Broadway.
Royal Auto Tire & Supply Co., 94 Chambers St.
St. Nicholas Garage & Taxi Co., 647 St. Nicholas Ave.
Sammis & Downer, 1902 Broadway.
Schmidt & Dale, 201 West 83rd St.
E. Schoonmaker Company, 112 West 54th St.
Geo. Schuchman Garage, 136 East 41st St.
Star Rubber Company, 1777 Broadway.
Stutz Motor Car Co., 1804 Broadway.
Superior Motor Garage Co., 202 West 76th St.
Turin Garage & Supply Co., 55 West 93d St.
H. Veghtke, 155 West 51st St.
H. Veghtke, 54th St. & Seventh Ave.
Yorkville Auto Supply Co., 1235 Lexington Ave.
W. T. Abbott & Co., Tottenville, S. I.
Castleton Motor Car Co., West New Brighton, S. I.
Granite Motor Car Company, Graniteville, S. I.
G. B. Hall Motor Car Co., West New Brighton, S. I.
Killians Garage, Tompkinsville, S. I.
New York Supply House, Stapleton, S. I.
Richmond Garage, Port Richmond, S. I.
Chas. W. Schenck & Co., Concord, S. I.

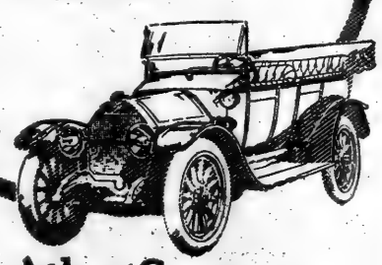
Lyons-Knight

Let Us Demonstrate

It is only by the actual pleasure of Lyons-Knight operation that you can come to full appreciation of its delightful difference.

Ride in it. Then you'll know why we say—"a ride in the Lyons-Knight spoils the enjoyment of any other car."

We are at your service.



Lyons Atlas Company

1874 Broadway. Tel. 5824 Col. New York

Newark Agents—Edwards-Knight Sales Co., 92 Central Ave.

New Jersey's Greatest Store

HAHNE & COMPANY—"NEW JERSEY'S GREATEST STORE"—BUYS THE HUGE O'NEILL-ADAMS CO.'S DRY GOODS STOCKS—SALE BEGINS MONDAY!

"In Accordance with the Terms of an Order of the United States District Court the Business of O'Neill-Adams Co. Is Now Being Liquidated!"

"The Most Remarkable Sale in the Annals of the Retail Trade"

For close upon half a century the O'Neill-Adams Company, of New York City, ranked as one of the largest and most important of all New York department stores. It was a mammoth institution—one that occupied two entire blocks on Sixth Avenue, the old-time shopping centre of New York—an institution that occupied two huge buildings, which housed one of the largest retail stocks in this country. But upon the issuance of orders from the court to liquidate the business this huge institution closed its doors.

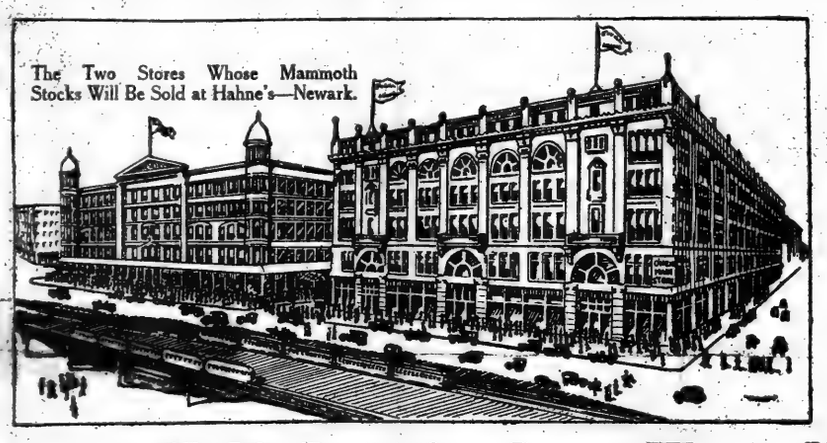
Hahne & Company—"New Jersey's Greatest Store"—ever on the alert to serve its patrons, grasped the opportunity to secure these great stocks at tremendous concessions from ordinary figures. To begin to list the wonderful offerings here that await you at the opening of the store would be an impossible task. Suffice it to say that the offerings in this sale should monopolize New York's and New Jersey's shopping population. If all could be made to realize the scope of the sale—the Great Hahne Store would be overwhelmed on Monday and every other day while these immense stocks last.

A STUPENDOUS merchandising achievement—the greatest in the history of all retail mercantile business to our best knowledge. Few stores—no matter where situated, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Boston—would even consider a purchase of so great magnitude. For here's what we've done—we've taken practically the entire stocks of the O'Neill-Adams Company—one department only excepted.

And this immense purchase, without any undue exaggeration, is the most sensational stroke of enterprise—of real progressiveness in the history of the retail dry goods business. The prices for this sale are truly startling—the savings even beyond comprehension. And such a sale, the greatest in the history of this store, will only further demonstrate the wonderful powers of this Newark institution. Hahne's—"New Jersey's Greatest and Most Progressive Store."

The enormous outlet at the disposal of this Great Store—our wonderful business, our huge building—these and other factors were instrumental in bringing these mammoth stocks of O'Neill-Adams Company merchandise to the Hahne Store. On Monday and every other day the store will be jammed to capacity limit with throngs of eager buyers—packed, likewise, with some of the greatest money-saving opportunities this or any other store has ever offered to the buying public. In hundreds of cases the original O'Neill-Adams Company's prices have been clipped to considerably below half price. *Clearance is the word—a quick and instantaneous turnover*—stocks must be disposed of without regard to precedent.

The store will be one whirling mass of activity—of enthusiasm. Monday will be a busy day! And every other day of this epoch-making sale!

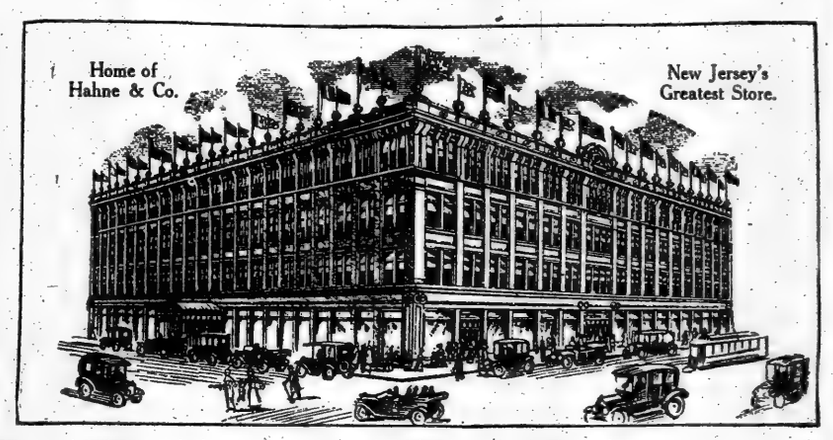


The Two Stores Whose Mammoth Stocks Will Be Sold at Hahne's—Newark.

Double Surety Coupons With All Purchases All Day Monday

Filled books may be redeemed for $2.50 worth of our own merchandise of your own selection.

All patrons of the O'Neill-Adams Co.—all owners of Filled Surety Coupon Books—should redeem them during this sale—at Hahne's.



Home of Hahne & Co.

New Jersey's Greatest Store.

Half Price!—Less Than Half Price!—Near Half!—The Slogans of This Event!

O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Rugs About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Carpets About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Linoleums About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Couch Covers About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Lace Curtains About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Net Curtains About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Bed Sets About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Cedar Chests About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Curtain Scrims About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Window Shades About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Velour Portieres About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Tapestry Squares About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Untrimmed Hats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Hat Trimmings About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Ostrich Plumes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Trimmed Hats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Suits at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Dresses at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Misses' Suits at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Misses' Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Misses' Dresses at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Girls' Dresses at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Girls' Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fur Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fur Muffs at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fur Scarfs at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Waists at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of House Dresses at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Dressing Sacques at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Kimonos at Half Price

O'Neill-Adams Stock of Jackets at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Robes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Infants' Wear at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Infants' Coats at Near Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Misses' Lingerie About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Lingerie About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Silk Petticoats About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Aprons at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Corsets at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Brassieres at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Shoes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Misses' Shoes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Children's Shoes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' School Shoes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Fur Gloves Less Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Fur Gloves Less Than Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' Fur Gloves Less Than Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Kid Gloves at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Kid Gloves at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Gauntlets at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Working Gloves at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' School Suits at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' Knickerbockers at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' Raincoats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' Reefer Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Boys' Sweaters at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Business Suits at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Winter Suits at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Fur Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Winter Coats at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Hats at Half Price

O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Shirts Less Than Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Silk Ties Less Than Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Socks at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Drawers at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Union Suits at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Men's Umbrellas at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Umbrellas at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Children's Umbrellas Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of New Fall Ribbons at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Leather Hand Bags at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Party Boxes at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Wash Dress Fabrics at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Newest Silks at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Colored Dress Fabrics Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Black Dress Fabrics at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Tablecloths About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Table Napkins About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Table Damask About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fancy Linens at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Scarfs and Shams at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Towels About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Toweling at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Muslin Sheets About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Pillow Cases About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Bleached Muslin at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Unbleached Muslin at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Art Goods at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Stamped Goods at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Handkerchiefs at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Children's Handkerchiefs at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Neckwear at Half Price

O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Knit Underwear at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Union Suits at Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Women's Stockings at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Children's Underwear Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Children's Stockings Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Laces at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Embroideries at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Veilings at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Dress Trimmings Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Belts at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Books in Sets Less Than Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Miscellaneous Books Less Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Stationery at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Trunks at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Club Bags at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Suit Cases at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Baby Carriages at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Lamps at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Dinner Sets at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Housefurnishings at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Gold-filled Watches Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Silverware at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Jewelry at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Horse Blankets at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Blankets About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Bedspreads About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Fine Comforts About Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Mattress Protectors About Half
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Toys at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Games at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Pictures at Half Price
O'Neill-Adams Stock of Velocipedes at Half Price

O'Neill-Adams Company's Grocery Department

O'Neill-Adams Grocery Stocks—together with our own stocks—will be sold during this sale at special low prices. Double Surety Coupons will be given with all purchases Monday. We reserve the right to limit quantities on grocery orders.

For Example:—

5 lbs. Sugar for 28c

5 pounds of Standard Granulated Sugar—*sold only with other grocery orders — not more than 10 lbs. to a customer. On Sale Monday only.*

IN CONNECTION WITH THIS GREAT EVENT—WE ANNOUNCE A MAMMOTH FURNITURE SALE!

In addition to this great purchase of O'Neill-Adams Company's stocks, we have bought the surplus stocks of three of the finest and best furniture makers in the United States. This furniture will be sold in this store—Hahne's—at prices never heard of before for like qualities. Two big floors will be given over to this—

SALE OF $500,000 FURNITURE STOCKS AT ¼ TO ½ LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES

Also! 1000 Brass Beds From The Knickerbocker Metallic Bed Company at Half Price.

HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK

HOW TO REACH HAHNE'S --- SCENE OF THIS SALE

From New York—Take any Hudson Tunnel Train on Sixth Avenue, ride to "Park Place, Newark." The Hahne Store is directly opposite the Newark Terminal. Or, take any downtown train from the Hudson Terminal and ride direct to our store.

COME!—AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH ONE OF AMERICA'S LARGEST AND BEST DEPARTMENT STORES

HAHNE & CO.
NEWARK

The New York Times.

CANDIDATES AND ISSUES FOR THE VOTERS

State Campaign Is Waged With a Look Ahead to 1916

National Issues Go Side by Side With the Local Appeal for Votes for Governor of the State.

With four principal candidates for Governor in the field, each with a complete ticket behind him and each possessing elements of strength that compel attention; with a United States Senator to be elected for the first time by popular vote; with forty-three seats in the House of Representatives to be filled; with control of both branches of the next Legislature in the balance; with the big cast for a Constittuional Convention to be picked at the polls on Election Day, the campaign now in progress in this State is replete with unusual interest, even in its purely local aspects.

It is only when it is viewed in its broader, national aspect, however, that the importance of the present State campaign is fully appreciated. For in the contest now being waged the three leading parties have selected this State as the battleground for a vanguard fight which may have a decisive effect on the Presidential struggle two years hence.

At the present stage of the campaign local issues have been more or less crowded to the background for issues, national in scope and bearing. Briefly summarized, the chief aims for which the Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives are contending in the present campaign are these:

DEMOCRATS.—To elect a Democratic United States Senator and Democratic Congressmen to insure the success of President Wilson's programme; to afford the President the indorsement of his policies a Democratic victory in the leading State of the Union would involve, and to intrench for a fight that shall keep New York State in the Democratic column in the Presidential election in 1916.

REPUBLICANS.—To rehabilitate the Republican Party in this State on the old standpat lines, by a straight Republican victory; to shatter irretrievably the prestige of Col. Roosevelt and the Progressive Party in the Colonel's own State and thus eliminate him as a factor to be reckoned with in the next Presidential campaign.

PROGRESSIVES.—To effect a defeat of the Republicans in this State which may prove pivotal in the next Presidential election and thus serve notice on Republican organizations throughout the country that a Republican victory in 1916 can be attained only as the result of a harmonious understanding with Col. Roosevelt and his Progressive following, when the Colonel would dictate the terms of peace.

AMERICAN PARTY (Sulzer.)—To defeat Gov. Martin H. Glynn and the other candidates on the Democratic ticket.

The Administration Indorsement.

The indorsement by President Wilson of Gov. Glynn as a candidate to succeed himself and of James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany, as the candidate for United States Senator to succeed Senator Elihu Root, has made it possible for the Democratic candidates and their advocates on the stump to make their appeal to the voters for a Democratic victory on the most telling plea—that it will mean indorsement of President Wilson's Administration at a time when such is essential to the success of his programme at Washington.

"Elect a Democratic successor to Senator Root, send a Democratic Congressman from every district in this State now represented in the House by a man of the President's own party faith, elect the full Democratic State ticket both as an indorsement of the work done by the Wilson Administration and in timely preparation for the Presidential fight two years from now," is the battle cry raised with telling effect everywhere throughout the State by Democratic campaign orators.

The Republicans, before the campaign was well under way, and all through the primary fight while John A. Hennessy was conducting his bitter oratorical battle against Gov. Glynn and the Democratic organization, were looking forward to an easy victory owing to the existing dissension in the Democratic ranks. Since then they have been compelled to abandon their hopes, however. When the primaries had settled the status of Mr. Hennessy and when President Wilson came out with the announcement that he stood ready to abide by the primary result and placed the stamp of his approval on the candidacy of Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard, the Republican leaders awoke one fine morning to find themselves with a considerable fight on their hands. At present they are engaged in the most desperate battle the Republican Party has waged in this State for a generation to elect their ticekt headed by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman.

With the more long-headed Republican leaders—men like Senator Root and William Barnes—the election of Mr. Whitman is looked upon as an achievement to be attained less as an end in itself than as a means toward an end. They are calculating that a Republican victory in this State after a campaign in which Col. Roosevelt himself has taken a prominent part in the Progressive fight would be a signal to Republicans all over the nation that the Colonel's influence had vanished and that the time had arrived when a bold attempt might be made successfully to set the Grand Old Party, so recently shot to pieces through the Bull Moose schism, up in business again on the basis of the old standards that were good enough before the advent of a Progressive Party and with the same old crew in charge. And incidentally, of course, Col. Roosevelt and his Bull Moose following would be led to the slaughter to make a Republican holiday and to eliminate him effectively as a potent factor in the forthcoming Presidential contest.

Roosevelt's Part in Campaign.

By the Progressives not less than by the Democrats and Republicans the campaign this Fall is viewed as a preliminary skirmish for strategic advantage in the Presidential contest to come.

The Progressives, when they entered the campaign, did not do so with any extravagant hopes that it would end with victory perching on their banners. If the Progressive leaders had ever harbored any such illusion they promptly abandoned it when Col. Roosevelt, after his return from the South American jungle, made a cursory survey of the Progressive situation in the State, then flatly declined to become the Progressive candidate for Governor, and urged fusion.

With the Colonel's fusion plans going to smash, and a straight party victory out of the question, the Progressives, who were organized into a party for the avowed purpose of waging war on corrupt boss control in the two older parties, are concentrating all their fire in this campaign on William Barnes, who several weeks ago abdicated as titular head of the Republican State organization, but who even now is the most potent factor in Republican affairs in this State, and on District Attorney Whitman, who, from all indications, won his nomination for Governor with the strong backing of Mr. Barnes and his particular following in the Republican Party in this State.

Nor is it any secret that Col. Roosevelt, as chief strategist of the Progressive campaign, himself inspired the plan on which it is being conducted. It was shortly after his return from South America that the Colonel, at a conference of Progressive leaders in this city, voiced the opinion that in one respect a Democratic victory would be of more practical benefit to the Progressive Party than would the mere election of a Progressive Governor with a Democratic—or, perchance, a Republican—Legislature to harass him through the two years of his administration.

In elaborating his views, which prevailed against those of some other Progressive leaders, the Colonel declared at the conference that the election of a Progressive Governor under such circumstances might expose the Progressive Party to criticism which would work incalculable damage to the progressive cause on the threshold of the Presidential campaign. A Democratic victory growing out of Republican defection to the Progressive ranks, on the other hand, would serve as a notice to Republicans throughout the country that the veto power in this State, whose electoral vote the Republicans would need in the Presidential election, was still held by the Progressives. The Colonel's chief concern as voiced on that occasion was that the Progressive vote this year should not run below the 395,000 votes polled by Oscar S. Straus as the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, when he (the Colonel) was candidate for President of the United States.

The Enrollment Figures.

In the enrollment records, however, there was no indication that the Progressive strength translated into figures this year could be brought up to the level set by the Straus vote of two years ago. These records showed the following enrollment for the three leading parties:

Democrats	632,000
Republicans	522,000
Progressives	111,951

The enrollment figures compared with the vote cast at the 1913 election showed that there were some 300,000 unattached voters who had not enrolled with any political party. To bring the Progressive vote up to the strength the Colonel regarded essential in order to avert a loss of Progressive prestige, there was need of a Progressive candidate who could attract virtually the solid independent vote. Some of the Progressive leaders told the Colonel frankly that there was only one man in the Progressive Party in this State who could rally all the independents behind the Progressive banners, and urged it upon him as a duty to assume the leadership in the Progressive fight. There were other Progressive leaders, mostly from other States, who, scenting the possibility of defeat even with the Colonel as the candidate for Governor, urged it upon him as a higher duty to "save himself for 1916." The Colonel listened to their advice.

It was at this stage of the campaign preliminaries that Col. Roosevelt became exceedingly active in an endeavor to avert the necessity of the Progressives standing up and being counted. Fusion was the only available means of escape from this. Before his departure for Spain late in May Col. Roosevelt issued a statement in which he said among other things:

"I believe all right-minded people ought to act together without regard to their ordinary party affiliations in a determined effort to accomplish the task of destroying the malign and baleful influence of both the Barnes machine and the Murphy machine in this State."

It was about a month after this statement had been made public that the Colonel returned to this country to stay. Sagamore Hill then became the scene of many conferences, at which ways and means of arranging a Progressive fusion were discussed. The Colonel's choice first fell on ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman of Binghamton, who during the administration of Gov. Hughes was his spokesman before the hostile Republican Senate, and who had given evidence of his independence by becoming sponsor for the Hughes Direct Nominations bill, a measure which was supposed to hold the true antidote to bossism.

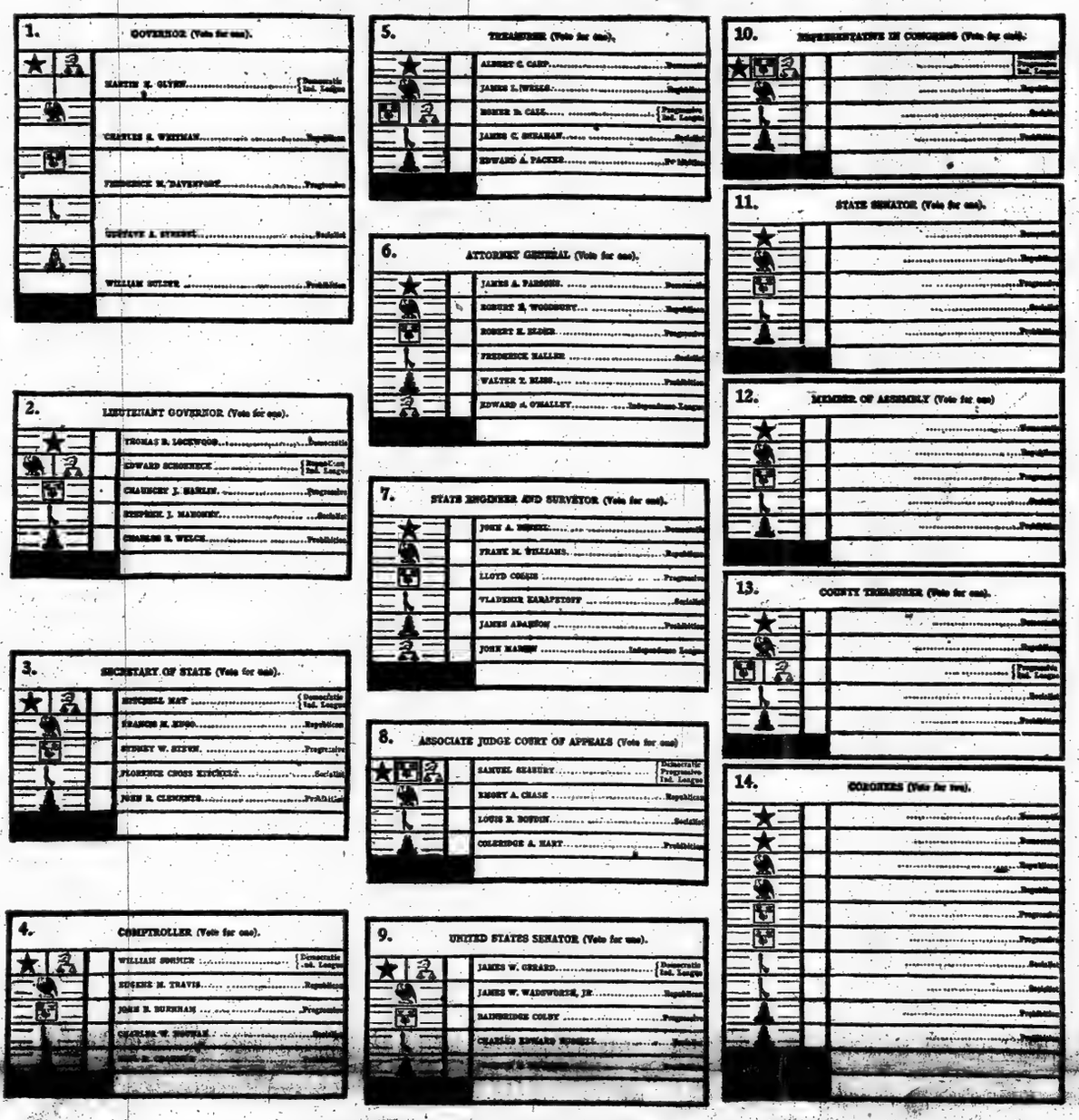
Mr. Hinman later, in response to the Colonel's urgent plea, came out as a candidate for both the Republican and the Progressive nomination for Governor. The new direct primary law, which was applied for the first time in this State in the election this Fall, however, made any State-wide fusion by private arrangement on the part of leaders a practical impossibility.

William Barnes Intervenes.

Mr. Hinman in making his bid for support in the Republican primaries was forced to make pledges which made him unpopular with the Progressives. Later William Barnes, who then was Republican State Chairman, came out openly against Mr. Hinman, and against any candidate who proposed to accept a nomination from the Progressives. Mr. Barnes was determined that the fight this Fall should be clean cut and settle for all time the question of whether Col. Roosevelt should be permitted to exercise any degree of influence in the councils of the party he had left and done his best to ruin. Mr. Hinman met with defeat in the Republican primaries.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Facsimile of Sample Ballot for New York State.



HOW TO VOTE THE NEW BALLOT.

The above is a facsimile of the Massachusetts ballot, in a modified form, which will be used for the first time in the State of New York at the general election a week from next Tuesday. In the new form of ballot the party column has been done away with entirely, all the candidates being grouped under the title of the office for which they are contending.

With the ballot to be used this year a style of voting, differing in marked degree from that in vogue while the old form of ballot was used, will be required. On the old ballot the voter could vote a straight party ticket by merely making his X mark in the voting circle under a party emblem at the top of a party column. This year it will be necessary for the voter to make his X mark in the voting space to the left of the name of every candidate for whom he desires to cast a vote.

Though the new style of voting is more troublesome than the old, the voter when he enters the booth on Election Day will not be confronted with the difficult task that was cut out for the enrolled voters who exercised their franchise at the primaries. At the primaries voters were compelled to mark their ballots from thirty to forty times—the number varying according to the number of local candidates—in order to vote for a full ticket.

On the general ballot which will be used on Election Day in Manhattan and the Bronx sixteen X marks will suffice for the voting of a full ticket, including the local candidates for Supreme and City Courts. In Brooklyn, where there are no candidates for county offices to be voted for, only twelve X marks will be required for a full ticket. In Queens the District Attorney's office is to be filled at the forthcoming election, and in Richmond a County Clerk is to be elected; so in these counties the voters will be required to make X marks in the voting space beside thirteen different candidates in order to vote the whole ticket.

There are no constitutional amendments or any propositions on referendum to be submitted in the election this year. Nevertheless, the voter will receive two ballots when he has qualified on Election Day. The second ballot contains the names of the fifteen candidates of each party for delegates at large and the names of three candidates for district delegate to the Constitutional Convention of each party from the respective Senate districts. These are arranged in party columns, as on the old ballot, and the voter can cast his vote for the full complement of candidates of any party by merely making his cross (X) mark in the voting circle under the emblem of his party.

This arrangement, however, does not preclude the voting of a split ticket, which can be accomplished either by putting the X mark in the voting circle under the emblem of his own party and other marks in the voting space in front of the names of candidates in other columns for whom he desires to vote, or else by making X marks in front of the names of each of the candidates of his choice.

While the Simon Pure Massachusettts ballot does not tolerate the party emblem, on the modified form, which will be used in this State, emblems have been retained for the guidance of voters who are illiterate or who cannot readily read English. In the case of candidates of more than one party the emblems of all parties who nominated them appear to the left of their names.

In this connection a comparison between the placing of the emblems beside the names of such joint candidates in the group headed "Governor," and the groups appearing under other office titles will be noted on the above reproduction of the new ballot. In the latter groups there appears only one voting space, even though a candidate be the nominee of more than one party. In the group appearing under the heading "Governor," on the other hand, there is one voting space under the emblem of each party which nominated the candidate.

To the left of Martin H. Glynn's name, for instance, there appear the Democratic and Independence League emblems, with a voting space under each. There is a purpose in this odd a reason for it, the purpose being to permit the followers of each party to cast their votes under its own emblem; the reason being that the standing of the parties is based on the vote cast for their respective candidates for Governor, and this standing in turn determines the right of a party to be represented on bipartisan boards and commissions created by the State or local Governments, and to have a hand in the manipulation of the election machinery. Only the two parties casting the highest and the next highest number of votes for Governor are so recognized.

Under a law enacted this year a sample ballot was given to every voter who appeared to register. A comparison with the sample ballot given out at the registration places with the above reproduction will disclose some differences in the arrangement of emblems and party candidates. The reproduction above is a facsimile of the official ballot which will be used in New York County on Election Day.

Contests for Supreme and City Court Judgeships the Feature of the Campaign in New York City

There are few local offices to be filled at this election, the most important being two Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, which includes New York and Bronx Counties, and two Judges of the City Court for New York and Bronx Counties. In Queens a District Attorney is to be chosen and in Richmond County a County Clerk.

The regular Democratic nominees for the Supreme Court are P. Henry Dugro and Bartow S. Weeks, both of whom are already on the bench, the latter having been appointed by Gov. Glynn to fill out an unexpired term.

Justice Dugro has been on the bench since 1896, when he was elected Judge of the old Superior Court, which was afterward merged into the Supreme Court. He was born in this city in 1855 and has served in the Assembly and in Congress. In 1894 he was nominated by Tammany for Controller, but his father died soon after and he declined to run. He has always been connected with Tammany Hall and once was Grand Sachem of that organization. His record on the bench has been considered excellent, and the Judiciary Committee of the Bar Association, of which William D. Guthrie is Chairman, has indorsed his candidacy this year.

Bartow S. Weeks was appointed to the Supreme Court bench by Gov. Sulzer to fill an unexpired term. Last year he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the Supreme Court, but was defeated. Gov. Glynn then appointed him to fill out another unexpired term. Justice Weeks was born at Round Hill, Conn., in 1861. For seven years he was an Assistant District Attorney of New York County. As a member and President of the New York Athletic Club Mr. Weeks has figured prominently in amateur sports, and in 1911 he was nominated by Gov. Dix as head of the Athletic Commission, but declined the place. He has been a member of Tammany Hall for many years, and at one time was Vice President of the Democratic Club. In 1898 he was a candidate for the State Senate in the Fifteenth District, but was defeated by Nathaniel A. Elsberg. Like Justice Dugro, his candidacy has been indorsed by the Bar Association. Both candidates are on the Independence League ticket.

The Republican Candidates.

John R. Davies, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, is at present a Justice of the Municipal Court. He was born in 1879, and has been a prominent lawyer in this city. In 1903 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen from a Harlem district, and was re-elected in 1905. The following two years he was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the board and a Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. He was elected to the Municipal Court bench in 1907. His candidacy has been recommended by the Bar Association and indorsed by the Society of Native New Yorkers, city athletic associations, and labor organizations. He is making a vigorous campaign, principally on judicial issues, his platform being, to remedy the law's delays, business methods in court procedure, and Summer courts for urgent litigation.

Isidor Wasservogel, the other Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, was the regular Republican nominee for Judge of the City Court in 1907, but was defeated. He was born in Budapest, Austria-Hungary, and came to New York when 5 years old. He was graduated from New York Law School in 1896, the youngest member of his class, and at the age of 21 was admitted to the bar. He was appointed an Assistant District Attorney in 1910. The Fusion Committee last year considered him as a candidate for Judge of General Sessions.

James Cowden Meyers, Progressive candidate for the Supreme Court, was born at Columbia, Penn., in 1869, and was graduated from Princeton University and the New York Law School. He was elected Alderman from the Thirty-fourth District in 1901, 1903, and 1905. During 1906 he was leader of the majority in the board. In 1907 he was appointed a member of the New York Charter Revision Commission, and is Secretary of both that commission and the New York Charter Commission.

Hugh Gordon Miller, the other Progressive candidate for the Supreme Court, is a well-known New York lawyer. He was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1875. From 1900 to 1904 he was Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia. By special direction of President Roosevelt he was appointed Special Assistant to the United States Attorney General. Gov. Huggins appointed him Commissioner for the State of New York to the Jamestown tercentennial celebration. Under the direction of President Taft he was appointed by Secretary Knox Commissioner to the American Exposition at Berlin and acted as its general counsel. He is now general counsel for the New York Civil Service Association.

He has taken an active part on the stump in every national and New York State campaign since 1896. He was recommended but not indorsed by the Bar Association. Oscar S. Straus is Chairman of the committee in charge of his campaign. Recently Mr. Straus wrote of him: "He represents the best type of conservative progressivism and unites with it the highest ideals and a judicial temperament."

Leon Sanders, Independent.

Leon Sanders, who is an independent candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Odessa, Russia, in 1867, and is a graduate of the New York Law School. He was elected to the Assembly from the Twelfth New York District in 1896 and served four years. In 1903 he was elected Municipal Court Justice for the Thirteenth District.

James A. Allen, candidate on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the City Court, was formerly a Republican, but when William R. Hearst formed the Independence League he threw in his lot with that organization and last year was the League's candidate for Mayor, but withdrew in favor of Mr. Mitchel. He was born in Kentucky in 1871 and has practiced law in New York since 1898. He was elected to the Assembly in 1902. He has been one of the most active leaders of the Independence League and has been a candidate for judicial position before.

Edward B. La Fetra, the other Democratic candidate for Judge of the City Court, has long been associated with Tammany Hall. He was appointed Judge of the City Court for the term expiring Dec. 31, 1918, and is a candidate this year because of a recent ruling of the Court of Appeals. The State Constitution provides that Judges of the City Court must be elected in an "off year," and as the terms of two Judges were to expire in an even-numbered year the court ruled that an election would have to be held this year for one office expiring in 1919, and the other in 1921. Like Mr. Allen, he has been indorsed by the Independence League.

Lloyd P. Stryker, Republican candidate for Judge of the City Court, was formerly an Assistant District Attorney. He is a son of President Stryker of Hamilton, and has been prominent in local Republican politics for several years.

Charles H. Griffiths, the other Republican candidate for the City Court, is an Assistant United States District Attorney. He was appointed by District Attorney Wise and held over under the present incumbent.

Henry K. Davis, Progressive candidate for Judge of the City Court, is a lawyer and lives in the Bronx. He has never held public office.

Michael Schaap, the other Progressive candidate for the same office, is the Progressive leader in the Assembly. He made a good record there and his candidacy has been indorsed by the Bar Association.

For Justice of the Municipal Court of the Second District, the only municipal Judgeship to be voted for this year in the city, the Democrats have put up Max S. Levine, former Alderman, and the Republicans, Progressives, and Independence League united on Gustave Hartman. Mr. Hartman went on the Republican and Progressive tickets as a result of fusion between the two parties. Leaders of both parties early in September tried to arrange a fusion on all the judicial offices in the city, but the proposition regarding Supreme Court and City Court candidates fell through.

In Queens and Richmond.

There is an interesting fight going on in Queens County over the election of a District Attorney. Denis O'Leary, the regular Democratic candidate, has the Independence League indorsement. The Republican candidate is Leander B. Faber, and the Progressives have put up Eugene N. L. Young.

The only other fight for local office on the general ticket is being waged in Richmond County over a County Clerk. The Democratic candidate is C. Livingston Bostwick, who has the Independence League indorsement. The Republican candidate is Wilbur W. Whitford, and the Progressive candidate is William H. Jackson.

The Need and Scope of the Constitutional Convention

Gov. Glynn Says Delegates Must Pass Upon Change in Public Thought From 1894 to 1914.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By GOV. MARTIN H. GLYNN.

Since 1895 over 600 bills have been introduced in the Legislature seeking to amend the State Constitution. At nearly every new election we have from two to six constitutional amendments submitted to the voters. Constantly there is voiced the ever-growing uneasiness and chafing of the citizens of the State under the restraints of a Constitution adopted twenty years ago.

The advance in social consciousness in those twenty years has been enormous. We have a sense of human values in our industries and in all our social relations which we did not have then, unless it were in germ. Our great State should not be shackled against its will by requirements that were drawn before this great movement had taken shape. We require a constitution that will give not guarantees fitted to conditions of twenty years ago, but guarantees of all that is recognized today the world over as civilized government—the protection of life, limb, and property, not only from those injuries which oppressed our ancestors, but also those from which we have learned that our present-day civilization suffers.

The world has moved since New York's present Constitution was adopted. It is to meet that movement and give it freedom for further development that the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be elected this November will assemble and draw up anew the State's fundamental law next April.

The Constitutional questions which the convention will be asked to pass upon represent the change in public thought from 1894 to 1914.

Revise State's Business Rules.

In the first place, the convention should make possible a revision, from the bottom up, of the State's present method of government, so as to place that government on an efficient business basis. Under the present lack of system and tangle of needless duplication of offices and overlapping of effort, there is a spendthrift failure to utilize opportunities and a lack of co-operation that would not be tolerated for an instant in any private enterprise.

In many instances several departments do the work which should properly be done by one. Instead of purchasing supplies for the entire State at wholesale, the State now buys its supplies practically at retail. Throughout, the State's operations are bound up with red tape which, far from protecting it, works to its hampering and disadvantage.

On the completion and operation of the Barge Canal, certain canal lands will become useless. Provision should be made for disposing of such land and for the use of the funds secured therefrom. After spending approximately $200,000,000 for canals and $100,000,000 for highways, the State should throw about these great public improvements Constitutional protections that will insure their proper maintenance and perpetuation.

Nowhere is clarifying action by the Constitutional Convention more needed than in the provisions of the Constitution respecting the issue of bonds and the manner of their payment, so as to provide a more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation. In the present condition of our sinking fund, for instance, there is a great surplus that is of no advantage to the State and a serious, needless drain on the taxpayers of the present generation for the benefit of future generations. In one part of the sinking fund, for example, to meet a principal of $21,000,000, we have piled up in eight years over $16,000,000, and the bonds have still forty-two years to run. The taxpayers of the present have thus raised $16,000,000, leaving only $5,000,000 for the taxpayers of the next forty-two years to provide. During 1906, 1907, and 1908 we contributed to the sinking fund for $78,000,000 worth of bonds that were not issued. It should be impossible to create such a situation under any constitutional provision.

All money for new buildings and public improvements in the future must be raised by direct taxation. The State is already overburdened with taxes. It would be a hardship to ask New York's taxpayers to raise in two or three years the money for improvements that are to last perhaps fifty. This subject, too, must be considered by the Constitutional Convention.

The Needs of the Farmer.

The revision of the Constitution is also required, from the standpoint of those engaged in agriculture, to safeguard agricultural education and agricultural production.

The establishment of an adequate system of marketing farm products, by which the products of our farms may reach the individual consumer in the shortest possible time and with the least possible expense; the establishment of adequate means by which the business of farming may be economically financed, and the numerous questions involved in the production and marketing of agricultural products, involving as it does the health, happiness, and prosperity of all our people, may well be the subject of careful consideration by a convention to revise the fundamental law of the State.

The conservation of natural resources, practically unknown in the present sense of the term at the time of the adoption of the existing Constitution, must also engage the attention of the convention. In the safeguards which the present Constitution throws around the State's forests there was no thought of the legitimate, intelligent use of the forest preserve, which is now sought on every hand, but from which the citizens of the State are barred by the Constitution. Timber that might be turned into sources of great profit is thus allowed to rot and burn because the Constitution prohibits its removal. The water power in the Adirondack preserve must remain untouched and unused for the same reason.

The question of incorporating into the Constitution a proper system of definite, official, and permanent State highways to replace the present road map of the State, constantly juggled at the hands of legislatures or boards of supervisors, should be taken up by the Constitutional Convention; likewise that of making the Highway Commissioner a Constitutional officer with term of office fixed and powers prescribed in the fundamental law instead of subject to shift and change with each new administration.

Woman suffrage has won an open day in court and should have careful consideration in this Constitutional Convention. Various States have already adopted equal suffrage for men and women, and thirty-four out of sixty-nine votes in the United States Senate were cast for a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution granting it. The question deserves a sincere and thoughtful determination in New York.

Many citizens are convinced that the efficacy of the recently enacted law providing for the short "Massachusetts ballot," whereby voters register their votes separately for candidates for each office, would be greatly increased if the number of elective officers were limited and the Governor were empowered to appoint officials whose offices are now elective. This can be done only through a change in the Constitution.

Home Rule for Cities.

Restrictions in the Constitution have heretofore prevented the Legislature from delegating powers of legislation to cities, despite the earnest desire of the cities for home rule and the earnest desire of the Legislature to grant it. The precise extent to which home rule should be granted to New York's cities can be determined by the Constitutional Convention. Amendments should give absolute guarantees of self-government. The time has passed when great cities like New York, Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, and Albany should be regarded as incapable of conducting their own affairs. But no proper home rule measure can be passed by the Legislature until the present restrictions in the Constitution are removed.

The Constitutional Convention should also remedy another injustice—that wrought throughout the State by the present unequal apportionment of Assembly districts. For instance, Schuyler County, with a population in 1910 of 14,004, has the same representation and voice in the Assembly as Schenectady County with a population of 88,000; Broome County, with 78,809 residents, has no more voice than Putnam County with 14,665 residents; Yates, with a population of 18,642, has the same representation as the Twenty-third Assembly District of Kings County with a population of 156,652; Schoharie, with 23,835, has the same representation as the Thirty-second Assembly District of Bronx County with 131,248. Is this popular rule? Are we giving to all the people of the State equal voice in our legislative halls?

Our judicial procedure, with the long delays of the law and the frequent triumph of technicalities over justice, the multiplicity of and opportunity for appeals, should also engage the attention and careful thought of the convention. Some way must be found to simplify both the civil and criminal code in order that property rights may be speedily enforced and defended, and that those charged with crime may quickly establish their guilt or innocence. A change in the geographical territory now covered by the different Appellate Divisions may also be found necessary to obviate the disproportion in the work that now comes to each.

The abuses which have crept into the civil service system, and which are admitted on all hands, should be remedied by constitutional provisions that will bring the civil service law into consonance with its original purposes.

A Board of Pardons Needed.

Finally, as Executive of this State, in whom is lodged the power of pardon, I have become convinced that this power more properly belongs to a body that is not distracted by the numerous problems which press upon a Governor. This view, I think, is shared by the majority of the citizens of the State, and the question of creating a Pardon Board should be submitted to the Constitutional Convention.

Other constitutional questions than those I have mentioned may suggest themselves to the citizens of the State. Certainly the importance of those I have touched upon amply justifies the calling of the convention. New York has changed since 1894. New York will change again in the next generation. And it is no more just that the men and women of tomorrow should be governed by our ideas and our conception of their future difficulties and ambitions than that we should allow ourselves to be needlessly hampered by the precepts of yesterday.

Our Constitution itself offers us a relief from constitutional hardships; we can amend it by submitting separate propositions to the people at each election. But how much wiser it is to plan for new conditions, to accommodate ourselves to a new environment in a Constitutional Convention, than to take chances in the hurly-burly of casual elections. If, as we believe, the times are changed, and old suns rise with newer fires, we can view the approach of the Constitutional Convention with satisfaction and hope.

FOUR-CORNERED FIGHT FOR GOVERNOR FEATURE OF STATE CAMPAIGN

FULL TICKETS OF THE PARTIES

State, Legislative, and Congress Candidates Chosen at the Primaries.

U. S. SENATOR ON BALLOT

Sulzer, Candidate of the Prohibitionists, Enlivens Fight for Governor.

SEABURY IN TWO COLUMNS

Progressives and Democrats United on Candidate for Court of Appeals Bench.

The three major parties—Democrats, Republicans, and Progressives—have nominated full tickets for State offices for both branches of the Legislature, Senate and Assembly, for Congress, and for county officials. The minor parties have contented themselves with nominating candidates for State officials, and there are a few independent nominations. Yet the fight for Governor is really a four-cornered one, because William Sulzer, running as the candidate of the Prohibitionists as well as of his own petition-made American Party, is expected to increase the vote under the cold water fountain emblem to a higher point than it has ever reached before. THE TIMES presents herewith a full list of candidates named as a result of the official primaries of the three dominant parties.

FOR STATE OFFICES.

(*Renominated.)

Governor.

Martin H. Glynn, D.
Charles S. Whitman, R.
Frederick M. Davenport, P.

Lieutenant Governor.

Thomas B. Lockwood, D.
Edward Schoeneck, R.
Chauncey J. Hamlin, P.

Secretary of State.

Mitchell May, D.*
Francis M. Hugo, R.
Sydney W. Stern, P.

State Controller.

William Sohmer, D.*
Eugene M. Travis, R.
John B. Burnham, P.

Attorney General.

James A. Parsons, D.
Egburt E. Woodbury, R.
Robert H. Elder, P.

State Treasurer.

Albert C. Carp, D.
James L. Wells, R.
Homer D. Call, P.*

State Engineer.

John A. Bensel, D.*
Frank M. Williams, R.
Lloyd Collis, P.

Associate Judge, Court of Appeals.

Samuel Seabury, D., and P.; Emory A. Chase, R.

United States Senator.

James W. Gerard, D.
James W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.
Bainbridge Colby, P.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First District—L. Brown, D.*; F. C. Hicks, R.; R. H. Post, P.
Second District—C. P. Caldwell, D.; F. E. Hoenshel, R.; J. Moriarty, P.
Third District—J. V. Flynn, D.; G. B. Serenbetz, R.; O. Wicke, P.
Fourth District—H. H. Dale, D.*; J. Kissel, R.; M. Schaffer, P.
Fifth District—J. P. Maher, D.*; A. T. Hobley, R.; J. S. Gaynor, P.
Sixth District—J. A. Ross, D.; F. W. Rowe, R.; J. M. Bacon, P.
Seventh District—J. J. Fitzgerald, D.*; C. D. F. Wilcox, R.; O. F. Allen, P.
Eighth District—D. J. Griffin, D.*; T. E. Clark, R.; F. H. Schomburg, P.
Ninth District—J. H. O'Brien, D.*; O. W. Swift, R.; T. J. Larkin, P.
Tenth District—P. L. Riley, D.; R. L. Haskell, R. and P.
Eleventh District—D. J. Riordan, D.*; G. S. Scofield, R.; W. W. Mills, P.
Twelfth District—H. M. Goldfogle, D.*; B. Barowsky, R. and P.
Thirteenth District—G. W. Loft, D.*; J. E. March, R. and P.
Fourteenth District—M. F. Farley, D.; F. H. La Guardia, R.; J. B. Golden, P.
Fifteenth District—M. F. Conry, D.*; O. W. Ehrborn, R. and P.
Sixteenth District—P. J. Dooling, D.*; H. B. Stowell, R.; W. J. Moran, P.
Seventeenth District—J. F. Carew, D.*; Lindon Bates, Jr., R. and P.
Eighteenth District—T. G. Patten, D.*; E. Francis, R. and P.
Nineteenth District—J. L. Buttenweiser, D.; A. Ottinger, R.; W. M. Chandler, P.*
Twentieth District—J. A. Cantor, D.*; I. Siegel, R. & P.
Twenty-first District—G. M. Hulbert, D.; J. C. Ansorge, R. and P.
Twenty-second District—H. Bruckner, D.*; F. J. Kuerzl, R. and P.
Twenty-third District—J. A. Goulden, D.*; R. L. Niles, R. and P.
Twenty-fourth District—W. R. Ogleby, D.*; B. L. Fairchild, R.; A. E. Smith, P.
Twenty-fifth District—B. J. Taylor, D.*; J. W. Husted, R.; W. J. Mertz, P.
Twenty-sixth District—A. F. Abbott, D. and P.; E. Platt, R.*
Twenty-seventh District—G. McClellan, D.*; C. D. Ward, R. and P.
Twenty-eighth District—P. G. Ten Eyck, D. and P.*; R. B. Sanford, R.
Twenty-ninth District—J. Farrell, D. and P.; J. S. Parker, R.*
Thirtieth District—W. C. D. Willson, D.; H. S. Van Voast, R.; F. B. King, P.
Thirty-first District—A. B. Cooney, D.; E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.*; H. D. Hadley, P.
Thirty-second District—J. Fitzgibbons, D.; L. W. Mott, R. and P.
Thirty-third District—C. A. Talcott, D.; H. Snyder, R.; G. H. Spitzli, P.
Thirty-fourth District—G. J. West, D.; G. W. Fairchild, R.*; A. S. Barnes, P.
Thirty-fifth District—J. R. Clancy, D.*; W. W. Magee, R.; H. M. Tilroe, P.
Thirty-sixth District—H. L. Kelly, D.; S. E. Payne, R.*; A. J. Parker, P.
Thirty-seventh District—J. Sweeny, D.; H. H. Pratt, R.; J. S. Van Duzer, P.
Thirty-eighth District—G. P. Decker, D.; T. B. Dunn, R.; O. M. Arnold, P.
Thirty-ninth District—M. A. Bowen, D.; H. G. Danforth, R.*; D. M. Anthony, P.
Fortieth District—R. H. Gittins, D.; S. W. Dempsey, R.; F. C. Ferguson, P.
Forty-first District—C. B. Smith, D.*; F. J. Eberle, R.; C. J. Meyer, P.
Forty-second District—D. A. Driscoll, D.*; W. H. Tickner, R.; J. P. Smith, P.
Forty-third District—M. M. Vywhl, D.; C. M. Hamilton, R.*; W. N. Renwick, P.

*Renominated.

STATE SENATE.

First District—L. J. Weed, D. and P.; S. L. Thompson, R.
Second District—B. M. Patten, D.*; C. Wellamb, R.; L. Knapp, P.
Third District—T. H. Cullen, D.*; R. W. Bowman, R.; F. W. Moore, P.
Fourth District—C. E. Wise, D.; C. C. Lockwod, R.; O. L. Forrester, P.
Fifth District—W. J. Heffernan, D.*; C. I. Engel, R.; B. S. Cronin, P.
Sixth District—W. B. Carswell, D.*; C. F. Murphy, R.; J. B. Neary, P.
Seventh District—D. J. Carroll, D.*; T. Ritchie, R.; W. H. Ream, P.
Eighth District—J. Fennelly, D.; A. W. Burlingame, Jr., R.; A. Colvin, P.
Ninth District—A. I. Nova, D.; R. R. Lawson, R.; H. Schwickert, P.
Tenth District—H. H. Torborg, D.*; A. J. Gilchrist, R.; G. U. Forbell, P.
Eleventh District—C. D. Sullivan, D.*; D. Widdi, R. and P.
Twelfth District—Harry Doll, D.; W. Weiss, R. and P.
Thirteenth District—J. J. Walker, D.; W. G. Rose, R.; P. Canavan, P.
Fourteenth District—J. A. Foley, D.*; J. J. Doubleday, R.; A. J. Mullaney, P.
Fifteenth District—J. J. Boylan, D.*; F. P. Coughlin, R. and P.
Sixteenth District—R. F. Wagner, D.*; L. E. Mahan, R. and P.
Seventeenth District—W. R. Merrick, D.*; O. L. Mills, R. and P.
Eighteenth District—H. W. Pollock, Jr., D.*; W. M. Bennett, R. and P.
Nineteenth District—G. W. Simpson, D.*; F. A. Higgins, R.; H. Salant, P.
Twentieth District—I. Joseph, D.; J. Kelleher, R. and P.
Twenty-first District—L. J. Dunnigan, D.; M. S. Schector, R. and P.
Twenty-second District—J. A. Hamilton, D.; O. Henschel, R. and P.
Twenty-third District—W. C. Rowland, D.; G. Cromwell, R.; J. E. Sickles, P.
Twenty-fourth District—J. F. Healy, D.*; G. A. Slater, R.; J. D. Hobbs, P.
Twenty-fifth District—M. Terwilliger, D. and P.; J. D. Stivers, R.*
Twenty-sixth District—F. B. Harder, D. and P.; J. E. Towner, R.
Twenty-seventh District—E. Metzger, D.; C. W. Walton, R.; A. J. Palmer, P.*
Twenty-eighth District—S. J. Daring, D.; H. M. Sage, R.*; J. T. McDonough, P.
Twenty-ninth District—J. W. McKnight, D.*; W. A. Wood, Jr., R.; S. Roush, P.
Thirtieth District—R. C. Paris, D. and P.; G. H. Whitney, R.*
Thirty-first District—L. H. White, D.*; A. L. Norton, R.; W. W. Roe, P.
Thirty-second District—W. F. Lansing, D. and P.; F. W. Cristman, R.
Thirty-third District—F. J. Pickett, D.; J. A. Emerson, R.*; W. W. Richards, P.
Thirty-fourth District—J. C. Howard, D.; N. M. Marshall, R.; E. M. Austin, P.
Thirty-fifth District—G. A. Lawyer, D. and P.; E. R. Brown, R.*
Thirty-sixth District—W. D. Peckham, D.*; C. W. Wicks, R.; O. P. Backus, P.
Thirty-seventh District—J. H. Richardson, D.; S. A. Jones, R.; H. G. Morton, P.
Thirty-eighth District—E. Steingrebe, D.; J. H. Walters, R.*; V. H. Clymer, P.
Thirty-ninth District—B. G. McGuire, D.; W. W. Hill, R. and P.
Fortieth District—C. J. Holinan, D.; C. J. Hewitt, R.; W. W. Wilcox, P.
Forty-first District—R. P. Bush, D.; M. S. Halliday, R.; G. E. Purple, P.
Forty-second District—E. S. Warner, D. and P.; T. B. Wilson, R.
Forty-third District—C. A. Brewster, D. and P.; C. D. Newton, R.
Forty-fourth District—F. Halsey, D.; A. D. Sanders, R.; G. E. Hogue, P.
Forty-fifth District—F. C. Todd, D. and P.; G. F. Argetsinger, R.*
Forty-sixth District—C. H. Gallup, D. and P.; J. B. Mullan, R.
Forty-seventh District—C. P. Wright, D. and P.; G. F. Thompson, R.*
Forty-eighth District—J. F. Malone, D.*; C. T. Horton, R.; P. Swift, R.
Forty-ninth District—S. J. Ramsperner, D.*; E. F. Frank, R.; F. Hochesang, P.
Fiftieth District—W. P. Greiner, D.; C. MacGregor, R. and P.
Fifty-first District—G. H. Pierce, D. and P.; G. E. Spring, R.

*Renominated.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY.
1. H. S. Youmans, D.
H. J. Hinman, R.*
E. L. Haight, P.
2. W. C. Buss, D.
J. C. Malone, R.*
R. C. Girvin, P.
3. J. W. Kenny, D.
W. C. Barter, R.*

ALLEGANY.
H. W. Peet, D.
E. E. Ferry, R.*
C. F. Baldwin, P.

BRONX.
32. W. F. Evans, D.
L. P. Grimler, R. and P.*
33. E. H. Miller, D.
Silver, R. & P.
34. M. M. Fertig, D.
H. C. Hirschberg, R. and P.
35. J. C. Callahan, D.
H. D. Patton, R. and P.*

BROOME.
James Quinn, D.
S. P. Quick, R.
A. A. Lord, P.

CATTARAUGUS.
F. W. Forness, D. and P.
D. H. Ames, R.

CAYUGA.
J. G. Langnam, D.
W. G. Whitman, R.
C. A. Wricht, P.

CHAUTAUQUA.
1. C. O. Huitgren, D. and P.
A. M. Cheney, R.*
2. D. H. Stanton, D. and P.
J. L. Sullivan, R.*

CHEMUNG.
C. O'Dea, D.
H. K. Walker, R. and P.

CHENANGO.
J. M. Benedict, D.
B. Lord, R.
F. E. Holmes, P.

CLINTON.
J. M. Davern, D.
A. W. Fairbank, R.
J. H. Burns, P.

COLUMBIA.
A. W. Hover, D.*
W. W. Chase, R.
R. W. Tracy, P.

CORTLAND.
J. H. Greenman, D.
G. H. Wiltsie, R.
H. A. Vail P.

DELAWARE.
A. E. Connor, D.
E. A. Mackey, R.*
W. H. Brown, P.

DUTCHESS.
1. C. W. Garrison, D.*
J. C. Allen, R. & P.
2. R. G. Guernsey, D. and P.
F. G. Laidon, R.

ERIE.
1. G. J. Sandford, D.
I. A. Keeny, R.
W. H. Warhus, P.
2. J. O. Herbgold, D.
R. Graves, R.
W. D. Chamberlain, P.
3. E. T. Schroeder, D.
N. J. Miller, R.
A. F. Geyer, P.
4. J. M. Mead, D.
W. J. Taggart, R.
P. J. Quigley, P.
5. A. G. McElroy, D.
W. A. Lovell, R.
F. O'Brien, P.
6. L. F. Tuckholka, D.
P. C. Jezewski, R. and P.
7. T. G. Meaney, D.
J. F. Heim, R.
R. D. Jackson, P.
8. F. J. Lynch, D.
L. W. Gibbs, R.
W. Thayer, P.
9. R. F. Fenton, D. and P.
F. B. Thorn, R.

ESSEX.
W. S. Wood, D.
R. T. Kenyon, R.*
P. H. Boyle, P.

FRANKLIN.
W. H. Kingston, D.
A. Macdonald, R.*
A. E. Moody P.

FULTON-HAMILTON.
J. F. Murray, D.
C. H. Wood, R.*
O. L. Everest, P.

GENESEE.
J. D. Hamilton, D.
L. H. Wells, R.*
H. C. Morton, P.

GREENE.
S. L. Rose, D.
C. H. Chase, R.*
S. D. Conner, P.

HERKIMER.
E. B. Fuhrman, D.
S. C. Holbridge, R.*
O. P. Clayton, P.

JEFFERSON.
1. J. McKenzie, D. & P.
H. E. Machold, R.*
2. A. W. Oatman, D. and P.
W. S. Augusbury, R.

KINGS.
1. A. E. Carson, D.
R. H. McQuistion, R. and P.
2. W. J. Gilen, D.*
G. W. Gibbons, R.
F. Bennett, P.
3. F. J. Taylor, D.*
W. J. F. Zimmerman, R.
L. M. Barbieri, P.
4. P. A. Melville, D.
G. Langhorst, R.*
C. J. R. Hammarstrom, P.
5. G. H. Rhoades, D. and P.
F. G. Milligan, R.
R. C. Shephard, P.
6. J. M. Golding, D.
N. Shapiro, R.
G. H. Kittleman, P.*
7. D. F. Farrell, D.*
D. Mulcahy, P.
J. Olsen, R.
8. J. J. McKeon, D.*
F. Sheeran, R.
C. A. Maguire, P.
9. F. S. Burr, D.
E. F. Hills, R.
W. J. McRoberts, P.
10. W. R. Kuhn, D.
F. M. Ahern, R. & P.*
11. J. J. Baruth, D.
G. R. Brennan, R.*
A. L. Perkins, P.
12. W. Godnick, D.
W. T. Simpson, R.*
W. H. Tappe, P.
13. H. Kramer, D.*
C. Schmitt, R.
J. E. Hults, P.
14. J. P. La Frenz, D.*
S. Engel, R. & P.
15. J. J. Phelan, D.*
E. B. Mullen, R.
W. B. Cosgrove, P.
16. J. J. Dickey, D.
S. R. Green, R.*
P. J. Conroy, P.
17. F. Uhrich, D.
A. Wells, R.
W. H. Erskine, P.
18. F. M. Curran, D.
A. W. Hoff, R.*
W. C. McKee, P.
19. W. J. Bacher, D.
H. Scheidemann, R. and P.*
20. W. A. Sprenger, D.
A. C. Tamman, R. and P.
21. I. Mendelsohn, D.
C. C. G. Sprenger, R.
H. C. Harpen, P.*
22. M. De Young, D.
C. H. Duff, R.
C. Mack, P.
23. X. Sullivan, D.
N. B. Finkelstein, R. and P.

LEWIS.
A. H. Carpenter, D.
H. L. Grant, R.*
T. D. Chickering, P.

LIVINGSTON.
C. E. Densmore, D.
E. B. Mapes, R.
M. J. Murphy, P.

MADISON.
L. Fuess, D.
M. E. Tallett, R.*
E. M. Petrie, P.

MONROE.
1. H. B. Warner, D. & P.*
J. A. Harris, R.
2. C. Bentley, D. & P.
S. L. Adler, R.*
3. G. A. Ritz, D. & P.
J. R. Powers, R.
4. M. J. O'Brien, D. and P.
F. Dobson, R.
5. I. F. Hunt, D. & P.
F. W. Judson, R.

MONTGOMERY.
H. Marshall, D.
S. C. Hall, R.
S. Conover, P.

NASSAU.
F. G. Hill, D. & P.
T. A. McWhinney, R.

NEW YORK.
1. J. J. Ryan, D.
F. Pomino, R.
P. Volturo, P.
2. A. E. Smith, D.*
J. S. Siegel, R. & P.
3. S. Slater, D.
R. E. Taylor, Jr., R. & P.
4. H. S. Schimmel, D.*
H. G. Fromberg, R. & P.
5. M. McDonald, D.
H. C. Parke, R. & P.
6. I. Apfel, D.
N. D. Perlman, R. & P.
7. P. F. McElligott, D.*
A. Todd, R. & P.
8. S. Scharin, D.
S. Sufrin, R. & P.*
9. C. D. Donohue, D.*
R. J. Williamson, R.
J. F. McCourt, P.
10. W. M. Friedland, D.
L. Bleecker, R. & P.
11. J. Kerrigan, D.*
W. Mann, R.
J. Harrihil, P.
12. J. D. Kelly, D.*
J. J. Totten, R.
J. H. Kutner, P.
13. J. C. Campbell, D.*

NIAGARA.
E. J. Roche, R.&P.
E. L. Tudor, D.*
P. Goss, R. & P.
R. M. Newman, D.
A. J. Ellenbogen, R.*
H. Opdyke, P.
M. G. McCue, D.*
T. J. Keenan, R. & P.
W. J. Ross, D.
M. Bourke, R.
W. W. Young, P.
M. Goldberg, D.
J. Hamerschlag, R.&P.
19. P. Cotter, D.
A. A. Raphael, R.
J. Walsh, P.
20. F. Manton, D.
M. M. Jones, R. & P.
21. Thomas Kane, D.*
H. G. Bischoff, R.
L. E. Seavelle, P.
22. M. Block, D.
W. J. Seifert, R. & P.
23. S. C. Oliver, D.
S. C. Crane, R.*
G. E. Heywood, P.
24. O. M. Kiernan, D.*
J. R. Drucker, R.
J. Buckley, P.

ONEIDA.
1. F. F. Emden, D.*
J. J. Cardamone, R.
J. J. Mahoney, P.
2. W. W. Gulle, D.
C. J. Fuess, R.*
H. D. Livermore, P.
3. J. Gordell, D.
J. B. Fuller, R.*
J. W. Fear, P.

ONONDAGA.
1. A. M. Jones, D.
E. Arnts, R.*
J. G. White, P.
2. G. M. Haight, D. & P.*
J. L. Kincaid, R.
3. H. B. Henderson, D.
J. R. Buechner, R.*
B. F. Phelps, P.

ONTARIO.
C. M. Thompson, D. & P.
H. E. Wheeler, R.*

ORANGE.
1. H. Bull, D. & P.
J. D. Montgomery, R.*
2. A. Manning, D. & P.
C. J. Boyd, R.*

ORLEANS.
W. R. Curtis, D. & P.
A. A. Comstock, R.*

OSWEGO.
W. Rounds, D.
T. C. Sweet, R. & P.*

OTSEGO.
E. M. Tyson, D.
A. H. Bloomfield, R.

PUTNAM.
H. Fish, Jr., D. & P.*
J. R. Yale, R.

QUEENS.
1. N. Nehrbauer, Jr., D.*
T. F. Doyle, R.
H. Martin, P.
2. P. J. McGarry, D.*
F. L. Schnorr, R.
H. P. De Witt, P.
3. W. H. Nam, D.
C. Seyffarth, R.
H. P. Shimell, P.
4. G. E. Polhemus, D.
J. S. Eadie, R. & P.*

RICHMOND.
S. D. Stephens, D.
G. A. Wood, R.
J. Laing, P.

RENSSELAER.
1. J. F. Shannon, D.
W. J. Harper, R.
C. H. Frear, P.
2. T. D. Taylor, D.*
E. S. Comstock, R.
T. E. McGowan, P.

ROCKLAND.
F. C. Grimme, D.
F. S. Harris, R.
B. C. Dunlop, P.*

ST. LAWRENCE.
1. E. Bancroft, D.
F. L. Beaker, R.*
F. G. Long, P.
2. S. D. Benjamin, D.
E. A. Everett, R. (No Prog.)

SARATOGA.
G. T. Seelye, R.
I. N. Brill, P.

SCHENECTADY.
J. E. Kelly, D.
W. S. McNab, R.
G. MacKerracher, P.

SCHOHARIE.
E. A. Dox, D.*
G. Graham, R. (No Prog.)

SCHUYLER.
J. W. Gurnett, D.
H. S. Howard, R.*
O. W. Ingalls, P.

SENECA.
J. P. Stevenson, D.
W. T. Maier, R.* (No Pros.)

STEUBEN.
1. E. McCall, D.
R. Oldfield, R.
C. A. Carr, P.
2. A. L. Schults, D.
R. M. Branigen, R.
F. G. Mickle, P.

SUFFOLK.
1. E. M. Price, D.
D. W. C. Talmage, R.
N. W. Graves, P.
2. T. Asche, D.
H. A. Murphy, R.*
A. T. Hawkins, P.

SULLIVAN.
H. B. Stratton, D. & P.
J. Z. Twichell, R.

TIOGA.
F. C. Daney, D.
W. S. Moore, R.*
T. Manus, P.

TOMPKINS.
F. Begent D.
J. W. Presswick, R.*
E. Marshall, P.

ULSTER.
1. W. M. Cutler, D. & P.
H. De Witt, R.*
2. E. M. Gathright, D. & P.
A. P. Le Fevre, R.*

WARREN.
H. E. H. Brereton, R.* (No Dem. or Prog.)

WASHINGTON.
C. E. Hamilton, D.
C. O. Pratt, R.*
B. L. Sisson, P.

WAYNE.
G. D. Wood, D.
R. A. Wilson, R.*
R. S. Post, P.

WESTCHESTER.
1. J. L. Hayes, D.
G. Blakly, R.
I. G. Guernsey, P.
2. A. L. Martin, D. and P.*
W. S. Coffey, R.
C. E. Doyle, D.
3. W. W. Law, Jr., R.*
J. A. Collins, P.
4. C. R. Moore, D. & P.
M. L. Raplee, R.

WYOMING.
J. Knight, R.*
W. L. Chapin, P. (No Dem.)

YATES.
J. C. Goodspeed, D.
E. C. Gillett, R.*
M. L. Raplee, P.

*Renominated.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR TELL WHAT THEY WILL DO IF ELECTED



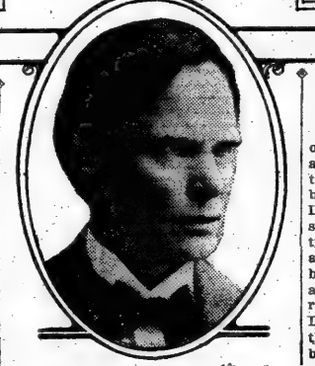
Charles S. Whitman (Rep.) (PHOTO © PACCONILO)



Frederick M. Davenport (Prog.)



Martin H. Glynn (Dem.)



William Sulzer (Am.) (PHOTO © BY MARCEAU)

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

What will be my general course if elected Governor of this State?

I shall observe my oath of office without equivocation or subterfuge and without regard to or consideration of the parties, groups, or individuals who may be affected by the completest exposure of administrative affairs.

I shall, so far as lies in my power, put a stop to unnecessary, fanciful, and special legislation, and reduce the volume of statute law during my term of office to the smallest possible compass, and see to it that such laws as are enacted are clear, coherent, and thoroughly consistent with the general body of law of which they are mere amendments or alterations.

In my treatment of bills presented to me for signature I shall remember that new legislation to be made effective calls for new appropriations, and shall not approve of legislation to effect which the Legislature is not willing in good faith to make necessary appropriations. Neither shall I approve of the enactment by law of general principles which confuse the body of the law, delude hope, and accomplish no tangible result.

I shall regard law enforcement as my primary duty and shall, within my power and the limitations of my office, not only compel obedience to the law, but seek the removal of all officials who are guilty of either incapacity, neglect, or dishonesty.

I shall take the necessary steps to secure a consolidated list of public officers and a consolidated public payroll—things which do not now exist in this without which, as a point of departure, no policy of economy, administration, or law enforcement is now possible.

I shall urge upon the Legislature the passage of a law making a conspiracy to defraud the State felony instead of a misdemeanor.

I shall endeavor scrupulously to recognize the constitutional distinction between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, but shall unhesitatingly use all of the constitutional powers of the Executive to secure needed reforms and to enforce existing laws, as well as to compel the strictest performance of all contracts with the State.

My appointments to office will all be determined by the primary consideration of efficiency and experience. I will enforce the civil service law in spirit and in letter.

The Highways Department will have my especial attention, and I shall not be disregardful of the fact that the present Governor's Special Commissioner has officially reported that the expenditure for over 400 miles of State roads has been practically totally wasted. I shall see that such a shameful state of affairs cannot recur and that full value be had for all future expenditure.

I shall urge upon the Constitutional Convention and the Legislature the necessity for a new charter of the City of New York which shall not only remedy existing evils, but give the city the largest measure of self-government consistent with the autonomy and the sovereignty of the State.

I shall so far as my power allows see to it that the public have the utmost publicity in the clearest form of all public expenditures, and I shall advocate the provision for an annual budget, scientifically prepared and set out, of all sources of revenue and expenditure for the year to which it applies.

I shall give my especial personal attention to the manner in which the Public Service Commission perform their duties and to the measure in and extent to which they justify their creation.

I shall urge the passage of legislation which may result in the adoption of an intelligent and scientific system of taxation, lack of which has been one of the gravest faults of our State Government ever since our attention was called to it as emphatically by Gov. Tilden a full generation ago.

I shall not regard parsimony as economy, but shall disapprove of every item of appropriation which is in excess of actual requirement as measured by efficiency of service and value of results.

I shall regard the ideal of service as the final test in all departments and discourage the spirit of servitude wherever it shows itself.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By MARTIN H. GLYNN.

As the Democratic leader of the State of New York it is my hope and my ambition to direct Democratic opinion to its most effective use. This cannot be done by destroying or weakening the Democratic Party. It must be done by strengthening the party in every county, by encouraging young men to take an active interest in all party matters, by calling into public life men whose abilities will reflect credit upon Democracy, by keeping every pledge which Democracy has made to the people of the State, and by giving broader and better expression to the Governmental principles and political doctrines contained in the Democratic platform.

If I am fortunate enough to retain the confidence of the people of the State at the coming election I shall not be content to rest upon the financial record already made. I shall go into every department of the State Government and institute in these departments the same reforms which I have instituted in the State as a whole.

If I am made Governor, sound business methods will be made a part of the routine of every department. If I am Governor I shall lay before the Constitutional Convention, now approaching, a detailed and itemized explanation of the work of each department. I shall show how economy is prevented by needless duplications and how efficiency is crippled by miles of unnecessary red tape, and it shall be my aim so to administer the business affairs of the State that for every dollar's worth of taxes they pay, the voters of the State shall receive a dollar's worth of good government.

I shall never be contented until the Workmen's Compensation law is bringing justice to the victims of industrial accidents, with the greatest fairness and dispatch that is humanly possible. It shall be my aim, if elected Governor, to bring the Land Bank law home to every farmer in the State, to show every man who is laboring under the burden of a mortgage how he may save himself $240 on every $1,000 mortgage and protect himself from foreclosure through the principal coming due in a bad year.

Through the State Employment Bureau, which, you will remember, was heartily indorsed by Bishop Greer, I am hopeful that during the coming Winter, should I be made Governor, no man will lack employment through absence of information as to where employment may be secured. My attitude toward every other measure that I have fathered will be the same as my attitude toward those already mentioned.

I would conserve our timber, not by strangling our forests for want of intelligent care or by unreasonable caution which permits dead timber to accumulate and spread devastating forest fires. I would conserve our water power by putting it to work.

I am ready to stand upon each and every plank of the Democratic platform adopted at Saratoga, merely because I am a Democrat, but because I regard that platform as one of the finest expressions of intelligent public opinion ever put forward by any political party.

As the Democratic leader I shall endeavor to make our laws reflect the principles of this platform, just as I shall compel Democratic office-holders to reflect Democratic honesty and effectiveness in the discharge of their duties.

Every man who can lay claim to the protection of the American flag has reason to love his country. No American citizen is so humble that his heart does not swell with pride and affection when he thinks upon the past and future of the greatest republic the world has yet seen. Any man who, like myself, has been elevated from humble beginnings to honor and prosperous happiness through the opportunities which America offers to its children must feel that no sacrifice of time or talents, no meed of devotion to the Government under which he lives can measure the full extent of the affection and loyalty he must offer to the ideals of America.

If my leadership means anything, it will mean the fullest realization of what my State has done for me and what I must do for my State.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.

The policies which I think at present are important for the State of New York are:

1. Fewer and better laws.

2. A proper budget procedure. The business of the State should have the same forethought in preparation for expenditure that is required by the most efficiently managed private corporation.

3. Two important changes, among others, in the direct primary law. (a) Provision should be made for fusion of different party groups in a public emergency. This is deliberately made impossible under the present law. (b) The principle of a responsible leadership should be legally worked into the law, modified somewhat from the plan originally adopted in the Hughes primary measure.

4. The short ballot—the Lieutenant Governor and the Governor to be elected—such officials as the State Treasurer, the Controller, the State Engineer, the Attorney General to be appointed by the Governor—this in the interest of thoroughly efficient democratic government.

5. The greatest feasible measure of home rule, and a wide extension of either the commission or the city manager form of government among the municipalities of the State.

6. A man as nearly as possible of the type of Col. Goethals as Commissioner of Public Works—this is an example of the efficiency and integrity which should prevail in all State departments.

7. The State to do its own printing, eliminating the present wasteful and extravagant methods of printing under private contract.

8. The initiative and referendum of the Wisconsin type, used only as an emergency check upon a Legislature which persistently refuses to do its duty upon vital matters of public policy. For instance, in Gov. Hughes's time the Barnes-Murphy Legislature would not pass a genuine direct primary measure, and has never yet done it.

9. The use of the collective power of the State for the betterment of the social and industrial conditions of men and women and children.

10. The power over the potential water storage resources of the State, and over all water power opportunities not yet alienated, to be absolutely under the control of the State, and never alienated into private possession.

11. The judiciary of the State to be put upon a non-partisan basis, and chosen upon a non-partisan election ballot.

12. The State's service to the farmer to be greatly improved and brought at once up to Western standards.

13. Reform of legislative procedure and the creation of a thoroughly equipped and expert legislative reference and bill-drafting bureau.

14. Woman Suffrage. I am convinced that the vote of womankind in this and other States will help develop a higher type of moral and efficient male leadership in politics. I am satisfied that there are departments of governmental activity where the thought and influence of woman will be of great value. Further, the collective power of the State is coming to be more and more used in our life for the benefit of the home, the family, human welfare, and in this whole range of problems women have a vital and unselfish interest.

SKETCHES OF THE CANDIDATES

Six Nominees for Governor and U. S. Senator Have All Held Office.

The three principal candidates for Governor and for United States Senator have all been elected to office in this State at one time or another, and are by no means unknown to the voters by name and public record. Brief sketches of each are appended:

MARTIN H. GLYNN, Democratic Candidate for Governor—Born at Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1871. Educated in the public schools and at St. John's College, Fordham, where he was graduated in 1894. Married Miss Mary C. E. Magrane of Lynn, Mass., in 1901. Has been editor and publisher of The Albany Times-Union since 1895. Admitted to the bar in 1897. Served as a member of Congress from 1899 to 1901. Was appointed a United States Commissioner of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904. Was State Controller in 1907 and 1908. Elected Lieutenant Governor in 1912, and upon the impeachment of William Sulzer became Governor on Oct. 18 last year.

CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Republican Candidate for Governor — Born in 1868 at Norwich, Conn. His father was a Presbyterian minister. Was graduated from Amherst College in 1890. Taught Latin and Greek at Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, studying law at night at the New York Law School. Mayor Low appointed him first an Assistant Corporation Counsel and then, in 1903, a City Magistrate. Gov. Hughes appointed him to a vacancy on the General Sessions bench in 1907. Elected District Attorney in 1909. Re-elected in 1913 with Tammany's indorsement. In 1908 Mr. Whitman married Miss Olive Hitchcock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Nelson Hitchcock.

FREDERICK MORGAN DAVENPORT, Progressive Candidate for Governor—Born near Plymouth, Mass., in 1866. Was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1889. Received degree of Ph. D. after postgraduate course at Columbia in 1890. In the same year he married Miss Edith Jefferson Andrus of Yonkers. He is Professor of Law and Political Science at Hamilton College. He is author of "Primitive Traits in Religious Revivals," and critical study of the evils of religious excesses in the social and political development of America. Elected to the State Senate from Oneida in 1908. Served in the Senate in 1909 and 1910. Nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the Progressive ticket in 1912 and was defeated by Martin H. Glynn, his present Democratic rival for the Governorship.

JAMES WATTS GERARD, Democratic candidate for United States Senator.—Born in Geneseo, N. Y., in 1867. Graduate of Columbia University, class of 1900. Was admitted to the bar in 1902, and later became a member of the law firm of Bowers & Sands in this city. Was Chairman of the Tammany Hall Campaign Committee for four years. Was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in 1908. He was a member of the United States Commission to attend the Mexican Centennial in 1910. The next year President Wilson appointed him United States Ambassador to Germany. In 1901 Mr. Gerard married Miss Mary Daly, daughter of the late Marcus Daly of Butte, Mon.

JAMES WOLCOTT WADSWORTH, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator.—Born at Geneseo, N. Y., in 1877. His father is a former Congressman. Was graduated from Yale University in 1898. Enlisted in the Spanish-American War and saw service in Porto Rico. Became a member of the Assembly in 1905. In 1906 he was the Speaker and continued in that capacity until 1910. Mr. Wadsworth is a gentleman farmer. Lives on the family estate at Mount Morris in Livingston County, but spends much of his time at Palo Duro, Texas, as manager of a large ranch; the property of an aunt. Mr. Wadsworth is married and has children. His wife was Miss Alice Hay, daughter of the late John Hay, poet and statesman.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY — Progressive candidate for United States Senator—Born at St. Louis, Mo., 1869. Graduated from Williams College (1890) and the Law School of Columbia University. Practiced law in New York since 1892. Was attorney for Mark Twain and was counsel in the Equitable and Northern Securities litigation. Member of Assembly from the Twenty-ninth (New York) District in 1901 and 1902. In 1905 Mr. Colby married Miss Nathalie Sedgwick of Stockbridge, Mass.

SULZER DOMINATES HIS AMERICAN PARTY

Deposed Governor Is Only State Candidate to Run Under Liberty Bell.

HE WANTS TO BEAT GLYNN

Republicans Say He Will Hurt Democrats More Than Davenport Will Cut Into Whitman's Vote.

When the American Party was formed by a number of disgruntled Democrats and admirers of William Sulzer, who believed that he was impeached, not because he had done wrong in office, but because he had refused to do the bidding of Tammany Hall, the leaders of the Democratic and Republican Parties at once began to figure on the effect that the Sulzer candidacy would have in the present campaign. None of the leaders accepted seriously Sulzer's bold statement that he would sweep on to victory, and that his appearance in the fight meant the sure defeat of Gov. Glynn. But they did admit that Sulzer might poll a considerable number of votes and would play an important part in that way.

A few days ago a Republican leader estimated the Sulzer vote at 150,000. He said he believed Sulzer would poll twice as many votes as Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive nominee for Governor, and that Gov. Glynn would suffer more from the inroads made on his pafty by Mr. Sulzer than District Attorney Whitman would from the inroads on the Republican vote, which may be made by the Davenport candidacy, backed by Col. Roosevelt.

It has been difficult to estimate just what vote the Sulzer managers really believe their candidate will poll on Election Day. Sulzer says "Glynn is beaten by 200,000, and the fight is now between Whitman and myself." The Sulzer managers, now headed by Bela Tokaji, who has taken charge of the headquarters in the Broadway Central Hotel, added that "Sulzer will be elected."

The American Party, which adopted as its emblem the Liberty Bell, was formed before Sulzer was thought of as the nominee of the Prohibition Party. After the Prohibition nomination had been handed to Sulzer, he and his leaders decided that it was still wise to keep the American Party afloat. The deposed Governor, it was no secret, did

STIRRING CONTESTS FOR CONGRESS---WOMEN IN THE CAMPAIGN

CONGRESS FIGHT STIRS NATION

"Support the President," Is the Democratic Slogan in All States.

TO ELECT 34 SENATORS

Popular Vote, for the First Time, Will Select One-third of the Upper House.

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL

Progressives as a Factor in Many Sections Have Been Eliminated —Apathy Fast Disappearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The political campaigns throughout the country which will end in the elections of Nov. 3 are remarkable in that they are being waged mainly on national issues. Matters of local concern are involved in the contests in a considerable number of the States of the Union, but as a general rule these are being subordinated to the platforms which the Democrats have expressed in the epigrammatic slogan, "Support the President."

For the first time in many years the Democratic Party is able to "point with pride" to a record of achievement in national legislative and administrative affairs. Nearly all the Democratic campaign orators are calling on the voters to give a vote of confidence to the Wilson Administration. They are bringing out prommently the enactment of the tariff, currency, anti-trust and Trade Commission laws since President Wilson entered the White House, and are laying great stress on the claim that it was through the tact and statesmanship of the President that the United States avoided war with Mexico and laid the foundation for establishing peace among the Mexican factions.

This line of argument is being emphasized by an appeal to the patriotism of the voters on the ground that the financial and business disturbance in this country caused by the European war make it doubly necessary that a vote of confidence in the Administration be given. Confidence can best be shown, the Democratic leaders argue, by retaining the Democratic majorities in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

That President Wilson is personally popular in a great many sections of the country is admitted by Republicans, who, undoubtedly, were worried over the efforts of the Democrats to make the President's personality and achievements the dominant issue of both Congressional and State campaigns. They were chary particularly of criticising the Administration's Mexican policy. Recently, however, the Republicans, while avoiding the personality phase of the issue, have found courage to attack the accomplishments of the Federal Administration. Throughout the Union they are basing their claims to preference on the contention that the Democratic tariff has been an injury instead of a benefit and that the war revenue legislation, which was made necessary by the falling off in import duties due to the war in Europe, could have been avoided if the Democrats had not been guilty of extravagance in appropriations for the maintenance of the Government.

War Has Created Apathy.

From all parts of the country come reports that there is considerable apathy among the voters and that this makes it difficult to predict how the elections will result. This apathy is attributed to the greater interest of the people in the European war. Expressed by one observer, they are so busy reading the war news that they do not have time to follow the press accounts of political happenings or to attend political gatherings. Within the past week or two, however, there has been a revival of political interest and everything points to a whirlwind finish of the campaign.

While President Wilson has declined to take the stump, he is assisting the candidates of his party by writing letters, personally commending some of them and giving a blanket indorsement of many others who are seeking preference at the polls, on the ground that it is essential to uphold the policies of the Wilson Administration and Democratic principles generally. A majority of the members of the President's Cabinet have been sent out on spell-binding tours and other officers of the Administration have taken the stump in the particular localities where they claim legal residence.

Thirty-four United States Senators, one-third of the membership of the upper house, will be chosen in the elections of Nov. 3. These elections will be notable from the fact that for the first time in the history of the Government the result will be determined by the direct votes of the people instead of by the votes of State Legislatures, the recent amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the direct method of selection. Of the thirty-four Senators whose places will be filled eighteen are Democrats and sixteen are Republicans. While the Democrats may lose one seat, they are hopeful of making a net gain, and in any event the outcome of the Senatorial elections is not expected to disturb the present Democratic majority in the upper house.

It is conceded by the Democratic leaders that the heavy Democratic majority of the House of Representatives, amounting to near 150 over the combined strength of Republicans, Progressives, and those who class themselves otherwise, will be considerably reduced. They claim, however, that the Democratic Party will maintain control of the House in the next Congress. The Republicans are confident that there will be notable victories for their party candidates in many districts which returned Democrats and Progressives to the House in the elections of 1912, and some of them assert that there will be a political landslide which will reverse the present Democratic ascendency in the lower body of the National Legislature.

Maine Encourages Democrats.

The outcome of the recent State and Congressional elections in Maine greatly encouraged the friends of the Wilson Administration. These elections resulted in the choice of a Democratic Governor to succeed a Republican and the retention of the one seat in the House of Representatives now held by a member of that party. But the Democrats point to the fact that while they made no Congressional gain in Maine, the vote cast for the Democratic representative elected exceeded by more than 700 the combined vote cast for the three successful Republican candidates for Congress. In the earlier stages of the Maine campaign, Democratic leaders were considerably discouraged over the belief that in many parts of the country the trend of the sentiment was against their party. But in the difficulties which became the portion of the United States on account of the disturbance caused by the European war, the Democrats saw the signs of a change of sentiment based on the principle that at such a serious period in the life of a nation, the people should support the party in power. It was on this account that the Democratic leaders found so much encouragement in the fact that their party suffered no reverse in the Maine elections.

In the State of New Hampshire the chief interest centres in the fierce contest that is being waged to prevent the return of Senator Jacob H. Gallinger to the Senate. Senator Gallinger served three terms in the House of Representatives, and has been elected to the Senate for four terms of six years each. This is the first time, however, that he is seeking the votes of the people for the retention of his seat in the upper house. The Democrats are contending this year that Senator Gallinger is out of touch with the voters, and particularly with the younger element in his State, and that his return to the Senate is endangered.

The campaign against Senator Gallinger is being waged mainly on the ground that he voted against labor legislation, the income tax, the constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators, and all other legislative measures regarded as progressive. Democrats do not expect the Progressive Party to cut much figure in the New Hampshire elections, and estimate their strength at 3,000 votes. Raymond B. Stevens, the Democratic candidate for United States Senator, is a thorough radical, and the Democratic managers claim that he will have a very large following. Mr. Stevens was elected to the House of Representatives in 1912 by a combination of Democrats and Progressives.

The other member of the House from New Hampshire, Eugene E. Reed, is also a Democrat, and he finds himself opposed this year by the veteran Republican legislator Cyrus A. Sulloway, whom he defeated two years ago. The main local issue in the New Hampshire campaign centres around the allegation of the Democrats that a great manufacturing company in the State, which has about 10,000 employes, is trying to elect Senator Gallinger and has endeavored to injure the Democratic cause by discharging or furloughing a considerable number of its workmen, on the ground that the Democratic tariff has caused depression.

The New England Campaign.

Last year the Democrats of Massachusetts elected their candidate for Governor, David I. Walsh. Massachusetts elects its Governor annually, and this year Gov. Walsh is again the nominee of the party, with Republican and Progressive candidates against him. The Republican candidate is ex-Congressman Samuel W. McCall, who was one of the conspicuous figures in the House of Representatives during his service there. The Progressive candidate is Joseph E. Walker, former Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, who ran as a Republican for Governor in 1913 and was defeated by Mr. Walsh. The Massachusetts Democrats claim that Walker, who is making a hot campaign, will draw many Republican votes from McCall and that this will insure the re-election of Gov. Walsh.

Before Representative William F. Murray, Democrat, was appointed Postmaster of Boston and Representative Andrew J. Peters, Democrat, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives was composed of eight Republicans and eight Democrats. The Democrats expect to lose two and possibly three seats in the House, but they are encouraged over the hope that they may succeed in defeating Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield, who is serving his eleventh consecutive term in Congress, and is regarded as one of the Republican legislative leaders. Thomas Hisden, who ran as the Independence League's candidate for President in 1906, has been indorsed in Mr. Gillett's district by the Progressives, progressive Republicans, and other factions, while the Democratic candidate is Prof. Lewis of Amherst, who was once a pitcher on the Boston Nationals and is popular. In Massachusetts, the Democratic campaigners are making a strong point of the achievements of the Wilson Administration, while the Republicans are insisting that the State has been injured by the Democratic tariff and that the war revenue taxation would be unnecessary if the Democratic Congress had adhered to the principle of retrenchment and reform.

A red-hot campaign over the United States Senatorship is being waged in Vermont between Judge Prouty, the Progressive candidate, and Senator Dillingham, Republican, who has served in the Senate for twelve years. Opinion inclines to the return of Mr. Dillingham by the banner Republican State of the country.

Rhode Island is now represented in the House by two Democrats and one Republican, and the Democrats express confidence that at least one of the Democratic seats will be retained in this normally Republican State.

The entire Congressional delegation from Connecticut in the present House is Democratic, but the Republicans are making predictions that this status will be completely reversed on Nov. 3. Much of the interest in the political campaign in the Nutmeg State centres around the contest for the United States Senate between Senator Frank B. Brandegee, Republican, and Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, Democrat.

In the President's Home State.

"Stand by the President in his home State," is the slogan which epitomizes the Democratic campaign in New Jersey. The Democrats are laying great store by President Wilson's popularity among his own people, and while they admit that in two of the Congressional districts the Democratic candidates, both members of the present House, are having a struggle, and that the nomination of two Democrats in the Ninth District affords a good chance for the election of former Congressman Richard Wayne Parker, Republican, they assert that the advantage on Nov. 3 will be with the President's party.

One of the most interesting political contests involves the selection of a United States Senator from Pennsylvania. The candidates are Senator Boies E. Penrose, one of the Republican leaders in the upper branch of Congress; Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Democrat, and Gifford Pinchot, Progressive. The Republicans have made the tariff their big issue in the Keystone State and the Democrats are seeking to offset the effect of this in a strong protectionist community by the claim that President Wilson has made good and that Penrose is a "boss" with a record that makes him deserving of defeat. The Progressives, who were strong in Pennsylvania two years ago, are likely to experience a slump in November. They are confident, however, that they will re-elect M. Clyde Kelly, whose Congressional district embraces part of Pittsburgh and is the greatest industrial centre of the country. One of Mr. Kelly's claims to the preference of the voters is that he voted against the Democratic Tariff bill.

Ohio stands out politically from among most of the other States in that a matter of local concern overshadows national affairs in this year's campaign. The big issue there is the liquor question. Congressman Frank B. Willis, the Republican candidate for Governor, has espoused the Prohibition cause, while Gov. Cox, nominated by the Democrats for re-election, is said to have the support of the liquor interests. The situation is made more interesting by the fact that Congressman John J. Whitacre of Canton, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, is making speeches against Cox. A lively campaign is on between the candidates for the seat in the United States Senate now held by Theodore E. Burton, with Harding, Republican, opposed by Hogan, Democrat, the present Attorney General of Ohio.

The Buckeye State is now represented in the lower house of Congress by three Republicans and nineteen Democrats. A recent gerrymander of the Congressional districts will probably change considerably the party proportions in the House, and one of the Republican candidates likely to be returned is Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, son-in-law of Col. Roosevelt, who was defeated two years ago by Stanley E. Bowdle, Democrat.

In the Middle West.

Indiana now has in Congress two Democratic Senators and a solid Democratic delegation in the House. The re-election of Senator Benjamin F. Shively is confidently predicted, but Democrats admit that they may lose three seats in the lower Congressional body. The Democrats in Indiana are making a strong plea for support on the ground that President Wilson's policies should be upheld.

In Illinois the chief interest centres in the contest for the United States Senatorship. Roger C. Sullivan, the Democratic Senatorial candidate chosen in the recent primaries, is being attacked on the ground that he is a typical political boss who has been active in playing the game of commercial politics. The Popular Government League, headed by Senator Robert E. Owen of Oklahoma, Democrat, has made a bitter attack on Sullivan and has called on the Illinois voters to cast their ballots for Raymond Robins, a wealthy young reformer, who is the Progressive candidate for Senator. Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, Republican, is a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Sullivan is meeting his opposition by the claim that his election is essential to show confidence in the achievements of the Wilson Administration. He is an old enemy of William J. Bryan, and the latter went into the Illinois primary campaign to fight Sullivan's candidacy. In his Western campaign tour Mr. Bryan has skipped Illinois.

The Democrats expect to lose some seats in the House from Illinois, and the Republican political managers in that State are confident that ex-Speaker Joseph G. Cannon and ex-Representative William B. McKinley, who were defeated for Congress two years ago, will be returned.

Michigan Republicans are very hopeful and feel that they have good reason to believe that with the possible exception of one representative Doremus of Detroit a Republican delegation will be returned to the House of Representatives. The Progressive Party, which was very strong in Michigan two years ago, has practically disintegrated and most of its members are reaffiliating with the Republicans. In this connection, however, it is notable that the Progressives in a considerable number of Congressional districts throughout the country have indorsed the Democratic candidates. Republicans assert that the Progressive defection in Michigan will bring about the defeat of Gov. Ferris, who is the Democratic candidate for re-election.

Things are terribly mixed, politically, in Wisconsin, where Senator Robert M. La Follette, for years the dominating factor in the State's politics, has been given a set-back through the failure of his efforts to name the Republican candidates for Governor and United States Senator. The gubernatorial candidate is E. L. Philipp, who came out flatly in the primary fight against the initiative, referendum and recall, and also against primary elections. He was opposed to practically everything in the way of radical measures advocated by the La Follette wing of the party, and in spite of this he won the nomination for Governor in a State which has been the home of political radicalism. The successful Republican candidate for the Senate was Gov. Francis E. McGovern, who supported Col. Roosevelt in 1912. He has gone back into the Republican ranks. One of the curious features of the Wisconsin situation is that McGovern, who declared that he was in favor of the initiative, referendum and recall, and other radical measures, was chosen in the same primary election that resulted in the success of Philipp, who was opposed to all of them.

In Iowa Senator Albert B. Cummins, Republican, seems certain of re-election, and the Democrats are inclined to concede that they will lose at least one seat in the House of Representatives.

Many Republicans in South Dakota are said by the Democrats to be dissatisfied with the nomination of Charles H. Burke for Senator, and there is a spirited contest on over the Senatorship in this normally Republican State, with E. F. Johnson as the Democratic candidate.

Campaigns in Western States.

Little, if any, change politically as far as the House of Representatives is concerned is expected in Nebraska, which has three Democratic and three Republican members of Congress.

A hard fight is being waged in Colorado against Senator Charles S. Thomas, Democrat. The labor troubles have complicated the political situation in that State to the disadvantage, from present appearances, of Democratic candidates for office.

The veteran Democratic Senator from Nevada, Francis G. Newlands, is having a hard contest for re-election, and should he be successful it will probably be by a small majority.

California is in the throes of a hot political campaign, with Gov. Hiram W. Johnson, who ran for Vice President on the Progressive ticket with Theodore Roosevelt, as a candidate to succeed himself. In the California Senatorial contest Joseph Knowland, the Republican candidate, is being attacked on the ground that he was a friend of Abe Ruef, the notorious San Francisco grafter, now in prison, and, as evidence of this charge, his opponents are circulating copies of a photograph showing Knowland and Ruef together at a dinner. The Republicans and Progressives in the campaign for the repeal of the Panama Canal free tolls statute an issue in the campaign, claiming that the repeal has injured the State.

A feature of the Congressional campaign in Oregon is that Walter Lafferty, who sits in the House as a Progressive Republican, is running as an independent with a Republican opponent. While Oregon is normally a Republican State, the Democrats are expressing confidence that their candidate for the Senate, George E. Chamberlain, whose term in the upper house will expire next March, will be elected to succeed himself.

In Washington there has been a decided Progressive slump, and the Republicans are claiming that they will send a solid delegation to the House of Representatives and re-elect Senator Wesley L. Jones.

The political situations in Kentucky and Tennessee are interesting. Ex-Gov. Beckham, whom a Democratic Legislature refused to elect to the Senate, sending a Republican to Washington, is again a candidate for Senatorial honors. He is opposed by the great distilling interests on account of his prohibition tendencies, but a truce has been effected in Kentucky, under which the liquor question will not be brought forward for two years, and this, it is claimed, will help Beckham's chances.

In Tennessee, Senator W. Hooper, Republican, who is serving his second term, is a candidate for re-election. His political success has been due to a factional fight in the Democratic Party, which brought about his election over the Democratic candidate through a combination of Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats. The Democrats have settled their differences and claim that Hooper will be defeated.

DR. KATHARINE BEMENT DAVIS



WOMEN RUNNING ON MANY TICKETS

Several Are Candidates for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

PART OF SUFFRAGE PLAN

Dr. Katharine B. Davis Tells How Names Were Placed on the Official Ballot.

Women, while they have no vote in New York State as yet, have taken an active part in this campaign, and the suffrage movement has made such practical strides that the names of many women appear on the various tickets as candidates. The women's entering wedge into the ranks of office seekers asking for votes is as candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction in this city, has given to THE NEW YORK TIMES a history of this new jump of the suffragists to places on the official ballot and her own ideas as to the practical value to the public of the services of women as well as men in constructive work for the State Government.

"Women are interested in public service," said Dr. Davis, "and when it was thought desirable for women to have a share in the making of the new Constitution we first found out that there was no legal bar, and then a committee of about 200 was formed who met in New York to discuss the best way of obtaining representation. It was decided to choose the names of about a dozen women and to ask the State Committees of the various political parties to indorse as many of these women for delegates to the Constitutional Convention as they were willing to put upon their tickets.

"Among the dozen chosen were Miss Lillian D. Wald, Miss Frances Keller, Mrs. Belle L. Israels of Westchester, Mrs. Caroline H. Bliss of Buffalo, and others. This committee of two hundred was non-partisan. It had among its members such women as Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Republican candidate for Governor; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who was Chairman of the Women's Committee in the Wilson campaign; Miss Grace C. Strachan, well known for her efforts in behalf of equal pay for public school teachers; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, and Miss Florence Guernsey, President of the Federation of Women's Clubs in New York."

Women Won Their Point.

Miss Davis said that perhaps men might have gone about the work differently, but that the women's way produced the desired results.

"We traveled straight to the point," she said, "as women always do. The men say we talk too much, but my experience has been that we talk a good deal less than men and accomplish a good deal more. I suppose you have heard the story of the boy who was told to write a drama and he wrote one about the making of the American flag and how it wasn't made until Betsy Ross told George Washington to hold the enemy at bay while she made one.

"Well, that is how it always is with women. We do the thing we have in hand, and generally we do it well."

"Do you think the women nominated have a good chance of election?"

"It depends upon how many men members of the various parties believe that it is wise to use the experience of women for the good of the State and so split their tickets in order to support the women candidates at the polls."

Miss Davis was asked to explain the reason for the growing influence of women in politics despite the fact that they have no vote. She replied:

"It is because women know some of the great public things that ought to be done and the way to get them done. We are simply moving up.

"We have been collecting experience for years and this experience we are ready to place at the service of the State. Good government demands our help, for government is the machinery that must do for us that which we cannot do for ourselves. One thing the women want to do is to improve living conditions. There has been much progress in the last twenty years and there will be a greater measure of progress in the next twenty. The experience of women is unlike that of men because it has been along special lines. On all social questions women are more expert than men."

Miss Davis said that the women nominated for members of the Constitutional Convention were especially fitted for certain kinds of work that would come before the convention. She mentioned the various institutions for women, the insane asylums, and the orphan asylums. Miss Davis is a candidate for delegate at large on the Progressive ticket and other women who are seeking election as district delegates on the same ticket are Miss Frances Keller of the Seventeenth District, Mrs. C. H. Bliss of Buffalo, Mrs. Bella L. Israels of Westchester County, and Gertrude Tone of Niagara Falls. Frances W. Graham of Lockport and Ida Craft of Brooklyn are seeking election as delegates on the Prohibition ticket, and Bertha M. Mailly, is a candidate on the Socialist ticket. Miss Davis said she was interested in all of these women, and she was sure that if elected their work would be non-partisan. In this respect she thought they would be different from men.

Their Value in Convention.

"The selection of the proper delegates to the convention," she said, "is of more importance than the election of a Governor for a Governor's term is only two years, while the new Constitution is for twenty years. The women know a good deal more about the Constitution than many men give them credit for. We all know for instance how a Constitution can tie up a Legislature. So we do not believe that a Constitution should be made in such a way that it should be open and free enough to permit the passing of suitable legislation whenever necessary. The constitution should not be a bill of particulars.

"It should be firm enough and broad enough for men to work about upon it and not of so restricted a character as to hamper their movements. To build just the right kind of a constitution is a most delicate and important work and I doubt whether men realize this as deeply as women do. We are often told that some things are unconstitutional and that certain things that a good many of us think ought to be done, cannot be done because of constitutional restrictions. There is much talk about women in public life. I don't mean those who work in public offices for their living, but those who are trying to leave the public measures and how the interests of all of us are bound up in it. Take a dozen women in a women's convention and ask them if they have read the Constitution of the State and of the United States and I'll wager that more hands will go up than will show the same question is put to a dozen men picked at random from a political convention run by men.

"It is the nature of a woman to help, to love, and to shield, and the more women who take an interest in public concerns the better it will be for all of us. There are some men who thoroughly understand this, and these men are lending a hand to our cause. Every right-thinking man who knows about women knows very well that where a woman is in charge of the poor and helpless, in that place there is less suffering than if a man were in charge. The women have always stated in favor of better management of the prisons, the hospitals, the custodial asylums, and like institutions. Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell was the first woman who was made a member of the State Board of Charities.

Mrs. Lowell a Pioneer.

"Soon after her appointment she made a thorough investigation of all institutions in the State—poor houses, jails, penitentiaries, and prisons where women were confined. She found much to be deplored in conditions which brought these women back year after year, and which did little toward improving or reforming them. It was due to her that the House of Refuge, the first separate State institution for women in New York, was established at Hudson. An outgrowth of this institution was the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion. Mrs. C. H. Bliss of Buffalo, a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, is President of the Board of Managers of this institution. Also due to Mrs. Lowell is the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford Hills, of which I was Superintendent for thirteen years.

"Mrs. Lowell stood for the selection of women of education and refinement for executive positions in these institutions, and through her influence the personnel in public institutions was very greatly improved. At the present time women are on the Boards of Managers of most of the State charitable institutions and of the State asylums for the insane. Women are Superintendent of a number of State institutions, and it is very doubtful if the sentiment of the State would permit a return to the system where men were Superintendents of public institutions for women."

"Then you think women have established their right to be considered in the matter of public office?"

"We are drawing near the goal we have striven after for more than fifty years."

In reply to another question Miss Davis said:

"I wonder if men realize the number of women who carry on many of the big public offices in the city and State. I know of offices where women do the work from one administration to another and do it well. I know that the men lean upon them and trust them. These women do the work of the State. There is Mrs. Ford, for instance, who prepares the budget for the public schools and who knows as much about it as the members of the Board of Education, and she certainly knows more about it than the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. "Chamberlain Bruere's private secretary is a woman and my own private secretary is Miss Finn. She was with me in the State reformatory, and I brought her with me here. She does her work well."

Deep Political Opinions.

"Why, there are many women who have no opinion on the short ballot who take a deep interest in the matter of selecting Judges, and who deeply feel that the present system of electing them is bad, and that they ought to be appointed so as to remove them out of the dangerous influence of the fear or favor of any political party. That proves that women go at the root of things. They know very well that if the wheels of justice fail to run as they ought that the whole people suffer by it. The feeling of justice is inherent in women. If the women had the power to adjust this matter the system would be speedily improved. Well, we talk about these things and we agitate and agitate and finally we get the thing we want, and when we do get it the whole public feels better for it."

Miss Davis said that no properly constructed woman would stand idly by and see injustice done or cruelty practiced, or permit one to be oppressed. She said no good woman could do this because she is not built that way.

"And that is one of the reasons," she said, "why women are making progress in public affairs."

She said that women have certain fixed opinions that cannot be changed to suit the order of any person, or through the fear of punishment or the hope of reward.

"It is possible, of course," she said, "to influence a woman by her love for some one or by the desire to help or protect, but no woman with much self-respect could be induced to do anything evil or crooked just for the love of doing it, or for any personal prize that might be derived from doing it. Now I have certain fixed opinions myself, and I am never afraid to express them or to stand by them."

Asked to express one of them Miss Davis said:

"I have just received a letter asking me if I favored the appropriation of public money for the support of denominational schools. Well, I know that such a suggestion has been strenuously opposed in western New York. I believe in absolute religious liberty because this country was founded on that principle, and the best way to accomplish this is by the absolute divorce between Church and State."

Public Affairs and Babies.

A question as to whether public affairs, following the right of women to vote, would not take women too much away from their homes brought this reply:

"There are 3,000,000 women in New York who are ready to deny that interest in public affairs would take women too much away from their homes. The women with babies should not go much abroad to mix up in public affairs, but I have no babies and I am interested in public matters. I spent one day in Pasadena, Cal., watching the women and I enjoyed every minute of it. I have seen women moving to the polls pusning baby carriages before them and with their market baskets hanging on the handles of the carriages. They voted without any fuss and then went about their other business. In the polling place a handsome woman sat between two men watching over the work and doing her duty just as well and as conscientiously as the men did theirs. The polling place was in the school room of a Methodist church."

"Do the majority of women who are taking interest in public life represent any special class?"

"They represent all classes," replied Miss Davis. "I have seen a Jewish woman stand on a soap box with a baby in her arms talking in Yiddish about the duty of women in public concerns. I have seen women of the middle class of society trying to interest their neighbors in the work of purifying public affairs and in the election of good men to office. Among the women of wealth who are interested in this work is Miss Anne Morgan. She believes that it is the duty of women to take an active and personal part in public concerns. Of course I know that some women call themselves anti-suffragists and really seem to believe that two and two make five. They will learn better as time goes on, and will see what a great and good work the women are doing to better conditions."

Miss Davis was asked if she thought a woman could accomplish the same thing as a man, or if the mere fact that she was a woman would not give him the advantage. Miss Davis was decidedly of the opinion that he could not do anything worth while that she woman could not do. Miss Davis touched modestly upon her own work in public life. It was through her activity and ability that conditions in the Department of Correction were improved. She found three men who were dishonest, and she brought them to the bar of justice. She was asked about the proportion of men and women in the penal institutions and whether the sexes differed materially so far as violations of the law were concerned. She said:

"If my memory serves me, the statistics of 1912 show that in New York City at any one time about 12 per cent. of the total prison population were women. In the State prisons of New York, with an average population of something between 4,800 and 5,000, there are on an average only about 100 women in the Auburn Prison, the only State prison which admits women, and only about 500 in the two reformatories for women which accept sentences for misdemeanors as well as felonies. This would seem to indicate that, under existing conditions at least, women keep the law better than do men, and it cannot now be urged that this is from lack of contact with the world, for the army of women wage earners in the City of New York is proof to the contrary."

Women's Value in Public Life.

Miss Davis said that women, having entered public life, would remain there, and for this all persons who love their country should rejoice.

"I am a Progressive in politics," she said, "because I believe that a third party is necessary. I believe in leadership but not in bosses. I was reared a Republican and for many years I thought anything bearing a Democratic stamp was an evil thing. I have learned to know better than that, and long before Col. Roosevelt started the third party I felt that the country needed something of the kind. I want to feel that I am a member of a party that is composed mainly of clean and decent men and women and to know that the sole object in politics is not getting money or its equivalent for yourself."

PLATFORMS OF THREE OF THE PARTIES

DEMOCRATIC.

PRESIDENT WILSON.
President Wilson is praised for wisdom and patriotism, and support of the Democratic Party in this State for his Administration is pledged.

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION.
The Administration of President Wilson is indorsed as in complete accord with party promises and responsive to the will of the country. For the future the platform recommends the least possible interference with industry and business.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.
The platform denounces the recall of Judges and of judicial decisions as "a dangerous and vicious attack" on American institutions.

STATES' RIGHTS.
The platform pledges unalterable opposition to any amendment of the Federal Constitution designed to curtail in even the slightest degree these rights and powers.

GOV. GLYNN.
Gov. Glynn and his Administration are indorsed.

PAST PERFORMANCES.
Among the achievements of recent Democratic Administrations, these are set forth as entitling the Democratic Party to continuance in power:
1—The creation of a land bank.
2—The construction of highways.
3—The enactment of the workmen's compensation law
4—The reorganization of the State Labor Department.
5—The revision of the factory laws.
6—Amendments to the labor law, prohibiting child labor and night work by women.
7—Creation of a Conservation Commission.
8—The economies of Gov. Glynn, which, it is claimed, averted a direct tax.
9—Enactment of the so-called home rule law.
10—Educational reforms, the creation of free scholarships, and opening of school houses as social and recreation centres.
11—Revision of the banking laws for the greater security and protection of depositors.
12—Revision of the insurance laws.
13—The passage of a Direct Primary and a Massachusetts Ballot bill.

FUTURE PLEDGES.
Among the promises for statutory reforms and constitutional amendments in the event of Democratic success are the following:
1—Development of the State's forest lands through a proper forestry system.
2—Development of the immense water powers under State ownership and control.
3—Prison reforms.
4—Financial provision for new buildings, and the enlargement and improvement of the charitable institutions of the State.
5—Civil service reforms, including a judicial extension of the merit system.
6—Opposition to sumptuary legislation interfering with personal liberty.
7—The elimination of dangerous grade crossings.
8—Amendments to the primary and election laws.
9—Constitutional amendments looking to a modified form of the short ballot, with the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Controller, and Attorney General the only elective State officials.
10—Changes in the Constitution, giving the Governor the absolute power of appointment and removal of officers without the consent of the Senate.
11—Constitutional amendment to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.
12—Greater powers of local legislation, by mandate of the Constitution.
13—Submission to the voters of a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot, either by act of the next Legislature or of the Constitutional Convention.
14—Constitutional amendments which would permit a plan of development for the State's forest lands to make them productive of revenues.

The Democratic State platform closes with a sweeping challenge to the critics of Democratic rule at Albany to produce proof in support of the broad charges of corruption and maladministration that have been made by the Republicans and Progressives.

REPUBLICAN.

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.
The broad charge of incompetency and unfitness to govern is brought against the Wilson Administration.

CONGRESS.
Congress is charged with being "deliberately sectional, and particularly hostile to the State of New York."

REVISED TARIFF.
The platform declares the new tariff has thrown great numbers of American workingmen out of employment and opened domestic markets to foreign producers without opening any new foreign markets to American industry.

CURRENCY ACT.
The platform says: "Its ill-concealed purpose was to injure the State of New York and to drive capital to other States. It opens facilities for inflation of the currency which may lead to disaster."

INCOME TAX.
Sectional intent, the platform declares, dictated the present income tax. The State of New York has been unjustly deprived of a large source of taxation and a large amount of capital, while the law's exemptions have relieved four-fifths of all the property owners in the country of national taxation.

TRUST LEGISLATION.
The Wilson trust bills would give to the Federal Government undefined and inquisitorial power over the business activities of the country so vast that the mere threat has "alarmed or paralyzed industry."

STATE ADMINISTRATION.
The Democratic State Administration is accused of "gross abuses in administration and legislation" during the last four years.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.
This law is declared burdensome and expensive to industry and oppressive to wage earners.

ELECTION LAW.
The platform denounces it as deliberately inviting repeating and colonizing in cities, and of deterring the honest voters in rural districts from coming to the polls.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.
This law, the platform declares, was passed to increase the power of Tammany Hall. The platform recommends that the State Convention, with delegates elected by direct vote at the primaries, be restored.

CONSERVATION.
The platform favors "conservation under conditions which will safeguard the rights and interests of the State."

CIVIL SERVICE.
Return to strict observance of the merit system is pledged.

GRADE CROSSINGS.
"Reasonable" appropriations by the Legislature for the "gradual" elimination of grade crossings are recommended.

NEW CONSTITUTION.
The platform recommends that in revising the State Constitution next year's Constitutional Convention purge it of all matters of detail that should be left to statutory law.

SHORT BALLOT.
"A substantial reduction" in the number of elective officers is recommended.

RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.
A reorganization of the administrative branch of the State Government, cutting down the number of departments, is recommended.

LEGISLATION.
Provision in the new Constitution to separate the consideration of local and private bills by the Legislature from the consideration of general legislation is recommended, where legislation of State-wide importance often is slighted.

SINKING FUND.
The platform recommends greater safeguards in issuing and retiring bonds of the State and its political sub-divisions.

OFFICIAL BUDGETS.
A system of official budgets is advocated as a more effective restraint upon the expenditure of public funds.

INITIATIVE, REFERENDUM, AND RECALL.
These devices are denounced as rendering more complicated the machinery of government and as increasing the powers of the practical politician.

RECALL OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS.
"If any judicial determination does not accord with permanent conviction of the people, the orderly and regular course of constitutional amendment should be followed," the platform declares.

RECALL OF JUDGES.
This doctrine is assailed. The platform recommends the simplification of the legal procedure for the removal of Judges.

LAW'S DELAY.
A thorough reform of judicial procedure, to eliminate needless delay of process and decrease the cost incident to the administration of justice, is recommended. The platform favors a short and simple Practice act.

FRANCHISES.
The platform recommends that the new Constitution prohibit the granting of permanent franchises for transportation, water powers, or any other purpose.

HOME RULE.
As to personal and property rights, the city or county must be merely the agent of the State. The State must retain for its central Government the power to determine general policies equally applicable to every part of the State.

LOCALITY REPRESENTATION.
The constitutional provision that no county shall have more than one-third of all the State Senators and that New York City, regardless of population, shall not elect more than one-half of the total number of Senators, should be left intact.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.
The submission to the voters in 1915 on a referendum either by legislative or constitutional act as a separate proposition without any party recommendation of the question of giving women the ballot is recommended.
The platform urges that the Republican National Convention in 1916 support a policy to curtail the representation in Congress of States where discrimination is practiced against negro voters.

PROGRESSIVE.

NATIONAL AND STATE PLATFORMS OF 1912.
These are "ratified and confirmed," with the declaration that "the time is not opportune to write new platforms in this State."

PEOPLE MUST RULE.
On this topic the platform says: "The first need is to get back into the hands of the people of the State the power of their own political and governmental affairs, which has long been denied them."

BARNES AND MURPHY.
The platform declares: "Once rid the State for all time of Barnes at Albany, and Murphy at Albany will go by the very force of circumstance."

FUSION.
Fusion is practically impossible under the present direct primary law, but the platform invites co-operation to rid the State from Murphy and Barnes.

DIRECT PRIMARY LAW.
The Hughes Direct Primary bill is indorsed, and the present direct primary law is denounced as a deliberate bi-partisan perversion.

SILVERSMITH FOR GOVERNOR.

Social Labor Party Is on the Ballot by Petition.

The Socialist Labor Party is making its fight in the full knowledge that it hasn't a chance to elect any of its candidates in this State. It is purely a campaign of principle.

The party made such a poor showing in the last State election that it was necessary this year to place it on the official ballot by getting out petitions. In obtaining the necessary signatures most of the money which would otherwise have been used in the campaign was spent. The treasury was so depleted that there was little left to continue the fight with. Literature is being circulated and street meetings held. A number of these meetings are staged at the squares and on street corners in this city every evening. The speakers are enthusiasts who offer their services for the "good of the cause."

This year the party has nominated for Governor James T. Hunter, a silversmith, of Brooklyn, who works each day at his trade. Erwin A. Archer, nominee for United States Senator, is a mechanic. The other candidates are:

Lieutenant Governor—JEREMIAH D. CROWLEY.
Secretary of State—EDMUND MOONELIS.
Controller—CHARLES E. BERNS.
Treasurer—ANTHONY HOUTENBRINK.
Attorney General—JOHN HALL.
State Engineer—AUGUST GILLHAUS.
Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—EDMUND SEIDEL.

Mr. Gillhaus gained some publicity in 1908 when he was on the national ticket as proxy for Martin R. Preston, the party's nominee for President of the United States. Preston was then in jail in Nevada, charged with the killing of Arthur Silva, proprietor of a restaurant.

The party in this State polled only 4,461 votes for Governor two years ago. It hopes to better that mark considerably this year. As the law limits the names of political parties to eleven letters, the party will appear on the official ballot this year as the Social Labor Party.

The labor question is the paramount issue in the platform of the party. It demands the application of the principles of democracy to industrial administration, the recognition of the industrial rights of the workers, the establishment of a representative constitutional industrial Government, in which every worker shall have voice and vote and in which there shall be no privileged class, and other so-called reforms of the kind. Its platform attacks the Socialist Party as "not a party of true socialism." It alleges that the Socialist platform "obscures the real issue of socialism versus capitalism by putting forth some eighteen makeshift issues none of which even suggests the industrial vote."

THE MEN WHO ARE TO MAKE NEW LAWS AND A NEW CONSTITUTION

CITIZENS' UNION LISTS DELEGATES

Questions Candidates as to Their Views on Many Convention Subjects.

TO JUDGE QUALIFICATIONS

Indorses Some and Approves Others in Carefully Prepared Voters' Directory.

NO COMMENT ON MANY MEN

Some of the Most Prominent Nominees Declined to Answer the Interrogatories.

The New York City Constitutional Convention Committee and the Citizens' Union are conducting active, but separate, campaigns to secure the election of fit delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Both organizations, as a result of zealous efforts, have obtained a mass of information concerning the candidates. There are to be elected fifteen Delegates at Large and three delegates from each Senatorial district. In the three principal parties, Democratic, Republican, and Progressive, there are forty-five candidates for Delegates at Large and 179 for District Delegates from New York City. The subjoined voters' directory has been prepared from the material gathered by these organizations.

The Citizens' Committee has not yet completed its work of sifting the qualifications of candidates, and, therefore, its recommendations are not included in this directory. The Citizens' Union has determined on its indorsement of candidates in most districts, but not in all instances.

The qualifications of candidates have been considered from a non-partisan point of view, in an endeavor to point out to the voters those who, from the standpoint of character, intelligence, and training, are best fitted to serve in the convention. In this directory the words "indorsed" and "approved" are used to characterize the attitude of the Citizens' Union with respect to the candidate.

Only those candidates are indorsed that, in the opinion of the union, are particularly fitted for the position.

Candidates approved were found to possess recognized qualifications.

In those districts where three candidates have not been indorsed the election of those approved is urged by the Citizens' Union. In a few instances the Citizens' Union has been unable to either indorse or approve candidates.

Delegates at Large.

The Citizens' Union, in presenting thumb-nail sketches of the forty-five Delegates at Large nominated by the three parties, gives no opinion as to qualifications and makes no recommendations.

Democratic.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt, Mount Misco—Age 52; retired banker; grad. Columbia '82; Presidential Elector '08; del. Dem. Nat. Con. '12; voted against nomination of President Wilson; financial backer of the Walsh Tammany machine in Westchester.

Edgar M. Cullen, Brooklyn—Age 71; grad. Columbia '60; rose to rank of Colonel in civil war; elected Justice Supreme Court '80; succeeded Alton B. Parker as Chief Judge in '04, serving till the end of '13; presided at Sulzer impeachment trial.

Morgan J. O'Brien, New York City—Age 62; grad. St. Francis Xavier School '68, Columbia Law '75; Corporation Counsel N. Y. City '85-'87; elected Justice Supreme Court '87; re-elected without opposition '01; served on Appellate Div.; Trustee Equitable Life, N. Y. Public Library; prominent in Roman Catholic affairs.

Martin W. Littleton, New York City—Age, 43; self-educated; adm. to Texas Bar in '91; Asst. District Attorney, Kings Co., '99-'00; Prest. Boro. of B'klyn, '01-'02; member of Congress, 1st N. Y. Dist., '11-'12; candidate Democratic Party for U. S. Senator, '11; popular campaign speaker and attorney in many well-known cases.

John A. Dix, Albany—Paper manufacturer; connected with many paper, wood pulp, and banking corporations up State; defeated for Lieut. Gov., '08; Chairman State Comm., '10; Governor of New York, '11-'12.

John F. Murtaugh, Elmira—Grad. Alleghany Coll., '86; Cornell Law Sch., '90; Corporation Counsel, Elmira, '04-'06; State Senator, '11-'14; Chairman Judiciary Comm. and majority leader of Senate; Vice Pres. American Irish Historical Soc.; Commissioner, Panama-Pacific Exposition.

D-Cady Herrick, Albany—Age, 68; grad. Albany Law Sch.; adm. to bar, '68; District Attorney, Albany Co., and Corporation Counsel City of Albany; elected Justice, Supreme Court, '91; served till '04; ten years as member of Appellate Div.; Dem. can. for Governor, '04.

William Church Osborn, Garrison.—Age 52; grad. Princeton '83, Harvard Law School '89; active in philanthropic institutions; Pres. Children's Aid Soc.; Trustee Metropolitan Museum of Art; legal adviser to Gov. Dix '11-'12; Chairman Dem. State Comm. since 1913.

James M. Lynch, Syracuse—Age 47; public school ed.; printer; Vice Pres. International Typog. Union '98-'00; Pres't '00-'18; State Commissioner of Labor since October, '13.

Samuel Untermyer, Yonkers.—Age 56; grad. City Coll., and Columbia Law Sch.; adm. to bar '78; counsel for many large corporations.

Samuel Gompers, New York City.—President American Federation of Labor.

William F. McCombs, New York City.—Age 39; grad. Princeton '98; Harvard Law Sch. '01; manager President Wilson's campaign before National Convention; Chairman National Dem. Comm. since '12; refused French Embassy '13; Trustee City College.

Michael F. McGoldrick, Brooklyn.—Former clerk Surrogate's Office, Queens Co.; practicing lawyer.

Jacob Ruppert, Jr., New York City.—Age 47; ed. Columbia Grammar Sch.; brewer; member Military Staff Gov. Hill and Gov. Flower; member 56-57-58-59th Congresses; manager Jacob Ruppert Brewery; Pres. and Director many industrial concerns; active Tammany man.

Calvin J. Huson, Penn Yan.—Age 58; ed. Penn Yan Acad.; farmer and lawyer; member of Assembly '90; Deputy State Controller '92-'94; State Comm'r Agric. since '12; member many agricultural and stock breeders' associations; breeder of pure-bred Berkshire swine.

Republican.

Patrick W. Cullinan, Oswego.—Age 62; grad. Cornell '72; adm. to bar '73; member Assembly '80-'81; counsel State Excise Dept. '96; State Excise Comr. '04-'05; Chairman Com. which codified incorporation laws of State; strong supporter of Gov. Hughes and inclined to be Progressive.

Charles H. Young, Mount Vernon.—Lawyer; former Pres. Republican Club active supporter of Gov. Hughes.

Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca.—Pres. Cornell Univ.; grad. Univ. of London '77; Chairman first U. S. Philippine Com. '99; Minister to Greece '12-'13.

Edgar Truman Brackett, Saratoga Springs.—Age 61; ed. Cornell Coll., Iowa; adm. to bar '75, member State Senate '90-'97 and '09-'12; minority leader '11-'12; frequently independent; opposed Platt and supported Hughes; Pres. Hughes State League '08; one of anti-Addis Senators '10; Pres. and Director of banking and other large corporations.

Herbert Parsons, New York City.—Age 45; lawyer; grad. Yale '90; Harvard Law Sch.; adm. to bar '94; Alderman '99-'01; member of Congress '04-'10; Republican district leader '06-'05; Pres. Republican Co. Com. '06-'10; Corporal 7th Regiment; Judge-Advocate First Brig. N. G. N. Y. '98-'99; Pres. Greenwich House Settlement.

Henry L. Stimson, New York City.—Age, 47; grad. Yale '88; Harvard Law Sch. '89; lawyer; adm. to bar '91; U. S. District Attorney '06-'09; defeated for Governor, Republican ticket, '10; Secretary of War, Pres. Taft's Cabinet, '11-'13; Vice Pres. Charity Organization Soc. and officer in many other organizations.

George W. Wickersham, New York City.—Age, 56; lawyer; ed. Lehigh Univ., Univ. Penn. Law Sch. grad. '80; practiced N. Y. City since '87; Attorney General of U. S., President Taft's Cabinet, '09-'13; counsel for many large corporations.

Seth Low, New York City.—Age, 64; ed. Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst., grad. Columbia '70; Mayor, Brooklyn, '81-'85; elected on Fusion ticket; Pres. Columbia Univ. '90-'01; Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, '97; delegate Hague Peace Conference, '99; Mayor of New York, elected on Fusion ticket, '01-'03; defeated for re-election, '03; Pres. Natl. Civic Federation and prominent in many other organizations.

William Berri, Brooklyn.—Age, 66; principal owner B'klyn Standard Union; delegate at large Republican Nat'l. Conv. '12; officer or Director in many financial and industrial corporations.

Louis Marshall, New York City.—Lawyer; grad. Syracuse Univ., practiced law Syracuse several years; member Constitutional Conv. '94; law partner of Samuel Untermyer, and active in many Jewish organizations.

Elihu Root, New York City.—Age 69; grad. Hamilton College '64; N. Y. Univ. Law '67; taught school one year; DCL Oxford Univ. '13; practiced law in N. Y. City since '67; and long considered one of the leaders of the N. Y. Bar; United States District Attorney '83-'85; delegate Constitutional Convention '94; counsel U. S. Fisheries Arbitration '10; member permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Secretary of War under McKinley and Roosevelt '99-'04; Secretary of State '05-'09; U. S. Senator since '09; Trustee Carnegie Institute, Metropolitan Museum, &c.; Chairman Republican Nat'l Conv. '12; President State Bar Association and Union League Club.

Adolph J. Rodenbeck, Rochester.—Lawyer; grad. Univ. of Rochester '85; adm. to bar '87; Corporation Counsel Rochester '94-'98; member of Assembly '99-'01; Mayor of Rochester '02-'03; Judge Court of Claims '03-'12; Chairman Board of Statutory Consolidation since '04; author or editor of many legal works and reports.

Alphonso T. Clearwater, Kingston, N. Y.—Age 66; ed. Kingston Acad.; adm. to bar '71; District Attorney Ulster Co. '77-'85; County Judge Ulster Co. '89-'98; Justice Supreme Court '98-'00; State Probation Comm. '00 to date; Trustee Rutgers College; author many historical and legal addresses.

John Lord O'Brian, Buffalo.—Age 40; grad. Harvard '96; Univ. of Buffalo Law '98; lawyer; prof. medical jurisprudence Buffalo Medical Sch.; prof. Univ. Buffalo Law Sch.; member of Assembly '07-'09; with good record; strong supporter of Gov. Hughes; U. S. District Attorney since '09.

Jacob Brenner, Brooklyn.—Former Comm'r of Jurors Kings Co.; long one of lieutenants of Timothy L. Woodruff in Republican organization; Chairman Kings Co. Republican Comm. many years.

Progressive.

Frederick E. Draper, Jr., Troy.—Age 41; lawyer; grad. Williams College '95, Harvard Law Sch. '98; Judge City Court of Troy '08-'14; has been independent in politics.

George S. Van Schaick, Rochester—Age 51; lawyer; grad. Yale Law School '07; active in civic reform movements in Rochester, especially in connection with campaign against loan sharks; Secretary Prudent Loan Society; Commission candidate District Attorney Monroe Co. '13; no office-holding record; formerly a Democrat.

James C. Thomas, Jr., New York City—Lawyer; active in Afro-American educational and social work.

William Hamlin Childs, New York City.—Age 57; manufacturer; officer many industrial corporations; active in Progressive organization in New York City.

Edwin R. A. Seligman, New York City.—Age 63; economist; grad. Columbia, A. B. '79, Ph. D. '85; Prof. and Professor Political Economy Columbia Univ. since '91; Chairman Comm. on Taxation, Nat'l Civic Federation; member Committee of Seventy 1894; Secretary Committee of Fifteen on Police Problem '01; member Mayor's Commission on Municipal Finance and Taxation '04-'05; editor Political Science Quarterly; author of many books on taxation and economic problems; member many American and foreign learned societies; Pres. American Economic Ass'n '02-'04.

Miss Katharine E. Davis, New York City.—Sociologist; formerly Supt. Bedford Reformatory, where she gained nation-wide recognition as an authority on reformatory methods; Commissioner of Correction New York City '14 under Mitchel Administration.

William H. Hotchkiss, New York City.—Age, 50; grad. Hamilton College, '86; adm. to bar, '88; practiced law Buffalo till '12; since in New York City; Referee in Bankruptcy, Erie Co., '98-'09; active in primary reform movements; State Supt. of insurance, '09-'12, appointed by Gov. Hughes; first State Chairman Natl. Progressive Party; former Pres., Erie Co. Bar Association; ex-Pres., American Automobile Assn.

Oscar S. Straus, New York City.—Age, 64; grad. Columbia, '71; LL. B. Columbia, '73; practiced law till '81; then importer of pottery till '07; U. S. Minister to Turkey under Cleveland, '87 to '89, and McKinley, '97 to '00; member Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague since '02; Secretary Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, '06 to '09; Ambassador to Turkey, '10 to '12; ex-President, N. Y. Bd. of Trade and Transportation; author several books on historical subjects; Vice Pres. Nat'l. Civic Federation; frequently acted as arbitrator in labor disputes; Progressive candidate for Governor, '12.

Francis W. Bird, New York City.—Age 54; lawyer; grad. Harvard College and Law Sch.; asst. U. S. District Attorney, '07-'09; Appraiser of the Port of N. Y., '10-'12, resigned to take part in the Progressive movement and became Chairman of N. Y. Co. Progressive Com., which post he has since occupied.

Vasco F. Boes, Gouverneur—Age, 67; lawyer; grad. St. Lawrence Univ., '67; adm. to bar '68; Special County Judge, St. Lawrence Co., '75-'80; Surrogate, St. Lawrence Co., '80-'92; member Constitutional Convention, '94.

Charles M. Dickinson, Binghamton—Age, 72; ed. Lowville Acad.; adm. to Bar, '64; for many years editor and proprietor, Binghamton Republican; Consul General at Constantinople, '97-'01; Diplomatic Agent, Balkan States, '01-'03; member Government Consular Board and appointed Consul General at Large.

Homer D. Call, Syracuse—Age, 72; butcher; active in labor organizations; Secretary, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; Progressive candidate for State Treasurer, '12; elected State Treasurer by Legislature to fill vacancy, '14.

Carlos C. Alden, Buffalo.—Age 48; lawyer; grad. N. Y. Univ. Law Sch., '92; Professor of Law N. Y. Univ., '96-'04; Dean of Buffalo Law Sch. since '04; legal adviser Gov. Hughes, '06-'10; member Commission on Uniform State Laws since '10; author of several legal works and high authority on municipal law; counsel Municipal Government Association.

Charles H. Strong, New York City.—Age 49; lawyer; grad. Harvard College and Law Sch.; former Chairman Citizens' Union Co. Com.; member Ivins Charter Commission; President City Club.

John Mitchell, New Rochelle.—Age 46; labor man; long prominent in Coal Miners' Union; appointed Comm'r. of Labor by Gov. Sulzer, but Senate refused to confirm; appointed '14 member of State Workmen's Compensation Commission.

Questions Put to Candidates.

To obtain their views a list of important questions that will come before the Constitutional Convention was submitted to each candidate for District Delegate. To obtain the indorsement from the Citizens' Union it was not essential that the candidate agree with the Union in its views on these questions, but his answers were considered an indication of what the candidate's attitude on public questions was likely to be. In many instances the candidates were so well known that their answers were given little or no consideration. The questions were as follows:

1. Gerrymander.—Are you opposed to redistricting of the State for partisan purposes?
2. Short Ballot.—Dou you favor the short ballot for State and county officers?
3. Election Officers.—Do you favor the selection of election officers (Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks) on a non-partisan basis as the result of civil service examinations?
4. Municipal Elections.—Do you favor a mandatory provision for the non-partisan election of municipal officers?
5. Judiciary.—(a) Are you in favor of the appointment of Judges? (b) Would you favor a mandatory provision for the non-partisan election of Judges if they are to remain elective?
6. Municipal Home Rule.—Do you favor a grant to cities and villages of broader powers of local action, the right to adopt and amend their own charters and laws regulating their own local municipal affairs, and a prohibition of special legislation by the Legislature concerning local municipal affairs?
7. Private Claim Bills.—Are you in favor of prohibiting the Legislature from passing private claim bills?
8. Franchises.—Are you in favor of prohibiting the granting of franchises in perpetuity?

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Queens.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Democratic—Philip Frank, George J. Ryan, questions not answered; John W. Weed, indorsed.

Republican—William H. Wade, favors questions except election officers, municipal election, appointment of Judges, and franchises; David Oggins, favors questions except short ballot, election officers, municipal elections, and appointment of Judges; Emile E. Rathgeber, favors questions except election officers and municipal elections.

Progressive—Melvin Hicks, indorsed; E. Platt Stratton, indorsed; Peter J. Brady, favors all questions except appointment of Judges and private claim bills.

Brooklyn.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Democratic—Andrew McLane, approved; Charles A. Weber, Moses J. Wafer, questions not answered.

Republican—John Hill Morgan, indorsed; Edward W. C. Cunningham, opposed to short ballot, home rule, and all questions except those on gerrymander, claim bills, and franchises; Arthur L. Hurley, answers "no" to questions on short ballot, election officers, municipal elections, and judiciary; favors other questions.

Progressive—William E. Osborne, answers "yes" to questions; William Shea, no information; R. Sanford Higginbotham, answers all questions "yes" except "no" on appointment of Judges.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Charles A. MacHenry, indorsed; Harry J. Rosensonn, Charles Tolleris, requests for information not answered.

Republican—Isidore Buxbaum, favors generally all questions except is of open mind concerning election officers and municipal elections; Richard E. Weber, approved; Floyd J. Adams, favors generally all questions except non-partisan municipal elections and the appointment of Judges.

Progressive—Jeremiah O'Sullivan, no information; Thomas W. Constable, indorsed; Charles L. Wanke, answers "yes" to all questions except appointment of Judges.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Republican—John C. Kinkel, approved; Ernest R. Seelman, indorsed; John P. Hurley, indorsed.

Democratic—Michael J. Daly, Edward J. Byrne, James H. Dahm, questions not answered.

Progressive—Wilson E. Tipple, opposed to short ballot, appointment of Judges, and franchise question; favors other propositions, but is an open mind on claim bills; Morris A. Vogel, Ralph B. Ittelson, questions not answered.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—T. Ellet Hodgskin, approved; Joseph A. Guider, James P. Judge, questions not answered.

Republican—Harry E. Lewis, indorsed; William P. Banister, approved; Meier Steinbrink, indorsed.

Progressive—Robert W. McLaughlin, indorsed; Milton A. Willment, approved; Charles J. Ryan, questions not answered.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic — William N. Dykman, Michael Fogarty, Francis B. Ward, questions not answered.

Republican—Stephen J. Burrows, favors all questions except appointed Judiciary; Henry Lissner, no answers to inquiries due to absence from city; Ernest Zimmerman, favors short ballot, home rule, and franchise questions, and opposed to appointive judiciary.

Progressive—Alfred E. Bowman, John P. Finna, and James F. Knechtl, favor all questions except appointive judiciary.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Herbert Reeves, lawyer; Charles H. Tuller, indorsed; James J. Freel, opposed to questions on election offices, municipal elections, and judiciary; favors others.

Republican—William R. Bayes, questions not answered; Almert Reed Letson, indorsed; Edgar M. Doughty, indorsed.

Progressive—Thurston H. Dexter, approved; Franklin S. Tomlin, approved; Allison L. Adams, favors all questions.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Theodore C. Eppig, questions not answered; Frank Mann, favors all questions except judiciary and non-committal on municipal elections; Harry D. Heyman, questions not answered.

Republican—Otto Muhlbauer, questions not answered; Louis K. Altkrug, approved; Harrison C. Glore, approved.

Progressive—Joseph H. Kohan, approved; Harris Apatow, answers all questions except appointive judiciary.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—William R. Wilson, requests for information not answered; Charles H. Haubert, questions not answered; William J. Power, favors all questions.

Republican—Isaac Sargent, approved; William F. Mathewson, approved; Joseph Linde, answers all questions favorably except no answer on municipal officers.

Progressive—Henry Saum, Fred H. Campbell, favor all questions except appointive judiciary; Osias Maller, answers yes, except no on appointive judiciary.

Manhattan and Bronx.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—John F. Ahearn, no qualifications or fitness, questions not answered; Alfred E. Smith, Abram Horowits, questions not answered.

Republican - Progressive — Louis J. Frank, approved; Ignatz Weisengreen, questions not answered; Benjamin E. Greenspan, favors all questions except appointive judiciary.

Socialist—Morris Hillquit, indorsed; Meyer London, approved; Abraham Cahan, approved.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—John J. White, questions not answered; Henry W. Newberger, approved; Harry E. Oxford, answers no to gerrymander, elective officers, and appointive judiciary, yes to other questions.

Republican-Progressive — Jacob Shapiro, answers yes to all questions except election officers and municipal elections; Jacob Kostman, questions not answered; Abraham H. Goodman, yes on all questions except no on appointive judiciary.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Michael J. Drummond, John B. Stanchfield, Arthur J. Baldwin, questions not answered.

Republican—Charles W. Atwater, indorsed; Alexander J. Lindsay, questions not answered; Charles McConnell, answers yes to all questions.

Progressive—J. F. McCrane, request for information not answered; Patrick J. Canavan, favors questions.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—James A. Foley, favors short ballot, home rule, opposes private claim bills, and franchise in perpetuity; DeLancey Nicoll, questions not answered; Hiram M. Kirk, request for information not answered.

Republican—Henry W. Jessop, indorsed; William Henkel, Jr., favors all questions except appointive judiciary and non-partisan municipal elections.

Republican - Progressive — Timothy Healey, opposed to short ballot and questions on election officers, non-committal on municipal elections and judiciary, favors other questions.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Thomas F. Smith, questions not answered; William F. Sheehan, makes no answer to questions on the ground that no pledges should be made and the delegate should approach the convention "in a non-partisan, open-minded, and patriotic manner"; Thomas M. Muiry, approved.

Republican—Victor Withstandey, request for information not answered; Anthony P. Ludden, Modle Harris, questions not answered.

Progressive—William J. Moran seems to favor all questions; Francis P. Coughlin, request for information not answered; John A. Harrahill favors questions except appointive judiciary.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Robert F. Wagner, approved; John T. Dooling favors all questions except appointive judiciary and claim bills; John Godfrey Saxe indorsed.

Republican-Progressive—Aime Beauchamp favors all questions except municipal elections; Julius Hallheimer favors all questions except election officers and judiciary and no answer on municipal elections; Louis N. Hammerling writes "not interested in any political offices." Not willing to answer letters requesting attitude.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Cambridge Livingston, approved; Walter H. Liebman, indorsed; Robert E. Deyo, approved.

Republican—Frederick C. Tanner, indorsed; Courtlandt Nicoll, approved; Gordon Knox Bell, approved.

Progressive—William M. Chadbourne indorsed; Amos R. E. Pinchot, approved; Frances A. Kellor, indorsed.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Joseph F. Daly, indorsed; Mark Eisner, approved; William J. Martin, answers yes to all questions.

Republican—Charles D. Hilles, indorsed; William M. K. Olcott, approved; Martin Saxe, indorsed.

Progressive—Paul M. Herzog, approved; Robert P. Levis, views not secured.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Albert Blogg Unger, favors questions other than municipal elections and claims bills, with modified views on judiciary appointments; Andrew J. Shipman, questions not answered in detail; J. Sidney Bernstein, makes favorable reply to questions.

Republican—Robert J. Conklin, non-committal on qualified answers to questions; Samuel F. Koenig, approved by Citizens' Union; Josiah T. Newcomb, indorsed.

Progressive—Joseph L. Prager, favors all questions other than appointment of Judges; Oscar Gans, answers yes to all questions; John J. Hopper indorsed.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Democratic—Timothy A. Leary, request for information not answered; Nathan B. Burkan, questions not answered; Mark W. Potter, aged 49, lawyer; graduate New York Law School; never held public office; answers indicate clear and favorable understanding of important question. Indorsed by Citizens' Union.

Republican - Progressive — Isaac Hutman, favors questions, except municipal elections; Samuel R. Krulewitch, favors questions, except election officers and municipal elections; Jacob R. Schiff, approved.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Democratic—Peter J. Donovan, favors all questions, except municipal elections and appointive judiciary; James F. Donnelly, William E. Slevin, request for information not answered.

Republican-Progressive—William S. M. Silber, request for information not answered; Joseph M. Levin, approved; August F. Schwartzler, says yes to all questions, except no on appointive judiciary.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Democratic — Louis F. Haffen, non-committal on municipal elections, judiciary, and claim bills and favors other questions; Francis Martin, District Attorney, request for information not answered; Anthony J. Griffin, questions not answered.

Republican - Progressive — James A. Milligan, answers yes to all questions; John Boyle, Jr., approved; George W. Perkins, indorsed.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Democratic—George A. Leitner, favors most of questions, undecided concerning appointive judiciary and municipal elections; George A. Blauvelt, opposed to Gerrymander and claim bills, favors short ballot, non-committal on other questions; Eugene Lamb Richards, favors all questions except election officers and municipal elections.

Republican—Charles J. Fay, indorsed; Martin H. Peck, opposed to Gerrymander and claim bills, favors short ballot, non-committal on further questions; Forest E. Buel, marble business, organization man, Supt. of Highways for many years, no administrative capacity for position.

Progressive—E. C. Bridgman, approved; George P. Wallace, answers yes to all questions except on appointive judiciary; Lot C. Alston, opposed to short ballot, election officers, and municipal elections and claim bills, answers yes on judiciary and Gerrymander question, non-committal on home rule.

FOR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Republican.	Progressive.	Democratic.
Elihu Root,	Oscar S. Straus,	Martin W. Littleton,
Louis Marshall,	William H. Hotchkiss,	D-Cady Herrick,
George W. Wickersham,	John Mitchell,	Morgan J. O'Brien,
William Berri,	Katharine B. Davis,	Edgar M. Cullen,
Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong,	John A. Dix,
Seth Low,	Francis W. Bird,	Samuel Gompers,
Herbert Parsons,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,	Michael F. McGoldrick,
Jacob Brenner,	William H. Childs,	Jacob Ruppert, Jr.,
Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Frederick E. Draper, Jr.,	William Church Osborn,
Edgar T. Brackett,	Vasco P. Abbott,	William F. McCombs,
Patrick W. Culinan,	Homer D. Call,	James M. Lynch,
Jacob G. Schurman,	Charles M. Dickinson,	Samuel Untermyer,
Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	George S. Van Schaick,	Calvin J. Huson,
John Lord O'Brian,	Carlos C. Alden,	Robert B. Van Cortlandt
Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas, Jr.	John F. Murtaugh.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

DEMOCRATIC.

1. J. J. Graham. J. J. Robinson, H. A. Reeves.
2. P. Frank. G. J. Ryan. J. W. Weed.
3. A. McLean. C. A. Webber. M. J. Wafer.
4. C. A. MacHenry. H. J. Rosenson. C. Tolleris.
5. M. Daly. E. J. Byrne. J. H. Dahm.
6. T. E. Hodgskin. J. A. Guilder. J. P. Judge.
7. W. N. Dykman. M. Fogarty. F. P. Ward.
8. J. L. Shea. C. H. Fuller. J. J. Freel.
9. T. C. Eppig. F. Mann. H. Heyman.
10. W. J. Power. C. Haubert. W. R. Willson.
11. J. F. Ahearn. A. E. Smith. A. Harowitz.
12. J. J. White. H. W. Newburger. H. B. Oxford.
13. M. J. Drummond. J. B. Stanchfield. A. J. Baldwin.
14. J. A. Foley. De Lancey Nicoll. H. M. Kirk.
15. T. F. Smith. W. F. Sheehan. T. M. Mulry.
16. R. F. Wagner. J. T. Dooling. J. G. Saxe.
17. C. Livingston. W. H. Liebmann. R. E. Deyo.
18. W. J. Martin. M. Eisner. J. F. Daly.
19. A. B. Unger. A. J. Shipman. J. S. Bernstein.
20. T. A. Leary. N. Burkan. M. W. Potter.
21. P. Donovan. J. F. Donnelly. W. E. Slevin.
22. F. Martin. L. F. Haffen. A. J. Griffin.
23. G. A. Leiter. G. A. Blauvelt. E. L. Richards.
24. C. Couch. J. F. Brennan. M. J. Keogh, Jr.
25. J. H. Curtis. H. B. Swartwout. H. C. Fall, Jr.
26. G. T. Powell. R. F. Butts. L. A. Wales.
27. E. W. Lackey. M. S. Decker. C. T. Coutant.
28. J. B. Thacher. J. Droegan. J. F. Hayden.
29. W. J. Roche. S. McGrath. J. L. Bame.
30. J. H. Burke. W. L. Hitchcock. F. L. Ganley.
31. G. W. Featherstonbaugh. A. J. Lenehan. P. B. Wattice.
32. H. J. Richardson. E. M. Brown. F. L. Carroll.
33. P. Moynehan. E. T. Blakes. N. T. Hewitt.
34. L. M. Saunders. H. B. Chase. A. J. McDonald.
35. V. K. Kellogg. D. M. Cosgrove. F. W. Gallagher.
36. G. M. Weaver. W. S. Mackie. M. Maloney.
37. A. W. Morse. D. C. Burke. L. F. Butts.
38. J. H. Walrath. T. Kreuser. E. J. Shanahan.
39. C. A. Wilber. H. C. Walker. E. C. Conlon.
40. J. H. Miller. H. A. Carman. T. M. Osborne.
41. F. J. Davis. G. P. Bristol. J. J. Crowley.
42. G. H. Baker. W. S. O'Brien. C. McLouth.
43. J. O. Sebring. B. G. Foss. W. H. Greenbow.
44. H. J. Howe. F. W. Brown. G. Hinman.
45. J. H. Hopkins. J. M. Campbell. G. M. Forbes.
46. W. Degraff. T. H. Armstrong. E. Marsh.
47. W. H. Ransom. W. C. Ramsdale. F. Chormann.
48. D. S. Taylor. J. G. Cloak. H. W. Killeen.
49. T. N. O'Connor. C. Schoenhut. M. Endres.
50. G. B. Burd. W. Kronenburg. W. H. Follette.
51. P. P. Heffernan. E. F. Berggren. B. W. Marcus.

REPUBLICAN.

1. R. S. Pellstreau. F. A. Coles. W. W. Kinkdinney.
2. W. H. Wade. D. Oggins. E. E. Rathgeber.
3. J. H. Morgan. A. L. Hurley. E. C. Cunningham.
4. I. Buxbaum. F. J. Adams. R. E. Weber.
5. E. P. Seelman. J. P. Hurley. T. M. Isaac.
6. H. E. Lewis. W. F. Bannister. M. Steinbrink.
7. S. J. Barrows. H. Lissner. E. Zimmerman.
8. W. R. Bayes. A. R. Latson. E. E. Dowgsby.
9. O. Muhlbauer. L. Altkrug. H. C. Glove.
10. Sargent. W. S. Mathewson. J. Linde.
11. L. J. Frank. I. Weissengreen. B. E. Greenspan.
12. J. Shapiro. J. Kostman. A. H. Goodman.
13. C. W. Atwater. J. J. Lindsay. C. McConnell.
14. H. W. Jessup. W. Henkel. T. Healy.
15. V. Withstandley. A. P. Ludden. M. Harris.
16. A. H. Beauchamp. J. Hallheimer. L. N. Hammerling.
17. F. C. Tanner. C. Nicoll. G. K. Bell.
18. C. D. Hilles. W. M. K. Olcott. H. M. Saxe.
19. R. S. Conklin. S. S. Koenig. J. T. Newcomb.
20. J. Gutman. S. Krulewich. J. R. Schiff.
21. W. S. M. Silber. J. M. Levin. F. J. Schwartzler.
22. J. A. Milligan. J. Boyle. G. W. Perkins.
23. E. C. Bridgman. G. Wallace. L. C. Alston.
24. Mrs. B. L. Israels. B. S. Burritt. J. C. Bucher.
25. J. H. Curtis. H. B. Swartwout. J. H. Cobb, Jr.
26. G. T. Powell. R. F. Butts. L. A. Wales.
27. S. B. Sharpe. J. N. Wanderlyn. H. R. Austin.
28. W. Barnes. H. J. Hinman. E. A. Mealy.
29. W. H. Heaton. V. Mallen. A. P. McKean.
30. R. R. Law. W. S. Ostrander. O. A. Dennis.
31. O. H. Landreth. S. H. Van Ness. W. B. Dunlop.
32. G. H. Bruce. P. S. Williams. C. S. Mereness.
33. C. Angell. H. E. Owen. P. J. Tierney.
34. F. J Meigs. R. S. Watermas. W. Hale. F. Schwartsler.
35. E. N. Smith. M. Stowell. L. H. Ford.
36. W. T. Dunmore. L. M. Martin. S. H. Beach.
37. G. L. Bockes. A. F. Gladding. F. E. Lennon.
38. Ray B. Smith. A. C. Fobes. D. R. Cobb.
39. G. E. Green. T. E. Ryder. L. E. Quigg.
40. E. C. Aiken. J. E. Eggleston. F. R. Allen.
41. J. M. Parker. H. C. Mandeville. B. W. Nye.
42. J. Parmentier. J. H. Johnson. C. H. Betts.
43. J. S. Phillips. J. W. Wadsworth. M. Wheeler.
44. J. C. Leggett. F. S. Wood. C. B. Streff.
45. R. Rhees. F. J. Jones. A. S. Tuck.
46. J. J. White. R. H. Curran. H. E. A. Diek.
47. E. E. Franchot. J. F. Lindsay. C. H. Kirby.
48. G. L. Clinton. L. R. Lincoln. C. B. Sears.
49. F. Howard. F. W. Mardorf. P. L. Leininger.
50. H. D. Sanders. F. Walker. J. J. Nixon.
51. H. J. Westwood. C. M. Dow. J. S. Whipple.

PROGRESSIVE.

1. S. A. Davison. H. A. Bennett.
2. M. Hise. P. J. Brady. E. P. Stratton. W. Shea. R.S. Higginbotham.
4. J. O'Sullivan. T. W. Constable. C. L. Wanke.
5. R. B. Ittleson. M. J. Hart. W. E. Tipple.
6. M. A. Wilment. R. W. McLaughlin. C. E.
7. A. E. Bowman. J. P. Finna. J. S. Knecht.
8. R. L. Shea. T. H. Dexter. A. L. Adams. L. Altkrug.
10. H. Saun. O. Maller. F. H. Campbell.
11. L. J. Frank. I. Weisengreen. B. E. Greenspan.
12. J. Shapiro. J. Kostman. A. H. Goodman.
13. J. F. McGrane. P. J. Canavan. S. M. Lindsay.
14. T. Healy. T. Beandry. A. Mullaney.
15. W. J. Moran. F. P. Coughlin. J. A. Harrihill.
16. A. H. Beauchamp. J. Hallheimer. L. N. Hammerling.
17. W. M. Chadbourne. A. R. E. Pinchot. Miss F. A. Keller.
18. P. M. Herzog. H. Herbert. R. F. Levis.
19. J. L. Prager. O. Ganz. J. Hopper.
20. I. Gutman. S. Krulewich. J. R. Schiff.
21. W. E. Slevin. J. M. Levin. A. F. Schwartzler.
22. J. A. Milligan. J. Boyle. G. W. Perkins.
23. E. C. Bridgman. G. Wallace. L. C. Alston.
24. Mrs. B. L. Israels. B. S. Burritt. J. C. Bucher.
25. J. H. Curtis. H. B. Swartwout. J. H. Cobb, Jr.
26. G. T. Powell. R. F. Butts. L. A. Wales.
27. C. M. Cartwright. M. S. Decker. C. T. Coutant.
28. C. E. Lindsay. J. L. Wyre. C. E. Hotaling.
29. J. M. Snyder. J. M. Brownell. Mrs. S. T. McQuide.
30. J. R. Burke. W. L. Hitchcock. F. L. Ganley.
31. E. M. Hale. H. D. Ward. H. W. Watt.
32. F. L. Carroll. E. M. Brown. H. J. Richardson.
33. M. Dewey. T. W. McArthur. N. T. Hewitt.
34. L. M. Saunders. H. B. Chase. A. J. McDonald.
35. V. K. Kellogg. D. M. Cosgrove. F. W. Gallagher.
36. G. M. Weaver. W. S. Mackie. M. Maloney.
37. A. W. Morse. D. C. Burke. L. F. Butts.
38. J. H. Walrath. T. Kreuser. E. J. Shanahan.
39. C. A. Wilber. H. C. Walker. E. C. Conlon.
40. T. M. Osborne. W. M. Collier. G. B. Stewart.
41. B. L. Winters. C. A. Rufford. W. F. Willcox.
42. E. C. Stitt. C. L. Morey. J. Frazee.
43. W. H. Greenbow. B. G. Foss. M. Wheeler.
44. C. Early. W. D. Darcey. W. B. Hopkins.
45. J. H. Hopkins. John M. Campbell. G. Forbes.
46. W. Degraff. T. H. Armstrong. E. A. Marsh.
47. E. B. Harrington. W. C. Ramsdale. Gertrude Tone.
48. Mrs. C. H. Bliss. D. S. Taylor. A. B. Griffin.
49. R. R. Ritter. C. A. Klecker. H. J. Anderson.
50. G. B. Burd. C. S. Staples. W.

LATEST DEALINGS IN THE REALTY FIELD

Midtown Loft Traded for Upper West Side Apartment House.

ABOUT $450,000 INVOLVED

Costly Dwelling Adjoining the City Athletic Club Sold—Many Suburban Deals.

The realty market closed with a fair degree of activity yesterday, furnishing a $125,000 residence sale in the Fifty-fourth Street block, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, and a trade involving properties worth about $450,000. In this deal the twelve-story loft at 40 and 42 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 45.9 by 100, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, was purchased by the Brown-Weiss Realties from Lydia B. Gray. The building is fully rented, and has been held at $350,000.

In part payment the buyers gave to Mrs. Gray the six-story apartment house on Morningside Heights, at 605 and 607 West 115th Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive, on plot 50 by 100.11, known as the Bellemore. The Brown-Weiss Realties acquired it last January from Natalie R. Lefevre. It has been held at $110,000.

Fifty-fourth Street Dwelling Sold.

A fine dwelling in the Fifty-fourth Street block, in which John D. Rockefeller and his son have their residences, has just been sold by the A. N. Gitterman Corporation. It is the five-story American basement house at 46 West Fifty-fourth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. It has been sold for Caroline Bertron, the wife of S. Reading Bertron, the banker who recently built a new home at 935 Fifth Avenue. The Fifty-fourth Street house covers a plot 22.6 by 100, and has been held at $125,000. It was erected about ten years ago from plans by York & Sawyer. It adjoins, on the west, the eight-story home of the City Athletic Club.

Sale in Thompson Street.

The Citizens' Investing Company has sold to Giuseppe Purrone 90-92 Thompson Street, a six-story new-law house, on plot 50 by 94.6, located 100 feet north of Spring Street. The consideration was $90,000.

$95,000 Bronx Sale.

The John W. Cornish Construction Company have sold in a cash transaction to an investor the apartment house known as Woodward Court on the northeast corner of 175th Street and Marmion Avenue, 92 by 70. It was completed about a year ago and is the seventh large apartment house sold in that section by the same builders within two years. The house is fully tenanted and the asking price was $95,000. The company has now under construction two houses on Fulton Avenue, north of 169th Street.

The two-story brick two-family house at 1,065 Morris Avenue, on lot 25 by 100, has been sold by Alexander Selkin and David Bintz for Ida Brantman to a client for occupancy.

Weehawken Apartment in Trade.

Jay L. Colburn of Oneonta, N. Y., has sold his 365 acre stock and hop farm near Oneonta to Marcus Goodman of Weehawken, N. J. In part payment he took a 16-family apartment house in Weehawken. The aggregate amount involved in the transaction is over $100,000. The brokers were George W. Cooper, W. T. Farwell, and Theodore Fuller.

Brooklyn.

The Realty Associates have sold in the Eastern Parkway section houses at 1,188 Union Street to Theodore Delbel, 1,192 Union Street to Charles Carow, 1,194 Union Street to Joseph F. Heckler, and 1,196 Union Street to Elise Freifeld.

James M. Hawley sold for William Hesseler, executor, the property at 163 Himrod Street to Fred Rudel.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold the two-family brick house at 960 Seventy-first Street for George A. Danforth to an investor, who gave in part payment two lots at Hollis Terrace, L. I.

New Jersey.

E. C. Rich of New York City has purchased the 150-acre stock farm at Gladstone, N. J., near Bernardsville, formerly owned by George Watson, the English horse fancier who was a prominent exhibitor in the big horse shows a few years ago. The property is well equipped and contains a large residence. It has been held at $75,000. The firm of Louis Schlesinger, Inc., of Newark closed the deal.

The Duross Company has sold for H. M. Noe & Co. of New York two lots for improvement in the Borough of Rutherford, Bergen County, N. J., to John Albert Howarth and Frances, his wife, of Lyndhurst, N. J.

Feist & Feist, Inc., have resold for Louis E. Goldfarb to Oscar Kline of South Orange the new residence in Rose Villa, at the southwest corner of Peck Avenue and Second Street, occupying a plot having frontages of 34 feet on Peck Avenue and 100 feet on Second Avenue. They have also sold for the Jacob Ments estate, represented by Conrad Koehlhoffer and John N. Ments, executors, the three-family house at 72 Fairmount Avenue, to Mrs. Emma Gray, and a similar house at 76 Fairmount Avenue, Newark, to Joseph Hile.

Private House Leases.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Frederick R. Coudert and the Benedict estate to Dr. J. A. Robertson the five-story American basement dwelling at 47 West Forty-ninth Street, and for Mrs. Reginald Rives to the Rev. J. Nevett Steele the four-story and dwelling at 59 East Seventy-third Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Park Avenue.

Realty Notes.

The Brett & Goode Company, which has been temporarily located at 542 Fifth Avenue, has removed his offices to the Putnam Building, 2-6 West Forty-fifth Street.

SMALL SHOP BUILDINGS IN EXCLUSIVE RETAIL CENTRE SHOW INTERESTING TYPES OF DISTINCTIVE ARCHITECTURE

Growing Tendency to Regard Artistic Treatment as a Good Asset for Commercial Structures—Fifth Avenue Has Some Noteworthy Examples Near Forty-second Stre ide Street Adornment Between Madison and Sixth Avenues—Art Possibilities in Remodeling.

ONE of the interesting signs of civic pride in many business sections of the city is the increasing tendency not only for good, but also for artistic, architecture. It is but natural to expect that a reasonable combination of utilitarian needs with attractive art treatment would be seen in the new Fifth Avenue centre. The readiness, however, to employ good architecture has been apparent in increasing volume in many other parts of the city.

Artistic architecture for a business building does not mean such wealth of design or detailed treatment as may be suitable for a private home. What have been intended to appear as artistic additions to a commercial building are often merely senseless excrescences, which, in their very striving after effect, produce an impression exactly opposite from what was aimed at.

The sudden transformation of the Fifth Avenue residential district north of Thirty-fourth Street into a busy retail centre, resulting in the erection of many large new buildings for trade and in the alteration of scores of private houses for commercial uses, has afforded the architects, in so far as they were permitted by the owners, an opportunity of giving expression to their artistic tastes in the design of business buildings. Indeed, this phase of architecture has been decidedly in the ascendancy of late years, and one must admit that it has made material progress from the stereotyped mansard-roof structures of the period of 1876, of which the old Gilsey House, the former Lord & Taylor Building, and the Arnold-Constable Building are familiar examples.

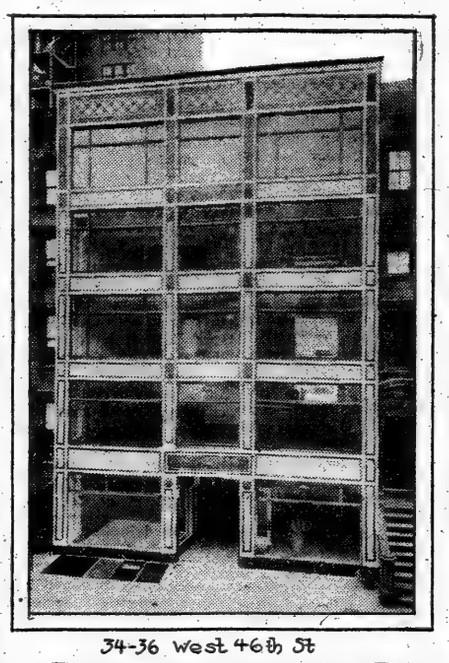
The centre of the highest class retail trade naturally calls for an architecture of a more expensive and satisfactory character than is required for the side street factory lofts. Merchants are recognizing the fact, perhaps more than ever, that a well built and attractively appearing structure is as desirable an asset as the display of satisfactory goods inside.

These facts are seen in nearly all of the large new structures on and adjacent to Fifth Avenue above Thirty-fourth Street. They are true in respect to the new Altman and Lord & Taylor buildings, the Best Building, Tiffany's, and the Bonwit-Teller, among others, all of which, although severely plain, are by no means ugly, but give an outward appearance of artistic dignity. That a plain building may be artistic is readily seen by comparing some of these and other noteworthy structures with some of the earlier or more carelessly built edifices in the same locality, and one does not have to go far from Forty-second Street to see examples of both types.

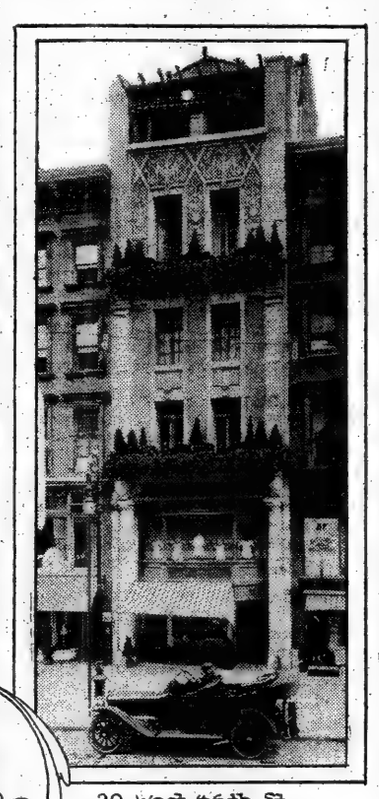
In addition to these larger buildings there has been equally as much attention lavished upon the artistic treatment of the smaller buildings on inside lots. Many of these show a greater study in detailed design than the larger ones. They lend themselves more readily in many cases to such treatment.



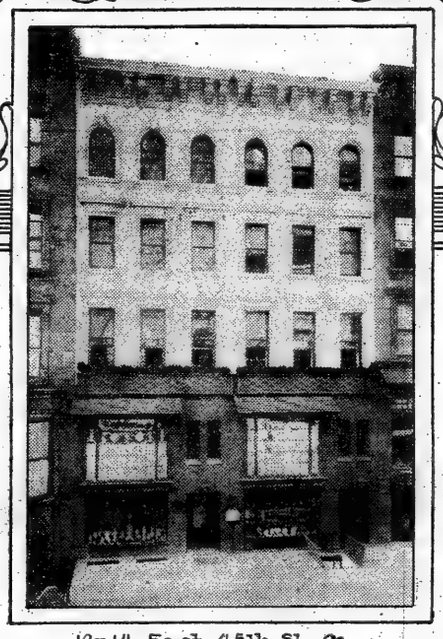
473 5th Ave. Between 40th and 41st Sts.



34-36 West 46th St



29 West 46th St



12-14 East 45th St

The magnificent Knoedler Building in Fifth Avenue is an exceptional example of artistic architecture on an inside plot. The Hardman, Peck Piano Building, at 433 Fifth Avenue, may be cited as another example, and to these lately has been added the building at 473 Fifth Avenue, just below Forty-first Street, which has been remodeled in a somewhat exceptional manner. From a brownstone front, this twenty-five-foot structure, which was recently leased for a long term from the Stafford estate by the Edison Diamond Disc Company, has been transformed into a granite front by the use of terra cotta with a wealth of ornamentation enriched by gilding in the central part of the façade.

Shape & Bready, the architects, call the general form Italian. The materials, both structural and ornamental, are terra cotta to the cornice line, and the character of the ornament is Byzantine, which lends itself more perfectly to the cream and gold terra cotta of the screen, or insert, carried from the second to the fourth floor levels. The main entrance has been set back beneath a wide arch, richly carved, and a broad cornice, set off in colors of red, brown, and blue, overtops the building.

The popular small-shop blocks above Forty-second Street, from Madison to Sixth Avenue, reveal many distinctive efforts to give an individual and artistic character to the inside buildings, either in the form of alterations from the old high-stoop dwellings, or in the rebuilt six to eight story loft.

At 133 to 137 West Forty-fourth Street, adjoining the Hotel Gerard, is a three-story structure of stucco finish, wholly utilitarian, with large display windows on all floors, and yet artistic in its neatness. Nearer Fifth Avenue, at 12 West Forty-fifth Street, a clock firm occupies a two-story building, the façade of highly polished marble, with two expansive show windows at either floor. It is a typical reminder of the small-shop façades on the best thoroughfares of Paris.

Crossing Fifth Avenue, the remodeled Home Club, at 11 East Forty-fifth Street, with its new marquise, has lost none of its artistic dignity. Directly opposite, at 12 and 14 East Forty-fifth Street, two examples of remodeled brownstone houses attract attention. The two lower floors have been transformed into tapestry-brick fronts, and over the ground-floor entrances are suspended old-fashioned lanterns, in keeping with the character of the stores, which are old curiosity and antique shops.

In the next block, on the south side of Forty-sixth Street, opposite the Ritz-Carlton, are some unique examples, including the Castle House with its row of columns and green window boxes and the old Nuremberg type at 20 and 22, a six-story loft with wooden blinds and frescoed designs. The florist stores on two of the Fifth Avenue corners have long attracted attention from their exterior adornment, and the neat arrangement of the ground floor stores in the building on the southeast corner.

Forty-sixth Street, it must be known, is regarded by the shopkeepers there as being a little superior in exclusive trade facilities and artistic building treatment to the adjacent side streets.

It is the only street in the neighborhood that has a commercial organization to look after its interest—the Forty-sixth Street Progressive Association—and it is also the only street immediately north of Forty-second Street which has been provided with rows of electric lights for the tercentenary celebration.

The block from Fifth to Sixth Avenue contains several distinctive types of architectural buildings, of which that at 29 is especially noteworthy with its highly ornamental frescoes on the upper floors. The new five-story loft of enameled white terra cotta relieved by borders of deep red, at 34 and 36, is also worthy of attention. A maximum of glass front has been provided for every floor. Over the main entrance is a terra cotta bas-relief of a Grecian chariot scene. There is something warlike in it, but Stephen H. Tyng, the agent, said it was perfectly neutral, and no possible exaggeration could possibly connect any of the martial figures with the costumes of the present day in the foreign war zone. R. B. Bowler is the architect.

On the north side of the street, toward Sixth Avenue, several houses have been extensively and more or less artistically altered for trade. Near Fifth Avenue, the building at 5 has just been finished, and this, too, recalls French treatment in its imposing marble façade and wide show windows, Maynicke & Franke being the architects.

Several interesting types of small commercial buildings are in the Forty-eighth Street block, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. The Redfern and Russits buildings, at 3 and 7, respectively, are excellent examples of good architecture for seven-story lofts. The building at 9 possesses some spectacular interest.

A new building is going up at 17, and at 19 a six-story structure of distinctive design, with a sharp roof effect, is nearing completion. It will be known as Bradford House, and is a good example of a large rent producer on a single lot. The front is of white marble and yellow stucco. The four upper floors are so arranged that suites of from two rooms and bath to eight rooms and three baths can be obtained on each floor. The first two floors will be used as shops. The structure is under the control of Henry B. Simmons and William A. Pond Phipps.

BALL PARK GOING FOR APARTMENTS

Six Blocks Being Cut from the American League Grounds on Upper Broadway.

NEW STREET ON CITY MAP

Two Years Required to Complete the Work, Which Will Cost About $500,000.

An important improvement work which will give a marked impetus to the high-class development of the upper Washington Heights locality in the near future is now under way. It is the cutting up of the old American League Baseball Park for building purposes. In addition, the large plot to the west is also being prepared for building operations.

These two parcels are the largest pieces of unimproved property in the heart of one of the choice apartment districts of upper Washington Heights. The ball park covers an area bounded by Broadway, Fort Washington Avenue, and 165th and 168th Streets. Its location, close to the 168th Street Subway station at Broadway, in addition to the surface lines, indicates that when available for building it will be improved with the highest type of apartment structures.

Realty men and owners in the vicinity have long regarded this tract, in its unimproved state, as withholding progress, and the recent decision of the Institute for the Blind, the owners of the plot, to prepare it for building was received with genuine pleasure. The contract was let a short time ago to William Crawford, and Charles W. McDonald is the sub-contractor.

The cost is estimated at about $500,000, and the time required will be about two years. The ball park will be divided into six blocks. This will be accomplished by cutting through 166th and 167th Streets from Fort Washington Avenue to Broadway. They will be sixty-foot thoroughfares, although east of Broadway 166th Street is an eighty-foot thoroughfare. A new thoroughfare from north to south will also be cut through the park. This will be an eighty-foot street, and has been named Knowlton Place.

With the completion of this street work, which also includes grading and the laying of sewers, there will be three blocks fronting on Broadway and three on Fort Washington Avenue divided in the middle by Knowlton Place. The entire tract in its present state has a frontage on Broadway of 702 feet, 686 on Fort Washington Avenue, 536.7 on 165th Street, and 674.11 on 168th Street, facing the new Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

The grand stands, the old clubhouse, and every vestige of the former ball days has been removed. There is a large amount of rock on the ball field to be removed aggregating about 380,000 cubic yards.

James E. Barry of the real estate firm of James E. Barry & Co. said yesterday that the opening up for improvement of the old ball park would mean a great deal for the future activity of Washington Heights.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that the six blocks there will be entirely improved with the best type of fireproof apartments, from ten to twelve stories, probably, on the Broadway and Fort Washington Avenue fronts, with eight-story houses on the inside plots. The splendid transit conveniences right at the door practically insures their success from the rental standpoint."

While the property has not actually been put on the market as yet by the Institute for the Blind, it is understood that the holding price for the whole tract is about $1,700,000.

The large tract to the west, also in the same ownership, is being prepared for building by the erection of a big retaining wall on the westerly side, about 85 feet back of Riverside Drive. This portion of the Riverside Drive frontage is likely to be taken by the city for its parking system. The retaining wall will run south from Haven Avenue—really the western extension of 168th Street—and will be 490 feet long. At its highest point it will be 70 feet. A quantity of rock will also be removed on the Fort Washington Avenue frontage, but no streets will be cut through this plot.

The elevation, overlooking the Hudson River, will undoubtedly result in its improvement with several tall apartment houses. Most of the houses now in the vicinity are six stories high, except the Avoca, on the northwest corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 170th Street, which is eight stories. On Broadway, a few blocks below, some ten-story houses have recently gone up, which have been well rented. Agents report that the demand for apartments in this upper section of the Heights is steadily increasing, and it is believed that builders will utilize these new blocks for tall fireproof buildings of steel construction.

Interesting Statistics.

As nearly as can be computed there are 3,686,935 persons living in apartment houses and tenements, and 1,079,948 persons living in private dwellings in New York City. On the city records any structure housing three families or more is listed as a tenement house. The buildings in New York City number 866,010, as follows:

One-family houses	147,184
Two-family houses	73,184
Tenements	90,806
Hotels and elevator apartments	2,611
Warehouses, lofts, and department stores	9,549
Office Buildings	1,123
Factories	5,198
Stables and garages	13,131
Theatres (not motion-pictures)	186
Miscellaneous	18,942

Unlike other great commercial cities, New York City is also the greatest manufacturing city in the Union. Within its limits are 27,283 factories and shops engaged in 297 lines of manufacture, representing an investment of about $1,523,946,481, a sum nearly one-half the total money in circulation in the United States.

ELEVATOR SAFETY.

Interlocking Provision Suggested for the Building Code.

One of the new provisions which has been under advisement by Rudolph P. Miller for incorporation in the new Building Code has been a regulation requiring the interlocking of elevator cars and shaft doors, to prevent the car from leaving a platform while the door is open. An analysis of elevator fatalities in the Borough of Manhattan has been made by Frederick H. Dewey, Acting Superintendent of Buildings, covering the five years from 1907 through 1911.

It was found during this period that there were 207 accidents in connection with elevators which resulted in the death of one or more persons. Of these 88 were on elevators which are classed by the Building Bureau as freight elevators and on which persons other than operators are not supposed to ride, or if they do are warned that it is done at their own risk.

A study of the records revealed that 95 of the 119 accidents resulting in fatalities on passenger elevators were shaftway accidents, indicating that 80 per cent. of the fatal accidents on passenger elevators would probably have been avoided if satisfactory interlocking safety devices had been used.

In detail, the investigation showed that there were fatal accidents in 3 private banks, 19 apartment houses, 12 hotels and clubs, 30 office buildings, 8 stores, and 23 factories or lofts. Twenty of these occurred in buildings over twelve stories high, 39 in structures from seven to twelve stories, and 36 in buildings of six stories or less.

It has been found that nearly 10,000 elevators in Manhattan would be affected by a provision for interlocks on passenger elevators, involving about 5,500 buildings, and requiring about 100,000 openings to be equipped.

Sell Long Island City Lots.

Long Island City apartment house and factory sites will be sold at auction by Bryan L. Kennelly next Wednesday at the Vesey Street salesroom. They consist of two business plots on the northwest corner of Fitting Street and Nott Avenue, and on the west side of Fitting Street adjoining the corner plot, and three two-lot plots on the west side of Fitting Street adjoining Queens Boulevard. The corner plot and the plot adjoining contain five lots each. They are one block from the Queens Boulevard and the Bliss Street express station of the dual rapid transit system.

HEARING ON THE 1915 BUDGET TOMORROW

Big Delegation of Taxpayers to Attend Hearing Before the Board of Estimate and Demand Strict Economy.

Representatives from various taxpayers and civic organizations throughout Greater New York will attend the public hearing on the 1915 budget before the Board of Estimate tomorrow.

The Real Estate Board of New York and the United Real Estate Owners' Associations have for several weeks past been making a careful study of the departmental estimates, with the result that many valuable recommendations and suggestions have been made to the sub-committee on the tax budget.

It is generally believed that the 1915 budget will be considerably in excess of the 1914 budget, and every possible effort is being made by real estate interests to keep it down to the lowest possible amount.

The following resolutions have been adopted by the various delegates affiliated with the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and will be presented to the Mayor and Board of Estimate tomorrow by Henry Bloch, President of the organization:

Whereas, All railroad, industrial and commercial corporations and business enterprises generally, owing to the long continued financial and business depression, have been forced to exercise economy by reducing salaries and wages and cutting down expenses generally and,

Whereas, A European war is now in progress, which will probably last not less than one year, resulting in the present depressed financial and business conditions becoming much worse, and,

Whereas, By reason of increasing taxes and mortgage interest rates and reducing rents, the realty owners of the city, who pay 95 per cent. of all taxes, have found the net income from their properties not only materially reduced but in many cases entirely wiped out, and,

Whereas, The city has just financed a $100,000,000 loan at 6 per cent. interest, plus a possible 2 per cent. foreign exchange commission which, with the resolution passed by the Board of Estimate relating thereto, will probably mean a tax rate of 2 per cent., and,

Whereas, The Board of Estimate, at the taxpayers' public hearing to consider such loan, solemnly pledged themselves to exercise the strictest economy in the city's affairs, and,

Whereas, Ninety-five per cent. of any increase in the 1915 tax rate must be paid out of the already depleted pockets of the realty taxpayers, as such increase cannot be shifted on to the general community,

Be It Therefore Resolved, That the United Real Estate Owners' Associations, a federation of taxpayer associations, representing thousands of owners of real estate and voters, request the Mayor and the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as follows:

That only such budget allowance be granted for the year 1915 to any city employe, whether the present salary be relatively big or little, or whether the proposed increase be reasonable or unreasonable. The city's employes are not a privileged class, and under the present business conditions should be thankful that each and every one of their salaries are not reduced.

It is no answer for any department executive to say in recommending any salary increase, that it is proposed to dismiss certain other employes, and that the aggregate of such dismissed employes' salaries nearly equals, does equal, or exceeds the proposed increase, such argument being only proof that the department can and under existing conditions should do without such unnecessary men.

That the hours of all city employes, excepting such as are fixed by statute, shall be from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. on week days and from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on week days, and from 9 A. M. to 12 noon on Saturdays. This is only the schedule of minimum hours obtaining in private business and will reduce the number of employes, thereby saving a large sum of money to the taxpayers.

That in view of the abnormally increasing expenditures annually for supplies all applications for increased appropriations shall be less for 1915 than for 1914.

That all applications for increased amounts or additional amounts for social uplift or altruistic propaganda and for all new municipal experiments during the year 1915 be refuged, no matter how worthy they may be, and all such activities be deferred until a more propitious time.

That no expenditures of money shall be authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment without a week's prior notice to the taxpayers.

That no experts be employed unless first approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and after a public hearing.

That no money be expended for public improvements already authorized unless contracts have already been let and that no new expenditures whatsoever be authorized during 1915 for the erection of Court Houses or any other public buildings.

That all departmental applications for the issue of revenue bonds be refused; the object of the budget being to limit the expenditures of each department to the aggregate amount granted by the Board of Estimate. The practice has grown up in recent years of departments deliberately exceeding their budget allowances, with the knowledge that they could subsequently get revenue bonds issued to pay for such excessive expenditures.

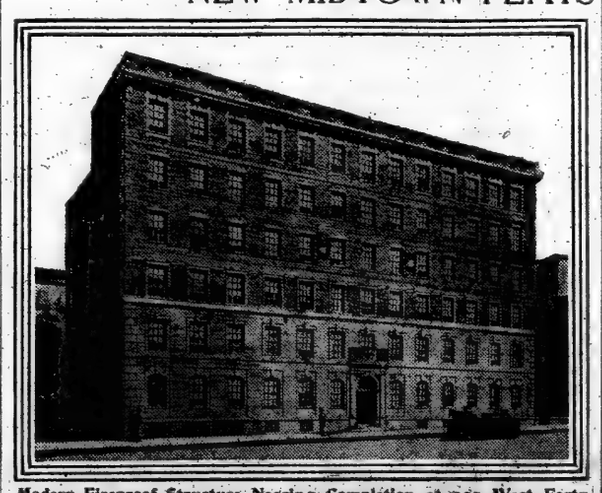
That the Board of Tax Commissioners be instructed to enforce the personal tax law much more stringently than they now enforce it, in order that additional revenue be raised from this source.

That there be taken up for consideration the taxation of real estate owned by private owners, used for purposes of private revenue, and not at present paying taxes.

That all real estate owned by the city and not now used by it be disposed of from time to time, as the market warrants.

That the establishment of a central purchasing department be considered; such department to purchase all supplies for all city departments.

VINCENT ASTOR'S NEW MIDTOWN FLATS



Modern Fireproof Structure Nearing Completion at 305 West Forty-fifth Street, Containing Housekeeping Apartments of Two, Three, and Four Rooms.

Waterfront Ownership.

Waterfront property ownership in New York City varies as does every other kind of realty, although the city has extensive holdings in Manhattan and the State in the other boroughs. Many of the titles claimed by private individuals and corporations and the city are in dispute and in course of litigation.

New Advisory Council Chairman.

Morgan J. O'Brien, late of the Appellate Division, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Board of Counsel of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests.

SUBWAY VAULTS.

Decision Rendered Regarding Their Disposition After Completion.

Property owners along the line of the new subways will be interested in a decision rendered last week on the disposition of vault space after the completion of the new lines.

The uncertainty as to whether owners along these routes would be compelled to pay extra charges for the area they would reoccupy has been a source of great concern to those affected.

There is no need for further worry, according to Assistant Commissioner of Public Works W. R. Patterson, who says that former vault occupants along the new subways will have space returned to them without additional charges.

The plan to control the situation in locations for which permits had been previously issued is as follows:

New permits will hereafter be issued for the reoccupancy of vault space, and to procure one an owner must have made a survey of the reconstructed vault. Duplicate plans of the vault and a surveyor's ticket must then be filed with the office of the Commissioner of Public Works. The fee of this permit will not exceed $1.

Immigration Will Help Realty.

It is becoming very evident, said Elias A. Cohen yesterday, that there will be a tremendous immigration to this country, and particularly to this city, within six months, whether the war ends at that time or not.

"The old tenement houses will," he added, "be the first to feel the effect of this immigration. What this will mean to the east side of the city, from the Battery all the way up to Harlem; what it will mean to Brooklyn, and what it will mean to the older loft districts which are within walking distance of the tenements and cheap immigrant labor can be foreseen by those who have experienced similar transition periods.

"If mortgagees, and owners generally, will realize what effect this will have on this city, they will feel, as I do, that never was there a better security for the investment of money than in New York City real estate, especially at present-day prices, when many people are, under the stress of necessity, being compelled to sell."

Buys on Staten Island.

J. Sterling Drake has sold for William D. Glasscock of Mount Washington, Missouri, to James Whitford, a plot on Maine Avenue, Westerleigh, 44 feet front, on which Mr. Whitford will erect a residence.

THE WAR TAX BILL AND REAL ESTATE

Senate Finance Committee Aids Work of Advisory Counsel of Realty Interests.

THE BILL IS NOW AMENDED

Section Placing Stamp Tax on Mortgages Cut Out—Other Important Changes.

A most favorable recognition has been accorded the work of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests by the Senate Finance Committee at Washington.

On Sept. 22 the Law and Legislation Committee of the Council requested that two changes be made in the War Tax bill, relative to those provisions which affected real estate. Comprehensive briefs were prepared upon the sections dealing with real estate, conveyances, and mortgages, and these briefs and arguments were personally submitted to members of the Senate Finance Committee.

Rather than condemn the general proposition as to whether an emergency tax measure should be applied to real estate transactions and adopt sweeping resolutions against the passage of the bill as a whole, only two objections were raised which the Law and Legislation Committee of the council felt were reasonable, and which could be altered and might have some weight in an effort to relieve real estate from additional burdens at the present time.

As a result of this work the War Tax bill has been specifically amended in accordance with the request and briefs of the council.

The first change which was requested, and which was made by the Senate Finance Committee, was with reference to the tax on conveyances. As the bill had passed the House, and as under the law of 1898, the tax of $1 per thousand was to be levied on the consideration or value of any property which would be conveyed.

Under the 1898 law this provision was held to mean that the amount of stamps was required to represent the entire value of the property, including the amount represented by mortgage, and that it was not to be measured by the amount of equity or interest conveyed.

This, obviously, was inequitable, for all that is ever conveyed or paid for is the equity over and above mortgage indebtedness.

The committee suggested that a change be made in the bill to meet this objection. In compliance with this suggestion, the consideration, which will now be taxed, will be the consideration or value of the interest in property conveyed exclusive of the value of the lien or incumbrance thereon, with a proviso at the end of the section that nothing in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instruments or writing given to secure a debt.

The second change which was recommended by the council, and which was adopted, was relative to the tax on mortgages. The objection was made to tax on mortgages as well as for every assignment or renewal of the mortgage. The council maintained that every tax upon credits necessarily falls upon the debtor, and to require every mortgage to pay the tax or when it had once been paid to pay it again, on each transfer or renewal, would increase the burden upon the needy members of the community.

After a thorough presentation of every phase of the mortgage market, as well as a thorough consideration of the many burdens which real estate is required to bear today, the Senate Finance Committee eliminated this paragraph, thereby not taxing mortgages or pledges upon real estate.

The omission of this tax from the bill itself is a marked victory for real estate interests of New York City, and a general recognition of the fact that real estate is now being overweighted with local and State taxation. By thus presenting its arguments in a fair and forcible manner, and upon points which might be changed within reason, the council felt that some definite results might be obtained, as they have been.

The section of the bill which levied a stamp tax on mortgages and pledges on land, which was eliminated, read as follows:

"Mortgage or pledge, on lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable, or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for payment of any definite and certain sum of money, lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid, being payable; also any conveyances of any lands, estate, or property whatsoever, in trust, to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be intended only as security, either by express stipulation or otherwise; on any of the foregoing exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $1,500, 25 cents; and on each $500 or fractional part thereof in excess of $1,500, 25 cents; provided, that up each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, or contract, a stamp duty shall be required and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument."

LICENSING OF BROKERS.

Business Not a Monopoly, Said H. A. Sherman in Opposing the Plan.

One of the subjects which aroused considerable discussion at the recent convention in this city of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York was that regarding the licensing of real estate brokers, for which a bill has been prepared. Herbert A. Sherman, one of the New York realty men who spoke in opposition to the measure, said that many of its advocates asserted that the licensing plan would eliminate the crooks in the business.

"I am willing to admit," added Mr. Sherman, "that there are some; anybody who has had twenty-five years experience as a real estate broker, as I have had, will admit that; but I have no reason to believe that there are many more or any less crooks in the business than in any other in proportion to the whole number of brokers. If a business is to be regulated because there are crooks in it, we may as well prepare to regulate them all.

"The real estate brokerage business is not like some which it has been considered necessary to regulate. It is not a monopoly. No owner of real estate and no prospective buyer or tenant is obliged to deal with a particular broker. Owners, buyers, and tenants may not have to deal with any broker at all; they can do business direct if both parties to the transaction are willing. It is not like the case of a shipper who may have to ship by a particular road or not at all, or like that of a man using a telephone who may have to deal with one company, or like that of the consumer of gas or electricity.

"One branch of the business, the auction branch, does stand on a somewhat different footing. A buyer may have to deal with an auctioneer about whom he knows little or nothing. There is a justification for supervision in this line, though I am not prepared to say how effective the actual supervision is.

"Although the measure is not intended to produce revenue, it does impose a fee on brokers, and, as I understand it, on their salesman, and perhaps an additional fee for each branch office. The fee may be small at first, but my experience is that such burdens grow. Some years ago the auction license fee was nominal, but I have seen it grow until now I have to pay $100 a year and give a bond of $2,000, which costs $10 in addition. When the State needs more money, the legislators are apt to look around to see who is accustomed to paying and make them stand a little more, until it becomes a burden and an annoyance.

"If this scheme has any chance of success at all, it might be on a smaller scale than in New York City. In a small town it might be possible to judge of the character of a comparatively small number of applicants. Possibly it would be well, if it is to be tried, to make the experiment on a small scale—let us have something like local option in this matter of licensing real estate brokers—and if it works, extend the scheme."

Wall Street to be Torn Up.

The local board of the Greenwich district has authorized the alteration and improvement of the brick sewer in Wall Street, between Broadway and William. The work will be done at night and the trench bridged over in the daytime. The sewer is in bad condition, as the crown has fallen out in several places. It was built in 1846. The cost of the work is estimated at $17,250, but as the property to be benefited is worth $50,000,000 or more, the owners won't grumble much.

The sewer in Liberty Street, between Broadway and Nassau, is to be repaired in the same way. It was built in 1848.

Sales at Southampton.

Alfred E. Schermerhorn has sold at Southampton, L. I., for Dr. Henry A. Lewis, his Searest, on Tollsome Lane, to Mrs. Loretta A. Linsly; for John B. Cauldwell, his Darena, on the north side of Ox Pasture Road, to George Barton French; for Joseph S. Clark, seven acres on the beach at the foot of Cooper's Neck Lane, to Mrs. Dudley Olcott, 2d, for the erection of a residence, and cottage rentals have been made for Mrs. Frederic H. Betts to Joseph R. Dilworth, for the estate of Sidney S. Harris to James L. Barclay, and for Mrs. Alfred Nelson to Mrs. Henry Ives Cobb, Jr.

THE UNIFICATION OF BUILDING INSPECTION

Fifth Avenue Association Recommends a Number of Important Changes.

TO CENTRALIZE AUTHORITY

Investigation Made in Factory District Between 23d and 59th Sts., Sixth and Madison Avenues.

The Fifth Avenue Association has submitted the following recommendations concerning the unification of building inspection in the City of New York:

"The recommendations made herewith are offered simply as general principles upon which the unification of building inspection in the City of New York should be based. They are founded upon a careful and extensive investigation, made by the Fifth Avenue Association, in the district between Twenty-third and Fifty-ninth Streets and Sixth and Madison Avenues, in which there are about 900 factories.

"CENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Building Department of the City of New York is best equipped to become the sole authority to inspect the structural conditions of all buildings. Laws should be enacted to increase the powers possessed by the Building Department in order to enable it to accomplish the work thoroughly and at the least possible expense.

"CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS AND FILING OF PLANS.—Buildings should be classified in accordance with the general purpose for which they are to be used, such as private residences, tenement houses, mercantile establishments, office buildings, factories, storage, lofts, &c. An additional classification would doubtless have to be made, termed, say, mixed buildings, in the case of buildings the different floors of which are to be used for different purposes.

"Plans and specifications should be filed with the Building Department for all contemplated new buildings or alterations in existing buildings. Such plans and specifications should be accompanied by a declaration of the owner or builder as to the general purpose for which the building, or each floor thereof, is to be used.

"The Building Department should then examine the plans and specifications and determine whether or not such proposed buildings comply fully and in all detail to the laws enacted in reference to buildings used for the purpose specified in the declaration.

"SUPERVISION OF CONSTRUCTION.—The Building Department should supervise the erection of every building, and the alteration of every existing building, and see to it that each building is constructed strictly according to the approved plans and specifications and in conformity with the laws governing buildings erected for the general purpose for which the building or each floor thereof is to be used.

"CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE.—After the Building Department had satisfied itself that any new building or alteration in an existing building complies fully with the laws governing the structural conditions of buildings of its class, a certificate of compliance or permit should be issued by the Building Department, designating the purpose or purposes for which such building, or the floors thereof, may be used.

"The certificate of compliance or permit issued to any building should be accepted by every other city and State department as evidence that the structural conditions in such building comply fully with the legal requirements, and no additional inspection of structural conditions should be made by any other department.

"FUNCTIONS RETAINED BY EXISTING DEPARTMENTS.—The various other departments should, however, retain their powers of inspection relating to the more specific purposes for which they were created. For example, the upkeep of sanitary conditions, other than structural, should still remain with the Department of Health; the Fire Department should continue to prevent the accumulation of dangerous rubbish and inflammable material, with a view to fire prevention; the State Labor Department should retain its power to prevent overcrowding of factories, and so on.

"APPLICANTION TO EXISTING BUILDINGS.—Within a reasonable time each owner, lessee, or tenant of every existing building should be compelled to declare for what general purpose or purposes his building, or each floor thereof, is henceforth to be used, and he should be compelled to make such structural alterations as will bring his building into a full compliance with all the legal requirements relating thereto. A reasonable time should be given to such owner, lessee, or tenant to comply with the orders issued by the Building Department."

RESENTS CRITICISM.

The Register of Bronx County Answers Realty Board.

In response to the recommendations made by the Real Estate Board of New York to the Sub-Committee on Tax Budget of the Board of Estimate affecting the Register's Office of the Borough of the Bronx, Edward Polak, Register of Bronx County, has sent the following letter to the board:

"Oct. 22, 1914.

"Real Estate Board of Brokers,

"115 Broadway, New York City:

"Gentlemen—In the newspapers there recently appeared a criticism by the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the city and county offices, and among them the Register's Office of Bronx County.

"In reply to this criticism I wish to state that we now have employed in this office two Deputies, a Secretary, and a Chief Clerk, all of which positions are statutory and therefore mandatory and necessary to properly conduct the business of the Register's office.

"Let me also add that since the establishment of this office on Jan. 1 only sufficient employes were allowed us with which to begin business, and although approximately 1,700 libers have been delivered here, our force has not been increased.

"I have asked for an appropriation for five laborers, these men to do the work of custodians, thus saving the county $2,400, but only two will be allowed. I have not asked for any increase in salary for any of the employes of this office, notwithstanding the fact that men in other counties doing similar work receive higher salaries.

"In New York County they have 176 employes, and the appropriation is $245,040; Kings County has 149 employes, appropriation $174,990; Queens County has 66 employes, appropriation $106,600, and Bronx County has 63 employes and the appropriation is $82,110.

"It will be seen that Bronx County has the fewest number of employes and the smallest appropriation.

"The application for more temporary employes is made necessary to carry out the provisions of Chapter 837 of the Laws of 1913.

"We have in this office certified copies of the old Westchester records from 1684 to 1874, inclusive, for which we have but one blotter index. We also have records for the period 1890 to 1914, but we have no alphabetical index for these records, the same having been retained by the Register of New York County; such index contains entries affecting both Bronx and New York Counties.

"The law provides that the Register shall have indexes in his office, and the law further provides that the Register of New York County, at the expense of the County of Bronx, shall prepare certified copies of all instruments in his office pertaining to real estate now embraced within the County of Bronx, formerly a part of Westchester County from 1874 to 1890.

"It is also provided by Chapter 837 of the Laws of 1913 that the Register of the County of New York shall prepare certified copies and indexes of instruments recorded in his office pertaining to the County of New York and that the originals be then delivered to the Register of the County of Bronx.

"All this work is necessary to complete the records of the Register's Office in the new County of Bronx, so that the public may be enabled to make full and complete searches. The work is all statutory, and its performance, therefore, mandatory upon the Register of Bronx County.

"The office of Register of Bronx County is not a burden on the taxpayers, as it pays all its own expenses, and, notwithstanding the hard times we shall pay over to the city approximately $100,000 more than the cost of maintaining the office. In addition the Bronx County Register's Office will give to the State of New York as its portion of the mortgage tax the sum of $77,225.

"As to the closing of all county offices at 2 P. M. during the months of July and August I beg to say that this, too, is statutory and officials have no alternative but to close. In connection with this I might add that there is very little business done in the Register's Office during these months.

"It seems to me, therefore, that the criticism by the Board of Real Estate Brokers has been made without having all the facts before it, and is, therefore, totally unwarranted.

"EDWARD POLAK,
"Register, County of Bronx."

Oakdale Lots at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell at auction on Wednesday at the Vesey Street salesroom, eighteen building plots and two acreage plots at Oakdale, L. I. The building plots are on Connequet, Russell, Cross, and Pepperidge Roads, and the acreage plots on Montauk and Oakdale Boulevard, being 4.82 and 2.60 acres, respectively. On the same day he will sell 328 West Seventy-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, at centre line of 143d St, runs e 72.5x irr x 188.10x w 20x n 190.3; Gerlett Meyer Construction Co. to John H. Ficken, 97 Buffalo Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 23; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. ..$150,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x100; George S. Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., 1,511 3d Av, (mtg $150,000,) Oct. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

PARK AV, s w corner of 96th St, 50.4x100; 94th St, n s, 127.2 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.8; Lambert S. and Alice H. Quackenbush to Lambert S. Quackenbush, 3 East 49th St, all liens, May 1; attorney, A. C. Millholland, 3 East 94th St. ..$100

PRINCE ST, 62-64, s w corner of Lafayette St, 27.6x54.3x24x54.10, (foreclosure Sept. 18;) Richmond J. Reese, referee, to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 470 Madison Av, Oct. 16; attorney, Joseph F. Daly, 32 Wall St. ..$20,000

9TH AV, n w corner of 218th St, 99.11x100; George S. Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., 1,511 3d Av, Oct. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

127TH AV, s e corner of 152d St, 99.11x100; Homer R. Gillies to Frank E. Gillies, 223 West 82d St, Oct. 23, (mtg $63,000;) attorney, Frank L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St. ..$1

78TH ST, n s, 240 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98; Catharine B. Cleary to Mary A. O'Gary, 205 West 122d St, Dec. 19, 1912; attorney, David J. Early, 271 Broadway ..$1

134TH ST, 246 East, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10, (foreclosure Oct. 20;) Benn Barber, referee, to Anna S. Stemme, 41 West 88th St; Hy. Stemme, 45 West 96th St, and Frederick Heil, 790 Riverside Drive, executors of John Stemme, Oct. 23; attorney, Francis B. Chedsey, 320 Broadway ..$5,000

122D ST, 59 East, n s, 179 ft e of Madison Av, 19x100.11; Jacob Axelbrod to Herman Axelbrod, 370 Riverside Drive, (mtg $9,000,) April 3; attorney, Joseph Levy, 45 Cedar St. ..$100

137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; Isabella Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., 1,511 3d Av, Oct. 23, (mtg $30,000;) attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

143D ST, n s, 241.8 ft e of Broadway, 70.10x99; William J. Ehrich to Utility Realty Co., 30 East 42d St, Oct. 22, (mtg $83,000;) attorneys, Riegelman & Bach, 44 Cedar St. ..$1

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, n w corner of 176th St, 21x75x71.8x90.5; Henry Cleland, Inc., to Stewart Construction Co., 1,705 University Av, mtge $166,700, Oct. 22; attorney, A. H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

EATHGATE AV, 1,737, w s, 20.3x114.5; John F. Dean, referee, to Carrie Westerfelt, 234 West 71st St, Oct. 23; attorney, B. E. Rabell, 38 Park Row ..$1

BRONX AND PELHAM PARKWAY, s s, 25 ft w of Bogart Av, 100.2x irregular; Hudson Trust Co. to Simpson Construction Co., 1,007 Simpson St, Oct. 20; attorney, Simpson Construction Co., 1,007 Simpson St. ..$100

COSTER ST, e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 20x100; Henry H. Glass to Perrie Segal and another, 921 Home St, Oct. 22; attorney, N. Bordach, 320 Broadway ..$100

CROTONA AV, n w s, being Lot 113, map of Belmont Village, 120x138; Joseph Sonsini Co., Inc., to Harry H. Herche, 2,676 Heath Av., mtge $10,000, Oct. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway ..$100

DAWSON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Craven St, 25x100; Jackson Bell to Mary A. Bell, 762 Dawson St., Sept. 8; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway ..$100

HUGHES AV, s e s, 175 ft n e of 183d St, 25x100; Nicola Sedeschi to Vincenzo Amato, 775 Garden St, and another, Sept. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

LOT 8, Parcel 32, map of William B. Ogden; Thomas A. Stewart to Stewart Construction Co., 1,765 University Av, mtge $2,400, Oct. 22; attorney, A. & H. Bloch.. $100

LOTS 234 to 238, 342 to 345, and 667, and 668, map of Elizabeth R. B. King; also land under water; Anna L. Martin to Henry L. Tawaite, 535 City Island Av, (mtg $20,000,) Oct. 14; attorneys, Frees & McE., 3,029 3d Av. ..$100

MORRIS AV, w s, 350.10 ft n of 165th St, 25x100.10; Ida Brantman to Michael L. Daly, 22 East 103d St, (mtg $5,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway ..$100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 85 ft s of 137th St, 40x irregular; also St. Ann's Av, e s, 45 ft s of 137th St, 40x103.10; also St. Ann's Av, e s c of 137th St, 45x105; George S. Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., Inc., 1,511 3d Av, Oct. 23; attorney, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

TINTON AV, 321, w s, 16.8x100; Henry J. Gilbert to Anthony McOwen, 515 Wales Av, Oct. 23; attorney, A. D. Lyons, 261 Broadway ..$100

SAME PROPERTY; Augusta Gilbert to same, (mtg $4,845,) Oct. 23; attorney, same ..$1

155TH ST, n s, 270.3 ft e of Railroad Av, 50x101.3; Isabella Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., Inc., 1,511 3d Av, mtge $30,000, Oct. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

167TH ST, s s, 107.6 ft w of Boston Road, 45x110; George S. Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., Inc., 1,511 3d Av, (mtg $34,000,) Oct. 23; attorney, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St ..$100

178TH ST, s e corner of Bryant Av, 48.5x123.6; George S. Runk to Rocky Crest Realty Co., Inc., 1,511 3d Av, (mtg $11,000,) Oct. 23; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. ..$100

226TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of Paulding Av, 80.1x100.2; Giuseppe Falisi to Antonina Arsano and others, 370 Washington Av, Port Richmond, S. I. ..$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

1ST AV, s w corner of 123d St, —x—; Jacob Barth to James Everard's Breweries Corporation, 12 East 133d St, March 21, demand, 6 p. c. ..$6,000

9TH AV, s e corner of 23d St, —x—; Henry J. Bergkamp to Jacob Ruppert Corporation, 1,639 3d Av, Sept. 24, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. ..$8,000

82D ST, n s, 291.8 ft e of Columbus Av, 53.4 x102.2; Hennessey Realty Co. to Joseph Alexander, 220 W. 110th St, Oct. 25, (prior mtg $160,000,) due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 B'way ..$20,000

Bronx.

CASTLE HILL AV, w s, 77.10 ft s of Parker St, 25x105.2; Diego Schepis to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Oct. 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Clarke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St. ..$3,000

COMMONWEALTH AV, n e corner Mansion St, 25x100; Kate Gallagher to Thomas Jones, 310 Stuyvesant Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $3,000, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, Morris Berkowitz, 74 Broadway ..$500

JACKSON AV, e s, 227.3 ft n of 166th St, 25.6x87.6; Rebecca B. Clausen to Hermann Lehmann, 1,062 1st Av, prior mtg $5,000, Oct. 22, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raphael Link, 35 Nassau St. ..$2,000

LOT 261, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Barbara Burdewik to Bernard Burgess, 1,147 Hoe St, Sept. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, John C. Hoenninger, 5 Beekman St. ..$1,500

PROSPECT AV, w s, 80 ft s of 167th St, 40x100; Angel Construction Co., Inc., to Nicola Apostolico, 1,156 Simpson St, Oct. 22, due as per bond; attorney, Charles Lopard, 822 Jennings St ..$7,000

TILDEN AV, n s, 77.1 ft e of Barnes Av, 50x110; Stacy W. Rapp to Harriet A. Baldwin, 28 Westcott St, East Orange, N. J., Oct. 21, 3 years, 6 p. c.; W. E. Sammis, 1 Liberty St. ..$1,000

163D ST, 723 East, n s, 25x86.4; Margarethe Pohl to Caroline Heck, 290 East 163d St, Oct. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Martin Kretsch, 534 Southern Boulevard ..$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

1ST AV, s w corner of 123d St, store, &c.; Adam Boettiger to Jacob Barth, 2,408 1st Av, 10 years from April 1, 1914; attorney, James Everard's Breweries, 12 East 133d St. ..$1,020

9TH AV, 208 and 210, all; Thomas Lynch to Herman J. Bergkamp, 510 West 144th St, 5 years from May 1, 1921; attorney, W. H. Stewart, 1,639 3d Av. ..$791

Bronx.

WILKINS AV, 1,328, all; William T. Sullivan to Henry Huthinger, 1,373 Intervale Av, 5 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorneys, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av. ..$3,400

215TH ST, 716, all; Katherine Russo to Tresa Rizzetti, 3,002 Barnes Av, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1914; attorney, D. Stevenson Brewing Co., 521 10th Av. ..$420

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EDWARD CORNING CO. BUILDERS
CHAS. K. BERGEN C.E. V. PRES.
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Bryan L. Kennelly, Real Estate Auctioneer
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, October 28,
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Borough of Queens. **LONG ISLAND CITY** New York City.

DUAL SUBWAY SYSTEM, Interboro Subway, Interboro Elevated and B. R. T. Subway. **5 CT. FARE**

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Adjoining Dual Subway Express Station on Queens Boulevard

8 MINUTES TO 42D ST. AND BROADWAY.

2 BUSINESS PLOTS

N. W. Corner Fitting St. & Nott Av.
5 LOTS, SIZE 100x102x100x111.

W. S. Fitting St., Adjoining Corner.
5 LOTS, SIZE 100 FT. X 100 FT.

3 TWO-LOT PLOTS,
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
NOW READY FOR BUILDERS.

W. S. Fitting St., size 40x100 each, ADJOINING QUEENS BOULEVARD.
60% on mtge., 1 or 3 yrs., at 5%.

OAKDALE, L. I.

18 BUILDING PLOTS, Connequot Road, Russell Road, Cross Road & Pepperidge Road.

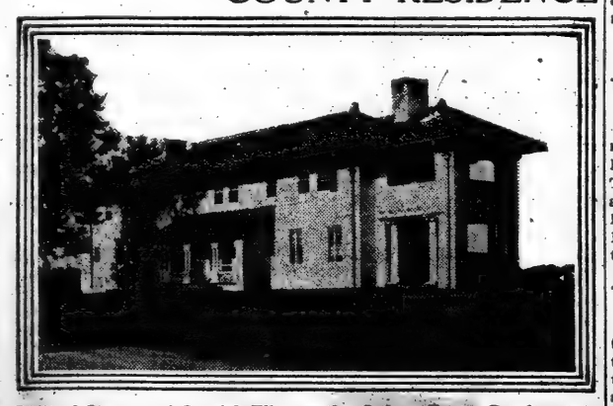
2 ACREAGE PLOTS, Montauk & Oakdale Boulevard, Opposite L. I. R. R. Depot. Size 4.82 and 2.60 Acres Each.

328 West 71st St. NEAR WEST END AVE.
Three-story, basement and cellar brownstone dwelling with bedroom, bathroom, butler's pantry, and laundry extension. 12 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood trim. Servants' rear stairway. Open plumbing, etc. Size of lot 17.8x102.5. Seen by permit only.

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NEW WESTCHESTER COUNTY RESIDENCE



Built of Stucco and Spanish Tile, on the Gedney Farms Development, for L. Ward Prince.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST
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Sprinkler Equipment.
Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.
The outlay automatically reflects itself in the **immediate, pronounced and permanent decrease** in Fire Insurance Premium Rates.
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Plumbing. Heating. Ventilation. Automatic Sprinkler Installations.

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BARGAIN
49 West 95th St.
Private Dwelling,
Will Be Sold at Public Auction by
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
On November 5th, 1914,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

The 5-story and basement private dwelling on the north side of 95th Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. Has 6 Bedrooms, Bathroom, 2 Toilets, Saloon Closets and large Store Closets, Parlor, Back Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen, Laundry, Butler's Pantry and extension in rear; parquet flooring in front hall and back parlor. Must be sold by order of the Supreme Court and under the direction of William Allen, as Referee in Foreclosure.

Joseph P. Day
REAL ESTATE
31 Nassau Street

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To Bankers and Financial Houses proposing to establish themselves in London, England:

MESSRS. ELLIS & SON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, of 45 Fenchurch Street, London, being Agents for various Owners of Real Estate in Lombard Street and the Financial World, would be glad to afford any information respecting suitable Sites and Buildings in that neighborhood.

200 Acres, $2,800.
Stock, Tools and Crops Included.
Splendid dairy farm, will keep 30 cows and make remarkable crops, hay, potatoes, grain, &c.; 5,000 cords wood, good apple orchard, 600 sugar maples; ideal location; only 2½ miles to R. R. station; good markets, cream sold at door; pleasant 8-room house, big stock barn, two other barns, other buildings; running water; both house and barns; family reasons for sale and quick buyer gets 5 cows, 5 yearlings, 6 calves, poultry, machinery, tools, hay and lots of crops; price for all only $2,800, on easy terms, full details, location, &c., page 1, "Strout's Special Bargain Sheet," copy free. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Station 1,094, 47 West 34th St., New York City.

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$15,000 CASH
Will buy a property yielding an actual guaranteed net return of 21 per cent.
Immediate sale imperative to meet pressing obligations; an opportunity for a splendid investment.
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50th Street is a favorite location for high-class medical men and specialists. This is Columbia College District, and there is a chance to purchase or lease on very favorable terms a fine residence in perfect condition, immediately off Fifth Avenue. Address Medical, L 348 Times Downtown.

West 12th St., Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Plot 109.6x103 and 58.6x103.
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will exchange equity for investment property.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
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Full commission to brokers.

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STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
All rented; shows over 7½ per cent. net. May take in exchange city residence or other property. Full commission to brokers.
REFFON REALTY CO.,
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AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN.
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$7800 Business property, 2-story and store brick 6 large rooms and bath each apartment, good location, all rented, worth $9000, terms to suit. Closed Sunday Pierce Keefe, 2nd floor, 5304 Fifth Ave., Bklyn.

$5100 2-family, 2-story and cellar brick house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, block built up with 2-family houses, adjoining houses have sold for $5000, easy terms. Closed Sunday, Pierce Keefe, 2nd floor, 5304 Fifth Ave., Bklyn.

$1000 Cash buys 2-story and attic one-family frame house, 7 rooms and bath, good condition, nice neighborhood, lot 25x100, stable in rear, price $3600, worth $4500. Closed Sunday, Pierce Keefe, 2nd floor, 5304 Fifth Ave., Bklyn.

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Realty Associates
Easy Housekeeping Homes
Eastern Parkway Heights
Highest Elevation in Brooklyn.
Union Street, Between Rogers and Nostrand Avenues.

The most successful type of dwelling ever built in Brooklyn. Take either St. John's Place, Rogers Avenue, Ocean Avenue, Nostrand Avenue, or Lorimer Street trolley. **Station of Eastern Parkway Subway now building is only half block from property.**

Two stories and cellar, handsome stone front—porches front and rear—9 rooms and bath, hot water heat, instantaneous gas water heater—electric lights, tiled mantel and hearth—hardwood floors and hardwood trim throughout—kitchen and bathroom floors and walls tiled.

Terms $1,000 Cash

Balance $60 monthly to cover interest on Bank Mortgage of $5,500—5% and interest and principal on remainder; thereby paying off $2,500 of principal in 6 years and 10 months. Savings bank accounts taken in payment.

Realty Associates, 162 Remsen Street,
Builders of Easy Housekeeping Homes.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Phone Main 6480, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Windsor Place, bet. 10th & 11th Aves. Sherman St., near 11th Ave.
One Block from Prospect Park

Built on high terraces, with piazzas, and contain 8 large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra laundry, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, instantaneous hot water, vacuum cleaners, gas ranges, etc.

Prices $6300 to $7000 $1000 CASH BALANCE EASY TERMS
SAVINGS BANK BOOKS ACCEPTED AS PAYMENT
Convenient to Smith Street, Ninth Avenue, Sixteenth Avenue and Union Street trolleys.

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BISHOP'S NEW YORK TYPE OF ONE-FAMILY HOUSES—4 SOLD.

Parkside Ave., between Flatbush and Bedford Aves., Brooklyn.

One block from Ocean Avenue entrance to Prospect Park and Brighton Beach line and new Subway station.

The last word in up-to-date house planning, including a living room 19x27 feet, with a beamed ceiling and 6 ft. 6 in. open fireplace. A beautiful billiard room, instantaneous hot water heater, etc.

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Houses, adjoining Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station. Brighton "L," and 6 car lines. Location ideal.

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EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
Nine large rooms, tiled bath & kitchen, electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, laundry, extra toilet in cellar; maid's room and billiard room on third floor.

Price $8,750. Terms to Suit

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100x100, TWO ELEVATORS.
Will Divide Into Two Buildings.
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STORE—115 Feet Deep
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Semi-detached, 7 room brick homes, Brooklyn, $5,500 and $6,000. Only $200 cash, balance monthly, same as rent.

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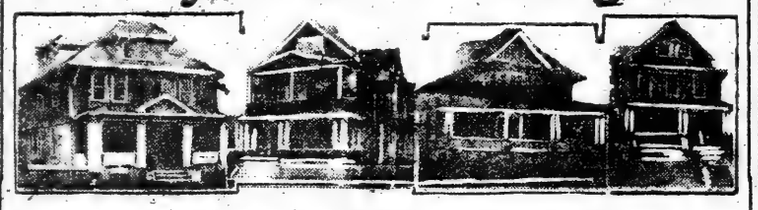
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At **RICHMOND HILL**—$2,500 reduction. Large 2½-story stucco and shingle house, upon plot 40x112. Contains 10 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas and electric lights, parquet floors, and all other modern improvements. 2 minutes' walk from Morris Park Station. Originally cost $10,000. Owner will sacrifice for $7,500, $500 cash and $350 quarterly.

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Gentleman's charming all-year-round Residence, standing on one-third acre; unusually attractive; all improvements; large hall, three reception rooms, five bedrooms, two bathrooms, three toilets and domestic offices; hot water heat and electric light; garage and chauffeur's quarters; 30 minutes from Pennsylvania depot—electric train service; eight minutes' walk from Great Neck Station; close to golf links; PRICE RIGHT. Apply.

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You can buy a plot at 22½ cents a square foot, equal to $450 a lot, and you can build a home as low as $3,000.

Write me for particulars, or visit the property as my guest. Office on the property open every day.

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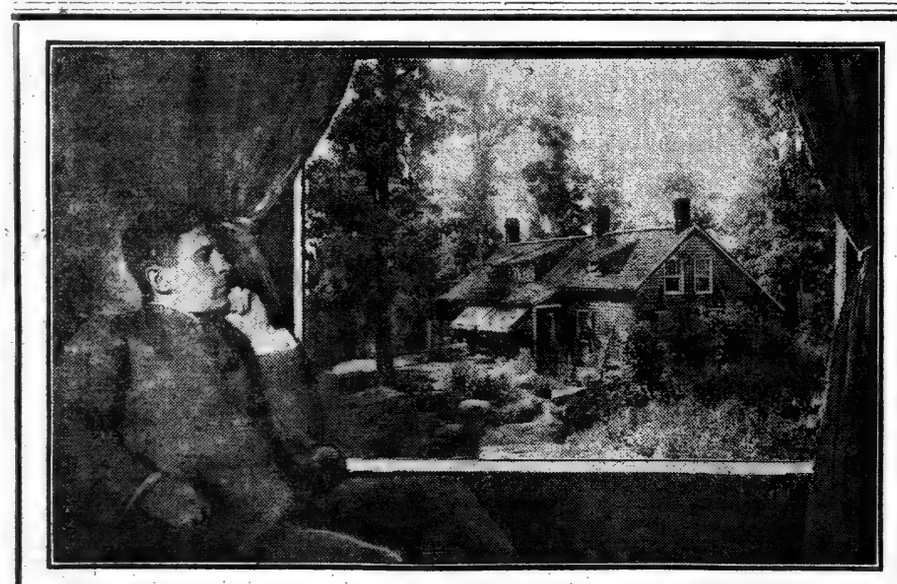
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Will rent luxuriously furnished stucco house, nine rooms, two baths, fireproof, open fireplaces; splendid location; fifteen minutes from Herald Square; ideal home for newly married couple; or will sell. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, as the property will be sold at a great sacrifice. Part of purchase price can remain on bond and mortgage. Telephone 607 Newtown.



Realize your dream

A piece of land, a house and garden—a home you can call your own!

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LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET | LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

JAMAICA 18 Minutes from the Heart of New York or Brooklyn.

$7,250 Brick House Colonial Architecture.

Brick House, Colonial architecture; 5 or 6 bedrooms; wall safes; living room with open fireplace; dining room, French doors; pantry, kitchen, laundry; store room; steam heat; separate hot water heater; tiled bathroom; gas and electric light; lawn, shrubs, front and rear; 20-foot-wide roadway in rear for autos and tradesmen; 18 minutes from Manhattan and Brooklyn; 700 trains daily; traveling in comfort Winter and Summer.

$500 CASH; Mortgage $4,000; Balance $7,250, in monthly payments less than rent.

Or You Can Rent for a Year with Privilege to Purchase

SEE REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES, day or evening
Middletown Street, between Shelton Avenue and Willett Street,
Two blocks north of the new big Long Island R. R. Station
Take train from Atlantic Avenue Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn,
or Pennsylvania Station, New York, to

J A M A I C A

SAMUEL KNOPF, Treasurer, EVERETT REALTY & CONSTRUCTION CO.,
Flatiron Building, Manhattan.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET. | WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AMERICANS and FOREIGN REFUGEES from the WAR ZONE

After the turmoil of Europe you wish to live in a place that is quiet and at the same time accessible to New York City.

Let me show you one of the best homes within seventeen (17) miles of New York City, located on one of the high ridges of Westchester County. Address OWNER, P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK.

Beautiful New Houses
Ready for Immediate Occupancy

PARK HILL
On-the-Hudson

NEW YORK'S most beautiful, most healthful, most accessible suburb, located just above the city line. Elevation 375 feet, splendid schools, churches, every improvement and convenience of the city.

You may buy a house or have one built to your order on terms equivalent to your apartment rent.

Prices range from $10,000 to $30,000

How to Reach Park Hill: (1) Take Broadway Subway Express to Van Cortlandt Park, then Broadway trolley direct to Park Hill; or (2) take Sixth or Ninth Avenue Elevated to 155th Street, then Putnam Division train to Park Hill Station.

For information, beautiful books of views and bulletin of houses offered for sale, write

American Real Estate Company
527 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. Room 532
Sales Office at Park Hill open every day

At Lawrence Park West
Bronxville, N. Y.

For Sale: Large stone country house, 17 rooms, 4 baths, all improvements; one acre of land adjoining country club and fronting on Sunnybrook. The dwelling was constructed by the artist Violet Oakley for a residence from plans by the late John M. Carrere.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Av., N. Y. Phone 6526 Mur. Hill

BARGAIN.

GEDNEY FARMS section; half acre Land; highly restricted; house modern in every particular; 11 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, 2 lavatories; hot-water heat, gas, electric light, beamed ceilings; two open fireplaces, hardwood floors and best of everything throughout; cost four years ago $25,000; owner will sell for $15,000; mtge. $10,000. F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co., B'way & 80th St. Telephone Schuy. 3800.

Port Chester

2 ACRES; COLONIAL HOUSE, 15 ROOMS, 3 baths; stable with quarters; flower and vegetable gardens. Tennis court. High ground. Near station. WILL SACRIFICE.

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GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

BARGAIN.

Commuting distance; 20 acres; on lake. Modern house of 6 large master's bedrooms, 4 baths; 4 servants' rooms and bath; electric lights, hot-water heat; large garage and stable; fine gardens, all kinds of fruits; price, $45,000. Further particulars and photographs.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. C.

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IN THE HILLS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY | ALONG THE SOUND AND HUDSON

PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, RYE, etc

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Five minutes station; 14-room house, three baths, offered for rent at $75 per month; house was held at $100 per month. Here is an opportunity to lease in high-class, refined community at moderate rental. Also other property for rent, unfurnished or furnished, for Winter months or longer. Joseph Eisener, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PELHAM.

New white Colonial house, nestled on hillside, shaded by magnificent old trees; 9 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat, gas, electricity; 2 large piazzas; ground 90x125.
PRICE ONLY $12,500.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 MAIN ST., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

5 ACRES AT SCARSDALE, N. Y.

850 FT. FRONTAGE
on macadam road, all improvements. Splendid location, grand view from tower. Price $2,250 an acre.
Joseph Eisener, Scarsdale, N. Y.

PELHAM.

Modern stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, hot-water heat; garage; plot 75x100; high elevation; 5 minutes to railroad station. Price $10,500.
Connolly and Penny,
115 Wolf's Lane. Phone 1655 W. Pelham.

5 ACRES Absolute Sacrifice. Little Cash Needed.

Modern stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views; high elevation; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes' walk.
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COLONIAL HEIGHTS.

Beautiful new Colonial cottage, eight rooms, two baths; all modern conveniences; large lots commanding extensive views; high altitudes; for rental bargain price $75, or for sale on easy terms. Tooker, Tribune Bldg.

A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME

Modern house, situated on high ground, 12 rooms, all improvements; carriage house and stable; rooms for two men above; artesian well; stone pump house; electric motor, ice-house with water tower; woodhouse, kennery; private drives; large maple and elm trees, apple, peach, pear, and plum trees; grapes, strawberries; large vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery. Location healthful, in best neighborhood, commuting distance Harlem Railroad; 3 acres of land, all lawn and gardens. Further particulars of

LOUNSBERY & THARP
7 East 42d St., New York.
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TOTAL COST OF HOUSE WITH FINE PLOT
$5,000 TO $6,000
AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.
On a high, rolling, wooded, picturesque property; actual walk only five minutes from station.
ALL HIGH-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS.
Some sites commanding view of the Sound. Others overlooking a beautiful State. ARTISTIC homes that we can sell on the rental plan or your own ideas, financed or built by this company, for a small initial payment. We have the recommendation of all of our purchasers who are living in artistic and moderate cost homes. An inspection will convince you that we have an ideal home proposition. Write for booklet, giving details, showing Photos.
CHATSWORTH HEIGHTS,
Murray Av., Larchmont, N. Y., or
56 Lawton St. Tel. 1089—New Rochelle, N. Y.

UNPRECEDENTED VALUES
PELHAM MANOR
LOTS FROM $500 UP

Located in the most highly restricted residential section, midway between S. R. R. Stations & Travers Island (N. Y. Athletic Club) and adjacent to all salt water activities
SOLD IN PLOTS
and offer the unusual opportunity to those intending the building of a Country Home of a modest, artistic character, or on a more sumptuous plan; near; only 15-20 minutes from New York. Beautiful winding driveways, sidewalks, sewer, water, gas, telephones, electricity, magnificent trees, &c.
YOU WOULD DO WELL
to Obtain Further Particulars, also Details of Our Building Plans.
JOHN H. SCOFIELD,
230 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Desirable Houses
FOR SALE OR RENT.

Near Bronxville Station, Hotel Gramatan and Country Club. Also unimproved property suitable for country residences.

THE RESIDENCE COMPANY OF LAWRENCE PARK
542 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.
AND BRONXVILLE.

HUDSON RIVER ESTATE
200 ACRES—MILE FRONT.

One of the best known and finest estates on the Hudson. Brick residence, 25 rooms, surrounded by unusually beautiful lawns and landscape gardening. 150 acres fine finest farm land with farm buildings, cottages, gate lodge, greenhouses, &c. 50-mile view. Offered very much below its value.
NICHOLS & HOBBIE, 7 East 42d St.

DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM
75 ACRES—30 MILES OUT.

500 feet elevation, fine views, 12 acres wood, balance in highest state of cultivation. Stone dairy building, large barns, &c. Old-fashioned residence. Running water in all buildings. Ice pond.
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SAGAMORE-BRONXVILLE.

Tapestry Brick Colonial House. Twelve rooms, three baths, showers, etc. Parquet floors, sleeping and living porches. Large lawn and shade trees. Surrounded by attractive residences and neighbors. Price right for terms lease. Will sell.
BURKE STONE, Inc., Bronxville.

SHORE FRONT.

Five acres of land, 500 feet deep-water short frontage; two good houses; sell less than value of land.
Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
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FARMS.

FARM FOR RENT.

"GRAY NEST" Farm, Harriman, Orange Co., N. Y., is for rent to responsible party with satisfactory record. It embraces 45 acres of farm land, cultivated and fertile; farmhouse, all improvements, concrete carriage house, cellars, etc. Stable 4 cows, 2 horses; running water; especially adapted for chicken and duck raising. Icehouse, 100 tons, with Lake Hiawatha. $30 rent for Winter—$40 after April. Must buy live stock, valued at $750. Apply Room 1008, 116-120 West 32d St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

LOTS OR RESIDENCE

Wanted in exchange for the following 4-story flats, all rented, adjoining 4th Av. Subway, Brooklyn, new law cold-water flat, St. Mark's Av., elegant residence, 10 rooms, 2 baths, one acre, Lynbrook, L. I.
Levy Bros., 5 Beekman St., New York.

324 LOTS

near Broadway and 256th St. Will exchange entire parcel for elevator apartments, preferably with one party. Need at least $30,000 cash. Value $1,000 per lot. Offered at sacrifice. L. T. Alion, 111 Broadway.

Income Property to Exchange.

Builder will exchange block front, 8 four-story apartments and stores, prominent avenue, Brooklyn; also new elevator apartments for good building lots. Levy Brothers, 5

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET. NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



THE sale of property now being offered by the State Banking Department at Grantwood, Leonia, Morsemere, Palisade, Edgewater and Hudson Heights has been accepted by many conservative investors as an extraordinary opportunity. As a result, since March 1, 1914, 1,147 lots and 65 houses have been sold.

This realty, by order of the Supreme Court, is in the hands of the State Banking Department for quick disposal to wind up the affairs of the Industrial Savings and Loan Company and the New York Mortgage Company.

So extensive are these properties—that many of the most desirable pieces still remain unsold in spite of the active buying that has been going on.

The choice location of this real estate—which is in New Jersey about opposite 120th to 140th Streets—renders its investment possibilities very great.

Included are modern houses and bungalows, as well as excellently located plots and lots.

Title guarantee policies are furnished free to purchasers; 70% and 75% of purchase price may remain upon bond and mortgage.

Detailed information of the most interesting character is yours for the asking. It is well to remember that judicious real estate investments are the basis of financial success. Address without delay

BENJ. D. HAIGHT,
Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks,
601 Times Bldg., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st St.

Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

The location is the most exclusive in town.

Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.

Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza for booklet and further information.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,

35TH ST., BET. BROADWAY and 5TH AV. A few handsome Apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposure. Single Apartments, $50 per month. Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month. Homelike, absolutely refined and very central.

The Sevillia

Apartment Hotel, 117 W. 58th St.
A very desirable apartment, 2 rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, Nov. 1.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



Very Little Cash

secures this new DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE. Half hour out; superb location, on summit of hill, commanding fine view. 8 rooms, tiled bath; 2 open fireplaces, hardwood floors, gas, electricity, steam heat; elegant appointments. A remarkable bargain to quick purchaser. Terms like rent. Send for photo and floor plans.
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Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y.
Phone 3748 Cort.

MONTCLAIR

The Mountain Park Town.
For Rental Furnished

NEW house, 9 rooms and 2 baths; sun room, steam heat, per annum $1,000
RESIDENCE, 10 rooms and 2 bathrooms; fully and completely furnished; per month $125
We are offering desirable residences furnished and unfurnished.
TO STRANGERS We advise to RENT FIRST and become acquainted with Montclair, THEN PURCHASE. By following this advice you will make no mistake.
F. M. CRAWLEY & BROS.
Real Estate Brokers.
Opp. Lackawanna Term. Montclair, N. J.
Save this name for future reference.

NO CASH: $30 MONTHLY

BUYS NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NEARBY HILLS OF NEW JERSEY. RARE CHANCE. BIG BARGAIN.
OWNER, P. O. BOX 416 NEW YORK.

ALLENHURST, N. J.

Best section; bargain for quick sale; plot 150x150, fully furnished house, 14 rooms, 2 baths; gas, electric light; garage, stable with accommodations for chauffeur; value $35,000; will sell for $20,000; $5,000 cash, balance easy terms.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
B'way, cor. 80th St. Tel., Schuyler 3800.

DON'T LOSE YOUR PROPERTY

through carelessness. Insure your title. The cost is trivial; the security is absolute. We are specialists in New Jersey Real Estate. Send for Booklet A.
North Jersey Title Ins. Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.

A PRETTY HOME

at bargain price, $5,500, including garage; $500 cash required. Owing to financial conditions, must sell; new house, 7 large rooms, cozy inglenook, open fireplace, large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, up-to-date bathroom; located 30 minutes from Manhattan; good transportation. Full particulars. House, Room 516, 47 West 34th Street, City.

OWNER CANNOT OCCUPY NEW SIX-ROOM STUCCO

all year home, and will sell for $4,200; has sleeping porch, open fireplace, steam heat, tiled bathroom, &c.; is 700 feet above sea level.
Write for details.
Cragmere, 40 West 32d St., New York City.
Telephone 3860 Madison Square.

South Orange Tuxedo Park Tract.

Handsome 9-room house; all floors parquet; large plot; near Lackawanna; 50 trains daily; open Sundays; send for Booklet "T"
Crowley-O'Brien Co., Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

Mount Arlington, handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets, city improvements; lake view unsurpassed, fine shade, 160x400; garage; cost $50,000; price $19,000; your terms; elevation 1,200 feet.
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SOUTH ORANGE.

The Lackawanna Road is spending $1,000,000 here for new stations, etc. Properties from $8,500 to $85,000. For particulars consult Eugene Hughes, offices opp. High School and opp. Depot, South Orange.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

New Fireproof Building
Just Completed

302 West 87th St.

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive. Subway Station at 86th St.

8 ROOMS & 3 BATHS.
RENTS $1,900 Upward.

Unusually large rooms with ample closets. Two apartments on each floor. Separate service elevator

Coast Construction Co.
(S. G. Hess.)
Agent on Premises.
Tel. 6040 Schuyler.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

IVY COURTS

210-220-230 West 107th St.,
adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

Prince Monaco

227-229 West 109th St.
East of Broadway.
New Fireproof Building.
Large, Desirable.
3 Rooms and Bath.
Rent $540.
Apply to Supt. on premises, or
THOS. J. O'REILLY, Agent,
Broadway & 109th St.

Stop! Look! Listen!
THE MILLARD
High Class Elevator Apartments,
18-20 West 107th St.
4 to 8 Rooms,
EXTRA LARGE AND LIGHT.
Rents $35 to $65.
Liberal Concessions.

478 CENTRAL PARK WEST

CORNER 108TH STREET.
High Class Apartments
7 and 8 Rooms and Bath.
Rentals $840 up.
Every modern convenience; all night elevator service.
Apply to Superintendent on premises.

HUDSONIA

79th St. and Riverside Drive
(315-321 West)

An apartment house de luxe, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and the Palisades; thoroughly modern, comfortable and handsome in every detail; conveniently arranged in suites of
6 AND 7 ROOMS.
Rents $900 to $1,100.
Office on premises. Tel., 0171—Schuyler.

Bachelor Comfort
The Shropshire

Here bachelors can find excellent service and comfortable quarters at reasonable rates. Two rooms and bath unfurnished from $35. Meals served in rooms as desired, with valet and apartment service. Elevator service.
136 AND 138 WEST 65TH ST.
Telephone 3648 Columbus.

TO SUBLET

2 ROOMS AND BATH
36 Central Park South,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

120 West 86th Street

New Fireproof Apartment Building.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; at attractive rental.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

2 WEST 83D STREET,

CORNER OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Six and seven large rooms and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

315-321 W. 94TH ST.,

NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class elevator Apartment; all improvements.
FRONT APT., 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $50 TO $65.

322-328 WEST 57TH ST.

All Transit Facilities.
Modern elevator apartments, eight large light rooms, bath. Rent, $1,000-$1,300.

See These Before Renting

2 rooms, bath, 34 Lenox Ave. $16.00
5 rooms, bath, 2207-9 Seventh Ave. $27.00
6 rooms, bath, 126A W. 127th St. $52.50
7 rooms, bath, 6 West 103d St. $40.00
8 rooms, bath, 6 West 103d St. $44.00
Liberal concessions. Supts. on premises.

Second Apartment for Rent
No. 157 West 14th Street

Northeast corner of 7th Av.; 6 rooms and bath, steam heat.
APPLY TO
Rhinelander Real Estate Co.,
31 Nassau St. Phone 8125 Cortlandt.

3 Rooms, $60.

All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

8 Rooms, $1,500.

New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside, fine location.
55 West 95th St.

130 West 57th St.

CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK, IN THE CENTRE OF LITERARY, ARTISTIC AND SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CITY.

NOW AVAILABLE

Suites of 2 Rooms and Bath, southwest and southeast exposure, $900 to $1,100. A furnished suite at $1,200. Also Duplex Studio Apartments at $5,000 and $4,000 a year.

Apply to BENJAMIN L. WILLIAMS, Resident Superintendent.

The Wilsonia

225-227-229 West 69th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.
1 Room and bath, $30
2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $45 up.
3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally Clean Apartments for Particular People; No Objectionable Tenants.
Modern Elevator Apartment House. Two blocks from Central Park; close to shopping and theatre districts.
Maid service if desired.
Convenient to Subway, "L" and Surface Cars.
References Absolutely Essential.
Supt. on Premises. 'Phone, 9820 Col.

200 West 70th Street APARTMENTS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

6 to 8 Rooms and Bath
LOW RENTALS.
Block and a half to Subway
3 Blocks to "L"—Express Stations.
Apply on premises, or
L. B. SHELDON
250 West 87th St., Room 15.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED,

FOR THE WINTER MONTHS,
an 8-Room Apartment with 3 Master Bedrooms, 2 baths, and extra servants' rooms.
THE OSBORNE,
205 West 57th St.
TELEPHONE COLUMBUS 6510.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

DARIEN GENTLEMAN'S FARM.
WILL SELL AT A SACRIFICE.

27 acres, near station; two-acre lake; residence, 20 rooms; all improvements; garage, with quarters; barns, chicken houses, greenhouses, boathouse. Beautiful trees, vegetable and flower gardens, all kinds of fruit. Exceptional neighborhood. Will divide.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

CONSULT ME NOW.

I can quote with definiteness the best purchase price or rental figure on property in GREENWICH, CT., VICINITY
FARMS, ACREAGE, SHORE ESTATES, COUNTRY ESTATES, COTTAGES, VILLAS. Call, phone, or write for my special list.
LAURENCE TIMMONS,
Opp. R. R. Station, Greenwich, Ct. Tel. 436.

NOROTON Cost $45,000 Will Take $26,000

Colonial House, all improvements; 15 rooms, 3 baths; seven acres; views of Sound. Large garage with quarters, chicken houses, vegetable and flower gardens, fine old trees. Near station.

Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Avenue. 6526—Murray Hill.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Place

In Oblong Valley, 5 miles from Amenia, Harlem Railroad, and 5 miles from Sharon, Conn.; 281 acres; modern house; beautiful lawns; perfect water system; hot water heat; stable and garage; large barns; tenant house; all buildings and fences painted; guaranteed perfect condition; fine trout stream; large wood lot; this farm is exceptionally adapted for hay.
W. N. WETTERAU,
45 Market St. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

A REMINDER

OF OLD COLONIAL DAYS
Is this beautiful country estate in the White Plains-Scarsdale section. Everything is first-class; hot water heating, tiled baths, etc. The acreage is laid out to good advantage; fine old trees and attractive landscape work. Most reasonably priced rental. Unfurnished or furnished. Address
West, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY

527 FIFTH AVENUE, at 44th Street

Telephone 5220 Murray Hill

"The Turrets"
116 Riverside Drive
Southeast Corner 84th St.
9 and 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Moderate Rentals

252 West 85th St
Bet. West End Av. & Broadway
New Building, 5 Rooms and 1 Bath
Rents $1,200—$1,250

525 West End Av
Northwest Corner 85th St
3 Rooms and Bath with Kitchenette
Rent $900
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,700
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $4,800

"The Netherlands"
340 West 86th St
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,200

315 West 89th St
Between West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Building. Immediate Occupancy
3 Rooms, Kitchenette with Bath
Rent $780
Apartments of 8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,500

777 West End Av
"The Strafford," S. W. Cor. 98th St
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rent $2,750
8 Rooms and 3 Baths
Rents $2,050 and $2,500

"The Britannia"
527 West 110th St
Between Broadway and Amsterdam Ave
6, 7 and 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
Rents $1,200 to $1,500

Representative on Premises or Apartments Shown by Appointment Can be seen Evenings

43 Fifth Avenue
Northeast Corner 11th St
Apartments of 10 Rooms and 3 Baths
Immediate Possession
Rents $2,000 to $3,500

The Sutherland

611 West 158th St., Cor. Riverside Drive

Apartments in this beautiful building afford plenty of sunshine and fresh air and command a fine view of the River.

1-5 Rooms and Bath
1-7 Rooms and 2 Baths
1-9 Rooms and 3 Baths

Good Service—Low Rents.
Look at these apartments.

Superintendent on Premises or
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 West 34th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 & 5 Rooms

Also One Very Desirable 6 Room Apartment
Marc Antony and **Prince Humbert**
214 to 220
Cathedral Parkway
(110th St., near Broadway)
Rents $810 to $1,300
ALL FRONT ROOMS
Absolutely Fireproof Buildings.
Convenient to Subway and Elevated Stations.
Apply on premises, or
Thos. J. O'Reilly
Broadway and 109th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished.
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Completely Equipped Kitchens.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $360 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

MANHATTAN—West Side.

High Class Apartments
MODERATE RENTS
Excellent Service

5 ROOMS	260	WEST 72D	$1,200
	315	WEST 97TH	$780
	613	WEST 110TH	$900
	616	WEST 116TH	$840
	620	WEST 116TH	$780
	25	CLAREMONT AVE	$900
7 ROOMS	509	WEST 110TH	$1,300
	515	WEST 110TH	$1,200
	606	WEST 116TH	$1,150
	630	WEST 116TH	$1,100
	616	WEST 110TH	$1,100
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,400
8 ROOMS	174	WEST 79TH	$1,600
	515	WEST 110TH ST	$1,600
	445	RIVERSIDE DRIVE	$1,550
	316	WEST 94TH	$1,200

NOTE:—315 West 79th St. and 174 West 79th St. are Corner Apartments.

—Booklet on Application—
Apply to Superintendents, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
Broadway & 72nd St.
Tel. 5116-7-8 Col.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
NEW BUILDING.
135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,100.
Furnished $1,100 to $1,370
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

166 W. 72d St.
Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Living room, 15.6x24. Bedroom, 13.6x18.6. Dining room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

WELLESLEY
N. E. Cor. 81st and West End Av.
Fine, large corner [illegible] eight room apartments. Electric lights, refrigeration, and laundry roof included in rent.
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway
Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	900 to 1,300
Avonel, 172 West 79th St., near Broadway	B	8	1	1,200
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave	C	6	1	45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	900 & 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 & 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8380 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

MANCHESTER
B'way & 108th Street,
Northeast corner.
Exceptional Apartment of
1 Apartment—6 Rooms, 2 Baths
Superintendent on premises.

498 West End Av.
Southeast Cor. 84th St.
2 Apartments.
One.....6 Rooms, 2 Baths
One.....7 Rooms, 3 Baths
Lowest Rents in Vicinity.
Apply Superintendent.

226 W. 70th St.
Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.
5 & 6 Rooms and Baths
Rents $1,300 and $1,350.
ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.
With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

APARTMENT
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS
First Floor; All Light.
Southerly Exposed.
Inquire of Mr. Lane,
425 West End Ave.,
N. W. Corner 80th St.

The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $600 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 6380 Greeley.

57 WEST 58TH ST.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths.
Rents $1,400 to $1,600.
Ten-story fireproof building, separate passenger and service elevators, cold storage system, electric light, steam heat, telephone, mail chute, etc. Apply on premises, your own broker, or
HARRIS & VAUGHAN,
Agents, 509 5th Av. Tel. 31—Murray Hill.

BRYANT PARK STUDIOS
40 WEST 40th St.
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.
5 WEST 16TH STREET
Store in Studio Building
Suitable for Store or Studio
Apply at 14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.
A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

TO SUBLET, UNFURNISHED,
AN APARTMENT OF
14 ROOMS—5 BATHROOMS.
BIG, SPACIOUS LIVING ROOMS.
DECORATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS
OF THE MOST EXCLUSIVE DESIGN.
EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.
ALWYN COURT,
182 WEST 58TH ST.
ALSO ONE FURNISHED SUITE TO SUBLET.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Ponchartrain
312 West 109th St. Bet. B'way and Riverside Drive.
Special Concessions on Account of Lateness of Season.
2 APARTMENTS LEFT OF
6 ROOMS, $840 AND $900.
With bath and extra lavatory and maids' toilet.
1 Apartment Left of
7 ROOMS, $1,000.
With bath and extra lavatory and maids' toilet. The large size rooms, high standard of excellence of the building, (which has all modern improvements,) and the superb location make these apartments an offering of exceptional value.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON
2,443 Broadway. Tel. 3120 River.

Especially Arranged
For
Dentists or Doctors.
CLUNY,
High Class Professional Building.
133 West 72d Street.
One of the Most Convenient Locations in the City.
Rents Very Moderate.
Booklet, floor plan and further particulars on application.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents,
162 West 72d Street.

Lasanna Court
307 WEST 79TH STREET
(79th St. Subway Station)
Desirable apartments in modern, well-appointed, fireproof building.
8 Rooms, 2 baths, $1800
6 Rooms, 1 bath, $1200
Rooms for servants may be had at very reasonable rates.
GEORGE ROSENFELD CO. Inc.
51 E. 42D ST.
'Phone 1936 Murray Hill

NON HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

61-63 W. 106th St.
ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
6-7 ROOMS
& BATH, $55 & $70.
Exceptionally Large & Light Rooms.
All modern improvements; [illegible] efficient service. Owner [illegible]

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Harperley Hall
Central Park West at 64th St.
offers a few choice Apartments.
10 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $3,300
May be had by the month at $300
9 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $3,000-$3,500
7 Rooms FOYER, 3 BATHS, $2,500-$3,000
Kitchenette Apartments, $750
2 Rooms and Bath $1,000
Service Exceptional; all modern conveniences, including Refrigeration.
Restaurant on premises.
UNDER OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.

TO SUBLET
A Choice Apartment in
The BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West,
Corner 69th Street.
Overlooking the Park.
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
All outside rooms and exceptionally large. All main rooms have Eastern exposure; all bedrooms have Southern exposure.
Apply to Superintendent, or Apartment, 12th Floor South.

2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

Unfurnished	LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.	Furnished
$50 to $75.		$60 to $90.

THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or
BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

The Hyperion
320 West 84th St.,
Bet. West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
Only One Left.
8 Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,200.
Excellent Location. All Improvements.
Value Cannot Be Duplicated.
LOUIS KEMPNER & SON,
2,443 Broadway. Tel., 3120—Riverside.

THE DALHOUSIE
40-48 West 59th Street
BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS.,
Facing Central Park; also Southern Exposure.
APARTMENTS, 8 TO 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS, $1,000 to $3,000. APPLY SUPT.

7 Rooms, $55.
Modern improvements; electric light; near Central Park and "L" Station.
38 West 93d St.
ASK SUPT. OF 661 W. 180 St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

VAUXHALL
780 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, North Cor. 155th St.
4 Rooms, from $700 | 6 Rooms, from $1200
5 " " 950 | 7 " " 1350
1, 2 and 3 Baths.
All rooms large, light and airy, with mostly southerly exposure; large closets, spacious foyers and vestibules. Smoke-proof fire tower.
By Waiting Until November
You can secure the benefits of the exceptional rental opportunities offered by the New Eleven-story Absolutely Fireproof Building, representing the most advanced ideas in apartment house construction. Location is the best and most convenient on Washington Heights, commanding a view of the Hudson, accessible to subway express stations, Broadway surface line and elevated. Overlooking grounds of Hispania Society of America.
Telephone, Audubon 870
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co.
BROADWAY AND 156TH ST.
Rental Representative on Premises.

The few apartments remaining for rent in our numerous buildings are offered at attractive prices to responsible parties on term leases dating from November first. Representative will call with plans and particulars upon request.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St. Telephone 3800 Schuyler.
Branch Offices: Broadway at 144th St. and 163d St.

HAMILTON
One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second Street,
Or Representative on Premises.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

302-306 W. 79th St.
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive.
6 ROOMS
Modern FIREPROOF building, located on the West Side's most FASHIONABLE street. Rooms large and bright; hardwood floors. Most desirable home for refined families who demand the best of service.
Rent $840 per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Kitchens & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus.
Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.,
Cor. Amsterdam Av.
Supt. on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

9 & 10 Rooms, 3, Baths
$1100-$1200
Overlook Apartments
802 West 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
9 Room Cor. Apartment
Suitable for Physician.
Midtown Values less 1-3 cost. On highest and healthiest section on Manhattan Island.
Resident Management.
Phone 3652 Audubon.

WHY PAY $1,500
for a 7 or 8 room apartment when you can get it at
½ THE PRICE
in the high-class elevator Apartment House at
373 WEST 116TH ST.
Near Morningside Park.
7 and 8 rooms; elevator service; electric light, telephone; shower, &c.; convenient to cars, subway and elevated. Rents $55 to $65.
GOODWIN & GOODWIN
260 Lenox Av., cor. 128d St.
Phone 6500—Harlem.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

4—ROOM SUBLET—ELEVATOR
ONLY VACANT APT. IN BUILDING. Large, light rooms, sleeping chambers 12x15. Hardwood throughout. Plenty closets. Near Subway.
ASK SUPT. OF 661 W. 180 St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences. Comparison invited. An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman
522-530 W. 136th St. adjoining B'way.
One block to Subway and Riverside Drive.
New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

TRINITY STUDIOS
B'WAY, COR. 153d ST.
550 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. True economy. 2 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 upward.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,787 Broadway, at 157th St.
or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
Buckingham Palace
547-553 West 147th St.,
4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
Rentals, $40 to $80
Blenheim Court
601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

THE ENDYMION
352 WEST 117TH ST.
Close to transit lines and parks; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,107 7th Av., at 125th St.

552 North of 127th St.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
4 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $45-$55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

535 WEST 113TH STREET.
4 ROOMS Front Apartments.
Large, light, airy rooms, foyers and bath, 3 closets. Modern fireproof elevator apartment. Exclusive neighborhood. Service unexcelled. Resident manager.

Trinity Court,
518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 5, 6, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
553 WEST 111TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $42.50.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; [illegible] uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished
West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining Riverside Drive
Eight large, light rooms and two baths. RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall
854 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av. 6, 7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower. Rents $60 to $80.

Convent Garden
APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

JUST COMPLETED.
Rivercliff
628 West 151st St.,
Between Broadway and Riverside Drive.
High-class Elevator Apartment House; very select Residential Section. Every modern convenience, including night and day service. Large, light, airy rooms, admirably arranged.
3 Rooms & Bath, $420-$480
4 Rooms & Bath, $500-$600
5 Rooms & Bath, $660-$780
Can be seen evenings.
Renting Agent on Premises.
Tel. 3006 Audubon, or
KEMPE & CO.,
Broadway and 87th Street.
Tel. 5610 Schuyler.

HELEN COURT
14 Morningside Av., Cor. 115th St.
6-7-8 Large Rooms, Facing Park, $720-$900
All Light; Elevator and Hall Service.

The Summit
414-416 West 118th St.
NEAR MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
6 Large, Light Rooms, Elevator and All Improvements $600-$720
Apply on premises, or
G. SCHWEGLER,
3,307 BROADWAY, Cor. 143d St.

Edmund Francis Court
423-431 W. 120th St.
Height of Perfection in High Class Apartment Construction.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Convenient to all lines of transit; adjoining Morningside Park and facing Columbia University Park.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, with Foyer.
Rents, $50 upward.
Several Furnished Apartments.
Elevator, Telephone, Hall Service.
AGENT ON PREMISES, OR
H. H. HAZELTON,
115 West 42d St. Phone 6692 Bryant.

WE WILL NOT BURN COAL FOR EMPTY APARTMENTS
YOU CAN OBTAIN RENT AT PRICES THAT WE ARE ASHAMED TO QUOTE
NEW ELEVATOR APTS.
Regent Hall
3,100 Broadway, N. E. Cor. 123d St.
6-7 rooms and bath.
The Northern
N. W. Cor. 181st St. and Northern Av., 3 blocks west of Broadway.
6-8-9 rooms, 2 baths.
The Kenilworth
45 Pinehurst Av., N. E. cor. 179th St., 2 blocks west of Broadway.
6 rooms, 2 baths, front.

IMMEDIATE CONCESSIONS
TO THOSE RENTING NOW.
HISPANIA HALL
Delightfully Situated Opposite
HISPANIC MUSEUM GROUNDS.
601 West 156th St., N. W. Corner Broadway, at Subway Station.
6 Rooms and Bath, $65.
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $70 and $75.
(Corner,) 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $100.
Southerly exposure.
Immediate occupancy on some of above.
Continuous elevator, hall, and telephone service.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., Agents
On premises, or Broadway and 156th St.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
One block from Subway station.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors.....16x23
Dining Rooms 14x19
Bedrooms.....14x16

615 WEST 136TH ST.
6-Room Apartment.....$45
619 WEST 136TH ST.
4-Room Apartment.....$32
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

THE FERNCLIFF,
N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Av.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
Eight room Apartment, facing 7th Av., $60; all modern improvements; all night elevator service.

RELDNAS HALL,
1224, 500 West, Cor. Amsterdam Av.
7 Room Apartment, $60.
All-night Phone and Elevator Service.
OWNER'S PERSONAL MANAGEMENT.

THE ST. ANTHONY,
559 W. 183d St., brt. Audubon & St. Nicholas Avs.
Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartments in choicest location, near 181st St. Subway sta. Rent, $35.00-$40.00 per month.
Apply on premises, or Owner, 652 W. 185th St.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Offerings Scheduled at the Vesey Street and Bronx Salesrooms.

Monday, Oct. 26.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Vandewater St, 24-26, s s, 247.11 ft w of Pearl St, 50x95, eight-story loft and store building; K. B. Murray against Twenty-four and Twenty-six Vandewater Street Corporation and others; Fortner, H. & K., attorneys; M. S. Borland, Referee; due, $66,-040.01; taxes, &c., $2,654.77.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Mott Av, 875, w s, 50 ft s of 150th St, 23x98, four-story tenement; C. A. Sherman against E. De Grauw and others; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. J. Hynes, referee; due, $18,120.10; taxes, &c., $2,223.67.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Bailey Av, e s, 424 ft s of 238th St, 50x 136.9 ft to Cannon Place x81.5x135.3, vacant; Kabee Realty Co. against J. L. O'Brien and others; Bertram Bodenheimer, attorney; C. S. Hayes, referee; due, $897.51; taxes, &c., $351.58.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Cedar St, 127, n e corner of Greenwich St, (141-3,) 34.4x49.8x40.11x53.11, five-story tenement and stores; M. E. Cottrell, executrix and trustee, against E. F. Robinson and others; Patterson & B., attorneys; J. H. Regan, referee; due, $55,044.97; taxes, &c., $7,700.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 303 West, n s, 63 ft w of West End Av, 23x70.1x irregular, four-story dwelling; H. K. Platt against M. E. O'Sullivan and others; J. T. Crane, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $25,792.35; taxes, &c., $337.50.

133d St, 30 West, s s, 360 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11, four-story warehouse; M. E. Miller against Remy Fehn and others; Low, M. & L., attorneys; T. J. Mooney, referee; due, $16,051.26; taxes, &c., $300.02.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cherry St, 229, s e s, 276 ft w of Rutgers Slip, 20.6x70.4 to Water St, (486-488,) x37.11x 20.10x23.11x20.6x13.6, five-story tenement & 7-story loft building; Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., trustees, against Stonington Realty Co. and others; M. A. Raymond, attorney; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $22,-266.12; taxes, &c., $1,029.82.

By Samuel Marx.

109th St, 220 East, n s, 83.4 ft w of 3d Av, 16.7x100.10, four-story tenement; F. H. Page, trustee, against A. M. Cefola and others; J. M. Rider, attorney; I. J. Joseph, referee; due, $8,888.37; taxes, &c., $234.10.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bailey Place, 3,422 & 3,424, e s, 178.5 ft s of Fort Independence, 50x87.1x49.1x77.4, five-story flat; George Singer against Sellitto Construction Co. and others; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; H. K. Davis, referee; due, $3,-396.23; taxes, &c., $676.00.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crescent Av, 616-8, s s, 36.8 ft w of Hughes Av, 42.5x56.7x38x82.3, four-story tenement and stores; W. H. Caldwell, Jr., against Tesoro Construction Co. and others; Arthur Knox, attorney; E. R. Echley, referee; due, $1,001.19; taxes, &c., $100.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Wheeler Av, 1,227, w s, 270 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; M. J. Mullis against Bernard Badanes and others; R. T. Wood, attorney; J. A. Rooney, referee; due, $5,-441.61; subject to two mortgages aggregating $24,400.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 75.2x101.10x75x113.2, vacant; William Crawford against G. H. Jacob Construction Co.; Bowers & S., attorneys; J. C. Brady, referee; due, $11,679.21; taxes, &c., $482.27.

By John S. Mapes.

Green Av, s s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; F. M. Hogan against J. H. Carpenter and others; G. A. Moses, attorney; John Mulholland, referee; due, $151.08; taxes, &c., $36.85.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

71st St, 338 West, s s, 275.6 ft w of West End Av, 17.6x100.5, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Long Island City—Nelson Av, n w corner of Fitting St, 100x210, vacant; also three plots, 40x100 each, w s, Fitting St, between Queens Boulevard and Nelson Av; voluntary sale.

Ozonale, L. I.—18 plots on Connequot, Russel, Cross and Pepperidge Roads; also two plots on Montauk and Oakdale Boulevards; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 84 to 90, n w corner of 14th St, 100x 103.3, eleven-story loft and store building; leasehold; F. T. Van Beuren and others against Henry Corn and others; Mitchell & M., attorneys; E. J. Lindvigh, referee; due, $361,060.46; taxes, &c., $128.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,501, n w corner of Mansion St, 25x95; F. H. Youngs against J. W. Krauer and others; Holt, W. & C., attorneys; Alex Karlin, referee; due, $8,-880.07; taxes, &c., $797.72.

By Henry Brady.

Main St, w s, 665 ft n of Poplar St, 40x150; M. A. Amos against G. P. Baisley and others; L. G. Hupel, attorney; Raymond Malone, referee; due, $4,430.33; taxes, &c., $568.53.

By J. H. Mayers.

Van Buren St, 1,014, e s, 308.4 ft s of Van Nest Av, 41.8x100; F. A. Southworth, as com. against Benedetto Cairo and others; W. R. Beinckerhoff, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $2,806.82; taxes, &c., $68.08.

Thursday, Oct. 29.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 220 to 234, w s, block front, between 170th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; Mary Newton and others against New York Real Estate Exchange-Security Co. and others; H. G. Sanford, attorney; M. J. Stroock, referee; due, $58,-046.14; taxes, &c., $11,933.60; subject to mortgages aggregating $265,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

19TH ST, 30 and 32 West, s s, 400 ft e of 6th Av, 50x92.3, two three-story buildings and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. S. Pinkus et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; E. W. Webb, referee; due, $72,-697.25; taxes, &c., $2,991.04.

By Joseph P. Day.

MINETTA ST, 16-22, n w cor of Minetta Lane, 80x75, two and three-story tenements and stores; Central Trust Co. against Thomas Rosson et al.; Joline, L. & R., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee;" due, $27,704.39; taxes, &c., $665.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

GRAND BOULEVARD, s w cor of 181st St, 98.9x28.1x93.11x60.11, vacant; Anna Rihm against C. R. Schmitt et al., H. C. Botty, attorney; M. S. Cohn, referee; due, $3,-337.14; taxes, &c., $115.30.

By Henry Brady.

UNION AV, 720, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x93.6, two-story dwelling; Adaline Cohen against S. T. McNally et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $8,618.81; taxes, &c., $400.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ryer Av, 2,084, e s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 28x104.11x23.1x105.4, three-story tenement; C. H. Lowerre and others, executors, against Max Reese and others; Cary & C., attorneys; B. J. Isecke, referee due, $6,076.17; taxes, &c., $247.28.

Friday, Oct. 30.
At 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; A. C. Dietrich and others against Isaac Josephs and others, executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,703.98; taxes, &c., $732.60; subject to first mortgage of $65,000.

1st Av, 1,008, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $7,906.12.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 58th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $7,183.90; taxes, &c., $120.15.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

187th St, 560 East, s e corner Lorillard Place, 160.1x22.8x100x24.5, five-story tenement; Nath. Gans against Joseph Faiella and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; Oscar Igstaedter, referee; due, $2,924.32; taxes, &c., $230.10; subject to mortgage $26,000.

Creston Av, 2,819, w s, 124.9 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; Hudson Trust Co. against Paul J. Exner Co. and others; Action 1; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; C. S. Marrin, referee; due, $2,722.57; taxes, &c., $219.96.

Creston Av, 2,817, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $6,845.76; taxes, &c., $218.96.

Creston Av, 2,821, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.96.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, 660 East, n s, 110.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and store; Elizabeth Schaefer against Bennedetta Piccirillo and others; Gerlich & S., attorneys; G. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $31,898.43; taxes, &c., $650.84.

179th St, 620 East, s s, 78.2 ft w of Marmion Av, 36x75.3x36x75.2, four-story flat; Philip Rheinelander, executor, against C. K. Realty Co. and others; Miller & H., attorneys; Max Benedit, referee; due, $17,661.20; taxes, &c., $676.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Loring Place, e s, 229.6 ft s of Fordham Road, for a five-story brick tenement, 48x 96; Beckman Realty and Construction Co., John Beckman, President, 1,624 University Place, owner; Joseph Cocker, 2,017 5th Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Vales Av, n w corner of 142d St, for a three-story brick bakery, 100.8½x144.5¾; Ward Baking Co., R. B. Ward, 1493 St and Southern Boulevard, President, owner; C. B. Comstock, 110 West 40th St, architect; cost, $75,000.

16th St, 602 and 614 East, for a two-story storage and factory, $4x103.5; Thomas Trumm, Greenwich, Conn., owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

42d St, 756 and 758 East, for a five-story store and loft, 41.8x98.5; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, owner; A. M. D. Hedley, 411 East 42d St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

4th Av, 352, and 25th St, 53 to 59 East, to a sixteen-story loft; I. Unterberg, 90 Franklin St, owner; L. A. Abramson, 2,102 Daly Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

WASHINGTON ST, 108; Joseph Bleier against Lillie Wilkens & Claribel Schutte, owners; William Krauth & Co., contractors $97

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

MONTGOMERY ST, 35 & 37; F. N. Du Bois & Co. against Frederick N. Du Bois and others, Oct. 19, 1914.....$186

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 140th St, 199.10x34; Lincoln Trust Co. and others against City of New York and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 259.10 ft n of 137th St, 77.8x101.3; Lincoln Trust Co. and others against John M. Linck Construction Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 259.10 ft n of 137th St, 77.8x101.3; Lincoln Trust Co. and others against John M. Linck Construction Co., Inc., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 140th St, 101.3x83; Lincoln Trust Co. and others against Charter Construction Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

SUFFOLK ST, e s, 149.8 ft s of Grand St, 25.4x100; Public Bank of New York City against Charles Malawista and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Stroock & Stroock.

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,578; Newell Bent against Browline Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

OAK TERRACE, s s, 100 ft w of Beekman Av; Mary E. Elstner against Jerome J. Wilson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. Kudlich.

LOTS 84 and 85, map of Cebrie Park; Sarah C. Buckenham against John Noonan and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, R. H. Arnold.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,239 and 1,241; Mollie Ottenberg against Martha Perna and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

VYSE AV, w s, 175 ft s of Jennings St, 50x 100; Morris Lederman against Kochkeller Co. and others, (action to adjudge deed fraudulent;) attorney, J. Bernstein.

148TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x 100.6; Isabella Hart against Erick Borkstrom and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Weschler.

226TH ST, n e corner of Carpenter Av, 50x 100; Herman von der Hyde against George Walker and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.

227TH ST, s e corner of Carpenter Av; Herman von der Hyde against George Walker and others, (action to foreclose tax lien;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.

230TH ST, s w corner of White Plains Road; Peter Duncan against John Stevenson and others, (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for police matron is announced. The examination was held on July 7, and was taken by 105 persons. The successful candidates number forty-two. The list may run for four years. It is as follows: Bertha M. Hannemann, 97.30 per cent.; Margaret Evans, 91.90; Anna F. Conklin, 89.30; Maude R. Leimbach, 88.20; Mary E. Maguire, 85.20; Emma M. Fagan, 84.70; Amelia A. King, (N. Q.,) 84.60; Maria A. Brown, 84.30; Anna W. E. O'Brien, 83.20; Catherine F. Conlan, 82.90; Ruth Gilbanks, 82.80; Mary H. Flood, 82.40; Catherine F. Glynn, 82.40; Ellen Walker, 82.30; Hattie A. Fose, 82.20; Cora F. West, 81.80; Marie T. Kneeland, 80.80; Anastasia B. Wishart, 80.40; Susie A. Farry, 80.20; Rebecca A. Kennedy, 80.20; Martha C. Cornell, 79.50; Anna M. Abernathy, 79.50; Anna O'B. Leary, 79.10; Mary A. McDonough, 78.90; Minnie V. Jones, 78.50; Anna Nugent, 78; Ellen M. Jennings, 77.80; M. Farrell, 77.30; Mrs. Anna R. McLaughlin, 77.10; Anna K. Rubien, 77.10; Mary E. F. Sullivan, 76.80; Jane L. Sheerin, 76.60; Annie A. Cooper, 76.40; Annie A. O'Neill, 75.80; Ellen V. Starck, 75.40; Ellen F. Nolan, 75; Helen G. McNeaile, 74.80; Christine Schneider, 74.50; Mary W. Auperle, 74; Cora M. Smith, 72.60; Emma M. Cross, 72.40, and Anna W. Hangley, 72.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 10 a competitive examination for assistant in cotton business methods, for men only, to fill four vacancies in the Office of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,400 a year. The duties will be to assist in the investigations being conducted by the Office of Markets in regard to grading, stapling, handling, and marketing cotton, and office work incident thereto, especially with reference to editing and digesting reports of prices of actual cotton in spot markets in the preparation of difference sheets.

Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience and fitness, thesis or discussion.

At least three years' responsible experience immediately preceding the date of this examination in the office or sales department of a cotton firm doing a domestic or foreign shipping business or dealing largely in future contracts, or in connection with the business operations and quotation work of a cotton exchange, is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their 25th but not their 45th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BOLEY, MORRIS, (Oct. 21;) personalty, over $10,000; all to widow, Becky.

HOWEY, ISABELLE T., (Oct. 2;) personalty, less than $5,000; to daughters, Carrie L. Aupoix and Martha Ann Tweedy, household goods equally; to Martha, ring and silverware.

LEVETT, DAVID MAURICE, (Sept. 26;) personalty, $1,000; all to widow, Kate.

LOVELL, FRANK H., (Oct. 17;) realty, over $10,000; personalty, over $10,000; to widow, M. Louise, all paintings, books, furniture, &c., and residue; son, Frank Hallett Lovell, Jr., watch and chain and all jewelry; to daughter, Isabel, $3,000.

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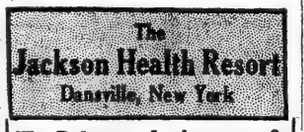
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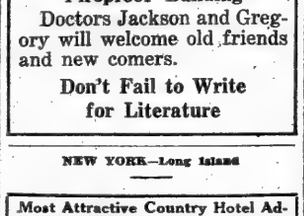
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DUTY ON GLOVE LEATHER.

Appraisers Decide That It Should Be Only 10 Per Cent.

Importers of glove leather won an important victory yesterday when the Board of United States General Appraisers construed for the first time the provisions of Paragraph 350 of the Tariff act of 1913. The decision is based on protests filed in the names of Mills & Gibb and William H. Stiner & Son, and are in the nature of tests of the interpretation to be given the new law. The issue has attracted keen interest in the glove leather trade.

The board holds, in a decision by Judge McClelland, that split sheepskin fleshers, tanned by the acid of formaldehyde process, especially finished for use in the making of gloves, and generally used for that purpose, are classifiable as glove leathers, and, by the specific provision for such goods, are properly assessable at 10 per cent. ad valorem. The Government authorities, backed by certain of the manufacturing interests, asked the board to affirm the Collector's assessment under the same paragraph as chamois skins at the rate of 15 per cent.

The merchandise was described on some of the invoices as doeskins. The Appraiser of the Port reported them to be washable chamois skin, dressed and finished. The Collector adopted this report as the basis for levying the 15 per cent. duty. It was the Government's theory that there was a uniform, definite, and general meaning to the term "chamois skin" in the leather trade, other than the ordinary meaning which would include the leather in question, and that, therefore, the Collector's assessment under eo nomine provision for such skins in Paragraph 350, was justified. Judge McClelland says, however, in his decision that the attempt to establish such trade understanding failed, inasmuch as among the witnesses of wide experience there was much diversity of view as to whether such skins as those under consideration were included within, or excluded from, the term "chamois skin."

"Under these circumstances," says Judge McClelland, "it requires neither argument nor the citation of a single authority to support the conclusion that in so far as this merchandise is concerned the words "chamois skin" must be given their ordinary meaning. The same thing may be said of the manifest purpose of the protestants to establish such a uniform meaning for the term "glove leather" as would include so-called doeskin similar to that involved.

"It is an undoubted fact that leather of this character, of this peculiar finish, has been known to the markets of the United States only two or three years, but it is equally the fact that for many years prior thereto chamois skins, both natural and bleached, have been known in our trade and commerce. The testimony that substantially all so-called doeskin leather is used in the making of gloves is overwhelming, and we accordingly find as a fact that the merchandise in question is glove leather and hold it to be subject to duty at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem as claimed. Decisions of the Collector reversed."

THIS WEEK'S FREE LECTURES

Sunday.

IS PERMANENT PEACE PRACTICAL, by Stephen Pierce Duggan, Sunday morning lecture, Morris Baptist Church, Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets, 10 A. M.

A LEADER LOOKING UPWARD, by Dr. J. C. Day, 4 P. M.; "How He Gets About," by Dr. S. C. Schmucker, 5 P. M.; "Church Federation and Progress," by Dr. Walter Laidlaw, 8 P. M.; the Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, by John C. Welsh, Public School 101, 111th Street, west of Lexington Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Monday.

ORIGINS OF CLANS AMONG THE IROQUOIS, by Dr. A. A. Goldenweiser; "The Social and Ceremonial Organization of the Iowa Indians," by Alanson Skinner; "The Cultural Relations of the Northern Piute," by Dr. Robert H. Lowie, Section of Anthropology and Psychology of the New York Academy of Sciences in connection with the American Ethnological Society, American Museum of Natural History, 8:15 P. M.

THE SPHEROIDAL STATE, by Dr. Ernest R. von Nardroff, Principal of Stuyvesant High School, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

HONORE BALZAC, by Dr. Charles F. Horne of the College of the City of New York, Public School 27, Forty-second Street, east of Third Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE AWAKENING AND TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA, by Sidney Neville Ussher, Public School 119, 133d Street, east of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

HOW FRANCE IS GOVERNED, by Dr. Nelson P. Mead of the College of the City of New York, St. Luke's Hall, 483 Hudson Street, 8:15 P. M.

THE LEGISLATURE AND LEGISLATIVE METHODS, by Dr. Edgar Dawson of Hunter College, St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Tuesday.

EXPERIENCES WITH THE SMALLER SUBANTARCTIC BIRDS, by Robert Cushman Murphy, Linnaean Society of New York, American Museum of Natural History, 8 P. M. Lantern slide illustrations.

THE HOUSE FLY—MAN'S FOE, by Miss Nina L. Marshall, Public School 83, Fourth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

RUSKIN, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

FUNCTIONAL RESULTS OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION IN NEW YORK, by Dr. Paul Klapper of the College of the City of New York, Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street, 8:15 P. M.

Wednesday.

THE GENUS OXYMITRA (TESSELLINA) IN THE UNITED STATES, by Dr. Marshall Avery Howe; "An Interesting Nobaleana from Cuba," by Miss Margaret Slosson, Torrey Botanical Club, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 3:30 P. M.

ORGAN RECITAL, by Prof. Samuel A. Baldwin, Great Hall, College of the City of New York, 4 P. M.

WHY PROGRESSIVES SHOULD BE ELECTED IN NOVEMBER, by Miss Anne Rhodes and others, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

DISTRIBUTION AND UTILIZATION OF HEAT, by Dr. William Charles Peckham of Adelphi College, Public Library, 500 West 143th Street, 8:15 P. M.

REACTION AND REVOLUTION, first of a course on "Modern Europe: Its Making and Its Makers," by Dr. Edward F. Humphrey of Columbia University, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 5 West 125th Street, 8:15 P. M.

Thursday.

INSECT LIFE, by Dr. Herbert S. Ardell, Illustrated, Labor Temple, Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, 8 P. M.

THE PERIOD OF CONFLICT IN AMERICAN HISTORY, by Dr. William B. Guthrie of the College of the City of New York, Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place, 8:15 P. M.

GEORGE ELIOT, by Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton University, Public School 165, 108th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Friday.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW AND SUPERMAN, Dr. Stockton Axson of Rice University, Texas, Wadleigh High School, 114th Street and Seventh Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LES MISERABLES, Miss Mary Phelps, Public School 38, Dominick and Clark Sts., 8:15 P. M.

LIFE HISTORY OF THE FOREST, Prof. Frank F. Moon of the New York State College of Forestry, Public School 66, Eighty-eighth Street, east of First Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, Public School 182, 183d Street and Wadsworth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

Saturday.

BOTANICAL TRAVELS IN EUROPE, Dr. W. A. Murrill, Lecture Hall, Museum Building, New York Botanical Garden, 4 P. M.

EARTHQUAKES, Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, Public School 184, 116th Street, west of Fifth Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

LEADERS IN LIFE'S RACE, Prof. Samuel C. Schmucker of the State Normal School of West Chester, Penn., the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue, 8:15 P. M.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION, Prof. James Walter Crook of Amherst College, Public Library, 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, 8:15 P. M.

GREAT JAPAN, Dr. William E. Griffis, Public Library, 500 West 143th Street, 8:15 P. M.

MACHINE TOOLS SELL.

Good Business Both for Foreign and Domestic Account.

A bright spot in the iron and steel trade is in the reports from the machine tool trade. To it the war, according to The Iron Age, has brought a large business from foreign Governments and from manufacturers at home who needed new equipment to get out foreign war orders on time. Accumulated stocks of tools have been taken up in this movement, and makers have felt warranted in a number of cases in increasing working forces, which in August and September were down to the smallest in months.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, has an inquiry out for fifty large turret lathes and a number of engine lathes, presumably for export to Russia.

Large additions have been made to the total of machine-tool orders booked for foreign shipment from New England. The Russian Government has purchased several hundred 14, 16, and 18 inch engine lathes, and has inquiries out for a further large number.

W. R. Grace & Co. of this city are receiving estimates on 200 lathes which, it is understood, are to be exported to England. The machines specified are 14 and 16 inch, double back geared, three cone, high duty lathes.

It is now expected that the United States will be completely depleted of these classes of machines. From London word is received that stocks of American machine tools in that city have been sold out.

To Build Up Canadian Industry.

According to Consul J. D. Dreher, who is at Toronto, the Board of Trade of that city has just issued a pamphlet called "Wake Up, Canada," in which an appeal is made to manufacturers, merchants, builders, and Government and municipal authorities to use Canadian-made products and to employ Canadians as far as possible, in order to encourage home trade. Appeal is also made to manufacturers to endeavor to supply the goods that have been imported into Canada from Germany and Austria, the statistics of the imports from those two countries for the fiscal year 1913-1914 being given in detail in the pamphlet. In that year Canada imported goods to the value of $14,686,069 from Germany and $1,787,473 from Austria. This Board of Trade appeal, Mr. Dreher says, is only a part of a Canadian campaign in favor of empire-made goods.

Iron and Steel Orders.

In iron and steel and allied industries certain materials are being sought after by foreign governments as a result of the war. A fairly large tonnage of sheets has been shipped recently to Australia and Argentina from Pittsburgh, and the same market reports continued inquiry for barb and plain wire and wire nails for shipment to England. Several concerns making barb wire state they are pretty well filled up for the next three or four weeks. Okura & Co., 30 Church Street, New York, have made inquiries in the New York market for cars for export to Japan, specifying 300 42-inch gauge four-wheel cars. The Parish Manufacturing Company of Reading, Penn., has been given an order for the frames for the motor trucks which the Pierce-Arrow Company will supply to France. The contract calls for 350 frames and must be filled in sixty days. A contract for 300,000 tons of coal wanted by the railroads of Chile is the second large inquiry of the kind which has come to the Pittsburgh district since the war began.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Dean Thomas H. Balliet, School of Pedagogy, New York University, says that the use of the rod on school children should be left to the discretion of the teacher. He would permit its use in the classrooms. Much flogging, he says, is not good, but it is well that pupils should not know that even for gross misbehavior they cannot be chastised.

Harold Linn, a student in the Manual Training High School, has been elected President of the Alumni Association of P. S. 102, Brooklyn.

President Churchill of the Board of Education has written a letter to Henry R. Linville, President of the Teachers' League, on the subject of teachers sharing in the management of schools through the medium of school councils in individual schools. Mr. Churchill says: "The time is here when the Board of Education may encourage initiative and temper the errors of judgment of individuals. This extension of teacher representation to the school itself should be adopted."

Edgar M. North has been appointed as a topographical draughtsman in the Bureau of Buildings.

Permission has been granted to the Brooklyn Evening High School to be open Friday evenings during the season of 1914 and 1915 for the purpose of special instruction and recreation, the Principal and one teacher to be in attendance from 7:45 P. M. to 10 P. M.

LEARN MARKET ON GROUND.

Way to Get South American Trade, United States Is Advised.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 24.—South American interests see danger in the advice furnished to United States exporters by alleged experts claiming knowledge of this market. They say that many of the so-called experts quoted in weekly and monthly publications printed in New York are unknown in South America except as occasional travelers selling unimportant lines and with no opportunity to know the trade.

It is seriously recommended that American manufacturers send reliable representatives to South America willing to learn the market, at the same time receiving support from the manufacturers. There is no mystery about the South American trade. The only requirement is a knowledge of the conditions in the countries and of their language.

No Toy Famine Now.

The Crockery and Glass Journal has this to say on the possibility of a toy famine in this country as a result of the war:

"The fear of a famine in toys is over. Look at our list of imports this week—20,249 packages. And more are on the way. The goods destined for Canada have been diverted to this country, and dolls and toys in abundance may now be ordered for immediate delivery. One firm alone has received more than 20,000 packages in the last thirty days."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Changes in M. C.: 1st Lt. C. C. Hillman, Ft. Myer, Va., to W. Reed Hospital for duty; Maj. A. W. Williams, Vera Cruz, to Washington, D. C., to take charge of Field Medical Supply Depot. On arrival of Maj Williams at Washington, Capt. W. A. Duncan will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., on business.

1st Lt. C. A. Speissegger, M. R. C., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C., for duty during the absence of Maj. H. Page, M. C. On return of Maj. Page Lt. Speissegger will stand relieved.

1st Lt. F. W. Branson, 23 Inf., from Tennessee militia, Nov. 19, to his regiment.

Following officers of M. C., on arrival in U. S., to Texas City for duty: Maj. R. N. Winn, Ft. Des Moines; Maj. F. C. Baker, Ft. Leavenworth, and Capt. G. W. Cook, Ft. D. A. Russell. These to stations indicated: Capts. H. F. Pipes, Ft. Slocum, N. Y.; E. G. Northington, Letterman Hospital, San Fran.; and J. P. Fletcher, hospital at Ft. Bayard, N. M., and 1st Lt. G. Newlove, M. R. C., to Ft. Lawton, Wash.

Capt. J. C. Gregory, M. C., from Ft. Slocum, N. Y., on arrival Capt. H. F. Pipes, M. C., then to Phila., Penn., for duty as attending surgeon in that city.

1st Lt. D. B. Edwards, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Screven, Ga., about Nov. 8, during absence of Maj. J. A. Murtagh, M. C. On return of Maj. Murtagh Lt. Edwards will stand relieved.

Capt. E. T. Winston, retired, with his consent is assigned to recig. duty at Dallas, Tex., Dec. 2, relieving Capt. E. A. Stuart, 2 F. A., who will join his regt.

Capt. J. P. Siler, M. C., Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Eastern Dept. for assignment as attending surgeon, New York City.

1st Lt. J. S. Kennedy, M. R. C., from Galveston, Tex., to Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

Resignation of 1st Lts. C. W. Tooker, Jr., and M. J. Sheahan, M. R. C., accepted.

1st Lt. H. T. Clark, C. A. C., to hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., sick.

Orders Sept. 8, as to Capt. H. Hall, C. A. C., revoked.

2nd Lt. C. L. Byrne, 23 to 5 Inf.

Chaplain H. A. Chouinard, 5 to 23 Inf.

Army Retiring Board appointed to meet Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., May 1, dissolved.

Leaves: Col. F. S. Foltz, Cav., 4 months; Capt. F. T. Austin, 3 F. A., 10 days; Lt. Col. D. B. Devore, 10 Inf., 30 days; Capt. E. L. Napier, M. C., 2 months and 4 days; Col. G. L. Edie, M. C., 1 month; 1st Lt. A. Gilmore, F. A., 7 days.

Navy Orders.

Capts. E. Simpson, the Minnesota to orders, and C. B. Morgan, recruiting station, New York, to command the Minnesota.

Lt. Comdr. O. G. Murfin, Guam, to Asiatic Station.

Lt. H. D. Cooke, Jr., the Georgia, to command the Henley.

Jr. Lt. W. H. Stiles, Jr., the Alabama, to Puget Sound Yard.

Ensigns H. B. Page and E. J. O'Keefe, the Georgia to the Montana; S. C. Womble, the Hull, to the Stewart, and G. W. La Mountain, the Nashville, to the Connecticut.

Med. Insp. G. A. Lung, Training Station, Newport, R. I., to Torpedo Station, Newport.

Surg. C. F. Ely, Samoa, to the South Dakota.

Ch. Machs. C. Franz, Charleston Yard, to the Connecticut, and J. H. Morrison, the Connecticut, to the Ohio.

Mach. J. E. Burger, to Charleston Yard.

Rear Admi. Thomas H. Stevens, retired, died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 3.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Paulding, McDougal, and North Dakota at Lynn Haven Roads; Supply at Manila, MacDonough at New York Yard, Georgia at Boston, Michigan at Norfolk, Tennessee at Beliot, Virginia at Hampton Roads, Raleigh at La Paz, New York at Tompkinsville.

Sailed: Nero, San Fran. for La Paz; Chattanooga, Manzanillo for Acapulco; Osceola, Key West for Guantanamo; Accomac, Boston for Rockland; New Jersey, Hampton Roads for Boston; Cleveland, La Paz for San Diego, via Ensenda; Caesar, Santo Domingo City for Macoris.

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Enjoy the picturesque beauty of the Hudson in its Autumnal attire. A delightful trip on

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New York to Albany Troy and the North
Largest and Most Magnificent River Steamers in the World, "Berkshire," "C.W.Morse," "Trojas," "Renaselaer."
Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M. daily; West 132d St., 6:30 P. M.
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Hudson Navigation Co.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $4.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days, 5:30 P. M.; ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M.
New Haven Line. Lv. Pier 26, E. R., ft. Catharine St., week days, 2:45 P. M.
Bridgeport Line. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days only, 11 A. M.

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 9 P. M. from Pier 29, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9401.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50. Outside State rooms, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St.

DELAWARE-HUDSON S. B. CO.'S Steamer Mandalay season closed for 1914. Sailings will be resumed early next Summer.



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All Service Daily Except Sunday.

Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.

Last Regular Up Trip, Oct. 26; Down Oct. 27.

Special one-day trips to Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and Return on Saturday, Oct. 31st, and Election Day by Steamer "Robert Fulton."

Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE.)
Desbrosses St. Pier, New York.
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$3.00 MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE Single fare
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*Sundays, Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A.M.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday at 5 P. M. for CONNECTICUT RIVER LANDINGS.

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WANTS CREDIT HERE FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Ex-Minister O'Brien Says This Is the Time for Us to Show a Desire to Help.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR TRADE

Conference of Bankers Should Be Called, He Thinks, to Establish a System for Commercial Exchange.

Immediate financial help and trade credit are necessary to meet conditions in South America, says E. C. O'Brien, ex-United States Minister to Uruguay. The establishment of branches of the National City Bank in Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro will be greatly appreciated in the Republics of Argentine and Brazil, but these branches cannot produce immediate results and afford relief to the general credit difficulty throughout the South American States, he asserts.

"It will be some years before the National City Bank can establish its business and sufficiently investigate conditions to organize a line of credit," said Mr. O'Brien. For the purpose of providing immediate sources of credit he offers this suggestion:

"I would propose that the National Banking Association hold a conference in the United States, to which shall be invited the national and private bankers and the larger merchants of the more important South American States, to discuss the ways and means of giving credit to prospective purchasers of American manufactured articles, and the marketing of South American public utility bonds.

"Such action would be regarded at once by the South American interests as an earnest on our part to aid them in this critical time. It must be conceded that we are, to a great degree, bound to co-operate with the republics to the south of us to maintain their progress and prosperity. For half a century we have been protesting to them our interest in their political and commercial welfare. We have assumed the hegemony in American affairs, and South Americans have not rejected our offers, nor have they disapproved even of our most aggressive proposals.

"They have shown a decided preference for the products of our factories before the war, and that, too, in the face of our failure to afford them banking and transportation facilities, and because we have not extended them credit as they have bought our goods for many years through English, German, French, and Belgian firms."

Ex-Minister O'Brien does not believe that the present increased demands for our goods is due wholly to the war. It is due in large part to the realization of our friendly interest in the development of the South American States, he says. Predicting that a great volume of trade is to be offered to us, he continues:

"We shall have to face a situation of extending or denying credit to those who wish to buy our products. The business must be done direct now. Credit should not be refused them, for they will be able to show by the long and honorable trade relations maintained with European houses that they are justly entitled to credit and confidence. In the River Plate countries nearly all the important merchants are also 'Estancieros,' that is, large land owners, and to refuse them reasonable credit would result in seriously prejudicing relations, both political and commercial, for many generations to come."

Mr. O'Brien cites as examples of the advances made by South Americans for better and closer relations with us that the republics, in one form or another, have expended half a million dollars in gold to give expression to their desire to show faith in our institutions. The ex-Minister says many of the bankers who attended the bankers' convention at Richmond were in favor of the proposed conference. One of the bankers there, however, said he believed the financial interests were more inclined to loan money to the European Governments at good rates of interest.

"Loans to European Governments would not only be prejudicial to American industrial enterprises generally, but would be very bad impression in all South American countries, where magnificent opportunities for profitable investment are offered, with every reasonable guarantee for security," says Mr. O'Brien. He adds:

"In every republic there are well-established business houses with a large and profitable clientele, now cut off from their main base of supplies—South American public utility securities, gilt-edged, guaranteed in many instances by Custom House revenues and by State and municipal taxes, which can be purchased on terms most advantageous to the investor. It seems to me that such securities could be very easily listed and sold in the United States exchanges, or by financial groups, once the proper information regarding them are in the hands of the financial people.

"No better financial stroke could be made at this time than to have our exchanges, or our larger brokerage firms, send representatives to the larger cities of South America to study conditions of the large properties which are requiring capital for their extensions and for development."

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY.

Making It Difficult to Get Goods to be Sold Abroad.

"With some of the plums of foreign commerce ready and waiting to be plucked by American manufacturers, they certainly show a distaste for plums," said a man who has had twenty-five years' experience in both the foreign and domestic markets. "If the European manufacturers had displayed the same apathy toward customers from this country which some here are now doing toward would-be English customers there would have been mighty little imported merchandise ever brought to this country.

"A few days ago I was approached by a well-known and financially sound English house with an offer to buy for them in this country a line of merchandise which the firm has been accustomed to getting from Germany and Austria. I showed the man some samples, and he said they were just what he wanted.

"Then I went to the manufacturers with the proposition and out of six four practically turned down the matter, although they are complaining of dull business. They did not know the English firm, they did not want to know it. They would sell the goods to me on their regular terms, but they would not accord any but cash terms to the foreigner. The two others were more amenable to reason, but I cannot get all the styles required from them.

"For years I have been doing business with foreign manufacturers in the same lines, as representative of American firms, yet never did I encounter such actual opposition to doing business. The men on the other side are perfectly willing to put up goods, even to make alterations in the manufacture at some increased cost to themselves, yet their export business is always done on a smaller margin of profit than their business for the home market.

"My selling experience has taught me that it generally pays to satisfy a customer, yet it is the hardest work in the world to get some manufacturers to realize this, even in the case of good customers in this country. Their attitude is: 'There's the goods; take them or leave them.' They are opposed to getting cut samples of novelties, even when there is a certain demand for the article. Their excuse frequently is 'It's too hard to make.'

"The goods I am sending to England will be marked 'Made in U. S. A.,' for I very much doubt if they would be allowed to enter that country under the vague label of 'Made in America.' Both France and England have laws which make it necessary to label goods going to those countries with the country of their origin, so that 'Made in U. S. A.' fills every requirement. I recall several years ago that a firm sent a considerable amount of certain merchandise to Paris, and the cards all bore the familiar label, 'Made in France.' The goods were held up by the customs authorities until the error was rectified by substituting 'Made in U. S. A.'"

Sheet Copper for South America.

A mill which rolls sheet copper has just completed its first shipment to South America of several thousand pounds of copper circles. One of the difficulties encountered was preparing the circles, some of which were 72 inches in diameter, for shipment, inasmuch as the buyers refuse to have them boxed. They were inclosed in strips of band iron, which were riveted where they were crossed, and the ends clinched around the edges of the circles. The circles were of a type which have formerly been supplied by German makers.

Raw Silk Markets Featureless.

The Japanese raw silk market is reported very quiet, and more in favor of buyers than of sellers. The Canton market is also featureless, according to A. P. Villa & Brothers, very little buying being done there. From Shanghai comes the cabled report that the reelers are willing to sell, and that they are asking for offers from this market. The Italian market is reported weaker in sympathy with the trend in the other primary centres. There is very little business doing in this city, and manufacturers are giving poor business in the finished fabrics as the excuse for not buying raw silk.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB GANG.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jacob Gang, real estate, 100 to 115 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Alanson P. White, a creditor, for $1,000.

JULIUS MEYER, doing business as Meyer's Sweaters, manufacturer of sweaters, 35 to 39 West Thirty-sixth Street, has assigned to Henry H. Silver. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by John F. Stern, $371; August Egerer, $971, and Knit Goods Exchange, $63.

ABRAHAM MENZIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham Menzin, shirt manufacturer, 134 Franklin Street, by Rosenberg & Kaplan, $59; S. Salow & Son, $265; Louis Ablowitz, $300. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver, bond $500. Liabilities are $6,000 and assets $2,000.

MORRIS A. SHAPIRO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris A. Shapiro, tailors' trimmings, 1,743 Madison Avenue, by E. Brucker, $402; Ellis Bonime, $600, and E. Rothfeder, $758. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $750.

LEVIN & MINKOFF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levin & Minkoff, millinery, 22 Bond Street, by N. H. Borenstein & Son, $440; Levenson Bros., $250, and Standard Printing Co., $8.

OPPE SHOE COMPANY, INCORPORATED.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Oppe Shoe Company, Incorporated, 2 West Fourteenth Street, by Lazarus Fried & Son, $162; Elias Rosenblum, $462, and Max Meier, $78.

ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Robert M. Bernagozzi, wines, 529 Broome Street, by Italia Toscano Company, Inc., $283; Talino & Garris, $129, and E. Gianolio Company of Genoa, Italy, $1,402.

IKE GURIAN.—Judge Hough has appointed William Blau receiver for Ike Gurian, men's furnishings, 280 Broadway and 292 Fifth Avenue, bond $10,000, with authority to carry on business for ten days.

ADOLF PRINCE COMPANY, liquors, 213 West Fortieth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $206,575 and assets $52,817.

THE DELTA THEATRE CORPORATION, 1,680 Broadway, restaurant and dance hall, has assigned to Edward E. Pidgeon. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Addison E. Jones, $1,000; Dr. Wilbert Shallenberger, $1,000, and estate of Charles J. Hite, $1,000, all for loans. Many suits are pending, and Judge Hough issued an order staying all suits.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arns, Albert—Sake & Co., $120.
Armstrong, W. Willard—Babson's Statistical Organization, Inc., $108.
Bullock, William—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $117.
Better, Maurice C.—W. B. Duncan, $280.
Baum, Joseph M., Milton M. Goldsmith, and Charles M. Rosenthal—A. S. Roth, $574.
Aspell, John W., and Gertrude T.—Representative Securities Corporation, $227.
Beach, John A.—United Distillers Co., $110.
Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.—H. Stoll, $175. Same—E. Kerneins, $250.
Blanchard, Charles M.—E. Clark, $274.
Chertock, James—Kleban & Osmansky, $122.
Clement H. Smith Co.—C. Westerfield, $922.
Coney, H. Ellis—J. D. King, $126.
Conforti Excavation and Foundation Co.—P. Indelli, $1,079.
Du Mahaut, Adolph N.—N. der Haigopian, $130.
Dwyer's New Amsterdam Van and Storage Co.—F. Ordemann, $818. Same—Same, $520.
Edwards, Robert C.—H. Fisher et al., $329.
Elias, Hannah—O'Neill-Adams Co., $1,754.
Freedman, Israel N.—American Woolen Co. of New York, $2,091.
Freeman, Walter K.—David Williams Co., $182.
Gilbert's Metal Selling Co.—R. L. Curtis, $1,151.
Guryan, Ike—E. Palmer, $675. Same—Same, $647.
Herman Finkelstein, Inc.—G. W. Lynch, $819.
Haas, Charles, and Benjamin Katz—Manchester Raincoat Co., Inc., $313.
Houghtaling, Edwin M.—H. Gorey, $366.
Ideal Garage—M. Belitzer, $751.
Leslie Bros. Engineering Co. and William C. Cahn—I. N. Burdic, Inc., $677.
Lehman, Isaac—D. Broder, $294.
Leibowitz, Isidor—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., $2,862.
Levinson, Samuel—H. Jarcsky, $246.
McCall, Mary E.—Stern Bros., $446.
Mortensen, John—Trow Directory, Printing and Bookbinding Co., $184.
Norton, Edgar—J. R. Westerfield, $134.
New York Consolidated R. R. Co.—F. Dukarewitz, $200.
Petrozzi, Giuseppe—A. S. Stemme et al., $11,554.
Randolph, James E.—Carnegie Hill Motor & Livery Co., 111.
Rosenberger, Samuel—J. Linden, $151.
Robinson, William W.—H. R. De Milt Co., $157.
Steeplechase Co.—P. Wang, $1,637.
Swirson, Meyer—B. H. De Hunt, $1,126.
Slyck, Peter J.—United Distillers Co., $144.
Sanesi, Joseph, Hugo Corsani, and Edward Moran—United Distillers Co., $137.
Sneach, Frank, and Michele Cerico—United Distillers Co., $146.
Ventura, Gerardo—Purcell & Gilfeather, Inc., $105.
Van Doorn, Russel F.—J. S. Melcher, $603.
Vidal, Raymond C.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $137.
Whitney, Beatrice, or Mrs. D. W. C.—United Distillers Co., $195.
Wanamaker, Harley—W. H. Sidway, $147.
Wilner, Max R.—L. Mann, $540.

In Bronx County.

Brown, Harry—J. Trainor, $244.
Biloon, Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $211.
Bohan, Louis—T. Traynor, $214.
Clement H. Smith Co.—C. Westerfield, $922.
Crawford, Edwin H.—Lawrence Holding Co., $104.
Era Realty Co.—H. N. Bailey, $1,029.
Grankle, Frank, Wanda Golankie, and Sophie Majewski—M. Wilhelm, $1,628.
Hendryx, Wilbur A.—W. Ohland, $16,231.
Lamb, Louis—P. Harting, $234.
Mazzucca, Rafael—M. Frangiosi, $147.
Rizzetti, Antonio—E. Hannan et al., $167.
Siciliano, Antonio—M. Cappello, $781.
Waronoff, Solomon—P. Rothenberg, $122.
Yungel, Richard—W. F. Hlep, $354.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

Sheinhause, Louis and Julius—State Bank, Sept. 23, 1914, (vacated), $2,519.
Berkman, David and Max S. Levine—M. M. Kuku, Jan. 8, 1909, $112.

In Bronx County.

Connor, Thomas P.—M. Hinternhoff, Sept. 30, 1914, $290.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DROPS.

Declines 2 Cents to the Pound Sterling from Friday's Quotations.

Foreign exchange rates declined yesterday 2 cents to the pound sterling from the closing quotations of Friday in a market that was reported to contain a much larger volume of bills for sale than there was demand to take them up. Sight sterling receded from $4.94 to $4.92, and cables dropped from $4.94½ to $4.92½. As the decline followed a recession of about a cent to the pound on the preceding day, some of the International bankers said that they felt safe in predicting that the period of excessive quotations had been passed, provided that no conditions appeared of an entirely unexpected order.

Evidently reports of the conference on Friday between Treasury officials, Sir George Paish and New York bankers had a favorable bearing on the foreign exchange market. News from Washington made it appear that financiers felt that the arrangements made to send out of the country $50,000,000 to meet maturing obligations of the city—of which more than $33,000,000 has already gone to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England—together with the $100,000,000 raised in the country-wide banking pool, had gone far to square up the pressing indebtedness of the United States abroad. Added to this huge total of gold that has gone, or is soon to go, is an unknown amount of privately arranged transactions which have either resulted in full payment of obligations in Europe or in the extension of time for payment. As the aggregate of debts owed to Europe was estimated at $250,000,000 when the war began, it stands to reason that the efforts made to cut down this total have largely reduced the sum.

Sir George Paish has estimated since he arrived in this country that the current liabilities of the United States to Europe were still around the $200,000,000 mark, but included in them were maturities of securities which are scattered over the ensuing three months. Not all of them can be considered pressing. Before payment need be made in case of many items it is expected that England's purchases of food supplies, cotton, and other material will build up a substantial bill on this side, which may be considered as an offset to money owed by this country to England. In view of these probabilities, coupled with the round amount of gold that has been raised for shipment, bankers in this city yesterday that the foreign exchange market showed the most favorable appearance of any day since hostilities were begun in Europe.

Reichsmarks were in small demand at 89 for checks, which was about the same as at the close of the market on Friday. Paris checks were quoted at 5.10 with cables at 5.09½.

STOCK EXCHANGE NEWS.

Membership Posted for Transfer.—Allan C. Cohn to Warren W. Erwin. Sponsors, Marcus Goodbody and Walter C. Louchheim.

Branch Offices.—Logan & Bryan, (new,) French Lick, Ind., Thomas Perrin, manager; Callaway, Fish & Co., (new,) Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Norris B. Henrotin, manager; Dick Brothers & Co., Waldorf-Astoria, New York, discontinued; Seligsberg & Co., 199 Montague Street, Brooklyn, discontinued.

Ways of the Embarrassed.

On the desk of the credit man for a large manufacturing concern in this city thereis a list of 37 accounts which have asked for extensions of the "sub rosa" nature. Most of the temporarily embarrassed firms are located in the South, but there is a plentiful sprinkling of them in all parts of the country, notably in the West. It is considered politic in credit circles at the present time to obtain security for such indulgences as are granted, even jewelry in some cases being taken as collateral.

Wholesale Prices Firmer.

WHEAT.

The export demand for wheat on Saturday was less active and as the market had experienced an advance of 8½ to 4 cents during the week there was considerable week-end profit-taking and prices developed an easier tone and closed with net losses of ⅝ to 1c. Export sales on Friday were placed at about 3,000,000 bushels, which was about the largest single day's sales on record, and the total business for the week was believed to aggregate about 10,000,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17⅝; No. 2 hard at $1.17⅛; No. 1 Nor. Duluth, $1.18⅛; No. 1 Nor. Manitoba, $1.21⅛, all nominal, coast, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	1.25½	1.25½	98⅞
May	....	....	1.30⅛	1.30½	96⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.17⅝	1.16¼	1.16⅝	1.17⅛	83⅞
May	1.22⅝	1.21¼	1.21⅝	1.22⅝	85⅛

CORN.

The corn market was firm early owing to predictions of further unsettled weather in the West and on account of small offerings from the Argentine, but during the day values eased off under profit taking prompted by reports of larger country offerings, and at the close values were ⅝c to ¾c net lower. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	70⅝	69¼	69½	70	68⅜
May	72⅜	71⅛	71⅛	72¼	70⅛

OATS.

Reports of export sales of about 300,000 bushels had a stimulating influence on the oats market early, but prices eased off in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ¼ to ⅜c net lower. The local cash market was firm, standard quoted at 54 to 54½c; No. 2 white, 54½ to 55c; No. 3 white, 53¼ to 54; No. 4 white, 53 to 53½c; fancy clipped white 55 to 57½c; ordinary clipped white, 54½ to 56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Last Close.	Year.
December	51	50¼	50½	50⅝	39¼
May	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	53⅝	42⅞

PROVISIONS.

Estimates of 140,000 hogs at Chicago next week and a decline of 5 to 10 points in the hog market had a depressing influence on the entire provision list, but after selling off early the market showed a partial recovery, with evidences of renewed support from packers. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 14,000; estimated for Monday, 40,000. Kansas City received 2,800, and Omaha 2,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.80	10.55	10.55	10.65	10.65
January	9.97	9.90	9.97	10.00	10.82
Ribs—					
October	....	....	11.00	10.90	10.55
January	9.85	9.80	9.82	9.87	10.70
Pork—					
January	19.05	18.87	19.05	19.05	20.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was again weak, closing with net losses of 3 to 9 points. Crude oil in the South was easy at about 28c, and it was evident that the market again felt the pressure of active hedging operations against liberal offerings of crude. Values are now below the five-cent level for all the positions up to and including January, representing a decline of over 2c a pound from the high of the season.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	4.75@4.78	4.80
October	....	....	4.77@4.80	4.80
November	4.83	4.82	4.80@4.83	4.86
December	4.88	4.87	4.85@4.88	4.93
January	4.98	4.96	4.93@4.97	5.04
February	5.05	5.01	5.02@5.03	5.10
March	5.25	5.23	5.22@5.23	5.27
April	....	....	5.30@5.32	5.36
May	5.50	5.48	5.48@5.49	5.53

COTTON.

While no announcements were issued by any committee on Saturday, a feeling which might be termed the most cheerful in weeks prevailed on the floor. It was understood for one thing that the syndicate proposition had reached such a gratifying stage that some definite announcement as to its provisions might be made early next week. Only one or two unimportant points, it was believed, stood in the way of such an early announcement, and with this matter satisfactorily adjusted, the date of reopening might be reasonably expected to be near at hand. Three weeks at the latest was the limit set by some, but obviously this is a matter difficult to determine with any accuracy, and the evident object of the Exchange authorities is to have everything working smoothly before a date is set. The Conference Committee is expected to take up with Liverpool the matter of reopening the Exchange, so that the resumption of business may be simultaneous in both markets, although it is not believed that much has been accomplished yet along this line. Liverpool cabled imports 5,000; American, 1,000. Spot unchanged. Sold, fixed, 1,300; American, 900. Sold, call, 3,100; American, 1,700.

COFFEE.

A slightly steadier tone prevailed in the coffee market on Saturday and prices on the spot were ⅛c higher, although trading continued inactive and the market as a whole was in a waiting position. Rio exchange on London showed a decline of ¼d, and the irregularity in exchange is still a disturbing element in the market, which has a tendency to restrict cost and freight operations. In Brazil the Rio market was easier to sell from the previous close, while Santos was 100 reis higher and the markets generally were inclined to be irregular and somewhat nervous.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,692 packages. Fair interest in the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, and prices show increasing firmness. Values for all other qualities are quite irregular and show very wide range. Creamery extras (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 32½@33c; firsts, 28@31½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring lots, 31½@32c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 24½@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 22@25c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½@24c; factory, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 6,687 cases. The market is closing with rather a quiet general market, but with a continued scarcity of very high-grade, fresh-gathered eggs, of which the supply is barely sufficient to meet the needs of the trade; prices for such are strong, while the average good and lower grades are easily bought and at quite irregular prices. Storage eggs are in demand because of the firm holdings. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 21@23c; thirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checked good to prime, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@25c; firsts, charges paid, 24c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, nearby whites, fancy, large, new laid, 32@35c; defective, 40@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@38c; Western, gathered whites, 28@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, nearby browns, 35@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 28@35c.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies announced dividends during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Books Close.
Atl. C. L. pf.	2½	—	Nov. 10	Oct. 31
C. R. R. of N. J.	2	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 23
Ga. So. & Fla. 1st & 2d pf.	2½	—	Nov. 6	Oct. 25
Norf. & West.	1½	Q	Dec. 10	*Nov. 30
Reading 1st pf.	1	Q	Dec. 10	*Nov. 24

STREET RAILWAYS.

Am. Rys. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 14	*Oct. 31
Br. T. L. & P.	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Col. R. P. & L.	1½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 21
Do pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 17
Cum. Co. (Me.) P. & L. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	*Oct. 17
Easton Con. El.	1-3	M	Nov. 24	*June 26
G. Rap. Ry. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Linc. Trac. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Ohio Trac. pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 15
Union St. Ry. N. Bedford	.2	Q	Oct. 31	*Oct. 22

BANK STOCKS.

Am. Ex. Nat.	5	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Bowery	3	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 28
Do	3	Ex	Nov. 2	Oct. 28
Chemical Nat.	2½	BM	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
City National	5	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 22
Corn Exch.	4	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 31
Fidelity	8	—	Nov. 2	*Oct. 22
Germania	10	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 23

TRUST COMPANIES

Farm. L. & T.	12½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Ham't'n (Bkn.)	3	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 26
Kings County (Brooklyn)	4	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 26

FIRE INSURANCE.

Globe & Rut.	10	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 25
Hamilton	1	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 30
Westch'r Fire	10	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Am. Win. G. pf.	10	—	Oct. 28	Oct. 24
B. Falls P. pf.	2½	—	Nov. 2	Oct. 27
B. & Mg. Guar.	4	Q	Nov. 14	Nov. 7
Brill (J. G.) pf.	1	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 26
Cambria Steel	1¼	Q	.....	Oct. 31
Can. Cem. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Can. Convert.	1	Q	Nov. 16	*Oct. 31
F. Riv. Gas W.	$3	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 22
Gen. Chemical	1½	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Illum. & Power Sec. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Int. Har. N. J. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
Int. Har. Corp. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 10
K. C. Stk. Yds. (Mo.) pf.	1¼	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 15
K. C. Stk. Yds. (Mo.) pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 2	*Oct. 15
Kel. Sw. & Sup.	3	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Lack. Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 30
Mont. Light, H. & Power	2½	Q	Nov. 16	*Oct. 31
Mun. Serv. pf.	1½	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 23
Nat. Carbon pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 14	Nov. 1
Nat. Lead pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
N. Cent. Coal.	1	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 27
No. Am. Co.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Pac. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 23
Proc. & Gam.	4	Q	Nov. 14	*Oct. 31
Pullman Co.	...	Q	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Baker & Hey.	10	Stk	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Silv'sm'ths Co.	1	Q	Nov. 16	*Nov. 9
S. Cal. Edison.	1½	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Taylor-Wh. Ir. & Steel pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
Tex. P. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 24
U. C. Mfrs. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 1	*Nov. 24
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle pf.	1¾	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
War. Ir. & St.	3	—	Nov. 14	Oct. 31

*Holders of record; books do not close.
†Payable in scrip.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS.

New York City bank clearings last week, as reported by the Clearing House, and the clearings for the United States, as reported by The Financial Chronicle, compare as follows:

	In New York.	Total U. S.
	1914.	1914.
Oct. 24	$1,237,723,611	$2,678,037,534
*Oct. 17	1,161,740,377	2,530,643,248
Oct. 10	1,218,396,585	2,561,178,917
Oct. 3	1,473,114,518	2,838,296,705
	1913.	1913.
Oct. 25	$1,923,581,145	$3,448,704,297
Oct. 18	1,919,228,347	3,431,435,909
Oct. 11	1,827,477,634	3,339,451,922
Oct. 4	2,180,822,633	3,780,233,014

*Five days.

CALL MONEY RATES.

Call money rates in corresponding weeks in this and recent years have been:

	High.	Low.	Rul-ing.		High.	Low.	Rul-ing.
1914	8	6	8	1908	1¾	1	1½
1913	3½	2½	3½	1907	125	5	40
1912	6½	4	5	1906	7	2	5
1911	2½	2	2⅜	1905	4½	3	3⅝
1910	3½	2½	3½	1904	2½	1¼	1½
1909	4¾	3	4½	1903	2⅝	1⅝	2½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	6	Aug. 1, 1914
Bank of Belgium	7	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Austria	8	Aug. 3, 1914
Bank of Italy	5	May 9, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	5½	Aug. 1 1914
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep. 24, 1909
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 31, 1914
Bank of Sweden	6	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	6	Aug. 10, 1914
Bank of the Netherlands	5	Aug. 18, 1914
Bank of Bengal	3	July 9, 1914
Bank of Bombay	4	Aug. 7, 1914

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San. F.
Oct. 19	Par	Par	*55c	*40c
Oct. 20	Par	*25c	*50c	*40c
Oct. 21	Par	*25c	*50c	*40c
Oct. 22	Par	*40c	*40c	*40c
Oct. 23	Par	*50c	*50c	*40c
Oct. 24	Par	*20c	*60c	*40c

*Premium.

BAR SILVER IN LONDON.

Oct. 19	23d	Oct. 22	22 13-16d
Oct. 20	22 15-16d	Oct. 23	22 11-16d
Oct. 21	22 13-16d	Oct. 24	22½d

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

	—London.—		—Paris.—		—Berlin.—	
	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.	Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 19	$4.96⅜	$4.97⅜	$5.06¾	$5.05⅝	.92	.92⅛
Oct. 20	4.95¼	4.96	5.07	5.06⅛	.91¾	.91⅝
Oct. 21	4.94⅞	4.95⅝	5.06¾	5.05⅝	.91¾	.91⅝
Oct. 22	4.94⅞	4.95⅝	5.06¾	5.05⅝	.91¾	.91⅝
Oct. 23	4.94	4.94⅝	5.10	5.09½	.90	.90⅜
	Switzerland.				Holland.	
	Dmd.	Cab.			Dmd.	Cab.
Oct. 19	5.07½	5.07			.41	.41⅛
Oct. 20	5.08	5.07½			.41½	.41⅝
Oct. 21	5.09	5.08			.41	.41⅛
Oct. 22	5.09	5.08⅝			.40 15-16	.41⅛
Oct. 23	5.11	5.10½			.40 13-16	.40⅝

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 22:

	Oct. 22.	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$638,031	$11,801,596	$71,447,310
Int. rev., incl.	709,079	15,528,708	99,282,576
Corp. & in. tax	4,675	347,796	8,360,714
Miscellaneous	198,877	3,145,575	28,001,585
Total rcts	1,555,163	30,823,720	207,092,187
Expenditures	2,068,436	47,422,984	246,776,541
Deficit	513,272	16,599,273	39,684,353

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Clearing House Surplus Restored—Improvement Reflected in Fall of Exchange.

The Clearing House as a whole was able yesterday to do what the banks in the Clearing House alone had been able to do the week before—report a surplus reserve. It was the first time since the outbreak of the war in Europe that the Clearing House average figures showed cash holdings in excess of usual requirements. This fact brings into high relief the noteworthy progress which has been made in the banking position at this centre in recent weeks. An equally striking exhibit has been made in the foreign exchange market, in which sterling again declined sharply yesterday, a drop of 2 cents to the pound giving outward evidence of the confidence which is growing up in banking quarters that the foreign exchange situation, thanks to the measures already taken to cover American obligations on the other side, is in a fair way to right itself.

Despite all the handicaps under which it is being done, trade is being carried on in no small volume, and, as recent summaries of our foreign trade have shown, the tide in our commerce with other countries has resumed its normal custom of showing a balance in our favor. That is the best possible aid that could be had in settling our obligations to Europe. As our own monetary position here improves, our ability to finance trade beyond the water, thus using funds released by a diminished volume of general trade, will further by just so much our efforts to clear ourselves of the debt to Europe which has been so much discussed since it was brought into the limelight by the sudden suspension of the ordinary workings of the financial relations between Europe and this country.

The surplus reported by the Clearing House yesterday was brought about by an increase of more than $7,300,000 in the cash holdings of the banks and trust companies within the Clearing House. These figures only partially reflect the proportions of the cash flow to New York, inasmuch as this includes a large

VARIED PHASES OF THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS LIFE

THE MERCHANT'S POINT OF VIEW

Some of the Topics That Are Under Discussion by the Trade of the Country.

It is hard to gauge general business conditions throughout the country at the present time. In certain lines and in certain localities trade is exceptionally good. In other lines and in other places it is either indifferent or worse. How to cast an average is a problem and it is questionable whether an average would have any meaning. It avails very little to a man on the verge of financial dissolution to know that the man next door or in the adjoining township is extremely prosperous. Similarly, one can hardly offset the facts that what the cotton planters are likely to lose on their crop is more than made up by what the grain growers are making on theirs. Neither is it a consolation to the cotton manufacturer struggling with untoward conditions to learn that the maker of woolens is operating at a good profit. Business in general just now is like bacon, the lean and fat alternating.

To Help the Price of Cotton.

While conferences are being held in Washington, this city, and elsewhere to bring about some practical solution of the cotton planters' troubles, sales of the fibre at Southern points are being made at from 6 to 6¾ cents per pound. These figures undoubtedly represent very near the minimum and no great quantities are sold at these low prices. Any kind of a real demand, in the judgment of those best informed, would cause an immediate rise. The loaning plan, which had its origin in St. Louis and which seems in a fair way of success, has been modified in some particulars to render it more acceptable. Of the $150,000,000 which it is proposed to raise under this plan, the understanding is that the New York banks are to furnish $40,000,000, the Southern banks $50,000,000 and the remainder is to be supplied by banks in other portions of the country. The banks here are to loan on the basis of 4½ cents per pound, while those in the South will do so on a six-cent basis. Concurrently comes the proposition to have Great Britain take a large supply, the payment for which is to be an offset to the trade balance now due that country. Nothing has been said as yet concerning the price at which the cotton to England shall be fixed and it is difficult to see how this can be determined in the absence of an open market such as the Cotton Exchanges of this city and Liverpool supply in normal times. It has even been suggested that there is a concerted effort among the British cotton goods manufacturers to depress the price of the raw material by declining to make purchases.

It is noteworthy, however, that neither in the St. Louis plan nor in that proposed for the British is there any declared purpose to try to fix a price on cotton. There are still very many who believe that, even in the event that both projects succeed, the prices that will be paid for cotton will be lower than the growers expect.

Mills Proceed Cautiously.

Cotton is a product differing from most of the crops of fields and farms in that it is not directly consumed by the general public or by the food animals. The mills which take it are bound to regulate their purchases with a view to ultimate profit. In most cases the prices they can get for fabrics are controlled in great measure by the ruling price of the raw material. The lack of any fixity in the cost of cotton, with the attendant possibility of violent fluctuations, makes it hazardous to proceed with turning out goods. This is the condition now and, as a result, the cotton mills are proceeding very cautiously, buying only what is needed and not selling any more in advance than they can see a profit in. A number of them are working only part time until their managers can be satisfied that cotton prices have come down to bedrock. The large orders for printcloths and sheetings which were accepted toward the close of the week are an evidence that both buyers and sellers are convinced that the minimum has been reached and that any further tendency must be upward. The success of the plans for financing the cotton crop and the opening of the Exchanges will lead to more activity.

Wool and Woolens.

When it comes to wool, matters in this country are in a very different position. The crossbreds, or coarser wools, are in the greatest demand in Great Britain and Canada for military uses. As a result, there have been large sales for export during the past week, which more than counterbalance imports. Prices have hardened materially for the grades required, and there is no great visible supply outside of what the larger domestic mills secured for their own uses, as a matter of precaution, some months ago. There may be some scarcity toward the close of the year. Later, stocks will likely arrive from different localities. In the Argentine and Uruguay, where there is considerable wool available, the speculators have been at work, and those holding the fibre there are fully aware of the value and need of their holdings. They have been recently raising prices, and will continue to do so as long as the demand holds out. In carpet wools, also, the market has been pretty well cleared out by the purchase of several million pounds by the largest of the manufacturing concerns in this field.

Factories making woolen and worsted goods are very busy, in spite of orders to delay deliveries because of the unseasonable weather.

British Trade Efforts.

None of the warring nations, least of all Great Britain, is devoting all of its energies to destructive uses. Concurrently with the fighting are the efforts to retain and capture trade with foreign lands. The British Board of Trade is using as much strategy in its way as are the commanders in the field. The home and colonial markets are being carefully coddled and the spirit of patriotism is appealed to in behalf of the home industries as much so as is the same spirit in encouraging the enlistment of troops. An energetic boycott is in operation against the purchase of any goods, however much needed, from countries that are hostile, and a carefully studied effort is in progress to acquire the trade that has hitherto been going to Germany or Austria-Hungary. As a result of these different factors, the United Kingdom is making a lot of things which it never used to do, from wooden toys to electrical apparatus, and several of the British Colonies have followed suit. Whichever way the war turns out or whether its duration be long or short, some of the new industries will be permanent and trade conditions will never return to where they were before the war began.

Cotton Goods Competition.

The United States is likely to feel some of the results of British trade activity and the new energy that is now being infused into it. Some profess to see the first evidences of it in the increased exports of cotton goods from Great Britain to this country which recent Custom House figures show. A more striking and significant instance is furnished in the attempts now in progress to underbid American factories in certain lines of fine printed cotton goods, such as voiles and plisses. English agents are offering this kind of merchandise at prices which, it is declared, are much below the figures which domestic mills can meet. This is in spite of the fact that the cotton costs the English manufacturer more, and that he is also burdened with other expenses, such as freight, insurance and import duties, which his competitor in this country is free from. The circumstance is causing some uneasiness in the trade here, as one likely to lead to larger importations and a consequent lessening of demand for domestic goods of the kind involved. It is a curious fact, also, that the English agents are willing to quote prices for as far as six months ahead, regardless of what may be the future price of cotton or of a possible scarcity of dyestuffs, which has been a bugbear to the trade here. Some hard thinking is just now being indulged in because of the matter. The offhand remedy for removing a supposed ruinous foreign competition—an increase in the tariff duties on certain lines of cotton goods—is apt to be pushed to the fore by the amateur economists who are political in only a single sense. More thoughtful persons will be apt to look further in order to find out why, if it be the case, British manufacturers can undersell the domestic ones. Any understandable difference in labor cost is not of itself sufficient to account for it. The disparity seems to be greater than the mere difference in the rate of wages paid operatives in the two countries. Whether the trouble is a financial one or one of management or of greater efficiency in the one case than in the other can only be determined by thorough research.

A Tariff Complication.

Another source of uneasiness to the makers of certain kinds of cotton fabrics is in decisions recently made by the Board of General Appraisers. These relate to figured cotton cloths woven on Jacquard looms. It was the general understanding that goods of this character would come in under the new tariff at 30 per cent. duty under a general provision affecting "all other Jacquard figured manufactures of cotton or of which cotton is the component of chief value." The Appraisers hold, however, that they more properly come under the designation of "cotton cloth, when bleached, dyed * * * woven figured," &c. Goods under the latter category are dutiable according to the size of the yarn used, and it so happens that the most expensive kind, or those in which the cost of labor figures most, are subject to the lowest duties, beginning at 7½ per cent. Well-informed persons in the trade say that the decision, if upheld on appeal, will result in making it impossible for any one in this country to manufacture any Jacquard cottons, including towels, blankets, &c., in competition with foreign makers, and thus result in destroying an industry whose annual output runs into millions of dollars. If this be the case it will merely furnish another illustration of the need of special skill in framing the language of tariff acts. Such statutes used to be arranged with all kinds of pitfalls to trap the unwary importers. It may be that, in an effort to avoid these, others have been unwittingly constructed.

Trade with Germany.

It begins to look as though trade with Germany, and even with Austria, will soon show up fairly well in the customs lists, everything considered. A bad phase of it, however, will be that it will be one-sided. Difficulties in the way of exports from those countries are being removed and products are beginning to come in from them through neutral ports. A fair and continuing supply of dyestuffs from Germany is now in sight. Other manufactures, such as chinaware and dress goods, are on their way here. Both Germany and the dual empire are interested just as much as Great Britain is in keeping up the productive capacity of their workshops and factories, if for no other reason than to prevent the establishment in other countries of similar ones to displace theirs. There is, of course, the added and more immediately important one of providing employment for those who do not go to battle, to say nothing of the addition to the national wealth from the profits of working factories and mills. Importers are doing their best to obtain deliveries of goods from Germany especially, whose trade has usually made an important showing. To insure delivery, the transfer to Americans of ownership of the foreign-made goods is made abroad, and they come here in vessels of neutral countries or in American-owned ships. There is nothing contraband of war in these shipments, and they are not likely to be seized. When it comes to exporting things from this country to either Germany or Austria-Hungary, physical obstacles intervene and, in addition, the usual kind of exports are mainly contraband, such as foodstuffs, copper, gasoline and the like.

Late Fall Models of Dresses and Gowns



WHILE the warm weather that has marked Autumn to date has been a deterrent to business in the cutting-up trades generally, it has had the effect of stimulating the demand for Fall dresses of various kinds, particularly the higher-priced merchandise, to a point not usually seen so late in the wholesale season. Along certain lines business was especially good in the week just passed, but the weather did not have all to do with it. Buyers say that they have rarely seen more interesting models than those which are being offered to them by the local houses this season, and they are buying accordingly.

Three interesting types of the season's offerings are shown above. At the left is an evening gown of black chiffon veil showing the new draped effect. It is set off by a velvet belt, which is embroidered in front and back with rhinestones, and with a rhinestone ornament at the shoulder. A dainty touch is the sleeve, which is of black silk net over silver lace, the net being embroidered in rhinestones. A large, ornamental tassel of jet catches up the drapery at the side of the skirt.

The centre picture shows a one-piece afternoon dress of American Beauty velvet, trimmed with a fitch collar, large ball buttons of fitch, and a wide band of fitch at the bottom of the tunic in front and back. The sleeves are of American Beauty net. The very wide surplice skirt is a noteworthy point in this garment.

At the right is shown a tiered dancing frock of pleated white chiffon cloth set off with a wide black velvet girdle which ends in the back in a large butterfly bow. The shoulder straps are of white chiffon tulle, trimmed with jet, and the flounces are edged with jet. All of the models shown are from the Mensch-Reich Company, 105 Madison Avenue.

DOING BUSINESS THE RIGHT WAY

Experiences of the National Retail Dry Goods Association's President.

"Your money's worth and the service that should go with it" is the policy Arthur Letts, owner of two large and successful retail establishments in Los Angeles, and President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, would have the department stores of the country adopt if they are to retain their standing in the retail field. Service was the word that came up time and again in an interview he gave to a TIMES reporter just before leaving here for his home city on Friday. Besides teaching their employes to become more efficient, Mr. Letts believes some effort should be given by the stores to bringing old-fashioned methods of merchandising up to date.

"In this city," said Mr. Letts, "the growth of the specialty shops and other difficulties besetting the department stores may be set down to the fact that the merchants have not kept up with the procession. The people are demanding more than the big retail stores are able, under their present methods, to supply. I would not say that their system of merchandising is antiquated, but it is surely several years behind the times—mostly, I think, from the standpoint of service. The observer will find that most of the stores have passed from individual to corporate ownership. The personal touch is lacking in a corporation, since there is a division of responsibility, and there is really no one in a position to supply this much-needed element for the store's success. The corporation is manifestly cold in its relations with its customers, at least in comparison with individual ownership. The size scale upon which operations in this field are carried on seems to preclude the idea of personal service. The salesgirl is a small unit in an immense machine, and the service she gives is in most instances mechanical. Here is the store's weakest spot lies. Lessons in efficiency should be given. There is no reason why the relations between the salesgirl in the department store with the customer should not be on as personal a basis as in the specialty shop. Especially should this be true in the women's ready-to-wear department, where special accommodations are provided for the comfort of their patrons.

"If the right kind of service accompanies the sale of an article, a store can add 10 per cent. to the price and the customer will depart well satisfied with the purchase. While in this city I passed a store in the show windows of which I saw displayed some shoes that appealed to me. I went in, was waited upon by a very courteous clerk, and bought those shoes and one pair of shoes as I originally intended. He pressed me to open up a charge account. I did so, thinking that some time in the future I might again like to buy some footwear at that store. My wife went to that same place the next day, however, and had her patience severely tried in the attempt to get what she wanted. The salesgirl was hopelessly inefficient, and the department manager stood chatting with a group of other girls while this and other difficulties were coming to in the department for which he was responsible. Mrs. Letts had to point to shoes in the showcase before the girl could be made to understand what was desired, and, at that, the proper sizes in some styles could not be found. So, instead of buying half a dozen pairs, the store made a sale of only three and permitted a very dissatisfied customer to go out the door. I mention this merely as an example of the right and the wrong way of making a sale. Not for a moment would the last instance occur in one of the smaller shops."

There is service of the wrong sort, Mr. Letts admitted, that in the long run can bring the stores no advantage, but, on the contrary, increases expenses to a degree not in keeping with the results to be obtained. One store, as an inducement, may offer to pay delivery in Buffalo, another goes a step further, and will pay the charges to Cleveland. These and similar abuses, he said, can be eliminated by establishing co-operation among the merchants.

"My suggestion is," he said, "that the big retailers get together and take concerted action on such evils. An organization could be formed that would promote a social spirit among the various houses. There need be no fixing of prices by common consent, and competition would be as lively as ever, but with the disagreeable and damaging features removed. Too much stress cannot be laid on the need of co-operation. It will prove the solution of many of the difficulties that are adding tremendously to merchandising costs.

"These same costs, by the way, are much above what they should be. There is no reason why the store, with the rent item considerably reduced by the grouping together of the many departments under one roof, should have to mark up its merchandise higher than the smaller specialty shop. A system, however, is very rarely thoroughly renovated or renewed. It grows merely through addition. Something new is needed, and it is added to the existing structure and soon becomes a fixture. The business becomes more extensive, but the old branches in accordant methods are retained. Every two or three years the system should be examined to see if some improvement cannot be devised, less involved operations substituted, and time, labor, and money saved to the institution."

Mr. Letts have in mind a trip which I took through a store here at the invitation of the owner, who prided himself on the modern up-to-date methods used in his plant. In the subcellar I was shown the package conveyor that brought every parcel going out of the house before the eyes of the inspector at one point. Right there I saw where that store could save from 15 to 60 per cent. on its delivery costs. Fifteen per cent could be saved without saying a word, 30 or 40 per cent. through mental telegraphy, and 60 per cent. through a suggestion. It was like this. At that conveyor there was a very large number of small packages that nine out of ten customers would find no objection in taking home instead of having delivered. The mistake was made in having the clerks ask the customer, "Shall I send this?" By saying nothing many of the customers would probably take the parcel without a word. If the parcel were handed to the customer there could not possibly be much objection raised if the clerk said in giving over the package, "You will take this with you?" The expense of delivering these small packages might have been eliminated in the large majority of cases without inconvenience to the purchaser.

"To the man that can effect a saving of one-half of 1 per cent. in my business," said Mr. Letts, "I am willing to pay $5,000."

In discussing other topics of interest from the department store standpoint; Mr. Letts mentioned that of minimum wage legislation. The constitutionality of the measure will be decided upon in the near future by the United States Supreme Court. Irrespective of whether the merchant favors or opposes this legislation, it is held by the National Retail Dry Goods Association that before such a measure is adopted by the different States an incontrovertible decision should be arrived at regarding its constitutionality. If after a number of States have adopted such a law it should be held unconstitutional, the loss which the merchants would incur in reorganizing their forces of employes would be tremendous.

"It is only right," Mr. Letts stated, "that, if the State is going to establish a minimum wage, it should at the same time make provision to supply us with employes sufficiently well trained to earn that wage. This they will have to do by introducing industrial education in the schools."

AT FALL RIVER MILLS.

Trading Listless, with a Number of Mills Curtailing.

FALL RIVER, Oct. 24.—There has been listless trading in the cloth market this week. The one feature of interest is the closing down of the big seven mills of the Fall River Iron Works Company, owned by M. C. D. Borden & Sons. These mills produce about 80,000 pieces (approximately 4,000,000 yards) weekly, so it can be seen that, with these mills running on a four-days-a-week schedule, considerable cloth will be taken out of the market. In addition to these mills, there are a number of other concerns operating under reduced working hours, and this condition works toward a reduction of cloth on the market, and will be the means of lending some assistance to market conditions, although it will not increase the volume of business.

There are some soft places in the market, and some buyers have been fortunate in locating them. The size of the order, the availability of the goods, delivery, and a reasonable offer influence largely manufacturers in disposing of their goods. The call for wide and medium goods of certain counts constituted the bulk of this week's business. The demand for narrow cloths is negligible.

Some of the mills have held their annual meetings during the last two weeks, and some very fair statements have been submitted to the stockholders. Some mills lost money outright, while others have held their own after making slight reductions in the amount of indebtedness. Stocks on hand and in process have been inventoried at very low figures in many cases, and severe losses have had to be counted. The week in the cloth market closed with the demand small and market conditions quiet. The quotations:

	Aug. '13.	Aug. 1.	Oct. 24.
28-inch, 64-64	*3⅝	*3⅝	*3⅛
28-inch, 64-60	*3⅛	*3⅛	*3
27-inch, 64-60	3¼	3¼	2⅞
27-inch, 56-56	2 15-16	2	2⅝
27-inch, 56-52	2 13-16	2 13-16	2⅜
38½-inch, 64-64	5¼	5¼	4¼
30-inch, 68-72	5⅜	6⅛	*6

*Nominal.

LARGE EXPORTS STILL CONTINUE

Last Week's Shipments Believed to Establish a New Record for This Port.

Not since the European war began and the buying of supplies for foreign account gave an extraordinary stimulus to domestic trade in many lines have exports been so large as in the week just ended. Indicative of further orders from the allied powers was the arrival of additional buyers from foreign nations, notably from France. British purchases continued during the week to be on a lavish scale, while the accepted fact of a Winter campaign on the Continent confirmed the belief of manufacturing, exporting, and jobbing houses that liberal and remunerative orders may be expected for several months to come.

Exports reached a new high mark on Wednesday, and established a credit in favor of this country of $6,105,076. This was nearly double the total in exports for Tuesday and was 65 per cent. greater than on Monday. Wednesday's total was almost twice as large as for the corresponding day last year. For the first three days of the past week exports totaled $13,200,000, or within about $2,000,000 of the total for the entire week preceding. It was said at the Custom House yesterday that when Saturday's clearances of outgoing vessels have been computed it will probably be found that the week's shipments from this port had a value closely approximating $30,000,000, which would establish a record for any single week's shipments from New York.

Relative to the showing made here exportwise last week a member of an export house said:

"Conditions were more favorable at this port last week for a big outward movement of merchandise than in any other week since the war began. In the first place, manufacturers and others from whom foodstuffs, clothing, automobiles, and military supplies had previously been ordered, found themselves in a position to begin deliveries in many instances on a larger scale than heretofore, while another factor aiding in the outward movement was the large number of ships of all kinds sailing from this port to many parts of the world. Shipments of general merchandise to South America were varied in character and in considerable volume. It is apparent that some of our exporters have been able to meet South American customers in a credit way satisfactory to both, even if only to the seller—at least, in some instances."

During the week there were thirty-seven passenger vessels clearing this port for Europe, the West Indies, and South America. In addition, a large number of tank ships and tramp vessels departed, the latter in search of every obtainable carrying capacity cargoes of grain, chiefly for the Netherlands and Scandinavian ports. This fleet was the largest to get away since the outbreak of hostilities and represented the flags of nearly all of the European nations with the exception of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Speculation exists in shipping circles here regarding the fate of some of the ships leaving port last week in view of the attitude of Great Britain in seizing the Standard Oil tankers John D. Rockefeller, Brindilla and Platuria on the plea that the petroleum carried by these vessels was likely to reach Germany for war purposes, via Denmark. The fact that the Rockefeller was promptly released and that negotiations are in progress relative to the other vessels has not blinded owners of steamships even though under the American flag to the menace to unrestricted commercial intercourse with neutral nations.

Among the arrivals here from abroad last week was a commission of French Army officers, headed by Capt. Henri de Balsac, whose commission is empowered by the French Government to purchase 20,000 horses, 10,000 army wagons, several hundred thousand bushels of feed, and large quantities of clothing, gloves, and blankets. While the head of the commission refused to say how much money is to be spent by the commission in this country for supplies, the sum is reported to be $4,000,000. Frederick Stoddart, purchasing agent of the British War Office in Ottawa, is expected here this week to buy certain lines of supplies that Canada intends to present to England. The agent is expected to place orders for army gloves, socks, underclothes, uniform cloth, and practically every-

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

300 cases men's fleece-lined underwear, firsts—$3.00 per dozen. A Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers, 334 Broadway.

thing an army in the field requires. Large orders for underwear for use of the Russian Army have been placed in the past week, but it is said considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding the quantities wanted. The Russian Government has also contracted with Charles Tobias & Bros., Cincinnati, for 3,000 woolen caps, while agents of the British Government in the Middle West are looking for large supplies of clothing, rifles, ammunition, canned meats, vegetables, and tent materials. Most of these goods will be shipped out of this port.

Shipments of wheat from seaboard ports on one day last week to Europe were 999,000 bushels, and 843,000 bushels of oats. In fact, the outward movement of grain of all classes last week was the heaviest in the history of the trade. In view of the embargo placed by England on the exportation of ordinary and medium grades of wool, interest attaches to a report from Boston that British agents in that city have placed an order for 4,000,000 pounds of wool suitable for the manufacture of army uniforms. The prices paid are said to have been a cent or two per pound over the market price, cash being paid in every instance.

The steamship Czar, leaving this port yesterday for Archangel, carried a cargo valued at approximately $2,000,000, consisting chiefly of the purchases made in this country the past three weeks by agents of the Russian Government. It is understood that a large part of the cargo represents business done by a local bank on an order from the Russo-Asiatic Bank. Orders for the Governments now at war are reported from all sections of the country, and include all of the articles commonly necessary for the maintenance of armies in the field. Many manufacturing plants are working overtime in the endeavor to fill orders, while idle plants have resumed operations after closedowns.

That the foreign purchasing agents of the allied nations are going through all parts of this country with a fine comb is evidenced by the inquiries being made throughout the East and Middle West, as well as the quest for horses in the West and Southwest. Even the American-made horseshoe is in such demand that a factory located at Poughkeepsie is running night and day, including Sundays, in order to fill heavy orders for the British War Office. Belief was expressed yesterday that the abnormal war orders will continue to pour into this country as long as the European conflict lasts.

SALES OF PRINTCLOTHS.

Active Business Done in Them Yesterday in This City.

Active buying of printcloths continued in the local gray goods market yesterday. Large sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4½c, for delivery during the remainder of this year and the first two months of next. Similar sales were made of 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold at 3⅝c, and as the noon hour approached some of the mills began to ask 3¾c for these goods. Good sales of 38½-inch 60-48s were also put through at 3½c, while buyers took about all the 60-52s in the same width that they could get for delivery this year at 3½c. Some of the mills were asking 3⅝c for them at the close. Several good sales of 39-inch 80 square were made at 5½c for 1914 delivery, and early in the day substantial contracts were placed for these goods at the same price for delivery in January, February, and March of next year. Later, however, the mills were unwilling to accept bids for 1915 delivery of them at that figure. Sateens showed a better movement during the morning, but the day's business was essentially on printcloths. The closing quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3½c
39-inch, 72-78s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3⅞c	27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅜c

IMPORTS OF A WEEK.

More Dyestuffs Among Them, but a Drop in Dry Goods.

Imports of general merchandise here in the week ended Oct. 17, were valued at $14,826,057, compared with $15,019,438 in the week before, and $15,450,621 the week before that. Imports of aniline colors more than doubled compared with the preceding week's imports. They amounted to $193,680, the highest valuation reached in any single week since the European war started. The week before, these imports were appraised at $74,971, and the week before that at $86,496. Aniline color imports for the past six weeks as recorded at the Custom House had a value of $473,206. Dyewood imports last week were valued at $296,720, and logwood extract at $121,298.

Indigo brought in was appraised at $8,506, and indigo auxiliary at $6,821. Argols were entered to the value of $43,098. Included in the Custom House report are $150,699 worth of jewelry, precious stones and jewelry, while coffee entries aggregated $2,396,434. Imports of leather, hides and findings were appraised at $1,064,887. Wool imports totaled 1,600 bales worth $72,139. Fur imports were valued at $154,065. India rubber, manufactures, substitutes and waste had a value of $1,490,234.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $1,981,210, silk entries being appraised at $541,436. The week before these entries were valued at $2,529,306, and at $2,623,170 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods of all kinds from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $549,371, while those entered for warehouse had a value of $987,947. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $1,172,604, while the entries were $631,263.

Claflin Merchandise Creditors.

With all members present, the Noteholders' Committee in the Claflin reorganization approved yesterday of the plan drawn up early last week providing for compromise settlements with merchandise creditors in the case of the twenty-three companies subsidiary to the H. B. Claflin Company. This plan had been drawn up by representatives of the Noteholders' and Central Committees, and provided 20 per cent. cash settlements ranging from 35 to 75 cents on the dollar on the indebtedness of the twenty-two retail stores and the Defender Manufacturing Company.

Thrown Silk Demand Falls Off.

The demand for thrown silk has been rather limited during the past week, according to the report of John Dunlop's Sons, there being very little inquiry either for spot or later deliveries. Business with the manufacturers is quiet now, and, as a result of this, they show little inclination to buy thrown silks.

CONTRACTS THAT THE WAR AFFECTS

Trouble-Making Questions Arising in Business Under Existing Conditions.

The European war is bringing in its train a great variety of new and troublesome questions for both American shippers and importers in the way of broken contracts, as well as contracts that in the course of events, brought about by the conflict, are impossible of fulfilment. In addition, merchants shipping and importing merchandise to and from foreign countries, neutrals as well as belligerents, are now confronted with the intricacies of prize court proceedings, rate of exchange, identification difficulties over incoming merchandise, delayed European and other mails, as well as many other complications of an annoying character.

In fact, so many novel propositions are constantly coming to the front that many merchants, unable to solve the knotty questions of procedure, are under the necessity of calling to their aid lawyers versed in admiralty practice. The contracts existing between many American firms and German and Austrian houses cannot be performed under existing circumstances, through the fault of neither of the contracting parties. Notwithstanding this condition, the question of suits for damages for non-fulfilment is bothering many merchants.

A prominent attorney, representing many American clients in the present crisis, said yesterday that he would divide into two classes the effect of the war upon the contracts of merchants and importers particularly. First, there are the contracts, which have been rendered irksome, if not impossible, of performance by the very existence of the state of war in Europe, and, second, the contracts which have been rendered impossible or extremely difficult of performance by reason of the continuance of the war and its consequent effect on shipping and financial arrangements.

"Under the first class," said this lawyer, "I would group as instances the following examples: Where A in New York has to pay an obligation in one of the belligerent countries at or about the time of the declaration of war, being unable to procure exchange in the open market, goes to bankers who state that no moratorium has been declared by that country, and accept from the merchant a sum very largely in excess of the usual rates of exchange for paying the money in the foreign country. In this case, through the delay of two days by the bankers in transmitting his cable message, the merchant here was caused great inconvenience and loss for the reason that in the meantime a moratorium had been declared, and therefore the time of his obligation has been extended with the result that he has paid his bankers a sum for services which otherwise he would never have considered."

Another example given by the attorney was where steamship companies demanded that freight on inward cargo should be paid in New York at the rate of $5.50 per ton sterling, when, as a matter of fact, there was no open market for exchange, and $5.50 was an arbitrary rate. In several such instances, this man said, importers tendered drafts on London as and when they could procure them, which, in every instance coming to the lawyer's notice, the steamship company accepted. Now every importer who paid the freight bills at the rate of $5.50 per ton sterling under protest is having difficulty in securing any recovery.

Morris Doow Ferris, a member of the law firm of Hunt, Hill & Betts, counsel for the National Association of Importers, of which Mr. Ferris is Secretary, is handling many of the legal questions arising from the war for members of the association. He had a good word to say yesterday for the English courts in the matter of prize proceedings.

"Little difficulty has been experienced," said Mr. Ferris, "in securing the release of goods belonging to American citizens from either the British Prize Courts or the English Procurator General, and the Belgian Court of First Instance, or the committee appointed to pass on cargo claims. Apparently the British High Court of Justice or the Procurator General is releasing cargo on vessels captured or detained as fast as prima facie proofs have been received of ownership.

"In a number of instances of which I know the English authorities have consented to the release of cargo belonging to American citizens upon their giving a bond of indemnity with some recognized English bank as security for damage, expenses, or the value of the cargo if it shall appear that the goods do not actually belong to the individual presenting the proof. This seems a reasonable requirement in view of the fact that in most cases the consignee or the shipper has access to one of the several bills of lading which the steamship companies issue, and of course the owner of the goods cannot produce all of the copies of the bill of lading which are issued.

"The Belgian authorities, on the other hand, just prior to the taking of Antwerp, released cargo belonging to Americans without requiring a bond. Some delay has been caused in making proper proofs before the prize courts by the inability of American owners of cargo to secure any documents to attach to their proofs. This has been caused in part by the delay in holding up of the mails."

Another burden placed by the war on merchants is the inconvenience and expense caused by the delay in the coming forward of the mails. This has inaugurated problems of importers' contracts with the steamship companies and in taking up the drafts for payment of goods. One problem presented is that where but one bill of lading arrives at or before the time of arrival of the cargo, which the importer must use in entering his goods at the Custom House. Through delays in the mails the duplicate bill of lading often does not arrive in time for presentation to the steamship company to secure delivery of the goods. A number of the steamship companies have accepted the personal assurance of the importer, where he is known to them, that the goods were his. Other ocean transportation companies have arbitrarily demanded a surety company bond or bank guarantee to the effect that the particular importer is the owner of the goods.

Mr. Ferris said that many interesting questions arise in connection with contracts, particularly of German firms, to deliver goods to ports which are now either neutral or under the sway of the warships of the Allies. In many cases German merchants have been unable to fulfill their contracts and through no fault of their own have been compelled to lay themselves open to actions for breach of contract.

The question of the importer passing on to his customer the increased cost of transportation and war risk insurance, not to mention additional expenses, caused by sudden transshipment, has caused considerable discussion among merchants. Some customers have quite willingly paid the additional costs even up to 100 per cent. of the contract price in order to get the goods. In other instances customers have refused to pay the extra charges asked by the importers, and the contract has been practically annulled.

It was said yesterday that a matter which is likely to arise shortly is whether a German steamer seeking a neutral port to escape seizure is entitled to declare general average. The existing situation is summed up by an importer who declared that "We know not what new problem the day will bring forth."

FIXING GEM STANDARD.

Set of Decimal Weights Given to State Superintendent.

The international 200-milligram decimal carat will soon be the official standard for weighing precious stones in this State. On Wednesday last the National Jewelers' Board of Trade presented the State with a set of standard decimal carat weights, through John F. Farrell, State Superintendent of Weights and Measures, and, as soon as these weights are verified by the Bureau of Standards at Washington, they will be put into use.

The presentation was made in the local rooms of the board by Messr. A. G. Rothschild, who was largely instrumental in having the metric carat adopted last year as the standard gem weight by the American Jewelry trade. In his address, Mr. Rothschild pointed out that it is important that there should be a standard legal carat in this and every other State in the Union, because the situation arose some time ago where a jeweler who had been arrested for selling a diamond purporting to weigh half a carat and actually weighing but a quarter of a carat, raised the question that the carat was not a recognized weight in this State. Mr. Rothschild also pointed out that the decimal metric carat had very recently become effective as the legal standard carat in Massachusetts.

In accepting the set of weights in behalf of the State, Mr. Farrell said that the Legislature has enacted that such weights as may be added to the State Department and verified by the national Bureau of Standards shall be the standard for this State. He went on to say that the Government had adopted the decimal metric carat and that, therefore, upon the verification by it of the weights presented the State the chaotic condition as to what is a carat will cease to exist here. Later, he remarked that, when the next Legislature convenes, he hopes to have numerous defects cured which have shown up in the practical workings of the law which he helped to have passed.

The weights in the set presented to the State by the board are ornamental as well as useful, the larger weights being heavily plated with gold, and the smaller weights being of solid silver.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1600 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurn. goods; 334 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; M. F. Butler, men's ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—H. Goldman; infts., ladies', children's dresses; Broadway Central.
CHICAGO—Steinberg Tailoring Co.; M. Steinberg, piece goods; Wentworth.
CINCINNATI—Thos. & Doerle; G. H. Freyhof, carpets, rugs; 350 Broadway.
DAYTON—J. G. Staely & Co.; R. E. Norris, millinery; Algonquin.
NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass.—J. E. Miner & Co.; O. F. Miner, carpets, furniture; Gerard.
PHILADELPHIA; M. Moskowitz; jobs plush, mixture college coats, velvet, cloth dresses; Hoffman House.
WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Long's; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d, 6th floor.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

Manufacturers having good values Coats, Suits, Dresses, call at once. Jos. Schiller, Resident Buyer, 1133 Broadway.

CASH BUYER.
Small wares, discarded merchandise in quantities. K 258 Times Downtown.

B. LUEDDECKE, Furrier, 149 West 57th St. Room 46; reliable order and repair work, remodeling, trimming; trade supplied.

Special Sales Salvage Merchandise Only. LEOPOLD GANS CO., 46-50 Wooster St.

ACCOUNTS
Collected in every State. Small charge. Fidelity Collection Co., 62 Park Row, Bryant 5161.

ADDRESSING,
Folding, Mailing, Multigraphing, Phone Orders 1100. BURNHAM ADDRESSING CO., 10-12 E. 23d St.

AEROPLANE TOYS.
FLYING TOYS that FLY. 10c to $25. Ideal Aeroplane & Supply Co., 94 W. B'way.

APRONS,
1,000 Styles. Send for Catalog. Dean's Lockstitched, 45 E. 17th St.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.
Milton S. Sommerich, Room 1,208, 23 W. 23d, selling Agt., rep. best makers in all lines of millinery.

AUCTIONEERS
DAVID W. BIOW & CO.
18-15 Lispenard St.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 8 Greene St. Tel. Spring 4188.

BELTS
NEWEST NOVELTIES in GIRDLES & SASHES. SLOTE & SCHAFFER, 49-53 E. 21ST ST.

BLOCK PRINTING ON ALL TEXTILES.
JACOB FEIBEL,
Telephone Spring 1391. 117 Spring St.

BUYERS,
FELLOWS, 31 UNION SQUARE, WANTS LARGE JOBS JEWELRY.

DRESS SUIT CASES and Traveling Bags. Output for 1913 over 200,000. Ask for Catalogue. Samuel Sherman, 9 Ambrose St.

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS.
Fancy Linens Pillow Tops, Worsted Tapes. HENRY E. FRANKENBERG CO., 318 4th St.

FLOWERS & FEATHERS.
ZUCKER & JOSEPHY,
715-719 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Full Dress and Frock Suits
CHAS. N. MELTSNER & BRO.,
21-23 Waverley Place.

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Furniture mfgs.' exhibit and display of furniture novelties, wholesale. Grand Central Palace.

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Shadow Laces, Camisoles & Flouncings.
Nottingham Lace Works, 17 W. 17th St., N. Y.

LADIES' CRAVENETTE GABARDINES.
Oxford, brown, and mixtures; regular medium cut full, $8.75-$4.00. Andrews, 4 W. 32d St.

LADIES' and MISSES' CLOAKS.
ROTHSCHILD & MITTLEDORF,
144 West 27th Street.
Novelties in Velvets, Plushes, Velours and Cloths.

LETTER AND MAILING SERVICE.
Multigraphing, Typewriting, Addressing. Service, Bryant 6282. The Kenyon Co., 239 B'way.

MULTIGRAPH LETTERS.
30c. hundred, plus 3c.; addressing, typewriting; translations, advg. Miss Horrigan, 366 Pearl.

NOVELTIES.
10,000 Seasonable Favors and Novelties. I. B. Shackman & Co., 906 Broadway, N. Y.

RAINCOATS,
Capes and College Coats. Manufacturer closing out. See me first. D. Bloomingdale, 365 Greene.

Ribbons ALL THAT'S NEW
632 Broadway.
634
636
FRANKENTHALE & FRANKENTHALE.

5c., 10c., AND 25c. GOODS.
75c. Fine and Tan Cast Stockings, now 39c. 368 6th Av.

Aprons
Special value, lace-trimmed, ribbon bows, six styles assorted. Assortment No. 1, 90c per doz. Assortment No. 2, $1.75 per doz. Terms, 2/10, net 30 days, express prepaid. Order today; if not the best ever, return our expense. Areo Mfg. Co., 244 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRANSLATIONS
English into Spanish and vice versa; 25 years

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; fair and somewhat cooler Tuesday; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,729. NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1914.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

CARMAN JURORS DISAGREE, 10 TO 2

"Terribly Disappointed," Says Mrs. Bailey's Alleged Slayer, Who Breaks Down.

BAIL TO BE ACCEPTED TODAY

Joseph Aston and W. G. Hovey Insist on Conviction More Than Thirteen Hours.

ANOTHER TRIAL UNLIKELY

Victim's Mother and Husband Willing to Have Case Dropped—Long Wait for a Verdict.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 25.—After deliberating for thirteen and a quarter hours, the jurors in the trial of Mrs. Florence C. Carman for the alleged murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey filed wearily into the Supreme Court room at 10:58 o'clock this morning and the foreman announced that it was impossible for them to come to any agreement. The probability of this outcome was told in the late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning. After Justice Kelby discharged them Mrs. Carman broke down completely and had to be assisted from the room.

The tale of the jury's deliberations was told afterward by several of its members. It was an hour and a quarter after they returned that the first vote was taken, at 11 o'clock. Previous to this there had been considerable amicable discussion. The first ballot stood nine for acquittal, three for conviction. No particular degree of murder was specified by the three who stood for conviction. These three were Joseph Aston of Port Washington, manager of a publishing house, Juryman No. Ten; William G. Hovey of Woodmere, a traveling salesman, No. 4, and Marx Gottsch, No. 5. After further discussion the record of part of the testimony was sent for. Another vote was taken shortly after midnight. Its result was ten for acquittal, two for conviction, the juryman who had changed his ballot being Gottsch.

Three more ballots were taken during the tiresome hours without change. Once there was nearly a fight, but the jury, every member of which was married, resigned itself to a long deadlock. Shortly after 10 o'clock the fifth and last ballot was taken.

Case May Be Dropped.

District Attorney Smith was disappointed as greatly as the lawyers for the defense. He said that he believed he would rather have had an aquittal than this negative result. He had said he would retry the case immediately in event of a disagreement, but was told that Justice Kelby would not hear it again. Mr. Smith then said he did not know what he would do and might not ask another trial. It is likely the indictment will be quashed.

John J. Graham, senior counsel for the defense, announced that he would make a motion at noon tomorrow to have Mrs. Carman released on bail. The District Attorney said he would not oppose this.

A story was current tonight that one juryman said nine jurors acknowledged that they had made-up minds after hearing Mrs. Carman's direct testimony on Thursday, and had discussed opinions that day, contrary to the Judge's instructions. The juryman denied the report, but District Attorney Smith said he would conduct a vigorous investigation.

The scene in the courtroom when the jury entered at 10:58 o'clock was unusual, for the rows of seats that had been packed with deeply interested spectators during the week's sessions were comparatively empty. Only thirty-nine persons remained in the room, and of these eight were women. Even as late as a few hours before, when dawn gradually replaced the electric lights of the room, the majority of the spectators had been women. Those of one group were in evening gowns. They had come in about midnight after the news that the case had gone to the jury had spread throughout the countryside.

Sleepy Audience in Court.

The persons whose patience lasted lounged drowsily in their chairs, the women with their coats and hats hanging over adjoining chairs, the men with their feet on the chairs next to them and in some cases with their collars unfastened. A dozen of them had slept several hours in their chairs and had been awakened half an hour before by court attendants cleaning up the remnants of meals left by persons who had eaten in court in order to be present when the jury appeared.

Mrs. Carman, dishevelled, with deep black circles under her eyes, her face worn and gray, entered the room. She had slept only fifteen minutes all night. Beside her was Dr. Carman, his hair rumpled and his face even more florid than usual. Mrs. Ida B. Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, followed, looking down at the floor, and with her was Mrs. Helen Corby, her daughter.

None appeared to have slept. They took their seats at the end of the counsel table and conversed nervously in low whispers, and every one spoke in a subdued voice.

When Justice Kelby entered the room his eyes were reddened from long wakefulness. The door leading to the jury room opened and Robert Ludlam, the tall oysterman of Oyster Bay, foreman of the jury, stood for a moment at the threshold and then walked to the side of the jury box, his head bowed as though under disappointment. The others filed in silently behind him, each looking down and not one glancing toward Mrs. Carman.

Their appearance was eloquent. The faces of a few plainly depicted disgust,

Continued on Page 4.

FRANK'S LAST FIGHT TO BE BEGUN TODAY

Arguments Will Be Heard to Set Aside Murder Verdict on Constitutional Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—The final fight to save Leo M. Frank, convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, will begin in the Georgia Supreme Court tomorrow, when the motion to set aside the verdict on the ground that Frank was not in court when the jury rendered its decision will be argued. The attorneys for Frank contend that his constitutional rights were invaded by his absence from court, and that, therefore, the verdict is null.

Attorneys Luther Rosser and Reuben Arnold, who heretofore have represented Frank, will not appear tomorrow because of an agreement not to raise the constitutional right made with Solicitor Dorsey shortly before the Frank verdict was brought in. Unless some other phase of the Frank fight develops they will have no further connection in the courts with the case. They will be available, however, should any move be projected in Frank's defense other than the constitutional motion. The motion to set aside the verdict was introduced by Attorneys Tye, Peeples and Jordan, assisted by Herbert J. and Leonard Haas, and Harry A. Alexander.

Both the State and the defense have finished their briefs, and are ready for tomorrow's arguments. One of the main citations of the defense's brief is from the case of Weeks vs. The United States, reading:

"The efforts of the courts and their officials to bring the guilty to punishment, praiseworthy as they are, are not to be aided by the sacrifice of these great principles established by years of endeavor and suffering, which have resulted in their embodiment in the fundamental law of the land."

The State's brief cites the case of Cawthen vs. The State of Georgia:

"It would be trifling with the court to allow it to act on a waiver thus made and then impeach its action on the ground that counsel had been guilty of an unauthorized act."

TAFT DEFENDS TREATIES.

Says They Will Not Guarantee Peace, but May Avoid War.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Ex-President Taft tonight defended arbitration treaties as a preventative of war. He was the principal speaker at a Yale mass meeting held to discuss the European war and to raise funds to relieve the wounded and homeless. He said:

"It is true that treaties are not absolute guarantee against war, but they are the best means we have of avoiding it. After the close of every war treaties become stronger, and their efficacy becomes greater. Just because a treaty is sometimes broken is no reason why we should not make treaties.

"I felt stunned when the Great European nations engaged in conflict. I hoped for weeks that the situation was not entirely hopeless and that the beginning of the end might be approaching, but one has to be an optimist if he can find anything hopeful in the present outlook.

"It is of the utmost importance that the United States continue as a neutral nation, and I believe that European powers will yet look to the United States as the country to bring about peace. I hope that residents of this country and the American press will not take sides with the war and will not express opinions as to which country is right or wrong in the war. There is a good deal of lying in politics and about as much in war."

Miss Mabel T. Boardman told of Red Cross work: President Arthur T. Hadley and Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, head of the Yale department of European history, also spoke. Yale undergraduates subscribed funds for a Red Cross ambulance equipment.

THINK LADS FOUGHT A DUEL

One Arrested with a Pistol, Another Found Dying in the Woods.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 25.—The police and Prosecutor do not agree over the shooting of David Lincoln, 19 years old, of this city, which occurred in Five Mile Woods, between here and Lawrenceville, late this afternoon. Lincoln is in the McKinley Hospital with a punctured right lung and a shattered spinal column and will die. Between periods of unconsciousness he says that he shot himself, but denies that he tried to commit suicide. The police do not see how his wound could have been self-inflicted. Lincoln says he was wounded while he was trying to put his revolver into his hip pocket.

The police believe there was a fight, in which Lincoln was shot by another youth. They cannot get evidence to back up this theory, though, beyond the fact that while the youth was shot in the back there is no hole in the coat that he was wearing when found. They are now seeking three or four companions who were with him when the shooting occurred.

Game Warden Harry Loveless of this city has been very active lately in arresting persons for violating the game laws, and when he heard the shooting in the woods he investigated. He came upon Frank Johann, 19 years old, with a revolver in his hands. He arrested Johann for carrying a weapon, and brought him here and locked him up. Then Loveless returned to the woods. This was about forty minutes after his first visit. He came upon the unconscious form of Lincoln lying near where the others had been practicing at a target. Lincoln was brought to the hospital here.

Assistant Prosecutor English is of the opinion that Lincoln, after the arrest of his companion, fled and while trying to put his revolver into his hip pocket, the weapon caught in his belt and was discharged, the bullet entering his back. The revolver was found lying alongside him, and there was one empty cartridge in it.

The police are now seeking for Lincoln's companions. They will probably learn that a quarrel of some kind occurred between them, and that Lincoln was shot during it. So far they have not been able to learn the names of these companions.

AFTER LIQUOR LOBBYISTS.

Norris Says Adjournment Will Not End His Efforts to Expose Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Norris, a radical Republican from Nebraska, said today that the adjournment of the session would not put a stop to his efforts to unearth a liquor lobby, which, in his opinion, was busy around Washington for many weeks, trying to save beer, wine, and whisky from the war tax. Some time ago Mr. Norris submitted a list of men to Senator Overman of North Carolina, Chairman of the old Lobby Committee, who, the Nebraska Senator thought, ought to be questioned. No report was ever made in this list.

"I shall submit a complete list to Mr. Overman in December," said Mr. Norris today. "My list is not yet complete. I do not intend to let the matter drop." Among the names already handed to Mr. Overman by Mr. Norris were Robert Crain of Baltimore, Charles Lewis and Hugh F. Harvey of Washington, Royal E. Cabell of Virginia, who was Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Mr. Taft's Administration, and Theodore Bell of California.

RESERVE BANKS TO OPEN NOV. 16

Secretary McAdoo Announces Date for Establishment of New Federal System.

HOPES TO AID THE SOUTH

Promises That the Government Will Transfer Generously from the General Fund.

HUGE RESERVES RELEASED

Says More Than $400,000,000 Now Tied Up Will Increase Credit Facilities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary McAdoo announced tonight that the Federal Reserve banks throughout the country would be opened for business on Monday, Nov. 16. All the reserve banks, twelve in number, will be opened on the same day. The secretary said that as soon as the reserve banks were in operation he would transfer to them as large an amount of Government funds as possible, which would enable the reserve banks to grant enlarged credits to the national and State banks that are members of the new reserve system. He also called attention to the fact that with the new system in operation about $400,000,000 now tied up as reserves in national banks would be released, and that this money would assist in relieving the financial situation.

In announcing that the Federal Reserve banks would begin business three weeks from tomorrow, Secretary McAdoo rejected the advice of a majority of the Directors of the reserve banks. At their recent conference in this city with the members of the Federal Reserve Board, the reserve bank directors, after a full discussion of the matter, adopted a resolution to recommend to the Secretary of the Treasury that the reserve banks should not be put in operation until Nov. 30.

The representatives of the New York reserve bank said that they were ready to begin business at any time, and indicated that the sooner the reserve system was put in operation the better they would be pleased. Directors of Western institutions were opposed to the early opening, however, mainly on the ground that they could not complete arrangements there by the end of November. When the question was put to a vote the proposal to open on Nov. 16 received 35 ballots and the proposal to defer the opening to Nov. 30 got 37 ballots.

The conference of Directors thereupon decided to recommend unanimously to the Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Reserve banks throughout the country should be opened simultaneously on Nov. 30.

Secretary McAdoo in his formal statement said:

"The Federal Reserve act imposes upon the Secretary of the Treasury the duty of announcing 'in such manner as he may elect the establishment of a Federal Reserve bank in any district,' inthe discharge of that duty I have determined to announce on the 16th day of November, 1914, the establishment of the Federal reserve banks in all the Federal Reserve districts. On that date the new reserve requirements for national banks, as prescribed by the act, will become operative.

"I am impelled to this decision particularly because of the emergent conditions in the South and the confident belief that the prompt opening of the reserve banks will be very helpful to the cotton situation and to general business in all sections of the country.

"This conclusion has been reached after a thorough discussion with my associates on the Federal Reserve Board, who are co-operating cordially with me, and also after full consideration of the views expressed by the Directors of the Federal Reserve banks at their recent conference in Washington with the Federal Reserve Board.

"I am fully aware of the physical difficulties that must be overcome to set the reserve banks in motion on the 16th of November, but the Directors of these banks represent the highest degree of American banking ability, and I am sure that not only can they meet the situation, but that they will cheerfully take up the task in the same fine spirit of public service which animated their discussions at the Washington conference.

"As the result of the enactment of the war revenue measure, the parity between receipts and disbursements of the Treasury will soon be happily restored. This will make it possible for the Treasury to render still greater service than it has already rendered in helping the financial situation in the South, and in other parts of the country where the need has appeared. The prompt opening of the Federal Reserve banks will make the assistance of the Treasury doubly powerful because the Federal Reserve act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to deposit a large amount of the moneys held in the 'general fund' in the Federal Reserve banks, and to require such banks to act as fiscal agents of the United States; and also, in his discretion, to deposit the revenues of the Government, or any part thereof, in the reserve banks, and to make disbursements by checks drawn against such deposits.

"Under the present system the Secretary of the Treasury cannot with prudence scatter the 'general fund' of the Treasury among the great number of widely separated national banks throughout the country. Up to the present time I have gone as far in that direction as I have felt that it was wise to go, but with the larger powers conferred by the Federal Reserve act and the use which I may be able to make of the Federal Reserve banks as fiscal agents of the Government, it will be prudent and wise to deposit a large amount of the 'general fund' of the Treasury in the Federal Reserve banks.

"As soon, therefore, as the reserve banks are in operation, I shall transfer to them as large an amount of Government funds as possible; this will, in turn, enable them to extend enlarged credits to national banks and State banks which may become members of the Federal Reserve system, which, in turn, may extend to their customers. By this means and through the agency of the Federal reserve banks, I hope to give additional assistance to that already given by the Treasury Department to the cotton producers, the cotton industry, and the business men of the South.

"The new reserve requirements which will become operative on the 16th day of November, upon the opening of the Federal Reserve banks, will release more than $400,000,000 of reserve money and largely increase the credit facilities of the banks of the country."

Secretary McAdoo's action also has a bearing on the international financial and business situation. It was pointed out tonight that the early opening of the Reserve banks would put the country in better condition to supply money for business needs if there were large withdrawals of gold for shipment to England to meet maturing American obligations. From the Treasury viewpoint the action promised by Secretary McAdoo is essential to bring about improvement in the situation in the United States.

A. J. DREXEL GOES TO BE WAR CHAUFFEUR

Wealthy Man Starts from London for the Front to Follow His Son's Example.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Anthony J. Drexel left here a few days ago for Paris. His intention is to join his son, J. Armstrong Drexel, at the front as a chauffeur, but his friends in London do not know whether he has succeeded as yet in doing this.

John R. Drexel is at present staying at the Ritz, awaiting the arrival of his daughter, Alice G., from Munich, where she has been with friends since the war began.

J. Armstrong Drexel is one of Gen. French's chauffeurs.

Anthony J. Drexel, who succeeded his father as head of Drexel & Co., bankers of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia and was closely associated with the late J. P. Morgan. His London home is one of the most elaborate in the English capital. One of Mr. Drexel's sons, Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., married Miss Marjorie Gould, daughter of George J. Gould. J. Armstrong Drexel has achieved much fame as an amateur aviator.

SUBMARINE TRANSPORT SAID TO BE BUILDING

Would be Used to Land Troops for an Invasion, According to a Berlin Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—A report from Berlin says that a new type of big submarine, to be used only for transport of troops, has been built at Elbing, Western Prussia. These submarines when on the surface can be used as pontoons.

"The main object of the submarines," says the report, "is to reach a shore unnoticed and land troops for invasion. At Hamburg, also several of these transport submarines have been built."

DUTCH SEE A THREAT IN A GERMAN ORGAN

Neighbors Must Choose Between German Culture and German Anger, It Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since the middle of August there has been published at The Hague daily a paper called De Toestand (The Situation). This organ is being managed by Germans, and promotes German propaganda.

Up to the present no one has taken this publication seriously, its influence being nil, but now it has become bolder and says:

"If up to the present it has been the wish of Germany to remain in peaceful competition with all peoples, from now the watchword is 'Who is not in favor of us is against us.' No other way out exists, and the countries around Germany will have to choose between German culture and German anger."

These words have produced a strong protest from The Hague paper The Nieuwe Courant, as Holland is summoned within its own boundaries to choose a side and abandon its neutrality. The Nieuwe Courant considers that an end should be made to such propaganda.

EDISON WON'T INVENT MAN-KILLING DEVICES

Would Rather Make the People Laugh—Blames "Those Military Gangs" for War in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Oct. 25.—"Making things which kill men is against my fibre. I would rather make people laugh. I leave that death-dealing work to my friends, the Maxim brothers," Thomas A. Edison said today:

"This war," he continued, "had to come. You can't blame anybody in particular. Those military gangs in Europe piled up armament until something had to break. It has come, and it will be epoch-making. And its end will see the boundaries of Europe drawn around racial lines.

"The war may not mean the end of kingdoms, but it will mean the ending of autocratic government. Democracy is spreading in Europe, and this will do more to bring it about than anything else could. You may talk about your orderly direction of government under such authority and how happy the people are, but I would rather live in a corrupt American city, where there is a lot of hesitation about legislation, than in one of your orderly German cities, where a man must perform every act according to a code of laws set down and guarded jealously by armed hands."

Mr. Edison, who is a visitor at the home of Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer, expressed the belief that both Italy and Turkey would be drawn into the war. The advancement in commercial fields he attributed to the Jew, not the Teuton. He predicted great prosperity for American industry at the close of hostilities in Europe.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now at E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter.—Adv.

SEEKING WOUNDED ON BATTLE FRONT

Correspondent's Day with the Stretcher-Bearers in the Fighting in Belgium.

IN A HAIL OF SHRAPNEL

Village Ablaze and Houses Crumbling Upon the Refuges of the Wounded.

AN EARL'S BRAVE DAUGHTER

Lady Dorothie Feilding Won Praise by Her Gallant Bearing in Danger.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FURNES, Belgium, Oct. 21. — The staff of the English hospital to which a mobile column has been attached for field work, has arrived here with a convoy of ambulances and motor cars. This little party of doctors, nurses, stretcher-bearers, and chauffeurs under the direction of Dr. Bevis and Dr. Munro, has done splendid work in Belgium, and many of them were in the siege of Antwerp.

Miss Macnaughton, the novelist, was one of those who went through this great test of courage, and Lady Dorothie Feilding, one of Lord Denbigh's daughters, won everybody's love by her gallantry and plucky devotion to duty in many perilous hours. She takes all risks with laughing courage. She has been under fire in many hot skirmishes, and has helped bring away the wounded from the fighting around Ghent when her own life might have paid the forfeit for defiance to bursting shells.

This morning a flying column of the hospital was preparing to set out in search of wounded men on the firing line under direction of Lieut. de Broqueville, son of the Belgian War Minister. The Lieutenant, very cool and debonair, was arranging the order of the day with Dr. Munro. Lady Dorothie Feilding and the two other women in field kit stood by their cars, waiting for the password. There were four stretcher-bearers, including Mr. Gleeson, an American, who has worked with this party around Ghent and Antwerp, proving himself to be a man of calm and quiet courage at a critical moment, always ready to take great risks in order to bring in a wounded man.

It was decided to take three ambulances and two motor cars. Lieut. de Broqueville anticipated a heavy day's work. He invited me to accompany the column in a car which I shared with Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett of The London Daily Telegraph, who also volunteered for the expedition.

We set out before noon, winding our way through the streets of Furnes. We were asked to get into Dixmude, where there were many wounded. It is about ten miles away from Furnes. As we went along the road, nearer to the sound of the great guns which for the last hour or two had been firing incessantly, we passed many women and children. They were on their way to some place further from the firing. Poor old grandmothers in black bonnets and skirts trudged along the lines of poplars with younger women, who clasped their babes tightly in one hand, while with the other they carried heavy bundles of household goods.

Along the road came German prisoners, marching rapidly between mounted guards. Many of them were wounded, and all of them had a wild, famished, terror-stricken look.

Entering the Firing Zone.

At a turn in the road the battle lay before us, and we were in the zone of fire. Away across the fields was a line of villages with the town of Dixmude a little to the right of us, perhaps a mile and a quarter away. From each little town smoke was rising in separate columns which met at the top in a great black pall. At every moment this blackness was brightened by puffs of electric blue, extraordinarily vivid, as shells burst in the air. From the mass of houses in each town came jets of flame, following explosions which sounded with terrific thudding shocks. On a line of about nine miles there was an incessant cannonade. The farthest villages were already on fire.

Quite close to us, only about half a mile across the fields to the left, there were Belgian batteries at work and rifle fire from many trenches. We were between two fires, and Belgian and German shells came screeching over our heads. The German shells were dropping quite close to us, plowing up the fields with great pits. We could hear them burst and scatter and could see them burrow.

In front of us on the road lay a dreadful barrier, which brought us to a halt. A German shell had fallen right on top of an ammunition convoy. Four horses had been blown to pieces, and their carcasses lay strewn across the road. The ammunition wagon had been broken into fragments and smashed and burned to cinders by the explosion of its own shells. A Belgian soldier lay dead, cut in half by a great fragment of steel. Further along the road were two other dead horses in pools of blood. It was a horrible and sickening sight, from which one turned away shuddering with cold sweat, but we had to pass it after some of this dead flesh had been dragged away.

Further down the road we had left two of the cars in charge of Lady Dorothie Feilding and her two nurses. They were to wait there until we brought back some of the wounded. Two ambulances came on with our light car, commanded by Lieut. Broqueville and Dr.

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS CROSS YSER CANAL IN FORCE; BEATEN BACK ELSEWERE, SAYS PARIS

French Admit Loss of Ground Near Dixmude.

CLAIM SUCCESS NEAR LILLE

And Command of a German Line of Communication Near St. Mihiel.

BIG NIEUPORT-LYS BATTLE

German Artillery Put Out of Action on the Upper Meuse—Regiment Lost in Argonne.

PARIS, Oct. 25, 11:15 P. M.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

The action has continued under the same conditions as on preceding days.

A battle of a very violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys.

The German forces have succeeded in crossing the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude.

To the west and to the south of Lille spirited attacks by the enemy have been repulsed.

Between the Oise and the Argonne there is nothing to report except several small advances by our troops to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

On the heights of the Meuse there is an artillery engagement.

In the Woevre region our heavy artillery holds today under its fire the road connecting Thiaucourt, Nonsard, Buxerulles, and Woinville, which is one of the principal lines of communications of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

It is reported that yesterday, in the Argonne region, an entire regiment of German infantry was annihilated during an operation which was extended to the wood to the north of La Chalade.

The afternoon announcement follows:

There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras.

In the Argonne region our situation is maintained under the conditions announced yesterday.

On the upper Meuse our field artillery has destroyed three more German batteries, one of which was composed of guns of heavy calibre.

Summary of War News.

The French War Office admits the truth of the German statement that the Kaiser's troops crossed the Yser Canal Saturday, between Nieuport and Dixmude. A battle of violent character is in progress between Nieuport and the River Lys. Spirited German attacks to the west and south of Lille, it is said, have been repulsed. The Allies have made small advances to the northwest of Soissons and in the region of Craonne.

The German report adds to its statement of success on the Yser Canal, and states that additional forces are crossing there. The Allies have been heavily reinforced to the northeast of Ypres, but, despite this, it is stated, the German force has advanced at several points, capturing 500 British, including 28 officers.

The Russians report the defeat of the rear guard of the retreating German Army, which attempted to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka, and Rylka. Desperate fighting continues along the River San, and an attempt made by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing, south of Przemysl, was frustrated, it is reported, with heavy losses.

A report from Berlin states that the Germans have begun an offensive movement against Augustowo, and have been joined by the Austro-Hungarians near Ivangorod, where 1,800 Russians have been captured.

Announcement is made in the German capital that the submarine U-9, which sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy, also sent the cruiser Hawke to the bottom.

GERMANS GAIN IN FIERCE FIGHTS

Additional Troops Are Thrown Across Canal Against Strong Opposition.

CAPTURE 500 BRITISH

Twenty-eight Officers Reported Taken in an Advance Northeast of Ypres.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.)—A Berlin dispatch received here gives a report from the German General Headquarters, under date of this morning. It says:

The Yser-Ypres Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, was crossed Saturday by further strong German forces, after heavy fighting.

East-northeast of Ypres the enemy has received reinforcements, but in spite of this our troops have advanced at several points, capturing about 500 British, among them 28 officers, including a Colonel.

Another official dispatch from Berlin says that the condition of Gen. von Moltke, Chief of the General Staff, who is suffering from an affection of the liver, is greatly improved.

Paris Reports Please Berlin.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following German comment on yesterday's French official statements has been given to the press:

"The tone of the French official war bulletin of last evening was rather depressed, and caused a panic in Paris. It admits a retreat between the sea and the Canal of La Bassée, and mentions the impetuosity of the German attacks near Arras and on the Somme.

"The night bulletin aggravates the pessimistic impression. It repeats that there have been French defeats on the north wing. In order to attenuate the impression an official note was issued two hours later, saying that the battle front had shifted 200 kilometers northward, and therefore patience always was needed."

BERLIN CALM AND GAY.

Dr. Sexton Says Its People Do Not Hear of German Defeats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25.—This evening I came across the Rev. Dr. Sexton, Rector of Cork University, who was taking a post-graduate course in Berlin at the outbreak of the war. He now benefits under the arrangements permitting an exchange of physicians and clergymen who were prisoners of the belligerent powers. He left Berlin on Friday night.

He says Berlin is gay and calm; that the people are still fed with news of German victories, and know nothing of the reverses on the Vistula.

The German military authorities are convinced that they must win. German statisticians, who take a similar view, are busy preparing an estimate of the financial reckoning which England will be asked to pay when the German flag floats triumphant over land and sea.

Dr. Sexton says that the American Ambasssador and consular officials are exhibiting much solicitude toward British military prisoners and stranded British civilians.

SAYS ALLIES HAVE FAILED.

Berlin on Flanking Movement—Germany's Prisoners Put at 291,468.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The end of the twelfth week of the war was signalized, according to German official accounts, by the final stemming of the enveloping campaign which the Allies have directed for a month against the German right flank. The Germans have begun slowly but definitely to push southward, it is stated here.

The total number of prisoners of war confined in camps in Germany on Oct. 21 is stated to be 5,401 officers and 291,468 men, including 6 French, 13 Russian, and 3 Belgian Generals. More prisoners are said to be on the way from the front.

According to a report from German official sources, the French Minister of Justice has ordered the seizure of all the private property of Germans in France.

From the same source it is stated that advices from Lisbon set forth that the Royalist movement in Portugal is increasing, and that there has been fighting between the Government forces and the rebels at many places. The insurgents are said to be well armed.

SUBMARINE U-9 SANK CRUISER HAWKE ALSO

She, as Well as the Aboukir, Hogue, and Cressy Destroyed by Weddigen's Vessel.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via Rome.)—The German submarine U-9 sank the British cruiser Hawke, as well as the Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy. She returned safely to her home harbor at noon Friday.

The survival of the submarine, after her adventurous voyage, during which, as it now appears, she sent four British cruisers to the bottom, had already been made known. The Admiralty, however, has not yet med public the details of the submarine's latest exploit, nor the subsequent cruise, during which apparently she found no further opportunity to launch torpedoes.

It was thought for a time that the U-9 might have been responsible for the sinking of the British freight steamer Glitra off the Norwegian coast on Oct. 20, but such was not the case. The U-17, which, according to Norwegian papers, destroyed the Glitra, has returned to her harbor with a report substantially the same as has been published abroad.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—Capt. Weddigen, commander of the submarine U-9, has received the decoration of the Ordre pour le Merité.

The Hawke was sent to the bottom by a torpedo attack in the North Sea on Oct. 15. The identity of the attacking vessel has not been made known before, but a recent dispatch from Berlin said that the submarine which engaged the Hawke had returned safely to port. The U-9 has made an unusual record, having previously sunk the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy.

ALLIES ARE PRESSING GERMANS AT OSTEND

Shells from the Fleet and the Land Forces Slaughter Them in Their Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Germans are still holding Ostend, but their retirement is considered imminent. Heavy fighting has been raging throughout the day. The German centre has been vigorously attacked, and it is questionable if the invaders' line can much longer withstand the enormous pressure.

Fugitives from Middelkerke who witnessed the shelling of the German trenches by the allied fleet tell me that the Germans' losses have been appalling. They were simply mowed down by the fleet on their flank and the army in front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BELGIAN ARMY, Oct 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Allies' extreme left, near Nieuport, the battle continues to make favorable progress. The Germans have been hurled back to the south of Ostend. South of Dixmude small parties of Germans succeeded in crossing the Yser.

SHELLING OSTEND SUBURBS.

British Bombardment Heavy—Piers Said to Have Been Blown Up.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—The Daily Mail's Rotterdam correspondent, telegraphing Sunday evening, says:

"Slowly, but surely the Germans are being beaten back on the western wing, and old men and young lads are being hurried to the front.

"Roulers resembles a shambles. It was taken and retaken four times and battered to ruins in the process. The German guns made the place untenable for the Allies.

"An Oosburg message says the firing at Ostend is very heavy, and that the British are shelling the suburbs, which are held by the Germans. It is believed the Ostend piers have been blown up."

GERMANS LOSE 5 AIRMEN.

Paris Credits French with Destroying Aeroplane Observers.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Express, five German aeroplanes were destroyed by the French on Saturday.

Two Taubes were brought down at Rheims by a single French aviator, he says, who succeeded in getting to a higher altitude than the Germans and then fired on them with a revolver.

Two other German aeroplanes were hit by the guns of the Mehericourt forts near Montdidier. A fifth German airman was wounded by a rifle shot at Grandlines, twelve miles east-northeast of Paris.

GERMAN ARMIES SHIFT ON WESTERN FRONT

Duke Albrecht of Wuerttemberg Commands in Belgium—Von Kluck on the Aisne.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The German masses at La Bassée appear, from the desperate efforts which they are making, to be trying to shake themselves loose from the close grip of the Allies who menace their communications from there and from Armentières. The intense ardor of the battle was undiminished today. Both armies received reinforcements, but the allied lines withstood formidable shocks and delivered severe counter-attacks.

The furious nature of the conflict may be gathered from the fact that in front of one British infantry division, in a very small space, more than 1,500 German bodies were found after an engagement, while 600 German prisoners were taken by the British in the course of one attack.

La Bassée, which forms a promontory near Lille, is a very important point covering railroads which the Germans seem determined to capture at whatever cost, but the Allies' resistance hitherto has been too stubborn.

The battle continues its course with unabated violence near the Belgian coast, and the Germans were able to force themselves across the Yser, which is a sluggish, shallow river, where the Allies opposed them with a strong defense along every foot of the ground.

Gen. von Kluck's army, which was thought to be in Belgium, has not moved from its position on the Aisne, but three other German armies have completely changed their fronts. Duke Albrecht of Württemberg now commands the forces in Belgium, while Gen. von Bülow is further down, and the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria is stretched along a line of trenches on an extended battle front between the Somme and the Aisne, and from Rheims to the Argonne region.

In the last named region the fighting is only desultory. The troops on both sides are becoming tired of the inactivity, but the positions of the opposing armies are too strong to permit of successful assaults. Therefore the campaign here has become one of patient endurance. The cold, wet nights are very trying, being relieved by only occasional spells of activity which do not last long. Most of the men lie on the straw in the deep trenches, but lookouts are posted at wide intervals, and these soldiers from time to time take a shot at their adversaries. This is immediately followed by a general exchange of

rifle fire, but soon all becomes quiet again.

During the nights the sentinels are posted twenty or thirty yards in advance of the trenches to give warning of anything unusual that is happening in the opposing lines. The trenches are connected by telephone with the headquarters in the rear, where a strong reserve force awaits the call.

In the Argonne region the fighting in the forests has been very heavy, with numerous casualties, while on the heights of the Meuse the artillery keeps up a continuous bombardment. A French observation official by a daring reconaissance saved a detachment of French artillery and infantry from probable annihilation and brought about the defeat of a strong German column which suffered terrible losses.

The officer made his way by side paths to a point a considerable distance in front of the French lines, where he perceived that the Germans were advancing toward a village where the French were in occupation. He signaled his discovery, and the French evacuated the village and opened artillery fire on the approaching Germans, who dashed into the houses for shelter.

Four French batteries bombarded and destroyed the village and then turned their attention to the surrounding woods, in which the Germans had fled. After the fight, 3,000 German dead were found in the vicinity, only a small remnant of the column escaping.

Two French aviators, Corporal Strobecks and Mechanic David, today pursued and brought down a German aeroplane east of Amiens. Both were decorated on the field with the Military Medal of Honor.

The operators of a German aeroplane threw four bombs into Verdun. One of the bombs broke through the roof of a house, doing little damage; another did not explode, and two fell into the Meuse.

GERMANS YIELD AT NIEUPORT.

Prefer Retreat to Annihilation by Allies' Shell Fire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25.—The terrific land and sea battle continued last night on the Belgian coast with undiminished severity. It was evident that the German line was unable to make headway against the terrific shell fire of the allied fleet, and the consequence was that it had to face annihilation or retreat, and it selected the latter course.

Before the German wing in the vicinity of Nieuport began to give way it endured fearful losses, being shelled in front by the allied artillery and in flank by the heavy guns of the allied fleet.

The Germans put up a stiff fight at Middelkerke, where they were strongly intrenched; but the cruel enfilading fire of the warships found them afresh, and they were driven out, after suffering severe losses.

During the retreat of the German wing from Middelkerke something approaching panic seized the German Army. The officials at Ostend made hurried preparations for evacuating the city, and all spare stores of artillery and quantities of reserve ammunition were sent toward Bruges.

Miss Harvest, an English boarder at a Bruges convent school, whom I met yesterday fleeing into Holland, told me that Bruges was full of German wounded. Every house in the city has been requisitioned to shelter them.

The German forces operating on the coast appear to have begun a definitive retreat. A Frenchman who left Bruges yesterday morning said that the German garrison holding the city had made a hurried departure at 1 o'clock, abandoning their stores and all their wounded in their haste to be gone. The retiring troops took the road from Ecloo to Ghent.

Pressure from without has driven stray bodies of Germans along the coast right across the Dutch frontier, where they have been promptly disarmed by Dutch soldiers. Owing to the critical state of the German right wing, there is a possibility of a portion of the German forces being cut off or of their escaping or being driven into Holland. The Dutch Government is preparing for this eventuality by sending a large force to Sluis, being determined to preserve the inviolability of its neutrality.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE GROWS.

Paris Believes Germans Must Soon Begin to Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Confidence grows here that the German effort against Calais is degenerating into an attempt to retain possession of Belgian communications. The French press unanimously quotes from the German papers statements regarding the vital importance of the fighting in the northwest, deducing from the Allies' strong resistance that Germany's last stroke is likely to be followed by a hasty retreat.

The Tempts refers to the fact that the same theatre of war was the scene of a great victory by Condé over the Germans in 1648, which reduced them to impotence for many years. "We repeat," says the editorial, "it is in the north that the decisive battle is taking place. The Germans are no longer threatening Calais and Boulogne; they are striving wildly to disengage themselves from the grasp which endangers their communications."

L'Intransigéant alludes to the German efforts to bring all effectives into line. "The Allies," it says, "fear no such competition. We can continue to produce soldiers far longer than the enemy. They may still have trifling advantages in the north, but the end is near. We will soon deliver French soil from the invaders."

La Liberté's expert, Lieut. Col. Rousett, points out that the Germans' position near the coast has been weakened by being always outflanked by the English warships. They have thus lost the chance of making what was previously their favorite manoeuvre, and are themselves attacked on the flank by an enemy against whom they are powerless. He concludes: "Henceforth they are compelled to renounce attempts to outflank the Allies, being reduced to frontal attacks, which they have never seemed to like, and which are enormously costly even for first line troops, and likely soon to prove quite fatal to the morale of the comparatively inferior levies they are now bringing into battle."

Apropos of the last sentence, almost all the newspapers refer with satisfaction to the capture, reported from the north, of a hunchback in the German ranks. It is unquestionably true that France has not yet had recourse to second-line troops on the battle front on a general scale.

I met yesterday a man belonging to the class aged 33, who is now serving on communications between Paris and Arras. He said his class had advanced nearer the front by a clearly perceptible stage, but was still three classes distant from the actual fighting. According to his calculations a new class was brought into the fighting line every two weeks, which generally agrees with the story told by hospital workers, who say that the French wounded, apart from those of the regular army, are almost invariably under 30.

La Guerre Sociale appears to accept its defeat by the censorship without further resistance, but the latter is still especially severe on this newspaper, today having erased a considerable section of an article by H. G. Wells from The London Chronicle of Oct. 15.

FIGHT HIP-DEEP IN WATER.

Floods at Dixmude Cause Germans Great Suffering.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—A message sent from Paris by the correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company throws an interesting light upon the character of the reinforcements recently sent to the front by the Germans, as indicated by the arrival of a convoy of prisoners in Paris today. All the captives were men of 18 or 40 years of age. They showed no signs of fatigue which was due to the fact that they had had no time for fighting before being captured.

One of the prisoners, who was formerly a resident of Paris, said that they had left Berlin on Oct. 12 and arrived at Dixmude on the 19th. They were captured by the Belgian army on Wednesday last.

The Germans say they suffered greatly while they were in the trenches at Dixmude, as the water in the pits reached their hips. They were captured when between two fires. The Belgian infantry, creeping along the ground, got within a few yards of the trenches, which were rushed at the point of the bayonet. The Germans, utterly surprised, surrendered without resistance. Only a few of them were wounded, and these were left at Calais. Some of the prisoners, who speak French correctly, said they were glad they had been captured.

When the prisoners were told that the Germans were falling back and soon would be driven out of France, one of the non-commissioned officers, drawing himself up indignantly, exclaimed: "It is impossible. God is with the Emperor and the Crown Prince!"

GERMANS' ROUTE CHANGED.

March Along the Coast Checked, They Make Gains Inland.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Each day is but a repetition of the previous day in the battles being fought out in West Flanders, Northern France, and Poland. One side gains a little at one point, only to lose the advantage at another.

It appears from the official reports issued from German and French headquarters that the Germans, finding it impossible to advance along the coast toward Dunkirk, owing to the fire to which they were subjected from the British and French warships, took a route a little more inland and have succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal, which the Belgians have been defending stubbornly for a week past, to the west of Dixmude.

They have also made progress to the northeast of Ypres and are still in possession of Roulers, toward which the Allies were advancing last week and at one time were reported to have captured. The Germans claim to have taken 500 British troops in the fighting in this neighborhood.

Of the gains claimed by the Germans, the French report makes no mention, dismissing the battle with the sentence:

"There is no change to report between the sea and the region around Arras."

To add to the trials of the troops engaged in the desperate fighting, a short spell of fine weather has given place to another downpour of rain, which will convert the lowlands of Flanders into great lakes.

Of the battles on the centre and left wing the German report did not speak, but the French say they are maintaining their positions in the Argonne and on the heights of the Meuse and have destroyed three more German batteries.

From unofficial sources it is learned that the French have made some advance in the mountains along the Alsace border.

CABINET BACK TO PARIS.

Early Return There of French Government Being Considered.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says:

"The question of the early return of the Government to Paris is being seriously considered. The military situation as a whole is regarded as extremely satisfactory. Despite the enormous reinforcements received the Germans have been unable to pierce the Allies' lines, and this has greatly aided in restoring confidence.

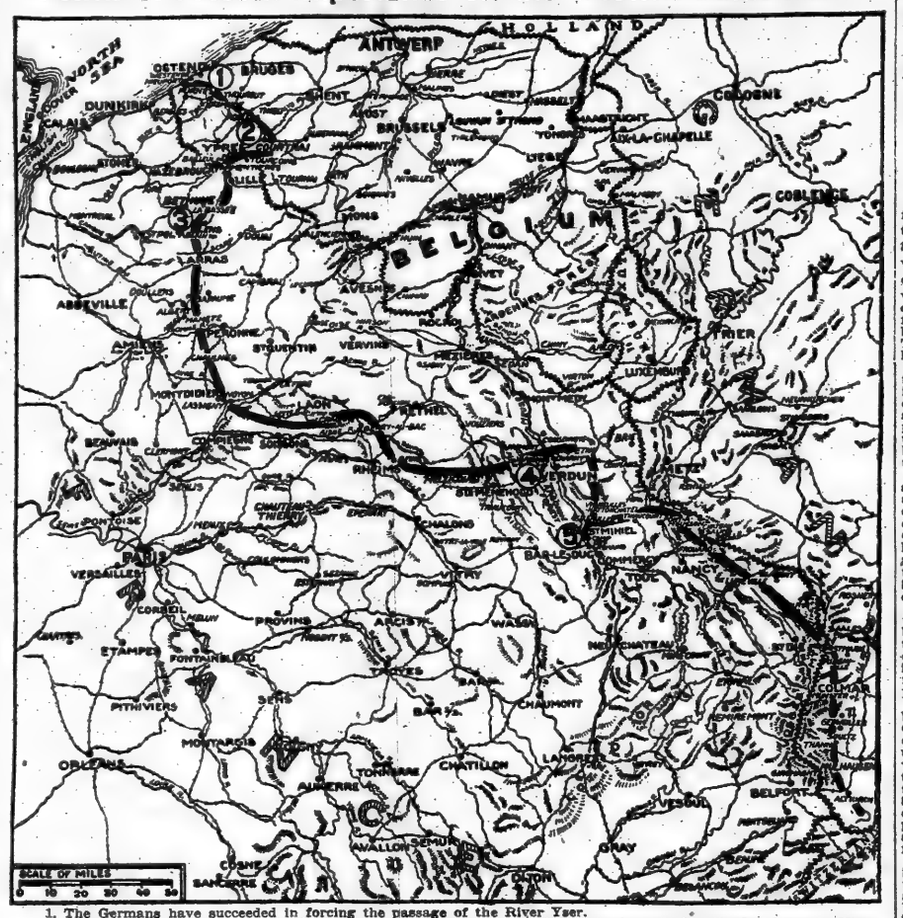
"At the same time it is admitted that the partial success of the Germans in the district of La Bassee will mean the prolongation of the present long-drawn battle. The furious attacks of the enemy in their efforts to cross the Yser were made by night as well as by day, and resulted in enormous losses.

"When the Yser dykes were opened most of the German trenches were flooded and the German soldiers were ordered to save themselves if they could. Of this situation the Belgian forces fully took advantage to make a vigorous counter attack in which they captured 1,600 fugitives."

Gen. Pochhammer Killed in Battle.

BERLIN, Oct. 25. (via The Hague and London.)—In the casualty list issued yesterday appeared the name of Major Gen. Pochhammer, who was killed on Oct. 4 while leading his troops in the forest of Argonne.

Points of Present Importance on the Western Battle Line.



1. The Germans have succeeded in forcing the passage of the River Yser.
2. According to the French War Office report, a battle of a very violent character raged yesterday between Nieuport and the River Lys.
3. On the same authority it was announced that German attacks to the west and south of Lille had been repulsed.
4. A regiment of German infantry is said to have been annihilated on Saturday in the Argonne region.
5. The French War Office reported that French artillery commanded the Thiaucourt-Buxerulles road, one of the principal lines of communication of the Germans near St. Mihiel.

SEEKING WOUNDED ON BATTLE FRONT

Continued on Page 2.

Munro. Mr. Gleeson asked me to help him as stretcher-bearer. Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett was to work with one of the other stretcher-bearers.

I was in one of the ambulances and Mr. Gleeson sat behind me in the narrow space between the stretchers. Over his shoulder he talked in a quiet voice of the job that lay before us. I was glad of that quiet voice, so placid in its courage. We went forward at what seemed to me a crawl, though I think it was a fair pace, shells bursting around us now on all sides, while shrapnel bullets sprayed the earth about us. It appeared to me an odd thing that we were still alive. Then we came into Dixmude.

The Shelling of Dixmude.

When I saw it for the first and last time it was a place of death and horror. The streets through which we passed were utterly deserted and wrecked from end to end, as though by an earthquake. Incessant explosions of shell fire crashed down upon the walls, which still stood. Great gashes opened in the walls, which then toppled and fell. A roof came tumbling down with an appalling clatter. Like a house of cards blown by a puff of wind, a little shop suddenly collapsed into a mass of ruins. Here and there, further into the town, we saw living figures. They ran swiftly for a moment, and then disappeared into dark caverns under toppling portics. They were Belgian soldiers.

At the Ruined Town Hall.

We were now in a side street leading into the Town Hall square. It seemed impossible to pass, owing to the wreckage strewn across the road. "Try to take it," said Dr. Munro, who was sitting beside the chauffeur. We took it, bumping over heaps of debris and then swept around into the square. It was a spacious place with the Town Hall at one side of it—or what was left of the Town Hall; there was only the splendid shell of it left, sufficient for us to see the skeleton of a noble building which had once been the pride of Flemish craftsmen. Even as we turned toward it parts of it were falling upon the ruins already on the ground, as a great pillar lean forward and then topple down. A mass of masonry crashed from the portico. Some stiff, dark forms lay among the fallen stones: they were dead soldiers. I hardly glanced at them, for we were in search of the living.

Our cars were brought to a halt outside the building, and we all climbed down. I lighted a cigarette, and I noticed two of the other men fumble for matches for the same purpose. We wanted something to steady our nerves. There was never a moment when shell fire was not bursting in that square. Shrapnel bullets whipped the stones. The Germans were making a target of the Town Hall and dropping their shells with dreadful exactitude on either side of it.

I glanced toward the flaming furnace to the right of the building. There was a wonderful glow at the heart of it, yet it did not give me any warmth. At that moment Dr. Munro and Lieut. de Broqueville mounted the steps of the Town Hall, followed by Mr. Ashmead Bartlett and myself. Mr. Gleeson was already taking down a stretcher; he had a little smile about his lips.

A French officer and two men stood under the broken archway of the entrance between the fallen pillars and masonry. A yard away from them lay a dead soldier, a handsome young man with clear-cut features turned upward to the gaping roof. A stream of blood was coagulating around his head, but did not touch the beauty of his face. Another dead man lay huddled up quite close, and his face was hidden.

"Are there any wounded here, Sir?" asked our young Lieutenant. The other officer spoke excitedly. He was a brave man, but he could not hide the terror in his soul, because he had been standing so long waiting for death, which stood beside him, but did not touch him. It appeared from his words that there were several wounded men among the dead down in the cellar, and that he would be obliged to us if we could rescue them.

Bringing Out the Wounded.

We stood on some steps, looking down into that cellar. It was a dark hole, illumined dimly by a lantern, I think. I caught sight of a little heap of huddled bodies. Two soldiers, still unwounded, dragged three of them out and handed them up to us. The work of getting those three men into the first ambulance seemed to us interminable; it was really no more than fifteen or twenty minutes. During that time Dr. Munro, perfectly calm and quiet, was moving about the square, directing the work. Lieut. de Broqueville was making inquiries about other wounded in other houses. I lent a hand to one of the stretcher bearers. What the others were doing I do not know, except that Mr. Gleeson's calm face made a clear-cut image on my brain.

I had lost consciousness of myself. Something outside myself, as it seemed, was saying that there was no way of escape; that it was monstrous to suppose that all these bursting shells would not smash the ambulance to bits and finish the agony of the wounded, and that death was very hideous. I remember thinking, also, how ridiculous it was for men to kill one another like this and to make such hells on earth.

Then Lieut. de Broqueville spoke a word of command; the first ambulance must now get back. I was with the first ambulance, in Mr. Gleeson's company. We had a full load of wounded men, and we were loitering. I put my head outside the cover and gave the word to the chauffeur. As I did so a shrapnel bullet came past my head, and, striking a piece of ironwork, flattened out and fell at my feet. I picked it up and put it in my pocket, though God alone knows why, for I was not in search of souvenirs.

So we started with the first ambulance through those frightful streets again and out into the road to the country. "Very hot!" said one of the men—I think it was the chauffeur. Somebody else asked if we should get through with luck. Nobody answered the question. The wounded men with us were very quiet; I thought they were dead. There was only an incessant cannonade and the crashing of buildings. The mitrailleuses were at work now, spitting out bullets. It was a worse sound than that of the shells; it seemed more deadly in its rattle. I started back behind the car and saw the other ambulance in our wake. I did not see the motor car.

Along the country roads the fields were still being plowed by shells which burst over our heads. We came to a halt again in a place where soldiers were crouched under cottage walls. There were few walls now, and inside some of the remaining cottages were many wounded men. Their comrades were giving them first aid and wiping the blood out of their eyes. We managed to take some of these on board. They were less quiet than the others we had, and groaned in a heartrending way.

The Lost Leader.

A little later we made a painful discovery: Lieut. de Broqueville, our gallant young leader, was missing. By some horrible mischance he had not taken his place in either of the ambulances or the motor cars. None of us had the least idea what had happened to him; we had all imagined that he had scrambled up like the rest of us, after giving the order to get away.

There was only one thing to do—to get back in search of him. Even in the half hour since we had left the town Dixmude had burst into flames and was a great blazing torch. If the Borqueville were left in that hell he would not have a chance of life.

It was Mr. Gleeson and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, with great gallantry, volunteered to go back and search for our leader. They took the light car, and sped back toward the burning town. The ambulances went on with their cargo of wounded, and Lady Dorothie Feilding and I were left alone for a little time in one of the cars. We drove back along the road toward Dixmude, and rescued another wounded man left in a wayside cottage.

By this time there were five towns blazing in the darkness, and in spite of the awful suspense which we were now suffering we could not help staring at the fiendish splendor of that sight.

Dr. Munro joined us again, and after consultation we decided to get as near to Dixmude as we could in case our friends had to come out without their car or had been wounded.

The German bombardment was now terrific. All the guns were concentrated upon Dixmude and the surrounding trenches. In the darkness under a stable wall I stood listening to the great crashes for an hour, when I had not expected such a lease of life. Inside the stable soldiers were sleeping in the straw, careless that at any moment a shell might burst upon them. The hour seemed a night; then we saw the gleam of headlights, and an English voice called out.

Ashmead-Bartlett and Gleeson had come back. They had gone to the entrance to Dixmude, but could get no further, owing to the flames and shells. They, too, had waited for an hour, but had not found de Broqueville. It seemed certain that he was dead; and, very sorrowfully, as there was nothing to be done, we drove back to Furnes.

At the gate of the convent were some Belgian ambulances which had come from another part of the front with their wounded. I helped to carry one of them in, and strained my shoulders with the weight of the stretcher. Another wounded man put his arm around my neck, and then, with a deadly sigh, collapsed, so that I had to hold him in a strong grip. A third man, horribly smashed about the head, walked almost unaided into the operating room. Mr. Gleeson and I saw him with just a touch on his arm. This morning he lies dead on a little pile of straw in a quiet corner of the courtyard.

I sat down to a supper, which I had not expected to eat. There was a strange excitement in my body, which trembled a little after the day's adventures. It seemed very strange to be sitting down to table with cheerful faces about me, but some of the faces were not cheerful. Those of us who knew of the disappearance of de Broqueville sat silently over our soup.

A Joyful Meeting.

Then suddenly Lady Dorothie Feilding gave a little cry of joy, and Lieut. de Broqueville came walking briskly forward. It seemed a miracle; it was hardly less than that. For several hours after our departure from Dixmude he had remained in that inferno. He had missed us when he went down into the cellar to haul out another wounded man, forgetting that he had given us the order to start. There he had remained, with buildings crashing all around him until the German fire had died down a little. He succeeded in rescuing his wounded man, for whom he found room in a Belgian ambulance outside the town and walked back along the road to Furnes.

We clasped hands and were thankful for his escape. This morning he has gone again to what is left of Dixmude with a flying column. Dr. Munro and Mr. Gleeson, with Lady Dorothie Feilding and her friends, are in the party, although in Dixmude German infantry have taken possession of the outer ruins.

The courage of this English field ambulance under the Belgian Red Cross is one of those splendid things which shine through this devil's work of war.

JAPANESE SINK SCHOONER.

German Skipper Leaps Overboard from Cruiser at Honolulu.

HONOLULU, Oct. 24.—The German schooner Aeolius, captured by the Japanese battleship Hizen off Honolulu Harbor early today, was towed out to a point ten miles off this port tonight, riddled with shells, and sunk.

A press boat which had put out from Honolulu to visit the Hizen was returning to shore when Capt. Lemmin of the Aeolius jumped into the shark-infested water and tried to swim to the boat. A launch lowered from the warship overtook Lemmin before he could reach the press boat.

OIL SHIPS' RELEASE NOW EXPECTED SOON

British Government Said to Be Convinced That Cargoes Are Not Destined for Enemy's Use.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Definite information was obtained tonight that the tank steamer Brindilla, belonging to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, would be released very soon. The Brindilla was halted by a British cruiser while bound from New York to Alexandria, Egypt, and was convoyed to Halifax, Nova Scotia. There the case was brought before a British Prize Court. The proceedings before the Prize Court have been ordered expedited.

It has been definitely established that the question of the transfer of the flag is not figuring in the case. The Brindilla was suspected of carrying oil secretly intended for German warships preying on commerce. It is understood that the British authorities now have been convinced that this suspicion was unfounded.

The facts with respect to the Standard Oil tankship Platuria, now detained at Stornaway, Scotland, are not so definitely known here, but the lifting of the mist from the Brindilla case encourages the belief that the Platuria likewise will be released. The Brindilla and the Platuria were transferred from the same German subsidiary of the Standard Oil and under the same circumstances, to the American flag.

The Platuria, it was stated in an authoritative quarter here tonight, was being detained merely for scrutiny of the ultimate destination of the cargo of oil. If it is established that the cargo is destined for a neutral country and not for the enemy the vessel, it is expected, will be allowed to proceed.

With respect to conditional contraband, such as petroleum, the British Government is adhering to the doctrine of continuous voyage, that is, it is the ultimate destination of the cargo that will determine its disposition. This doctrine the United States adopted during the civil war. At that time the United States Government seized British ships east of Nassau, in the West Indies, to prevent those vessels discharging cargo at Nassau, which was the base of Confederate blockade runners.

The classic case was that of the Springbok. This vessel was conveyed to New York City as a prize, and the ship and cargo were there condemned by the United States District Court. The British Government acquiesced in the action taken by the American courts. An appeal was taken by the owners to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decree was reversed as to the ship, but affirmed as to the cargo.

SAYS GERMAN ARMY HAS LOST IN POWER

British Observer Also Believes Conditions Less Favorable for Triumph Now.

COMBAT WILL BE DESPERATE

Drawn Battle, He Insists, Will Be Tantamount to Victory for the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—The Standard's military correspondent says this morning:

"It is obvious events in the western theatre of war have reached a crisis as grave perhaps as that which culminated in the rush of the German armies to the very gates of Paris. The German effort on the present occasion is even more tremendous than before. The military instrument which it is employing is much less perfect than it was. Its working parts have been greatly damaged by three months' hard wear and rough usage. It has been patched up with inferior material, and has become less effective and less easy to handle in consequence.

"This deterioration of the machine must be made good by a greater expenditure of human energy, greater display of will power, and greater capacity to suffer terribly and still go on, if success is to be achieved.

"Let us examine the German prospects in this connection, and consider the changes in the general situation that have taken place since the first days of September.

"On the occasion of the enemy's first great effort the strategical offensive lay in his hands, an immense advantage. He was able to select the decisive point in the conflict, and in regard to the troops available for action at that decisive point he controlled greatly superior numbers.

"The forces in France represented the flower of the German armies. The legend of their invincibility was then unbroken. They were animated by a conquering spirit, supported by the most powerful artillery ever used in the field, and they had behind them working at high pressure and without a hitch the most wonderful organization for direction of control and supply that ever existed.

"At that moment Austria stood upright and uninjured at Germany's back and the grip of the Russian Army had not become alarming, and when von Kluck stood at the northern gate of Paris and the Crown Prince hammered at the walls of Verdun, the British force at the disposal of France was at its minimum strength.

"Now take the position today. Take the morale first. In both theatres of war the Germans have suffered heavy reverses. The fiction of invincibility has been blown to the winds and the allied troops have asserted a moral and physical ascendancy over that man for man they are better than the best of their adversaries.

"On the material side Austria has received a deadly blow from which she can only partially recover.

"The main Russian hosts are within an ace of invading German soil. The peril of it is so imminent and great that the Germans in the west must be fighting with a terrible fear, urging them to look backward over their shoulders.

"In France the enemy has been robbed of the advantage of initiative and compelled to fight a great parallel battle, which does not suit his tactics, and is fatal to his plan of forcing a decision quickly.

"The quality of his armies has deteriorated. The machine behind them has been thrown out of gear. The material of war at his disposal is less complete and abundant than it was.

"In actual numbers in the fighting line he may still possess some superiority, but his superiority, if it exists, has been gained only by bringing up reserve formations, ill-trained and inferior troops, the use of which against good troops in a critical action may easily lead to irreparable disaster.

"The strategical positions also have been altered in a sense unfavorable to the Germans. In their first great effort they fought with concentrated with lines of communication in the rear well covered. Now the battle line is strung out informally, and a critical section of it between the Oise and the North Sea lies almost parallel to the German lines of communication, and is a constant menace to them. The fact that the outer flank of this section lies on the sea favors the Allies, because they control the sea and are able to use their naval power in support of the land forces.

"If we weigh all these considerations we shall, I think, be justified in concluding that the conditions under which the second great German effort is being made is less favorable than those which obtained at the time of the first effort.

"But there is a factor in the present situation which may make the second effort more dangerous than the first, a factor which cannot be estimated in concrete by means of any exact science. This factor is the desperate position in which the enemy stands.

"As an authoritative writer in the Berlin Tageblatt has admitted, the battle now raging in France and Belgium is one of life and death for Germany.

The Germans must win this battle, and must win in a decisive fashion, or the next phase of the war in the west will take place on German territory.

"With the end of the struggle well in sight, a drawn battle would be almost as fatal as a defeat to the enemy, and so he fights with his back to the edge of a precipice. Desperately he is fighting, regardless of cost, double charging his weapons, heedless of the chance of their bursting in his hands and driving his soldiery, his good troops, old men and young boys, up to the extreme limit of human endurance.

"In that spirit of desperation our danger lies. If we are to dominate it and break it, we, too, must display energy, determination, and an endurance almost superhuman.

"There is little likelihood that we will fail, but if we do it does not mean ruin, only a prolongation of the struggle, a postponement of the day of ultimate victory, and all the extra suffering and loss that this delay involves.

"A drawn battle will be tantamount to victory for us, but will not bring the immediate fruits of victory."

GERMANS ACCUSE BRITAIN.

Tell of Her Alleged Breaches of Faith to Impress Neutrals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany is still trying to divert the attention of neutral States from the case of Belgium by stories of breaches of faith and violation of treaties committed by England. The Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung, explaining the official German view, asserts that England and France are acting contrary to the Declaration of London with regard to merchant ships.

Germany is anxious to know, it says, what attitude the neutral powers are assuming with regard to these law-breaking nations.

The reported action by Waring & Gillow in claiming the right to seize the Vaterland for a furnishing debt has thrown Hamburg into a paroxysm of indignation. A statement was circulated that the Hamburg Sjenka Line gave the ordinary guarantee of £2,000, to be paid this month. The London firm's unheard-of action, claiming the right to seize the ship in these circumstances, is described as chicanery of the lowest kind.

Major Morath, the military expert attached to the headquarters staff, says in a leading article in Berlin Tageblatt:

"The effects of the heavy warship guns is undoubtedly very distressing to us because it must be remembered that their shots come from a moving base and not from land batteries. The warship guns are able to shoot into our flank and even our rear when our artillery permits them, but the latitude of movement of the warships' guns, so far as big battleships at any rate is concerned, is naturally limited by the conditions of the water near the coast."

CROWN PRINCE IS WELL.

Stories of His Death Called Fantastic in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—I have just had access to a telegram from Berlin referring to the Crown Prince, in which the story of his death, as mentioned in London periodically, is totally denied. A highly placed official in the German capital says the story is quite fantastic.

The Crown Prince is in good health and is now with his army.

CHECKS SUGAR EXPORTS.

Germany Would Keep the Greater Part of the Crop at Home.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—It is semi-officially announced that the Government has decided to regulate the exportation of sugar so that the major portion of the crop will be kept at home.

The Government had intended to permit the free exportation of sugar, but changed its course, owing to the advice of leading agriculturists, who opposed free exportation on the ground that sugar is needed for the nourishment of the people.

KAISER'S KIN IN BELGIAN POST.

His Brother-in-Law to be Assistant to the Governor General.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 25.—Duke Ernst Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother-in-law of the German Emperor, has been appointed assistant to the Governor General of Belgium. The Duke is well acquainted with Belgium, as he spent a long time in that country years ago.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The municipality of Antwerp has suggested the formation of a committee of eighteen building experts to estimate the amount of damage done by the German bombardment, the sum fixed upon to be deducted from the war contribution, if such is demanded from the city. This statement is made in a dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from its Amsterdam correspondent.

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25,000 IRISH IN ARMS.

Redmond Says They Never Could Depend on the Sacrifices of Others.

BELFAST, Oct. 25.—Addressing a meeting of Irish volunteers today John E. Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, said that when the Irish Government came into being the volunteers must be absolutely at the disposal of that Government, and he declared that in spite of emigration Ireland would maintain her place as a fighting nation.

"Ireland's rights," said Mr. Redmond, "are not to be defended merely within the Irish shores. If the manhood of Ireland refused to strike a blow where real fighting is going on, the country would be covered with disgrace. Ireland would be humiliated if, after the war, it had to be admitted that the safety and liberties of Ireland had been guarded by the sacrifices of other men, while Irishmen remained at home and took none of the risks."

Twenty-five thousand men from all parts of Ireland have joined the army since the beginning of the war, Mr. Redmond added.

FEARS WE MAY BE INVOLVED.

Curtis Guild Says State Department Is a Menace to Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—That the peace of the United States is imperiled by weakness in the State Department was the statement made by ex-Gov. Curtis Guild in a speech at Leominster last night. In part he said:

"Twice already we have narrowly escaped war through the incompetency of the State Department, an incompetency so dreadful even in matters of diplomatic courtesy that John Bassett Moore was forced to leave it in despair.

"Europe is at war. The most awful catastrophe that could happen would be for the United States to be drawn into it.

"We have declared neutrality. We declared neutrality in Mexico, but the neutrality of the Democratic Party consisted in admitting arms and ammunition to Villa and cutting off supplies from Huerta, even by the employment of the United States Navy.

"We have declared neutrality in Europe. We are not practicing it. It is not neutrality to prevent private banking firms from raising as a private enterprise a loan for one belligerent and at the same time to propose through the purchase by the United States Government of the merchant fleet of another, that $50,000,000, taken from our national treasury, may be put into the pockets of that belligerent's antagonist.

"Already American vessels not owned by belligerents, but vessels of foreign registry, are held in English ports pending trial, thanks merely to their change of flag, which was unwise just at this time under the Democratic law just passed, though that change has involved no real change of ownership.

"Do we want more complications by even more dangerous legislation?

"No foreign nation wants us to go to war. We can only be dragged into it by the hysterical folly of our own citizens in and out of office.

"Our duty during this European war is to keep quiet, to take neither side, to help the sick and suffering, to promote peace.

"The way to accomplish this is to rebuke the political party whose unintelligent action in high places is perhaps unintentionally, but, nevertheless, actually pushing us into the danger zone of international conflict."

FRENCH IN ALSATIAN PASSES.

Excelsior Hears of Gains in Muenster and Wesser Valleys.

PARIS, (via London,) Oct. 25.—The Excelsior publishes a message from Geneva, which says that, according to an absolutely credible witness who has returned from the battlefield, the French occupy Thann, the valley of Münster, the valley of Wesser, and all the passes there, including the pass of St. Marie in Alsace.

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RUSSIANS HASTEN GERMAN RETREAT

Overcome Rearguards Which Attempt to Hold Positions on Three Rivers in Poland.

FIERCE BATTLE AT RADOM

Austro-Germans Repulsed Near Przemysl — Austrians' Prisoners Said to Number Over 20,000.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25.—The following communication was issued tonight from General Headquarters:

On Oct. 23 and 24 the Russian troops inflicted several defeats on the German rearguards who were attempting to hold positions along the Rivers Ravka, Skernevka, and Rylka.

Lovicz, Sklerniewice, and Rawa were taken by bayonet attacks.

The Austrians in retreat with the Germans on the roads near Radom, having received reinforcements, and profiting by the wooded and rolling character of the region, offered stubborn resistance to our offensive, which developed into an engagement of considerable dimensions. At that place we captured prisoners, cannon, and rapidfirers.

Along the River San and south of Przemysl desperate fighting continues. An attempt by the Austrians to turn the Russian left wing south of Przemysl failed, the Austrians suffering great losses.

An Austrian column, which descended the Carpathians near the town of Dolina, 22 miles from Stryi, has been defeated and dispersed.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—A Berlin dispatch received here gives a report from the German General Headquarters under date of Sunday morning. It says:

In the east our forces have begun an offensive movement on Augustowo.

Near Ivangorod our troops are fighting jointly with the Austro-Hungarians and have taken 1,800 prisoners.

BERLIN, Oct. 25. (By wireless telegraph via Sayville, N. Y.)—The events in the eastern theatre of the war are described as having not yet entered a decisive phase. Dispatches from the Austrian army headquarters report that a battle continues before Przemysl, where the front has now assumed the shape of a crescent, with the Austrians vigorously attacking the north and south horns. On Oct. 24, 5,300 Russian prisoners passed the Austrian headquarters, while 15,000 additional prisoners from Przemysl and Jaroslaw are reported en route.

The use of the anti-cholera serum in the Austrian Army has proved effective. It is stated that the percentage of cases in the infected district has been greatly lowered, and army surgeons regard the danger of an epidemic as having disappeared.

Denial is given to a report credited to an Italian telegraph agency at Rome. This was that Cossacks had captured a Zeppelin near Warsaw. It is officially stated that no Zeppelin has been in the vicinity of Warsaw, and, moreover, that none of the Zeppelins has been taken in Russian Poland or anywhere else.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—Relatively few prisoners have been taken in the fighting along the Vistula, according to the Warsaw correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company. This is explained by the mutual hatred of the contestants and their determination to come to mortal clutches. During a fight at Rashin, near Warsaw, he says, the Germans were strongly intrenched in the forests. The Russians set fire to the woods, smoking the Germans out, and then turned their artillery on them.

GERMANS DRIVEN FIFTY MILES.

Russians Seek to Overtake Them Before They Can Reach the Warthe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Germans have been driven back fifty miles from the Vistula and their defense is officially described as weak. It is obvious that they are strongly sustained by the hope of reaching their well-fortified, long prepared positions along the Warthe River, which is still fifty-three miles in their rear. The Russian pursuit never slackens, and efforts will be made to bring the Germans to a stand before they reach their entrenchments.

At Lovicz, where the Russian forces were received with the utmost demonstrations of joy by the inhabitants, a brilliant bayonet attack cleared the Germans out. The bayonet also has been used with effect in the great forests which lie across the German line of retreat.

The centre of the allied line, which the German forces are strengthened by Austrian brigades, is retreating, but with less haste. Austrians under German officers and with a number of German privates in Austrian uniforms in the ranks, are making heroic, but unavailing, efforts to stem the Russian advance. The Russians will take no refusal.

A single Russian company at one place crossed the San River in face of a whole Austrian division and was quickly surrounded. On quarter being offered to them they replied with a steady magazine fire and maintained their ground until artillery and other supports rescued the remnants and crossed the river in force, driving back the Austrians.

The extreme right of the allied line is defended by Hungarians, whose bravery is universally recognized. They continually attack the advancing Russians, but their resistance is being steadily overcome. From 8,000 to 10,000 prisoners taken south of Przemysl are on their way to Russia, presumably.

Apart from the acknowledged bravery of the Austrians as fighting men, and especially of the Hungarians, who are fighting for hearth and home, the slower progress made in this section of the battlefield may be accounted for by the smaller numbers of Russians, as the Commander in Chief has naturally assembled his main strength against the Germans at the opposite end of the line. Nevertheless, no apprehensions whatever are felt about the successful termination of the battle in the southern section also.

The Germans in the north have attempted to move forward corps to cover their flank in retreat, and a considerable movement has been taking place in the Mlawa regions. The Russians, however, have met the Germans here also, and, although as yet only small affairs have taken place, it is evident that this tactical move has been provided for and will be prevented.

If all continues to go well we may expect shortly to hear that the Germans have been compelled to stand before reaching their intrenchments. Once behind those strongly fortified positions, on which they have been working with the assistance of forced labor of the local inhabitants for over six weeks, the Germans will doubtless make a prolonged fense. They will then be in touch with their own railways and the fortresses of Thorn, Graudenz, and Breslau, and be able to utilize all their war machinery.

This will mean a long Winter campaign unless once more a brilliant piece of strategy on the part of Grand Duke Nicholas should succeed in making even these formidable fortified positions untenable or useless. Personally I am inclined to believe that the latter will prove to be the case.

ITALIANS CHEER THE CZAR.

Deputy Battisti Urges That Italy Free Trent from Austrian Rule.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that the offer of Emperor Nicholas to liberate such Austrian subjects taken prisoners of war as were of Italian origin on the understanding that they should go to Italy and not return to Austria-Hungary, caused a great and enthusiastic demonstration in favor of Russia at Milan.

The Russian Consul was cheered by hundreds of persons, until the police dispersed the crowd.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Before an audience of several thousand people Signor Battisti, the Socialist Deputy from Trent, Austria, pictured what he said were the frightful conditions in the Italian provinces under Austria. He declared that the people were worse off than they were during the wars for Italian liberation, and urged that Italy free them from Austrian rule.

The Deputy lauded Emperor Nicholas for his offer to liberate Austrian prisoners of war who are of Italian descent. This called forth a great demonstration in which the Emperor was loudly cheered.

Other speakers made similar remarks, but differences of opinion among their hearers resulted in several scuffles. The Government, however, had taken elaborate measures of precaution, and police and troops promptly suppressed the disorders.

The Austrian prisoners of Italian nationality whom the Russian Emperor has proposed to transfer to Italy, according to reports received at the Austrian and Russian Embassies, number 5,000 and belong to the districts of Trent, Trieste, Gorz, Pola, and Dalmatia.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans have succeeded in the first step in their new campaign for the capture of Dunkirk. By sending up their big guns to the front, supported by reinforcements from their reserves, they have forced back the Belgian line between Dixmude and the coast. Not only did the canal form a serious obstacle for the troops to cross under fire, but the Belgians had had time to entrench their defensive line. The German success could have been obtained only by concentrating at the point of attack such great strength in field guns that they were enabled by the gunfire to keep the Belgians from manning their firing trenches. The advance of the German columns in superior numbers then gave the Belgians no choice but to retreat to a new line where they would not be swept by the fire of the German artillery.

The steps that are taken by the Allies to counteract this reverse will be an indication of the strength with which they are holding their left flank. If they feel confident concerning their dispositions, they will push forward their troops from Ypres and Roulers, if they still hold the latter. By threatening the German flank and rear they will force the retirement of the troops that are now attempting to advance along the coast. However, if they lack confidence in their strength and position they will drop back in the effort to shorten their lines and thus to strengthen the resistance of their left flank.

At the same time the Germans report successes at La Bassée and Lens, southwest of Lille. Apparently they are trying to drive the Allies back from their salient at Roulers by attacking both flanks of this position.

No changes are reported along the line of battle to the south for 200 miles until the River Aisne is reached near Verdun. The report from Paris of the successful advance of their line to Melzicourt, on the Aisne, means a gain of about one mile. It shows a local success in driving the Germans out of their trenches, but the claims that the German communications are threatened thereby must be ascribed to the enthusiasm of the correspondents rather than to any actual military position.

The stubbornness with which the Germans have been holding their line from St. Mihiel through Aprémont and Thiaucourt, to Pagny on the Moselle River, shows a noteworthy fighting power. On account of the great value ascribed by the French to the maintenance of their defensive line along the Côtes de Meuse, they have been making vigorous attacks with every available force in the effort to cut in behind the Germans at St. Mihiel, and thus to force their retirement.

While the Germans are appreciably outnumbered by the French, the former have received effective support from their big field howitzers. These guns have been rushed to the front, and have been placed in concealed positions from two to five miles in the rear of the battle line. At these ranges they can bring a destructive fire to bear upon any bodies of the enemy that may be located either by aeroplane scouts or by observers who are posted close to the front, and who telephone back any information gained. The fighting has almost become a contest of artillery, with infantry holding a line in front of the guns in order to prevent any interruption of their fire due to assaults or raids by the opponents.

Both to the north and to the south of St. Mihiel the French have pushed forward ten miles or more from the Meuse River. Their forces are working toward each other and have cut down to seven miles the strip of land by which the German salient maintains its connections with the main body of their forces. The outcome now depends upon the relative strength in artillery. If the French can secure the predominance in heavy gun fire, they can so sweep this intervening space that it will be impossible for the Germans to move troops or supplies to the front.

An important gain is already reported by the French, in that they have brought their fire to bear upon the road running from Metz through Nonsard and Buxerulles to St. Mihiel. The more important German supply route lies two miles to the north and runs through Vigneulles and Varvinaye, but the success of the French in closing the southern supply route will make more difficult the maintenance of the German advanced position at St. Mihiel. If the French can push still further forward and gain control of the remaining supply line, they may be able to cut off and capture the German corps that are now holding the position on the Meuse.

In East Prussia the Germans seem to have again cleared their territory of Russians. By their advance on Augustowo they show a continuance of their aggressive tactics. The object of this move is not so much to carry out an invasion of Russia as it is to keep the Russian forces in the north so fully occupied that they will not be able to spare any troops for the reinforcement of their line south of Warsaw.

The German and Austrian invasion of Poland now seems to be definitely checked. The Russians have stopped the German and Austrian advance on the Vistula and San Rivers. At Warsaw the Germans have been forced straight back for more than thirty miles. Such a victory, however, does not inflict any serious damage upon the enemy. As long as the opponents can fall back along their natural line of communications, they are still able to oppose as strong a resistance as ever. It is only when a strong turning movement cuts off the enemy from their supply line or when the enemy by such a manoeuvre is driven off to the flank that a chance is obtained to inflict a disastrous blow. When troops fall back without a serious defeat, as is the case in the fighting in Poland, there is always a possibility that the arrival of reinforcements may enable them again to resume the offensive with as good chances for success as in the first place.

The news from Galicia indicates that the Austrians also have been defeated in their attempt to turn the Russian left flank. The success of the Russians in repulsing the attack all along their line should now give them sufficient confidence in their strength to enable them to adopt a vigorous offensive plan of operations.

It is a military axiom that great results start with small successes which are energetically followed up. The outcome of the present fighting in the battle of the Vistula seems largely to depend upon the steps taken by the Russians to take advantage of the German reverse in front of Warsaw.

FLEW THROUGH HAIL OF SHOT.

Poiret, the French Aviator, Escapes German Aeroplanes and Army.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A Havas Agency dispatch from Petrograd says that the French aviator, M. Poiret, who is serving with the Russian Army, outwitted and by his intrepidity escaped three German aeroplanes through flying at a lower level.

Though subjected to attacks from the aeroplanes above and the army beneath, he brought back to the Russian lines without harm to himself, important information of the movements of the enemy along the Vistula River.

LOST 20,000 OUT OF 25,000.

Clergy Urged to Prepare Population of Trent for Bad News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Governor of Trent has begged the Bishop and clergy to prepare the population for immense losses in Galicia.

These amount to 5,000 dead and 15,000 wounded or dispersed out of 25,000 who left Trentino for the front.

A NEW RUSSIA MEETS GERMANY

Swift Motor Transports and Sober Soldiers Signs of a Great Change.

WELL-CLAD GIANT INFANTRY

Their Modern Equipment Lacking in No Respect—Note on the Spy System in East Prussia.

By PERCEVAL GIBBON.
NEW YORK TIMES-London Daily Chronicle War Service.

VILNA, Russia, Sept. 28.—For a fact as great as Russia one needs a symbol by which to apprehend it. For me, till now, the symbol has been a memory of Moscow in the Winter of 1905, the Winter of revolution, when the barricades were up in the streets and the dragoons worked among the crowds like slaughtermen in a shambles. Toward that arched gateway leading from the Red Square into the Kremlin came soldiers on foot, bringing with them prisoners dredged out of the turmoil, two armed men to each battered and terrified captive, whose white and bloodstained face stared startling and ghastly between the gray uniform greatcoats. The first of them came to the deep arch, in whose recess is a lamplit shrine; I stood aside to see them go past. The soldiers were wrenching the man along by the arms, each holding him on one side; I recall yet the prisoner's lean, miserable face, with the suggestion it had of dissolute and desperate youth; and as they came abreast of the faintly-gleaming ikon in the gate they let him go for a moment. His dazed eyes wandered up to the shrine; he was already bareheaded, and with a shaking, uncertain hand he crossed himself in the intricate Russian fashion. The soldiers who guarded him, too—they shuffled their rifles to a convenient hold to have a right hand free; they crossed themselves and their lips moved. Then they were through the arch and out upon the snow within the walls, and once again they had hold of their man and were thrusting him along to the prison which for him was the antechamber of death.

That was Russia, then. Prisoner and captors, soldiers and revolutionaries, blinded and bewildered by the rush and dazzle of affairs, straining asunder yet linked, knitted into a unity of the spirit which they neither understood nor questioned.

Another Russia Today.

But a week ago, on those still, dreary lands which border the Prussian frontier, there was evidence of a Russia that has been born or made since those hectic days in Moscow. The Germans who had forced Gen. Rennenkampf to withdraw to the border were making an attempt to envelop his left wing. Their columns, issuing from the maze of lakes and hills in Masurenland, came across the border on both banks of the little River Amulew, and fell upon him. There is a road in those parts that drifts south along the frontier, an unmade, unholy Russian road, ribbed with outcrops of stone, a purgatory to travel upon till the snow clothes it and one can go by sledge. Away to the southwest, beyond the patches of firwood and the gray, steply rolling land, there toned the far diapason of artillery; strings of army transport, Red Cross vehicles, and miscellaneous men straggled upon the road.

From beyond the nearest shoulder of land sounded suddenly some gigantic and hoarse whistle, an ear-shattering roar of warning and urgency. There was shouting and a stir of movement; the wagons and Red Cross vans began to pull out to one side; and over the brow of the hill, hurtling into sight, huge, unbelievably swift, roaring upon its whistle, tore a great, gray-painted motor lorry, packed with khaki-clad infantrymen, it was going at a hideous speed, leaping its tons of weight insanely from rock ridge to trafficchurned slough in the road; there was only time to note its immensity and uproar and the ranked faces of the men swaying in their places, and it was by, and another was bounding into sight behind it. A hundred and odd of them, each with thirty men on board—three battalions to reinforce the threatened left wing—a mighty instrument of war, mightily wielded. It was Russia as she is today, under way and gathering speed.

At Rennenkampf's headquarters at Wirballen, where formerly one changed trains going from Berlin to Petersburg, one sees the fashion in which Russia shapes for war. Here, beneath a little bridge with a black and white striped sentry box upon it, its muddy banks partitioned with rotten planks into goose-pens, runs that feeble stream which separates Russia from Germany. Upon its further side, what is left of Eydtkuhnen, the Prussian frontier village, looms drearily through its screen of willows—walls smoke-blackened and roofless, crumbling in piles of fallen brick across its single street, which was dreary enough at its best. To the north and south, and behind to the eastward, are the camps, a city-full, a country-full of men armed and equipped; the mean and ugly village thrills to the movement and purpose. On the roof of the schoolhouse there lifts itself against the pale Autumn sky the cobweb mast and stays of the wireless apparatus, and in the courtyard below and in the shabby street in front there is a surge of automobiles, motor cycles, mounted orderlies—all the message-carrying machinery of a staff office. The military telephone wires loop across the street, and spray out in a dozen directions over the flat and trodden fields; for within the dynamic kernel to all this elaborate shell is Rennenkampf, the Prussian-Russian who governs the gate of Germany.

Here is the brain of the army. Its limbs go swinging by at all hours, in battalions and brigades, or at the trot, with a jingle of bits and scabbards, or at the walk, with a bump and clank, as the gun-wheels clear the ruts. It is the infantry that fills the eye—fine, big stuff, man for man the biggest infantry in the world.

A Sober Army.

Their uniform of peaked cap, trousers tucked into knee-boots, and khaki blouse is workmanlike, and the serious middle-aged officers trudging beside them are hardly distinguishable from the men. They have not yet learned the use of the short, broad-bladed bayonets; theirs are of the old three-cornered section type with which the Bulgarians drove the Turks to Chataldja; but there is something else that they have learned. Since the first days of the mobilization that brought them from their homes there is not a man among them that has tasted strong drink. In 1904 the men came drunk from their homes to the centres; one saw them about the streets and on the railways and in the gutters. But these men have been sober from the start, and will perforce be sober to the end.

Of all that elaborate and copious machinery of war which Russia has built up since her failure in Manchuria there is nothing so impressive as this. Her thousand and odd aeroplanes, her murderously-expert artillery, her neat and successful field wireless telegraph, even her strategy, count as secondary to it. The chief of her weaknesses in the past has been the slowness of her mobilization; Germany, with her plans laid and tested for a mobilization in four days, could count on time enough to strike before Russia could move. She used her advantage to effect when Austria planted the seed of this present war by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; she was able to present Russia in all her unpreparedness with the alternatives of war in twenty-four hours or accepting the situation. But this time it has been different.

At Petrograd one sees how different. Hither from the northern and eastern Governments come the men who are to swell Rennenkampf's force. Their cadres, the skeletons of the battalions of which they are the flesh, are waiting for them—officers, organization, equipment, all is ready. The endless trains decant them; they swing in leisurely columns through the streets to their depots, motley as a circus—foresters, moujiks, petted sheepskin-clad farmers, and rivermen, Siberians, tow-haired Finns, the wide gamut of the races of Russia, all big or biggish, with those impassive, blunt-featured faces that mask the Russian soul, and all sober. No need now to make men of them; these making soldiers; no inferno at the wayside stations and troop trains turning up days late. It is as if, at the cost of those annual 780,000,000 roubles, Russia had bought the clue to victory.

West beyond Eydtkuhnen, under the pearl-gray northern sky, lies East Prussia. Hereabout it is flat and fertile, with lavish, eye-fatiguing levels of cornland stretching away to Insterburg and beyond to Konigsberg's formidable girdle of forts. Here are many villages. and scattered between innumerable hamlets of only two or three houses, and a small town or two. Most of them are empty now; the German army that leans its back on the Vistula's fortresses has cleared this country like a dancing floor for its work. It has rearranged it as one rearranges the furniture in a room; whole populations have been transported, roads broken, bridges blown up, strategically unnecessary villages burned. Nothing remains on the ground that has not its purpose assigned—not even the people, and their purpose has been clear for some time past. The Russians have been over this ground already, and fell back from it after their defeat between Osterode and Allenstein. Their advance was through villages lifeless and deserted and over roads; the treat was through a country that swarmed with hostile life. Roads were blocked with farm carts; houses along their route took fire mysteriously, signaling their movement and direction, and answered from afar by other conflagrations; bridges that had been sound enough before blew up at the last moment. What the Belgians were charged with, and their country laid waste for, all East Prussia is organized to do daily as an established and carefully schooled auxiliary to the army.

German Civilians as Spies.

A few days since there arrived a prisoner, driven in on foot by a mounted Cossack, sent back by the officer commanding the reconnaissance party which had captured him. He came up the street, shuffling at a quick walk to keep ahead of the horse and the thin, sinister Cossack—an elderly farmer in workstained clothes, with the lean neck and pursed jaws of a hard bargainer. In all his bearing and person there was evident the man of toilsome life who had prospered a little; in that soldier-thronged street, in his posture as a prisoner with the Cossack's revolver at his back, he was conspicuous and grotesque. His eyes, under the gray pent of his brows, were uneasy, and through all his commonplace quality and his show of fortitude there was a gleam of the fear of death that made him tragic. He had been found on his farm doing nothing in particular; it was out of simply general suspicions that the Russian officer had ordered him to be searched. The result was the discovery of a typewritten paper, giving precise instructions as to how a German civilian in East Prussia must act toward the enemy—how to signal movements of infantry, of cavalry, of artillery; how to estimate the numbers of a body of men, and what to say if questioned, and the like—a document conceived and executed with true Prussian exactitude and clearness, a masterpiece in the literature of espionage.

For him there was no hope; even The Hague Convention, which permits mine-laying, does not protect spies, however earnestly and dangerously they serve their country. He passed, always at the same forced shuffle of reluctant feet, toward his judges and his doom.

ITALY CHECKS WAR FEELING.

Insists on Neutrality, Says Editor, but People Favor Allies.

Ettore Patrizi, editor of the Italian Daily News of San Francisco, returned yesterday on the Italian steamship Duca d'Abruzzi from a four months' visit to Italy. He met a number of officials of the Government with whom he discussed the prospect of the country joining the war.

"I found that the masses of the people were in favor of Italy taking the part of the Allies," said Mr. Patrizi. "because they are Latins and like France because it is a democratic country. The Italian Government is determined to check this warlike feeling and maintain a strict neutrality.

"In Rome I was informed that an agreement was drawn up by the Italian diplomats with the Allies and Germany and Austria that Italy would be considered when peace negotiations were being conducted if she remained strictly neutral."

FIERCE FIGHTING IN BOSNIA.

Servian and Montenegrin Troops Report Successes, but Fell Back.

NISH, Servia, (By way of London,) Oct. 25.—The Servian War Office has issued the following:

On Oct. 19 a detachment of the enemy advanced from Modropolje, north of Kilnovik, (Hersegovina,) against the flank of the Montenegrin troops' east positions at Kalinovik. A Montenegrin detachment from Borivats, perceiving the enemy's movement, attacked their flank and defeated them, capturing a mountain gun, nine caissons, and a large number of rifles.

On Oct. 21 a battle took place all along the Bosnian front, both Servians and Montenegrins taking part. The Balkan allies repelled all attacks and took 200 prisoners, including one field officer and four subalterns.

In view of the enemy's severe attacks the Montenegrin troops have been compelled to fall back a little behind their positions.

[An official statement issued at Vienna on Friday said that Servian and Montenegrin forces which had penetrated the southeastern Bosnian frontier were defeated on Oct. 22 after a battle of three days.]

CETTINJE, Montenegro, (By way of London,) Oct. 25.—Three Austrian aeroplanes dropped bombs from above Antivari without effect. Apparently, the attempt was directed at the destruction of the French aeroplane recently brought here by the fleet.

WANTS VERHAEREN HONORED.

Maeterlinck Suggests Poet for Academy Instead of Himself.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian author, in a letter to a friend here regarding the proposal that M. Maeterlinck be elected to the French Academy, suggests that if a Belgian is to be chosen for this honor it be his old friend and compatriot, Emil Verhaeren, the poet.

"A poet alone has the qualification to represent worthily that which is great and heroic in a people," says M. Maeterlinck.

;

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

THEATRES SUFFER AS RESULT OF WAR

Managers Report the Most Unprofitable Season in the History of the Country.

ACTORS HUNGRY IN PARIS

Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat Says Many of Those Who Are Not at the Front Are in Distress.

Whether or not the war in Europe is to blame for the conditions, theatrical managers throughout the country report this season as being the worst the country has ever known.

"In New York and a few of the larger cities," said Lee Shubert yesterday, "the shows that are unquestionably worth while are doing a big business, but even here many a play which in an ordinary year would 'get by,' is doing no business at all. In the smaller towns the conditions are far worse and I believe every producing manager in the country is curtailing his activities. There are many actors out of work as a result, and there are likely to be many more looking for employment before the season is over."

There is some talk among the managers of following the example of the vaudeville producers, and making a sweeping reduction in salaries. In the vaudeville field last week the salary of every United Booking Office artist, that is the performers playing the so-called "Big Time" circuit of theatres, was cut anywhere from 10 to 33 per cent. So far the idea of reducing the salaries of the legitimate performers has amounted to nothing more than talk, but several managers are of the opinion that the cut will have to come.

But if the actors here are finding the times hard they need only look abroad to find things in their profession infinitely worse. In England and Germany many of the theatres are still open although business has fallen off to a great extent. In France, however, the theatrical business is at a standstill and the condition of the families of many French actors who have gone to the front is most serious.

"No class of people in Paris," said Mlle. Gabrielle Dorziat, the French actress, who is appearing here with William Faversham in "The Hawk," "has been so affected by the war as those who make their living in the theatres. Every theatre in Paris is closed. Nearly every place of amusement, including the music halls, is now a hospital. All of the able-bodied actors are in the army, and the few old men who are left and the actresses have no work. As a result they are in a sorrowful plight. For a while they earned a few sous by reciting and singing on the street corners, but now the authorities have refused permission to hold any street gatherings. No matter how kindly the gendarmes may feel they are compelled to disperse these crowds. Even if the theatres could be opened there would be no patronage, because the people would not patronize them in time of war. The greatest sufferers are the wives and children of the actors who have gone to the front. It is true in France, as in every country, that the actor is not very provident, nor thrifty, and this is especially true of those who get small salaries. There is no chance that the theatres will open until the war is over. So the needs of these people will get worse instead of better.

MARITZ LEADS 1,000 MEN.

Several Hundred Germans in Force Defeated at Keimos.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Pretoria, Transvaal, correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, has forwarded the following official statement:

"Lieut. Col. Maritz, the head of the rebellion in British South Africa, attacked Keimos, Cape Province, at 5 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 22, with a force of more than 1,000 men, including several hundred Germans, and artillery and machine guns. Our casualties were ten wounded. The enemy left two dead, one a German and the other a native."

A previous dispatch from Cape Town said that in a battle on Oct. 22 a defeat was administered to the forces of Lieut. Col. Maritz. The place at which the fight took place was not named.

FIGHT GERMAN OFFICERS.

Turkish Soldiers Come to Blows with Imported Military Men.

LONDON, Monday, Oct. 26.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Athens says:

"There is considerable friction between the German military men in Turkey and the Turkish soldiers.

"At Adrianople Turkish troops came to blows with their German officers. A protracted fight ensued. Several cars filled with wounded were sent to Constantinople."

ROXBURGHE WOUND SEVERE

His Condition Is Favorable, but His Recovery Will Be Slow.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—It has been ascertained that the Duke of Roxburghe was severely wounded in a recent engagement, and not slightly hurt, as the first report had it. The Duke's condition is reported to be favorable, but it is said that his recovery will be slow.

The Duke of Roxburghe is well-known in the United States. He married May Goelet of New York.

ITALY GETTING READY.

Makes Military and Financial Preparations, Though Neutral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 25.—Although constantly proclaiming her neutrality, Italy is gradually preparing to be able to face militarily and financially any event to the development of the war or the necessity of protecting her supreme interests may drive her.

Smokers of the highest quality Turkish cigarettes may now obtain

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

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A Shilling in London — A Quarter Here

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¶ There is a uniformity of merit in Saks clothes. Proportionately speaking, we treat all garments the same. At each price we aim for excellence, and achieve it. We play no favorites, but we cannot help having them. And these silk-lined suits at $22, whilst typifying a rule, appeal to us as an exception. They seem to represent more for the money than any garment we ever made. But be that as it may, it is a certitude that

No other suit of clothes you can buy at $22 embodies such a totality of excellence!

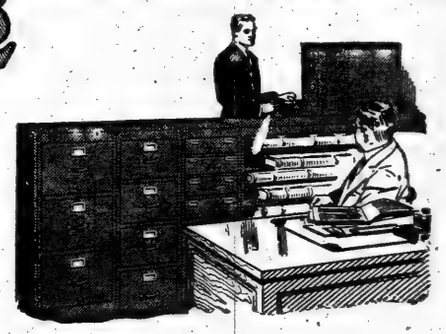
Designed in the season's best models—models that are conservative but not neutral, and models that are radical but not freakish. Tailored in a fashion which has long been the chief inspiration of imitative effort, and

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Blue unfinished worsteds.
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CITY'S WAR GIFTS EXCEED $1,000,000

Of This Sum $643,000 Has Been Given to the Red Cross, Belgian, and German Funds.

RED CROSS HOSPITAL TRAIN

Cars Sent Out from Hamburg Are Equipped with Every Device for the Comfort of the Wounded.

It was found when the accounts of the funds started in this city for the relief of war sufferers were balanced on Saturday that New Yorkers had subscribed more than $1,000,000. This table gives a list of the most important funds and the amounts donated to them:

Red Cross	$263,000	French artists	$10,000
Belgian	210,000	French women and children	23,000
German	150,000	Belgian dollar	10,000
Amer. Hospital, Paris	101,000	Silk Associ'tion	10,000
Prince of Wales	63,000	Merch. Assoc.	5,000
Austrian	25,000	Com. of Mercy	5,000
Swiss	80,000		
		Total	$955,000

Funds have been started here in aid of the Servians and Hungarians, and for other charities connected with the war, and while the exact figures for these funds are not available, it is known that they amount to more than $45,000.

Sends a Poem to King Albert.

Donations to the Belgian fund are coming from all parts of the United States, and all nations are represented among the contributors, including Germany. With a small contribution that was received on Saturday this poem was inclosed by a person who did not give his name, but who asked that the verses should be sent to King Albert:

Oh, Nation bowed with sorrow, mourning thy dead,
Thy fearless children, thy true-hearted sons,
Their dauntless mothers, and their little ones,
Who halted not, nor faltered when thy honor led,
No nobler deed than thine can history show.
The prayers of all true souls go forth for thee,
That God may grant thee, for thy loyalty
To Him and truth, all that man may know
Of peace and comfort, and still fuller life.
For to thy grievous hurt didst thou hold true
Thy plighted faith; and though thy children rue
With bitter loss their steadfastness, and deadly strife
Be now their portion, thou shalt see better days,
Bright with God's blessing, filled with peace and praises.

The Belgian Committee will forward the poem to the King at once. With another contribution from Passaic, N. J., came this tribute in verse to the Belgians:

Most noble King! Thy splendid stand
Compelled that mighty host to pause.
The nations saw and count it grand!
Approved art thou on every hand.
Your valor helped a righteous cause.
Your arms have won the world's applause.

Oh, stricken nation! We, thy friends,
Have looked with horror on they fate!
May future blessings make amends.
The choicest blessings heaven sends—
Be yours—for all—both small and great.
Rise, thou! a greater, nobler state!

All eyes have seen the cruel blow—
The fiendish blow of towering might.
All hearts are turned to thee for
That caused your nation's blood to flow.
Their prayer—"A triumph for the right."
Their prayer for you—"Let there be light."

Hamburg's Fine Hospital Train.

Details concerning the equipment of the Hamburg Red Cross hospital train, probably the most complete moving hospital ever known, have been published in The Hamburger Fremdenblatt. The train, which has been dispatched to the western theatre of war, is composed of thirty-six cars, of which twenty-nine are fitted for the transportation of the seriously wounded and contain 278 beds. The rest of the train includes a magazine car, a baggage car, a supply car, a doctor's car, an apothecary's car, and a car for the hospital corps.

"All the sick," says the Fremdenblatt, "will lie under well-laundered linen and fresh blankets, and a nine-spring bed will lessen to every possible extent the jolts of the journey. Small hammocks over the beds and small adjacent tables will give the sufferers the opportunity of having within their reach books and other articles, while a soft reading light can be used during the night journeys. All the cars are fitted with every conceivable sanitary convenience. One of the most important items is the fact that all the beds are constructed to permit their being used as stretchers, so that the severely wounded can at the end of the journey be carried out of the cars without the necessity of moving them from their beds. Four Hamburg physicians have charge of the hospital train."

These additional subscriptions to the fund for the relief of soldiers in England that is being obtained by the Committee of the British War Relief Association, 108 East Thirtieth Street, were announced yesterday:

Robert Chesbrough	$10	J. A. Hamilton	1
B. W. and L. C. Lewin	10	J. Hirton	1
Miss McGrath	1	Dr. Stanley and others	9
Adelaide Deane	1	By Miss L. Bown	2
A. S. Gifford	1	C. E. Horton	2
Ernest Oldfield	2	By Miss Athay	4
A. M. Byfield	10	A. Wenschel	1
Catherine Fanc	1	X	1
Mrs. J. E. Parsons	50	Miss J. Macdonald	5
George Haven	25	Two friends	1
Mrs. F. Thorne	5	By Mrs. M. Kennedy	5
Mrs. Alexandre	5	Miss M. Roche	7
Miss Wharton	5	By Miss Darvill	2
T. M. Adams	50	J. F. Nagel	5
W. and A. Watson	20	Miss L. Wright	2
Edith M. Cooper	5	Mr. Jones	1
Mrs. A. Cooper	2	By Miss Meiklejohn	3
M. G.	2	F. W. Shine	2
K. G.	5	C. J. Hitchcock	1
B. D. Southmayd	5	X	4
F. B. C.	1	Margaret Hough	2
J. C. C.	1	William H. Ramsay	1
J. E.	2	Miss May Ramsay	2
H. F. Southmayd	5	Miss Dennen	2
J. V.	5	H. Friend	2
Nurses of Roosevelt Hospital	31	M. L. Sullivan	1
A. Gilbert	5	Maud Abernathy	1
M. Slater	1	Beatrice Obefe	1
Mary Ernu	1	M. M. Woods	1
Helen Reed	2	J. Coghlan	1
H. E. Williams	2	M. B. Tamsworth	1
E. Underwood	1	P. Devlin	2
A. Grieve	1	J. Longstaff	2
A. McEdward	1	S. Newhall	2
Helen Deane	5	M. Colgate	1
Mr. Evans	1	T. Kellin	1
Mrs. Rosewall	1	K. J. Steele	1
Mr. Bell	2	M. E. Kennedy	1
Mr. Jones	5	X	3
Mr. Stone	10	By Miss Candler	2
Mr. Cooper	2	Ada F. Saunders	2
Mrs. Miller	1	Jane Crosby	2
X	1	Flora Cameron	1
T. H. Walker	10	Dr. G. Bell	1
Robert Balfd	10	J. R. Green	1
By Miss A. M. Caswell	4	J. V. Davies	5
W. Rycroft	1	By Miss Savage	5
G. Lamuds	1	By Miss Fraser	3
J. Emlin	1	Miss Duff	2
		Miss Marvill	2

Two War Benefits.

A benefit for the Committee of Mercy will be given at the Park Theatre on Sunday evening, Nov. 1. Mrs. Maude Kissam of 680 Madison Avenue is the Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. The proceeds of the benefit will be given to the general fund of the Committee of Mercy, with the exception of the 10 per cent. allocated the Actors' Relief Fund. Among those who have volunteered to appear are Joan Sawyer, Kitty Gordon, Amelia Summerville, Margaret Wycherley, Florence Reed, Ray Cox, Wilda Holt Wakefield, Una Clayton, Taylor Holmes, Laddie Cliff, Robert Temple, Olga Petrova, Holbrook Blinn, Harry Tighe, and Dooley and Sales.

Douglas J. Wood has arranged a benefit performance for the Belgian Relief Fund. A new play in three acts, "The Spur," by Annie Nathan Meyer, will be given for the first time on any stage at the Cort Theatre this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Among those who have taken boxes and seats are Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Willard Straight, Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mrs. James Douglas, Mrs. Van Rensselaer-Phelps, Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll, Mrs. O. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Houghtaling, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Peter B. Olney, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, and Otto Kahn. Flowers and a souvenir programme will be sold by a committee of actresses, including Laura Hope Crews, Gail Kane, Louise Drew, Alice Brady, Patricia Collinge, Marjory Wood, Geraldine O'Brien, and Marie Chambers.

It was announced yesterday at the French Episcopal Eglise du Saint Esprit in East Twenty-seventh Street, of which the Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer is rector, that on Wednesday and Friday evenings reunions would be held in the basement of the church, at which women would sew for the war sufferers. The church has already sent a great packing case to Havre with complete outfits for 144 persons. The women are making clothes for men, women, children, and babies.

QUAKERS AID THE RED CROSS.

Open Their School Gymnasium for a Dancing Class.

The extent to which sympathy has been aroused in this country for those suffering in Europe is shown by the fact that the members of the Society of Friends, who have a meeting house in Rutherford Place, have, notwithstanding the aversion of the Quakers for everything pertaining to war, given the use of their school gymnasium for a dancing class in aid of the Red Cross.

The gymnasium, which has an entrance at 226 East Sixteenth Street is a large hall and will accommodate fifty couples. Miss Hermine Ehlers, who is physical director of the school gymnasium and a pupil of the Chalif, has started a dancing class for the benefit of the Red Cross, giving her services as teacher. The Friends furnish not only the room but the light and heat free of charge. Among those who have joined the class, which will open on Nov. 2, are: Dr. J. Frederic Gillette, Dr. Edward Franko, Jr., Miss Sarah Burns, Miss Alice Palmer, Principal of the Friends School, Harry Hempstead, owner of the Giants, and Mrs. Hempstead, and Harry Hull, a grandson of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Hull.

Miss Ehlers will teach all the modern dances, the fox trot, lulu fado, the waltz cantor or lame duck, and the Brazilian polka. Fifteen lessons will be given for $10, and the class will open at 8:15 in the evening and last until 11 o'clock. It is said that no one can help dancing to the music provided by William Wilson of Columbia University.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY RELIEF.

Women Organize to Collect for the Distressed in Great Britain.

St. George's Society has sent a circular to its members informing them of the work undertaken by the women connected with the society for the relief of British soldiers and sailors and others distressed by the war. The officers cabled to England for information from those in authority as to what articles would be particularly welcome and received this answer: "Woolen shirts, drawers, comforters, socks, stockings, mitts. For general relief any kind of clothing. For navy use, color blue."

The relief work is in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. Charles W. Bowring, wife of the President; Mrs. L. B. Sanderson, and Mrs. C. F. Shallcross of this city; Mrs. H. W. J. Bucknall of Glen Cove, and Mrs. R. M. Stuart-Wortley of Mount Kisco. Contributions may be sent to the rooms of St. George's Society, at 106 Broad Street.

ASSERTS THE RIGHT TO INVADE CANADA

Von Bernstorff Says United States Should Not Object if Kaiser's Troops Landed There.

DESPITE MONROE DOCTRINE

Ambassador Thinks Dominion Has Forfeited Protection by Her War Activities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The interesting suggestion that Canada, through sending armed forces to augment the British Army on the Continent of Europe, had forfeited any claim to the protection of the United States under the principle of the Monroe Doctrine that might be made if Germany landed troops on Canadian soil, was made today by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador.

In the expressed opinion of the German envoy, the United States Government, in view of Canada's active participation in the war against Germany, should not consider the landing of German forces in Canadian territory an infringement of the famous American declaration that the acquisition of territory on the Western Hemisphere by any European nation through colonization or conquest would be regarded by the United States as an unfriendly act.

Count von Bernstorff's significant suggestion, which was not made, however, in the way of a threat, but merely as an expression of one view of the application of the Monroe Doctrine, was drawn out by a discussion of the note sent to the State Department by the Ambassador on Sept. 3, in which he said, in behalf of his Government, that there was no truth in reports that Germany, if victorious in the present war, would seek expansion in South America. The Ambassador explained that the expression of his Government had been limited to South America because no question had been raised that colonization of other parts of the Western Hemisphere was contemplated by Germany.

Denial at British Embassy.

According to the German Ambassador, it was the Government of Greath Britain that called the attention of the State Department to reports that German success in the great war might be followed by the attempt to colonize South America. That many such representations had been made by Great Britain was denied by the British Embassy this evening, while State Department officials said that they could not recollect that Great Britain had called the department's attention to the reports.

The Ambassador's suggestion that German assurances of Sept. 3 with regard to South America might not be construed as applying to Canada in view of the departure of armed forces of Canadians to join the British army in France and Belgium, was mentioned to a high official of the Government. It brought from him a surprised look and the observation:

"That's a new point, and I would have to think it over before answering."

The question as to whether the Monroe Doctrine applied to Canada has never been brought forward. Generally considered, the declaration of President Monroe has been accepted as applying to the weaker nations on the American Continent, that is, to the countries of Central and South America and the West Indian island republics. There have been times when reports of the sale of the Danish West Indies to some great European power have excited the interest of the United States Government, and have aroused discussion as to whether or not the welfare of the United States to have such a transfer of sovereignty. But the Danish West Indies are still under Danish control, and no settled policy in the way of a new and extended application of the Monroe Doctrine has been formulated.

German Note Obscure.

Since it became known yesterday that Germany had conveyed the assurances respecting non-intention to expand in South America, there has been much discussion of the matter here and in certain quarters there has been a disposition to inquire as to the full significance of the German declaration. As early as last night one of those who discussed the matter asked whether the German note was to be taken literally, or, for example, to the British possessions in the West Indies, Halifax, and New Foundland.

It was apparent from this that a feeling existed in some quarters that Germany had not gone as far in her assurances as the incident might seem to justify. But elsewhere it was pointed out that in diplomacy it was not customary to make general declarations in the way of denials of reports, the practice being to make the denial apply to the specific instance involved.

There seems to be little doubt, however, that Germany would have the right to take such measures affecting Canada as she regarded necessary for the protection of her interests in the present war. Furthermore, it has never been held by this Government that the landing of an armed force of a European Government on the territory of a country of the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of protecting the interests of that European Government for a temporary period was a violation of either the letter or the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine.

Recently, German, British, French, and American marines and bluejackets have been landed in Haiti with the intention of protecting foreign interests, and to prevent the forces of President Zamor, a successful revolutionist, from looting the property of Haitiens and aliens. Whatever question might arise under the Monroe Doctrine in connection with a German invasion of Canada would probably have to remain in abeyance as far as decision was concerned, until it had been determined whether the invasion was the forerunner of permanent occupation by Germany.

As the situation stands at present, of course, discussion of the matter of the application of the Monroe Doctrine to Canada must be regarded as academic.

The German Ambassador's statement yesterday regarding Germany's conception of her right to attack Canada closely follows a statement on the same subject made by Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, former German Colonial Minister, who is staying in New York as the representative of the German Red Cross. In discussing the Monroe Doctrine with a TIMES reporter on Friday Dr. Dernberg said:

"In this present war, when Canada promised her help to England and thereby herself violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine—which will certainly not allow that an American self-governing dominion should call for volunteers and use State funds in order to make war in Europe—the German Government at once and without being at all invited to do so, stated through the German Ambassador to the United States to the State Department in Washington, that, no matter what happened in the course of the war, she would respect the views held by the United States regarding the Monroe Doctrine."

The State Department has since explained that what Dr. Dernberg had understood to be a pledge to respect the Monroe Doctrine was merely a denial of a rumor that Germany, if successful in the war, intended to expand her South American holdings.

FOR ALLIANCE OF NEUTRALS

Dr. Kirchwey Would Go to War to Protect Non-Belligerent Rights.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, of neutral nations, to protect their neutral rights against seizure of ships, destruction of neutral commerce by mines, and other violations of international law was suggested by Dr. George W. Kirchwey of Columbia in an address last night at the peace conference of the Betterment League at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

In spite of the pacific designation of the meeting, Dr. Kirchwey led his audience with him, and was applauded when he said:

"Such an alliance might lead to war, but it would be one of the few just wars that I know of."

Dr. Kirchwey said that the European nations were appealing to the public opinion of the United States, because it was recognized that the United States had attained a political morality of which the belligerents would like to have the support. He said it was a mistake to want the war stopped before it was decided.

Other speakers were Dr. Josiah Strong, Congressman William D. B. Ainey of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Frederick Nathan.

RAISES JAPANESE SPECTRE.

Ridder Says the American Government Has Been Bluffed.

Herman Ridder in the Staats-Zeitung this morning says the Japanese encroachment in the Pacific is a menace to the United States, and, unlike the question of the rights of American ships and cargoes, it does not admit of solution by international law. Japan's return of seized territory after the war, he asserts, will be merely a return "from the right hand to the left." He adds:

The one and inevitable conclusion to which we can arrive from all this is that Japan is in this war for all she can get out of it, and that what she is aiming to get out of it is the acquisition of those Pacific islands most instrumental to her in her campaign against the United States in the Pacific Ocean.

I ask the American people, has not the time come to call for the desistance of Japan from further aggression? I say it, though not without regret, that Washington, uninstructed by the American people, is no longer capable of handling the situation. We, a nation which admits no superior, have been "bluffed" by Japan, and are continuing to be so "bluffed."

Gen. Diaz Recovers from Illness.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Madrid correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company says that the Mexican Legation has learned that ex-President Porfirio Diaz, who is now in Biarritz, France, has completely recovered from his recent illness.

GLYNN SENDS RILEY ON SULLIVAN INQUIRY

Governor Acts on Complaint of Prison Favors to Convicted Bank Wrecker.

ASKS FOR A FULL REPORT

Cropsey Will Have Sing Sing Clerk and the Prison Auditor Before Grand Jury Today.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—After receiving a formal complaint that David A. Sullivan, the Brooklyn bank wrecker, who is serving a term in Sing Sing, was receiving special favors from Warden McCormick, Gov. Glynn tonight sent this telegram to Supt. of Prisons Riley:

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 25.
JOHN RILEY, Superintendent of Prisons, Plattsburg, N. Y.:
Complaint has been lodged with me alleging that unusual and improper favors have been granted to David Sullivan at Sing Sing. I desire you to go to Sing Sing at once, make a personal inquiry, and report to me fully. MARTIN H. GLYNN.

The Governor declined to comment upon the Sullivan case, saying that he would have no facts to guide him until he received Supt. Riley's report.

District Attorney Cropsey will have two employes of Sing Sing Prison before the Brooklyn Grand Jury today to tell what they know concerning his business activities and the privileges said to have been given to David A. Sullivan in the prison. Sullivan is serving a sentence for wrecking the Union Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Cropsey was indignant last night because his assistant, Louis Goldstein, on his visit to Sing Sing on Saturday, was unsuccessful in obtaining information from the prison officials.

Goldstein served subpoenas on John J. Malloy, prison auditor, and William J. Watson, confidential clerk of Warden McCormick, to appear as witnesses in Brooklyn today.

The depositors of the Union Bank appealed to Gov. Glynn last night to join them in a conference on the matters relating to the reported privileges given to the bank wrecker, who they say is permitted to interfere with the work of the depositors to realize on all the assets of the bank. Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Union Bank Depositors Association, of 410 Fenimore Street, Brooklyn, sent this telegram to the Governor at Albany:

"The improper conduct of Supt. Riley and Warden McCormick in conniving with Sullivan to block the efforts of the depositors in securing evidence concerning the stolen assets of the Union Bank, requires prompt action by Your Excellency. Will you please meet a depositors' committee on your arrival in New York City, at which time a record concerning the conduct of Riley, McCormick, and Sullivan will be submitted to you?"

Mr. Rohrer said to a reporter that in addition to the privileges given Sullivan in the prison and the reported automobile rides around the country, the depositors believed Sullivan was collecting money from properties he controlled in Brooklyn, moneys which should justly go to the assets of the bank. He said that, while the property appears in the name of Sullivan's wife, the depositors believe that Sullivan still controls and asserts actual ownership in it, operating through his former secretary, Louise D. Burkhardt, who has a power of attorney.

District Attorney Cropsey said of the failure of his assistants to get certain information desired by his office:

"I don't suppose we can complain very much about that; it would be useless. But we are going to find out the facts about Sullivan's business activities and the privileges he has enjoyed since he has been a prisoner in Sing Sing.

"We have pretty good information that he has been allowed to transact private business from Sing Sing Prison."

Assistant District Attorney Goldstein was unable to see either Warden McCormick or Sullivan at Sing Sing on Saturday. Six months ago a piece of property, transferred by Sullivan to his wife about two years ago, was recorded in the Hall of Records. At that time Sullivan was a prisoner in Sing Sing.

It had been understood by the depositors and also by the District Attorney's office that Sullivan had no property.

They now want to see if it is possible to have this piece of property converted into the assets of the bank, or, at least, to test the legality of the transfer by Sullivan of the property.

Louise D. Burkhardt, the former secretary of Sullivan, is said to be living near Ossining.

A TIMES reporter who tried to reach Warden McCormick last night and obtain his views on the order for an investigation was told at Sing Sing prison that the Warden had gone to bed and could not be disturbed.

Ship Brings Brides for Canada.

Of the 466 cabin passengers arriving yesterday on the American liner Philadelphia from Liverpool 80 per cent. were women and children, among whom were several young women on their way to Canada to be married. Capt. Arthur R. Mills said the brides-elect traveled to Canada via New York because thirty-six steamships had been taken off the Montreal service for use as transports. Ching Ling Foo, the Chinese magician, was on the ship with his ten assistants.

Son Born to the O. De G. Vanderbilts

A son was born yesterday at 6 P. M. to Mr. and Mrs. O. De Gray Vanderbilt, (Miss Madelon Weir.) Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, who will soon return to the Hedges, Locust Valley, L. I., to be with Mrs. Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Levi Candee Weir. This is their second child, the first, a daughter, was born in January, 1912, in Cincinnati, where Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt lived following their marriage.

Major T. Alvers-Bulkeley Killed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 25.—Major T. Rivers-Bulkeley, Controller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught, Governor General of Canada, has been killed in action at the front, according to a cable message received at Government House.

HELD AS BLACK HAND BOYS.

Apprentices Suspected of Threatening Boss Caught with Pistols.

Allesandre Nasarra and Umberto Grano, each 17 years old, were arrested yesterday in Queens, charged with carrying weapons. They are also suspected of writing black hand letters to Nicola De Rosa, a tailor, of 483 Seventeenth Avenue, Astoria.

De Rosa appealed to the police on Saturday. He said he had received letters threatening him with bombs unless he handed $300 to two men who would meet him at the railroad bridge in Astoria.

Detectives went to keep De Rosa's appointment, and on their way captured Nasarra, with a pistol in his pocket. At the bridge Grano was picked up. He tried to shoot Detective Caputo, but was knocked down.

The boys have been employed by De Rosa as apprentices and have been in this country only a year.

Century Opera Concert.

At the Century Opera House concert last night those who sang were Alfred Kaufman, Elizabeth Campbell, Hardy Williamson, Thomas Chalmers, Augusta Lenske, Helen Stanley, and Orville Harrold. The orchestra, under Josef Pasternack, played the overture to "Fra Diavolo," the two intermezzi from "The Jewels of the Madonna," Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" suite, and the Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla from "Rheingold." Hugo Riesenfeld, the concertmaster, directed the playing of Johann Strauss's "Morgenblatter." Hermann Hand and Weyert A. Moor played the solo parts in a serenade for flute and horn by Titl. Alexander Smallens assisted at the piano.

Girls Accuse Man as Slaver.

Hyman Cohen, who refused his address, was held in $10,000 bail in the Manhattan Avenue Court yesterday, charged with white slavery. On Saturday night Detective Ferris saw Cohen with two girls in Bushwick Avenue, near Myrtle. After heated talk Cohen struck one of the girls in the face and ran. The girls told Ferris they had been lured from home by Cohen. They said they were Florence Runkel, 15 years old, of 1,644 Myrtle Avenue, and Annie Piglow, 16 years old, of 18 George Street. The girls were sent to the Children's Society, and Detectives Ferris and Shea found Cohen in Manhattan yesterday morning.

Child Knocked Down by Auto.

When Dorothy O'Neil, 5 years old, of 371 East 137th Street, attempted to cross the street in front of 226 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, she was knocked down by an automobile owned and driven by Alvan W. Perry, a real estate broker of 132 East Fifty-seventh Street. Dr. Smith of Lincoln Hospital found she had suffered severe lacerations of the face and hands. She was removed to her home.

Slight Wound Kills Policeman.

Peter J. Hughes, 29 years old, of 87 Second Place, Brooklyn, a patrolman attached to the Hamilton Avenue Station, died in the Kings County Hospital last night from shock. Hughes, who was very ill at his home, had shot himself accidentally in the left hand while handling his revolver yesterday afternoon. He was appointed to the force in 1911.

W. G. Rockefeller Improving.

It was said last night that William G. Rockefeller, son of William and nephew of John D. Rockefeller, who was operated on at the Presbyterian Hospital on Saturday, was recovering rapidly. It is expected that he will be up and about in two weeks.

Liner St. Louis Damages Propeller.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—The American Line steamship St. Louis broke one of her propeller blades when leaving her dock yesterday The vessel anchored in the river to make repairs, and sailed this evening for New York.

CITY BREVITIES.

Joseph Wilson, 21 years old, and Joseph Miller, 26, of 230 West Forty-ninth Street, were held by Magistrate Campbell in the Morrisania Court yesterday for examination on Tuesday, charged with felonious assault by Victor Gerhards, a real estate dealer of 806 East 169th Street, who says they blackjacked and tried to rob him in the hallway of his home.

Tomorrow will be the last day to submit manuscripts in the prize essay contest being held by the Students' Bureau of the Electrical Exposition. Seven gold medals are to be awarded. The subject of the essay is the exposition itself.

Pasquale Tuggo, 21 years old, of 317 East 101st Street, and Michael Scappico, 18 years old, of 314 East 103rd Street, were taken to the Reception Hospital yesterday with stab wounds from which they probably will die. Ralph Moinary, 23 years old, of 2,019 First Avenue, was arrested, charged with felonious assault. Moinary says the two attacked him, and that he stabbed them in self-defense.

Mrs. Louis Lacegna, 35 years old, of 523 East Thirteenth Street, was taken to Bellevue yesterday, suffering from burns received when her dress caught fire as she was preparing dinner. She will recover.

Fred Walter, 20 years old, and Paul Helmberg, 18, sailors on the German steamer Bohemia, now at a Hoboken pier, were held for the Federal authorities by Magistrate Freschi in Tombs Court yesterday, charged with taking a package from the top of a mail box.

August Plitz, 28 years old, a blacksmith of 1,208 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, was taken to Lebanon Hospital yesterday with four left ribs fractured by being thrown from a buggy that was run into by a car in front of 1,313 Boston Road.

A Bellevue motor ambulance, driven by Henry Muller, hit a taxi driven by Charles Stevens of 1,148 Third Avenue yesterday, at Fifty-third Street and First Avenue. Both were unoccupied and no one was hurt.

A man with no identification mark but the initials, "J. E. S.," in his hat, was taken to the Eastern District Hospital yesterday, unconscious from a blow on the head. He told the police he was waiting for a car when a man came up and struck him with a club and started to rob him.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Catholic Oratorio Society has begun the work of its tenth season. The society continues to be directed by Mme. Selma Kronold and will produce this season Coleridge-Taylor's "The Atonement."

Eleonora de Cisneros has arrived in America for her first concert tour here. Her engagements will take her to Canada and the Pacific Coast.

Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan and Century Opera Companies, has presented 2,120 tickets for performances at the Century Opera House for distribution among pupils of the high schools of the city, following his precedent of last year. The tickets have been placed in the hands of Clarence E. Meleny, Assistant Superintendent of High Schools, and prior to the departure of the Century Company to Chicago the high school pupils will attend performances on Thursday night and Saturday matinees, these having been selected as most advantageous for their attendance.

SPEAKING FOR OURSELVES

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GIRL WANTS TO BUY JUST LOADS OF GUNS

Bids for All Quick-Firers Factory Can Make in Two Years—Price No Object.

'HER AFFAIR,' SAYS MOTHER

Fair Principal Refuses to be Seen—Proposed Business Puzzles Manufacturer.

Somebody has been trying to persuade the Standard Arms Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, Del., to give up the manufacture of motor buses, with which it is now chiefly occupied, and return to the making of machine guns which are presumably to be used in the war in Europe. The information so far attainable indicates that the would-be purchaser is a New York girl.

Several days ago the Standard Company, which is said to be controlled by members of the du Pont family, received a telegram signed "G. A. Lewis, Hotel Lucerne, New York," saying that the writer could use the factory's entire output of military rapid-fire guns for the next two years.

It was added that money was no object, as the cash was already in the bank; and it was asked how many guns could be delivered immediately.

Frederick C. Field, President of the Standard Company, wired that his firm had no guns on hand. Then he got a message saying that high prices would be paid for guns of any kind. To this Mr. Field wrote asking for more details. Mr. Field knew nothing about the inquirer, who had written that the request was made on the advice of Harold Wesson of the Smith & Wesson Company. G. A. Lewis had never called in person on the company, and its officers wanted to know something more of the circumstances of the offer.

A TIMES reporter who called at the Hotel Lucerne yesterday afternoon was informed that there was no Mr. Lewis at the hotel, but was connected by telephone with the apartment of Miss G. A. Lewis. A woman who said she was Miss Lewis's mother answered, and said that Miss Lewis refused to be seen and did not care to discuss the story.

When asked for further expression the woman said that if serious assault by buying artillery it was only a matter of business, and if she was not it was nobody's business. She refused, however, either to confirm or deny the story.

A telephone request last night to the switchboard operator to ring Miss Lewis's apartment brought connection with a telephone which was answered by a man. He said that he was Mr. Lewis, the father of Miss G. A. Lewis, and declared that he knew nothing about any proposition to the Standard Arms Manufacturing Company. He admitted that Miss Lewis was old enough to engage in business ventures, but said that as far as he knew she was not buying guns for anybody.

"Mr. Lewis" said that he was an American, and asked in an injured tone what he could do with rapid-fire guns. When questioned on Mrs. Lewis's refusal to deny the story in the afternoon he responded, "That's just like a woman."

Five minutes later the telephone operator declared that there was no Mr. Lewis in the hotel; that Miss G. A. Lewis lived there with her mother and sister, and that throughout the afternoon and evening there had been only one telephone call for her apartment, and that from a woman. The conversation was brief, she asserted, must have been at some other hotel.

The Standard Arms Manufacturing Company is still waiting for further information on the demand for rapid-fire guns.

Relax Cable Restrictions.

The French Telegraph Cable Company announces that commencing today registered cable addresses, if they were registered prior to July 1 last, will be accepted on cable messages to Great Britain, Ireland, Russia, Egypt, the British possessions, and Belgium, when communication is restored, as well as to France. Messages, however, must be signed with proper names.

How Safe Are Your Funds?

Of course you believe your employees honest. Probably they are, but it is not *certain*. You must consider the possibility of defalcation and its effect upon your business.

No doubt, as a cautious business man, you believe in bonding the employees who could cause you loss. The question is, How much real, immediate protection will the Bond give if its protection is needed? Make sure that the bonding company is both able and willing to pay just claims promptly. During the past 30 years, an enviable reputation for the prompt payment of its obligations has been earned by

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CARMAN JURORS DISAGREE, 10 TO 2

Continued from Page 1.

others looked resigned, two still bore an air of grim determination which, it was learned later, had characterized them throughout the long night and morning. Their hair was rumpled, and some of their neckties were askew. When they sat down all looked straight ahead, most of them folding their arms, but a few jammed their hands deep into their coat pockets defiantly. Mrs. Carman peered anxiously into the face of each juryman.

Announces the Disagreement.

The clerk of the court, Samuel Ransom, called the roll, and then, without waiting to be addressed by clerk or Justice, the foreman announced bluntly:

"We have been unable to come to any agreement. We have talked it all over, and we can't agree."

Even when Ludlam announced this he gazed straight ahead out of the window across the room.

Justice Kelby, calmly studying the faces of the jurymen, asked solicitously:

"Is there no chance of your agreeing, gentlemen?"

"No, Sir," responded Ludlam, with an air of finality. "We talked and argued steadily for eight or nine hours. After that we talked occasionally, but there was no use. We haven't had a wink of sleep."

"I am in the same boat in that regard, gentlemen," said the Justice, cheerily.

"Yes, but we've been arguing all that time," retaliated Ludlam, defensively.

Mr. Graham, looking haggard and worn after a sleepless night in and about the courtroom, addressed the Justice in a shaking voice.

"I would request your Honor to ask the jury if it is a case of evidence that they cannot agree upon," he said.

Mrs. Carman had been staring blankly at the Justice's desk. Now she glanced at the jury quickly. She saw several of the men shake their heads slowly, and she looked away sadly, biting her lip to retain her self-possession. Justice Kelby seemed anxious to do anything that might lead to ending the case.

"The counsel for the defense asks if it is a matter of evidence, gentlemen," he said. "Is there anything I can do to enlighten you or aid you to come to an agreement?"

John H. Molyneaux of Port Washington, Juryman 9, volunteered an answer.

"It doesn't seem to be any question of evidence, your Honor," he said. "We have gone over all the evidence very carefully, and we cannot reach a verdict."

Molyneaux glanced sharply at Hovey and Aston, but made no further comment.

"I am very sorry, gentlemen, that you have been unable to agree," Justice Kelby said slowly. "You have been here for a week and have given particular attention to all the evidence. If you feel there's no possibility of your coming to an understanding, I am not going to hold you any longer." The Justice paused and looked at the men. They all shook their heads. "Then," he continued, "I will discharge you."

The twelve men rose quickly and filed out. During the entire time not one of them had looked in Mrs. Carman's direction. They did not speak among themselves as they left.

Mrs. Carman's gaze was fastened on the jurors as they left the room. It was not until they had disappeared that she seemed aware of the full significance of the words she had heard. As the door closed on the last juryman she uttered a little gasp, and tears sprang to her eyes before she could reach her handkerchief. G. M. Levy, her junior counsel, who was sitting beside her and had not spoken, put his arm behind her and tried to console her, but she held her handkerchief to her eyes, and her shoulders rose and fell convulsively. Mr. Graham hurried over to her, and was heard to say:

"Mrs. Carman, I am very, very sorry."

"I know you did your very best for me, Mr. Graham," she said. "I am terribly disappointed."

Efforts of Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Corby to soothe her failed, and all her strength seemed gone when they assisted her from the courtroom. On reaching the room on the second floor of the jail which she had occupied for several weeks she fainted, and Dr. Guy F. Cleghorn, the jail physician, attended her. Later he said that Mrs. Carman was greatly depressed.

There were weary hours of waiting after the jurors left the courtroom at 9:45 o'clock last night. One of the false

CARRANZA HEAPS CHARGES ON VILLA

Blames Him for Killing of W. S. Benton, "Regardless of International Consequences,"

AND FOR OTHER EXECUTIONS

Has Seized Farms, Abused Catholics, and Offers No Guarantees for Life or Property.

MANIFESTO TO THE NATION

Forces of Rival Leaders Battle in Parral, with Villa's Men Claiming Success.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 25.—First Chief Carranza in a manifesto today deals with various charges made against him by Gen. Villa. The first charge noticed by Gen. Carranza is that, according to Villa, he plans "to remain indefinitely in power and to govern with absolutism unequaled by any Government in our history." Gen. Carranza says this charge is disproved by the fact that he offered his resignation to the convention in Mexico City. Referring to the insinuation that the delegates had been previously instructed not to accept the resignation, Gen. Carranza says it implies an affront to Villa's own comrades in arms, who were delegates to the convention.

Gen. Carranza rebuts the charge of absolution, saying it is impossible to govern according to the Constitution, as reforms must be implanted before constitutional order is re-established, and he adds:

"It is true that the word Constitutionalist is inscribed on our flag. It is true that our ultimate aim is a re-establishment of constitutional order so that institutions safeguarding public liberties may perform their functions normally, and we will not cease to struggle until we assert the sovereignty of law, for whose sake we boast the title of Constitutionalists, but in order to attain this result it is necessary to satisfy the social and economical needs of the people by reducing to practice without loss of time and without legislative trammels reforms which must be enforced in a revolutionary manner."

Gen. Carranza thus drives back the charge on Villa:

"Did Villa, forsooth respect the constitution which he now champions so ardently when he seized Haciendas in Chihuahua, when he shot men without regard for constitutional guarantees, when he spurned decrees of the First Chief and when, regardless of international consequences, in the case of a British subject, William S. Benton, he violated the law which he now invokes."

Carranza next notices Villa's charge that he, Carranza, has assumed in his person "three constitutional powers, suppressing judicial authorities and placing the lives and property of Mexicans at the mercy of military chiefs without any legal restraint whatever." Carranza says this is a necessity of the revolution and turns the charge on Villa.

"Unfortunately in the State of Chihuahua lives and properties of Mexicans and foreigners are almost without any guarantee in the hands of Villa, who owing to his lack of administrative capacity and all notions of order is a tool of ignorant or selfseeking persons who surround him, for he has had the ill fortune to gather around him many persons who precipitated the downfall of Señor Madero and a certain Federal General, who, though he had accepted a commission in Europe from the usurper Huerta was admitted to my side on recommendation of members of the Madero family, and who has exercised a baneful influence over Gen. Villa."

Gen. Carranza here alludes to Gen. Angeles and he goes on to say that Villa without authorization expelled Spanish subjects indiscriminately from the State of Chihuahua and seized their estates without inquiring whether they had interfered in politics, giving rise to claims for damages which the Government will have to pay.

The First Chief makes sarcastic reference to Villa's newly found zeal for religion when Villa accuses Carranza of having authorized measures against the clergy, condemned by civilization and the law of nations" and which Villa says violate the freedom of conscience and have "deeply wounded the religious sentiments of the people."

Carranza charges Villa with driving out priests, particularly at Zacatecas, where he expelled eleven priests, and he says no one knows what became of three of them, who were French citizens.

The First Chief also reminds Villa that he publicly congratulated Antonio Villareal, Governor of Nuevo Leon, when he forbade confession in that State and expelled the Jesuits.

Carranza also accuses Villa of reckless wastefulness and says the northern division has cost more to the nation than the northeastern and northwestern divisions together, and this extravagance will ultimately have to be borne by the people.

Julio Lujan, brother of José Maria Lujan, Sub-Secretary of the Interior under Huerta and Carbajal, has been arrested.

The acting Minister of Fomento is studying the land question especially to prevent the holding of large uncultivated leases. One proposal is that haciendas forfeit land remaining untilled after two years.

TWO DAYS' BATTLE IN PARRAL.

Command Which Revolted Against Villa Driven Into the Hills.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 25.—For two days the forces of Carranza and Villa fought for the possession of Parral in the State of Chihuahua, the battle ending with the Carranza troops under Macloyio Herrera being driven into the adjoining Santa Rosalia hills. The Brigada Zaragosa led the fight for Villa's command and succeeded in keeping the Herrera soldiers from capturing the cuartel general after they had captured the two remaining cuartels and had executed all of the Villa forces who were not killed during the fighting. The execution of all prisoners was by orders of Carranza, Herrera said, and 100 were put to death.

The fight started on Friday, when Villa's garrison was surprised by an early morning attack in an effort on Herrera's part to excute a coup similar to the one so successfully executed by Villa when he took Juarez. The battle was fought back and forth until Herrera's men were driven to the hills. Luis Herrera was second in command of Carranza's force, and Villa's forces were in command of Manuel Chao and Domingo Rodarigues.

An agreement between Villa and Zapata has been announced in Juarez. It says that the two revolutionary leaders have agreed that Carranza must be removed before peace conferences can continue.

Reports from Mexico City say that Luis Terrazas III., grandson of Gen. Luis Terrazas, and Guillermo Terrazas have been executed there as "Coloradios" who fought with Orozco. The refugees who brought this news say that Carranza has no control over his forces, and that looting is common in the capital.

CONVENTION MEETS TODAY.

Carranza Message to Military Delegates Brought by Obregon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Twenty-six Zapata delegates passed through Mexico City yesterday on their way north to the national convention at Aguascalientes, which is trying to reach an agreement between all the factions and establish peace in Mexico. This information came to the State Department here today from a United States agent in Mexico.

The delegates should be in Aguascalientes in time for the reassembling of the convention tomorrow.

EL PASO, Oct. 25.—Reports received tonight by Carranza agents here said that Gen. Alvaro Obregon and others of the Carranza delegates had returned to Aguascalientes bearing to the convention a statement from Gen. Carranza which, the message said, has not been made public.

Dinner Dance for Charity.

The New York Consumptive Relief League, affiliated with the Denver Sanatorium, held its monthly dinner dance last evening at Reisinweber's. The affair was attended by 500 members. The funds raised are to be devoted toward the immediate relief of the families afflicted, as well as the establishing of a permanent local fund in aid of the western institution. The annual ball was announced to take place at the Hotel Astor on Dec. 5.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

William Sulzer, in an open letter, challenged Gov. Glynn last night to debate the issues of the campaign on the stump, and said he was a better Democrat than the Governor ever dared to be.

A letter from Col. Theodore Roosevelt indorsing the candidacy of Michael Schaap for Judge of the City Court on the Progressive ticket was made public yesterday.

Republican Chairman Tannen said yesterday: "The Republican State Committee denounces as un-American and unfair any attempt to obtain votes either for or against any candidate on religious grounds."

Ex-Alderman Alexander S. Dresser is promoting his independent candidacy for Congress in the Tenth District by means of moving pictures in Brooklyn. They show scenes from his fight for the establishment of municipal baths at Coney Island and for the Betsey Head Memorial Playground.

The Whitman Democratic League has been organized, it was said yesterday at the Whitman Headquarters. Nathan D. Jacoby is Chairman of the Executive Committee. He has written to Gov. Glynn saying that many independent Democrats find themselves unable to support the Glynn candidacy because of the "Murphyized ticket" on which the Governor is running.

The Edward E. McCall Association, which is working for the Democratic State ticket, will hold night meetings at its headquarters in the Hotel Claridge until the end of the campaign. Col. Asa Bird Gardner is Chairman. Gov. Glynn will address the association on Thursday night.

Former State Superintendent of Banks Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone, N. Y., a Republican, sent a letter yesterday to District Attorney Whitman opposing Gov. Glynn's proposed land bank. Mr. Kilburn said th bill contained many elaborate and cumbersome features, that it was passed for political purposes, and is being used by Gov. Glynn for the promotion of his election.

The announcement that the Justices of the Supreme Court are to meet today to discuss the proposition of adding another hour to the court sessions to relieve the congested calendar led John E. Davies, Republican candidate for the Supreme Court, to say yesterday that the correction of the law's delays is the main issue of his campaign and that for years he has advocated business methods in court procedure and Summer courts for urgent litigation.

GLYNN FORECASTS VICTORY AT POLLS

Governor Says His Tour of the State Has Convinced Him That Democratic Voters Are United.

FINDS FACTIONS AT PEACE

Believes There Is Less Enthusiasm for Whitman Than There Was for Hedges Two Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 25.—Gov. Glynn rested here today. He had no speeches to make, but held several conferences with those close to him. Mrs. Glynn came from Albany last night, and he was with her most of the day. In the afternoon he received the newspaper men in his room in the Onondaga Hotel, and gave them his forecast of the result of the election based on impressions and information he had gathered since beginning his campaign.

"My impulse," he said, "is to double Mr. Whitman's figures and apply the favorable result to myself. Unfortunately my experiences as Controller and Governor have given me a respect for the realities of figures which I cannot lightly disregard. You must remember that in asking a candidate for a forecast of his own fate you demand a great test of his impartiality.

"I have every reason for expecting a victory at the polls. If you will look over the figures of the last Gubernatorial election in the light of present conditions it seems to me that you can find the indications pointing to my election by a decisive plurality.

"My tour of the State and the reception accorded me by the audiences I have faced prove that the unity of the Democratic Party in New York is more than a unity of the leaders of every faction; it is a real unity of the factions themselves; an enthusiastic union of the men who actually cast the votes.

"In several of the counties through which I passed I discovered more sentiment among Republicans for the defeated candidate in the Republican primaries, Mr. Hedges, than for the candidate who actually received the nomination.

"Two years ago, in my tour of the State I found that Mr. Hedges had succeeded in painting a favorable picture in the minds of all Republicans. I found Republicans in the villages through which our train passed interrupting us at times with cheers for Hedges. There has been none of this in my present tour. There was a warmth and a color to the Hedges campaign which is evidently lacking in Mr. Whitman's canvass. You see, you ask me for my conclusions, and I am being frank with you in giving you my reasons for those conclusions.

"The factor in the situation which encourages me most is that practically every prominent independent, whether on the Democratic or Republican side, men such as Jacob Schiff, A. Barton Hepburn, Francis Lynde Stetson, Herman Ridder, Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny, and Chancellor Day, have declared themselves in favor of my election.

"I believe that these men reflect the sentiment of the great body of independents throughout the State whose decisions swing elections. For instance, my reception yesterday by the Republican owner of a great shoe factory is an indication that the men whose business interests demand a careful and economical administration appreciate the work that I have done in keeping the State's expenditures within its income."

Tomorrow morning the Governor will board his private train again and go westward. After speaking in ten towns en route, he will arrive in Rochester for a mass meeting tomorrow night. Tuesday will be the last day of the up-State trip, the final meeting of which will be in Buffalo on Tuesday night, but the Governor will not stop in his campaigning. His speechmaking will be continued up to the night before Election Day. He will return to New York City on Wednesday, and spend that day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in and around the city. On Monday and Tuesday of next week he will speak in Nassau and Suffolk Counties on Long Island.

F. D. ROOSEVELT ON STUMP.

Will Speak for State Ticket—Hopes for Gerard's Election.

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was beaten at the primaries he sent a cablegram to his successful rival, Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, saying he would abide by the result of the primaries. He said: "In addition, I will make an active campaign for you, if you declare unalterable opposition to Murphy's leadership and all he stands for."

Yesterday, John M. Bowers, campaign manager for Mr. Gerard, gave out the following statement by Mr. Roosevelt:

"I have received the following cablegram from Ambassador Gerard: 'Thanks for your assurance of support. Of course I intend to represent the Democratic Party, and the people, and no faction or individual, if elected.'

"I am leaving today for New Hampshire to speak in behalf of Congressman Stevens, candidate for United States Senator. On Wednesday I speak in Jamestown and Dunkirk, and Thursday in Poughkeepsie, and on Friday in New York on behalf of the Democratic ticket in my own State.

"Of course it goes without saying that I sincerely trust Ambassador Gerard will be elected Senator. His opponent, Mr. Wadsworth, represents all that is reactionary in public life. It is of the highest importance that the National Administration should have Mr. Gerard's services in Washington to help the carrying out the forward looking policies of the Government."

GERARD WANTS TO WIN.

Political Cablegram Comes from Ambassador at Berlin.

The first statement that has come from Ambassador James W. Gerard since the campaign opened regarding his candidacy for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket was received yesterday by John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee. The cablegram from Berlin read:

"Thank you for all you have done and are doing for me. As you know, I did not seek nomination, which I believe came because of my independence in politics. If elected I shall owe allegiance to no one but the people of the State of New York.

"I want to win now that I am in the contest, not only because I desire to be Senator, but because I think that the great Administration of President Wilson should be sustained, and my admiration for his policies is the only thing that can influence my acts if elected.

"One has to live in Europe in these troublesome days to obtain the true perspective of the greatness of President Wilson.

"It may be said that I am not known to the people up State, yet my maternal ancestors were lifelong residents of Geneseo, where I was born and spent many months each year until long after attaining my majority. All I ask is that they determine my independence from my record, including my appointment as Special Ambassador to Mexico by Republican President Taft, and my appointment as Ambassador to Germany by Democratic President Wilson."

POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Dr. Haywood Preaches Another Republican Sermon.

The Rev. Oscar Haywood, at the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, in West Thirty-third Street, who advised his congregation a week before to vote for Charles S. Whitman, said last night in his sermon:

"It is the design of those who engineered the preliminaries necessary to the assembling of the Constitutional Convention to keep voters in the dark. Their plans are nefarious. They propose to saddle the taxpayers of this State with the burden of sectarian education and sectarian charity. They propose to rewrite the Constitution in such a manner as to foist upon the people the domination of Old World ecclesiastism. Tammany Hall, with the aid of Gov. Glynn, managed to secure enough votes to insure the convention.

"The only course open to us now is to take the convention out of their hands. I advise all free and independent voters to vote the straight Republican ticket for the Constitutional Convention."

REPUBLICANS CUT DOWN DELEGATES

1916 National Convention to Have 79 Fewer from the Southern States.

HILLES ANNOUNCES PLAN

Ratification of State Conventions Ends Unequal Representation—New York Loses Two.

A bitter fight waged since 1880 to reduce the representation of Southern States in Republican National Conventions has been won. Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced yesterday that the call for the convention of 1916 would be on the new basis, which reduces the number of delegates by eighty-nine. Most of this loss falls on the South.

The plan proposed at the meeting of the National Committee in Washington last December was made effective, Mr. Hilles said yesterday, through its ratification by conventions in States which cast a majority of votes in the present Electoral College, a condition to its adoption stipulated by the committee.

Every State convention held since last December gave its assent to the plan except that in Texas, which rejected it. The States which adopted it cast 290 of the total of 531 votes in the Electoral College, or 24 more than a majority. Approval was given by conventions in Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and West Virginia.

In the next national convention the delegation of Alabama will be reduced by 8; Arkansas, 8; Florida, 4; Georgia, 11; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 8; New York, 2; North Carolina, 3; South Carolina, 7; Tennessee, 8; Texas, 16; Virginia, 8; Hawaii, 4; Porto Rico, 2, and Philippine Islands, 2.

"The new plan," said Chairman Hilles, "will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States, and will reduce the number of contesting delegates. The system of unequal numerical representation, against which many States constantly contended, was the legacy of years and of political custom, and therefore not in any way identified with the convention of 1912."

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MULLAN OPPOSES GLYNN.

One of Mayor's Advisers Fears Tammany Influence.

Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, former law partner of Mayor Mitchel and now one of the Mayor's closest advisers, came out strongly yesterday for the election of District Attorney Whitman. In a letter to Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, he said, he thought it was about time that somebody should correct the erroneous impression that a sort of embargo was impliedly laid upon the non-Democratic members of the city administration by reason of the Mayor's statement that he intended to vote for Gov. Glynn. The Mayor, he said, in deciding to support Gov. Glynn spoke only as a citizen, and without any desire to influence city officials or employes.

"I, for one," said Mr. Mullan, "am doing what little I can to elect Judge Whitman, not merely because I happen to be a Republican, but for the infinitely more controlling reason that I believe the election of the estimable and well-meaning gentleman, who is our present Governor, would serve to undo a large part of the work that has been done in recent years to rid this city and State of Tammany Hall and its blighting hold upon our public life.

"Gov. Glynn is no weakling, but he is not strong enough—perhaps no man is strong enough—to be with Tammany and not of it. Every sane man must know that if Tammany were not sure of its ability to exert a very large measure of control over him, he would not have been its candidate. Of course he is not the supine creature it would have nominated had it dared. But in the absence of better—which means worse—available material he will serve, and Tammany men are not losing any sleep because of fears of what he will do to them if elected."



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The Judgment Day Of The Nations

"WITH RIGHTEOUSNESS SHALL HE JUDGE THE WORLD"

The Church's Judgment Day—The World's Judgment Day—Israel's Judgment Day—When and Why God "Winked" at Sin—"All His Ways Are Perfect"—The Harmonious Outcome.



St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 25.—Pastor Russell (who is to speak at New York City Temple next Sunday night) preached today from the text, "The times of this ignorance God winked at; but now * * * God hath appointed a Day in the which He will judge the world in righteousness by that Man whom he hath ordained."—Acts 17: 30, 31.

The Judgment Day, once dreaded by all classes, has come to have a new meaning when studied in the light of the Bible alone—our confusing creeds of the Dark Ages being set aside, said the speaker. During the long period of time from the Deluge to the First Advent of our Redeemer, the world of mankind lay in ignorance, weakness and vice; but, as our text declares, God took no notice of it as a whole. He gave His entire attention to the little nation of Israel, with whom He made a special Law Covenant. Israel entered upon a great schooling period; first, in a condition of peonage in Egypt; then, under the command of Moses, passing from Egypt to Canaan, with a wandering of forty years in the wilderness; and later, under judges, kings, etc., in the Promised Land.

God did not overlook sin amongst the Israelites, whom He had adopted as His peculiar people under the Law Covenant mediated by Moses. We read that "every disobedience received a just recompense of reward." (Hebrews 2:2.) Stripes, punishments, captivities, under Divine supervision and predicted by the Prophets, was the portion of Israel. Obedience on their part brought blessing, but disobedience and idolatry brought chastisements—God winked at nothing respecting His chosen people, the nation of Israel.

At first glance this is perplexing. Those not understanding the Divine Plan would be inclined to expect the favored nation to be excused more than others, that Israel would be the people whose imperfections would be winked at. But not so; Israel was chosen for a purpose, and in order to prepare them for their mission, the Lord chastened and scourged them for their sins. Thus He educated them and assisted them out of degradation more than others. As a result, when our Lord came into the world to be man's Redeemer, Israel, under the chastising, scourging and instructing experiences of many centuries, was by far the most advanced nation in the world along religious lines.

Thus it was that when the Redeemer presented Himself, a remnant of the Jews were "Israelites indeed," and ready to receive Him—five hundred during His earthly ministry and several thousand more at the following Pentecostal season. It is but reasonable to suppose that no other nation in the world would have furnished any such numbers ready of heart for Messiah and fully consecrated to Him. Note, for instance, that St. Paul's preaching to the Athenians on Mars Hill apparently touched not even one heart or head.

The Divine Attitude During the Christian Age.

As God "winked" at the sins of the world aside from His covenanted nation, Israel, so He has continued to wink at, to ignore, the sins of the heathen world since. St. Paul says "He now commandeth all men everywhere to repent," but only those who hear the command have a responsibility respecting it. The heathen masses have never heard the Divine Message offering life everlasting through Christ. God's attitude toward them would therefore properly be the same as it was toward the Gentiles during the Jewish Age. The responsibility for right-doing in this Gospel Age rests with those upon whom the light of Truth has shined. In an especial sense the illuminated ones, the enlightened ones, are the Church alone. Only God's consecrated people receive the begetting of the Holy Spirit, its anointing, the opening of their eyes of understanding. And with these the measure of their enlightenment varies; and those who see little, have less responsibility than those who see much. Thus seen, God's dealings during this Christian Age are merely with the Church, the saints of God, the consecrated, and not with the heathen.

But a large class of Gentiles, styling themselves Christendom, have been so much in contact with the light of Divine Truth as to have a weighty responsibility upon them. It is upon this class that heavy judgments are about to fall in the close of this Age. They have heard the Message of God's mercy toward mankind through Christ, and of their privilege of repenting and coming into Covenant relationship with God. They have hypocritically pretended to make a covenant with the Lord, pretended to be His people, while "their hearts were far from Him." Their punishment will be greater because of their hypocrisy—because they have foolishly thought that they could deceive the Almighty. They will learn that He will not be mocked. Nevertheless, the rod of chastisement upon them will be with a view to their recovery and not for their destruction—much less their eternal torture. Only the incorrigible, at any time, are to die the Second Death.

The World's Judgment Day.

The Apostle declared that "God has appointed a Day (a future Epoch) in which He will judge the world." There was no intimation by the Apostle that the world's Judgment Day had begun. Everything in his language indicated that it would be future. Elsewhere we are told that when the world will be on judgment, on trial, for life or death everlasting, the Church glorified will be the judges. (Matthew 19:28; 1 Corinthians 6:2.) This means that when the Church, now on trial, shall have been completed, shall have passed through the resurrection change into glory and become associated with the Redeemer in His Kingdom—then the world will have its Judgment Day, or trial. That period, also styled "the Day of Christ," is Scripturally declared to be a thousand years long. During this time Messiah and His Church will judge the world—giving all a test, to demonstrate their worthiness or unworthiness of everlasting life.

The opportunity then to be given the world will be a grand one. The Scriptures declare that the Lord's judgment will be a righteous one, in which the poor world, born in sin and depravity as children of Adam, will have fullest opportunity of getting rid of their ignorance and superstition, and their weaknesses, mental, moral and physical. Every preparation is being made for that great judgment of the world. The Scriptures declare that during that time "The knowledge of God's glory will fill the whole earth." No longer will the Divine character be aspersed with slanderous teachings, making Him out vlier than any of His creatures. Not only will all possible good influences surround humanity during their thousand-year Day of Judgment, but every evil influence will be bound, restrained; Satan shall be bound for a thousand years that he may deceive the people no more until the thousand years be finished."

How different this Biblical and reasonable view of the great Judgment Day from the one given us in childhood from the creeds of the Dark Ages! That view taught us that the Judgment Day would be twenty-four hours, and that then all the dead would come from Heaven and Hell and Purgatory, to see if mistakes had been made, and since no mistakes could be made by God, they would all go back to the same condition. How foolish we were that such a proposition should ever have appealed to us as reasonable or Godlike! Why did we not think to inquire what the Bible had to say respecting the Judgment Day? Why did we not sooner learn the beauties of the Divine arrangement? The answer is that we were thoroughly blinded by the false teachings commingled with the truths we learned in childhood. But God's time for helping is out of the darkness, into the clearer light, has come within the last forty years, even as for good reasons He has kept hidden until this same time the wonderful knowledge of our day on other lines—knowledge which is proving a blessing to the full degree only to those whose hearts are right with God; but to others is proving a curse and hastening the whole world toward the chasm of Anarchy.

The Redeemer to be the Judge.

St. Paul declares that this righteous judgment of the world that will come in the Day of Christ—the Millennial Day—will be under the supervision of Christ—Messiah. The same Apostle elsewhere tells us that The Christ is made up of many members—the saintly Church gathered out of all denominations, with Jesus as their Head. These figuratively constitute the one New Man, made up from both Jews and Gentiles. Jesus is the Second Adam. During the thousand years of His Reign He will deal with all the human family, the children of the first Adam, whom He redeemed by the sacrifice of Himself. He will grant them all a full opportunity to be raised up out of sin and death to perfection, to the likeness of God in which the first Adam was created. To all such he will be the Life-Giver, the Savior, the Deliverer from the power of sin and death. The basis of all this judgment of the world was laid at Calvary. The more than eighteen centuries since have been used in judging, trying, testing, a faithful handful, a "little flock," from both Jews and Gentiles, responsive to the Lord's Message of mercy, and willing, yea, anxious, to walk in the footsteps of Jesus.

This Judgment opportunity will not be merely for those living at the time the Church will be glorified at the Lord's Second Advent and the establishment of His Kingdom. These are to have the first blessing of knowledge and opportunity under the Kingdom, that a start may be made in the way of righteousness. These, enlightened and convinced respecting the undesirability of sin, the desirability of righteousness and the glorious provision of Messiah's Kingdom, will make a good start before the sleeping millions of the human family will begin to be awakened in harmony with the promise, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and the unjust"; in harmony also with the Master's words, "All that are in their graves shall hear the voice of the Son of God, and shall come forth."—Acts 24:15; John 5:28, 29.

We thank God for the wideness of His mercy, "like the wideness of the sea"—that the Divine Plan is no respecter of persons, that every member of the race, condemned through Father Adam's disobedience, redeemed from that condemnation by the death of Jesus, shall have a full opportunity of coming to a knowledge of the facts and of using that knowledge for his own recovery from sin, sickness, sorrow, pain and death—the ultimate attainment of human perfection and everlasting life.

The Divine Law will be the same in the future as now. God never changes, and His Law will never change. But the way to everlasting life will be easier than now. No longer will it be a narrow or difficult way; no longer will it call for the sacrifice of every earthly right and interest in order to attain eternal life. No longer will the Adversary place darkness before the minds of men as light, and cause light to appear to be darkness; for his power will be restrained. No longer will it be true that "all who live godly shall suffer persecution." But on the contrary, those living godly will receive more and more of God's blessing; and instead of faithfulness leading to death, it will lead upward and onward to human perfection and everlasting life under the blessed conditions of the Kingdom which God has prepared for the whole world.

Why the Narrow Way of the Church?

The way for the Church in the present time is narrow, difficult, because evil is dominant now. The Lord makes use of this opportunity of evil's dominance to issue His Call for soldiers of the Cross in order that the conflict between the evil and the good may serve to prove and to test the faithfulness and loyalty of those whom He has called to so high a station. And since the trials are more difficult, it does not surprise us that the reward is greater. The earthly reward for the world, as we have seen, will be everlasting life as human beings, in Paradise restored, on God's footstool made glorious. But the reward of the Church, if faithful, will be a change of nature from human to Divine, and a share with the Redeemer, Messiah, in His glory, honor, and immortality.

Trusting that you have been profited by the reading of the above sermon, we mention Pastor Russell's widely read book, "THE DIVINE PLAN," also known as "MILLENNIAL DAWN," published in nineteen languages, with a circulation exceeding 4,500,000. Its comprehensive chart of the Ages gives the mental eye a sweeping, historical view of humanity's progress past, present and a thousand years into the future—from the Bible standpoint. A 50c. souvenir edition (440 pages), containing an illustrated chapter on the Great Pyramid of Egypt and its historical, religio-scientific relationship to the Divine Program, will be mailed you promptly upon receipt of 25c. with this coupon. Can you afford to miss this literary treat? Address International Bible Students Association, 17 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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ARREST A FAMILY FOR MOBBING AUTO

Mother and Sons Led Crowd That Attacked Motorists Who Ran Down Another Son.

POLICEMAN CUT BY A STONE

Mob Surrounds Car on Which Prisoners Are Taken to the Station and Tries to Rescue Them.

Led by the parents and two brothers of 11-year-old Louis Pearlman, who was knocked down by an automobile near his home, 573 Saratoga Avenue, East New York, late yesterday evening, an angry crowd attacked the occupants of the automobile, Harry Strongin, a real estate dealer, of 1,683 Pitkin Avenue, his wife and two children, a nephew and a friend. While the injured boy was being taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and before the crowd learned that his injury was merely a broken arm, it tried to drag the terrified autoists from the car.

When Patrolmen Christensen and Brown of the Brownsville Station arrived missiles were being thrown from all sides at the automobile. One stone cut Christensen's face. The policemen were obliged to draw their revolvers to drive back the mob, while a third policeman jumped on the running board of the auto and ordered the chauffeur to drive at full speed to the police station.

Meanwhile Christensen, his face bleeding from the cut, was battling with Brown to arrest the four members of the Pearlman family, as ringleaders in the attack. When the crowd realized that the parents of the injured lad were likely to be arrested, it rallied around them with greater fury. Even after the police succeeded in putting the four Pearlmans aboard a car at St. John's Place, the crowd swarmed across the tracks and pulled the trolley pole from the wire in an attempt to rescue the prisoners. The police beat them away, however, and the car speeded ahead. A clamorous crowd followed and gathered around the police station when the Pearlmans were locked up on charges of assault. The driver of the automobile was not arrested.

THROWN FROM SPEEDING AUTO

Owner Tried to Mislead the Police After Girl Was Injured.

A young man and five young women returning from the Haymakers' Annual Barn Dance at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, were waiting for a street car at Summit Avenue station, Jersey City Heights, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, when a five-passenger automobile stopped near them and a man, who was sitting beside the chauffeur, offered to take them to their homes.

According to those who had been invited to ride, the man who was driving sent the auto ahead at great speed as soon as they were seated. At West Newark Avenue and Hudson Boulevard one of the rear wheels came off and the motor zigzagged for two blocks, striking first one curb and then the other. The eight persons in the auto were all thrown out one after another and the car was empty when it stopped at Pavonia Avenue after traveling two blocks on three wheels. Those who were thrown out last were hurt the less severely, as the car gradually had slackened speed.

It was found after the accident that the only member of the party who had been dangerously injured was Miss Annie O'Keefe of 41 Virginia Avenue, Jersey City.

After a policeman had been called and a message sent to the Jersey City Hospital, it was found that the chauffeur and the man who had invited the dancers to ride had disappeared.

Miss O'Keefe was taken to the Jersey City Hospital, where it was found that she was suffering from concussion of the brain and possibly from a fractured skull. It was said that she was in a critical condition. The others in the barn dance party who were treated for cuts and bruises all lived in Jersey City. They were: Ethel O'Connor of 976 Garfield Avenue, Mary Matthews of 115 Manning Avenue, Mary Connell of 294 Grand Street, Katherine Manning of 373 Halliday Street, and George Kreiner of 179 Hopkins Avenue.

The automobile was taken to a garage half a block away. The number of the license was 48,170 New York. According to the automobile records, this license was taken out by Joseph K. Orr of 355 West Twenty-first Street, New York, who is in the trucking business. The police telephoned to this address and learned that Orr was not at home, but had been at Closter, N. J., the night before.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a man who said he was Orr telephoned to the Oakland Avenue Police Station, saying that he was at the home of his father, Thomas Orr, at Closter, N. J. He said his automobile had been stolen from in front of a motion-picture theatre in Closter at 10 o'clock Saturday night. He said he would call at the station soon to look at the motor held by the police.

When Orr had not called at the station at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a warrant for his arrest was ordered by Deputy Commissioner of Public Safety James F. Norton. Orr called at the station at 7 o'clock, and at first clung to his earlier story. After he had been identified by Miss Manning as one of the men in the wrecked motor he admitted, according to the police, that he had been driving it at the time of the accident. His companion, he said, was Edward Vosler of Closter. Orr was arrested, charged with assault and reckless driving.

ROCKEFELLER EMPLOYES HURT

Motor in Which They Were Riding Upset and Burned.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Several men employed by John D. Rockefeller on his estate here were injured in an automobile accident this evening when the motor car in which they were riding was upset and burned. The injured were taken to their cottage on the Rockefeller property. They were Charles Olson, Mrs. M. P. Lindquist, M. P. Lindquist, and Charles Johnson.

Late this afternoon a Mr. Wahl of Manhattan came to Tarrytown in an auto and took the party of Rockefeller employes for a ride. The auto was speeding down the Sleepy Hollow Road, and struck the supports of the Pocantico River bridge. After the accident the chauffeur who drove the car and a friend who was sitting on the front seat with him disappeared, and the police up to a late hour tonight had not found them.

Don Lord Swett Dies.

Don Lord Swett, well known to printers throughout the country and for many years foreman of The Press composing room, passed away yesterday at his home, 672 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Maine in 1848. He was a California "Forty-niner," being taken around the horn by his parents. He joined the Union Army when he was 16 and served for two years. Becoming a printer in San Francisco he came into close contact with Mark Twain, Bret Harte, Joaquin Miller, and other men who were just then winning a fight for recognition.

EIGHT BEARS BACK FROM GLACIER PARK

E. W. Deming, the Artist, and His Family Lived Among the Blackfeet Indians.

PHOTOS OF THE SUN DANCE

Redmen Adopted Paleface Visitors and Gave Them New Names—Movies of Ceremonial Rites.

From Glacier National Park, where they camped and lived among the Blackfeet Indians, the expedition of Eight Bears, led by Edward Willard Deming, the New York artist, has returned to the Lodge of Eight Bears, in Macdougal Alley.

The Eight Bears—Mr. and Mrs. Deming and their six children, Alden, Kathryn, Henrietta, John, Hall, and Willard—experienced all kinds of adventures in Glacier Park, where they occupied Louis Hill's studio at Many Glacier Camp, near Lake McDermott, during the early part of their outing. From the lake Grinnell Mountain looms up in the distance, and to the Indians it is known by the name of "Where Screams the Eagle," as many eagles for Indian headdress have been captured on this lofty mountain peak.

Upon their arrival at Browning, the Blackfoot Indian Reservation, the Eight Bears, witnessed the annual sun dance, which was led by Morning Woman, who gave an offering of forty horses to the Blackfeet Indians.

The Demings were at once adopted by the Blackfeet and Indian names were bestowed upon all the little band. Mr. Deming was named Running Wolf and Mrs. Deming Strikes on Top. Alden was called Beaver Woman and Kathryn Blackfoot Woman, while John was known as Bald-Headed Eagle. Henrietta was hailed as Blue Bird. The twins, Hall and Willard, were named Red Cloud and Yellow Cloud, and they were accepted as belonging to the cloud people.

After their adoption the twins had feathers given them which were formerly in the possession of Big Moon, the keeper of Thunder Medicine. The feathers were worn by the twins and they were supposed to be protected from all harm during their travels in the park. Four guides, tried and familiar with the haunts of Glacier Park, accompanied the Eight Bears. They were Big Moon, Eagle Chief, Yellow Medicine, and Medicine Owl. They gave to Mrs. Deming a history of the celebrated sun dance, and the story of how this dance was brought to the red men from the lodge of the sun, the moon, and the morning star. Mr. Deming took photographs of the ceremonies in the Sun Lodge as the medicine men were making prayers to the sun, and as they received the various offerings of their people.

The artist also painted about twenty pictures of the mountains and scenes in Glacier Park. One of these is of the ceremonial of bringing in the poles of the sacred lodge. He also made sketches for two panels to be placed in the Indian Hall of the American Museum of Natural History.

Moving pictures of ceremonial rites, explained by the sign language, were also obtained by the artist.

A camp was also established at St. Mary's Lake, where the members of the party lived in a painted tepee twenty-two feet in diameter.

"NO MORALITY OF NATIONS."

Dr. Adler Points Way to Justice Among Peoples.

Dr. Felix Adler, President of the Society of Ethical Culture, took as his subject yesterday the "Immorality of Nations." He said that, while there was "man-to-man" morality, morality never existed between nations.

"To be moral is to seek to prosper in promoting the prosperous destiny of other lives," he said. "The gist of immorality in all relations is the attempt to thrive at the expense of other lives. In man-to-man morality this principle is conceded, however the practice fall short; in the relations of people to people the very practice itself is bluntly denied."

Dr. Adler then spoke of the war in Europe as proving this contention, and concluded his address with this statement:

"Justice between nations should be based on the type of culture represented by each. Every nation stands for a certain mental pattern, including varieties of language, law, religion, and manners. The justice of nations consists in the respect paid by each to the mental pattern of the others, in the positive energy directed by each toward the prosperity of culture types dissimilar from its own."

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YALE VICTIM OF OPEN FOOTBALL

They Can Play Open Aerial Football, but Cannot Stop It.

In Saturday's football reversals the blow to Yale was the most severe of all. The fine showing of Hinkey's eleven in its first few games created a confidence in this year's eleven which was unwarranted, and the overwhelming defeat of Notre Dame was due more to the Westerners' weakness than to Yale's strength. Yale has spent so much time in developing a versatile attack that the defense has not reached a stage where Yale can afford to take its minor opponents too cheaply. Open, aerial football has at last given the smaller elevens their chance.

The Yale ends and tackles crumpled badly before the advance furnished by Washington and Jefferson's star backs, Speigal and Fleming. These positions on the eleven are giving the coaches the most concern, and the work of the next few weeks will be centred on grooming men for these places. Capt. Talbot's presence was missed in the Yale line.

Yale's wide-open plays did not work effectively against Washington and Jefferson because they happened to know more of that same kind of football than Yale did. This open style of football has brought out one fact, and that is a team which concentrates all its attack on forward passes and lateral passes generally falls an easy victim to the same style of play.

Many coaches still argue that the old style of football perfectly developed will withstand a team using the new style. Harvard's success during the last few seasons has been due to the fact that the Crimson has adhered closely to old-fashioned football most of the time.

There was a growing feeling at New Haven that Hinkey's eleven was of a very high standard, and Saturday's defeat will do much to down this feeling of overconfidence. There is still plenty of time to bring Yale's promising material this season to a high plane of development. In Washington and Jefferson, Yale struck a big, powerful eleven, which was at the very top of its game. It played a Yale team, however, which was not up to the standard of the same eleven that will face Princeton in two weeks and Harvard in three weeks.

Princeton, this year, has one of those alert, resourceful elevens which is always dangerous. It played its opponents relatively against Dartmouth as it was possible to play, for the Tigers naturally wanted to save as much of their power as possible for the hard struggles ahead. They were not able to do this very much, however, for whenever they were called upon to show the best they knew to defeat the big Hanover eleven.

The Dartmouth attack on Princeton's line was as powerful as any they will encounter this year, and Hollis, as far as actual figures are concerned, Dartmouth outrushed the Tigers, the fact remains that this Princeton attack was able to concentrate itself formidably within its own territory.

Princeton didn't display much of a variety of attack, but occasional flashes of play gave promise that the eleven has been schooled in the ground-gaining plays possible under the open attack. Twice toward the end of the game Princeton showed the delayed-and double passes such as have been used at Yale. The Tigers should be able to make rapid strides of improvement between now and the time of the Yale game, two weeks hence. The Tigers surely made the best showing among the big Eastern elevens Saturday.

Harvard's narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Penn State is nothing for Harvard to be proud of, but it must be considered that Haughton's strongest Crimson eleven was not on the field. The team was without Logan, Hardwick, Mahan, and Pennock, a quartet which leaves a big gap in the Harvard forces. That is the second close call that Harvard has had in two weeks, and Harvard's future for the big games is not as bright as it was a few weeks ago.

Michigan's showing against Syracuse was a decided disappointment and for the second time this year Western football has been badly jarred by Eastern adversaries. The poor showing of Yost's team takes some of the glitter from the game with Harvard, which is to be played at the Stadium next Saturday. Harvard, at that time, will probably have some of its injured players back in the game.

Michigan, no doubt, was saving some of its plays for Harvard, but it certainly showed nothing extraordinary against the Syracuse team. Hughitt, the Wolverines' star quarterback, was out of the game, and Splawn, their best kicker, did not have a chance to star while he was in the game during the first two periods.

The Army was very slow in getting started against Holy Cross. The Soldiers' attack, several times, lacked the "punch" which it is supposed to possess. Once, the Holy Cross team held the army for downs on the one-yard line.

The surprise was that the Army players were unsuccessful with several of their forward passes, a play which they had highly perfected last season against the Navy.

The Navy showed its best form of the year against Western Reserve, although the opposition was not strong. Overstreet, the Navy end, showed great skill with the forward pass, and will be an important factor in the Midshipmen's system of offense. Pennsylvania used the forward pass with good effect against the Indians, their one score coming as a result of this play. Avery, who starred with this play last week against the Navy, was again the successful receiver of the pass. The Indians seem to have a strong enough eleven, but they lack training in the fundamentals, and on Saturday, as in all their games this season, fumbled disastrously.

Cornell Coaches Encouraged.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—While the Cornell football team which returned here this morning from New York was warmly congratulated over its victory over Brown, the coaches found food for thought in their deliberations today over the success of the forward pass in the last period of the game. It is certain that considerable attention will be paid this week toward perfecting a better defence. Even though the team which faced Brown in the last quarter was composed largely of substitutes Brown's open play worked better than Cornell men thought possible. The Cornell players were all in good shape when they reached here today with the exception of Kleinert, who suffered a blow in the shoulder, the exact nature of which will not be known until an X-ray examination is made tomorrow. It is hoped that he has not sustained a broken bone. Brown brought out the chief weaknesses of the Ithacans and gave the coaches a good line on the actual condition of the team at this time.

Gettysburg to Play Fordham.

Although several Fordham football players suffered minor injuries in the game against Rhode Island State last Saturday, Trainer Weber expects to have the whole eleven back into shape by Thursday. Yule wrenched his arm two weeks ago in practice and fell on it last Saturday, but an examination by the Maroon trainer showed no further developments. Regular practice will be held today. The election day date, which was left empty when Mount St. Mary's canceled its schedule, was filled yesterday. Manager Landin has succeeded in getting the Gettysburg eleven to come to Fordham a week from tomorrow and a good tussle is expected in view of the Fordham-Navy game on the following Saturday. Up till yesterday it was rumored that Catholic University would play, but the Washington collegians found it impossible to add another game to their schedule.

Indians Give Penn Credit.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 25.—The Carlisle Indian football eleven returned to Carlisle late last night in better physical condition than has followed any early season event. Capt. Peter Calac sustained further injuries about his chest, but said tonight that they were not serious. Fumbling characteristic of the delayed state of the Redskins' preparation was a strong contributor to Carlisle defeat by Pennsylvania. The Indians speak highly of the game efforts of their opponents, which bore fruit in the final period. This week's work will be strictly in preparation for the Syracuse game at Buffalo on Saturday.

NO SHAKEUP AT YALE.

Victory of Washington and Jefferson Will Not Change Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—No shake-up at Yale will follow the defeat of the eleven by Washington and Jefferson yesterday. Yale's overthrow is felt to have been at the hands of one of the strongest elevens in America, and the general feeling is that Washington and Jefferson clearly outplayed the home team.

Yale's ends are not played up to standard, and the tackle positions are unsettled. The coaches expect to rely upon Nick Carter and Red Braun for end rush work the remainder of the season, and believe that Higginbotham and "Tug" Wilson are capable of much better form than they have shown.

Capt. Talbott will not get back into the game for two or three days, but will probably line up by Saturday against Colgate. Paul Betts and Chub Sheldon will continue in the tackle positions. Carl Wiedeman is suffering from a slight muscle bruise, but will be available soon. In view of the shortage for the tackle positions, moving Oakes from guard is being discussed. Paul Loughridge, who was in most of the games last Fall, reported last week, but is not yet in condition for regular work. He will make a strong bid for a regular berth in the final games.

The three centre positions are not likely to be changed, although the present trio, Conroy, Walden, and Wiley, are novices. Behind the line, Aleck Wilson will be rested, as his knee is still lame, and it is not certain that he will be used against Colgate next Saturday. Ainsworth, Knowles, and Le Gore will be given little scrimmaging this week, but all three will be available next Saturday.

CRIMSON CRIPPLES BETTER.

Harvard Coach Not Worrying Over Result of Penn State Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Although greatly disappointed in the work of the second string men against Penn State Saturday, the Harvard coaches found some consolation in the fact that none of the new men were injured. All hands came out of the game in good shape with the exception of end rush Soucy, and he, while he has a very bad knee, is not likely to be laid up long. With Soucy hurt and Hardwick, Logan, Mahan, Trumbull, and Pennock not playing, the beating by Penn State is not significant as an indication of Harvard's prospects for the next four weeks. Most of the cripples will be back in the line right away, and by Tuesday work will start in earnest for the Princeton game a week from Saturday.

After its beating by Syracuse Harvard is not worrying a great deal over the Michigan game. The team, however, will do a little special work for the match, and although most of the week will be spent in whipping the men who have been absent to work together again, Parson, the new tackle; Wallace, the centre, and Fraser in the backfield all did very well in their first matches of the season, and their work, particularly the punting done by Francke, was the most encouraging feature of an otherwise disappointing match. Francke got away some beautiful kicks, but was not very effective as a running back. Pennock will probably be out again this week, but it is doubtful whether he will play Saturday.

There is much more chance of Mahan's getting into the Michigan game. When the Penn States team left Cambridge after the game yesterday it took with them the football that was used, this being turned over to them immediately at the close of the play by Coach Leary, who was in charge of the team during Haughton's absence at New Haven.

TIGERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Princeton to Begin Preparations for the Two Big Games.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—With one exception the Princeton 'Varsity came through the contest yesterday with practically no men on the injured list in spite of the gruelling nature of the battle. "Eddie" Trenkmann, the big right guard, was the exception. He sprained his instep and will be out of the game for a few days. The injury is not expected to prove permanent, however, and, although he may not appear in Princeton's line-up against Williams on Saturday, he will be nursed along so that he will be fit to play against both Harvard and Yale.

The team will receive only light practice tomorrow, but on Tuesday the regular work and daily scrimmage will be taken up again. Princeton cannot afford to lose any time at this period of the season, for, although the next game with Williams should not force her to the utmost, the two big games of the season toward which the development of the team is directed are not far off.

Eddie Hart, Captain of the 1911 championship team, arrived in Princeton from Chicago on Friday and will remain until after the Yale game. This means an added bit of confidance among the players and the supporters of the Orange and Black because of Hart's ability to put the finishing touches to the development of a team. While he will be with the team daily during the practices, this week he will probably not take up any active coaching until after the Williams game next Saturday.

All of the remaining games and daily practices will be held in the stadium except in case of rain. Especial attention will be paid this week to familiarise the men with the treacherous currents of air which made their appearance on Saturday, and which caused Ames to make such a misjudgment of Whitney's punt.

Blodgett is Navy Star.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 25.—Blodgett, a big youth who earned an excellent reputation as an athlete while at New York High School of Commerce, is playing in better form than ever at the Academy, and is rounding into the most valuable of the Navy backs. His fine speed for so big a player has enabled him to make telling gains, and his punting is steadily improving in distance and placing. He is the catapult for nearly all forward passes, which are being used to a greater extent by the Midshipmen this year than in the purest goal kicker after touchdown on the squad. Wessell is another player who will receive attention during the coming week. After playing on the squad for three seasons and attracting no particular attention, he jumped into prominence by making several brilliant runs while playing during the last five minutes of the Western Reserve game on Saturday.

Lehigh's Line Improved.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—Lehigh is well pleased with the result of yesterday's game. The contest developed the fact that Lehigh's line has improved considerably the past week and also that a consistent interference is being worked up. All the men came out of yesterday's contest, the roughest played this season, in good shape, and this week the hardest work yet is before the men. The Johns Hopkins game comes next, but the attention of the coaches will not be devoted as much to it as toward the struggle with Pennsylvania State. This will be the first time in many years that State and Lehigh have met on the gridiron.

Results of Soccer Games.

After ninety minutes of strenuous play at Chelsea Park yesterday afternoon the St. George and West Side Rangers left the field and their Metropolitan League championship fixture went down as a draw, two goals each.

At Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon the Overseas Wanderers defeated the Mecca eleven in a one-sided game by 11 goals to 1. This is the biggest score made this season in a second division game of the New York State League.

Battling every inch of the gridiron the White Rose and St. George soccer elevens gave an exhibition of sterling football at Astoria yesterday afternoon. The White Rose won the game by 3 goals to 1, and by its victory moves up a peg in the percentage table of the second division of the New York State League.

SPORTING EVENTS.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST
Welsh vs. Wolgast, Mon., Nov. 2
$3.00; GALLERY, $1.00, (on sale 6 P. M. night of fight only.) Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq.
ADVANCE SEAT SALE OPENS **TODAY**
Arena Seats, rea., $3.00; Arena Box Seats, rea., $5.00; Floor Box Seats, rea., $5.00; first row Floor Box Seats, rea., $7.00. BALCONY $2.00; GALLERY $1.00, (on sale 6 P. M. night of fight only.) Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq. Tickets at all Agencies.

CRIMSON READY FOR WESTERNERS

Leading Football Game of the Week to be Played in the Harvard Stadium.

The most important intersectional football game of the present season will be played in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, when the Michigan and Harvard teams play for the first time in twenty-one years. As representatives of the Eastern and Western methods of attack and defense, the two elevens hold high rank in their respective territories. Because of this fact and the excellent records made by both teams in the early games this Fall, the result of the contest will be awaited with more than usual interest by followers of football through the country.

The personnel of the teams and coaching staffs add greatly to the interest in the contest, since both elevens include players of national reputation, and the battle of gridiron strategy between Coach Haughton of Harvard and Yost of Michigan should develop some of the sensational plays for which these football generals are noted. Harvard will be handicapped by the absence of Capt. Brickley, the famous drop-kick scorer, but in other respects the Crimson should be able to show an initial lineup fully equal to that which won the chief Eastern honors of 1913. Michigan, with Full Back Splawn for punting and drop kicking, and Maulbetch and Boehm at half back, has a back field of exceptional calibre, and one equal in ability to the Crimson trio—Logan, Bradlee, and Mahan. The lines of both teams are fast and heavy, and strong in both offensive and defensive play.

Presuming that the elevens enter the game equally strong, the ultimate victory may rest with the coaching staffs and the system of attack which they adopt. Both Haughton and Yost are masters of football strategy, and, because of the importance of the contest, some exceptionally brilliant plays are likely to be uncovered. Coach Yost has stated that he considers the Harvard game one of the biggest intersectional matches of recent years. Western football experts predict that he will spring several intricate plays that will startle the Eastern followers of the sport. Evidently something of this sort is expected, for the advance sale of seats for the game has been unusually heavy, and a capacity crowd of more than 35,000 is forecasted for the stadium on Saturday.

Michigan, which has probably met more Eastern colleges and universities on the football field than any other Western institution, first played Harvard in 1881. In the Fall of that year the Wolverines met Harvard, Yale, and Princeton all within one week. Harvard won 4 to 0, Yale 11 to 0, and Princeton 13 to 4. Two years later Wesleyan, Harvard, Yale, and Stevens were played within a week, Michigan being defeated in all but the game with Stevens. Since 1901 Michigan has played 19 games against Eastern elevens, winning 10, losing 7, and tying 2. The scores follow:

1901, Michigan 128, Buffalo 0; Michigan 22, Carlisle 0; 1906, Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 17; 1907, Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 7; 1908, Michigan 24, Pennsylvania, 29; 1909, Michigan 6, Syracuse 28; 1910, Michigan 44, Syracuse 0; Michigan 12, Pennsylvania 6; 1910, Michigan 11, Syracuse 0; Michigan 0, Pennsylvania 0; 1911, Michigan 6, Syracuse 6; Michigan 0, Cornell 6; Michigan 11, Pennsylvania 0; 1912, Michigan 7, Syracuse 18; Michigan 21, Pennsylvania 27; Michigan 20, Cornell 7; 1913, Michigan 43, Syracuse 7; Michigan 17, Cornell 0; Michigan 13, Pennsylvania 0.

White Wins Flushing Golf.

Gardiner W. White, who has been prominent in golf tournaments in the Metropolitan district for the last two years, yesterday won the championship of the Flushing Country Club when he defeated Morel P. Lewis in the final. The final was at thirty-six holes, and at the end of the morning round White and Lewis were all square. In the afternoon White exhibited his best form and ended the match at the fifteenth hole, winning by 4 up and 3 to play.

Beattie Wins Lehigh Tennis Title.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 25.—Beattie is the new tennis champion of Lehigh University. He won the title yesterday after having defeated several of the crack players in the annual Fall tournament. There were about forty men in the competition. Beattie defeated all the other 'Varsity team who were in the competition, including Capt. Powers, who succumbed in the finals.

FAIR MAIDEN LOSES.

Nathan Straus Fails to Win with His Trotter on Speedway.

It was a great day for near-champions yesterday on the Speedway. The fastest classes for trotters and pacers have invariably been decided by the drive's best performers at their respective gaits, but yesterday Nathan Straus's bay mare Fair Maiden was defeated, and I. V. Hunt's brown mare, considered the best pacer on the drive, came near tasting defeat, but managed to retrieve herself at the last minute.

The Class A pace, which Clover Patch won after finishing third in the opening heat, brought out a four-horse field and produced more action than that class has furnished since the present Fall season began. Unable to score properly in the first brush, the field was sent away after no less than six trials and Clover Patch was in the rear of the field. She covered some good ground in the drive, but William O'Neil, driving Huertha, won the heat, with H. Crossman's Wanless second. Better starts in the two following heats showed Hunt finishing first. The watches caught the trio of brushes in 1:01½, 1:03, and 1:04.

H. S. Crossman's chestnut gelding Vermont Bellini sprung the surprise of the afternoon by winning the fast trot. It showed the way home in both heats to Nathan Straus's Fair Maiden, but was in a tight place in the second heat when Fair Maiden came strong at the end and was less than a neck in the rear going under the wire. The summaries:

Class E.—Trotting.

G. E. M., ch. m., (Dr. C. Martin)	5	1	1
Jessachester, h. m., (W. Witzell)	1	3	4
Estelle Cord, b. m., (A. Opp)	4	8	2
Zeda Oakland, blk. m., (C. Fendt)	2	6	6
Georgie Olcott, br. m., (A. Young)	6	4	3
Royal Spring, b. c., (R. Davis)	3	5	5

Time—1:12¾; 1:09¾; 1:12.

Class E.—Pacing.

Star Patch, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	1	1	
Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hialbatsch)	3	2	
Flaget, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	2	3	

Time—1:06¾; 1:08.

Class C.—Pacing.

Royal McKinney, gr. s., (W. Gartrell)	1	1	
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	3	2	
Billy Shawkey, b. g., (W. Urban)	2	4	
Kings's Idylle, ch. g., (G. Oliver)	4	3	

Time—1:08; 1:08¾.

Class D.—Pacing.

Onward Patch, blk. s., (T. Conners)	1	2	1
Della Patch, br. m., (J. D. Shea)	3	1	2
Ballinasloe, g. g., (E. Cahill)	2	4	4
Happy Bill, blk. g., (M. Kearns)	5	3	3
Lemonade, ch. m., (C. Dattory)	4	5	dr.

Time—1:08½; 1:07¼; 1:08¾.

Class C.—Trotting.

Courier Boy, b. g., (J. Kennedy)	1	1	
Acoro, b. g., (E. O. Binzen)	2	2	
Billy Barlow, ch. g., (J. Gilmore)	3	3	

Time—1:06¾; 1:06¾.

Class E.—Pacing.

Roy, b. g., (G. Gall)	1	1	
Frances Milrol, b. m., (C. Fendt)	3	2	
Oakland Boy, Jr., ch. g., (P. Conroy)	2	3	

Time—1:10; 1:13.

Class A.—Pacing.

Clover Patch, blk. m., (I. V. Hunt)	3	1	1
Huertha, b. m., (W. O'Neil)	1	3	3
Wanless, b. m., (H. Crossman)	2	4	2
O'Brien Boy, br. g., (E. Shoemaker)	4	2	4

Time—1:01½; 1:03; 1:04.

Class B.—Trotting.

H. O. McKinney, ch. g., (T. Sullivan)	1	1	
Castle Dome, b. g., (Dr. V. Ferster)	2	2	
Little Ella, b. m., (W. Horn)	3	4	
Kianey McGregor, ch. g., (W. Wilson)	4	3	

Time—1:05¾; 1:06¾.

Class D.—Trotting.

Ruby Chimes, b. m., (R. Davis)	5	1	1
Tommy Baron, br. g., (E. Carpenter)	1	4	3
Frances Milrol, b. m., (A. Mullady)	2	3	2
Le Wilson, b. g., (R. Jacob)	3	2	5
Emerald Chimes, blk. g., (F. Harrington)	4	5	4

Time—1:00½; 1:07¼; 1:08¼.

Class A.—Trotting.

Vermont Bellini, ch. g., (H. Crossman)	1	1	
Fair Maiden, b. m., (N. Straus)	2	2	
Startle, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	3	3	

Time—1:05¾; 1:04.

Peterson Captures Golf Prize.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Oct. 25.—First honors in the annual Fall tournament of the New York Coal Trade Association, which began here yesterday, went to Walter Peterson, who defeated in the finals of the first eight B. H. Warford with 1 up. H. W. Ely, for the second eight, beat W. B. McQuoss with 4 up and 3 to go. Marshall Naun, for the trophy for the lowest gross score in medal play, made the course in 87. E. R. Brevoort won the cup for lowest net score in medal play with 74 strokes. Frederick A. Potts, President of the association, and L. Watkins divided honors for the low score in the qualifying round with 86. On toss-up Watkins received the prize.

ADMIRERS BLOCK PATH TO VICTORY

Crowd Handicaps Kyronen When Leading in Road Race —Gianacopulos Wins.

Strength and courage triumphed over youth and speed when Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek distance runner, representing the Millrose A. A., yesterday fought himself over the finish line a winner in the first annual six and a half mile road race held under the auspices of the Harlem Home News through the streets of Harlem. Two-fifths of a second after the sturdy Greek finished Willis Kyronen, the little Finnlander, breasted the tape, beaten by two yards, though he was a far better runner than Gianacopulos. Buffeted about at three points by thousands of persons, Kyronen really was cheated out of a victory by persons who sought to show their admiration of him by crowding close to the athlete and patting his back.

At least fifty yards were lost by the little Finn because of poor police arrangements. Twice he was held up at almost the identical spot by crowds of unthinking spectators and jams of automobiles, motor cycles, and bicycles, most of which had no authority on the course. Once it was an official machine that prevented the little Finn from drawing away from his nearest rival, Gianacopulos, at a time when he was going at his best.

Under proper conditions Kyronen would probably have won by a good margin over the same distance. The loss of ground he had earned during the early stages of the race seemed to discourage Kyronen, but he clung doggedly to his task, and was in front fifty yards from the finish line. With only three yards separating Kyronen from Gianacopulos, the crowd, unmindful of police, swarmed about the Finn, whose strength was waning fast, to be ready to congratulate him on an almost certain victory. But before he could fight his way through to the tape, only a few yards off, Gianacopulos had skirted the mob, with the use of feet and fists, and just crossed the line before Kyronen broke through and also finished.

It was the best race run through the streets of New York City. Almost 500 athletes were counted at the starting point, and at least 400 made a complete circuit of the six and a half mile course.

Despite the fact that the Irish-American A. C. finished the first three men, according to the new method of scoring road runs adopted last year by the A. A. U., the Winged Fistites were beaten out by two minor clubs for the point trophy. The Millrose Church House, with an evenly balanced squad, captured the award with a total of 63 points registered against it. Only three points separated the first three clubs, the Mohawk A. C. finishing second with 64 and the Irish third with 66. The New York A. C. was fourth with 71.

Novice prizes were captured by William Fogel of the Irish-American A. C., W. Johnson, Mohawk A. C.; M. Wolfe, unattached; M. Smith, Marathon A. C., and H. De Silva, Trinity A. C. John J. McNamara of the Irish-American team annexed the prize for the first Harlem runner to finish. The Irish athlete was fourth, finishing behind his clubmate, Pat Flynn, the erstwhile distance champion of Ireland. Conditions could not have been better for the contest. There was just enough snap to the air to put the runners on their mettle. The summary:

	Time. M. S.
8—N. Gianacopulos, Millrose A. C.	34:44
1—W. Kyronen, unattached	34:44 2-5
8—P. Flynn, Irish-American A. C.	35:00
5—J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C.	35:24
207—Charles Poree, unattached	35:34
9—Frank Zuna, Irish-American A. C.	35:35
4—Louis Scott, Long Island A. C.	35:36
41—Jake Majer, Bronx Church House	36:06
11—Arthur Roth, Mohawk A. C.	35:06
124—V. Veteretsas, Greek-American A. C.	36:11
7—J. Schwartz, Mercury A. C.	Philadelphia, 36:16; 15—Frank Masterson, New York A. C., 36:21; 19—H. Honahan, New York A. C., 36:23; 26—F. Travelena, Mohawk A. C., 36:33; 93—G. Becker, Holy Family Lyceum, 36:46; 151—A. Morris, Smart Set A. C., 36:47; 27—Harry Nye, Mohawk A. C., 36:56; 44—F. Ruggerio, Bronx Church House, 37:01; 47—Edward Byrne, Bronx Church House, 37:06; 43—J. Costello, Bronx Church House, 37:06; 114—J. Bosshup, College Point Y. M. C. I., 37:06; 151—S. Selig, Bronxdale A. C., 37:22; 45—J. Manning, Bronx Church House, 37:23; 89—F. Lux, Mohawk A. C., 37:25; 88—J. Dolan, Mohawk A. C., 37:33; 75—J. E. O'Connor, Pastime A. C., 37:35; 42—George Kieley, Bronx Church House, 37:42; 86—F. McCullagh, Mohawk A. C., 37:49; 183—W. Stookley, St. Christopher A. C., 37:50; 12—G. G. Critchley, New York A. C., 37:53; 13—M. Hughes, New York A. C., 37:55; 146—Robert Slingerling, T. A. B. Society, Newark, N. J., 37:56; 65—R. Brand, St. Anselm's A. C., 38:01; 465—W. Fogel, Irish-American A. C., 38:02; 164—C. Burris, Glencoe A. C., 38:06; 46—J. Slack, Bronx Church House, 38:09; 144—Tom Harris, Smart Set A. C., 38:10; 48—W. Johnson, Mohawk A. C., 38:11; 118—M. Collins, Union Settlement A. C., 38:12; 84—S. Weiss, Mohawk A. C., 38:13; 116—J. Loskar, College Point Y. M. C. I., 38:15; 184—M. Wolfe, unattached, 38:19; 101—E. Erickson, Mohawk A. C., 38:21; 477—M. Smith, Marathon A. C., New Brunswick, N. J., 38:36; 154—C. Nelson, Madison A. C., 38:44; 129—H. C. Ackerman, unattached, 38:46; 92—Thomas Drews, Holy Family Lyceum, 38:46; 22—William Rosetoe, Irish-American A. C., 38:47; 128—W. Schuppel, unattached, 38:57; 382—H. De Silva, Twin A. C., 39:03; 178—J. Smith, St. Anselm's A. C., 39:01; 113—F. Guido, College Point Y. M. C. I., 39:02; 104—F. Vergano, Mohawk A. C., 39:03; 80—A. Savage, Mohawk A. C., 39:14; 57—R. Masterson, Mohawk A. C., 39:19; 437—Maurice Unattached, 39:21; 10—John Eke, Irish-American A. C., 39:23; 101—J. J. Cullen, unattached, 39:24; 163—M. Taub, Glencoe A. C., 39:30.

Plant Makes New Course Record.

Jim Plant of the Long Island Athletic Club established a new record for the road-running course of the Atlas A. C. in Brooklyn yesterday, when he won the weekly practice event of this organization in 19 minutes 15 seconds. Plant's mark clips seventeen seconds off the former record, set by Casper Scheffer of the Long Island A. C. Sidney Jackson ran second to Plant, who led practically the entire three and a half miles. The latter's victory adds his name to the entries for the winners' run, which takes place in a month. The order of finish:

Jim Plant, Long Island A. C., 19:15; Sid Jackson, Irish-American A. C., 20:23; W. Wallace, Knights of St. Anthony, 21:06; A. Lopez, St. Agnes A. C., 21:08; E. A. Taube, unattached, 21:18; H. Rothman, unattached, 21:16; J. Agres, St. Stephen's Lyceum, 21:23; F. Thames, Bronxdale A. C., 21:30; A. Paporas, Greek-American A. C., 21:42; Mendez, Atlas Club, 21:50; J. Langstrom, B. E. H. S., 22:08; H. Drew, Fairview A. C., 22:10; A. Elionsky, Y. M. H. A., 22:31; G. Gruber, Halerdge A. C., 22:50.

Feher Leads in Road Race.

Leading from the start and winning by many yards, A. Feher of the Hungarian-American A. C. showed a good turn of speed yesterday in the cross-country run of the Dominican Lyceum over a course of approximately four miles around Central Park. About fifteen harries from clubs of the city competed and the field was well matched. Only short intervals separated all the runners finishing after the winner. W. Moore, unattached, after working his way up from the rear, made a good bid for the place in the last half mile, and managed to land in second place, with B. Zickerman third. The order of finish: A. Feher, Hungarian-American A. C.; W. Moore, unattached; B. Zickerman, New York Evening High School; J. Lynsky, Dominican Lyceum; P. Barovszky, Hungarian-American A. C.; J. Kilpatrick, St. Agnes A. C.; D. Dawsey, Dominican Lyceum; P. Farrell, Sheridan A. C.; E. Quinn, Smart Set A. C.; R. Kelly, St. Vincent A. C.; T. Merle, Yorkville Centre; D. Donohue, Fienna Club.

Close Finish in Road Run.

At the weekly road run of the Brownsville Field Club H. Browser, wearing the colors of the Trinity Club, outsprinted H. Schetzen of the Brownsville Field Club by a narrow margin of one second. J. McNeil, Jr., also of the Brownsville Field Club, led for half the distance, but had to be contented with third place. The order of finish: H. Browser, Trinity A. C., 15:48; H. Schetzen, Brownsville, 15:49; J. McNeil, Jr., Brownsville, 16:30; S. Kominsky, N. L. E. H., 16:49; M. Steinfeldt, Sheridan A. C., 17:08; A. Kalz, N. L. E. H., 18:12; S. Abelman, Brownsville, 18:39; M. Marcewitz, Brownsville A. C., 18:40; L. Cohen, Brownsville A. C., 18:43; A. Lampell, Terabac Club, 18:50; L. Levine, unattached, 19:00; J. Elton, Colin A. C., 19:30; H. Pfeffer, Jamaica A. A., 19:15; L. Woods, unattached, 19:17; F. Healy, Park A. C., 19:22.

Postpone Motor Boat Races.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—The second heat of the series to decide the American motor boat champion was again postponed today when Black Demon III. blew out a cylinder head while warming up before the races. Disturber IV. and Billikan will meet Black Demon III. tomorrow.

JENSEN WINS TITLE.

Cyclist Defeats Papesca for the Season's Cycling Honors.

Edward Jensen of the Century Road Club won the championship of the Interclub Amateur Cycle Road Racing League at Grant City, S. I., yesterday, by defeating James Papesca of the New England Wheelmen in a ten-mile unpaced race. Until yesterday a tie existed between Jensen and Papesca in the championship series, which consisted of four races at different distances, and an extra race was thereby necessitated to decide the title owner. The Century Road Club cyclist had to make a new league record in order to defeat Papesca. He covered the ten miles in 26:33, against the former figures of 26:37 2-5, established by Joseph Kopsky two years ago.

With the winning of this series of races, the Century Road Club made a clean sweep of all the interclub events held this year. Riders representing the Century Club triumphed in the fifty-mile handicap road race, individual unpaced series, four-man team road race, and three-man track miss-and-out contest.

In view of the fact that most of the members participating in the weekly point races at Pelham Park were at the match race between Jensen and Papesca, a five-mile point race has been called for next Sunday for the point trophy medals in the Century Road Club Association series. Summary:

Name and Club—	Finish. M. S.
Edward Jensen, Century Road Club	26:35
James Papesca, N. England Wheelmen	27:22

Walkers on Long Trip.

Thirty-five members of the Walkers' Club of America were out yesterday for the weekly trip of the club. The route was from Long Island City Plaza to Springfield, L. I., where the pedestrians were entertained by Fred E. Kirchner of the E. R. C. 159, Manhattan. A moderate pace was maintained throughout, and the event was arranged as a preparatory event for the seven-mile national and twenty-five mile metropolitan championships, to be decided Nov. 14 at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

Ad Wolgast and Freddie Welsh will be in town this week to finish training for their championship match, which takes place next Monday night at Madison Square Garden. Wolgast is expected to arrive from Chicago today and Welsh will come down from East Aurora Thursday to work out in a local gymnasium until the day of the contest.

Patsy Callahan, featherweight, will engage in a ten-round bout with Young Driscoll at the Military A. C., Leonard and Scholes Streets, Brooklyn, tonight. The semi-windup of ten rounds will be between Young Al Kale and Harry Johnson.

The first appearance of Kid Williams, the world's bantamweight champion, in a local ring since he defeated Johnny Coulon in a short decisive bout for the title, will be at the Broadway Sporting Club on Halsey Street and Broadway, Brooklyn, tomorrow night. Williams will finish his training today for his ring engagement with Young Solberg. The middleweight bout between Mike Gibbons and Billy Maxwell of Philadelphia is likely to furnish a high-class contest.

The boxing programme of this week brings the New Polo Club in Harlem to the fore, staging a good attraction. It has been some time since this club has offered such an attractive encounter as the one scheduled for tomorrow night between Willie Beecher and Andy Williams. The occasion marks the reappearance of Willie Beecher in the local ring, after a successful trip to California, where he gave creditable performances over the twenty-round route against Joe Rivers and Johnny Dundee. Williams is known among the "eyed-to-the-rod" fans as the "tartar," and has been rapidly coming to the front during the last six months.

Knollwood Championship Golf.

First and second rounds of match play for the championship of the Knollwood Golf Club were contested over the club links yesterday. In the morning Ralph T. Carrol defeated J. G. Dean, 4 up and 3 to play, and in the afternoon session he triumphed over R. W. Henderson, 6 and 5. William C. McCourt disposed of both F. H. Sadlier and William E. Breed, the former by a score of 6 and 5, and the latter by 2 and 1. F. S. West won from M. T. Ballau, 4—3, and from W. D. Brown, 3 and 2. T. F. Wilcox scored over E. B. McChain and E. T. Deanel, 6 and 4 and 6 and 5, respectively. Next Sunday the semi-final and final rounds will be played, with Carrol playing West and McCourt opposing Wilcox.

Other Sports See Page 11.

SOPHOMORES WIN MEET.

Fordham Stages Class Games for the First Time on Sunday.

For the first time in its athletic history Fordham University staged an athletic event on Sunday, the annual Fall class meet taking place at Fordham Field yesterday, when the sophomores led in the point score, gathering in twenty tallies. The seniors finished last, with a score of ten, while the freshman and junior finished tie for second, with 16 points. Ferrick was the leading individual point winner, accounting for ten of the sophomore tallies.

The half-mile event proved a big surprise when McLaughlin, assistant football manager romped home a leader in 2:05 3-5. McLaughlin got away in the lead and was never headed, finishing ten yards in front of Kane, the "Varsity's left end.

For the second time in two years the sophomores captured the relay event, holding a lead of about twenty-five yards over the junior team. As the high school held its meet earlier in the afternoon, the college runners performed in the semi-darkness, and in consequence there was no time to decide the field events. In the "Prep" events senior led, with 27, and sophomore followed with 22 points.

An added attraction was offered to the large crowd of spectators, when Homer Baker and Dan Kuhn, New York Athletic Club, ran an exhibition half-mile The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Yockel, 1913; Nunan, 1918, second. Time—0:11.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Ferrick, 1917; Dyer, 1918, second. Time—0:57.

880-Yard Run.—Won by McLaughlin, 1916; Kane, 1915, second. Time—2:05 3-5.

Half Mile Relay.—Won by Sophomore, (Ferrick, Palnton, Travers, Lee); Juniors, (Byrnes, McLaughlin, O'Connell, and Palnton,) second. Time—1:28.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1914.

REALLY HELPING COTTON.

It is now sufficiently clear that the cotton demonstration in Congress is part of the campaign in the cotton States, and has nothing to do with betterment of the cotton industry. For that, reliance must be placed upon financiers in New York and London and other centres of capital. They are the very class of men whom Congress has been legislating against, and of whom the President has come to see, and to say, that they are as honorable and patriotic as any others. There is nothing incongruous in action by the representative banks of the two countries, now the subject of consultation in Washington. They are national in scope, and so is the cotton crisis. More correctly speaking, it is international, an integral part of world finance. On an average our cotton exports account for all the balance in favor of the United States on the movement of merchandise from this country throughout the world. Now suddenly to destroy the balance of exports in our favor is to upset every financial calculation to which world business has accustomed itself.

England demands its balance in gold, and we make a similar demand. There is not gold enough to meet either demand. Neither will be insisted on. Soon both sides will do business as usual, accepting each other's paper and exchanging goods for goods. Then there will be neither thought nor trouble about the settlement of the balance, which will be in gold as matter of course, and with less difficulty for us than for others who just now are in the position of creditors and are under a compulsion to remain so. It is no more possible for England not to buy our cotton than it is for us not to pay our debts exactly according to the tenor of our obligation. When England buys cotton it wants cotton. When we promise gold we deliver gold. When nothing is said about either gold or cotton common sense and good business morals should control action on both sides. That is the spirit shown by the representatives of England at Washington, and they should be met cordially.

The reason why it is sought to place the American part of the movement under the advice, if not the official control, of the Federal Reserve Bank is obvious. It has succeeded to the control of crises which formerly was exercised by individuals working through clearing houses. Its prestige is great, and is a priceless national asset. The reason why England and the Bank of England are intervening is not obvious to everybody, not even in Wall Street. Neither England nor the Bank of England buys or sells cotton, or has anything to do with the balance of trade in merchandise, it is said. That is true. But in these times England and the Bank of England are hardly distinguishable in business matters. England—the Government—has just bought and is in process of selling nearly $100,000,000 worth of sugar. That is done as a war measure, for reasons not germane to cotton, although similar in principle. England has laid a strong hand on the Egyptian cotton trade as a measure for the popular welfare, incidental to the prosecution of the war. England is under a stronger compulsion to intervene benevolently in the American cotton trade, for otherwise a large part of the English population must go "upon the rates," or to the poorhouse as we should say. In our civil war there were Englishmen who were willing to go to war to get cotton. We are under obligations to England estimated at £50,000,000 immediately collectible. England is under obligations to us for its supply of food and clothes. There will be no difficulty about coming to an agreement with England.

There is no doubt that the unprecedented exports of grain just now are in effect applied upon the American debts, which the Government has guaranteed to the Bank of England. It is cheaper to buy and export the wheat than to buy and export the gold. That is the significance of the premium upon sterling. Precisely the same considerations will soon start the cotton trade. It has not started sooner because the British stock of cotton is larger than the British stock of food. When the exhaustion of the British stocks of cotton approaches there will be no trouble about the price of cotton. The distress in Lancashire is the complement to the distress of the planters. The price of cotton will rise with the bitter cry of the operatives. It is good business to relieve both the planters and the operatives. Cotton is "worth" whatever price will pass it into consumption. No more can be got for it.

THE TERCENTENARY.

The tercentenary of the beginning of the commercial history of the City of New York is worth celebrating with all the enthusiasm its citizens can command. It is a city to be proud of, and although the New Yorker born and bred, with a New York ancestry, is a rare personage among its millions of inhabitants, there are not many residents who are not really proud of it. The celebration began auspiciously yesterday in the churches and in the big religious meeting at the Hippodrome, and it will be continued through the week, with public music festivals, meetings, receptions, and parades and an exhibition of local and national industries.

The New Amsterdam of 1614 was a tiny Dutch settlement, the New York of 1636 was an English colonial town, in which the Dutchmen still exerted social influence. The New York of 1914 covers more territory, is the most cosmopolitan city in the world, the second in population, and at this moment, beyond all question, the first in commercial importance. Its enterprise is great, but there is plenty of opportunity for more; its treasures are enormous, but it has its miseries and afflictions. A celebration like this should not be conducted altogether in a spirit of glorification. There are mistakes to be corrected and avoided in the future. Public opinion must be chastened and invigorated and exerted more forcibly if the three hundredth anniversary of the Dutch settlement is to be celebrated with excusable felicitations.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

GOV. GLYNN, in THE TIMES of yesterday, gave a comprehensive review of the matters that will demand action in the Constitutional Convention, delegates to which are to be chosen next week. He did not attempt to state their relative importance, though it was natural that he should dwell with most emphasis on the problems with which he has had to deal as Controller and Governor. There is no doubt that the business of the State, its financial methods, the adjustment of the burdens of taxation, the distribution of the powers and duties of the various departments, press for consideration. Equally, if not more, imperative is the need of a radical reform of our legal procedure in order to make the administration of justice, either as between litigants or in criminal cases, quicker, simpler, less costly, and more certain. That, indeed, is a work that concerns the whole population of the State, and indirectly the people of the nation, and relates to the substantive, vital rights of the community. In the selection of delegates every voter should take the utmost care to choose those as to whose character and ability to treat this matter adequately he is best informed and most confident.

The establishment of home rule for cities, we think, is pretty sure to get attention. Since the adoption of the present Constitution the ratio of city to country population has very greatly changed, until now fully three-fourths of our ten millions of people live in cities. They pay even more than three-fourths of the State taxes, and they spend on their own needs much more than is spent by the State. There is little doubt that they will demand and secure "absolute guarantees of self-government." For like reasons we are of the opinion that the gross inequality and injustice existing in the present apportionment of Assembly districts will be in substantial degree corrected. The Governor cites four rural districts, with a population of 71,162, which elect as many members of the Assembly as four city districts with a population of 454,709. There is no sense or decency in a system that makes one vote count for as much in Yates or Schoharie as six count in Kings or Schenectady. Here, it may be said without partisanship, is an evil by which the Republicans almost alone profit, and, other things being equal, it is more likely to be corrected by Democratic delegates.

The Governor treats the very important question of the essential principle of the short ballot with a certain degree of reserve. He says:

> Many citizens are convinced that the efficacy of the recently enacted law providing for the short "Massachusetts ballot," whereby voters register their votes separately for candidates for each office, would be greatly increased if the number of elective officers were limited and the Governor were empowered to appoint officials whose offices are now elective. This can be done only through a change in the Constitution.

The principle of the short ballot is very much more comprehensive than this, and, in our judgment, is the most important matter that will come before the convention. It is, succinctly stated, the concentration of power and responsibility wherever practicable and to the greatest extent practicable. Its aim is to free the voter from the intolerable burden of a blind choice from among a swarm of candidates whom he cannot know well, of a number of officers no one of whom can do much in carrying out the voter's will. It involves fewer officers, with greater powers, chosen at longer intervals. It applies to the cities and counties as well as to the State, and to the judiciary and the Legislature as well as to the Executive. Undoubtedly the task of enforcing the principle is surrounded with many difficulties, but it is a sound and promising principle, and we shall get efficiency, order, and responsibility in public affairs only in the ratio that we adopt and enforce it. We repeat the advice we have often urged upon our readers, to be guided in their vote for delegates to the convention wherever practicable by their knowledge of the candidates' views and purposes as to this matter.

STILL A MYSTERY.

The disagreement of the jury in the trial at Mineola leaves the Carman case where it was at the beginning of the week. The murder of Mrs. BAILEY is an unsolved mystery. This is no fault of the prosecuting attorney. Ten of the jurymen refused to accept the testimony of the servant who, having once sworn to one statement, came forward to swear to another. It is doubtful if any one of the jurors heeded the testimony of the hobo. There was no other evidence strong enough to convict the accused. It was all inferential.

The prosecution was based on a theory, and it does not matter in the least whether or not that was a theory widely entertained. The law has nothing to do with popular theories. The disagreement cannot be considered a result of the conduct of the defense. Mrs. CARMAN'S own testimony was coherent and not seriously shaken in a severe cross-examination, but no successful effort was made to confuse the situation, to divert suspicion. The tale of the unknown man who jumped the fence was of no consequence as evidence. Therein lies the weakness of the defense. The expectation that some new turn might be given to Freeport's mystery was not fulfilled. But it is still a mystery, nevertheless.

WHY NOT SAVE THIS MUCH?

If the City Government could save $25,000 a year it could afford to employ twenty-five more policemen and decrease the length of the patrolmen's beats in the Bronx, or could equip and man two of the new firehouses in Queens for which firemen are now lacking, or could feed and shelter hundreds of impoverished men in the municipal lodging houses next Winter. It seems a small sum in comparison with the huge expenses of running this enormous city, but it is the normal interest on $500,000, and any serious and well-considered effort to save that much deserves public support.

The various departments of the City Government have always been supplied with expensive stationery with engraved letterheads. In these days the big commercial corporations and the railway companies economize judiciously in the use of stationery. Neatly printed or lithographed letterheads are good enough for them. Why should they not be for the city departments? Perhaps some of the department heads may think that the dignity of the metropolis would suffer if the expensive stationery, the dies of which must be changed whenever there is a change in the head of a bureau, was discarded for a cheaper but not less serviceable kind. But an attempt will be made vigorously in the Board of Aldermen tomorrow to abolish costly engraved letterheads and reduce the extravagant outlay for official stationery. The Aldermen have been doing a great deal of sensible work this year, and it is to be hoped that a majority of the board will favor this reasonable reform.

REGULATION OF RAILWAYS.

One of the first and perhaps the very wisest of our Interstate Commerce Commissioners said that it was a "superhuman" task for that body to undertake the management of all the railways of the United States. He would have none of it, either for himself or for the Commission. But the broader idea prevailed, the Commission constantly saying that if it only had more power it would settle the troubles which overwhelmed it at the moments of the various requests. All these requests for power have been granted, and the troubles of the Commission and the country are greater than ever. The Commission has attempted what Commissioner COOLEY was wise enough to see lay outside the regulation of rates, and in all kindness it must be said that it has failed. There is yet time for the Commission to save the theory of regulation of rates, but it is necessary to abandon the idea of Commission management of railways.

The third proceeding for the advance of railway rates has made it clear that the Commission is thinking of almost everything except the regulation of rates. There is not in the proceedings a trace of any principle upon which rates should be regulated. Nobody, at least no Commissioner, says anything about testing rates by reason, by cost of service, or value of service. The reduction of profits is not the regulation of rates. The increase of efficiency of management is not regulation of rates. The curing of defects of capitalization, the control of speculation, and many other similar railway scandals are not the regulation of rates. On the other hand, these various wrongs are being corrected much better than the Commission can correct them. If profits are excessive, the price of the stock rises until the yield on the investment is the average, when all elements are included in the appraisal. If stock is watered, the market appraises the amount of water, and the price of the stock falls until the yield is the average. All such considerations are in the price, and the price varies with these unstable elements. It would not be possible to have the rates vary with the prices of the shares. Rates should be stable, but they ought not to be monuments while other prices are rising or falling.

At the latest session of the Commission Mr. CLIFFORD THORNE said that this was not the time to raise rates, when trade is dull and other prices are falling. That is almost true. It would be quite true if the railways were in the robust condition which he and Mr. BRANDEIS and the Commission attacked so successfully. The time to raise rates was when the railways first proposed it, three years ago, when they foresaw what the Commission said would not happen and which is here. If the railways were as strong as then, it might be possible even to reduce rates. But rates which cannot be raised when business can stand it must be raised when there is no other alternative, except that which even the Commission shrinks from. If the Commissioners had regulated rates satisfactorily, it might have been said that, as good and faithful servants, all the other powers they wanted should be added to their first mandate. But it is idle to say that rates are regulated when they are regulated downward only. It is true that the Commission has occasionally advanced rates, but never effectively. Either it has run away from its own decisions, or the courts have overruled them, or the shippers have refused to pay them, or the railways have been compelled to pay out more than the advance allowed. In effect at the time of greatest service to the community, judged by the work done, at the Commission's rates for piecework, the rates have not been sufficient to sustain the railways as investments in comparison with other investments.—That is not regulation of rates so much as ruin of railways. This time the Commission will not ask for more power. There is even some chance that the Commission's powers will be restricted in their exercise to something like the original intention, when the regulation of rates meant the regulation of nothing else.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Revelation, Though No Answer.

As one of our correspondents has noted—and with a trace of irritability that has some justification—Prof. CRAMB'S much read and much discussed little book, "Germany and England," is in no sense an "answer" to BERNHARDI, or to BERNHARDI'S teachers, TREITSCHKE and NIETZSCHE. Such a characterization, no matter by whom made, is highly inaccurate, and when made by an advocate of arbitration as a substitute for war, practicable in all cases, it is the more surprising, not only because Prof. CRAMB utterly disagrees with the pacifists, and says so, again and again, but because he treats them with a contempt that is not less frank, and is hardly less savage, than that of NIETZSCHE himself.

Indeed, the Englishman nowhere condemns, or even hints condemnation of, the "superman" doctrines, and if he antagonizes them at all—which is doubtful—it is only that he doubts their culminating exemplification in Germany and rather hesitatingly hopes that England is not too degenerate to develop some more supermen of her own.

What appreciative readers in Prof. CRAMB'S book see in it—what makes it interesting and valuable beyond most others of its class—is not that it "answers" the disciples of TREITSCHKE and NIETZSCHE, but that he tells us just what those disciples think, what they believe, and what they are trying to do. This is a valuable service, and not less valuable for the convinced and thoroughgoing pacifist than for those of us who neither expect the immediate dawning of the millennium nor are even quite sure that we want it to dawn. For of all dull, hopeless, and stagnant states, that of attained perfection would probably be the most dismal.

And yet, after all, Prof. CRAMB does in a way "answer" BERNHARDI and the school of which BERNHARDI is an undeservedly well-known member. He answers them—and himself—in the way that anybody who is desperately and utterly wrong answers himself when that somebody makes a clear and vigorous presentation of his own theories or position.

A Quarrel Too Pretty to Dismiss.

Whether or not the refusal hitherto of the American Bar Association to admit negro members put it, as The Evening Post says, in "a most discreditable position," is a question which can be, because it is, answered either affirmatively or negatively, according to individual preferences. One or the other reply, since they are contradictory, probably is wrong. It is not quite so nearly certain that one must be right, but greatest of all is the doubt that because of the action on the subject which the association took at its recent annual meeting it is to be congratulated on extricating itself from the position, discreditable or the reverse, which the exclusion created.

What the members did was to turn the problem over to their Executive Committee with no instructions as to the solution which the committee must find except such as may lie concealed in permitting it to ask candidates, among other things, to what race they belong. By fair implication that empowers the committeemen, if they do not like the color of the aspirant for admission, to bar him out of the association. But the first time they do it for that reason the position described as "most discreditable" will exist again, with all its embarrassments, and the members of the association will speedily find that there is little difference between their old and their new responsibility. Indeed, they may discover that their last state is the worse of the two, for it was at least courageous to draw the color line openly and clearly, and that is more than can be said for the present action.

Without venturing unasked advice in a delicate and rather private matter, one can still ask the lawyers whether the Bar Association is a social club or a gathering of men measuring up to certain professional standards. Of course nobody has a right, or even an excuse, for trying to join a club where, for any reason whatever, a measurable minority of the members do not want him. On the other hand, to exclude anybody from a group which he has been officially and formally declared qualified to enter seriously affronts the competency and the dignity of our courts.

Possibilities of Spying Unexhausted.

As effective spying can be done for some years after the age of 45 is reached, it is difficult to see how the present disturbance of English nerves by the presence of Germans in England is to be appreciably quieted by arresting and interning of these possibly hostile foreigners only those whose years fit them for military service on the battlefield. Women, too, have been known before now to be efficient and therefore dangerous in the work of espionage, but the German women in England have not as yet been sequestrated.

As viewed from afar, these wholesale arrests, including those of many old residents hitherto considered good neighbors and trustworthy associates, seem to be the result of a "scare" of the kind at which our cousins have been wont to laugh when developed in other countries. Certainly it indicates a diminution of that self-confidence which used to characterize them and is pretty well justified by their history.

They should remember that espionage, except that done in the strictly military way by military men, rarely produces results of much use to "the enemy," and about as often as not misleads and deceives him. It is mean work, done by mean people, for a mean wage, and those who rely and act on it usually regret their trust.

One Victim Wins Attention.

A recent dispatch told at some length about the finding, in a French village from which the Germans had been driven after a hard fight, of the body of a young soldier, pierced by many bullets and evidently the object of no care or help since the fatal wounds had been received.

The spectacle was one that must have been presented scores or hundreds of times to all actively participating in this war of wholesale slaughter, and that it received more than a passing glance—that it became the subject of a detailed description—was due to a circumstance the real interest or real importance of which it would be hard to demonstrate. The explanation of the attention given to this one victim, while thousands and thousands as cruelly slain as he merely swell a roughly estimated casualty list, is that he was, or is believed to have been, while alive, Prince MAXIMILIAN of Hesse, a nephew of the Kaiser.

Whether or not that ought to make any difference in the impression caused by his taking off, there is no denying that it does. To say that the young Prince was only a man like another is easy, but perhaps it would be wiser as well as kinder, instead of begrudging him the pity which he presumably deserves no better than any chance-selected comrade in the multitudes of dead, to demand for every one of them a like expenditure of emotion. They, too, will be missed and mourned at home, and their end was as tragical as his.

That way lies clearer realization of what war means than can be attained by complaint about discrimination between aristocrat and plebeian.

IF GERMANY SHOULD WIN.

Preparations America Must Consider Now for Her Own Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following prophecy made by the late George Meredith, England's great philosophic poet, was made in 1899 to the distinguished French author, Constantin Photeodes:

> Really, the Englishman, his intelligence dulled by his wealth, will not awaken unless German invasion occurs or a slaughter upon his northern shores.
>
> We have no army. The army in India is marvelously equipped and disciplined, but what purpose does it serve as regards England? Besides, India is our weak point. We neglect our own European England. One day, when it has crumbled still further, we shall say adieu to our colonies, to the vast continents of the antipodes, to the archipelagoes spread abroad upon the equatorial seas. We shall not then have enough of our matchless navy to defend ourselves, and if Germany were to beat us as she has beaten France, should we revive? I doubt it. France possesses wealth of many kinds; the wealth of England is strictly commercial. Should any one extort from us a crushing war indemnity we are ruined unless we can re-establish our navy and the power to protect our commerce and our food supplies.

In view of the happenings in Belgium the past month this utterance of one of the greatest of modern Britons furnishes food for thought. That the success of Germany in destroying France and England as she has vanquished Belgium will satisfy the ambition of the great War Lord is in the light of history improbable.

While we ought to be thankful for the stand of absolute neutrality that President Wilson has so wisely assumed, it seems to the writer that now is the opportune time for the inauguration of gigantic plans for an army and navy, cost what it may, that will insure security for our future. We owe it to ourselves, our children, and our children's children. We have inventors and mechanical genius fully equal to any, and Krupps and Zeppelins a-plenty to supply a military equipment that will compel peace. Our investment of money and sentiment at The Hague is wasted.

When we know that we possess the power to compel peace, we shall have it. The patriotic wisdom and firmness of President Wilson in trans-Rio Grande matters and his insistence on absolute neutrality in the present European war are universally approved, and his statesmanship, based as it is on wide knowledge and experience, can be safely trusted to inaugurate a national system of war preparation such as the present exigency demands, and would, I believe, be heartily indorsed by intelligent citizens throughout the country. SENTINEL.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

Our Exports to Canada.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Unless I have misunderstood its bearing, a portion of your editorial article, entitled "Statistics in Need of Revision," contains an error, according to my information. You say that last year United States exports to Germany, amounting to $344,794,000, were a few hundred thousand dollars more than Canada alone paid for American goods.

Information published by the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, shows that in 1913 Canadian imports from the United States (excluding coin and bullion) amounted to $435,788,343. This amount exceeds your figures by about $91,000,000, and is 65 per cent. of the total Canadian imports. Canadian exports to the United States in 1913 amounted to $139,735,953, so that there was a trade balance in favor of the United States of about $296,000,000.

Canada is the second best customer of the United States in actual value of imports and occupies the top position as regards percentages. J. SULLIVAN.

New York, Oct. 8, 1914.

THE PEACE PROTOCOL.

Commissioner Meeker Favors Its Application in Other Industries.

U. S. Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to express my commendation for your most excellent editorial entitled "Which Union for Colorado?" which appeared in THE SUNDAY TIMES of Oct. 18.

I believe the so-called protocols in operation in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry and the dress and waist industry in New York City are based upon a sound principle. The results of these agreements between the employers' associations and the trade unions, as brought out by the studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show the economy and wisdom of such systematized and regulated collective bargaining. Of course, the satisfactory working in one industry of an agreement designed to prevent strikes and lockouts does not prove that exactly the same form of agreement would work well in another industry. Conditions may be so dissimilar that the machinery that works well in the one case may not work in the other. But the idea of bringing employer and employe together for the purpose of discussing hours, wages, and conditions of employment is a perfectly sound principle of universal application. The provisions of the protocols existing in the garment trades could, I am satisfied, be applied to the mining industry with only minor modifications in respect to the machinery for adjusting grievances of employes and employers.

After the remarkable successes achieved by these agreements in the garment trades it would seem that employers and employes everywhere in every industry are obligated to attempt the organization of their industries after a similar plan. Not until employers can demonstrate the impossibility of controlling an industry through proper organization should they make appeal to the general public for sympathy and support in case of strikes or lockouts.

ROYAL MEEKER,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.
Washington, D. C., Oct. 21, 1914.

GERMANY NOT BELLICOSE.

Otherwise She Would Have Attacked at a More Favorable Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

England professes that one of her principal reasons for fighting Germany is Germany's "militarism." She says this must be crushed. May I ask since when Germany's internal affairs concern anybody but Germany and the Germans? To this England will probably reply that England is not concerning herself about the internal, but the external, effect of the German "militarism"; that she considers this not only a constant menace to herself, but to the peace of all Europe. In other words, she accuses Germany of chronic trouble-making. If Germany were guilty of this, does it not stand to reason that Germany should have attacked other nations at such time when they were in a weakened condition?

Let us now examine the history of the last ten or twenty years, during which period, according to England, all the trouble-making and war-seeking Germany has been going on. First, we find that during this time England was at war in South Africa, and, secondly, that Russia was at war with Japan. Now, if Germany really were a trouble-seeker, would it not have been the most natural thing for her to attack England and Russia at these times, when, as everybody knows, they were seriously weakened? Did Germany take advantage of these troubles of Russia and England? No. But now, when Germany has to fight not one nation, but about half of all Europe, what did England do? There is a saying that republics are ungrateful, but in this case certainly an empire "breaks all records" as far as ungratefulness is concerned.

Where, in the face of these facts, should the sympathies lie of a nation like the United States, that prides herself in her belief in "fair play"? C. L. SCHLENS,

New York, Oct. 13, 1914.

Small Nationalities at Stake.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the most vital principles at stake in this gigantic struggle now proceeding between the forces of Prussian militarism and Pan-Germanism and those of democracy and Slavdom is the preservation, persistence, and perpetuation of small nationalities. It is as clear as anything can be that if the two Germanic empires, by any unlucky accident, succeed in this titanic tussle, all the small States, sooner or later, will be wiped off the map of Europe.

This is what that most characteristic Celt of Celts, Mr. Lloyd George, whom every Irishman should, after this speech, from a fellow-feeling of racial kindred, be proud of, says of small nationalities:

> The greatest art of the world was the work of little nations. The most enduring literature of the world comes from little nations. The greatest literature of England came from her when she was a nation of the size of Belgium fighting a great empire. The heroic deeds that thrill humanity through generations were the deeds of little nations fighting for their freedom. Ah, yes, and the salvation of mankind came through a little nation. God has chosen little nations as the vessels by which He carries the choicest wines to the lips of humanity, to rejoice their hearts, to exalt their vision, to stimulate and to strengthen their faith; and if we had stood by when two little nations were crushed and broken by the brutal hands of barbarism our shame would have rung down the everlasting ages.

Never were finer, more eloquent, or more impassioned words uttered. They have the true ring in them of real eloquence. They appeal as much to Irishmen as to Welshmen, and they should be by us equally appreciated and approved of, as we are confident they deservedly are by every right-thinking and patriotic Irishman, whether he be in Ireland or in America. R. J. KELLY.

Dublin, Oct. 2, 1914.

Praise for the Public Markets.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a housekeeper living not far from the 129th Street and Fort Lee Ferry Public Market, I would like to say a few words of thanks to Borough President Marks for the excellent idea to let us, who do our own marketing, have public markets where we can get such fresh produce at such reasonable prices.

If one understands how to buy, the prices are 20 per cent. cheaper, and often 50 per cent. I hope these markets will be permanent, although I believe they should be patronized more by the poorer classes.

VENDELA GLEERUP.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

A Family's Need.

For a father, 73 years old, formerly a musician, but now feeble and blind, a mother, worn with work and worry, and four children, the Charity Organization Society asks $114 to help to meet the needs of the next six months. The elder boy, just 14, is being given a course as an electrician in a vocational school, the society allowing a scholarship of $3 a week, an investment exceedingly wise for the future, because when the course is finished he can earn much more toward the family's support. The elder girl, 15, earns $3 a week in a factory, but the society hopes to find better work for her soon. The mother, an expert buttonhole maker, is unable, because of her physical condition and the irregularity of work, to earn more than $4 or $5 a week. If the society can continue to help her with $5 a month and to get the boy's scholarship of $12 a month for the family's expenses, the time will come when the family will again be self-supporting and stand on its feet.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges, with thanks, the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: William Elliott, $2; Mrs. Josephine D. Wilkin, $10; Mrs. Lily L. Bach, $1.50; Miss Lisette A. Parker, $2.

WOULD SEIZE BELGIAN ART.

Historian Urges That Most Precious Examples Be Taken to Germany.

The question whether Germany should take the famous art works in French and Belgian cities conquered by her armies is discussed by Dr. Emil Schäffer, the Berlin historian of art, in the art paper, Kunst und Künstler. Extracts of his argument in favor of the retention of captured art works by Germany are contained in The Hamburgischer Correspondent of Oct. 8.

"The fist of the conqueror should be had upon the intrinsic value of these art works, which can be estimated only in millions, in addition to their inestimable ideal value," the Hamburg paper quotes Dr. Schäffer as saying, "and the most precious specimens should be brought to German museums. As for the question whether that is permitted by the custom and law of nations, we need but refer to the atrocities committed by the Belgians. And if the allies of the Belgians again chatter about German barbarity we shall remind the English of the manner in which the sculptures of the Parthenon got into the British Museum, and shall read to them Byron's verses glowing with wrath.

"But as for the French, we shall ask them to determine from old catalogues of the Musée Napoléon how many paintings of Belgian origin hung in the Louvre from 1794 till after the battle of Waterloo, paintings that were not the property of the State on which France was making war, but that had been gathered out of churches and court houses and taken from religious brotherhoods."

The Germans, Dr. Schäffer says, should act in more civilized fashion. Only paintings belonging to the State or to cities should be taken over, none born of the artistic emotions of Belgians of the present day; and of those that were of Belgian origin only such as are connected also with Munich and Berlin.

No monument of 1914 could be more impressive and awe-inspiring, says Dr. Schäffer, than the reunion of the shrine of the Ghent altar with its wings in the Berlin Museum.

JOHN ST. CHURCH NEW YEAR

Oldest American Methodist Body Celebrating 148th Anniversary.

The John Street Methodist Church, the oldest in America, yesterday began a six-day celebration of its 148th anniversary. Bishop Warren A. Candler of Atlanta, representing the M. E. Church South, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman of Brooklyn are the special preachers for the services.

The ceremonies began yesterday morning with a love feast, conducted by Capt. Henry M. Randall. Bishop Candler then preached the anniversary sermon.

In the afternoon there was a platform meeting, over which Dr. James W. Pearsall, President of the Trustees, presided.

In the evening delegates from the Epworth League chapters of Greater New York and near by gathered for a reception, after which Bishop Candler preached on "The Needs of the Church of Today and Tomorrow."

There will be meetings through the week at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

SHOES FOR GREEK ARMY.

100,000 Pairs Shipped from Binghamton in a Train of 18 Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A train of eighteen cars filled with shoes for soldiers was shipped from here today by the Endicott Johnson factory of Lestershire. The consignment is bound for Greece and contains 100,000 pairs of shoes. One-half the cost of the cargo accompanied the order.

The firm is now working on an order for another 100,000 pairs for one of the warring Governments. The entire cost is paid in advance, the warring nation, whose identity is kept a secret, taking all chances of delivery.

The train containing the eighteen cars was shipped to New York over the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.

ART NOTES.

The American Art Galleries are filled to the point of crowding with a collection of art and household objects deriving from the stock of James E. Caldwell & Co. in Philadelphia, and about to be sold on account of damage from smoke and water during a fire. The larger part of the collection consists of china and clocks, and England, France, and Germany come together in the decorations. The most interesting of the art objects is a very beautiful marble by Gutzon Borglum, dated 1913. The subject is "Orpheus and Eurydice," and the execution, spirited and sensitive, is of the most distinguished character. The two figures rise from a rough block, the details of the forms unite in a satisfying general form from whatever point of view you may regard the work, and the fine gradation from the tenderness of the surface modeling in the lovely figure of Eurydice, through the bolder modelling of the Orpheus to the roughness of the unfinished block, is accomplished with extraordinary skill. One notes, too, the vigorous muscular play of the shoulder and back in the Orpheus as they react to the forward thrust of the arm, and the echo of the action in the groping gesture of Eurydice. The work is full of these expressive values, and the conception has great charm.

It is a far cry indeed from this poetic and noble sculpture to the lifelike little alabaster statuettes of animal subjects by modern French artists. The cry of these also have their quality. There are, for example, two dachshunds, one by Neumaret, and the other by Schmidt of Cassel. Both show the dog's best points, his heavily built iron neck and his massive paws, but Neumaret has seized the typical expression of friendly interest in the passing scene, the head cocked on one side and the earbox well forward, while Schmidt portrays his sitter in his noblest aspect, on his hind legs, begging, conscious virtue written on every feature. Both dogs have the fashionable narrow chest which has ousted the broad front of a few years ago. The earlier period is seen in the sentimental little group by Tzeissiz.

There are other dogs, and monkeys, and lions and cats, but the German animalier is at his best with the bow-legged pet of his race. Prof. Hamburger's eagles are, however, in a more monumental style, the realism subdued to the impressiveness of the silhouette. The sale begins on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, and continues through eight following days, Sunday excepted.

Times War Pictures in Alaska.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Copies of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES were received last evening, and I placed the war pictures in the front window of our hotel this morning, with a little announcement that we had a few for sale at our newsstand. You should have seen the crowd. Gosh, as I write this, there is still a mob out there, and all the papers are sold, and I have borrowed the pictures so I can still keep them in my window for today. I wanted to photograph the crowd so as to send you one, but it is raining very hard and the photographer said we could not get a good picture.

C. C. BARTLETT.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Oct. 14, 1914.

THE PROMISE.

Thou, Russia, thou, tales of whose despot sway
Have traveled far,
Racking the heart till the unwilling ear
Turns in dismay, reluctant more to hear,
Thy deeds of darkness are not for the day
Where Freemen are.

And yet behold! Out of thy dismal night
Where bondsmen dwell,
Rises a star, sending its brilliant rays
To promise these thy exiles brighter days.
In all of Jewry shall its cheering light
Thy promise tell.

It is thy word! They have responded well.
Now shall the gates
Of freedom, closed so long, be opened wide,
And Russia proudly take her place beside
Those who advance? Ah, time alone will tell—
And the world awaits!

BEATRICE M. BARRY.

6,500 HEAR MAYOR OPEN TERCENTENARY

Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish Churches Unite in Services at Hippodrome.

CHOIR OF 1,200 AND A BAND

Rev. Dr. Cadman Reviews Religious History of City—Festival to Last Until Nov. 21.

A religious celebration to commemorate the religious growth of New York City during the last 300 years was held at the Hippodrome yesterday under the auspices of the Tercentenary Commission. Clergymen from Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches took part in the exercises. The 5,000 seats in the orchestra and galleries were filled long before 3 o'clock, and a thousand persons were turned away. In addition more than 1,500 persons occupied seats on the stage.

The Police Department Band played and a choir of 1,200 men and women was led by Tali Esen Morgan. The white dresses of the women and the black suits of the men formed a pleasing contrast to the skyblue curtain in the rear of the stage. An American flag, so arranged as to appear to be floating in the blue sky, completed a striking picture.

Members of the Church Ushers' Association gathered fifty baskets for the Red Cross war relief contributions. The collection amounted to $796.

John D. Crimmins, Chairman of the Tercentenary Commission's Committee on Religious Services, introduced the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, as the Permanent Chairman of the meeting. The principal addresses were made by Mayor Mitchel and by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parks Cadman of Brooklyn. Others who participated were Rabbi H. P. Mendes, Bishop Luther B. Wilson of the Methodist Church, and Suffragan Bishop Charles Burch of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A letter of regret from Gov. Glynn was read by the President of the Aldermen, George McAneny. Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who was to have represented President Wilson, was called from the city.

"In this great city of ours, devoted to peace and progress under civilization," said Mayor Mitchel, "it is particularly fitting at this time, when the mediæval spirit of barbarism is abroad among the nations of Europe and when the greatest demands are made upon our ethical resources, that we should get together on this three hundredth anniversary of the beginning of our commercial greatness and emphasize the fact that progress and civilization both rest upon an ethical foundation and that they must be inspired by ideals—if they are to endure."

Mayor Mitchel said there was an ethical object behind each service that the city rendered; that the highest object of a government was the development of the human resources of its people.

The Mayor thought the churches should keep a sharp lookout on the civic life of the city. It was perfectly right, he said, that, with their high ideals of citizenship, they should be unsparing of criticism of evil in the city life.

"The life of our city is based upon a common devotion on the part of all of us to the ideals of the city," he said. "What New York will be on the morrow will be determined by our ideal of service to the city today."

Dr. Cadman, in an address on "God in New York," regretted that he should be the only clergyman from Brooklyn to have a part in the services. Brooklyn, if famous for one thing above all other things, he said, was famous for its religion. He recalled the life and services of Henry Ward Beecher as an example.

"Brooklyn represents Puritanism," said Dr. Cadman in a humorous vein. "Manhattan represents the Renaissance. What the other boroughs represent I will leave to your imagination."

The speaker reviewed the early religious history of Manhattan Island and gave his interpretation of what particular good each creed had left behind.

Dr. Cad

BRADY MELODRAMA AT THE MANHATTAN

"Life" Is an All-American Successor to the Honors of Drury Lane.

DONE ON ENORMOUS SCALE

Play by Thompson Buchanan Is Blessed with Much Excitement and Some Fine Spectacular Moments.

LIFE, a melodrama in four acts. At the Manhattan Opera House.

Ruth Stuyvesant	Kathlene MacDonell
Ralph Stuyvesant	Dion Titheradge
William Stuyvesant	Frazer Coulter
Thomas Burnett	Walter Hampden
Tom Andrews	Frank Hatch
Grace Andrews	Leonore Harris
Mrs. Andrews	Lillian Page
Hampton	Richard L. Scott
Bill Reid	John Bowers
Anna Stuyvesant	Jane Miller
Tessie Maginnis	Jane Corcoran
Dennis O'Brien	Walter V. Greene
Bull Anderson	Ralph Stuart
Dutch Joe	Sheldon Lewis
Dago Mike	Effingham Pinto
Mme. Clarice	Mrs. Stuart Robson

A swift-paced story of love and hate, loyalty and treachery, danger and rescue: a long and lavish succession of scenes that range from Ossining to Chihuahua, and that employ such familiar backgrounds as the river view of a Yale-Harvard contest, a great church, a great prison, the glare of lights at a ball in Fifth Avenue, the dim and fraudulent shadows of a spiritualistic séance in a side street, a restaurant atop a New York skyscraper, one at the foot of Union Square, one in the heart of El Paso; a turbulent pageantry of recognizable figures, gamblers, priests, wardens, clerks, social leaders, and stenographers, débutantes, detectives, and dancing masters; a huge procession of battle, murder, and sudden death in the welter of New York, such is "Life," as conceived by Thompson Buchanan and staged by William A. Brady at the Manhattan Opera House Saturday night. It is melodrama, a spectacle, and labeled "Made in America." It is Drury Lane outdone by Thirty-fourth Street.

To find and launch such a play, not merely with home talent, but with American material throughout, this was Mr. Brady's idea from the start. It was a good idea.

The way of the melodramatist is made easier when, instead of closing his eyes, he opens them wide and looks about him. He is a wise author of "thrillers" who dramatizes the front page of a New York newspaper. A story is going the rounds to the effect that, when commissioned to write "Life," Mr. Buchanan turned to the pages of his old reporter's scrapbook. It is not of vital importance whether this story is true, but is of considerable importance that it might easily be true.

There are two fields of melodramatic human activity that are peculiarly inviting to the shrewd playwright. One is war and the other is crime. And they are supremely useful not merely because they are exciting, but because they are real. They mean something to all of us. They appeal to the faculty of recognition in the newspaper reader whose allegorical name is Everyman. Down underneath the qualities of theatrical ingenuity this is the secret of the success of "Within the Law" and "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford." It will matter little in the history of "Kick In." It has a good deal to do with the number of persons who will see "Life."

That momentary conviction which is all the melodramatist need win is most easily won by him who realizes that no melodramatic imagination can ever include the tales which could, if walls had ears, be told by the gloomy building in Franklin Street. The way is clearer for the author of such plays who knows that the Bridge of Sighs arching over the thoroughfare is packed with comedy and tragedy as the more glamorous one in far-off Venice.

In a form of dramatic expression which strains the credulity and deals in a violence greater than enters into the lives of most of us; it is just as well to bring in, at least, the familiarity of familiar scenes and familiar speech. He is a wise producer who makes use of so wholesome and so actual an enthusiasm as that which is expressed by leathern lungs at a Yale-Harvard boat race. He is wise when he employs such actualities as Sing Sing or the Metropolitan Tower. Picture postcards are good things for the scenic artist to copy. To this extent, at least, "Life" is real, "Life" is earnest.

There is so much in the Gargantuan offering at the Manhattan that it is impossible to describe here more than an illustrative fragment or so from its succession of events. Take the really fine illusion created in the escape from Sing Sing on a New Year's Eve at midnight, the flight of the wildly pursued motor car along the highway south of Poughkeepsie, the rush of the receding landscape, ghostlike in its mantle of newfallen snow that lines the fences, stretches over the open fields, and shrouds the weighted treetops.

Dramatically and theatrically, the finest scene in the play is that staged at twilight of a white Christmas on the Fiftieth Street plaza of St. Patrick's Cathedral. You see the snow-edged sidewalk, the hospitable door, the glimpse of stained glass. You hear the strains of the superb "Veni Adoremus" and watch for a while the indifferent procession of passersby, fear, hate, folly, repentance, laughter, murder—a motley parade past the doors of the towering church. And finally, as the threads of the story are picked up, you see the hounded culprit turn and strike his blackmailer down. The verger comes upon the prostrate figure, and in the midst of his audible disparagement of any one who would fall drunk in such a place on such a day, discovers that it is a dying man he has stretched out there on the snow-patched footway. You see the crowd assembling in a twinkling as the dusk gathers, and the high priest, with bared head, comes out to administer the last rites of Holy Church. And all this is to the soft, unbroken accompaniment of the chant.

But these are only moments in the long story of an innocent man condemned to death in this State for murder, a story that shows the tricks that led him to the death house and the tricks by which his wife and friends rescue him at the eleventh hour. It begins in New York, but somehow makes its way to Mexico and comes to a close with hero, heroine, and villain brought face to face in the beleaguered stockade of a Mexican mine.

Perhaps it is because Mexico is so far away that the interest lapses somewhat during this last act. Certainly, in the mood invoked by the earlier scenes we are more interested in the deadline at Fulton Street than the line of the Rio Grande. It is partly this and very largely because by 11 o'clock and the end of the third act, any normal appetite is satisfied. Despite a highly creditable display in stage mechanics, the play that began Saturday evening at 8:10 was not done until 11:45, so that such alterations as are necessary can be left to the scissors, though they cut Mr. Buchanan to the heart. To lose the last act and the would involve the loss of one really beautiful Frederic Remington stage picture, but it would also spare us the unconscionable ambunt of nerve-racking gun play which constitutes so much of the ear-splitting finale.

While this is one of those spectacular melodramas where the back drop and the stage manager are rivals for stellar honors, Mr. Brady has elected to assemble some very good players in the effort to make all the performances "again" performances. John Bowers is excellent as the somewhat continuously collegiate hero, but perhaps if limitation of space suffered only one name to be mentioned, it should be that of Effingham Pinto, who, with a nice sense of the width of the canvas and the distances at the Manhattan, gives an exceptionally vivid portrait of an ex-convict and scoundrel turned dancing master and drawing room favorite. It is one of the most satisfactory bits in the huge and bravely colored picture which is called "Life."

MME. SEMBRICH'S FLIGHT.

Singer Hurriedly Left Nice to Avoid Arrest as German Subject.

Mme. Marcella Sembrich, the singer, who came here on the steamship Rotterdam on Saturday, was forced to leave her home, the Villa Monticello, at Nice, and make a speedy flight to Switzerland to avoid arrest as a German subject. Mme. Sembrich announced last night at the Vanderbilt that she did not intend to make any engagements to sing during her stay here, though she might later sing for some of her friends.

"We expect to remain here until the end of the war, as I am practically homeless," she continued. "We had to get out of France so quickly that I had not time even to get my valuables in a safety deposit vault, nor opportunity to pack my clothing. One of my servants managed to get one trunk through to Switzerland after I had gone. First my cook, a German woman, was arrested, and is now held a prisoner at Nice. My chauffeur, a German, also went to join the colors, and an Italian manservant l... us to join the mobilization in Italy.

"Just as I found opportunity to get away from Switzerland so that we could come here the English Government did a very nice service for me through the British Consul at Lausanne, Switzerland, by offering me safe conduct through England to take a steamer there for America. But as I could accomplish the same purpose via the Rotterdam, I did not accept the offer. Now, as a temporary exile I want to rest here, and be with my good American friends."

Before she left her home Mme. Sembrich managed to reach her aged mother in Poland, and take her on the journey to Switzerland, where she was left with friends. Dr. Stengel, husband of Mme. Sembrich; her father, and three of her pupils accompanied her here.

KEENE NEPHEW AN ACTOR.

Young Writer to Play Small Part in "The Battle Cry."

Foxhall Daingerfield, a nephew of the late James R. Keene and a cousin of Foxhall Keene, surprised his relatives and friends yesterday by announcing that he was going on the stage. Mr. Daingerfield, who is a son of Algernon Daingerfield, the Secretary of The Jockey Club, has been engaged by the Shuberts for a small "character" part in "The Battel Cry," a new play of Kentucky life, and will make his theatrical début with that piece at the Lyric Theatre next Thursday night.

Mr. Daingerfield was born in Harrisburg, Va., in 1889, but since he was a young boy has spent most of his time in Lexington, Ky. He has been quite successful as a magazine writer, and has written a play, "The Household," which is to be produced by Harrison Grey Fiske.

Mr. Daingerfield is a graduate of Washington and Lee University, and a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In New York he makes his home at 40 Gramercy Park. He will play the part of Milt McBriar, a Kentucky mountaineer.

MME. MATZENAUER BACK.

German Contralto to Make Concert Tour Before Opera Season.

Mme. Margarete Matzenauer, one of the German contraltos of the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived yesterday on the Duca d'Abruzzi from Genoa with her husband, Edouard Ferrari-Fontana, the Italian operatic tenor. She said that after making a short concert tour she would return to New York for the opening of the opera season on Nov. 16.

Her husband was indignant over the collapse of the Boston Opera House season, and said that he intended to sue the Directors for failure to keep its contract with him.

MME. EAMES HAS RETIRED.

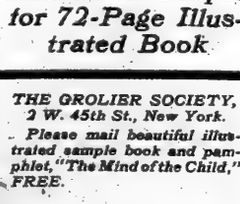
Will Never Sing Again Professionally, Says Famous Soprano.

"I shall never sing again in a professional way," said Mme. Emma Eames, the American soprano, when she arrived yesterday on the Italian steamship Duca d'Abruzzi with her husband, Emilio de Gorgoza, the Spanish baritone.

The prima donna said that the war caused her to close her house in Paris and go to Salsa Maggiore, in Northern Italy. She was to have sung for charity on Oct. 1 at Portland, Me., but could not arrive here in time.

Mr. de Gorgoza said he would go on a concert tour in the United States and Canada, and later appear at Carnegie Hall with the New York Symphony Orchestra.

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SEEK $10,000,000 FOR JEWS IN EUROPE

Delegates from Forty National Bodies Organize Here to Aid War Sufferers.

NOTED MEN AT THE HEAD

Committee of 100 Will Be Named to Collect Money in All Parts of the Country.

Plans to bring about united action by all Jews in America in a movement to obtain a great fund for the relief of Jews in the war zone in Europe were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of delegates from more than forty national organizations at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. While no sum was mentioned officially as the amount necessary to give adequate aid to the sufferers, one speaker said that he believed it would require nearly $10,000,000, and there was no dissent from this.

A committee of 100, representing every part of the country, with power to increase its membership will be formed, and in the course of the debate it was suggested that this committee might take up the other problems of the Jews and work to bring together all factions.

Elect Warburg Treasurer.

The call for the meeting was sent out by Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, and there were present scores of men prominent in the Jewish race. In order to facilitate the work of obtaining funds Felix M. Warburg was chosen Treasurer. After much discussion a committee of five, composed of Oscar S. Straus, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and Harry Fischel and Meyer London of this city was appointed by Mr. Marshall, who presided. This committee will, in turn, select the committee of 100. Each national Jewish organization will be asked to designate one representative on the committee. The committee of 100 will then elect from its membership an executive committee of twenty-five, which will have direct charge of the collection and distribution of the funds. This appeal was adopted by the meeting and made public by Mr. Marshall:

To the Jews of America: The unparalleled misfortune which has overwhelmed the world has fallen with crushing weight upon our brethren. One-half of all Jewry dwells in the very heart of the conflict. Hundreds of thousands of Jews are fighting in the ranks of the contending armies. Fire and sword are devastating the homes of millions of them. Their slender possessions are vanishing. Universal destitution, famine, and disease confront them, and new griefs assail those who so often in the past have drained the cup of sorrow. It is therefore the imperative duty of those whom God has spared from such affliction to extend the helping hand to those of the house of Israel who have been so sorely visited, to staunch their wounds, to alleviate their distress, and to supply them with the means of rehabilitation, to solace them with the sympathetic touch of brotherhood, and to deal adequately with the various phases of the problems that may arise.

Representatives of the leading national Jewish organizations and of the important Jewish communities of America have formed a general committee for the relief of the Jews of the several European nations and of Palestine who now or may hereafter require aid in direct or in indirect consequences of the war. All Jews of every shade of thought, irrespective of the land of their birth, are solemnly admonished to contribute with the utmost generosity to the fund which must be gathered to meet this superlative need. The committee recognizes the economic distress which now bears heavily on all. That only emphasizes the obligation of making sacrifices an ennobles every gift the more.

The fund collected is to be administered through such agencies as shall, in the judgment of the committee, best accomplish an effective and equitable distribution among those individuals and institutions whom it is sought to help, without waste or unjust discrimination. So far as it shall prove practicable the committee also proposes to receive and transmit funds from private individuals to their relatives abroad.

Felix M. Warburg has been designated as Treasurer of the fund. Contributions should be sent to him, care of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York.

Mr. Marshall said that Jews of every shade of thought should combine to extend aid to the afflicted. It was because of that belief that Jews holding different views on the problems confronting the race, were invited to the meeting here.

Rabbi J. L. Magnes, President of the Jewish Community, brought forward the thought that the gathering provided an opportunity, not to be overlooked, of uniting the Jewish people, and the question whether the committee to be formed should take up this problem started a long debate.

Plans for Forming Committee.

Jacob H. Schiff was the first to offer a practical suggestion for the formation of a large committee. He proposed that the meeting should authorize the Chairman to appoint a committee of five, with power to appoint a committee of 100 and an executive committee of twenty-five to start the work.

Dr. Magnes and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue led the forces which demanded that the national organizations should each suggest a member for the committee of 100, and that the executive committee should be elected by this committee from among its members. Mr. Schiff, Mr. Straus, and Mr. Marshall opposed the selection of the executive committee by the committee of 100 on the ground that it would cause long delay in getting the work started. Action was what was needed, they held, and Rabbi Wise and Rabbi Magnes won their point.

That there may be no unnecessary delay in getting the actual work of collecting funds started, the Committee of Five took steps to form the Committee of 100 immediately, and a meeting of that body will be called as soon as members suggested by the national organizations consent to serve. Other members of the committee than those thus suggested will be chosen by the Committee of Five from the men they believe will be able to do the most effective work. The belief was expressed that as the work grew in scope the general committee might be increased to 500, or even to 1,000, members, so that every section of America would be covered. Some of those at the meeting yesterday were Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, Dr. Samuel Schulman, rabbi of Temple Beth-El; Max Mitchell of Boston, Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, who was elected Secretary of the meeting.

BRANDEIS SPEAKS ON ZIONISM.

Aids Campaign for Fund for Jewish War Sufferers.

In the campaign to raise $100,000 for the relief of Zionist colonies and other Jewish institutions in Palestine affected by the war, Louis D. Brandeis of Boston addressed the Free Synagogue in Carnegie Hall yesterday on "Why I Am a Zionist." He is Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, which is seeking to raise the relief fund.

Mr. Brandeis pointed out that the Zionist movement must be considered by Jews of America not only from the point of view of its own platform but from that of the needs born of the war. Palestine, he said, should afford a welcome to emigrant Jews of Eastern Europe, relieving in part the inevitable heavy immigration that otherwise must flow undiverted from the devastated battlefield countries to the United States.

22d Engineers to Entertain.

Under the auspices of the Defendam Association of the Twenty-second Regiment, Corps of Engineers, a novel entertainment has been arranged for this evening. The programme will include battle, dramatic, and comic motion pictures, songs, and dancing. Pictures portraying the American soldier in action and in camp will be the features. The affair will be opened with a band selection at 8 P. M. The "movies" will continue from 8:20 until 10:30, after which there will be dancing.

HOPE LATHAM TO ACT AGAIN.

Lost Contingent Interest in Two Fortunes Through Husband's Death.

Mrs. Harry Shepard Coykendall, who, as Hope Latham, played the part of Jane in A. E. Thomas's play "The Rainbow," and who has been living at her husband's home in Kingston, N. Y., since their marriage in February, 1913, is to return to the stage. Mr. Coykendall died in Kingston on Thursday. It was after returning from the funeral on Saturday that Mrs. Coykendall, seated in the old-fashioned home so suddenly become dreary, announced her intention of returning to the life and work of the stage which she had given up for her husband's sake.

Mr. Coykendall was one of several children of Samuel D. Coykendall of Kingston, who left an estate valued at more than $2,000,000, but so entailed that it was to be undistributed until after two deaths. Upon the death of the youngest of his children who might be living at the time of the widow's death, the property of the elder Coykendall is to be divided among his surviving children. Mrs. Samuel D. Coykendall now lives in a red stone mansion two doors away from Hope Latham's home. Hope Latham's husband is the third child to die before his mother.

With him dies his interest in the Coykendall fortune, and also his interest in a greater fortune, that of his mother's father, Thomas Cornell, founder of the Cornell Towing Company. Hope Latham retains only the old-fashioned home of her husband and a small income.

Besides playing in "The Rainbow," she appeared in companies of Mrs. Fiske, John Drew, and others. She played the part of Claire Foster in Clyde Fitch's "The Woman in the Case." In 1906 and 1907 she played at the Empire Theatre with John Drew in "His House in Order."

SHOWGIRL WEDS ON BET.

Elaine French Says She's the Bride of Heir of "Earl of Lincoln."

A notice was sent out last night that Miss Elaine French, the showgirl, who threatened to organize a chorus girls' union and call a strike, had been married early yesterday morning to Vannie Cooke, formerly residing at the Hotel McAlpin, nephew and heir of the Earl of Lincoln. Miss French, when seen at her residence at 127 West Forty-fifth Street, admitted that she had been married because Dartmouth lost to Princeton.

On Friday night, it is said, the couple were in a restaurant with some friends when Miss French remarked that she thought Dartmouth would win Saturday's game. Mr. Cooke disagreed, and as a result a bet was made to the effect that if Princeton won Miss French was to marry the Earl's nephew. Princeton won, and, as the new Mrs. Cooke observed last night, "I lost." She said, however, that she intended to stay married for a while at any rate, and she confirmed the story that her husband was the nephew of the Earl of Lincoln.

To be sure, lists of the British peerage make no mention of any Earl of Lincoln, but what of that?

"BLOOD TEST" IN PUBLIC.

Health Department Convinces 2,000 Peddlers It Doesn't Pain.

Dr. Charles F. Bolduan of the Health Department lectured to more than 1,000 push-cart peddlers yesterday afternoon at the New Tuxedo Hall, 62 Pitt Street, and gave a practical demonstration of the "blood test" now required of them by the Department of Health. Standing on the platform, he lectured while Dr. Louis Chargin of the department performed the test on his arm.

Dr. Bolduan explained every move made, and while his blood was flowing into the small bottle he told the peddlers exactly how he felt, and what the test meant. The peddlers, as the result, expressed themselves in favor of the test, and it is expected that the Health Department will have no further difficulty in persuading them to undergo it. It was said at the meeting that of the 2,000 peddlers already examined only two showed traces of blood diseases.

The meeting and demonstration was arranged by the East Side Protective Association. The meeting was addressed by Max Kustman, Abraham Bigus, Dr. Charles Pines, and Abram Goldson, Chairman. After the demonstration the meeting appointed Harry H. Schlacht, Superintendent of the association, to call on the Bureau of Licenses today and request that no push-cart licenses be issued to any but citizens.

J. B. HARRIMAN IMPROVING.

Convalescing After Operation Which Was Kept Secret.

J. Borden Harriman was operated on several days ago at his home at Mount Kisco, when his condition became so critical that his physicians held out little hope for his recovery. The operation was kept secret until yesterday, when Mr. Harriman's condition was improved so far that his doctor permitted him to sit up, and said he might be able to go to Washington soon with Mrs. Harriman.

The operation was performed by Dr. Charles F. Chapman of Mount Kisco, assisted by Dr. Harold Barclay of 68 East Fifty-sixth Street, Manhattan. At the home of Mr. Harriman last night he was reported to be improving very rapidly.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Three Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

PHILADELPHIA. (Liverpool.)—Mrs. S. E. Albury, Miss A. M. Arnold, N. Bailey, C. C. Baker, R. C. Barber, Mrs. A. Bell, Miss E. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brill, Miss L. Brown, Mrs. A. E. D. Case, W. R. Duree, H. A. Edson, Miss H. Hackett, William Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Mann, Miss Florence Marsh, Miss J. Moore, R. North, Miss Annie Pearce, Mrs. E. L. Peck, H. H. Pitts, Miss D. H. Rawling, C. Richards, Albert Vivian, W. A. Shaw, G. Walters, and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Williams.

DUCA D'ABRUZZI. (Genoa.)—Mrs. Virginia Well, Miss W. N. Dale, J. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Purdy, Miss Helen Keeon, Robert Hinckley, Mrs. Marie Miller, Thomas Stanley, F. W. Dorman, and E. Fontana.

FREDERICK VIII. (Copenhagen.)—A. C. Anderson, Miss Ellen Anderson, Miss A. Andrews, David Carlson, Herman Gussman, F. J. Martin, Miss Ellen Faust, R. B. Gray, Miss Lilian Howard, Mrs. J. Stewart, and Walter Strackey.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

R. H. Burnside, stage director for Charles Dillingham, offered a prize of $100 in gold on Saturday to the girl who at the end of the "Chin-Chin" season at the Globe has the best record for attendance at performances and rehearsals.

The Modern Play Company announces that its first production will be "Polygamy," a new play of marriage in America, by Harvey O'Higgins and Harriet Ford, who wrote "The Dummy," and "The Argyle Case." "Polygamy" will be presented on Nov. 2 in Washington.

The Spring Street Players will give a performance of "The Old Old Story" in the church parlors of the Spring Street Church on Thursday evening. The play is one of Chinese life and was written for the players by the Rev. H. Roswell Bates.

The Dippel Opera Comique Company will present "Fred Lilac Domino" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Wednesday night without the preliminary usual out-of-town tour. To put the players on edge three dress rehearsals will be given.

William Faversham has received five barrels of apples from John J. Nolan in Columbia County for his fund for the destitute families of actors in Europe.

Ten per cent. of the proceeds of the benefit to be given Sunday evening, Nov. 1, at the Park Theatre, for the Committee of Mercy will be given to the Actors' Relief Fund.

Haff Seely and the directors of the Alco Film Corporation will give a private exhibition of "Salomy Jane" at the Broadway Theatre tomorrow morning.

SIR CHARLES DOUGLAS DEAD

Chief of the British General Staff a Veteran of Many Wars.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Gen. Sir Charles Whittingham Horsley Douglas, Chief of the Imperial General Staff and first military member of the Army Council, died today.

Gen. Sir Charles Douglas joined the the Ninety-second Highlanders in 1869 and served as Adjutant during the Afghan War of 1879 and 1880. During this war he was present at the battles of Charasiab and Sherpur and took part in the march from Kabul to Kandahar. In the battle of Kandahar he had two horses shot under him and was mentioned in dispatches.

During the Boer War of 1880-81 he served with the Gordon Highlanders and was present at the action of Majuba, and from 1881 until 1884 was Adjutant of the regiment.

During the Suakim expedition of 1884 he served as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and was mentioned in dispatches.

In 1889, he was Assistant General of the First Division of the South African Field Force during the second Boer War, and was present at the battle of Magersfontein when he was again mentioned in dispatches. During 1900 he commanded the Ninth Brigade consisting of all branches of the service and was promoted to be a Major General and received the Queen's Medal with four clasps after being twice mentioned in dispatches.

In 1901 on his return to England he was appointed to command the First Infantry Brigade at Aldershot. From 1904 until 1909 he was Second Military Member of the Army Council and Adjutant General to the Forces. He was then appointed General Officer Commanding in the Chief Southern Command, and retained this commission until 1912, when he was made Inspector General.

EX-PRESIDENT URIBURU DIES

Former Executive of the Argentine Republic Passes Away.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 25.—José Evaristo Uriburu, former President of the Argentine Republic, died in Buenos Aires today.

Dr. José Uriburu first became known to the public of this country when, after twenty years' service in the Diplomatic Corps of Argentina, he became Vice President in 1892 at the same time that Saenz Peña was elected President. At the time of his selection he was absent as Minister to Chile, and the chief reason for his appointment was that he was a man of no marked political affiliations.

During the year and a half following there was a revolution in Argentina which Dr. Uriburu worked to suppress without bloodshed. This was eventually suppressed, and in 1894 President Peña found that both the Senators and Deputies comprising the Congress were hostile to him and his policies of reform, and in 1895 he found it impossible to form a Cabinet and Congress dissolved. This left him practically without legal authority, and the difference between the President and Congress ended in his resignation and the appointment of Dr. Uriburu to finish his term of three years and nine months as President.

Under Dr. Uriburu's régime, issued $50,000,000 worth of bonds to pay off the claims of the foreign-owned railway companies, and at the beginning of 1897 was in a position to resume payments on the foreign debt for the first time since the resignation of President Celman in 1890. He left the Presidency in October, 1898, and while no very important legislation was passed under his guidance, it was proved that he had acted for the best interests of his country in everything he undertook.

P. G. JEFFREY DROPS DEAD.

Retired Wholesale Grocer a Victim of Heart Disease.

Peter G. Jeffrey, 77 years old, a retired wholesale grocer and until quite recently Secretary of the New York Scottish Society, dropped dead late last night as he was entering the hallway of his home, 228 West 105th Street, on returning from a church service.

Dr. Calhoun of 205 West 107th Street said the aged man had died from heart disease, from which he had suffered for many years.

Dr. Ernest Lagarde Dies.

EMMETSBURG, Md., Oct. 25. — Dr. Ernest Lagarde, for forty-five years Professor of English Literature and Modern Languages at Mount St. Mary's College here, died today. He was born at New Orleans 68 years ago. During the civil war he served in the Confederate Army. After the war he edited newspapers in Richmond, Va., and New Orleans.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL E. RAPE, a noted deer and fox hunter, died at May's Landing, N. J., Saturday, after a long illness, at the age of 68 years. He was a descendant of early settlers of South Jersey. He was a prominent Democrat and held several municipal offices.

CLARA E. BILLER, wife of George Biller, a prominent lawyer of Newark, died on Saturday at her home in that city in her seventieth year. She was born in Dover, England, and came to this country thirty years ago. She was a member of St. John's Church in Newark, from which her funeral will be held on Tuesday morning. Mrs. Biller is survived by her husband, four daughters, and three sons, one of whom is the Right Rev. Dr. George Biller, Bishop of South Dakota.

EDWARD F. CALDWELL, President of Edward F. Caldwell & Co., electric fixtures, of 38 West Fifteenth Street, died yesterday at his Summer home in Walnut Avenue, Larchmont, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Brooklyn and his city home was there 1825 to 1850, in that borough. He was a member of the Larchmont and the New York Yacht Clubs.

MARY SCIDMORE, who until her retirement two years ago was the oldest woman trust company Director in the country, died yesterday at her home at Northport, L. I., aged 82. She was a Director in the Northport Trust Company and also in the Northport Water Works. She was born in Northport, but lived for many years in Greenwich, Conn., and Washington, D. C.

STILES JUDSON, Prosecutor for Fairfield County, Conn., from 1909 to 1914, died last night at Stamford. He had been in a sanitarium since August. He was rated as one of the leading lawyers of Connecticut, and during the two terms served in the State Senate he was a leader there.

AUGUST F. ECKERT, a well-known resident of Orange, a veteran of the civil war and for thirty-five years a business man of Orange, died at his home, 984 Main Street, Orange, yesterday, following an illness of four days with typhoid pneumonia.

EDWARD W. PRUDEN, civil war veteran and senior member of the contracting firm of Pruden & Burke of Morristown, N. J., died late Saturday night at the Overlook Hospital Morristown, following an operation for appendicitis which he underwent five days ago. He was 77 years old, and was a native of Mowris County. During the war he served as a member of Company A, Twenty-seventh New Jersey Infantry.

ABEL M. WOODWORTH, who had been an officer of the Provident Life and Trust Company for thirty years when he retired some years ago, died on Saturday at the home of his son, Ernest T. Woodworth, 130 Aycrigg Avenue, Passaic, N. J., aged 67 years.

STURGIS WHITLOCK, manufacturer and ex-State Senator of Connecticut, died on Saturday at his home in New Haven, aged 70 years.

Dean MICHAEL BARRY, rector for forty-five years of St. Paul's Church, Oswego, N. Y., died on Saturday, aged 83 years.

EVELYN L. HEGEMAN, wife of John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday in her apartments in the Holland House. Mrs. Hegeman and her husband returned from Marienbad, Austria, a month ago, where they spent six months at a health resort. Mrs. Hegeman was prominent as a

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soprano and appeared with Mme. Patti and other notable singers in concert and oratorio.

The Rev. CHRISTOPHER H. SCHMIDT, retired Baptist clergyman, died on Saturday at his home, 31 Spring Street, Passaic, N. J., aged 62 years. He was a pastor at Syracuse, which he resigned in 1894 to go to the First German Baptist Church at Passaic.

Gen. EDWARD F. WINSLOW, who served in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry in the civil war and with Gen. Sherman's army, is dead at the Summer home of Mrs. Frederick F. Thompson, Sonnenberg, N. Y., aged 77 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BRENNER.—Oct. 21, 1,414 President St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Brenner, a daughter.

DREW.—Oct. 21, 240 Audubon Av., to Mr. and Mrs. C. Drew, a son.

GERSON.—Oct. 23, 570 West 156th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gerson, a son.

KORNFELD.—Oct. 21, 218 East 11th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kornfeld, a son.

LANG.—Oct. 21, 549 West 163d St., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Lang, twin daughters.

LEVY.—Oct. 21, 601 West 149th St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Levy, a daughter.

YUDKIN.—Oct. 21, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Yudkin, a daughter.

Engaged.

BROWN—SEWELL.—Anna Sewell to Philip V. Brown.

ADLER—WOLF.—Florine Wolf to Milton M. Adler.

APPEL—STACY.—Freda L. Stacy to Jacob Appel.

BINDER—ROZINSKI.—Hattie Rozinski to Harry Binder.

BLACK—KUTINSKY.—Celia Kutinsky to Morris Block.

BLOOM—KELLNER.—Gizella Kellner to Harry Bloom.

COHEN—KATZ.—Erna E. Katz to Paul Cohen.

COLLINS—CALAME.—Isabel Calame to Harry F. Collins.

DAVIS—WHITTINGHAM.—Evelyn Whittington to James M. Davis.

DEUTSCHMEISTER—LEIBHOLZ.—Rae Leibholz to A. Deutschmeister.

DIAMOND—KATZ.—Beatrice Katz to Jack Diamond.

EPSTEIN—GOLDSMITH.—Harriet Goldsmith to Samuel Epstein.

FELBER—ROTHERSOHN.—Elizabeth Rothersohn to Arthur Felber.

FREEMAN—BISHER.—Kate Bisher to Dr. A. Freeman.

FRIEDMAN—KIRSCHSTEIN.—Henrietta Kirschstein to Simon Friedman.

GLOBUS—NEWMAN.—Leah Newman to Charles Globus.

GOLDSMITH—FEINGARTEN.—Mayme Eda Feingarten to Leon M. Goldsmith.

GOTTLIEB—PINKUSS.—Ruth H. Pinkus to Dr. Simon R. Gottlieb.

JAGENDORF—GOTTLIEB.—Lillian Gottlieb to William D. Jagendorf.

HEYMAN—LUXENBERG.—Annie Luxenberg to Dr. George H. Heyman.

HOROVITZ—JACKSON.—Gertrude Jackson to Max W. Horovitz.

ISAAC—BLOOM.—Aimee Bloom to William Isaac.

LEVY—LOEWENSTEIN.—Pearl Loewenstein to Emanuel Levy.

LIEBERMAN—ROSENSWEIG.—Anna Rosensweig to Joseph Lieberman.

MAKAVITT—SHAPIRO.—Ida Shapiro to Max Makavitt.

MENDELSOHN—GREENHUT.—Lilly M. Greenhut to Grover J. Mendelsohn.

MICHEL—HEYMANN.—Ray Heymann to J. Michel.

MOSES—RIESER.—Sylvia E. Rieser to Samuel Moses.

NORMAN—MICHAEL.—Gertrude Michael to Julius Norman.

ORLER—CHARMAK.—Mollie Charmak to Edward Orler.

POLLACK—SEGAL.—Dora Segal to Max Pollack.

PROWLER—HUDES.—Ida Hildegarde Hudes to Gilbert I. Prowler.

SKLARZ—STERN.—Alma Stern to Leo Sklarz.

WACHTEL—KAPNER.—Lena Kapner to Julian Wachtel.

WEISS—ROTHMAN.—Dora Rothman to Herman Weiss.

WEYL—GROSS.—Viola Gross to Arthur Weyl.

Married.

APPLEGATE—EMERY.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, at Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. Octavius Applegate, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Barrett P. Tyler, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Ailita, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John R. Emery, to Paul Ray Applegate, son of the late Octavius Applegate, D. D., of Newburg.

ROOSEVELT—ADDISON.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., by the Rector, the Rev. Charles Morris Addison, father of the bride, Julia Morris to George Emlen Roosevelt of New York.

KLEINBERG—OBER.—Oct. 20, Bertha R. Ober to Dr. Samuel Kleinberg.

LADER—POWELL.—Oct. 20, Myrtle Powell to Ludwig Lader.

MacDONALD—REDLICH.—Oct. 20, Rose Redlich to Angus R. MacDonald.

O'DONNELL—WIRKUS.—Oct. 19, Elizabeth A. Wirkus to James V. O'Donnell.

Brooklyn.

COULTER—GILPATRIC.—Oct. 22, Olive E. Gilpatric to Lee RA Coulter.

MUNGALL—JOHNSTON.—Oct. 23, Alice Johnston to Daniel Mungall.

STONE—STORER.—Oct. 22, Florence E. Storer to Lewis C. Stone.

WEBSTER—HAIGH.—Oct. 23, Beulah E. Haigh to Henry D

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We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

Soon after the outbreak of the war, when attention came to be directed to our international obligations and to the difficulties which stood in the way of meeting these in the ordinary way owing to the temporary paralysis of trade and the complete disorganization of the foreign exchanges, it was estimated that the amount which we would be called upon to pay to Europe during the balance of the year was in the neighborhood of $250,000,000. Exact figures were then lacking, and so far as public records go are still lacking, but many bankers were of the opinion that this figure approximated the amount of our debt to Europe, principally to England. At last week's conferences in Washington, which discussed the relations of the international money markets with a special view to facilitating the clearing up of our obligations to English bankers and others, estimates of the amount still due, or which were due when the present discussion began, varied widely. Some of them placed the total of these obligations substantially in excess of the earlier $250,000,000 estimate, while others named much smaller figures. In the absence of agreement on this point this figure, which is not so very far from the higher of the estimates discussed at Washington last week, can perhaps be accepted for the purpose of discussing just what is the present status in respect to our obligations to the European markets.

It did not take very long after the first excitement caused by the war was over to realize that by no means all of the sums due to Europe by American borrowers would have to be paid when the debts first matured. Bankers and Stock Exchange houses who had borrowed money in the ordinary course on the other side were able in very many instances to renew their loans when they fell due, thus postponing often for as much as three months at a time the due date of these obligations. To the extent to which arrangements of this kind postpone the payment of these debts beyond the first of January, they reduce, of course, the amount which has to be provided by this market during the balance of this year. It is not known how many extensions of this kind have been arranged, but they have no doubt reached a very substantial sum. Whatever their extent they would tend to reduce the aggregate of our obligations, which have to be provided for in the near future.

Apart from this consideration, what has been done to provide for the estimated $250,000,000 of our foreign debt? In the first place, the New York City syndicate bound itself to provide, by gold exports if need be, for the $80,000,000 due by the city to foreign holders of its short-term securities. Since that arrangement was effected a gold pool in the amount of $100,000,000 has been organized to care for other payments which have to be met on the other side. Only a small part of this has so far been used, but gold to the full amount of this pool is subject to the call of a committee appointed to handle the transactions. There has thus been provided $180,000,000 of gold with which to effect settlement of our international obligations. That leaves but $70,000,000 out of the estimated $250,000,000 which was due. Our credit trade balance for September amounted to something over $16,000,000. That, perhaps, is not a fair gauge of the balance in our favor later in the year, when the export of certain commodities may be expected to assume larger proportions. Even if the excess of exports does not reach larger figures than that in the subsequent months of the year the balance in our favor from September to December inclusive would amount to about $65,000,000. This would come within $5,000,000 of making up the difference between the estimated total of our obligations and the amount which has been provided for through the New York City syndicate and the $100,000,000 gold pool. In other words practically the entire $250,000,000 has been covered by arrangements already entered into. This fact seems to reduce considerably the proportions of the problem of dealing with the settlement of these obligations.

It is true that not all of the gold which has been pledged for the purpose has been sent out, and it is also true that we would like to reduce to a minimum any further gold loss, and this despite the fact that the change in reserve requirements which is expected to be put into effect before the end of the year under the terms of the Federal Reserve act will largely reduce the amount of cash which the national banks are required to hold. That being true, we have a special incentive to meet these debts to Europe in the ordinary way of establishing a credit trade balance sufficient to offset the balance due to Europe on financial transactions. There is no reason why we should be called upon from abroad at this time to make provision for obligations which will not mature until later on, although for our own part we should exercise foresight in this matter and be prepared to meet our obligations promptly. So much was said about the need of providing gold for the liquidation of our debts to Europe when there was discussion of the advisability of our putting these payments over practically by force that sight has perhaps been frequently lost of the fact that the most that can be demanded in gold is the net balance which we may owe from week to week or from day to day. So far as the great bulk of our obligations to Europe are concerned, the sums due are not payable in gold at all, but only in the currency of the country where these obligations of ours are held. If, therefore, we can find means through new loans or through the sale of merchandise to establish funds in foreign markets sufficient to cover these obligations as they mature, none of the markets of Europe will have any right at all to demand gold from us. That is the direction in which we should work. We should bend every effort to increase our sales abroad, thus accomplishing the two-fold purpose of making a trading profit and of safeguarding our own gold supply. It is vastly better to pay in gold than not to pay at all, but payment through the channels of trade is much to be desired over payment through the shipment of gold. There is no profit, but only loss, to us in the surrender of specie which supplies the reserve basis of credit, while there is profit both to Europe and to ourselves in trade through which our debts can be settled.

It was suggested in the course of the Washington conferences last week that an organized effort be made to stimulate English purchases of our cotton. That would be a step in the right direction. The further proposal in connection with the cotton crop, namely, the formation of a $135,000,000 bank syndicate to grant loans on cotton, will help to relieve abnormal pressure upon the cotton market by financing stocks of cotton which could not, except at unwarranted sacrifice, be put upon the market at present. To a certain extent this would check the sales of cotton to Europe, but it would not do so abnormally if the scheme was confined to its legitimate function, and if so confined it might in fact stimulate foreign purchases of American cotton, because it would remove the likelihood of present purchasers having a little later on to compete with raw cotton sold at sacrifice prices because of the inability of owners of cotton to finance their holdings of that staple while awaiting a market which does not exist now.

Working along such lines and not worrying too much about the payment of debts not yet matured, while adhering firmly to the resolve to meet them without question, we can go forward in the confident belief that we will be able to fulfill our obligations without binding ourselves at this time to pay in the particular form in which Europe would, of course, like best to have us pay, namely, in gold. In international transactions it may be said that gold is used not to meet obligations, but merely to meet the net balance of obligations which cannot be offset by other debts. While limiting general trade the war has had the effect of stimulating in unusual manner certain lines of exports, which, though individually far less important than grain, as a contribution to our foreign trade are nonetheless in the aggregate providing important offsets to our own purchases abroad and for the liquidation of what we owed to Europe when the war broke out. The information which has come to hand in recent weeks seems to have lessened rather than increased the need of formulating any plan for the settlement of our debts on the other side beyond the steps which have already been taken, and beyond continued effort to make the most of our opportunities in trade.

The decline in exchange rates last week seemed to reflect some such conviction on the part of many bankers. That was only one of several satisfactory developments, among the others being the restoration of a surplus reserve for all the Clearing House institutions for the first time since they fell below reserve requirements at the outbreak of the war. Progress has also been made in the broadening of the market for bonds, thanks to the concessions which the committee in charge have allowed in prices. The problem of resuming trading in stocks still remains to be solved, but the experience already had in the bond market should go far toward facilitating a decision on the part of the Stock Exchange regarding the resumption of trading in stocks under limitations somewhat similar to those under which the bond market is being operated.

TO PAY $360,000 DIVIDENDS.

Will Be Shared by Depositors in Seven Closed State Banks.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—Superintendent of Banks Richards has obtained Supreme Court orders which will enable him to pay at once nearly $360,000 in dividends. This money will be distributed to nearly 15,000 depositors of the following institutions in course of liquidation: Industrial Savings and Loan Company, New York Mortgage Company, Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Company, Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company, State Savings Bank, and Washington Savings Bank, all of New York, and the Empire Savings and Loan Company of Syracuse.

The Industrial Savings and Loan Company had book assets estimated at $2,514,845, and 5,300 depositors with total deposits of $2,380,708. A dividend of 15 per cent. has been paid. Supt. Richards has secured a court order for the payment of an additional 10 per cent.

The New York Mortgage Company had book assets reported to be $658,617 and 500 depositors with deposits totaling $490,000. The depositors will receive a 12 per cent. dividend.

The Popular Banking, Savings, and Loan Company had book assets of $18,086 and seven depositors with aggregate deposits of $1,185. Supt Richards has secured a court order for the payment to the depositors of $578.

The Knickerbocker Savings and Loan Company had total book assets of $167,357 and 281 depositors with total deposits of $127,065. Two dividends for a total of 40 per cent. have been paid. Supt. Richards will pay an additional dividend of 8 per cent. to shareholders, amounting to $7,767, while the general creditors will be paid in full the amount due them, $571.

The Empire Savings and Loan Company of Syracuse had total book assets of $7,178 and 50 depositors with deposits of $16,873. A dividend amounting to 10 per cent. will be paid to the shareholders, while the general creditors will be paid in full.

The State Savings Bank had total book assets of $158,637 and 1,355 depositors with total deposits of $148,120. Three dividends have been paid, totaling 40 per cent. An additional dividend of 4 per cent. soon will be paid.

The Washington Savings Bank had assets of $1,445,022 and 7,527 depositors with total deposits of $1,431,102. Two dividends amounting to 58 per cent. have been paid. An additional dividend of 3 per cent. will now be paid to the depositors.

LONDON SEES PROGRESS.

Second Step Toward Ending the Moratorium Taken Successfully.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Another week of progress ended quietly. For a week bills had been maturing which could not be further reaccepted. This second step toward ending the moratorium was accomplished successfully, as had been expected. It is a good augury for the success of the final step, to be taken in November.

The fourth issue of £15,000,000 of Treasury bills again went successfully for the Government at under 3¾ per cent. discount. The bills have been in active demand since they were put out. No definite development has occurred in Stock Exchange matters, but as abnormal moratorium arrangements expire there will be more hope that difficulties can be met by fairly normal remedies.

Manchester is slightly less depressed, but the Near Eastern market is in a bad way and Indian buying is still scarce. The Egyptian cotton crop is now reported smaller than original estimates. The improvement in exchange is resulting in larger shipments of chilled beef from Argentina. Russia will borrow £12,000,000 here on short-term bonds, which should have a very good effect on Russian exchange.

PARIS BANKERS CONFER.

Moratorium Still Continues Blocking New Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Despite numberless proposals, the moratorium on the Paris Bourse has not yet been ended. Further conferences were held at Bordeaux and here, but they will probably reach a solution too late to be put into effect before the end of October. Naturally, new speculation in securities is impossible until old positions are cleared up.

Meanwhile Paris bankers are holding daily meetings to consider the foreign exchanges. There is much talk in these circles about the Government's embargo on German and Austrian houses which were foremost in the particularly well-inspired speculation on the Paris Bourse on the very eve of the war.

The Swiss Government's issue of 50,000,000 francs 5 per cents. will be put out in November. The entire issue will be underwritten by a syndicate of Swiss bankers at 98¾. New York cables stand at 5.15, at which figure there is good demand. The subscription to the national defense bonds is proceeding actively.

NEW HAVEN'S PUBLIC PLEA.

Urges Stockholders and New England People to Aid Its Upbuilding.

Howard Elliott, Chairman of the New Haven, has issued an appeal to stockholders and the New England public for assistance and co-operation. The annual report has been sent to the stockholders, so they may know the situation of the company, and "use their active influence to help the management in its efforts to reduce expenses and to increase rates slightly."

The conditions needed for success are thus defined:

"Freedom from disturbance and the opportunity for constructive work.

"The removal of restrictions and conflicts in the laws and policies of the various New England States, which prevent the company from adopting a comprehensive financial plan, enabling it to meet its obligations by mortgage bonds.

"Readiness on the part of commissions, both State and national, to permit a readjustment and increase in freight and passenger rates; and an increase in the pay received for the carriage of mail and parcel post."

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	$1.16⅜	$1.14⅜	$1.22⅜	$1.20⅛
Oct. 20	1.16⅜	1.14⅜	1.22⅜	1.20⅛
Oct. 21	1.16¼	1.14⅛	1.22⅛	1.20⅛
Oct. 22	1.16⅛	1.15	1.22⅛	1.20⅜
Oct. 23	1.17½	1.14⅜	1.22⅝	1.20⅜
Oct. 24	1.17½	1.16¼	1.22⅜	1.21⅛
Week's range	1.17½	1.14½	1.22⅝	1.20⅛

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	68⅝	67⅜	70⅞	70
Oct. 20	68⅝	67¼	71¼	70¼
Oct. 21	69	67⅜	71⅜	70⅜
Oct. 22	69⅜	68⅜	72⅛	71⅜
Oct. 23	70⅛	69⅛	72⅜	71⅜
Oct. 24	70⅝	69½	72⅜	71⅜
Week's range	70⅝	67¼	72⅜	70

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
Oct. 19	50	49⅛	53⅛	52⅜
Oct. 20	50⅜	49⅜	53⅜	52⅝
Oct. 21	50⅛	49⅜	54	52⅝
Oct. 22	51	50⅜	54⅛	53⅛
Oct. 23	51	50⅛	54⅛	53⅜
Oct. 24	51	50⅛	54⅛	53⅜
Week's range	51	49⅛	54⅛	52⅜

Provisions.

LARD.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 19	$10.50	$10.40	$9.95	$9.85
Oct. 20	10.40	10.40	9.95	9.90
Oct. 21	10.35	10.32	9.87	9.80
Oct. 22	10.57	10.40	10.00	9.90
Oct. 23	10.65	10.57	10.02	9.90
Oct. 24	10.60	10.55	9.97	9.90
Week's range	10.65	10.32	10.02	9.80

RIBS.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 19	..	..	$9.75	$9.65
Oct. 20	..	..	9.80	9.67
Oct. 21	..	..	9.77	9.70
Oct. 22	$10.80	$10.77	9.87	9.77
Oct. 23	10.90	10.90	9.90	9.80
Oct. 24	..	..	9.85	9.80
Week's range	10.90	10.77	9.90	9.65

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.
Oct. 19	$18.67	$18.45
Oct. 20	18.77	18.55
Oct. 21	18.75	18.57
Oct. 22	18.97	18.77
Oct. 23	19.07	18.90
Oct. 24	19.05	18.87
Week's range	19.07	18.45

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues., gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain in s.; moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Fla.—Rain Mon. and Tues.; moderate, possibly fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues., probably rain in s.; moderate, possibly fresh n. winds.

La.—Rain Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. winds.

East. Tex.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. cloudy; moderate n. winds.

West. Tex. and Utah—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon. and probably Tues.

Tenn.—Unsettled Mon. Tues. cloudy.

Ky.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

Ohio—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. to n. winds.

Ind.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate w. to n. winds.

Ill.—Fair Mon. and Tues.; moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in n. e.; cooler in n. e. Tues. fair; moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Mon., preceded by rain in extreme e., cooler in s.; Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n.; Tues. fair, moderate to fresh n. w. to n. winds.

Minn.—Fair Mon., cooler in s.; Tues. fair, moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Iowa—Fair Mon., slightly cooler in n. and extreme w.; Tues. fair.

Mo., Kan. and Okla.—Fair Mon. and Tues., without decided temperature changes.

N. Dak.—Fair Mon. and Tues.

S. Dak. and Neb.—Fair, slightly cooler Mon.; Tues. fair.

COTTON SAFE AT SEA, BRITAIN ANNOUNCES

State Department Assured That Such Cargoes Will Not Be Treated as Contraband.

CAN GO EVEN TO GERMANY

Fair Market for Cotton Said to Exist Then — Detention of Steamer Camperdown Not Significant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, today gave the State Department definite assurances that American cotton was not being treated as contraband and would not be interfered with as such by the British Government. These assurances were conveyed through Walter Hines Page, Ambassador at London, and were officially announced tonight by Robert Lansing, Acting Secretary of State. The announcement by Mr. Lansing follows:

"A telegram from the American Ambassador at London, received this morning, says that Sir Edward Gray stated that the Camperdown, at Stornaway, Scotland, loaded with cotton and cotton products, is not detained by the British Government, but by the Scotch owners of the ship, because, as he hears, there is some difference between the owners and the American charterers. Sir Edward said that he wished to remind the Ambassador that cotton is not in the list of contraband and its shipment will not be interfered with as contraband."

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, tonight received a cablegram from Sir Edward Grey stating that cotton is not contraband, is not being considered as contraband by the British Government, and is not being included in the British list of contraband or conditional contraband articles. Following the receipt of this cablegram at the embassy, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent obtained this authoritative statement from the British Embassy:

"Positive assurance can be given that cotton will not be seized. It has not been put on the British list of contraband, and it is not proposed to include it in the new British list of contraband.

"Although certain cargoes of contraband articles have been detained to make sure they are really intended for neutral countries, and though some cargoes have been retained, such as copper destined for the Krupps in Germany, not a single cargo has been detained by the British Government and held without paying for it, and all cargo which was really destined for neutral countries has been allowed to proceed to its destinataion."

These assurances proved gratifying to the Senators from the cotton States, who asked Acting Secretary Lansing yesterday to obtain assurances from the belligerent countries of Europe that shipments of cotton from the United States would not be seized or detained. The assurances from Sir Edward Grey do not indicate that ships loaded with cotton will not be seized if they fly the flag of Germany or Austria, but that cotton or cotton products will not be treated as contraband, and will be safe from seizure if transported in vessels not subject to capture; that is, in vessels of neutral nations or in British, French, or other ships of the Allies.

Sir Edward Grey's explanation of Great Britain's attitude is expected to be pleasing, also to Seth Low of New York, who, as President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, sent a long telegram yesterday to Secretary Bryan saying that American cotton shippers were in a serious predicament owing to the uncertainty regarding Great Britain's attitude toward shipments of cotton to neutral European countries. Mr. Low asserted in his telegram that it was reported that the British authorities had announced that cotton to Germany and Austria was on their prohibited list.

The explanation of the British policy indicates that there was no foundation for the fear that cotton would be captured either as contraband or conditional contraband. Sir Edward Grey's reiteration that cotton is not in the British contraband list is borne out by examination of the English declaration of contraband, contained in circulars issued by the American State Department on Aug. 15. Cotton is not enumerated in the proclamation specifying additional articles on conditional contraband, issued by the British Government about Oct. 1. Cotton is to be treated neither as contraband nor as conditional contraband by Great Britain, which means that, if the ship carrying the cotton cargo is otherwise exempt from seizure it will not be seized on account of the cotton cargo.

"There is no impediment to the shipment of cotton to any country," said a statement issued by Solicitor Cone Johnson of the State Department on Oct. 10. "Cotton is non-contraband, for the manifest reason that in its raw state it cannot be used for purposes of war. In order to be available for use by the armies, navies, or forces of the belligerents, it has first to undergo a long process of manufacture. It is ranked as non-contraband in the London convention. Of course shipments of cotton to foreign countries, if they are to escape detention, must be shipped in American or other vessels flying neutral flags. There is no legal impediment to a shipment of cotton going direct to Hamburg consigned to German spinners."

While cotton never has been listed as either absolute or conditional contraband, some cargoes have been detained, and certain marine insurance companies have refused to issue cotton policies. A fair market for cotton is said to exist in Germany, though most of the mills in England and France are closed.

SEES NEW CROPS FOR SOUTH.

Mayor of Savannah Says Cotton Slump Will Force Diversification.

The low price of cotton ultimately will prove a blessing to the South, Mayor Richard J. Davant of Savannah declared at the Hotel Martinique yesterday. He explained that a huge cotton loss was about the only thing that would bring about a complete reorganization of the agricultural methods of the Southern States.

"Most farmers in the South are small farmers," he said. "They have found it easy to raise cotton, and they raise little else. Now that the market for cotton has been seriously impaired, they will be forced to diversify their crops. Thus they will not only improve their lands, but they will have something to fall back on when there is no demand for cotton. I believe the entire plan of agriculture in the South will be completely changed in two years.

"Many of our farmers have tried to raise fine cattle. Some have failed, because they imported breeds of stock from distant States and the animals died before they became acclimated. On my own plantation I made the importation of a better breed of cattle gradually, first breeding them with my own cattle, and finally getting pure stock. I had no trouble. I induced my tenants to do the same thing, and induced each one of them to plant 10 acres of alfalfa. This is good food for animals. Thus these tenants will be able to run another year without being forced to sell their cotton at a great sacrifice."

Mr. Davant was asked about the "Buy-a-Bale-of-Cotton" movement, but declined to discuss it. He did say, however, that he had heard of no farmers who were getting more than 7 cents for their cotton. He said financial conditions were very sound in Savannah, and pointed out that no Savannah bank ever had failed.

Insure Police for $8,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A blanket insurance policy for $8,000,000 has been issued by a Hartford company on the members of the Police Department of this city. The policy is issued upon the group insurance plan. The 4,000 members of the force are insured for $2,000 each without medical examination. The policy is made out to the Philadelphia Police Fund and each member of the force will pay a portion of the monthly premium.

TELLS HOW CITY MAY SAVE.

Citizens' Union Points to Salaries That It Deems Exorbitant.

The Citizens' Union published yesterday suggestions to the Board of Estimate as to how city money may be saved without loss of efficiency. It refers to the recent report of the Real Estate Board, and agrees with its recomendations. As to salaries, it says:

We believe that saying could be made in many salaries and cite the following concrete examples:

	Present Salary.	Suggested Salary.
County Clerk, N. Y. County	$15,000	$7,500
County Clerk, Kings County	10,000	7,000
County Clerk, Queens County	8,000	5,000
County Clerk, Bronx County	10,000	6,000
(The County Clerk of Richmond receives $6,000.)		
Register, N. Y. County	12,000	7,500
Register, Kings County	12,000	7,500
Register, Bronx County	10,000	6,000
Surrogates' Court, chief clerk, New York County	10,000	7,500
Surrogate's Court, chief clerk, Kings County	9,000	6,000
(In Queens County the chief clerk receives $3,500 and in Bronx County, $2,500.)		

Counsel to the Register and County Clerk might well be dispensed with. The Corporation Counsel should advise these departments.

"The social service departments must not be starved," the report says. "Saving at the expense of the health, safety, and happiness of the plain people is not real."

In the Department of Taxes and Assessment, the report says that $15,000 could be saved by eliminating the assistants to the commissioners. It says the President of the board and three commissioners do most of the work, while other commissioners give little for their $7,000 salaries. Of the Department of Correction it says:

Dr. Davis is making every effort to bring the Department of Corrections up to standard. She is handicapped by lack of adequate staff and by underpaid subordinates.

The Union recommends a committee to standardize salaries of county officials.

SUBWAY TEN YEARS OLD.

First Trains for Public Use Ran Over the Line on Oct. 27, 1904.

It will be ten years tomorrow since the Subway was opened to the public. On Oct. 27, 1904, at 2:38 P. M., three special trains containing Mayor McClellan and city officials left Brooklyn Bridge station. The Subway was then put to public use, but it was only a fragment of the system as it is today, and it was not until Jan. 9, 1908, that, with the opening of the Borough Hall Station, Brooklyn was included.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London
Investment Securities

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Inviting Tenders of $2,500,000 One Year 5% Gold Notes

Notice is hereby given that the Pacific Gas and Electric Company will purchase and accept delivery as of October 31st, 1914, at the lowest prices offered of $2,500,000 Par Value of its One-Year Five Per Cent. Gold Notes maturing March 25th, 1915, being part of an outstanding issue of $7,000,000.

Owners of these notes desiring to offer them for sale are invited to forward sealed tenders (marked on outside "Tender of Pacific Gas and Electric Company Notes") to Bankers Trust Company, 16 Wall Street, New York City, on or before October 27th, 1914. Tenders must specify the numbers and amount par value of notes, and prices at which they are offered. The Committee in charge will add accrued interest to and including October 31st, 1914, amounting to $5 per $1,000 note, and prices named in tenders should therefore be exclusive of accrued interest.

A committee consisting of representatives of **Bankers Trust Company, N. W. Halsey & Company, and Harris, Forbes & Company,** acting for the undersigned, will supervise this transaction and shall have the right to accept or reject any or all bids in whole or in part, and tenders must be made with this understanding.

Payment will be made in New York funds at the office of Bankers Trust Company, New York City.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
By A. F. Hockenbeamer
Vice President & Treasurer

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing
Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
CENTRAL ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY
(of Kansas City, Missouri)
DUE MAY 1, 1914:

The Committee representing the holders of bonds deposited under the agreement dated March 10, 1914, announces that it has arranged for the payment on November 1, 1914, at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, 26 Broad Street, New York City, of interest on the Certificates of deposit representing said bonds from May 1, 1914, to November 1, 1914, at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Interest on undeposited bonds will be paid at the office of THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 37 Wall Street, New York City. **The certificates or the bonds (as the case may be) must be presented for endorsement thereon of such payment, and must be accompanied by the certificates required by the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department under the Federal Income Tax law.**

Dated October 24, 1914.

JOHN B. DENNIS,
J. J. HANAUER,
JOHN J. STORROW,
W. K. WHIGHAM,
Committee.

C. M. TRAVIS, Secretary,
24 Broad Street, New York.

BYRNE & CUTCHEON, New York.
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS, Boston, Counsel.

Greatest War
In World's History
Effect Present and Future on
Stocks & Bonds
Bulletin 15 on Request.
CLARENCE CONE & CO.
45 Broadway New York

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale 3,986 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 16, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 28, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, October 7th, 1914, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, October 29th, 1914.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.

Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10 o'clock A. M.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
30-Year Adjustment Mortgage 5% Income Gold Bonds
OF THE
New York Railways Company

You, as bondholders, are entitled to vote for and to elect five Directors of the New York Railways Company, at its annual meeting in December.

The following Committee, representing large holdings of these bonds, have consented to act as proxies for bondholders for the purpose of electing such Directors:

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, President, New York Life Insurance Company, New York.

WILLIAM A. DAY, President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

HALEY FISKE, Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York.

ALLAN FORBES, President, State Street Trust Company, Boston.

Your interests as holders of the above bonds will be served by communicating at once with any of the above Committee, or with

CHARLES F. CUSHMAN,
Secretary Proxy Committee,
Room 1,500, 14 Wall Street,
New York, N. Y.

New York, October 10, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election and for the transaction of such other business as may pertain to the affairs of the Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New York City, at 2 P. M. Monday, November 16, 1914.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 3 P. M. on Monday, October 26th, until 10 A. M. Tuesday, November 17th, next.

ERNEST ISELIN, Secretary.
New York, October 15, 1914.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 885 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated this nineteenth day of October, 1914.
A. E. CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS AND NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held in the office of the Company in the City of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, November 4th, 1914, at 12:00 o'clock noon.

H. W. WENHAM, Secretary.
New Orleans, La., October 5th, 1914.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the members of the National Employment Exchange for the election of Directors for the ensuing term, and such other business as shall be legally brought before it, will be held at the office of the Exchange, 30 Church Street, New York City, on Thursday, November 12th, 1914, at 4 P. M.

E. H. OUTERBRIDGE, Secretary.

THE SUTRO BROS. BRAID COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of four Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, 222 Fourth Avenue, on Monday, November 2, 1914, at 2 P. M.

F. C. SUTRO, Secretary.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under Banking Laws. Wars cannot affect Securities. You can open a Savings share account with $1 or more. Begin now or write for Booklet A. 33 Park Row. N. Y. City.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says:
"Have you somewhat to do tomorrow: Do it today."

THE *Franklin Trust Company* will aid you in making your will.

The advice of men trained in such matters is yours for the asking and will be of assistance in planning your will in strict accordance with the Law.

Confidential Discussion Invited.

Franklin Trust Company
46 Wall St., New York
166 Montague St., Brooklyn
569 Fulton St.

CHARTERED 1864
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 38th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus, $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $200,000,000

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

FIRM OF ANDREW ALEXANDER.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore subsisting between Anna A. Murtland of the City of New York and Isabelle A. Robey of the City of Boston, Massachusetts, conducting the business of dealing in shares under the firm name of Andrew Alexander, at Nos. 306 Sixth Avenue and 548 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, the said Anna A. Murtland having sold her entire right and interest in the business to said Isabelle A. Robey, who will continue the business at the same places and under the same name, and who has assumed all debts and claims against the old partnership and to

ARGENTINE WARSHIP NO DRY TERRITORY

The Moreno Has a Bar and Treats the Navy Yard While Getting Painted Here.

DRINK MIXER ON DUTY

No Hiding of Refreshments in Lockers—Dreadnought a Big, Capable Fighter.

American forward and British aft, with an up-to-date and very cozy little café amidships, the new Argentine superdreadnought Moreno went to sea at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Moreno, which was built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, in Camden, N. J., came to New York a few days ago and, quite unheralded, proceeded to the navy yard to have her hull painted. That job was finished late Saturday, and yesterday the Moreno went out for sea trials upon which her acceptance depends by Argentina.

During her short stay in the navy yard the Moreno attracted much attention. Naval officers especially were interested, for there is only one other ship in the world like the 27,600-ton Moreno, and that is her sister ship, the Rivadavia. And the Moreno, too, so far as officers at the navy yard know, is the only battleship with a café.

Secretary Daniels disapproves of cafés, and everybody in the navy, from the greenest stoker to the top flag officer, knows it. If one went through the Atlantic Fleet with a fine comb he could not find enough intoxicants to make a baby jolly.

But it's different in the Argentine Navy. The Moreno is spick and span outside and cozy within. Everywhere there are guns, among them an even dozen of the newest and most powerful 12-inchers. But the café has been put where the jar from the big guns will not shake a glassful off the bar, for the Moreno's drinks are served over the cutest little bar on any of the seven seas.

In old days, when drinks other than grape were to be found on American ships, they were kept in the officers' lockers, and hospitality was not always convenient. On the Moreno the Argentine officer touches your arm, whispers, "Have one on me," and walks you right up to the bar. There a neatly uniformed mess attendant sees that you are as well served as you might be in the best New York refectory.

The Moreno's "café squad" has yet to be officially designated by title. It has been suggested that the nomenclature run something like "bartender of the first class," "bartender of the second class," "chief master at arms of the café," "beer yeoman," "wine yeoman," and so on down the list.

But the café is a very small part of this new superdreadnought. In tonnage she is about the same as the new American superdreadnought New York. Forward she looks much like the New York, for she has a latticed mast and the turret arrangement is similar to American construction. Aft, the Moreno has a pole mast like those on the British Iron Duke dreadnoughts.

Besides her main battery of twelve 12-inch guns, the Moreno has a secondary battery of twelve 6-inch and sixteen 4-inch guns. She is designed for 22.5 knots, and will cost about $12,000,000.

FINDS $8,000 GEMS—ALMOST

Musician's Dog Is Clever, but Necklace Story Is a Dream.

How a wolfhound which had made a hobby of finding golf balls picked up an $8,000 pearl necklace was told yesterday afternoon by friends of George Rogovoy, the Russian violoncellist, who is staying at the Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. The wolfhound's name is Lord, and, according to the story, it was given to Mr. Rogovoy by F. Corlies Morgan last June.

Shortly after coming into Mr. Rogovoy's possession Lord began to demonstrate his versatility. He saved Mr. Rogovoy from drowning at Atlantic City last June. Then, taken into the White Mountains, he became an adept at finding golf balls, and in one month recovered 257. When his master brought him down to Lakewood he continued in this pastime, and used to go out every morning with Mr. Rogovoy to inspect the links.

Yesterday morning—so goes the tale—he was digging under a flat rock and presently came out with something in his mouth that was not a golf ball. It was a necklace of some kind of stones—just what kind Mr. Rogovoy did not notice very carefully, for he supposed that the treasure was a cheap trinket that had been thrown away.

But upon returning to the hotel and washing the necklace he found that the stones were pearls, and on the back of the pendant which inclosed a large black pearl was the name of the owner, Alberta C. Grier.

Thereupon, it is said, Mr. Rogovoy took the necklace to A. J. Murphy, manager of the Laurel House, who recognized it as one that was lost two years ago by a woman staying at the hotel. Its value was set at $8,000, and Mr. Murphy had had detectives looking for it ever since. The owner was now in Italy, and no information as to her home could be obtained, except that it was in New York.

So ran the story. But when Mr. Rogovoy was asked for confirmation, he said it wasn't so. When asked if Lord had found anything at all of value in his rambles yesterday morning, Mr. Rogovoy admitted that he had found another golf ball.

FINDS YOUNG ELOPERS HERE

Uncle Follows Girl and Sweetheart from Chicopee Falls, Mass.

Viola De Cotteau, 15 years old, and Joseph Nugent, 18, both of Chicopee Falls, Mass., arrived yesterday at the home of the girl's aunt, Mrs. Antoinette Jeane of 1,298 Chisholm Street, Bronx, telling her they had come for a visit.

Jeane was entertaining them at supper last night when in walked the girl's uncle, Charles Pacquette, with Patrolman Hamilton. Mr. Pasquette said he had been hunting the pair since last Wednesday, when the girl left home after a quarrel with her mother. By questioning train conductors the uncle traced the pair to Bridgeport, Conn., where he found two houses in which they had taken separate rooms. Then he found a conductor on whose train they had traveled with tickets for New York, where he suspected they would call on the girl's aunt.

The boy was locked up on a charge of abduction, and the girl, held as incorrigible, was sent to the Children's Society.

Shot Three Times in Street Crowd.

A gunman stepped close to Rosario Castranoba at Oliver and Oak Streets last night, fired three bullets into his back, ran through the crowd, and escaped. Castranoba shook his head when the police asked who had shot him. At Hudson Street Hospital it was said he could not recover. Castranoba, who is a bartender, had a loaded revolver in his pocket. Should he recover he will be arraigned under the Sullivan law.

Runs Down Salvation Army Worker

Naomi Smith, 27 years old, a Salvation Army worker, living at the headquarters of the organization at 128 West Fourteenth Street, was struck by a horse attached to a cab driven by Patrick Finnerty of 228 East Thirty-third Street at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street last night. According to Patrolman Spollan of the West Twentieth Street Station, Finnerty whipped up his horse and tried to get away after the accident, but was caught before he had gone two blocks. Miss Smith was not much hurt.

Albany Beat Brought Dying Man.

An unidentified man about 70 years old was found in the tonneau of an automobile on the steamer C. W. Morse yesterday when she docked at Pier 32 North River, and was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition. He died last night. He boarded the boat at Albany on Saturday, but did not take a stateroom. He was 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighed 140 pounds, and wore a dark suit, flannel shirt, and black shoes and socks.

CREDIT UNION IDEA IS GAINING GROUND

Russell Sage Foundation Urges Corporations to Encourage Employes to Save.

LOANS AT LOW INTEREST

Workers Can Obtain Money Without Falling Into the Hands of Usurers.

The employes of a number of large corporations in New York, following a plan advocated by the Russell Sage Foundation, are about to form "credit unions," co-operative organizations composed of small homogeneous memberships, which provide a safe medium for the investment of savings and a means for employes whose standing is good to obtain small loans without excessive charges.

Co-operative organizations among employes are considered better by the Russell Sage Foundation than loan bureaus conducted at fair interest rates by employers. It has been found that employes often prefer to borrow at ruinous rates than to permit their employers to learn of their need of money. Further than that, the credit union provides an agency by which members are encouraged to invest money in quantities as small as a dollar, half a dollar, or a quarter and is considered by the foundation one of the best methods yet found for promoting the saving habit.

Credit unions are able to make loans safely, according to a statement of the Russell Sage Foundation, because its members are mutually acquainted and the association has an intimate knowledge of the personal character and responsibility of its borrowers which could not be obtained by an impersonal commercial lending agency except at great cost.

The success of the Canadian institutions prompted the State of Massachusetts to enact a law in 1909 permitting their formation in that State. The report of the Bank Commissioner of Massachusetts in 1913 says:

"Thirty-four credit unions have made their annual reports, showing assets of $185,151.57, an increase of $91,071.16 over last year, and a membership of 4,529. Their total receipts during the year have been $394,904.62, and the total loans $146,740.53. The success of many of these organizations which are now doing business seems assured, and it appears equally certain that their usefulness will broaden as time goes on."

The first credit union to be organized in New York City was the Speedwell Credit Union, among the employes of the real estate firm of Bing & Bing. Established last Spring, this credit union has now a membership of 200, and accumulated assets of $15,000.

STATE SAVES 500 BABIES.

Educational Campaign Shows Its Value in Mortality Figures.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The campaign for the reduction of infant mortality carried on by the State Department of Health last Summer, it is estimated, saved the lives of 500 babies. In the late Spring and Summer months infant welfare exhibits were made in forty-six cities and villages, under the direction of Dr. Henry L. K. Shaw, director of the Division of Child Hygiene of the department. Meetings were held for mothers and the general public. Many new milk stations were established.

Nurses in charge of the traveling infant welfare station gave instruction to mothers in the care of their babies, the preparation of food, the right way to dress the infant in hot weather, the danger of flies, what to feed, and what not to feed young children.

The department believes that this campaign is the chief cause of a remarkable decrease in the death rate among infants in the State outside of New York City. In the months of June, July, and August, 1913, there were 3,209 deaths of infants under one year. In the same three months of this year there were 2,735, a reduction of 474.

"The results of the department's infant welfare campaign shows that we are conservative when we adopt as our motto, 'Twenty-five thousand lives can be saved in this State in the next five years,'" said Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, State Commissioner of Health, in commenting on the figures given out by the department.

The following table comparing the infant death rate outside of New York by months is significant, the department points out, when it is remembered that the effect of the infant welfare campaign could be seen in the statistics only after it had been under way for a sufficient length of time for its teachings to begin to bear fruit.

	—Infant— Death Rate. 1913.	1914.
June	88	80
July	137	115
August	178	129

A great improvement noted by the State Health Department is in the registration of births. In 1913, 23,736 births were registered, while in 1914 there were 24,600 reported, an increase of 864. While this is an encouraging increase and shows an improvement in statistical methods of local Registrars and possibly an increased desire among physicians to co-operate with the health authorities, it is, nevertheless, not sufficient, as the department points out, to materially affect the infant mortality figures.

BOHEMIANS BEAT "METS."

Series of Eight-Oared Races on Harlem River Now Even.

In a match race of a mile on the Harlem River yesterday, the eight-oared crew of the First Bohemian Boat Club was revenged on the Metropolitan Club for the defeat it suffered in the first race by winning a return contest by a quarter of a length. The crews were so evenly matched that it was not until the final hundred yards that the Bohemian shell shot to the front and remained there until the finish line was placed behind. Another race will be contested within the next two weeks to decide the supremacy of the eights of the rival clubs. The Mets intend going into real training for the event, as they are most desirous of conquering the Bohemians, who have been their closest rivals on the Harlem for many years.

In addition to the race between the Mets and Bohemians, the married and single men of the former organization fought it out in eight-oared shells, with a resulting victory for the Benedicts. This race, too, was hard fought, and only half a length separated the boats at the finish.

Hoppe Again Beats Inman.

MONTREAL, Oct. 25.—Willie Hoppe, champion billiard player of America, easily defeated Melbourne Inman, the English champion, in the four days' play at mixed styles, which closed here last night, by a score of 2,865 to 2,500. Play will be resumed at Toronto to-morrow, and the final games will be contested in Winnipeg. Afternoon score by innings:

Inman—9 0 2 2 (gives 1) 14 7 91 11 2 76 9 3 85 2 54 0 0 0 4 3 6 38 5 61 0 6 17 58. Total—501. Average—17 8-29. High runs—91 74 58.

Hoppe—0 0 2 51 3 24 10 11 2 0 15 2 2 0 6 0 0 17 8 14 5 0 0 7 4 0 8 8. Total—190. (Receives 1, making total 200.) Average—7 3-28. High runs—51 24 17.

Evening score by innings:

Inman—9 41 89 0 6 3 5 11 0 24 13 15 14 4 27 17 5 15 113 69 2 0 18. Total—500. Average—21 17-22. High runs—113 89 69.

Hoppe—6 54 7 5 0 15 5 9 0 29 26 0 20 0 2 3 4 2 4 9 9 3 5. Total—224. Average—9 17-23. High runs—54 29 26.

Grand totals—Hoppe, 2,865; Inman, 2,500.

Other Sports See Page 7.

TWO NEW RACES FOR COLLEGE SWIMMERS

Breast and Back Stroke Contests Added to the Intercollegiate Championships.

Two new events were added to the programme of events for the swimming championships by a vote of the delegates to the Intercollegiate Swimming Association meeting held yesterday in the trophy room of the New York Athletic Club. A fifty-yard breast stroke and a back stroke for the same distance will be tried out this year in the individual championships.

Several other rulings of importance were taken up at the meeting and ratified. The proposed changes in the water polo rules, however, were referred from the association meeting to the Advisory Board, of which C. D. Trubenbach of the New York A. C., formerly of Columbia University, is Chairman.

If the breast stroke and back stroke swims are productive of keen competition, it is the plan of the association to adopt them in place of the plunge for distance event in all of the dual meets. There is a well defined move to eliminate the plunge and the substitution of these swims is the first step in this direction. The second was taken at the meeting by cutting down the number of dives in the plunge from three to two tries for distance. The two swims are on the programme of the Olympic championships, while the plunge is gradually being dropped throughout the country. One disadvantage of the plunge, the delegates maintained, is the length of time necessary to run off the event.

The A. A. U. multiplication system of scoring the fancy diving contests was adopted instead of the intercollegiate league system. The only qualification laid down to this ruling was that the one and one-half back dive should count for 2.1.

An effort was made by the Yale and Princeton delegates to pass a ruling that no freshman might compete on a college team without being in college at least two months. This proposal was voted down by Pennsylvania, Columbia, and C. C. N. Y., all of which colleges have freshmen earlier the universities in February and do not have a one-year rule, such as prevails at the other two colleges.

The intercollegiate championships will be held this year at Yale, on March 5. The dates for the dual meets will not be completed for several days and will be announced after approval by the Faculties of the respective colleges.

Harry K. Marcy, last season's stroke of the University of Pennsylvania crew, was elected President of the association. Thomas C. Coulton of the College of the City of New York was chosen as Vice President, and E. Harold Edinger of Columbia University, is the new Secretary and Treasurer.

The officials selected to referee the dual and intercollegiate meets were selected and announced as follows: L. Hanly, New York A. C.; J. Ruddy, New York A. C.; L. Manley, New York A. C.; Steen, New York A. C.; Hessenbruck, Princeton; J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania; Cady, Philadelphia, and R. C. Patterson, Columbia.

The delegates at the meeting were: L. H. F. Mouquin, F. C. Coone, E. H. Edinger, and C. D. Trubenbach, Columbia; H. K. Marcy and J. K. Shryock, Pennsylvania; E. C. M. Richards, D. Summers, and R. Mayer, Yale; E. W. Ill, A. N. Spay, and W. M. Barr, Princeton, and F. Mullen and T. E. Colton, College of the City of New York.

Cassignol Makes Run of 341.

Firmin Cassignol, the French billiard champion, gave a fine exhibition of billiards at Slosson's Billiard Academy yesterday afternoon, running out a 500-point game in four innings with an average of 125. He finished with a string of .341. His opponent was J. D. Brown, a Montreal amateur, who got only 56. Cassignol showed his rapid, confident style of play, and his running and balkline game was the best he has shown on this visit. George Slosson has offered a prize to any New York amateur who can score more than 60 points while the Frenchman is making 500.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTION SALES

Monday.

Daniel Greenwald, at Av. A and 90th St.—Abandoned, unclaimed and condemned articles; also at other corporation yards, 654 Rivington St. and West 56th St., near 11th Av.

D. Hartmann at 50 West 17th St.—Fixtures and plant of Empire Infants' Wear Co.; also laces, embroideries, dresses, petticoats, &c.

H. Bogin, 826 Broome St.—Shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c.

D. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—General household effects.

Floyd Grant & Co., 776 7th Av.—General house furnishings.

L. Kaplan, 54 West 17th St.—Infants' wear, children's dresses, laces, and embroideries; also plant and fixtures.

Kary Brothers, 477 Broadway.—$20,000 retail stock, men's clothing.

Charles Shongood, at Keyport, N. J.—Stock of S. M. B. Rubber Co.; also machinery and real estate.

Charles Shongood, at 8 Washington Place—Assignee sale ostrich feathers, millinery and fixtures of David White.

Charles Shongood, at 15 West 28th St.—Piece goods, trimmings, laces, machines, &c.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, 105 5th Av.—Rugs and carpets, account Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company.

Keeler Art Galleries, 562 Fifth Av.—Oriental carpets and rugs. Sale continues Tuesday.

Tuesday.

Charles Shongood, at 159 West 25th St.—Women's suits, coats, skirts, &c.; also fixtures.

Charles Shongood, at 24 East 22d St.—Furs, skins, furs, &c.

Hurling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—Sale for American Woolen Company, consisting of men's and women's wear fabrics.

Daniel Greenwald, 115 Mercer St.—Assignee's sale outstanding accounts, judgments, and notes.

D. Cardozo, 408 8th Av.—General household effects. Sale continues Friday.

Charles Jacobs Co., 10 Greene St.—Cloaks, suits, and general merchandise.

Daniel Greenwald & Co., 32 West 31st St.—Assignee's sale, furs and skins.

Sacks, general merchandise, Spring; Room 1,110, 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dollender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; L. O. Miller, carpets; 56 White; York.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemaier, white goods, carpets; C. H. Honer, dry goods; Flanders.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, paper fans; 605 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; W. P. Briggs, china lamps; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Airey, Bigelow & Washburn Co.; H. Allen, carpets; 2 Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; S. I. Warren, silks; 114 5th Av.

SAVANNAH—Frank & Co.; H. J. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Edison Co.; Symington, carpets; Biltmore.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; H. Barnby, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. Henry, carpets; 2 Walker.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zeuner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, silks.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

JOBS WANTED

AT ALL TIMES, MEN'S, WOMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S READY-TO-WEAR HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, AND FURNISHINGS OF ALL KINDS, DRAPERIES, RUGS, FURNITURE, ETC. RIBBONS, GLOVES, AND MADE-UP DOMESTICS. SPOT CASH. SEND SAMPLES. PARCEL POST. JOB DEPT. THE J. L. CHALIFOUX CO., LOWELL, MASS.

CLOAK SALESMAN WITH GOOD, ESTABLISHED TRADE WANTS THE FOLLOWING LINES: CHILDREN'S COATS, MISSES' AND JUNIOR COATS, MISSES' AND JUNIOR SUITS; ONLY CONCERNS MAKING A SPECIALITY OF EACH LINE NEED ANSWER. BOX N 12 TIMES.

LADIES' COAT HOUSE manufacturing a line of staple and novelty coats, $12.50 to $36.50, wants suit salesman to handle line in conjunction with his own; only A1 man who can show results considered; any territory proposition to right party; give full particulars. H 27 Times Annex.

200 ladies', misses' fine chinchilla coats; black, navy, grey, plush trimmings; large collars; 100 fancy plaids, mixtures; new models; $3.50; regular prices, $6.50. B. Andrews, 4 West 22d St.

We are open for a quantity of ladies' coats. What have you in stock? H. C. P., 33 Times Annex.

JOBBERS looking at serge and mixture skirts for Spring. L. & R., 129 West 27th St., 11th floor.

JOBS wanted in coats, suits, and dresses; quantity no object. H 26 Times Annex.

Jobber looking for Spring silk waists. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,512. Call mornings.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—Beth Bros.; A. Bain, pile fabric coats; 15 E. 28th.

ALTOONA, Penn.—William F. Gable & Co.; Mr. Weidner, carpets; 2 Walker.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Rich Bros. Co.; B. Eisas, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; A. C. Lamsbach, upholstery goods; 15 E. 26th; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; 15 East 26th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; J. Postley, housefurnishing goods, hardware; 854 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. E. Stera, hats, caps; 854 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Sisson Bros. & Welden Company; E. F. Welden, carpets; 230 5th Av.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine Republic—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, paper fans; 605 B'way.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; M. Benson, carpets; 2 Walker.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Busse, linens; F. W. Pomeroy, carpets; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO.—Boston Store; F. Karel, toilet goods, jewelry; 114 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Hillmans; J. D. Rutter, carpets; 116 West 32d.

CHICAGO—Marshall, Field & Co.; Miss E. Bergh, costumes; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—The Fair; Miss Hendle, millinery; T. J. Madden, ladies' neckwear, embroideries, laces; 238 4th Av.

CHICAGO—L. Klein; Miss R. Jindra, jobs children's coats, infants' goods, knit goods; 31 Union Square.

CHICAGO—Philipsborn, outer garment house; H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses', juniors' Spring silk, cloth, wash dresses, skirts; 152 W. 21st.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; W. J. Huber, children's clothing; 417 5th Av.; Collingwood.

DETROIT.—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss C. Oppenheimer, infants' wear; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT.—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, carpets; Biltmore.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; H. Barnby, carpets, rugs; 48 Leonard.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; J. Henry, carpets; 2 Walker.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Zeuner-Bradshaw Co.; G. D. Bradshaw, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, jewelry, leather goods; 105 Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; F. L. Pettis, carpets; 2 Walker.

MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; T. S. Mayer, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 B'way.

NEWARK, Ohio—W. H. Mazey Company; W. H. Mazey, linens, jewelry; 4 West 22d.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; A. Kaufman, ready to wear; 148 W. 23d.

NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; N. H. Murphy, cloaks, suits; 114 6th Av.

OMAHA—M. E. Smith & Co.; J. V. Shiremen, cloaks, waists; 320 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Tinkler & Co.; J. G. Clements, blankets; Bresiln.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Silverman & Son; D. L. Silverman, woolens; H. Roseman, trimmings; Latham.

PHILADELPHIA—Kramer, Waldman & Fastman; S. Fastman, carpets; Hoffman House.

PHILADELPHIA—Kramer & Kahn; S. Kramer, carpets; Bresiln.

PHILADELPHIA—Benjamin Moskovits, jobs plush, mixture, college coats, velvet, satin dresses; Hoffman House.

PITTSBURGH.—W. & H. Walker; J. D. Sacks, general merchandise, Spring; Room 1,110, 200 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Dollender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; F. P. Burlingame, carpets; 2 Walker.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; L. O. Miller, carpets; 56 White; York.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemaier, white goods, carpets; C. H. Honer, dry goods; Flanders.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Sloper Brothers; Mr. Sloper, paper fans; 605 B'way.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens; W. P. Briggs, china lamps; 432 4th Av.

SALEM, Mass.—Airey, Bigelow & Washburn Co.; H. Allen, carpets; 2 Walker.

SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; S. I. Warren, silks; 114 5th Av.

SAVANNAH—Frank & Co.; H. J. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 48 Leonard.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Edison Co.; Symington, carpets; Biltmore.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A. W. Smith Co.; H. F. McGee, dry goods; Collingwood.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets; 2 Walker.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; H. J. Smith, carpets, rugs; 75 Leonard.

ST. LOUIS.—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Mrs. A. W. Mecke, costumes; 214 Church.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; Miss D. Robinson, millinery; 31 Union Square.

TOLEDO—W. L. Milner Co.; F. C. Hofmayer-silks, dress goods, linings, wash goods; 26 W. 22d.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; Julius M. Goldenberg, suits, coats, dresses; 15 W. 26th.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Esender, ladies' wear; H. King, carpets; Cumberland.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—"Long"; M. A. Long, ready to wear; 6th floor, 66 W. 23d.

WHEELING, W. Va.—John S. Naylor & Co.; H. L. Henderson, carpets; 101 Franklin.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—William Goodman; A. Goodman, cloaks, suits, dresses; Imperial.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnes-Sumner Putnam Co.; E. I. Darby, carpets; 75 Spring.

WORCESTER—Denholm & McKay Co.; E. A. Brown, carpets; 2 Walker.

5-10-25c Goods

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:21 | Sun sets..5:06 | Moon sets..11:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:26	1:34	7:22	8:04
Governors Island	2:00	2:08	8:11	8:50
Hell Gate	3:50	3:58	9:51	10:30

Arrived—Sunday, Oct. 25.

SS Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples, Oct. 13.
SS Philadelphia, Liverpool, Oct. 23.
SS Vigilancia, Nassau, Oct. 23.
SS Esperanza, Havana, Oct. 21.
SS Frederik VIII., Christiansand, Oct. 15.
SS Manchester, Port Santos, Sept. 29.
SS Stephano, St. John's, Oct. 23.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, Oct. 23.
SS Lampasas, Tampa, Oct. 22.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Oct. 23.
SS Korona, Nirvak, Oct. 4.
SS Bayamon, San Juan, Oct. 18.
SS Myra Fell, Fowey, Oct. 8.
SS Hercules, Philadelphia, Oct. 24.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, Oct. 17.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Soperga	Almeria	Oct. 10
Epsilon	Rotterdam	Oct. 8
Voltaire	Barbados	Oct. 19
Exeter City	Swansea	Oct. 9
Chicago	Havre	Oct. 17
Minnehaha	London	Oct. 17
San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 13
J. L. Luckenbach	San Pedro	Oct. 4
Saramacca	Santiago	Oct. 21
Carolina	San Juan	Oct. 21
Comus	New Orleans	Oct. 21
El Occidente	Galveston	Oct. 20

DUE TOMORROW.

Carpathia	Gibraltar	Oct. 13
Ancona	Palermo	Oct. 15
Peter H. Crowell	Balboa	Oct. 20
Antilla	Manzanillo	Oct. 22
Colorado	Galveston	Oct. 21
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Oct. 24

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Caserta	Almeria	Oct. 17
Haugerland	Lisbon	Oct. 13
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 21
Rocene	New Orleans	Oct. 20
Vesta	Port Arthur	Oct. 20
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 24
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 24
Denis	Para	Oct. 17
Orion	Lisbon	Oct. 17
Antillies	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Perfection	Port Arthur	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 18
Re d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 15
Titanic	Valencia	Oct. 15
El Rio	Galveston	Oct. 24
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 24
San Jacinto	Jacksonville	Oct. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Franconia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
America	Naples	Oct. 22
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Oct. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tapajos, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Francisco	———	12:00 M.
Madison, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Czar, Archangel	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maravai, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Britannia, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Mundo, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	———	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	———	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Santos	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Saramacca, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hansand, London	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruteria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	———	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	———	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	———	8:30 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	———	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Hansano, London	———	1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 180 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 646 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo to New York, was 226 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Gulflight, Sabine to New York, crossed Sabine Bar at 10 A. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 143 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 250 miles S. at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 206 miles S. E. of Mississippi Bar at noon.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 686 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carolina, San Juan to New York, was 47 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Bayamon, San Juan to New York, was 39 miles S. at noon.
SS W. B. Keene, Belfast, Ga., to New York, was 80 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 40 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 509 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Sixaola, Limon to New York, was 397 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Washingtonian, San Francisco to New York, was 40 miles N. of Jupiter at 8 P. M.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 54 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronland, at Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
SS St. Paul, at Liverpool, Oct. 25.
SS Marengo, at Hull, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS St. Louis, from Liverpool, Oct. 24.
SS Gregory, from Manaos, Oct. 24.
SS Suriname, from Puerto Cortez, Oct. 24.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Oct. 26, SS Themistocles, and at 12 M. Nov. 3, SS Crios.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Nov

FINDS SAFE WAY TO KILL BACTERIA

Treatment of Intestinal Ailments May Be Revolutionized by Walker Method.

STANDS LABORATORY TESTS

Chemical Discovery Ranked with That of Ehrlich by Editor of American Medicine.

J. T. Ainslee Walker, fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, a chemist of this city, who is well known to the scientific world as the co-discoverer of the Rideal-Walker test for standardizing disinfectants, has made an important announcement relative to intestinal disinfection. His preliminary report appears in the current issue of American Medicine.

If the tests which are being carried out independently by several physicians in this city are as successful as those already announced, the future treatment of typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera, and other diseases arising from the presence of bacteria in the intestinal tract will consist in a large measure of the introduction of an antiseptic solution directly into the alimentary canal by means of a tube passed through the mouth, oesophagus, stomach, and into the duodenum.

Efforts in the past to achieve satisfactory results by the employment of intestinal antiseptics have failed for the reason that the substances used have been of a strength to damage the tissues or to endanger life itself. According to Dr. Walker, the solution he uses does neither, and is of sufficient strength to kill the disease germs. The editor of American Medicine in the course of his comments states that this discovery "warrants the hope that we are on the threshold of achievements in the direction of intestinal antisepsis which will be as conspicuously successful as Ehrlich's splendid work in the direction of systemic antisepsis."

The new antiseptic has no name other than that given to it in chemical terms. It consists of a solution of sodium sulphate, to which has been added a quantity of trimethyl-methoxy-phenol in the form of a gelatin emulsion.

The requirements essential to the successful action of an intestinal disinfectant are set forth by Assmann as follows:

It should have a strong germicidal action.

It should be relatively non-toxic for the body as a whole, and harmless to the intestinal mucosa, (living membrane of the intestines.)

It should be absorbed in small amount.

It should suffer no chemical changes whereby it loses any of the above requirements.

It should be so constituted that it mixes freely with the intestinal contents, and therefore be freely soluble.

"Recent research has brought to light a chemical product which fills all of Assmann's requirements," says Dr. Walker. "This, with the introduceitnon of the 'duodenath enema' of Dr. Ellice McDonald, and, at his suggestion, the application of the new product by this method, made disinfection of the intestinal canal at once possible."

After describing the method by which the tube is passed through the esophagus and stomach and into the upper part of the small intestine, the writer continues:

"It was realized in the earlier part of the work which led up to the results described in this paper, that, however efficient the disinfectant might be, no method of application could bring about the desired result which did not provide for the partial distention of the canal with the object of straightening out all kinks and bends, and expose the decorning matter to which might otherwise escape treatment."

The writer goes on to describe a laboratory experiment with the antiseptic solution which was carried out independently by Dr. Frederick E. Sondern of this city before prominent medical men on a patient.

It took ten minutes to get the solution through the tube into the inestines. Later, the intestinal contents were subjected to laboratory tests. Dr. Sondern's report shows that efforts to grow disease germs from them on suitable culture media failed. The tests proved conclusively that the intestinal canal had been effectually sterilized.

"If his (Dr. Walker's) views continue to be thus substantiated," says the editor of American Medicine, "it cannot be doubted that the possibilities in the treatment of many diseases will be very great. The value of effective intestinal antisepsis in controlling the so-called typhoid carriers will be seen at once. The importance of effectual disinfection cannot be overestimated."

SWINDLED IN COURT HOUSE.

Man Seeking Citizenship Robbed of $10 by Plausible "Assistant."

Application has been made to Commissioner Woods for an alert policeman to be stationed in the Court House corridor near the Naturalization Bureau to protect men seeking citizenship. A few days ago a young Italian who called at the bureau was accosted in the corridor by a man who led him into a vacant courtroom, made out an application, and charged $4. The Italian had only a $10 bill, so the swindler took it and went away. The same sort of trick has been frequently played.

RESORTS.

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COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
N Y Dock Co, (c) & W. Deutz<same.
NY, NH RR<Tug Volunteer.
Cohen<Barge Josephine.
Italia<Soc Anonyme, &c.
Lucas<Dredge 7.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hazel.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.
Case on, Kiefer-Unionwerke A. G.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.
Preferred causes.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Kasser<Daniels.
Curtis<McKenna.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Fontaine<Milliken.
Werner<Nesbitt.
Werne<Nesbitt.
General calendar.
Skeels<NY.
Vlener<Penn R R.
Cohen<Oceanic Nav.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
Freidomie<Staples & P Re Owners of Dredge
Forsyth<S Driver 211, (limitation liability.)

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy calendar. Discharges.
Herman B. Peters,
Pincus Schneider,
Benjamin Alterman,
W. A. Gedney,
A. H. Goldstein,
Henry Simon,
Max Fladen,
W. L. Richards,
Ezkiel Satan,
A. S. & R. R. Ridge,
Bernstein<Drucker,
Benjamin Bernstein,
Philip Kaplan,
Max Brauner,
Volpe & Steinberg,
Am. Art Glass,
Sweton & Moskowitz,
Jacob Smilkstein,
Howard Hull,
D. E. Dykeman,
F. N. De Camp,
Horn & Sachar,
C. Aronowitz & Bros.
Adjourned cases.
William C. Bentel,
Charles A. Mones,
S. C. Weinstein,
Silberstein & Jacoby.
Motions at 11 A. M.
S. Shidlousky,
Am. Marion Sales,
Israel Felt,
W. & S. S. Bamberg,
N. Y. Commercial,
Samuel Horowitz,
G. P. Hall & Son,
Marsh B. Willcox,
Broneman & Sheinberg,
Adolph Mandel,
Adele Mandel,
Adele Spaulding,
Max Kabre,
J. Fedlow & Co.,
W. B. Atwater,
Tabbachini Diamont,
M. & L. Jarmulowsky,
Gaspare Culeca,
A. W. Johnson,
Mendelsohn & Kaplan,
A. L. & P. Buchberg,
Henry Friedman,
Annex Homes, (2.)
Eugene Kurka, (2.)
Silberstein & Albert,
"Sherwoods,"
J. M. Linck Const.,
Kassar Brothers,
French-Am. Feather,
Oscar Rudolph,
"Yaumans,"
B. Ackerman,
James Barry,
Maurice Pearl,
Abraham Cohen,
Max. Posnick,
Pell & Co., (4,)
Sam Litz.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.
APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Pendleton, J.
Litigated motions.
Peyser<Clarence Rlty.
Fellman<Fellman.
Olendorf<Scremuzzo.
Culbreth<Culbreth.
Erlanger<Sullivan.
Nave<Nave.
Kramer<Berliner.
People ex rel McGrath <Waldo.
Hass<Landeker.
Tax Lien<Gruelli.
Re Schwartz, (Wollbarst.)
Mershon<Kasch.
Brown<Freifeld.
Rep B & Paper<Hofiman.
Rein<Wag. Piano, (4 acts.)
W A Ines Mfg<Smith & H.
Leary<Leary.
Lowe<Same.
Szanntirik<Sandhof.
Laino<Theodore.
Seeganski<Stern & Son.
Brand<C. R I & P RR.
Nobbe<Nobbe.
Toltec Mex Oil<Coast Oil.
Savage<Sully.
Re Walker, (Marine Mfg Co & Cram).
Gowers<Kramer.
Gibbs<Dwight.
Mayer<Mayer.
Re Winifred Masterson, &c.
Solomon<Gray R'lty.
Carmenter<Storza.
Rogers<Col College.
Olendorf<Scaramuzzo, (2 acts.).
Pallikel & McCaul<Raisler.
Feldman<Feldman.
Fagans<38 W 59th St.
Met Life<Horwitz.
Janse<Tee.
Macy<Ludd.
Re Prisco.
Young Bros & Boss<Sullivan.
CNY<Phoenix Color.
Brinkman<Wilson.
Factors F Ins<Whildon.
Murphy<Reiman.
Dreyfus<Drevfus.
Gallagher<Brunner.
Muidoon<Carman Rty.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Tafel<Tafel.
Sidenberg<Misch, (2 acts.)
Aengren<Seggerman Bros.
O'Dea<Woods.
A Wolfsohn Co<Jaffe.
Rosenberg<Porler.
Lichtenstein<Regal Motor Car.
Otto Heater<Phillips.
O'Dea<Woods.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business.
PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions.
Garnett Fdry<Gamphius Brew.
Rumand<Prog Age.
Vandell<Hopkins.
Spencer, (3)<Spencer.
Wormser<Arbesman.
Re E 177 St & Bronx River.
McEvoy<Water Oil.
Telescope Rod<Steinfeld.
Kauffmann<Kauffmann.
Tiedemann<Tiedemann.
County Holds<Rhinelander.
Melville Jones.
Rohr<Rohr.
Pelham<Pelham.
Beck<Beck.
Carey<Carey.
Re Poss.
Romanoff<Romanoff.
Shapiro<Quint.
Orr<B & Co.
Lietfield<Lietfield.
Orlando<Orlando.
Lichterman<Lichterman.
Demurrers:
Root Co<NYC RR.
Renz & Cie<Weingarten.
Preferred causes:
Nat Surety<Tag.
Kemmper<Newstate.
Same<same.

Undefended Matrimonial Calendar at 11 A. M.:
Case on—Boyajin,
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Grolsky.
Hatzen.
Schicone.
Thomas.
Kosow.
Goldberg<Lana.
Walling.
Oshner.
Kantrovitz.
Ferrara.
Brandt.
Steiner.
Blanchard.
Aultman.
Seligman.
Shoup.
Peterson.
Markenson.
Roncoroni.
Tiffany.
Tutta.
Taft.
Reinfried,
Razmus.
Stoller.
Scheinman.
O'Brien.
Berger.
Worthmann.
Schultheis.
Kory.
Gerken.
Polizzi.
Sorkin.
Welch.
Meyers.
Allen.
Delpeuch.
Findlay.
Scherer.
Smith.
Bischoff.
Hall.
Henley.
Peyser.
Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delaney, J., case on; VI., no day calendar. VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ingersollkroff<Lissky.
Ing—Fellstreau<Pellegreco.
Hale Lumber, &c<Pam.
Landau<Stott.
Constein<West T R.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Duke<Gray Co.
Hitt<Illinois Surety.
Lawyers T Ins<Shope.
McKnight<McKnight.
Mitoris.
Ralph Rapp.
Public<Greenblatt & Sons.
Jacobs<Jones.
Bernstein<Brumkes.
Lichtenstein<Parodi.
Monday.
Kaufmann.
Schaefer & Co.
Levinson<Cohen.
Same<Part.
Same<Keenan Cloak.
Same<Abdel-Nour.
Weisman<Westin.
Nolte<Plaisted.
Not Surety<Winston.
Herman & Co<Kranz.
Goldwasser<Washington.
Mathison<Same.
J Jackson<Same.
Wright<Same.
F Jackson<Same.
Simpson<Same.
F Jackson<Same.
Fredk Jackson<Same.
Halycok<Same.
Miller<Bernstein.
Rockville Centre Est<Windsor Land.
Am Seating<Minsker Realty.
Bohland & Olkier<Phillips.
Aiken, Son & Co<Leaf.
Kelso & Co<Johnston Drug.
Same<Ellis.
Elsing<Geneva Brew.
Keystone Fire<Oakland Ins.
Levinson<Cohen.
Same<Part.
Same<Keenan Cloak.
Same<Abdel-Nour.
Weisman<Westin.
Nolte<Plaisted.
Not Surety<Winston.
Herman & Co<Kranz.
Goldwasser<Washington.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Postal Life<Burns, (2 acts.)
Deiches<Bischoff's Bk
Fredericks<Fredericks.
McLoughlin & Donovan<CNY.
Gere<Schaefer, C & C.
Cohen<Golde.
Leavitt<The Waldemar.
Schultzberger<Schultzberger.
General calendar:
Tilton<Gaus.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Heinze<Allison.
Kahn<Czetar.
Rose Theatre<Cohn.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Ladd<Un Royalties.
Norment<Wittman.
Watson<Grohs.
Lamarche<Lynch.
Peterson<Fowler.
Franklin Un 2d<Berry
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
Karp<Karp.
Magrel<Magrel.
Riehl<Patrolmen's Assn.
N J Terra Cotta<Long
Menczer<Meinliker.
Orlando<Orlando.
Duffy Co<Granis.
Reinfried, (2 acts.)
Cohn<Winter.
Merrihun<Kasch.
Brower<Sun Print.
Schaefer<Barusch.
Fox<Fox.
Strohmeier<Graf.
Tucker<Rosmer.
Niekemper<Lese.
Kraut<Beech Nut.
Re Frazier.
Graf<Curren.
Dunberg<Hirsch.
N J Terra Cotta<Long
Re Ferber, (Abrams' Garage.)
Hennessy<Schubert.
Alleyne<Alleyne.
Ruy Lopez<Park & T.
Schwarz<Danziger.
Bloom<Fife.
Re Brown, (Mulvany;) (6 acts.)
Re Mulvany.
Mulvany<Brown, (2 acts.)
Aitken, Son & Co<Leaf.
Brandt<Kelly.
Re Sferris.
Muniz<NY & Cuba SS.
Farrell Co<Bowman & Bull.
Re Wallstein, (Beck.)
Re Barasch.
Driscoll<Hammill.
Reichstadt<Halsted.
Boyd<A Klipstein & Co.
Re Rabinowitz.
Duhig<Duhig.
Cutler<Allavena.
Wise<Zenith Embroid.
Norfolk Lumber<Barsotti.
Dreier<Barsotti.
Wolf<Same.
Pines<Denver Rty.
Rubin<Rubin.
Kraetzch<Moses, (2 acts.)
Steger & Sons<Musical Courier.
Wiener<Wiener.
Re US Fidelity & G.
Greenberg<Waldes.
Feigl Motorwerk<Feigl.
Siver<Siver.
Kean<CNY.
Armstrong<Armstrong
Re Int Bk of N Y.
Ungerer<Ungerer.
Re Chapman.
Rogers<Columbia Col.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Goldberg<Friedman.
Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Roggerio<Nas El RR.
Flynn<Rogers & H.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<same.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Beckett<Blum.
Wenn<Larson.
Frost<Schiff.
Weschler<Cohen.
Davis<Simonson.
Stern<Sternfeld Bldg.
Mantle<Kollmar.
Blum<Gotthell.
G Hocks Bldg<CNY.
Smith<Reedy Elev.
Ahrens<Gardner.
Svonkin<Laske.
Conte<Keystone Con.
Butler<Queens Chem.
Edwards<Glines Co.
Verney<Fulton Garage
Bisch<Hurst.
Elgar<NY Con RR.
Hollander<Katz.
Stiefel & Co<O'Donovan.
Perkins Goodwin<Newcomb.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
US Realty<Gabriel.
Broad & Beaver St<Same.
Price<Spadone.
McLaughlin<Lent Furniture.
Same<Gray.
State Bk of Syracuse<Kaelan.
Litchfield<CNY.
Bank Code Paris<Hohmann.
Murray<Simpson.
Halifax & Comm'l<Bankers' Trust.
Margolis<Alpern.
Nat Surety<Brenchard
Rosenblum<Krout.
Barton<Mulligan.
Baird<Same.
Hanford<Martine.
Glass<Glass.
Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Stern<Sternfeld Bldg.
Mantle<Kollmar.
Blum<Gotthell.
G Hocks Bldg<CNY.
Smith<Reedy Elev.
Ahrens<Gardner.
Svonkin<Laske.
Conte<Keystone Con.
Butler<Queens Chem.
Edwards<Glines Co.
Verney<Fulton Garage
Bisch<Hurst.
Elgar<NY Con RR.
Hollander<Katz.
O'Neil<Press Pub.
Conlan<Aubeck.
Strohm<Plaza Oper.
Hadenczuk<Am Cement Eng.
Hayner<Lewering & G
Brooks<Thompson-S.
Crame<Dittrich, (2 acts.)
Zoriack<Jackson.
Anderson<Kramer Con
Ireland<Huner.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ochad<Ridgway Co.
Day<Weil.
Longhead<Stackpole.
Swanson<Wieland.
F. O'Rourke<Toper.
M. O'Rourke<same.
Cellandro<Warro.
Campbell<G. A. Fuller
Jennings<same.
Donohue<Meenan.
McMahon<Ernest.
Harris<Baker.
Carnes<Jackson.
Sotzky<Moran.
Zimmerman<Simpson
Crawford.
Grandy<Neale.
Deiszroth<Eagle.
Bernett<Eagle.
McIntyre<I R T.
Gormley<Loitner.
Heidenreich<Mechant & E.
Dougherty<Cent R R.
Andrews<Times.
Unger<People Thea.
Slavitz<Pitts Cont.
Kuhn<I R T.
Clear.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inquest, Kaplan<Turetzky.
Ringleson<Linch, (2 acts.)
Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Slade<Donaldson.
Rubenstein<3 Av R R
Norton<Bonwit Teller.
Grasso<Spearin.
Selch<McAvoy.
C. Jacobs Co<O'Rourke Eng.
Van Ripper<Kay.
Conoscenti<L I R R.
Brown<Cooper.
Pecorini<L'Araldo I & Pub.
Rinando<Weeks & Son
Parris<Cent Park RR.
Gardner<Cent Park.
Bears<Fischl, (2 acts.)
May<Edenbaum.
Gansevoort Beef<Comm'l Adv.
Abe Brill Co<Pattee.
McGovern<Mas.
Stearns<Oppenheim.
Brown<CNY.
Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Stowell<R M Owen Co.
Washington<Rty.
Hempel<Schwarz's<Van Bourdon<Plaza Oper.
Goldstein<I R T.
Bachrich<same.
Jordan<same.
Canevari<Thomas & B.
Cummings<NY Pneu Service.
Hall<NY C RR.
Langin<Eagle Pencil.
Schwartz<Ass El RR.
Androvett<Miller.
Hughes<Imp Property.
A E Prescott<Same.
McKeever<Same.
Vaegti<Krilike.
Hopkins<Greenhut & C. Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Donnelly<Astoria L, H & P.
Inguaggoto<B H RR.
May<McGowan.
Donnelly<B H RR.
Sager<Pfeiffer Const.
Freas<NY Mail.
Hammerstein<Lynn.
Scott<NY Rys.
Walker<Summerville.
Sedwitz<Bloch.
Torkelsen<White F Con.
Doyle<Hay Foundry.
Outerbridge<Corbett.
Underwood<Same.
Olesz eski-Brown<Bliss & Co, (2 acts.)
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Lind<N Y Con RR.
Crowley<Fargo, (2 acts.)
Mc Cafferty<Mork.
Buckley<Roberts.
Earl<Taunton.
Willmott<Hice Rity.
Breuing<Levi Bros.
Serll<Silver et al.
Sanford<Victor Typew
Kramer<Sherry.
Marcus<Ross.
Ryan<N Y Rys.
Rubbo<Mahnken Bldg.
Jacobson<Nassau RR.
Scully<Leibowitz.
Hahn<B Un Gas.
Reinhardt<Nas RR.
Stone<Uhlfelder.
McGill<McAlpin & Co.
Mackilwics<Krombach
Abbott<Wilson et al.
Tudkewitz<Frank et al
Nazzisi<Hortorello.
Connallon<Tunick.
McGrath<McVeigh.
Glover<B H RR.
Egan<Grossman Rlty.
Smith<Nelson Bros.
Laubenberger<Shet'rly
Hawkins<Nassau RR, (2 acts.)
Olyer<B H RR.
Schneeberger<Schneeberger.
Augner<Augner.
Darre<Darre.
Leonard<Leonard.
Frans<Franz.
Steinberger<Steinberger.
McCarthy<McCarthy, O'Brien<O'Brien.
Juroff<Juroff.
Tog<Tog.
Thome<Thome.
Gershberg<Gershberg.
Wagner<Wagner.
Martens<Martens.
Weitz<Weitz.
Kreyshagen<Kreyshagen.
Cohen<Cohen.
Cooper<Cooper.
Weber<Weber.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Mishel<Mishel.
Rubin<Rubin.
Kobiotsky<Kobiotsky.
Landers<Reimer.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Whitehouse<Hitchings
Farley<419 E 12 St.
Ladrigo<Fresco & J.
Weidenfeld<Doherty.
23 Wd Bk<Mark Cross CNY<Covert.
Ettington<Lederer.
Asphalt Fav<CNY, (2 acts.)
Weinhandler<Getlar.
Chapman<Fowler, (2 acts.)
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Schutzberger<S'berger.
Hammer<Clarmt Silk.
Di Donato<Parrelli.
States at Sea<Geiger.
Oliverter<Listig.
Meighan<Emig I-S Bk
Wells Bold<Buschelnen
Fitch-Cornell<Merch Ts
Friedman<Bauman.
Sickels<Corey.
Bakers<Sanders.
Hitchings<Cobalt C M.
Ost<Mindlin.
Popper<Jacobson.
Frey<Jones.
Wawbeek Land<Wiltmank.
Robinson<Ireland.
Burke<CNY.
Conner<Lachner.
Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Van Wagoner-Linn Con<Gallagher.
Forgean<Dawson.
Palumbo<L'Araldo.
Weill<Getzger.
Nat Surety Co<Mass B. Sec. Co.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster
Dixey<Woods Prod.
Ulano<Brous.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Adler<Indelll & C.
Jorgensen<Foody.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life I
Peoples Gas Solomon<B'hood Paint, &c.
Farley<Zimmerman.
Sternberg<Silberstein.
Strauss<Regan.
Finkelstein<Broq Door.
Hodes<Korn.
Farley<Beckman.
Same<Wendelken.
Hein<Tangney.
Mahler<Stoneham.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Katz<Katz.
Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Ing—Lewis<City Rlty.
Weber<Col Amuse.
Casey<Victoria W G.
Mente<Salomon.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Ill Sur<State Sav Bk.
Beck<Fallon.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const.
Drummond<Fraser.
Boyle<Boyle.
Eccleston<Un H'dware Still<Still.
Frankel<Parson.
Leary<Kellogg.
Phillips<Christ Nat P.
Conley<Van Allen.
Kleinberger<Sternbach
Same<Vart Lace.
Ward<Morris Park Est
Siegelbaum<Simons.
Warder<Wheaton Co.
Wanamaker<Zeliff.
Randall<Prop Ins.
Hungerford Brass<Brady.
Birch<Paterno Con.
Morris<Cummings<McMullen.
Lickert<Byrne.
Baum<E Thompson.
Tuomy<Walsh.
Sheridan<McLaughlin.
Rosenbaum<Herald.
Gerken<Irving N Bk.
Melton<Havemeyer.
Kohen<Schwartz.
Bettle<Schwartz.
Hammerschlag<Mass B & I Co.
Jones<W E Seitz Co.
Adams<Marion S S.
Clancy<Shipman.
Clear.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates.
Joseph Horwitz,
Anthony Gerard,
Wills for probate:
Paul C Bochmann,
James B Haggin,
Philip Murtha,
Angel J Simpson,
Joseph P Robinson,
Louise Keeler,
Ruth Jane Draper,
Alice B McNamee,
Antoinette B Judson,
Caroline Newman.

TRIAL TERMS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M.—Contested wills.
Amelia Cutter.
District Lubelsky.
Moses
Fannie Brogan.
Patrick Reynolds.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.
Munech<Ulrich.
Martin<Lublany & B.
Brill<Cabinet Bed.
Eggleston<Natl Tape.
Ander<Webber.
Engel<Cooper.
Klingsland<Gross.
Sprung<Strimban.
Pundt<Fricke.
Buckley<Derry.
Cox<Kelly Cont.
Brill<C B Cabinet Bed
Beilock<Landi (2 acts)
Col Trust<Goodman
Bailey<New Eng S S
Italian<Schectman.
Codlington<I R T.
N Y L Car Adv<Reed.
Metklift<Rosenfeld Co.
Statler<Davis.
Adelstein<Vanus Underdarment.
Goldstein<Siegel.
Imp Rub Prod<Bob.
Henken<Savar Bros P. D.
Gelband Cont<Volk Co
Willing<Elias.
Brucker<Peribery.
Sassen<Perry.
Salomon<Brooks.
Tompkins K<Cerussi
McGuire<Marino.
Joseph<Dalberg.
Davidson<Malitz.
Lazarowitz<Chiu Ldry
Fick<Neuberger.
Kaufman<Schwartz.
Iselin<Hyde & Sons.
Morris & Co<C I B & P (2 acts.)
Neustadt<Kamber.
Cohn<Cohen.
Shedko<Jardin Co.
Same<Kercher.
Schneider<Elias.
Masi<Lordi.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J. At 9:45 A. M.
Schairman<N Y Rys.
Wolfsohn<I R T.
Wieman<Levy.
Sherwood<Sargold Rlty.
Barrett<Johnson.
Barrett<Johnson.
Hall<N Y H'ys.
Kurlin<Gutman.
Stransky<N Y Edison (2 acts.)
Goldstein<Scott Co.
Fayeman<Hearn.
Kleinman<N Y Rys.
Scrivane<Brennan.
Herman<I R T.
Hodgen<N Y Rys.
Strong<N Y Rys.
Hanel<N Y Rys.
Sarben<N Y Edison.
Thums<Parker Co.
Coleman<Steen Co.
Croy<Hannis-Jordan.
Pocono Co<Doni-Miller
Tschada<Un Rly.
Barkovitz<N Bri & M Ins.
Oberle<Meier & Oelhof.
Nold<N Y Rys
Hartwig<Corgil Rlty.
Silverman<Pitts Life & Tr Co.
Abbenante<Hamilton Bee Co.
Califiva<Thompson.
Neuburger<Michelson.
Municipal Lien Co<Guglielmo.
Eller<Mayanheim.
Plata<Baronet Rlty Co, (2 acts.)
Demarest<Carr.
Cardo<Fox.
Levy<Harvey.
Friend<Nichols.
Glenwood Amuse Co<Torktown Rlty Co.
Sucker<Herb.
Spengler<Cloffi.
Michel R E & Mtg Co<Towanda Const.
Kominar<Byrnes.
Land & Lien<Fuchs.
Saks<Eagle Pipe.
Artor<Thwaits.
Bernstein<Keeny.
Goldman<Cohen.
Smith<Rohder.
Giorgi<Heckmann Bldg & Const Co.
McGivney<Hollweg.
Oppenheimer<Jacobs.
Weisman<Sternkoff.
Boscobel Bldg Co<Monta"
Seller<Klugman.
Mulholland<Phelan.
Wentworth Mtg Co<Phelin.
Hoffman<Brierhoff.
Aurora Const Co<Picciano.
Greene<Grill.
Goldstein<P & F Con.
Goldstein<Pierce Con.
Elder<Kelley Const.
Finn<Navarro.
Putnam Rlty Co<Arnold.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S. Motion calendar.
Samuel Molortowsky.
Wills for probate:
Annie Steckel.
TRIAL TERM.—Schulz, S. Contested will.
William T. Tyrell.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.
Maxi<Rodgers & H.
Pilesich'an <Ayea.
Coucet<Nicol Bldg.
TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J. Equity causes.
Shanker M Celling Co<Fort Masonry Co.
Berg<Sherman.
Nichols & Co<Weinraub.
Dietz<Becker.
Wilhelm<Woiter.
Sapirman<Foxvale Rlty Co.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Brady, J. East River Savings Institution<Bassford Realty Co. et al—John P. Dunn.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

AMERICANS and FOREIGN REFUGEES from the WAR ZONE

After the turmoil of Europe you wish to live in a place that is quiet and at the same time accessible to New York City.

Let me show you one of the best homes within seventeen (17) miles of New York City, located on one of the high ridges of Westchester County. Address OWNER, P. O. BOX 822, NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Wm. M. Calder Co.'s One-Family Houses Just Completed

WINDSOR PL., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS.
SHERMAN ST., NEAR 11TH AV.
One Block from Prospect Park.

Built on high terraces, with piazzas, and contain 8 large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra laundry, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, instantaneous hot water, vacuum cleaners, gas ranges, &c.

Prices $6300 to $7000
$1000 Cash—Balance Easy Terms
Savings Bank Books Accepted

Convenient to Smith St., 9th Av., 16th Av. and Union St. trolleys.

WM. M. CALDER CO.,
Builder, on premises.
Open daily, Sunday and evenings.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES

Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton Line; and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $8,750; terms to suit.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

Nearly new hollow tile, stucco and tile roof dwelling, garage; 1 acre land, beautiful gardens, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; very high ground; finest residential section; property valued at $35,000; will sell at GREAT SACRIFICE.

O'Connor & McCann 221 Huguenot St. Tel. 394 New Rochelle, N.Y.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al., In Equity, 10-69.

By virtue of an order, entered in the above-entitled action on the 13th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 001, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company of the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also

$200,000.00 face amount of the 5% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, and forming the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 99 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street, 99 feet 4½ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet and 3 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1909, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on delivery of the deed by the receiver of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon, Seventh Avenue, referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.

KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROTH and DAVID PRITZ, trading as ROTH & PRINTZ, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 20,438.

Creditors of Roth & Printz are hereby given notice that by an order dated the 21st day of October, 1914, the above-entitled proceeding has been referred to me as Referee in Bankruptcy under Section 12a of the Bankruptcy Act, to call a meeting of creditors for the allowance of claims, the examination of the alleged bankrupts, and the preservation and conduct of the estate, that upon the petition for adjudication has been stayed until ten days after it shall be determined whether a composition herein shall be confirmed.

Notice is further given that a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Receiver in Bankruptcy, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of November, 1914, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Referee in Bankruptcy.
MACGRANE COXE.

October 24th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—MORRIS FRANKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated Aug. 29th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, Nov. 30, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

NO. 20,500.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS FERONY, Bankrupt.

Creditors of Thomas Ferony are hereby given notice that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Said creditors may prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may proper

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The centre of the tropical disturbance is probably not far north of the Yucatan Channel and thus far it has apparently not developed any considerable force, and the only indications on the Gulf Coast were some light rains and some moderate to fresh northeast to north winds. Another disturbance of fair proportions has moved from the Canadian Northwest to Ontario.

Over the East, Central, and Southwest portions of the country the weather was also fair except in Texas, where there were local rains.

There will be local rains Monday and probably Tuesday near the Gulf Coast, and on Monday or Monday night in Northern New York and Northern New England. Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Monday and Tuesday.

FORECAST TODAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Monday; probably rain in north. Tuesday fair.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Southern New England, and Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair.

Northern New England—Cloudy Monday; probably rain by night. Tuesday fair.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	62	58	4 P. M.	62	52
6 A. M.	62	50	8 P. M.	64	50
9 A. M.	61	49	9 P. M.	63	48
12 M.	65	52	11 P. M.	60	48

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52° for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50; at 8 P. M. it was 49. Maximum temperature, 58 degrees at 12:02 P. M.; minimum, 47 degrees at 9:30 P. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.4 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.91 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
1:15—331 10 Av.; N. Cobbler	Slight
2:10—293 112 St.; S. Boss	Slight
3:40—91 Park Row; Simpson & Co.	Slight
4:40—318 E. 107 St.; T. Rosanti	Slight
8:55—548 E. 117 St.; A. Kenbulk	Slight
9:15—344 E. 118 St.; not given	Slight
11:40—145-147 W. 10 St.; I. Cohen	Slight
11:50—477 W. 143 St.; M. Murray	Slight
11:50—523 E. 13 St.; L. Lacugna	Slight
P.M.	
1:20—406 W. 57 St.; Mrs. De Voe	$200
1:35—120 W. 114 St.; F. Farrell	None
1:50—Front 303 Cortlandt Av.; W. Schwarz	Slight
3:25—937 Tiffany St.; M. Markowitz	Slight
4:00—101 Attorney St.; P. Rosenbluth	None
4:15—Front 53 Varick St.; Degnon Contracting Co.	$10
4:50—268 7 St.; I. Wells	None
5:40—421 E. 151 St.; H. Laueback	None
5:45—3,854 3 Av.; A. Auder	Slight
6:15—525 W. 49 St.; T. Pigkmidaski	Slight
6:46—740 German Place; L. Abrahams	Slight

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 368 Times Towntown.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.

A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,500. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Lady inherited some property and needs little monthly income wishes to dispose of a most beautiful site for all-year home; magnificent trees; oak, hickory and chestnut groves; full price, $500; $25 cash will do; need like $5 monthly until paid; in big business town; one hour out. Address Estate, Box 143 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Eichen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1760 Greeley.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs mailed. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Make money in auto inn, raising poultry and selling goods; imposing Colonial house, 10 high rooms, 6 open fireplaces; stable; country store with goods; two acres corner lot, opposite P. O.; shade trees; short distance from 100-acre lake stocked by State, lined with cottages, and ocean resort; free clams and oysters; highest village; 25 miles from Boston; in poultry belt; price $3,500; $700 cash. Photo at Chapin—Farm Agency, 294 Washington St., Boston.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house; 10 acres; orange belt; $1,800; easy terms. 800 East 170th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide into half or all (about 8,000 square feet) at attractive price for light, well lighted; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET.
94 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square.
Whole or half.
See janitor or
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Col. Av. & 72d St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; passenger and freight elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

Carnegie Hall Studio, furnished; two rooms, bath, and very large studio. L 178 Times.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHern District of New York, ss.:

Whereas, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1913, by the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, as owner of the steamship Mohawk, and the Standard Oil Company, as charterers, concerning the loss, damage, injury or death occasioned by an explosion or accident which happened on the 27th day of June, 1913, and

Whereas, the said Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft, the petitioner, has given an ad interim stipulation for value, executed October 17th, 1913, by the National Surety Company in the sum of $227,000, and filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, on October 17th, 1913, undertaking to file in this proceeding a bond for stipulation in the usual form within ten days after the entry of an order fixing the appraised value of the petitioner's interest in the said vessel and her pending freight;

Now, therefore, pursuant to the monition issued by the said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damage for any and all losses, destruction, damage, injuries or death, caused to or resulting from the explosion or accident that occurred on the steamship Mohawk on June 27th, 1913, to appear and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward Sandford, Esq., at his office at 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and also to appear before the said court, in the Court Rooms, in the Post Office Building, on December 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and answer the said petition, otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in the said suit and in the said stipulation.

Dated New York, September 25, 1914.
WILLIAM HENKEL,
United States Marshal.
CONVERS & KIRLIN, Proctors for Petitioner.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Economy

ROOM to rent with every home privilege, in small, attractive apartment of business girl, upper west side. X 344 Times Annex.

This advertisement appeared in The Times on Sunday, Oct. 18, at a cost of 60 cents.

As eleven replies were received in quick order, it was an economical investment.

High-class rooms are quickly rented to desirable people through the Furnished Rooms column of The New York Times.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house; 7 rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this fine home; one block from trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 153 Times Downtown.

To Let—Unfurnished.

Four-story and basement private dwelling, 5 West 74th St., in first-class condition; exceptional location; will rent for $2,000; references required; seen by appointment only. Telephone Audubon 2726.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A—A—A—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 8547.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

A. — RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Nos. 120-125, northeast corner 84th. — Handsomely furnished apartments; 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Supt.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specific requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Desirable, completely furnished four-room suite, opposite Columbia University; electric light, elevator; or a five-room apartment. 527 West 121st St.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside. Apartment 3.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentlemen.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West, X 370 Times Annex.

Very desirable 4-room apartment; $90 month. Apt. 51, 600 West 115th St.

57th, 57 West.—Three rooms and bath, $30 a month. Apartment 3.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left. Restaurant.
Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward.
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

105 East 15th, (Subway, overlooking Union Sq.)—Parlor suite, outside rooms; elevators, steam, and telephone; piano; $12. Apt. 71.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished housekeeping apartment, 5 rooms and bath, south of 65th St., for 5 months. Reply Y 201 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
4 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2030 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 8?.

39th, 52 West.—Entire 2d floor, two large rooms, unfurnished or furnished; electric light, telephone extension; excellent service.

244 WEST 104TH.—8 light, very attractive rooms; $35 to $100; exceptional transportation; elevator; concessions.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

522 West 148th St.—5 and 6 room apartments; modern improvements; reasonable rent.

252 West 85th St., between West End Av. and Broadway; rents $1,200 to $1,250.

East Side.

48 EAST 89TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $900.

Large, sunny floor, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th, off 5th Av. Reasonable rent.

67th, 47 East, 848 Madison Av, (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

Country Board

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made, large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 364 Times Annex.

Connecticut.

INVALIDS looking for a quiet, restful place, 700 feet altitude, address E. H. Potts, Ridgefield, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

67TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

97TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Large back parlor; southern exposure; small rooms, with board.

63D, 23 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

73D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

89TH, (1,845 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST. — Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board, telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

36TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; 'phone, Greeley 2423.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; good table and excellent service; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8; Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

78D, 117 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room, with dressing room; exceptional house and table; references; reasonable.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 108-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; charming, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; large room; private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish.

84TH, 46 WEST. — Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

88TH, 150 WEST. (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D ST., 109 WEST, (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 21 WEST, (Cor. Broadway.) Apt. 58.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2370.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; baths every floor; superior table; references.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

121ST ST., 189 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

136TH, 245 WEST.—Double and single rooms; electric light; private lavatory; phone; very near 6th and 9th Av. "L" and Subway; refined family; terms moderate; references exchanged.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, Near Broadway Subway. —Nicest, healthiest section; the Audubon; select family hotel; large, pleasant room, $11 one, $16 two; two medium size, $8-$9; together or separately, including board; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

COUPLE, FAMILY, desiring comfortable home within city limits; avoiding noisy, unpleasant features; go communication, Grand Central, Subway; exceptional surroundings; homelike. Reasonable. X 362 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stain, Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $15 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
All-year residence; magnificent location; 20 min. Manhattan; beautifully furnished; excellent cuisine; separate tables; no monotony; harmonious surroundings; single, $11; two, $17 up; including meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 555 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—Two rooms and bath, hot water, meals optional. Tel. Forest Hills 6424.

Board Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Table board by two Jewish gentleman in private family; near Columbus Av., 65th St.; no other guests. M 94 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

8D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water, dressing room; $4.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

42D, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity; telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

58D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1804.

55TH, 58 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable, gentleman. Stevens.

62D ST., 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 858, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

18TH, 104 WEST, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $40 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath.

41ST ST., 133 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; men only; $2.50 up.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished rooms; steam; all conveniences; select.

52D ST., 338 WEST.—Nicely furnished large small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

52D, 55 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water, bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

57TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large room, with dressing room; exceptional house and table; references; reasonable.

57TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

57TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

57TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

57TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

57TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

57TH, 242 WEST.—Large small rooms; private bath; telephone; near Subway, L.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome room with alcove; select location; all conveniences; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; heated; telephone; one flight; gentleman; $6. Beson.

65TH, 164 WEST.—Physician owning modern house; handsome rooms; sun; $4, $6.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson. Columbus 7915.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private bath, kitchenette; select house.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman; telephone; references.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 5475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, small; running water; electricity; telephone.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. S 47 Times.

73D, 127 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Very comfortable, large room; steam heat and plenty of hot water; $6; private house; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant double, single skylight rooms; gentlemen; office, physician, dentist.

78TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, all conveniences; privilege light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

80TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $30 monthly; private house.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Suite of three rooms, connecting; private bath and lavatory.

86TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

92D, 214 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apt. A, 6th floor. 2709 Riverside.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D (ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

94TH, 20 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath; attractive large room; southern aspect.

95TH, 122 WEST.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, RUNNING WATER; $5 AND $3 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Entire second floor, private bath; two double rooms; electricity.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 5249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; attractive, well furnished front room; bath, telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephones; electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway, West End.)—Large, light, heated room; no other roomers; exceptional. Telephone 6134 Riverside, Apartment 4 E.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room; elevator; private family; gentleman. Phillips.

111TH ST., 605 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6289 Morningside.

111TH, 610 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Beautiful connecting rooms; sunny single room, private bath; superior furnishings; no transients. Bishop.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3383 Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Morningside Heights.—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $14, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 401 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large room, adjoining bath; modern conveniences. Patterson.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE; southern exposure; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two outside rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 27.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

151ST ST. AND BROADWAY, (8,657 Broadway.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; three windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; meals optional; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8110. Apartment 23B.

156TH ST., 501 WEST.—Attractive light room; modern conveniences; telephone; private family; no other roomer; "L" Subway. $3. Conried.

180TH ST., 700 WEST.—Subway; large, small furnished room; electricity, telephone; suitable for gentleman or couple; moderate. Beck.

187TH ST., 600 WEST.—Beautiful front room; newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable. Schrage.

AMSTERDAM AV., 430, (Cor. 81st St.)—Front rooms, nicely furnished; one block from Subway, elevated. Field.

Attractive floor in private house or en suite; decorations to suit. 59 West 56th St.

BROADWAY.—Would rent suite to bachelor; beautifully furnished; private, exclusive; no other roomer; off Broadway. Jacobeou, 251 West 88th St. Phone Riverside 2146.

BROADWAY, 1,730.—Handsomely furnished room with bath in the high-class Sonoma Apartments; very desirable central location; refined business man with best credentials only considered. See Superintendent.

BROADWAY, 2,030, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Raying. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

LENOX AV., 26.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment hallroom; all improvements; Subway. Apartment 10.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—2 newly furnished rooms; nurse or business woman preferred. Call or phone after 6 P. M., Apartment 22. Tel. 1100

LEGISLATIVE QUIZ BY CITIZENS' UNION

Completes Non-Partisan Report on the Qualifications of Candidates.

INDORSES MANY AS FIT

Comments on Present Members Renominated and Finds Several with Records Unsatisfactory.

The report of the Citizens' Union on the New York City candidates for the State Senate, and on candidates for Assembly in Kings, Queens, and Richmond, was made public yesterday.

This is the report on the Senate candidates:

SECOND DISTRICT—QUEENS.

Bernard H. Patten, (Dem.,) requests for information not answered. Present Senator, poor record.

Christian Weiland, (Rep.,) age 48; Assemblyman, 1910, with fairly good record. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

Lucien Knapp, (Prog.,) age 49; manufacturer. Favors all questions with qualification on home rule.

Dennis J. Harte, (Ind.) Democrat. Views not secured.

THIRD DISTRICT—KINGS.

Thomas H. Cullen, (Dem.,) age 49; marine insurance; Assembly '96-'98, State Senator '99-'14; poor record of votes. Questions not answered.

Ralph Waldo Bowman, (Rep.,) age 44; lawyer. Favors all questions except on election boards. Indorsed.

Frederick W. Moore, (Prog.) Favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Charles C. Wise, (Dem.,) age 45; insurance agent. Questions not answered.

Charles C. Lockwood, (Rep.,) age 37; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Orrin L. Forrester, (Prog.,) age 48. Favors all questions.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

William J. Heffernan, (Dem.,) age 41; real estate; present Senator, bad record. Favors all questions.

Charles I. Engel, (Rep.,) age 39; lawyer. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Barth S. Cronin, (Prog.,) age 56; contractor; Democrat; Senator '09-'11, generally poor record. Favors all questions.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

William B. Carswell, (Dem.,) age 31; lawyer; present Senator, poor record of votes. Favors all questions.

Charles F. Murphy, (Rep.,) age 38; lawyer; Assemblyman '04-'06; good record. Favors all questions with qualified views as to local measures. Indorsed.

John B. Neary, (Prog.,) requests for information not answered.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel J. Carroll, (Dem.,) age 39; manufacturer. Makes clear attitude generally on legislation and desire to follow leadership of Gov. Glynn. Present Senator, bad record.

Thomas Ritchie, (Rep.,) age 56; noncommital on questions.

Ward H. Ream, (Prog.,) age 28; civil engineer; favors all questions. Indorsed.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Fennelly, (Dem.,) age 31; lawyer; favors all questions.

Aivah W. Burlingame, Jr., (Rep.,) age 35; lawyer; Senator 1909-1910; present Assemblyman. Good record. Indorsed.

Andrew Colvin, (Prog.,) age 45; lawyer. Favors questions.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Algernon Nova, (Dem.,) lawyer. Request for information not answered.

Robert Lawson, (Rep.,) lawyer. Questions not answered.

John Bulck, Jr., (Prog.,) Deputy Sheriff. Views not secured.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Herman H. Torborg, (Dem.,) real estate and insurance; present Senator; poor record.

Alfred J. Gilchrist, (Rep.,) lawyer; Senator 1907-1908; opposed Anti-Race Track Gambling bills; thoroughly bad record. Questions not answered.

George U. Forbell, (Prog.,) age 46; builder. Satisfactory answers to questions. Indorsed.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT—NEW YORK.

Christopher D. Sullivan, (Dem.,) Senator 1907-1911, with continuous thoroughly bad record.

Daniel Wildi, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 32; adjuster. Uncertain about election officials. Record does not inspire confidence.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Henry W. Doll, (Dem.) Requests for information not answered.

Herman Weiss, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 45; lawyer; Rep. Favors questions. Indorsed.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James J. Walker, (Dem.) Assembly 1910-1914; poor record; supporting organization.

William G. Rose, (Rep.) Request for information not answered.

Patrick T. Canavan, (Prog.,) age 46; real estate. Favorable answers to questions.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James A. Foley, (Dem.,) lawyer; Assemblyman 1907-1912; Senator 1913-1914; able, but showed little independence. Questions not answered.

John J. Doubleday, (Rep.) Favors all questions.

Andrew J. Mullaney, (Prog.,) age 50; retired manufacturer. Favors all questions.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

John J. Boylan, (Dem.,) real estate, insurance; Assembly 1910-1912; present Senator; poor record. Questions not answered.

Francis P. Coughlin, (Rep.-Prog.,) requests for information not answered.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert F. Wagner, (Dem.,) age 37; lawyer; Assembly '04-'07; Senator, '08-'14; Lieut. Gov., '13-'14. Influential and effective legislator, thoroughly partisan, but supported some important legislation. Satisfactory answers to questions.

Lyle Evans Mahan, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 33; lawyer; Prog. Answers questions favorably. Indorsed.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter R. Herrick, (Dem.,) lawyer; Assemblyman, '11; Senator, '13-'14; supported some valuable measures, but failed to exhibit independence. Questions not answered.

Ogden L. Mills, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 30; lawyer; active party man. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Henry W. Pollock, (Dem.,) age 36; lawyer; Senator, '10-'14; fathered valuable legislation; generally lacking independence. Favors all questions.

William M. Bennett, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 45; lawyer; Assembly, '08-'10; record conspicuous for good public service. Favors questions with modified views on home rule. Indorsed.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Simpson, (Dem.,) age 43; lawyer; Senator, '13-'14. Failed to exhibit independence. Favors questions.

Frederick A. Higgins, (Rep.,) age 43; Assembly, '10-'11; Appraiser of Port, '12-'14; good legislative record. Answers questions favorably. Indorsed.

Henry Salant, (Prog.,) lawyer; Senator, '13; good record. Favors all questions.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Irving J. Joseph, (Dem.,) lawyer. Request for information not answered.

Jeremiah G. Keleher, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 29; tile setter; Prog. Favors home rule and other important policies. Indorsed.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

John J. Dunnigan, (Dem.,) requests for information not answered.

Morris Schector, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 36; lawyer; Senator, '12, with mixed record. Questions not answered.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

William C. Rowland, (Dem.,) newspaper man. Questions not answered.

George Cromwell, (Rep.,) age 54; lawyer; Boro. Pres. Richmond, '98-'13; favors questions generally. Indorsed.

John L. Sickels, (Prog.,) age 56. Favors all questions.

Assembly—Kings County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Alfred B. Carson, (Dem.,) age 23; reporter. Noncommital on electoral matters; favors other questions.

R. Hunter McQuistion, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 35; lawyer, Rep.; present Assemblyman, good record. Answers to questions satisfactory. Indorsed.

SECOND DISTRICT.

William J. Gillen, (Dem.,) Assemblyman, '09-'14, poor record.

George W. Gibbons, (Rep.,) aged 69; lawyer. Request for information not answered.

F. Bennett, (Prog.,) age 21; settlement worker. Favors all questions.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank J. Taylor, (Dem.,) age 29; Assemblyman, '13-'14, poor record. Questions not answered.

William J. F. Zimmerman, (Rep.,) age 31; trucking. Questions not answered.

Lawrence M. Barbieri, (Prog.,) age 21; Sup't. Bldg. Construction. Favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Peter A. McArdle, (Dem.,) request for information not answered.

George Langhorst, (Rep.,) Assemblyman, '02, '12-'14, poor record. Questions not answered.

J. C. Wilson, (Prog.,) no information.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Gilbert H. Rhoades, (Dem.,) age 28; lawyer. Favors questions other than on electoral procedure.

Fred. G. Milligan, Jr., (Rep.,) age 38; lawyer. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

Robert C. Shephard, (Prog.,) age 38; appraiser. Favors all questions.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

James M. Golding, (Dem.,) age 23; opposed to home rule; answers otherwise satisfactory.

Nathan D. Shapiro, (Rep.,) age 27; lawyer. Noncommittal on questions.

George H. Ittleman, (Prog.,) age 73; lawyer; present Assemblyman, satisfactory record. Indorsed.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel F. Farrell, (eDm.,) age 44; present Assemblyman, bad record.

John Olson, (Rep.,) age 26; typewriter machinist. Questions not answered.

Daniel Mulcahy, (Prog.,) Request for information not answered.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John J. McKeon, (Dem.,) liquors; Assemblyman, 1909-14; bad record.

A. Frank Sheeron (Rep.,) age 31; sales manager. Questions not answered.

R. F. Timms, (Prog.,) Request for information not answered.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Frederick S. Burr, (Dem.,) real estate; Assembly, 1913; poor record. Questions not answered.

Eldridge F. Hills, (Rep.,) age 36; lawyer. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

William J. McRoberts, (Prog.,) age 51; contractor; present Assemblyman; poor record.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Walter R. Kuhn, (Dem.,) age 26; lawyer. Undecided on municipal elections question; favors others.

Fred M. Ahern, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 29; lawyer; Rep. Assemblyman, 1911-12-14; satisfactory record. Satisfactory answers to questions. Indorsed.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Albert J. Baruth, (Dem.,) age 25; lawyer. Favors all questions except change of primary district.

George R. Brennan, (Rep.,) age 29; lawyer; present Assemblyman, excellent record. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

A. Ludlow Perkins, (Prog.) Favors all questions. Other information not given.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

William Godnick, (Dem.,) age 30; lawyer. Non-committal on short ballot, favors other questions except civil service election officers.

William T. Simpson, (Rep.,) age 28; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

William H. Tapper, (Prog.,) age 59; manufacturer. Favors all questions.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Herman Kramer, (Dem.,) age 46; wagon manufacturer; present Assemblyman, poor record. Questions not answered.

Charles Schmitt, (Rep.,) lithographer; Assemblyman, 1912, with poor record. Questions not answered.

James S. Eadie, (Prog.,) age 47; undertaker. Favors short ballot and use of schoolhouses for polling places.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

John P. La Frenz, (Dem.,) age 38; foreman; present Assemblyman, satisfactory record. Questions not answered.

Stewart Engel, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 34; lawyer. Prog. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

JAMES J. PHELAN, (Dem.,) age 31; Secretary; present Assemblyman, unsatisfactory record. Favors questions.

Benjamine B. Mullen, (Rep.,) age 58; corporation Inspector. Promises to maintain an open mind on questions not answered.

Walter B. Cosgrove, (Prog.,) age 44; bricklayer. Favors all questions.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

James F. Decker, (Dem.,) age 56; undertaker. Opposed to municipal, elections, and polling place questions.

Samuel R. Green, (Rep.,) age 36; wholesale druggist; present Assemblyman, with fairly good record. Favors questions. Indorsed.

Patrick J. Conroy, (Prog.) Favorable attitude on questions.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick D. Ulrich, (Dem.,) age 47; illustrator; Assemblyman, '13, poor record. Favors questions.

Frederick A. Wells, (Rep.,) importer. Questions not answered.

Wallace H. Erskine, (Prog.,) age 28; credit mgr. Favors all questions.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Francis M. Curran, (Dem.,) age 38; undertaker. Questions not answered.

Almuth W. Hoff, (Rep.,) age 38; Assemblyman, '11, '12, '14; valuable legislator. Favors all questions. Indorsed.

William C. McKee, (Prog.,) age 44; lawyer. Favors all questions. Qualifications for office recognized.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

William A. Decker, (Dem.) Request for information not answered.

William Pruss, (Rep.,) age 34; pharmacist. Views not secured.

Henry Scheidemann, (Prog.,) age 37; grocer; present Assemblyman, poor record.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

William A. Sprenger, (Dem.) Requests for information not answered.

August C. Flamman, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 24; lawyer; present Assemblyman, good record. Indorsed.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Isaac Mendelsohn, (Dem.,) clerk. Requests for further information not answered.

Charles C. G. Sprenger, (Rep.,) age 54; railway mileage computer. Answers satisfactory. Indorsed.

Henry C. Karpen, (Prog.,) age 45; present Assemblyman, poor record. Favors questions.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Maurice De Young, (Dem.,) Request for information not answered.

Charles H. Duff, (Rep.) Request for information not answered.

Christopher F. Mack, (Prog.,) age 48; physician. Favors all questions.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank Sullivan, (Dem.) Request for information not answered.

Nathan B. Finkelstein, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 28; lawyer. Favors all questions except one on primary districts. Indorsed.

Assembly—Queens County.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Nicholas Nehrbauer, Jr., (Dem.,) present Assemblyman, poor record.

Thomas F. Doyle, (Rep.,) age 32; lawyer; questions not answered.

Henry Martin, (Prog.,) age 61; real estate agent; non-committal on municipal elections and home rule; favors other questions.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Peter J. McGarry, (Dem.,) present Assemblyman, bad record.

Frederick L. Schnorr, (Rep.,) request for information not answered.

Benjamin B. De Witt, (Prog.,) age 25; Secretary New York University; favors all questions; indorsed.

THIRD DISTRICT.

William H. O'Hare, (Dem.,) age 38; lawyer; favors all questions.

Charles Seyffarth, (Rep.,) age 41; importer; questions not answered.

Horace Shimeli, (Prog.,) age 42; editor; favors all questions.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

George E. Polhemus, (Dem.,) age 27; lawyer; favors all questions.

James S. Eadie, (Rep.-Prog.,) age 27; lawyer; present Rep. Assemblyman; good record; favors all questions; indorsed.

Assembly—Richmond County.

Stephen D. Stephens, (Dem.,) copyist in Surrogate's office; questions not answered.

George A. Wood, (Rep.,) age 44; real estate and insurance; favors most questions; indorsed.

James Laing, (Prog.,) aged 45; real estate and insurance; favors all questions.

WHITMAN DISCUSSES QUIGG.

District Attorney Says Court, Not He, Dismissed Indictments.

District Attorney Charles S. Whitman returned to the city yesterday from a campaign trip through the State. He was asked if he had any comment to make on the remarkable success of Lemuel Ely Quigg, whom Job Hedges called Mr. Whitman's closest and cleverest political adviser, in the three big criminal cases in which he (Quigg) had appeared. Mr. Whitman said:

"My office has disposed of something like 76,000 cases during my administration, and the fact that it appears that of them Mr. Quigg was counsel for the defense or associated with the defense only three times indicates how little his office has appeared in criminal cases.

"Relative to the cases themselves, I may say that District Attorneys do not dismiss indictments. Two of the indictments referred to as having been dismissed were dismissed in open court with the full knowledge of all the facts in the possession of a Supreme Court Justice. I believe in both cases the Judge presiding was Justice Vernon M. Davis.

"As to the third, the Siegel and Vogel cases, the statement is made substantially that Mr. Quigg appeared associated with Mr. Stanchfield on the motion for a change of venue. This was very vigorously opposed by my office, in fact, so bitterly by Mr. Train representing me—I myself was engaged in the Becker trial at the time—that the court rather objected to his extremely earnest manner of presenting the opposition.

"THE TIMES says that when Judge Blanchard decided against us and granted the order for a change of venue Mr. Whitman did not appeal. Such an order is not appealable by the People. See Code of Criminal Procedure, Section 518."

Mr. Whitman will speak tonight at a mass meeting at Durland's Riding Academy. Leaving there he will go to Brooklyn, and make several speeches on Wednesday Mr. Whitman will leave for another trip up-State. He will tour the northern counties, and will return down the Hudson next Saturday, when he will speak in Yonkers and near-by places.

FEAR ATTACKS ON GLYNN.

Leaders to Confer Today on Up-State Disaffection.

Democratic leaders and other supporters of Gov. Glynn up the State have written to the Democratic campaign headquarters here complaining of the activity of Hennessy followers in many of the up-State counties, and asking that something be done to offset their hostility to Glynn. They fear that the Democratic ticket will suffer severely at the polls if the Hennessy supporters continue their work, and some of the writers refer to Hennessy as a "traitor" for permitting this political activity.

Some of the Democratic leaders suggested that an appeal be made to President Wilson for a letter repudiating this activity against the Democratic ticket, and failing to get that the Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo, be asked to rebuke the Hennessy enthusiasts. A conference of the leaders will probably be called today to consider the trouble

SULZER IS A THORN IN CHEMUNG'S G. O. P.

Urged to Withdraw and Swing His Railroad and Farmer Support to Whitman.

GLYNN LEADS IN COUNTY

Mix-Up in the Southern Tier — Three Will Divide the Republican Vote for Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—In Chemung County, the heart of the Southern Tier, the Democrats are becoming more hopeful as Election Day draws nearer. Gov. Glynn will carry Chemung by a plurality variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000.

The lower estimate was made by Daniel Sheehan, former Mayor of Elmira, at present Chairman of the Democratic County Committee and the representative of Chemung on the State Committee. The higher estimate was made by a Republican who has been identified actively with the Republican campaign work here. This has included a complete canvass of the district.

The Republicans are looking forward with the utmost apprehension to the outcome of the present campaign. The Republican organization in Chemung never has been itself since Jacob Sloat Fassett, the former Republican leader in the Southern Tier, gave up politics to give his undivided attention to his great business interests. There has not been a lack of leadership. Some Republicans in Chemung aver that there has been too much leadership, or, rather, there have been too many leaders, all leading in different directions. That seems to be the trouble now.

Here are some of the salient facts in connection with the topsy-turvy situation in Chemung and adjacent counties of the Southern Tier: There are three candidates for Congress from the Thirty-seventh Congressional District, which includes Chemung, to divide the Republican vote, while the Democrats are united behind one candidate, who is pledged to support the Wilson policies is elected.

The leading Republican newspaper of the southern tier, The Elmira Advertiser, formerly the property of J. Sloat Fassett, is not supporting the Republican candidates. The publisher of this newspaper, Milo Shanks, a comparative recent arrival from Kentucky, although an enrolled Republican, presided at the recent Sulzer rally in this city and is actively supporting Mr. Sulzer and the Prohibition candidates. Mr. Shanks was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, but was beaten in the Republican primaries. He won in the primaries of the Prohibition Party.

The leading Democratic newspaper in Chemung is not supporting the Democratic candidates.

Urged Sulzer to Withdraw.

William Sulzer will poll a big vote in Chemung County. Some estimate his strength at 1,000 votes in the county out of a total vote of a little more than 12,000. Here, as in some other counties of the southern tier, however, a careful canvass has indicated clearly that Mr. Sulzer, through his strong hold on the railroad men and among Republican farmers, will do more harm to District Attorney Whitman than toGo v. Glynn. About 65 per cent. of the railroad men in this part of the State, whose vote will go almost solidly to Sulzer, are Republicans. When Mr. Sulzer was here last week an efofrt was made to persuade him to withdraw as a candidate during the closing week of the campaign and urge his supporters to swing to Mr. Whitman in order to insure the defeat of Gov. Glynn. It was asserted here by persons in a position toknow that inducements were offered which it was thought would appeal strongly to Mr. Sulzer. In some quarters the fact that Mr. Sulzer about the time this effort was made disappointed half a dozen audiences in this and adjoining counties and made a hurried trip from Ithaca to Albany is regarded as more than a coincidence.

All the Gubernatorial candidates have been here. Gov. Glynn visited Elmira yesterday and addressed a big noonday meeting at which there was plenty of enthusiasm. Mr. Whitman delivered a rear platform speech at the Erie station on Wednesday to less than a thousand persons, mostly railroad men. Col. Roosevelt, who was accompanied by Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, and William Sulzer both invaded the county on the same day, and their respective meetings were rival attractions in Elmira last Tuesday night. The Roosevelt meeting was a big affairs, although it was not to be compared to the Stimson meeting, which he addressed here four years ago. Mr. Sulzer spoke at two meetings, one in the assembly room at the City Hall, and the other in a church. Both were under Prohibition auspices, but it was said that there was a considerable sprinkling of Republicans in attendance.

There is absolutely no enthusiasm among Chemung County Republicans for District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Whitman was badly beaten by his rival for the gubernatorial nomination, ex-Senator Harvey D. Hinman, in the Republican primaries here. Hennessy was beaten, seven to one, by Gov. Glynn. Mr. Sulzer got 120 votes in the Progressive primaries to 50 for Mr. Davenport.

Mr. Sulzer was very popular in Chemung, and in fact all through the southern tier while he was Governor. His direct primaries campaign in the Spring of 1913, through the southern tier counties, resembled a triumphal march. Since then, however, all his popularity among the Democrats in this part of the State has vanished. He has more friends among the Republicans and Progressives than among the Democrats. So apprehensive are the Republicans here of the damage Sulzer will do to their party on Election Day that the Republican leaders now are gathering material for a broadside against Mr. Sulzer as the campaign is drawing to its close.

Hot Congressional Campaign.

The Congressional campaign is arousing quite as much interest here as the State campaign. Senator John Seeley of Steuben County is the Democratic candidate. Milo Shanks announced himself as a candidate in the Republican primaries early in the year. He had taken a firm stand in the columns of his newspaper against certain officials of the city administration because of the administration's alleged tolerance of excise violations, which culminated in the Spooner-Cartwright trial following a crusade by Evangelist Stough. Shortly afterward, H. H. Pratt, editor and owner of The Corning Journal, who had taken the other side in the Stough controversy, came out as a candidate for Congress. Jonas S. Van Duzer, a former Republican, who was in the Assembly with Theodore Roosevelt more than twenty years ago, became the Progressive candidate for Congress. Mr. Shanks, since he was beaten for the Republican nomination, has utilized the space in the political columns of his Republican newspaper to support the Prohibition candidates, of whom he is one. The Republican candidates, to be sure, have received all the space they have asked for—at advertising rates.

It is thought that Shanks, Pratt, and Van Duzer between them will divide the Republican vote, and the indications are that Seeley will win. He has been sufficiently friendly to the temperance element not to incur their enmity.

The Stough episode brought the temperance question prominently to the foreground and prepared the way for Sulzer as the Prohibition candidate. Wilmot E. Knapp, better known as Skull and Crossbones Knapp, because he was the author of a bill at the last session of the Legislature which if passed would have caused the placing of the poison sign on all bottles containing alcoholic beverages, is running as a candidate for County Judge.

There are three candidates for the State Senate in the field. Dr. Robert P. Bush, a war veteran, who was Speaker of the Assembly twenty years ago, is the Democratic candidate. The present Senator is John F. Murtaugh, a Democrat, who, following the elevation of Senator Robert Wagner to the Lieutenant Governorship, became Senate leader. He would not accept a renomination this year, but is a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention. The probability is that a Republican will be elected to succeed him, and that the Republican candidate for the Assembly, who is running with Progressive indorsement also, will win.

Forster, Republican Candidate.

In the list of candidates for Congress printed in the special political supplement of THE TIMES on Sunday a mistake was made as to the Republican candidate in the Twenty-fourth District. The Republican candidate is William Forster and not B. L. Fairchild, as was erroneously stated.

SHANLEY'S

Broadway—43rd to 44th Street

FOR INFORMAL AND DELIGHTFUL DINING

Superior Six-Course Luncheon, 75¢ (Music)

Breakfast in Grill Room from 8 A.M.

Cabaret Extraordinaire

Twenty Acts Every Evening 7 to 1

Restaurant also in the Shopping Zone-Broadway 29th-30th St.

WOMEN TO OPEN CAMPAIGN.

Series of Meetings Will Mark Start of 1915 Fight for the Ballot.

The Seventeenth District Senatorial Committee of the Woman's Political Union will open headquarters at 963 Fifth Avenue, near Fifty-second Street, at noon the day before election. The committee in charge of the headquarters will be made up of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Henry Bull, Mrs. Ralph Ellis, Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Henry Wise Miller, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Willard D. Straight, and Mrs. Charles S. Whitman.

Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas has organized a group of the season's débutantes to act as ushers.

The speakers for the first day will be Marcus M. Marks, Norman Hapgood, Katharine B. Davis, and Miss Lillian D. Wald. Among the speakers for the first week will be George McAneny, Mrs. Vladimir Simkovitch, Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Charles Beard, Mlle. Doziat of "The Hawk," Robert Adamson, Commissioner of Immigration Frederick C. Howe, Everett Colby, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Theta Childe Dorr, Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Appraiser of the Port John K. Sague, City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, and Miss Alice Carpenter.

These meetings mark the beginning of the 1915 referendum campaign for woman's suffrage. The formal campaign opening, however, will take place at Carnegie Hall next Friday evening, Oct. 30, when Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch will speak on "War and Women."

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Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25

Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30. Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners. Dan Caslar's Orchestra.

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BALCONADES FEATURE DANCES JUNGLE ROOM LOG CABIN Beefsteak Dinners

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BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH at Moderate Prices MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM. Phone 9900 Columbus.

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Broadway at 48th St.

William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St. E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20.

Election Day Mat., Tues., Nov. 3.

"FROM THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY THEY WILL COME TO SEE MY LADY'S DRESS."—N. Y. Herald.

My Lady's Dress

By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.

A PLAY WITH A PURPOSE. A PLAY WITH NOVELTY. A PLAY WITH PATHOS. A PLAY WITH LAUGHTER.

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Absolutely Fireproof.

Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY

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Breakfas., 50c. Lunch, 50c. Dinner, $1.00. SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year), $540 2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year)..... $720 3 ROOMS, OR 2 BATHS, (per year).... $1,200

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"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse), Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 8280 Col. Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing. The Dansants, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice.

MAURICE & Florence WALTON. THE KING'S FAVORITES. FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1122 Col. Nightly, Incl. Sunday, from 10:30 till closing. MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL BARRIE Dan Kildare's Band—Cuisine International.

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Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.

N. B.—We apologize for our approach; card stand printage rented since signing our lease.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, Bretton Hall Hotel, 86th St., Broadway. Children, Adults, Class and Private. Catalogue.

ANNOUNCEMENT of the re-opening of the Newman Studio of Dancing. Personal attention and proficiency assured, at moderate terms. Inspection invited. 2,875 B'way, at 112th St. Tel. 1984 Morn.

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MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 6385. All Modern Dances. Personal Attention.

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EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:10. LAST 6 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATS. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE With ANN MURDOCK. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day at 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. & Nov. 3. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elect'n Day. DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival

GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3. IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE A LAUGHING RIOT

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3d. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Elec. Day. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed Mat. 25-50c. JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way. BEGINNING MONDAY NOV. 2d THURSDAY. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant. NEXT SAT. NIGHT—RESERVE SEATS NOW MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE, AMERICA'S GREATEST SOCIETY DANCERS.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Wed. Eve. 8:15 —SEATS NOW SELLING— ROSE STAHL in a New Comedy, A PERFECT LADY.

GARRICK 35 St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. FIRST NIGHT THURS. NIGHT SEATS NOW. ADELE BLOOD IN "MILADY'S BOUDOIR" By J. C. DRUM. A NEW STAR IN A NEW PLAY WITH A NEW IDEA.

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Matinees Wed. (Pop.,) Saturday & Election Day. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day. THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

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GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Nov. 3 at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. WARS OF THE WORLD Every Night at 8 1000 Choice Orchestra Seats at $1.50 Gallery Seats at 25c & 50c.

44TH ST. Theatre Wed. Evg. Seats Now. OPENS The Dipped Opera Comique Co.'s Extra Mat. Elec. Day. THE LILAC DOMINO

LYRIC Beginning Thurs. Night Seats Now. Play of Kentucky Mountains (Gallery) to $2.00. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. THE BATTLE CRY with 25c

SHUBERT Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat., and Elec. Day. MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:30. Whiteside in 'MR. WU'

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Extra Mat. Election Day. UNDER COVER

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Tues. & Thurs., 25c & 50c. "TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. at Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 125

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, cooler; heavy frost tonight; strong northwest winds; fair, cool tomorrow.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,730. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND OPENS SEAS TO COTTON

Notifies the United States That the Staple Is Free of Contraband Seizure.

RELEASES THE BRINDILLA

British Ambassador, in Two Notes to State Department, Clears Big Trade Problems.

GERMANS BUY COTTON HERE

Exchange Rate Drops on Heavy Discounting of Bills—General Relief in Trade Circles.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The situation respecting the attitude of Great Britain toward American shipments of cotton, oil, and copper and the status of contraband in general was distinctly cleared today when Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to the United States, delivered to Counselor Robert Lansing, the Acting Secretary of State, two notes dealing definitely with the matter.

The first of these notes dealt with cotton and confirmed officially the fact that American cotton would not be treated as contraband and would have the freedom of the seas so far as Great Britain was concerned. The other note dealt with the reasons for the detention of the Standard Oil tank-ship John D. Rockefeller, which has since been released, and emphasized that Great Britain was standing by the traditional American doctrine of ultimate destination, rather than the immediate destination of goods, in determining whether they were to be treated as contraband.

The two notes from the British Ambassador and an announcement from London that the American tank ship Brindilla had been ordered released at Halifax, N. S., and the Platuria, held up on the coast of Scotland, similarly would be permitted to continue her voyage, cleared up every pending question on the subject of shipping which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain.

After the position of Great Britain respecting cotton had been cleared through the assurances given in the first of these notes, the fact that cotton was to retain its immemorial freedom of the seas was at once officially communicated to the Treasury and other Departments of the Government, so that it might have the widest publicity. This was not because the State Department had any doubt from the beginning that cotton must be treated as non-contraband, but because there had been so much doubt in American shipping and commercial circles regarding the attitude of Great Britain toward this great staple crop upon the marketing of which the American balance of trade was so vitally dependent.

Clears Marine Risks.

After the Secretary of the Treasury was notified of the delivery of the British Ambassador's notes to the State Department Mr. McAdoo issued the following statement:

> It has been announced by the State Department that definite assurances have been received from the British Government that cotton will not be treated by Great Britain as contraband, and that it is on the free list and will so remain. There is no reason, therefore, why underwriters who cover marine and war risk insurance should now hesitate to issue policies on cotton in neutral bottoms, so far as Great Britain is concerned. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department is writing insurance freely on cotton when carried in American vessels.

The note from the British Ambassador regarding cotton shows that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice cabled last Friday to his Government inquiring what was its view with regard to cotton and whether it considered cotton to be contraband. This request, it was learned at the State Department today, was not made because the American Government entertained any doubt on the matter. The American State Department did not understand how Great Britain could take any position that would rob cotton of its right to be treated as non-contraband. But there had been interference with American vessels conveying cotton to Europe, and this inspired the belief in this country that these stoppages were due to a British determination to treat cotton as contraband.

It has since developed that these stoppages were not due to cotton being treated as contraband, but for other reasons. The steamer Camperdown is now being held at Stornoway, Scotland, not by the act of the British Government, but of the Scotch owners of the ship, who were involved in some differences with the American charterers of the vessel.

As a result of developments in the last twenty-four hours, it is absolutely plain that all cotton shipped in American bottoms, as well as in neutral bottoms—in fact, in any vessels not flying the flags of Germany and Austria—will be safe from molestation by the British Government, so far as the cotton is concerned. There will be no interference with cotton as such, although if cotton is shipped in a vessel carrying goods that are contraband, and the ultimate enemy destination of these goods is plain, it may be necessary to stop the ship on account of the other products. This, however, would not prevent the ultimate continuance of the cotton on its journey.

Tangle Over Exchange.

One difficulty, it was learned authoritatively tonight, respecting cotton shipments has grown out of international exchange complications. British ships in American ports have been anx-

Continued on Page 2.

GERMANS SUFFOCATED IN GREAT FOREST FIRE

Russians Started Flames All Around Them and Thousands Perished.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A number of interesting episodes of the recent fighting are beginning to find their way into print.

Opposite Kozenitze, where thick woods run almost to Radom, the Germans filled the whole forest with troops, including some heavy artillery. The latter, in fancied security and well concealed, was doing a good deal of exciting practice without effecting anything in particular, but the German infantry under this admirable cover for a long time prevented the Russians from making much of an impression.

At length several small bodies of volunteers from the ranks stalked the German lines, got around into three or four suitable spots, and fired the forest. The wind aiding it, the conflagration spread with terrible rapidity, and thousands of Germans were suffocated by the dense smoke or burned alive. When it was seen that the fire had gained a good hold, the Germans dropped everything and fled, but the forest had been fired in too many places for the panic-stricken troops to escape, and few ever got away.

PRINZIP FOUND GUILTY.

With 23 Others Is Convicted for Murder of Archduke and Wife.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome gives the following, received from Serajevo, Bosnia, under date of Monday:

"Gavrio Prinzip, the assassin, and Grabez, a student; Nedeljo Gabrinovis, and twenty-one of Prinzip's accomplices were found guilty of treason today for the killing of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife.

"As the court pronounced the verdict there could be distinctly heard the rumble of the artillery of the Servians, who had fought desperately to capture the city and liberate the prisoners, all of whom are Slavs.

"The court will pronounce sentence Wednesday."

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir Apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife were shot to death by Prinzip while on a visit to Serajevo June 28 last, and out of this double murder the European war developed.

AMERICAN WOMEN SUICIDES

Supposed Residents of Brooklyn Take Poison in Venice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26.—The death of two elderly American women at Venice is being investigated.

A few days ago they took a small room in a lodging house. As nothing was heard of them for twenty-four hours, the police broke down the door and found both dead, with a bottle of prussic acid beside them. They had apparently made efforts to conceal their identity, as the markings on their clothes were destroyed. Several articles, however, had been pawned in Venice, including a wedding ring inscribed "B. L. M. to J. or Ier," and a watch made by the Illinois Watch Company.

On a table was a note addressed to the American Consul, reading:

"We are American citizens and Protestants. Will you kindly give us a burial as private as possible."

In a small handbag was the sum of 2.75 lire (55 cents).

Everything seems to indicate that the suicides were gentlewomen in extreme poverty. One of the dead women's hats bears the name of Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn. A valise belonging to the women was afterward obtained from Milan. It contained a packet marked "poison" and two spectacle cases bearing the name of Abraham & Straus of Brooklyn.

There were also some clippings of pictures of a morbid character. One poem was headed "A deathbed" and another "Where Are the Graves Where the Dead Men Slept a Hundred Years Ago?" One of the pictures was "A Lonely Grave," another "The Tomb," and a third was a skull and crossbones.

REOPENS TUCKERTON PLANT

Navy Department to Operate It Under Old Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The so-called German radio-telegraphic station at Tuckerton, N. J., which was taken over for control and operation by the United States Navy, by direction of President Wilson, as the one station in this country from which code message might be sent for foreign embassies to German stations, has been reopened and is ready for business.

This station was taken over in September, but after a week's operation was disabled through the burning out of its generator. The naval officers in charge have established a new sending apparatus obtained from a California company. They are confident it will be able to handle messages to and from Germany.

The official announcement issued tonight by Secretary Daniels says:

"This station will not communicate with ships at sea. Messages are subject to the restrictions that were in force at Tuckerton previous to the accident, and these restrictions are in possession of land wire companies which accept messages for transmission via Tuckerton."

The rules provide that the messages must be strictly neutral, and no cipher messages will be transmitted or received unless the naval officials are furnished with a key to such messages. All commercial, private, or press radiograms must be limited to twenty-five words and be in plain language. The aggregate cost of each message will be 50 cents a word, half of which is to be collected at each end.

THEATRE COLLAPSES; 3 DEAD

Workmen on Youngstown Building Buried by Debris.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Oct. 26.—Three men are dead, six are missing, and four injured workmen are in a hospital following the collapse of a theatre under construction here late today.

Gangs of men are working to rescue the imprisoned men.

PALL MALL Famous Cigarettes, with Plain Ends, in the distinctive single-row package, are now obtainable at your dealer. —Advt.

PROTECTS CLOSING PRICES OF STOCKS

Government Stands Behind Bank Loans Based on Exchange Figures of July 30.

FEDERAL CONTROLLER ACTS

Asks Examiners for Names of Bankers Using Curb Quotations to Call Loans.

HOLDS COLLATERAL IS GOOD

Move by John Skelton Williams Intended to Stabilize Prices and Save Brokers and Their Clients.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—With a view to stabilizing the security market in New York until the Stock Exchange is reopened and guaranteeing the solvency of many brokerage houses and a large number of individuals, the Controller of the Currency has adopted the policy of recognizing the closing prices of the New York Stock Exchange in determining the values of stocks offered as security for loans from national banks.

In accordance with this policy, National Bank Examiners have received informal instructions to pass all loans secured by listed stocks at the value of those stocks at the close of the New York Exchange on July 30, minus the usual 20 per cent. margin.

The effect of the Controller's action is a practical repudiation of the Curb market prices that have prevailed since the closing of the New York Stock Exchange, nearly three months ago. In some cases the Curb prices have been from 20 to 30 per cent. below the official quotations on the Exchange when it closed. The Government will lend the weight of its influence to maintaining the last Stock Exchange prices, and will back up its stand by recognizing that stocks held by national banks as security are perfectly good collateral at the values attached to them when the Exchange was last in operation.

It was said today that one of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange, in conversation with Controller John Skelton Williams, remarked that there were indications that some national banks were disposed to call certain loans secured by stock collateral on the ground that the values of the collateral had deteriorated, or to demand additional security to represent the suppositions falling off in the values of these stocks as shown by Curb quotations.

As the Treasury Department views the situation, a call of the loans so secured or a demand for additional margins would bring heavy losses to the brokerage houses. Some of them, it was said, would be forced to suspend. And in addition countless individuals would be hard hit.

Wants Names of Banks.

The attitude of the Controller of the Currency in the matter has been, or is to be, emphasized by instructions to national bank examiners to report to him the name of any national bank that adopts the policy of calling loans on the basis of the lower quotations of collateral securities on the Curb markets. This course indicates that the Controller's office will make every effort to prevent the unloading of collateral stocks on the Curb. What is desired above all things is to guarantee the solvency of brokerage houses and individuals at this uncertain time in finance and business.

No formal statement concerning the policy of Controller Williams was made today, but it is understood that an announcement of the action may be expected very soon.

The action of the Controller of the Currency will apply to national banks in Chicago, St. Louis, and all the other big financial centres.

Stock Exchange members expressed various opinions last night about Controller Williams's effort to stabilize bank loans secured by stocks and bonds. Some said that the official notice taken by the Treasury Department of the unsettlement of banking sentiment caused by outside trading in securities would make easier the position both of borrowers and lending banks. The tendency displayed recently in some banking quarters to demand additional margin because of the prices established in New Street, it was asserted, would now be checked and loans existing since the Exchange was closed could remain undisturbed until the security markets were again in a normal condition.

Others said the banks had taken an entirely reasonable attitude toward loans all along, and that few if any efforts had been made to call in loans while requests for additional margin had always been purely requests and not demands. By these brokers Mr. Williams's orders to national bank examiners to pass loans on the basis of security prices on July 30 were considered unnecessary.

"The banks have acted very handsomely all along," said William C. Van Antwerp, a Governor of the Exchange. "No complaints about delay on the part of brokers in voluntarily increasing the margin of their collateral have been made that I am aware of, and demands for additional security have been in the way of suggestions. The banks have been well within their rights in asking for more margin in some cases, I have no doubt, but it is certain that the movement has not been general."

Smith's Island oysters are now in the market, to be had at leading hotels and restaurants.—Advt.

CLUNG TO ZEPPELIN 6,000 FEET IN THE AIR

Artificer Sawed Off Propeller Damaged by Shells of Antwerp —Decorated With Iron Cross.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 26.—Artificer Luickhardt of a Zeppelin airship crew has been decorated with the Iron Cross, first class. While the Zeppelin was dropping bombs on Antwerp recently it was detected by a searchlight in the town, and a battery showered shells around it. One of the shells shattered the framework of a propeller, the damage threatening to entirely disable the airship.

Luickhardt, when he realized this danger, volunteered to saw off the propeller, which task he accomplished in half an hour while clinging to the shattered framework 6,000 feet above the guns of the fortress.

Later, when the dirigible got under way and was speeding at the rate of forty miles an hour, Luickhardt repaired a long rent made in her hull by a shell.

GERMAN WAR MINISTER NOW CHIEF OF STAFF

Von Falkenhayn Acting During Illness of Von Moltke—Gen. Von Rinhardt Killed.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency says that according to dispatches received in Rome from Berlin Major Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, the German Minister of War, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff, succeeding Genl. Helmuth von Moltke, who is ill.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via The Hague and London.)—Gen. von Falkenhayn has been acting as Chief of the German General Staff during the illness of Gen. von Moltke, who has been suffering from a bilious complaint. Gen. von Moltke's condition is said not to be serious, and already he has shown considerable improvement.

The King of Saxony, while visiting the Saxon troops and the army of the German Crown Prince, advanced several times to the firing line in order to satisfy himself concerning the conditions under which the men were fighting.

Lieut. Gen. von Rinhardt, attached to the Württemberg troops, has been killed in Belgium. He was a veteran of 1870, and retired from active service in 1905. He volunteered at the beginning of the war and was placed in command of a brigade.

SENDS KAISER PICTURES OF HIS LOOTED CHATEAU

Owner, Who Claims His Majesty's Acquaintance, Takes Case Direct to Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Jefferson Davis Cohen's Château de Chamant, near Senlis, is said to have been occupied by Gen. von Kluck's staff during the battle of the Marne. Last week Mr. Cohen obtained permission to visit the château to see whether it had been damaged by the German occupancy.

In this château Mr. Cohen once entertained the Kaiser's sister, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen. He also has been an intimate friend of Prince Henry of Prussia, who several times was his guest on his yacht. He also was entertained by the Kaiser at Kiel.

As a result of the trip to the château he has sent the Kaiser a bundle of photographs of the place as it is today. Mr. Cohen, explaining sending the pictures to the Emperor, said:

"I have drunk beer with him; I have been the host of his brother and sister. Perhaps he will not try to deny the pictures I send him are true."

The most damaging photograph shows the wall of a salon from which the priceless tapestries were torn down, and the names of a dozen Prussian officers written there in chalk, including the name of a General. Mr. Cohen refused to say whether it was von Kluck.

All the tapestries were stolen, Mr. Cohen said, and servants testified that officers took two new wagons from the barn, packed them full of tapestries and other valuables, and sent them to Berlin.

Chamant is also the seat of Mr. Cohen's racing stable. He said the Germans had taken $250,000 worth of horses, including yearlings and brood mares. He said:

"I do not blame them for taking cows, pigs, and sheep during the war. They need such animals as food, but to take yearlings and brood mares is criminal thievery."

The pictures all show rooms despoiled. One bedroom shows a large screen with a tapestry cut out. Other pictures show drawers, bureaus, and a desk broken open, and the contents strewn about the floor. In the room which, it is alleged, von Kluck used as an office the table is scarcely visible under champagne bottles and glasses. The wine cellars are completely exhausted.

Photographs of the boudoir once used by the German Emperor's sister show a mass of overturned furniture, lying in heaps on the floor.

VIENNA HEARS BRITISH RULE RUSSIAN FLEETS

Reichspost Tells of a New Naval Compact Among the Three Allied Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch received tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company from Berlin says that the Vienna Reichspost reports that some days ago a new Anglo-French-Russian naval convention was concluded under which chief command of the Russian, British and French fleets is placed in the hands of British Admirals.

Great Britain, according to the newspaper, undertakes to reinforce those fleets with its own squadron.

$37.50 JACKSONVILLE AND RETURN via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Sp. Lv. N.Y. 12:05 P. M. Mondays and Fridays, Oct. 26 to Feb. 15. R. T. Offices: 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

7,000,000 BELGIANS FACE STARVATION

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply in Cities—Conditions Elsewhere Are Worse.

NOBLES IN SOUP KITCHENS

Our Minister Living on Black Bread, and the Supply of That Is Giving Out.

AID FROM LONDON DELAYED

Food Being Sent by American Committee Not to Go Till Tomorrow Because of Red Tape.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 26.—Nearly 7,000,000 persons in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once.

The American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse. Though Germany has seized the food in some cities for her soldiers, she still disclaims responsibility for feeding the Belgians.

Mr. Whitlock has had only peasant's black bread for two weeks, and the supply of that is short. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding over 100,000 of the needy in Brussels. Families formerly rich are discharging their servants because they are bankrupt. Noblemen may be seen slipping into soup kitchens.

The factories are closed. Many stores remain open, but have no business. The street cars are being operated, but the railway train service has been abandoned. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye, and salt are practically exhausted.

Reports received by Minister Whitlock from Louvain, Liége, and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are even worse than they are in Brussels. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liége has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined. The meat and milk supplies have also been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

It is declared to be absolutely essential that food be obtained from England, and it is hoped that the first shipment is now on the water.

People Wandering Hopelessly.

Nearly half of those people who have been able to remain in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town, seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 60,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing. A similar situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels is black with processions of people moving in either direction. Wagons and carts are filled with the wreckage of their household effects. Thousands on foot are carrying bundles or pushing dogcarts, always moving, but with no definite destination.

Other crowds are gathered about the ruins of forts and rifle pits, staring blankly at mounds that are covered with withered flowers and surmounted by wooden crosses upon which the helmets of dead Germans have been placed to mark their graves.

Belgians of all classes appear disheartened. Old women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes in Malines, nodding mutely at the Cathedral with its shattered windows and tottering walls—damaged beyond repair by shell fire.

Similar conditions are found in the small villages between Antwerp and Brussels. Few stores are open. Those attempting to re-establish their homes find their roofs, which have been pierced by shells, no protection from the rain that is now falling every day. The villages that stood near contested forts were literally razed, yet many of the inhabitants remain, living in rudely constructed sheds or tents.

In Brussels the sides of buildings and billboards are plastered with German military notices printed in French, German, and Flemish. The streets are filled with German soldiers and marines. The automobiles of the officers, carrying buglers to warn pedestrians, are dashing in all directions. The city is quiet. All the shops and houses are closed at 9 o'clock at night, though the buildings are brightly lighted.

Jailed for Insulting Germans.

By an official order there have been posted throughout the country the names of Belgians and Britons who have been sentenced from a month's to one year's imprisonment for insults offered to German soldiers. Others are warned to obey the military orders and are also advised that the Germans have no intention of seizing non-combatants. The Germans are paying for everything obtained in stores, the German Commandant having requested that the names of any soldiers who commandeered bicycles or food be furnished to him.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The American commission for the relief of sufferers from the war in Belgium will be unable to ship its first cargo, consisting of 2,500 tons of foodstuffs, until Wednesday, because of the delay on the part of the Board of Trade in granting the necessary license to export food from England.

The commission will have to replace all the food now being procured in England for shipment to Belgium by an equal amount brought from some other country.

The British Government has declined to promise any definite funds for the use of the commission beyond a lump

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN ADVANCE CHECKED ON THE YSER; ALLIES GAINING GROUND, SAYS LONDON; SEA FIGHT HEARD OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the Germans continue their desperate attacks on the line from Nieuport to Dixmude without gaining ground. The German forces which crossed the Yser Canal have not been able to advance.

The London Press Bureau reports that the situation is satisfactory, that the Allies are gaining ground and taking many prisoners.

The Germans announce that the positions of the Allies west of the Yser Canal have been attacked, but are obstinately defended. The British Fleet, co-operating with the Belgian Army on the extreme left wing, has been forced to move back by heavy artillery fire, it is said.

The Russians report a great battle being waged between Rawa and the River Ilianka, Russian Poland. The retreating Germans have been violently attacked. In one village alone, the Russians state that 700 Germans were buried.

The Austrians announce that the Austro-German forces are now arranged in a nearly uninterrupted front from the Carpathians to the neighborhood of Plock, sixty miles northwest of Warsaw, and are giving battle to the Russians. Several successes are claimed in Middle Galicia and near Przemysl. A strong Serbo-Montenegrin force, which entered Bosnia and harassed the population, has been defeated after a battle of three days, and is now retreating in haste, it is stated.

The German report on the situation in the East, states that the offensive movement of the German Army is progressing, and that the battle near Ivangorod, Russian Poland, is favorable, but has not yet reached a decision.

The Chinese Foreign Minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat, with its crew, which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese Dragon, and attempted to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat, S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho.

SEA BATTLE OFF VIRGINIA CAPES

Liner Reports Night Fight, Possibly Between the Karlsruhe and Her Pursuers.

FIRING LASTED AN HOUR

Saratoga, on Her Way Here, Sends Word by Wireless of Conflict Last Night.

A sharp naval engagement is reported to have taken place last night off the Virginia Capes, 240 miles south of Scotland Lightship, possibly the long looked for battle between the German cruiser the Karlsruhe and the British warships which have been patrolling the Atlantic Coast.

At 8 o'clock, as the steamship Saratoga of the Ward Line was coming up from Havana, off the Virginia Capes, she heard for about an hour the fire of guns of heavy calibre, and the horizon was lit up by the flash of searchlights. It was impossible to make sure of the identity of the combatants or the result of the battle, the Saratoga's Captain later reported in a wireless message to this city.

As the Saratoga drew away to the north the firing became less rapid. Before the Saratoga had gone far enough on her course to be beyond the sound of shots the firing had ceased, and it was presumed by the Captain that the fight had reached a definite conclusion. In the opinion of the Saratoga's Captain the fight took place about twenty miles off shore.

The Karlsruhe a few weeks ago was reported to be in the Caribbean Sea causing damage there to British shipping. Then she was reported to be in action about 150 miles west of Key West with a British warship and to have been hit several times, but to have escaped as night fell. Since then no word has come from her. She is one of the German cruisers to capture which the British Admiralty announced a day or two ago that seventy British, French, and Japanese ships were looking.

The Karlsruhe, built in 1913, has a displacement of 4,900 tons, a speed of 25½ knots, a battery of twelve 4.1 inch guns, and two torpedo tubes. She is 456 feet long, and has a crew of 373 men.

The Dresden, another German cruiser which has been reported several times off the coast, has a displacementof 3,600 tons, a speed of twenty-four knots, and carries ten 4.1-inch guns, eight five-pounders, and two torpedo tubes. She was built in 1907.

Several British cruisers have been seen along the Atlantic Coast line since the war began. Some of the most active of them have been the battleship Glory, the cruisers Essex and Berwick, and the Canadian cruiser Niobe. They have been changing their stations from week to week and no official announcement has been made of the whereabouts of any of them.

The Essex and Suffolk belong to the group of cruisers known as the Monmouth or "county" class, of which there are nine. They have a normal displacement of 9,800 tons and carry 678 officers and men. They have a length of 440 feet, a beam of 66 feet, and a mean speed of between 23 and 24 knots.

The Essex was built at Pembroke and was completed in 1903, and the Suffolk was launched one year later. Their armament is practically the same, consisting of fourteen 6-inch guns, nine 12-pounder rapid-fire guns, and three 3-pounder rapid-fire guns. Each vessel has two torpedo tubes. They carry armor averaging 5 inches in thickness and all the 6-inch guns are in turrets.

In August the British steamers Hostilius and Lynton Grange reported that they had been stopped by the Dresden, but were allowed to continue after the Captain of the Dresden demanded that the Captains of the merchant ships sign promises to take no part in the war. The Captain of the Lynton Grange signed, but the Captain of the Hostilius did not. Later the Dresden sank the British steamer Hyades north of Pernambuco.

The Karlsruhe so far has been reported to have sunk thirteen British merchantmen in the Atlantic, most of them engaged in the South American trade. The total tonnage destroyed by the Karlsruhe is estimated at 60,000. The only German ship with a greater record is the Emden, which has sunk or captured twenty British ships in the Indian Ocean.

REFUGEES' BOAT SUNK, PROBABLY BY A MINE

Channel Steamer Queen Rescues Nearly 2,600 From Amiral Ganteaume—Some Drowned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FOLKESTONE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Chronicle.)—But for the fortunate presence of the Channel steamer Queen, hailing from Dover, half an hour's steaming off Boulogne today another terrible chapter might have been added to the already tragic story of the refugees of the great war.

The steamer Amiral Ganteaume of Calais, bound from that port to La Rochelle, left this afternoon, having on board 2,600 refugees, Belgians and French. When some distance out from Calais an explosion took place, and she began to sink almost on an even keel. The cause of the explosion is not certain, but most of the evidence goes to show that the vessel struck a mine. Certain it is that a violent explosion took place forward. Immediately the vessel began to sink.

The steamer Queen, two torpedo boats, and a fishing smack were within a few minutes' steaming of the French vessel, and as soon as it was seen that she was in distress they went to her assistance at full speed.

A panic prevailed aboard the Amiral Ganteaume. A large number of the refugees were women and young children. These were terrified at the explosion, and, feeling the steamer sinking under them, they rushed to the sides, gesticulating and crying to the approaching vessels for help.

A number of them, desperate with fear, could not be restrained from jumping overboard even before the rescuing vessels could get sufficiently near to pick them up. In this way a number of lives were lost, ranging, according to the varying stories, between twelve and thirty. The sea was too rough to launch boats.

Those of the refugees who did not take the chance of jumping were saved by the Queen, the coolness and good seamanship of her commander, Capt. Carey, being the means of averting a terrible loss of life. The rescuing boat was manoeuvred to the side of the sinking vessel and held there, sometimes grinding against her side, sometimes falling many feet away; but all the time the passengers and crew of the Queen worked hard, seizing frightened women as they jumped, catching children tossed to them by agonized mothers, and hauling men aboard however they could grasp them. Hardly was the work of rescue completed than the ill-fated passenger boat disappeared beneath the waves.

From the Queen ropes and life belts were thrown to those who had jumped overboard, and some of these were hauled safely aboard. Others, however, unable to swim or to grasp life belts, sank and were lost.

One eyewitness on board the Queen said:

"I and two French children were sitting aft on the starboard side of the Queen watching the coast line disappear. We were all very cheery, if the truth be told, at our escape from the nerve-racking atmosphere of the area of war. We were making a hesitating return to easy laughter, when the first laugh was abruptly checked. There was a stir amidships. Three members of an American Red Cross contingent had passed their binoculars to a couple of British officers, who were peering at a black hull which lay ahead. The men shot up to the upper deck and began loosening the ship's boats in their davits.

"The boat ahead was the Admiral Ganteaume of Calais, and she was flying signals of distress. Near her lay a fishing smack. A couple of French torpedo boats raced with us to the rescue. Shortly we got alongside and finally after a half hour's strenuous work we got all but a few safely on board."

HAS MOST FRENCH CAPTIVES

Germany Said to Hold 149,000 of Them and 106,000 Russians.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Reuter despatch from Amsterdam says that of the 296,869 prisoners, which Berlin newspapers say are held in Germany, there are 2,472 French officers and 146,807 men; 2,164 Russian officers and 104,524 men; 547 Belgian officers and 31,378 men, and 218 British officers and 8,689 men.

Furious Assaults by Invaders Near Dixmude Are Unavailing.

WHOLE ALLIED FRONT HOLDS

Germans Rush Forward More Troops and Are Also Bringing Up Big Guns.

SAY FLEET IS DRIVEN OFF

Three Ships Hit by German Shells, Says Berlin—London Calls Situation Satisfactory.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Oct. 26.—A report from General Headquarters, dated this forenoon, says:

West of the Yser Canal, between Nieuport and Dixmude, which is still occupied by the enemy, our troops attacked the hostile positions, which are obstinately defended.

The British fleet co-operated, but was forced back by the heavy artillery fire. Three ships were hit. During the afternoon of Oct. 25 the fleet kept beyond the distance of sight.

Near Ypres the battle is stagnant. Southwest of Ypres and west and southwest of Lille our attacks are progressing. During severe street fighting the English suffered great losses, leaving about 500 prisoners.

North of Arras a heavy French attack broke down, the French losses being severe.

PARIS, Oct. 26, 11:03 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

In Belgium Nieuport has been violently bombarded and the effort of the Germans has continued on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude, without, according to the latest advices, any result whatever having been reached.

All the front comprised between La Bassée and the Somme has been equally the object of violent attacks at night, all of which have been repulsed.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

The afternoon bulletin said:

During the day of yesterday our front along the general line between Nieuport and Dixmude was maintained.

The German forces which crossed the Yser between these two towns have not been able to progress.

Our front was held also in the region between Ypres and Roulers, between Armentières and Lille, to the west of La Bassée and of Lens, and to the east of Arras. This line is continued to the south by the line which has already been indicated in these official communications.

During the fighting of recent days the enemy seems to have sustained considerable losses.

Gaining Ground, British Say.

LONDON, Oct. 26, 10:41 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau issued this statement this evening:

The situation continues to be satisfactory.

The fighting is severe and continuous, but ground is being gained and many prisoners have been taken.

One of our divisions has captured two guns.

REPORTS ALLIES ADVANCING.

Germans' Counter Attacks on Nieuport Continued with Big Guns.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—"Advices from the front this morning," telegraphs the Reuter correspondent from Paris, "indicate a general allied advance in the region of Nieuport and Ypres, as well as to the east of Arras."

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The smashing tactics of the Germans along the North Sea coastline continued incessantly today, when the big guns were turned on Nieuport and the Allies had to withstand constant attacks of masses of troops. Very little progress, however, was made by the Germans, who were faced with the strongest resistance.

Yesterday's crossing of the Yser apparently had only a moral effect, as the Germans were confronted by solid lines of allied troops, and were prevented from advancing, without overwhelming efforts, further toward the Channel ports.

The character of the country prohibits a rapid movement, as the land is cut up by canals, and two strong series of defensive works separate them from Dunkirk.

The German infantry executed several night attacks, not only on the extreme wing, but also in the vicinity of Lille, where they encountered a most

obstinate resistance. The Allies are displaying wonderful energy in this region. The commanders are sparing their men many hardships and are able to give constant relief to the troops on the firing line.

When they come from the front for a rest the troops are accommodated in the numerous villages scattered in the rear, where they seem to throw off all feeling engendered by the critical situation and play cards, dominoes, and other games in the cafés until the bugles call them together for a further spell of fighting. Then they go forward cheerily to the inferno, where they must face the shrapnel and machine guns, bidding "so long" to their comrades whose places they are taking.

Sometimes villages change hands several times during the course of a day. Today in one hamlet forty allied soldiers, who had been wounded, were lying in a factory which had been transformed into a hospital. A shell struck the building, which broke into flames. Ten members of the American ambulance service volunteered to save the wounded men and succeeded in saving all of them. An hour afterward this hamlet was captured by the Germans, who, after occupying it for a short time, were chased out again after desperate street fighting. Meanwhile the wounded Allies were removed to the base hospital in the rear.

Closing in on Germans in East.

On the line from Soissons to Craonne the Allies are said to have obtained a slight advantage in today's fighting.

On the eastern wing the French are credited with a gain, which it is said places the German lines of communication in difficulty. The French here pushed well forward and left only a narrow outlet about twelve miles wide for a possible German retirement.

The French are said to occupy every position of importance in the Vosges. Their scouts swarm in every wood and thicket in front of their trenches, which are protected with barbed-wire entanglements. The French aviators are doing excellent service in locating the German forces and finding the positions of their artillery.

BRITISH WARSHIPS RETIRE.

German Explanation That Their Guns Did It Doesn't Disturb London.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Fleet, which did such execution in bombarding the German flank as it advanced along the coast, seems to have retired some distance from the coast yesterday afternoon. The Germans say this was because their artillery was beginning to reach the ships.

The belief is expressed here, however, that the fleet will be able to render untenable any German occupation of the Belgian coast.

The opinion is expressed here that the operations of the allied vessels in the North Sea off the Belgian coast and in the vicinity of the Straits of Dover may cause the German fleet to come out and give battle.

In naval circles here it is thought that the German submarines, although they have proved deadly to ships steaming slowly, will not be so effective against ships steaming and manoeuvring at high speed and in shallow water, as the British monitors and their auxiliaries have been doing.

There is some talk of the Germans bringing their big 42-centimeter guns to the coast to use against the Allies' warships, but the British sailors are credited with saying that their vessels can prevent these guns being put in position. They assert that even if these guns should be mounted, they will not be so deadly against a fast moving target as they were against the stationary forts which they destroyed so easily.

GERMANS DRIVEN OVER RIVER?

Correspondent Says They Lost Their New Position on Friday.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Belgium says that the Germans' success in crossing the Yser was only short lived. On Friday the Belgian intrenchments, which the Germans had captured across the river, were retaken at the point of the bayonet, and the Germans tumbled back pell-mell over the Yser, losing many men by drowning.

"The whole allied line," says the dispatch, "now remains intact, and unless the Germans develop unexpected strength there seems little chance of their breaking it. This is owing to the fact that reinforcements of 20,000 infantry came to the support of the Belgians, as well as several batteries of heavy howitzers.

"These were very welcome, for during the fighting on the Yser, the Belgian artillery had been outranged by the German guns, which had pounded Dixmude and a neighboring village into a pulp from a distance which prohibited any reply from the Belgian field pieces. Since the arrival of the Allies' guns there has been an artillery duel all along the line in more equal terms.

"It is reported that the Germans made eight separate infantry attacks on Dixmude last week with fresh troops from Germany. These bayonet attacks were pressed home with great courage, but the French massed their machine guns in groups of fours and swept away each attacking column successively, so that no German dead or wounded were found nearer than fifty yards from the trenches."

GERMANS RUSH TO OSTEND.

Big Guns Reported at Bruges and Nearer the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The movement of the Germans southward from Antwerp continues, giving one the impression that there is urgent need for every man in the Ostend area. New German troops are being hurried westward through Ghent, and all indications point to a swift and great concentration of troops in the Ostend area in an attempt to hold the city at any cost against the Allies.

On the initiative of two Directors of the Antwerp Peonle's Bank an association has been formed to lend money to Antwerp householders to help them to rebuild. The scheme of rebuilding is to begin when the national bank reopens. A commission of architects is making a complete survey of the damage done to the city.

Fighting of the most determined character has continued almost incessantly in West Flanders, and though the battle line at many points sways this way and that, yet all the news tends to confirm the view that the Allies victoriously hold their positions. An attempt, it appears, is being made to drive a wedge to the coast toward Nieuport, with the object of dividing the allied forces, but a reception doubtless hotter than they have experienced hitherto awaits them as their plan develops. Already the Allies are in the better position at Nieuport, which must be right in the line of this German wedge. No decisive result yet emerges from this close and desperate conflict in the last corner of Belgium which is holding out.

Following their usual plan, the Germans are rapidly moving forward their largest guns, two "Jack Johnsons" having reached the neighborhood of Bruges. Ten other big guns have also arrived at the same place. Between Heyst and Zeebrugge, where the canal runs, more big guns are in position.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Little Belgian Force Is Convinced Invaders Are Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PAS DE CALAIS, France, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The losses of Germans all along the line of the great battle in the north, a victory in which would give them an open road to Dunkirk and perhaps, Calais, Boulogne and Abbeville, have been frightful. They have lost tens of thousands killed and wounded in the last week in that section alone of the battle front. Of the rank and file a large proportion are now men over 50 and boys under 18, and appear disheartened.

Midway between Lille and Nieuport the Allies have pushed far forward, defeating the Germans opposed to them with great losses. German prisoners admit that they are near starvation and on the verge of collapse from exhaustion.

Foremost in the attack upon the Germans is the Belgian monarch. The little Belgian army with the heroic young King at its head is still fighting in the last corner of the Belgium left to its arms. Within constant sound of the German cannon and daily under fire, the King is inspiring his troops with the courage of patriots in the last ditch.

Belgian soldiers, who were wounded at Dixmude on Friday, have described to me their own privations in simple, uncomplaining language.

"At last we know that the Germans are coming no further," said one of them.

"But last week in the trenches was terrible for us. Our food has been sardines and biscuits and during the retreat we got none sometimes for two days together and had to subsist on raw turnips. Often we could get nothing to drink at all, for there was not even water. After a battle you get so thirsty you could drink the blood from your own veins.

"I have been fighting continuously ever since Liége and to be thirsty after holding the trenches for twenty-four hours against incessant attack, is the worst thing I know, worse than any German shelling.

"Another thing we all suffer from is the scarcity of tobacco. If we have any cigarettes we are only allowed to smoke them in the daytime. It means court-martial and death to smoke at night, for even a glimmer might give away our position to the Germans."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Eighty-three prisoners from around Ypres arrived here today. They were utterly worn out and obviously had been through hard times. Some from Lille were literally at the point of starvation.

Arras has been bombarded again. Now there is scarcely a stone standing there. In the hospitals numbers of sick and wounded, together with sisters nursing them, were killed. It was impossible to get anywhere near the cemetery owing to its exposed position, so the dead had to be cremated in little heaps in the streets.

A surgeon from one of the field hospitals writes testifying that the Germans habitually use explosive bullets, which are worse than dumdums.

INDIANS SAVED THE LINE.

Drove Back Germans, Who Had Broken Into British Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHWEST FRANCE, Oct. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The impact on the allied lines of the heavy German reinforcements has been well withstood. Naturally, it made a difference. In some places the line of the Allies bent under the shock; in others the collision resulted in the Germans themselves being overturned. Nowhere were the Allies broken.

The general situation is still much as it was before the Germans began this new offensive. They are no nearer Calais, though, for that matter, only the alarmists ever thought they would get there.

On the line of the Yser, where the left wing of the Allies is hooked into the North Sea dunes, the Belgians checked the approach of the Germans across the ditches and marshlands. The regular lines of ditches there from any elevation make the plain look like a huge gridiron—a deplorable ground for such attackers as are the Germans, for they like artillery to support them, and plenty of it.

What with the maze of waterways and the British and French warships, the German artillery has had a very unhappy time. Failing to reach Dunkirk by the coast, the Germans seem to have thrown a particularly heavy force against the allied line in the neighborhood of Ypres. The Allies had to give some ground about there two days ago, and at present I do not know that it has been recovered. The advance force, which had driven back the Germans as far as Roulers, had to retire in their turn.

One can tell how desperate is the fighting at the back of Calais and Dunkirk by the constant procession of motor cars through the streets here, bringing wounded. Today a string of such cars brought in a load of badly wounded Germans, some of them officers.

At another part of the long battle-line so furious and persistent were the German troops that at last they broke the line of the Allies. The advantage was at once seized by the Germans and masses of men were hurled through the breaches in the trenches.

The situation was one of great gravity, but the Germans had not thought of the supports. It was the chance the Indians had been waiting for, and they took it. Making very extraordinary noises they set among the Germans with the steel and chased them back the way they had come, steeplechasing over the trenches, and ran the Germans as far as their own lines.

Though there is much to prove that the German troops are growing spent, they are fighting desperately hard and the Allies' hospitals and ambulance trains show it.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, dated "Northern France," relates the first instance of the British Indian troops coming into action.

"It was at La Bassée last week," says the dispatch, "when, by a great effort, the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous.

"The supports of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair, and the German advance was beaten and broken."

CALL GERMAN GAIN TRIVIAL.

Paris Newspapers Undisturbed by Crossing of the Yser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The news that the Germans had crossed the Yser has occasioned the French press little anxiety. The Intransigeant comments:

"It has cost the Germans enormous losses to penetrate the allied line, but it is doubtful whether they will gain thereby, since the country at that point is intersected with a multitude of canals, which, with the nearness to the sea greatly limit the area of the battlefield, forcing them to frontal attacks and advancing over their own dead. Such tactics were possible for the highly trained and fresh troops at Namur, but is beyond the power of the second line levies which Germans are now reduced to employing against us."

The Temps remarks:

"It is only a local success that their violence has obtained which is far from compensating for the losses in other parts of the fighting area."

CHARGE 8 TIMES IN A NIGHT.

Desperate Conflict at Nieuport with Trenches 165 Feet Apart.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—The Chronicle's correspondent in North Belgium sends the following under date of Saturday:

"Before Nieuport the German trenches are only 50 meters (165 feet) away from those of the Belgians, and on the night before last they charged eight times with the bayonet in order to force their way through the line. The Belgian infantry was well protected by mitrailleuses and they mowed down the German troops with such deadly fire that on each of those eight times the attack was broken and destroyed.

"The Germans fell like the leaves which are now being scattered and strewn between the trenches. Most of them were bodies of very young men, boys of 16 and 17, from the German high schools and universities, who were recently mobilized and sent with the last reserves to Belgium.

FRENCH HOLD ARGONNE KEY.

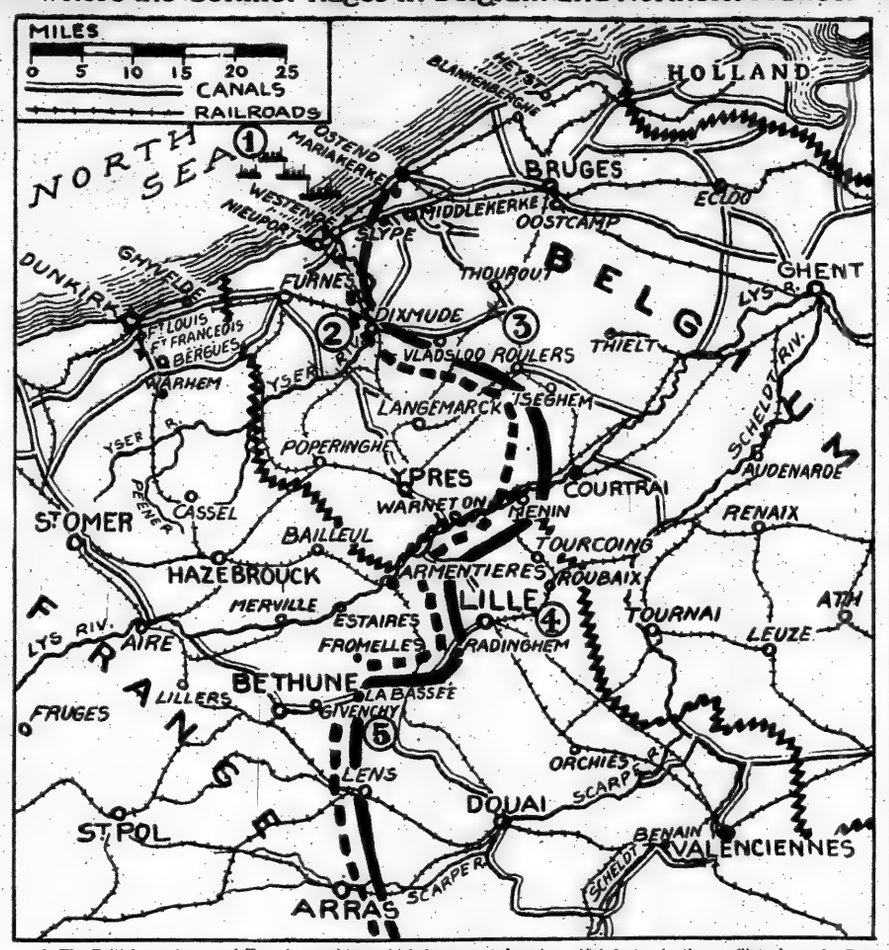
Have Separated Crown Prince's Army from Other German Forces.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Bordeaux correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs:

"A useful success has been scored by the Allies in the Forest of Argonne. After the fighting on the Marne the Duke of Württemberg's army retreated to the western side of the Argonne, while the Crown Prince's army followed along the eastern side of the forest, halting finally around Varennes. Ever since the two armies have been trying to join hands.

"The French have now gained possession of Melzicourt, in the middle of the Argonne and commanding the route to the valley of the Aisne. As long as they hold this key the Crown Prince's army is out in the cold, separated by a difficult country from the rest of the German lines."

Where the Conflict Rages in Belgium and Northern France.



1. The British monitors and French warships, which have proved such a vital factor in the conflict along the Belgian coast, are reported by the German General Staff to have been driven away, following the arrival of heavy guns.
2. The encounters between Nieuport and Dixmude have been the most desperate of the war. After forcing a passage of the Yser Canal, between those two points, the Germans have apparently been brought to a halt.
3. Violent attacks are being made by the invaders near Roulers, but evidently without decisive results.
4. The German General Staff tells of progress near Ypres.
5. The French War Office report states that vigorous attacks by the Germans on the Allies' lines from La Bassée to the Somme River have been repulsed.

The broken line indicates the approximate position of the allied forces and the black line that of the Germans.

ENGLAND OPENS SEAS TO COTTON

Continued from Page 1.

lous to take cotton to Great Britain, but they were unable to obtain cargoes because American cotton men or bankers were unwilling to allow their goods to go abroad on account of the uncertainty of payment or international exchange difficulties.

On the authority of B. B. Blackett, of the British Treasury, who came to Washington with Sir George Paish, Special Adviser to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, it can be stated that part of this difficulty has been due to ignorance of the fact that the British Government has guaranteed all approved produce bills accepted in London. The British Government, in conjunction with the Bank of England and the joint stock banks, have agreed to meet at maturity all approved bills drawn upon London, whether premoratorium or post moratorium. The guarantee of the British Government with respect to bills of both periods will continue until some time after the war. The British Government has also permitted the acceptance by banks of a prior charge on their assets to post moratorium bills over any liabilities on account of premoratorium bills and has arranged for the Bank of England, with the Government guarantee, for an extension of loans made to meet premoratorium bills until the end of the war. Similar arrangements are under discussion with respect to the mercantile export houses which have uncollected debts due them from both enemy and other countries with respect to goods of sales made before the war.

Cotton Not Contraband.

The communication delivered by Ambassador Spring-Rice to Acting Secretary Lansing, officially confirming the fact that cotton is on the free list and will remain there so far as Great Britain is concerned, read as follows:

British Embassy, Washington,
Oct. 26, 1914.

Dear Mr. Counselor: In compliance with your request, I telegraphed on the 23d inst. to my Government to inquire what was their view with regard to cotton and whether or not they considered it to be contraband. You addressed this question to me, as you said there seemed to be doubts in certain quarters in this country as to the attitude of my Government.

Last night I received a reply from Sir Edward Grey, in which he authorises me to give the assurance that cotton will not be seized. He points out that cotton has not been put in any of our lists of contraband, and, as your department must be aware from the draft proclamation now in your possession, it is not proposed to include it in our new list of contraband. It is, therefore, as far as Great Britain is concerned, in the free list, and will remain there. I am, dear Mr. Counselor, yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

The Rockefeller Case.

The other communication delivered by the British Ambassador to Acting Secretary Lansing with reference to the Rockefeller case and the general attitude of Great Britain on the contraband question, confirming statements previously made in THE NEW YORK TIMES to the effect that the British Government is adhering to the American doctrine of "ultimate destination," followed by the Union in the civil war and established by decisions of the United States Supreme Court, reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Counselor: With reference to the case of the Rockefeller I think it would be opportune were I to make some remarks on the general question of contraband and the attitude of the British Government.

You are doubtless aware that in the last few weeks there has been a marked increase of the export of certain articles, as compared with previous years, to those neutral countries which are in direct communication with the belligerent nations. I will choose, among many, the single instance of mineral oils, and for returns for the month of September. Whereas the value of United States exports of the principal articles for that month as compared with September, 1913, have decreased from $107,000,000 to $70,000,000, or 30 per cent., the export of gasoline naphtha, &c., has increased from 20,000,000 to 23,000,000 gallons, or 15 per cent., and of fuel oil from 36,000,000 to 58,000,000 gallons, or 61 per cent.

I need not point out that the course of the present war has shown the immense importance of the motor, the airship, and the submarine, all of which are consumers of mineral oil. I may add that there is reason to believe that mineral oil in all its forms may be used for these purposes. A large proportion of the exports of this country has been consigned to neutral ports, and, according to evidence in our possession, has been transmitted from them to a belligerent country. As you are aware, the Supreme Court of the United States in 1863 considered vessels as carrying contraband, although sailing from one neutral port to another, if the goods concerned were destined to be transported by land or sea from the neutral port of landing into enemy territory. It then decided that the character of the goods is determined by their ultimate and not their immediate destination, and this doctrine was at the time acquiesced in by Great Britain, though her own trade was the chief sufferer.

On the other hand, the neutral countries concerned, who are anxious in the interests of their neutrality to avoid being used as a basis for hostilities by either belligerent, are now making arrangements which will give sure guarantees that articles which may be used in war shall not be reexported in a word, they are anxious to prevent their ports from becoming the backdoor of either belligerent. When these arrangements are complete it is to be confidently hoped that trade between neutrals will be subject to little or no hindrance.

But it is essential in the interests of free and undisturbed trade between neutrals that every security possible should be provided in order to enable belligerents to form a speedy and sure judgment as to the neutral destination of goods which they may be used for peaceful or warlike purposes.

In the case of the Rockefeller, which was bound for a port in the near neighborhood of the chief naval port of a belligerent, the oil she carried was consigned to order, and there was therefore no guarantee that it would not be forwarded to the enemy. She was accordingly detained until proof was afforded of the neutral destination of her cargo and the intention of the neutral Government to prevent re-export.

It is to be hoped that for the future adequate precautions will be taken in order to show the real destination of goods consigned to neutrals, which, if trans-shipped to a belligerent, might be used for belligerent purposes.

I may observe, in conclusion, that, although the British Government have detained cargoes of contraband in order to make sure that they are really intended for neutral countries, and have retained some cargoes, such as copper, destined for Krupp's ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo really destined for neutral countries to proceed to its destination. I am, dear Mr. Counselor, yours sincerely,

CECIL SPRING-RICE.

Big Relief to Planters.

The announcement of the British Government's policy in regard to cotton was received with distinct satisfaction by those engaged in efforts to evolve a plan to relieve the plight of the cotton producer in the South and provide a market for his crop.

The immediate effect will be, it is said, at the Bureau of War Risks, to make it possible for marine underwriters to issue policies on cotton in neutral bottoms freely—precisely as they would in times of peace. The hesitation, heretofore, in accepting such risks in marine insurance has been a serious impediment to the market, and in the opening weeks of the war it absolutely barred all buying for export. The Bureau of War Risks has been writing insurance on cotton in American bottoms, but there has been little insurance of such cargoes outside Government auspices.

The importance of the decision regarding cotton may be understood when the details of the shipments of raw cotton to Europe last year are examined. In the twelve months ending with June 30, 1914, our exports of raw cotton to the five belligerent countries, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, and Russia was in the total 4,389,694 bales, the total value of which was $282,265,174. Our entire export last year was 9,165,000 bales with a value of $610,475,000.

In detail exports of cotton to the belligerent countries last year were as follows:

Germany	2,785,830	$181,891,000
France	1,091,137	73,918,000
Belgium	216,786	13,283,000
Austria	101,786	6,736,000
Russia	94,726	6,432,000

Market Still Crippled.

It is too soon and there is no data on which to base estimates to determine the actual commercial effect of the British announcement. It is safe to say that there will be nothing like the normal movement of cotton to any of the belligerents. Even Germany could not be expected to buy our cotton this year in anything like the amount of an ordinary year.

It is to be remembered that taking account of England nearly two-thirds of the spindles of the world are in the countries that are at war. This means that if the demand continues in anything like normal degree there must be some market for cotton in the belligerent countries. Of the 50,000,000 spindles in countries that are at peace 32,000,000 are in the United States, and here cotton manufacturing is stagnant. Japan is working her mills day and night and the Indian mills are under full production. These two countries have 8,000,000 spindles, so that there are only 10,000,000 spindles in other countries where peace prevails.

That these countries, or even the export of manufactured goods from the United States, can supply the needs of the densely populated countries of Europe is improbable. Therefore, a fairly good market for the raw staple may be expected to develop in Germany and France. Just how large this demand will be no experts here were willing to say today. The prospect they regard as wholly problematical.

The tide of the war and the demand for men in the armies will have much to do with the situation. But every one was willing to say that Germany would be buying cotton because her industrial population had not been so closely drafted for war purposes as had those of the other countries on the Continent.

POOL NEEDS $42,500,000.

Reserve Board to Raise Remainder of $100,000,000 Cotton Fund.

The cotton pool plan having been approved by the Federal Reserve Board, the next step will be the raising of the remainder of the $100,000,000 to be put up by the banks outside of the cotton States. New York has pledged $50,000,000 and St. Louis, where the proposal for a pool originated, already had raised $7,500,000. The other $42,500,000 is to be raised by the members of the Federal Reserve Board, not acting officially, but as a Central Committee of the pool.

The position of the New York banks throughout has been that they would be participants, but not leaders, in organizing the fund. It was represented to them that a crisis existed in the South, but they felt that they had not sufficient knowledge of the cotton situation or of the cotton business to determine whether this was so or not. They left it to the Federal Reserve Board or its members to decide whether a crisis existed. If so, they were willing to advance $50,000,000 as requested. They would not, however, undertake the management of the pool, and in their conferences in Washington last Saturday, the representatives of the New York banks made it clear that, having done this, they had done all that could be required of them.

In agreeing to put up $50,000,000, they made certain conditions precedent to their subscriptions. One thing they wanted to make sure of was that participation in the pool was not contrary to the Sherman law or the National Bank act. That was an additional reason for stipulating that the pool be managed by the members of the Federal Reserve Board, and they insisted further that the subscriptions should be contingent on an opinion from the Solicitor General of the Treasury Department that they could legally be made. This opinion had not been rendered, so far as they knew yesterday, but they understood that it would be. They also understood yesterday that the members of the Federal Reserve Board had approached the banks of Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities on the subject of subscriptions.

Share of Southern Banks.

If the $100,000,000 from the non-cotton States is raised, as they expect it will be, the banks in the cotton States will have to put up $33,333,333 in order to utilize it. The New York banks maintained that if they made the advances for the benefit of the cotton people and the banks in the South, it was only fair that they be protected against loss. They arranged, therefore, that the principal risk should be taken by the Southern banks by which the loans are made.

The way the plan will work is this: If a Southern bank wants to loan $100,000 on cotton, it will first have to put into the pool one-quarter of the amount, or $25,000. It can then obtain the remainder, or $75,000 from the pool. If the crisis described actually exists, the Southern banks will put up one-third as much as the $100,000,000 raised outside the cotton States, in order to draw out of the pool the entire $100,000,000.

It is further provided that for their $100,000,000 the Northern and Western banks shall receive Class A certificates of participation, while the Southern banks, as they put their money into the pool in order to draw out three times as much more, will receive Class B certificates of participation. Whenever enough loans have been paid to warrant a distribution, the percentage repaid to Class B participants will be half the percentage paid on Class A certificates. For instance, if the distribution amounts to 10 per cent. on Class A certificates, 5 per cent. will be paid on the others. After the point is reached where both classes have the same interest in the pool, equal distributions will be made to both classes.

The result of this arrangement, it is predicted, will be to make the Southern banks cautious about making doubtful loans. In each case the Southern bank will have its own money in the loan to the extent of 25 per cent., and in case of loss, the loss will fall on the Southern banks.

Guarantee by Borrowers.

The plan also includes a guarantee fund to be put up by the borrowers. This has nothing to do with the rate of interest, which has been reduced at the instance of the New York banks from 7 per cent., as proposed in the Wade plan, to 6 per cent. The borrowers will be required, however, to advance 3 per cent. of the face of the loan toward the guarantee fund. Out of this fund will be paid the expenses of the pool and any losses sustained. The balance will be repaid to the borrowers. While the money is thus tied up, it will be invested in Class A certificates, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which will go to the borrowers.

When the pool has been completed by the Central Committee, consisting of the members of the Federal Reserve Board, its operations will be conducted by a Committee on Administration, of which it is proposed that W. P. G. Harding shall be Chairman and Paul M. Warburg a member. Both of these are members of the Federal Reserve Board. The New York subscribers will be represented by Albert H. Wiggin and James Stillman, Presidents of the Chase National and the National Bank of Commerce, and each of the other subscribing cities will have a representative.

Under the supervision of this committee, there will be State committees and local committees in the South, and no loans will be made by the pool unless approved by the local committee, the State committee, and at least two members of the Central or the Administrative Committee.

The loans will be made up to six cents a pound on the cotton involved.

JUMP IN COTTON EXPORTS.

Germany Said to be Buying—Drop in Sterling Exchange.

Bills drawn against exports of cotton appeared in large supply in the foreign exchange market yesterday, and were of first importance, according to exchange brokers, in bringing about another abrupt fall of rates. Demand sterling showed a net loss of 2 cents to the pound at the close of business, and cable transfers receded about as much. Last quotations were $4.80 for sight bills and $4.90½ for cables, prices that were somewhat above the minimum of the day, but were themselves closer to the normal level of exchange on London than rates had previously been on any day since July 29.

Buying for cash at the direction of the German Government was reported as the day's feature of operations in the "spot" cotton market. German buyers have been placing contracts on a moderate scale for several weeks, but the decision of the British authorities not to interfere with shipments of cotton to any of the European countries evidently lent a spur to purchases yesterday. It was said in shipping circles that several cargoes of the staple would leave Southern ports this week for Italy and Denmark ostensibly, although the cotton was intended for transshipment to German mills. Cotton is quoted in Hamburg at 17 cents a pound, and at this figure a comfortable profit awaits the buyer who gets his supplies on this side at 7 cents or under.

As much of the cotton taken for Germany has been paid for out of funds arranged for here, a smaller proportion of bills representing purchases have come to this market than in case of transactions involved in the course of exports to England and France. There was enough exchange in reichsmarks in sight yesterday, however, to force a decline from 89⅝, Saturday's closing figure, to 88⅝. In addition to a few cotton bills a substantial amount of exchange derived from sales to Germany of other commodities worked to depress exchange.

The retreat of foreign exchange rates strengthened the impression of bankers that progress downward to a normal level would be swift as soon as cotton began to move more freely, and shipments of gold to Canada had offset our most pressing obligations to Europe. One foreign exchange house reported that it had discounted $600,000 worth of cotton bills during the day, and that there were indications of a large increase of offerings during the week.

DROPS SHIP TRANSFERS.

England Said to Fear Immunity for the Goeben and the Breslau.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Government has dropped that phase of the case against the Brindilla concerning the change of registry, which until now has been regarded here as the most important phase of the charges against the oil ship, and orders have gone forth for the release of the Brindilla, permitting her to proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, her original destination. Before the release of the ship there doubtless will be some further investigation concerning her destination, just to make certain that the cargo really goes to Egypt.

There is no explanation for this change in the attitude of the British Government concerning the transfer of registry, which only last week was described as being the important feature of the Brindilla case, and one in which England and America took opposite views. It is quite possible, however, that England does not desire to excite the American public, and also has no wish to reach a definite conclusion on this important point because of the status of the warships Goeben and Breslau, the German vessels which were sold to Turkey. Under the declaration of London, which England has not ratified, but which the Foreign Office considers, with regard to this point at least, as the most modern international law on the subject, those ships changed flags in order to avoid the consequences attaching to them as the enemy's ships.

England has no desire to surrender any right to attack those ships if British warship get an opportunity to do so, and the Government feels that such an attack is advisable. Negotiations on this question with American might result in some conclusions which would conflict with the Goeben and Breslau situation, and this does not meet the present demands of British policy.

It was also learned today that in response to an American protest on the seizure of the oil ship Platuria, the British Government had asked the Government of Denmark whither the Platuria was bound, and if it would guarantee that the Platuria's cargo of oil would not reach Germany. If Denmark makes the guarantee the Platuria will be released worthwith, with no question raised concerning her change of registration. It is hoped here that there will be no prolonged negotiations between the two Governments regarding the revised contraband list, which is now said to be in the hands of the Washington Government for comments and, if possible, for agreement between the two countries. It is considered essential to reach some definite understanding, as American commerce is now being adversely affected. Representations have recently been made to the British Government over the stopping of the American cargo of cottonseed cake aboard the British steamer Camperdown, now held at Stornaway, Scotland. The ship will not proceed to her original destination in Denmark because she would forfeit her Government insurance, while the Government has refused permission so far for the Camperdown to proceed to a Swedish port. The American authorities are awaiting reason for the refusal to permit her to proceed to Sweden.

JOY TO SOUTHERN SHIPPERS.

New Orleans and Galveston Already Prepare for Cotton Exports.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 26.—Announcement of the British attitude in regard to cotton shipments caused intense interest here and produced a decided feeling of optimism among Exchange members and brokers. Leading cotton authorities expressed the opinion that there was a much greater demand for the staple in Germany than in England. Arrangements already have been made to obtain as many neutral ships as possible, and it is believed several big cargoes will be started for Hamburg before the week ends.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Texas, Oct. 26.—England's announcement regarding cotton caused a stir in steamship circles here. Steamship agents say exports will be rushed to all European ports. However, it is probable that no cargoes will start for Bremen before November.

GETTING RUMANIAN OIL.

Germany and Austria Importing Heavily and France Will Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The attention of the Rumanian Government is to be called to the manner in which petrol is being openly exported to Germany in violation of the rules of neutrality. Some thousands of tons have found their way into Germany and Austria and the railway lines are positively blocked in parts by the enormous number of tank cars conveying oil to the belligerents.

Communications from Holland published here demonstrate that despite the difficulties that Government is doing its utmost to preserve neutrality. One writer says that the Dutch regiments on the frontier have to be changed constantly because they get so worked up by the sights they see that it is almost impossible to restrain them from attacking the Germans.

SEIZE SWEDISH SHIPS.

Germans Take Timber Cargoes Bound for England as Contraband.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—German warships yesterday captured four Swedish steamers in the timber trade bound for British ports. The German naval commander said that Germany considered that all wood cargoes bound for Great Britain were contraband.

A dispatch from Helsingborg, Sweden, announces that one Norwegian and six Swedish steamers have been seized and detained off Falsterbo, a small seaport of Sweden on the Baltic Sea.

GERMANS DON'T PLAN TO ATTACK CANADA

But Dominion Has Put Herself Outside Pale of the Monroe Doctrine, Embassy Says.

NO IDEA OF COLONIZATION

Amplification of von Bernstorff's View That Canada's Going to War Invited Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Although Germany contends that Canada, by sending troops against Germany, has violated the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, Germany has no intention of attacking Canada or attempting to colonize that Dominion, according to this statement issued here today by the German Embassy:

"The German point of view is that by joining in a European war Canada has put herself outside of the pale of the Monroe Doctrine. But Germany has not the intention of attacking Canada, nor colonizing Canada."

The statement was in amplification of the view expressed yesterday by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, that by taking part in the war the Canadians had justified an aggressive campaign against themselves.

To further explain the reason that caused the German Government, in a formal note delivered to the State Department on Sept. 3 by Count von Bernstorff, to voluntarily pledge Germany not to attempt colonial expansion in South America, no matter what the outcome of the war, the embassy issued this statement:

"The note was written at that time because Winston Churchill had said, in his message to the American people, that if Germany was victorious in the present war she would attack the Monroe Doctrine."

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 26.—The statement by the German Ambassador at Washington that because Canada had sent troops to Europe to fight Germany the Monroe Doctrine did not apply and that therefore Canada was liable to invasion by Germany, caused little interest here. Sir George Foster, Acting Prime Minister, when asked what the Government thought about the question, replied that members of the Government were too busy at present to pay any attention to such statements.

"After all, that is purely an academic question," was his remark. "The facts are that Canada is at war with Germany and we must be prepared to take the consequences that war entails."

THREAT TO BURN CASTLE.

Germans Menace Monaco Prince's Property if He Won't Pay for Village

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Prince Albert of Monaco issued a protest today against what he termed the wild manner in which Gen. von Bülow of the German Army purposed to treat his property in France.

Gen. von Bülow has occupied for many weeks the Prince's castle Marchais, near Rheims. He has just fined the adjoining village of Soissons $100,000 for what the Prince calls "some insignificant mischief."

The villagers were unable to pay even a quarter of the amount, so Gen. von Bülow sent two messages to Monte Carlo, saying to the Prince if he did not pay the fine for the village both his castle and the village would be destroyed on Nov. 1.

The Prince in his protest describes the Castle Marchais as an old historical monument containing works of art, personal papers, and objects of personal attachment. He says:

"There my childhood was passed; there my father died. One can understand, therefore, that such an enormity will take on a meaning of most barbarous character."

The Prince refused to make any payment to the German General, saying:

"As a sovereign Prince, I will only treat with the Emperor."

In his protest he says that he is perfectly willing to pay money to save the villagers, but "not until the risks of new war incidents are no longer to be dreaded."

The Prince concludes his statement:

"This is one of innumerable incredible deeds that are being done daily in the territory occupied by the Germans."

ORLEANS WANTS REVENGE.

Recalls in Letter That His Ancestors Were Crowned in Rheims Cathedral.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Duke of Orléans, Pretender to the French throne, has written a letter to Cardinal Lucon, Archbishop of Rheims, saying that his exile, which never before has been so hard to bear, prevented him from making earlier a protest against the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

Being the son of those who for centuries were crowned as Kings in the Cathedral, the Duke says, his regret over the damage to the edifice is extreme.

The Duke then complains that the French law acts as a bar to prevent him from fighting for France in revenge.

PROTESTS AT SEIZURE OF RED CROSS SHIP

Germany Complains of Capture of the Ophelia by the British.

THE HAGUE, (via London,) Oct. 26.—The German Minister here announces that his Government has lodged a protest against the seizure by Great Britain of the German hospital ship Ophelia, declaring this act was in violation of the The Hague convention.

The Ophelia was taken into Yarmouth Roads on Oct. 19 by a British cruiser, which had picked her up in the North Sea. She was flying the Red Cross flag when boarded. The vessel was fitted with fifty beds and had a complete equipment for a floating hospital.

KAISER ALL INTENT ON WAR.

Emperor Consecrates Himself in Breaking a Civil Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—A telegram from Genova says that the Kaiser was to open the new Frankfort University on Oct. 18, but he telegrapned the following excuse for his absence:

"I wanted to be with you, but the defense of the Fatherland, rendered necessary by the infamous onslaught of our enemies, requires me to consecrate myself to more urgent matters. I send you my best wishes for this new school. May it succeed in sowing seeds in these serious times that shall reap rich harvest when better times come, and may the ripe intelligence of its masters and the diligence of its young scholars be always inspired by that great united love for the Fatherland which has rendered the great German nation so strong and invincible in this our hour of trial."

15 MORE OFFICERS KILLED.

52 Wounded British Officers Include Sir Philip Brocklehurst.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A casualty list was issued tonight, dated Oct. 22 and 28.

It reports 15 officers killed, 52 wounded, and 17 missing.

Among the wounded is Lieut. Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst, who accompanied the British antarctic expedition in 1907.

Sir Philip Lee Brocklehurst is the head of a very old English family, settled in Cheshire and the adjoining counties since pre-Reformation times. He is the second Baronet, having succeeded his father on the latter's death in 1904. He was born in 1887, and was a member of the British antarctic expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton.



5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BU

GREAT BATTLE RAGES IN POLAND

Russians Pursuing Retreating Germans Toward Frontier Force Heavy Fighting.

FIERCE BAYONET CHARGES

Villages Carried by Storm and Many Prisoners and Guns Taken, Petrograd Reports.

WINNING IN GALICIA, TOO

Austrian Resistance in Przemysl District Said to be Weakening, but Vienna Also Claims Successes.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 27.—The Havas Agency has received from Petrograd the following official communication issued in the Russian capital:

The combats upon the routes leading to Piotrkow and Radom have assumed the character of a great battle, of which the front extends over 100 versts, (a verst is two-thirds of a mile,) from Rawa to Nowe Miasto and Bialobrzegi as far as the mouth of the River Ilganka.

The evening of Oct. 24, north of Rawa, we attacked the Germans at the point of the bayonet, inflicting upon them considerable losses. In the village of Morchildio alone we buried over 700 Germans.

In a bayonet charge near the village of Mazsmerjeff we captured two batteries of machine guns.

Our troops command the forest of Nemglovo, southeast of Rawa, where we took over 400 prisoners. In the forests between Radom and Kozenitz tenacious combats continue.

We have progressed along the routes from Nova Alexandria, where we captured numerous prisoners and cannon.

The stubborn resistance of the Austrians in Galicia is weakening and our troops are making vigorous progress in the region south of Sambor and Stari Miasto, where we took eleven cannons and many caissons.

The entire valley of the River Spryne is covered with bodies of the enemy, estimated to aggregate at least 6,000.

All attempts by the Germans to resume a partial offensive on the Eastern Prussian front have been repelled.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (via Amsterdam and London.)—A report from general headquarters, dated today, says:

In the eastern theatre of the war our offensive on Augustowo is progressing. The battle near Ivangorod is favorable, but till now there has been no decision

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 26.—The Austro-Hungarian Embassy here tonight gave out the following Austrian official statement, which was received by wireless from Vienna:

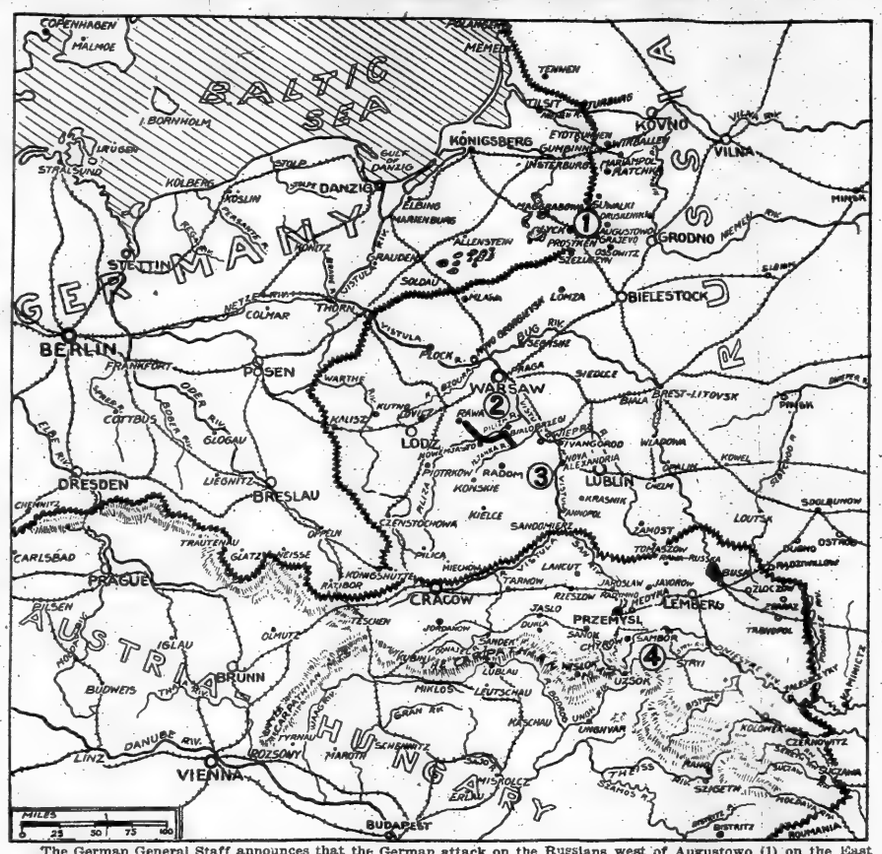
Our armies and strong German forces are now arranged in a nearly uninterrupted front from the Carpathians to the neighborhood of Plock (sixty miles northwest of Warsaw) against the Russians.

Austrian troops again have gained several successes in Middle Galicia. Strong Servian and Montenegrin forces which had entered Southeastern Bosnia and harassed the population were defeated after a three days' battle and forced to retreat hastily.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—According to a dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Rotterdam, the Vossiche Zeitung of Berlin says that the Russians, who had withdrawn most of their troops from Lemberg, have now sent 80,000 men there who are strenuously fortifying the town.

The Russians, the paper says, are clearly determined to keep Lemberg at all costs.

Scene of the Campaign in the East.



The German General Staff announces that the German attack on the Russians west of Augustowo (1) on the East Prussian frontier is progressing.

Russian Headquarters report a great battle raging in Poland from Rawa (2) to Nowe Miasto and Bialobrzegi as far as the mouth of the River Ilganka. Successful fighting is also going on along the routes leading from Novo Alexandria, (3.)

In Galicia, according to the Russian accounts, Austrian resistance is weakening, and vigorous progress is being made south of Sambor, (4.) The Austrians also claim successes in that region.

CROWN PRINCE'S FAILURE.

Planned the Advance on the Vistula to Divide Russian Armies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to news from Petrograd the German Crown Prince presided at an Austro-German council of war held on Sept. 14 at Radom, where a general advance upon the line of the Vistula was decided upon.

Accordingly the engineer corps and heavy artillery were rushed forward with the object of throwing bridges across the river. The plan was to divide the Russian Army, separating the forces of Warsaw and Galicia, but they failed utterly.

OFFERS HOME TO PRISONERS.

Mayor of Mantua Would Welcome Italians Released by Czar.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Following Emperor Nicholas's offer to send to Italy soldiers of Italian descent captured in battle with the Austrians, the Mayor of Mantua has offered a house in which to lodge some of them.

The Emperor's offer has caused irritation in Vienna, where it is ascribed to Anglo-French machinations. The Austrian press complains that the Russians accord differential treatment to Austro-Hungarian prisoners, according to their nationality.

The Tribuna says Italy will welcome released Italian prisoners. The journal recalls that under Italian law every person of Italian nationality, even if an Austrian subject, automatically acquires Italian citizenship on entering Italy.

Signor Battisti, Deputy for Trent, in a speech at the Manzoni Theatre yesterday, gave a gloomy account of political and economic conditions in the Trentino, whose 300,000 Italians were forcibly joined to the Germans of the Tyrol, who outvoted and exploited them. The Triple Alliance, said Signor Battisti, was never signed by the Italian people, who placed its faith in the testaments of Garibaldi and Mazzini.

SERVIAN PRINCE'S BRAVERY.

George Was Wounded as He Led a Charge to Save Artillery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26 (Dispatch to The London Standard).—A stirring account of how Prince George of Servia was wounded has been received here. The Prince left Belgrade on the morning of Sept. 19, and, motoring to the scene of the operations, was watching the fighting from an eminence when noticed.

Three Servian battalions were very hard pressed and in danger of losing their guns. He could not understand why a reserve battalion did not move to the rescue. Things were becoming critical and the Austrians were preparing to charge on the guns when, seizing a horse, the Prince galloped to the supporting battalion and asked the troops why they didn't move. They said they had neither officers nor orders.

Placing himself at their head the Prince ordered the soldiers to fix bayonets. The men hesitated, not recognizing the Prince, whereupon, he cried:

"I am George of Servia. All those not afraid to follow me, charge!"

The battalion, electrified, sprang forward at the double quick and arriving in time to check the Austrian advance turned the engagement into a Servian victory. Practically the last shot fired wounded the Prince. He is now recovering.

CZAR THANKS BALTIC FLEET.

Has Prevented Germans from Gaining Definite Successes, He Says.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following telegram has been sent by the Russian Minister of Marine, Rear Admiral Grigorovitch, to the commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, according to a Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company:

"The Czar charges me to express to you and the fleet his gratitude for the activity, this Autumn season, in keeping to the sea, despite the dangers from mines and submarines.

"With skill and endurance the Baltic fleet has fulfilled the task of guarding the littoral and supporting the armies on land. Despite the enemy's numerical superiority and temerity he has obtained no definite successes. The Czar believes that God will bless with ultimate victory the Russian sailors, who are struggling for the glory of their dear country."

SUBMARINES IN TURKEY.

Germans Said to be Sending Them There in Sections by Rail.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News wires:

"I am informed from a reliable source that Germany has started to transport by rail submarines in pieces from Germany to Turkey.

The first parts of one of the submarines to arrive are being put together at the Nicomedias Arsenal, Smyrna.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The Germans are still forcing the fighting in the north and in the centre. The crossing of the Yyes Canal has been gained at enormous cost in lives.

In the fighting in Belgium and Northern France neither side has yet gained advantages that will have a determining influence upon the outcome. The same is true of the fighting in the Argonne, where the French have gained a local advantage in the valley of the Aisne River.

At St. Mihiel both sides are engaged in a desperate struggle to maintain their positions. If the French can hold on at Apremont and Thiaucourt in spite of the terrible bombardment from the Germany heavy artillery they can so obstruct the supply of the German troops at St. Mihiel as to force their retirement. The Germans, however, have a local superiority in heavy guns, and are making every effort to drive the French out of their positions by raking their lines with shell and shrapnel.

The maintenance of their advanced positions means so much for each side that the fighting in this Woevre district may be even more desperate than that in Belgium.

The closing up of the lines in Belgium and Northern France bids fair to bring the combatants there into an occupation of intrenched lines confronting each other, similar to the rest of the battle line. The Allies are still acting on the defensive, their various assaults being practically counter-attacks to check the German advances. The Germans are still fighting for a victory, while the Allies are fighting for time in which to bring their troops to a state of preparedness and training equal to that of their adversaries.

The advantage of numbers already lies with the Allies; when they have provided their armies at the front with the artillery, rifles, and other important items of equipment in which the Germans now excel, the superior numbers of the Allies will enable them to adopt the offensive with vigor.

The war has now lasted for twelve weeks, and the resources of the British Empire are now making her field armies a more important aid to the French cause. It would seem that the French and British would soon equal the Germans in every accessory of fighting, except possibly the 11-inch and 16-inch field howitzers. These require special tools, forgings, dies, and presses that must themselves be manufactured before the guns can be started.

When the time for the assumption of the offensive by the Allies comes, it seems probable that they will take advantage of their strength to send a strong army to try and turn the German left flank. By advancing down the Valley of the Rhine the French might be able to force the retirement of the Germans from their position in France, and at the same time would avoid part of the large losses that would be consequent upon frontal assaults upon the German entrenched positions.

Further news from the fighting in Poland shows that the German and Austrian Armies have been driven back along nearly all of the front from Warsaw to Galicia. This retirement has been directly to the rear and without any serious effect, so far as has yet developed, upon the fighting strength of the combined armies. It seems very probable that the muddy roads and the breakdown in the supply service have had as much to do with this retreat as have the Russian attacks. The present status is that the German thrust at Warsaw has been foiled, while the Russian riposte has forced their opponents to guard their flanks by a retreat. The final outcome of the campaign is far from being decided, but the advantage in numbers, artillery, and other accessories should lie with the Russians.

The news of fighting in Bosnia shows the effect of the Servian campaign in forcing Austria to retain part of her fighting strength in the south. The combined Servian and Montenegrin Armies have been making strenuous efforts to capture Serajevo, their ancient capital.

The success of the Austrians in driving back the invading forces at Kalinovik and Vishegrad in Southern Bosnia has apparently defeated the Servian campaign and should have important influence on the fighting in this theatre of operations.

It is noteworthy that the Servians and Montenegrins have defeated all attempts to invade their country. The main effort of the Austrians has been at Belgrade. This city is not only the capital of the country, but is also its manufacturing centre and arsenal. Its loss would, therefore, weaken the Servians both morally and materially. Its position on the main route of travel from Austria to the south side of the Danube made its possession essential to an Austrian invasion and has led the Austrians to make repeated efforts for its capture.

First, they bombarded the city from Semlin, while at Mitrovitsa on the west and at Semendria on the east they sent armies to cross the Save and the Danube to seize the Servian fortress from the rear. Driven back at Semendria and badly defeated at Sabatz, the Austrians next tried an invasion from the Bosnian border, but without success.

It is no new thing for Belgrade to be the objective of fierce fighting. The Theiss and the Danube from Hungary and the Drave and the Save from Slavonia bring to its portals routes of commerce, and also of invasion, that find their outlet to the south only up the valley of the Morava, the central district of Servia.

This was the route of the Turks in their advance toward Vienna in the fifteenth century, and here the Hungarian hero, John Hunyady, made his stand. For nearly four centuries Belgrade formed the principal fortress, defending the Turkish frontier on the north, against the returning wave of European invasion. It was only in 1867 that the Turks were forced back and the Servians gained possession of the fortress, which has since been their capital. Ever since then the Servians have worked to be ready to make a stand against the imminent Austrian invasion.

LONDON SHIP CODE NOT BINDING HERE

United States Never Formally Ratified the Declaration Drafted in 1909.

BUT NATIONS OBSERVE IT

Principal Rules Laid Down by Naval Conference Recognized by Belligerent Governments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The declaration signed by the delegates to the International Naval Conference, in which ten nations participated at London in 1909—otherwise known as the Declaration of London—is not binding on the United States.

This declaration and the International Prize Court Convention, while independently drafted, go hand in hand in the sense that the Declaration of London was intended as a code of rules for the Government of the proposed International Prize Court, which was to have been set up at The Hague, but which has never been created.

None of the great powers has ratified either the Declaration of London or the International Prize Court Convention. Inasmuch as the Senate of the United States "advised and consented" to the ratification of both these conventions, it has been contended by some that they were both binding on the United States. The facts of the matter are that after the United States Senate "advised and consented" to the ratification of the Declaration of London of 1909 and the International Prize Court Convention of 1907, both conventions were returned to the State Department, where they have remained without any exchange or ratifications.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing was asked about the matter today. He replied that the United States was not bound by the declaration. However, the principles laid down in the declaration are being generally followed by the American Government, and most of the belligerents are accepting most of its principles, although refusing to adopt the instruments as a whole or to be bound by certain of its provisions.

BOER REBELS ROUTED.

Their Leader, Maritz, Wounded, and Flees to German Territory.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 26.—It is officially announced that the rebel Lieut. Col. Maritz and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamos, in the Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by Union of South Africa troops.

Maritz was wounded in the engagement and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

CHINA MAKES A PROTEST.

Demands Surrender of Japanese Ship for Neutrality Violation.

PEKING, China, Oct. 26.—The Chinese Foreign Minister has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat, with its crew, which entered Chinese waters and substituted the Japanese flag for the Chinese dragon and attempted to tow away the wrecked German torpedo boat S-90.

The S-90 was the torpedo boat which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho off the harbor of Kiao-Chau. The S-90 escaped from Tsing-tau and was beached in Chinese waters.

The Japanese Legation here, it is expected, will disregard the demand for the surrender of the Japanese vessel, as it has the other numerous Chinese protests.

BRITAIN STATES HER CASE.

Germany and Austria Accused in Blue Book—Narrative of Events.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Copies have been received here of a Blue Book issued by the British Government which contains, in addition to the "White Papers" that THE NEW YORK TIMES has printed, an "Introductory Narrative of Events" prepared by the Foreign Office in London that reviews the circumstances leading up to the declaration of war between Great Britain and Germany. This document is full of interest because of the sidelights thrown on the events that helped to produce the great world conflict.

The "Introductory Narrative" begins with mention of the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria and his wife. "No crime," says the Narrative, "ever aroused deeper or more general horror throughout Europe; none has ever been less justified. Sympathy for Austria was universal. Both the Governments and the public opinion of Europe were ready to support her in any measures, however severe, which she might think it necessary to take for the punishment of the murderer and his accomplices."

The narrative also excuses the anti-Servian feeling that swept over Austria-Hungary. "It was a feeling based on patriotism and loyalty," it is stated. "Europe was disposed to excuse its exaggerations and to sympathize with its motives." Mention is made of the fact that the Austrian press "used the most unbridled language." Both the British and the German Governments, it is asserted, knew that peace might be disturbed.

The narrative states plainly that, though the attitude of public opinion in Austria was plain, and to a less degree it was plain also in Germany, the intentions of the Austrian Government remained obscure. The Austrian Foreign Office, the narrative says, maintained an attitude of reticence toward the British and Russian Ambassadors. Instances are given to show that in public statements officials of the Austrian Government indicated that a serious turn of events was probable. In these circumstances, "his Majesty's Government had largely to fall back on conjecture."

The British Government, after taking up the Austrian-Servian crisis with the various powers, found it necessary to wait for developments. The situation was as clear as it could be made "till Austria would consent to throw off her reticence." The British Government, according to the narrative, found nothing in the situation to indicate that, whatever Austria did, she would not know accurately the consequences of her action.

According to the British contention, the Balkan question was not acute. The facts of the European situation were the products of years of development, tested and retested during the last decade. Says the narrative: "Patient work might change them, but the product of years could not be pushed aside in a day. Yet two days were as much as Austria decided to allow for the task."

The rest of the narrative is taken up mostly with a review of the diplomatic negotiations set forth in the "White Papers."

Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, it is declared, refused to believe that the best road to European peace lay through a show of force on Great Britain's part. Great Britain contented herself with indicating clearly to Austria on July 27 and to Germany on July 29 that she could not engage to remain neutral in the event of a European conflagration. "We gave no pledge to our present Allies," the narrative declares, "but to Germany we gave three times—on the 30th July, the 31st July, and the 2d August—a clear warning of the effect which would be produced on our attitude and on the sentiment of the British people by a violation of the neutrality of Belgium."

The narrative concludes with a reference to the Czar's telegraphic assurance to King George that he had done all in his power to avert war. "It is right to say," the narrative says, "that his Majesty's Government believe this to be a true statement of the attitude both of Russia and France throughout this crisis. On the other hand, with every wish to be fair and just, it will be admitted that the responses of Germany and Austria gave no evidence of a sincere desire to save the peace of Europe."

RIDDER BLAMES AMERICANS.

Thinks Some, Truckling to England, Prevented Ship Buying.

Herman Ridder, in The Staats-Zeitung, this morning, blames "those representatives of the American people who have truckled to England's blarney or her threats" for the loss of what he considers this country's greatest opportunity for material profit in the present war—the acquisition under the American flag of the many German ships of commerce made idle by the war. He says, in part:

The greatest benefit which we might have achieved from the conditions brought about by the war was not the capture of the always limited markets of China and South America, but the recrudescence of a fleet of commerce—carriers under the American flag which should have given us again the place on the seas which was once ours and which is demanded by our great and ever growing import and export trade.

The ships were at hand, interned in American harbors, and could have been purchased at cost or less. We talked of purchasing them—and then the word went forth from England that we should not. Why? Because the purchase price would supply Germany with further "sinews of war"? I do not think so. The German nation has shown that it needed the money less than we needed the ships. Our arms and ammunition factories were even then running full blast to turn out orders for England and her allies. A fair exchange would have been no breach of neutrality.

It was something else that moved England to place her veto upon the suggestion. It was her hysterical fear of competition. "Britannia Rules the Waves" and is determined to continue to do so.

MUST DESTROY BRITISH FLEET.

The Only Way, Pantaleoni Thinks, to Avert Germany's Ruin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Signor Pantaleoni, a leading Italian economist, examining the probable financial situation of the belligerents at the end of the war, considers that Germany and Austria, whether vanquished or victorious, will be ruined. Unless Germany destroys the British fleet Germany will have lost her colonies, her predominant commercial position in China, and her trade with America.

Great Britain will be all right in any case unless her fleet is destroyed. She will have German trade and German colonies. Her mines and factories will be uninjured. She will be a still greater colonial power and also a great military power as soon as her army is ready.

200,000 AMERICANS AT CANADA'S CALL

Crossed Border to Enlist, and Can't Be Kept Out of Army, Says Gen. Hughes, in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Major Gen. Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister for Defense, said today that it would be impossible to keep Americans from joining the ranks of Canadian volunteers.

"We are prepared to furnish 300,000 men," he said. "Fully 200,000 Americans have gone to Canada in the hope of joining the Canadian forces, and how will they be prevented from doing so if it is their desire to join?"

Gen. Hughes said the Canadians had a fine reception here and that the contingent was the object of great attraction in the camp at Salisbury. The General expects to return to Canada soon.

Many members of the Canadian contingent have visited London in the last few days. Relatives of some of the officers came to England to meet the troops when they arrived.

HANOTAUX TO AMERICANS.

Warns Against German Assertions About Allies and War's Cause.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Gabriel Hanotaux, in a Figaro editorial headed "United to the End," addresses an appeal to Americans warning them against German attempts to divide the Allies or to insinuate that divisions already exist.

"In neutral countries," he says, "the Germans have adopted novel tactics, which consist mainly in violent abuse of England and Russia together with expression of respect for France, with whom they imply they are ready to make peace on terms not dishonoring. They seem unable to realize that any separate peace France made must be most dishonoring and is absolutely beyond the bounds of possibility.

"They are unable to understand that they and the Allies are making war on an entirely different basis. They aim at power and self-aggrandizement. Their object is booty. But the Allies are fighting for dignity, independence, and honor. Russia fights to free her Slav brethren, England that Europe be not enslaved, France to find again her divided brothers and develop her peacefully. These three causes are inseparable and may be resolved into one, namely, the abolition of the German hegemony.

"In America, German efforts are principally devoted to showing that England was responsible for the war. If they can prove this, they have little to fear of the verdict regarding France and Russia. But the latter had identically the same motives as England and share exactly the same responsibility. All will stand together absolutely in waging war or making peace. Let America understand this clearly, once for all."

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. Grove. Cures a Cold in One Day.—Advt.

GOT NO HAMBURG LINE GOLD

British Foreign Office Flatly Denies the Company's Assertions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The British Foreign Office today gave a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES the following reply to the Hamburg-American Line's allegations that gold destined to pay travelers' checks held by Americans was seized by the British Government:

"No gold or credit balance belonging to the Hamburg-American Line has ever been commandeered or seized by his Majesty's Government."

It was also learned at the American Embassy that early in August representation was made to the British Foreign Office to know if money alleged to be on deposit to the credit of the Hamburg-American Company at a joint stock bank could be paid out to Americans holding the company's travelers' checks and return passages, and that the Foreign Office replied that upon investigation it had discovered that no balance existed to the Hamburg-American Company's credit, and consequently the question did not have to be decided.

Three weeks ago the Directors of the Hamburg-American Line in New York sent out a signed statement to the effect that the funds to meet the travelers' checks and refunded for passage tickets to American travelers had been sent from Hamburg to the London office. This money had been seized in the bank by the British Government and confiscated in spite of the protests that it belonged to citizens of the United States.

An official of the line said last night that recently a clerk from the London office arrived in New York and told how the funds were seized in London by the Government, and this was confirmed, it was said, by Ludwig Nissen, who investigated for the American Relief Committee in London, and who had tried to get the money released and failed. No specified amount was mentioned in the statement given out by the Directors in New York.

DENY ITALY WAS MENACED.

General Staff Did Not Plan Attack Because of Her Neutrality.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The following dispatch from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Company:

"It is officially denied that the German General Staff officers visited Trent, in the Italian Tyrol, with a view to arranging for the transportation of German troops in order to attack Italy because of Italy's neutrality. Reports to this effect, which have appeared in Italian papers, are described as inventions.

"It is reported from Madrid that France has more than 400,000 wounded and sick soldiers. Russia is considering the question of expatriating Germans in Austria, who reside in great numbers in the twenty-four frontier Governments."

ITALIANS LAND IN ALBANIA.

Expedition, It is Asserted, Is for Relief and Sanitary Purposes.

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 2:13 A. M.—Avlona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by an Italian naval force.

The expedition is in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization, which purposes to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city in order to escape the persecutions of the insurgents. These people are said to be in a deplorable state.

7,000,000 BELGIANS FACE STARVATION

Continued from Page 1.

contribution, the exact amount of which is not known. The commission therefore expects that the greater amount of the supplies for Belgium must come from neutral countries.

Piteous Scenes on Highways.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Reports to the Belgian Legation of the miserable condition of the inhabitants of the captured country, whose fields and storehouses have been ravaged and laid waste by four armies, have prompted the Belgian Minister, Mr. Havenith, to redouble his efforts to obtain funds for the relief of his destitute people.

The Minister has received a letter from a friend at the front, who, though 65 years of age, has enlisted in the army and placed his automobile, driving it himself, at the service of the military. After conducting the German officers who took part in the pourparlers for the surrender of Antwerp back to the German lines, he returned to Ostend. He described the condition of the country through which he passed.

"What can I say of Termonde?" he wrote. "In all that city there are only thirty houses standing. Or Aerschot, where nothing remains? And I have not seen the others—Louvain, Diest, Malines, &c. That which is most piteous is to encounter upon the highways one of the endless columns of refugees; poor old women carried in wheelbarrows; bicycles with cushions attached on which have been placed one and sometimes two little babies; carts containing household goods; cattle—a miserable, hopeless procession of inhabitants fleeing from villages that were being bombarded or burned."

TRY TO REASSURE ANTWERP.

Germans Making Efforts to Allay the People's Fears.

ROOSENDAAL, Holland, Oct. 26.—Thousands of Belgians are arriving today and other thousands are leaving here on the Holland railway trains. The Germans issued an order on Saturday that passengers must pay one franc (20 cents) for passage on the Holland line instead of riding free, but the traffic continues heavy both into Belgium and into Holland. A train each way is operated every daylight hour. All are crowded.

There are also great throngs on the highway, going and coming. The Germans have forbidden the entrance of automobiles into Antwerp. Otherwise they are apparently doing everything possible to help the Belgians. The latter seem highly suspicious of the Germans, despite the efforts of the Consuls of neutral countries to reassure them. Men and women having proper passports are permitted to go anywhere they wish. German soldiers and marines guard the railways and all the highways, scrutinizing the credentials of those who pass.

The unrest among the Belgians is charged by the Germans to alarming statements about them said to have been made in papers published by Belgian refugees in Holland.

Roosendaal, Esschen, Flushing, and other Dutch towns near the Belgian border are filled with Dutch soldiers, who are carefully patrolling the frontier to prevent aeroplanes from entering Holland or other violations of the country's neutrality.

Great uneasiness is exhibited by the Dutch in the vicinity of the Scheldt concerning the intentions of the Germans. This feeling has tended further to disturb the Belgian refugees, many of whom are anxious to reach England or other countries remote from the zone of the war.

The Belgians in Antwerp appear curious as well as alarmed regarding the Germans. They stand in great crowds quietly before the windows of the cafés, watching the German officers as they dine. The Germans visit all the hotels and cafés, mingling in a friendly way with the Belgians in an obvious effort to allay the latter's fears. They have ordered that a part of the street car system be operated and that the city be thoroughly lighted. No wholesale dealing is permitted in any goods that may possibly be of use to the army.

MAETERLINCK WOULD SERVE.

Asks King Albert to Allow Him to Join the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVRE, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Maeterlinck wrote to King Albert asking for permission to join the Belgian Army, but his letter went astray or was intercepted.

He has just renewed the request to his Government, offering to undertake any sort of duty, even to driving a motor car to carry orders of headquarters to the front.

$25 Overcoats That Look Like $60

Made of muffler-soft, tufty-nap pure-wool fabrics, close-clinging or loose-swinging, with rippling, free-draping skirts.

Without a squeak of conscience the average tailor asks $60 for Overcoats of such smart style.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Chimneys Fireplaces and Fuel-Burning Apparatus
Fire Risk from these sources should be guarded against by periodic cleaning, inspection and repairs.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
209 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

The Secret of the Coat Room

HERE is a secret of the coat room—a tip if you please.

* * *

The $80 overcoat is making way for the $35 and $40 overcoat.

And the $50 overcoat is parleying with the $25 overcoat.



In plain words, the Weber and Heilbroner Fall overcoats, at $20 to $40, not only have caught up with the much higher-priced custom overcoats, but in all truth have a better "swing" than a great majority of the custom-made coats.

* *

Here are some light-weight slip-ons, of very fine imported Scotch cheviots, at $35—the chief difference between them and London-made coats being that these are better tailored.

Grays, greens and heather mixtures, and aristocratic overplaids.

The celebrated "warmth-without-weight" woolens, affected by the high-priced tailors.

* *

Other slip-ons, $25 up.

* *

A double-breasted, form fitting, braided overcoat for dress wear—dark Oxford and splendidly silk lined—$40.

Fall overcoats for the theatre, for the motor car and for a promenade on the Avenue—and a full assortment of heavy Winter coats, $20 to $50.

Eleven Stores
Weber and Heilbroner
341 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 150 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

If you could see the Germs in Your Throat

—if you might look, with microscopic vision, into the hidden chambers of the throat and see the malignant germ-life teeming there—as we see it, by proxy, in Professor Piorowski's experiments—the sight would more than convince you of the *vital* necessity of throat *protection*.

The throat is the germs' easiest route into the system. Germ destruction therefore becomes a duty of the first importance. And FORMAMINT, as Professor Piorowski has shown, is the most trustworthy means of achieving this throat "cleanliness."



Microphoto showing dead germs such as invade the throat.



Same plate showing no germ-life after the application of Formamint.

Little tablets, handy, pleasing in taste—they free in the saliva a most effective germicide that *disinfects* the most secluded corners of the throat. And taken occasionally, they not only soothe away irritation but *forestall* more serious ailments. Endorsed by over 10,000 physicians. 50 tablets for 50 cents—at all druggists.

From an article in "The Medical Review of Reviews," N. Y. Dec. 1911
"I have found Formamint to be an excellent antiseptic and bactericide, harmless in its action, exceedingly pleasant to take, capable of relieving painful local symptoms quickly and permanently, and of shortening the duration of inflamed conditions of the throat."

From an article in "The Lancet" March 28th, 1908.
"The sole object of a medical lozenge is to keep part of the mouth or throat one desires to treat bathed for a time in a drug dissolved in the saliva. I know of only one medicated lozenge—FORMAMINT—which meets this requirement."

Write for FREE SAMPLE offered below.

A. WULFING & CO.
26 K Irving Place, New York
Affiliated with the Bauer Chemical Co. Makers of Sanatogen—the Food Tonic

FREE So that you may see how effective these pleasant Formamint Tablets are in mouth and throat trouble we will gladly mail you a generous sample tube on receipt of a 2c stamp to pay postage. Write for it today.

A&F

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

In the Shooting Box



The shrill whizzing of the canvas backs, the redheads and the mallards, as you nestle back of your barrier of reeds—

The cutting of the wind by the swiftest of wings—

The quick heartbeat as the birds swing low to the water!

The migrants from the North are passing—the royal sport of the year is here—duck shooting up and down the coast.

Guns, ammunition, clothing, boots, flasks, shooting stools—everything is at the Abercrombie & Fitch store to give you the utmost enjoyment of your bracing hours in the duck blind.

Selected Shot Guns at Reasonable Prices

Every American has sporting blood—and he is entitled to a good duck gun at a price he can afford.

Here are good, serviceable shot guns at $25—selected for sportsmen—and others at $35.

Whatever the price, this store fits a gun to you as it fits a sporting suit—with every consideration for your individual requirements.

The largest selection of shot guns in America, at prices ranging from $15 to $650.

The handmade Lang shot gun from London—the finest gun in the world—for which this store is sole American agent.

Complete Outfits for the North Woods, including the famous Jeffery's rifle.

Autumn Sport Clothes for Women

Country suits, golf suits, motoring suits, hunting suits, riding habits—exclusive new A. & F. models in Tweeds, forestry cloth, Innsbrouck and Engladine cloths and corduroys.



Fabrics and models which have made a new standard in sports apparel.

Sporting topcoats of Cumberland, Harris and Kitty Gordon Tweeds and Irish fleece.

Sweater coats in the new sporting colors.

Smart hats, specially designed by A. & F., for every sporting costume.

Shoes for every conceivable sporting purpose—the best known line in the world.

Abercrombie & Fitch Sporting Novelties



An ever-changing assortment of articles for personal use, travel, the den and the country house.

Pompeian bronze pipe-smoker's ash tray—the first practical rest for a pipe in use—rich green color, $2.

Musical alarm clocks and brushes, dachshund cigar-lighters, limousine cases, games, sport scarfpins and waistcoat buttons—unlimited assortments of gift things.

Write for New Booklet on Fall and Winter Sports Clothes for Women

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

RED CROSS SENDS $65,000 TO EUROPE

Money Will Be Used for Relief Work in England, France, Germany, and Austria.

SUPPLIES TO GO TO RUSSIA

Children Give Up Desserts to Aid Belgians—Salvation Army Collects Bandages.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, forwarded $65,000 by cable to the American Ambassadors yesterday for the relief of suffering in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Austria. To Ambassador Herrick in Paris $25,000 was sent to be applied to the maintenance fund of the American Hospital in that city. Ambassador Page received $10,000 for the American Hospital in Paignton, England, and $10,000 was sent to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin for the American Hospital in Munich. He received $10,000 more for the American Red Cross units serving with the German Army. Ambassador Penfield in Vienna received $10,000 for relief work in that country.

The American colony in Petrograd has established a small hospital in that city, and for this institution the American Red Cross will ship, on the steamship Czar, which sails today, 200 pounds of bandages, 400 yards of gauze, two cases of assorted drugs, and a consignment of sheets, pillow cases, blankets, and other hospital supplies.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross, issued this statement yesterday in regard to a contemplated "Chinese Fete," which, it had been said, was to be given in this city under the auspices of the Red Cross:

> Through a misunderstanding, those originating the Chinese fete for the benefit of the war relief work of the American Red Cross utilized letterheads, using the emblem, giving the names of the Red Cross officials, and also stating that the fete was under the auspices of the Red Cross. The attention of the Executive Committee of the Chinese fete, consisting of the following gentlemen, Herbert D. Minor, M. J. Sulzer, Morton Belmont Sultzer, and Dr. C. D. Gray, was called to this misunderstanding, and they declared their attention of removing the emblem, the names of the officers, and the statement "Under the auspices of the Red Cross" from the future literature used by the committee.
>
> The committee also decided to revert to the original intention of giving the fete for the benefit of the war relief work. It was at the suggestion of the American Red Cross that the funds should be given to the Chinese famine relief, that the change had been made, but as prizes had already been promised by those interested in the war relief work, and because of the general interest in this relief, it was deemed advisable by the Executive Committee to revert to the original purpose regarding the uses of the proceeds of this benefit.
>
> The policy of the American Red Cross, where offers are made of entertainments, is to accept with gratitude as a donation the proceeds of such entertainments, but always with the understanding that they are not given under the auspices of the Red Cross. The Executive Committee of the Chinese fete assumes all expenses and obligations regarding the fete. Seventy-five per cent of the proceeds are to be donated to the American Red Cross; the remaining 25 per cent. is to go to the payment of all necessary expenses.

Red Cross Subscriptions.

Subscriptions of $920.99 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the Red Cross for the European fund of the national organization. This makes the total amount of New York's contribution to the fund, $283,863.99. Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Schiff at 52 William Street or 130 East Twenty-second Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

David M. Hyman	$250
Fete at Mount Vernon, N. Y.	211
Union Club, Rutherford, N. J.	105
St. John's Church Montclair, N. J.	50
Rev. C. Chauncey Hotchkiss	40
Church of the Holy Faith, Bronx	39
Presbyterian Church, Aurora, N. Y.	38
Benefit, Ada, New London	35
Margaret Tuttle	25
King's Daughters, St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York City	25
Anonymous	24
Congregational Church, Wells River, Vt.	17
Mother's Club, Rutgers, Presbyterian Church	15
South Third St. Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn	10
Isabelle G. Ross	11
I. K.	10
Mrs. Alice Gomes	3
Rosalie S. Willson	6
G. H. Wensley	1

A novel method of saving for the Belgian Relief Fund was suggested in a letter received yesterday by the Belgian Relief Committee from a New York business man, who said that his children had decided to go without deserts until the close of the war in order that household money so saved might be turned into the fund. He said the committee might expect $5 a month from this source. A man in a Southern State wrote the committee that he could send either a carload of apples or $500. In response to the committee's reply a check for $500 was received.

The Belgian Fund.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, at 8-10 Bridge Street. The fund amounts now to $213,871, of which $4,712 was received yesterday from these persons and organizations:

Bangor (Me.) Fund $1,295
Anonymous 100
Sara E. White 10
Florence Purington 20
Ellen King 33
Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Davis 10
David M. Hyman 100
J. V. H. 400
R. A. Westcott 6
Pearose Baldwin 5
W. T. Humphreys 1
Elizabeth F. Ryan 1
M. J. Humphreys 5
James G. Cooke 5
A Friend 10
W. J. Duncan 3
Ascension Church, West Park, N. Y. 20
Mrs. M. Kimball 75
Laboratory of Thos. A. Edison 28
Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Chamberlain 5
J. L. L. 100
Leon Lauterstein 16
Mrs. L. S. Scott 50
Sympathizer 1
Samuel Haas 10
R. P. C. and H. E. C. 50
Emma M. Silberman 2
B. F. Gilkeson 2
Children's Fair, New Haven 55
A. S. Hamilton 10
Cash 5
Henry W. Sykes 10
Henry Kahn 25
Gertrude Hirst 10
Frank Gillis 10
Entertainment by Mrs. Richard Mansfield, Mrs. T. Sheffield, and Mrs. G. S. Palmer 280
Franklin Reformed Church, Nutley, N. J. 17
M. Richardson 5
W. C. Mason 5
Mrs. B. A. Mason 5
Annie M. Yulee 50
Alfred E. Horan 5
P. H. White 5
S. D. Green 10
E. R. T. 25
Mrs. W. F. Willcox 100
Dr. R. M. Wiley 1
Sympathizer 25
T. J. Daley 5
H. E. Duncan 2
J. B. Haig, Jr. 5
Mrs. W. E. Green 10
Anonymous 10
Mrs. S. C. Paine 10
Mrs. I. B. Tiedeman 5
I. B. Tiedeman 5
Dr. A. A. Herzfeld 10
Dr. A. Reich 5
Emma R. Leslie 25
Margaret M. Tuttle 25
G. M. Allen 25
Elisha Flagg 3
Moore & Stolle 11
Mrs. S. R. Weed 50
R. S. W. 10
Mrs. J. L. Jerome 11
Frank De Peece 25
V. V. I. and C. T. 17

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

H. S. May $3
H. W. Hooker $5

BOISSEVAIN FUND.

Henry T. Sloane $100

For the Paris Hospital.

Contributions to the fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $2,378 which brought the total sum collected to $104,347. These persons subscribed yesterday:

Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall	$250
J. G. Milburn	250
Edith Bangs	20
Fannie E. Merrill	50
Amelia M. Merrill	50
Annie W. Merrill	50
Mrs. H. E. Griswold	25
Mrs. Halstead Dorr	2
Elisabethport Banking Co.	10
Mrs. W. H. Haskin	25
F. Sircom	5
Charles Stuchfield	25
A. L. Hemingway	5
C. D. Williams	50
Alice Benjamin	100
H. P. Webster	100
E. E. Gummell	5
Anna G. Richmond	5
Marguerite Sykes	2
Cash	2
E. S. Ballard	5
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Lamb	200
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gill	3
H. A. Moody	25
Caroline H. P. Dale	25
W. H.	2
M. M. H.	5
William Clark, Jr.	100
D. A. Peirce	200
Mrs. Palmer Brown	1
A. T. and F. A. T.	5
Harriet E. Mansfield	5
Ellis Schaer-Warren	20
C. P. Comstock	$1
Miss Mary B. Gotfredson	1
M. F.	2
E. S. Myers	10
C. T. Richmond	5
J. T. G.	1
Cash	5
F. N. Feld	5
M. M.	10
Elizabeth L. Miller	100
H. L. Clark	100
L. J. Clark	50
Margaret T. Goddard	25
R. H. I. Goddard, Jr.	25
Hope Smith	10
Elizabeth D. Bugbee	10
Esther H. Baker	50
B. B.	20
A. H. C.	25
J. L. C.	25
C. H. Merriman	100
Esther H. Merriman	50
Mabel M. Smith	10
I. H. N.	2
A Juror's Fee	16
W. A. E.	15
Harriet F. A. Lawton	5
M. J. Houlihan	25
W. Doye	2
Providence Cable Co.	25
Nonagon	25
Mary E. T. Smith	25

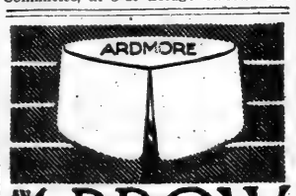
Salvation Army Gets Bandages.

In response to an appeal sent to every city and village in the United States by Miss Evangeline Booth of the Salvation Army for donations of old linen for bandages for use in the war, linen enough to make 20,000 bandages was received at the Salvation Army headquarters in Fourteenth Street yesterday. The bandages will be given to the Red Cross. A sterilizing plant through which all the linen will be passed before it is made into bandages will be installed. The French Line has offered to carry all of the supplies for the Allies in France free of charge, and Ambassador Herrick sent word by cable that he would facilitate the transportation of the supplies. Among those assisting Miss Booth in this work are Mrs. Charles P. Taft, Mrs. William Grant Brown, and Miss Florence Guernsey.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,604, of which $69.50 was received yesterday from these persons:

Louise Condray	$5
Mrs. Jenney	5
Charles Lemp	5
Marie L. Lemp	2
Miss Edith Bangs	22
Frank Depew	$5
Miss A. F. Taft	10
Trend Magazine Co.	1
Mrs. Cadwalader Jones	10

A meeting of Auxiliary No. 1 of the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund will be held on Thursday night at 8:30 o'clock, in the assembly room of the United Charities Building at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue. R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street is the Treasurer of the fund in this country.



AN ARROW Notch COLLAR

They have the same domestic laundry finish that is the distinguishing quality mark of the higher-priced collars.

2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

BELGIAN REFUGEES HERE.

Many Families Coming to America to Begin Life Over Again.

Numbers of Belgian refugees are arriving in New York on practically every steamship from British, Dutch, and French ports. They are, as a rule, the best type of the Belgian rural class, who, having lost all they have in their native land, as a result of the war, have come to the United States in the hope of finding an opportunity to begin life over again.

Every day newly arrived refugees report at the offices of the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street, and appeal to the Rev. Father Stillemans, President of the bureau, for aid in getting work of some kind. Father Stillemans is bending every effort to get the work for them in the farming part of the State or nearby States if possible.

MEETING HISSES HER FOR ATROCITY TALK

American Women of German Descent Resent Speaker's Attack on Kaiser's Troops.

OUR 'UNFAIRNESS' ASSAILED

General Conditions in Europe Made the War Unavoidable, Says Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

The Association of American Women of German Descent held its first meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday. Most of the speakers denounced the American press for "unfairness" toward the German cause and were enthusiastically applauded, but Mrs. Gerard Bancker of the Federation of Women's Clubs threw the meeting into an uproar by assailing the Kaiser's soldiers for atrocities.

"I believe that the women in this country should be neutral," said Mrs. Bancker. "That is the President's wish. As for denouncing the statements made that the Germans have committed atrocities, my sister has just come home from Belgium, and there, in the hospitals, she saw children who had had their hands cut off and women horribly mutilated."

Mrs. Bancker might have continued, but at that point a great wave of hissing stopped her, and there was such a hubbub in the room that she was compelled to sit down.

Dr. Frederick Vezin of Düsseldorf, an earlier speaker, said that the American people were being gulled.

Dr. Hans Heins Ewers, a poet, said that the reason "this country is dead against Germany" is because of a misunderstanding of the expression Pan-Germanism, which he explained. He read a poem entitled "Tremble, Ye Britons."

Dr. Emanuel Baruch also made a speech, in which he said that general conditions made the war unavoidable, and that no one nation or individual had started it, least of all the Kaiser, of whom he spoke with warmth.

ORDER TO KILL WOUNDED.

French Say German Prisoners Have Sworn It Was Given to Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The French Embassy tonight issued this announcement, which was received from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux:

"A report appeared in the press some time ago, according to which Gen. Stenger, commanding a brigade of the German Army in France, had issued an order to his troops prescribing to them to give no quarter to any prisoners, but to shoot them all and to finish the wounded.

"An official statement" from Berlin, via Sayville, was issued thereupon, declaring that this was an "impudent lie."

"The atrocious order had nevertheless really been given and carried out, and proof of it is in the hands of the French Government. Over twenty German prisoners of the 112th and 142d Regiments of infantry (forming the Stenger brigade) are now held in France at Montbrison and Saint Etienne. They have declared under oath before the Magistrate that this order was actually issued on the 26th of August, and that, in accordance with it all the French wounded found that day were at once dispatched. Officers, and notably Capt. Curtius of the 112th Regiment, personally superintended the execution of the order.

"German property in France taken over by the French Government has not been confiscated, but merely taken into trusteeship for its protection, according to another statement from the French Embassy today, supplementing a dispatch from the Foreign Office at Bordeaux, describing seizure of French property by the Germans in Alsace-Lorraine. The dispatch was as follows:

"The German Government, according to reports received from Switzerland, intends to seize personal and real estates belonging to the French in Alsace-Lorraine in reprisal for the seizure of German property in France. I consider it hardly necessay to state that the French official Government circular of the 14th of October referred to by the Germans merely enforced protectionary measures for placing German property situated in France under trusteeship of the Government."

ANIMAL HOSPITAL TO CLOSE

Women's League Curtails Work Owing to the War.

Mrs. James Speyer, President of the New York Women's League for Animals, sent this letter yesterday to the members:

"The terrible war which is afflicting some of the leading nations is bringing distress and suffering to thousands in Europe. It is also affecting business conditions in our own country and many are the appeals that are being made to the kind-hearted men and women of New York to help the unemployed and for suffering humanity in this city and abroad.

"In view of these circumstances the Board of Directors of the league has decided to close temporarily the Free Hospital for Animals at 350 Lafayette Street and not to send out the usual notices for annual subscriptions at present.

"The Board of Directors hopes, however, to keep the Free Dispensary for Animals open for a few hours each day in order not entirely to deprive the poorer people of free treatment and care for their work animals and pets. The educational work will also continue, as well as other activities which are so largely and efficiently carried on by volunteer workers among the devoted members."

THAR'S two places whar you can *always* find sympathy—in the dictionary an' in a pipe o' VELVET.





Velvet Joe

For there's solid solace in that aged-in-the-wood mellowness which changes Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* into VELVET, The Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



Small Grand Style M in dark mahogany $750.

STEINWAY

IN the effort to satisfy the popular demand for a Steinway Grand Piano suitable for the modern drawing or living room, Style M has been produced.

This has the unexcelled tone and the perfect workmanship of every Steinway, and differs from the others only in size, design and price. It is the smallest Steinway Grand made, with 7⅓ octaves and all the tested Steinway improvements and patents.

To the music lover it means the world's ideal Grand piano at an exceedingly moderate price, $750.

We invite you to see this Steinway, and test its exquisite qualities.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

ANDREW ALEXANDER

548 FIFTH AVENUE
ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET



An English last with a difference—not much but enough to lift it out of the commonplace. A glance at the illustration will show it. Made in mahogany Russia calf.

Seven-fifty a pair.

ELDERLY MEN and WOMEN require *warmth* and *protection* in their choice of

UNDERWEAR

Buy "*American Hosiery*"

Made of the purest white *Merino Wools* and as heavy as required, thereby heating the body and warding off chills. Trade Mark "AMHO."

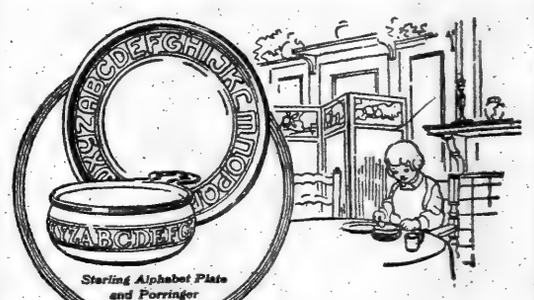
Leading stores everywhere.

AMERICAN HOSIERY COMPANY
225 Fourth Avenue, New York
Boston Chicago San Francisco

The Sherman Statue

in the plaza at Fifth Avenue and 59th Street is in front of the property which we are offering for rent from May 1st. The entire property, Nos. 784 and 785, with 50 feet on 59th Street, is available. But perhaps you may prefer the store only.

Horace S. Ely & Co.,
21 Liberty St. 489 Fifth Ave.



Sterling Alphabet Plate and Porringer

Do You Seek the New?

Almost any day that you enter one of our stores you will find articles just in from our factory. Fresh, original gifts that are far removed from the hackneyed and commonplace—these you are sure to find in Reed & Barton stores. Think of that when next you are racking your brain for some special gift to suit some special occasion.

$11 Sterling Silver Alphabet Plate. Letters of the alphabet etched on rim. Alphabet Porringer to match, $14. Both may also be had in Plain sterling silver, hand Engraved, or hand Hammered. A worth-while gift for baby.

Reed & Barton

Established 1824

Sterling Silver, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Clocks, Watches, Leather Goods, Stationery and Engraving, Canes and Umbrellas

Fifth Avenue and 32d Street 4 Maiden Lane

CENTEMERI—nothing but gloves since 1870. Forty-four years of constant improvement.

Centemeri Gloves

New Ideas From Abroad

Direct from our factory at Grenoble, France. An imported French Kid in 10-button Mousquetaire style with contrasting embroidery. **3.00 a Pair**

We have copied this glove in a 6-button length, and by changing from Mousquetaire to Sacque wrist and adding a front gore of color to match the embroidery we have produced

"The Fielder"—2.50 a Pair

In this glove you get the full measure of quality plus the extra style, and the 6-button length is adaptable to the new sleeve.

P. CENTEMERI & CO.
296 Fifth Avenue
Branch Stores Philadelphia, St. Louis San Francisco — One Door Below 31st Street — Sold in More Than 2000 Cities and Towns — Our Factory Grenoble, France

W. L. DOUGLAS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes. W. L. Douglas shoes are always worth what you pay for them. When you need shoes, call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of $3.50, $3.75, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00 shoes in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00 $4.50 & $5 SHOES

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

NO CHANGE IN QUALITY





BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
1849 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Sq.).
884 Third Avenue.
1452 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Av., bet. 148th & 147th Sts.
345 Eighth Avenue.
663 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Ave., cor. 11th St.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
NEWARK—881 Broad St.
PATERSON—192 Market St.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Av.

B. Altman & Co.

Marvex Gloves

New shipments have just been received from Trefousse et Cie., Chaumont, France, who manufacture these Gloves exclusively for B. Altman & Co.

Correct styles. Finest qualities.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Will hold today, a most unusual and very interesting sale of

Women's Button Boots at $3.65 pair

CONSISTING of high grade patent leather and dull calfskin, fashioned on the smartest custom lasts and made with tops of imported cloth, in black, fawn and gray with Cuban Louis heels.

Also fifteen styles in conservative and two-toned effects, to be discontinued from regular stock.

Former prices were from $5.00 to 10.00

Business Show



IT is to your interest to see the marvelous time, temper and money saving Office Devices and Systems on exhibit—whether you are the President of a million-dollar corporation or a Stenographer in the same organization.

Go TODAY.
69th Reg't Armory,
Lexington Avenue, 25th and 26th Streets.

Have YOU Secured YOUR Ticket?

MRS. CARMAN OUT ON $25,000 BAIL

With Husband, She Will Motor Today to His Farm at Raven Rock, N. J.

SAYS SHE SEEKS NEW TRIAL

Husband Declares She Insists on Vindication So as to Remain in Freeport.

CURIOUS CROWDS SEE PARTY

Await Alleged Slayer In Brooklyn, Where Her Friends Give Bonds, and at Her Home.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman, who was released from the Nassau County Jail at Mineola today under $25,000 bail, will leave tomorrow for the Carman farm, at Raven Rock, N. J., near Lambertville, Penn., accompanied by Dr. Carman, Mrs. Ida B. Powell, her sister, and George M. Levy, her junior counsel.

"I want to take her away for a quiet week," Dr. Carman said tonight. "We will go all of the way in one of my cars. We expect to return to Freeport on Saturday, though we may change our plans. Florence is feeling very badly about the disagreement of the jury, and insists that the District Attorney must hold a new trial to vindicate her, for she wants to go on living right here in Freeport, and does not want to be compromised in the eyes of her lifelong friends."

It was a few minutes before 1 o'clock this afternoon that Mrs. Carman walked from Justice Charles H. Kelby's chamber in the court building in Brooklyn, free to go to her home in Freeport for the first time since the second Grand Jury strengthened the original manslaughter indictment for the slaying of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey to an indictment for murder in the first degree more than a month ago. She seemed more cheerful than she had appeared since her case went to the jury, and she assured friends that she would be home for dinner Sunday.

Bail Quickly Arranged.

The arranging of bail required only a few minutes. Mrs. Carman was taken from the jail at 11:20 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by Sheriff Pettit in his automobile, and in another automobile, which went ahead, were Mr. Levy, Smith Cox, and Ernest Randall, two of Mrs. Carman's Freeport friends; District Attorney Smith, and Samuel Ransom, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nassau County, whose presence was required because, from the legal point of view, the bail was accepted in the Nassau County Court itself. The two machines reached the Court House in Brooklyn at 12:40 and, to avoid attracting attention, went to the rear entrance of the building on Livingston Street. A large crowd, however, was waiting in double lines at the entrance to the Court House. Mrs. Carman alighted from the car at the corner of Livingston and Court Streets. Freeport property was put up as bail by Messrs. Cox and Randall, who gave the $20,000 bail on which she was released after the first indictment for manslaughter.

District Attorney Smith offered no opposition to her release. He remained in the Justice's chamber after the rest of the party had left. It was believed that he was discussing the advisability of holding a new trial with Justice Kelby. On reaching his home in Hempstead later Mr. Smith said:

"While we have not yet made any definite decision regarding a new trial, I can say that one probably will be held in December, before Supreme Court Justice Frederick E. Crane. I think the best interests of the public as well as the defendant can be best served by deciding the issue as early as possible."

Mrs. Carman made no effort to hide from a battery of cameras as she left the Brooklyn Court House and went to the automobile of Mr. Randall across the street. She was smiling slightly, and held her head erect. Henry Uterhart, one of the Carman counsel, bade her good-bye at the curb, and Mrs. Carman, Mr. Levy, Mr. Ransom, and Mr. Randall started back for Freeport. They stopped off at the Bedford Rest, Bedford Avenue and Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, for dinner.

Eager for a New Trial.

Mr. Levy said Mrs. Carman was nervous and in no condition to make a statement, but he announced on her behalf that she was eager for a new trial in the hope that she would be acquitted. She ate heartily for the first time since Saturday and chatted a little at the meal. There were only a few persons in the dining room, and it was not until she was about to leave an hour later that somebody recognized her from pictures that had been printed. Word was passed around quickly, and she again became the centre of curious gazes. The party left at 2:20, went first to Mineola to take the clerk back to the Court House, and then drove directly to Freeport, passing within a short distance of the graveyard outside of Hempstead in which Mrs. Bailey was buried.

For two hours several little groups of persons had waited in front of the Carman house to catch a glimpse of Mrs. Carman. When the automobile arrived at 3:45 a policeman tried to prevent other automobiles from drawing up in front of the house, but he was unable to prevent a temporary blockade, for the Carman home had become known to most of the motorists using the Merrick Road, and for months whenever a crowd gathered near the house passing autoists had stopped to inquire about the developments in the case.

Mrs. Carman hurried in the side door to a half tearful, half joyous welcome by her little daughter Elizabeth, her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Platt Conklin, and her sister. It had been Dr. Carman's intention to have Elizabeth go to the farm with her mother, but Mrs. Carman would not agree to allow the child to miss a week at school.

District Attorney Smith said he had not investigated the rumor that nine jurors had discussed the case among themselves after hearing Mrs. Carman's story on the stand Thursday and had agreed then to vote for acquittal. He intended to make inquiry among the men who were on the jury tomorrow. Such action by the jurymen would have been in violation of Justice Kelby's orders. The juryman who was said to have told the story denied it emphatically last night.

A report that William B. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Bailey, would drop the case was denied by him at his home in Hempstead today.

"It would not be justice to my wife's memory and to my children," he said. "The matter of a new trial is in the hands of the District Attorney, but we, Mrs. Bailey's relatives, will do anything in our power to convict this woman."

SING SING AUDITOR JAILED IN CONTEMPT

J. J. Malloy Refuses to Answer Queries About Privileges of David A. Sullivan.

EX-BANKER'S "JOY RIDES"

His Alleged Business Operations from Prison Investigated In Grand Larceny Allegations.

John J. Malloy, auditor of Sing Sing Prison, was committed to the Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, yesterday by County Judge Roy for refusing to answer questions put to him by District Attorney Cropsey in an investigation begun by the Kings County Grand Jury into a complaint of grand larceny against David A. Sullivan, former bank President of Brooklyn. Vincent Stowe, a doorkeeper at Sing Sing, was threatened with jail if he persisted in refusing to answer questions, and on a return visit to the Grand Jury room he gave the information wanted.

The order committing Malloy to jail stated that he refused to testify "in relation to a matter and complaint of grand larceny against David A. Sullivan for feloniously stealing and appropriating money and property which were of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank." This institution collapsed under Sullivan's administration, and reorganized under the name of the Union Bank, with Edward M. Grout as President. It closed its doors a second time in 1910 owing $4,000,000 to 23,000 depositors. The second failure was attributed to worthless securities handed down from the previous administration of the institution under Sullivan.

For six months, at least, Sullivan has been allowed to conduct his private business interests, with the aid of his former secretary and confidential stenographer in the bank, Miss Louise D. Burkhardt, according to the information lodged with District Attorney Cropsey. Both Mr. Cropsey, who investigated the Union Bank's affairs two years ago, with Asistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein, and the Depositors' Association, discovered recently certain mortgages which they contended belonged to the bank and had turned up under Sullivan's control.

Glynn Ordered Inquiry.

Gov. Glynn ordered an investigation of reports that Sullivan had "joy rides," with other privileges. On several of Sullivan's auto trips in the last month he is said to have seen Miss Burkhardt, and it is alleged that after his "incarceration" an agent of the ex-banker continued to collect the interest on the mortgages.

Assistant District Attorney Goldstein went to Sing Sing to see Sullivan. He complained of the treatment he received from the prison officials, and failed to get the information he wanted. Mr. Cropsey thereupon subpoenaed the prison officials to appear before the Grand Jury.

Malloy refused to answer questions regarding the rules and regulations. He refused to tell who accompanied Sullivan on his automobile trips while the ex-banker was supposed to be behind prison walls. When he persisted in his attitude he was taken before Judge Roy, who directed him to answer the questions or be committed to jail. Malloy went before the Grand Jury a second time, but remained obdurate, and was taken again before Judge Roy.

Accompanying Malloy to the court the second time were the Grand Jurors, a stenographer, and District Attorney Cropsey, and a report of the prison official's "contumacious conduct" was made to the court. Some of the questions which Malloy refused to answer satisfactorily were recited. After he admitted that he saw Sullivan in the prison touring car, he was asked:

"Who else have you seen in the automobile?"

"The questions pertaining to the Warden and the officers at Sing Sing Prison," he said, "I must decline to answer for the reason it is without the jurisdiction of Kings County and unless I am represented by counsel."

"Have you seen any one else in it?"

Acting on Clerk's Advice.

"I must decline to answer that question."

"You are doing this under advice?"

"Yes, sir."

"Whose?"

"Mr. Watson's."

"Who is Mr. Watson?"

"Confidential clerk to Warden McCormick."

"What did the Warden say to you and you to him?"

"I decline to answer."

"Malloy, I think you are very foolish to allow yourself to be used as a buffer in this way," said Judge Roy. "It is your duty to tell all you know as an official. I shall have to commit you to jail."

Malloy was committeed to the custody of the Warden of the City Prison, where he is to be detained until he answers the questions.

On his second appearance in the Grand Jury room Stowe testified in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to the District Attorney. Mr. Cropsey said the information drawn from the witness was "highly interesting." The Grand Jury will continue the investigation today, and Mr. Cropsey said it was his intention to call other officials of Sing Sing Prison to testify.

District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County, speaking at a political meeting last night at Prospect Hall, 261 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn, said:

"Gov. Glynn, while campaigning in Westchester County, had with him several men whose identity I am trying to find out. I am not prepared to say that Sullivan was one of those men, but I am working on it. Even if Sullivan did accompany Gov. Glynn on his campaign tour I don't think he was introduced to the Governor as Convict No. so and so, but as Mr. Sullivan. Neither is it to be supposed that he wore a convict's uniform, but citizen's clothes."

Mr. Cropsey said the Governor could rectify the whole situation caused by refusal of witnesses to testify concerning Sullivan. If there was nothing to conceal, he argued, they would not be afraid to make full statements under oath.

RILEY REPORTS TO GOVERNOR.

Says Sullivan Has Been Warden McCormick's Chauffeur.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 26.—After a hurried trip to Sing Sing Prison today Supt. Riley prepared for presentation to Gov. Glynn a report of the treatment accorded David A. Sullivan. In the report Mr. Riley finds that "Sullivan on several occasions accompanied the Warden and his family to their home in Yonkers, acting as chauffeur. This is, so far as I can learn, the extent of the favors shown Sullivan.

"Warden McCormick states that Sullivan has never consulted him or talked with him about his business affairs, and that he knows nothing about efforts of depositors to trace assets other than the statements made in the morning papers.

"It has been my policy to have convicts, so far as practicable, do every kind of work connected with the prisons and to employ civilians only when absolutely necessary. The motor truck used in connection with Sing Sing has been operated by a convict for several years, so that there was nothing unusual in the employment of Sullivan as chauffeur except that he had been a man of some prominence prior to his conviction.

"Warden McCormick gives as his reason for employing Sullivan as chauffeur that there are no employes connected with the prison who know how to operate a car."

Comedian's Widow Left Only $250.

Letters of administration upon the estate of Aida Overton Walker, widow of George Walker, the comedian, who died on Oct. 11, were granted yesterday in the Surrogates' Court to her uncle, John W. Overton. Mrs. Walker died possessed of only $250 in personal property, and had no real estate, according to the papers. Her husband, of the comedy team of Williams and Walker, died at the Islip Sanitarium, Long Island, Jan. 6, 1911.

BIDS WIFE TO DRINK AS HE DIES OF POISON

Frederick Price Ends Life with "Wild Cherry Juice" Because of Business Worry.

SPOONFUL MAKES WIFE ILL

Its Bitter Taste Makes Her Refuse to Take More—Dr. J. A. Grady Suspects Strychnine.

Frederick Price, who recently has had business troubles, after summoning his brother yesterday afternoon by telephone to his apartment at 500 West 213th Street drank a glass of amber-colored fluid and died in convulsions half an hour later. His wife, Mrs. Henrietta Price, had also drunk at his request from the same bottle, but she took only a teaspoonful because of the bitter taste. This made her ill, and when Dr. James A. Grady of 5,000 Broadway answered her call she begged him to save her life, saying she believed the liquid contained poison.

C. R. Price of Woodmere, L. I., the dead man's brother, who has an office at 34 Pine Street, rushed to the house in his automobile, believing that his brother was ill only. When he found he was dead he refused to believe he had committed suicide. Dr. Grady said Price had had spasms of the face and neck muscles, the results of poison, the exact nature of which he could not determine immediately, though it resembled strychnine. Mrs. Price had also showed unusual symptoms, said the physician.

"'Save me, doctor!' she exclaimed," he said. "'I have two dear boys; I don't want to leave them.'"

Dr. Rosenberg took Mrs. Price in an ambulance to the Washington Heights Hospital, where, after an hour's work on her, the hospital physician said he thought she would recover. When she had become more composed she made this statement to Dr. Rosenberg:

"My husband got up feeling despondent. He remarked, 'I hope this will be my last day.' At noon he went into the bedroom and to a trunk that had always been locked and the contents of which he had always prevented me from seeing. He opened it and took out a large bottle. He said it was 'wild cherry juice.' Then he lay down on the bed and asked me to give him a glass of it and drank it.

"He asked me to take some. The liquid was so bitter that I hesitated to drink more than a teaspoonful. In a few minutes he asked for another glass. When I turned to give it to him I saw he was in convulsions. I began to feel the effects from what I had drunk and I thought I was dying."

C. R. Price, disagreed with the police theory that his brother had killed himself and had tried to have his wife die with him. While his brother had had business reverses, he said, he was not in want, and he could have had any help he needed financially. Frederick Price before going into business for himself had been a buyer for the old firm of John Matthews & Co., manufacturers of soda water apparatus.

Mrs. Price is left with two sons, one employed in the Western tile manufactory of C. R. Price, the other a student in the Stuyvesant High School. Coroner Reardon ordered the body of Price sent to the Morgue for an autopsy today. The police are analyzing the liquid.

Woman Fined for Speeding.

When Mrs. Anna Nichols of Bronxville was arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Herbert yesterday charged with speeding an automobile along Riverside Drive on Saturday afternoon she said she could not drive the car and watch the speedometer at the same time. Magistrate Herbert fined her $25, which she paid.

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That's why we invented the Non-Refillable Bottle to protect this exceptional Whiskey—*Wilson—Real Wilson—That's All!*

FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 309 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

POSTUM

DECLARES COFFEE HELPS IN MAKING ALCOHOLICS

W. C. T. U. Doctor Says Drunkenness is Often Caused by Children Drinking Tea and Coffee

In its fight for prohibition the National W. C. T. U. is now considering some of the feeders of the alcohol appetite. Two of the most common of these feeders, almost universally disregarded in this connection, are tea and coffee, avers Dr. Charlotte Abbey, superintendent of the New York Woman's Directory of the W. C. T. U.

"Drunkenness," says Dr. Abbey, "is the result of the children drinking tea and coffee, by which the nerves are continually stimulated until a craving for something stronger is formed. Children should be taught the danger of this in the schools, as parents are too apt to disregard the importance of it. Tea and coffee are just as harmful to children as alcohol is to grown-ups."

"The thing for parents to do," says Dr. E. A. Peterson, Medical Director of the Cleveland public schools, "is to keep coffee and tea out of the reach of our little citizens. The most unkind thing a mother can do is to place a cup of coffee before her child."

NOTE.—The rapidly increasing sale of the pure food-drink, INSTANT POSTUM, now extensively used in place of coffee, seems to indicate a very general awakening on the part of the American people to the dangers of coffee drinking.

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Fall Styles

Noticeably superior in quality and refinement.

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Broadway and Thirty-third Street

Store Opens at 8:30, Closes at 6.

Special!---Men's Silk-lined Winter Overcoats At $18.75

We've kept these fine Overcoats "up our sleeve" until men should think more seriously about winter clothes.

Now time's ripe, and here they are.

Big, generously cut Chesterfield model—most men's favorite style.

Plain black or Oxford gray, with velvet collar.

Cambridge gray, with cloth collar.

Lining of Skinner's guaranteed satin.

See the good hand tailoring, and general excellent style and quality of the Overcoats—then you will understand how VERY special it is for $18.75.

Men's Sack Suits at $18.75

Another good but limited lot—about a hundred. Fall and winter weights, in Tartan plaids, plain blue and fancy mixtures. Sizes 33 to 46.

Fourth floor.

The Pleasure of Doing Your Christmas Shopping Now

It will be a satisfaction to you to devote a little while every day, from now on, to thinking of the most appropriate Christmas gift for you to give to this friend or that; and to contemplate an ever-increasing array of neatly be-tissued packages laid by to wait the coming of Christmas.

Every day from now on the numbers of such shoppers will increase until the "peak of the load" is reached just before Christmas.

But the early comers will find

These Superb Stocks at their *best*.

Many a unique thing that cannot be replaced, once it is sold.

Whole groups of merchandise, coming from abroad, which will hardly be duplicated.

Less hurry in shopping, hence better attention.

Besides the unselfish satisfaction in making things vastly easier for the sales people, the delivery, and the whole store service.

May we count on your help and suggest that you

Begin Your Christmas Shopping Early

GIMBEL BROTHERS, New York

FUR GLOVES
Natural Raccoon Backs
Buckskin Palms
Standard Price, $7.50
MACY'S PRICE $4.96

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

FUR HATS & CAPS
Natural or Blended Muskrat
Coney and Dog
Standard Price, $6.00
MACY'S PRICE $3.96

Sale of $43,986.00 Worth of MOTORING GARMENTS

[FUR AND FUR-LINED]

These Garments Would Ordinarily Sell for ½ More Than Their Present Prices.

LAST June our Department Manager was called West to the American fur centre by one of our regular manufacturers who wanted to turn merchandise into money. He made us a price which now redounds to the benefit of our customers.

These Garments will be placed on sale **today** at 9 A. M. in the enlarged **Automobile Apparel Department, Fifth Floor.**

FOR MEN

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Black Broadcloth, lined with natural Wallaby,	$57.00	$37.50
Black Broadcloth, lined with natural Muskrat,	$75.00	$49.75
Black Broadcloth, lined with Mink Head,	$115.00	$74.75
Broadcloth, lined with Blended Rat,	$57.00	$37.50
Black Broadcloth, lined with Civet,	$150.00	$98.75
Black Broadcloth, lined with Mink or Skunk,	$225.00	$149.00
Raccoon Coats of dark natural skins,	$68.00	$44.50
Raccoon Coats of well matched full skins,	$80.00	$52.75
Raccoon Coats of special selected skins,	$95.00	$62.75
Raccoon Coats of dark full skins,	$135.00	$89.75
Raccoon Coats of selected dark skins,	$165.00	$109.00
Raccoon Coats of selected dark skins,	$225.00	$149.00
Natural Northern Muskrat,	$95.00	$62.75
Otter Dyed Marmot,	$105.00	$69.75
Wild Cat Coat,	$45.00	$29.75

FOR WOMEN

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Real Leopard, Caracul collar and cuffs,	$175.00	$114.00
Sable Squirrel and Taupe Dyed Squirrel—loose fitting, 52 inches long,	$185.00	$124.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, Chinchilla Squirrel trimmed,	$275.00	$174.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, plain loose-fitting models,	$240.00	$159.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, length 52 inches,	$200.00	$139.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, plain loose-fitting models,	$190.00	$124.00
Seal Dyed Muskrat, loose model, length 44 in.,	$150.00	$98.75
Caracul Coats, 52 inches long,	$75.00	$49.75
Natural Pony, plain Coat, 44 or 52 inch model,	$75.00	$49.75
Natural Pony, civet collar and cuffs, 36 inch model,	$45.00	$27.75

Women's CLOTH MOTOR COATS Fur Trimmed

	Standard Price.	SALE PRICE.
Tan Chinchilla, with beaver collar,	$60.00	$39.75
Brown Frieze, with Tiger Cat collar,	$37.50	$24.75
Blue or Brown Mackinaw, civet collar or black dyed opossum,	$30.00	$19.75
Blue and Brown Mackinaw, Astrachan collar,	$30.00	$16.75

Low Prices for CHAUFFEURS' Fur Coats

BLACK DOG.
Double-breasted, wide shawl collar, 52 inches long, with quilted lining.
Standard Price, $22.50
$13.75

NATURAL RUSSIAN CALF
In the model described on the left. Very good and durable coats.
Standard Price, $37.50
$24.75

SHEARED OR UNSHEARED SPANISH LAMB.
Well made and excellent garments, with great warmth.
Standard Price, $60.00
$39.75

WALLABY COATS.
Coats that can be relied upon for warmth and durability.
Standard Price, $45.00
$29.75

FUR ROBES, IN A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Worthy of Special Mention Are Some

DOG or GOAT ROBES *Standard Price, $22.50.* **Macy's Price, $14.74**

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The Oyster, 1-3 Size.

At last—a mark of identification has been placed on an oyster. A tag on every shell—the first time in the world's history this has been done.

Do you know all about the half-shell oysters you eat — their antecedents, home environment, and the company they keep? You should!

Seatag Oysters

are oysters of character. They are grown off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland. Their taste suggests the true "tang o' the sea," blended with the sweetness of nuts.

Look for the tag on the end of every shell!

Armstrong Seatag Corporation, 145 W. 36th St., New York



The Tag—Full Size.

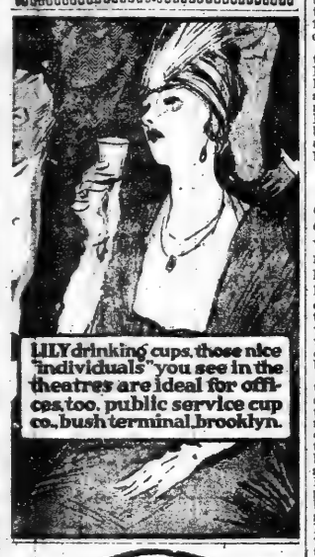
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FRANK'S LAST STAND IN GEORGIA COURTS

Arguments Heard to Set Aside Verdict Because Rendered in Defendant's Absence.

NUMEROUS DECISIONS CITED

All but One Favorable to Frank's Contention—Case May Go to the United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26.—When Attorney Henry Peeples concluded his hour's argument today before the Supreme Court of Georgia another fight in the long struggle for Leo M. Frank's life and freedom had been ended, and all recourse was gone, in the event of an unfavorable decision, except the Supreme Court of the United States and the clemency of the Governor of the State.

Four lawyers, among the best in the State, took part in the arguments. Solicitor General Dorsey and Attorney General Grice insisted that to Frank had been given every right necessary to the proper administration of justice, and that he should pay the penalty for the slaying of Mary Phagan, of which he was convicted on Aug. 25, 1913.

John Tye and Henry Peeples marshalled citations from pronouncements of the United States Supreme Court and State Supreme Courts, as well as from the common law, to demonstrate that Frank had been deprived of a substantial and vital right in not being present in the courtroom when the verdict of conviction was returned.

The hearing came to an end so quietly and so quickly that the small audience in the courtroom was taken by surprise. Not until Attorney Peeples thanked the court for its attention and began gathering up his papers, preparatory to leaving, did the spectators realize that it was all over.

Sitting with Chief Justice Fish were Associate Justices S. C. Atkinson and H. W. Hill.

Cawthorn Decision an Exception.

Attorney Peeples declared that an unbroken chain of decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Courts of the various States, and the court before whom he was making his argument established that a prisoner's counsel in a capital case could not waive his client's presence, and that another line of decisions, unbroken except by the Cawthorn decision, declared the prisoner himself could not waive this right.

"The Cawthorne case is the only one in a long series of decisions which takes such a stand," Mr. Peeples asserted. "And this decision, as much as it departs from the rulings made in numberless other cases, says expressly that an attorney can waive his client's presence, without implied authority, only in the event that his client is in the courtroom and makes no sign of repudiating the attorney's action.

"The Frank case was much different. The defendant was not in the courtroom when his attorneys waived his presence. He was incarcerated in the Tower and knew nothing of what was taking place. He had no opportunity either to acquiesce in or to repudiate the action of his counsel.

"This is not a merely technical right of which the prisoner has been deprived. It is the most substantial right that a man on trial for his life can have. This court has held over and over that a prisoner deprived of the right of being present at the selection of the jury, at the charge by the Judge and through the other stages of his trial is deprived of a substantial right. How much greater is his deprivation when he is kept away from court when the jury brings in its verdict and he cannot meet the jurymen face to face as they are being polled."

Both of Frank's attorneys laid stress on the hostility shown toward Frank and on the probabilities of violence as the trial drew near its close. They dwelt on this in explanation of Judge Roan's action in calling Frank's attorneys to him and suggesting that they waive their client's presence for the sake of the prisoner's safety, and that they also were in danger and therefore should not be in court at the rendition of the verdict.

Attorney General Grice spoke less than fifteen minutes. He declared that Frank's absence was a mere irregularity, that no harm had been done, and that Frank could have done nothing more than was done had he been there. He conceded the right of the prisoner to be in the courtroom if he wished, but declared that no substantial right had been violated by his absence.

Declares Frank Acquiesced.

Solicitor Dorsey made much of the Cawthorn decision, written by Justice Cobb of the Georgia Supreme Court, in which it was held that even if an attorney, by reason of his relationship to his client, who is charged with a felony, has no implied authority to waive his client's presence, if the attorney makes the waiver in the presence of the client, who does not at the time repudiate the waiver, the verdict afterward in the defendant's absence will not be held to be invalid.

The solicitor asserted that the Cawthorn case was on all fours with that of the defendant Frank. In the Cawthorn case the attorney for the defense made the waiver in the presence of his client, who did not repudiate the action at the time, but later sought to have the verdict vacated because of his absence. The solicitor argued that, while Frank may not have been physically present in court when waiver was made by his counsel, the situation was the same as in the Cawthorn case, since Frank must have known of the waiver within a brief time of the rendition of the verdict and yet did not repudiate the action of his counsel or raise the point of his absence even when filing motion for new trial or when appealing from the decision to the State Supreme Court.

"Frank sat by just as much as Cawthorn did," said the solicitor. "He necessarily must have known what was going on, and yet he said nothing. He acquiesced. The State claims, your Honor, that the prisoner by the effect of this decision is stopped from raising the point at this time."

Judge Cobb, in writing the opinion on which the Solicitor largely based his argument, said that it was an open question in this State whether counsel could make the waiver for the client; that the weight of authority in other jurisdictions was that he could not waive the right; that the decisions seemed to draw no distinction between a waiver made in the presence of his client and one made in his absence, but that he saw no reason why the accused should not be bound by an express waiver made in his presence by his counsel, and that the accused should not be allowed to impeach the authority of his counsel when he acts in his presence, unless he promptly repudiates the unauthorized act before the court bases action upon it. Speaking for himself, Judge Cobb stated that he was of the opinion that right to make such a waiver resided in counsel, whether the accused be present or not, his authority being implied by reason of the mere relationship of client and attorney.

"Every presumption is that Frank knew his presence was being waived," Solicitor Dorsey asserted, "and he ought on principle to be estopped from making this motion at this time."

Solicitor Dorsey bore the burden of the argument for the State and spoke for about an hour and a half, reviewing decisions on the point raised in analytical fashion.

Attacks Dorsey's Contention.

Attorney Tye, after detailing instances of disorder and hostile feeling in the court room and street crowds particularly during the later days of the Frank trial, began an attack on Solicitor Dorsey's contention that the motion to set aside the verdict was not predicated upon any defect appearing in fact of the pleadings or the record and, therefore, should be dismissed by the Supreme Court. The lawyer cited a number of cases, among them the famous Fannin versus Durdin case, to demonstrate that the Solicitor was in error on this point and declared that the long series of decisions from the time of the common law formed an unanswerable and inviolable precedent. The right to attack a void judgment was never lost, he declared.

Answering the Solicitor's argument that this ground—Frank's absence at the rendition of the verdict—should have been incorporated in the motion for a new trial, Mr. Tye declared that the established practice of the State forbade that this should be done, and that it was not the proper subject matter for a motion for a new trial.

"If the motion to set aside is sustained," said Mr. Tye, "the man goes free, but if a motion for a new trial were granted, the effect would be only to give the defendant a new trial. The remedies are different and have different effects. The point, therefore, that Frank was absent at the rendition of the verdict could not have been raised properly in the motion for a new trial. The motion to set aside is extrinsic of the record and is not based thereon.

"There is no such thing as estoppel in a criminal case," the lawyer insisted. Quoting from a decision by Judge Ben Hill when, on the Court of Appeals bench, he said that the error (reception of verdict in the defendant's absence) "is hardly one that would be proper matter in a motion for a new trial, for, if the defendant were compelled to resort to a motion for a new trial to correct such error, he would be prevented from asserting another great constitutional right—the right not to be again placed in jeopardy for the same offense."

An important Federal decision cited was that of Hopt versus The People, in which it was said: "We are of the opinion that it was not within the power of the accused or his counsel to dispense with the statutory requirement as to his personal presence at the trial. The argument to the contrary necessarily proceeds upon the ground that he alone is concerned as to the mode by which he may be deprived of his life or liberty and that the chief object of the prosecution is to punish him for the crime charged.

"But this is a mistaken view, as well of the relations which accused holds to the public as of the end of the human punishment. The natural life, says Blackstone, cannot legally be disposed of or destroyed by any individual, neither by the person himself, nor by any other of his fellow-creatures, merely upon their own authority. The public has an interest in his life and liberty. Neither can he be lawfully taken except in the mode prescribed by law. That which the law makes essential in proceedings involving the deprivation of life or liberty cannot be dispensed with or affected by the consent of the accused, much less by his mere failure when on trial and in custody to object to unauthorized methods.

Public Rights Involved.

"The great end of punishment is not the expiation or atonement of the offense committed, but the prevention of future offenses of the same kind. Such being the relation which the citizen holds to the public and the object of punishment for public wrongs, the Legislature has deemed it essential to the protection of one whose life or liberty is involved in a prosecution for felony that he shall be personally present at the trial—that is, at every stage of the trial when his substantial rights may be affected by the proceedings against him. If he be deprived of his life or liberty without being so present, such deprivation would be without that due process of law required by the Constitution."

The decision in the case of Barton versus The State, Sixty-seventh Georgia, which rules directly on circumstances analogous to those in the Frank case, also was quoted by Mr. Tye. It reads:

"It is the right of the defendant in cases of felony, and this is one, to be present at all stages of the trial, especially at the rendition of the verdict, and if he be in such custody and confinement by the court as not to be present unless sent for and relieved by the court, the reception of the verdict during such compulsory absence is so illegal as to necessitate the setting it aside on a motion therefor. The principle thus ruled is good sense and sound law, because he cannot exercise the right to be present at the rendition of the verdict when in jail, unless the officer of the court brings him into the court by its order."

"We contend," said Mr. Tye, in conclusion, "that the defendant was forced to be absent at the most critical point of the whole trial. He was deprived of his Constitutional right to poll the jury and to stand before them face to face.

"Can that be due process of law? Can that be the equal protection by the law to all its defendant? Can it be said that under these circumstances the defendant has been granted the rights to which he was entitled?"

RAISE CLAYTON LAW IN BIG STEEL SUIT

Ore Land Companies Fear Technicalities of New Statute in Projected Settlement.

WHEN CARNEGIE SOLD OUT

Famous Scene Pictured—"I Am the Happiest Man in the World," He Told Morgan.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Henry E. Colton, special assistant to the Attorney General, concluded his argument today in support of the Government's petition to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. He was followed by David A. Reed of Pittsburgh of counsel for the Steel Corporation, a son of James H. Reed of Pittsburgh, Director in the concern. The suit was instituted just three years ago.

A development of the day was the Government's announcement that, in view of the cancellation of the lease of the Steel Corporation of the Great Northern Railway ore deposits in the Lake Superior district, the Government's action against eighteen ore-land companies controlled by the Great Northern had narrowed down to a question of the costs in the present suit. The Government originally desired the lease cancelled on the ground that it gave the Steel Corporation monopolistic control of ore beds in the Lake Superior region. Since the suit was filed in Trenton on Oct. 26, 1911, the lease has been superseded by an arrangement between the Steel Corporation and the Great Northern interests, by which the corporation gets a comparatively small amount of ore in that territory.

Counsel for the ore interests, however, announced that the Great Northern would oppose a decree assessing costs against the ore companies on the plea that such action would brand these companies and officers connected with them as violators of the anti-trust law. Another important reason for opposition, counsel said, was that under the Clayton Anti-Trust act recently signed by President Wilson a third person could use the decree, and it would lie as prima facie evidence in any proceeding he might bring for triple damages under the Clayton act for alleged injury to his business by reason of the lease, if the court decreed it was unlawful.

The present is probably the first court proceeding in which the new Clayton law will come under discussion. In addition to the eighteen ore companies, Louis W. Hill, James W. Hill, Walter J. Hill, Edward T. Nichols, and J. H. Gruber were named as defendants as Trustees of the eighteen companies.

Mr. Colton in closing his argument today presented figures to support the Government's contention that the Steel Corporation, with independent manufacturers, kept the prices of iron and steel products uniformly high through most of the years since the organization of the concern.

In judging the case, Mr. Colton told the court, it should not consider the prices brought about by Governmental action in comparison with the alleged excessive prices that existed before the Department of Justice and Congress opened their attacks on the corporation.

Mr. Colton filed statistics to support his argument. The Steel Corporation, Mr. Colton asserted, sold products in foreign markets at prices greatly lower than in the United States. The defense, he said, contended that it was only the surplus product that was disposed of in that manner in foreign countries, but Mr. Colton asserted that the action was an indication that the corporation intended to keep up excessive prices at home. If the corporation had been honest with the public, Mr. Colton said, it would have disposed of its surplus product in the United States at the lower prices.

Mr. Reed opened his argument for the corporation with a tribute to Andrew Carnegie for his philanthropic work. He said Mr. Carnegie, in selling his interests to the Steel Corporation, did not have in mind any monopolistic intent, and disposed of his ownership in the Carnegie Company merely to unburden himself of the heavy weight of business cares and to devote his time and fortune to help his fellow-men.

Mr. Reed resented the Government's characterization of Mr. Carnegie as a conspirator to monopolize the steel business and restrain trade. Mr. Reed pictured the meeting between Mr. Carnegie and the late J. P. Morgan when the deal was closed for the sale of the Carnegie properties. James H. Reed was at the meeting, and his lawyer son quoted him in describing the parting between Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Morgan.

"When Mr. Carnegie was leaving Mr. Morgan," James H. Reed is quoted as saying, "he turned to the banker and said: 'Pierpont, I am the happiest man in the world. I have unloaded the burden upon your back. I am off to Europe to play.'"

Counsel for the defense went over the testimony of witnesses to show that it was virtually impossible to monopolize the ore supplies of the Lake Superior region, because the supply is much greater than the demand of the American manufacturers. Mr. Reed, in discussing uniformity of prices, also criticised the Government for taking as a basis for comparison the years of 1897 and 1898 when steel prices were the lowest in the history of the industry.

Mr. Reed had not concluded his address when court adjourned until tomorrow.

Charge Patrons may have present purchases billed Dec. 1st

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Direct attention to entirely new models in

Street Frocks and Calling Gowns

Of serge, broadcloth, satin and charmeuse, combined effectively with fur and soft contrasting materials at *$45, $65, $75, $95.*

Emphasizing Special Values in Serge Dresses at $25 & $35.

Stunning Fur-trimmed Suits

Introducing new features of soft, rich weaves, smartly trimmed with beaver, skunk, fox seal, mole, opossum and other fashionable furs— *$75, $95, $125*

Emphasizing Attractive Values at $58, $65 and Smart Suits (without fur)—$45 & $55.

EXTRAORDINARY

EXCHANGE SALE

Under present conditions we are able to offer HIGH GRADE PIANOS at prices approximating One-Half their real value.

KNABE
CHICKERING
STEINWAY
HAINES BROS.
WEBER
EMERSON
and Many Others

AS SPECIALISTS in the MANUFACTURE of FINE PLAYER-PIANOS and FINE GRAND and UPRIGHT PIANOS the distribution of these instruments brings back to us exchanges of varied range and highest quality. SOME of the PIANOS are JUST LIKE NEW, having been idly lounging in fine homes waiting to be played upon and finally EXCHANGED for PLAYER-PIANOS. Others have been taken as part payment on the popular *Mignon* and *Mignonette* Grands. All have been REMADE BY OUR EXPERT WORKMEN and some are in better TONE, TOUCH AND CASE CONDITION THAN WHEN THEY WERE NEW, having gone through the KNABE EXPERT FINISHING PROCESS.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INSTRUMENTS arriving for the coming holiday distribution, the following partial list of pianos will tell the story of unprecedented price reductions:

UPRIGHTS

	Formerly.	Now.
SWICK, Good Shape	$250	$55
WURTS, Mahogany, a Bargain	275	85
WAYNE, Mahogany, Like New	275	130
BRACMULLER, Walnut, Good Tone, Handsome Case	300	150
CAMPBELL, Mahogany, Perfect	375	175
PRESCOTT, Mahogany, Same as New	375	180
BROEGER & CO., Walnut, Large Size	300	185
EMERSON, Mahogany	325	210
BENNING, Mahogany	375	225
HAINES, Mahogany	375	255
CHICKERING, Mahogany, Like New	550	325
WEBER, Mahogany, Colonial Case, Almost New	500	345
4 KNABE COLONIALS, Mahogany, Like New	550	395
KNABE, Just Like New	600	440

GRANDS

	Formerly.	Now.
CHICKERING PARLOR, Rosewood, Excellent Shape	$1050	$325
KNABE, Remodelled, Like New	850	440
KNABE BABY, Mahogany	900	450
HAINES BROS., Mahogany	850	460
STEINWAY PARLOR, Like New	1000	540
KNABE BABY, Rosy	850	550
STEINWAY BABY, Splendid Condition	900	565
KNABE BABY, Mahogany, Perfect	950	575
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Mahogany, Artist Used	700	585
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Beautiful Tone	750	610
KNABE BABY, Rosewood	850	625
KNABE MIGNONETTE, White Mahogany	850	640
KNABE MIGNONETTE, Circassian Walnut	850	650
KNABE MIGNON, Mahogany, Perfect	880	690

88-Note Player-Pianos

	Formerly.	Now.
1 MAHOGANY PLAYER, Excellent Condition	$900	$310
BREWSTER, Mahogany, a Gem	500	375
3 SMALL PLAYERS, Mah., Neat and Perfect	550	390
EMERSON PLAYER, All Improvements	725	410
MARSHALL & WENDELL, Mission Case, Like New	850	425
FOSTER DE LUXE, Used Short Time Only	850	495
HAINES BROS., Demonstration Used Only	750	535
KNABE-ANGELUS, Mahogany, Like New	1050	690
KNABE DE LUXE, Splendid Bargain	900	695
KNABE ANGELUS, Mahog., Combination 65 and 88 Note	1050	725
KNABE DE LUXE, Large Size, Mahogany, Demonstration	950	780
KNABE-ANGELUS, Sample Case, Like New	1150	845
KNABE-ANGELUS Used Only	1650	
GRAND, Demonstration		1425

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE FOR PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

Terms as low as $5 monthly on some of the above instruments.

OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT.

We invite comparison. You do yourself an injustice if you do not first permit us to demonstrate our line of pianos and player-pianos before purchasing.

KNABE WAREROOMS
5th Ave. at 39th St.

AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE SALE

The Best—Exceptionally Large, of the Lasting Kind.
At Special Prices This Week

5 feet long	3 feet long	2 feet long
$4 Per Doz.	$3 Per Doz.	$2 Per Doz.
2 Doz. for $7	2 Doz. for $5	2 Doz. for $3
Elsewhere $6 to $8 Doz.	*Elsewhere $4 to $5 Doz.*	*Elsewhere $3 to $4 Doz.*

ROSES Fleischmann's

House of American Beauties

5th AVE., COR. 42d ST. **30 CHURCH ST.** Hudson Term'l Building



GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

New York's Popular Big Store

Great Sales in Every Department in Honor of New York's Tercentenary Celebration

Money Savings for You Everywhere Today

In Addition We Give S&H Green Trading Stamps with Purchases—Two S&H Green Trading Stamps with Each 10c Purchase in the Forenoon
One S&H Green Trading Stamp with Each 10c Purchase in the Afternoon

Charge Customers
All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered December 1.

Usual Complimentary S&H Stamps Free Today
Distribution in Our Annex Building
As many sets of these "S. & H." Green Stamps as are reasonably required for books unfilled will be given. But only one set of any one date good in any one book. Only 100 Complimentary Stamps good in any one book, but you may start as many books as you please.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

It Is Good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with Purchases of $1 or More Today Only (Oct. 27).
These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those which you would ordinarily obtain with your purchase.
N. Y. Times, 10-27-14 J. B. GREENHUT CO. (F)

MAIN BUILDING

A Special Sale That Eclipses Them All!

Men's $1, $1.50 and $2 SHIRTS 79c

Today, at .....

Of course, there's a reason for this climax of shirt selling. And here it is:

We bought thousands upon thousands of fine shirts classified as "imperfect," but you'd have to be an expert indeed to find the defects. The worst hurts are unimportant imperfections in the laundering, but nothing that will in any way impair the serviceability of the shirts.

The maker, to keep within the letter of his agreement with other stores and haberdashers, had his original labels cut out of these shirts. This particular maker never makes shirts to sell at less than $1, and the values in the entire collection run to $2—and even higher.

The assortments are mammoth, and include practically EVERY KIND OF SHIRT MADE.

White Shirts, in Plaited, Plain or "Thousand Tucked" Bosoms; Colored Shirts, with Plaited, Plain or Tucked Bosoms; Shirts, with French (Soft) Cuffs or Laundered Cuffs; Shirts, with Cross-Striped Narrow-Tucked Bosoms; Shirts, in Plain Colors, in Great Variety—Others in a Wealth of the Newest Fancy Patterns.



Men everywhere know "Eclipse" shirts. Their popularity is marked because they are well made and cut full, perfectly finished. All made for this season's selling. Every shirt fresh and new. Every size. Every man sure to be fitted. Sale Today, at..... 79c

Eclipse SHIRTS

MAIN BUILDING

$10 to $15 Winter Overcoats Balmacaans and Suits



Today, at $6.85

All Sizes for Men and Youths

Not another word need be said, for this item is sure to attract a large early crowd.

The Winter Overcoats
Up to $12 Grades
Neat dark mixtures in brown, gray and Oxford patterns. Also quite a number of "odd" overcoats. Today, at $6.85.

The Balmacaans
Up to $15 Grades
Quantity limited to 214. Stylish effects, in grays, olive and brown shades. Tweeds and Homespuns included. Sizes to 44. Today, at $6.85.

The Suits
Up to $12 Grades
Favorite styles in Cassimeres and Cheviots; brown, gray, Oxford and blue mixtures. All sizes to 42. Today, at $6.85.

"Kingly" Trousers ***Usually to $5, at*** **$3**

2,000 pairs in Today's sale. STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGES AND BLACK THIBETS. Sizes 29 to 58 waist-measure.

MAIN BUILDING

Try a Victrola Free of Charge For Thirty Days

All you have to do will be to buy the few records necessary for "trying out" the instrument.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

DON'T MISS THIS!

$11.75 "Duntley" Combination Pneumatic Sweepers

Today, at... **$6.40**

You Effect a Clear Saving of $5.35 on These Splendidly Efficient Sweepers.



Each has three high efficiency pneumatic pumps, cloth dust box and special oil-treated bearings. Very easy to operate; brush automatically adjusts itself to floor. FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

CARRANZA TO OBEY CONVENTION'S WILL

He Insists, However, That He Be Allowed to be a Candidate for Presidency.

HOPE FOR AN AGREEMENT

Washington Gets New Assurances as Leaders Take Up Question of Chief Executive.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Indications that Gen. Carranza had agreed to retire in deference to the wishes of the Mexican national convention at Aguascalientes were contained in official dispatches to the State Department tonight.

Gen. Obregon and the committee which went to Mexico City to interview the First Chief returned to the convention "highly optimistic," according to official reports. It is generally understood that Carranza informed the committee that he would not submit his resignation a second time, leaving it to the convention to reconsider, if it chose, the action taken at the recent Mexico City convention, the minutes of which were formally ratified by the Assembly at Aguascalientes.

With the arrival of the twenty-eight delegates representing Gen. Zapata, the convention was expected today formally to consider the question of a successor to Carranza. Much optimism prevails in convention circles, according to official reports, and a spirit of harmony is distinctly noticeable. No report had been received late tonight of the result of today's deliberations, when the all-important question of the Provisional Presidency was to be discussed.

Officials of the Washington Government had no doubt that the two conditions which Carranza was reported to have stipulated as necessary before he would retire, namely, that the tenure of the Provisional Government be brief and that he be permitted to be a candidate for the Presidency in the elections to be ordered, would be satisfactorily met by the convention.

The Mexican "Red Paper" is the latest addition to the publications of diplomacy. While not bearing the official stamp of any of the Mexican factions, the little volume, which made its appearance today, purports to contain official correspondence between Carranza, Villa, Zapata, Villareal, and others, being an "exposé of the great Cientifico conspiracy to eliminate Don Venustiano Carranza."

CARRANZA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

His Force Said to Have Executed Two Americans at Parral.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—The Government has arranged that mining companies needing dynamite be provided through the artillery section of the War Department, so that the companies will not be obliged to shut down owing to lack of the explosive.

First Chief Carranza arrived at 6 P. M. from a trip to Toluca, capital of the State of Mexico, and was received with a salvo of twenty-one guns. Gen. Ignacio L. Pesqueira, Acting War Minister, said that forces of Gens. Luis and Maclovio Herrera had defeated the Villistas near Hidalgo del Parral, State of Chihuahua.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 26.—James Freudenstein of El Paso and Edward P. Baker of Philadelphia were executed by Maclovio Herrera's forces when they succeeded in capturing the plaza of Parral, a telegram to Carranza's Consulate here declares. The two Americans were in the Villa garrison which was defending Parral when the Herrera forces attacked, the dispatch says. They were executed with the 150 who were captured.

TRUCE HOLDS AT BORDER.

Naco Garrison Receives New Supply of Rifles.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 26.—The armistice declared on Friday between the Villa besiegers of Naco, Sonora, under Gov. Maytorena and the Carranza garrison under Gen. Benjamin Hill still was observed today. Hill, however, instituted a news censorship, and it was announced that all information from his faction must be obtained from the Constitutionalist authorities here.

A thousand discarded rifles were sent here today from the Naco garrison, which has received a supply of new military rifles.

MRS. PIKE IN A SANITARIUM.

Court Commits Woman Who Caused Arrest of "Tango Burglar."

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—Following testimony by Dr. Graeme M. Hammond and Dr. Frank Robertson, in the Probate Court here this afternoon, Judge John F. Keating committed Mrs. Gertrude Pike of New York to Dr. Amos J. Given's sanitarium. The doctors agreed that Mrs. Pike was a dipsomaniac and had lost the power of self-control.

Mrs. Pike was not present nor was she represented by counsel, although notice of the hearing had been served on her in the Given sanitarium, where she has been voluntarily confined.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Pike, who lives at 640 Riverside Drive, and is the wife of Arthur E. Pike, a salesman for a firm of cotton dealers, is the woman through whom the police became aware of the activities of Herbert J. Eaton, known as the "tango burglar," who is said to have made a living by blackmailing and robbing the apartments of women into whose favor he had ingratiated himself.

Eaton had attempted to persuade Mrs. Pike to give him some money, according to her story, in exchange for some jewelry which, she said, he had stolen from her apartment on Sept. 17. A meeting was arranged between the two, with detectives in the background, on the night of Sept. 30.

Eaton became frightened just as Mrs. Pike was about to give him a package of marked bills, and started to run away, whereupon he was shot by one of the detectives. His flat was afterwards searched by the police, who found in it an immense amount of jewelry and women's clothing, which, they alleged, he had stolen from various women.

INDICTMENTS NEAR IN NEW HAVEN CASE

Those Who Have Followed the Road's Affairs Expect Them for All Involved.

END GRAND JURY INQUIRY

That Body Adjourns Until Monday, When It May Give Its Findings to the Court.

The special Federal Grand Jury which has been investigating for the past month the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was excused at the end of its session yesterday afternoon until 10:30 o'clock next Monday morning. As the members left the Grand Jury room it was noticed that they shook hands cordially with James W. Osborne, who has been appearing before them as the special assistant of the United States Attorney General in this matter.

From this it was gathered that when the Grand Jury reassembles it will merely be to wind up its labors, and that what ever action it has decided upon will then be presented to the court. It was summoned to investigate the criminal responsibility attaching to the acts of the railroad company, which, according to the Government, amounted to a violation of the Sherman law by the railroad, its subsidiaries, and its Directors.

Since then in the decree, which was confirmed by the Federal District Court, with the assent of all parties, it has been asserted that the New Haven, the New England Navigation Company, the Boston Railroad Holding Company, and the Providence & Danielson Railway Company have been parties to combinations in restraint of trade and commerce. With this fact established, it is presumed that the Grand Jury has been engaged, with the aid of a few witnesses and the records of the New Haven, in endeavoring to fix the personal responsibility for the illegal acts in connection with the merger of the New Haven with the Boston & Maine, with the Sound steamship companies, and with the New England trolley lines, with which the decree of the District Court deals.

While no one connected with the case would discuss the proceedings of the Grand Jury for publication over his name, those who have followed the New Haven case said, after the Grand Jury had adjourned, they supposed indictments would be returned against all concerned.

Of the witnesses who have been called before the Grand Jury only one has ever been a Director, Charles S. Mellen, former President, and only two others have been individually of much importance. One of these was Norman L. Bassett of Maine, who it is believed was asked to explain the $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Gov. John F. Hill of Augusta, Me. The other was Percy L. Todd, formerly Second Vice President of the New Haven and now President of the Bangor & Aroostook, who was replaced by Mr. Mellen a year or two after he had assumed control of the New Haven. It had always been supposed that Mr. Todd was not friendly to the Mellen régime.

Mr. Mellen, by reason of his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Grand Jury, has obtained immunity, but none of the other Directors is thus protected. It was said ten days ago that the Department of Justice at Washington was preparing for indictments in this case, but this has not been confirmed, and no information has been given out there or in this city. The Government has been represented before the Federal Grand Jury, in addition to Mr. Osborne, by Assistant United States Attorneys General Fred M. Swacker and R. L. Betts.

POLITICIANS IN SMASHUP.

Massachusetts Candidates Hurt When Their Automobile Is Wrecked.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Oct. 26.—Secretary of State Frank J. Donahue and Thomas P. Riley of Pittsfield, Democratic candidate for Commissioner of Berkshire County, were seriously hurt in an automobile upset tonight while on a campaign trip. Five others in the party were also injured. All were brought to the hospital here.

Mr. Riley's condition was so critical that a priest was called to administer the last rites of the Church. Secretary Donahue will probably be confined to the hospital for some weeks. The accident was caused by the bursting of two tires.

The list of injured follows: Thomas P. Riley, fractured skull; Secretary of State Donahue, fractured elbow, dislocated right shoulder; Senator John H. Mack, North Adams, fractured left wrist; Representative Morton H. Burdick, Democratic candidate for Congress in the First District, face and hands cut; Representative Edward Hall, Pittsfield, cuts and bruises; John B. O'Hearn, Pittsfield, a newspaper man, ribs probably broken, and Harry Robinson, Pittsfield, negro chauffeur, right hand fractured and face cut by flying glass from broken windshield.

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BROKAW BROTHERS

MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Character, is what we aim to, and do instill into all our clothes. Our one absorbing thought in designing our garments is to adhere to the prevailing tendency of good form.

The title "Style" in many cases is a misnomer screening exaggerated liberties with the proprieties of proper dress.

We are constantly in touch with the embodiment of correct and refined detail in the tailoring of our product and keep fully abreast of the times in our personally owned and supervised tailor-shop; affording many advantages which are a direct benefit to our customers.

We have improved the making of our clothes quite visibly by owning our own plant, perfecting an organization of skilled tailors, and putting the contractor's profit into the betterment of the garments.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

Theodore Roosevelt

Will continue his articles next Sunday,

his theme being

"The Peace of Righteousness"

The fifth of this important series in

Next Sunday's Times

Order it in advance of your newsdealer.

The Times is always sold out early.

Real Music Through a Real Diamond

The Diamond Stylus Reproducer is Edison's latest and one of his greatest achievements. Through its smooth, highly polished surface every sound is reproduced with absolute fidelity.



No Needles
No Mechanical Timbre
No Wear on Reproducer or Records

Edison Records are made of an entirely new material that does not wear—the thousandth reproduction is as perfect as the first.

Edison Concerts Every Day

At New York's Newest Show Place—The Edison Shop

Call and hear the music of the wonderful New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph. Now perfected. Thomas A. Edison's final triumph. At last—perfect reproduction of sound.

Visit the New Edison Shop — just completed. The beautiful concert chamber and display room are rare examples of architectural beauty and the interior decorator's art—marvels of harmonious coloring and design.

Special programs have been arranged. Hear the superb New Edison reproduce, with all the unblemished art of the original, the voices of the most renowned operatic singers—the music of the world's greatest instrumentalists—the newest popular songs—and the latest dance music.

Concerts from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There is no charge. We want you to hear this marvelous new instrument even if you have no intention of buying at this time—we want to realize the full, complete triumph that has crowned the labors of Edison.

All makes of records can be made to play on the New Edison. You are invited to bring along your favorite records of any other make (foreign or domestic) and hear them played on the New Edison as you have never heard them played before.

With the combination of the Diamond Stylus Reproducer and the New Edison Records nothing is lost—no confusing tones added. The most delicate overtones and tone colors are brought out with marvelous truth and beauty.

"Real Music At Last"



Model A-250

Diamond Disc Edisons $60 and up

Call and Hear

Special programs have been arranged for opening concerts. We want you to hear this superb new instrument, even if you have no intention of buying at present—just so you can tell others of the wonderful music you have heard. You are invited to bring along your favorite records of any other machine (domestic or foreign) and hear them played on the New Edison as you have never heard them played before. *Or write for descriptive booklet of New Edisons and prices.*

New Records Weekly

All the latest and highest class of music can now be had in endless profusion on the New Edison Disc Phonograph. There is now a very large selection to meet the demands of the most exacting purchasers. Each week an entirely new list of records is placed on sale and everything that is best in music—Dance Records—Broadway Hits or Operatic Music—can be had weekly.

New Edison Shop

(The Phonograph Corp. of Manhattan, Proprietors)

Now Open

473 Fifth Ave. New York

Between 40th and 41st Streets.

Competition
For Tenants

is so keen nowadays that an owner needs real estate advice. Sometimes an idea will save a year's rent.

We have successfully solved some real estate problems. We would like to study yours.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS
62 CEDAR ST.

THE BLIND SPOT

A New Novel by
JUSTUS MILES FORMAN

The story of a man who left the heart out of his plans to set the old world running efficiently. The hero, says the New York Evening Post, "is the kind of a man Bernard Shaw would have us believe in."

$1.35 net

HARPER & BROTHERS

Another Case of $15 Saved

SAVED on a family shoe expense for one year.

This family lives in Flatbush — three adults and two children in school. All have worn Rice & Hutchins Shoes for two years. The saving each year was close to $15.

And the reason is simple. Buying shoes of one kind and another without knowing the manufacturer's reputation for shoe wear is taking chances. It is an unnecessary and expensive way to buy shoes.

R. & H. Shoes for men, women and children: Educators, All Americas, Signets, Mayfairs.

SIGNET SHOE CO.

Bronx Store: 3d Ave. & 149th St.
Harlem: 112 W. 125th St.
Brooklyn: 557 Fulton St.

Some of the most striking, painting-like war pictures which have reached this country since the great struggle began will appear in the Picture Section of next Sunday's Times, reproduced both by the unequaled rotogravure and the clear halftone processes.

You will miss a real pictorial treat if you miss them. The only way to be sure of obtaining a copy of The Sunday Times is to place your order in advance. The Times is always sold out early.

"Times Pictorial Section Supreme in Pictures."

GRAND JURY'S PITY FOR THE AGED POOR

Strong Presentment Tells of Insufficient Care and Lack of Food.

THE CHILDREN SUFFER, TOO

Island Institutions Criticised, Morgue Condemned—Would Have Board Replace Commissioner.

The August Grand Jury, which was continued by Judge Nott of General Sessions to make an investigation of city institutions under the control of the Department of Charities, filed a presentment in court yesterday. Poor food, insufficient care, overcrowding, and little consideration displayed by the higher officials were among the conditions discovered on inspection of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, the Metropolitan Hospital, and the Home for Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island.

The presentment, which was signed by all the Grand Jurors and Benjamin Stern as Foreman, recommended that legislation be had to place all these institutions under the management and control of a board of civic social service, composed of eighteen or more representative citizens. A copy of the presentment was ordered sent to Mayor Mitchel.

The Grand Jury visited the City Morgue on Sept. 6, and the presentment says:

"The City Morgue is an antiquated structure, long known in the history of the city's dead. We find that at present it is decayed, unkempt, and filthy. It is a place where the dead are cared for with no reverence, and in which their bodies have been robbed. We find the continued existence of this charnal house no longer necessary, as there has been completed for a long time a morgue of modern sanitary construction and ample capacity in the Pathological Building of Bellevue Hospital on Twenty-ninth Street, between First Avenue and the river. This morgue appears ready in the last detail to be put into use."

Of the Home for Aged and Infirm on Blackwell's Island, which has 8,000 inmates, the presentment says:

"We find the food, its preparation, service, quantity, and quality unsatisfactory. The dietician's schedule, hung up for all to see, reads as if everything was fine, but in fact what the old people get awakens pity—half an ounce of butter a day, and that without bread, only at night; four ounces of milk instead of eight, as in the schedule; on five days soup for dinner and neither tea nor coffee. Surely that is a hardship for aged people accustomed to their use in better days.

The Children's Hospitals and Schools, which are for the care of the feebleminded, both children and adults, and certain normal children suffering from skin and eye diseases, had in August 1,961 inmates, with an equipment to accommodate 1,670. The presentment says:

"Chronic overcrowded conditions" were found to be the rule in the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island. The excess patients were found to sleep on bedsprings. On March 13 the records showed there were 1,650 beds and 1,942 patients.

"The food served to tuberculosis patients is unsuitable, lacking palatability and nourishment," said the presentment. "Of fifty or sixty patients under observation, 70 or 80 per cent. of the food was uneaten, although they were evidently hungry. One patient, seeking to satisfy himself with beans and water, was asked why he was not eating meat. The reply was that there was none. Many were without meat. Investigation proved that the supply was insufficient. Many patients were questioned and all stated that the reason they left so much food was that they could not swallow it.

"We find that this institution, like others visited, suffers most from the inefficiency, neglect, or misdirected effort of the department. As citizens of long acquaintance with the city's institutions, we doubt if conditions have been under all circumstances so unsatisfactory as they are today."

The presentment says:

"We have reached the conclusion that the method of controlling the Department of Charities by a Commissioner is no longer satisfactory. The risks of securing an incompetent are too many. Government by commission may be effective in other city departments, but this department cares for human life. Experienced Commissioners go out and the inexperienced come in, with no knowledge of the problems or working plans of the department."

ADMITS THE OVERCROWDING.

Commissioner Kingsbury Will Investigate Complaints of Food.

Commissioner Kingsbury read the presentment last night and said the criticism leveled against him and his department at this particular time, just before election, was in line with the activities of his enemies, as seen in the investigation by the State Civil Service Commission.

"I agree with the Grand Jurors in their criticism of the conditions at the old Morgue," he said. "I have said worse things about that institution than they have. We need $9,000 to put the new Morgue in shape. Half that amount has been placed in the tentative budget for next year.

"I also admit that there is overcrowding in the Home for the Infirm on Blackwell's Island. We need a $600,000 set of buildings to relieve conditions, and I have made application for that amount. I have arranged for temporary relief by fitting up the chapel of the branch home at Castleton Corners, Staten Island.

"I doubt the truth of the statements about the food. I say that the dietary is ample. I would like to add a cup of coffee to the fare every day, but that would cost $28,000 a year extra for the 16,000 inmates in all the institutions in our department. An egg for breakfast served twice a week would cost an additional $23,000. Butter for every meal would cost an additional $35,000 a year. Each inmate is supposed to get eight ounces of milk a day. If this amount of milk has not been used, then I will hold the Superintendent responsible.

SEARCHLIGHT AIDS FIREMEN

Conquer Blaze at Top of Building After Hard Fight—Two Hurt.

Aided by the rays of a big fire engine searchlight down in the street below firemen, under Acting Fire Chief Martin, working on the three upper floors of a seven-story building at Lafayette and Great Jones Street, conquered a blaze that had threatened to spread to several structures near by early last night and had necessitated the sending in of three alarms.

The fire started in the loft of Adleson Brothers, manufacturers of knee pants, on the fourth floor, after the building had been emptied and closed for the day. An alarm was sent in by the automatic fire apparatus, but when the firemen reached the scene the flames had spread rapidly.

Owing to the nearness of St. Joseph's Working Boys' Home of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, just across the street, the additional alarms were turned in, bringing Fire Commissioner Adamson and Acting Fire Chief Martin.

While fighting his way through the dense smoke on the sixth floor of the building, Lieut. James Brown of Engine Company 13 was overcome. He was carried unconscious out of the building by men of his company and was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the pulmotor was used to revive him. Fireman Thomas Finigan of Truck 5 was injured, cutting his hands against broken glass, but he was attended by an ambulance surgeon at the scene of the fire and left for home.

So much water was pumped into the burning building that in running off through Great Jones Street it threatened to flood the new subway excavation on Broadway. Workmen employed there were quickly ordered out and constructed a long double V-shaped dam across Great Jones Street, which turned the water toward the open sewers. The fire was extinguished after doing a damage of about $50,000.

SNOW IN CHICAGO.

Frost Prevails in the West—Light Fall Up the State.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The first real snow of the season was reported in the Lake Superior region today in telegrams to the local Weather Bureau. At Green Bay, Wis., there was snow, with a minimum temperature of 20 degrees.

A newspaper dispatch reported snow and sleet at Fond du Lac, Wis.

There was a fall of snow here this afternoon, accompanied by rain and hail. The thermometer registered 42 degrees. The rain and hail soon ceased, but snow fell in increasing quantities. Indications were, it was said, that the cold would last forty-eight hours.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 26.—A light snow, the first of the season, fell in Northern New York today.

First Snow of the Season.

The first snow of the season fell last night in New York City shortly after 11 o'clock and lasted for fifteen minutes. The flakes were very light and did not stay on the ground. They were blown away by a heavy wind, which increased in velocity toward midnight. There was another light fall of snow just before 1 o'clock this morning. Those leaving the restaurants for home thought at first that it was rain, and were surprised when they found white flakes on their coats and cloaks.

LARK ON A TELEGRAPH POLE

Policeman Arrests Singer Who Is "Looking for Kelly."

In the dark and silent hour before the dawn yesterday Policeman Green, at Driggs Avenue and North Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, was startled by hearing somebody singing loudly, "Has Any One Here Seen Kelly?" Green could see neither "Kelly" nor the person who seemed to be seeking him until he looked up, and discovered a man perched on the cross-tree of a telegraph pole singing like a lark.

"What are you doing up there?" demanded the policeman.

"I'm looking for Kelly," explained the fellow aloft.

"Who's Kelly?"

"He's a lineman, and he hasn't come home from work," was the reply.

After some effort the man was persuaded to come down. Then he sailed into Green. Another policeman ran up, and the man was subdued. He was unable to give any account of himself, and was taken to the Kings County Hospital for observation.

POLICE CHIEF'S WIFE A DUPE

Auto, Stolen Here, Sold to Her in Pittston, Penn., Police Say.

A seven-thousand-dollar automobile was stolen in New York on Oct. 8, and yesterday, according to the police, the thief confessed he had sold it to the wife of the Chief of Police of Pittston, Penn. James Flanagan of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street was the owner of the machine.

In the West Side Court, Joseph Reddington, a chauffeur of Broadway and Ninety-fifth Street, and James Burke of 307 East 145th Street were held in $1,500 bail for examination, charged with the theft. Burke was seen driving away in the stolen machine, and Detectives Meyer and Wagner traced him through a daughter who was ill in St. Francis's Hospital. Through Burke, the detectives said, they learned of Reddington's participation in the theft. The latter came to New York Sunday night and was arrested.

Wadsworth Spent $2,945.33.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican candidate for United States Senator from New York, filed a statement today of primary campaign contributions and expenses. Contributions of $5,365 were acknowledged, $5,000 of which was contributed by O. H. Payne. Disbursements were $2,945.33.

MALONE SAYS GLYNN IS TARGET OF LIES

Takes Stump with Governor and Assails Men Misrepresenting the President's Views.

HITS AT J. A. HENNESSY

Governor in Rochester Speeches Reassures Business Men—Ends Upstate Tour in Buffalo Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 26.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn in addressing two large audiences here tonight reassured the business men of the State of his determination to "hold up their hands." He spoke first in Germania Hall and later at the Baker Theatre and was received with great enthusiasm in both places.

Collector Dudley Field Malone, who came from New York today, followed the Governor at each meeting. He was introduced as "the personal and political friend of Woodrow Wilson" and in his speeches rebuked all Democrats in the State who opposed the Governor. His remarks, it was thought by many, were aimed directly at John A. Hennessy. A report that President Wilson was concerned merely over the election of Democratic Congressional candidates stirred Collector Malone to protest. Mr. Hennessy, it was hinted, knew something about this report. The Collector condemned, in the name of the President, any one guilty of misrepresenting the President or of raising religious issues. Mr. Sulzer has been accused of raising religious issues.

In discussing his attitude toward business at the Baker Theatre, Gov. Glynn said:

"The true aim and object of Government is to promote the welfare of the whole people, and no man deserves to succeed in his candidacy for office who proposes to use the Government and all its powers for the purpose of promoting the welfare of one class of the people at the expense of another. The real aim of all those in authority should be to build up the industrial prosperity of the State and not to tear it down.

"It should be recognized and accepted by all patriotic and sensible men that there is an inter-independent relation between capital and labor, between employer and employe, and that the social and business structure of the State is so united and its interests so interwoven that a blow delivered or an injury done to any part of that structure results in harm to the whole of it.

"The creative energies of the individual, his desire to build, his ambition to promote, his hope for success, should never be unduly hampered or embarrassed by the mere meddlesome interference of Government. The prosperity of the State, the development of its resources depends upon this individual creative energy. The whole nation has been built up by the tireless labor and clear foresight of those dauntless spirits who have dared to venture, and no Government with its restrictive laws should hinder or stagnate his genius or paralyze his energy.

"It is not the function of government to tell business what it shall do—that is the domain in which individual energy and individual capacity works out the destiny of the country. The true function of government is to tell business and industry what it may not do to the end that its development should in no wise be checked but simply directed in legitimate channels.

"While we have done much for labor, and the whole world rejoices in the elevation of labor, our solicitude for its welfare should be not a whit greater than it is for those organized forces, those creative agencies designed and equipped to make conquests of the material world and to bring out of it for the service and comfort of mankind the fruits of farm and field and forest.

"The powers of the State Government must be in hands strong enough to prevent their use by one class against another, and the Government must be held so high above all prejudice which class hatred and class prejudice engenders that it and no part of it can be pulled into an alliance with one section of society against some other section of society."

In his speech in the Baker Theatre regarding those accused of misrepresenting the President and of appealing to religious prejudice, Collector Malone said:

"It has come to my notice that certain well-known gentlemen in this State have been going about injecting a religious issue into this campaign, and claiming that they have in fact the private but actual support of the President of the United States for their candidacies and political purposes.

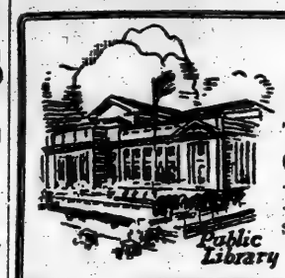
"I want to say of my own knowledge and with full authority that when President Wilson publicly indorsed the candidacy of Martin H. Glynn for Governor he not only meant it in its full and great significance but every Wilson man in this State deeply resents any contrary inference.

"And to the gentlemen spreading these lies I commend the sentiment of President Wilson, expressed to me very recently, when he said: 'There is nothing so contrary to the spirit of America and her institutions and so degrading to the personal character of any man as the possession of religious intolerance.'"

Mr. Malone also discussed national and State issues as related to each other.

Thomas B. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Martin W. Littleton both addressed the meetings here tonight.

Gov. Glynn also spoke in North Weedsport, Clyde, Newark, Lyons, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Clifton Springs, and Canandaigua. Tomorrow, the last day of the swing through the State, the Governor will speak in nine towns between Rochester and Buffalo, and will leave Buffalo, after an address there tomorrow night, for New York, where he will arrive on Wednesday morning.

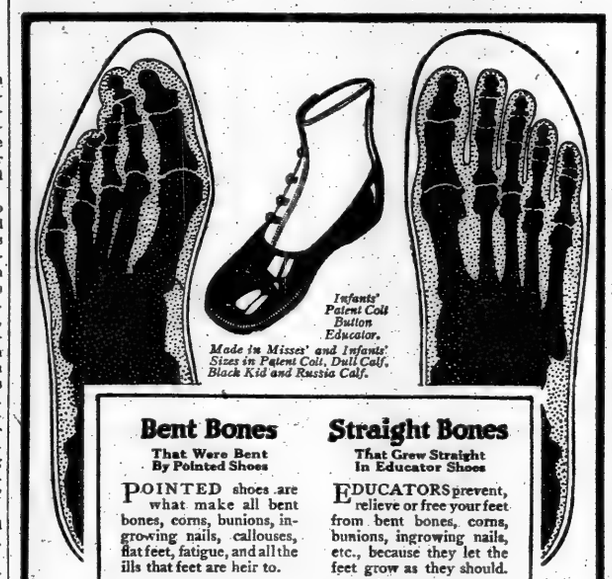


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FIFTH Avenue will be handsomely illuminated every night this week. See it from a 'bus.

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Infants' Patent Colt Button Educator.
Made in Misses' and Infants' Sizes in Patent Colt, Dull Calf, Black Kid and Russia Calf.

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That Were Bent By Pointed Shoes

POINTED shoes are what make all bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, callouses, flat feet, fatigue, and all the ills that feet are heir to.

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That Grew Straight In Educator Shoes

EDUCATORS prevent, relieve or free your feet from bent bones, corns, bunions, ingrowing nails, etc., because they let the feet grow as they should.

Get your whole family (men, women and children) into roomy, good-looking Educators today. $1.35 to $5.50.

See that EDUCATOR is branded on the sole. That name guarantees you the correct orthopædic shape which lets your feet grow as nature intended.

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston. Makers of All-America and Signet Shoes for Men, and Mayfair Shoes for Women.

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SOLD BY MOST GOOD DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

The Men's Section on the Street Floor (38th St. Entrance) offers

The Largest and Most Representative Stock of

Men's High Grade Shoes

To be found in the city at

$3.95 & $4.85

Usual prices $6.00 to $7.00

The "Cordwainer"
The best wearing shoe ever produced. Usually $8.00 — $5.85

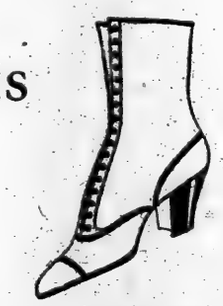
The "Myrod"
(Registered in United States Patent Office.) Exclusive to Lord & Taylor—a revelation in footwear. Black, gray or tan tops. — $7.85

J & J SLATER



Tan oil grained, double sole men's walking boot. Price $5.00

Lace Boots
Cloth and Buckskin Tops



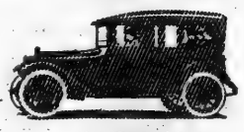
Black Russia lace boot. No tips. Gray Cloth tops. Price $7.50

Tan Russia lace boot. Tan Cloth tops. Price $11.00

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Laugh Winter to Scorn

See the sedan and the coupe tops designed for the new Hupmobile.

Then you'll understand why Hups are selling so readily this fall.

These tops are detachable, used in Winter, stored away in summer.

It is just like owning two cars—one open and one closed—at little more than the cost of one.

Good-looking, because they are designed to harmonize with the beautiful Hup lines.

Complete and cozy protection from wind, water and snow, and an interior finish worthy of a fine limousine.

People who never before have bought cars in the fall are buying new Hupmobiles, largely because they can have them fitted with these bodies, at a very reasonable figure, and be assured of winter motoring comfort.

Come take a look at the new Hupmobile. CHAS. E. RIESS.

1000 Per Cent. Returns

A Newspaper Advertising Investment

The New York Times offers its advertisers a circulation far exceeding 275,000 copies every day and Sunday.

This is a net paid circulation—no returns; no unsold papers.

Never before were advertisers offered so large a circulation through one newspaper among people able to respond to effective advertising.

If an advertiser can interest one out of one hundred readers of The New York Times he will secure 2,750 customers.

In that case 10 cents profit on a sale would pay at full rates ($275) for a quarter page one time—an advertisement occupying the space of these two columns.

If the advertisement is unusually interesting and attractive, and should cause one out of ten readers of The New York Times "to sit up and take notice," there would instantly be 1000% return on the advertising investment.

Try it. But observe these rules:

1. *Have something to advertise.*
2. *Be sure the article has merit.*
3. *Get a competent person to write and "type" your advertisement.*

Bear in mind that the readers of The New York Times, as a class, are discriminating, intelligent and thoughtful people—and there are more than 275,000 of them every day and Sunday.

FEDERALS PLAN RAIDS ON MAJOR LEAGUES--FOOTBALL PRACTICE RESUMED--GOLF

$100,000 WAR FUND FOR THE FEDERALS

Independent Baseball League Plans to Sign Many Major League Stars.

A "war fund" of $100,000 was raised by the Federal League at its meeting at the Biltmore last week, and will be used to further disrupt the two major leagues by signing star players who have not signed contracts for next season. Walter S. Ward, Secretary of the Brooklyn Club, admitted last night that an "emergency" fund had been formed to carry out the plans of the Federals, which were decided upon at this last meeting.

The Federal League has decided that in order to swing public patronage to their parks it will be necessary to corral some of the real stars of the major leagues as drawing attractions, and during the coming Winter campaign the Federals will tempt these players with flattering offers.

Mr. Ward stated that all the club owners contributed to the "war" fund, although it is stated that the Wards of this city, Edward Gwinner of Pittsburgh, and the Baltimore interests were heavy contributors. The men behind the Baltimore project are determined to make that city a major league city and then claim a complete victory over organized ball with the fans. The Federal League emergency fund is calculated to give the major leagues another big scare, as many of the top-notch players are not signed for next year.

It will be impossible for the Federal League to approach such players as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, or members of the New York Giants, as these players have already signed contracts which cover a term of years, and from which the objectional ten days' clause has been eliminated.

Mr. Ward also announced yesterday that Bill Bradley had resigned from the management of the Brooklyn club. He said Bradley had not been asked to resign. This action is explained by the fact that the league has practically decided to transfer the Kansas City Club to Toronto, and Bradley will be made manager. He played with the International League club there for a number of years and is popular with the fans in that city.

Mr. Ward admitted last night that he hoped to receive news within a short time that Roger Bresnahan has been signed by the Federal League. The negotiations are being conducted by President Gilmore in Chicago, and in the event of Bresnahan swinging over to the new league he will probably be assigned to the management of the Brookfeds to succeed Bradley.

Mr. Ward said that the Brooklyn club would take no action toward getting new players until a new manager had been engaged. It is believed that with the new fund at their command the league will sign all the available players this Winter, and they will be pooled as they were last year and distributed among the teams as evenly as possible. The weaker clubs will be strengthened during the coming Winter by the transfer and acquisition of players.

It is not believed that the $100,000 fund has actually been formed, but that this amount has been pledged by the various interests to meet emergencies which may arise. It was stated that outside financial interests had contributed to this fund, but the rumor has been denied by the Federal League.

The league adopted this war fund plan in an effort to impress upon organized baseball that they wanted peace at their own terms or not at all. The Federal League plans to do much this Winter, and they will be a major league that it expects to operate with renewed life next season and not close up shop, as many of the club owners have predicted. Organized ball regards the "war" fund as a bluff.

While in the city last week it is understood President Gilmore was approached by representatives of a theatrical syndicate relative to the establishment of a Federal League club in Manhattan. The promoters got little encouragement, however, because it is known that the Wards are willing to finance a club in this city under proper conditions.

Another meeting of the Federal League is to be held in Chicago on Nov. 28.

NEW JOB FOR ROBERTSON.

22d Regiment Athletes Recommend Him to Council as Coach.

Lawson Robertson, coach of the Irish-American Athletic Club, will train the athletes of the Twenty-second Regiment Engineers, N. G. N. Y., if the recommendations of the Athletic Committee are ratified by the Board of Council. A meeting of the Athletic Committee was held in the armory at West 168th Street and Broadway last night, and Robertson was the choice of a majority of the fourteen regimental delegates present to succeed Brickey Clark as trainer. Half a dozen other trainers were considered for the position, among whom were Jimmy Lee of Yonkers, who has been responsible for the rise in the athletic world of the Gordon boys, Willie, Lewis, and Freeland; H. Von Elling, coach of the Mohawk A. C. and New York University track teams; Jack Kelly of the Bronx Church House, and "Pa" Hoeffer, the veteran walker.

The final selection of Robertson remains with the Board of Council, but the opinion prevailed among the guardsmen last night that Robertson will be on the job next week. Capt. Charles F. Dieges predicted a definite selection will be made before next Monday.

Robertson recently was superseded as trainer of the Thirteenth Regiment in Brooklyn by a former pupil, Jim Rosenberger, the Irish-American quarter miler. Robertson did not apply for that position, but the nomination of Rosenberger aroused a storm of protests from some of the Thirteenth's athletes, who alleged the big Brooklynite had not received a "square deal."

Tener Won't Move Baseball Offices.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 26.—John K. Tener will live in this city after his term as Governor on Jan. 1 expires. Today he signed at Harrisburg a lease for an apartment on Spruce Street. Gov. Tener said that while he expected to spend much of his time as President of the National League of Baseball Clubs in Philadelphia, he would still consider Chartiers, his residence. He said the report that the headquarters of the National League would be removed from New York to Philadelphia is without foundation. Speaking of his plans after his retirement he said:

"I shall always take an interest in Pennsylvania politics. Just how active I cannot say, except that I always hope to be in a position to help my friends, and advocate such principles as I know are right."

Want Bacon as Trainer Again.

Charley Bacon, trainer of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, will be asked to reconsider his intention of giving up the position because of business. The Athletic Committee of the Brooklyn militiamen met last night to appoint a successor to the former New York A. C.'s Olympic runner, but deferred action on the question for another week. In the meantime a proposition will be made to Bacon, and if it is satisfactory he will become coach for another year. According to regimental authorities, no one had applied for Bacon's position.

Nationals Beat American Nine.

POTLATCH, Idaho, Oct. 26.—The all-star Nationals easily won from the Americans here today, 12 to 1. Costly errors helped to run up the score. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	12	11	2
Americans	1	9	2

Batteries—Vaughn and Clark; Mitchell and Henry.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.
Welsh vs. Wolgast, Mon., Nov. 2
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
ADVANCE SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY
Arena Seats, res., $3.00; Arena Box Seats, res., $5.00; Floor Box Seats, res., $5.00; first row Floor Box Seats, res., $7.00. BALCONY, $2.00; GALLERY, $1.00 (on sale 6 P. M. night of fight only). Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq. Tickets at all Agencies.

STALLINGS ON STAGE.

Boston Manager Very Nervous, but Talks of His Team.

Blushing like a debutante, George Tweedy Stallings, manager of the world's champion Boston Baseball Club, gave a monologue at Keith's Palace Theatre yesterday. Stallings said that he had faced howling baseball crowds of more than 30,000 without a quiver, but admitted that facing a vaudeville audience "rattled" him. He was very nervous, for once in his life.

Stallings on the stage is quite a different man than the Stallings of the players' bench. In a ball game he is a stern, driving force which compels young athletes to play ball for all they are worth. As an actor, Stallings is a mild-mannered, courtly gentleman who has nothing except words of praise for his "kid" team, as he calls the champions.

Stallings got a great reception yesterday, and when he first appeared was cheered loudly for five minutes. He had plenty of friends in the theatre—real baseball fans—who were anxious to get a close view of "The Miracle Man" and give him a cordial hand. Stallings was presented with a loving cup.

He told a number of interesting tales about the Braves. For one thing, he said, he never allowed any of them to spring a joke during a ball game. He made them all take it very seriously. Part of the club's work during the season was a daily conference in his room, where he laid down the law and talked over the plan of the coming games. Stallings said his "kids" were in the game heart and soul, and it was because they did their best all the time that they were able to accomplish what seemed impossible.

Stallings says that one of the greatest events in baseball happened during the last series of the Braves in Brooklyn in the double-header when Red Smith's right leg was broken. Deep gloom pervaded the clubhouse between the games. He then took a team of substitutes and told them to go in and win. He impressed upon them the effect a victory would have on the downcast Braves. The substitutes won, and Stallings regards the victory as the greatest of the year. It had the required effect, and the team was itself again the next day.

"This 'kid' team of mine," said Stallings, "is not a bloomer or mushroom team. It is a fine ball team, and will be a fine team for some time to come."

Stallings received a flattering reception at the evening performance, and among those present were President James E. Gaffney, owner of the Braves; Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League, D. Leroy Reeves, secretary to John K. Tener, President of the National League, and President Edward G. Barrow of the International League.

MARANVILLE AN ACTOR, TOO.

Sings, Coaches, and Slides on Boston Stage in Baseball Uniform.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 26.—Walter J. Maranville, the little shortstop of the champion Braves, did a vaudeville turn at Keith's this afternoon, making his first appearance in a week's engagement.

"The Rabbit" was assisted by Eddie McCue, well-known locally as a raconteur and as a singer of songs. Maranville wore his baseball uniform, and besides singing "Come Back to Flayland with Me" and "That Old Family Row," gave an exhibition of his celebrated coaching stunt where he slides up and down, tearing his hair and otherwise behaving like a wild man. There was a little comedy stuff to follow, and then the windup. That grand old game of baseball. "The Rabbit" and his partner received great applause and all his "stuff" was well appreciated. The audience wondered where such a little fellow got his deep voice.

Maranville has been playing ball around New York for the past few days. He was to have been married to Miss Elizabeth Shea, of Springfield, next Wednesday, but the wedding has been postponed until Nov. 11.

L. G. SMITH IN FRONT.

Columbia Students Run Their First Cross-Country Race of Season.

L. G. Smith, a senior, won the first cross-country run for the Van Amringe trophy which was held at Columbia University yesterday afternoon. Smith covered the distance in 28:40, starting as scratch man. He was closely followed by J. P. Knox, '17, and W. V. Meyers, '17, both of whom had two minutes' handicap. The winner ran a strong and steady race, coming into the lead in the last half mile and gradually drawing away from the field.

The Van Amringe trophy is a silver cup given annually to the men making the lowest total score in five runs held during the Fall. The course extends from South Field around Morningside Drive to Grant's Tomb, then down Riverside Drive to Ninety-sixth Street, and back to the starting point, finishing three-quarters of a mile on the South Field track. The second run will be held next Monday. The finish follows:

	Handi-cap.	Corr'ted Time.
L. G. Smith, '15	2:00	28:40
J. P. Knox, '17	2:00	28:45
W. V. Meyers, '17	2:00	28:58
R. F. Sheppard, '17	1:30	29:05
H. W. Look, '17	2:00	29:15
J. S. Langthorne, '17	2:00	29:20
W. F. Glimm, '15	2:00	29:31
W. A. Mudge,	2:00	29:40
E. T. Appleby, '16	2:00	29:55
W. H. Dickman, '16	3:00	30:20
R. L. Hunt, '17	3:00	31:12
E. De Muth, '16	3:00	31:14
R. A. Thompson	3:00	31:39
R. F. Kane, '17	1:30	31:55
M. Schiffman, '16	3:00	32:00
W. Bleeker, '15	1:00	32:15
F. Loesch, '15	2:00	32:53

RELLER LEAVES CORNELL.

Injured Track Captain Recovers, but May Not Re-enter College.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Oliver A. Reller, Captain of the Cornell track team, left here today for his home in St. Louis. He will not return this term and may never enter college again. A few weeks ago Reller was badly injured in a motor cycle accident, and at first it was feared that he would die. He has recovered slowly, though the effects of the concussion he sustained are by no means gone. Reller, who finished second in the 100-yard dash at the intercollegiates for two years, will not be able to run again.

HARVARD'S 'BACKS' ON GRIDIRON AGAIN

But Soucy, Doctors Say, Will Not Be Able to Rejoin Team for Three Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 26.—With Harvard's big football game at Yale still four weeks away, there was a lot of encouragement at Cambridge today when the Crimson was able to put its complete back field on the gridiron and to place Trumbull on the forward line again. Thus, with the fact that Pennock is running around the field without any handicap from his most recent injury, has brightened the prospects for Harvard, and the coaches look for some splendid progress from now out.

Eddie Mahan, who it was feared might not be able to play until after the Princeton game, ran through the signals with Logan, Hardwick, and Bradlee, and he handled himself as if he never had been hurt. Even when making starts he did not have to favor his leg. Hardwick is all the better for his rest, and while Logan's shoulder is not really tough again, he will not be kept out of the play much longer. Trumbull is fit in every way, and with Parson showing such promise, Harvard's tackle problem seems solved for the year if there are no more setbacks because of injuries.

What the coaches are looking for now is to see Francke prove himself 'Varsity timber in the back field, and if this happens Hardwick will go back to end. There is little chance that Soucy will be valuable as an end rusher, as today an X-ray photograph of his knee was taken and the doctors state that he must not play for three weeks. Wallace's work at centre has been very satisfactory and his defensive game is rated a little ahead of Soucy's. Coolidge was at right end today, but Weatherhead will be put back as soon as he is rested from his experiences on Saturday. Weston probably will continue at one guard, although he is not brilliant. Bigelow will make a fight for the place, and both men will be needed. Capt. Brickley left the hospital today, and will be on the field soon. He will do some coaching and also work hard to develop a drop kicker. Logan is about the most promising man for this feature.

There was no scrimmage today, the work being on signals and in putting on plays easily against the scrubs. The second team will play Monday with Michigan's plays by Wednesday, these being put on by Reggie Brown, who went to Syracuse Saturday, and by Harvey Snyder and Heyliger de Windt, who have been following Michigan's fortunes all Fall for the Crimson. The scrimmaging will be very light, however, when the recovered 'Varsity cripples are in the line-up.

MANY ARMY CRIPPLES.

Gloom Cast Over Plains Because of Poor Condition of Players.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 26.—With veterans and cripples on the side lines today the Army's 'Varsity football team failed to accomplish much in the opening scrimmage of the week. The sum total of the first string efforts was a try for placement goal by Woodruff, who missed by a hair's breath after the 'Varsity had taken the ball to the scrubs' 15-yard line. Walker of the scrubs distinguished himself by slashing through the regulars from the 10-yard mark and scoring a touchdown.

The big hospital list is spreading gloom over the Army camp, with half a dozen of the more prominent men in bad shape. Besides McEwan and Oliphant, who are still out, Merrillat, Weyand, Hodgson, and Prichard are not in condition to scrimmage. The workout today was a stiff one, notwithstanding the fact that it was the first day's rest since the Holy Cross game. The preparations for Villa Nova will continue each day this week, and new plays will be tried out tomorrow, designed especially for Villanova and Notre Dame, for to the Army coaches the Westerners are looming up prominently just now.

Williams to Surprise Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 26.—This afternoon a series of semi-secret practices began on Weston Field, in which Coach Daly hopes to perfect the play of the Williams College team in preparation for next Saturday's game with Princeton. Since the opening of the season an effort has been made to develop a fast backfield behind a fairly fast, although light, line. The move made last Saturday in taking Tomkins from centre lightened the line, but added to the scoring power of the Purple eleven, which proved to be a success in Saturday's game against Trinity. Tomkins's line plunging upon that occasion was one of the features of the contest, and it was his alertness which enabled him to gather in a Trinity fumble and race 45 yards for a touchdown. It seems, therefore, that last week's experimental shift has come to stay, and that when Capt. Payson returns to the line-up Jones will be relegated to the second team.

Today's practice Coach Daly let the regulars off with a light workout on signals after he had shown them several new trick formations which will be practiced during the week to spring a surprise on the Tigers. Brumbaugh played right tackle today in place of Welch, and it looks as if he would make a strong bid to stay there.

Win Women's Doubles Title.

Mrs. Fullerton Weaver and Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer won the women's doubles tennis championship of the West Side Tennis Club by defeating Mrs. Robert Polk and Miss Gertrude Della Torre, 6—4 and 6—1, at the club grounds yesterday. This was the final match of the doubles tournament, which was postponed on Saturday because of the bad weather on the day originally scheduled. Mrs. Polk and Miss Della Torre were no match for their more experienced opponents and were easily defeated.

Juniors Win Princeton Track Meet.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Princeton juniors won the annual Fall interclass games at University Field this afternoon with a total of 37 points. The sophomores were second with 31½ points, the seniors third with 21, and the freshmen last with 18½. The performance of Madden, a sophomore who won the 220-yard dash in 22 3-5 seconds from scratch, was the best of the afternoon.

CHANGES IN YALE LINE.

New Ends and Tackles Tried Out Where Team Was Weak Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—All the Yale football players wore sober faces when they appeared on Yale Field this afternoon to resume scrimmaging, and the need of vast improvement over the form shown against Washington and Jefferson before the team has a look-in against Harvard has been duly impressed upon them. The raggedness of the rush line resulted in trials of new ends and tackles today, when Bunker and Fred Stillman, former tackles, and each weighing 185 pounds, were moved out to the terminals of the line. Jack Wiley was relegated to the scrubs and Carl White assigned to centre. White is under weight, but has regained most of his lost pounds.

The first string back field, except Knowles, were not allowed to report, the four men employed being Knowles, Scovil, Easton and Waite. A sixty-yard run by Waite, which scored a touchdown, featured the practice. The first and second 'Varsity elevens played twenty minutes against two scrub teams. Special plays were tried and no record was kept of the scores. All the practice was secret.

Every regular expects to get out for the scrimmaging tomorrow except Aleck Wilson and Capt. Talbot. Both limp slightly and it will not be decided before Friday whether to start them against Colgate on Saturday. As Wilson has had no scrimmage practice in more than two weeks his endurance is poor. Talbot's muscle bruise resulted in a slight abscess, which was lanced at the infirmary yesterday. The injury probably arose from a kick, but the captain will be back in the game as soon as the slight cut is healed.

The injury received by the veteran Nick Carter two weeks ago makes it uncertain whether he will be able to resume his old place at end this season. He has already been out of the game four weeks this Fall and is unlikely to regain good training condition even if his wrenched ankle regains its strength.

FORDHAM BADLY BATTERED.

Only Five Regulars Able to Come Out for Practice Yesterday.

The Fordham football team suffered more than was at first supposed in gaining a victory over Rhode Island State last Saturday. As a result only five regulars came out for practice yesterday, and "Skip" Wymard let the mixed squad of scrubs and 'Varsity remnants off with the lightest practice seen on Fordham Field this season. A brief signal drill, followed by a few sprints after the long punts of Robbin, and some tackling practice constituted the afternoon's work.

The full extent of the Maroon injuries was only evident when Manager Lannin tried to assemble the squad for practice. Capt. "Bud" Wymard was hardly able to limp about after twisting his leg in the closing minutes of Saturday's tussle, while May, the other lineman unable to report yesterday, is suffering from a badly bruised face, and is not expected back in uniform this week. Reardon also developed a slight lameness, but was able to appear for practice.

In the backfield Fordham suffers the worst, as both Yule and Regan, the two leading point scorers for the Maroon so far this season, are in a badly battered condition, and are not expected to don uniforms again until Thursday or Friday. Strangely enough, both players are laid up with wrenched arms. Yule was hurt in the Middlebury game, but recovered sufficiently to start against Rhode Island. He was forced to retire, however, after the opening of the second half, when he fell on his injured arm while advancing through the visitors' line. Butler, who succeeded him at full back, also came in for a share of the misfortunes, being the contest with a dislocated finger. Regan, whose stirring end runs and perfect handling of the forward passes were the main factors in Fordham's victory, injured his arm when tackled behind the goal posts just after making the last touchdown. An examination by Trainer "Jake" Weber yesterday showed several of the tendons in his left arm to be badly strained.

HUGHITT BACK IN GAME.

Michigan's Veteran Quarter Back Will Play Against Harvard.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 26.—For the first time since his arm was dislocated in the game with the Michigan Aggies ten days ago, "Tommy" Hughitt, the University of Michigan veteran quarter back, appeared on Ferry Field in football togs this afternoon. Hughitt handled the ball for a short time, and then said he would be ready to start in the game against Harvard at Cambridge next Saturday. The return of Hughitt will greatly strengthen the Wolverines, but two or three other 'Varsity regulars are still out because of injuries, and probably will not be in shape to face the Crimson.

New Yorkers Win at Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 26.—The finals of the mixed doubles in the annual Autumn tennis tournaments for the Greenbrier Cups were won by Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, and L. E. Rogers, New York, from Miss Gladys Snellenberg, Philadelphia, and Oliver Harriman, New York, by the scores of 6—3, 6—4. In the ladies' singles event there were several interesting matches. Summary:

Second Round.—Singles—Miss Josephine Peck, Chicago, defeated Mrs. W. T. C. Farquhar, 6—2, 6—4; Miss E. Newlin, New York, defeated Miss Annah Peck, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Pickering Holland defeated Miss Gladys Snellenburg, 6—3, 7—5; Mrs. Henry J. Wigham, New York, defeated Miss Frances Moore, Washington, 6—3, 6—4.

Semi-Finals—Miss Peck defeated Miss Newlin, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Pickering, 6—1, 7—5.

Finals—Mrs. Wigham defeated Miss Peck, 6—4, 6—3.

Athletic Field for Hartford.

It was announced from A. A. U. headquarters yesterday that in the Court of Common Council of Hartford a resolution has been passed providing for an athletic field and a quarter-mile cinder track, to be known as the Hartford Public Schools Athletic League Field, and will be used for all public school athletic activities in Hartford, and as a playground for children.

This is another illustration of the great strides made in organized athletic activities in the public schools of this country during the last decade, the credit of which is due the late James E. Sullivan, who originated the idea in 1903 when he suggested the formation of the New York Public Schools Athletic League, which is today the largest organization of its kind in the world. Since then the idea has been adopted by nearly every city and town in the country, and they all have their school organizations under various names, but working on practically the same lines as the parent one in New York.

IMPORTANT SHIFTS IN PRINCETON LINE

Nourse Goes from Centre to Tackle and Shows Up Fairly Well.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Tiger squad got no rest today. All of the players who were not in the entire game on Saturday were sent into a vigorous forty-five-minute scrimmage against the scrubs. A second-string backfield was used, and rolled up two touchdowns and a field goal.

Several important shifts were announced by the coaches this afternoon. The most significant was that Nourse, a 190-pound lineman, would be tried at tackle instead of centre. Nourse played in the latter position in all the early games. Gennert's work on Saturday was so satisfactory, however, that the coaches have decided to let him stay in, with Haviland as a substitute. Nourse was used at tackle for a time today, and showed up fairly well. He will get a thorough tryout for the position, for which there are already five candidates, in addition to Capt. Ballin. King, a scrub player, has been moved up to the 'Varsity, and will enter the competition for centre as an understudy to Gennert and Haviland. "Ike" Swart, for the last two seasons a sub centre, will be tried at guard.

The wealth of line material available for the Tigers has been further augmented by the appearance of Longstreth, a 194 pounder, who was a substitute guard last season. Longstreth has been suffering from an injured ankle for several weeks, but is fit for work now. "Stew" Baker, whose nose was broken in a scrimmage ten days ago, will return on Wednesday, and expects to give Brown and Lamberton a hot race for one of the end positions.

A good deal of anxiety was removed today by the announcement that Ed Trenkmann would be in shape to play before the end of the week. The injury which he sustained in the Dartmouth game is less serious than was supposed.

QUEEN OF HEARTS BEST.

Mrs. George H. Pell's Boston Terrier Wins First Honors at Gregorian.

Mrs. George H. Pell's handsome lightweight bitch, Wampagne Queen of Hearts, easily won the honors at the third club match of the Boston Terrier Breeders' Association of New York, which was held at the Hotel Gregorian last evening. This dark brindle, perfectly marked terrier of such a dainty type that she barely escaped the class of toy dogs was not only in splendid coat, but full of snap and "ginger" that at once installed her a favorite with the throng that surrounded the ring where Leo Hancox passed on the merits of the animals shown in the twenty-six classes.

Dogs were shown first, and H. J. Alexander's Bud de Oar, winner of some fifty ribbons and a splendid type of the heavier class of the breed, was at once picked as the one that Mrs. Pell's Queen of Hearts would have to beat, as his broad, flat skull, short, square muzzle, and dark mahogany coat struck the fancy of the critics and made him a favorite with many. But when the two came together in the supreme test of the show the Queen of Hearts confessedly had a little the better of it in everything except size. Her daintiness and perfness on the lead rather offset that deficiency, however, and there was a liberal round of applause for the owner and breeder of the Queen of Hearts when the judge awarded Mrs. Pell the club medal and the blue rosette.

Much interest was shown over the appearance in the ring of the bitch Patricia J., which was the occasion of a bit of a sensation at the show of the Woodmere Kennel Club last week, when her owner, J. Schultz, found her entered by another fancier showing under the name of the Delancey Street Bird Store, and had the would-be exhibitor and the bitch taken into custody by the police. Mr. Schultz, it seems, had purchased the Police Justice that the dog was his, and last night entered her in the class for bitches from 12 to 17 pounds. The best she could do was to get the third ribbon in her class, and the owner found exercise for defeat in that she had been in the hands of people who did not know how to care for her after she had been stolen from his house, and was not yet back to show form. The winners in the several classes follow:

Puppies, 6 to 12 Months.—Dog, J. Schultz's Supreme Bob; bitch, C. and G. Hudson's Irma Dean.

Novice, 12 to 17 Pounds.—Dog, J. L. Schultz's Supreme Bob; bitch, E. M. Ramsey's Jersey Girl II. 17 to 22 pounds—Dog, J. Stimpfel's Prinz Bismarck III.; bitch, John Keiser's Westhill Queenie. 22 to 28 pounds—Dog, H. J. Alexander's Bud de Oar; bitch, P. J. Sullivan's Sullivan's Tess.

Open, 12 to 17 Pounds.—Dog, J. Schultz's Supreme Fosco; bitch, Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts. 17 to 22 pounds: Dog, S. Thomas's Scrap; bitch, John Kaiser's Westhill Queenie. 22 to 28 pounds: Dog, H. J. Alexander's Bud de Oar; bitch, P. J. Sullivan's Sullivan's Tess. Winners.—H. J. Alexander's Bud de Oar, first; J. Schultz's Supreme Box, reserve; bitches, Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts, first; George Heinlein's Heinlein's Dolly, reserve.

Best Dog in the Show.—Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts.

Best Toy Dog or Bitch.—Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Toby's Beauty.

Breeders' Class, (dog or bitch bred by exhibitor.)—Mrs. George H. Pell's Wampagne Queen of Hearts; C. & G. Hudson's Princess Linecky, second.

Moran's Last Six-Day Race.

Jimmy Moran will be seen for the last time in a six-day race at Madison Square Garden during the coming race, which starts Nov. 13. Manager McFarland has booked Moran to team up with Reggie McNamara, a sprinter of considerable ability, and the combination will be a hard one to beat. Moran has been one of the most popular "pluggers" in the past six-day races at the Garden and has been training faithfully to make his final bow in the long grind one that will cause the fans to remember him.

WELSH SAYS HE HAS A PUNCH

Lightweight Champion Proposes to Show It Against Wolgast.

Just before getting on the train for Boston yesterday Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion of the world, who boxes Ad Wolgast in Madison Square Garden on Nov. 2, was asked if he had acquired a knockout punch while in England. Welsh was quite perturbed by the question, and shot out a hot right, something like this:

"People in this country"—he did not say blooming"—seem to think I am a clever boxer; that I do no possess the sleep-producing punch, and that lets me out.

Any one who will take the trouble to look up my record will see that in 25 per cent. of my bouts I have won with a knockout, a larger percentage than most title-holders can boast. Moreover, when I box Wolgast on Nov. 2 I am going to prove to the patrons of boxing in New York I have the punch that does the work in short order."

Having delivered himself of this ultimatum, Welsh hopped onto the train for the Hub, where he will box Matty Baldwin tonight.

Welsh cannot be accused of picking soft spots in consenting to box Wolgast as his first real opponent, as the latter is considered the toughest lightweight the ring has seen in many years, and at the same time being the only lightweight who held the title without a knockout against him with the exception of Ritchie. The Californian can hardly be considered, only having two twenty-round contests while he held the championship.

Wolgast virtually engaged in a score of battles while he was champion, fighting over one hundred and fifty rounds, finally losing the title on a foul. Although his contest with Wolgast is only ten rounds, Welsh has every confidence of stopping the Michigan lightweight before the limit is reached. The former title-holder is easy to hit, and, being an excellent general and keen observer, there will be few openings the champion will miss when ready to place a telling blow.

Wolgast will arrive in New York tomorrow from Chicago, and will immediately go out to Dai Hawkins's training quarters on the Westchester Road.

This bout in Madison Square Garden next week is of peculiar interest to boxing fans in New York, aside from its championship possibilities, as it marks the first time an ex-champion has been fortunate enough to get two opportunities, matching with different men; to win back his lost laurels. Wolgast fought Ritchie after he lost the title to him, boxing a no-decision bout, and now he is to box Welsh, who won the title from Ritchie. There is probably no gamer or more determined fighter than Wolgast, and it will take all the wonderful skill Welsh is known to possess to hold him off for ten rounds. As decisions are illegal in New York State, it is almost unnecessary to say that Wolgast will make a desperate effort to win by a knockout as this is the only way he can regain his lost crown.

Billy Roche has been selected to referee the bout and all future contests in Madison Square Garden under the new management.

Graham Outpoints Conofrey.

Buschie Graham of Brooklyn had much the better of Frankie Conofrey in a slow ten-round bout which was the main feature at last night's boxing show at the Olympic Athletic Club. The contest resembled a wrestling match more than a boxing bout. After being floored by a lucky punch in the first round, Conofrey kept holding on for the remainder of the bout and would not give Graham a chance to do any boxing. The latter did all the leading, however, and did his best to make it interesting.

The bout was marked by rough work on both sides in the clinches, and developed into little better than a rough-and-tumble fight in the last round. In this round the two boxers fell out of the ring.

The first bout, between Patsy Broderick and Frankie Marks, was the best on the programme. Although Broderick had much the better of it, he was unable to knock out his opponent, who kept the boxing lively all the way.

Young Ryan made Young Joe Rivers look foolish in their four-round bout, although defeated, Ryan was much lighter than Rivers, but was so elusive that Rivers could make little impression on him. Eddie Cook knocked out Young Teck of New Orleans, who was substituted for Willie Jones in the second round.

Four Brown Men Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 26.—A football squad thoroughly used up by the gruelling contest with Cornell reported for practice at Andrews Field today. Of the regulars, Ward, at tackle, sustained a broken collar bone and will be out of the game for the rest of the season. Staff broke a rib and Ormsby badly twisted an ankle. Neither man will be able to play again before the Yale game Nov. 7. Saxton, who it was thought was badly hurt, will be able to play Saturday. Nothing but a short signal practice was attempted today. The coaches made a shift in the back field, taking Huggenwig from a substitute line position and putting him at full back. He played this position at Morris High School, New York. He weighs 180 pounds, and is expected to make a strong line bucker.

Broadway's Star Bouts Tonight.

Fistic fans in Brooklyn will have an opportunity tonight at the Broadway Sporting Club of seeing "Kid" Williams in action. The bantamweight champion will box "Dutch" Brandt, who was substituted for Young Salsberg, and acknowledged to be one of the hardest hitting youngsters in the game. The latter has fought early all the best boys in his class and has generally come out on top. The other star bout will be between Mike Gibbons of St. Paul and Billy Maxwell of Philadelphia. The Quaker City representative is desirous of meeting the middleweight champion, therefore he is particularly anxious to make a good showing against the Westerner. Besides these two ten-round bouts, the usual fast preliminaries have been arranged.

Heavyweights at the Olympic A. C.

Three ten-round bouts between heavyweights will be the card that Paddy Donnelly has arranged for his special show on Thursday night at the Olympic A. C. of Harlem. The first ten-round event brings together Joe Woods of Brooklyn and Billy Morrow of Orange, N. J. In the second ten-round event Al Benedict of Hoboken and Soldier Delaney of Brooklyn will clash. In the third and last ten-rounder Sailor White of Newark boxes George Wiegner of Washington Market, better known as the Fighting Butcher.

99 WOMEN PLAY GOLF AT ESSEX C. C. C.

Mrs. Blake Wins Net Prize and Mrs. Stockton Gets Gross Award.

With a record number of ninety-nine starters, a one-day golf tournament for women was run off yesterday over the links of the Essex County Country Club. After all the scores were returned it was found that Mrs. L. L. Blake of Cranford had won the net prize with a card of 90—7—83. Many of the players, however, preferred to withdraw.

At one time it looked as if Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Leo F. F. Wanner of the home club would have to play off for the gross prize, both with scores of 90, but Mrs. H. R. Stockton of Plainfield, one of the last to start, returned with a card of 90. This makes the second tournament in succession in which Mrs. Stockton has carried off the gross award.

By way of novelty the club gave the women a chance to compete in a putting contest simultaneously with the handicap. In other words, they had to keep track of the number of putts on the round, and Mrs. Percy Ingalls of the home club won with 31. Miss Bertha Stratton of Cranford had 32. In the driving competition Mrs. A. B. Holden of Essex County and Mrs. Charles L. Greenhall of Hollywood tied with a total of 460 yards for three balls. Mrs. Holden won the play-off, but her opponent received a second prize, presented by Dave Hunter, the club's professional.

The leading scores in the handicap were as follows:

Name and Club.	Gr.	Hp.	Net.
Mrs. L. L. Blake, Cranford	90	7	83
Mrs. L. F. F. Wanner, Essex Co.	90	5	85
Mrs. H. R. Stockton, Plainfield	89	3	86
Mrs. Percy Ingalls, Essex Co.	93	4	89
Miss Bertha Stratton, Cranford	95	6	89
Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex Co.	93	2	91
Mrs. F. H. Potts, Lakewood	103	12	91
Mrs. F. B. Ryan, Cranford	97	6	91
Mrs. Wm. J. Faith, Wykagyl	94	2	92
Mrs. MacLean, Hollywood	115	22	93
Mrs. F. H. Tyler, Hackensack	107	14	93
Miss Julia Bredt, Essex Co.	109	15	94
Mrs. H. S. Avery, Plainfield	111	16	95
Miss Edith Miller, Cranford	102	7	95
Mrs. A. B. Holden, Essex Co.	101	6	95
Miss Scheerer, Essex Co.	107	10	97
Mrs. E. C. Koempel, Glen Ridge	107	10	97
Mrs. J. A. Mager, Essex Co.	110	12	98
Mrs. Mabie, Westfield	123	25	98
Mrs. M. C. Cozens, Essex Co.	108	10	98
Mrs. A. C. Adorn, Montclair	108	9	99
Miss Edna Ambrose, Essex Co.	118	20	98
Mrs. G. D. Boscher, Spring Lake	109	10	99
Mrs. Sidney Weil, Fairview	106	7	99
Miss H. Harrison, Plainfield	121	22	99
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack	106	7	99
Mrs. C. H. Tuke, Montclair	112	12	100
Mrs. L. C. Macy, Essex Co.	112	12	100
Mrs. H. W. Eby, E. Scarsdale	118	18	100
Mrs. F. P. Young, Forest Hill	119	18	101
Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill	111	9	102
Mrs. C. F. Russell, Ardsley	112	10	102
Mrs. H. Hoster, Hackensack	117	15	102
Mrs. E. S. Mitchell, Glen Ridge	117	15	102
Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills	119	17	102
Mrs. Weekes, Arcola	117	14	103
Miss Beatrice Hedges, Plainfield	118	15	103
Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood	108	5	103
Miss H. Gardner, Westfield	121	18	103
Miss Booth, North Jersey	121	18	103
Miss A. Giver, Wykagyl	121	18	103
Mrs. Bell, Arcola	129	25	104
Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge	121	16	105
Mrs. E. P. Loomis, Essex Co.	122	14	106
Mrs. E. H. Manvel, Westfield	118	12	106
Mrs. A. Mattiach, Westfield	117

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STARTING THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

It is satisfactory to learn upon the authority of Secretary McAdoo that his associates on the Federal Reserve Board are "cordially co-operating with him" in his announcement that the new banking system will be put in operation on Nov. 16. Last week, in a total vote of seventy-two, there was a majority of two against the Secretary in his desire to hurry the opening. Opinions being so nearly divided, and the difference relating only to a matter of a fortnight, it may be assumed that the bankers have come to the view of the Secretary in a matter placed by law within his discretion. With the establishment of the system it will operate itself, the control of the Secretary being exercised in common with his associates of the Federal Board. The best reason for approving the action taken is that given by the President. In the President's words, an effort to protect the system against the strains of the emergency which it is designed to relieve is to cast doubt upon the system itself. The better way is to strengthen the hands of those who must operate the system, which will not operate itself alone any more than any other human agency.

The Secretary assigns as the particular reason for hastening the opening "the emergent conditions in the South." That emergency is fast disappearing before the action of the banks without the assistance of the Treasury, and the opinion of the South itself is altering rapidly. The neighborhood institutions which were advising the planters to hold their cotton found that their advice resulted in the non-payment of their advances to the planters. Accordingly they now are advising the planters to sell at least part of their cotton, and reduce their obligations to banks, merchants, and land renters. It is better that the cotton should be marketed than that it should be held, but the Treasury's assistance hitherto has helped the holding rather than the marketing. The Secretary still seems to think that his action has been helpful, and should be continued, although he has himself found occasion to chide those who hoarded the funds which he disbursed, or diverted them from their intended beneficence. The bankers can deal with this matter better than the Secretary, and it is a good thing that the matter is about to pass into their control.

A better reason for hastening the opening is the condition of the entire country, rather than of the South alone. Ultimately it may be hoped that there will be but two sorts of currency in the country, gold and Federal Reserve notes. Now there are nearly a dozen, and it is well that some of them should be abolished forthwith. There are two sorts of banknotes, and the reason for the emergency variety will disappear with the issue of the Federal Reserve notes. The familiar national bank notes will follow them out of existence shortly. The substitution of the new notes is intimately related to the easing of the conditions of credit, and that concerns countless multitudes more than the planters. Reserve requirements will be reduced by $400,000,000, as the Secretary estimates, with the establishment of the new system, and the bankers can be trusted to see that too large a part of it is not immobilized in cotton held for a rise.

No doubt the conferences at Washington have considered the best international uses to be made of the reserves released. It easily may be that the decision to hasten the release is related in some way to the discussions regarding the interrelation of the markets for cotton and gold and their bearing upon international trade. Not long ago it was a reproach to American men of business that they took too little note of world politics. The time is coming when they must consider world business more closely than ever before. It will not do to take a parochial view of the bearings of what the Federal Reserve bank does. It takes its place among the half dozen of world banks, and its horizon cannot be limited. Cotton is but one of its cares, and not the greatest, although the Secretary gives it that rank.

MEXICO'S RED PAPER.

Mexico now takes its turn to publish an official "paper" of its own appropriate color, red. Mr. CARRANZA'S statement of the same hue printed in THE TIMES yesterday probably gives us a fair idea of its content. The formal paper is said to set forth the details of a conspiracy against the First Chief of the Constitutionalists, who, by the way, now declares that the Constitution for which he was fighting is a matter for future consideration and that the work of pacifying Mexico must proceed without it. CARRANZA, in his personal statement, distinctly accuses VILLA of killing BENTON. He also places upon his former adherent the seizure of the Terrazas estate in Chihuahua, although he surely cannot charge VILLA with the robbery in the house of Mr. CHEEL, the son-in-law of Mr. TERRAZAS, in the capital the other day, as that was performed by CARRANZA'S own police. The persecution of the Spanish residents of Mexico and of the priests, too, it now appears, was wholly the work of VILLA. CARRANZA washes his hands of all these matters, in which it seems that he formerly took pride. VILLA has been all along the "wicked partner" of the firm.

It is needless to say that after this statement from the capital any efforts the convention at Aguascallentes may still care to make to settle the quarrel between the two leaders will be attended with new difficulties. CARRANZA accuses VILLA of making friends with the men who overthrew MADERO, and particularly singles out Gen. ANGELES as an undesirable person. ANGELES, however, has been successful in persuading ZAPATA to send delegates to the convention, and it is not likely that their presence in the deliberations will greatly serve CARRANZA. Washington still regards CARRANZA in an amiable mood. It is believed there that he will give over the Government at the convention's behest and thereafter run for President. If there is really an election in the near future the prospects indicate an extremely hot campaign. The Red Paper will not tend to lower the temperature. Perhaps it should be called Red Pepper. But obviously the republic is not yet in a condition to face an election. Meanwhile our troops remain at Vera Cruz.

HONOR ENOUGH FOR BOTH.

Gov. GLYNN sent to a special session of the Legislature on Monday, Dec. 8, 1913, a programme of the legislation which he had summoned it to enact. It was a radical and sweeping programme. It included most of the things for which reformers had contended for years without making much progress. It included a workmen's compensation law, a direct primary law, the Massachusetts ballot, and machinery for the election of United States Senators by the people. On Thursday, Dec. 11, three days later, the Senate passed all these bills; the Assembly passed them next day, and the Legislature immediately adjourned.

One of these measures, the workmen's compensation law, has turned out to be popular and to have vote-getting results. Therefore are the Republicans busily engaged in proving that the Governor did not have much to do with it. He sat by, a benign and friendly spectator, although perhaps he did help the thing along with a kindly word or so; but the Legislature hardly noticed his presence. It was overshadowed by a sudden memory of Gov. HUGHES. It had not paid much attention to what Gov. HUGHES wanted when he was Governor, but now, just as it met at Gov. GLYNN'S call, something happened—perhaps a mention of his name in a paper, perhaps some acquaintance saying, "I wonder how Gov. HUGHES is these days," perhaps the tolling of a bell or the striking of a clock—to remind it of the great Governor whose recommendations it had neglected. It was filled instantly with a conviction of sin; and in remorseful panic it set to work to make amends by tardily enacting, in forty-eight hours, all that Gov. HUGHES had pleaded for in vain. Then, purified and cleansed, the peace that goes with a clear conscience stole upon its soul, and it piously adjourned. In its repentant frenzy it had hardly noticed that Gov. GLYNN was saying anything to it at all.

This way of writing history is not in accord with the spirit of the modern historical school; it is more that of Parson WEEMS or PETER PARLEY than of MOMMSEN or Lord ACTON. The Legislature did not pass those measures either because it had conceived a sudden veneration for Gov. HUGHES or because it was terrified by Gov. GLYNN; it passed them because the election of 1913 had placed it in mortal dread, and it was ready and willing to pass anything the Governor might demand. He saw his opportunity, an opportunity such as has come to few Governors; he knew that while that panic lay heavy on it the Legislature would not dare dissent from anything he indicated as his desire. How some Governors might have used such an opportunity we need not inquire. Gov. GLYNN was the sort of man to recognize it, grasp it, and draw from it a benefit to the people. The programme he laid down was not in all respects one of which we approved, but the Governor believed in it; it was a programme in which not Gov. HUGHES alone, but other Governors, had believed, but for which their labors had not availed. Believing in it, it was the act of a leader and a strong man to turn his opportunity to such a purpose. It was not Gov. HUGHES'S fault that no such opportunity was presented to him; but to try to take from Gov. GLYNN the credit due to him for obtaining from the Legislature a workmen's compensation law merely because the opportunity was presented to obtain whatever he wanted is childish.

MEET FOR REPENTANCE.

The reform and reduction of representation in the Republican National Convention is a substantial evidence that the majority of the active men of the party realize the errors and sins of the past and are ready to meet, in part at least, the well-grounded dissatisfaction in the ranks which was so disastrous two years ago. It is idle to assert that the rules of representation and regularity enforced with such energy and success against Mr. ROOSEVELT'S nomination in 1912 were time honored and enforced in accordance with precedent. It is still more idle to say that Mr. ROOSEVELT and his managers were guilty of practices equally unworthy. The triumphant TAFT leaders in the unseemly and revolting struggle at Chicago must have felt, even before the disaster of the election, that their victory was dearly bought and that their strategy and their tactics must radically be changed if the party were not to be dissolved.

So far as representation is concerned the reform has been devised by the National Committee and accepted by State conventions for States casting a majority of the electoral votes. The reduction is not so thorough as it might have been, and the plan is not accepted by so large a majority as would have been desirable. The reduction is eighty-nine votes, seventy-nine of them from the Southern States, eight from the outlying possessions, and two from New York. Of the Southern States suffering reduction five have accepted the change. Texas alone has disapproved of it. Chairman HILLES says of the reform:

> The new plan will eliminate conflicts between the rules of the party and the laws of several States, and will reduce the number of contesting delegates. The system of unequal numerical representation, against which many States constantly contended, was the legacy of years and of political custom, and, therefore, not in any way identified with the convention of 1912.

The plan does more than this. It substantially remedies a real injustice which was also the occasion and the source of gross corruption. If this was "not in any way identified with the convention of 1912," it was believed to be very rife at that convention by great multitudes of Republicans. The party is to be congratulated on the fact that its managers have, in part at least, repented and brought forth fruits meet for repentance.

SOME NOTABLE LETTERS.

If the art of writing letters has been lost, as is often asserted, in English-speaking countries, the taste and gift for it—as for many a kindred art—evidently linger in France. The letters of Baron DE CONSTANT to his friend and co-worker in the cause of civilization, Dr. BUTLER, which it was the privilege of THE TIMES to publish on Sunday, are the proof. For clear thinking, for sincere and noble feeling, for the luminous treatment of great subjects with simplicity and sympathy, and especially for side lights on the significant incidents in an unprecedentedly tragic situation, they are very remarkable. It is true that a condition precedent for the production of such letters is the possession of a correspondent to whom they can be addressed in quiet confidence that they will be read with entire understanding and deep interest. But with this condition fulfilled, the letters remain unique examples of their kind.

The most striking feature of them is the candor, the really kindly tone of the writer's feeling toward Germany. He has no difficulty in acknowledging the great qualities of that great nation, and the grievous anger of a patriot at the needless horrors his land is suffering does not prevent him from seeing that the German people are the victims, not the direct authors, of the complex and powerful system which made the war first possible and then practically inevitable. His sense of anguished indignation is stirred not alone by this war, with its incalculable wrongs to France, but by war sprung from whatever evil causes. In the very throes of a struggle for the life of his country, M. DE CONSTANT pleads with the utmost earnestness that, when the victory he is confident of has come, the nation against which his own is fighting shall be treated not vengefully but humanely. When one remembers that it was written almost within sound of the enemy's guns, was there ever a loftier, calmer, more heroic utterance on a like subject than this:

> The war itself, however atrocious it has been and still may be, will have been only a commencement, the beginning of continual wars into which the new world will be drawn, if we do not leave the desire of life and the means of living to Germany, conquered but still alive. It is possible to conquer and to exterminate armies, but it is not possible to exterminate a nation of 70,000,000 people. It will then be necessary to make a place for Germany which will permit the exercise of her fecund activity in the struggle of universal competition. If we yield to the temptation to make an end of German competition, we shall neither end the competition nor shall we end war.

Nor is this clear-headed French statesman carried away by the fervor of patriotism, which he fully shares with his countrymen, and blinded to the sordid side of all wars. He owns sadly that "the most murderous battles"—in however good a cause—"bring profit in the final reckoning" to somebody, if it is only to the "jackals and the crows," and the human representatives of the predatory types exist even in France today, and will increase in number, and will always exert their baleful influences. They are to be resisted in the interest of the whole race and the long future.

In a word, there are two victories equally difficult for the Allies to win: the first over Germany, the second over themselves. Let us prepare ourselves to the uttermost and with all the authority which we can husband to facilitate the first here, and from your side as well as from ours, the second. To make war there is the first difficulty; but to finish well, that is what makes me anxious for the future.

The Hartford Courant, the "oldest living newspaper in the United States," founded before the Republic was born and twelve years old before it printed the text of the Declaration of Independence as news, celebrated on Sunday last its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary. This newspaper has grown up with the City of Hartford, with the State of Connecticut, and with the nation. Those who express fears about the stability of the newspaper business, conducted with honesty, sanity, and enterprise, must find in this oldest business institution of Connecticut a measure of reassurance. As Mr. CLEVELAND said of the Monroe Doctrine, The Courant has been found "applicable to every stage of our national existence."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Businesslike Fighting Described.

A really wonderful picture of modern war—showing it as an industry or business, conducted in part like a factory and in part like the making of a canal or subway—was drawn in the dispatch printed in THE TIMES on Sunday from an Associated Press representative with the German Army before Metz.

His story was strangely unlike the descriptions from which the popular notions of a battle are derived, for what he saw was not a plain over which foot and horse were wildly charging. On the contrary, the landscape as he studied it from beside the big cannon forming the German battery seemed strangely deserted. Not an enemy was in sight, and invisible, too, was the mark at which the gunners were firing. They aimed in accordance with orders telephoned from four miles away by an officer stationed at a point favorable for observation, and they went about their task exactly—as do methodical workmen in a manufacturing plant, performing a single operation the results of which did not come under their eyes.

They even had regular hours of labor, beginning and ending at the sound of a whistle, in the usual factory style, and the experience of the newspaper man was almost amusingly like that of a visitor to whom a Superintendent is showing the different processes by which the finished article is produced. It was the noon hour when this particular visitor arrived at this battery, and the workers were idle for the time being, but they obligingly set the machinery in motion for his benefit, and showed him exactly how the bombarding of Frenchmen six miles away was done. This little exhibition may have cost several, perhaps a score of lives, around the distant target, but nobody seems to have given that possibility any thought.

Of course this is not all there is of modern war, for that still has its charges and its hand-to-hand fighting, but it is the new part—the part that characterizes battles 200 or 300 miles long, and gives them the notable difference they have from the conflicts of other days, between little groups of 100,000 or 200,000 men.

Neutral, Yes, But Not in Silence.

Ex-President TAFT, at the mass meeting held in New Haven to discuss the European conflict and to raise relief funds, expressed the wish that the residents of the United States and its press would not "take sides" for or against any of the combatants, and would not even express opinions as to which of them is right and which wrong.

For the maintenance of this sort of neutrality Mr. TAFT gave two reasons—first, that the European Powers will in time ask the help of the United States in making peace, and, second, that "there is a good deal of lying in politics, and about as much in war." These are both good reasons in their way, but a man as shrewd as the ex-President and as well informed as he about the nature and habits of his fellow-countrymen must be perfectly well aware that, though we believe as firmly as he does in the preservation of a scrupulous neutrality, as far as acts are concerned, we are not going to abstain either from having or from expressing opinions as to the causes or the conduct of the war.

With his decidedly and admirably judicial mind, the ex-President presumably looks at the war much as he would at a case still "under the Judge," and he has an instinctive dislike not only for premature decisions, but also for comment that is likely or may possibly influence the ultimate decision. The similarity of the war to a "case," however, is slight, and between the two there is one enormous difference.

At least theoretically, and to a large extent practically or actually—to an extent as large as poor fallible mortals can make it—when a controversy is brought before a group of Judges, or before a Judge and jury, it is to be settled by the use of reason. In war the determination is by pure brute force. Evidence and argument have alike been abandoned as means of reaching a verdict, and therefore pleas for a suspension of judgment till competent authority has spoken lose most, if not all, of their force.

If "laws are silent in the midst of arms," so are the ordinary restrictions on opinion. The mistakes we may make are of no more effect than the advice we gave before the war began, and after all we are now probably about as well informed as to underlying motives and causes as we shall ever be. The "lying" to which the ex-President feelingly referred will not cease after peace comes, but then, as now, we shall have to decide for ourselves as best we can where the truth is concealed.

Boundaries Will Not Be Racial.

Mr. BENSON speaks with high authority in his own domains of applied science, but when he goes out of them he not infrequently reveals the consoling fact that wisdom will not die with him. He did it not long ago in discussing a use of tobacco to which he is not himself inclined, and he has done it again by calling the European war a "conflict of races" and prophesying that when the map, after peace comes, is drawn anew, national and race boundaries will coincide.

He evidently thinks, as do so many others, including all the attorneys for Germany, that between Teuton and Slav there is an essential difference. As a matter of fact, they are closely related members of the same big family, and not one of the points in which they vary can properly be called racial.

The frequent references to the French as "Latin" are wildly absurd, when those who make it have "blood" in mind, as they almost always do, and throughout most of France the people are much more closely related to the Germans than they are to the inhabitants of the southern part of their own country. There a real racial difference does exist, but, as invariably happens, political and economic influences have obliterated it so far as hostility to Germany is concerned.

SHACKLETON STARTS SOUTH

His Section of the Antarctic Expedition Leaves Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 26.—The British Antarctic Expedition headed by Sir Ernest Shackleton departed southward today.

Sir Ernest Shackleton left London on Sept. 18 for Buenos Aires. His expedition left London in two sections. One is going to the Ross Sea, on the New Zealand side of the antarctic, and the other, headed by Sir Ernest, went to South America. It is planned that the two sections shall meet in April, 1915, or, at the latest, in March, 1916. The Shackleton section, which left Buenos Aires yesterday, has seventy dogs that have been hardened in Norway during the past five months, and it is also equipped with motor sledges. The other party will have twenty-six dogs and sledges.

Difficulty was experienced, owing to the war, in getting the scientific instruments necessary for the trip. They had been ordered in Germany and delay was caused by waiting for their construction in London.

The expedition is the greatest of the kind that has ever been undertaken. It is planned to traverse a distance of 1,700 miles, from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea. After reaching the south pole, Sir Ernest will choose one of three routes for his return, either the one taken by Scott, that taken by Amundsen, or a third crossing the great Victoria chain of mountains.

Sir Ernest plans to gather much scientific information. The expedition has been financed by large gifts from men interested in polar exploration, including one of more $100,000 from Sir James Caird.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Mr. Sheehan Thinks They Should Keep Open Minds on All Questions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Oct. 12 I replied to a communication addressed to me as a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention by the New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, asking my views on certain propositions that may be submitted to the convention.

As an extract only from my reply was published, on behalf of those to whom it was addressed, I ask THE TIMES to publish my letter in full, copy of which is inclosed.

WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Walter T. Arndt, Esq., Secretary, New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, 41 Park Row, New York City.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your recent communication asking my views on six propositions which your committee consider should be adhered to by the Constitutional Convention, delegates to which are to be chosen next month. While I have an opinion on each of the questions to which you refer, I beg to say that the final and proper decision on these, as well as on all other questions which may come before the convention, should be the result of full and deliberate discussion by the delegates. Whatever my present opinion on these questions may be is of small moment.

The real issue should be, which of the candidates will best approach the work of the convention in an unpartisan, open-minded, and patriotic manner; and in my opinion the candidate who feels the necessity of giving a pledge to so act deserves defeat.

W. F. SHEEHAN.

A Mother's Four Children.

A plucky little mother must have help with rent and food this Fall and Winter. The father, the sole wage earner, died suddenly from heart disease, leaving four children, the youngest a tiny baby. The mother keeps a nice home and gives the youngsters devoted care. Her total income is only $6 a week and she needs in addition $14 a month for her rent and $2 a week to help with food. In about a year, when the eldest boy secures his working papers, he will be able to bear a part of the burden; in the meantime the Charity Organization Society asks for contributions toward the $138 needed for the next six months.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES: "Alexander," $2; "B. D.," $1; "Anonymous," $10; "Cash," $10; L. K. Spring, $1; "Cash," $1; "Cash," $15; William Messer, $5; "W. C. B.," $5; M. F. F., $5; "Mrs. M. B.," $5; "In as Much," $5; "C. F. A.," $1; Mrs. Payson Merrill, $5; "C. B. S.," $1; "From a Friend," $1; "B. J. M.," $1; S. W., $2; Mrs. I. Kaufman, $5, and Ford Kent, $5.

TO ANTI-VIVISECTIONISTS.

"In slime and quicksand thousands die";
"Each shell killed forty as it burst";
"The human torches scarred the sky";
"The helpless wounded died of thirst."

These not the vaporings of a mind
Diseased or caught in fancy's loom;
They merely hint at the refined
And gentle ways men meet their doom.

We know how children it must seem
To prate of man's love now for man:
For shattered is our splendid dream
Of brotherhood and peaceful span.

So if you always thought us hard
Who sacrificed a dog or two
The precious health of man to guard—
Perhaps, perhaps, your words you rue.

Perhaps you'll now admit, as foes
Of love and life we do not shine;
We gladly leave the part to those
Who rule their lands by right divine.

Believe that we are fair and kind,
That we but seek mankind's release;
Who knows that we may not yet find
The still elusive germ of Peace?

SAMUEL M. BRICKNER, M. D.

STATE CANAL COSTS.

Consulting Engineers Say There Is No Juggling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the editorial page of this day's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES is printed a reference to the statement of contracts for work on the State Barge Canal, made by Frank M. Williams in 1910, at the close of his term as State Engineer, to the effect, as quoted in your editorial, that "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal is under contract at prices aggregating $3,000,000 or $3,000,000 less than the appropriation for these pieces of work," &c., together with this statement:

> We find State Engineer Bensel reported that in December, 1913, only 82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation was contracted for, that is, 14 per cent. less than the amount contracted for by his predecessor. Mr. Williams's report has never been contradicted—it was reaffirmed in a letter to THE TIMES, published on Dec. 17 last, and signed by the Board of Consulting State Engineers.

The numerical values of the percentages given in the above quotations are correct, but their interpretation and their applications to State Barge Canal matters are much confused and materially in error at least by inference. In the report of the State Engineer, made Dec. 31, 1910, Mr. Williams states: "Thus it is seen that about 96 per cent. of the canal mileage is under contract." In the same report Mr. Williams states:

> The value of the work under contract at contract prices or completed work amounts to $72,710,853, exclusive of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal; and at the close of 1910 $25,863,733 has been earned on construction work.

It is to be remembered that the work on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal is not covered by the so-called $101,000,000 appropriation. In December, 1913, J. A. Bensel, State Engineer, states in his annual report:

> The amount of work placed under contract at the close of the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1913 * * * was $78,076,969, of which there had been performed work to the amount of $60,383,052. * * *

These figures relate only to the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals, known commonly as the State Barge Canals, for which $101,000,000 was appropriated.

If the contracts awarded on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal be added to the above amount of work placed under contract to Sept. 30, 1913, the total will be about $82,000,000. This amount is about 82 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation, and probably accounts for the statement "82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation" used in your editorial.

A little consideration of the preceding official figures will show that contracts for "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal" means something very different from 82 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation; it will show in fact that the two figures have no relation to each other whatever. In no official report has the present State Engineer stated that the amount of contracts awarded to December, 1913, was "82 per cent. of the original Barge Canal appropriation," nor is there any ground for the statement that the amount of contracts awarded up to December, 1913, is "14 per cent. less than the amount contracted for by his predecessor." Contracts for 96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal fall far short of amounting to 96 per cent. of the total cost of the canal. In round numbers the contracts for "96 per cent. of the entire length of the canal" represent an amount of about $73,000,000, or less than 73 per cent. of the $101,000,000 appropriation.

It may be of interest to state that the total amount of work actually done under contracts up to September, 1914, under the $101,000,000 appropriation, is $70,051,306, or a little over $44,000,000 worth of construction work since the present State Engineer took office.

As a matter of fact there has been no juggling with facts or misrepresentation of the relations of statements in the various official reports of either Mr. Williams or Mr. Bensel. All official figures are perfectly clear and consistent with each other to any one who examines them carefully with the intention of determining their true significance. It may be further said that the work on the State Barge Canal has been energetically pushed and there will be no material delay in its opening, except for conditions over which the State Engineer has no control.

JOSEPH RIPLEY, Chairman;
M. G. BARNES,
WILLIAM H. BURR,
G. S. GREENE, Jr.,
T. KENNARD THOMSON,
Consulting Engineers to State Engineer.

New York, Oct. 24, 1914.

LAND KARLUK SURVIVORS.

Capt. Bartlett and Eight Others of Stefansson Party at Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 26.—The United States revenue cutter Bear arrived from Nome, Alaska, yesterday, bringing Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, master of the wrecked Stefansson exploring ship Karluk, and eight Kariuk survivors, who were taken off Wrangell Island by the power schooner King and Winge, which transferred them to the Bear in the arctic.

Capt. Bartlett and his men were landed at Esquimalt, B. C., and the Bear proceeded last night for Seattle with forty-eight men and officers rescued from the United States cutter Tahoma, which was wrecked last month on a reef in the Aleutian Islands.

The survivors of the Karluk who were landed at Esquimalt with Capt. Bartlett were William Laid McKinley, magnetician, of Clydebank, Scotland; John Munroe, chief engineer; Robert Williamson, second engineer; Fred W. Maurer, fireman; Robert Templeman, steward; Ernest Chase, assistant steward; John Hadley, seaman, and H. Williams, seaman.

Of the twenty-eight men who sailed from Port Clarence, Alaska, on July 27, 1913, for the Arctic Ocean on the steam whaler Karluk, a wooden vessel of 220 tons, eleven perished. Eight, including three of the scientists, were lost on the ice after the Karluk was crushed, and three others, including two scientists, died on Wrangell Island and were buried there.

OPTIMISM IN THE SOUTH.

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Party Found Business Conditions Good.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 26.—Contrary to the impression prevailing in many sections of the country, there is no indication of a prostration of business or panicky conditions in the South, according to John H. Fahey of Boston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Mr. Fahey and other members of that organization are here today on the last leg of their tour through the South.

"What is observed with the greatest satisfaction," said Mr. Fahey, "the spirit of self-confidence and optimism everywhere apparent among the business men in the cities we have visited, in spite of the temporary financial difficulties created by the war. The impression has prevailed in some sections that the South was prostrate and well-nigh panic-stricken. We did not find any evidence of such a condition."

WEEPS AT CITY INQUIRY.

Woman Unable to Pay $5 Demanded by Investigator for Child's Care.

At the investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission by the State Civil Service Commission in the Municipal Building yesterday, the inquiry again turned on the right of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury to go outside of the civil service lists in the selection of investigators for the charitable institution. Mr. Kingsbury, with the sanction of President Moskowitz of the Municipal Commission, selected forty-seven examiners for this work. The work of these examiners also came in for added criticism.

Frank Moss, attorney for the State Commission, tried to show through James Conway, former assistant chief examiner for the Municipal Commission and through Miss May Upshaw, the present assistant chief examiner, that there was a very good civil service list on file from which Commissioner Kingsbury could have obtained very competent examiners. Mr. Conway, who is now chief examiner in the State Insurance Department, said that he had looked over the experience papers of the forty-seven men and women selected by Commissioner Kingsbury and that he considered them no better and in some cases inferior to the experience papers made out by the men and women who won places on the civil service list. This list was made up in 1910.

As a sample of the work of one of the specially selected investigators Mr. Moss produced Mrs. Helen Bonzon, about 25 years old, of 65 Avenue B, who told how an investigator had tried to make her pay for the care of her four-year-old daughter Helen, a patient in the Children's Hospital on Randall's Island.

Mrs. Bonzon cried on the witness stand as she told of her poverty. She said that she had worked only two months since July 1, and that she had never earned more than $5 a week. Her husband deserted her, and now she is sharing a room with another boarder in a tenement flat.

"My daughter, Helen, was all that I had," said the woman. "She had skin disease, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Then she was sent to Randall's Island. The investigator found me at Arverne, L. I., where I was working as a waitress. She asked me to contribute $12 a month for the care of my child. I told her that was impossible. Then she asked for $8, and finally I said I would try to pay $5. On Sept. 9 I paid the first $5. I took the bread out of my mouth to do it. And now I owe another $5. I can't pay it. I worked only three days last week, and I have no money. What shall I do? I love my child, but I can't take care of her."

Mr. Moss comforted the woman, and told her not to worry. It was said on behalf of the Charities Department that no attempt would be made to collect money from a woman so poor as this one. It was explained that this particular woman was able to contract for a monthly payment when the investigator called on her in August.

HARLEM SEES BABY PARADE.

Crowds of Admirers Rush Police Lines and Confuse Show.

All Harlem turned out yesterday afternoon to see the babies of that region parade. The celebration was part of the Harlem Carnival, which is being held in connection with the Tercentenary, and the committee under Nathan Lemlein had got 800 infants and 1,200 older children in line.

The parade formed in 125th Street, at Third Avenue, and at Morningside Avenue, and the two sections united on Lenox Avenue and 125th Street, with William J. Lee, Supervisor of Recreation for the Park Department, as Grand Marshal. Then they marched down Lenox Avenue to 116th Street, and back to Madison Avenue and 124th Street, and to Mount Morris Park West, where a group of judges, the chief of whom was Mrs. John H. Parker of 24 East Sixty-second Street, awarded 141 prizes.

Inspector Thomas Ryan and 700 policemen were supposed to keep the way clear for the procession. Something went wrong, however, and at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street the crowds surged through the police lines and overran the street, delaying the parade for half an hour. In clearing a way for the babies a number of persons were knocked down.

At 116th Street the parade was blocked for some time by the crosstown cars, but the most serious trouble occurred before the judges' stand. There the crowd blocked the street again, and in the confusion that followed some of the prize winners did not get their awards, and a number of others went home with prizes that did not belong to them.

Baby carriage floats in the parade included some very fair imitations of aeroplanes, motor boats, and automobiles. The costumes showed the influence of the war, and English, French, Belgian, and German soldiers and Red Cross surgeons and nurses were numerous.

ASKS FACTS FROM WHITMAN

Land Bank Director Resents His Sweeping Denunciation.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt of Westchester, one of the Directors of the Land Bank and a Democratic candidate for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, last night issued a statement in which he said:

"What does Mr. Whitman mean by saying that the land bank law is the worst law that ever was put upon the farmers? Does he mean that it is based upon unsound principles of finance? Or that the farm lands of the State of New York are of such unstable value that they do not form a basis for banking credit? Or that the savings and loan associations are an unfit body to have charge of the matter?

"Mr. Whitman has done fine things as District Attorney of New York County, but his training surely has not fitted him to pass well-considered judgment on the merits of the Land Bank bill. It can only be cause for regret to all those interested in the many difficult problems of rural life that a man who is the candidate for Governor of one of the great political parties should hastily condemn such an important piece of legislation as the land bank law.

"By doing so Mr. Whitman hardly is displaying the qualities which the people of the State of New York have the right to expect in one who aspires to be their Governor."

SEARCH FOR IVES WILL.

Surrogate Signs Order to Open Safe Deposit Boxes.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday signed an order directing the Atlantic Safe Deposit Company, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and the New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company to search their vaults for the will of Gen. Brayton Ives, formerly President of the Great Northern Railway and President of the New York Stock Exchange for two terms. Gen. Ives died at Chelsea, his home in Tarrytown, on Thursday last.

The order was obtained by the law firm of Parsons, Closson & Mellivaine of 52 William Street, representing Mrs. Eunice Maynard of 114 East Fortieth Street, daughter of the General, who states in the petition that she believes her father left a will. It was learned at the office of the law firm that the will could not be found in the General's desk nor among his papers elsewhere. The estate cannot be administered until it is learned whether there is a will.

The law requires a court order to open the safe deposit boxes, which must be done in the presence of a representative of the State Controller's office.

BERNSTEIN AN EDITOR.

Author Will Be in Charge of New Jewish Daily Newspaper.

Herman Bernstein, the author, has tendered his resignation as Secretary of the American Jewish Committee in order to assume the editorship of the new Jewish daily The Day, which is to make its first appearance on Nov. 5, two days after election. Mr. Bernstein was born in Scherwindt, Germany, in 1876. At the age of 10 his family moved to Mohilev on the Dnieper. In 1893 he came to America. His first literary work was published in 1899. In 1905 he traveled through Germany, Russia, and Turkey as special correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, and interviewed some of the greatest master minds of Europe.

Mr. Bernstein is the author of several novels and dramas, and has published translations of the works of the Russian authors Maxim Gorky, Anton Chekhov, Leonid Andreyev, and Tolstoy.

TENTATIVE BUDGET IS $204,129,441.44

Increase of $11,132,889.82 Over 1914 Is Opposed at Hearing.

"CUT IT," SAY REALTY MEN

Layoff of 750 Dock Laborers Contemplated—McAneny Says City Should Not Cut Salaries.

Mayor Mitchel announced the tentative budget figures for 1915 yesterday as $204,129,441.44, which is $11,132,889.82 more than the 1914 budget of $192,996,551.62. The city budget has never before passed the $200,000,000 mark.

Three items are said to be responsible for the increase—the debt service, the cancellation of uncollectible taxes, and a larger education budget. The debt service increase, which amounts to $6,550,863.89, is said to be unavoidable. The charge represents the interest on short term city bonds issued for subway, paving, and like purposes. To make up the deficiency in taxation, due to the decision to write off uncollectible taxes, an increase of $5,700,000 is recommended. The two items are offset somewhat by a decrease in rent and State taxes due to the absence of a State tax on property in 1915. This year's State taxes are given as at $4,676,303.43.

If the total assessed valuation for the city remains in the neighborhood of $8,400,000,000 the tax rate will probably be about 1.92 in Manhattan, as compared to 1.78 at present, with a corresponding increase in the other boroughs. The summary of the tentative budget, as compared with the final figures for 1914, is as follows:

	Tentative Budget, 1915.	Final Budget, 1914.
City Government	$134,919,972.62	$125,437,549.82
Debt service	55,142,981.04	52,511,317.65
Deficiency	8,200,000.00	2,500,000.00
Rent and State taxes	858,471.00	5,296,583.43
Borough assessments	954,549.98	520,015.66
N. Y. County	3,813,686.41	3,906,164.34
Bronx County	701,904.46	273,941.31
Kings County	1,907,122.52	1,860,550.31
Queens County	465,046.74	449,797.00
Richm'd County	146,826.69	139,712.33
Total	$204,129,441.44	$192,995,531.62

In opening the first of the special meetings which taxpayers are invited to attend, the Mayor said:

"The administration cost of the Government was largely cut, the net decrease in the twenty-nine departments under the Mayor amounting to $2,011,000, as I remember it. There is a decrease of some $900,000 in the Department of Docks and Ferries

DAVID COPPERFIELD BACK ON THE STAGE

A Good Peggotty and a Good Micawber Tread the Boards at Wallack's.

PLAY BY LOUIS N. PARKER.

Some Charming Scenes in a Far Too Diffuse and Cumbrous Stage Version of the Novel.

THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE, A dramatic version in four acts by Louis N. Parker of the novel, "David Copperfield." At Wallack's Theatre.

David Copperfield	J. V. Bryant
Miss Betsey Trotwood	Eva Vincent
Richard Babley	Prince Miller
Janet	Rhoda Beresford
A donkey boy	Master John Healy
Agnes Wickfield	Edyth Latimer
James Steerforth	Vernon Steel
Tommy Traddles	Philip Tonge
Littimer	Leslie Ryecroft
Daniel Peggotty	Emmet Corrigan
Clara	Emma Chambers
Little Emily	Dorothy Parker
Ham	J. H. Green
Mrs. Gummidge	Louie Emery
Martha Endell	Anne Gascon
Wilkins Micawber	Lennox Pawle
Mrs. Micawber	Maggie Fisher
Emma Micawber	Arline Dewey
Wilkins Micawber, Jr.	Master Emmet Bradley
The twins	Gladys Bradley and Miss Rieser
Uriah Heep	G. P. Heggie
Mrs. Heep	Helen Weathersby
Mrs. Crupp	Mabel Stanton

A version of "David Copperfield," prepared for the stage by Louis N. Parker, was presented for the first time last evening at Wallack's Theatre. It is called "The Highway of Life," and is by the man who wrote "Rosemary," "Disraeli," and "Pomander Walk."

It would seem that any playwright, be he novice or one as experienced as Mr. Parker, turns to his shelf of Dickens with an uncomfortable dilemma before him. In the case of nearly every book in the long and wonderful list that tempts him, what he writes for the stage must be either a bad play or bad Dickens. And this is peculiarly true of the book of books, "David Copperfield." It may be said of "The Highway of Life" that it is pretty good Dickens. Mr. Parker has not only done his task with a proper reverence. He has done it with affection. He has done it in the spirit of a true Dickensian.

What he has prepared for the theatre of our day is no good play formed simply from a single, isolated portion of the book, nor, on the other hand, does it represent what would be the entirely mad attempt to reproduce within the proscenium arch of Wallack's the whole canvas which Dickens called "David Copperfield." Rather, Mr. Parker has chosen to present a succession of some of the best beloved scenes from the novel, and with those scenes to tell once more, after a fashion that relies largely on the audience's familiarity with the outlines, the story of Steerforth and Little Emily and the story of the Wickfields, Uriah Heep, and the indomitable Wilkins Micawber.

These stories are told in a somewhat confused, fragmentary, and intermittent fashion. Probably most of this trouble could be traced to the too single devotion with which Mr. Parker has turned the leaves of the book. But after all it is not the stories which interest either the author or the interest in "The Highway of Life." It is the people, the embodiment of the folk who throng the pages of "David Copperfield" and who now once again tread the boards at Wallack's. Mr. Parker's play is a pleasing, as far as its lengthy succession of scenes, but as a procession of old and cherished friends.

A visit to this new play is best described in terms of the opportunity it means to watch the changing moods of Mr. Micawber as he is now floored and completely crushed or at his buoyant best: to hear Mrs. Micawber tearfully proclaim her eternal fidelity, sing a song, or admit in a burst of candor that she knows she is only a female; to hear Miss Trotwood call for tea and see her sally forth to chase the donkeys from her precious green overlooking the white chalk cliffs of Dover; to behold the immortal Tommy Traddles rumpling his forever tousled hair; to listen while Dan'l Peggotty declares he is gormed and can say no more than that"; to watch Uriah writhing, and to listen to the gloomy lamentations of Mrs. Gummidge.

Such pleasure as "The Highway of Life" has to offer is in the visualization of these people of the story. It is the genuine pleasure of recognition, the happy renewal of old acquaintances. And in the giving of this pleasure the actors naturally enter in more largely than Mr. Parker. It is rather a matter between them and Mr. Dickens.

Emmett Corrigan stepped expeditiously but successfully from the fine shoes of the repentant millionaire in the Klein play lately housed at the Booth Theatre into the sea-boots of Dan'l Peggotty. The great heart and the huge force of that ancient mariner are finely reflected in Mr. Corrigan's portrait. It is big and genuine and moving.

The Micawber is done by Lennox Pawle, affectionately remembered here for his work in "Pomander Walk" and "Liberty Hall." He appears in an amazing make-up and plays with a hearty appreciation of the rich humor that immortalized the character.

Little Em'ly is nicely done by Dorothy Parker, whose entirely charming performance in "Pomander Walk" is one of the most fragrant memories of recent seasons. The rough, inarticulate Ham, whose friends made his given name sound like a morsel of English grammar, is played with feeling by J. H. Greene. Something of the lingering charm that appealed so deeply to the frightened little boy at Salem House can be glimpsed fleetingly in the Steerforth as done by Vernon Steele. The appearance of the sinister Littimer is only momentary, but Mr. Ryecrort may be complimented on his make-up and his manner in this minor rôle. The snaky quality in the humble Uriah is present in the work of G. P. Heggie, whose performance is most skillful. It is a vivid picture. J. V. Bryant gives a good account of himself as David, while the Agnes of Miss Latimer is curiously reminiscent of one of Miss Anglin's manners.

There is much charm in Miss Vincent's playing of Betsey Trotwood, but something of the needful austerity is missing, and as Mr. Dick, Prince Miller loses a good deal of the vast, childlike amiability. One wonders what has become of the ancient habit of jingling coins which used so to solace the author of the Memorials.

It must be recorded that a chief difficulty with last evening's performance was that "The Highway of Life" was proffered to the public before it was ready. A great deal of cutting and compressing lies ahead of the responsible parties to the enterprise. One scene, however, must be left intact, for it is a finely effective stage picture of the tempest that left the bodies of Ham and Steerforth on the storm-swept Yarmouth shore. A play of a dozen scenes, with no attempt to utilize the forestage to expedite matters, necessarily means a long performance, but last evening the scenes succeeded one another at a somewhat leaden gait. The final curtain did not fall till 12:45 this morning. It was unconscionably long at best, but it may have seemed longer to the credulous and considerable part of the audience that really believed the play would begin at 8 and had more than a half hour's wait to pay for their promptness.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Denman Thompson's old play, "The Old Homestead," is being made into a movie drama by the Famous Players Company.

Madaline Travers, last seen on Broadway in "Seven Keys to Baldpate," has been engaged for the rôle of Olivia in Phyllis Neilson-Terry's production of "Twelfth Night."

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars's animal and insect moving-picture films will have their first public showing today at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

"Consequences" will close at the Comedy Theatre Saturday night, and be transferred to Chicago.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 11.39 cents; Imported Beef, 10.89 cents per pound.—Advt.

MR. WERRENRATH'S RECITAL

A Programme of Unfamiliar Songs Given in Aeolian Hall.

Reinald Werrenrath is a baritone singer not without honor in his own city, as was shown by the numbers and the friendly, even enthusiastic, temper of the audience that heard his song recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. He is an explorer in the literature of song, and his programme on this occasion was to a large extent made up of songs quite unknown, probably, to most of his listeners, even when the composers, half of whom were Americans, were not so. Indeed, only two of the list, Brahms's " Owllss'tlich doch den Weg zurück" and "Tambourliedchen," have had much of the publicity that song recitals give. Such a programme is necessarily experimental in character. Mr. Werrenrath sang it throughout with conviction and artistic devotion, but not all of it seemed wholly to justify the doing.

The most striking of the unfamiliar numbers were Sinding's "Licht," and a group of Italian songs by Del Valle de Paz, Harry Spier, P. Mario Costa, and Francesco Santoliquido, in which there were elements of real beauty, if the utterance could rarely be called truly original. The same is true of Weingartner's "Hochsommer," strongly influenced by Schumann, but lacking the touch of archness with which Schumann so rarely have interpreted the last stanzas.

Of the American songs, four by Harold Osborn Smith, Miner Walden Gallup, F. Morris Class, and Deems Taylor are still unpublished. Mr. Werrenrath sang with all the agreeable qualities that have heretofore been admired, with polished and refined style, purity of intonation, finish of diction, and admirable control of his production of tone. Mr. Werrenrath's taste is fastidious, and, even though he turns his attention sometimes to music of no great distinction, he rarely fails to give it something of interest. His voice is not notable for its power of emotional expressiveness nor for varied color, yet there were not a few passages in which his singing was illumined by a genuine flash of passionate utterance. His audience was easily disposed to applause, and induced him to repeat several of the songs on the list—not always the best ones. Charles Albert Baker's accompaniments were sympathetic and discreet.

5,000 HEAR MUSIC FESTIVAL.

First Tercentenary Concert Is Held at City College.

The inauguration concert of the music festivals of the Commercial Tercentenary was held last night in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York before a crowd estimated at 5,000. Hundreds of music lovers were turned away.

The City Orchestra, augmented to seventy-two pieces, was under the direction of Leo Schulz except in the opening number, which was conducted by Henry T. Fleck. Mr. Schulz also played two 'cello solos. The programme follows:

Vorspiel, "Meistersinger"	Wagner
Nocturne	Chopin
Elfentanz	Popper
	Leo Schulz.
Aria "Leporello," "Don Giovanni"	Mozart
	Andre de Segurola.
L'Arlesienne	Bizet
Aria, "Mignon"	Ambroise Thomas
	Andre de Segurola.
Piano concerto, in E flat	Liszt
	Albert von Doenhoff.
Duet, Lacidarem	Mozart
	Mme. Pasquali and Signor Segurola.
"Rienzi" Overture	Wagner

The remaining concerts of the music festival will be held as follows:

Oct. 27—Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place.

Oct. 29—Erasmus Hall High School, Flatbush and Church Avenues, Brooklyn.

Oct. 30—Commercial High School, Albany Avenue, Brooklyn.

Nov. 1—East Side Forum, Public School 17, Manhattan.

Nov. 2—City College, 130th Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Nov. 3—Manual Training High School, Seventh Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Nov. 4—Eastern District High School, Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Nov. 5—People's Institute, Public School 41, Manhattan.

Nov. 6—Morris High School, 166th Street and Boston Road.

Nov. 7—Washington Irving High School, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place.

In the crowd left outside the hall was Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education. He was recognized by Harry Fleck, son of the Director, and led in, although many protested.

PLANS RUSSIAN FESTIVAL.

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd to Give a Benefit for War Sufferers.

Miss Barbara Rutherfurd, the younger daughter of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, is arranging a Russian festival, to be held on Tuesday night, Dec. 1, in the Cascades Room of the Biltmore, the proceeds of which are to go to Russian sufferers from the war, the money to be transmitted through the Russian Ambassador, who, with his staff, is coming from Washington to attend the festival.

The decorations, which are to be Russian, will be arranged by Everett Shinn. Efram Zimbalist, violinist, will play, and Adamo Didur of the Metropolitan Opera Company will sing, and a new Russian symphony by Scriabine will have its first hearing. The Russian choir from the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas, in East Ninety-seventh Street, will also sing.

There are to be no patronesses. Instead Miss Rutherfurd is asking society women to give dinners before the festival, which will be followed by dancing. Among those who are to give dinners are Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. William D. Sloane, and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

KAISER'S OPERA CONTINUES.

Emma L. Gates, American Singer, Notified to Return to Cassel.

Emma Lucy Gates, an American singer, who was a member of the Kaiser's Royal Opera Company at Cassel, Germany, when the war began, received a cablegram at her home at 64 West 127th Street yesterday notifying her that the war would make no difference with the Kaiser's opera programme, and that the Royal Opera Company was expecting her to return at once to participate in the Winter season.

The cablegram, for all its tone of assurance, contained one clause which indicated that the war was having its effect. The clause was that "salaries for all have been reduced."

Miss Gates, who is a granddaughter of Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, went abroad seven years ago to study for grand opera. Three years ago, upon completing her studies, she remained in Germany as a coloratura soprano in the Royal Opera Company, singing sometimes at Berlin and sometimes at Cassel. She was in England on her Summer vacation when war was declared. She heard that the Royal Opera Company could not give its Winter performance because most of the members of the orchestra had enlisted for the war. She then sailed for New York.

Miss Gates has not yet decided whether to return to Cassel.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Columbia and Minnehaha.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Allan, Mrs. S. R. Barker, R. P. Bowden, Mrs. I. E. Bradford, Miss E. E. Bradford, Dr. W. P. Burns, H. H. Douglas, Miss Minnie Gibson, John Lander, David Morris, Miss J. C. Nelson, C. B. Rand, Mrs. D. Stern, and Stanley Robinson.

MINNEHAHA, (London.) — Mrs. J. E. Adams, Mrs. A. Allen, C. S. Bode, Miss Hannah Brice, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Burgess, Miss Anne Burgess, Miss C. E. Cope, Mrs. A. M. Corbet, A. H. Cross, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Culmer, Col. B. E. Drave, U. S. A.; G. B. Fiske, Thomas Grover, Miss Grace Hall, Alan Harvey, F. P. Kingsbury, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, R. Lee-Keiling, Com. H. J. Loft, R. M.; Miss M. C. Hartin, Mrs. W. H. Merrill, R. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ord, Mr. and Mrs. William Ord, Mr. and Mrs. Barry Pain, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearce, and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Terry.

MUSIC NOTES.

David Bispham announces instead of his annual song recital this year an appearance with the Barrere Ensemble on Sunday evening, Nov. 22, at the Belasco Theatre. The programme will be devoted exclusively to the works of American composers.

Manuel Quiroga, violinist, will give two more recitals at the Shubert Theatre—the first on Friday afternoon and the second on Sunday afternoon.

The first concert of the Co-operative Symphony Society and the Wage Earners' League will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 14, in Carnegie Hall. Gladys Swarthout will conduct and Marie Deutscher, violinist, will be one of the soloists.

MRS. LAWRENCE TO ROUSE WOMEN

English Suffragette Comes Here to Campaign for Permanent World Peace.

SAYS WAR WAS MAN-MADE

Women Must Organize as Pacificators—America Can Lead the Way —Big Meeting on Friday.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the English suffragette, who with her husband left the Pankhurst organization to found the United Suffragists when arson became one of the militant tactics, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnehaha and will speak on "Woman and War" at the big mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the Women's Political Union, on Friday evening.

Mrs. Lawrence denied immediately any feeling of resentment against Miss Christabel Pankhurst, or that her former associate in the militant organization, the Women's Social and Political Union of England, had any idea of circumventing her in reaching this country and delivering her lecture on war earlier.

Miss Pankhurst had also denied that there was any connection between her visit and that of Mrs. Lawrence. The former spoke specifically on the war, as it is actually going on. Mrs. Lawrence will discuss it as a great political and social upheaval from which there will be a tremendous reaction, in which the women must be ready to take part and make a place for themselves in the world.

"There is no democracy now," said Mrs. Lawrence, speaking to a TIMES reporter in the afternoon. "There is a great dog fight that is reducing Europe to a shambles and no one knows the reason why. We must make democracy, give the people a voice, and give full democracy to the women."

Mrs. Lawrence is a ruddy faced woman of middle age, with a clear brain and decisive manner of expressing her opinion. She was wearing her prison badge and got up with much enthusiasm to get her hunger-strike badge. She has been imprisoned seven times. She still believes in certain forms of militancy and imprisonment and hunger striking. Telling of what she hoped to do in America, Mrs. Lawrence said:

"The nineteenth century is in ruins," she said, "the twentieth century is emerging, and it must come with women on its wings. The old prejudices are going and we must focus upon an organized womanhood. There is constructive work to do to see that no new war comes after this as this has followed that of 1870. We want a new world and America to bring it down to practical politics. It has a deep relation to suffrage or a broader woman's movement than suffrage.

"The woman's movement is spiritual and religious, founded on the belief that human life is sacred. There are two things that must go—prostitution which debases life and war which turns all the resources of the world to the extinction of life.

"The whole woman's movement must be turned to the destruction of this monster, war. Every war is worse than the preceding one, as the development of the world makes more deadly methods of destruction possible. War will end the human race, or the human race must end war. The woman's movement and war cannot flourish together.

"Man considers the value of material substances and woman the value of human life. I hope to impress upon the American people the part they can play. Europe is a country of the past, America is a country of the future. America more than any other country has solved the question of the fusion of the races and imbued them with one spirit. It has recognized women. America can lead the way to a wider patriotism, a great world citizenship."

Mrs. Lawrence then asserted that the war was caused by an "obession of materialism." She said that the countries at war would never have stated upon this "campaign of race suicide" if the women had been represented.

"As mothers," she said, "they would have impressed upon the male mind the cost of human replenishment; as chancellors of the family exchequer, their influence would have been felt in forcing legislators to recognize the direct relation between the plenteousness of the food supply endangered and restricted by war and the health and growth of the rising generation."

DINNER FOR M. G. SCOTT.

Friends to Honor New President of Typographical Union.

Marsden G. Scott, newly elected President of the International Typographical Union, will begin his two-year term on Nov. 1, and before leaving here for headquarters at Indianapolis, is to be the guest at a "good luck dinner" given by his friends at Shanley's, Broadway and Forty-third Street, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Among the guests who are to respond to toasts are Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Don C. Seitz, John Mitchell, Compensation Commissioner; James M. Duncan, Charles Hertenstein, and John W. Hays, President, First Vice President, and Secretary of the International Typographical Union, and James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers' Union. Samuel B. Donnelly will preside at the dinner.

There will be a musical programme, which will include Sam J. Adams, an old-time printer, and now an actor, who has written a song about Mr. Scott.

Dr. Walter Samuel Baker.

Dr. Walter Samuel Baker, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Newark, died yesterday at his home, 230 Mulberry Street, of a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born in Newark July 18, 1841. Dr. Baker studied medicine in the Homoeopathic Medical College in New York, and obtained his degree in 1863. He was a member of the New Jersey Homoeopathic Hospital and the Chiron Club.

POLITICAL.

Constitutional Convention
17th Senate Dist. 25th, 27th, 29th Assembly Dists.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON,

Democratic candidate for Delegate, was born in the District in 1871; graduated from Harvard University in 1890; is a lawyer in active practice in this city, with broad knowledge of constitutional law. Approved by the Citizens' Union.

He was appointed a member of the Change of Grade Commission by Mayor Gaynor in 1911. Mr. Livingston belongs to a family which has served the State of New York in many capacities for two hundred and fifty years, and is imbued with the ideal of usefulness. If elected he will urge a new, rather than an amended constitution, concise in form, progressive in substance; no statutory matter; no provisions permitting up-State domination of the city.

MARRY AFTER ROMANCE.

H. E. Kent, ex-Wireless Operator on St. Paul, Weds Annie Pearce.

Miss Annie Hilda Pearce of Southampton, England, and Harrison E. Kent of Barnstable, Mass., were married yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in the First Baptist Church, Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Haldeman, pastor of the church, officiating.

Their marriage was the culmination of a romance which began when Mr. Kent was the Marconi wireless operator on the St. Paul. After leaving college he went on the St. Paul for several months, and first met Miss Pearce while the steamer was lying over at Southampton during one of its trips between New York and that port.

They had planned to hold the wedding at the bride's home in Southampton early this Autumn, but the European war changed their plans, and they decided to have the ceremony performed in New York. Miss Pearce reached here Sunday on the steamer Philadelphia from Southampton.

After a month's bridal trip Mr. Kent and his bride will make their home at Barnstable, Mass.

"ADONIS" FAINTS ON STAGE.

Paul Swan's Collapse at Debut Causes Chorus Man to Swoon.

Overcome by emotion and excitement, Paul Swan, the Greek dancer, who is billed as the most beautiful man in the world and the pet of New York society, fainted on the stage of Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre yesterday afternoon during the first dance of his vaudeville début. The sight of the collapse of the "most beautiful man"—a title Mr. Swan most modestly insists he did not give himself, but that it was thrust upon him by society folk—caused wild excitement in the audience. One man, now in the chorus of a Broadway show, also fainted, and the curtain was hurriedly rung down.

There was a call for doctors and the young man in the audience who had fainted was taken from the theatre. Swan was revived and later finished his dance.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland F. Elliman of 122 East Eighty-second Street are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Elliman was Miss Lois Mackay before her marriage.

Miss Mary Stevens Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Merrill Chapin of New York and Bernardsville, N. J., will make her début in society at a dance to be given at Sherry's on Dec. 7. Miss Chapin is a granddaughter of the late Col. Edward F. C. Lewis, who was Minister to Portugal during President Cleveland's first Administration, and is a great-great-granddaughter of Nellie Custis of Colonial history.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson will give a small dance for their daughter, Miss Marie G. Johnson, on Nov. 28 at their country home, Woodland, East Islip, L. I.

Mrs. Thomas E. Satterwaite is to give a luncheon at Sherry's on Nov. 3 for her débutante niece, Miss Isabella Banks Taylor, daughter of Mrs. M. Banks Taylor.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Ellsworth of 18 East Fifty-third Street are to spend the Winter at the Hotel Gotham.

The wedding of Miss Julia J. Calhoun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Calhoun of 667 Madison Avenue, and Baron E. de Nagell, Attaché of the Legation of the Netherlands in Washington, D. C., whose engagement was announced last week, is to be celebrated on Dec. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler are to give a reception for M. Brieux of the French Academy and the members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, at their home, 60 Morningside Drive.

The marriage of Miss Sally McCall, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose McCall, and Nicholas Conway will be solemnized at 5 o'clock this evening in St. Francis de Sales Church. A large reception and dance will follow at the St. Regis.

Mrs. William Underwood and Miss Underwood are in Lausanne, Switzerland, where they expect to remain throughout the Autumn.

Miss Elise F. Rice, the second daughter of Mrs. William Lowe Rice, will make her début at a tea dance on Nov. 24 and a ball on Dec. 14 at the Plaza. Mrs. Rice will also give other entertainments for her later in the season.

Miss Mary Steele Matthews and Richard Cobden, Jr., son of the Rev. and Mrs. Richard Cobden of Larchmont, N. Y., will be married tomorrow at the home of Mrs. J. B. Matthews at Larchmont.

Ushers for Philips-Paris Wedding.

William P. Philips, a son of Dr. George P. Philips of West Chester, Penn., and the marriage to Miss Harriet Penn, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris, will take place on Dec. 1 in the Church of the Incarnation, has selected Douglas Moffett as his best man. His ushers are to be Elihu Root, Jr., Winthrop Aldrich, Dan Fox, Mansfield Ferry, Hugh Satterlee, Alfred Loomis, Laurence von P. Schwab, a cousin of the bride, and Irving Paris, a brother of the bride.

Gardner W. Millett's Ushers.

Gardner W. Millett, whose marriage to Miss Harriet Coleman Glover will take place on Saturday, Oct. 31, will have as ushers John Le Roy Glover, a brother of the bride; Robert R. Reid, Sherburne Prescott, and Henry B. Simmon, all of New York. Stephen C. Millett, a cousin of the bridegroom, will be his best man. The ceremony will be performed at 12:30 o'clock in St. Paul's Church at Fairfield, Conn., and will be followed by a small reception at Mrs. Glover's home, the Moorlands. Miss Glover will be unattended. Her brother, Dawson C. Glover, will give her in marriage.

Johnson-Towns Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Edna Curtis Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Johnson of Brooklyn, to Mirabeau Cullen Towns, has been announced. Mr. Towns is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Mirabeau Lamar Towns of Brooklyn, and is a member of the Crescent Club. He is a diamond broker in Maiden Lane. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Caroline G. Wallace Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin L. Wallace of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Caroline Goldsborough Wallace, to John Fellows Gowen of Ossining, N. Y. No date has been set for the wedding.

J. HULL BROWNING DIES IN FERRYHOUSE

Former Senior Member of Browning, King & Co. Stricken with Apoplexy at 72.

A DIRECTOR OF THE ERIE

Ex-President of Northern Railroad of New Jersey and Once Mayor of Tenafly, His Summer Home.

J. Hull Browning, formerly senior member and a Director of the firm of Browning, King & Co. and a former President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, died of apoplexy last night in the Erie Railroad ferry house at the foot of Chambers Street. Mr. Browning was on his way from his office at 190 Chambers Street to his Summer home at Tenafly, N. J., when stricken. Mr. Browning was identified by a Director's pass on the Erie Railroad and Coroner's Physician Schultze gave permission to his nephew to remove the body to his New York home at 31 West Fifty-third Street.

Mr. Browning was born in Orange, N. J., and was in his seventy-third year. He was the son of John Hazzard Browning and his paternal ancestor came to this country in 1845 and settled at Warwick, R. I. On his mother's side he was descended from the Rev. Joseph Hull, who came from England and settled in Weymouth, Plymouth Colony, in 1635. All his ancestors were distinguished in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, Col. John Hull, commanded a regiment at the battle of Stonington. Mr. Browning was brought to this city when 2 years old, and after being graduated from the New York Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, went into the wholesale clothing business with his two brothers and remained in the business until 1883.

On the death of Charles H. Sisson, his wife's father, he was made executor of his estate and a year later, 1887, succeeded him as President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, resigning from his position when that road was bought by the Erie in 1897. Later Mr. Browning became executor of his father's estate and succeeded him as Director and later became President of the Richmond County Gas Light Company.

Mr. Browning was at one time President of the Bergen County Republican League and a Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket in 1892 and 1896. He was Mayor of Tenafly City. Mr. Browning was also a director of Barrett Nephews & Company, the Old National Bank of Englewood, N. J., and the Erie Railroad. In 1871 he married Miss Eva B. Sisson of Jersey City, who with one son, J. Hull Browning, Jr., survives him.

Obituary Notes.

MAX NEGBAUR, who had lived in this city for a year after being a resident of Newark, N. J., for more than forty-six years, died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday.

Mrs. LAURA M. THOMPSON, wife of Ralph Harrison Thompson, died Sunday night at her home, 168 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J. Her husband is President of the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburgh, Brooklyn. Mrs. Thompson was a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Glen Ridge.

HERBERT BALDWIN, son of the late Capt. and Mrs. William Baldwin of Flushing, L. I., died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital, aged 52 years. He was prominently identified with local politics in Flushing. Mr. Baldwin was a member of the College Point Veteran Firemen's Association and the Independent Social Club of Flushing. He left his wife, two sons, and three daughters.

NICHOLAS FILIAN, 80 years old, a retired dentist of 337 Union Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday in a barber's chair at 277 Lenox Avenue from heart disease. He went on his usual few days ago to spend a week with his friend Arnim Eichler of 127 West 124th Street, and complained of feeling ill when he left for the barber shop.

JAMES AMBROSE, a retired policeman, died yesterday at his home, 125 Prospect Street, Stapleton, S. I. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland. He left a widow.

WILLIAM WEISS, for forty-eight years a silk commission merchant and head of the firm of William Weiss & Co. at 375 Fourth Avenue, died of pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 43 Elinor Place, Yonkers.

HERMAN ZEYDEL, retired, is dead at his home, 156 Eldert Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was born in Germany fifty-eight years ago and came to this country as a young man, settling in Brooklyn, where he established one of the largest bottling establishments in the Eastern District. For many years he ran a restaurant at Central and Greene Avenues which was well known among the Germans of that district. Mr. Zeydel was for many years President of the Friedrich Glueck Quartet Club.

JOHN E. CORRIGAN, an employe of the State Automobile License Department and brother of the Rev. Dr. J. J. Corrigan, rector of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, at Corona, L. I., died on Sunday at his residence, 332 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn. He left a wife, three sons, and a daughter.

Mrs. EMMA E. POLHEMUS of Jamaica, L. I., probationary officer of the Flushing Court, died suddenly yesterday at her home after being taken ill on a trolley car. She was a widow.

Mrs. CATHERINE L. ROGERS, widow of John Rogers, died on Sunday at her home, 466 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, aged 86 years.

JOSEPH H. BEARNS, a retired grocer and a resident of Brooklyn for seventy years, died on Sunday at his home, 119 Lefferts Place. Mr. Bearns was 76 years old. Several years ago he developed a section of waste land adjoining his residence, which he turned into gardens and conservatories.

GEORGE LEWIS NODELL, 64 years old, a member of Nodell & Bailey, Manhattan transportation agents, died on last Saturday at his home, 28 Enfield Street, Cypress Hills. He was a Past Master of Acacia Lodge, No. 227, F. & A. M., and a member of the Past Masters' Association and Manhattan Council, R. A.

Mrs. CAROLINE BORNE MAILE, wife of Frank Henry Maile, a merchant in Fulton Market, is dead at her home, 367 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 56 years old.

WILLIAM S. GARVIN, 47 years old, in the cotton goods business in this city, is dead at his home, 525 West Street, Flatbush, after an operation.

JOSEPH RUPPRECHT, for more than forty years associated with the wholesale drug firm of Elmer & Amend at Third Avenue and Eighteenth Street, died yesterday at his home, 202 Riverside Drive, in his sixtieth year.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Committee

1 West 34th Street, New York City

October 22, 1914.

To all Friends of the Democratic Party:

We have made great progress in four years—the Primary Law has put the selection of candidates and of party representatives in the hands of the people. Special interests, whether financial or political, no longer control. Your ticket was selected by yourselves. The Democratic State Committee elected by you desires above all things to spread the necessary financial burdens of conducting a campaign of information to 1,600,000 voters upon the broadest possible basis. If you decline to share these expenses you put it in the power of special interests to obtain control.

The State Committee will publish a complete and honest list of all contributors and of all expenditures.

This notice is sent out with the view to giving an opportunity for co-operation to all friends of the Democratic Party, with the hope that they will respond in small or large sums, according to their means, and thus both assist the party and place the difficult subject of financing upon a basis as broad, enduring and satisfactory as that established by the Primary Law.

Checks and subscriptions, however small, should be sent to Mr. Edward E. Perkins, Treasurer, 1 West 34th Street.

W. CARYL ELY,
Chairman Finance Committee.

WM. CHURCH OSBORN,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

COLIN H. CAMPBELL DEAD.

Attorney General of Manitoba Succumbs in Winnipeg.

Colin H. Campbell, for many years Attorney General of Manitoba, Canada, is dead in Winnipeg in his fifty-sixth year. He was born in Burlington, Vt., and received his education at the Oakville High School. Mr. Campbell was admitted to the bar of Ontario in 1881, and to the bar of Manitoba one year later, and was appointed King's Counsel for East Aberdeen in 1890. He was head of the law firm of Campbell & Crawford of Winnipeg. Mr. Campbell had been a member of the Winnipeg City Council, and had had a seat in the Manitoba Government since 1900, when he was appointed Attorney General.

Mr. Campbell was a delegate to the Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa in 1906 and 1910, and was a delegate to the Imperial Conference on Education in London. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were presented at court a number of times. In 1902 they were presented to the Prince and Princess of Wales, in 1908 to the late King Edward, and in 1911 were presented to Queen Mary and King George and invited to the Coronation.

Mr. Campbell was the author of many books on legal subjects. He was a member of the Board of Management of Manitoba College for twenty years and Chairman of the Board since 1907. President of the Y. M. C. A. for five years, a Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute, and a Scottish Rite Mason.

Bainbridge Colby's Mother Dead.

Mrs. G. H. Ten Broek of St. Louis died there on Sunday. She was the mother, by a former marriage with John Peck Colby, a lawyer of St. Louis, of Mrs. Augustus Thomas, wife of the playwright, and of Bainbridge Colby, the candidate of the Progressive Party for the United States Senate. Mrs. Thomas and Mr. Colby have left for St. Louis to attend the funeral, which will be held Wednesday morning. G. H. Ten Broek was Commissioner from Holland to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and for his services to Holland in that connection he received a decoration from Queen Wilhelmina. Mr. Colby's speaking engagements in the campaign while he is out of the State will be filled by United States Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota and ex-State Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HEARN.—To Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hearn, Oct. 25, a daughter, Augusta Paula.

Married.

Long Island.

MOWERAY—McCULLY.—Oct. 25, Bay Shore, Anna McCully to Edward Mowbray.

Died.

AMBROSE.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1914, at his residence, 125 Prospect St., Stapleton, S. I., James Ambrose, retired policeman and beloved husband of Mary Burke Ambrose, and brother to the late John W. Ambrose, author of the Ambrose Channel. Funeral services on Thursday, from St. Peter's Church, New Brighton, S. I., at 10 A. M.

BAKER.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Oct. 26, 1914, Walter S. Baker, M. D. Funeral services from his late residence, 250 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

BILLER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 388 Washington Av., Bellville, Clara Emmeline, beloved wife of George Biller, aged 68. Funeral at St. John's Church, Newark, Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

BROWNING.—J. Hull, suddenly, Oct. 26. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CALDWELL.—Edward F., suddenly, at Larchmont, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1914. Services from his late residence, Larchmont, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 3:25 p.m. train from Grand Central Station. Kindly omit flowers. Boston, Philadelphia, and Thomaston (Maine) papers please copy.

CHAPIN.—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Sts., New York, Oct. 23, 1914: The members of this society are invited to attend a memorial service to their late associate, the Rev. Henry Swan Chapin, D. D., Ph. D., to be held in the Chapel of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, 73d St. and Madison Av., New York City, on the evening of Oct. 29, 1914, at 8:15. Edmund Wetmore, President; Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary.

FERRY.—At her residence, Wayne, Penn., Caroline Nichols, widow of Richard Randell Ferry, in her 80th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISHER.—Suddenly, at Munich, Germany, on Sept. 27, Bella, widow of the late Philip Fisher and devoted mother of Edward P. and Erna Fisher and Mrs. F. Straus. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend funeral services at Temple Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 10 A. M.

FONDA.—On Monday, Oct. 26, John A. Fonda, at his residence, 118 Quincy St. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, 301 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 8 P. M. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., at convenience of family.

FRUAUF.—Memorial services of the late John L. Fruauf, Principal of P. S. 14, will be held at the school on Tuesday, Oct. 27, 3 P. M. Members of Old Fourteen Alumni Association invited to attend.

GEORGE H. HAHN, President.

GIPNER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, Eliza Gipner, dearly beloved mother of Marguerite and Caroline Gipner.

Is This a Good Time to Invest?

We have devoted a page in our October Circular to a discussion of the factors affecting the present financial situation.

If you have funds awaiting investment you will be interested in this Circular, which also lists a variety of good bonds.

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

L. S. JOHNS, Cashier.

Dated October 23d, 1914.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FORT GEORGE & ELEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 165 Broadway, (Room 1,206,) New York City, on Monday, November 2d, 1914, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. H. M. FISHER, Secretary.

Dated October 20th, 1914.

NORTHERN SECURITIES COMPANY.

Hoboken, N. J., Oct. 3, 1914.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Securities Company will be held at the office of the Company at 31 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at twelve (12) o'clock noon on Monday, November 9th, 1914, for the election of two directors to serve for three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

NICHOLAS TERHUNE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Effect of Establishing New Reserve Requirements—Trade and Finance Righting Themselves.

The announcement by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Reserve banks will be formally organized on November 16, and that the reduced reserve requirements for national banks will take effect that day, was the outstanding feature of financial news yesterday. Hardly less important, however, was the further evidence which came to hand that some of the difficult problems with which the business and financial communities have had to contend were working themselves out along the most satisfactory lines possible, namely, through the ordinary movements of trade and finance. Foreign exchange rates receded further, pointing very clearly toward the simplification of the problem of providing for our obligations abroad and supplying collateral evidence of the development of a trade balance in our favor. The simplest and most direct methods are the best, and it is highly gratifying that signs are being afforded that the European demand for our products and our ability to cut down our own requirements, or to supply them more largely at home, is placing means at our disposal to settle what we owe abroad, thus reducing the pressure of the demands which have been made on our gold supply. Sterling exchange receded to the lowest figure quoted since the outbreak of the war and got within easy striking distance of what would be considered a normal risk—if not for this season at least for a time when the balance of obligations is temporarily against us. Even though less important, hardly less interesting was the further fall in German exchange, which now for some time has been much below the figure at which in ordinary times gold would be taken from that country. There are many reports that Germany is buying in considerable volume in this country and the recent movement in German exchange tends to bear out these reports. Furthermore, they are substantiated in some cases by considerable detail. These facts indicate that the problems growing out of our trade and financial relations with Europe are being met in the very way in which this country would naturally like to see them solved. We have been confronted with an extraordinary situation, and there was need of unusual methods with which to cope with them until such time as trade processes could resume their sway, but the less resort we shall have to have to the facilities supplied by the gold pool or the cotton pool the better. Those facilities are available if they are needed, and to some extent, of course, they will be needed, but under the safeguards thus offered it is to be hoped, and there are increasing reasons for expecting, that the ordinary machinery of trade and finance will suffice for all needs in steadily increasing degree.

Some bankers expressed the view yesterday that it would have been much more satisfactory to have had somewhat longer notice of the definite date on which the new reserve requirements under the Federal Reserve Act will take effect, but in the main gratification will be felt that the proposed establishment of these new institutions will soon be reduced to actuality. The large return flow of cash to this city which has enabled the Clearing House institutions as a whole to supplant the deficit of recent weeks with a substantial surplus suggests that the need of the large amount of additional currency recently issued is passing. It is thought in some quarters that the opening of the Federal Reserve banks and the establishment of reserve deposits with them by the member banks might be made the occasion for the retirement of a large amount of the additional circulation recently issued. If that comes about the too rapid expansion in credit which might result from the reduction in reserve requirements will be avoided and a twofold advantage gained by the establishment of the new system at this time.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@7 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for thirty to ninety days and 6@7 per cent. for longer periods. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.91¾	$4.89¼	$4.90
Cable sterling	4.92¾	4.89¾	4.90½

Closing Rates.

	Demand (for Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.90	$4.90½
Paris	5.14¼	5.14
Berlin	.88⅝	.88¾
Switzerland	5.14¼	5.14
Holland	.40⅝	.40½

New York Clearing House exchanges, $191,457,512; balances, $10,300,411; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $23,521.

The local banks have lost $1,128,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 30c premium; St. Louis, 65c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 70c premium; Cincinnati, 35c premium; Montreal, $8,12½ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d unchanged, in New York, 48⅞c., off ¼c.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Cash Position, Oct. 24, 1914.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Oct. 17		$86,945,008.06
Receipts—		
From taxes and other revenues	$3,279,584.84	
Temporary loans	447,500.00	
Bonds sold to sinking funds	250,000.00	
	3,977,034.84	
		$70,922,048.90
Payments—		
General administration	$8,278,639.48	
Repayment of temporary loans	4,183,073.66	
Redemption of bonds	300.00	
Interest on bonds	1,155,837.31	
Transfer of water revenue	700,000.00	
	9,312,850.45	
Balance Oct. 24		$61,609,193.45
SINKING FUNDS.		
Balance unInvested Oct. 17	$13,220,614.39	
Receipts	848,362.23	
	$14,068,976.62	
Payments	697,536.00	
Balance uninvested Oct. 24		13,371,440.62
Aggregate balances Oct. 24		$74,980,634.07

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Interest Payable.	Due.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	M.-S.	Mar. 15, 1915	99¼	99¾	6.15
American Tel. & Tel. Sub. Cos., 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1916	98¾	99	5.66
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 4½%	J.-D.	June 1, 1915	98 11-16	98 13-16	6.00
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	J.-D.	June 11, 1915	98⅛	98 5-16	7.75
Chicago & West Ind. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	97	98	7.40
Erie R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	97	97½	7.20
General Rubber Co., 4½%	J.-J.	July 1, 1915	96½	97¼	6.17
Hocking Valley Ry. Co., 6%	M.-N.	Nov. 1, 1915	99	99½	4.73
International Harvester Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	99½	6.50
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 4½%	M.-S.	Mar. 2, 1915	98		
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 6%	A.-O.	April 1, 1915	99	99¼	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 4½%	M.-N.	May 1, 1915	98½	99	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¾	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98½	5.50
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	100 15-16	100 15-16	5.00
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1916	101 9-16	101 11-16	5.02
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1917	102 15-16	103 1-16	4.85
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98⅛	5.00
Southern Ry. Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 1, 1916	99	99 5-16	5.50

START NEW FREIGHT RATES.

Increases Affect a Third of Central District Traffic.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—An advance of 5 per cent. in rates on certain interstate freight traffic in Central Freight Association territory went into effect today, in accordance with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission announced on Aug. 1. The increases affect between 30 and 35 per cent. of the entire volume of freight traffic in central territory. The remainder of the traffic was excepted by the commission from the advance.

All class rates and many commodity rates are involved, but the decision does not apply to coal, coke, iron ore, cement, plaster, and several other heavy commodities, which make up the bulk of freight in the territory.

In the new application now pending the railroads request the commission to permit the advance of 5 per cent. to apply to all traffic. It is generally regarded as unlikely that the petition as a whole will be granted, because the commission has decided that the existing rates on some of the excepted commodities are reasonable and has ordered them to be continued for two years.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings:

Fourteen roads..$8,736,349 —$2,326,520

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	11,092	10,890	10,784
Gross	10,639,292	9,740,766	10,024,641
Net aft. taxes	3,636,606	3,042,462	3,283,625
Gross, 3 mos	30,415,024	28,615,708	28,615,424
Net aft. taxes	9,903,504	8,314,041	8,595,358

CANADIAN NORTHERN for September—

Mileage	1,670	1,620	1,297
Gross	2,100,900	1,994,900	1,071,500
Net	530,700	524,900	423,500
Gross, 3 mos	5,971,900	5,748,500	3,247,000

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for September—

Mileage	1,924	1,924	1,924
Gross	975,442	1,249,453	1,163,021
Net aft. taxes	154,454	333,169	322,988
Gross, 3 mos	3,173,317	3,278,486	3,379,964
Net aft. taxes	581,301	540,937	759,644

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for September—

Mileage	8,107	8,033	7,970
Gross	8,080,464	7,948,106	7,673,287
Net aft. taxes	2,399,260	2,375,335	2,403,032
Other income	67,852	147,559	139,680
Total income	2,467,112	2,522,894	2,542,717
Sur. aft. chgs	1,627,966	1,572,216	1,680,035
Gross, 3 mos	22,106,423	23,236,636	21,675,371
Net aft. taxes	6,309,708	6,132,502	6,218,759
Other income	729,787	975,469	1,027,686
Total income	7,039,495	7,107,971	7,246,445
Sur. aft. chgs	4,297,946	4,488,416	4,713,031

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	1,346,757	1,376,291	*29,534
Total op. exp.	899,445	967,715	*68,270
Net rev. from Railway op.	447,312	408,576	38,736
Net inc. after charges	237,587	199,103	35,484
For three months to Sept. 30—			
Total op. rev.	3,738,623	3,897,010	*158,387
Total op. exp.	2,655,436	2,733,748	*78,312
Net rev. from railway op.	1,083,187	1,163,262	*80,075
Net inc. after charges	454,433	517,890	*63,457

LEHIGH & NEW ENGLAND for the fiscal year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Oper. rev.	2,255,799	1,793,785	462,014
Net rev.	998,520	830,745	167,775
Taxes	43,125	29,700	13,425
Oper. income	955,394	801,045	154,349
Total income	547,111	358,184	188,927

*Decrease.

MOBILE & OHIO for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	12,973,431	12,377,850	11,207,732
Exp. & tax.	10,111,512	9,445,899	8,488,672
Net	2,463,929	2,931,751	2,719,059
Other income	107,944	274,610	220,972
Total income	2,571,862	3,206,370	2,940,032
Chgs. & int., equ. oblign.	2,486,758	2,564,500	2,524,961
Surplus	85,109	641,870	424,071
Dividends	240,680	240,824	240,824
Deficit	155,571	*401,050	*183,247
Add. & bet.	23,738	19,805	10,751
Deficit	179,309	*381,247	*172,496

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	562,100	484,479	77,621
Op. exp. & tax.	279,922	251,977	27,945
Net earnings	282,578	232,902	49,676
12 mos. gross	6,479,081	5,672,282	806,799
Exp. & taxes	3,470,250	3,112,455	357,795
Net earnings	3,008,831	2,559,827	449,004

AMERICAN SEEDING MACHINE CO. for the year ended June 30—

Gross	$3,975,110
Net	640,118
Interest and taxes	111,955
Surplus	528,163
Depreciation	150 000
Balance	378,163
Dividends	350,000
Surplus	28,163

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO. for the twelve months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,245,989	$1,071,402	$174,587
Op. expenses	656,040	554,039	101,901
Net earnings	589,899	517,363	72,636
Int. charges	389,119	356,059	33,060
Surplus	200,780	161,204	39,576
Pref. dividends	84,122	79,590	4,532
Balance	116,658	81,614	35,044

HERCULES POWDER CO. for the nine months ended June 30—

Gross	5,974,427	5,660,390	314,037
Net	996,966	1,041,247	*44,281
Bd.int.& pf.div.	305,185	292,500	12,685
Surplus	691,831	748,747	*56,915

SAN JOAQUIN LIGHT & POWER CORP. for September—

Gross	157,123	154,293	2,830
Net after tax.	100,224	63,311	36,913
Surp. aft. chgs	57,687	31,750	26,137
9 mos. gross	1,392,390	1,270,463	113,927
Net after taxes	681,098	681,041	200,057
Surp. aft. chgs	506,668	371,150	135,518

*Decrease.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The M. Melachrino Company of Canada, all of the stock of which is owned by the Tobacco Products Company, has declared a 5 per cent. quarterly dividend, placing it on a 20 per cent. basis.

No further deposits of the Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway First Mortgage 5 per cent. bonds will be accepted by the Protective Committee headed by James B. Mabon after Dec. 1. Deposits totaling $2,872,000 have been made with the Central Trust Company, and enough more have been assured to bring the amount up to 70 per cent. of the issue.

Fred I. Kent, a Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, has been elected a Director. Mr. Kent came here from the First National Bank of Chicago, and was largely instrumental in establishing the system of travelers' checks issued by the American Bankers Association.

The American Exchange National Bank has issued a pamphlet containing the Federal trade commission law and related statutes. The pamphlet also contains a review of these measures written by John B. Daish of Washington, D. C., a specialist on interstate commerce laws.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange has been called for Thursday of this week to consider the advisability of reopening the Exchange on Nov. 4. The Voluntary Liquidating Committee of the board reported to the Governors that contracts outstanding when the Exchange closed had been satisfactorily arranged for the most part, and the call for the meeting was sent out as a result.

W. G. Peck has been appointed manager of the bond department of the brokerage firm of Hotchkin & Co.

Gold coin to the amount of $855,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury and $96,000 in bars from the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Canada.

RESERVE BANK MEN FACE A HEAVY TASK

Directors and Governor Have Less Than a Month in Which to Organize a Staff.

HAVE NO QUARTERS YET

Governor Strong to Receive $30,000 a Year — Board's Chairman Will Get $16,000.

In view of Secretary McAdoo's announcement that on Nov. 16 he would declare the Federal Reserve banks established and the reduction in reserve requirements of member banks operative, the New York Clearing House Association will act soon in regard to the reserve requirements imposed by it on its own members.

As these now stand the banks, national and State, are required to keep cash reserves of 25 per cent. of their deposits and trust company members are required to keep cash reserves of 15 per cent. and an additional 10 per cent. on deposit with Clearing House banks. The new State banking law reduced the legal requirements as to State banks to 18 per cent., in conformity with the Federal Reserve act, and fixed those of trust companies at 15 per cent.

There is no doubt that the Clearing House will put its reserve requirements down to 18 per cent. for national and State banks. That of trust companies will be reduced to a total of 18 per cent. and may be reduced to a total of 15 per cent.

The Clearing House Committee appointed a special committee some months ago to consider the subject, consisting of A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Chase National Bank; Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; and Benjamin Strong, Jr., then President of the Bankers Trust Company and now Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank. This committee made its report recently, which will be considered in the near future by the Clearing House Committee, which in turn will make its recommendations to the Clearing House Association, at a special meeting to be called. The reduction in requirements will be made effective on Nov. 16, the same day the legal requirements are to be reduced.

Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank, of New York, said yesterday:

Mr. Strong and I will co-operate loyally with Secretary McAdoo in the effort to open the bank by Nov. 16.

Must Fill Minor Places.

To accomplish this a great deal will have to be done in the next three weeks. So far the bank is equipped only with a Board of Directors and a Governor. The Directors are Pierre Jay, Chairman; Charles Starek, Vice Chairman; George Foster Peabody, William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Charles H. Tennan of Ithaca, Franklin D. Locke of Buffalo, William B. Thompson of Yonkers, Leslie R. Palmer of Croton-on-Hudson, and Henry R. Towne, ex-President of the Merchants' Association. Mr. Strong is Governor.

Benjamin Strong, Jr., as Governor of the Federal Reserve bank will receive an annual salary of $30,000, it was learned yesterday. Pierre Jay, Chairman of the board, will receive approximately $16,000. Salaries of the other officers have not yet been fixed.

The board has offices at 27 Pine Street, but these will not be used for the office of the bank, even temporarily. The intention is to lease a regular banking office on the street level and in a prominent location. The place has not yet been found, however, and the Directors have no definite idea yet as to where it will be. The present quarters of the Chase National Bank on Cedar Street have been discussed from time to time ever since it announced that it was to move to 61 Broadway, but the objection has been made that it has been darkened by the erection of the Equitable Building and may not be large enough for the permanent location of the Federal Reserve Bank. These are, in fact, the same reasons that induced the Chase to move. Some of the Directors think the Equitable Building would furnish an ideal location, but it will not be completed for some time.

A Vice Governor and Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank remain to be appointed, not to mention the clerical force that will have to be organized. The Directors have hardly considered the question of the additional officers. For these places several persons have been discussed, including Edmund D. Fisher, Deputy Controller of the city; Joseph A. Broderick, examiner in charge of the credit bureau and the private bankers' bureau in the State Banking Department; H. E. Pollard, National Bank Examiner in the Albany district, and H. E. Ward, Cashier of the Irving National Bank.

Mr. Pollard was urged by persons close to the Administration for a place on the insurgent ticket at the time the contest for Directors was beginning, but was not named. The other three have worked for several months with the Organization Committee and the Federal Reserve Board on the internal organization of the new banks and participated in the recent convention of reserve bank Directors in Washington.

It is not known, however, that all or any of these have been considered by the Directors. Their intention was to give the matter consideration at their meeting a week from Wednesday, and there has apparently been no change in this programme on account of Secretary McAdoo's announcement.

Many Applicants for Jobs.

So far as the employes are concerned, there have been many applications, but no selections have been made. The applications up to yesterday numbered 500 or more, and half a dozen or more applicants were on hand throughout the day yesterday, waiting to see Temporary Secretary Cann, who has been delegated to weed them out for the sub-committee on appointments, consisting of Messrs. Jay and Strong, who will make their recommendations to the full board later. The recent merger of the Fourth National and the National Nassau with other banks, with the closing of the Stock Exchange and retrenchment of brokers, has thrown out of work many persons qualified for the service of the Federal Reserve Bank, which accounts to some extent for the large number of applications.

The Directors are handicapped in engaging a clerical force by the fact that they have been unable to form a definite idea of even the number that will be required at the outset. The Reserve Bank undertakes at the start the comprehensive plans for the clearing and collection of out-of-town checks contemplated by the law this department alone would require a large force, but it is understood that the present intention of the Federal Reserve Board is to postpone this function for some time.

The Directors have as yet made no decision as to where they will put the $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 to be paid in by the member banks as their first installment on account of subscriptions to its capital stock. They are not even sure as to the time of payment. It was officially announced from Washington some time ago that paymens would be due next Monday, but no notices have been sent to the member banks and the Directors have had no official notification that the payments are to be made at that time. As matters stand, they have no vaults in which to keep this money, whichmust be paid in gold or gold certificates, and they are likely to make some arrangement for storing it in the Sub-Treasury or the Clearing House until they have a place of their own to put it.

On Nov. 16 the member banks will also have to deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank 7-18ths of their reserves and may deposit another 5-18ths. This may be paid over in any kind of money but banknotes, and half of it may be paid in commercial paper. So far as the banks in this city are concerned, it is not expected that any large part of their payments will be made in such paper.

McADOO TO CO-OPERATE.

Secretary Tells Reserve Directors He Will Help Them to Open on Nov. 16.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary McAdoo sent a telegram today to the Chairman of the Board of Directors of each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks, informing them that he would announce formally the establishment of the banks on Nov. 16. In his telegram he said:

"Please assure the Directors that this department will gladly extend to them every facility and all possible assistance in opening the banks on that date, and also assure them of my very best wishes and of my earnest desire to co-operate with them in every possible manner to render this great public service."

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 23:

	Oct. 23.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$672,441	$12,474,038	$72,119,752
Ordinary	1,157,394	16,686,165	100,439,970
Corp. and income tax	14,059	361,840	8,374,774
Miscellaneous	84,130	3,229,706	28,085,745
Total rects	1,928,026	32,751,747	209,020,214
Expenditures	1,186,429	49,609,423	247,962,970
Surplus	741,597		
Deficit		16,857,675	38,942,755

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Export sales of wheat were estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels, and aside from this there was considerable buying of futures for foreign account. The market, after showing an early advance of from ⅝ to 1½c, developed weakness, declining 1⅝ to 2c a bushel from the top, and closing at ⅝ to 1c net decline. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.16¾; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.17¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.20¾, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	..	..	1.24	1.25¼	94⅝
May	..	..	1.29	1.30½	97⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	1.17¼	1.15	1.13⅝	1.16⅜	85⅝
May	1.22	1.20¼	1.20⅝	1.21⅝	90½

CORN.

An easier tone prevailed in the corn market and prices at the close were ⅜ to 1c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 981,000 bushels, with a total of only 5,074,000 bushels, compared with 7,978,000 a year ago. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c to arrive, and Prime Argentina 78c asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close	Last Year.
December	69¾	68⅛	68⅛	69½	69⅝
May	71⅝	70½	71⅛	71⅝	71¼

OATS.

The oats market was easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn, closing ⅜c net lower. Receipts at interior points were larger, and the visible supply showed an increase of 637,000 bushels for the week. Export sales for the day were estimated at 100,000 bushels. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53½@54c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 54½@57c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50⅝	50	50⅛	50¼	39⅝	
May	53⅝	53¼	53¼	53⅝	43½	

PROVISIONS.

Smaller receipts of live hogs than expected and an advance of 5 to 10 points in the live hog market caused an early advance in provisions, accompanied by fairly active buying on the part of commission houses. Packers sold on the advance, however, and during the latter part of the day the market eased off quite rapidly, influenced partly by the decline in grain, and at the close prices were at the lowest point of the session. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 32,000; estimated for Tuesday, 19,000; Kansas City received 8,000 and Omaha 2,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—						
October	10.80	10.60	10.60	10.55	10.75	
January	10.02	9.92	9.92	9.97	10.90	
Ribs—						
October	10.80	10.70	10.70	11.00	10.67	
January	9.80	9.82	9.82	9.82	10.82	
Pork—						
January	19.80	18.87	18.87	19.05	20.12	
May	19.50	19.27	19.27	19.40	20.25	

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again weak under continued hedging operations against liberal offerings of crude oil from the South. Prices made new low records for the season, and were at the lowest point touched since 1906. Crude oil was quoted as low as 37c in the Southeast, and the market is apparently influenced by the heavy production resulting from the large cotton crop and owing to the fact that producers are not in a financial position to hold their oil for higher prices. Final quotations were 10 to 22 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	4.60@4.80	4.75
October	4.75	4.75	4.60@4.75	4.77
November	4.75	4.75	4.63@4.68	4.80
December	4.90	4.80	4.63@4.72	4.85
January	4.90	4.85	4.81@4.82	4.95
February	..	..	4.90@4.92	5.02
March	5.18	5.12	5.12@5.13	5.22
April	5.25	5.21	5.18@5.20	5.30
May	5.45	5.37	5.36@5.37	5.48

COTTON.

While the census report issued yesterday was considered in line with the larger estimates of the crop, there seemed to be a more optimistic feeling in local trade circles as to the possible course of prices. The announcement that Great Britain had declared cotton non-contraband of war, and would not interfere with shipments in neutral bottoms, made a favorable impression on sentiment. According to the official report there were ginned 7,610,682 bales of cotton from the current crop to Oct. 18 this year, comparing with 6,973,816 bales to the same date last season, and 7,758,621 bales to the same date in the big crop year of 1911. It is rumored that negotiations are pending between New York and Liverpool, with a view, if possible, to arrange for the simultaneous opening of the markets, and while nothing fresh developed in the situation yesterday, the trade seemed increasingly confident of resuming business before the middle of November.

COFFEE.

Liquidation of open contracts in the coffee market has progressed so rapidly recently that, at the request of the Voluntary Committee on Liquidation, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the local Coffee Exchange has been called for Thursday, Oct. 29, for the purpose of considering the advisability of reopening the Exchange for trading on Wednesday, Nov. 4. At the close yesterday prices made through the Voluntary Committee were 5.90@5.93 for December, 6.25@6.30 for March, 6.40@6.45 for May, and 7.15@7.20 for July. Trading in the spot market was rather quiet, but prices were steady, especially for the more desirable grades, which are rather scarce. Shipments are being made from Brazil in considerable volume, clearances on Saturday amounting to 42,000 bags, while arrivals in New York were about 75,000 bags.

In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 3,713 packages. A little shortage of high-grade fresh creamery, and market decidedly firm on that class of stock. Medium to choice grades steady, with fair inquiry. A little more doing in storage creamery. Process, ladies, and packing stock steady to firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32½c; higher scoring lots, 33c; firsts, 28@31½c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring lots, 32c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 24½@27c; State dairy, finest, 30@31c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 25@26c; firsts, 23½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25½@26c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21¼c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held, fine, 21@21¼c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 19@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,085 cases. Not quite enough fine, fresh eggs arriving to supply the demand and the market for such grades firm, but without change. Second grades slow. The movement in refrigerators is rather light at the moment. Fresh gathered, extra, fine, per dozen, 33@35c; extra firsts, 30@32c; firsts, 27@29c; seconds, 24@26c; thirds and poorer, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 20@20½c; undergrades, 14@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 24½@25c; firsts, charges paid, 24c; seconds, charges paid, 22¼@22½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fancy large, new laid, 32@35c; defective, 29@30c; gathered whites, ex to extra, and quality, 25@30c; Western, gathered whites, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 26@28c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@26c.

How Does The New War Tax Law Affect You?

Are you familiar with the provisions of the new War Tax Law just enacted by Congress? This law applies to individuals, firms and corporations.

We are preparing a synopsis of the law which will enable you to readily determine in what respect it affects you. On and after October 29th, we shall be glad to supply copies upon written or personal application.

Ask for Booklet N-169

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Opposite Penna. R. R. Ferry and Exchange Place Station, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey City.

Capital, Surplus and Profits over - $3,500,000.00

Interest on check accounts having balance over $500.
Four per cent.

GINNING COTTON AT RECORD RATE

Depression in the Trade Fails to Affect Preparation of Staple for Spindles.

7,610,683 BALES TO OCT. 18

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma Particularly Active —Record by States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The depression of the cotton trade has had no effect upon the ginning of this year's bumper crop, the country's second in point of production. In fact, ginning was more active during the period from Sept. 25 to Oct. 18 this year than ever before. 4,216,929 bales having been ginned, against 4,082,627 bales ginned in that period in the record crop year of 1911.

Up to Oct. 18 there had been ginned 7,610,683 bales, the Census Bureau announced today. This compares with 6,-978,518 bales in the same period last year and 7,758,621 bales in 1911. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Oklahoma had ginned more cotton to Oct. 18 than ever before to that date.

The average quantity of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 in the last seven years was 8,182,481 bales, or 48.8 per cent. of the crop.

Included in the ginnings were 12,229 round bales, compared with 49,030 last year, 41,745 in 1912, and 53,858 in 1911. Sea Island cotton included numbered 30,078 bales, compared with 31,130 bales to Oct. 18 last year, 15,960 bales in 1912, and 40,303 bales in 1911.

Ginnings prior to Oct. 18, by States, with comparisons for the last three years and the percentage of the entire crop ginned in those States prior to that date in the same years, follow:

ALABAMA. Year.	Bales.	P.C.	NORTH CAROLINA. Year.	Bales.	P.C.
1914	810,786		1914	301,077	
1913	839,899	56.6	1913	252,193	30.1
1912	591,964	44.6	1912	356,226	39.3
1911	825,617	49.5	1911	435,256	38.9
ARKANSAS.			OKLAHOMA.		
1914	397,031		1914	450,657	
1913	822,181	31.0	1913	391,253	46.4
1912	300,361	39.0	1912	398,349	39.6
1911	739,238	30.6	1911	386,238	30.0
FLORIDA.			SOUTH CAROLINA.		
1914	43,313		1914	698,392	
1913	85,956	53.9	1913	610,720	45.7
1912	23,575	40.1	1912	540,319	44.1
1911	42,009	46.6	1911	788,167	46.6
GEORGIA.			TENNESSEE.		
1914	1,364,013		1914	103,970	
1913	1,596,911	85.3	1913	181,933	56.0
1912	786,143	43.8	1912	66,719	24.9
1911	1,582,110	58.6	1911	125,791	29.3
LOUISIANA.			TEXAS.		
1914	224,968		1914	2,712,712	
1913	164,034	37.5	1913	2,451,579	65.0
1912	268,127	54.2	1912	3,229,621	69.5
1911	176,804	46.5	1911	2,700,037	65.7
MISSISSIPPI.			ALL OTHER STATES.		
1914	474,330		1914	34,433	
1913	435,690	34.8	1913	32,464	27.0
1912	547,180	34.5	1912	23,696	26.3
1911	386,016	33.0	1911	33,359	24.0

Ginnings of Sea Island cotton prior to Oct. 18, by States:

Year.	Florida.	Georgia.	South Carolina.
1914	13,158	15,584	456
1913	12,259	17,688	1,012
1912	6,970	8,148	836
1911	15,110	24,453	740

The next ginning report of the Census Bureau will be issued at 10 A. M., Monday, Nov. 9, and will show the quantity of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 31.

COTTON CONTRACT SYNDICATE.

Will Protect Holders of Long Contracts—Exchanges Open Soon.

The committee consisting of William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and E. R. Eldridge, Vice President of the National City Bank, which had charge of the formation of a banking syndicate to finance outstanding cotton contracts, reported to the Clearing House Committee yesterday that the work was done.

The plan will now be passed upon by legal authorities, and, if no objection be raised, it will go into operation within a few days. It is expected that the reopening of the Cotton Exchanges of New York and New Orleans will soon follow the adoption of the syndicate's proposal.

The plan in general calls for the raising of between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, which will be loaned to individuals and firms with long contracts on which they have a loss. Cotton was quoted at 10½ cents a pound on the day the Exchange closed, and has since sold in Southern markets around 6¼ cents. The holders of long contracts who feel that they would not be able to mark down their cotton sharply without meeting embarrassment will be able to do so through loans from the syndicate. Repayment to the banks will be made through a tax of $1.25 on each contract to sell or buy 100 bales. The banks will have additional security for the advances made by a joint guarantee given by some of the more prominent brokerage firms.

COURT SITS IN OVERALLS.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 26.—Judges of the Mississippi Supreme Court heard arguments today while clad in overalls and cotton shirts. Attorneys presenting the cases were clothed similarly.

The departure from conventional dress was the result of a local "Cotton Day." In furtherance of the "wear-cotton-clothes" movement in the South.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale 3,998 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 16, 1914.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor of the Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 570 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply at the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C., OCTOBER 21, 1914.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 500, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on October 30, 1914, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of 3,800 linear feet of sewers, 12 inches to 3 feet in diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, FREDERICK L. SIDDONS, CHESTER HARDING, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR EQUIPAGE. — Depot Quartermaster's Office, 26th St. and Grar's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa., October 20, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11:00 A. M. November 19, 1914, for furnishing at this Depot: BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, barrack; COTS, MATTRESSES, OIL, neatsfoot; TENT PINS & POLES; BEDSHEETS, COLOR SLINGS, TRIPODS, WHISTLES. Information on application. COLONEL THOMAS CRUSE, D. Q. M.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 26, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Newport Harbor, R. I., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, November 25, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

THE CLAFLIN CLAIMS.

Over $29,000,000 of Them Have Been Deposited Already.

Announcement was made late yesterday afternoon that deposits of claims totaling more than $29,000,000 of the $31,000,000 note indebtedness of the H. B. Claflin Company had been received by the Noteholders' Committee, and that the pledged deposits and others that are now on their way here would bring the total to within less than $1,000,-000 of the whole sum thus involved. Yesterday was the day set for the final receipt of deposits of these claims, but it is understood that any claims turned in in the course of the next few days will be filed with those already received before the reorganization scheme is taken before the court for approval.

Announcement was also made by the General Creditors' Committee that claims totaling nearly $5,000,000 of the approximately $6,000,000 indebtedness of the company on the score of merchandise and cash deposits had been turned in. The final day set for the receipt of this class of claims was Saturday, but efforts are being made to get the remaining claims deposited before the matter is brought to court.

The $1,000,000 remaining to be deposited on the merchandise and cash deposit debt is made up largely of small amounts, the holders of which are apparently keeping out in the hope that full settlement will be given them as a sort of protection against their making trouble. It is said, however, that any such hopes are without foundation, for, in both the case of the note claims and the merchandise and cash deposit claims, enough have been turned in to date to convince the court that the present plan is best for all concerned. Because of this it is held that any objection to it which might be made by small creditors will have little weight. It is as yet undetermined whether the proceedings shall be in equity or bankruptcy.

Work will be started shortly to get the approval of the merchandise creditors of the twenty-three concerns subsidiary to the H. B. Claflin Company to the plan for compromise settlements that was drawn up last week by representatives of the Noteholders' and Central Conference Committees and approved on Saturday by the Noteholders' Committee as a whole. It is said that there are about 12,000 of these creditors, and it was intimated yesterday that a separate letter would have to be sent to the creditors of each store.

Murray, Ky., Bank Closes.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 26.—The Citizens' Bank at Murray, Ky., was closed today by the Directors, who announced that the suspension was due to inability to realize quickly on its assets.

The bank was organized in 1902 with a capital of $35,000. Its last published report in June showed deposits of $110,-000.

Reports on Sugar.

The local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, has received manuscript copies of Consular reports covering the sugar and syrup industries of the world, which will be at the disposal of those interested for this week only. The reports cover data relating to the production, consumption, and requirements of practically all the countries of the world. The reports as a whole form a comprehensive survey of the sugar situation in every district represented abroad by United States Consuls. Wholesale and retail prices of raw and refined sugars also are included in the reports.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.37
Andes	.08	Occidental Con	.85
Belcher	.76	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.17
Caledonia	.02	Sep. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.65	Sep. Nevada	.06
Crown Point	.36	Union Con	.09
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con	.02
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.41

TONOPAH.		Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.06	Diamond'd Daisy	.20
Midway	.06	Diamond'd R. R.	.02
North Star	.12	Florence	.28
Rescue Eula	.07	Goldfield Con. M	.98
Tonopah Ext	2.30	Goldfield Merger	.17
Tonopah Merger	.24	Jumbo Ext	.39
West End	.06	Silver Pick	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Verbal	.03
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Hills	.26
Booth	.06	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.02	Manhattan Con	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6	6¼	Jackpot	5	5¼
Elkton	41	42	McKinney	30	35
El Paso	119	120	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	42		Portland	102	103
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	100¼	104
Isabella	10	10¾	Rav. B. H.	2	4

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Anglo-Am.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
400	Bay State Gas.	9c	9c	9c	9c
1,700	Calaveras	93c	96c	90c	96c
540	Crown Reserve	1.00	1.01	94c	94c
400	First National	74	74	73	73
500	Goldfield Con.	9¾c	9¾c	9¾c	9¾c
30	La Rose	75c	75c	75c	75c
300	Majestic	7	7	7	7
650	Mexican Metals	15	15	14	14
100	McKinley-Dar.	44c	44c	44c	44c
1,100	Nevada Doug.	47	52	47	50
180	Old D. Tr. rcts.	1⅝	6¾	1⅝	6¼
1,000	United Verde	1	1 1-16	1	1 1-16

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1	1⅝
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1 3-16
Bohemia	1	1⅛	La Rose	.72	.73
Bost.		.40	Majestic	.07	.08
Butte & L.		.20	McK.-D.	.40	.42
Calaveras	.93	1	Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Chief C.	.94	.96	M. of Am.	2⅝	2¾
Cons. Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	Nev.-Doug.	.45	.55
Crn Res.	.93	.95	Ohio Cop.	.05	.09
Davis-D.	.58	.59	So. Lake	1⅛	3
Eagle and			Stew't M.	1	1 1-16
E. Bell	.75	.85	Un. Ex.	8½	8¾
First Nat.	.70	.72	U. Verde	1	1 1-16
G'field C.	.95	1	Yukon	1¾	2

DIVIDENDS.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation.

Dividend Notice.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Stewart-Warner Speedometer Corporation held October 24, 1914, a dividend of 1¾% was declared upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Corporation payable on November 2, 1914, to the holders of said preferred stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on October 24, 1914, said dividend being in full of accumulative preferred dividends on said stock up to and including October 31, 1914. A dividend of 1¾% was declared upon the common stock outstanding of this Corporation payable on November 2, 1914, to the holders of said common stock of record upon the transfer books of this Corporation on October 24, 1914.

The stock books of this Corporation will be closed for the transfer of stock from and including October 25 to and including October 31, 1914.

STEWART-WARNER SPEEDOMETER CORPORATION.
C. B. Smith, Secretary.

Dated Oct. 24, 1914.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND
COMMON DIVIDEND

Pittsburg, Pa., October 24th, 1914.

The Directors of this Company have today declared their regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock and ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Common Capital Stock, payable to shareholders of record October 22d. Checks mailed this day.

W. A. MYLER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE MANILA RAILROAD CO.

(Southern Lines)

First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Coupons due November 1, 1914, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, October 26, 1914.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates,

111 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 64.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared payable on November 2nd, 1914, to shareholders of record October 14th, 1914.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK.

470 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on November 2 next to stockholders of record of Oct. 12, 1914.

The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

MANY BUYERS AT BIG CARPET SALE

Spirited Bidding Marks Opening of Trade Auction of the Smith Company.

FAIR PRICES ARE REALIZED

Offerings Comprise About 120,000 Rolls of Carpets and Rugs—Other Spring Openings.

More buyers than ever before on a similar occasion were present yesterday at the opening of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's auction sale of carpetings and rugs, held at the show rooms, 105 Fifth Avenue. Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchel conducted the sale, which is expected to last through the week. It was estimated that more than 1,200 representatives of jobbers and retailers from all sections of the country visited the auction during the day.

Interest in the announcement of the auction appears to be general, as many of those present yesterday made long journeys to take in this trade event. The offerings themselves are the largest ever placed on sale at one time under similar conditions by the company. The offerings comprise about 120,000 rolls and rolls, of which only about one-tenth are carpets. It was stated that 5,000 packages of both kinds of goods which it had been originally intended to throw into the sale had been withdrawn. The largest previous offerings of carpetings and rugs at a single sale by the company approximated only 80,-000 bales and 20,000 rolls.

Despite the fact that the Spring lines of carpetings and rugs are being shown, with prices to be named next Monday, and the further fact that many merchants have considerable quantities of goods in stock purchased at regular prices at the May opening, it became apparent at once at the start of yesterday's auction that the phenomenal conditions brought about by the war has convinced buyers generally of the advisability of stocking up against future contingencies such as the war has threatened. The embargo placed by England on the exportation of raw wool such as is used in making the finished products, together with the uncertainty regarding the continuance of the supply of dyestuffs adequate to carry on the manufacturing end, were in the opinion of observers strong elements in accounting for the extraordinary enthusiasm prevailing at yesterday's sale.

The day was taken up with the sale of Manor tapestry, Saxony, Saxony Axminster, Colonial velvet, and allied goods. The bidding started off with a snap seldom seen at like affairs, and prices for the first two or three hours were only slightly below those prevailing at the season's opening of Fall lines last May. The buying appeared early in the day much monopolized by small dealers, who seldom have the opportunity of purchasing at manufacturers sales. The competition among buyers at this period of the sale was almost fierce at times, there being frequently a score or more of bidders on their feet at once all claiming recognition from the auctioneer.

The morning prices on Manor tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, ranged from $8.25 to $7.75, as contrasted with $8, the regular price. After that came the Saxony Axminster rugs, 8 feet 3 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, which sold slightly below usual figures, the standard price being $18.50, while the prices gotten ranged from $13.25 to $18.50 per rug. Saxony rugs, 27 by 54 inches, which are at present very popular, were sold in limited numbers and went at $1.30, the regular price early in the season being $1.43. Similar rugs in size, 36 by 72, were quickly bid in at somewhat lower than regular prices, averaging up to $2.15 per rug, the regular price being $2.90. The Colonial velvet rugs were enthusiastically bid for in size 9 by 12 and averaged about $15, the regular price, last week, having been $16.20. Larger sizes of the same grade fell off considerably in prices brought owing to the fact that little demand exists at the present time for the large sizes.

Other sales during the day were as follows: Ten, and balances, 6 feet 2 inches by 10 feet 6 inches, $6.50, compared with $7.40 at the opening of the season; Saxony Axminster rugs, 9 feet by 12 feet, brought $13.25 down to $12.50 for single bale lots, and a range of prices from $13 down to $11.50 for sets of five, ten, and balances, according to the character of the goods. These goods were slated at $15.40 at the Spring opening. At the close of the day approximately 450 lots were disposed of, with prices as a whole ruling about 10 per cent. below the official prices of the opening.

It was apparent that, notwithstanding the sustained buying throughout the day, many old hands were holding off from making purchases in the belief that as the sale progresses prices will rule considerably lower than was the case yesterday. These men will then begin their buying. Many others, however, seemed unwilling to wait a more favorable chance to get lower prices and bought right and left. These seemed, for one thing, to be greatly impressed with the patterns and colorings.

One buyer for a Cincinnati house sent the following telegram to his firm after spending the day at the sale: "Sale opened with low-grade and bidding lively by small trade. Later prices ruled considerably lower." This man said many of the larger firms will undoubtedly be doing their buying later.

Among the buyers were representatives of many of the larger department stores of this city and vicinity, as well as a considerable number of the retail stores hereabouts. Other buyers included the Alms & Doepke Co., Cincinnati; Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Barnard, Sumner Putnam Company, Worcester; Sisson Bros. & Weiden Company, Binghamton; Burnham, Stoepel & Co., Detroit; Kramer, Waldman & Fastman, Philadelphia; Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; Textile-Campbell Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; the Bailey Company, Cleveland; Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh; Ely-Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, and the H. A. Meldrum Company, Buffalo.

Stephen Sanford Sons & Co., Inc., 180 Fifth Avenue, yesterday opened up their lines for the Spring 1915 season. Prices were the same as those quoted for the Fall. A number of buyers were present at the opening and many took advantage of the special prices, showing from 5 to 10 per cent. off regular prices. Placed on about $1,000,000 worth of stock goods, to make some liberal purchases.

W. & J. Sloane, Fifth Avenue and Forty-seventh Street, also opened up their lines for the Spring, but made no prices.

Consular Regulations Postponed.

Ex-Judge Sharretts, counsel for the Importers' Association, U. S. A., Inc., was notified yesterday by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters that the department has decided to postpone until Nov. 30 the operation of the new Consular regulations promulgated by President Wilson early last Summer. Last week a special committee of the association visited Washington and filed a protest with the Treasury Department against the enforcement of the rules on Oct. 31, the date set by the Government. The regulations originally were to have gone into effect three months ago, but the association at the time succeeded in having them indefinitely postponed. Afterward the department ordered their enforcement the last of this month. It is expected that efforts will now be made to have the objectionable features of the regulations eliminated entirely.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

day:	Price.	Bales.
New Orleans	6¼c	600
Augusta	6¾c	1,000
Dallas	6 1-16c	10,000
Galveston	6¾c	804
Houston	6¾c	4,416
Memphis	6¼c	2,700
Norfolk	6¾c	237
Savannah	6¾c	1,823

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Saturday....6@7 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Hardware Trade is Quiet.

One of the leading local wholesalers of hardware said yesterday that business was far from active in that field, this being particularly true of builders' hardware. He was of the opinion, however, that the corner had been turned and that better things were in sight. In conjunction with merchants in other lines, he said that he looked for much better business after the opening of the Federal reserve banks.

Shoe Business is Better.

The return of cooler weather had some stimulating effect on the sale of Fall and Winter shoes in the local market yesterday, though business was none too active. Particular attention seemed to be given the galter-top effect in women's shoes, and it was said that cloth-topped men's shoes were also being taken fairly well for the present season. Advance business for Spring continues to come in well and in one or two cases is reported well ahead of last year. The orders coming in, however, show little change in the demand from that already reported.

Helping Out the Merchant.

The United Retail Merchants of America, an organization that has been in existence for very nearly a year, has been giving during that time some valuable assistance to department stores in the smaller cities. The association now has seventy-six members to whom it furnishes a buying service that enables these stores to keep their stocks up to date in every particular. A legal transportation and loss are among some of the other departments which the organization operates, and a number of letters have been received from members complimenting the association on its work.

How Quick Styles Change.

No more striking illustration of the rapid changes which occur in women's styles could be obtained than from the label which one association furnishes its members to be placed on packages or cases containing merchandise. The label is red and calls the attention of the express agent to the fact that the goods in the container are perishable and the shipper must be notified at once if the consignee either cannot be located or refuses to accept the merchandise. There have been frequent instances where a delay in forwarding has caused the manufacturer of women's wear a large loss, a change in the style before the receipt of the goods making them practically worthless.

About Trade in Texas.

Two incidents were related yesterday by a well-known embroidery importer to show how hard it is to sell goods in Texas just now. One of the firm's best salesmen is in that State and reports that his total sales for a whole week amounted to zero, and this in spite of the fact that he has a large personal following in the larger cities of the State and that embroideries are showing marked signs of revival. The second incident was reported by the same man, who wrote in that seven salesmen, representing big houses in the East and Middle West and carrying assorted merchandise, "made" one of the leading cities on the same day. On comparing notes at night it was found that the total sales of the seven for the day was $75, and this amount was all sold by one man who was carrying a fine line of kid gloves.

"Made in U. S. A." Meeting.

Manufacturers, producers, and merchants interested in the "Made in U. S. A." movement have arranged for a meeting to be held tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock in the banquet hall of the Waldorf-Astoria, Thirty-third Street entrance. The meeting will be under the auspices of the "Made in America" Products Association, Inc., recently incorporated to inform the American public upon the value of goods manufactured in the United States and to correct the impression which has been gathered that imported goods are necessarily superior in quality. A meeting was decided on by Harry Tipper, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the association, after more than a score of prominent manufacturers had made the suggestion. The purpose of the meeting, he explains, is to get the ideas of as many people as possible on how the movement may be furthered.

Trying the Old Game.

Although the sending of sample lines to unknown persons without previous investigation has been made the subject of many warnings by association credit men, there are still some houses careless enough to take a chance. A year ago, a local manufacturer received such a request and shipped a full line of styles. Hearing nothing further from the consignee he placed the matter in the hands of the association of which he was a member. An attorney in the town to which the goods were sent who was given the case reported that the man who received the merchandise had just been sentenced for fraudulent use of the mails. The same party, having served his term in prison, is operating again in the same town under very nearly the same name. His request for samples this time was made on a postal card, which immediately aroused the suspicion of the firm receiving it, and the authorities have been notified. There is little doubt, however, that other wholesale houses not so wise have probably been "stung."

Weather Helping Suit Demand.

Despite the fact that real Autumn weather has not yet come, the slight "ting" in the air on Sunday and yesterday resulted in a little better demand for cloaks and suits yesterday. While the day's business was not large by any means, it looked so to some of the firms who had been hard hit by the continuance of Summer temperature. It was said in one house, a big one, that never had it brought out so many lines in a single session as this Fall. For one, there were two reasons, one being that the weather-jaded appetites of the buyers had to be stimulated constantly with new things to get them to place orders. The second reason was that seldom has so much pirating been done by the smaller houses, which were evidently in need of some means of keeping their own trade active. No less than forty-eight suit models of the house in question had been seen in cheaper guise, either copied outright or only slightly changed. In coats the number of design thefts was not so great, but it was large enough to hurt the business of the originating house.

Gray Goods Prices Firmer.

Business was not quite so active in the local gray goods market yesterday as on Saturday, but this was due less to the unwillingness of the buyers to operate than it was to the unwillingness of the sellers to dispose of their goods at current market figures. Some good sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4¾ cents for November-April delivery, and 38½-inch 64-60s were pretty well cleaned up for 1914 delivery at 3⅝ cents. There was a good deal of bidding of 3⅝ cents during the day for these goods, but not a great deal of them came out. Most of the mills were asking 3¾ cents for them, but few, if any, sales were made at that figure. Bids of 5½ cents for 1915 delivery of four-yard 80 squares were numerous, but most of them were refused by the mills. Some business was done on 38-inch 64-60s at 2¾ cents for November-December delivery, and a few odd lots of 37-inch 64-60s were sold for similar delivery at 2½ cents. The closing quotations were:

39-inch, 80-80s	4¼c@4⅜c
39-inch, 72-72s	4¼c@4⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c@4⅜c
38½-inch 64-60s	3¼c@3⅜c
37-inch, 64-60s	3¼c@3⅜c
37-inch, 56-60s	3¼c@3⅜c

38½-inch, 64-60s	3¼c@3⅜c
37-inch, 64-60s	3¼c@3⅜c
37-inch, 56-60s	3¼c@3⅜c
36-inch, 64-60s	2¾c@2⅞c
36-inch, 56-60s	2¾c@2⅞c
36-inch, 48-48s	2¾c@2⅞c
36-inch, 44-40s	2¾c@2⅞c

USED A WIDOW TO SWINDLE.

Rapelyea Made an Old Friend the Victim of a Mortgage Fraud.

J. George Rapelyea, a former Postmaster of Corona, and member of an old Long Island family, pleaded guilty to grand larceny before Judge Humphrey in the Queens County Court yesterday afternoon and was remanded for sentence.

Henry Schmidt of Astoria charged that Rapelyea induced him to lend $1,500 on a piece of property which he was given to understand belonged to Mrs. Mary Searl Sage, a widow and a former lecturer employed by the Board of Education. Several months after lending the money Schmidt was notified by lawyers that he had no right to the mortgage on that particular piece of property. An investigation showed that the property did not belong to Rapelyea and that he had got Mrs. Sage to sign the bond and mortgage in the belief that the property was his.

Rapelyea said that seven heirs owned the property which he mortgaged and that he had an option to purchase from the majority of the heirs and expected to get an option from the other heirs. The authorities say that Mrs. Sage was an innocent victim of the transaction, and as she signed the bogus bond and mortgage and received the $1,500, which she immediately turned over to Rapelyea, she is liable to Schmidt for that amount. Rapelyea was allowed to resign as Postmaster of Corona after an investigation into his accounts by the postal officials.

Norway Exposition Commissioner.

The Norwegian Government has appointed Fredrik Herman Gade its Commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition. Mr. Gade, whose mother is an American, was educated at Harvard, later acting as Norwegian Consul in Chicago. During the last few years he has been a member of the important Royal Commission which has drafted the laws now before the Norwegian Parliament proposing a reorganization of the Norwegian foreign service. Norway's building at the exposition will be started as soon as Mr. Gade reaches the West.

Accounting by Stokes Executors.

Harold M. Stokes, J. S. Stokes, and Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., as executors of the will of Anson Phelps Stokes, yesterday filed an accounting. They credit themselves with $863,826, and recite that they paid $404,494 out of this principal, leaving a balance of $359,092. There were debts paid amounting to $341,257, and the legatees received $54,-333. The balance of income is $15,292, the report reads.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neil Co.; R. Cruickshank, carpets; 37 West 26th.
ALBANY, N. Y.; W. M. Whitney & Co.; A. J. Palmer, carpets, rugs; 41 Union Square.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; 33 W. 34th.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager, P. B. North, carpets; 105 Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Frey, cloaks, suits, skirts; Miss L. Hochheimer, waists; Miss H. Goet, suits; Miss J. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. A. Richards, carpets; A. R. Katz, general mdse.; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; A. Rosenbaum, millinery; L. L. Brager, domestics, dress goods, linens; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—Strouse Bros.; M. S. Strouse, trimmings; 212 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces, hdkfs.; 1,195 Bwy.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; A. J. Barnard, representing; 214 Church.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Phillipps, ladies' coats; Mrs. M. B. Lewies, ladies' millinery; Mr. Ellis, lostery; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacks; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, corsets, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Levy, ladies', misses' waists; Mr. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Rines, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes; Mr. Childs, millinery; Mr. Bradley, women's, children's, men's knit underwear, hosiery, gloves, men's, boys' furnishings; Mr. Silberman, ladies', misses' skirts; Mrs. Kasanof, ladies' neckwear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss G. Cheslegh, misses' cloaks, suits; Miss Lyons, ribbons; Miss Barrett, veilings; Miss Hickey, corsets; Miss Leary, ladies' wear; W. Daly, dress goods, silks; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss J. Canty, underwear, hosiery, laces; Miss S. Blumenthal, silk waists; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; T. W. Rich, carpets; 105 Grand.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; G. W. Brown, notions, trimmings, ribbons, hdkfs.; 243 Church; Flanders.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. Mann, domestics; D. F. Walker, dry goods; 55 White.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Labordi-Gilman Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
BRIDGEPORT—C. Misch; H. Walker, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. E. Stock, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; E. C. Truxes, neckwear, embroideries, laces; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—E. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; 116 W. 32d.
CANTON, Ill.—J. M. Block, Spring silk, wash dresses; 1,133 Bwy., Room 823.
CHARLESTON, West Va.—Abney-Barnes Co.; J. Dana, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 75 Leonard.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. Bloch, ladies' neckwear, veilings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; D. C. Litt, carpets, rugs; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. W. Vizents, carpets; C. A. Gates, embroideries; J. Tracy, notions; C. W. Leffingwell, ladies' suits; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; O. Glassner, carpets, rugs; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; N. Neuman, domestics, bedding, white goods, linens; C. T. Roy, men's furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—"Green's"; B. Green, ready-to-wear; sixth floor, 60 West 33d.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; O. J. Meyer, carpets; A. W. Mandel, rugs; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; Miss E. Keltner, muslin underwear, negligees, petticoats, corsets, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. F. E. Skinner, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—C. Kaufmann & Bros.; C. Kaufmann, clothing; 20th St. and Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; Miss L. Solomon, coats; L. J. Mandel, neckwear; 18 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Parisian Cloak and Suit Co.; Mr.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

No. —. Original—Ex parte in re Jared Flagg, petnr.—Motion to file petition for writs of prohibition or mandamus denied.

641—W. S. Tyler Co. v. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.; 380—Wilmington Transportation Co. v. The Railroad Commission of California; 471—George Burdick vs. U.S.; 472—William L. Carlain v. same; 507—Frank C. Stettler v. Edwin V. O'Hara; 506—Elmira Simpson v. same; 541—U. S. v. Sherman & Sons Co.; 580—U.S. v. Erie R. R., and 647—Lieut. Col. Daniel C. Stearns v. Brig. Gen. George H. Wood.—Motions to advance severally granted, and cases assigned for argument Monday, Dec. 7.

82—Aaron Sage v. George Hampo.—Further consideration of motion to dismiss postponed to hearing on the merits.

135—Wilson Cypress Co. v. Enrique Del Pozo y Marcos.—Further consideration of motion to affirm postponed to hearing on the merits.

511—Jeffrey Mfg. Co. v. Harry O. Blagg, &c.; 346—Ariz. & New Mex. R. R. v. Thomas F. Clark; 488—Minn., St. P. & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. v. Joseph Leora; 513—Rail & River Coal Co. v. Yaple; 576—Norfolk & Western Ry. v. Sarah E. Holbrook; 200—Detroit & Mackinac Ry. v. Mich. R. R. Commission, and 569—Easterling Lumber Co. v. S. W. Pierce.—Ordered that these cases be placed on summary docket.

622—W. S. Tyler Co. v. Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co.—Further consideration of petition for writ of certiorari postponed to hearing of No. 444.

632—Charles W. Anderson v. 42 B'way Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

643—Joplin Mercantile Co. v. US.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

646—Nelson Land and Cattle Co. v. George H. Smith.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

649—William L. Norton v. US.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

651—Stafford Co. v. Coldwell-Glidard Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

654—Champion Fibre Co. v. R. H. Russell.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

657—Roy S. Anderson v. J. O. and N. B. Chenault.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

660—Isidor Straus, as R. H. Macy & Co., v. Netaseme Hosiery Co.—Appeal dismissed and writ of certiorari granted.

14—George N. Pierce Co. v. Wells-Fargo & Co.—Restored to docket for reargument.

76—F. W. Ritterbusch v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

802—U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co. of Balto. v. Fred H. Poetker.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

629—Henry D. Hotchkiss v. Irving L. Ernst.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

153—Russell Sage Raphael v. Wasatch & Jordan Valley R. R.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

520—Mohawk Overall Co. v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

526—Comonwealth Trust Co. v. Albert A. Trocón.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

564—Atlantic Coast Lumber Corp. v. O. G. Wimehaw.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

499—U. S., by James C. McReynolds, Atty. Gen., v. Louisville & Nashville R. R.—Motion to advance submitted.

604—David Yost v. Dallas County.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.—Motion to advance submitted.

645—J. J. Brolan v. U. S.—Motion to amend writ of error submitted.

60—John H. Clendaniel v. Henry C. Conrad, Associate Judge of Del.—Motion to dismiss for failure to make new parties submitted.

666—Marie H. Kelly v. Ill. State Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

682—Minerals Separation, Ltd., James M. Hyde.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

655—H. B. Borland v. Central Trust Co. of Ill.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

496—Geneva Furniture Mfg. Co. v. S. Karpen & Bros.—Motion to advance submitted.

114—I. A. Folger v. Kate C. Putnam.—Dismissed with costs.

39—Melvin W. Mills v. Territory of New Mexico.—Submitted.

26—C. J. Rixey, an insane person, v. Robert H. Cox.—Submitted.

18—Mound City Co. v. Robert H. Castleman.—Argument concluded.

15—E. P. McCabe v. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Argued.

16—Washington Dredging & Improvement Co. v. State of Washington.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 27—Nos. 16, 17, 18, 25, 28, 19, 28, 33, 34, and 35.

NOTICE—It is ordered that the cases heretofore transferred to summary docket, namely, Nos. 430, 357, 454, 455, 511, 347, 488, 513, 516, 209, and 380, are assigned for argument Monday, Nov. 30.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

N Y Dock<D, L & W. NY, NH RR<Tug Volunteer.
Cohen<Barge Josephine.
Ralli<Soc Anonyme, &c.
Lucas<Dredge 7.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Ladd<Un Royalties.
Norment<Wittman.
Nelson<Grohs.
Lamarche<Lynch.
Peterson<Fowler.
Franklin Un 24<Berry Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
Karp<Karp.
Magrel<Magrel.
Riehl<Patrolmen's Assn.
N J Terra Cotta<Long Mendcser<Melniker.
Orlando<Orlando.
Duffy Co<Gramis.
Clear.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hazel.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on, Kiefer-Unionwerke A. G.
Kiefer<Heyman.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred cause.

NY Assets Real Co<McKinnon.
Curtis<McKenna.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Bonynge<Milliken.
Werner<Nesbitt.
Werner<Nesbitt, General calendar.
Steels<CNY.
Viener<Penn R R.
Cohen<Oceanic Nav.
Harned<Int. Magaz.
Bielchrode<Hartford M Screw.
Stapler & P<Forsyth<S Driver 211,

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10 A. M.

U S<B & Jamaica Bay Turnpike, (2.)

DISTRICT COUR—Chatfield, J.—Common law at 10:30 A. M.

Macarack<Penn R R, (on trial.)
Springer<Thompson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions.

Bellman & Co<Abrams
Drukker<Drukker.
Re Gordon.
Re Lesly Garmt Co.
Kelly<CNY.
Ford<Davidson.
A. Grant Cuney & O'B.
Kamper<Frankowitz.
Sands<Mertens.
Tannenbaum<Golds'n.
Schweller<Schweller, (2 acts.)
Weisbrat<Sohw'schild.
Conde<Conde.
Taylor<Fraser.
Rodgers<Mauderer.
Snow<Snow, Jr.
Singer<Singer.
Goldstein<I R T, (2 acts.)
Shearer<Shearer.
People ex rel Tow<Am White Cross Lab.
Re Furman. (Purdy.)
People ex rel Hirshfeld<Bd of Educ.
Green<Green.
W W St John Co<Brit-Am Cigar.
Cohen<Cohen.
People ex rel Vonasek<Bd of Educ.
Rosenstein<Rosenstein.
Peterson<Harper.
Boxley & H.
Re Greens Purch A.
Peterson<Bush Term.
Rapne<same.
Colt<Colton.
Schwartzman<Houston Hippodrome.
Feddish<Thompson-S.
Wallace<Fenton.
De Courcy<R N Delafenka.
Riehl<Robt Reid.
Simon<Ettinger.
Kunch<C & Pump.
Testa<Testa.
Re McKeon (E 227 St)
Innis<McGowan.
People<Uebelmesser.
People<Demajihan.
Re-Kennedy, (Reeder.)
Gortikov<Gortikov.
Sutton<MacBried.
Heydenberg<Hertfffthe Schneider<Westside Con.
Gatos & Co<Stevens Con.
Ladd<Un Royalties.
Norment<Wittman.
Nelson<Grohs.
Lamarche<Lynch.
Peterson<Fowler.
Franklin Un 24<Berry Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
Karp<Karp.
Magrel<Magrel.
Riehl<Patrolmen's Assn.
N J Terra Cotta<Long Mendcser<Melniker.
Orlando<Orlando.
Duffy Co<Gramis.
Clear.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., clear; V., Delany, J., case on; V1., no day calendar; V11., Ford, J., case on; V111., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Levinson<Cohen.
Inq.—Same<Part.
Inq.—Sam<Jbd-El-Nour.
Inq.—Beck & Sons<Raensch.
Inq.—Briskman<Adman.
Inq—Pelletreau<Pelletreau.
Ornstein<West T R.
Pitt<Illinois Surety.
McKnight<McKnight.
Attorn Rity<Delacy.
Rapp<Rapp.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Forbes<Jones.
Berkowits<Frumkes.
Akron Bldg<Conday.
Malia<Knapp.
Badt<Lasan.
Cole<Harrison.
Strasburger<Strasburger & Co.
Postal Life<Burns.
Kaufman Con<Levy.
Rohland & Oliker<Phillips.
Ickelo & Co<Johnston Drug.
Same<Ellis.
Levinson<Keenan Cloth.
Herman & Co<Kranz.
Goldwasser<Wachsberger.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
US Realty<Gabriel.
Broad & Beaver St<Same.
McLaughlin Co<Gray.
State Bk of Syracuse<Kaplan.
Bank C de Paris<Liebmann.
Halifax & Comm'l<Bankers' Trust.
Rosenblum<Krout.
Barton<Mulligan.
Beck & Son<Foster.
Smith<Howell.
Boomgaarden<Gr East Co.
Wollman<Moesler.
Frey<Horton.
Freund<Harris.
Saranac Rity<Mennillo
Frank<Rector G L.
Farber<S & J Margolies Co.
Stolweil<Nat Surety. Case on.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term Part XV. Room. Case on—Title Guar. &c. Co<Pam. No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Burkhart<Cochran.
Karles<Ehret.
Marinaro<Muiti Speed Bergmag<Mills.
Schultz<Vaccarelli.
Reichert<Walter.
Hermitage<St. John's Park.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Casper<NY, NH RR.
Garrison<Stat Co.
R. Garrison<same.
Berlinger<Fur News.
Daly<Hud & Man RR.
Scholer<Abrahams.
Henry D. Kessler, 24, C. A. V. Theatre.
Klotzkin<NY Rys.
Van Slochem<British Columbia Ry.
Donnelly<H G & A I Plenty.
Case on.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ballinger<Albright.
Pluemacher<Levy.
Healy<Central RR.
Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se.
Stewart<Martin.
People<Townsend.
Lipkin<I R T.
Delaney<Adair.
W Cotter<Daniels.
J Cotter<Same.
Wolff<Saul.
Littenberg<Reichman.
Johnson<Bradley Con.
Carl<Bliss Co.
Nicolai<Am Brass.
Sphy<I R T.
Albert<Thompson-S.
O'Malley<NY Rys.
Valentine<Brokaw. Case on.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Goldberg<Friedman.
Dopsadt<NY RR.
Roggerio<Nas El RR.
Flynn<Rogers & H.
Meyers<Barrett.
Filkins<Spry.
Kennedy<Marcus.
Beckett<Blum.
Slavitz<Pitts Con.
Wrpn<Larson.
Carddonna<White Con
Thedford Eltz C Co<CNY.
Hoffline<Owens.
Crawford<NY Rys.
Amey<Int R T. Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crane<Dittrich, (2 acts.)
Zorlack<Jackson.
Pashnesky<Nas EIRR.
Dana<Robbins. Case on.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Longhead<Starckpols.
Swanson<Wieland.
Cellandano<Warro.
Campbell<Gi. A. Fuller
Jenning<Same.
McIntyre<I R T.
Gormley<Joiner.
Andrews<Times.
Kuhn<I R T.
Wishnofsky<CNY. Case on.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Howard<Margulies.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Stowell<R M Owen Co.
Washburn<Averys.
Hempel<Schwarz's'an
Bourdon<Plass Oper.
Goldstein<I R T.
Bachrich<Same.
Jordan<Same.
Canevari<Thomas & B.
Cummings<NY Pneu service.
Hall<NY C RR.
Putanko<Int R T.
Schwartz<Nas El RR.
Vaegtli<Krillke. Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inguaggoto<B H RR.
Donnelly<B H RR.
Walker<Summerville.
Kaplan<Beck.
Okum<Coney Isl.
Reniger<Theaman.
Goldweber<Piercy Con. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Farley<419 E. 12 St.
23 Wd Bk<Mark Cross
Meighan<Emig. I S Bk
Schnitzer<Schlesinger.
Hammer<Claremont Mills.
Di Donato<Parrelli.
Delehanty<Dunn.
Foster Debevoise<London Gen Feather. Clear.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Iuq—Jorgenson<Foody.
Palumbo<L'Araldo.
Weil<Getzger.
Nat Surety Co<Mass B. &c, Co.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster
Dixey<Woods Prod.
Ulane<Brower.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Adler<Indelli & C.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Hartford Postal Life I
People ex rel Solomon<B'hood Paint, &c.
Sternberg<Silberstein.
Strauss<Regan.
Finkelstein<Frog Door.
Klein<Tanguay.
The Ansonia<Hein.
Katz<Katz.
Cohen<McCarthy.
Rosenfield<Josephson.
Farley<Spier.
Oshinsky<Rubenstone. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Weber<Col Amuse.
Monte<Salomon.
Scanlon<Carrollan.
Beck<Fallon.
Newirth<Lantry.
Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const.
Drummond<Fraser.
Eccleston<Un H'dware Co.
Frankel<Parson.
Wanamaker<Zeliff.
Hungerford Brass<Brady.
Toomey<Walsh.
Sheridan<McLaughlin.
Melton<Havemeyer.
Kohen<Schwartz.
Adams<Marion S S. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Henry T Cutter.
Patrick Sheehy.
Henry P Dunham.
Abraham Schlesingcr.
Jacob Liebovitz.
Clark W Dunlop.
Rocco M Marasco.
James D Leary.
Alexander H Hall.
Rebecca Alexander.
Klein, Infants.
Irving W Childs.
William Hogan.
Theresa Rottkamp, &c.
Joseph Malenka.
Pasquale Mottola.
Henry T Cutter.
Henry T Cutter.
Warner J Landon.
David Stevenson.
James W Vickers.
Henry P Dunham.
Emaline Green.
Gaylord S Truesdell.
Agnes T Diamond.
Mary L. Fitzgerald.
Geo A Lauterbach.
Bryan Duffy.
Joseph Beckel.
Eugene T Connell.
H T Blackford.
George L Hall.
Benj L Glaessel.
TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested will.

Case Amelia Cutter. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Blumberg<Levine.
Schallbanch<Queens Land.
Dolan Con<Conway.
Neubert<Meisner.
Egidi<Brand.
White<Torpey.
Heischober Bros<Palevsky.
Cappel<Patrick.
Eagle Heller Co<Katz
Bendheim<Bendheim.
Edwards<Thorn.
Rubey<Mobre & M.
Schmidt<Clothes.
Larshes<Maas.
Kunetsky<Clements.
Silverman<same.
Aronowitz<Nussbaum.
Ruby<Windsor Land.
Maier<Newman.
Same<same.
Jacobowitz<Bishop.
Goldberg<Uria I Wks.
Sonnenstein<Fram Mfg.
Reardon<Hearn.
Levine<Rinesman.
Gelfand<Balrer.
In re Wead.
Clarke<Donnelly.
Herrmann<Queens L & T.
Eagle Waist<Ocean Acct.
Drew<Offensandt.
Same<same.
Schwerner & Fillat<Lustgarten.
Hanover Bldg<Jacobs.
Applebaum<Williams
Winhold<Dayton R'lty
Battino<Liberman.
Friedman<Peoples N Ins.
Tringali<Converse.
Amesbury<Leary.
Forward Assn<Sirrom Amuse.
Schwerner & Fillat<Lustgarten.
Polstein<Mayer
McMahon<East'n SS. N Y Telephone<Progressive Hotel.
Grate<same.
Hegeman Print'g<Dayton.
Littauer<Wooltex Knit Works.
Livingston<Krulewitch.
Cohen<NY Rys. (2 acts.)
Lee<E R T.
Cantilque Dev<Miller Smith<CNY Rys.
Bloch<same.
Fuchman<same.
Trainor<same.
Lave<same.
Lipschitz<same.
Brunswick-Balke<Kerr Hurwitz<Friedberg.
Eisenberg<Rubin Bros. Case on.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Barney Estate<Roemer.
Cosgrove<ReddanSpec.
Colligan<F W Woolworth.
Industrial Iron Wks<Apex Co.
Harris<NY Rys.
Romer<Amsterdam Bldg.
Madden<Kempner.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.
Donovan<Donovan.
Guntarsky<Guntarsky.
Schneeberger<Schneeberger.
Leonard<Leonard.
Franz<Franz.
Cooper<Cooper.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Landers<Reimer.
Prata<Baronet R'lty. Same<Same.
Wiseman<Sternkopf.
Friedman<Gabrielson.
Kelly<Barry.
Cohen<Engel's Exp.
Scotch Fres Church<Leventhal.
Ford Ass.
Hyman<Corgil R'lty.
Fjel<Codae R'lty.
Campbell<Campbell.
Matter of Eames.
Blaine<Bump.
Abbemante<Hamilton Sed.
Neuberg<Michelson.
Beir<Magenheim.
Demarest<Carr.
Levy<Harvey.
Spengler<Clofft.
Land & Lien<Fuchs.
Bernstein<Kenny.
Hoffman<Brierhoff.
Aurora Con<Picciano.
Gardner<Grill.
Putnam Rly<Arnold
TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Guarino<Sheraskerbuilding.
Fleming Sand & G<Mallet.
Di Salvatore<Un RR.
Weis<Rosen.
Ripkin<Peskin.
Wiener<Rubin & Marcus.
Susuman<Union RR.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerbs<Weill.
Chenani<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tob Co.
Burke<Im R T.
Marks<Bronx Variety.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S. At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Minna Berghauser.
Samuel McCollough.
Administration of:
Emilie Huber.
Acctg in estate of:
Maria Stadler.
N J Nelson.
Thomas Nash.
J L Gibson, (2.)
Bridget Quinn.
John J Hurd.
Kate E Kelly.
CONTESTED CALENDAR—Wills of: Richard McNerney. Annie Rubens.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J. At 10 A. M.

O'Neill<B,Q C & SRR.
Curley<Nassau RR.
Foote<Corbert.
Ohl<B, Q C & S RR.
Henry<Carlson.
Dougherty<Roes.

These causes if answered will be passed.

Rolshinsky<Menken
Kraus Co.
Wenokur<Birnstein.
Cooperman<NassauRR
Mulrey<B H RR.
Degnon<Nassau RR.
Manno<Bernstein Co.
Braverman<NassauRR
Gellert<Specht.

Bronx County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Barney Estate<Roemer.
Cosgrove<ReddanSpec.
Colligan<F W Woolworth.
Industrial Iron Wks<Apex Co.
Harris<NY Rys.
Romer<Amsterdam Bldg.
Madden<Kempner.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J.
Donovan<Donovan.
Guntarsky<Guntarsky.
Schneeberger<Schneeberger.
Leonard<Leonard.
Franz<Franz.
Cooper<Cooper.
Rubenstein<Rubenstein.
Landers<Reimer.
Prata<Baronet R'lty. Same<Same.
Wiseman<Sternkopf.
Friedman<Gabrielson.
Kelly<Barry.
Cohen<Engel's Exp.
Scotch Fres Church<Leventhal.
Ford Ass.
Hyman<Corgil R'lty.
Fjel<Codae R'lty.
Campbell<Campbell.
Matter of Eames.
Blaine<Bump.
Abbemante<Hamilton Sed.
Neuberg<Michelson.
Beir<Magenheim.
Demarest<Carr.
Levy<Harvey.
Spengler<Clofft.
Land & Lien<Fuchs.
Bernstein<Kenny.
Hoffman<Brierhoff.
Aurora Con<Picciano.
Gardner<Grill.
Putnam Rly<Arnold
TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.
Guarino<Sheraskerbuilding.
Fleming Sand & G<Mallet.
Di Salvatore<Un RR.
Weis<Rosen.
Ripkin<Peskin.
Wiener<Rubin & Marcus.
Susuman<Union RR.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerbs<Weill.
Chenani<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tob Co.
Burke<Im R T.
Marks<Bronx Variety.

Queens County.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Ward<CNY.
Usbeck<Usbeck.
Beebe<Beebe.
MacArthur<MacArthur.
Cohen and an<Hazel Const and an.
Highest number reached, 447a.

TRIAL TERM.—Jayco ox, J. At 10 A. M.

Kafka<C I & B R R.
Maher<same.
Guinan<Cent U Gas.
Walsh<B H R R.
Lewis<same.
McCarran<B, Q C & S R R.
Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Nov. 2.
Highest number reached, 545.

Bamberger<Muir Land et al.
Somerville Realty Co et al<McBride et al.
Lalor<Lalor.

Westchester County.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I. Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Farley<O'Hein. Morse<Harrison.
The remainder of the calendar goes over to the November term.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—The tropical disturbance is over the Florida Peninsula with diminishing intensity and with no result other than rains in Florida and Southern Georgia. Pressure is also quite low along the entire coast to the northeastward.

The northwestern disturbance has continued its rapid eastward movement, attended by the first snows of the season in the north upper, and east lower lake region, and also by some light rains over the remainder of the lake region, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather was fair, with high pressure and low temperatures prevailing in the lake region, the Central Valleys, the Central Rocky Mountain region, and interior of the Gulf States.

There will be local rains Tuesday along the South Atlantic Coast and rain Tuesday morning over south, and rain or snow over Northern New England, followed by fair weather.

Over the interior fair weather will prevail Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be cooler in the Atlantic States and the south portion of the Gulf States on Tuesday, and continue cool in the interior through the lake region, the Central Valleys, and the Plains States. It will be somewhat warmer Tuesday in the Northwest and on Wednesday in the Plains States, the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and the upper lake region.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to strong west and northwest Tuesday and Wednesday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh to strong northwest; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday, heavy frost at night south and freezing temperature north portion. Wednesday fair.

Southern New England—Clearing and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday, frost at night. Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, cooler Tuesday, probably frost at night. Wednesday fair.

Northern New England—Snow or rain Tuesday, followed by fair. Wednesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3. A. M.	57	46	4 P. M.	61	58
6 A. M.	56	45	7 P. M.	58	55
9 A. M.	59	49	9 P. M.	56	55
12 M.	60	55	11 P. M.	56	50

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 59; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 47; at 8 P. M. it was 55. Maximum temperature, 59 degrees at 1:45 P. M.; minimum, 45 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 82 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.60 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.
6:30—1,231 Stebbins Av.; Jacob Meyer. Slight
8:10—19 St. Nicholas Pl.; G. Schuck. Slight
10:05—2,380 Fox St.; Am. Realty Co. Not given
11:00—396 W. 60 St.; Nick Pictrohio. Slight
11:10—110 W. 40 St.; Edw. Browning. Slight
11:23—609 E. 170 St.; Carl Yorn. Slight
P. M.
12:55—506 E. 34 St.; John Henshan. Slight
2:40—2,260 Grand Concourse; C. McDonald. Slight
3:30—588 Morris Av.; Marco Tertore. Slight
5:05—2,630 1 Av.; Alfred Schaering. Slight
5:40—528 W. 126 St.; Sarah Lender-stors. Slight
6:00—6, 8, and 10 Gt. Jones St.; Adelson Bros. Not given
6:20—37 W. 38 St.; Goldberg & Kramer. Slight
8:20—790 E. 180 St.; Louis Deise. Slight
9:10—35 W. 19 St.; N. W. & P. Cloak Co. Slight
9:25—Cypress Av. and 136 St.; Henry Krienleum. Slight
9:30—124 Allen St.; Louis Altenwein. Slight
11:50—121 Essex St.; J. Ress. Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers to take effect noon Oct. 26: Patrol. W. J. Kenney, Det. Bu., to 150. Act. Det. Sergt. revoked to take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 26: John Ritter, 30, to Comr.'s office, duty in office of Chief Inspector. To take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 27: E. P. Ellis, 153, to B. R. H. Squad, duty in corridors of Kings County Court House.

Temporary assignments: Lt. Frank Rhelnish, 150, to Bu. of Tele. for 25 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 27; Sergts. E. G. Lennon, 4 to Det. Bu. for 11 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 28; Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 28; Patrol. Julius Scheider, 7, to C. O.; duty in Special Squad No. 3 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 28; Jos. Caraniolo and Pasquali Damiano, 28, to B. R. H. Squad, duty in Special Squad No. 1 for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 28; Wm. Reith, 31, to C. O., duty in Special Squad No. 3 for 15 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 27.

To Det. Bu.—Wm. J. Quinn, 4; Sigmund Lipscher, 147, and J. J. Scott, 275, for 10 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 28; W. J. Blanch, 22, from 12:30 P. M., Oct. 28, to 4 P. M., Nov. 7; James Delton, 30, from 11 A. M., Oct. 28, to 4 P. M., Nov. 7; J. A. Hanold, 25, for 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 29. For 10 days from 4 P. M., Oct. 28, prects. indicated: Italo Cassetti, 15; Henry Sommers, 25; Abraham Snydecker, 166; J. J. McMahon, 21; J. L. Massie, Jr., 68. For 10 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 29, commands indicated: William Reilly, 4; F. F. Franklin, 5; E. E. Gompers, 17; P. J. Leonard, 29; Charles Friedl, 31; Archibald Gamble, 40; W. C. Johnson and H. S. Hand, 61; J. J. McManus, 68; W. L. Ihnken, 80; C. C. Hemendinger, 155; J. A. Hutton, 276; C. T. Dwyer, 279; Thomas Mills, 5; J. F. Bennet, 12; F. M. Peebles, 25; Walter Corbitt, 31; D. J. A. Mahoney, 35; John Casey, 42; J. A. McIlhargy, 61; J. J. Clark, 65; F. W. Miller, 68; John Hines, 150; P. J. Whelan, 168; P. J. Curley, 279; J. E. Kelly, Dist.

Leaves (without pay): Sergts. E. N. Corwin, 279, for 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24; T. W. Flood, 288, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 24; Patrol. J. J. Keane, 144, for 2 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24; T. F. Custer and August Steigerwald, 159, for 1 day, from 12 P. M., Oct. 28; M. A. Halley, 170, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 22; W. V. Lawlor, 274, for 1 day, from 10 P. M., Oct. 23. For 5 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 28, commands indicated: Walter Riley, 146; Jacob Kaufmann, 152; J. M. Hofmann, 285; J. J. Reilly, 147; C. E. Pearce, 274; R. W. J. Collins, B. B. H. Sq. For 1 day, from 4 P. M., Oct. 24, prects. indicated: P. A. O'Donnell, 143; J. J. Lynch, 151; G. F. Smith, 149; J. J. Sullivan, 274. For 1 day, from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24, prects. indicated: E. J. O'Brien, 146; P. J. Donovan<Donovan, 277; W. C. J. Strasburg, 132; O. J. Breisen, 274; G. W. Cook, 279.

Applications for pay approved: Patrol. C. B. Anderson, 61, from 12:30 P. M., Aug. 21, to 12 P. M., Aug. 28, while sick; Patrol. J. Dwyer, 147, from noon, Aug. 23, to noon, Sept. 7, while sick; J. A. Ryan, 150, from 8 P. M., Sept. 8, to 12:01 A. M., Sept. 20, while sick.

Reprimanded: Patrol. T. J. Stokes, 26, soiled bed linen; Abraham Goldstein, 26, same; F. M. Broderick, 28, made unjust arrest; J. J. Ellis, 28, soiled bed linen; Frank Berger, 66, left post without having been properly relieved; M. McDonald, 68, discharged his revolver; Francis Scholle, 161, absent from post; William Faulkner, 161, improper patrol; Joseph Schlipf, 162, absent from post; G. J. Soderberg, 15, conversation, &c.; C. L. Fisch, 149, same; William Nevins, 274, same.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. J. W. Ward, 8, absent from post; Edward Blank, 18, same; W. J. M. Harte, 165, same; C. R. Waskerly, Det. Bu., struck prisoner; C. S. Potters, 17, improper patrol; T. L. Meehan, 17, same; John Ryan, 28, improper language; Samuel Hirsch, 25, absent from fixed post; George Valentine, 29, struck citizen; W. J. Clarke, 143, improper language; M. M. McDonald, 68, struck Patrol. John Petrie, 22 same; A. W. Harriott, 68, failed to pay debt.

Death reported: Patrol. P. J. Hughes, 145, at 7:45 P. M. Oct. 23.

Fire Department.

The following-named probationary firemen will report to the Medical Board, 157-59 E. 67th St., at 11 A. M., Fri., Oct. 30: S. C. Ely, Eng. 21; F. H. Boettler, Eng. 6; M. S. Shields, Eng. 6; J. M. Williams, Eng. 13; F. O. Wolffert, Eng. 19; P. J. Connolly, Jr., Eng. 28; J. D. Zanone, Eng. 30; E. J. O'Brien, Eng. 40; C. G. Garrison, Eng. 88; J. O'Brien, Eng. 41; J. Maloney, Eng. 46; F. J. Murray, Eng. 60; Charles Amato, Eng. 72; Otto Huth, Eng. 73; T. W. O'Neil, Eng. 84; T. F. Murphy, Eng. 207; G. C. McGrady, Eng. 208; J. J. Walsh, No. 4, Eng. 227; H. G. E. Otten, Eng. 234; Henry Robrbach, Eng. 235; T. F. Meagher, H. & L. 8; M. J. Gleason, H. & L. 10; F. L. Gunn, H. & L. 21; E. A. Hampe, H. & L. 45; Michael Brown, H. & L. 199; W. J. Fischer, H. & L. 130; F. H. Ehlers, Eng. 233.

Leave of absence, with pay, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27, is hereby granted to J. J. Lenihan of H. & L. 127, prior to his retirement.

Retired: J. J. Lenihan, H. & L. 127, after twenty years' service, at $700 a yr.

Leaves (without pay): A. Van Name, Eng. 259, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; W. F. Hartmann, H. & L. 6, for 84 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27; H. J. Mullally, Eng. 198, for 36 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25; R. Vaughan, H. & L. 11, for 12 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 27; Thomas McCann, Eng. 49, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; V. J. Cahill, H. & L. 17, for 72 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27; V. J. Cahill, Eng. 66, for 24 hours, from 8 P. M., Oct. 27.

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Eligible Lists for Evening High Schools and Recreation Centres.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that the following have been placed on the eligible list as teacher of stenography and typewriter in the evening high schools:

MEN.—Michael Rosmarin, 89; Milton Hochenberg, 81.1; Philip Frankel, 71.65; Charles Conn, 75; John V. Walsh, 75; Frank Rohr, 74.8; Sigmund Zinner, 74.65; Abraham L. Lazarus, 73.6.

WOMEN.—Anna Apotheker, 81.4; Mrs. Lena J. Fine, 80.7; Ella M. Wilkins, 78.95; Mrs. Belle Belhoff, 75; Fannie M. Clement, 75; Mrs. Anna Meyer, 75; Mary E. Read, 75; Jeannette A. Steinecke, 75.

The following have been placed on the eligible lists for positions in the evening recreation centres as indicated:

PRINCIPAL OF PHYSICAL TRAINING—Harley H. Thomas, 86.

LIBRARIAN—Harry Seiff, 83; Jacob Buckstein, 74.

TEACHER OF LITERARY CLUB WORK—Benjamin Loder, 81; David Zuckerman, 76.

TEACHER OF PHYSICAL TRAINING—William J. Keating, 95; Clifton A. Norman, 95; Louis B. Spivack, 95; Victor M. Shapiro, 91.

TEACHER OF STUDY ROOM—Louis Wisansky

CANAL'S EFFECT ON ROADS.

Col. Clough of Northern Pacific Discusses Panama Route.

W. P. Clough, Chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, discusses in the annual report of that company the probable effect of the Panama Canal competition on earnings of transcontinental lines. Col. Clough sees little reason for apprehension. He says:

The new route may be expected considerably to affect some trade currents now established. It may diminish some now of relative importance and swell others to larger volume. The Atlantic and Pacific Coasts will certainly be brought closer together by the canal, and some exchanges of commodities between them can hereafter be effected at smaller cost than heretofore. However, the trade entirely through, from coast to coast, has never formed any large part even of that minor proportion of the country's total trade arriving at or starting from coast points.

The bulk of traffic moving into and out of the ports on either ocean starts from, or is destined for the country's great interior, which the Panama Canal can never reach. The larger part of the country's transportation movements seems likely to an increasing extent to be between points in the interior. On lines serving a territory like that of the Northern Pacific the preponderating movement of traffic seems most likely to be one local to the territory.

The Northern Pacific's income account has been published. It shows a decrease in gross revenues of $4,291,000, with a decrease in operating costs of $3,201,000. The net surplus after the 7 per cent. dividend was $2,295,000, a decrease of $1,908,000.

INSTRUCTION.

Accountancy

Second Series of Class Groups

Owing to the heavy enrollment an additional series of class groups in Pace Standardized Courses in Accountancy and Business Administration, as given in 22 Resident Schools throughout the country, is now being organized.

Courses Offered

1. Fundamentals of Accountancy;
2. Shorter Course in Accountancy;
3. Business Administration;
4. Professional C. P. A. Course;
5. Cost Accounting;
6. Law for Business Men.

Opportunity for Employed Men

Men employed by day may by means of these courses increase earning power and advance to broader fields of employment while still earning and without interference to business duties. Thorough training for Professional C. P. A. Degree. No previous knowledge of Bookkeeping required.

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A 96 pp. Bulletin, giving details of accountancy practice, opportunities, rates of pay, requirements, accountancy laws of various States, outline of courses, etc., will be gladly mailed upon request.

For catalogue, information, and invitations to lectures, address

Frank L. Bailey
215 West 23d St., New York.
Nelson S. Tuttle
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Pace & Pace
70 Church St., New York.

Many Boys Fail to Pass

REGENTS' AND COLLEGE ENTRANCE examinations, not because they are stupid, but because the grade system of nearly all schools prevents individual instruction.

A bright boy can easily make sixty counts between October and June, and a backward pupil will find that he can do two years' work in one.

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Boarding and Day School. Unexcelled Facilities.
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The Brown School of Tutoring.

Boys' School & Office, 241 W. 75th St. Tel. Col 8894. Girls' School, 239 W. 75th St. Founded 1903. No classes. 2 years' work in one. All day study supervision. An A-1 school in preparing pupils rapidly and thoroughly for examinations, and in teaching them how to study. A School with an Atmosphere of Work.

IRVING SCHOOL L. D. RAY
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Boys carefully taught how to learn and cared for from 9 to 5:30, and on Saturday mornings. Lessons studied in School. A 60-foot gymnasium on the premises. A staff of 12 professional teachers. SEND FOR YEAR-BOOK.

THE SEMPLE 241 Central Park West, cor. 84th St.

FOUNDED 1879. STERN'S SCHOOL OF **LANGUAGES**
961 Madison Av. 200 W. 72d St.
Languages taught in classes or privately.

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Reopens Oct. 6th. 164-166-168 West 75th St
Clara I. Colburne, A. B. Martha K. Humphrey A. M., Principals.

PRATT SCHOOL—62-64 West 45th St. Individual instruction, day, evening; Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Stenotypy. Secretaryship.

Miss Buccini School of Languages.
Superior native teachers. Class, private instruction. Teachers conf. Rates reasonable. 237 West 109th.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MADAME X. MFG. CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title, and interest of the receiver to a patent owned by this bankrupt, recorded in the U. S. Patent Office, No. 1,079,921, recorded Nov. 25th, 1913, for improvement in corsets' fasteners; also all right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver to the trade name of Madame X. Mfg. Co., Inc., and right, title, and interest, if any, to all other trade names.

OSCAR TOSTEDTER, Receiver.
BLAU, ZAEKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GENERAL CONFECTIONERY MACHINE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 22 Morris Street, Jersey City, State of New Jersey, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of:

(a) One machine for dipping, coating, stroking and decorating candies.
(b) Parts of old candy machines (about 6 in number.)
(c) Parts of unfinished candy machines (10 or more in number.)
(d) Tools used for manufacture of above and in connection therewith.

WM. H. FORD, Trustee.
FRANK H. EDMUNDS, Attorney for Trustee, 25 Broad Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. District of new Jersey.—In the matter of FRANK NUSSBAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice.

By order of United States District Court, Henry Klinger, Auctioneer, will sell at public sale this day, October 27th, 1914, at 10 A. M., at 268 Springfield Av., in the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New Jersey, the entire grocery stock of the bankrupt, consisting of grocery sundries, store fixtures also horses, wagons, harness, &c., and will also sell at 1 P. M. on the same day at 69 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J., the entire grocery stock of the bankrupt, and thereafter the grocery stock and fixtures at 17 Pacific St., Newark, N. J.

JOHN ROSENBAUM, Receiver.
Office: Trust Building, Newark, N. J.
GEORGE FURST, Atty. for Receiver, 164 Market St., Newark, N. J.
ATWOOD L. DE COSTER, Referee in Bankruptcy, 776 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DOYKOS BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 24 E. 22nd St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured furs, skins, machinery, fixtures, safe, &c.

MICHAEL MAUTNER, Receiver.
HENRY H. SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 299 Bway., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EISEN & FEIT, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 159 W. 25th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' cloaks, suits, machinery, safe, fixtures, &c.

A. GORDON MURRAY, Receiver.
M. & J. J. LESSER, Attorneys for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for investigator, civil service, will be closed today.

Nov. 3 is the last day for the receipt of applications for female nurse.

There are 906 candidates for the examination for inspector of Water Meters.

The receipt of applications for chemist, food, and drugs will be closed on Nov. 4.

Thursday is the last day for receipt of applications for typewriter accountant, temporary service.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 4 a competitive examination for teacher of vocal music, for women only, to fill vacancies in the Indian Service, at salaries ranging from $600 to $720 a year. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, penmanship, letter writing, elementary practical questions on the theory of music, and training and experience. Applicants must have some proficiency as pianists. It is also desirable that they shall have had experience in chorus work. They must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.
9th season; 45 min. to 42d St., on Harlem R. R.; 70 acres; park and lawns; 500 ft. elevation; 10 min. from station; own dairy and vegetable garden; rates $8 & up. Booklet.

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Hotel Montclair
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Frederick C. Hall, Lessee.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 600.
NEW ARBOR DAN SANT.
A Delightful Place to spend the Fall and Winter Months.

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Absolutely fireproof. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Lats-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK, LATZ & CO.

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Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra.

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Lakewood, N. J.
A highly attractive and healthful resort for Fall and Winter sojourn.
An abundance of lake-side walks and drives.
Private tennis courts and putting greens. 18-hole golf course.
Daily orchestral concerts.
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NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN—Greatly enlarged. First location Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with baths. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. S. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of HARRY BERNARD and CLARENCE ISAACS, individually and as members of the firm of BERNARD & ISAACS, Alleged Bankrupts.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of Harry Osterman, the receiver herein, and on motion of Isaac Levy Smith & Cohen, attorneys for said receiver, it is

Ordered, That the alleged bankrupts herein and all of the creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupts and all other parties in interest be and they are hereby directed to show cause on the 2nd day of November, 1914, in the Post Office Building, Room 66, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, before the undersigned Judge, why the said offer of E. J. Isaacs should not be accepted, and why all the assets of the above-named alleged bankrupts which came into or now are in the possession of the receiver, and in general all of the assets of this estate, including merchandise, money, receivables, good-will, fixtures, and all other properties of the alleged bankrupts, should not be sold, transferred, and assigned to the said E. J. Isaacs in accordance with the terms and provisions of his said annexed offer, or in accordance with such directions as this may fix, and all interested parties are directed then and there to show cause why such other and further relief in the premises as may be just and proper should not be granted, and why any or all of the assets of this estate should not then and there be sold in any other manner or upon any other terms that the court may then and there fix, and it is further

Ordered, That sufficient, due, and complete service of this petition, order to show cause, and the annexed offer shall be made as follows:

1. The receiver is directed to cause the mailing to the creditors of the alleged bankrupts known to him and at such addresses as may be known to such receiver on or before October 28, 1914, a copy of this order to show cause and the annexed petition and offer.

2. A copy of this order shall be published once in the "New York Times" and once in the "Daily Trade Record" on or before October 28, 1914.

Said mailing and publication shall constitute due, timely, and complete service of this order to show cause, and the annexed petition and offer, for all purposes.

Dated New York, October 15, 1914.

C. M. HOUGH,
U. S. District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20317 in Bankruptcy ALBERT BARONE & ALBERT FLACKS, individually and as members of the firm of BARONE & FLACKS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Albert Barone & Albert Flacks are hereby given notice that on October 14th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th 1914 at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20216 in Bankruptcy ADAMS SCHREY CO., Inc., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Adams Schrey Co., Inc are hereby given notice that on September 4th 1914, was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th 1914 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20,704 in Bankruptcy. CHARLES HAYES, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles Hayes are hereby given notice that on September 19th, 1914, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, So. Dist. N. Y. No. 20,506 in Bankruptcy. THE ROTOR VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said The Rotor Vacuum Cleaner Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on October 20th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, November 6th, 1914, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

SAFE & VENTILATING WINDOW COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Safe & Ventilating Window Company of 35 and 37 West Thirty-first Street by these creditors: Harry B. Mook, $800; Reidell Sweetser, $583, and George W. Richards, $759. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and permitted the Tucker-Speyers Company, agents, to obtain a judgment on which the Sheriff took possession of the company's property. The judgment was for rent.

UNION CREDIT OUTFITTERS, INC., dealer in women's and men's furnishing goods, 560 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Samuel Goldberg. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against the corporation by these creditors: Charles Finder, $225; Max Kane, $375, and Robinson Tailoring Company, $144.

LEICHTER BROTHERS, composed of Philip and Abraham Leichter, manufacturers of dresses, 13 East Eighth Street, have made an assignment to Harry Osterman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against them by these creditors: Morris Goldstein, $510; Louis Goldman, $335, and Jacob Weinberg, $100.

FERRARI BROTHERS.—Salvatore Nicholas Ferrari, who compose the firm of Ferrari Brothers, 1,559 Second Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $5,106 and assets of $2,254, consisting of stock, $300; fixtures, $425; accounts, $1,254, and horse and two wagons, $275.

JACOB ARKIN, formerly a partner in the Arkin Paper Box Company of 50 Mangin Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $21,535 and assets $5,263 in accounts. An involuntary petition was filed against him and Alter M. Brody, the other partner, on March 25, 1912, from which Mr. Arkin was not discharged. Mr. Brody was discharged.

ANNIE B. SLOCUM, residing at 219 West Eighty-first Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,286 and no assets. Among the creditors are Mrs. Jennie E. Zook of Hamburg, Iowa, $3,050; Henri Bendel, $425, and Maison Maurice, $245.

PASQUALE DE ROSA, a tailor, of 421 Sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $331 and no assets. The only creditors are Joseph Doelger & Sons, brewers, on a judgment.

CARRONDALE SPONGE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed William F. Carell receiver in bankruptcy for the Carbondale Sponge Company of 46 Gold Street; bond $500. Assets are estimated at $1,200.

KASSAR BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 7 against Kassar Brothers, manufacturers of Mizmonze at 377 Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar, cash. Liabilities were $18,000 and assets $10,500.

WALLACE BAMBERG & SON.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Aug. 31 against Wallace Bamberg & Son, manufacturers of auto coats, 32 West Twentieth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, cash.

CHARLES ARONOWITZ & BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Charles Aronowitz & Brothers, importers of diamonds at 71 Nassau Street, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $176,582.

AMERICAN ART GLASS COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the American Art Glass Company of 36 West Twenty-fourth Street with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $24,-962.

JACOB SMILKSTEIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Smilkstein, dealer in men's furnishing goods, Mount Kisco, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

BUYER SELLERS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, INC., of 1,664 Broadway, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $104,768, of which $83,000 is secured, and assets $19,325, consisting of stock, $12,200, subject to $9,000 mortgage; accounts, $6,426; furniture and tools, $450, and a claim, $350. Among the secured creditors are Fred Kaufman, $22,000; William Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, $20,000; Coleman, Cohen & Co., $8,000, and the East River National Bank, $9,800.

GEORGE E. CONLEY COMPANY, wholesale dealer in fish, 167 Front Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $30,639 and assets $8,187, consisting of accounts, $5,257; notes, $372; stock, $40; office furniture, $222; cash in bank, $276, and five horses and four wagons and one truck, all held under stableman's lien of $544, value unknown.

PFLUEGER PIANO CO., INC., of 716 Whitlock Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $34,863 and assets $11,458, consisting of stock, $6,886; machinery and fixtures, $1,920; accounts, $2,644, and cash, $8.

SOLOMON FLAUM, wholesale dealer in millinery, 45 Bond Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $34,390 and assets $5,477, consisting of stock, $2,000; accounts, $3,000; fixtures, $100; cash in bank, $27, and real estate, $350.

DENKER & GELLER, manufacturers of furs, 47 East Ninth Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $3,376 and assets $1,725, consisting of stock, $600; accounts, $1,100, and cash in bank, $25.

JOHNSTON, ELLIOTT & CO., (Corporation,) bankers and brokers, of 45 William Street, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition against it on Oct. 17, in which it denies that it is insolvent, alleges that it has property of its own sufficient to meet indebtedness, but as the books and accounts are in Dallas, Texas, the corporation is unable at the present time to show to the court a complete statement of assets and liabilities. It also denies that it committed an act of bankruptcy in transferring portions of its property to prefer certain creditors.

THE WEXLER ROSS CO., INC., dealer in jewelry and novelties, 2 West Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Herman Heidelberg. The company was incorporated on March 12, 1913, with capital stock of $15,000. Bernhard Wexler is President and Jacques Ross Treasurer. It is said that the rental of the store was $10,000 a year.

HENRY W. BAUMAN, wholesale dealer in millinery, 48 West Twenty-first Street, has made an assignment to Herman B. Goodstein.

HENRY W. KOCH HAIR COMPANY, importer and manufacturer of human hair goods, 120 Fourth Avenue, has made an assignment to Marcus Schnitzer.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CORNING, N. Y.—Joseph L. O'Hara, a druggist; voluntary petition; liabilities $1,-538.229; assets, $6.000.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HARRY SIMON, formerly of Charles Simon's Sons, wholesale hosiery and underwear, 11 Union Square; liabilities $275,858.

ALFRED H. GOLDSTONE, 820 West Eighty-sixth Street, formerly cloak manufacturer; liabilities $40,266.

WILLIAM C. BEUTEL, importer of beer, 408 East Eighty-first Street; liabilities $50,-175.

SAMUEL C. WINSTAIN, flowers and feathers, 626 Broadway; liabilities $34,875.

HOWARD HULL, dramatist, 61 West Ninety-third Street; liabilities $24,678, for damages for personal injuries in an auto accident.

BENJAMIN BERNSTEIN, tailor, 88 Madison Street; liabilities $3,202.

MAX BRAUNER, 1,474 Madison Avenue, formerly pickles; liabilities $4,539.

FREDERICK N. DE CAMP, Yonkers; liabilities $385.

OLIVER J. DYKEMAN, real estate broker, 571 West 159th Street; liabilities $2,610.

Dr. MAX FLADEN, 230 East Tenth Street; liabilities $12,513.

WILLAM A. GEDNEY, 26 West Ninety-seventh Street, formerly a builder; liabilities $1,028.

PHILIP KAPLAN, 1,005 Kelly Street, formerly furs; liabilities $1,017.

A. S. and R. R. Ridge as ARTHEMEISE & CO., millinery, 68 West 45th Street; liabilities $994.

PINCUS SCHNEIDER, cloaks, 99 Essex Street; liabilities $4,371.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

A. & M. Robbins, Inc.—S. E. Powell, costs, $101.

Auerbach Importing Co., Inc.—J. Grossman, $119.

Austin, Raymond, by gdn.—Staten Island Railway Co., costs, $135.

Blaney, Chas. E.—Strobridge Lithographing Co., $55,714.

Bent, Thomas C.—C. S. Berner et al., $498.

Baumgariel, Emil W., and Fritz Kessel—Consumers Brewing Co., $227.

Bumb, Philip—M. J. Dreyer, $226.

Bilson Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., $311.

Baker, John J.—Beaver Engineering and Contracting Co., $203.

Boachenek, Frank—Weils Holding Co., $265.

Bengal Film Co.—Tobias A. Keppler, $169.

Calendar, Mary, or Mary Kollar—A. Kwaciaski et al., $119.

Cuckel, Felix, Sr., Josephthal et al., $498.

Composite Metal Lath Co.—J. H. Morgan, $657.

Chiappe, Poetro—J. Seeman et al., $101.

Clingen, John—E. P. Burrows Co., $223.

Crimmins, Ellen—F. Gaffney, $400.

Childers, Henry H.—D. C. Webb, $402.

Coliander, Chas. J. G., Chas. H. Hussey, and Richard J. Butler—C. B. Currier, $1,280.

Dalton, James H.—E. Minturn, $505.

Denton, Millicent S.—C. A. Moran, $6,545.

Dormosh, Max, Jacob Fliner, Yetta Bernstein, adm.—L. Rosenthal, $148.

Dr. Taggart Dental Co.—A. Steiger, $334.

Emrick, Louisa A.—Carlisle Trust Co., $6,221.

Frenk, Antoinette—M. Reisner, $832.

Forster, Caroline—S. Korrobois, $2,103.

Forty-second St. Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Av. R. R. Co.—D. Mellto, $1,940.

Federal Union Surety Co.—B. P. Dugan, $1,174.

Gillman, Charles J.—J. T. Brown, Jr., $181.

Goodman, Joseph—E. Ettenheimer, $110.

Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc.—Poseidon Realty Co., Inc., and Nicholas Modes—Wm. T. Hooker Sons Co., Inc., $236.

Grommet Mfg. Co.—Stern & Stern, $1,306.

Goldberg, Louis—A. Millman, $3,361.

Gregorakos, John D.—G. P. Rosall, $183.

Hynds, John G.—A. L. Laimbeer, $622.

Heath, Howard W.—C. K. Starr, $444.

Heinman, Henry F.—W. R. Ellison et al., $144.

Hoffmann, Armin—A. Deutsch, $320.

Harodes, Martin—S. Kandel, $122.

Ihlseng, Suman M.—L. R. Jones, $302.

Kaplan, Joseph—H. J. Cohen, $110.

L. I. Kaufman, Inc.—R. Stiano et al., $126.

Lupu, Sam—M. Cohen, $133.

Levering, Richmond—S. Minturn, $1,042.

Lee, Augustus, and Edward S. Tarrow—P. H. Woodward, $127.

Larney, Wm. A.—Vanderbilt Avenue Building Corp., $152.

Middleton, Merle—W. & J. Sloane, $778.

Marinan, Wm. M.—United Distillers Co., $181.

Marinelli, Joseph; Charles Radini, and Egidio Caselli—J. Guffanti, $1,027.

Market & Harlem Auto Trucking Co.—S. Rothberg, $194

Mahler & Co.—N. Oberndorfer, $786.

Mercantile Novelty Co.—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $163.

Meyer, Albert—George Liss & Co., $175.

Miller, Bernard L.—Bear Mill Mfg. Co., $535.

Mayer, Charles—Joe H. Krenrich Commission Co., $120.

Meadows, Thomas C.—J. J. Dickinson, $45,-158.

Nicholls, Wm. H.—R. M. Curry et al., $181.

Newkowsky, Mrs. Celia—C. Werner, $266.

Otera, Mary A.—J. F. De Beau, $198.

Price, Louis—Sidney Novelty Corp., $208.

Pomeroy, Perris M.—R. F. Schelling, $516.

Pinces, Louis—P. Riso, costs, $124.

Quincy Amusement Co.—R. Samuels, $150.

Reese, John H., and C. Franklin Carr—G. E. Butler, $814.

Reid, Joseph E.—E. H. Ackley, $123.

Same—Same, $468.

Rooney, Patrick—J. R. Alvarez, $180.

Ruden, Harry—S. Rosenthal, $846.

Rotolo, Francesco—K. Lindemann, costs, $107.

Simon, Aaron—National Cash Register Co., $338.

Seerun, Society—M. Meagher, $1,656.

Stoddard, Chas. H.—American Law Book Co., $146.

Stein, Louis—S. Golomb, $182.

Schmidt, Alexander—A. Krumsnaker, $117.

Snyder, Geo. W.—United Distillers' Co., $115.

Staples, Wm. G.—Maresi Co., $517.

Smith, Leonard C.—Nason Mfg. Co., $233.

Smith, Leonard—F. N. Du Bois et al., $330.

Steele, John L.—F. Isman et al., costs, $106.

Steele, Mabel W., Jr.—De Peyster Realty Co., $288.

Vallat, Thaddeus R.—United Distillers Co., $144.

Wienberg Paper Co.—N. Y. Edison Co., $1,030.

Wadro, Fannie—C. A. Danziger et al., $125.

Wheeler, Edward—F. Forman, $698.

William H. Davidow's Sons Co.—D. Daverse, $490.

Weidmann, Anton, and Charles J. Hackett—G. Pattison et al., $323.

Wolf, Julius—A. Foyser et al., $183.

Zapf, Herman—H. Neustadt, $361.

In Bronx County.

Bunkin, Samuel—T. Tiedemann et al., $184.

Forster, Caroline—C. Kornobus, $2,103.

Farago, Joseph and Malvine—M. Lazarowitz, $633.

Gaffney, Annie M.—L. Strauss, $650.

Royal Theatre Co.—Box Office Attraction Film Rental Co., $174.

Same—Greater N. Y. Film Rental Co., $102.

Rapoport, Sol—H. Ecker, $504.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when the judgment was filed:

Tornatore, Carmine, and Yattie Guarino—Hudson River Bluestone Co., May 7, 1913, $201.

Hall, Augustus H.—E. M. Hall, Sept. 24, 1914, $2,652.

Same—E. L. Hall, Aug. 28, 1914, $5,010.

Same—Same, Aug. 8, 1914, $205.

N. Y. Motor Mfg. Co.—L. F. Cardova, April 22, 1914, $2,150.

Dixey, Henry E.—R. I. Foster, Dec. 5, 1906, $1,029.

Embroiderers' Supply Co.—L. Littauer, Oct. 20, 1914, $1,125.

Marks, Louis, and Albino Dasso—N. Nahas, March 20, 1912, $1,902.

Holbaum, Simon—J. F. Cavanaugh, May 4, 1914, $378.

Savage, Henry W.—H. E. Dixey, Dec. 26, 1913, $10,252.

Samuels, Benjamin—A. Blumenthal et al., Feb. 23, 1912, $257.

Gillen, John J., and Roswell Kennedy—People, &c., Dec. 2, 1913, (vacated,) $4,000.

In Bronx County.

Fitzgerald, Maurice—N. T. F. Smargilla, June 9, 1914, $462.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Incorporated today:

Mica Film Corp., $300,000; H. F. Rhatigan, H. E. Reilly, S. A. Mathewson, 43 Exchange Pla.

Fi-Bo-Pak Co., Rochester, boxes, baskets, cartons, fibre products, $250,000; A. R. Turner, E. Miller, A. Rudolf.

Estelle Realty Co., $25,000; A. Hyman, J. Charlop, A. H. Mittlemann, 64 Nelson Av., Queens.

General Merchandise Exchange, trade papers, advertising, $100,000; L. E. Covert, A. Behrens, J. H. Bailey, 10 W. 20 St.

Woodland Laundry Co., $10,000; F. C. L. D'Aip, F. B. Vermilya, E. C. Baker, 5 Nassau St.

Engineering Problem Co., Binghamton, belt dressings, merchandise, $5,000; I. T. Deyo, D. D. Miller, J. A. Gemmerich.

Enrico de Luca, Jr., Inc., wines, oils, &c., $5,000; V. and E. de Luca, Jr., J. Poletti, 165 Bleecker St.

J. M. Briggs Lumber Corp, Buffalo, $25,-000; H. C. Albee, J. M. Briggs, H. C. Eastman.

Crescent Woolen & Worsted Co., mail order, $9,500; A. W., R. N., and R. P. Lee, 58 Saratoga Av., Yonkers.

Silberman Hardware Co., $5,000; D. A. Aurelio, Tobias Grund, A. Silberman, 218 Canal St.

Litco, Inc., ladies' children's wearing apparel, $10,000; H. Homes, K. I. and H. B. Litwin, 159 E. 61 St.

Gilt Edge Realty Co., $5,000; L. J. Moss, J. and A. Segal, 169 Hewes St., B'klyn.

Nathan Goldin, Inc., Suffolk, clothing, haberdasheary, $2,000. B. Robins, N. and A. Goldin, Greenpoint.

Hunt's Point Palace Corporation, theatre, ball rooms; $10,000, B. Jackson, C. Hibson, L. Goldstein, 1,018 E. 163 St.

L. Chaplan, Inc., $200; M. Chaplan, varnishes, contracting; $5,000. R., P., and J. Kaplan, 88 W. 103 St.

Globe Talking Machine Co.; $5,000, M. Frieder, D. Kahn, W. S. Finberg, 74 Bay 34 St., Bklyn.

R. G. Dunn Collection Bureau; $10,000. H. Cohen, C. Wolff, L. Mann, 570 44 St., Bklyn.

Gibbs Realty & Construction Co; $5,000. H. Gibbs, J. Karlin, H. Joseph, 617 Beach Av.

Unique Machine Co., $5,000. J. Kleidmann, A. and N. Coleman, 68 Lenox Av.

Reilly Maintenance Corporation, hoisting machinery, hardware, contracting; $5,000. R. J. Norman, H. J. Sayers, W. F. Reilly, 122 Centre St.

Capital increases: Dirigo Mfg. Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $600,000; Montgomery Moore Film Corporation, N. Y., $10,000 to $100,000; Buffalo News Method Laundry, Buffalo, $3,000 to $5,000; Pianostyle Music Co., N. Y., $7,500 to $12,000.

Capital reduction: Co-operative Food Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Nameoka Land Co., Far Rockaway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 26.—Charters filed today:

Banner Silk Mills, Paterson; $100,000. Meyer Barnett, Michael Siena, Paterson; Harry Hart, New York.

Pearce & Preston Leather Co., Newark; $50,000. J. Charles Pearce, N. W. Preston, Percy R. Pearce, Newark.

Adjustable Lamp Co., Atlantic City; $100,000. Andrew Jacoby, J. William Alcorn, P. Schuideufri, Atlantic City.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee, lessor and assignor; Wolf Goldberg to Joe Lismofsky and another, 3 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, D. Hoviss, 316 East 102d St.....$660

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY; 1,680; George E. Gibson Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$1,673

SAME PROPERTY; same against Amos F. Eno, owner; Protective Ventilator Co. and John C. Brady, contractors.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; same against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$220

BROADWAY, 1,680, and 7th Av, 810; Samuel Fischer against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor...$263

1ST AV, 1,708; Julius Golub against Morris Schlossman, owner and contractor.....$1.2

7TH AV, 808 to 818, and Broadway, 1,684; Protective Ventilator Co. against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, contractor.....$1,700

34TH ST, 58 East; Joseph Sciacca against Alfred L. and Maximin, owners; Joseph Schwartz and Mary Schwartz, lessees; William Barwess, contractor.....$93

43D ST, 147 to 151 West; Farber & Son against Alonzo Hornby, owner; Berghoff Brewing Association, lessee; Vanderville Comedy Club, lessee and contractor...$1,354

79TH ST, 339 East; Julius Golub against Morris Schlossman, owner and contractor.

88TH ST, 405 East; Julius Golub against Morris Schlossman, owner and contractor.

125TH ST, 39 West; Philip Baum against Millicent S. Denton, owner, (renewal).....$365

Bronx.

LAYTON AV, n s corner of Dean St, 95x100; Simon Solloway against Francisco and Gerasia Santamarena, owners; Max Kriendal, contractor.....$200

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

46TH ST, n s, 410 ft e of 6th Av; John R. Blair against Mary A. Keana and others, Oct. 17, 1914.....$250

56TH ST, 36 West; Alois Staudt against Louis Carlain and others, July 21, 1914.$138

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Flat in Trade—Builders Buy Dyckman Corner at 207th Street for New Apartment House—Ninth Avenue Sale—Good Bronx Deals—$250,000 Business Lease.

The realty market for the week opened in a decidedly quiet manner yesterday. The upper Washington Heights section furnished a deal involving a trade. Ennis & Sinnott purchased the five-story new law flat at 506 West 176th Street, on plot 43.6 by 100, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. It was bought from the Wertheim Realty Company, which took in part payment the four-story residence at 451 Convent Avenue, between 149th and 150th Streets, on lot 16 by 50. The brokers in the transaction were Moore, Schutte & Co.

Builders Buy in Dyckman Tract.

The Dyckman section furnished an important deal which will lead to a

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew

Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive

Corner 112th St.

A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.

5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.

Between Broadway & West End Av.

New Fireproof Building.

Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.

5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone 8380 River. B'way. cor. 105th St.

The Clifden

264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Janus Court

S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.

9-Story Fireproof Building.

5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.

Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Apply on premises, or

Calder, Nassoit & Lanning

'Phone, 8380—Riverside.
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

2, 3, 4 ROOMS

Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

Unfurnished $50 to $75. | LARGE LIGHT ROOMS. | Furnished $60 to $90.

THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or
BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

226 W. 70th St.

Bet. Broadway & West End Av.
Fireproof Elevator Apartments Just Completed.

5 & 6 Rooms and Baths

Rents $1,300 and $1,350.

ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS.

With every improvement that is looked for in the modern type apartments.
Strictly Private House Block.
Just a Step to Subway & "L."

NEW HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every room is a permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.

NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,100.
Furnished $1,100 to $1,370
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

120 West 86th Street

New Fireproof Apartment Building.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; at attractive rental.
EDWARD A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.

Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

TO SUBLET

2 ROOMS AND BATH
36 Central Park South,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

HOTEL GREGORIAN,
35TH ST., BET BROADWAY AND 5TH AV.
A few handsome apartments, each with private bath, exceptional closets; all outside exposures.
Single apartments, $50 per month.
Parlor, bedroom, bath, $100 up per month.
Homelike, absolutely refined and very central

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS

162 West 72d St., Near Broadway

Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,800
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Pamlico, 97 Central Park West, near 69th St	A	8	1	1,550
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8,	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	900 to 1,300
Avonel, 172 West 79th St., near Broadway	B	8	1	1,200
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave	C	6	1	45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 & 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 & 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON

162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building.
Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."

Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.

1 Room and Bath,
$35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath,
$55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath,
$85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 & 4 ROOMS

Furnished and Unfurnished.
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 16 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
Completely Equipped Kitchens.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

The OAKDALE

non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.

NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
RENTS $500 TO $1,000.
Superintendent on premises.
Phone 4360 Greeley.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE

NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 80 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

THE ADRIAN, 58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE, 60 West 76th

Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,300. Supt. on premises.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

THE FORTRESS

Northwest Corner
169th & Ft. Washington Av.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Just completed; overlooking Hudson River and Riverside Drive; attractive rooms, with every modern improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Moderate Rents.
Agent on Premises.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.



New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office.....$1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St. One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON

Only One Apartment Left
S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St.

Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS

117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room, in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.
1 & 3 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL

399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A. L. MORDECAI & SON

30 EAST 42D ST.

THE RIVIERA

Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away

5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
8 Rooms, $1,200 to $1,500 Per Annum.
9 Rooms, $1,800 to $2,000 Per Annum.

A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
Manhattan Leasing Co.
149 Church St. Tel. 6390—Barclay.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA

Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $60 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences. Comparison invited.
An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman

522-530 W. 136th St. adjoining B'way.
One block to Subway and Riverside Drive.
New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$80.

TRINITY STUDIOS

B'WAY, COR. 153D ST.
550 West 153d St.
Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. True economy.
2 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 upward.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.
3,707 Broadway, at 157th St. or on premises.
CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

—WESTBOURNE COURT—

S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.

—KENSINGTON COURT—

N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $960 to $1,000.

—AMBASSADOR—

S. E. Cor. 97th St. and Madison Av.
Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
RENT $1,000 to $1,500.

—RENAULT COURT—

207 West 110th St., Cathedral Parkway.
7 and 8 rooms and bath.
RENT $1,000 to $1,200.
C. M. SILVERMAN & SON, Owners.
2,432 Broadway.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

ST. REGIS COURT,

northwest corner 152d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, facing Broadway.....$65.00
5 large, light rooms.....40.00
These prices for 2-year leases.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

THE PLAZA,

795 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th.
Elegant eight room corner apartment; modern improvements; all parquet floors; all night elevator service. Rent $720 year Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

MANHATTAN

LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.

HIGH CLASS Elevator Apartments

Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court

310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
Eight large, light rooms and two baths.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,300 A YEAR.

Haven Hall

354 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
4, 7, 8 rooms and 2 baths and extra shower.
Rents $60 to $80.

Convent Garden

APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses,
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights.

Birch Hall

520-522 West 183d St.,
corner Audubon Av.
Two blocks north of 181st Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

THE ENDYMION

352 WEST 117TH ST.
close to transit lines and park; refined home apartment; very moderate rent; seven rooms; modern appointments; only $45 and $55; diagrams, &c., of Superintendent on premises, or
Wilcox & Shelton, Mgrs.,
2,167 7th Av., at 125th St.

500 WEST 122ND ST.

Only One High-Class 7-Room Apartment Left.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

EDGAR A. LEVY

505 - FIFTH AVE.
Tel. Murray Hill 6960.

755 Park Avenue

Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 421 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 850

150 East 72d Street

Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
Renting Agent on Premises, or
EDGAR A. LEVY, 505 Fifth Av. PEASE & ELLIMAN, 340 Madison Av.—Tel., Murray Hill, 6200

150 West 79th St.

One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

1,211 Madison Avenue

N. E. Cor. 87th Street.
9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800

375 PARK Ave

Fifty-second to Fifty-third Streets

CHOOSE your home in the most conveniently located apartment house in New York. Service, conveniences and equipment unequalled. Comfort, refinement and privacy assured. The last word in a city home. 9 to 10 rooms, 3 baths. Very attractive rentals. Also an Attractively FURNISHED Apartment, 9 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Restaurant Voisin on premises now open.

OWNED AND OPERATED BY
THE MONTANA REALTY CO.
S. CLIFFORD POTTER, PRESIDENT

410 PARK AVENUE

Corner 55th Street

New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
19 ROOMS & 8 BATHS
RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
Booklet on Request.

Living Room, 21x32.6. Dining Room, 21x32.6.

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner.
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Telephone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Tel. 1263 Bryant.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

HAMILTON

One of the New and Finest Fireproof Apartments on Riverside Drive.
North Corner 114th St.
8 Rooms, Large Foyer, 3 Baths.
Corner. All Southern and Western Exposure.
6 Rooms, Large Foyer, 2 Baths.
Southern Exposure.
Immediate Occupancy.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents
162 West Seventy-Second St.,
Or Representative on Premises.

The Hillcrest

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
One block from Subway station.
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths
RENTS $1,500 to $1,800
Parlors.....18x23
Dining Rooms.14x19
Bedrooms.....14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE MIDLOTHIAN

421 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

Trinity Court,

518 West 111th St.
High-class elevator apartments of 3, 5, 6 and 7 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

116 E. 63d St

New Fireproof Building.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Additional maids' rooms.
Exceptional light.
Rents Very Moderate.

THE KING

56 to 60 East 87th St.

Finest type elevator apartment. All-night service. Liberal Concessions.
1—7-room apartment.....$1,000
1—6-room apartment.....$660
All beautiful, large, light rooms.
ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

25 East 30th St.

Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

29 EAST 48TH STREET

Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT.
3 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

1142 MADISON AVE.

Six large, light rooms and bath; elevator apartment house; fine location. Rent $70 per month.
DUFF & CONGER, MADISON AVE. & 86TH STREET.

BROOKLYN.

ROYAL ARMS

186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Bryaleigh Hall

BERGEN ST., AT NEW YORK AV.
4 and 5 large room apartments.
William Burt Greenman, Builder,
330 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone 1751 Main. or Supt. on premises.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Wanted, first-class mortgage money on improved Far Rockaway property; fine location. Address S. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Tel. 2385 Far Rockaway.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 368 Times Townstown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 32 West 86th St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS.
15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Corner plot, Pelhamwood, 58x100; cost $2,600; sacrifice $1,600. Frank A. Scranton, 6 Harrison St., New York.

Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 33d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Relsa, Box 146 Times Downtown.

HANDSOME 7-ROOM HOUSE; all improvements, including bath, gas, water heater, steam heat, wash tubs, open fire place, electric light, with fine dining room dome; beautiful water views; bathing and boating privileges; easy terms. S. Elchen, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City. Tel. 1780 Greeley.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$8,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

For sale at Garden City, choice lots at a great sacrifice; must sell quick. Box S 3 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Away up high for views,
Away down low for price,
This modern home in splendid taste
Should bring together, in great haste,
The man who buys
With the man who sells.

Note.—This attractive home, garage, and 3 acres of ground for sale at price and terms RIGHT.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Sq., White Plains, N. Y. Phone 413.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home, Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Monmouth County 125-acre farm; beautiful location; commodious buildings, with 100 acres tile-drained land of rare productiveness; $120 per acre. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Montclair; opportunity of a lifetime. New modern house, 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment. Will sacrifice for $5,800. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Station.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Five seashore cottages, near New London; great bargains; description mailed. Crutenden, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

Florida.—Furnished house; 10 acres; orange belt; $1,300; easy terms. 580 East 170th.

Wanted.

Small cottage or bungalow; improvements; acreage; must be reasonable; particulars. M 127 Times.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, fireproof, 22 cents square foot; with rail and water connection, 25 cents. Galbreath, 319 West 95th St.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

For Rent.—Small or large light office; lawyer's suite or disconnected; facilities if desired. Room 1, ninth floor, 63 Wall St.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

A private office to sublet, $25 per month. Bockelman, 30 Church St.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Public stenographic location desired; hotel or office building. M 78 Times.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—THE EASTERN STEEL COMPANY vs. GODAIR-WIMMER BUILDING COMPANY et al., in Equity, 10-69.

By virtue of an order entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of October, 1914, the undersigned receiver in the above-entitled action will offer for sale and will sell at public auction at Room 601, in the Heidelberg Building, at 1,465 Broadway, at the corner of 42d Street and Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 26th day of October, 1914, at the hour of eleven thirty (11:30) in the forenoon, the following property, namely:

2,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Godair-Wimmer Building Company at the face amount of $100.00 each share, the same being the entire Capital Stock of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company; also

$200,000.00 face amount of the 7% Mortgage Bonds of the said Godair-Wimmer Building Company, due on the 1st day of June, 1917, the same being the entire issue of the bonds of the said company.

The said Godair-Wimmer Building Company has been adjudged in the above-entitled action to be the holder of the lease of that certain real estate located at the junction of 7th Avenue, 42d Street, and Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, said real estate comprising a frontage of 86 feet 2½ inches on 42d Street, 49 feet 4¼ inches on 7th Avenue, and 51 feet 3 inches on Broadway, together with the building thereon situated, known as the Heidelberg Tower Building; the said leasehold being for a term of 21 years from the 1st day of May, 1909, with privileges as to three (3) renewals of 21 years each.

TERMS OF SALE: Each bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned receiver a certified check for $5,000.00 or other satisfactory security as evidence of the good faith of his bid and as a guaranty that if the property is struck off to him he will complete the purchase.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: The purchaser must pay the balance of the purchase price, after confirmation of sale by the court, on November 4, 1914, at the office of the undersigned, during banking hours on that day.

Full particulars regarding the said stock, bonds, and the leasehold, and plans and particulars of the building thereon, hereinbefore referred to, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned receiver, at any time prior to the date of the sale.

Said sale will be made subject to the confirmation and approval of the court.

Dated: This 15th day of October, 1914.
KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

By order of the United States District Court for the Southern District Court the sale of the above-described property has been adjourned to October 29, 1914, at 11:30 A. M., at Room 601 in the Heidelberg Building, 1,465 Broadway, New York City.

Dated, October 15, 1914.
KENNETH McEWEN,
Receiver in the Above-Entitled Action.
Address: 30 Broad Street, New York City.

THE ANNALIST, high-grade financial and commercial newspaper. Best authority on business progress throughout the world. Every Monday. 10c. By mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.—THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 99th St., near Broadway.
1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up.
Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants.
'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.
On premises, 'Phone 9020—Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
'Phone 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A—A—A—A.—Schuyler Arms Hotel, 305-307 W. 98th St., (Near Riverside Drive.)—Strictly high-class, beautifully furnished three and five room apartment, $75 to $100 monthly; bath, electric light, laundry, and maid service included; all-night elevator and telephone; immediate possession; restaurant in building.

A pleasant apartment, overlooking Central Park at 82d St., seven rooms and bath; every room sunny; elevator; to sublet, furnished; references required; rent, $125. H. T. Weeks, 225 Central Park West.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Nos. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Supt.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West, X 370 Times Annex.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Women Bachelor Apartments.—Private club; breakfast in room; dinner privilege. W 140 Times.

Very desirable 4-room apartment; $30 month. Apt. 51, 600 West 118th St.

61st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

Five rooms, all outside; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 43, 508 West 139th St.

119th, 420 West.—5 outside rooms; very desirable. Apartment 42. Blake.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms, bath, furnished, $45 month upward.
Three rooms, bath, furnished, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

Furnished apartment, Mayfield, 15 East 10th St., 3 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $260 month. Supt., or Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

105 East 15th, (Subway, overlooking Union Sq.)—Parlor suite, outside rooms; elevators, steam, and telephone; piano; $12. Apt. 71.

To sublet from Nov. 1 in THE LORRAINE, 2 East 45th St., a beautifully furnished apartment of parlor, 2 bedrooms, and 2 baths; can be divided.

Furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short leases. Claremont Morris, 30 East 42d.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Furnished apartment of 3 or 4 rooms and kitchenette below 72d St. for a year or longer; kindly state particulars; highest references given. M 113 Times.

Mother and daughter want furnished apartment for Winter or during owner's absence; best care and nominal rent; best references. M. J. W., 126 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

MUST SUBLET four room apartment, exceptionally high-class non-elevator house. Very large rooms. Well planned. Exceptionally low price if rented at once. 542 West 170th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

THE "BOLTON."
Amsterdam Av., 176-177 Sts., (overlooking park); high-class 3, 4, 5 room elevator apartments, $20-$33; new owners; personal management.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2030 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

183d St., 554 West.—Five light rooms; all improvements; rent $32; private house; suitable for couple looking for privacy; near Subway.

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments, four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Claremont Av., 140.—Five-room apartment; all light rooms; large closets; $50 per month. See Superintendent.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 6T.

39th, 32 West.—Entire 2d floor, two large rooms, unfurnished or furnished; electric light, telephone extension; excellent service.

A seven-room apartment; all improvements; 2 baths. 600 West 161st St. Apt. 5C.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 5, 7, 9 rooms, $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

East Side.

67th, 47 East, 348 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

69th St., 37 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

48 EAST 80TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

Large, sunny floor, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th, off 5th Av. Reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765, (cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 116th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $32.

Madison Square apartments to lease.
40 East 26th St.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$28.

Bronx.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Three and six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $20 to $37.

**

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

6TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 13 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; reference.

29TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 148 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

72D, 12 EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references exchanged.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone, billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4639 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

67TH, 325 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large rooms; good table and excellent service; references.

67TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

67TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8. Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms, steam heat, electric lights; board; reasonable.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—New furnishings, decorations; sunny double room; private bath; superior table; attractive surroundings; dancing; single rooms.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable 2d floor double room, sunny basement room; dressing room, toilet.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite of rooms; private bath; sunny exposure; breakfast.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and subway express; references; table board

73D, 181 WEST.—Two minutes Subway, "L" express; double, single rooms; American family.

73D ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 121 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

78TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; excellent board; table guests.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and select "Tuxedos"—with large parlors, tea, &c.; and lounge; Southern cooking; white, male service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 100-106-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, single; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

84TH, 46 WEST. — Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, newly decorated, large rooms for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests entertained; references.

98TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

96D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; board optional; very reasonable. 7C.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Large front room; baths every floor; superior table; references.

96TH, 42 WEST.—Two large rooms, single or en suite, with private bath.

102D, 243 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, with, without private bath; excellent table; reasonable.

104TH ST., 245 WEST.—Sunny room; good table; homelike surroundings; private; gentlemen. Janzen.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

113TH, 580 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

116TH ST., 331 WEST.—Clean, light room; German table; reasonable; near "L." Hauweide.

121ST ST., 159 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

129TH, 508 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for one or two in private family. Apt. 43.

140TH, 456 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

148TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; southern exposure; running water; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 556 WEST, (Audubon Av.)—Newly fitted residence; beautiful, large room; $11 one, $16 two, including good board; smaller room $8. Telephone 3750 Audubon.

162D ST., 591 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

COUPLE, FAMILY, desiring comfortable home within city limits; avoiding noisy, unpleasant features; 3c communication, Grand Central, Subway; exceptional surroundings; homelike. Reasonable. X 362 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 5895.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Long Island.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.—Two rooms and bath, hot water, meals optional. Tel. Forest Hills 6424.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG foreign gentleman wants furnished room, with meals; preference sole lodger. Write, giving details and price, M 100 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

17TH ST., 106 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water; dressing room; $4.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Front room; running water, bath; suitable two; gentlemen preferred.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, refined home; light, comfortable room; private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

43C, 4 EAST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors; hot water heat, electricity, telephone service; breakfast optional; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; in private house.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Choice of two large, well furnished rooms; private house.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

53D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with, southern exposure.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quite respectable; gentleman. Stevens.

72D, 178 EAST.—Elegant heated front parlor; hot water; bath; private; $4.50.

90TH ST., 74 EAST.—To rent, for refined business people, elegantly furnished room; strictly private residence.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 855, near 64th.—Large, sunny room, with private bath; also hall room; with or without board; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 427.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath, southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

13TH, 104 WEST, (west of 6th Av.)—Large and small; near bath; references.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Two business women; sunny living room and bedroom; modern elevator apartment; kitchen privilege; references, Rand.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $40 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH ST., 141 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large elegantly furnished rooms; steam; all conveniences; select.

52D ST., 333 WEST.—Nicely furnished large small rooms; hot, cold water; private house; telephone.

52D, 53 WEST.—Room, hot, cold water bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; references.

58D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH ST., 101 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, comfortable, well-heated rooms; quiet house; telephone.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Handsome room with alcove; select location; all conveniences; telephone.

61ST ST., 84 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor; running water; other rooms; private bath; telephone.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor bedroom; heated; telephone; one flight; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

66TH, (65 Central Park West.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent large room, private lavatory, to gentleman. Jackson. Columbus 7015.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 688 Columbus. Apartment 12E.

80 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful, comfortable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; phone; reference.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 9475.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End.)—Large, small; running water; electricity; telephone.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. S 47 Times.

73D, 169 WEST. — Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

73D, 190 WEST.—Large front room, washroom; large closet; gentlemen only.

73D, 197 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms next bath; all conveniences; private home.

75TH ST., 114 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Elegant double, single, skylight rooms; gentlemen, office physician, dentist.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10002 Schuyler.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; homelike, with private family; telephone; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 126 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms, all conveniences; privilege light housekeeping.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. S. E. Haight.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity, telephone; convenient Subway.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 228 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Charming room; every convenience; elevator; Subway; telephone; references. Brower.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5104.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, back parlor; private bath.

82D, 206 WEST.—Room with private family; telephone; no other roomers; third bell.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, or single; private house; telephone; elevator.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

83D ST., 40 WEST.
Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Desirable, cheerful, large rooms; steam heat; running water; $5.

85TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, furnished, delightful, large, outside, sunny rooms, single or en suite, for business people; modern apartment; piano; breakfast optional. Phone Schuyler 6854.

85TH, 207 WEST. — Beautifully furnished, large rooms, $4, $8; elevator apt. Curtis.

841 WEST 84TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—With a private family, parlor suite, suitable for two; independent entrance; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7018.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room, private family; $3; references. Masien.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Entire second floor, private bath; two double rooms; electricity.

95TH, 319 WEST., (near Riverside.)—Front room; all improvements; $7. Apartment 52.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, CONVENIENCES, $4 WEEKLY; SUBWAY; GENTLEMAN.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 4A.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

101ST, 16 WEST. — Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

101ST, 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D ST., WEST, (between Broadway, West End.)—Large, light, heated room; no other roomers; exceptional. Telephone 6154 Riverside. Apartment 4 E.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST. (Cor. B'way.)—Sunny front room, elevator; private family; gentleman. Phillips.

109TH ST., 229 WEST.—Will rent to refined lady, sunny front room; modern elevator apartment; call afternoons. Apt. 2E.

111TH ST., 606 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman. 6269 Morningside.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Two outside rooms, adjoining bath; family two; no other roomers; modern, new; very reasonable. Potter.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 3583 Morningside. Clark.

112TH ST., 539 WEST.—Outside room, $5; private family; modern, new. Apt. 6D.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable.

116TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, medium sunny rooms, overlooking park; restaurant; rooms, $4, $7. Inquire Apt. 5.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH ST., 419 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SUITE; southern exposure; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 6I.

118TH, 370 WEST.—Morningside Av.; attractive rooms; business people; kitchen privilege. Bell.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two outside rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 37.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large front room; improvements; shower; newly furnished. Apartment 53.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; business woman or couple; permanent. Apt. 56.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private; telephone; breakfast optional.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large room; elevator apartment; every convenience; cor. Broadway. Richardson.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

141ST, 158 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean room; modern conveniences; call evenings. Steiner.

151ST ST. AND BROADWAY, (5,657 Broadway.)—Handsome, large, bright, outside room; three windows; next to luxurious bath; new, modern elevator apartment; meals optional; moderate. Tel. Audubon 8110. Apartment 2B.

152D, 592 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; all conveniences; 'phone; breakfast; select, private house.

180TH ST., 700 WEST.—Subway; large, small furnished room; electricity, telephone; suitable for gentleman or couple; moderate. Beck.

184TH, 601 WEST.—Single outside room. Wright.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $8.50 weekly each.

BRIGHT, sunny room with running water on West End Av., near 78th Subway. S 46 Times.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

BROADWAY, (corner 98th.)—Wollaston; very large front room, beautifully furnished. Apartment 8D.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 883.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

LENOX AV., 26.—Nicely furnished elevator apartment hallroom; all improvements; Subway. Apartment 10.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 70.—2 newly furnished rooms; nurse or business woman preferred. Call or phone after 4 P. M., Apartment 22. Tel. 1100 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4970 Audubon, Apartment 4B.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water, electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 266 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—New, handsomely furnished outside rooms, facing Hudson, Palisades, single or en suite; southwestern exposure. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (63d.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 567, (Corner 136th.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV., 2,774, (Bedford Park.)—Large, cheerful front room with congenial family; private house; select neighborhood.

Out of the City.

GREENWAY TERRACES, 23, Forest Hills.—Large, sunny room; private family; breakfasts optional.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

43D, (333 Madison Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; also suite; furnished, unfurnished.

56th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

76th, 32 East.—Attractive rooms; singly or en suite; furnished, unfurnished; board optional.

Large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

RESPONSIBLE, neat, young business woman, (Christian,) wants light, airy room, with kitchen privileges, between 59th and 125th Sts.; no objection to east side; preferable with elderly lady; must be first-class in every respect and reasonable; best of references given and required. Address M., 349 Amsterdam Av.

TWO LADIES; room, kitchenette, or privileges; $4; below 100th west. Melrose 982.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms, with bath and kitchenette, $20-$25; improvements; west side. M 46 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

COOK.—White girl, sleep out, family two; good plain cook; 10 to 12. Maguire, 52 West 105th St.

MILLINERS.—Wanted, experienced milliners. Bradford, 2,743 Broadway.

PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR wanted on special work; refined and neat in appearance; $10 per week; between 25 and 30 years of age. M 107 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, by building company, accustomed to billing and filing; permanent position; salary $12 week. State experience. M 125 Times.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS.—Wanted, two live advertising solicitors who have handled high-class specialty propositions; the work requires men who are acquainted with the class of advertisers using space in Vogue and Harper's Bazar; strictly commission proposition. Apply Bailey Scott Co., Inc., 303-305 5th Av., N. Y.

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade paper experience, to solicit wholesale jobbing and manufacturing field; commission basis; opportunity for energetic salesman. X 849 Times.

BOY.—Importer and manufacturer desires bright, willing boy, high school graduate, 16 years old, to be generally useful, who looks for a future; must be neat and live with parents. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, previous experience, if any. M 123 Times.

BUTLER.—Wanted, second butler; wages, $45; must have experience and first-class American references; single man; answer, giving nationality, age, and how tall; excellent place for right man. Secretary, Box 34, P. O. Station O.

CARETAKERS.—Man and wife as caretakers for gentleman's country house; woman must be good cook and man capable of acting as butler. Write, giving full references, Box Y 220 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Second chauffeur wanted for private country place at Greenwich, Conn.; state age, nationality, experience, references, and wages required. M 117 Times.

CLERICAL, executive, sales, technical openings; call or write. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

HEAD WAITER.—Experienced European for Atlantic City. Call Navarre Hotel, 9 to 12 A. M., Tuesday only. Mack Lats.

OFFICE MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced office man residing in Brooklyn. Answer, giving fully experience references, salary earned, and age. Y 223 Times Annex.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.—Wanted, by out-of-town printing and publishing house, man who can get business in metropolitan district; commission basis only. Address today, M 129 Times.

PROOFREADER.—WANTED, A PROOFREADER FOR LEADING DEPARTMENT STORE, IN ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT; ONE WHO IS EXPERIENCED PREFERRED; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD SALARY. FOR RIGHT MAN. BOX M 198 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN.—High-class salesmen to represent manufacturing company, Greater New York and New Jersey; automobile specialty; commission; references required. M 67 Times.

SALESMAN acquainted with fancy groceries; state particulars; salary and commission. M 116 Times.

SILKS.
ASSISTANT BUYER.
A prominent New York department store requires the services of an assistant buyer for their silk department; one who is accustomed to the finer grades of merchandise; an exceptional opportunity is presented to the exceptional man who possesses the requisite experience and ability to successfully fill the position; applications confidential; no inquiries made without consent of applicant; give full details of former connections and expectations as to salary. Box M 124 Times.

ASSISTANT LINEN BUYER
wanted; must have knowledge of all grades of linens and have had retail experience; position in New York City; permanent and lucrative to right man; answer, giving full details; no inquiries made until understood with applicant. Box M 124 Times.

SOLICITORS.—Men of good address to solicit wealthy clientele on a proposition of exceptional merit; men who are conversant with fire and burglary insurance conditions preferred; liberal commission basis. Call 95 Nassau St., Room 1,018.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school, Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

MEN.—Earn while learning mechanical dentistry; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, ready, highly paying occupation; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; most approved method; individual instruction; easy payments; every graduate placed; graduation certificates RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY; indisputably the greatest and most reputable school of mechanical dentistry.
PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY.
Tel. Bryant 2946. 26 W. 45th St.

MEN.—Great demand; a splendid income is assured the mechanical dentist of today; positions secured. $20 to $50 and upward weekly; taught thoroughly in 3 to 6 months; day or evening; no book study; easy payments; earn while learning; start now upon the road to success. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T, 489 5th Av., near 42d St. The first and only school recognized by the Dental Profession. Estab. 1892.

SALESMEN wanted: experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $200 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera, retailing $50; takes motion pictures and with projecting attachment shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th, New York.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail-order business of your own; we help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities; particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

BOOKKEEPER, FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—Well educated, over 12 years' experience important and confidential work; modern efficiency methods. L 825 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of typewriting, stenography; competent and reliable; 3 years' experience. Miss Steiner, 327 Beekman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert, financial statements, controlling accounts, trial balance; $10-$12. E. R., 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, expert, financial statements, controlling accounts, trial balance; $10-$12. E. R. 102 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER.—Eleven years' experience; capable taking entire charge office. L 127 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; trial balances, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F. 61 Times.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Position wanted as chambermaid and seamstress; personal references. M 119 Times.

COOK.—Lady would like to place cook who has lived with her for five years. She can be seen at her present employer's. Ask for Anna Cooney, 315 West 94th St.

COLORED GIRL wishes position mornings; reference. Williams, care of Swan, 6 West 99th St.

COMPANION &c. — A woman speaking English, French, German desires position companion, managing housekeeper, mother's assistant; piano; select references. L 105 Times.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers, home, out; rates reduced; show work; street or evening dress; references. West, 304 West 114th.

GOVERNESS.—German; graduate teacher, American school branches; French, (Paris;) Froebel, Montessori methods; physical care. M 120 Times.

GOVERNESS.—French, instruct, and take charge of children daily from 2-5; exceptionally reasonable. Phillips, 248 West 106th.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—Widow, (32,) with schoolgirl 12 years; housekeeper, excellent cook; efficient in every detail; personal reference; moderate wages. Box 65, 2,121 3d Av.

KINDERGARTNER. — Experienced; also dancing, music; best references; private instruction; daily. M 121 Times.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—Would like to have a few permanent private families to keep ladies' wardrobe in perfect order, do all kinds of fine sewing, alterations, renovating, &c.; also expert shopper by day or week. by refined, experienced, and highly recommended ladies' maid. A. S., 669 Lexington Av. Tel. Plaza 3,610.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent girl; wages $30-$35; excellent reference. Smith, 408 W. 56.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Djerf, 242 East 50th St.

MASSEUSE.—Battle Creek graduate wishes patients; ladies' residences. Howard, 101 W. 63d St.

NURSE, &c.—Smart young lady, knowledge nursing, care one child, or ladies' companion; highest references. Edwards, 112 East 54th St.

NURSE.—Lady highly recommends German nurse; care of one child and sewing. Can be seen at employer's home, 635 West 115th St. Phone 7302 Morning.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, kindergarten training; children over 3; good sewer; generally useful; best references. Refined, M 252 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Graduate; institution or care of children (invalid; housekeeper. R. N., 349 West 146th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Lady wishes to place an excellent colored seamstress by day or week. will also assist with children. Telephone Riverside 2379. Apartment 5B, 251 West 96th.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER wants position in an executive capacity; will furnish excellent references. Experience, M 238 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (21;) knowledge bookkeeping; conscientious, willing, ambitious worker; high school education; three years' experience; understands office work thoroughly; salary reasonable; Christian. L 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; number years' experience; engineering, commercial; good English education; highest indorsement faithfulness; efficiency. Cameron, L 357 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; thoroughly experienced; age 24; unquestionable references; $12; trial appreciated. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Office assistant; experienced; high school graduate; neat appearance; references; $8, with chance for advancement. M 222 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Bright beginner desires position; moderate salary. Frances Harris, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; commercial, brokerage; high school education; familiar office details, switchboard; A1 references; $15. M 102 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bill clerk; three years' excellent experience; intelligent, capable, American; no agency; $8-$10. L 288 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Few months' experience; competent, bright American girl; excellent school record; no agency; $6. M 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Mechanical publishing experience; neat dresser; age 27; 7 years one employer; $15; highest credentials. M 232 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist; Hebrew; age 17; experienced; high school graduate; moderate salary. Miss Wald, 501 Marcy Av., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East, Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; rapid typist; Oliver, Underwood machine. K. K., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Brainy; charge correspondence; good grammarian, speller; accurate transcriber; $10-$12. N 200 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; four years' experience; good references. Secretary, M 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Employer desires position for his efficient stenographer immediately. Telephone Farragut 9870.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; consecutions, rapid, accurate; references; $12. L 382 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' practical experience, understands office work; references; $8. M 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; accustomed difficult dictation; American. M 139 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER, desires position; quick, accurate, experienced. B., 814 Hewit Place, City.

STENOGRAPHER, obliging, businesslike, no clock watcher; accurate; beginner; $6-$8. P. H. 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' commercial experience; thoroughly busin

WHITMAN ATTACKS STATE APPOINTEES

Reads Long List of Tammany Men in Controller's Office at Albany.

CHEERED BY BIG CROWD

Mr. Choate Suggests Reform in Adopting Constitutional Amendments at Meeting in Durland's.

The argument that Tammany would attempt to control the State Constitutional Convention for the purpose of tampering with the constitutional safeguards about the election law and of enacting other vicious legislation that the State Constitution now prevents, was made last night by speakers at the Constitutional Convention meeting under the auspices of the Republican Club at Durland's Riding Academy.

The speakers divided their attention between the campaign for Governor and the question of the Constitutional Convention. District Attorney Whitman, the first speaker, received a great demonstration from the crowd of 2,500 people who had gathered when the meeting began. He worked up the greatest enthusiasm of the night when he read a long list of appointments to important offices by Gov. Glynn and other State officials of men who had been convicted of crime, removed from office, disbarred or otherwise disgraced.

Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the meeting, introduced each speaker and made no opening address. He read a letter written by Joseph H. Choate at his home at Naumkeag, Stockbridge, Mass. Mr. Choate began by mentioning the distinguished records of the Republican candidates for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention. He continued:

The Democratic Party in control of the Legislature has chosen what seems to me an unfortunate time for holding a Constitutional Convention, because the air is full of crazy schemes for the introduction of new and revolutionary features into the fundamental law of the State, which are sure to be ventilated and pressed in the convention.

But the effect of the present horrible war in Europe upon the state of affairs in our own country and State must be to make the people hesitate, and refuse to adopt any very startling or incendiary innovations, such as the popular initiative, the compulsory referendum, and the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, which are so wisely treated in the platform adopted at the recent Republican Convention of the State.

Suggestion as to Amendments.

There is one subject, not mentioned in the platform of either party, that I personally am very desirous that the coming convention should consider, and that is what means can be adopted by it to prevent the addition of future amendments to the Constitution by the vote of the majority of a handful of voters. Under the provisions of the existing Constitution in respect to amendments, it has repeatedly happened, I believe, that amendments on important subjects have been adopted by obtaining the affirmative votes of a few thousand voters, who cared or knew enough about the subject to vote at all upon the question. The majority of those who vote, however few, decides the matter. This evil practice certainly ought not to be continued.

It would probably be too much to expect that anything like all the voters of the State will ever vote upon a constitutional amendment submitted to them by the Legislature, but there may well be some limit imposed, as, for instance, requiring a majority of a majority of all the legal voters, which would insure the defeat of any amendment that did not receive the affirmative votes of one more than 25 per cent. of the legal voters of the State.

Whitman Attacks Byrnes.

District Attorney Whitman said in part:

Let us consider Thomas Byrnes. Byrnes is the head of the great Tax Commission of New York State. He is the Chairman. He is the whole thing. Now I want to tell you what Mr. Byrnes is, and his record was before the Governor of the State of New York when this appointment was made, and I challenge the Governor to deny this statement. Byrnes was an appraiser in the Controller's office in this city. You remember the Kisseng Park scandal a little while ago. Byrnes was responsible as the appraiser for appraising certain pieces of property. There was some scandal about it and Mr. McClellan, then Mayor of New York, directed the Commissioner of Accounts, John Purroy Mitchel, to investigate the conduct of Mr. Byrnes. This is what he reported:

"I find that Byrnes displayed great activity in urging the purchase of the property by Mr. Ahearn, and could, by equal diligence, have bought the property for $2,750 an acre"—I am skipping some of the report—"instead of the payment of $4,746 an acre. That the circumstances outlined above indicate that due to his negligence the city was overcharged in this parcel $44,000."

That is all. And Mr. Byrnes was removed. He was not good enough, in the opinion of the Mayor of the city, to hold a little insignificant subordinate position in the Department of Finance in New York. But in the opinion of the Governor of the State of New York he is good enough to head the great Tax Commission of the entire State.

Hammerp Horgan Again.

What do you think of a Governor who will take a man besmirched by his own conduct, driven from office in this city, and place him at the head of the great Department of Finance?

Not a great while ago one Matthew T. Horgan—some of you know Horgan—was a friend of Sulzer. He went to Albany with Sulzer. He betrayed his friend. No, I am not going to discuss whether Horgan was better than Sulzer or Sulzer better than Horgan.

Now, after Horgan had testified against Sulzer, for whom he had previously testified so much love and affection, he was elevated to office, and he holds that office today. He has a criminal record—a record which was in possession of the appointing power when he was appointed, and has been ever since. I am not trying to hurt Horgan. I could not injure Horgan. It would be impossible to libel Horgan. He has been convicted of wife-beating four times. He has been convicted of an impropriety as a notary public in falsely witnessing a public document once. He was removed from the Controller's office of this city for altering public records. He was not District Attorney at that time or it would have stopped there.

This man, convicted five times and removed from office, is made Deputy Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York. He is now charged with the important duty of liquidating the funds of the wrecked and ruined Union Bank, and if the depositors ever get anything I will be very much surprised.

Disbarred Lawyer With Sohmer.

Mr. Whitman mentioned last night for the first time the name of Julius S. Rosenthal during his attack on a long list of appointees of Controller Sohmer. He said:

"The legal examiner and investigator in the Controller's office is Julius S. Rosenthal. I know him. I have had to deal with him in the past. Julius Rosenthal was disbarred in New York. He was not fit, in the opinion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to be a member of the bar. His right to practice law was taken away from him on account of conduct unbecoming and unbefitting a gentleman. He is not even good enough to be a lawyer in the humblest court of New York. But he is good enough to be the examiner in a great department of this State. What do you think of it?

"I know there is an element of the ridiculous and the absurd about this. It seems incredible, but it is, in fact, serious, terribly serious, when this State picks out such men for important places. Isn't it time that we discuss something besides a Workmen's Compensation act?

Ex-Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said twenty-two men had been convicted of ballot frauds committed for the purpose of making sure that the Constitutional Convention would be held and argued that Tammany wanted to amend the Constitution so as to make it possible to enact ballot laws which would make frauds easy. He was followed by William D. Guthrie.

Guthrie Attacks Seabury.

William D. Guthrie, who made a bitter attack on James W. Gerard at the Republican Club's reception to the candidates right after the primaries, repeated much of what he had said before about Mr. Gerard's appointments of receivers and his activities as Chairman of Tammany Hall's Campaign Committee. He also attacked Gov. Glynn for a letter sent throughout the State to farmers and signed by the Governor inclosing literature about the land bank. Mr. Guthrie said:

This circular contains a number of grossly misleading and deceptive statements. So much is this so that I venture to assert that if some of these statements were being used by any one of the many wildcat financial concerns that seek to delude and defraud the farmer and get his money instead of his vote, the United States Post Office Department would issue a "fraud order" prohibiting the use of the mails for such deception, and the Department of Justice would lay the matter before a Grand Jury.

The pretended saving to the farmer of $24,000,000 in ten years, as stated by Gov. Glynn, and the concrete case which I have quoted from his so-called literature need only be examined to be exploded. There is nothing in the statute which in any way works or could possibly work any such miracle. The Governor's concrete case means no more than that, if a borrower pays his indebtedness in installments, he will gradually reduce the principal of his debt and correspondingly reduce the amount of interest he has to pay.

Mr. Guthrie alluded to the Campaign Committee of Lawyers organized to support the candidacy of Justice Samuel Seabury for the Court of Appeals, and made public for the first time that it was he, Mr. Guthrie, who had written the attack on Justice Seabury circulated by the Republican State Committee. He said:

Mr. Untermyer describes the circular I which I wrote and which has been distributed tonight as scurrilous, vicious, and untruthful. You will read it and judge for yourselves. If it is untruthful, let him or his committee point out in what respect. I am wholly responsible for it, and I reiterate its statements now and here.

Is Judge Seabury's political career correctly stated in that circular? Has he veered in his political associations with every change in the political wind as I have asserted? Did he or did he not last year, as the candidate of the Progressive Party, on a platform pledged to the recall of Judges and judicial decisions, indecently abuse the Court of Appeals, to the honor of a seat in which he was then and is now aspiring?

Let us at least, before it is too late, save that court from the baneful influence of Tammany and Hearst and all that they mean.

Seth Low made a short speech in which he praised District Attorney Whitman very highly, and said that the greatest burst of activity Gov. Glynn had ever shown was his activity in confining District Attorney Whitman's search for grafters to the County of New York.

Ex-United States Attorney General George W. Wickersham discussed national issues, and charged that the Democratic Administration had shown wilder extravaganse in the last two years than any government in the history of the world.

WHITMAN GOES UP STATE.

Addressed Nine Meetings in Brooklyn After Main Speech.

Following his speech at the Durland Riding Academy, District Attorney Whitman made an automobile tour of Brooklyn which he ended just in time to catch his train at 12:30 P. M. for the second lap of his up-State tour. He addressed good-sized crowds at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Cuyler Streets; Liederkranz Hall, 152 Manhattan Avenue; Palm Garden, Hamburg and Greene Avenues; Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, near Broadway; Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues; Gallagher Hall, Washington Avenue, near Dean Street; Prospect Hall, Prospect Avenue; Long Island Business College, 143 South Eighth Street, and the Eighteenth Assembly District Republican Club, 2,431 Church Avenue.

He will speak today in Northern New York with a night meeting at Ogdensburg, and will end the week's trip with meetings at Rhinecliff, Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mt. Vernon on Saturday night.

COLONEL WHACKS BOSSES.

"We Are Not Hitting Soft," He Tells Pennsylvania Audiences.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Oct. 26.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt today started a four-day tour of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Progressive State candidates with a call to voters for the overthrow of corrupt political machines as the one vital need of national politics. The Colonel made eighteen set speeches and a number of extemporaneous talks at overflow meetings today. Col. Roosevelt virtually served notice in his speech at Pottsville that he was in the race for the Presidency in 1916. Taking up complaint of the Progressives regarding the Taft nomination at the Chicago 1912 convention, Col. Roosevelt denounced Senator Penrose and his "reactionary Republican allies."

"I told them that if they swindled me then," he said, "I would not take it lying down. I always believe that a man should never hit if he can avoid it. But never hit soft. We are not hitting soft."

Cleaching his fist, Col. Roosevelt denounced the delegates to that convention as criminals of the worst type, who more deserved the striped suits of the penitentiary than many hardened criminal offenders.

Col. Roosevelt, in his speech tonight, said that Senator Penrose would not dare place a just compensation law on the statute books of the State or nation because his masters and employers who helped him with their money to break into the United States Senate would not permit him to do so.

Replying to the Republican assertion that the election of Penrose was necessary to put Pennsylvania back on the industrial map of the nation, Col. Roosevelt said:

"If you put Penrose back in any forlorn hope of putting Pennsylvania on the map you will find that it will put Pennsylvania back."

Ask Your Dealer For
DOTWOOD
The Latest Style in Fancy Madras Collars, it's an
E&W
RED MAN
Made in America
2 for 25 cents
EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

RELIGIOUS ISSUE FACTOR AT BUFFALO

Guardians of Liberty, Fighting Glynn as Catholic, Indorse Whitman and Mixed Ticket.

SAY THEY NUMBER 34,000

Republican Leaders Not Pleased at Indorsement—Both Old Parties Claim Erie County.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.—With election only a week off, the outcome in Erie County is greatly in doubt. On the strength of the favorable impression made by District Attorney Charles S. Whitman at the immense meeting he addressed here last Saturday night, the Republican leaders claim the county by 6,000. The Democrats assert that Erie will give Gov. Martin H. Glynn a plurality of from 3,000 to 5,000.

With three parties in the field contending for State and local offices, with William Sulzer an active candidate, who has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of a host of voters here by urging that his impeachment and removal from the Governor's office a little more than a year ago were due entirely to his warfare on Tammany Hall corruption, and with John A. Hennessy a potent force in this locality, many puzzling elements enter into the present situation in Erie County. To render that situation even more complicated and perplexing, the religious issue raised against Gov. Glynn on account of his being a Roman Catholic has received such formidable backing here that it has forged to the foreground as perhaps the most important factor in the Erie campaign.

Organization against Gov. Glynn on religious lines has been a feature in the campaign in many other localities which the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has visited in his tour of the political centres of the State. But nearly everywhere the political leaders have professed to regard the activities of this order launched against the Democratic standard bearer as of merely secondary importance. Not so in Erie. Here it is the foremost topic of discussion, not only at the political headquarters, but with the man in the street.

Enrolled voters in Erie County today received in their mail a circular containing a list of candidates on the State and local tickets which had been indorsed by the Guardians of Liberty. This secret organization is in the field to combat Gov. Glynn for the reason that he is a Roman Catholic. The list contained the names of only two Democratic candidates. District Attorney Whitman heads the list. This caused universal surprise, because the movement in Erie County was started by Jay W. Forrest, a disgruntled Democrat from Albany County, who in turn was, a stanch supporter of William Sulzer.

The Guardian Ticket.

Here is the list of candidates on the State ticket which received the indorsement of the Guardians of Liberty:

Governor—Charles S. Whitman, (Rep.)
Lieutenant Governor—Chauncey J. Hamlin, (Prog.)
Secretary of State—John R. Clements, (Prog.)
Controller—Eugene M. Travis, (Rep.)
Treasurer—Homer S. Cali. (Prog.)
Attorney General—E. E. Woodbury, (Rep.)
State Engineer—Frank M. Williams, (Rep.)
Associate Judge Court of Appeals—Samuel S. Seabury, (Dem.)
United States Senate—James W. Wadsworth, (Rep.)
Delegates at Large Constitutional Convention—Oscar S. Straus, (Prog.); Louis Marshall, (Rep.); George W. Wickersham, (Rep.); William M. Berri, (Rep.); Henry L. Stimson, (Rep.); Seth Low, (Rep.); Herbert Parsons, (Rep.); William Hamlin Childs, (Prog.); A. T. Clearwater, (Rep.); Edgar Brackett, (Rep.); Homer D. Call, (Prog.); Jacob Gould Schurmann, (Rep.); Adolph J. Rodenbeck, (Rep.); John Lord O'Brian, (Rep.); Charles H. Young, (Rep.)

The only local candidate on the Democratic ticket to receive the indorsement of the Guardians is William P. Greiner, who wants to be Senator from the Fiftieth District. All the other candidates indorsed are either Republicans, Progressives, or Prohibitionists.

"What has brought the religious issue into such prominence in Erie County just now is the fact that this city was the scene of a meeting at which delegates representing the various chapters of the secret anti-Glynn organization in western New York took action on the candidates. The meeting lasted almost eighteen hours. Although every effort has been made to guard the proceedings from publicity Progressive leaders here have learned that the meeting at first indorsed Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, and then reversed itself and indorsed Mr. Whitman on the ground that a vote for Whitman was the surest method of defeating Glynn.

William Sulzer, whose friends are credited with being factors in the present movement to place the Guardians of Liberty on a militant basis in a political way, made a special trip from New York to Buffalo to attend the meeting. He twice presented himself at the doors of the hall, but each time was refused admittance.

The organization claims a membership of 34,000 in Erie County. Nearly every Protestant church has organized a unit, supposed to have a membership of 125.

Republican Leaders Uneasy.

The Republican leaders are not altogether satisfied that the indorsement of Mr. Whitman by the Guardians of Liberty is going to prove an unmixed blessing. Already they have heard murmurs among Republicans of Catholic faith. One of the leaders told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that he was afraid the Whitman indorsement on religious grounds would prove a two-edged sword. The racial and religious issue, brought into the campaign in Erie, it is admitted, might alienate the support of Irish Catholic Republicans from Mr. Whitman.

"I regret that this issue should have been brought in," said Fred B. Greiner, the Republican leader of Erie County, tonight. "It is un-American. We had nothing to do with getting the indorsement for Mr. Whitman. The fact that a majority of the candidates indorsed are Progressives may possibly be some indication as to the identity of those who engineered the movement."

Chauncey J. Hamlin, the Bull Moose leader of Erie County, disclaimed any responsibility for the action of the meeting, which indorsed him as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor but failed to indorse the leader of the Progressive fight in the State.

"They threw a sop to us Progressives, but they indorsed Republican candidates for all important offices," said Mr. Hamlin. "The Republicans plainly are the beneficiaries of the action taken by the meeting, which indorsed their candidate for Governor. I may have some statement of a very definite nature in this connection in a day or two, but I do not care to say anything now."

The registration in Erie County was larger this year than ever before. The fact that the new commission charter for Buffalo will be passed upon at the coming election may have stimulated interest. All three big parties are working at high pressure. The Progressives are holding a larger number of meetings than the two older parties together.

The estimates of Sulzer's vote in Erie run as high as 10,000.

The Congressional representation from Erie County is made up of three Democrats. It is predicted that this year's election will result in the choice of two Republicans and one Democrat. The three Senators from Erie are Democrats. The Republicans expect to replace two Senators with Republicans and to win in five out of the nine Assembly Districts in Erie County.

Two Democrats are expecting much from the visit here of Gov. Glynn tomorrow. The three biggest halls in Buffalo have been hired for the Glynn meetings.

International
Walk-Over
One Hundred and two countries buy shoes from America, recognizing the Walk-Over trade mark as the sign of the best Shoe making in the world.
The newest evidence of this progressive spirit is our line of men's and women's Walk-Over Shoes
Bullvanized

QUIGG CASES AN ISSUE.

Gov. Glynn's Headquarters Asks Questions of Whitman.

At Gov. Glynn's headquarters, in the Vanderbilt Hotel, this typewritten statement regarding the Whitman-Quigg issue was given out yesterday:

"Mr. Whitman's handling for publication of the very important Quigg issue of this campaign shows a mind not entirely frank. He cites the fact that Mr. Quigg appeared on record in only three out of 76,000 cases that have passed through the District Attorney's office in his administration. Aside from the winning of these three cases, which would be known in baseball parlance as 1,000 per cent., Mr. Whitman knows very well that this is no record at all of Mr. Quigg's activities in his office.

"In cases that Mr. Quigg has been most interested in, like traction cases, Mr. Whitman, knowing Mr. Quigg's methods as well as he does, and as intimately as he does, must think the public very gullible to believe that Mr. Quigg's activities are circumscribed by his public appearances.

"Mr. Whitman's associate on the Republican ticket, Mr. James L. Wells, candidate for State Treasurer, will testify, and did testify, that Mr. Quigg's principal activities in the Metropolitan traction matters were secret.

"A year ago Mr. Whitman told Col. Theodore Roosevelt that he had always fought Quigg. He does not dare make such a statement in public. He simply avoids the issue.

"The question is, has not Mr. Quigg been Mr. Whitman's closest adviser in the last three years? Has he not been the supervisor of all Mr. Whitman's political activities and manipulations? Has he not been the inspiration and the connecting link of the financial forces backing Mr. Whitman's campaign?"

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way.
TONIGHT AT 8:10 EXPERIENCE
LYRIC Beginning THURS. NIGHT Seats Now.
Play of Kentucky Mountains 25c (Gallery) to $2.00. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. THE BATTLE CRY
44TH ST. Theatre OPENS Tomorrow Evening
Extra Mat. Elec. Day. The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s THE LILAC DOMINO
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
THE PLAY WITH A PURPOSE.
SHUBERT Thos. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Tom'w 1.50 Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:30
Whiteside in 'MR. WU'
Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mts. Tom'w, Sat., Elec. Day 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. 34th St. and 8th Ave.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEE TOMORROW—$1.00
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The Critics Say It Is the Biggest Thing New York Ever Saw.
Line at Box Office Yesterday Never Broke. Get Seats Now for Election Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Eve.
500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00.



WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th Evs. at 8.
MAT. TODAY Best Orch. Seats, $1.00 and $1.50
ELEANOR BROWN One of the 80 Beauties in a Furore of Fun and Frolic.
The Winter Garden's Greatest Triumph.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON and Company of 125, including BERNARD GRANVILLE. Matinee Election Day.
OWING TO SENSATIONAL SUCCESS
Two QUIROGA Concerts
Next Friday & Sunday Afternoons at 3 at THE SHUBERT THEATRE.
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elec. Day.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Week
Hit of New York Comedy, & London Season! CONSEQUENCES
Mon. Eve., Nov. 2 Seats Thursday.
MARIE TEMPEST Extra Mat. Elec. Day. in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy, "MARY GOES FIRST."
39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Miss Smith
TUES. EVE., Nov. 3. (Seats Thurs.) SUZI
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents
With Jose Collins CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN and Tom MacNaughton
PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Facts" "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Extra Mat. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow Election (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Day.
Under Cover
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Mats. Today & Thurs. 25 & 50c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats Tom'w, Sat & Election Day
WILLIAM GILLETTE LAURETTE TAYLOR MARIE BATES DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
LAST 5 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS THURSDAY
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Election Day at 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday 2:15. Nov. 3.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. M. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 3.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE
A LAUGHING RIOT
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.,) Saturday & Election Day. TWIN BEDS
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Nov. 3d.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights & Sat. Mat. 25c to $1. Wed. Mat., 25-50c
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."
CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Election Day.
AT 8 SHARP
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD.
PARK Phone Col. 9 5 0 9 Columbus Circle Mat. Tom'w, Sat. Elec. Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "PYGMALION"
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.
"THE Miracle Man"
LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3.
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A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.
BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149 St., nr. 3rd Ave.
Evgs. 25c to $1.00. Mat. Tomorrow 25c. & 50c. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
OPERA TICKETS Telephone 4180 Greeley. Subscriptions for Metropolitan Opera House bought and exchanged. Box Office. Broadway and 38th St.
SUBSCRIPTION Seats in all parts of Metropolitan Opera House for grand opera season 1914-15. Now on sale at RULLMAN'S, 111 BROADWAY. Telephone, 8317—Rector.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE "CRACKER-JACKS"
New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way. BEGINNING NOV. 2d SEAT SALE MONDAY THURSDAY.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3093 Bryant.
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MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE
AMERICA'S GREATEST SOCIETY DANCERS.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Tomorrow Eve. 8:15
—SEATS NOW SELLING—
ROSE STAHL in A PERFECT LADY.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. Broadway Thurs., Oct. 29
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
Adele Blood IN NEW PLAY J. C. DRUM "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Elect'n Day
DAVID BELASCO presents LEO DITRICHSTEIN in The Phantom Rival
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Sat. & Elec. Day.
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WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Mt. 25, 50, 75
PEG O' MY HEART
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Nov. 3 at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30. Subways Motion Picture Sensation. THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea Sat. Mat. 10:30 A. M.
Sole Management Ed. F. Pidgeon. B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 52d St. DANCING, DINING, CABARET 9 P.M. to 1 A.M. Admission Free till 9 P. M.
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Seats $2 to 75c. at Box Office. Mgr. H. Godfrey Turner, 1400 B'y Steinway Piano Used.
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ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Fall Festival ALL STAR BILL
ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 8:30 to 2 A.M.
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EVELYN NESBIT (MRS. THAW)
Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.
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10c to 50c. Next Week. "The Man from Mexico."
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VITAGRAPH 44TH. ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30.
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IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight, "Der Muede Theodor." Wed. & Following Evenings, "THE VATERLAND."
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Sunday Aft., November 1, at 3. Soloist
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BACH-HANDEL-WAGNER PROGRAM.
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Thurs., Oct. 29, at 3:15, Fri., Oct. 30, 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL.
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SPALDING
ACCOMPANIED BY ANDRE BENOIST.
Violin Recital—CARNEGIE HALL, THURS. AFT., OCT. 29th, at 3. (Steinway Piano.)
Tkts. Box Off. or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2
Tonight, Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "La Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Wed. & Thurs. Nights & Sat. Mat.: "Jewels of the Madonna."
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 31, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—JOHN
McCORMACK
Tickets 75 cts. to $2, now at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 3.
Marion Wright Powers
SOPRANO.
Seats Box Office, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'y.
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Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30. VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Foster & David.
AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Aft., Nov. 2, at 3. SONG RECITAL FLORENCE HINKLE
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MAJESTIC GUY BATES POST in Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS." Matinee Wednesday $1. 600 Seats Evening $1.00. THE TENTMAKER
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Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
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Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.
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When a place is patronized regularly by the most prominent and fashionable people of New York City, there is a reason for it. In this case it is because Rector's is, beyond all question, the finest and
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Accommodations for Banquet Parties, 4 to 200.
Ball Room direction of Mr. Gaillard Boag and Mr. George Pierce.
Phone your reservations now—Ball Room, Bryant 8686; Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200.





"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; increasing cloudiness Thursday; diminishing northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,731. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GLYNN SUSPENDS SING SING WARDEN

Names Stephen C. Baldwin, Republican, to Investigate the Sullivan Scandal.

CHARGED WITH FAVORITISM

Prison Head Alleged to Have Enabled ex-Banker to Transact Business.

ORDERS MALLOY TO TESTIFY

Glynn Threatens Auditor, Jailed for Contumacy in Larceny Inquiry, with Dismissal.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Gov. Glynn late tonight directed State Supt. of Prisons Riley to suspend Warden McCormick of Sing Sing, pending result of an investigation of charges that he showed favoritism to David A. Sullivan, the ex-banker of Brooklyn.

McCormick made Sullivan his chauffeur, and it is alleged that in this capacity the former President of the wrecked Union Bank of Brooklyn went outside the prison to transact business.

The Governor appointed Stephen C. Baldwin of Brooklyn Commissioner to investigate the charges against Warden McCormick. Mr. Baldwin has not the power to suspend the Warden, but his request to Supt. Riley to do so will be taken as an order.

The Governor's telegram to Supt. Riley read:

"Your report in the case of Joseph McCormick, Warden of Sing Sing, leads me to believe that there is need for a full and thorough investigation of the case by an investigator who can devote his entire attention to the matter. I have this day appointed Stephen C. Baldwin, Esq., of the Borough of Brooklyn, under the provision of Section 8 of the executive law, known as the Moreland act, to examine and investigate the conduct of Warden McCormick.

"If it appears that the Warden's conduct has been reprehensible, I shall, of course, look to you to remove him. In my opinion there is sufficient of a prima facie case to require you to suspend Warden McCormick until further investigation, and I request you to do so.

"MARTIN H. GLYNN."

Stephen C. Baldwin is well known as a corporation lawyer, and was counsel to Mayor Gaynor. He lives at 73 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and has an office at 190 Montague Street. In politics Mr. Baldwin is a Republican.

Mr. Baldwin was attorney for William J. Cummins in some of the criminal proceedings connected with the Carnegie Trust Company investigation. At a crucial moment in District Attorney Whitman's investigation of the Carnegie Trust scandal Mr. Baldwin appeared before Mr. Whitman with a letter from Gov. Dix which requested Mr. Whitman to confer with the Attorney General about the trust company investigation.

It was thought for a time that Mr. Whitman would be superseded in the investigation as a result of Mr. Baldwin's intercession. Cummins was convicted and sentenced to Sing Sing.

SING SING SHAKE-UP EXPECTED

Malloy Ordered to Testify Here or Be Dismissed.

Gov. Glynn announced early last evening that he would appoint a Commissioner to investigate alleged favoritism extended to David A. Sullivan, who was sentenced to Sing Sing Prison for grand larceny in connection with the failure of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, of which he was President.

The inquiry, it was believed, would extend beyond the "joy rides" that were alleged to have enabled Sullivan to visit his stenographer in Yonkers and transact business while assigned ostensibly as chauffeur of Warden McCormick's automobile.

That Gov. Glynn and John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, were not in complete accord was indicated by a conflicting statement of Mr. Riley, who said that everything was running smoothly at Sing Sing, and that he was the only one with authority to cause a shake-up.

Malloy Ordered to Testify.

Moreover, John J. Malloy, auditor of the prison, who was committed to jail in Brooklyn for refusing to testify in a Grand Jury investigation into a grand larceny complaint against Sullivan, received a peremptory order from the Governor to testify under pain of dismissal.

Gov. Glynn made his early announcement regarding a Commissioner at Buffalo. He said that he was "determined to find a man whose very name and position will guarantee his absolute integrity and capability to act in the matter."

"I have in mind," the Governor continued, "a man who is entirely out of politics, who has no axe to grind whatever, and who is familiar with prison life and discipline. I have been trying all day to get into communication with this man, and hope to hear from him tonight."

Meanwhile Supt. Riley, who was in Albany, was quoted as follows:

"It was perhaps imprudent for the Warden to select so prominent a prisoner as David A. Sullivan as his chauffeur, but that is all there is to it. There has been no shake-up at the prison. I am the only one who has the authority to cause a shake-up, and I certainly would know if there had been one."

Malloy Obeys Governor.

Malloy quickly complied with the Governor's order to testify, but not before he had spent thirty hours in the Bay-

DESTROYER PAULDING AGROUND IN A GALE

Pounded by High Seas—Two More Went Ashore, but Got Off Slightly Damaged.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 27.—Three United States Navy torpedo boat destroyers went ashore off the Virginia Coast early today during a severe storm, which continued until late tonight. Two of the vessels, the Burroughs and Jouett, were released and proceeded to the navy yard here, slightly damaged. The third, the Paulding, still was fast between two sandbars in Lynn Haven Bay tonight.

Life-savers from Cape Henry made several unsuccessful attempts to reach the Paulding, which carries a crew of eighty-four. The auxiliary cruiser Panther was standing by tonight with a hawser made fast to the stranded boat. All efforts to pull her into deep water were abandoned, however, for fear she would not stand the strain.

High seas broke over the Paulding tonight and some of the crew donned life preservers. The gale began to abate at midnight, however, lessening the danger to the vessel. Late reports to the navy yard indicated that she was not leaking.

A hole was stove in the Burroughs's starboard bow and the Jouett lost her starboard propeller.

BOILER EXPLODES IN BROADWAY HOTEL

Four Scalded Under Cafe Boulevard, in Continental Basement—One May Die.

Four persons were seriously injured, one of whom probably will die, by the explosion of a boiler in the basement of the Continental Hotel, Broadway and Forty-first Street, at 9:15 o'clock last night. Hundreds of persons were in the hotel and dining at the Café Boulevard, which has the dining rooms in the building, and there was great alarm, which became a panic when the electric lights went out. The injured were:

DUNPHY, JAMES, 35, fireman, 225 West 126th Street; taken to New York Hospital; may die.
KEREKERS, LOUIS, 25, timekeeper, 260 West Thirty-eighth Street.
LANSAU, HARRY, 40, engineer, Richmond Hill; taken to Polyclinic Hospital; condition serious.
ROSENFELD, LESLIE, 19, student, 132 West Forty-first Street; taken to Polyclinic Hospital; badly scalded.

Rosenfeld is a son of Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the Café Boulevard. He was much interested in machinery, and was in the boiler room with the engineer and fireman when the explosion occurred. The explosion tore away the drum of the boiler, and in an instant the fireman, engineer, and Rosenfeld were trapped in the small chamber, filled with scalding steam.

The boiler room is under the sidewalk on the Forty-first Street side. Back of it is a waiters' room, in which about twenty-five waiters were dining. The hot steam filled the basement, and the waiters were trapped in the dark.

Directly above the basement about twenty-five persons were dining in the grill, and above the grill, in the main dining room, were about fifty others. The steam came up through crevices, and the diners, thinking there was a fire, rushed to the street.

Patrolman Shea of the West Thirtieth Street Station turned in a fire alarm and called ambulances from New York, Bellevue, and Polyclinic Hospitals.

There were many guests in the hotel, but few knew of any mishap except through the lapse in the lighting service.

Mr. Rosenfeld, owner of the Café Boulevard, was out of the building. He received word of the explosion, but did not know of his son's injuries until he got to the hotel.

CLEANING HOUSE BLOWS UP.

Hospital Windows Smashed — Fire Destroys Dye House.

The explosion of a benzine tank in the dyeing and cleaning establishment of Leonard S. Mack and Isaac Diamond, at 215 East Sixty-fourth Street, shattered windows in many buildings in the vicinity at 10:15 o'clock last night and attracted such a crowd that police reserves were called.

The explosion took place in the rear of the building on the ground floor. Both proprietors were in the office on the first floor at the time and were hurled out of the front door to the street. A wagon driver for the concern was descending the front steps. He was cut by falling glass. Mr. Diamond escaped with bruises, but Mr. Mack's right leg was broken and he received numerous contusions and lacerations of the face and hands. At Flower Hospital his condition was said to be serious.

Many windows in the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, across the street, were shattered. Supt. Ruben O'Brien and Assistant Supt. Byrne ran through the corridors and quieted the 127 patients who had been alarmed by the explosion.

The dyeing establishment, which was a brick building of two stories, burst into flames after the explosion, and Deputy Chiefs Sherlock and Burns hurried to the scene with the fire apparatus. The firemen fought hard to prevent flames from spreading to Black's automobile garage, next to the dyeing house, which was destroyed. It was estimated that the damage amounted to $6,000.

EVEN MONEY ON GLYNN.

Fred Schumm Also Places Bets on Congress Elections.

Interest in the approaching elections is slowly gaining volume, according to Fred Schumm, whose Bowling Green café is frequented by Brooklyn politicians. Mr. Schumm says he saw these bets agreed upon yesterday:

One thousand dollars even on Glynn against Whitman, $500 even that the next House will be Republican, $300 against $200 that the next Senate will be Democratic, and $300 even that Sulzer receives 100,000 votes.

Mr. Schumm is custodian of $2,000 that is offered at 8 to 10 on Whitman. He says the Glynn backers will not concede better than 10 to 9.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN.

61 MEN KILLED IN BURNING MINE

Trapped on the Lower Levels When Gas Explodes in Illinois Shaft.

JUST STARTING TO WORK

346 Men Were Underground, but 100 Are Taken Out Alive, Though Unconscious.

24 BODIES ARE RECOVERED

Experts Think Entrance of Shafts Will Have to be Sealed and Mine Flooded to Extinguish Blaze.

ROYALTON, Ill., Oct. 27.—A total of sixty-one dead is shown on the casualty list issued late tonight by officials of the Franklin Coal and Coke Company, at whose mine, near here, more than 300 men were trapped by an explosion early this morning.

The decrease in the number of dead, estimated earlier in the day, was accounted for by the registration tonight of scores of miners who had escaped during the day, but who were too busy assisting in the rescue work to answer to the rollcall of the rescued.

Twenty minutes before the explosion 346 men went into the mine, only the last cageful of the day force remaining on the surface. Tonight twenty-four bodies had been recovered and thirty-seven men were missing. It was conceded by officials of the mine that the thirty-seven still were entombed and would never be brought out alive.

Fire followed the gas explosion that occurred five minutes before the miners were to begin work. The men who were caught had entered to begin their day's work and were scattered in different parts of the mine.

The sound of the explosion was heard throughout the town, and every adult person hurried to the mine. Rescue parties were organized quickly and help was summoned from surrounding towns.

All the men taken dead from the upper level had been overcome by gas; none had been burned. Supt. Mitchell said the men in the lower level doubtless had been overcome by the gas before it exploded, and that if they regained consciousness the fire that followed the explosion would prevent their escape. He said that he could not account for the explosion as the mine had been in continuous operation, and no gases had been detected.

Lines of hose were carried down the shafts of the mine, and an attempt was made to direct streams of water through cross shafts to the burning level. The gases made it dangerous for the men to approach close enough to fight the flames effectively. Experts said the fire could be controlled only by sealing both entrance shafts and pumping water into the mine until all chambers were flooded. This, however, will not be done until all hope of rescuing the imprisoned miners is abandoned.

A mine rescue car from Benton, Ill., arrived nearly four hours after the explosion with a supply of oxygen helmets. The work of rescue then was pushed and soon twenty-four bodies had been recovered.

More than eighty of the men who were taken from the mine had been overcome by gas. Two died at the surface.

WARMER WEATHER COMING.

Forecaster Says We Will Have a Return of Indian Summer.

Notwithstanding the cold wave of yesterday, which caused freezing temperatures in the Northern States and snow as far south as Raleigh, N. C., the Weather Bureau promises a modified return to Indian Summer in the next day or two. Warmer weather is promised for today in the upper Mississippi Valley, and should reach the northeastern States by Thursday.

The temperature yesterday did not go as low as freezing in New York City. The lowest point for the day was 34 degrees, which was the temperature at 9 and 11 o'clock last night. The highest point attained after daylight, however, was 40 degrees at 4 P. M., and the average for the day was 11 degrees lower than the general average for Oct. 27 in the lifetime of the Weather Bureau.

Snow fell yesterday at many points in the Northern States. In Hamilton County, New York, it was deep enough to make good tracking for deer hunters. There was ice in Northern New Jersey.

EX-CONVICT ON THE TICKET.

Masquerader Confesses That He Assumed Another's Name and Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 27.—John F. O'Brien, through his attorney, late today admitted in court that he had been convicted of larceny in the Criminal Court of St. Louis, and that he had assumed the name of Frank X. O'Brien in Indianapolis and as Frank X. O'Brien had been nominated on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the Marion County Juvenile Court. The court then ordered the Election Commissioners to substitute the name of Newton M. Taylor, present incumbent, for that of O'Brien on the ticket.

Judge Taylor early today filed the petition which resulted in O'Brien's name being removed from the ticket. It was brought out in the action against O'Brien that he not only assumed the name of Frank X. O'Brien, a St. Louis attorney, but also asserted that the St. Louis attorney's record was his own. John F. O'Brien alleged that he had served several terms in the Missouri Legislature and had been a candidate for Congress. This record is held by the real Frank X. O'Brien.

The masquerader served a term in the St. Louis Workhouse and admitted having caused the police of that city trouble on other occasions. He did not appear in court when today's action was taken.

CAPT. J. J. ASTOR WOUNDED IN BATTLE

Name of W. W. Astor's Son on Latest British Casualty List —16 Officers Killed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Among the wounded in tonight's casualty list is Capt. J. J. Astor of the First Life Guards, a son of William Waldorf Astor.

The list, which is dated Oct. 23, reports sixteen officers killed, thirty-five wounded, and twenty-three missing. Among the wounded are Brig. Gen. C. T. McM. Kavanagh and Lieut. Col. E. B. Cook of the First Life Guards, Lieut. Col. A. F. H. Ferguson of the Second Life Guards, and Lieut. Col. B. E. Ward of the Middlesex Regiment.

Lieut. Gen. Sir William Edmund Franklyn, who commanded the Third Division of Earl Kitchener's new army, died suddenly tonight.

Capt. John Jacob Astor is the younger son of William Waldorf Astor. He joined the English Army in 1906, when he was appointed to probationary rank in the First Life Guards.

FIGURE RHEIMS LOSS OVER $200,000,000

1,200 Civilians Have Been Killed in the Streets—Cathedral Almost Hopeless Wreck.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—A correspondent of The Morning Post, who has just returned from Rheims, telegraphs from Paris that the insurance companies estimate the damage to Rheims at $200,000,000. At the Mayor's office, the correspondent says, it is stated that this estimate will be exceeded when sundry damage to private property is added.

"Over 1,200 civilians killed in the streets and houses during the month's bombardment," the correspondent says. "About one-fourth of all the buildings were destroyed. The most severe damage was in the best portions of the city, where the finest and most historic buildings are located.

"Forty thousand of the city's population of a quarter of a million still remain, mostly living in cellars. Although the bombardment continues intermittently, masons and other workmen are already repairing some of the buildings.

"During the crisis, owing to the scarcity of money, the municipality issued a curious emergency currency like theatre tickets.

"The cathedral is a ruin. It is still crumbling, and big lumps of stone continually fall from the arches. The whole roof is off and cannot be replaced until the walls are made secure. Under the circumstances, a severe Winter will be fatal to the remains of the building."

A SEARCH FOR SPIES ON THE MAURETANIA

British Government Heard 24 Were on the Liner, but None Was Found.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A report having reached the Government authorities here from their representatives in New York that there were twenty-four German spies on the Mauretania with American passports, extraordinary measures were taken this morning when the big liner came alongside the Prince's landing stage at Liverpool.

The Foreign Office had informed Ambassador Page about the report, and the Ambassador dispatched Edward Bell, Second Secretary of the Embassy, to meet the vessel. Horace Lee Washington, American Consul at Liverpool, was also notified.

They were present at the examination of all the passengers, which failed to disclose any spies. There was a slight stir when it was reported that an American had been found with rifles and cartridges in his possession, but he proved to be an Englishman connected with an arms firm in Birmingham.

When Timothy M. Healy, the well known Irish Nationalist member of Parliament, was called on to prove his identity one officer, without looking up, asked: "Are you an Englishman?" Mr. Healy replied, "No, Sir, I am an Irishman." There was a roar of laughter from other first cabin passengers, all of whom were being put through the third degree in the saloon.

Secretary Bell vouched for Miss Katherine Page, daughter of the Ambassador, when she was called, and also for Nicholas Roosevelt and J. D. G. Paul. Mr. Paul had placed his passport at the bottom of a trunk, but when Mr. Bell came to the rescue he was excused from producing it.

The examination took about two hours. The Mauretania is now to be taken off the passenger service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Complaint that many Germans posing as British subjects are getting passports out of Germany for England from American diplomatic and consular agents was filed at the State Department today by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

Information has reached the embassy that a large number of aliens have crossed the Channel with passports obtained by misrepresentation, and the British officials, ever on the watch for spies, have had their suspicions thoroughly aroused.

In submitting the matter to Acting Secretary Lansing, the Ambassador admitted that the problem confronting the American officials who represent the interests of Great Britain in Germany is a difficult one, as it is hard for them to go behind the statement of a man speaking English that he is a British subject.

Mr. Lansing said the diplomatic and consular officers would be cautioned to exercise all possible vigilance in the future to prevent passports falling into the hands of any persons not entitled to them.

Smith's Inland posters are now in the

NEW BOER REVOLT LED BY DE WET

He and Gen. Beyers Turn to Germans, Who Also Invade Portuguese Colony.

WAR SPREADING IN AFRICA

Maritz Revolt Checked, but Orange Free State and Western Transvaal Now Rise.

TOWN OF HEILBRON SEIZED

Government Officials Made Prisoners—Premier Botha Leaves Pretoria for the Front.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Another rebellion has started in South Africa. Gen. Christian De Wet and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers have taken the lead of rebels in the Orange Free State and the Western Transvaal.

Having suppressed the rebellion in the Northwest Province of Cape Colony led by Lieut. Col. Maritz, the Government of the Union of South Africa is now faced by this more serious rising. Gen. Beyers recently resigned the command of the Union Defense Force when Premier Botha decided to take up arms against Germany.

An official Pretoria dispatch announces that Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, has started for the front.

According to an official report received today, armed rebellious commandos are already in existence. The town of Heilbron, in the northern part of the Orange Free State, has been seized, and the Government officials have been taken prisoners. A train has been stopped, and armed citizens of the Defense Force have been taken from it and disarmed.

The Union Government has issued a proclamation to the people announcing these events and explaining that, although it was aware of rebellious preparations, it had been taking steps to preserve peace without bloodshed.

"Now," continues the proclamation, "the duty of the Government is clear. It is determined to deal with the matter with a firm hand, and is taking all necessary steps to this end. The very great majority of citizens in every province of the Union are thoroughly loyal and detest the very idea of rebellion. When they are aware of the situation they will undoubtedly give the Government every assistance in restoring order and will carefully abstain from giving the rebellious movement any encouragement or support."

The citizens are called upon to be on the alert and to give the Government information and assistance. Those who have been guilty of disobedience under the Defense act are advised that no action will be taken against them if they remain quietly at home.

Gen. De Wet is the Boer leader who gave the British so much trouble in the South African war.

PORTUGUESE COLONY INVADED BY GERMANS

Angola, West Africa, Attacked—Portugal Rushing Warships and Troops.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—In a message from Lisbon sent via Madrid, the correspondent of the Havas Agency says:

"Dispatches received here say that German troops have forcibly invaded the Portuguese Province of Angola, West Africa.

"Preparations are being made for the immediate dispatch of warships and troops from Portugal to Angola."

C. Rangel de Sampiro, Consul General of Portugal in New York, stated recently that British transports were already conveying 5,000 Portuguese troops to Angola, and that another detachment of 6,000 had started for Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa.

DE WET OPPOSED WAR.

Old Not Sympathize with British Cause—Beyers Resigned.

Both Gen. De Wet and Gen. Beyers have shown themselves since the European war began, disaffected toward the British cause. In September a newspaper identified with South African affairs published in London spoke of a movement to offer the British Government the services of 5 picked corps of scouts from South Africa to serve under Field Marshal French, with De Wet in command, but there was never any confirmation of this, and it has since appeared that De Wet was far from sympathizing with the cause of England.

At the beginning of October he made an attempt at Potchefstroom, in the Transvaal, to address a meeting of protest against the action of Premier Botha's Government in regard to the war. The meeting was supposed only to be open to ticketholders, but a body of the supporters of Botha gathered outside, and, battering down the barricad-

Continued on Page 3.

GREEN HERBERT SCOTCH

BATTLE IN BELGIUM GAINS IN FURY; GERMANS DRIVEN BACK IN LORRAINE

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announced yesterday afternoon that the Allied Army had made advances in Belgium and had driven the Germans across the eastern frontier, near Nancy. The night bulletin announced some progress in the region south of Dixmude.

The Germans report that the battle on the Yser Canal, near Ypres and southwesterly from Lille, is proceeding with the same stubbornness, although the German Army has made some progress.

The Russian General Staff reports that fighting has begun on the front in East Prussia. Fierce German attacks have been repulsed and a large convoy of prisoners has been taken on the left bank of the Vistula. The Russian forces around Przemysl are said to have advanced as far as Stari Miasto and Turka.

The Austrian communication states that the main Russian Army is being engaged, and that minor successes have been won by the Germans and Austrians.

The German report admits that a new Russian Army has crossed the Vistula River to the north of Ivangorod.

Another rebellion has broken out in South Africa, led by Gen. Christian de Wet and Gen. Christian Frederick Beyers, in the Orange Free State and Western Transvaal. Heilbron has been seized, and the Government officials taken prisoners.

A news dispatch from Lisbon states that German troops have invaded the Portuguese Province of Angola, West Africa. The Portuguese Government is making preparations to dispatch warships and troops from Portugal to its possessions in Africa.

HOW BELGIANS FIGHT AMID WAR'S HORRORS

A Volunteer Private's Story of Amazing Endurance in the Trenches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—Writing under Sunday's date from an unnamed place in Belgium a correspondent of The Daily News says:

"The regiment I am concerned with was fifteen days and nights in the Antwerp trenches in countless engagements. It withdrew at dawn, hoping then to rest. It marched forty-five kilometers with shouldered rifles. In the next five days it marched nearly 200 kilometers until it reached the Nieuport and Dixmude line. By an error of judgment it got two days of drill and inspection in place of resting, then took its place in the front line on the Yser to face the most desperate of the German efforts."

The correspondent quotes a young volunteer in this regiment as follows:

"—— was evacuated by the Germans, and we were sent in at nightfall. As soon as they saw our lights they began shelling us. We lost terribly. A number of the men ran up the streets, but we got them together. I had about twenty and retired in order. We were 600 who went in, and must have left a third there.

"In the morning we moved down to reinforce a network of trenches on our bank of the Yser. There was a farm on our right, and some of our men were firing at it, but the door opened and three officers in Belgian uniform came out shouting to us to cease fire, so we sent a detachment to the farm, and they were swept away by machine gun fire from the windows. No, I don't know what happened afterward about the farm. I lost sight of it.

In Water-Filled Trenches.

"We got into the trenches. They lay longways behind a raised artificial bank on our side of the river. At the northern end of them were mazes of cross trenches protecting them in case the Germans got across the bridge there and started to enfilade us. They were full of water. I was firing for six hours myself thigh-deep in muddy water.

"The Germans got across the bridge. We could not show head or hand over our bank. German machine guns shot us from crevices in their raised bank across the river only a few yards away. I was hours and hours dragging our wounded out of the cross trenches at the northern end of the bank southward and behind a mound till there was no more room for them there, and bringing up new men singly and two or three at a time from further down the trenches to take their places. We lost our officers, but I got the men to listen to me.

"Some Germans shelled us with a cross fire. They got into the cross trenches. They fired down our lines from the side. We had to run back. I was too tired and sleepy to drag my feet. I think I must have fallen asleep.

"We had an order to advance again. The French were behind us on either wing in support. I was too tired to get up. Some one kicked me. I looked up. They were three of my friends, volunteers like myself. We had all joined together. They apologized and ran forward. They are all wounded now, but we are all still alive, and I never have been hit once in thirty-four fights.

"I got up. So did a man lying on the field in front of me. He was shot through the head and fell back on me. I got up again. A shell burst beside me and I saw three men, who were running past, just disappear. I was lying on my face again, and could not lift my head, either through fear or sleep, I don't know which.

"I found myself running forward again. I called to men lying and running near and held my revolver at them. We were all charging with bayonets back at the Germans shooting us from our own trenches under the raised bank. They did not wait for us. They looked like frightened gray beetles as they scrambled up away over our bank and down into the river. It was dusk, but we shot at them over the bank. The water seemed full of them. We crouched in a big trench in muddy water behind the bank. No, we did not sleep, but my head and eyes seemed to go to sleep from time to time.

"There were perhaps 200 left of our 600. I think there was one officer further along, but it was quite dark. Some of the men talked very low. Then I heard voices whispering and talking near us on the river side of our bank.

GERMAN MINES LAID OFF IRISH COAST

British Freighter Sunk—Fourteen Lost with the Manchester Commerce, Thirty Saved.

BELFAST, Oct. 27.—The British freight steamer Manchester Commerce, bound from Manchester for Montreal, struck a mine last midnight and sank. Capt. Payne and thirteen of the crew were drowned. Thirty other members of the crew were saved by a trawler.

The Manchester Commerce was 3,444 tons net, and was owned by the Manchester Liners, a British shipping corporation.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 27.—The Admiralty has warned ship owners that the Germans have succeeded in laying mines around the North of Ireland and that ships therefore should not pass within sixty miles of Tory Island. It is considered probable that it was one of these mines that the Manchester Commerce struck.

"ON EVE OF EVENTS AT SEA"

Prediction by Chronicle's Naval Expert—Mines Off Ireland No Surprise

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"The discovery of a German mine field twenty miles north of Tory Island, on the north coast of Ireland, will not surprise any one. The men who destroyed Louvain and shelled the Cathedral of Rheims are not likely to refrain from laying mines in the fairway of shipping, be it neutral or belligerent. There is some reason to believe that they dropped a few mines in the Channel, for the refugee ship Amiral Ganteaume was sunk near Cape Grisnez, probably by contact with one.

"The mine field near Tory Island has been discovered and instructions have been issued for its avoidance, so that probably no further damage will result. War cannot be made without running risks, and the country will not be alarmed by the intelligence. It knows that the navy is doing splendid work and is ready to do much more than has been yet permitted to it. We are probably on the eve of important events at sea, and the utmost confidence can be placed in the fleet. Never was it at a greater pitch of efficiency or material strength than at the present time."

FRANCE AND RUSSIA TO TRY BREAST PLATES

An Ancient Device to Ward Off Bullets Reappears in This Modern War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Journal d'Information states that the French infantry have recently gained much ground in the Argonne region through the use of steel breastplates, which, though unable to resist point blank bullets, are nevertheless impenetrable at a range which permits troops to pause before the last rush with the bayonet.

The Journal de Rennes announces that the Russian Government decided to adopt the breastplate at the outbreak of the war, and placed immense orders with a factory at St. Hilaire de Harcouet, which had the exclusive manufacturing rights.

The French Government also has now ordered large quantities and has released the reservists employed in the factory, which is busy night and day.

SAYS VON BESELER IS DEAD.

London Paper Hears Antwerp's Conqueror Was a Suicide.

LONDON, Oct. 27, 5:20 P. M.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Rotterdam says that Gen. von Beseler, the conqueror of Antwerp, is dead.

It is said, the newspaper adds, that he shot himself on Thursday in his room in Bruges.

No confirmation of this report has been received.

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH

Both Sides Claim Progress in Fierce Northern Conflict.

ALLIES CAPTURE THOUROUT

Invaders Have Several Times Crossed the Yser, but Have Been Hurled Back.

FRENCH GAIN NEAR NANCY

Advance in Force to German Frontier and Capture Some of the Retreating Foe.

PARIS, Oct. 27, 11:10 P. M.—After giving out an official statement in the afternoon telling of advances in Belgium and on the eastern frontier of France, the French War Office contented itself tonight with this laconic bulletin:

There is nothing to report except some progress on our part in the region south of Dixmude.

The afternoon announcement said:

The fighting continues to be particularly spirited between the mouth of the Yser and the region of Lens. In this part of the front the allied forces have at no point drawn back, and they have continued to make progress in the region between Ypres and Roulers.

In the general region between Soissons and Berry-au-Bac an artillery engagement has turned to our advantage, and has resulted in the destruction of several batteries of the enemy.

In the region to the east of Nancy, between the forest of Bezange and the forest of Parroy, we have assumed the offensive and have driven the enemy across the frontier.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—An official dispatch to the French Embassy from Bordeaux today says:

In the region between Ypres and Roulers considerable progress has been made and a number of prisoners and nine mitrailleuses were taken.

In the region east of Nancy, where we drove the enemy over the frontier, we captured about 200 prisoners.

Berlin Reports Troops Gaining.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The General Headquarters announces:

The battle on the Yser Canal near Ypres and southwesterly from Lille is proceeding with the same stubbornness. Yesterday the German troops made progress.

On the other battle front in the western theatre no important events have occurred.

ALLIES CAPTURE THOUROUT.

Surprise Germans Who Had Entered Town and Drive Them Out.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent on the Dutch frontier reports that the Allies captured Thourout Monday after it had been occupied by a large force of Germans from Bruges.

The allied forces, according to the correspondent, remained hidden while the Germans entered the town and then fell upon them suddenly and by a swift attack drove them out. The Germans, it is added, left hundreds of dead or wounded behind them.

Thourout is about seventeen miles east of Dixmude, which has been the scene of some of the stiffest fighting of the present conflict in Belgium. It is almost directly north of Roulers, out of which the Allies were driven after some violent encounters.

PUSHING THE GERMANS BACK.

Allies Engaged Fiercely with the Invaders Near the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The cannonading has been severe today. Along the allied line the Germans are being pushed back in a fierce engagement.

The Germans suffered heavily. Several thousands of them are reported killed.

Food is exceedingly scarce in Ostend and famine is feared. The plight of the Belgians is pitiable, as their women and children now lack the necessaries of life, for all supplies to Ostend have been stopped. The American Consul is taking steps to alleviate the misery, and negotiations are on for the dispatch of a foodship from some Dutch port if the Germans and Allies will guarantee safe passage for the vessel.

The British residents of Bruges today have been notified that they must quit Belgian soil immediately.

The German Headquarters Staff moved from Ostend to Heyst today and are now quartered at the Hotel Plage, which they probably think safer than Ostend.

The Germans are on tenterhooks in anticipation of the landing of British troops on the Belgian coast and have sown mines liberally along the coast, using Ostend tugs and dredgers for the purpose. The work of mine laying, how-

for yesterday several German mines broke away and, floating ashore, were exploded.

French Aid the Belgians.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A dispatch to the Central News from "Northeastern France" says:

"The Germans were yesterday afternoon in great part driven back across the Yser, with heavy loss, by the French infantry, aided by the fire of the monitors.

"When the Belgians undertook the defense of the Yser, they held it for a week. Then, by sheer weight of artillery and men, the Germans pushed the gallant Belgians back, but not before they paid the full price for th temporary gain.

"At least two army corps faced the Belgians. Their object was to force them right into France and thus succeed in turning the Allies' left. It cost the Belgians a thousand casualties to prevent the attainment of this object. It is reported on good authority that the German Emperor had placed eight army corps in this section of the field. Their losses have been frightful.

"Toward the end of last week the situation was doubtful; now there is no reason to fear failure. On the contrary, success may be looked for, which will put the Germans on the defensive in the west. Great progress is being made in the reorganization of the Belgian Army."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 27, (via London.)—A dispatch to The Telegraff from Sluis says:

"The guns, which were silent yesterday, were again firing today. The British ships have resumed the bombardment of the German trenches at Ostend.

"The Germans have again and again crossed the Yser Canal, but each time they have been driven back by artillery and machine gun fire, and the bayonet. The battle continues to rage indecisively on the Yser and between Dixmude and Ypres.

"In severity and in losses the fighting exceeds that which occurred on the Nethe and the Meuse. The shells from the warships play havoc in the German trenches. The Germans have brought up more artillery, some of which has been posted on the sea at Heyst and other places."

BELGIANS HELD ON FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

Fought Continuously Two Days Against Overwhelming German Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF THE RIVER LYS, Oct. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Attempted forward movement by the Germans in Belgium has completely failed. All along the line the Allies have held their positions, and at certain parts they have pushed forward. As I write this they are stated to be still advancing.

I hear from a reliable source, however, that it is likely that another attack will be delivered by the Germans on the Belgian front. The tired troops of the Kaiser are said to have been strongly reinforced, and the imperial order has gone forth that another attempt to batter down the Allies' line is to be made. It is certain, however, that the nerve o fthe Germans has been severely shaken.

I hear a stirring story of the magnificent fighting of the Belgians in the Flanders battle. The Germans had thrown enormous masses of troops against this particular part of the line. They encountered the Belgians intrenched and ready and a stubborn encounter began.

Hour after hour it went on and the Germans could make no headway against the gallant Belgians. So reinforcements were pushed up to the assistance of the attacking troops. Gradually it appeared as if their numbers would ...!

"Hold on for twenty-four hours and you will have reinforcements, but hold on." Such were the orders to the little Belgian force, so it settled down to do some dogged stonewalling.

Twenty-four hours passed, and then thirty. At the thirty-fifth hour the Belgians were still battling bravely. The fortieth found them still in their original positions. When forty-five hours had passed the Germans were beginning to despair, but just then heavy support reached them, the force of the attack was doubled, and the Belgians had to give way a little after forty-eight hours of continuous fighting. The German losses in killed and wounded are said to have averaged 14,000 for every day last week.

ALLIES' LEFT REINFORCED.

London Speculates on Chance of German Fleet Coming to Belgium.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The German raid on the Channel ports, as it called here, seems to have been checked for the time being. At any rate the Germans have made little, if any, progress since they succeeded in crossing the Yser Canal on Saturday. They are still pushing with all the forces at their command, and are meeting with stubborn resistance from the French, British, and Belgian troops.

Up to yesterday the Allies had been forced to give way at some points, but today, according to the French War Office bulletin, they have held their ground at every point and have advanced between Ypres and Roulers, where the British Indian troops have made their appearance in the firing line.

The opposing forces in the north are so strong that it must be many days before a decisive result is attained, despite the great losses which they are suffering.

The left wing of the Allies has been reinforced, a fact which may be due in part to efforts to offset the constant tide of fresh German troops and in part to make good the decreased activity of the British warships, some of which, according to German advices, have been forced to withdraw from the coastline.

No German ships, aside from submarines, have been reported in this vicinity, but the London press is daily devoting more space to such a contingency, and the tone of all the articles seems to be that the appearance of German warships would be welcomed as presaging that sea battle for which the Britons have been wishing.

NEW MOVE OUT OF NANCY.

German Frontier Has Been Penetrated at Two Points.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—While the Allies have held their own on the Yser and have made progress between Ypres and Roulers, there is news of a more definitely successful offensive on the eastern frontier.

The army of Nancy has done brilliantly since the beginning of the war. Within a week after the outbreak of hostilities it was advancing between the frontier station of Avricourt and Château Salins and by Aug. 19 it had reached the outskirts of Saarburg.

The successful advance of Germans in the west necessitated the abandonment of the French positions in Lorraine and Alsace, but Nancy revealed unexpected strength, and the eastern line of defense has never been seriously broken.

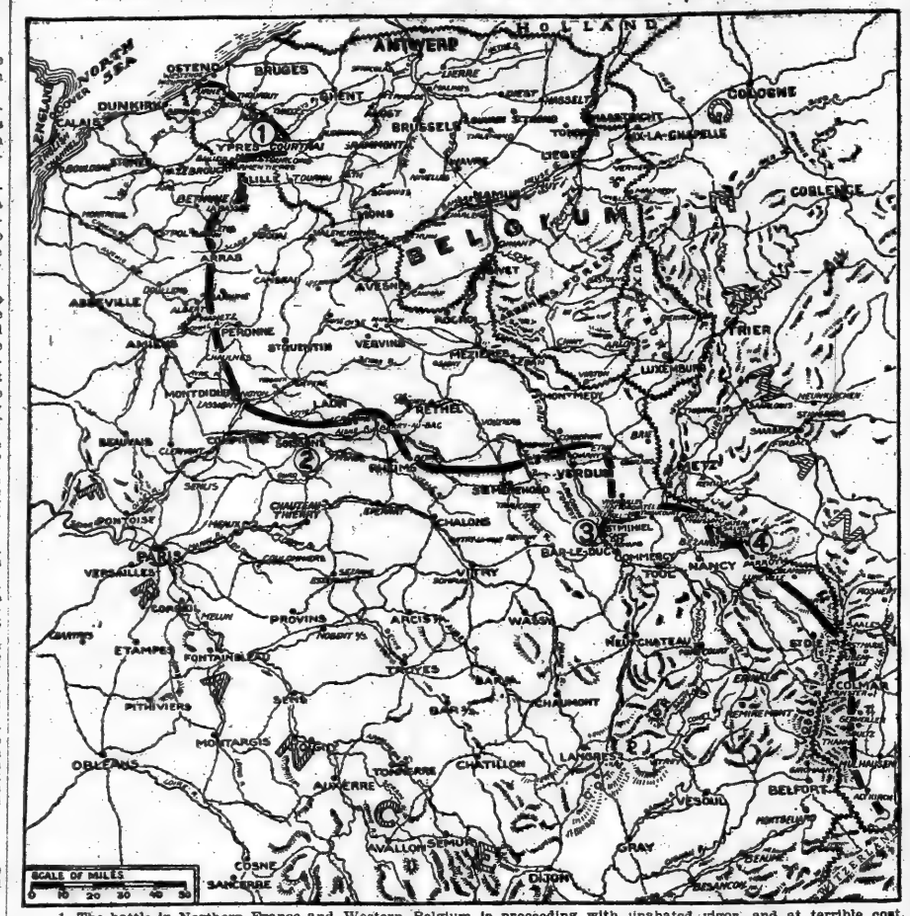
Now after more than two months, the French are again over the eastern frontier, and with very different prospects. The two points of penetration are east of Nancy, the village of Lagarde, which has already been the scene of hard fighting near the Rhine

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOREIGN TRADE

American resident of Rio de Janeiro, now in New York, with best business connections, desires partner with capital to establish an American commercial house in Brasil to conduct a general export and import business. M 182 TIMES.

Points of Present Interest in the Western Battle Area.



1. The battle in Northern France and Western Belgium is proceeding with unabated vigor, and at terrible cost of life. The French War Office states that the Allies have lost no ground, and are making progress between Ypres and Roulers and south of Dixmude. Berlin states that German troops advanced in this same general region.
2. Artillery duels have been fought at Soissons and Berry-au-Bac, and Paris says the Allies gained some advantage, and destroyed several German batteries.
3. French forces are crowding in on the communications of the German troops, who took possession of St. Mihiel. One report says the lane of exit from this advanced position on the Meuse is only twelve miles wide.
4. East of Nancy the French troops, taking the offensive, have driven their antagonists over the frontier into Lorraine.

Marne Canal, and the railway from Lunéville to Sarrebourg.

The destruction of several German batteries in the mountains north of the Aisne shows that here also endeavors are being made to break the long deadlock.

M. Briand, Minister of Justice, and M. Sarraut, Minister of Education, reached Paris last night from the eastern frontier, where they had been inquiring into the condition of many towns and villages, devastated by the war. Tonight they left for Bordeaux and will report at a Cabinet Council tomorrow as to the measures to be taken for the assistance of the suffering population.

Among the towns they visited Nominy, Revigny, Vabecourt, Clermont-en-Argonne, Lerouville, Guerbevillers, and Lunéville were found to be in large part destroyed by bombardment and incendiarism.

DRIVE INVADERS 15 MILES.

British Win at Ypres — Bavarian Prince Reported Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The British force at Ypres, after a stand for five days against overwhelming odds, drove back the Germans for fifteen miles. The German forces were, I am told, under the command of the Bavarian Crown Prince. It is even reported that he has been wounded.

After repulsing the German attacks on the line of the Ypres Canal on Friday morning and inflicting enormous losses on them, the force advanced north and east across the open fields, driving the Germans before them. Before nightfall they had captured Langlemarck and established intrenched positions beyond the village.

It was here the Germans were repulsed with great loss. As darkness fell upon the village the roar of cannon ceased and a peaceful night followed the desperate and exhausting day.

Suddenly there was a shrill whistle, Bushes soaked in petroleum broke into flame, throwing a glare over the scene. Masses of men sprang up from the beet crops within a few hundred yards of the Allies' trenches. With bugle sound and yell and song they came dashing forward headlong. Though taken by surprise, the British were not unprepared. They took their places in the trenches and held them, pouring a terrific fire into the advancing hosts, volley after volley fifteen rounds to the minute by rifle fire.

Answering with rifle and machine guns, the Germans still advanced, with bugle and shouts of "Hoch! Hoch!" They were in dense masses and they fell in hundreds. They got within thirty yards of the trenches, then they recoiled. Three blasts of the whistle, "retreat" had been sounded. The British sprang out of the trenches and were in among them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible in the hand-to-hand encounters in the dim glare of burning bushes.

Many of the Germans threw down their arms, pleading for mercy. No quarter was given on either side; the work was too desperate for that. The bayonet and the bullet did their work.

The Germans were driven back on Roulers; a battery and several machine guns were captured and thousands of prisoners were taken, including a General and several other officers.

GERMANS LOSE THOUSANDS.

Unceasing Flow of Wounded Through Cities They Hold.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The German losses have been incalculable. Ostend is full, Bruges is full, and Ghent is full, and now Antwerp is filling up with the German wounded. Big temporary sheds are being run up in Bruges to try to hold part of the unceasing flow of maimed men.

Reports of a kindred nature come from all sides. Around about Roulers, a man who had come from there, told me the dead are lying like human slag heaps.

From the sea front itself, where the naval shells have worked havoc, carts come and go all day with wounded. Thirty-seven farm wagons loaded with them, which passed near Middlekerke in a single hour, made a terrible picture.

SHOUT "ON TO LONDON" TO GREATEST ZEPPELIN

New Armed Airship, Disdaining Trials, Speeds Away on Her First Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 27, Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The most powerful Zeppelin yet constructed has just been completed at Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, and without preliminary trials flew away northward at great speed, cheered by soldiers, who shouted, "To London!"

Count Zeppelin himself was present at the launching of the new airship, which has a special armored compartment for bombs near the propellers and a big gun mounted in front to destroy aeroplanes.

The second airship of a similar type will be ready by the end of this month, for the factory has been working day and night with a double staff since the war broke out.

As soon as the new Zeppelin, the thirty-first of its kind, departed work began on another airship. Other Zeppelins are being built at Düsseldorf, Colmar, and Berlin, the German General Staff desiring the number to be brought up to 100 as speedily as possible.

SEES DANGER TO INVADERS.

Paris Observer Thinks Their Situation Grows Daily More Serious.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Paris press declines to accept German statements concerning the object of the "life or death" struggle in northwest France.

Discussing the threat of waging war on England from Calais, the Temps says:

"The truth is that the allied forces, developing between Arras and the sea, endanger the German communications. Not only must they remove this danger at any price, but it is also necessary for them to repulse the army which is rapidly growing stronger upon their flank. They cannot do either, and the only result of their attacks is the thinning of their own ranks.

"In short, the situation of the German Army becomes more serious daily, without any visible possibility of improvement."

This statement reflects the general view here regarding the fighting on the Yser.

BELGIAN ARMY STILL STRONG.

But After Its Hard Fighting for Weeks It Needs a Rest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Times's military correspondent says:

"The Belgians have put up a splendid fight upon the Yser, but we shall be glad to hear that the situation enables them to take a little rest to refit and to incorporate the numerous young Belgians, who are pining to join the ranks.

"The Germans boasted that only two Belgian divisions had escaped from Antwerp, but this statement was quite incorrect and the Belgian field army is still strong. It has, however, fought continuously since the first days of the war, and if it is to give its full fighting value hereafter, it will be all the better for a little rest.

"Ample forces of the best quality are available to relieve it."

PLAN TO SWEEP THE CHANNEL

Germans Hope to Harry England from French Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Sachsischer Staats Anzeiger (Saxon State Gazette) contains the following statement by Gen. Baron von Ardenne, who in 1913 was with the General Adjutant of the War Office in Berlin:

"If the English watch on our naval positions at Borkum, Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, and Brunsbüttel is almost impossible to prevent in the present circumstances, it has not been at all successful. It will become quite impossible when Belgium and the north coast of France to the mouth of the Seine are in German hands.

In the course of time we shall be in possession of Calais, and probably also of Dieppe and Havre. At Calais the Channel narrows down to a width of twenty-two to twenty-five miles. Our 30.50 centimetre howitzers have a range of fourteen miles. The range of our 42 centimetre howitzers is still greater. England can expect still further artillery surprises.

"Even if we cannot shoot from the French coast to the English a safety zone can be made for German ships which will cover more than half the navigable water.

"In the French harbors bases can be had for torpedo boats and submarines, cruisers, scouts, &c., and last, but not least, bases for our Zeppelins.

"These bases on the French coast can be made absolutely impregnable from the sea by double or triple rows of mines, especially anchored mines. If this triple mine field be laid from the French to the English coast then the great harbors to the west of Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c., will be cut off from the North Sea. The connection round Scotland would be difficult.

"The mines would be ancuored in double rows, so that one row would protect the open space between the mines of the other row. Our own ships could pass by a channel, known only to our own pilots.

"The possibility of laying such mines cannot be doubted after the experience we have had, provided it be carried out under the cover of our artillery.

"Besides the mines, our torpedo and submarine division would come into action. Submarines will play a big role in the mine laying. When once these mines are laid, forts with the heaviest artillery and airship sheds will be built. A guerrilla war with submarines, supported by air cruisers, will cause our enemy much anxiety.

"In the French harbors which lie opposite Great Britain our fleet of commerce destroyers would also find a base. When the French north coast is in our hands, the invasion of Great Britain, which is now considered a foolish romance, will be easily possible, especially when England continues to send corps abroad. The preparations made by Napoleon in 1804 to reach the English coast have been discussed in military circles from more than a historical point of view."

BRITISH GUN BEATS TAUBES.

New Weapon Proves Its Effectiveness Against German Airmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The new British guns, used for the first time during the past few days, have provided a fresh terror for German airmen, who have up to the present avoided every opportunity of single combat with the Allies' until escape without a reply were plainly impossible.

A Taube flew toward the headquarters of the British General Staff on Friday, scattering bombs with promiscuous generosity on the way. Its career was abruptly stopped by a shot or two from the new gun, which found its target with little difficulty. The machine, which was flying high, was unfortunately not brought at once to earth, as it was only just within effective range, but it was so badly injured that it came down when it had completed only ten miles of the return journey.

Yesterday another German aeroplane tried to make amends for the previous day's failure, but before it had seriously begun its bomb-throwing operations it was fired upon, and made a hasty flight toward the German lines

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1,100 GERMAN DEAD IN A SINGLE TRENCH

Losses Recounted in British Report of Advance in the North.

FIGHTING DAY AND NIGHT

Official Account Brings Operations Up to Oct. 20 — Work of Armored Automobiles.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Official Bureau makes public today the story of an eye witness, supplementing the account issued on Oct. 24, and bringing the story of the general course of operations in France up to Oct. 20. The arrival of reinforcements, it says, enabled the British troops to assist in the extension of the Allies' line where the Germans advanced from the northeast and east, holding a front extending from Mont Descats, about ten miles northeast of Hazebrouck, through Meteren, five miles south of that point, and thence to Estaires, thirteen miles west of Lille, on the River Lys. The statement continues:

"South of the Lys the German line extended to three miles east of Bethune to Vermelles. The Allies encountered resistance all along the line on the 12th and 13th, when the enemy's right fell back hastily. Bailleul, seventeen miles northwest by west of Lille, which had been occupied by the foe for eight days, was abandoned without a shot being fired.

"On the 14th our left wing advanced, driving the enemy back, and on the night of the 15th we were in possession of all the country on the left bank of the Lys to a point five miles below Armentières. The enemy retired from that town on the 16th, and the river line, to within a short distance of Frelinghien, fell into our hands.

"The state of the crossings over the Lys indicated that no organized scheme of defense nad been executed, some of the bridges being in a state of repair, others merely barricaded, while one was not even defended or broken.

Fierce Fighting in Villages.

"The resistance offered to our advance on the 15th was of a most determined character. The fighting consisted of fiercely contested encounters, infantry attacks on the villages being unavailing until our howitzers reduced the houses to ruins. Other villages were taken and retaken three times before they were finally secured.

"The French cavalry here gave welcome support, and on the evening of the 16th the resistance was overcome, the enemy retiring five miles to the eastward."

Describing an incident of the fighting on this night, the narrative says that the important crossing of the Lys at Warneton was strongly held by the Germans with a barricade loopholed at the bottom to enable the men to fire while lying down.

"Our cavalry, with the artillery, blew the barricade to pieces and scattered the defenders," the narrative continues.

"Advancing three-quarters of a mile our troops reached the square, when one of the buildings appeared to leap skyward. A sheet of flame and a shower of star shells at the same time made the place as light as day and enabled the enemy, ensconced in surrounding houses, to pour a devastating fire from rifles and machine guns. Our cavalry extricated themselves with the loss of one officer wounded and nine men killed and wounded, but a party of volunteers went back and carried off their wounded comrades from the inferno.

"During the 17th, 18th, and 19th of October our right encountered strong opposition from the enemy about La Bassée, where they had established themselves behind embankments. On the centre and the left we made better progress, although the Germans were everywhere intrenched, and, in spite of the bombardment, held some villages on the Lys. At the close of each day a night counter stroke was delivered against one or another part of our line, but they were all repulsed.

Found 1,100 German Dead.

"Tuesday, Oct. 20, a determined but unsuccessful attack was made against virtually the whole of our line. At one point where one of our brigades made a counter attack 1,100 German dead were found in a trench and forty prisoners were taken."

The narrative points out that the advance of the Allies has been hindered by the weather and the nature of the ground, together with the impossibility of knowing beforehand the reception that advance detachments were likely to meet in approaching any village or town. "One place may be evacuated hastily as untenable," the recital continues, "while another in the same general line will continue to resist for a considerable time. In some villages the inhabitants meet our cyclists with kisses, while at the next one the roads will, in all probability, have trenches cut across them and be blocked with barricades and machine guns. Under these circumstances an incautious advance is severely punished, and it is impossible for large bodies of troops to push on until the front has been thoroughly reconnoitred. This work requires the highest qualities from our cavalry, our cyclists, and our advanced guards.

Success of Armored Motor Cars.

"Armored motor cars equipped with machine guns are now playing a part in the war, and have been most successful in dealing with small parties of German mounted troops. In their employment our gallant allies, the Belgians, who are now fighting with us and acquitting themselves nobly, have shown themselves to be experts. They appear to regard Uhlan hunting as a form of sport. The crews display the utmost dash and skill in this form of warfare, often going out several miles ahead of their own advanced troops and seldom failing to return loaded with spoils in the shape of lancers' caps, busbies, helmets, lances, rifles, and other trophies, which they distribute as souvenirs to the crowds in the market places of the frontier towns.

"Although the struggle in the northern area naturally attracts more attention than the one in the Aisne, the fighting in this region still continues. Although there has been no alteration in the general situation, the enemy has made certain changes in the positions of his heavy artillery, with the result that one or two places which formerly were safe are now subject to bombardment, while others which were approachable only at night or by crawling on hands and knees now serve as recreation grounds. At one point even a marquee tent has been erected.

"A story from this quarter illustrates a new use for the craters made by the explosions of the 'Black Marias,' the name given by the troops to the projectiles of the big German howitzers. An officer on patrol stumbled in the dark on the German trenches. He turned and made for the British lines, but the fire directed at him was so heavy that he had to throw himself on the ground and crawl. There was no cover at hand, and his chances looked desperate, when he saw close by an enormous hole in the ground made by one of these large shells. Into this he scrambled and remained there for a night and a day. When night again came he succeeded in reaching our lines in safety.

"Official casualty lists of recent date which have been captured show that the losses of the Germans continue to be heavy. One single list shows that a company of German infantry had 139 men killed and wounded, or more than half of its war establishment. Other companies suffered almost as heavily. It further appears that the number of men reported missing—that is, those who have fallen into the hands of the enemy or who have become marauders—is much greater in the reserve battalions than in the first line units. This is evidence of the inferior quality of some of the reserves now being brought up to reinforce the enemy field army, and it is all the more encouraging, since every day adds to our first line strength.

"The arrival of the Indian contingents caused every one to realize that, while the enemy was filling his depleted ranks with immature levies, we have large reserves of perfectly fresh and thoroughly trained troops to draw upon."

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10,000 IN HAMBURG SEEK CHARITY DAILY

The Fremdenblatt Issues an Urgent Appeal for Needy Professional Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A full-page appeal for funds appears in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt under the heading, "Friends of Humanity, Help!" Curiously enough, the appeal is surrounded by a heavy band of black, like a mourning card. In asking urgently for subscriptions for the unemployed in the city, it says:

"We have daily about 10,000 applications for relief. These include artists, civil engineers, architects, business people, and ladies, formerly of independent means, who have been hit by the war, and from these we can pick only the most deserving and help comparatively few each day. It is for these poor souls that the fund is being raised. It is for the relief of better class people. Such people do not come under the notice of the committee for the care of the chronically poor, but they are even more badly hit than the poor themselves. These difficult times break all laws of class. We wish to help many more, because we believe that those cases which have come to our notice are not a tenth of those which exist and suffer in heroic silence. The need with which we have come in contact is sometimes absolutely painful, and generally in cases where the public least suspects it.

"This committee can at the moment deal with less than one-fifth of those who apply personally, and they say that in most cases their families consist of at least four, and frequently more, children. They have absolutely not a penny a week coming in with which to provide food. The association is trying to deal with those seriously threatened lives—lives threatened with starvation—not with money, but food and bodily necessities of all kinds, and thus save them from destruction. Every one is asked to do all in his power to help those cases and to show pity."

No one can conceivably rejoice in this poverty, but the appeal makes a striking contrast to the optimistic statements constantly published by the learned men of the country. Hamburg, as the great port of Germany, has naturally been one of the first places to suffer from the suspension of the German shipping trade, but the figures referred to in the appeal suggest that its poverty is far worse than was known outside.

VICTIMS OF SERVIAN RAIDS.

Germans Asked to Aid Compatriots in Southern Hungary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 26—(Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Germany's hands are too full at present for her to pay serious attention to the desperate cry for help that comes to Berlin from the scarred and desolate homes on Austrian battlefields. There the Servians swept through towns and villages, as the Germans with greater rapidity hacked their way through Belgium.

This bitter cry comes from leading German citizens in the Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia, and in the appeal published in Berlin it is asserted that German citizens in many towns of these provinces have been victims of Servian murder and plunder, and that in thousands of cases nothing has been left of their homes but the walls.

There is veiled complaint that the military and civil authorities have been unable to re-establish these people in their homes. The loss of property in the twelve towns mentioned in the appeal is said to amount to millions of dollars.

"Some of the most flourishing German factories and shops in Syrmien have," says the appeal, "been wiped out by fire. Their owners, who were wealthy men, are now beggars. Winter is approaching, and the bitter need and crying poverty of our brave and honest German citizens, their wives, and children will be doubled. They are huddling in the ruins of their homes without any covering and protection against starvation and cold."

10,000 CASUALTIES DAILY.

Report That 70 Per Cent. of German Wounded Return to the Ranks.

ROME, Oct. 26.—According to official reports received here, the German casualties daily average 10,000 men in killed and wounded. All of those slightly or not gravely wounded, an average of from 70 to 80 per cent., return to the ranks after a relatively short time.

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Oct. 27.—The Sixtieth Prussian casualty list, with accompanying Saxon and Bavarian lists, was published today. The list is headed with the name of Lieut. Gen. Prince Frederick of Saxe-Meiningen, who was killed in battle near Montigny on Aug. 23.

Dispatches from the south report that the Germans have repulsed the French attacks in the Southern Vosges.

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RUSSIAN PURSUIT HALTED BY GERMANS

Desperate Fighting Over a 70-Mile Battle Front with Varying Success.

DRIVE GERMANS FROM RAWA

Reinforcements from East Prussia to Relieve Left Flank Driven Back —Austrians Claim Big Victory.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—The following communication from the Russian General Staff was issued here this evening:

Fighting has begun on the front in East Prussia. We have repulsed fierce German attacks in the region of Bakalarzewo. We took at Gombin, on the left bank of the Vistula, a convoy of prisoners.

The battle front Oct. 26 extended from Koutno through Tezow, Rawa, Nowe Miasto, Ballobrzegi, and Glowaczew to the mouth of the Iljanka.

Among the German troops there were many new recruits.

The fighting was especially fierce around Tezow and Rawa, where we captured portions of the enemy's positions.

We won a victory that was essential toward Novo Alexandria and Zwolen. The enemy there is in retreat. We took about 50 officers and 3,000 men, several machine guns, and eight cannon.

South of Solec, our troops, after crossing the Vistula, took 8 officers and 300 men and some machine guns.

Around Przemysl we have advanced as far on the railway as Stari Miasto and Turka.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam and London, Oct. 27.—The General Headquarters issued the following announcement today:

To the west of Augustowo the attack of the Germans is slowly proceeding.

To the southwest of Warsaw our troops have repulsed all the attacks of strong Russian forces.

North of Ivangorod a new Russian army corps has crossed the Vistula.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, N. Y., Oct. 27.)—An official Austrian war bulletin given out in Berlin today says that combined Austrian and German forces hold a strong position in the long and almost continuous battle line from Stary and Sambor, in Galicia, thence to a point east of Przemysl and along the San River in a straight line to Plock, in Russian Poland. The main Russian Army is being engaged.

The Austrian offensive beyond the Carpathians has compelled the Russians to send reinforcements into this territory.

The battle is still raging in Central Galicia. Austrian troops have been successful on the Lower San River to the southeast of Przemysl. Vigorous encounters are proceeding between Ivangorod and Warsaw.

VIENNA, (via Rotterdam and London,) Oct. 27.—An official communication given out here today says:

In the fighting before Ivangorod we have up to the present time captured 8,000 Russians and 10 machine guns.

Near Jarosiaw a Russian colonel and 200 soldiers were forced to surrender.

Near Zalucze and in the vicinity of Pasiecsna the enemy has been driven back. The situation generally is unchanged

(Signed) Gen. VON HOEFER.

Another official statement issued tonight says:

The situation is unchanged in Central Galicia. Southwest of Ivangorod our heroically fighting troops are opposed by superior forces. One of our corps has made 10,000 prisoners.

FIGHTING OVER 70 MILES.

German Force Hurrying to Save Left Flank Driven Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—As telegraphed previously, the Germans have made attempts to bring a force from the northwest to save their left flank. It is now officially reported that these attempts have been frustrated and the invaders driven back into East Prussia.

In Galicia the fight is slackening, as the Austrians have exhausted themselves. Twenty guns have been taken by the Russians on the extreme south and very heavy losses inflicted. Austrian corpses line both banks of the River Stryi and dot the whole valley. It is estimated that not fewer than 5,000 were killed here.

On the main front the battle which was indicated as developing yesterday has now become a very big affair on a front not less than seventy miles, extending from Rawa southeastward to the Pilica River, and southward to the confluence of the Ilzanka with the Vistula. The Russians, however, are on the rear of the German forces engaged along this front and Rawa has been taken and village after village cleared at the bayonet point.

The losses of the Germans are enormous. In the stubborn fighting in this region two German batteries and a number of Maxims were captured in one village, and several hundred prisoners were made in a wood to the left of the rear of the Germans southwest of Rawa.

PRZEMYSL STILL SHELLED?

Paris Hears Russians Are Fast Destroying Austrian Fortress.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Russian bombardment of the Austrian fortress of Premysl, in Galicia, says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency from Petrograd, continues during the night, aided by strong searchlights.

Deserters from the fortress say that many of its defenders are succumbing to epidemics, and that medicines and provisions virtually are exhausted. All the men of the garrison are obliged to work continually on the fortifications, which the Russians are said to be fast destroying.

AUSTRO-GERMAN DISCORD?

Prisoners Said to Have Told of Quarrels Among the Troops.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—According to the Rooshy Invalid, the discord between the Germans and Austrians, if we can credit the reports of the prisoners, is increasing. After each defeat the Germans blame the Austrians for their misfortune, while the latter blame their allies.

A German Major asked what was his opinion of the Austrian Army, replied: "Are they really soldiers? No; they are but a flock of sheep. All they can do is to retreat."

On the other hand, the captured Austrians complain bitterly against the Germans.

"We always occupied the most dangerous positions," they say. "During the fighting the Germans endeavor to remain in the second line. They do not treat us as comrades. We frequently observe that the first line of intrenchments is occupied exclusively by Austrians and the second line by Germans. Even the German artillery is often placed in the deepest places and consequently occupies the less dangerous position."

A German Lieutenant who had been made prisoner by the Russians gave the following reason for the Austrians being placed on the first line:

"The Austrians are not to be relied upon. We have to watch them. On the first attack they are always ready to fly, and for this reason they have to be supported."

This support, the officer explained, consisted of the Germans opening fire on the Austrians directly they attempted to fly.

VENICE, Oct. 27.—According to advices received here, efforts of the Vienna authorities to force the students to join a corps for the protection of the town in the event of a possible invasion have failed, despite the inducements held out.

The students in the last year course have had offers of diplomas and have been promised that service in the corps would count as in the regular army, but only 50 out of 800 German students and not a single Italian accepted.

Extraordinary military preparations are going on at Trent, a fortified town of Austria-Hungary in the Italian Tyrol, where the population, though intensely religious, is working Sundays constructing fortifications.

In expectation of the calling out of youth 19 years of age, large numbers are reported to be fleeing across the frontier.

GERMANS MISSED BIG CHANCE.

Five Corps Failed to Complete Dash That Took Russians by Surprise.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 27.—Reliable information received here from Warsaw, giving a detailed history of the attempted German advance in Russian Poland, says that the Russian Generals are absolutely at a loss to explain what they call a German error in delaying a night attack until the opportunity was lost.

At the same time, however, the Russian Generals, who always are frank in admitting the achievements of the enemy, express admiration of Gen. von Morgen's lightning advance of five German army corps over the difficult swampy region approaching Warsaw from the southwest. The appearance of the Germans in this quarter was most unexpected, since the German network of railway systems and the previously constructed platforms for heavy guns pointed to the probability of a German advance from the northwest or west, or from anywhere except the southwest.

The Germans made a grave error, it is asserted, in not pursuing the advantage derived from their unexpected advance, which would have enabled them to approach within eight miles of Warsaw without their presence being discovered.

For unknown reasons the Germans suddenly decided to delay the attack until morning, which allowed the Siberian and other Russian reinforcements adequately to protect the city. Papers found in the possession of German officers indicate that the general plan was to attack Warsaw that night. One explanation for the change in the plan is that the Germans failed to obtain the assistance of the Polish element upon which they had counted.

ITALY AND GREECE TO OCCUPY ALBANIA

Italian Expedition to Avlona to Balk the Turks—Greek Soldiers in Epirus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The dispatch of the battleships Dandolo and Climene and other warships to Aviona is due to the Government's knowledge of a scheme for starting an agitation tending to infringe the decision of the London Conference, which declared Albania neutral.

Ismail Kemal Bey, whom I have just seen, expressed satisfaction at Italy's action on political and humanitarian grounds. He did not think the step would lead to complications and described the condition of the people at Avlona as very miserable.

The Tribuna, commenting on the Government's announcement, declares that Italy's aim for the present is solely humanitarian, since the miserable conditions at Aviona necessitate sanitary aid.

With regard to coast surveillance, the British and French Governments have warned Italy of a suspicious Moslem movement in the harbor of Smyrna, whence thousands of rabid Young Turks have started, or are starting, on two steamers hired by a committee, for Albania with the intention of hoisting the Turkish flag and reannexing Albania to Turkey. Italy, in perfect accord with all the signatories of the London Conference, purposes to thwart the attempt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Many here ask whether the modest relief and hygienic expedition which Italy sent yesterday to Avlona will not result in the participation of the Italian kingdom in the European conflict which a good many have feared, while an equal number have urged, both having plenty of arguments to support their theories.

AMERICA UNCONVINCED.

Dr. Butler's View of German Campaign Here, as Told in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS Oct. 27.—Under the heading of "American Opinion," the Temps publishes a letter from Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, stating that intellectual America is on the side of the Allies, including even those Americans who were educated in German universities or were previously pro-German.

In proof of this he mentions a letter from Nicholas Murray Butler, who, says the Baron, "seemed to stand for unprejudiced neutrality, not only because he had studied in Germany, but also because of the number of Germans at Columbia University, where they had established a German foundation. But nevertheless he now sends me a letter."

This letter, according to the Baron, describes the ineffectiveness of the German campaign, "which, despite Dr. Dernburg's arrival, is judged unconvincing, while its weak points have been quickly shown up by numerous editors and newspaper correspondents."

KAISER CABLES TSING-TAU.

Invokes the Blessing of God Upon the Besieged Garrison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—According to the Frankfurter Zeitung, the Kaiser has sent the following telegram to the garrison at Tsingtau through the German Ambassador in Peking:

"God be with you in the impending severe fighting. I am thinking of you."

All the newspapers reiterate their denials that the Kaiser issued the "contemptible little army" order.

A Lot For $25 In A Stein-Bloch

$25 buys the smartest "custom" style here, not only in the cut of a Suit, but also in the rarity of the patterns.

$25 buys the newest Greens, Browns, Grays, Blues and Multi-tint fabrics that "Tailors' Row" is showing.

JOHN DAVID

Smoky Fireplaces

Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.

No payment accepted unless successful.

THE WAR SITUATION

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting in Belgium is apparently becoming a contest in rushing guns and reserves to the front. In forwarding reinforcements of men the Allies should have the advantage. Not only have they equal facilities with the Germans for moving troops by land, but they have command of the sea, which enables the detachments of British troops from all parts of the world to be carried directly to the scene of the fighting.

In heavy artillery the Germans will have the advantage, as neither the French nor the British have any mobile guns of sufficient calibre to counterbalance the big howitzers of the Germans. These guns do a great deal of damage when their shells strike the desired target, but against a determined and resourceful opponent in sufficient strength to make sorties their presence will by no means decide the battle. Their very size is a disadvantage in that they can be moved only along hard paved roads and cannot be quickly limbered up to move again after they have once been placed in firing position. The enemy has opportunities to locate the positions occupied by these guns, and then by night attacks to capture and destroy them. While they are of great effect for a slow bombardment, they cannot protect themselves, and one man with a rifle can pick off their gun crews if he can sneak up to a position within rifle range.

The three most interesting points of the great battle in France are the contests for supremacy on the northern flank in Belgium, the fighting at St. Mihiel for the possession of the Meuse forts, and the forward move of the French from Nancy.

The fighting at St. Mihiel is still an artillery contest, neither side being able to silence the other sufficiently to permit the launching of an infantry attack. While the Germans have the advantage of both 28-centimeter and 42-centimeter guns, the French have been able to counteract this by the greater number of their field pieces and by their careful concealment.

One of the lessons driven home by this fighting is the supreme importance of concealment. No protection is sufficient if the enemy can locate the defenses. The only protection is such concealment that the enemy will not know where to deliver his shells. As questions of transport and cost limit his possible supply, it is impossible to think of shelling the whole countryside in the slight hope of hitting the troops that are concealed behind some one of the many hills.

By always keeping under cover and moving from place to place, whenever the enemy begins to learn one's dispositions, a line may be maintained without serious losses in spite of an enemy's superiority in artillery. This was especially shown in the Russo-Japanese war, in which the advantage in guns lay with the Russians.

The Japanese flanking moves through the mountains to the east of the general battle line had to depend almost entirely upon mountain guns for their artillery support. In spite of being outranged by the Russians' field guns they were able by careful concealment to establish their smaller guns in positions close enough to the Russian artillery to deliver a telling fire.

Last night's dispatches report a new movement toward Lorraine and Alsace that may be the beginning of an effort to drive back the German left flank. East of Nancy the French have advanced to the border; in Upper Alsace they have occupied Thann and Altkirch. Neither of these movements has yet developed sufficiently to have appreciable influence upon the main battle to the north. The Germans are depending upon their fortified line between Metz and Strassburg to protect their left flank. The French are not even threatening this line as yet, and their advance can have little effect on the German lines of communication until they have forced a way through this strong barrier.

The situation on the East Prussian border seems to be little changed. The Germans still report attacks by their forces on Augustowo, apparently without success.

The outcome of the fighting southwest of Warsaw can be judged by the silence in the German dispatches concerning this most important battle of the eastern field. According to the reports from Petrograd, the Germans have now been driven back to a line through Lowics, Rawa, anad Bialobrezegi, fifty miles from Warsaw.

By this success the Russians have prevented the German Army in Western Poland from establishing connection with their army in East Prussia. The retreat of the Germans relieves Warsaw from immediate danger of capture, but by no means ends the campaign in Poland.

While the Germans have failed in their plans to inflict a disastrous blow on the Russians, their present position is probably stronger than ever for a defensive campaign, but they can hold it only by maintaining strong forces in the East. The original plan of striking a telling blow against the Russians and then turning to concentrate their force against the French is for the present broken up.

This reverse at Warsaw has also brought about the defeat of the German campaign to force a crossing of the upper Vistula. To strengthen their northern flank, they had to call back these troops and abandon the further prosecution of the campaign.

In Galicia both sides are claiming successes, but no important change in the positions can be discovered. The Russians are holding the line of the San River as far as Przemsyl, whence the line runs almost due south through Novimiasto to Starimiasto, on the Dniester River. Thence the line turns southeast and runs through Synowackowysze, on the Stry River, where the Austrians say they have gained a success in a rear-guard action.

Apparently, then, the strategic plan of the Germans and Austrians has been checked in both the north and the south. The advantage of the fighting of the last month, however, lies in their favor. They have forced the Russians to retreat sixty miles from Tarnow to the San River; they have cleared Hungary and the Carpathian Mountains of Russian cavalry, and they have overrun and still hold nearly half of Russian Poland.

HOW BELGIANS FIGHT IN THE TRENCHES

Continued from Page 1.

It was of earth perhaps five feet high and six feet thick. On the other side the slope fell steeply to the river.

Germans on the Opposite Side.

"I sent a hush along the line. We listened quite silent. I thought I heard German words, an order passed along on the other side. I crawled up on to the bank, not showing my head, you know. It was really about 300 Germans who had stayed there on our side under the bank fearing to cross the river under our fire. So we stayed all through the night. We did not sleep nor did they.

There was just six feet of piled wet earth between us. We only whispered and could hear them muttering and the sound of their belts creaking and of water bottles being opened.

"There was a thick gray mist hanging low in the morning. I crawled on to the bank again, holding my revolver outstretched. A gray figure stood up in the mist below close to me. He looked like a British soldier in khaki. He said: 'It's all right, we are English,' and I said, 'But your accent isn't,' and I shot him through with my revolver. Some of our men crept to the bank, but they shot them, and some of theirs climbed over, but we fired at their heads or arms as they showed only a few feet away, and they fell backward or on to us or lay hanging on the bank. Then we all waited.

"As it grew lighter they did not dare move away, and none of us could get out alive over the bank to use the bayonet. A few men made holes in the looser earth, and so we fired at each other through the bank here and there. Our guns could not help us, and theirs could not shoot across, for we were all together, and yet we could not get at each other. Some of the men—theirs and ours—got over lower down, so there was firing now and then, and two men were killed near me sliding down into the water in the trenches.

"Somebody threw a cartridge case across close to me. On a paper inside was scrawled one word: 'Surrender!' We did not know if they wanted to surrender themselves or wanted us to surrender. They were more numerous, but we were better placed, so we went on scrapping and crawling 'round to get a shot at them.

"Perhaps it was the French who got round at the ends. There was heavy firing. We heard quite close through the raised bank a few slipping down on the river edge and water splashing. Some of us pulled ourselves up on to the bank. I heard our men scrambling up on either side of me, but could not see them. I think I was too sleepy. I shouted to charge, and then must have fallen over on my head, rolling down the bank.

"I am on the way down with these wounded. There are fifteen of us unhit here, but I think we came away just now with nearly a hundred out of our 600 of yesterday."

He was doing gallant Captain's work, a young, slight, ordinary Belgian trooper, a volunteer private in the ranks, muddy, limping, and unspeakably tired in muscle and nerve. His story is as nearly as possible in his own words, interrupted by blanks in his own consciousness of events—lapses familiar to men whose muscles and nerves are exhausted, but who must still work on without sleep.

For the following ten hours, without pause, he acted as interpreter and most capable adviser in getting long trains of stretchers with his wounded Belgian compatriots down and on to the British hospital ships

DENY LOSS OF SUBMARINE.

German Officials Say the Badger Did Not Sink Its Opponent.

BERLIN, Oct. 27, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following is among the items of information concerning the war officially given out today:

"The Havas News Agency of Paris reports officially from London that the English torpedo boat destroyer Badger rammed and sank a German submarine off the coast of Holland. German official reports of this same incident are to the effect that, while the ramming is a fact, the German submarine returned to harbor safe and without loss to her crew."

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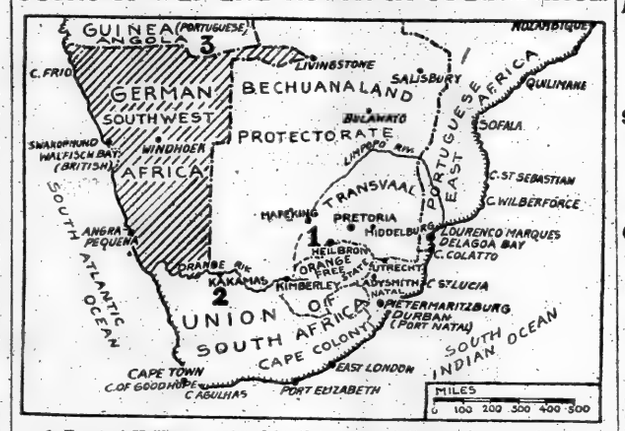
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You are invited to confer, or correspond, with our Officers on this subject, or about any other business of mutual interest.

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Scene of War and Revolt in South Africa.



1. Town of Heilbron, captured by the new revolutionary forces under Gens. De Wet and Beyers.
2. Town of Kakamas, where Lieut. Col. Maritz, leader of the first revolt against British rule, was beaten and driven into German territory.
3. Province of Angola, in Portuguese West Africa, which German forces are said to have invaded.

NEW BOER REVOLT LED BY DE WET

Continued from Page 1.

ed doors, pelted the anti-Botha party with eggs and bricks.

No information has been received as to the exact points in regard to which De Wet's criticism was directed, but it was probably connected with the policy adopted by Botha of carrying on active warfare against the Germans in German Southwest Africa. This borders on the British possessions, and to it have gone a certain number of the Boers who refused to accept the terms of peace granted to them by Great Britain at the Peace of Vereeniging.

Brig. Gen. Beyers was Commandant General of the Union Defense Force, but on Sept. 15 he wrote from Pretoria to Premier Botha resigning his commission. He took the ground that, while Boers and Britons would be found fighting side by side to defend British territory supposing the Germans attacked, there was no reason why the Union forces should take the offensive.

Beyers Refused to Attack Germans.

Gen. Beyers said he declined to believe that there was any truth in the rumors that the Germans were planning to annex the Union, or that the 8,000 Germans in their colony would be so foolish as to attempt to attack it. Finally he argued that the Union forces were essentially a defense force, and that there was no legal justification for their employment in a war of aggression.

Gen. Botha's answer to this was to assume himself the command of the Union forces, which are moving on the German colony, while Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the Minister of Finance and Defense of the Union of South Africa, replied to Gen. Beyers, pointing out that all the plans for the attack on the Germans had been laid in consultation with him, and that not only did British South Africa owe its self-government to Great Britain, but that the Germans had already invaded the territory of the Union.

Great Britain hoped that the enormous prestige of Botha, who has the overwhelming support of the Afrikanders of Cape Colony and the British-born residents of South Africa, would overcome the disaffection of the back-veldt Boers, but on Oct. 13 Col. Solomon G. Maritz, who was in command of the Union forces on the northwest frontier, adjoining German territory, raised the standard of revolt. Maritz, who had been a commandant of the Boer forces in the war against Great Britain, had since the peace served with the permission of the British Government at the head of a commando of Boers in German Southwest Africa to quell the rebellion of the Hereros. There he acted as the adviser of the German commander, Gen. Trotha.

Maritz's Revolt not Serious.

The revolt of Maritz has not turned out to be a very serious affair. It was at once denounced bitterly by the Afrikander organ, Ons Land, published in Cape Town, as an act of treachery, and in spite of German support has not developed much military strength. It was announced officially on Monday that Maritz had been routed in Bechuanaland and forced to fly wounded into German territory.

In De Wet, however, the disaffected Boers have a leader of the highest military reputation. During the South African war he was a thorn in the side of the British through his magnificent command and guerrilla tactics, and at Sanna's Post, Honig Spruit, and Roodeval he inflicted severe defeats on some of the best of the British troops, whom he caught napping. Not until his forces were absolutely worn away by constant marching and fighting could the Boers be persuaded that their fight was hopeless and that they had better make peace. Beyers also took a noted part in the South African war, and was chosen as the Chairman of the Vereeniging Peace Conference.

On the other hand, against them will be Gen. Botha, who was the Commander in Chief of the Boer forces in the South African war and proved his military ability no less thoroughly than De Wet. He is likely to have the whole-hearted support of the Afrikanders of Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, as well as of the British all over the Union. There seems also a probability that he will be able to call upon Portuguese East Africa for aid.

MARITZ LOST MANY MEN.

Retreated Hurriedly, After Abandoning Tents and Stores.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—An official dispatch from Col. Wylie at Upington, Northwest Cape Province, describing Col. Britt's attack on the rebel Lieut.-Col. Maritz's force north of Kakamas on Oct. 24, sent from Pretoria to London by Reuter's Telegram Company, says that Maritz defended the town for only about an hour, and then retreated.

The losses suffered by the followers of Maritz are not known, but the number of wounded, captured, and surrendered men is large.

Maritz was wounded in the leg, but not dangerously. His forces retreated hurriedly. They left their tents standing and they abandoned large quantities of stores and a wagon load of ammunition.

The horses of the Government troops, the official dispatch adds, were unfortunately exhausted and unable to pursue Maritz. Of the Government forces one man was wounded.

TELLS OF FIRING AT SEA.

Captain of Saratoga Heard Guns and Saw Flashes.

Capt. L. F. Miller, commander of the Ward liner Saratoga, in from Havana yesterday, told of the heavy firing heard by his passengers south of Cape Henry on Monday night. He said:

It was about 7:30 o'clock last night when we heard the first gun boom, and the firing continued intermittently until 9 o'clock. The ships were between us and shore, the Saratoga being about 40 miles east and 90 miles north of Cape Hatteras.

We could not see the warships, as they were about 25 miles away, but we saw the searchlight flashes occasionally and the flash of the guns, which must have been of heavy calibre, judging by the reports. The passengers all came on deck and lined the rail watching the flashes. The night was dark and the sea calm.

Told of reports from Washington that the firing heard was evidently American warships at battle practice, Capt. Miller said he did not think there were any German cruisers in that vicinity at the time, although his wireless operators had caught messages from British cruisers that could not have been far away.

FRANCE SHOWS RECOVERY.

Poincare Issues a Decree Modifying the Moratorium.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 27.—President Poincaré today signed a decree modifying the moratorium proclaimed on Aug. 31 and providing for a gradual return to normal financial conditions.

Bank depositors will be permitted to draw 1,000 francs ($200) plus 40 per cent. of the balance in November and this percentage will be increased to 50 per cent. in December.

The collection of commercial debts except those of mobilized soldiers may be prosecuted after Dec. 1 in case the debtor invokes the moratorius in bad faith.

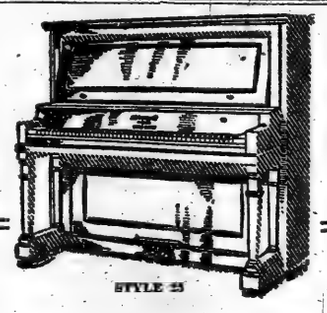
KAISER HEADS BOTH ARMIES.

German Emperor Made Supreme War Lord with Austria's Consent.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Times learns from Berlin that under the new military agreement between Germany and Austria, Emperor William undertakes the leadership of the united armies.

According to the latest accounts received in Copenhagen the German Emperor is in good health and spirits.

"You can't build a better piano"



STYLE 25

$390 for a New $500 Sohmer Piano

The Sohmer Piano is one of the two or three truly artistic pianos of the world. Its price is absolutely standard. The exception in this case is due to a last-minute decision not to list this style in our new catalog because of its close similarity in case design to another upright model. Every piano is absolutely new and was built to sell at $500. Only a limited number available. Convenient terms.

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Piano and Player Piano Makers
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AMERICANS TO RUSH FOOD TO BELGIUM

Steamer from England to be Unloaded Three Hours After Its Arrival at Rotterdam.

OUR ENVOY VISITS ANTWERP

Mr. van Dyke Says the Food and Employment Problems Will Be Very Serious in the Winter.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The expedition and thoroughness with which the American Commission for Belgian relief is arranging to distribute food among the sorely stricken people of Belgium are shown in the following telegram which Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission, received today from Capt. T. F. Lucey, who is in Rotterdam arranging for the shipment of supplies into Belgium:

"I have made arrangements to ship by river steamer the first consignment of supplies. We can unload the steamer from England three hours after arrival here. All details have been arranged with the Dutch Government for allowing food supplies to cross the Dutch frontier, and all facilities will be given us for their importation.

"The American and German Consuls here are actively co-operating with me. I have received 150 cards, stamped by the German Government in Berlin, instructing all their authorities to allow food to be forwarded without any interference to the American Minister at Brussels for the destitute Belgians."

Millard K. Shaler, who also is in Rotterdam, sent the following telegram, summarizing his investigation into the situation and showing the urgent need of relief:

"I visited The Hague today, and saw Henry van Dyke, the American Minister, who last Saturday and Sunday personally visited Antwerp and other places in Belgium. Mr. van Dyke said:

"'The problems of food and employment in Belgium during the Winter are going to be very serious. It is possible that the problem of food even here in Holland may be difficult.'

"I gather that Antwerp is not much damaged, but even there the problems of water supply, food, and employment are acute. Waelhem, Malines, Duffel, and Lierre are reduced to ruins and cannot receive back more than one-third of their original populations. The resumption of industries in small towns is impossible, and a great portion of the land under cultivation has been laid waste.

"Henry Abert Johnson, the American Consul at Ghent, is visiting here today. He says the need of food is very great. He will heartily co-operate in its distribution.

"One of the members of the Brussels committee arrived here from Brussels this morning. He urges immediate relief for the suffering population, particularly those in Brussels, Charleroi, and their neighborhoods.

"Minister van Dyke's tour of investigation reveals the fact that, while the Dutch people have risen magnificently to the task of caring for Belgian refugees now in Holland, great distress continues.

"At Roosendaal and Bergen op Zoom there are two camps with 25,000 Belgian refugees, mostly women. Many of them have tiny babes or larger children. Their condition is pitiful. They are terrified; they have no money. There are various kinds of illnesses among these refugees, but no epidemics."

ASKS QUICK ACTION ON GEIER.

Japanese Newspaper Wants Us to Expel or Interne German Cruiser.

TOKIO, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to the East and West News Bureau.)—The Tokio Asahi editorially says:

"The Hague treaty lays down the time limit of twenty-four hours for the stay in a neutral port of any warship belonging to a belligerent power, and further allows a certain delay in departure in case repairs are needed. But the treaty clearly specifies that the warship must leave the port as soon as the causes for such delay cease to exist, and that the repairs should not extend beyond providing for safe navigation to its nearest home port.

"During the Russo-Japanese war the converted cruiser Lena entered the harbor of San Francisco with the avowed purpose of undergoing repairs. On that occasion the American Government ordered that the repairs of the Lena should be limited to the extent of insuring its safe voyage to the nearest Russian port, and refused to grant the request of the Russian commander for the stay of a longer period in order to make more thorough repairs, and finally ordered the warship to be interned in the port. This precedent gives us no room for doubt that the American Government, in fulfillment of its obligation as a neutral power, will this time comply with the request of the Japanese Government with regard to the German cruiser Geier and issue orders to the warship either to speedily leave Honolulu or be interned in the port."

CREW OF S-90 INTERNED.

Germany Objects and Demands That China Release Shipwrecked Sailors.

TOKIO, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to the East and West News Bureau.)—Chinese authorities have sent the crew of the German torpedo boat S-90 to Nanking and ordered them to remain there until the end of the war. The German Minister at Peking objects to this act as unjustifiable and is demanding the release of the crew.

The S-90 torpedoed and sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho in Kiao-Chau Bay. There she ran the blockage to escape. Finding himself pursued and hard pressed, the commander of the S-90 beached the craft on the Chinese coast, all on board escaping to the mainland. The Chinese Government has demanded the surrender of a Japanese torpedo boat which entered Chinese waters and attempted to tow away the beached German warship, but the demand has been ignored.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Has any man ever seen a

Sweater Coat Sale

like this before today?

9 worth $19.50	55 worth $10.00
13 worth $15.00	43 worth $9.50
5 worth $14.50	65 worth $8.50
18 worth $12.75	122 worth $8.00

$4.85 each

Here's a brief reference to the selection—worsted and Angora coats, in shaker knit and big jumbo weaves—V neck, military or big roll collar—a great variety of colorings—and every sweater in the lot a piece of irreproachable workmanship.

Special for this day only

200 Chauffeurs' Suits at $19.50

Must be bought today in order to avail yourself of this special price

¶ No comment—the bare facts will be enough. These suits are made of all wool Oxford gray whipcord, in either pleated, belted Norfolk, or plain models, with trousers or breeches. Tailored in the customary Saks fashion, and carrying the label of the Saks Motor Apparel Shop, which is admittedly the high sign of service, style and satisfaction always. *6th floor.*

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836 AND 838 BROADWAY — AT THIRTEENTH STREET

Sale Announcement
RARE BARGAINS IN ELECTRIC FIXTURES

In order to reduce its large stock of Electric Chandeliers, Brackets, Table Lamps, &c. Will offer great inducements to buyers, in many cases at less than half the regular price.

Original models imported from England, France and Italy. Masterpieces of artistic design in all periods together with some quaint examples of American handicraft. An unusual opportunity to secure individual fixtures for your home.

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Goods Purchased in London Charged to Home Account at English Prices.

On opening our new quarters at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street last Monday we advertised

6000
Pairs Womens Cross
$1.50 Gloves for $1.00

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Pairs Womens Cross
$1.50 Gloves for $1.25

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Pairs Mens Cross
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After one week we are forced to make the following revision:

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Pairs Womens Cross
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To say anything more in praise of these gloves would be carrying leaves to the woods.

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GOVERNOR NAMES MERCY COMMITTEE

Picks Noted Men and Women of State to Aid Other Bodies in Relieving War Sufferers.

ART SHOW OPENS TONIGHT

Ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel to be Guests of Exposition at the Pietro Studios.

Gov. Glynn named yesterday a New York State Committee of Mercy, which will work in co-operation with other Committees of Mercy in this and other countries to aid women and children who have been made destitute by the war. The committee includes in its membership many of the most prominent men and women in the State. This is the list:

Frederick H. Allen, Vincent Astor, George G. Battle, Mrs. E. R. Belmont, Gen. H. Carroll, E. Jesse Conway, Mrs. G. R. Crane, J. D. Crimmins, Miss K. B. Davis, Richard Delafield, Countess E. Festetics, W. B. O. Field, Mrs. C. Dana Gibson, T. C. Glen-Coats, Mrs. M. H. Glynn, J. B. Greenhut, Bishop D. H. Greer, Mrs. C. J. Hamlin, John C. Hammond, Norman Hapgood, Mrs. J. B. Harriman, W. R. Hearst, Joska Herzog, Thomas Hilliard, Mrs. Lucien Howe, Miss G. Hoilingsworth, Mrs. H. H. Jenkins, Percival Kuhne, Samuel Lewisohn, Mrs. W. Littleton, Seth Low, George McAneny, Mrs. W. F. McCombs, Norman E. Mack, William A. Marble, Mrs. W. E. Maynard, John P. Mitchel, John Moffat, Mrs. H. Montgomery, J. P. Morgan, William F. Morgan, Frank A. Munsey, John C. Myers, Adolph S. Ochs, J. A. O'Gorman, William C. Osborn, Ralph Pulitzer, Prof. M. I. Pupin, Aaron Rachofsky, Dr. W. Rauschenbusch, William C. Reick, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Ogden Mills Reid, Col. W. G. Rice, E. V. P. Ritter, Elihu Root, Lathrop Rich, W. J. Schieffelin, Leon Schinasi, Mrs. F. J. Shepard, George R. Sheldon, Prof. W. M. Sloane, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, James Speyer, H. L. Stoddard, Melville E. Stone, Oscar S. Straus, Henry W. Taft, Ida M. Tarbell, Prince P. Troubetskoy, F. A. Vanderlip, O. G. Villard, C. D. Wicksham, Rev. S. S. Wise, Samuel S. Wooster, Mrs. H. P. Whitney, Mrs. S. S. Wise, Mrs. E. B. Wyman, J. P. Morgan.

Art Exhibit for War Sufferers.

The art exposition arranged by prominent artists for the benefit of the war sufferers, especially those in France and Belgium, will open this evening in the Pietro Studios, 630 Fifth Avenue. More than 300 artists and sculptors have been working for weeks to make the exhibit one of the best ever held in New York. The exposition will continue until Nov. 10.

During the exposition Mayor Mitchel and ex-President Taft will be guests of the exhibition. They head the Honorary Committee and with them are Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Commander Eva Booth, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Henry Clews, August Belmont, John J. Phelps, Stephen H. Pell, John Wanamaker, John Burroughs, and Jules S. Bache. On the Reception Committee are Mrs. John E. Bleekman, Commander Eva Booth, Miss Frances Brown, Mrs. Rene Carrillé, Miss Christine Dossert, Mrs. Wallace Eddinger, Mrs. Walter Lewisohn, Mrs. William H. Osborne, Mrs. L. D. Rockwell, and Miss Helene White.

A tea will be given by the women of the Honorary Committee and the Reception Committee assisted by women artists who have contributed their work to the cause.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the New York City Committee of Mercy, announced yesterday these additional subscriptions to the Committee of Mercy Fund:

The Committee of Mercy Fund.

GENERAL FUND.

Mrs. G. W. Behrman	$5
Mrs. C. B. Alexander	100
Mary E. Van Slyke	5
Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Friedman	10
Anonymous	5
E. D. Mead	2
King's Daughters, Richmond, Mass.	10
"J. A. H."	1
Sam Hoew	10
E. K. McKinney	25
H. C. Ambrose	100
First Christian Church, Mexico, Mo.	10
Congregational Church, Godfrey, Ill.	4
Congregational Church, Claremont, Cal.	48
E. P. White	20
Mrs. F. J. Weigs	10
Mrs. Eli Kohnstamm	10
S. Lichtenstein, Jr.	10
"Cash"	187

BELGIAN FUND.

H. C. Berlin	$25
W. A. Mitchell	10
C. C. Bruen	5
J. S. Delehanty	10
N. G. Carman	10
Leon Schinasi	5
St. Luke's Church, Cambridge, N. Y.	28
G. W. Mabie	50
Mrs. A. E. Sinylie	25
Mrs. V. Dressin	1
Christ Church, Houston, Texas	36

BRITISH FUND.

Christ Church, Houston, Texas	$36

FRENCH FUND.

Christ Church, Houston, Texas	$36

RUSSIAN FUND.

Christ Church, Houston, Texas	$36

SERVIAN FUND.

Christ Church, Houston, Texas	$36
St. Luke's Church, Cambridge, N. Y.	28

GERMAN FUND.

Christ Church, Houston, Texas	$36
Max Goebel	10

The fund now amounts to $7,299.

For the Red Cross.

Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York branch of the American Red Cross, announced additional subscriptions amounting to $2,841 yesterday. This brought the total sum contributed to the New York branch to $286,705. All subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Mr. Schiff, at 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. These persons contributed yesterday:

R. S. Brewster	$1,000
Through The Independent	667
Through Dr. B. Dernburg	247
Through Girls' Friendly Society, Somerville, N. J.	153
Through Staats-Zeitung	139
Cozzenovia, N. Y.	104
"E. A. C."	100
Fifth Av. Presby. Church	100
Christ Epis. Church	83
Somerville, N. J.	79
Through John Wanamaker	67
St. Peter's Church, Helena, Mon.	54
F. W. Kahn	25
St. Barnabas Epis. Ch., Omaha, Neb.	22
Christ Church, Tashua, Conn.	17
First Bapt. Ch., South Norwalk, Conn.	15
First Presby. Ch., Nowata, Okla.	12
Employes George E. Gibson Co.	10
Unitarian Church, Brooklyn	10
Trinity Church, Litchfield Minn.	7
Sunday School, Fort Hancock, N. J.	6
Evelyn Holmes	5
Mary Smith	5
Bessie Creelman	5
"In Memory of F. B."	5
Employes D. C. Heath Co.	4
Girls of Freeport, L. I.	4
"S"	1

The Belgian Fund for the relief of the women and children was increased by $3,579 yesterday, and the total amount collected is $216,951. Contributions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. These persons subscribed yesterday:

A Sympathizer	$500	W. Meadoweroft	$5
W. C. Mitchell	100	Through M. de Wolde	4
B. & O. R. R.	80	Ellen Seamed	20
C. F. Canfield	100	Juror's Fees	10
J. B. Girard	50	E. H. S.	5
Thomas Luke	50	Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hazelton	10
Anonymous	230	Mrs. C. C. Moore	10
E. W. C. Arnold	100	The Misses Bernkopf	2
Mrs. M. Griswold	25	W. T. Slichter	10
I. M. Palmer	15	Anonymous	10
Mrs. G. E. Need	5	Della C. Siebert	5
Evelyn Homes	5	J. B. R.'s Poker Party	21
G. de C. Curtis	5	Catherine Barker	50
Mrs. Roberts	8	N. E. D., Jr.	20
Sympathizer	5	C. F. Hawley	5
E. S.	5	Cash	10
B. G. Teel	5		
A Friend	15		
Mrs. P. Wahtesins	10		

Mrs. F. S. Ward	25	R. H. Cobb	5
W. S. Ward	5	Miss C. M. Hyslop	10
W. S. Pratt	25	Miss E. L. Hyslop	10
Mrs. J. H. Crane	100	J. H.	10
W. E. Curtiss	25	A. C.	1
J. E. Kirby	10	R. M. Jackson	5
J. F. Gresy	5	A. B.	2
H. B. Selkirk	5	Mrs. Forest Veit	2
E. N. Bassett	10	Mlle. J. Hansoulle and M. Parotte	6
Mrs. M. S. Day and Miss Day	5	G. H. Starkey	1
T. H. Foulds	100	Mrs. Craven	5
E. K.	10	J. H. B.	5
Alice E. Bartlett	5	Employes of Nassau Light	50
G. H. Bartlett	5	Mrs. R. C. Veit	2
St. Philip's Ch., Wiscasset, Me.	35	F. E. Wack	1
Mrs. G. Brewster	100	Cash	1
W. J. Porter	5	L. L.	1
Elizabeth Fullick	35	Cash	1
A. C. Thayer	75	Elsie's Memory	5
Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Randall	10	M. Gabriels	5
R. P. Towns	15	Mrs. T. F. Furst	1
Mrs. J. G. Dutcher	25	G. W. Therrill	10
Mrs. J. Sachs	25	Cash	1
Bayonne	5	Cash	2
Katharine Dame	27	F. O.	1
A Friend	5	Pittsburgh, Penn.	1
Mary L. Shepherd	5	Une Francaise	6
W. J. Carr	25	James Moses	25
G. S. Potter	5	Mrs. V. H. Brown	10
Lester Bradner	10	A. M. C.	3
J. L. Wilkin	5	P. M. Herzog, Jr.	25
W. H. Carey	3	E. F. Sahlin	25
C. C. Woodworth	5	E. F. Griffin	1
W. S. Hill	5	Jules Hoogsteel	37
Rev. W. E. Honeyman	5	Mary V. Kingsland	100
A Friend	5	Stella D. Halsey	10
E. E. Bockaway	10	A. H. Sutton	2
F. D. Thompson	10	A. C. H.	10
H. T. Walker	10	M. A. G.	5
K. S. R.	10	Laura K. Dropsey	5
T. H. Williams & Co.	10	S. M. Jones	5
Bertha Rembaugh	25	G. G. West	5
V. Gutrerrer	5	H. L. G. Meyer	10
G. R. Schmidt	1	W. A. Wilson	5
Welsch & Culley	150	Arletta M. Porter	50
J. G. Moses	10	Mona H. Covell	15
S. L. Langford	13	T. T. Marbury	10
		Bertha Eaton	5

TO MME. VANDERVELDE.

Mrs. Algernon Coolidge	$25	T. D. Coolidge	$1
		A. O. Weill	10

TO BOISSEVAIN & CO.

A Friend	$25	Joseph Bowden	$5
James Byrne	25		

To Aid Paris Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules S. Bache have given sixteen cases of surgical supplies to the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris. The supplies, which cost $1,000, were shipped on the French liner Touraine on last Saturday. Contributions to the American Hospital Fund, which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted to $960 yesterday. This brought the total sum subscribed to $106,248. These persons sent gifts yesterday:

Ralph Preston	$200	S. Pretzfeld	$20
Mrs. G. Brewster	100	M. J. Stigreves	15
Mrs. H. F. Osborn	100	Mary F. Wells	10
Miss E. W. Sallas	100	Edith Beadleston	10
Miss J. C. Smith	100	Miss E. T. Ahbom	10
Bedford Golf C.	76	E. Jacobson	5
Miss R. A. Grosvenor	50	In His Name	2
Miss E. Mack	50	Miss E. H. Cadell	2
Mary L. Howard	25	W. E. Belcher	2
Mrs. A. Coolidge, Jr.	25	Anna W. Bishop	1
A. S. Russell	25	Mrs. Z. Belcher	1
Grenville Clark	20	A Friend	1

R. M. Stuart Wortley of 25 Broad Street, Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales's National Relief Fund, announced additional subscriptions yesterday of $619 to that fund, which now amounts to $85,513. The subscriptions acknowledged yesterday were:

John Foster	$3	David Saxby	$30
Alexander Smith	5	C. N. Edge	5
Mrs. E. H. Davidge	200	N. G. Higham	5
Through Prof. E. B. Titchener	64	G. J. Raymont	1
C. E. Carman	2	Brit. Relief Fund, Jacksonville, Fla.	50
Florence Jubb	5	S.	1
Mrs. R. Wallace	1	Wilfred Draycott	5
Edwin Jenkins	2	Miss L. Watson	1
F. Heather	1	George G. Levy	5
Ernest Simons	25	W. H. Plummer	20
E. P. Loveman	5	S. L.	25
G. P. Baker, Jr.	10	Edward Davies	5
George B. Clark	10	Auxiliary No. 1	131

French Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,711, of which $107 was received yesterday from these persons:

Miss E. Kean	$50	Swift Adams	$5
Anonymous	1	Ah Irish Girl	1
Mme. M. Carriere	25	A. G. C.	25

Henry Clews, Treasurer of the Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians, says that the proceeds will be used entirely for relief in the way of food and shelter and not for toys and presents for children who are being cared for in this respect by other organizations.

"To obtain the best results and safeguard against duplication the American Fund is working in co-operation with the Shilling Christmas Fund now being collected in England, the joint proceeds to be applied after consultation as arranged already with the members of the Belgian Government.

"The English fund now amounts to nearly $250,000, and the American Committee, counting upon widespread support, hopes to collect at least as much. Count de Laiaing, Belgian Ambassador in London, writes: 'Our fair land is desolate, but we are proud to think all generous hearts throughout the world have throbbed in unison with ours. I gladly accept on behalf of the Belgian nation your generous offer to raise a subscription in behalf of our sufferers, and I notice with pleasure that it is also your wish to connect your gift with all the kindly associations of Christmastide.'"

Mr. Clews will acknowledge all contributions and applications for authorized dollar collecting cards are invited by the Secretary of the fund, Percy Bullen, 66 Broadway, New York.

At a meeting of the officers of the Salvation Army, held in the Fourteenth Street headquarters yesterday afternoon, it was decided to start a "self-denying period" to obtain funds for the Salvation Army relief work in Europe. Commander Booth headed the list with a subscription of $104 payable in $2 weekly installments for fifty-two weeks. All the other officers pledged themselves to give $1 a week for five weeks. The children of officers will each give 5 cents a week, and each corps of workers throughout the United States $20 a week. Every officer pledged him or herself not to give or receive personal gifts this Christmas, so that the money that would have been expended in Christmas shopping would go to the relief fund.

TO PROTECT THE RED CROSS.

Government Takes Action Against Tailor Who Used It for Advertising.

The Government has instituted a campaign lately against the use of the emblem of the Red Cross and the words "red cross" or "Geneva cross" by firms and corporations for advertising purposes, and the first case in the movement was brought up yesterday in the Federal District Court before Judge Van Fleet.

Morris W. Freeman, a tailor of 68 Barclay Street, was arraigned on information collected by Supt. William Offley of the Department of Justice. Assistant District Attorney Content charged him with having used on Oct. 6 the emblem of the Red Cross for advertising purposes. This, if he is found guilty, will make him liable to a fine of $500 or imprisonment for one year or both. He pleaded not guilty, and it is expected that he will demur in order to test the constitutionality of the law.

This provides that any fines which are imposed under it shall be paid to the American Red Cross, and it may be represented that this organization is not a part of the Government, and consequently cannot enjoy the benefit of fines imposed by the courts. The statute under which the prosecution is being brought was passed on Jan. 2, 1905, and was amended on June 23, 1910. It does not apply to any firms or corporations which were using the Red Cross for advertising before its adoption.

PLEA FOR FRENCH CHILDREN.

Coudert Asks Aid for Little Ones on the Frontier.

Frederic R. Coudert, a member of the Committee Franco-Americain for the Protection of the Children on the Frontier of France, issued an appeal yesterday in behalf of those who are homeless because of the military operations around the great French fortresses at Belfort and elsewhere. It costs between 12 and 15 cents a day to care for one child, and $1 will succor a child one week.

"The distress," said Mr. Coudert yesterday, "caused by the war in Europe has so deeply stirred American generosity that any further appeal for help can only be caused by the pitiful cry of the children made hungry and shelterless by a war in which they had no share but suffering. They are pleading for food and clothing through the approaching Winter.

"In the region of the Belfort fortifications impending battle required the razing of all dwellings, and the consequent enforced vagabondage of the inmates. In that immediate neighborhood 205 children were thus turned loose upon the public highways.

"This is but one item out of very many; in fact so many, added to the refugees from Belgium, that the Government has found it practically impossible to cope directly with the problem, which so far has been partly met by the efforts of charitable persons who have come to the relief of the situation.

The Honorary President of the Committee Franco-Americain for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier is Mrs. Cooper Hewitt. Mrs. Robert W. Bliss is the Vice President, and Mr. Vaccaci the active President and Secretary. Mr. Coudert is the Treasurer, and contributions should be addressed to him at 2 Rector Street, this city.

SCHIFF AIDS JERUSALEM JEWS.

$40,000 Sent for Charitable Purposes—Distress Due to War.

Samuel Edelman, United States Vice Consul at Jerusalem, who arrived last night from Genoa on the Italian steamship Ancona, said that just before he left Jerusalem the Jews of that city had received $40,000 from Jacob H. Schiff of New York to be used for charitable purposes.

Owing to the depression resulting from the war, Mr. Edelman said, there was far more than the usual amount of distress in and about Jerusalem.

The Red Cross Bazaar.

Managers of the Red Cross Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace asked yesterday that incorrect statements as to the closing date should be corrected. The bazaar will last until next Saturday night. Only 10 cents is charged for admission. The booths offer a striking variety of articles to be sold for the war sufferers. There are, for instance, two puppies from the Howard Gould kennels, and a few turtle doves. Any householder could save money by visiting the fresh vegetable booths, where prices are low. There is dancing every evening.

An Appeal for Serviana.

An appeal for funds to relieve the Servian war sufferers has been made by a committee of their countrymen in this city. Eleanor Lazarovich of 423 West 120th Street announces that contributions may be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co. for forwarding. The wounded and the widows and orphans of the Montenegrins are to share in this relief. It is pointed out by those making the appeal that Servia is the only country on earth having no pauper class, and that it was the only country in the Middle Ages that had no slavery.

TAKEN OFF AMERICAN TUG.

Three Germans Held at St. John, N. B., as Nationals of Enemy.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 27.—The American tug Security, owned by the Standard Oil Company, while at anchor in the harbor here, was boarded yesterday afternoon by a detail of eight men from the Sixty-second Regiment and four of her crew removed. One, a naturalized citizen, was released. The other three, all Germans, were detained, pending instructions from the military divisional headquarters at Halifax.

The four men were arrested on the ground that they were subjects of an enemy nation. The tug's papers showed that three of the four had signed as subjects of Germany.

H. S. Culver, United States Consul here, said today that he had taken no action in the case.

"I find," he said, "that the idea prevails that when foreigners ship on vessels of another country they for the time are treated as citizens of that country. In one case an American vessel arrived at Hamburg, Germany, having on board a German subject liable for military duty. The man was taken ashore by the German authorities, who later were compelled to release him."

STERN BROTHERS
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue
Are prepared
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DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
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TAILORED SUITS
AFTERNOON and EVENING GOWNS
DANCING FROCKS
FROM the LATEST PARISIAN
INTERPRETATIONS of the
NEW MODES, and from CORRECT
MATERIALS such as ARE USED
by the LEADING FRENCH
COUTURIERS
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES

AT FRENCH FRONT WITH A MAGIC PASS

Scenes in a Shell-Smashed City During a Lull in the Bombardment.

EXCITING RIDE IN THE DARK

Grim Sentinels Mollified by Gifts of Newspapers and Cigarettes—A Welcome at an Inn.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The sentry just outside the town advised us to right about face and travel the other direction. But he only advised us. Our credentials appeared in order, and he did not feel that he could issue a command on the subject. In fact our credentials were very much in order. The sentry saluted us most respectfully, but his advice was wasted. We argued to ourselves that if we went to "the front" we must take a few chances.

So we entered the town—one of the most beautiful and historic towns in Northern France. I do not mention its name because the military censor might not like it. The town has now become even more historic, but its beauty has changed from the crumbling mediaeval. It is a ruin—more—a remnant of the war of 1914.

We did not notice this so much as we rode down the winding road to the outskirts. We did notice the unusual fall of Autumn foliage. We commented on the early season. The preceding night had been frosty, following rain. Then we noticed many branches lying across the road. Many trees were chipped as with an axe, but the chipped places were high up, out of reach. We wondered why the trees were chipped so high. Then we started. A great hole in the centre of the road. A tree further on was cut off close to the ground. The truth came to us. The fallen leaves and the chipped places were the work of bullets—a multitude of bullets. The hole in the road and the fallen tree were the results of shells.

We saw horses lying in the fields. Their legs stuck rigidly into the air. Horses were lying along the roadside. Insects were crawling over them. Fallen trees lined the way into the town.

A City of Silence.

We turned into the main street and rattled over its cobblestones. We met no one. Crossing an open square we saw that over half the trees were down. Up a side street a house had fallen forward from its foundations and settled in a crumbled heap in the centre of the road. The sun which had been shining brightly went behind a cloud. We stopped for a moment. We could hear the wind sighing in the tops of the remaining trees. Some one asked, "Is this Sunday?" and was answered, "No, it's Friday." Why? He replied: "Because it is so still. Did you ever see a place where people live that is so completely silent?" "It reminds me of London on Good Friday—everybody gone to church," said another.

We drove on. Not along the main street a soldier in the French uniform of the line lounged in a doorway. His long blue overcoat flapped desolately over his baggy red trousers. His rifle leaned in the corner. We asked if any hotel remained open. He replied, "I don't know. Are you a civilian?" I drew out a box and he ran to the car, seizing it as a hungry animal snatches food. He settled back into his doorway, smiling; then said in French argot, which, translated into American, best reads: "Do you guys know you ain't safe here?" We smiled and signified explanation. But he merely shrugged his shoulders. We started the car.

More French soldiers lounged in doorways. Once we saw the white and frightened face of a woman peering at us from a window. She was entirely incurious. Her gaze was dispassionate. She appeared to have not the slightest interest either in us or our big car, which surely was a rare sight in the streets of that town on that day. But the fright upon her face was stamped. Several villagers stood at the next corner. They exhibited interest. We again asked about a hotel, and one pointed to a building we had just passed. We pointed out that its door and windows were barred, but he thought they might open up.

We asked then when the firing on the town had ceased. The man laughed. Anything so normal as a laugh seemed out of place in that ghastly silence. It grated. Then he laughed again. It seemed that after all one might observe the function of laughing even during war. Besides he walked about and waved his arms and smoked with pleasure a cigarette that we gave him. It was all very natural. And he informed us that the German gunners were probably at lunch. We asked the position of the French batteries, and as he pointed vaguely toward the south we realized that we were then in an advance position on the firing line—that the force of soldiers was only an outpost. The same man told us that the town had been under fire for eight days, that the French had shifted the position of their heavy guns, and that the Germans were now trying to locate them.

We returned to the hotel, stabled our automobile, and ordered luncheon, which the landlord informed us would be ready in half an hour. So we continued the exploration of the town on foot.

The chauffeur did not accompany us, for there was a captured German automobile in the barn that interested him greatly. Under the seat he found the army papers of the German driver. He advised us not to touch them. They were dangerous. If found in our possession we might be arrested as spies. So we dropped them back under the seat and went out into the market place.

What Some Shells Did.

As is usual in small French cities, the market consisted of a large building entirely open at the ends and fronting on a large square paved with cobbles. We walked into the building; it was deserted, and our footsteps echoed. In the centre was a pile of masonry, beneath a large hole in the roof torn by a shell. The explosion had cracked the side walls. In one of the cracks was jammed the top of a meat table, forcibly caught up from the floor and hurled there. A little further on a shell had passed through both side walls, leaving clean holes large enough for a man to stand. I stood in one of them and saw where the shell had spent its force on a residence across the square.

It had caught the house plumb on a corder, and at the floor of the second story, so that the floor sagged down into the room below. The room above had been a bedchamber. The entire side wall was gone, so all that remained of the intimacies of the room were exposed. The bed, with the covers thrown back as though the occupant quitted it hurriedly, had slipped forward until stopped by a broken bit of the wall. From another jagged piece of masonry that formed part of the wall the blue skirt of a child flapped desolately over the sidewalk. We left the market building and stood in the centre of the square, looking down the six streets that emptied into it. They were narrow, winding streets, and we could not see far. But in all we could see the ruin—the crumbled masonry and walls blackened by fire.

We looked at our watches and hurried toward the hotel. Entering the street, about half a block distant, we stopped to look down a side alley. As we looked we heard what seemed to be a shrill whistle, pitched high and very prolonged. It seemed like the shriek of a suddenly rising wind; but it was followed by a dull boom and the crash of falling masonry. We looked behind us and saw clouds of smoke and dust rising a short distance beyond the market place. We ran toward the hotel. At the entrance we again heard the high-pitched, screaming whistle, ending in a crash much more acute. "That struck nearer," one of us observed. But we did not wait to see. As we entered the hall, the landlord remarked, "Ca commence encore." We filed into the dining room in time to see him carefully place the soup upon the table.

Exciting Night Ride in the Rain.

The car whizzed down the straight country road. We were trying to make night quarters thirty kilometers away. The dusk was already upon us—and the rain. Every night for a week the rain had come at dusk. We were well behind the battle lines, but the Germans had held that countryside only a few days before. Many of them still lurked in the dense woods. At dusk their fashion was to shoot at passing motors. If they killed the occupants, they secured clothes and credentials, and attempted cutting through to their lines. The night previous a French General had been killed on the road we were passing.

Therefore it was not well to be abroad at dusk, too far northward on the battlefield of the Aisne. But we had cast a tire and lost considerable time. It was necessary to go forward or strike back toward Paris. To remain in the open held an additional risk of being stopped by a British patrol—we were near their lines—and the British were not so polite as the French about requisitioning big touring cars. Our credentials were French.

So we dipped into the night, down a long road that ran between solid shadows of towering trees, behind which ran the continuous hedge of the French countryside, making an ideal hiding place for enemies. The rain increased, and so did the cold. Our French driver struggled into an ulster, and we crouched low in the body of the limousine, watching the dancing shawods thrown by our powerful headlights fifty yards in front of the car. Suddenly came a sharp cry. The chauffeur crashed on the brakes and the car slid to a standstill.

I knew that cry from many a novel I had read, but I had never heard it before. It was the famous "Qui vive?" or "Who goes there?" of the French Army. We all sat silent in the car. We saw no one. The rain poured down. The cry was repeated. A soldier stepped into the road and stood in the light of our lamps about thirty feet away. His rifle was half thrown across his arm, and half aimed toward us. He was a tall, handsome chap, wearing a long coat, buttoned back at the bottom away from his muddy boots. His cap was jammed carelessly over one eye. He bent forward and peered at us under our lights, which half blinded him. Further we saw two dusky shadows at either side of the car. We caught the steel flash of bayonets turned toward us. The chauffeur saw them, too; for he cried out, nervously, "Non, non!" The fellow in the road interrupted, and in the dramatic language of France his "Mot d'ordre—donnes le mot de la nuit," sounded far more impressive than the English equivalent about advancing to give the countersign. It was so laconic, too. There was no rising or falling of tone. He stated the case quite simply, and with an air of having done it many times during his period on watch. Then he bent lower and peered more intently under the lights, brushing one arm across his face, as though the pelting rain also interfered with his business of seeing in the night.

The Magic Pass.

The chauffeur again took up the conversation, stating that we carried the signed pass of Gen. ——. If we had mentioned the Mayor of Chicago we would not have made less impression. The ghostly sentries at the sides of the car did not budge. The patrol in the centre of the road in the same monotone announced that one of us would descend. One would be sufficient. The others might keep the shelter of the car. But he would see these credentials from Gen. —— If to him they did not appear in order our fate was a matter within his discretion. We were traveling an important highway and his orders were definite. Had we not stopped when the "qui vive" was called already our bodies would have been plunging on to unguided destruction. So the member of our party who carried the important slip of paper descended.

The sentry in the road moved further into the light. As he read the pass he sheltered it from the rain under the cape of his coat. The guards at the sides of the car remained as though built in position. Then the leader handed back the paper and brought his hand to salute. The others immediately broke their pose, moved into the light, and likewise saluted. The tension relieved, we all felt friendly. As we started forward I held a newspaper out of the window and three hands grasped it simultaneously. We had hundreds of newspapers, for some one told us how welcome they would be at the front.

At an intersection of roads a couple of miles further on the rain was pelting down so fiercely that we did not clearly hear the "qui vive." The chauffeur desperately called out not to shoot as a file of soldiers suddenly swung across the road with rifles leveled. On their leader we then tried an experiment, which we afterward followed religiously. We handed over a newspaper with our pass. To our surprise he turned first to the Government war communiqué printed on the first page and read it through, grunting his satisfaction meanwhile, before he condescended to even glance at the document which held our fate and on which the rain was making great inky smears. Then he saluted and we drove on rapidly, everybody smiling.

The road then led up an incline through a small village that was filled with soldiers. A patrol halted us as usual and informed us that there was no hotel within another five miles, and possibly even that hotel might be closed. At this news our excitable chauffeur immediately "killed" his engine, and the car started slipping backward down the incline. Fifty soldiers leaped forward and held it while the brakes were applied. So we distributed a score of newspapers and as many cigarettes before we could get under way.

An Effective Destruction.

We passed no more patrols, but finally when our lights picked out the first signs of the next village they also brought into bold relief a huge pile of masonry completely filling the road. We stopped as suddenly as though another soldier with a rifle barred our way. We wondered what it could mean, for we were sure this village had not been in the battle—had not suffered the devastation of batteries.

A villager then loomed out of the dark at the side of the car and informed us that the road was barred because the bridge just beyond had been blown up, and that we could not pass over the pontoon until morning. The inn, he told us, had never been closed nor was its stock of tobacco yet exhausted. He offered to conduct us, and when the innkeeper, a very fat innkeeper, looked over our credentials from Gen. —— he insisted that although the place was full certain guests should double up in order to make room for us.

He then called his wife, his daughter, his father, and his father's wife that they might be permitted the honor of shaking us by the hand as he held aloft the candle, the flame of which flickered down the ancient stone corridor that led to our rooms.

CANADA RELEASES BRINDILLA.

British Authorities Convinced Tanker's Cargo Is Not for Belligerents.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 27.—The Standard Oil steamer Brindilla, flying the American flag, whose seizure by the British cruiser Caronia was made the occasion of a protest by the United States to Great Britain and a demand for the steamer's immediate release, was formally released by the Canadian authorities here today. After certain necessary repairs are made to the Brindilla's engines and she takes on a supply of coal, she will resume her interrupted voyage to Alexandria, Egypt. It is estimated that she will remain here several days yet.

The formal ceremony of release was simple. Sheriff Hall, acting under an order issued by the Judge of the Admiralty Court, boarded the ship and took down the copy of the writ mailed to the steamer's mainmast when she was brought into port several days ago. The Sheriff then called the Captain to the deck and formally notified him that ship and cargo were in his care. The guard of soldiers which had been maintained on and around the Brindilla since she was brought into port marched away and the incident was closed.

The Brindilla and other Standard Oil tankers were held up by the British, not because of the nature of the ships from the German to the American flag, but because of the suspicion that the cargoes, while consigned to ports of neutral countries, were designed for ultimate belligerent use. Washington dispatches have told of these suspicions being dispelled, the speedy release of the vessels being predicted.

THAMES CHANNELS BARRED.

Further Precautions Taken to Guard Against Attack.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—To frustrate possible attempts on the part of hostile craft to reach London, further channels in the Thames, in addition to several which had previously been closed, were closed today by order of the Admiralty till further notice.

Within certain limits vessels at anchor in the river must not show lights between 7 P. M. and 6 A. M.

TO EXPEL ENEMY'S NATIONALS

Germans and Austrians Ordered Out of British Spheres in China.

PEKING, Oct. 27.—The authorities of Hongkong and other British possessions in China today issued orders for the expulsion from British territory of German and Austrian subjects, except those of military age, who will be detained. The orders become effective Nov. 1.

B. Altman & Co.
The Lace Curtain Department
has been greatly enlarged and is now located on the Thirty-fourth Street side of the Fourth Floor.
Foreign and American Lace Draperies, on display at moderate prices, represent the painstaking efforts of the most skillful designers and makers.
A new Salon has been opened in connection with the Department, and here may be found masterpieces of Hand-made Laces and Motifs, from which special designs can be prepared for any lace decorative scheme.
Estimates submitted.



Freshness and Flavor
"Seatags"—the half-shell oysters of superior flavor with the individual identification tag—come from ocean beds, off Cape Charles, Va., miles from the mainland.
Cultivated under ideal conditions, absolutely protected in their purity, they reach you with all their deep sea flavor.
Seatag Oysters
You can get these exceptional half-shell oysters at the better restaurants and clubs. Look for the tag on the end of every shell.
Armstrong SEATAG Corporation
145 West 36th Street New York
SEATAG OYSTER
The Tag—Full Size



Recognized by all as the premier wine of America. Slowly matured and aged in the bottle.
Insist on having it.
GOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE
Special Dry and Brut
"All wine—no duty"
Sold Everywhere
Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N.Y

CARRANZA AGAIN OFFERS TO RESIGN

But Makes It Conditional on the Retirement of Villa to Private Life.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER VILLA

Hired Assassin Caught and Put to Death—Carranza Denies Having a Share in the Plot.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Venustiano Carranza has submitted his resignation to the Aguascalientes convention. His offer to relinquish his post as supreme chief of the nation, however, is conditional on the retirement to private life of Gen. Francisco Villa.

In offering to resign, Gen. Carranza said he was actuated only by the highest motives of patriotism, and that acceptance or rejection of his offer must depend on whether or not his elimination would contribute toward hastening peace in the republic, and the furtherance of true democratic ideals.

In discussing the resignation of Gen. Carranza a high Government official said today:

"'Gen. Villa has charged Gen. Carranza with being a self-seeker who desired to take advantage of an accident and perpetuate himself in power. Gen. Carranza now shows his good faith to the world by declaring that if the personalities of himself and Villa are to be a check on peace and to democratic progress in Mexico, they should both step down and out. As you Americans say, 'It is now up to Mr. Villa.'

"The followers of Gen. Carranza are willing to let history judge us by this act of disinterestedness on his part, for we can make no greater sacrifice in the interest of peace and patriotism."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although officials had no definite advices of today's deliberations at the Mexican National Convention at Aguascalientes, previous dispatches had indicated that Gen. Carranza's resignation would be submitted by Gens. Obregon, Chao, and Castro, who were delegated by the assembly to interview the First Chief.

The announcement from Mexico City that Carranza had submitted a conditional resignation was in line with reports from American Consul Silliman, who stated a few days ago that Carranza was willing to resign if both Zapata and Villa relinquished their posts in the Constitutionalist Army.

The Washington Government has from the start maintained an absolutely passive attitude toward the Villa-Carranza controversy as it affected the national convention, but the impression has been general that if all factions agreed on a choice for provisional President at the convention that individual would receive formal recognition from the United States and American forces would be withdrawn from Vera Cruz.

PLOT TO KILL VILLA.

Hired Assassin Captured and Put to Death—Carranza Denies Aiding.

EL PASO, Oct. 27.—That an attempt has been made to assassinate Gen. Villa by an agent said to have been commissioned and paid by Gen. Pablo Gonzales, Gen. Carranza's staunch supporter, was charged in a message sent from here today by Luis Aguierre Benavides, Gen. Villa's first secretary. The would-be assassin, Francisco I. Mugia, was executed after making a confession before George C. Carothers, the American Consular Agent.

The accusation caused much excitement. The telegram from Villa's secretary said Mugia was apprehended at Guadalupe, where Villa with his troops has been awaiting the outcome of the conference. The offfcial report stated that the prisoner, just prior to his execution, told the Villa officers in the presence of Carothers that he had received a large sum of money from Gen. Gonzales at Mexico City. In his possession were found incriminating evidence and a loaded pistol.

"Mr. Consul, please advise your Government and my family that I died a traitor," Mugia was quoted as having said.

The accused was an ardent insurgent. It was Mugia who assassinated a German Consular official in Mexico City some years ago.

Denying any part in the plot, Gen. Carranza today admitted the existence of a well-organized conspiracy to do away with Villa. The denial was telegraphed to the Constitutionalist Consulate here and was given out over Carranza's signature this evening. It says that the report which told of the execution of Mugia was untrue in that it held that Gen. Gonzales had hired Mugia. Carranza admitted having knowledge of the plot, but said he had saved Villa's life preceding the actual break between the two leaders, when Herrerra and Chao were anxious to execute Villa in order to rid the Constitutionalist Party of a menace. Carranza says he finally succeeded in exacting a promise from his Generals that no harm would come to Villa, and the fact that he had entered Carranza's territory to attend the peace conference is cited as proof of his good faith.

The conference was thrown into a turmoil when Gen. Luis Aguierre Benavides sent an official telegram to the conference saying that Villa's life had been attempted. The conference passed strong resolutions condemning such attempts and approving the execution of Mugia.

A number of Mexicans who are believed to have been in the plot have been arrested. Joseph Kleinman, a merchant in Juarez but an American citizen, was taken to Chihuahua today under arrest.

SEND FORCE AGAINST REBELS.

Carranza's Lower California Expedition—Attack on British Legation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—Acting War Minister Pesqueira said tonight that an expeditionary force was being sent to Lower California to dislodge the ex-Federals commanded by the ex-Federal Generals, Cantu and Tenorio, who had assumed a rebellious attitude there.

Official confirmation has been received of the capture of the town of Hidalgo del Parral, State of Chihuahua, from the Villistas, by Gens. Luis and Maclovio Herrera, who are loyal to Carranza. Acting Foreign Minister Favela told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had received a telegram fully confirming the news, and stating that the Herrera brothers had secured valuable spoils of war, including considerable quantities of ammunition.

Minister Favela also said that at 2 A. M. today some individuals wearing Constitutionalist uniforms attempted to enter the British Legation. Chargé Thomas Beaumont Sohler telephoned to headquarters and police were sent to the relief of the Legation. The police arrested the assailants.

GLYNN SUSPENDS SING SING WARDEN

Continued from Page 1.

mond Street Jail for contempt of court. The order to him was sent through Supt. Riley, with whom Gov. Glynn had a long-distance telephone talk from Rochester on Friday night after he had learned of Malloy's arrest. Malloy will be called before the Grand Jury this morning.

No further inquiry was made in the Sullivan case yesterday, as District Attorney Cropsey of Kings was unable to reach other witnesses whose testimony he wanted. Assistant District Attorney Goldstein, whose hostile reception when he visited the prison on Saturday in an effort to see the Warden and Sullivan, aroused the District Attorney's office, went to Albany last night, presumably to lay information in the case before the Governor. It was believed that he would submit a stenographic report of his conversation with Malloy and others on the occasion of his visit to the prison.

It is said that on that occasion Malloy told Mr. Goldstein he could see Sullivan only at Sullivan's wish, and that Malloy would not "bother" the Warden by allowing Mr. Goldstein to telephone to him. When Mr. Goldstein finally told Malloy that his conduct and that of Vincent Stowe, a doorkeeper, was "most reprehensible," Malloy is said to have replied: "Yes, sir, it is of such a character, in my humble estimation."

In the effort that will be made by the District Attorney to show that Sullivan transacted some of his private business not only in Sing Sing, but in Yonkers, where he is said to have visited Miss Lillian D. Burkhardt, his confidential stenographer, subpoenas were issued yesterday for Robert Johnson and George Ford, both of Yonkers, the latter of whom is a policeman. It is said that on an automobile trip to Yonkers, Warden McCormick left Sullivan alone for some time, and that the banker asked Policeman Ford to help him find the Warden again so that he might go back to the prison. Johnson, it is said, overheard this appeal.

Saw Sullivan in Auto.

Daniel J. Cashin, County Clerk of Westchester, also has been asked to give testimony, and it is understood that he is willing to appear. He is reported to have seen Sullivan on two occasions in Tarrytown in an automobile with Warden McCormick.

The inquiry on which the Grand Jury is now engaged is designed to find out whether Sullivan, while in prison, has been guilty of "feloniously stealing money and property" belonging to the bank. In this connection it is said the District Attorney has a check given to Sullivan while in Sing Sing in payment of part of the principal of the mortgage on a synagogue in East New York. The mortgage was taken by a dummy corporation used by Sullivan while he was head of the bank.

To Testify on Philippines Bill.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Oct. 27.—Henderson S. Martin, Vice Governor of the Philippines and the Secretary of Public Instruction, and Frank W. Carpenter, Secretary to Governor General Harrison, will sail for the United States on Thursday. They are going to Washington to testify before the Senate Committee which is considering the Jones bill, which grants a further measure of independence to the Philippines.

TELL OF FLAGG'S LOSSES.

Stock Brokers Called to Testify Regarding Speculator's Accounts.

A number of stock brokers, with whom Jared Flagg dealt, were called to the stand yesterday by the Government at his trial before Judge Rudkin in the Federal District Court on the charge of using the mails to defraud in connection with his stock speculation. They were examined to show that his accounts with them frequently showed a loss, although Flagg was paying his customers 1 per cent. a week on their investments with him.

A. G. Wilmarth of Morris & Wilmarth, E. J. Moynihan of Atwood, Violett & Co., and Frank Myron of Warner & Co. all testified that on certain days Flagg lost from $71 to more than $200. N. A. Warcal of A. E. Wilson put Flagg's loss down at $237, Edward Rosenberg of Blair Brothers at $10,000, W. Walter, formerly of Stoppani & Hotchkin, however, said Flagg had a profit of $200 when his account was transferred to another firm. Then Waldo C. Tourtelotte, who had been bookkeeper for A. M. McDonald & Co., spoke of a $30,000 loss when Flagg's account was closed out, but on cross-examination he was led to admit that this would not prevent some of Flagg's customers from making a profit on their separate deals.

William McGarry of Leavitt & Grant put the loss on Flagg's account when closed at $72,000, and Robert H. Kugler of the same office said that the value of the stocks handled by Flagg reached $50,000,000.

Flagg himself assisted Assistant District Attorney Thompson to bring out from Miss Frances Carroll of Brooklyn, his former bookkeeper, that she had instructions to close out accounts which showed a profit, but not to close accounts on which there was a loss.

The trial will continue this morning.

Secretary Redfield on Stump.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—"Has the Democratic Party or Have Democratic Policies Hurt Business?" was the subject of an address by Secretary of Commerce William Redfield in this city tonight. He gave as the reason for industrial depression the withdrawal of money by foreign capitalists from American industries. Congressman Eugene Kinkhead of Hudson County defended the peace policies of President Wilson and asked that the people support the President by re-electing William E. Tuttle to Congress.

JENNINGS LIBRARY SOLD.

Fine Sets of Thackeray, More, and Other Writers Bought at Anderson's

The sale of the library of the late John J. Jennings, author, journalist, and critic, was concluded at Anderson's yesterday. W. Hays paid $72 for a fine set of W. M. Thackeray's works, published by Smith, Elder & Co. of London. The Kelmscott Press' issue of Sir Thomas More's "Utopia," revised by F. S. Ellis and in binding by Rivière, one of only eight copies on vellum, went to R. H. McCoy for $37.

Gabriel Weis gave $25 for the Ellis edition of Charles Lamb's "Life and Works," published by the Lamb Club of this city. Walter M. Hill of Chicago obtained for $35 a large paper edition of James Russell Lowell's "Writings," an out-of-print issued by the Riverside Press.

A good, sound copy of the Boston 1759 edition of the "Massachusetts Acts and Laws" was knocked down to Charles E. Goodspeed of that city for $28. Mr. Weis paid $27 for a set of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Novels and Tales," with numerous illustrations, some on Japan paper. F. W. Morris gave $32 for Joseph J. Wecker's "De Secretis," a rare old volume, in calf binding, published at Basle in 1620. Henry Malkan obtained for $19 Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," and C. W. Treat gave $25 for "The World's Great Classics," edited by Julian Hawthorne.

The total for the sale was $2,102.

STUDENTS HURT AT BONFIRE

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 27.—Capt. E. W. Tobin, of Penn State's football eleven, and C. J. Saurhoff, of Haddon Heights, N. J., President of the sophomore class, were badly burned last night by the explosion of five barrels of gasoline that was poured over a pile of firewood to celebrate the return of the team from Harvard, where it played the Crimson to a tie in Saturday's game. Both men, it is feared, will lose their eyesight. They are in the Bellefonte Hospital.

Tobin and Saurhoff were standing together when Tobin lighted a torch and threw it into the woodpile. Nearby was a barrel of gasoline half filled, and this exploded at the same time, igniting the gasoline from the four other barrels which was poured over the mass of timber.

The force of the explosion broke windows in the new Carnegie Library, the electrical engineering building, the armory, and the memorial window in the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

NEW LIGHT ON THE SQUARE DEAL

A square deal is not necessarily the best deal.

It is a square deal for a man to sell you a good fishing rod for ten dollars, but it is a better deal to buy a better fishing rod from another man for the same money.

There are a lot of good building contractors, but some are better than others.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

OFFER SPECIAL VALUES TODAY IN

Women's & Misses' Tailleur Suits



WOMEN'S SUITS—SECOND FLOOR

MISSES' SUITS—THIRD FLOOR

Unusual styles that possess features which make for individuality and the personal element.

Tailleur Suits

Plain or with accentuations of fur.

29.50 39.50 59.50

Models of recent design in gaberdine and broadcloth.

Velvet & Corduroy Suits

Plain or with accentuations of fur.

39.50 45.00 55.00

Types that are distinctly different from the commonplace.

INTRODUCTION OF

Women's Corduroy Skating Coats

20.00

A chic sport's model with a belt that is convertible to a skating scarf. Collars: beaver, green, prune, navy, taupe, seal. Lined throughout with peau de cygne.

UNUSUAL SPECIAL VALUES IN

Women's & Misses' Fur Coats

Bonwit Teller fur coats are characterized not only by the latest fashions, but by the selected prime quality of the pelts as well.

Caracul or French Seal Coats

55.00

Full flare models with fine silk linings. Made from selected pelts.

Hudson Seal or Moire Caracul Coats

95.00

Collars of Ermine, Skunk, Chinchilla, Squirrel, Fitch, or Kolinsky.

Trimmed Caracul Coats

40-in. long bell flare model. Collar of fitch, Kolinsky or Ermine. 75.00

Hudson Seal Coats

Dyed muskrat, full flare model, 40 inches long. 75.00

Store opens at 8:30, closes at 6.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

GIMBEL Clothing For the Better-Dressed Men

Accepted Fall and Winter Fashions Expressed in Apparel of Highest Standard

This GIMBEL Clothing Store is a meeting place of all that is representative in Men's Good Clothing. Its views range from progressive to conservative—but the barbarian and the old-fogy are alike barred.

It has ideas of its own and expresses them in Clothing that is a distinct addition to the fashions of which well-dressed men approve. It watches QUALITY like a hawk and controls price closely by means of large dealings.

Its splendid ability to sell the best clothing made at prices always fair has brought this GIMBEL Clothing Store in four years to its present enviable position among the businesses of its kind in New York.

It has ready—and invites men to see

The New Collection of Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

which affords much that is interesting and profitable for men to know about. It presents

London Overcoats at $27.50 to $60

made expressly for GIMBELS by four of the best English overcoat makers, and possessing the typical English swing, combined with great suitability for the needs of American men.

A splendid model, full-skirted and single-breasted, comes in soft warmth-without-weight materials, in various mixtures, at half a dozen prices, from $27.50 to $45. Other Coats are double-breasted, in semi-ulster style, with big collars; then there are the true English Ulsters for the heaviest weather.

The American Overcoats at $25 to $95

include distinct and correct styles for every use. In particular, The NEW "STRAND" OVERCOAT—EXCLUSIVE WITH GIMBELS. For dress wear, with a large velvet collar and wide rolling lapels. The back is shaped in and has a plate down each seam, as well as the usual vent. In handsome black or Oxford gray, unfinished worsted. Quarter-lined, with pipe seams, or half silk-lined. Prices $25 to $45.

A FINE NEW CHESTERFIELD MODEL, with loose back, velvet collar and with or without cuffs. In Oxford or Cambridge gray, blue and black. $25 to $50.

OVERCOATS MADE ON ENGLISH LINES, with raglan or set-in sleeves, flaring skirts and crowded with comfort. Various rough materials in smart colorings.

OTHER CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS in short nap chinchillas. Shetland, Carr's Melton, genuine XXX Sedan Montagnac and other fine materials at $30 to $95.

Men's Sack Suits at $25 to $45

The immensely good-looking "Squadron" model, another exclusive GIMBEL style, is found in dozens of materials and patterns, from $25 to $35.

THE GIMBEL STANDARD SUITS AT $25 are the result of much special preparation on our part to provide absolutely the best suits that this moderate and popular price will buy.

From that price upwards the range is wide, including at $45 the most luxurious suits, in material and making, that the most highly skilled tailors in America can turn out.

Men's Clothing for Formal Dress

Here, in a separate section, is assembled the Clothing for men's formal afternoon and evening wear, which is made for GIMBELS by the highest priced specialists who work on men's clothing.

Styles are up to the minute in every case; the fineness of materials varies with the prices.

Men's Dinner Coats and Trousers, $25 to $50
Men's Evening Dress Coats and Trousers, $25 to $60
Men's Cutaway Coats, Braided or Plain, $25 to $50
Men's Evening Waistcoats, White, $3.50 to $15
Black, $5 to $15
Men's Striped Trousers, for Cutaway, $5 to $12.50

May we add that we back up these excellent stocks with painstaking personal service and the GIMBEL guarantee of satisfaction?

Fourth Floor

Other Fine GIMBEL Outfittings for Men

Which reflect the resources in fashionable apparel of this complete store for men.

SILK HATS in three correct models—a very tapering crown, now in great favor in Paris, at GIMBELS exlusively. $6.

A VERY ENGLISH-LOOKING DERBY, made by John B. Stetson & Co.—the GIMBEL Special at $5.

NEW STITCHED CLOTH HATS from France, made in one piece, in smart new colors. $3.

Fourth Floor

SCARFS OF SPITALFIELD SILKS, the silks imported by us from London, and made into luxurious scarfs here. Distinguished and distinctive. $2.

CAPE GLOVES that wash like a handkerchief are new and appreciated. Some have rip-proof seams. All at $1.50.

MEN'S GLOVES AT $2 include tan, cape, and gray mocha, which being a GIMBEL specialty, are the best to be had at their price.

SOFT ANGORA JACKETS from the best maker in Austria, are miracles of warmth and lightness, for golfer and motorist. $12.50, $15, $20.

EVENING DRESS REEFERS, have burst into color this

MONROE TO GIVE WHITMAN A BIG VOTE

But Fusion on Local Candidates May Defeat Some of the Republicans.

SULZER LOSES POPULARITY

Expected to Pull Only a Railroad Vote—Progressive Strength is Declining.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Monroe County will live up to its traditions and return pluralities for the candidates on the Republican State ticket. It will also vote to return to their seats in the House of Representatives the two Republicans from the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congress Districts. It will give a plurality for James W. Wadsworth, Republican candidate for United States Senate.

When it comes to candidates for the Legislature and for local offices, Republican reverses are not altogether out of the question. A local fusion arrangement between the Democrats and the Progressives on the two candidates for State Senate, and on the candidates for Assembly in four out of the five Assembly districts in Monroe, in connection with the almost united opposition of the labor element to some of the Republican candidates for the Legislature, have inspired the allies with hope that they may elect their candidates for the places.

The fusion arrangement extends to the local candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Two Progressive and four Democratic candidates have been nominated under joint Democratic and Progressive auspices. The Democrats are confident that the fusion nominees will win.

Even in the Armageddon campaign two years ago, when Republican majorities went to smash in so many Republican strongholds in this State, Monroe gave Job E. Hedges, the Republican candidate for Governor, a plurality over William Sulzer. Mr. Hedges was the favorite with Monroe Republicans in the primaries this year and had the strong backing of George W. Aldridge, the local Republican boss. Whitman ran third, and his total vote in the county was only little more than 700 to 6,500 for Mr. Hedges.

James W. Wadsworth, the Republican candidate for United States Senator to succeed Elihu Root, was also snowed under in the Monroe County primaries. He got only about 800 votes, while Dr. David Jayne Hill, ex-Ambassador to Germany and a native son, got over 7,000 from Monroe Republicans.

The size of the Republican pluralities is a matter of debate. The Republican leaders claim the county by a plurality of 5,000 or better. The Democratic leaders admit that the Republicans will carry the county for their candidates on the State ticket, but place the plurality at a maximum of 3,000.

The Progressive organization of Monroe County, despite heroic efforts on the part of a devoted lot of leaders, is showing signs of decline. The opinion among the leaders of the two older parties, who have made a partial canvass of the county, is that the Progressives in the county will poll not more than 3,000 votes. In 1912 Oscar S. Straus received over 10,000 votes, but the vote for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals last year was only 7,360. Only 1,122 Progressives came out and voted in the primaries this year.

In the Democratic primaries, Gov. Glynn was defeated by John A. Hennessy. Franklin D. Roosevelt stood even more heavily against James W. Gerard in the fight for the Senatorship. At present, however, the Democrats are united and will vote for Gov. Glynn with the possible exception of a small group of irreconcilables, who will give their votes to William Sulzer for sentimental reasons growing out of his impeachment.

Gov. Glynn came to the enemy's country last night and received a welcome, the warmth of which made him flush with pleasure. He addressed two meetings whose size and enthusiasm far exceeded either the Roosevelt or the Whitman rallies which have been held in this city. According to all accounts Gov. Glynn made a very good impression on his audiences.

In Monroe County the Democratic organization, under the leadership of Louis M. Antisdale, the aggressive leader who managed the Havens campaign for Congress against George W. Aldridge and beat the Republican boss on his own stronghold is strongly anti-**Murphy**. For that reason, and also as a result of the fusion agreement on local candidates which exists, the Democrats here are benefiting in a measure from the defection in the Progressive ranks.

The Progressives here are just as opposed to Barnes as they are to Murphy, and regard the cordial support Gov. Glynn is receiving from the progressive leaders of the local Democratic organization as a guarantee that he is free from domination by Murphy. The Progressives are, therefore, persuaded to vote for Mr. Glynn to beat Whitman, who is looked upon as the Barnes candidate, once they have come to realize that a vote cast for Davenport is a vote thrown away.

William Sulzer once had the strong backing of the local Democratic organization, and would have held its support had he entered the Democratic primaries as a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination. When he failed to do so, the local Democratic support was shifted to John A. Hennessy.

With his defeat in the primaries and the indorsement of Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard by President Wilson, the local Democratic organization fell into line for Glynn and Gerard. It is a safe prediction, however, that William Sohmer and John A. Bensel, the Democratic candidates for State Controller and State Engineer, will come in for wholesale knifing on the part of the Democrats. Leader Antisdale is openly opposing them in the editorial columns of his local newspaper.

The prospective size of Mr. Sulzer's vote in Monroe County is a matter of speculation with all the political leaders. He is less strong with the voters here than he was two months ago, and has lost in particular much of the support he was expected to get among the Republican farmers. Many former Republican Sulzer votes will go to Mr. Davenport and the other Progressive candidates.

The Progressive leaders predict on the strength of their observations in the rural districts of Monroe that the Bull Moose ticket will poll in the vicinity of 9,000 votes. Mr. Sulzer, it is expected, will hold the bulk of the railroad vote, despite tremendous efforts made by the Republicans to counteract the effect among the railroad men of the adverse vote on the Full Crew bill by the Republican representatives from Monroe in Senate and Assembly. The railroad vote in this vicinity is 72 per cent. Republican, judging from the enrollment. Mr. Sulzer has lost his grip on the Democrats in Monroe County entirely. Out of 175 members of the Democratic County Committee only one member is a Sulzer man.

MASS MEETING FOR GERARD.

Secretary McAdoo One of Speakers Selected by Independent Democrats.

The Independent Democratic Gerard Committee has issued a call for a mass meeting, to be held in Cooper Union on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in support of the candidacy of Ambassador James W. Gerard for United States Senator. Some of the speakers will be William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; James Byrne, Henry de Forest Baldwin, and Fred W. Hinrichs. The Gerard Committee, of which Montgomery Hare is Chairman, has made this appeal:

"The extent to which President Wilson has the support of his countrymen and the measure of their approval of the first year and a half of his Administration will be considered as largely indicated by the result of the coming election for United States Senators and members of Congress. There is danger that dissatisfaction with the local party organization in this State may lead some Democrats not to give to the President the support of their votes for Senator and Congressmen. In order that Democrats who act in political matters outside the regular party organization may have an opportunity to declare their loyal support of the national Administration in the present campaign it has been decided to hold a meeting under independent Democratic auspices on behalf of the candidacy of Mr. Gerard."

HIGH PRAISE FROM ROOT.

Senator Writes His Hope That Wadsworth Will Succeed Him.

Senator Elihu Root has written a letter to James W. Wadsworth, Jr., praising his record and expressing the hope that he will be elected. The letter reads:

I wish to make more emphatic what I said to you briefly about your speech at the Union League. It showed a thorough understanding of the policies and needs of our National Government and great insight and breadth of view, and it increased greatly my desire that you may be elected to be my successor in the Senate. I do very much hope that you may be elected. It would be a great satisfaction to me on the 4th of next March to hand over the office to the grandson of the Union General who rendered such distinguished service at Gettysburg and laid down his life for his country in the battle of the Wilderness, and who reflected such great honor on our State, and to the son of my old friend who served so faithfully and ably for so many years as a Representative in Congress from New York.

Still more than this, however, I want you to be a Senator because I have watched your career and I consider that, above all the other young men who have been in American public life in recent years, you have exhibited the greatest promise of useful public service of the highest order. The qualities which you exhibited in presiding over the New York Assembly both of clear, strong intelligence and pure and upright character are so exceptional that the people of the State cannot afford to pass them by. I rank your ability and fitness for great service in the Senate of the United States far, far above the competency of any of your competitors.

The letter was made public yesterday by State Chairman Tanner.

GOV. GLYNN SUMS UP IN CAMPAIGN PLEA

Appeals to Buffalo Audiences on His Record as a Business Executive.

IS PROUD OF HIS VETOES

Ends His Up-State Swing—Justice Bissell's Harmony Supper Calls Democratic Leaders Together.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 27.—Gov. Martin H. Glynn wound up his eight-day campaign tour with three big rallies here tonight. In the Broadway Auditorium there was an audience of 5,000 persons. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign. Other speeches were made to 1,000 Italians in St. Stephen's Hall and to 1,500 Poles.

Gov. Glynn was particularly emphatic tonight in his indorsement of the public school system, and he was warmly applauded when he said that he never would permit religious feeling or religious prejudice to have any part in his administration. As Buffalo is the home of the Guardians of Liberty, the anti-Catholic organization opposing the Democratic ticket, the religious issue has taken precedence here. The Governor again asserted that he knew no religious prejudice in politics and again denounced the charge as a "diabolical lie."

A local issue that has aroused the voters of Buffalo is the question of the form of city government which is to be decided at the polls. The advocates of a commission government have waged a stirring campaign and have converted many Republicans, Progressives, and independent Democrats. The regular Democratic organization has been accused of spending effort in opposing the plan which should have been given to the State campaign. The heat of the contest may be judged from the fact that Erie County is the only county in the State in which the personal registration this year is greater than ever before. Here, it is said, the registration is 3,000 in excess of the record.

In view of these conditions, it was regarded as significant that the leaders of opposite factions appeared with Gov. Glynn tonight. Their presence, it was said, meant many votes for the Governor from all sides, and was due to his advocacy of home rule and expressed determination to keep "hands off" in local contests. The Governor's appeal to the differing factions was that they settle home questions among themselves and unite in support of the State ticket.

Buffalo is the home of Thomas B. Lockwood, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and Mr. Lockwood's popularity here was shown in many ways. In all of his speeches here tonight Gov. Glynn went over the issues of the campaign, and laid emphasis upon the laws passed during his "year of achievement." He also spoke at length on his success as a "business Governor," and promised a "business administration" if elected. On this subject he said:

"In the eleven months I have been Governor I have exerted my best efforts equally for the conservation of the property for our citizens and for the betterment of the conditions of our toilers.

"The workers cannot prosper and be happy unless our mills and factories are running full time, and our commercial centres are active and quickened with a keen spirit of trade. Business cannot prosper at the expense of the toiler.

"The true aim and object of government is to promote the welfare of the whole people, and that is what we have struggled to do. And we have succeeded. In the battle for the conservation of property we have brought the State's finances out of a condition of chaos and extravagance to a point where the State is now living within its income. By the unrelenting exercise of the veto power, I reduced the State appropriations $10,000,000 below the appropriations of the legislature, and $1,500,000 below the appropriations of the last year of the administration of Gov. Hughes.

"By those vetoes, and by a rearrangement of the sinking fund, which the leading bankers of the State and the principal holders of the State's bonds agreed was just, we saved the property owners of the State from the imposition this year of a direct tax of $11,000,000. The tax would have cost the property owners of Erie County $398,061.

"I was able to carry out my financial policy because of a financial and business training which particularly fitted me for the work. I am a graduate of the greatest school for Governors known anywhere. I mean the office of State Controller. In the two years I occupied the Controller's chair I learned the details of the finances of the State. I learned the exact needs of every State institution and every department of State Government. I discovered what were necessities and what were extravagancies.

"So when I succeeded to the Governor's chair I had come up from a minor position to be head of the business of the State. Therefore it was not new work for me. I knew the ropes. I knew the practical details of the business of the State as well as the theories of political economy and government. I was a practical man in the job, and that is how I succeeded.

"No man without a training, no matter what his ambition, no matter what his capacity and his ability, could have succeeded without such a training.

"I was able to devise ways and means by which New York State could reduce its expenditures to meet its revenues. I frankly admit to you that without my training as Controller, without that intimate knowledge of the needs of every State department, I would not have dared to veto $2,033,000 more than Gov. Hughes vetoed, or $5,091,000 more than Gov. Odell vetoed, but because I knew precisely what expenditures were absolutely necessary and what could be dispensed with, I was able to mark out a path by which the State of New York could walk through the mire of extravagance to the firm ground of economy and retrenchment."

After the meetings tonight, the Governor and Mr. Lockwood were the guests of Supreme Court Justice Herbert P. Bissell at the Buffalo Club. The meeting was called a "harmony supper" because it was said all of the leaders of the Democratic factions in Buffalo were present. William J. Conners, the former State leader, was not present because of illness, but sent his regrets and greetings to Gov. Glynn. George J. Meyers, the Chairman of the Erie County Committee; William H. Fitzpatrick, the local leader; Gottfried H. Wende, who was defeated for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff of Erie County in the primaries, and Norman E. Mack were present.

The Governor went from the supper to the train and left for New York at midnight. He will conclude his campaigning in and around New York City.

SEABURY HOT AT GUTHRIE.

Says His Republican Lawyer Critic Is Beneath Contempt.

Justice Samuel Seabury, in a statement last night, said William D. Guthrie was beneath contempt. The statement said:

"In admitting that he is the author of the anonymous scurrilous attack upon my candidacy, Mr. Guthrie makes a virtue of necessity. He knew it was about to be proved that he was the author of the anonymous attack. There is no member of the profession who would have stooped so low—except Mr. Guthrie. He is beneath contempt."

Justice Seabury admitted that he had publicly criticised the Court of Appeals for holding that the Workmen's Compensation act, which had been approved by Gov. Hughes, was unconstitutional.

"I do not withdraw or modify that criticism," he said. "In my opinion it was just and true. As a Judge, I recognise the right of others to criticise my decisions and those of the court of which I am a member, and I reserve the same right to make fair criticism upon decisions involving public questions."

Continuing his attack upon Mr. Guthrie, he said:

"Anonymous attacks such as Guthrie has just confessed are on a par with the indorsement of the so-called Sons of Liberty, who seek to raise so despicable a cry as 'vote against Smith' on religious prejudice. I ask the support of citizens irrespective of party upon my record as a Judge, and I have no sympathy with any group who seek to inject a religious issue into the campaign and I repudiate any assistance offered on any such ground."

Justice Seabury admitted the charge by Mr. Guthrie that he had voted with different political parties, saying he had no apology to offer for the independent attitude he had taken.

WORKERS TO HEAR GLYNN.

Governor and Gompers Will Speak at Trades Union Meeting.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and others will address a meeting at Cooper Union tonight under the auspices of the Glynn Trade Unionists Committee of One Hundred. Thomas J. Carroll, President of the New York State Allied Printing Trades Council, will preside. Some of those who have been asked to make address are James M. Lynch, formerly President of the International Typographical Union; James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; James Holland, President of the Central Federated Union, and Maurice De Young, President of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn.

The committee was formed to work for the election of Gov. Glynn because of his efforts on behalf of the working people in the enactment of many labor laws, including that establishing the State Free Employment Bureau, and the Workmen's Compensation Act.

WHITMAN'S ATTACKS GROW MORE BITTER

Says Tammany "Owns" State Departments—Reads Jail Records of Officeholders.

POINTS TO J. M. PHILLIPS

Once Indicted for Contracting Frauds, Now on State Payroll—Northeastern Part of State Toured.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—District Attorney Whitman read to 10,000 people in eight crowds in towns of Lewis, Jefferson, and St. Lawrence Counties today the jail records of more than a dozen men holding office under the State administration. He used language more bitter than any he had employed before in charging that Martin H. Glynn was a faithless Governor in showing what Mr. Whitman termed a preference for entrusting the powers of the State administration to ex-convicts and men who, after having been sentenced for crime, had enjoyed a suspension of sentence.

A document which played a prominent part in the day's campaigning through the northeastern corner of the State was an official report made by Raymond B. Fosdick when he was Commissioner of Accounts concerning the activities of John M. Phillips, ex-Under Sheriff of Queens County. Phillips was indicted on seven counts involving grand larceny and forgery while Mr. Fosdick was engaged in a campaign against certain officials in Queens County. After the indictments had been dismissed upon the change from the Hughes to the Dix administration Phillips turned up in Albany as Purchasing Agent for the State Prisons.

"When a Governor retains a man in office who is so unfit as the Fosdick report showed John M. Phillips to be," said Mr. Whitman, "there is only one conclusion possible, and that is that the Governor has himself become unfit and is a faithless Governor to the people's trust in him.

"Phillips was accused of stealing $4,000 from the people of New York City by the use of juggled contracts, dummy contractors, and forged indorsements. Only yesterday Mr. Fosdick indorsed upon a copy of his former report that it was correct, and that he absolutely agreed now with his former opinion that Phillips was unfit to hold any public office of trust.

"I told you I would read into the gallery of unfit Tammany appointees a new name every day while appearing before the people in this campaign. I have given you the names of Byrnes and Horgan and Torpy and a dozen others. Today I am challenged to prove that a single administrative department is controlled by Tammany. I am responsible professionally and personally for what I say, and I want to repeat what I have said in the most definite language I can command.

"Owned by Fourteenth Street."

"I charge that the Controller's office is owned and operated from top to bottom in Fourteenth Street. I charge that Fourteenth Street—Tammany—owns and operates the office of the Superintendent of Public Works and the office of the State Engineer, and has put up for re-election the persons through whom, with the aid of a faithless Governor, Tammany has enforced this control.

"In the case of Phillips we have just one more instance proving the general practice and exhibiting to us to what a low estate the holding of public office has sunk in New York State. In Queens, when Phillips was doing Tammany work there as Under Sheriff, they wanted some money, and so an excuse was made that some culverts on Jackson Avenue needed rebuilding, and facing, and contracts were let to some eminent stone masons and builders. These eminent masons and builders were shown on sworn testimony before Commissioner Fosdick to be Louis Cohn, John Kron, Thomas J. Burke, and Joseph Phillips, and in that order of time they all sent in vouchers for alleged work on the culverts. Strangely enough, the address given on each of the contracts was the same as either the home of John M. Phillips or the John M. Phillips Association.

"Commissioner Fosdick found that the city paid the contractors $4,000 for work that was absolutely worthless, consisting of a coat of whitewash so thin it could be scratched off with a penknife, and he found that one of the eminent masons employed on that job was a butcher, that another was a railroad conductor, that another was a telephone lineman, and that the fourth was an electrician. All of the contractors, he found, were totally ignorant of the work they were supposed to have done and even of the location of the culverts. More than that, he found that the names of the contractors had been indorsed on the checks and that the checks had been cashed by employes of John M. Phillips's office.

"This was the conclusion of Commissioner Fosdick. He reported it to the Mayor, and two Tammany Governors had it before them when they appointed and retained Phillips in an important State job.

"From the records and testimony, however, it is alleged that a series of fraudulent open orders based on forged bids were issued by the Borough President to men who acted for John M. Phillips; that the work done under these open orders was practically valueless and was performed in part, at least, by city employes; that the Inspectors' reports accompanying the vouchers were signed by men who did not see the work in the course of its prosecution, and that the money, approximately $4,000, was diverted by false addresses and forged indorsements to the Under Sheriff of Queens County."

Weather Disagreeably Cold.

Mr. Whitman's tour today carried him around the Adirondacks through the foothills. Snow fell during the night and early morning, and the air was cold. The snow lay an inch deep at Lowville, Carthage, Philadelphia, Gouverneur, and Canton, the first five stops of the day. At Potsdam, Massena Springs, and Norwood, the afternoon stops preceding the big evening meeting here, the weather was somewhat more favorable, and larger crowds turned out. Other speeches were abandoned on account of the cold, and speeches in Town Halls and Opera Houses were substituted.

In the Opera House here tonight Judge Robert Foster Thompson of Ontario County, who preceded District Attorney Whitman in speaking, was hissed when he attacked President Wilson. He veered away from the subject at once and restored the good humor of the audience by suggesting that a "movement to make everybody eat a barrel of apples was just as appropriate as one to make them buy a bale of cotton, and that if the Democratic hard times continued there would soon be a slogan abroad to 'Eat a bale of hay.'"

District Attorney Whitman's special train will proceed tomorrow through St Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, and Schenectady Counties, with night meetings in Saratoga and Schenectady.

COLLEGE MEN AS WATCHERS

Volunteer League Has Enrollment of 500 Already.

The Volunteer Watchers' League, a non-partisan organization, already has an enrollment of 500 men, who are now investigating conditions in parts of the city where repeating is looked for. Volunteers for work on election day are asked to apply at the league's headquarters, 569 Fifth Avenue, open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

L. Horatio Biglow, Jr., the former Yale football Captain and all-round athlete, is President of the league. He was President of the Mitchel College Men's League last year and did much active work at the polls. The Treasurer is G. Elton Parks, Yale '08, and the Secretary Capt. Harry Allan Ely, Columbia, '94, who was also a football player and was Captain of the Forty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry in the Philippines.

The Executive Committee includes Joseph J. White, Dartmouth '06, Chairman; Charles D. Baker, Princeton '18, son of Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhattan Company; James C. Bell, Jr., Princeton '12; Peter C. Bryce, Harvard '18; George Brokaw Compton, Columbia '09, head of the Whitman College Men's League; Theodore S. Farrely, Harvard; R. L. Redmond, Harvard '15; Francis L. Robbins, Jr.; William J. Schieffelin, Jr., Yale '14; Joseph L. Seligman, Yale '06; John C. Sickles, C. C. N. Y.; Donald P. Hyde, Yale '12; Spencer Miller, Amherst '12.

100 WARRANTS ISSUED.

District Attorney Has 800 Complaints of Election Frauds.

Edward Pyle, a driver, and J. Elmer McGunagle, an interne, employed in the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, were held in $250 bail each yesterday for examination today by Magistrate Freschi in the Tombs Court on a charge of illegal registration. The arrests were made under a test of the "place of stay" amendment to the election law.

Assistant District Attorney Weller is investigating about 800 complaints of violations of the election law. About 100 warrants have been issued.

COCKRAN TALKS OF WILSON.

Addresses Crowded Democratic Meeting in Terrace Garden.

Before a crowd that completely filled Terrace Garden, W. Bourke Cockran made a long and a strong appeal for support of the Wilson Administration last night. The speaker hardly touched on the local situation until a man in the gallery impatiently interrupted:

"Cut it out; we want to hear about New York State."

Mr. Cockran explained to the disturber that the whole world was affected by the war, while New York State was just a part of the world and the man in the gallery a very small part of New York State. He then went on to show how New York City's commerce and industry had been paralyzed.

Mr. Cochran said he stood at Broadway and Fulton Street several days ago—a place three months ago so congested with traffic that only the vigilance of a policeman could keep the streams of activity moving without interruption—and counted only seven trucks in five minutes, five of which were empty.

The Chairman of the meeting was ex-Sheriff William F. Grell and the other speakers were Thomas A. Carmody, formerly Attorney General; Mitchell May, Secretary of State; John F. Carew, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District, and Alex I. Rorke. The meeting was called by the Central Democratic League.

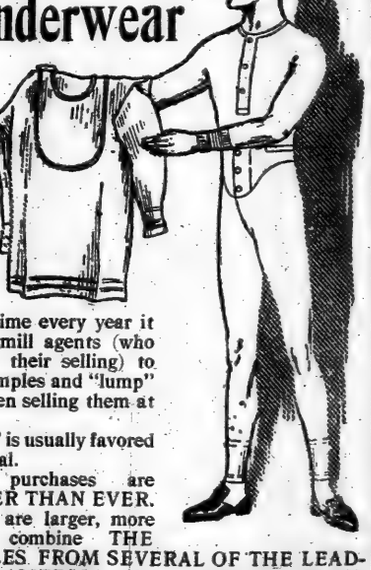
News of Brother's Death Kills Her.

When told yesterday that her brother, a teamster, had been killed by his own truck, Miss Delia Cunningham of 123 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, dropped dead at the feet of a policeman who had brought the news. An ambulance surgeon said that shock had caused her death. The brother was Edward Cunningham, 40 years old.

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In keeping every dollar busy at 5% than in waiting, hoping and risking your capital on the chance of a big return. Our $50 Guaranteed Mortgage Certificates take care of idle sums.
LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY
160 B'way, N. Y. 183 Montague St., Bkn.
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ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE
Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos. Any piano converted into a Player Piano.
USED PIANOS
STEINWAY GRANDS FROM $1,100 Up
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VOSE UPRIGHT 150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT 300
35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves

Today at Greenhut's
Popular Big Store
MAIN BUILDING
Sale of Men's $1 to $2 Knit Underwear At 79c



The Samples from Leading Mills
At about this time every year it is customary for mill agents (who are through with their selling) to gather all their samples and "lump" them together, then selling them at a sacrifice price.
"The Big Store" is usually favored with their dispersal.
This year's purchases are REALLY BETTER THAN EVER. The assortments are larger, more attractive and combine THE FINEST SAMPLES FROM SEVERAL OF THE LEADING MILLS OF AMERICA. SALE BEGINS TODAY.
Take your choice at 79c a garment, of
FINE NATURAL WOOL SINGLE- OR DOUBLE-BREASTED SHIRTS, with DRAWERS TO MATCH,
CAMEL'S HAIR SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WHITE WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
FINE MEDIUM WEIGHT NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
MEDIUM WEIGHT WORSTED SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, and UNION SUITS IN MEDIUM AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.
All sizes in one or other of the lots.
MAIN BUILDING
"Kingly" Trousers



THIS BEATS 'EM ALL!
6,000 Pairs of Our Famous "Kingly" Trousers $2.65
Usual Prices to $5; Today, at
Every kind of trousers that you can think of, for youths, young men and men of all sizes, and for every kind of wear, business or dress.
Every waist measure from 29 to 58—here in HUNDREDS OF PATTERNS.
STRIPED WORSTEDS,
CASSIMERES,
CHEVIOTS,
BLUE ALL WOOL SERGES and BLACK THIBETS.
You positively mustn't miss this—THE GREATEST TROUSERS-SALE OF THE SEASON—every pair of the well-known "Kingly" make.
Notice to Charge Cus omers
All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered December 1.
GREENHUT'S
J. E. GREENHUT COMPANY.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain
FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

A Chance of A Lifetime
$1500 Pianos for $1140
$ 800 Pianos for ..... $ 600
$ 500 Pianos for ..... $ 290
Pianos, Player-Pianos, Grands and Player-Grands, the Exhibition Instruments of the A. B. CHASE PIANO CO., sacrificed because of discontinuance of that company's New York showrooms Oct. 31st.
THE HUBERT CORPORATION, No. 2 West 47th St. Salon 1202.

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Our label on clothes is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

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Reductions in Oriental Rugs that Surpass All Previous Efforts.
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We Are Direct Importers of Oriental Rugs.

An Unusual Sale of Beautiful KIRMANSHAH RUGS
Reduced 25% and in Some Instances More
To make our recently enlarged Oriental Rug Section more attractive to the general public, as well as to Rug collectors and connoisseurs, we have arranged a sale which begins today of 74 popular-sized finest quality Kirmanshah Rugs at the lowest prices ever quoted by R. H. Macy & Co. In some cases the Rugs are reduced one-half.
The Rugs which we offer were shipped direct to us from Constantinople after experts had gathered them from various parts of Persia. Every Rug in the lot is of the very finest quality in weave, coloring and design, made of the finest Persian yarns, and the finest vegetable dyes. Each stitch was tied in separately by hand.
It takes from four to six months to make an ordinary room-size Kirmanshah Rug with four weavers at each loom.
In the lot of Kirmanshahs which we offer today every one of the Seventy-Four is a distinctive design. Every Rug is of heavy quality, desirable for drawing-rooms, music rooms and living rooms.

Size.	Usual Price.	SALE PRICE.	Size.	Usual Price.	SALE PRICE.	Size.	Usual Price.	SALE PRICE.
10.10x 8. 8	$286.00	$166.00	12. 6x 8.11	$286.00	$166.00	11. 4x 9. 2	$276.00	$183.00
11.10x 9. 7	$286.00	$166.00	12. 5x 9. 2	$352.00	$214.00	14. 9x11	$624.00	$312.00
13 x10. 3	$302.00	$176.00	12.10x10	$376.00	$234.00	10. 9x16.10	$436.00	$291.00
12. 1x 8.10	$266.00	$174.00	12. 7x 9. 8	$457.00	$229.00	14. 9x11	$407.00	$289.00
10. 6x 9. 3	$296.00	$172.00	9. 3x12.10	$444.00	$222.00	5. 7x 3.11	$77.50	$41.50
11. 5x 8. 9	$302.00	$177.00	13. 7x 9	$312.00	$183.00	5. 3x 4. 4	$52.50	$34.50
12 x 8. 9	$316.00	$187.00	12. 2x 9. 1	$336.00	$199.00	5. 7x 4. 1	$77.50	$41.50
11. 6x 9	$316.00	$187.00	12 x 8.10	$316.00	$187.00	5.10x 4. 2	$67.50	$36.50
11.10x 8.10	$311.00	$183.00	12. 6x 9	$256.00	$177.00	7. 2x 4. 1	$87.50	$49.50

Notice to Charge Customers
All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered December 1.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Governor Glynn at Labor Mass Meeting

COOPER UNION
8th Street and 4th Avenue
TONIGHT AT 7:30

Under the Auspices of the Glynn Trade Unionists Committee of 100.

The Speakers will be:—
Governor Martin H. Glynn.
Hon. Robert F. Wagner, Lieutenant-Governor.
Samuel Gompers, President, American Federation of Labor.

SULZER SELL OUT, CRIES DR. KOZMA

American Party Chairman Says Bela Tokaji Told Him $10,000 Would Be Paid.

VOTES TO GO TO WHITMAN

District Attorney Denies That Offer Was Made to Him by Any One.

COUNTY CHAIRMAN QUITS

Says Sulzer Urged Him to Stick, but He Couldn't — Deal Fell Through Because of Distrust.

Dr. Arthur Kozma, Chairman of the New York County Committee of the American Party, which nominated William Sulzer for Governor, sent his resignation in a letter to Mr. Sulzer last night. Dr. Kozma said he had been led to believe that negotiations were under way to throw the support of the American Party to District Attorney Whitman.

At the Café Monopol, in Second Avenue, last night Dr. Kozma said he had explained in full to Mr. Sulzer in his letter the reasons for taking his action, and that Mr. Sulzer had assured him that he was not a party to any such deal, and had urged Dr. Kozma to retain his position as Chairman of the committee. This, however, Dr. Kozma was unwilling to do.

Asked what was the nature of the deal he believed to be on with the Whitman forces, Dr. Kozma said:

"The deal was first mentioned to me by Bela Tokaji, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the American Party, who told me that certain contributions could be obtained if the party's support were thrown to Mr. Whitman. The sum mentioned by him was $10,000. He did not say who had offered it, but he said he had spoken to Mr. Whitman. Subsequently, I understand, the deal, as far as this sum was concerned, came to nothing.

"I have since heard mention of a smaller sum, $500. I told Mr. Tokaji at the very outset that such a deal could not be negotiated, and that he could not swing the support of the party to Mr. Whitman or any one else than Mr. Sulzer."

"Last Saturday Mr. Tokaji said to me in the presence of a witness:

"'You bet your life Whitman is going to be elected Governor. Our people up-State are working for him already, and next week we are going to do the same.'

"I don't think Mr. Sulzer is a party to any deal that may be on, and, in fact, he assured me that he knew nothing of such a deal, and did not believe there was any. Mr. Sulzer insisted that he was just as much against Whitman as against Glynn. He tried hard, while I was in his office today, to persuade me to continue as Chairman of the committee, but I felt I could not do so.

"Mr. Tokaji also, I understand, denies that he had any dealings of the sort. But in addition to what I myself was told of the matter by him, there is the admission of Mr. Whitman himself that Tokaji came to see him and offered his support."

Dr. Kozma said he understood the deal involving the $10,000 contribution has fallen through because one of the persons chiefly interested had expressed his distrust of the ability of the party of the second part "to deliver."

"NO OFFER," SAYS WHITMAN.

District Attorney Denies Attempt Was Made to Sell Out to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 27.—A story reached District Attorney Whitman tonight that Dr. Arthur Kozma, in resigning from the New York County Chairmanship of Sulzer's American Party, announced that Sulzer, through his local campaign manager, Bela Tokaji, offered to sell out to Whitman for $10,000, and that Whitman refused because he did not trust Sulzer.

Mr. Whitman said there was no truth in the story whatever.

"No offer of any kind has been made to me on Sulzer's behalf," he added.

COUNTY LAWYERS INDORSE.

Association Picks Judiciary Candidates for Approval.

The Judiciary Committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, that investigated the fitness of the judiciary candidates in the coming elections, submitted a report yesterday at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the association. It was signed by Morgan J. O'Brien, Chairman, and Louis F. Doyle, and was adopted.

The candidates approved were Emory A. Chase (Rep.) for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals; P. H. Dugro and Bartow S. Weeks, (Dem.); Isidore Wasservogel, (Rep.,) and James C. Meyers, (Prog.) for the Supreme Court; James A. Allen, (Dem.) Lloyd Paul Stryker, (Rep.,) and Michael Schaap, (Prog.,) for the City Court.



VOLUNTEER WATCHERS' LEAGUE,

Honest Ballot Association,

569 Fifth Avenue, at 46th Street

Tel. 3515 Murray Hill.

Office Hours 9 A. M.—9 P. M. Room 206.

C. ELTON PARKS, Treasurer.

L. HORATIO BIGLOW, Jr., President

Indications point to wholesale repeating this year. Thousands of vigilant, fearless men have already

SAYS WHITMAN IS UNFAIR.

Sohmer Points to His Record as Controller to Refute Charges.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The statements which appear in the public press this morning show that Mr. Whitman is so absolutely unfair in what he has to say about my office and so reckless in his misrepresentation that I feel justified in making a public reply.

Mr. Whitman charges that the transfer tax appraisers and other appointees engaged in fixing the transfer tax in New York County are members of Tammany Hall, which is true, but Mr. Whitman did not state, and in all of his speeches has neglected to state, that the law provides for the appointment of appraisers in sixteen counties and attorneys in all the counties of the State, and that in every instance I have appointed residents of each county to do the work in that county. He refused to state that under a decision of the Court of Appeals in New York and Kings Counties I removed the appointees of my predecessor, who were, with two exceptions, district leaders of the Republican organization.

He refused to state that my appointees have performed month for month almost twice as much service as their predecessors; that, besides keeping up the work of appraisals, they have disposed of more than 1,300 cases neglected by their predecessors and that the revenues received from this tax have been each year more than two millions greater than during any years of the Republican administration, and that this increase would have been impossible if the appraisals had been conducted with such delay and laxity as existed under the Republican administration.

Mr. Whitman refused to state that the enforcement of the transfer tax law is under the direction and control of Judge George W. McElroy, an organization Republican, retained in office by me solely because of his efficiency. In his attempt to ring the Tammany changes Mr. Whitman refused to state that 50 per cent. of the employes in the Controller's office at Albany are Republicans and that in that office there have been only two removals in four years.

Mr. Whitman in no place and at no time has dared to say that the work of my office has not been conducted efficiently and honestly; he has absolutely ignored the fact that during my administration more has been done to better the management of the fiscal affairs of this State than during the term of any predecessor.

Mr. Whitman has ignored the fact that his party organization a few weeks ago sent a statement broadcast through the State that the State was bankrupt and that the surplus had been exhausted when the truth was that, due to the efficiency of the administration of this office, on the 1st of October last there was a surplus in the Treasury of more than $12,000,000. Mr. Whitman ignored the fact that if the policies followed by my Republican predecessors had been continued there would have been no surplus, but the fact that a large surplus exists today is due almost entirely to the enforcement of the finance law along the lines laid down by myself.

Mr. Whitman ignored the fact that while he had promoted a great amount of publicity concerning the management of our State highways without obtaining any definite result I had absolutely and completely stopped favoritism to contractors by means of supplemental agreements and had brought it about that not a dollar of the State's money is spent for the repair or construction of highways without free and full competition.

Mr. Whitman cannot truthfully say anything or sustain any charge against the efficiency of the management of the Controller's office during the past four years.

Again, while Mr. Whitman willfully misrepresented my administration for the purpose of creating a prejudice which would benefit him, he is absolutely silent about the qualifications of my principal opponent in this campaign. I claim that if Mr. Whitman chooses to attack me he must at the same time approve the attitude of Mr. Travis on public questions and be bound by his record.

When Mr. Whitman attacks me he must declare himself as in favor of using public office to promote personal business, for that is the record in the State Senate of my opponent. Mr. Whitman must declare himself as favoring the repeal of the fifty-four-hour law and the other labor laws enacted to protect the health and welfare of our children, for that is the record in the State Senate of my opponent. He must declare himself as being opposed to the pensioning of worthy employes in the several departments of public service, because that is the record in the State Senate of my opponent.

Finally, Mr. Whitman must declare himself as believing that matters of patronage are more important than matters of public policy and efficient public service and that his idea of public life is that an appeal to prejudice is stronger in seeking the support of the people than a record of duty performed and results obtained in the public interest.

WILLIAM SOHMER, Controller.

BIRTHDAY CAKE FOR ROOSEVELT

Remembrance Breaks Routine of a Busy Campaign Day in Pennsylvania.

ATTACKS BOTH OLD PARTIES

Fail to Recognize Changing Conditions, Though He Has Hammered at Them for Years.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt addressed 2,500 persons at the Auditorium Theatre this afternoon in his support of the Progressive ticket.

When he returned to his car he found a great birthday cake which had been ordered at a local baker's by Alexander P. Moore, editor of The Pittsburgh Leader, and other friends. The cake was nine inches high and eighteen inches in diameter. On it were fifty-six bright red candles.

In his speech here Col. Roosevelt denounced Senator Penrose and the bosses.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 27.—Col. Roosevelt said in his speech here tonight that the Republican and Democratic leaders were slow to recognize changing conditions.

"I know, for I've worked with them," he said. "During the thirty years of my public life I've had to hammer at those men. I have time and time again said to them, 'If you don't do something for the people, you'll catch it.' The most I could get out of them was an occasional, 'I guess you're right.'"

Col. Roosevelt spoke of certain men who liked to talk about demagogues. "If they feel severe toward me," he asserted, "they call me a demagogue; if they regard me severely, they call me an anarchist. To my mind, the saddest thing about Mr. Penrose's candidacy is that these, my critics, pillars of the religious, financial, and social world, support it.

"I am not a demagogue, nor are those working with me demagogues. We are, on the contrary, trying to prevent the growth of a wild and vicious discontent in society."

Col. Roosevelt spoke from a stand in front of a drug store near Fountain Square in Morgantown. He was to have addressed the Progressives from the Court House steps, but the County Commissioners refused a permit on the ground that the grass in front of the Court House would be ruined. Col. Roosevelt and his party left here late tonight for York.

BENSEL'S RESIDENCE HERE.

Family Sojourn in New Jersey, He Says, and He Visits Them There.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—The Whitman newspaper bureau yesterday in New York gave out a story that State Engineer John A. Bensel was not a resident of New York. In reply Mr. Bensel issued this statement this evening:

"The latest attack of Mr. Whitman is first remarkable from the fact that my opponent on the Republican ticket has been an actual resident of the State of Ohio for more than two years.

"So far as I am concerned, the duties of my office require that I shall travel almost continually over the line of the work of construction of the canal, extending over 400 miles. I do not see that I lose my New York residence because of this fact, although I maintain an apartment in the City of New York, and also one in Albany, where I am located most of the time when not out on the canal work. I cannot take my wife and family with me on my travels, and so they elect to stay part of the time in New Jersey, where I occasionally meet them.

"The story put out by the Whitman press bureau yesterday reminds me of an attack made when Mayor McClellan appointed me Dock Commissioner. It was stated that I was born in England and was educated in Oxford University, and, further, had never been naturalized.

"I admit the latter charge, because I was born in New York City, where I have lived and voted all my life, and as a consequence there was no reason for me to apply for naturalization papers. I have never been out of this country in my life, and the ridiculousness of the attack is about on a par with that made by the Whitman bureau yesterday."

Indorsed Mr. Ittleman, Aged 33.

Assemblyman George H. Ittleman, who is a candidate for re-election in the Sixth District of Kings, was recorded in the Citizens' Union voters' guide printed in THE TIMES on Monday as being 73 years old. The Assemblyman is 33 years old and the Citizens' Union indorsed his candidacy.

CAMMEYER SHOES

Founded 1863.

"It Pays to Advertise"

¶ *So the electric sign on a Broadway theatre tells us.*

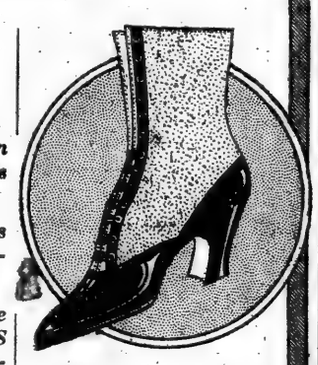
¶ *And so it does—that is to say, provided advertising is not misused.*

¶ *It pays to advertise CAMMEYER SHOES because in our advertising we say nothing that the shoes themselves do not back up to the last iota.*

¶ *The pressure to break away from our way of advertising is a trifle heavy at times, but our resisting power has always been above par.*

¶ *Keeping CAMMEYER SHOES and CAMMEYER advertising up to the "Standard of Merit" has ever been our way of doing since 1863.*

Louis A. Hirsch
President, Cammeyer.



The Cammeyer "Versailles"

Fashion's Anvil Stroke in the World of Shoedom. A truly resonant note, typifying the individualistic Strain in the Cammeyer organization to the maximum.

Patent Leather with Tops of Fawn Buckskin, Fawn Cloth and Fawn Suede.

Gun Metal Calf with Tops of Gray Buckskin, Gray Cloth and Gray Suede,

$5.50 and $9.50

BRANCH STORE DE LUXE 381 FIFTH AVE. ABOVE 35TH ST.

CAMMEYER

Arnold Constable & Co.

Remarkable Values on Special Sale Today and Thursday

Women's and Misses' Celebrated Rubberless "Waterberry" Raincoats

Regularly $15.00



9.50

In all sizes

14 years to 44 bust

Priestley's "Gravenette"

Owned and controlled exclusively by us in the United States.

These popular practical coats, appropriate for every season, are made from a light weight, silky, waterproof material, in navy, tan and olive, and offer most remarkable values.

50 Caracul Coats

Of specially selected fine, soft, silky skins, beautifully lined with colored satin, and guaranteed for extra wearing quality. 42.50

Regularly $65.00

Scarfs and Muffs

Handsome separate pieces—in the most popular furs, including Black Lynx, Black Wolf, Skunk, Natural Raccoon and Moleskin, all of very superior quality. 14.00 to 50.00

Formerly $20.00 to $65.00

Women's Fall and Winter House Gowns and Robes

EIDERDOWN ROBES of very superior quality and large variety of colors. Satin trimmed, shawl collar and patch pockets; silk girdle. *Regularly* $6.00 — 4.95

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES, the best quality in a choice assortment of dainty colors and Jacquard effects. Satin trimmed, extra full. *Regularly* $5.75 — 4.75

PURE WOOL ALBATROSS KIMONOS in various colors; collar and cuffs lace trimmed or embroidered scallop finish. *Regularly* $4.00 — 2.65

BLANKET ROBES, "Beacon" Brand, either Jacquard or Indian designs; finished with cord edge. Very warm and comfortable. *Regularly* $3.25 — 2.25

The Great HOSIERY EVENT of the Season

Continuing for three days and consisting of thousands of pairs of the best grades of Fall and Winter Hosiery for Men, Women and Children. **At These Most Liberally Reduced Prices.**

For Men

BLACK HAND CLOCKED SOCKS—Very fine quality, imported black mercerized hose; silk clocks. *Regularly 50c pair.* (½ doz., 1.60; 1 doz., 3.00). Pair 30c

ACCORDION SILK AND WOOL SOCKS—Two tone colorings; medium weight. *Regularly 50c pair.* (½ doz., 2.10; 1 doz., 4.00). Pair 40c

SILK LINED CASHMERE SOCKS—Plain colors and handsome mottled mixtures. *Regularly 50c pair.* (½ doz., 2.10; 1 doz., 4.00). Pair 40c

MOST WANTED SILK SOCKS—Black, white and plain colors; two tone, accordion weaves and fancy heather mixtures. *Regularly 50c pair.* (½ doz., 2.10; 1 doz., 4.00). Pair 40c

OUR FAMOUS FIBRE SILK SOCKS—Black, white and plain colors. *Regularly 35c pair.* (½ doz., 1.35; 1 doz., 2.50). Pair 25c

For Women

Double Soles, Heels, Toes and Garter Tops.

PURE THREAD BLACK SILK, with white silk clocks. Very desirable weight and of unusual wearing quality. *Regularly $1.50 pair.* (3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40). Pair 95c

FIBRE SILK PLAITED—A splendid stocking for long service. *Regularly 50c pair.* (3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85). Pair 33c

LISLE THREAD—Of superior quality and medium weight; black with lavender tops. *Regularly 50c pair.* (3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85). Pair 33c

LISLE THREAD—Fine quality, light weight; plain or mercerized. *Regularly 50c pair.* (3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85). Pair 33c

COTTON—High grade, soft and fine; black, medium weight. *Regularly 35c pair.* (3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25). Pair 23c

For Children

Double Heels and Toes.

IMPORTED COTTON — Medium weight; in black, white or tan. *Regularly 50c pair.* (3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85). Pair 33c

FIBRE SILK PLAITED — Desirable weight; lustrous and excellent wearing quality. Black, white or tan. *Regularly 35c pair.* (3 for 85c; 6 for 1.65). Pair 29c

WINTER WEIGHT COTTON—Linen heels and toes; made to resist extra hard service. *Regularly 35c pair.* (3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25). Pair 23c

SILK LISLE—Medium weight; fine ribbed; black or white. *Regularly 30c pair.* (3 for 50c; 6 for 95c). Pair 20c

FINE RIBBED COTTON — Medium weight; black, white or tan. *Regularly $2.40 doz.* 6 pairs for 85c

Our Exclusive

"Regis" Glove

For Women and Misses



Has all the distinctive features of the finest French Glace Gloves — soft, pliable skins, beautifully sewn, perfect in fit and unequalled in wearing quality.

2 CLASP in black, white and smartest autumn shades.

Sale Prices: 1 pair, 1.25; 3 pairs at 1.15 pair; 6 pairs at 1.10 pair.

Evening Gloves—Imported white glace, of very superior quality; 16 button length.

Sale Prices: 1 pair, 2.65; 3 pairs at 2.75 pair; 6 pairs at 2.70 pair.

Cape Glace, 1 clasp, P X M, seams, in white and tan.

Sale Prices: 1 pair, 1.25; 3 pairs at 1.15 pair; 6 pairs at 1.10 pair.

150 Fine Comfortables

Of dainty figured Silkoline, in gay flowered or Persian designs, made expressly for us under the most favorable sanitary conditions. 1.90

Regularly $2.25

Fine figured Silk Mull, plain silk borders; full size. 3.75

Regularly $5.00

Superior Winter Blankets

150 pairs fine white Wool Blankets, with pink or blue borders; double bed size. 8.75

Regularly $11.00 pair

Unusual Offering of Fine Wool Blankets

Double bed size, made of high-grade selected sanitary wool, with white, pink or blue borders; silk ribbon bound. 7.35 pair

The regular price for these Blankets is $10.50 pair.

Men's Fine Overcoats

¼ to ⅓ Under Conservative Values

Strictly hand tailored Overcoats of the smartest novelty and staple Top Coatings

Made in the Newest and most correct styles for Fall and Winter 1914-15, and including medium and heavy weights for every occasion.

NEW GLENGARY CHECKED TOP COATS.	*Value $27.00*	19.50
CRAVENETTE ENGLISH OVERCOATS.	*Value $28.00*	
FANCY HOMESPUN OVERCOATS.	*Value $25.00*	
SPECIAL NOVELTY BLACK COATS.	*Value $27.00*	
BLACK AND WHITE NOVELTY OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	24.50
FINE NOVELTY MIXED OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
NEWEST BLUE MIXTURE OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
CONSERVATIVE AND NEAT OVERCOATS.	*Value $32.00*	
ST. GEORGE'S VICUNA OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	26.50
SILK LINED DRESS OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	
NOVELTY QUARTER SILK LINED OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	
FINE GRADE MELTON OVERCOATS.	*Value $35.00*	

House Furnishings at Remarkable Reductions from Regular Prices

10,000 Yards of the Celebrated, High Grade

Bigelow Carpets

The finest Wilton, Axminster and Brussels, in a splendid variety of patterns and colorings, together with most renowned English makes, *at an average of 1-3 off the regular prices.*

BIGELOW WILTON AND BEST ENGLISH CARPETS,
Formerly $3.00 to $4.00 Yard, Now 1.75 to 2.75

BIGELOW BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS AND BEST ENGLISH CARPETS,
Formerly $1.65 to $2.50 Yard, Now 1.10 to 1.35

Odd Size Rugs

At ½ to ⅓ Below Regular Prices

Most desirable patterns in high grade Wilton, Velvet, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made up in our own workrooms.

Size 15.0x11.3	37.50	Size 11.6x9.0	20.00
Size 12.0x10.6	32.50	Size 9.6x6.9	15.00
Size 12.0x 9.0	25.00	Size 8.9x5.3	10.00
Size 11.3x10.9	25.00	Size 7.6x4.6	6.00

Bigelow and Other Rugs

All of superior quality in choice patterns of Wilton, Axminster and Brussels. Averaging 30% below regular.

Sizes.	Wilton.	Axminster.	Brussels.
9x12	33.00	33.00	22.50
8.3x10.6	30.00	30.00	——
6x 9	20.00	12.25	13.50
4.6x 7.6	11.75	7.00	10.00

Art Squares

English and Domestic Makes

In plain and figured effects, in various colors and shades for Fall furnishings. Extra heavy quality and reversible, at the following reduced prices:

6x 9	Formerly $15.00	10.00
9x12	Formerly $30.00	21.00
10.6x13.6	Formerly $42.50	30.00
12x15	Formerly $48.50	35.00

Hartford Saxony

A popular type of rug, extremely serviceable and resembling the Oriental in color, texture and design. Discontinued patterns.

Size.	Formerly.	Sale Price.
4.6x 7.6	$19.50	14.75
6.0x 9.0	$34.50	26.75
8.3x10.6	$45.00	33.75
9.0x12.0	$50.00	38.50

Beautiful Curtains

Of superior quality and very choice patterns.

Marked 15 to 25% under present prices.

Lacet Arabe,	Pair,	14.75	16.50	27.00
Renaissance,	Pair,	9.65	13.00	18.00
Marie Antoinette,	Pair,	4.25	6.75	9.00

Velour Portieres

Reversible, in various artistic color combinations; figured borders with plain or figured centres. *Regularly $23.50* 13.75

NOTE—Goods bought during this sale will be charged on December bill if requested—No goods on approval

Hotel
Marie Antoinette
BROADWAY
66th to 67th St., New York.
Particularly desirable for families and individuals seeking a transient or permanent residence, with highest class service.
Exceptionally Attractive Apartments, Single or en Suite, at very Reasonable Rents for Winter Season.
RESTAURANT AND CAFE.
Music and Dancing during and following dinner.
GRAND SALON FOR BANQUETS, WEDDINGS, RECEPTIONS, AND DANCING.
Reached by Subway, Surface Cars, and Elevated Roads.

K-C
(Founded 1886)
A Sale without a parallel
Oriental Rug Sale
¶ Authentic Oriental Rugs offered by a great importing house at savings of 50% and over.
¶ There are thousands of rugs beginning at $12 for small sizes and $65 for Room sizes, also wonderful collections of Antique Rugs from $350, $500 up to $65,000.
Mail Orders Filled.
KENT-COSTIKYAN
Incorporated
8 West 38th St.
New York City

THE LONE WOLF
(A Melodrama)
BY
LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE
Louis Joseph Vance has written many good stories, but "The Lone Wolf" is his masterpiece.
—*New York World.*
$1.30 net
AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS
PUBLISHERS
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY
BOSTON

Ask your Dentist.
PYRODENTO
LIQUID ANTISEPTIC
Pyorrhoea (Riggs Disease) can be cured by your dentist and the daily use of Pyrodento.
Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md.," for free sample.

MAYOR'S FRIEND IN CITY JOB INQUIRY

State Civil Service Commission Considers the Case of Miss Isabel Mullan.

COUSIN OF COMMISSIONER

Order for Reinstatement Said Mayor Was Interested—Policemen as Cleaners and Sweepers.

Frank Moss, Special Deputy Attorney General, who is conducting the State Civil Service Commission investigation of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, exploited the case of Miss Isabel Mullan, cousin of Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, a former law partner of Mayor Mitchel, at yesterday's hearing. Miss Mullan entered the employ of the Charities Department under Commissioner Drummond as a hospital helper. This rank is a non-competitive one. She became a charity investigator.

One day she was transferred to the Bureau of Dependent Adults, of which Angus P. Thorne is director. Miss Mullan resented the change and refused to report for duty. She was summarily dropped from the pay roll by order of Mr. Thorne.

The State Commissioner yesterday called Mr. Thorne and asked him how Miss Mullan had got her place back. She is now doing clerical work.

"Why was Miss Isabella Mullan dropped from the payroll in the Charities Department?" Mr. Moss asked Mr. Thorne.

"Because she failed to report for duty at the time she was ordered to," replied Mr. Thorne. He said she was ordered reinstated by Deputy Charities Commissioner Doherty, who said she had not been fairly treated in her dismissal.

"Didn't he mention the name of a city official in connection with her reinstatement?" asked Mr. Moss. Mr. Thorne dodged the question several times and then replied:

"Well, I think he said the Mayor was interested in her."

"Don't you recall any particulars in this case in which the Mayor was interested in the reinstatement of a hospital helper?"

"No, I think not, Mr. Moss. I don't think Mr. Doherty said anything more than that he thought Miss Mullan was unfairly treated, and that he had appealed to the Mayor, and that the Mayor was interested in her. She had been transferred in October or November, 1913. She resented the transfer and failed to report for duty. It was not until June or July or August of this year that she was reinstated."

"Did Commissioner Doherty say she was a sister of the Mayor's partner or a cousin of the Mayor's partner or a relative of the Mayor's partner?"

"I don't think he did, but I know that."

"How did you know that?"

"Well, because we hear things in the department."

Mr. Moss wanted to know whether relief from the crowded conditions in the charitable institutions on Randall's Island could not be obtained by the building, at a nominal price, of outdoor pavilions. Mr. Thorne said that $20,000 expended on pavilions would go a long way to relieve the situation.

Police Commissioner Woods and William H. Kipp, chief clerk at Police Headquarters, also testified at the hearing. Mr. Kipp brought papers to show that 91 patrolmen, 11 Police Sergeants, and 10 Police Lieutenants were assigned to duties other than police work. Some were telephone operators, he said, others were chauffeurs, clerks, personal attendants, and even cleaners and sweepers. These 112 men cost the city $165,400 annually in wages, Mr. Kipp testified.

Commissioner Woods said he held the view that patrolmen should do police work. He said he had already taken the matter up with the Board of Estimate with a view to getting civilian employes. Some patrolmen, because of the knowledge of police work required, he said, must be retained in their clerical positions.

The investigation will be resumed tomorrow morning.

Health Board Puts Ban on Roosters.

The Board of Health ruled yesterday that chickens must not be allowed to run at large in New York City. This ruling was contained in the final amendment to the Sanitary Code regulating the keeping of chickens. The amendment provided further that roosters must not be kept in the city; that runways and coops must be whitewashed and sanitary, and that chickens must not be kept within 25 feet of any inhabited or public building other than that of the owner. None may be kept in tenement houses.

RATS HAUNTED MRS. CUTTER

Witness in Will Contest Says Promoter's Widow Was Imaginative.

Mrs. Wilhelmina Jaeger of 775 Lexington Avenue testified yesterday before Surrogate Cohalan at the resumption of the contest to break the will of Mrs. Amelia Gertrude Cutter, widow of Henry T. Cutter, the organizer of the Riker-Hegeman drug stores, that for the few weeks prior to her death, on April 3, Mrs. Cutter wept repeatedly and said:

"Bring in the lawyers! Bring in the lawyers!"

There are ten attorneys in court representing the five cousins who are contesting the will, which disposes of $1,000,000, and the executors, George Ramsey, who gets $200,000, and W. McMaster Mills, Vice President of the Union Trust Company, who gets $100,000.

Mrs. Jaeger further testified that Mrs. Cutter said:

"Mr. Ramsey is a rich man. He doesn't need the money. You have done more for me than any one. Bring in the lawyers and I will give you my whole estate." There is no such provision for Mrs. Jaeger in the will. Mrs. Jaeger testified that Mrs. Cutter imagined she saw her dead husband and would scream for five minutes at a time, saying that she saw rats on her bed. She says Mrs. Cutter once said:

"What is Ramsey to me? My husband gave him $75,000 and set him up in business. Why should I give him money?"

Mrs. Jaeger testified that Mrs. Cutter was in the habit of keeping decayed food in the house for weeks at a time, that the bed clothing was soiled, and that Mrs. Cutter would not permit the witness to change it.

The contest will be resumed today.

STRANDED FAR FROM HOME.

South African Traveler Left Here Penniless by the War.

Louis Weinstein, 24 years old, a British subject, of Cape Town, South Africa, is in the care of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society at 229 East Broadway. He wants to return to the home of his father, Joseph Weinstein, a ranchman at Cape Town. Weinstein arrived on the Volaire of the Lamport & Holt Line on Monday, without funds, but he says that his father is rich.

War between Germany and England started when Weinstein was on a small German vessel off the coast of German South Africa. About fifty negroes, also British subjects, were on the vessel. The crew was made up of Germans.

"We thought we were going to Luderitz Bay, a short trip from Cape Town," said Weinstein yesterday, "but the German Captain changed his course when he found that British warships were near. We kept right on sailing, and we didn't know where we were going. I was the only white British subject aboard. The negroes began to grumble when we were ten days out, and it became worse every day after that. One day the negroes started a mutiny, and several were put in irons. Some of the negroes knew my father, and that gave me a chance to plead with them not to attack the German crew.

"After twenty-two days we landed at Bahia, Brazil. A friend of my father entertained me, gave me $85, and bought me a ticket for New York. Now I want to get home. I have been trying to cable my father, but have been unable to reach him. He hasn't heard a word from me since I left."

PEARY BLAMES THE KARLUK

Thinks the Roosevelt Would Not Have Failed in Arctic Ice.

Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, who arrived at the Imperial yesterday, commenting upon the rescue of part of the Karluk's crew, said he believed if the Roosevelt had carried the Stefansson expedition, instead of the Karluk, she would be afloat today.

"I suppose we may look for Bob Bartlett here in New York as soon as he has reported in Ottawa," said Admiral Peary. "I am very glad he has got back to civilization. His experiences and those of the Spitzbergen expedition go to show that the perils of polar exploration have not been entirely overcome.

"I have seen pictures of the Karluk, and from those I have gathered an impression she was not fitted for ice work such as has to be done in far northern waters. She was low at the bow. We had the Roosevelt built very high and sharp at the bow. The Karluk was a whaler, and I am told many whalers out on the Pacific Coast are built of soft wood.

"I see that Sir Ernest Shackleton has left Buenos Aires on his way to make his dash across the antarctic continent. He has, of course, many wonderful new pieces of equipment, and I wish him all luck. But it seems to me, for one thing, the automobile sledge did not prove its worth in the Scott expedition. I still hold that the best polar force is made up of Eskimos and dogs, whether you are in the North or the South. They are inured to the climate. The men can keep going, and as you advance you can feed the dogs that give out to the stronger. If a machine breaks down, you can't eat it, and you are helpless."

PAID FOR RARE BOOKS TO ESCAPE ASYLUM

Glenn Farmer's Letter, Telling of Robbing Old Woman, Put In Against Father.

GOVERNMENT CASE CLOSED

One De Luxe Defendant, Absent, Found to be Under Restraint in a Sanitarium.

The Government yesterday closed its case against James J. Farmer, Col. William J. Hartley, and others, on trial before Judge Foster in the United States District Court, on the charge of using the mails to defraud with "rare books." The usual motions to dismiss were made and were denied as to Farmer, Hartley, and Thomas Dunn. The court deferred until this morning decision on similar motions concerning Samuel Warfield and George Fisher.

It came out yesterday that William H. Scott, one of the defendants, had not appeared for trial because he became insane a year ago and is in an asylum.

Among the letters the Government put before the jury were several illustrating how Glenn Farmer, son of J. J. Farmer, who was sentenced for book frauds in Boston, and Col. Hartley treated Mrs. A. W. Soper, a woman well advanced in years and of infirm mental health. To her Glenn Farmer and Hartley sold $30,000 worth of books.

On Aug. 9, 1910, Glenn Farmer wrote from Boston to his father, inclosing a copy of this letter, which he had received from Mrs. Soper, containing a note of hand:

Mr. G. F. Farmer.

Dear Sir: The inclosed takes the funds upon which I counted to meet my August expenses. I am quite ill and the physicians tell my family it is all due to a severe nervous shock. They are very much alarmed and naturally anxious to know what it all means.

It is two weeks today since I received the almost brutal letters. I am weaker each day and feel I am just letting go my hold on affairs. I am sorry to write you this, but it may be necessary for you all to know later what I tell you now. I have had sufficient to destroy my faith in any one wearing the guise of a man. But I feel you will do all you can, but that may be little enough, through no fault of yours.

I am doing more than the contract calls for. You know that $1,000 must count somewhere. I owe you receipt for that even. I have vouchers for a good deal regarding the other party. I am bribing one of my maids for ink, else I could not do what I am doing now. Please address the receipt for this and the other check to Mrs. A. W., for reasons explained. If you do not hear from me again, it will be for the reason I cannot manage it.

Mrs. A. W. SOPER,
First Lake, Old Forge, N. Y.

In forwarding this letter to his father Glenn Farmer wrote:

I leave the first of next week for the Adirondacks to clean up this business, I am writing this party. I guess you can see from this woman's inclosed note, and from her former letters, that I stand pretty good at present. I close waiting to hear from you.

The result of Glenn Farmer's visit to Mrs. Soper he gives to his father in this letter dated Aug. 17, 1910, from the Palmer House, Herkimer, N. Y.:

My Dear Father: Just arrived from the Adirondacks, and although I could not get any money or the promise of any in a week, I feel from my conversation that Bill and I will be able to do something. One thing you need have no fear of, that is that you will not eventually get your balance of $18,000. If we don't get the cash it will be paid according to contract at the rate of $2,000 per month.

Her daughter was there when I arrived, and although the old lady was quite sick she saw me, and had the daughter leave us alone, telling the daughter I had come to see her regarding the exhibiting of some books, and in the course of our conversation she let slip what I know more than clinches the contract for the balance of the $18,000, and that she is afraid, if her daughter finds it out, that she will have her put in an asylum as unable to handle her own affairs. That is an absolute fact, and is what has made the old lady sick more than anything else.

Well, we are going to close. Trusting that within ten days Bill and I can enrich you and ourselves to the extent of about $6,000 apiece, your son, GLENN.

The defense will open this morning.

SAYS WAR GIVES US A JOB.

Banker Straight Sees a Trade Chance, Not a Lottery Prize.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Addressing the Illinois Manufacturers' Association here today on "The European War and Our Opportunity in Foreign Trade," Willard D. Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co. said that the European conflict had demonstrated this country's dependence on Europe for credit and shipping facilities, and had shown need for the development of machinery for obtaining and handling foreign trade. Mr. Straight said in part:

"The present emergency cannot continue indefinitely. Our export trade may be materially lessened; it is inconceivable that it should entirely cease. As the situation more nearly approaches normal, therefore, trade will tend to revert to its old accustomed channels, or will continue to avail itself of such new facilities growing out of present needs as may economically justify their permanent operation.

"Although sufficient bottoms are available at the present time, the complications regarding contraband and neutrality have demonstrated the desirability, if not the necessity, of building up an American merchant marine, the existence of which would have done much to maintain uninterrupted shipping facilities with Europe and have enabled us to carry on our trade with neutral countries.

"The most direct and practical way in which to create an American merchant marine would be to so modify our navigation laws that American shipowners may operate on a labor cost which will enable them to compete with the other maritime nations. Until we do have a merchant marine our export trade will be dependent upon foreign bottoms, and, as in the present case, very largely upon the ability of the British Navy to retain command of the sea.

"Our system of commercial banking for foreign trade should be greatly altered and greatly improved by the operation of the Federal Reserve act and the creation thereunder of a discount market for foreign bills of exchange. The United States at the present time is the only country with fully developed banking facilities and great financial resources not involved in the European war. The American public has not heretofore purchased foreign securities to any great extent. The interest awakened by, and the information acquired as a result of, the war, however, and the interest return which capital will command at its conclusion, may render our people more inclined to widen their investment field.

"A great foreign trade opportunity is today presented to us. We are not, however, invited to enter an El Dorado. There is no 'New West' opening to our endeavors. Our competitors are less active than they have been in the past. They will, for some time to come, be handicapped by the results of the war, but their recovery from its effects will be more rapid than some of us are now led to believe.

"Our real opportunity lies in our suddenly awakened consciousness; that after all we cannot hold aloof but, whether we will or no, must play our part in a world game. The war has granted us a breathing spell in which to look strange new facts in the face; to take stock of our abilities, to overhaul the existing and to construct new machinery for carrying on our foreign trade. The European struggle has not brought us a lottery prize; it has given us a job in which it is up to us to make good. This is our foreign trade opportunity."

Shot in Fight with Burglars.

While James Russell of 496 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg, and his wife, Annie, were asleep yesterday they were awakened by two burglars, who had entered the apartment by a fire escape. Russell attacked them and one of the burglars shot him in the right leg. Both men escaped.

ACCUSED BY BENEFACTOR.

Ex-Lawyer, Out of Sing Sing, Now Faces Forgery Charge.

Henry Zeimer, 67 years old, once a well-to-do lawyer, who served a ten-year sentence in Sing Sing for subornation of perjury and fraudulent transactions in divorce cases, was arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and held in $2,500 bail for examination today on a forgery charge. Samuel Zimmerman of 5 Great Jones Street alleged that, while in his employ a short time ago, Zeimer forged a check for $10.98.

Mr. Zimmerman said he had known Zeimer when he was prosperous and had taken pity on him a month ago when Zeimer was arrested on the charge of forging several small checks. He paid the amount of the checks, he said, and gave Zeimer work. Last Friday Zeimer failed to appear at the office, and investigation proved that several checks had been stolen from the mail. The banks were notified at once, but one already had been passed with a forged signature.

Zeimer was arrested on Monday night at Bond Street and the Bowery. He gave his address as the Mills Hotel, Bleecker Street.

AWARDS $176 FOR FINGER.

Commission Also Gives Boy $150 for Infected Finger.

To Daniel Garity of Corning, N. Y., whose right index finger was crushed and amputated while he was employed by Poland Brothers, the Workmen's Compensation Commission yesterday awarded twenty-three weeks' compensation at $7.69 a week.

Samuel Sobol of 66 Norfolk Street, New York, a boy employed by the Star Quilting Company, cut his finger in a bobbin. The wound became infected and will incapacitate him for several weeks. He got thirty weeks' compensation at $5 a week, and was given a check for $150, the full amount of his claim.

Oscar A. Landis of Seneca Falls, employed by James C. McEwan, a Seneca Falls contractor, caught his right thumb in the lever of a dump wagon, and lost the first joint. To him was awarded thirty weeks' compensation at $7.65 and a check for $107.66.

For the tip of her right index finger, Miss Mary Gertrude Harvey of 346 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, employed by Potter, Sloan & Donohue, got twenty-six weeks' compensation at $5 a week and a check for $35.


7-Passenger Limousine, $2750
CHANDLER
The Six with the Marvelous Motor
Aluminum has replaced steel throughout in the body construction of the new Chandler closed cars, making it possible to drive them anywhere a touring car can go, and overcoming the gasoline waste in heavy closed cars.
The four models meet all requirements for winter city driving, and they have all the beauty, comfort and luxury that the highest priced cars can offer.
The ease of control and the flexibility of the Chandler motor make it specially adapted to city driving.
CHANDLER CLOSED MODELS: 7-passenger Limousine, $2750; 5-passenger Sedan, $2750; 3-passenger Coupe, $2200; 3-passenger Cabriolet, $1950.
Immediate Delivery On All Models.
Brady-Murray Motors Corporation
53th St., West of Broadway

HOTEL MAJESTIC
FAMOUS hostelries both here and abroad have been built up on the fame of their kitchen. Cuisine at The Majestic is recognized as an all-important feature and, like every other detail in the conduction of this hotel, has been developed to a remarkable degree of perfection. The Majestic's facilities for the conduction of Balls, Weddings, Receptions and other social functions are unparalleled.

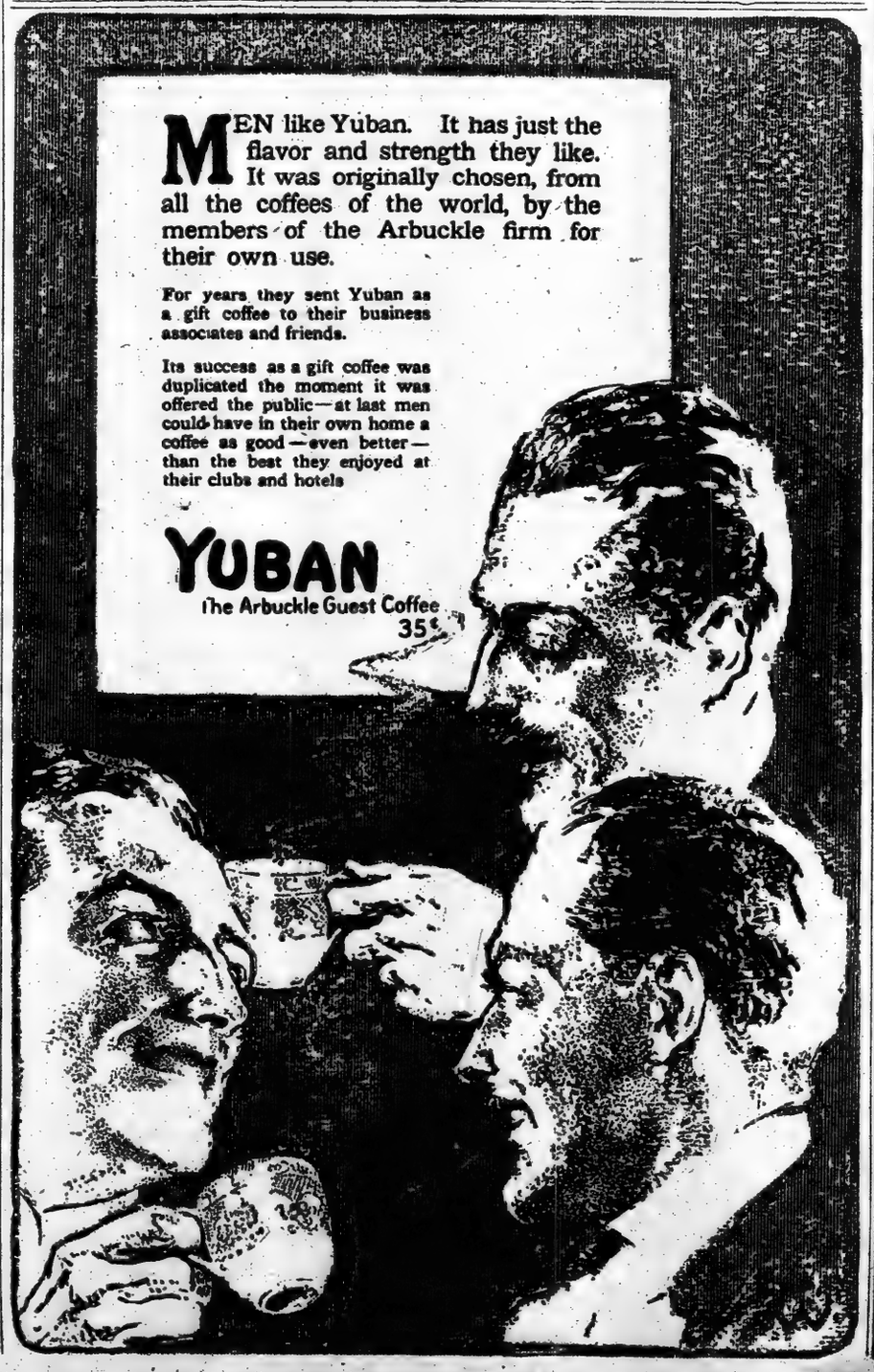
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72nd Street & Central Park West

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Special at $30.00
Instead of $50.00

¶ There's enough real sensation in these few words to cause any man who has ever owned a Carr's Melton Overcoat more thrills than a week's war extras with scareheads a foot high.
¶ And furthermore, it will make many a man "sit up and take notice" who never got any nearer to owning a Carr's Melton Overcoat than the wishing.
¶ A Carr's Melton Overcoat is the last word in Overcoat building—and a Carr's Melton Overcoat, with a Skinner's all silk satin lining, made according to Brill Standards and offered at $30.00—is the very superlative of real value-giving in clothes for men and young men.
On Sale Now at Five Brill Stores
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Broadway at 49th Street
279 Broadway, near Chambers Street
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47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich Street
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Pictorial War Extra
THE first magazine of its kind, this remarkable publication has met with immediate appreciation and praise both at home and abroad as an important pictorial record of the greatest events in modern history.
This issue includes the latest and best photographs from the European battlefields as well as interesting glimpses of recent events in far away Tahiti, Tsing-tau, India, and South Africa.
Twenty-four pages, beautifully printed by The Times's new process of printing—rotogravure.
Another famous battle picture exquisitely rendered in this number,
"The Cemetery of St. Privat"
By Alphonse Marie de Neuville
showing the last effort of defense by the French in the churchyard at St. Privat on Aug. 18, 1870.
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The New York Times
Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra
TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

War Reveals Waste of Food
Apprehensive over food shortage, the London press is advising the English people to save and utilize every article of food value, including the bran coating of grain.
Why? The outer coat of grain holds the precious mineral elements which means so much in vital building and up-keep of body, brain and nerves. And yet the modern miller throws out about four-fifths of these priceless food elements just to make the flour look white and pretty!
Isn't it astounding that it took war to wake people up to such a fearful waste!
Nearly twenty years ago the crying need of a food which would fill the lack caused by demineralized white flour products led to the making of
Grape-Nuts
—a wonderfully nourishing and appetizing food containing all the nutriment of wheat and barley, including the vital mineral elements, just as nature designed them for our use.
A daily ration of this crisp, wholesome, ready-to-eat food along with other food will soon prove
"There's a Reason" for Grape-Nuts
—sold by Grocers everywhere.

MEN like Yuban. It has just the flavor and strength they like. It was originally chosen, from all the coffees of the world, by the members of the Arbuckle firm for their own use.
For years they sent Yuban as a gift coffee to their business associates and friends.
Its success as a gift coffee was duplicated the moment it was offered the public—at last men could have in their own home a coffee as good—even better—than the best they enjoyed at their clubs and hotels
YUBAN
The Arbuckle Guest Coffee
35¢


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Perhaps you've a friend who buys things "wholesale"—who knows a manufacturer of dresses from whom she secures splendid style at the wholesale selling price. We, as manufacturers, have been doing this very thing for years for a favored few. Recently we've decided to offer this opportunity to all women who really appreciate Fifth Avenue style and exclusiveness at one-third less than Fifth Avenue prices.



Gowns for street, afternoon and evening wear — from $15.50 to $35.00

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The Salad Secret—

For flavor and economy use

WESSON OIL



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Quarts, 30c.

Also 25c. and 50c. sizes

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RUGS AND ALL FLOOR COVERINGS. Largest in the World. Every detail. 44 years' experience.

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ASKS COURT TO LEAVE ROCKEFELLERS OUT

Were Made Steel Defendants, Counsel Asserts, to Add "Drapery and Scenery."

THEY FEAR CLAYTON LAW

"A Grave Objection," Counsel Calls It, to a Decree Against Any Individual Defendant.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—George Welwood Murray of New York, arguing today in the Federal dissolution suit against the United States Steel Corporation, warmly defended John D. Rockefeller and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., named as individual defendants. In 1901 John D. Rockefeller owned 25-29ths of the Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, which in turn owned the stock of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway. He also owned entirely the Bessemer Steamship Company. When the Steel Corporation was formed Mr. Rockefeller sold the mines, the railroad and the steamship company to the corporation for about $56,500,000 and the two Rockefellers became Directors in the Steel Corporation. The Government charges that the sale of the properties to the corporation and the action of the Rockefellers in becoming Directors made them conspirators in the formation and operation of the alleged trust.

Mr. Murray asserted that the Rockefellers had nothing to do with the organization of the Steel Corporation; that they simply sold their interests to it, and that the Government put the name of Rockefeller in the list of Steel Corporation defendants probably to "add drapery and scenery to give effect to the suit."

When the Steel Corporation was organized, Mr. Murray said, J. P. Morgan called on John D. Rockefeller and asked him if he would sell his ore interests. Negotiations followed, and the sale was made in the course of time. The elder Rockefeller resigned from the Steel Board after serving three years and more than seven years before the Government brought suit. Young Rockefeller remained a member of the board until 1910. Both were only nominal Directors, he said, neither taking an active part in the management.

Mr. Murray asked that the proceedings against the two Rockefellers be dismissed on the ground that the Rockefellers were not parties to the formation of the Steel Corporation; that they were not violating or threatening to violate the law, and were not violating or threatening to violate it when the suit was begun.

Mr. Murray told the court that the Clayton anti-trust law, which gives entirely new evidential value to decrees in Government anti-trust cases, would apply to a decree for the plaintiff in this suit. The new law, operating especially in connection with the Sherman anti-trust law, providing for triple damage suits, added a new and grave objection, he said, to a decree against an individual defendant, except in cases where the facts warranted it.

This was the sixth day of the argument in the Steel case. David A. Reed of Pittsburgh, who began speaking yesterday, largely on the technical side of the case, concluded today. Mr. Reed devoted the closing part of his address to the trend of prices since the Steel Corporation was organized, and submitted charts tending to show that the purchasing power of iron and steel as compared with other commodities had fallen steadily, with the exception of two or three years, since 1899.

Cordenio A. Severance of St. Paul followed Mr. Reed, also on behalf of the Steel Corporation. Mr. Severance discussed the pools in which the Steel Corporation was a participant for a number of years after its organization. The corporation, he said, did not organize them, and it never coerced competitors to enter them. They were broken up when the Steel Corporation withdrew from them. Mr. Severance wanted to know how the court could punish the Steel Corporation for having been a member of pools and let the other members go free. Since the abolition of the pools in 1904, Mr. Severance said, competition in the steel trade had been open, and he called the attention of the court to the testimony of more than 200 witnesses in the case to that effect.

Counsel for the defense attacked the Government charge that meetings of steel manufacturers which included both the Steel Corporation and independents were held to control prices. Nothing was done at these meetings in the way of controlling prices, he said, and there was nothing in the law to prevent business men from getting together and talking over business conditions.

Mr. Severance presented figures to show the growth between 1901 and 1913 of competitors of the corporation. The statistics showed that the percentage of increased business of competitors ranged from 4.7 per cent. to 3779.7 per cent.

Answering the complaint of the Government that the Steel Corporation held up prices, Mr. Severance reviewed the evidence of witnesses to the effect that when competitors cut prices the Steel Corporation was compelled to meet the cut or lose business in the products reduced. As the Steel Corporation had but 40 per cent. of the iron and steel business of the country, he said, it was like the tail wagging the dog to assert that the corporation could control prices or put competitors out of business.

Mr. Severance, discussing the Government's request that the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company and the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railroad Company be made independent of the Steel Corporation, said that it was to the interest of the steel industry of the country that these railroads should remain in the control of the corporation. He said that the two roads gave a better service than other roads that tap ore mines in the Lake Superior region.

The court at this point took up the Great Northern Railway lease of ore lands to the Steel Corporation, the Government charging that the lease was unlawful under the Sherman law. As was brought out at yesterday's session of the court, the lease now is virtually inoperative, having been canceled to take effect legally on Jan. 1, 1915. The Government, however, desires to have a decree entered against the Great Northern interests, which represent eighteen land companies and five Trustees, assessing pro rata costs of the suit.

F. R. Kellogg of New York, counsel for the Great Northern interests, opposing such a decree, argued that the lease was lawful and that his clients had no knowledge that the Steel Corporation, when it leased the Lake Superior ore lands, intended to monopolize the ore supply, as charged by the Government. He asked that the action be dismissed so far as it affected his clients, regardless of the fate of the suit against the Steel Corporation. A decree against his clients, he argued, would brand them as violators of the law. Like Mr. Murray, he also thought a decree in this case could be used, under the Clayton law, as prima facie evidence in an anti-trust case a third party might bring against his clients.

STOPPED TRAIN TO ROB IT.

Auto Thieves Pilfer Erie Freight and Get Away.

PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Several men standing beside a large white automobile at a lonely cross road near Paterson signaled the engineer of a long Erie freight train to step shortly before daylight this morning. The train was brought to a stop slowly, and the crew walked back to find out what the trouble was. They were just in time to see three men finish loading the automobile with heavy packages which were being handed out to them from one of the cars. When they reached the scene the automobile had gone.

The thieves had forced an entrance to the freight car and had stolen twenty pigs of block tin, several dozen suits of women's clothes and other merchandise valued at $1,000. It was reported to the authorities when the train reached Allendale. No trace of the thieves has been found.

FORMER POLICEMAN ROBS EX-CHIEF HOBBY

Bernstein Admits He Helped Italians Beat Onetime Head of Mt. Vernon Force.

HELD HIM UP IN A SALOON

Thieves Attacked Brewery Collector in the Back Room of a Resort Near White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 27.—William Hobby, ex-Police Commissioner of Mount Vernon, who is now a collector for the Westchester Brewing Company, was knocked unconscious and robbed of $1,200 in cash and a watch and chain worth $200 when he entered Dominick Necoro's saloon today in Valhalla, a town near White Plains.

As Hobby entered the rear room of the saloon, according to the story he told the police, one man pointed a revolver at him. Seizing a chair, he told the man to "go ahead and shoot," and smashed the chair over the head of one of the other men, who was approaching him. A third member of the party then struck him from behind with a blackjack, he said, and a handkerchief saturated with chloroform was put over his face.

On recovery a short time later Hobby discovered that the cash he had collected in the day had been taken from his pockets, and that his watch and chain were gone. He saw no one in the room and went outside, where he found his automobile, in which he had come to the saloon. With some difficulty he was able to drive to the Valhalla Police Headquarters and give an account of the assault and robbery.

Thirty mounted policemen of the New York City Water Supply Department and several deputies under Sheriff Weisendanger formed a posse to scour the woods near the saloon, and soon arrested a man who said he was Abraham Bernstein of 26 Second Avenue, Manhattan, a former New York policeman. He was taken to the White Plains Jail, and, according to the Sheriff, confessed that he had assisted two Italians in the holdup. He told the Sheriff that he met the men in New York and that they said they knew where they could "pull off a job and make $4,000." He did not know their names, he said, but one was short and stout, the other was known as "Joe," and that both of their pictures were in the Rogues' Gallery.

Mr. Hobby was taken to his home at 349 South First Avenue, Mount Vernon, after Dr. Moody of Valhalla had taken twenty-seven stitches in his scalp.

SURROGATE FOWLER LONELY

Complaint May Reflect Difference with Cohalan Over Clerkship.

Surrogate Fowler from the bench yesterday asked Attorney Gustave Goodman and opposing counsel in the Magdalena Herrmann will contest to meet him in chambers. James W. Osborne is Goodman's opponent. The Surrogate added:

I am in a very singular position in this court. I am very much alone and do not understand many of the things that take place. I am not satisfied with the minutes in the Herrmann case. The minutes require very careful attention on my part. In saying this I am not reflecting upon the attorneys.

All efforts to get an explanation failed. Surrogate John P. Cohalan is the other Surrogate and shares responsibilities with Surrogate Fowler. He would not discuss the matter.

Persons familiar with the Surrogates' Court say the Herrmann case has nothing to do with Surrogate Fowler's being "very much alone." They say it is a difference between Surrogates Cohalan and Fowler over the chief clerkship, which place has been vacant since early Summer. Surrogate Cohalan insists that his secretary, Arthur H. O'Leary, be appointed, and Surrogate Fowler wants Henry W. Jessup, author of "Jessup's Surrogate Practice."

Two Girl Friends Disappear.

EAST RUTHERFORD, N. J., Oct. 27.—The police have sent out a general alarm for Mary Lisco of 72 Cleveland Avenue, Lyndhurst, and Annie Mathias of 140 Mosart Street, East Rutherford, both 17 years old, who are close friends. Miss Lisco, who disappeared on Thursday, is of medium height, weighs about 120 pounds, and wore a black dress and tan shoes. Miss Mathias is lighter, has dark hair and brown eyes, and wore a dark-brown dress and tan shoes.

"A NINE-DAY SALE"

"The multitude of Objects are of styles and the high standard of quality peculiar to the house of Caldwell, whose business methods and reputation is comparable to our famous house of Tiffany.

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MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK

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"Offering Extraordinary Opportunities to The Trade and Private Buyers"

Tomorrow (Thursday) Afternoon and Eight following days (Sunday excepted), at 2:30 o'clock

The Very Extensive Collection

of Artistic Productions and Novelties from

England, France and Germany

The Importation of which has now practically ceased

Over Four Hundred Tall, Mantel, Travelling and other Clocks in great variety, Bronzes and Marbles, Large Quantity of English and French Table China, of Exclusive patterns in Mintons, Coalport, Royal Doulton, Crown Sutherland, Cauldon, Haviland and other celebrated wares, Electric Table Lamps, Leather Goods, Expensive Canes and Umbrellas, Fans, Lemaire Opera Glasses, Parisian Novelties, Foreign Cut Glass and

A large quantity of Tiffany Beautiful Favrile Glass

ESPECIALLY SELECTED AND IMPORTED FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE BY THE WIDELY KNOWN HOUSE OF

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TO BE SOLD BY DIRECTION OF THE

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J. F. Appleton, Vice-President and General Manager. W. F. Tilton, Manager, New York Department. For Account of the Insurance Companies Interested.

Because of having been in or has damaged by smoke and water. (In the majority of instances the damage being slight.) And now through renovation, the majority are practically in their original good condition.

CATALOGUE mailed to applicants on receipt of fifty cents.

The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.

2, 4, and 6 E. 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

Today is

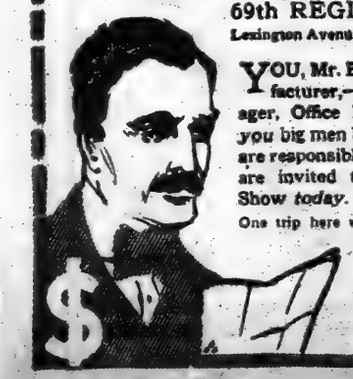
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BUSINESS SHOW

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Lexington Avenue between 25th & 26th Streets



YOU, Mr. Banker,—you, Mr. Manufacturer,—you, Mr. Business Manager, Office Manager, Accountant,—*you* big men behind big business, who are responsible for what is done,—*you* are invited to attend the Business Show *today*.

One trip here will do more for you than a year's "shopping" in the stores—all the stocks are under one roof here.

Make it a point to attend today—"EXECUTIVES' DAY."

CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES. CHARITIES.

Belgian Relief Fund Belgian Relief Fund

STRICKEN BELGIUM

Needs YOUR Help

Yesterday's Contributions, $3,579.95. Fund to Date, $216,951.71.

The Day's News Is Telling the Pitiful Story

OBER 27, 1914.—EIGHTEEN P

7,000,000 BELGIANS FACE STARVATION

Less Than Two Weeks' Supply in Cities — Conditions Elsewhere Are Worse.

(Associated Press Cable, Oct. 26)

Brussels, Oct. 26.—Nearly 7,000,000 persons in Belgium face famine unless they receive help from the outside at once.

The American Minister to Belgium, Brand Whitlock, says that less than two weeks' supply of food remains in the cities, while conditions in the country districts are even worse.

Mr. Whitlock has had only peasant's black bread for two weeks, and the supply of that is short. One hundred soup kitchens are feeding over 100,000 of the needy in Brussels.

Paralysis and Destitution.

The factories are closed. Stores have no business. The railway train service has been abandoned. The supplies of coffee, tea, flour, rye, and salt are practically exhausted.

Reports received by Minister Whitlock from Louvain, Liege, and Namur say that the conditions in those cities are even worse than here. Louvain has only a four days' supply of flour, while Liege has no flour at all. The peasants in many districts have been forced to exist on legumes, as the crops of beets and cabbages have been ruined. The meat and milk supplies have also been cut off, the army having taken the cattle.

It is declared to be absolutely essential that food be obtained.

People Wandering Hopelessly.

Nearly half of those people who have been able to remain in Belgium are wandering helplessly from town to town, seeking shelter with friends and relatives. Malines, which formerly had 60,000 inhabitants, has but few undamaged houses standing. A similar situation exists at Namur and Louvain.

The road from Antwerp to Brussels is black with processions of people moving in either direction. Wagons and carts are filled with the wreckage of their household effects. Thousands on foot are carrying bundles or pushing dogcarts, always moving, but with no definite destination.

Old women and cripples may be seen sitting near their shattered homes.

BELGIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

10 Bridge Street, New York

Rev. J. F. Stillemans, President.
Robert W. DeForest, Chairman of Executive Committee.
Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister to the United States.
Pierre Mali, Consul-General at New York.

Lyman Abbott	Henry W. DeForest	W. Barclay Parsons
Otto T. Bannard	Cleveland H. Dodge	Bernard Reap
Armand Batta	Lionel Hagenaers	John Van Rickstal
James N. Beck	Thomas N. Hubbard	Francis Lynde Stetson
Cornelius N. Bliss	Rev. A. O. Nys	Thomas Thacher
Robert S. Brewster	Henry Fairfield Osborn	Frank A. Vanderlip
		Alfred T. White

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Checks, Money Orders, etc., should be made to J. P. Morgan & Co., "For Belgian Relief Fund," 23 Wall Street, and sent to that address.



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COLUMBIA OBTAINS 117TH STREET PLOT

Frontage Between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues Purchased for $500,000.

SOLD BY DREXEL ESTATE

University Now Owns Whole Block Formerly Used by West Side Tennis Club.

Columbia University has increased its available holdings for new buildings on Morningside Heights by purchasing from the Drexel estate the entire block front on the south side of 117th Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. The property contains seventeen lots with a frontage of 375 feet on the street and more than 100 on each avenue.

The price paid for this large plot was about $500,000. The contracts, it was learned yesterday, were signed a few days ago. Title will be vested with the Trustees of Columbia this week. John McLean Nash, of the law firm of Nash & Jones, who is treasurer of the university, represented Columbia in the transaction, and the Drexel heirs were represented by Wingate & Cullen.

The actual sellers of the property were Mrs. Elisabeth Drexel Lehr, Mrs. Lucy Drexel Dahlgren, and Mrs. Katherine Drexel Penrose, devisees of the will of Mrs. Lucy W. Drexel of Philadelphia.

By acquiring this block front Columbia now owns the entire block bounded by Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, 116th and 117th Streets, the 116th Street part having been purchased in two installments about four years ago. The new residence for Nicholas Murray Butler has been erected on the 116th Street side.

The larger part of the property, including all of the 117th Street frontage, has been used for many years by the West Side Tennis Club, which recently was forced to abandon its main club quarters near Van Cortlandt Park and erected a new club with large grounds at Forest Hills Park, L. I. The block is directly east of the main university grounds.

Prof. Frederick A. Goetze, Superintendent of Buildings at the university, said yesterday that no plans had been prepared for any immediate improvements.

FOR A NEW BIRD PRESERVE.

Moose Give 1,000 Acres — $2,000 from W. G. Rockefeller.

Ornithologists from several States assembled yesterday for the annual meeting of the National Audubon Society, which was held at the American Museum of Natural History. It was announced at the meeting that William G. Rockefeller has contributed $2,000 to the fund for the development of applied ornithology.

In the last year 115,000 children have joined the society as junior members and $50,000 water birds have been protected by members of the association. The income of the association for the last year amounted to $89,000.

Secretary T. Gilbert Pearson told of an offer made to the society by the Order of Moose in a Western State which includes the gift of 1,000 acres of land to be devoted to a bird reservation. It was voted to accept this offer, and it is said that the new reservation will be established near the City of Chicago.

At the annual election of officers William Dutcher was made President, T. S. Palmer Vice President, Dr. F. A. Lucas Second Vice President, T. Gilbert Pearson Secretary, and Dr. Jonathan Dwight, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW INCOME TAX RULE.

Plan to Enable Corporations to Report for a Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has amended the income tax regulations so as to enable corporations to make income tax returns for fiscal years under which they operate instead of for the calendar year. In order to take advantage of this ruling, a corporation must give notice in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the corporation is situated at least thirty days prior to March 1 that it has designated the last day of some month as the close of its fiscal year. The fiscal year so designated must cover a twelve-month period.

The regulation on the subject issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is as follows:

To the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

Reference is made to Treasury Decision No. 2,001, relative to the designation by corporations of a fiscal year other than a calendar year as a basis for making returns of annual net income.

You are informed that every corporation amenable to the income tax law in existence at the close of a calendar year is required to file a return to cover all or any part of the preceding calendar year during which it may have been in existence on or before March 1, provided such corporation has not established or does not establish a fiscal year.

In order to establish a fiscal year it is necessary for the corporation to give notice to you in writing designating the last day of some month as the close of its fiscal year. This notice must be filed not less than thirty days prior to March 1 of the year in which the fiscal year period of twelve months closes. A return for that portion of the calendar year preceding the commencement of the fiscal period of twelve months is required to be filed on or before March 1 of the year next following the calendar year of which it is a part, and the return for the first full fiscal year is required to be filed on or before the last day of the sixty-day period following the close of the fiscal year.

Example: A corporation desiring to establish its fiscal year as ending on June 30, 1915, must file notice not less than thirty days prior to March 1, 1915, or on or before Jan. 29, 1915. A return for the period Jan. 1 to June 30, 1914, must then be filed on or before March 1, 1915, and a return for the first fiscal year period (July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915,) must be filed on or before Aug. 29, 1915.

That portion of the year preceding the beginning of an established fiscal year is held to be a fractional part of the calendar year, and as the return of a calendar year is not required to be filed until on or before the first day of March next following, there is no provision of law whereby the return covering a fraction of a calendar year is required to be filed earlier than on or before the next March first, though it is preferred that the return for this fraction shall be filed as early as possible after the close of the period.

The above instructions are supplemental to Treasury Decision 2,001, and rulings or decisions heretofore issued in conflict with the foregoing are hereby revoked.

W. H. OSBORN, Commissioner.

WILLS MONEY TO MINISTERS

But Philander Jennings Omits Names of Brothers and Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 27.—Surprise was occasioned today when the filing of the will of Philander R. Jennings, Treasurer of the Archdeaconry of Queens and Nassau, who died on Sept. 21, disclosed that the names of his two brothers and a sister are not mentioned, although there are bequests to several ministers. Mr. Jennings, it is believed, was wealthy, although the will stated that he left more than $10,000 personalty and $4,000 in realty.

His brothers are Frank C. Jennings of Millneck, L. I., and Henry Jennings of 155 Pearl Street, New York, and his sister is Nora C. Hart of Glen Cove, L. I. Mrs. William E. Nies of Port Washington, L. I., receives $250. The Rev. Frank Townley, 1,227 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; the Rev. Peter C. Creveling of Lynbrook, L. I.; Samuel Bartow of Merrick, Kingsley and John R. Moses, Jr., sons of Dean Moses of Garden City, L. I., receive $500 each. The residuary estote goes to Marie Louise Jennings.

SAVES $757,542 ON ARMOR.

Daniels Awards Battleship Contracts to the Amount of $10,681,212

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Contracts were warded today to the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Midvale Steel Company for 24,334 tons of armor for the new battleships California, Mississippi, and Idaho, for the construction of which vessels contracts were also recently let.

The value of these contracts is $10,681,212, making the award one of the largest in the history of the navy. The Bethlehem Steel Company gets the award for the manufacture of 16,256 tons of armor, for which it will receive $7,121,808. The Midvale Steel Company has the contract for the making of 8,128 tons of the armor and will receive $3,559,404. The New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., recently received the contract for the construction of the hull and machinery of one of these battleships for $7,250,000. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company received the contract to build the hull and machinery of another of the California series for $7,115,000, while the third will be built in the New York Navy Yard.

This means that since Oct. 17 the Navy Department has awarded contracts for $25,046,212 worth of work on these three battleships, to which must be added the cost of building the vessel that is to be constructed at the New York Navy Yard, about $7,500,000. A total of about $32,546,212 worth of naval construction has thus been distributed by Secretary Daniels among plants in Virginia, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. These awards are an important contribution tothe prosperity of these sections and will have a marked effect on the demand for labor in the Eastern States.

In the course of his announcement of the awards Secretary Daniels said:

"It is of interest to note the reduction in armor the department has obtained under Secretary Daniels's administration, as evidenced by the following table:

	Pennsylvania.	Arizona.	California.
A-1	$454	$440	$435
A-2	518	504	486
B	496	471	466
C	548	448	376

"Armor for the Pennsylvania was purchased by the last Administration. The reduction obtained on the Arizona was the first result of Secretary Daniels's efforts to lower the cost. A much greater reduction will be noted in the contracts now to be awarded. The savings thus effected on these new ships reach a total of $390,342, as compared with the prices paid for armor on the Arizona, and they are further swelled to the enormous sum of $757,542, when compared with the rate of cost for armor of the Pennsylvania, the last ormor bought under the Republican Administration."

BLIND HUNT FOR PAPERS.

Thirty-seven Keys to 37 Boxes Making Round of Country's Hotels.

When Assistant Manager Stewart opened a small package that had reached the Waldorf yesterday morning by mail out tumbled a lot of small, flat keys. A letter he opened later furnished the explanation.

It was from a woman in California, and it said that her son was now in Arizona for his health, and she was trying to find out where he had left important papers. She remembered, she added, that something like fifteen years ago he had stopped at the Waldorf, and she believed he had had a safety deposit box in the hotel. Would the manager see whether any one of these keys fitted one of their boxes and let her know?

It so happened that none did fit, and they were all sent back. The entire staff is wondering how long it will take to distribute the thirty-seven keys to just the boxes to which they belong.

ITALIAN CITIES SHAKEN.

Earthquakes Cause Panic, but No Fatalities and Little Damage.

ROME, Oct. 27.—Earthquake shocks in Northern Italy have been very extended during the last twenty-four hours. Seismic disturbances of more or less severity have been felt in Turin, Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Bologna, and Venice, in addition to many of the smaller towns.

Acording to the latest advices little damage has been done and there have been no fatalities, but panic prevails in the shaken districts.

NAVY GETS BUTTONS HERE.

Report That Foreigners Adorn Our Uniforms Angers Mr. Daniels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Aroused over the reports that contracts had been awarded to English firms, in preference to American bidders, for supplying brass buttons for uniforms for the service, the Navy Department tonight issued a flat denial. The department asserts that brass buttons for the navy have been bought from American firms since 1902. In its statement the department says:

"Clippings have been sent to the department from The Ithaca Journal and The Middletown Times Press, dated Oct. 20, of an article identical in language in both papers, which begins with the following sentence:

"Brass buttons for American soldiers' uniforms have been made in England under contracts awarded by the Democratic Secretary of War and the Democratic Secretary of the Navy."

"The balance of the article is taken up with an attack on the Democratic Party for awarding contracts for buttons to English firms, although the closing sentence of the article admits that the British contract was subsequently canceled, which does not fit in very logically with the opening paragraph.

"As to buttons, the records show that on Oct. 22, 1914, three thousand dozen eagle buttons were purchased from a firm at Attleboro Falls, Mass., and that previous to that time the last previous order from the Navy Department was on Aug. 17, 1902.

"In the Marine Corps, whose contracts are kept distinct from those of the navy proper, contracts are all with American firms, with the exception of one small lot of 700 gross, which was awarded to Leonard Briggs at Rouse's Point, N. Y. When it was discovered that Mr. Briggs was obtaining these buttons from abroad his subsequent bid was rejected, although he was the lowest bidder, on the ground that he did not obtain buttons of American manufacture.

"The present Administration has been most anxious to purchase materials of American manufacture, and inasmuch as the misunderstanding in regard to the buttons has apparently been sent out as Republican plate matter broadcast, the Secretary today made a personal request that in the spirit of fair play the real facts be given equally wide distribution."

FINDS MISSING GIRL A BRIDE.

Mother Ends Search with "Bless You, My Children."

The two-day search for Celia Cohen, 15 years old, daughter of David Cohen of 1,712 Washington Avenue, Bronx, ended yesterday when her mother found her in a furnished room house at 636 Baltic Street, Brooklyn.

"Why, Celia, what are you doing in this place?" said the mother.

"Oh, she has a right to be here," said a voice from behind a curtain, and Joseph Coon, 21 years old, a clerk, of 36 West 116th Street, stepped out.

"Your daughter is Mrs. Coon now," he said.

"What's that?" gasped Mrs. Cohen.

"Yes, here are the papers," replied the son-in-law. "Alderman John J. Reardon married us yesterday. It is all right."

"Why, bless you, my children," said the mother. "Of course, it is all right. Come right home with me."

There was a celebration at the Cohen home last night in which the father of the girl joined. Young Coon works for the gas company.

STATIONERY OR FOOD?

Aldermen Hesitate to Save $25,000 on Engraved Letterheads.

The meeting of the Aldermen yesterday was given over almost entirely to the discussion of whether the city departments, with the exception of the Mayor's office, should have engraved stationery or stationery that is printed or lithographed. The latter kind, according to a resolution offered by Alderman Curran, would mean a saving of $25,000 to the city. Alderman Curran said the saving would give the inmates of the institutions under the Department of Charities one egg twice a week or a cup of coffee once a day. The only opposition, said Curran, had come from city officials who thought it would be beneath their official dignity to use printed stationery.

Alderman Curran named several private corporations, including the Standard Oil Company, the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which used printed stationery, and he said that these concerns could worry along on printed stationery and not suffer in dignity.

President McAneny disagreed with Alderman Curran and moved to amend the resolution to the effect that all elected officials of the city should have the engraved stationery, the same as the Mayor's office. This, he said, would mean a saving of $5,000 a year to the city. The amended resolution was referred back to the Finance Committee.

GOV. FIELDER PREDICTS.

Sees Election of Democratic Congressmen in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Gov. Fielder declares he is more than pleased with the political outlook in New Jersey, investigation proving that what personal differences appeared among Democrats at the primaries now have completely disappeared and harmony prevails.

"My prediction as tothe result of the Congressional contests," he said, "is that Baker, Scully, Walsh, Tuttle, Hart, Townsend, Egan, and Hamill will be re-elected; that in the First District Sheriff Nowrey of Camden County will defeat the present Congressman, Browning; that in the Seventh District the contest between Congressman Drukker and Judge Cabell will be exceedingly close, the latter, with the backing of both Democrats and Progressives, having the better of it.

"In the Eighth District McDonald is expected to defeat Gray, and in the Ninth I look for the election of Mayor Gregory over Parker and Seymour, for the reason that the Progressive element to a man will support Gregory because of his warm advocacy of the President."

CITY BREVITIES.

The new dispensary building of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 44-46 East 123d Street, will be dedicated on the afternoon of Nov. 3, at 2:30 o'clock.

Judge Augustus N. Hand, the newly appointed Judge of the United States District Court, will be sworn in tomorrow.

Frank W. Harriman and Gustave Obendorfer, manager of the Hotel Ansonia, at Seventy-third Street and Broadway, who were indicted for manslaughter in the second degree as a result of the death of John McCarthy, who was killed by an elevator in the hotel on July 8, filed an application for a dismissal of the indictment yesterday with Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions.

An explosion in the basement of the tenement at 229 Fifth Street yesterday, which frightened tenants, was at first thought to have been caused by a bomb. Faulty hot water connections caused the trouble.

While working on the elevated structure at First Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday John Fitzenger, 45 years old, of 327 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, was caught between the platform and a train and killed.

One hundred children in the Silver Cross Day Nursery at 249 West 117th Street were unaware of a fire in the building yesterday until it had been extinguished. The damage was trifling.

Old English Oak
for the Room of To-day

THE patrician dignity of the dusky-hued oaken furniture so blended with one's memories of the Stately Halls and Granges which give romantic interest to the quiet English Countryside may give an added interest to the plenishing of the Living Rooms of to-day.

Among the Hampton Shops Reproductions can always be found such characteristic examples of masterly craftsmanship as the Elizabethan Court Cupboard of glossy dark oak with its carven panels and turned balusters or the buffet table with its convenient drawers and air of grave simplicity.

Hampton Shops
34 and 36 West 33d St., New York,
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway





A Gas Heater is a Necessity

DURING these October days—especially during the morning and evening hours—there is an uncomfortable tinge of coolness in the air. It is the time when colds are contracted that later become bothersome. We are now offering for sale

Gas Radiators and Heaters

of absolutely new designs and finish intended for use in your Home, Office or Store. They are wonderfully efficient as well as of attractive appearance. Gas Heaters $1.20 and upwards and Radiators $2.70 and upwards. Use but little gas. May be seen at any of these Manhattan and Bronx Gas Offices:

No. 157 Hester Street — Tel. Spring 9600
No. 130 E. 15th Street — Tel. Stuyvesant 4900
No. 36 Union Square — Tel. Stuyvesant 1302
No. 112 W. 42d Street — Tel. Bryant 2348
No. 30 East 42d Street — Tel. Murray Hill 4130
No. 2084 Third Avenue — Tel. Harlem 5386
No. 281 Lenox Avenue — Tel. Morningside 120
No. 32 West 125th Street — Tel. Harlem 3533
No. 1909 Amsterdam Ave. — Tel. Audubon 4600
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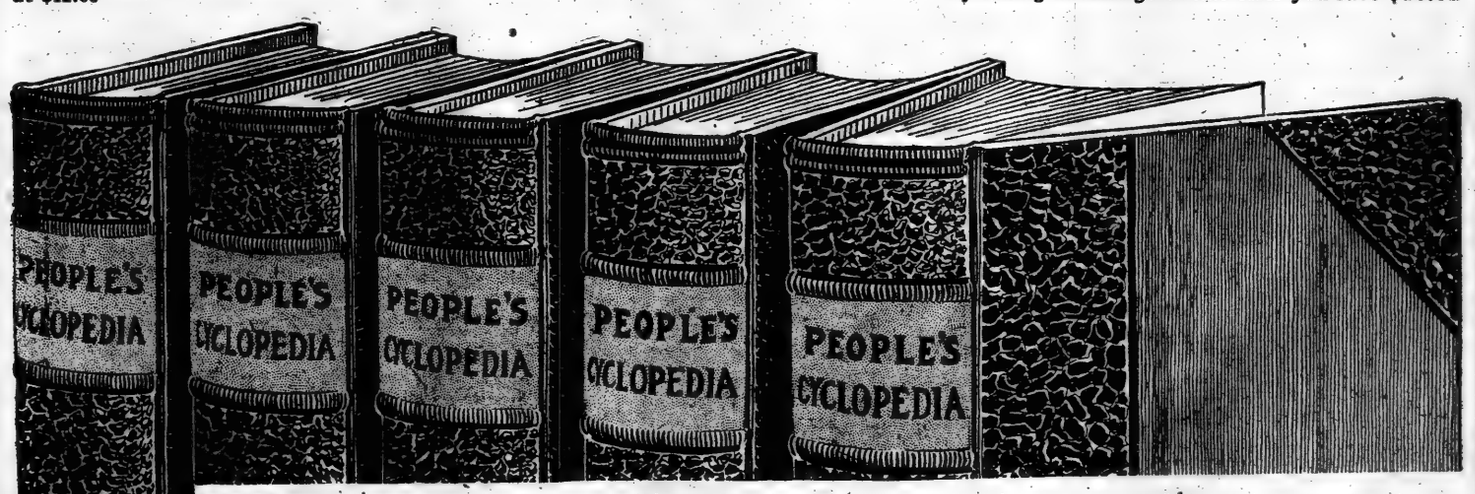
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The distribution of this great MADE IN AMERICA reference set at the RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES proves that the people of Greater New York and vicinity are awake to the fact that PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA is all and MORE than is claimed for it—a concise, accurate, UP-TO-DATE work—convenient and COMPLETE. But the supply is not likely to last until next Saturday, and the offer MUST be withdrawn on that date. So ACT QUICKLY—clip the coupon printed below and present it TODAY.

Let them know how you got it—show it to them—explain its merits—tell them that it contains all the useful knowledge known to man, from the beginning of time to NOW—that it is for EVERYDAY USE—and that after this they'll pay $12 for this same set that can now be had for one coupon and $1.98—while they last.

By taking advantage of this offer you save $10.02

FOR $1.98
NO INSTALLMENTS
NO OTHER CHARGE
Money Back If Not Satisfied
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DO YOU KNOW
When the first world's cities were founded?
Who was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence?
What is meant by "Black Death?"
How many wheels under the largest locomotives?
How large is the crater of Kilauea on Hawaii?

PEOPLE'S CYCLOPEDIA ANSWERS THESE QUESTIONS
Who developed the thornless cactus?
The types of automobile by name?
Which State grows the most tobacco?
That wireless telegraphy was discovered before this century?
What color is the blossom on tea, flax, caffee, tobacco?
Is the mistletoe found only in the United States?

This Five Volume Set Was Made in America for Americans

A complete reference work of inestimable value to all, for the boys at school, for the "grown-ups" too—for every man, woman and child that thinks, talks and reads. This set should be in every home, school and place of business, for daily use.

MUST CLOSE NEXT SATURDAY

But while the Supply Lasts, Present
THIS COUPON

ORDERS BY MAIL
If not convenient for you to call, the set will be sent you by parcel post; include EXTRA 14 cents within 150 miles; 24 cents 150 to 300 miles; for greater distances ask your postmaster amount to include for 10 pounds. Address Riker-Hegeman Mail Order Dept. 200 Broadway, New York

Riker - Hegeman Coupon
This coupon when presented with $1.98 at any of the RIKER-HEGEMAN DRUG STORES, entitles the holder to a five-volume set of People's Cyclopedia (regularly selling at $12).

For $1.98

I agree to show this set to my friends and explain how I get it. (T)

This coupon will be redeemed at any of the
Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores
In Greater New York and Vicinity.

FOOTBALL TEAMS TUNING UP FOR SATURDAY'S GAMES---ATHLETICS---BASEBALL---BOXING

PRINCETON SCRUBS HUMBLE 'VARSITY

Eleven That Beat Dartmouth Loses, 18 to 6—Hart Drills Linemen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 27.—Today the Tiger scrubs defeated the 'Varsity eleven for the first time this season. The score was 18 to 6, and the scrubs made their touchdowns against practically the same team that played in the Dartmouth game. Shenk, Eddie Trenkmann, and Gennert were out of the scrimmage, because of the strenuous work they had Saturday. Ames, the 'Varsity quarter back, was also out, Eberstadt running the team during the entire fifty minutes of the struggle.

A. C. Brown and Eddy, players on the scrub line-up, made touchdowns in two of the most sensational runs seen on University Field this year. Brown got the first after the 'Varsity had carried the ball down to the scrubs' two-yard line. He snatched a forward pass out of the air and sprinted the length of the field for a score. Eddy duplicated this performance a few minutes later, intercepting a pass from Law on the scrubs' ten-yard mark and leaving the 'Varsity strung out behind him in his dash for the goal line. Brown made the third scrub score on straight plunges through the 'Varsity line after most of the first string men had been taken out.

Ogle football earned the 'Varsity its lone touchdown. Early in the practice, the first string men took the ball to the scrubs' eighteen-yard line on a Glick started an end run and skirted the right wing for a score. Glick was taken out of the line-up after that, and his absence was apparent almost at once, especially on the secondary defense.

Ed Trenkmann and Shenk will not scrimmage until the latter part of the week, because of the hard work both had in Saturday's contest with Dartmouth. Bigler did not get into togs today, but will probably be in shape tomorrow. The rest of the squad is in playing condition again, much to the satisfaction of Keene Fitzpatrick, Coaching Boss. Captain of the 1914 championship eleven, started his work on the linemen today, and had the Tiger forwards charging up and down the field for half an hour after the scrimmaging stopped. Hart put a lot of ginger into the men, and the Princeton Coaching Committee believes that his presence here for the rest of the season will insure the elimination of whatever faults remain in the work of the rush line.

HARDWICK AT RIGHT END.

Harvard Coaches Put Him Back in His Old Position.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 27.—The Harvard 'Varsity team continued to keep together today, getting into no scrimmaging, however, but working back into shape on plays and being keyed up a little on the defense in the soft drill. The regulars are being hardened without subjecting them to any battering, and, while they will get a little actual football playing before the end of the week, it will not be until the Michigan game that they will do very much. Even against Michigan it is doubtful whether the tender fellows who have been out of the game for so long will be kept under pressure for more than the first quarter. At the same time, with the Princeton game only ten days away, the 'Varsity is due for some real football before the Tigers come to the Stadium.

This afternoon the coaches made a change in their line-up, and one which, if continued, will help the team a lot. This was putting Hardwick back in his old position at right end, where he was playing at the time of Mahan's injury. Hardwick has been playing in the backfield ever since, but now that Soucy has been hurt the problem on the rush line is harder than ever to solve. Had Soucy not been hurt he probably would have been returned to the middle of the line this afternoon, and then the team would have looked better than for weeks.

The reason for putting Hardwick back at end is that Hugo Francke, the big full back, is coming along so well that he looks good enough to fill the bill in combination with Mahan and Bradlee for the Crimson's running game. He is a good kicker, and, while still green, there is every promise that he will develop very fast and will be in good trim for the late season games. If he does not Harvard will have to use Hardwick at half back again.

Soucy, it was said this afternoon, is not likely to play any more football this year. Wallace is working with a lame ankle, but no real trouble is expected. The team is putting in some hard work figuring out how to stop Princeton a week from Saturday, but the defenses against Michigan will be put on tomorrow and Thursday. Michigan is not underrated here in spite of the team's poor showing against Syracuse.

MICHIGAN DRILLS END.

Eleven Starts for Cambridge Today Without a Scrimmage This Week.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—Michigan's football team will play Harvard next Saturday without having engaged in a scrimmage drill since the Syracuse game last week. The nearest approach to real football that Coach Yost has given his men has been the charging and breaking through work for the linemen.

Practice today, the last real work-out before the Crimson game, was guarded with absolute secrecy. Quarterback Fughitt was not out, but his injured arm was said to be mending rapidly and he is almost certain to be in Saturday's game. The Wolverines will leave for Cambridge tomorrow afternoon.

Nearly 2,500 tickets for the Harvard game have been sold here.

Two Fordham Cripples Return.

The critical situation which faced Fordham Monday, when five regulars were put on the sick list after the Rhode Island tussle, was somewhat relieved yesterday by the return of Capt. "Bud" Wymard and "Jim" Butler to the Maroon squad. Both players still retained signs of their injuries, but were able to go through the limbering up work which constituted the afternoon's practice. Both Dr. Spies and Trainer Weber are doing their best to get Tule and Regan back into shape, but the line-up probably needs a few days more rest before they can put on their football togs. In their absence yesterday "Skip" Wymard sent the substitute back field behind the Varsity line. Kane, Robbin, and Butler displayed as much speed as the regulars, but the telling plunges which have characterized Fordham this season were not so evident in the substitute trio.

Cold Puts Ginger Into Lehigh Team.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 27.—Wintry blasts gave Lehigh the first real touch of football weather today. The nearfreezing temperature caused the men to frisk around the field in marvelous fashion, and, in consequence, the signal practice went with some snap. Aside from the usual rudimentary work this was all that was done today. So many of the 'Varsity were absent from the field that the team looked like a patchwork of substitutes. There was a reason for the absence of Cahall, Green, Halsted, Hoben, and Good. Cahall was in Philadelphia, having an X-ray taken of his leg, which was injured Saturday. Green is ill, Halsted has a bad ankle, and Good is suffering from a bump on the head which has affected his vision. Lambert is surprising the coaches with the progress he is making in punting. Some of his punts went sixty yards today.

School Elevens at Polo Grounds.

Morris High School football team will play their annual game with High School of Commerce at the Polo Grounds on the afternoon of Tuesday, Nov. 3—Election Day. There will be a soccer game at 1 o'clock between schoolboy teams, to be followed by the rugby game.

SHARPE SCOLDS CORNELL.

Coach Displeased Because 'Varsity Did Not Score on Freshman Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 27.—For the first time this year the Cornell freshman football team was lined up against the 'Varsity in a scrimmage here this afternoon. The youngsters were no more able to stop the 'Varsity advance than were the scrubs, but once they held the first team on the two-foot line, a feat that has not been equalled so far this year by the scrub team. Dr. Sharpe was not very much pleased with this showing and scolded the 'Varsity team for failing to score.

The entire 'Varsity back field was laid off today and, except for a little warming-up work, took no part in the practice. Dr. Sharpe thinks that the backs have been going pretty hard of late and that a rest this week will not harm them. Barrett, Schuler, Colyer, and Hill, however, are all expected to get back in the line-up later in the week and to play in the Holy Cross game on Saturday.

The 'Varsity team was further weakened by the absence of a number of linemen. In fact, only one-half of the team's strength was represented in the line-up.

Shelton at left end was relieved by Lautz, and when Capt. O'Hearn retired Eckley went in at right end. Allen and Jewett played tackles and Snyder and Tilley guards and Brown centre. Collins and Whitney were sent in at quarter back, Carr and Williams played half backs and Philippi was in at full back.

The 'Varsity used straight football for a good share of the afternoon, but the freshmen tried a number of forward passes to give the 'Varsity a test in this branch of the game. The coaches are laying much stress this week on perfecting a defense against the forward pass.

FEW TICKETS FOR PUBLIC.

Army and Navy Folk Will Get Most of the Cards for Football Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 27.—Though much uncertainty attended the playing of the Army-Navy football game this year, demands for seats are greater than ever before, and as there will be less seats at Franklin Field than last year at the Polo Grounds, officers will get a smaller number, while there will be few for general distribution. Officers who are members of the Athletic Association will be allowed three tickets, and civilians will have to secure tickets from officers, who will give them from this allowance, no tickets that are offered for sale in Philadelphia.

Olcutt and Vaughan, former Yale players, were on the field this afternoon, and it is announced that they have been engaged to help prepare the team for the final game. This practice this afternoon was thorough and lively, and the work in handling the kicks was especially valuable, as there was a high wind. A number of backs were used, and Blodgett's good work in kicking, running with the ball, and passing continued. Dalton, the famous navy back of a few seasons ago, is taking special charge of the back-field men.

RECORD FOOTBALL YEAR.

61,000 Persons Assured for Yale-Harvard and 41,000 for Yale-Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Applications for tickets to the Yale-Princeton football game closed here tonight. Yale's allotted share is 10,000, and it has been completely subscribed. Yale would like more of the pasteboards, and called up the Princeton football management and informed them so, but was told that no further concessions are possible, as the Tigers need all the remaining seats at home. The new Palmer Stadium seats only 41,000 people, and the subscriptions at Princeton have been so heavy that it is certain that it will be completely filled for the first game there.

Such a rush has been recorded for the Yale-Harvard game seats here that indications are that all the tickets will be subscribed within a week. The Yale management has not felt certain until within two or three days that all the 61,000 tickets would be taken, but 46,000 have already gone and thousands of the alumni are yet to be heard from.

Short, Hard Drill for Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 27.—There was less than an hour's work for the 'Varsity team today, due to a big military formation, which kept the Cadets busy until nearly 5 o'clock. The rough work was short, but sharp, neither team scoring in a twenty-minute scrimmage. The cripples were all on the side lines, but in togs, and some of them ran through a short signal drill, but the coaches would not permit any clash, for McEwan, Merrillat, Oliphant, Prichard, Hodgson, and Weyand. McEwan will undoubtedly get some rough work tomorrow, as he has been idle since the Colgate game, ten days ago. Oliphant shows no outward signs of injury, and is expected to start in the big midweek scrimmage planned for tomorrow afternoon. Coffin's punting and his good work in running with the ball was a feature of today's practice. Tully and Britton were used at end today, in place of Kelly and Merrillat. The work of the coaches will be directed toward the shaping of the team for the Notre Dame contest a week from Saturday. Villanova will be here next Saturday, but the Army is looking for no trouble from the Pennsylvanians.

Signals and Punting at N. Y. U.

With ideal football weather to serve as a stimulant the New York University team continued practice yesterday afternoon, with a fast signal drill and a brief scrimmage with the Stuyvesant High School eleven. The signal drill and kicking practice consumed most of the period for the Violet eleven, and Coach "Tom" Reilly put the squad through some fast work which kept the men continually on the move. The line-up against the high school team did not include the full quota of regulars who played in Saturday's game. The position of left end was filled by Bierack of the sophomore class, who was on last year's squad, while Bell, a freshman, filled in at full back on the 'Varsity for yesterday's practice. Against the "Prep" School team, the Violet showed up prominently on the offense, both Capt. Huntley and Bernstein breaking away several times for long gains.

Uhlan Sent to Virginia for Winter.

C. K. G. Billings, who since he has abandoned the Speedway has gone in for thoroughbreds on a limited scale, finds his chief amusement with saddle horses at the present time. The most famous one in his string, the champion trotter Uhlan, has been sent to his farm in Virginia for the Winter. Mr. Billings, who rode him throughout the Summer and exhibited him under saddle at Goshen, Saratoga, Lexington, and other tracks, has decided to give him a long rest. He has a string of ten horses at the Durland Riding Academy on West Sixty-sixth Street, and uses them daily when he is in the city on the Central Park bridle paths.

To Train for Empire City Farm.

Roy Williams, the young trainer who developed the two-year-old trotter Gen. French, has severed his connection with the Dromore Farm and has arranged to take charge of the young trotters and pacers of the Empire City Farm of James Butler in Kentucky. He succeeds Walter Traynor, who leaves the Empire City Farm to accept a position in Pittsburgh, where he is to handle the horses of S. A. Pickering, who has a string of matinee trotters, which he drives over the Speedway in the Smoky City.

Another Trotter for Col. Ruppert.

Col. Jacob Ruppert of this city has just purchased from ex-Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas his four-year-old trotting mare Lulu Arion, 2:08¼. The mare has been delivered at the Hudson River Stock Farm, near Poughkeepsie, where she will spend the Winter and be prepared for the races next season. It is Col. Ruppert's intention to have her campaigned over the Grand Circuit next season, after which she will be bred to some stallion of high-speed lines.

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YALE'S DEFENSE SHOWS WEAKNESS

Scrubs Gather Ten Points in Finding Vulnerable Spots in 'Varsity Team.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 27.—Although Yale's regular back field and Capt. Talbot were again missing from the eleven at today's practice, a slashing thirty-minute scrimmage was ordered. Special attention was paid to the 'Varsity defense and its weakness was again disclosed when the scrubs, after rushing the ball ninety yards, scored a touchdown. After gaining fifty yards more they got a goal from a drop kick by Wiser, and after annexing forty yards more found themselves so near the 'Varsity goal that Carroll Knowles averted a touchdown by intercepting a forward pass at the ten-yard line.

When the 'Varsity had their inning at ground gaining they held the ball from the scrubs' kickoff to their ten-yard line until Waite, taking a long pass from Guernsey, leaped around end for a touchdown. Putting the ball in play in midfield the 'Varsity attack was irresistible until Knowles broke through tackle for the second touchdown. The 'Varsity a third time drove back the scrubs from the middle of the field to the twenty-yard line, where, upon being held until the third down, Guernsey attempted a drop kick. The ball struck Scovil's shoulder, caromed behind the goal, and Fred Stillman fell on it. The play was tried over and this time Guernsey's goal went high and true, giving the 'Varsity the day's honors by a 17-to-10 score.

Whittlesey, end on the freshmen last year, was at right tackle, Chub Sheldon being detained by recitations. Scovil at quarter back, ran the eleven. Carl White's centre play showed a tendency toward off-side work and led to several penalties. The two heavyweights, Bunker and Fred Stillman, were again at the ends, and Stillman distinguished himself by recovering the ball twice and racing for twenty yards.

The second team's attack was stiffened by the line smashing of Harry Wiser, who twice went through tackle for fifteen yards.

All the 'Varsity players are promised for tomorrow's practice, when Ainsworth and Legore will resume scrimmaging. Aleck Wilson and Capt. Talbot will probably be kept out of Saturday's game against Colgate.

CAPT. CLIME READY.

Swarthmore's Leader to Play Against Penn on Saturday.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Ben Clime, the clever Captain of the Swarthmore eleven, will be in shape for the game with Pennsylvania on Saturday. Clime is regarded by many critics as one of the best field generals and backfield men in the country. He has been laid up with injuries, but is again in condition.

Though the Pennsylvania coaches feel that they should defeat Swarthmore, they will not leave any stone unturned to put their very best team in the field. For the first time in years they hope to have their full strength in the backfield, as Moffet is fast getting back into shape. Vreeland should also be in good condition again. The defensive work of these two men was missed on Saturday, and accounted to some extent for the gains the Indians made through the line. Coach Brooke also has a problem on his hands in Henning and Norwald. Both are very good men and are playing so well that it would not be surprising to see one or both of them on the eleven on Saturday.

Lafayette Works on Signals.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 27.—The Lafayette 'Varsity confined its efforts this afternoon to working on the signals. Coach Crowell was unable to be present at the drill on March Field, and Assistant Coaches Wadenhurst and Irmschaler were in charge. The scrub and third team had a long scrimmage, in which neither side was able to make any gains. This was out with the "Varsity, and his "charley horse" seems to be slightly improved. He expects to be able to get in the game with State College on Saturday. Dick Diamond worked some in the signal drill with the first team, and he hopes to play against Penn State. It is certain that his brother Jack will not play, for he has typhoid fever. Diamond has recovered from the shaking he received in the game on Saturday, and he played at quarter back in the signal drill.

Annual Meeting of A. P. B. A.

A proposal to transfer the headquarters of the American Power Boat Association from New York to Philadelphia may be taken up at the annual meeting of that organization in the Hotel Astor on Oct. 29. The plan to move the headquarters will probably meet with strong opposition, one of the principal reasons put forth against the proposed transfer is the possibility that the change might interfere with the negotiations under way to secure the affiliation of the Long Island Yacht Racing Association with the national organization. At a recent meeting of the National Council in Philadelphia this change was discussed, but did not meet with approval. The Council agreed to several minor changes in the racing rules, which will be placed before the annual meeting. Allen K. White of the Atlantic City Yacht Club, for several years Chairman of the Racing Commission, has announced that he will not accept reappointment to that office.

Columbia Wrestlers Out.

Thirty-nine candidates for the Columbia wrestling team reported yesterday afternoon at the first call for practice. This squad is one of the largest that has ever turned out on Morningside Heights, and augurs well for the success of the team this season. Owing to the damage done to the Columbia gymnasium by the recent fire, the wrestling room has been moved to the basement of Furnald Hall, the new Columbia dormitory. The quarters are better than they were in the gymnasium. The following men reported: Paenzel, MacMillan, McCracken, Bijur, Montgomery, Titus, Howry, Wise, Rosenthal, Weller, L. F. Sullivan, Williams, Shimmon, W. O'Brian, Berrihols, Hickey, Conant, Sayer, Myers, Baxter, Hutton, MacCarthy, Schwann, Ahner, Goodman, Laridan, Gainsborg, Doble, Robbins, Littauer, Seigel, A. Cohen, Levy, Selrlin, Adler, Mouquin, Conlin, and Capt. Pendleton.

A Derby for Beagles.

Next Monday has been set as the date for the running of the New Jersey Beagle Club Derby. Field trials, which will begin on that day over a course laid out at Roseland, will continue throughout the week, with the working out of the single dogs early in the week, to be followed by the trials for couples and packs. Packs from all sections of the State are entered for the contests, including a number owned by the different hunt clubs which work their beagles over the hunting countries in the northern counties, Somerset, Hunterdon, Morris, and Essex. A score or more of beagles owned in this city and on Long Island will participate in the trials.

Record Importation of Dogs.

What is said to be the largest single importation of dogs of one breed at one time has just been made by George S. Thomas, who has brought to this country ninety-five wire-haired terriers. He happened to be in England just after the outbreak of the war, and took advantage of the willingness of owners to dispose of their stock at bargain prices to pick up a lot of the breed in which he is particularly interested. Some of them will be candidates for show-ring honors this Winter.

Smashed Dishes for the Crew.

Columbia's crew a celebration of last Wednesday night, when 1,300 gathered for dinner in the gymnasium, will cost a little more than was at first calculated. The Columbia Commons, which served the dinner, has presented a bill to the Student Board of Representatives of $135 for damages caused by the diners before they broke up. When President Nicholas Murray Butler and many of the speakers of the evening had left, the diners began to celebrate in their way. The story of what happened at that time is fittingly told in this bill for damages.

BROOKLYN BOY A TARTAR.

Dutch Brandt Surprises Kid Williams in Preliminary Bout.

Kid Williams, the new bantamweight champion, found Dutch Brandt, a little-known Brooklyn boxer, a tough opponent in a ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, last night, upon his first appearance here since winning the title in the West. Although Williams easily won on points, Brandt put up a plucky fight and made the former Baltimore newsboy keep going all the while.

The supposedly "star" bout between Mike Gibbons, the St. Paul wizard, and Billy Maxwell, the pride of Philadelphia, was little better than a running match. Maxwell very evidently was frightened when he entered the ring and was only saved from a knockout by his own sprinting ability and Gibbons's kindness. The Philadelphia boxer was a sad disappointment, and his work was so poor that in the fifth round the referee threatened to disqualify him if he did not make an attempt to fight. Gibbons simply chased him around from one corner to another throughout the bout and emerged from the ring without a mark. The Philadelphian was knocked down three times and could have been knocked out if Gibbons had made any effort.

Brandt was supposed to be an easy mark for Williams, but the Brooklyn boy surprised the crowd by his showing. He made it a rattling good bout, but Williams was too strong for him to make any real impression. The first three rounds were fairly even, and Brandt fought viciously and with effect. After that Williams's strength and experience began to tell, and he hammered away at the Brooklyn boy's body with short hooks in the last round Brandt made a whirlwind finish and split the round with the champion.

BOXING CARNIVAL SHORT.

Lack of Contestants and Knockouts at Union Settlement A. C.

The failure of a number of the entrants to appear, combined with several knockouts, brought the opening night's boxing of the Union Settlement Athletic Club's amateur tournament to an early close in the East 104th Street clubhouse last night. Contests were scheduled in four classes, but only four of the nine boys entered in the 110-pound division put in an appearance; and this class was held over until tomorrow night, when the finals will be decided. William Spengler, the metropolitan commission and heavyweight amateur champion, will give an exhibition with Frank White after the deciding bouts.

Gus Mass of the Glencoe A. C. and Frank Gerrity of the Union Settlement A. C. in the 110-pound class, furnished the best entertainment. Mass got the judges' decision in three rounds, but had to fight his best to beat the home club boy, who had been winning consistently in his class for two months.

The 175-pound division resulted in one fizzle and one excellent bout. E. Fleiberg of the Hilltop A. C. stopped W. Fryzell, unattached, in the second round. A blow to the stomach put the latter in distress in the second round, and in the second he was so weak that the referee awarded the decision to Fleiberg. H. Guild of the West Harlem A. C. and Frank J. Lynch of the Union Settlement A. C. went through three fast rounds with the honors resting with Guild.

WELSH WINS ON POINTS.

Baldwin Cuts Loose Near End, but Englishman Is Easy Victor.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.—Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion of the world, won a decision tonight over Matty Baldwin of Charlestown in a bout that went the scheduled twelve rounds. Welsh won on points. He had the better of every round to the tenth, when Baldwin cut loose. That round and the remaining two were Baldwin's. Welsh came through the encounter without a mark.

Another Local Boxing Club.

At the regular meeting of the State Athletic Commission, held yesterday, a license was granted to the Pioneer Sporting Club of 340 West Forty-fourth Street. The Amsterdam Opera House, where the new club is located, was formerly occupied by the National Sporting Club, of which Tom O'Rourke was the matchmaker and general manager. A complaint was lodged against the New Polo A. A. by one of the spectators, who said he attended the bout on the 20th between Barney Smith and Harry Ferns, and was surprised that after Ferns had been fouled frequently the referee allowed the contest to go on. Eddie Toy, the official in the ring, made a report to the members of the commission. While the testimony was being taken in the case the complainant telephoned the board that he wished to withdraw his complaint. Ferns also notified the board that he wished the matter dropped. No further action was taken.

Jack Britton produced a doctor's certificate which explained his absence when he was billed to box Harry Stone at the Empire A. C. on Oct. 16. The commission reserved decision.

Beecher Fouls Williams.

Willie Beecher, the east side lightweight, appeared in his first bout in this city since his tour of the West, against Andy Williams of Yorkville last night at the New Polo Athletic Association, and his showing was a big disappointment. The Yorkville boxer completely surprised the east sider, and easily earned the honors in the first three rounds. Beecher, however, assumed the aggressive in the fourth session and managed to hold his own until the sixth round, when Beecher struck Williams a foul blow. Williams refused to leave his corner for the seventh round.

In the semi-final ten-round contest Young Russell, a Yorkville bantamweight, had a shade the better of Charlie Young of the east side at the final bell.

Nelson Wins at Brown's.

Young Nelson, an east side lightweight, outpointed Cy Smith of Hoboken last night in the feature bout at Brown's Gymnasium Athletic Association. Smith carried the fight to his opponent throughout, but Nelson easily evaded his opponent's wild swings and countered cleverly with stiff jabs to the face and body. Smith never recreated, and this made it an interesting contest for the ten rounds.

Some good boxing was witnessed in the six-round bout between Young Diamond, a west side bantamweight, and Young Jacobs of the east side. The former showed to advantage in the early rounds, and in the second got his opponent to the floor with a hard right to the jaw. Jacobs took the count of nine seconds, and, regaining his feet, continued the attack, and by the time the bell had ended the contest in the sixth round, the east sider had evened matters up.

Gary Outpoints Wolgast.

STREATOR, Ill., Oct. 27.—Tommy Gary of Chicago outpointed Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, in a ten-round no-decision contest here last night.

ARMY AND NAVY IN A. A. U. SPORTS

Change Proposed in Constitution Will Make Cadets Eligible Without Registering.

Athletes of West Point and Annapolis Academies will be eligible to compete in amateur track and field sports without being registered with the Amateur Athletic Union after this year if a recommendation for a change in the governing body's constitution, made by the Southern Association, is adopted by the delegates who convene in their annual meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria here on Monday, Nov. 16. This is only one of the several radical constitutional amendments offered by A. A. U. associations, notices of which were sent to all delegates yesterday, pursuant to the rule which requires notification of recommendations for additions or amendments to the amateur code be made twenty days before the annual meeting.

For years the Government has been set against permitting midshipmen and cadets to register with the A. A. U., and much difficulty has arisen because of this fact. Last year a swimming team from the New York A. C. went down to Annapolis and competed against the midshipmen, and for this was suspended for three months, following a report from the Middle Atlantic Association. The ban, however was lifted after a short term of penance, but still it expresses the sentiment that existed between the Academy and the A. A. U. If this new suggestion is adopted, it will smooth over this trouble. The new clauses covering this point are as follows:

Cadets of the United States Military Academy and midshipmen of the United States Naval Academy shall be eligible to compete in any athletic meeting, games, or entertainments given or sanctioned by this union without registration. All entries from such cadets or midshipmen must be accompanied by a certificate from the officer in charge of athletics at the academy that the entrant is eligible and authorized to compete as a representative of such academy.

A proposed amendment to constitution, Article XI., Section 1, reads as follows:

1. In no meeting, game, or entertainment that has been sanctioned as an open athletic meeting, shall an entry be accepted from an athlete, except in the case of the duly certified entry of a representative of the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy, unless he shall have received a numbered certificate of registration stating that he is an amateur and eligible to compete in amateur sports. The provisions of this paragraph do not apply to events that are "closed"—that is, open only to members of the club giving the said games, or open only to members of a group that has been elected a member of any association of the Amateur Athletic Union.

A majority of these suggestions were made by the late James E. Sullivan, and very likely will be adopted by the A. A. U.

The following rule was drawn up to cover cases such as was brought up when Howard Drew went to college in California and returned East to compete under the colors of a Springfield, Mass., organization.

A student representing a university, college, school, or other educational institution may consider such institution as his residence for the purpose of representing such educational institution in open competition, or he may select any club in the territory in which such educational institution is located as his club for open competition in sports during the period between June 1 and Oct. 1. Nothing herein shall prevent an athlete attending an educational institution from competing for such educational institution in games confined to educational institutions.

Another suggestion made by Mr. Sullivan would change the code to sanction the registering of women swimmers for swimming events confined exclusively to women.

In order to widen the scope of amateurs in the fields of baseball and football over which the Amateur Athletic Union has no control, and in basket ball, which it has tried hard to protect, the ensuing amendment has been recommended to Article X.:

Nothing herein contained shall prevent an athlete from competing as a member of an all-amateur team against a professional or disqualified team in baseball, football, or basket ball, provided that the competition shall have been registered with the Chairman of the Registration Committee in the territory in which the competition is held.

Amend General Rules VI., Section 14, to read as follows: The entries for all Amateur Athletic Union championships, both national and association, shall close with the Chairman of the Championship Committee or such person as he may designate for that purpose. The winner of a Junior championship shall be permitted to compete in any event in the senior championship in the same year upon paying his entry fee. The Championship Committee shall have power to suspend any athlete who fails to pay his entry fee.

Amend General Rule XI. to read as follows: Professional Contests and Exhibitions.—Professional contests and exhibitions shall be allowed at games, meetings, or entertainments held under the auspices of the A. A. U. A regularly employed instructor may take part with his pupils in group exhibitions only. No competition shall be held between an amateur and a professional, and where both amateur and professional contests are held at the same meeting all amateur events must either precede the professional events or vice versa.

Seniors' Golf Ties Played Off.

All the ties in the seniors' golf tournament at Apawamis about a month ago have at last been decided: Darwin P. Kingsley of St. Andrew's, C. A. Spofford of Garden City, F. A. Wright of Baltusrol, and B. M. Weaver of Chevy Chase finished in a quadruple tie for the best gross score either day. They had had rounds of 82, but in the play-off recently Kingsley won with 97. There was also a triple deadlock for the best gross scores at thirty-six holes between Mr. French of Bridgeport, Spofford, and White with totals of 167. In the eighteen-hole play-off Wright led his rivals with an 81. H. Killinger of Wykagyl won the kickers' handicap, returning a score of 88, which was three strokes more than the sealed number. A. S. Nichols of Philadelphia won the Class B title with a 96, while Lincoln K. Passmore, also of Philadelphia won the Class A play-off, his card reading 187, 40—147.

Cloni and Blackburn Again.

Willie Blackburn and Roland Cloni, the world's champion roller skater, will meet in a two-mile race at the Madison Square Garden Rink tomorrow night against a field of eight other professionals. Blackburn defeated Cloni last week in a two-mile event, but the Italian was the victim of an unfortunate spill, giving the winner half a lap lead two laps from the finish. Cloni is more familiar with the track after a week's training and hopes to turn the tables on the State champion. Others in the race will be Arthur Launay, Harry Burke, William Yale, Frank Goldie, Harry McDonald, Frank Garrs, and Howard Colston.

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'GET JOHNSON AT ANY COST.'

St. Louis Federals Will Let Pitcher Name His Own Terms if He Jumps.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—The Directors of the St. Louis Federal League team today gave Manager Fielder Jones instructions to go to Coffeyville, Kan., and sign Walter Johnson, the famous Washington pitcher. They placed no limit on the bank roll. Jones was simply instructed to "get Johnson at any cost."

Jones declared that the big pitcher will jump if he is offered enough money. He told the Directors it would take a small fortune to get Griffith's star. Their answer was "go and get him."

Eddie Ainsmith and Clyde Milan, according to Jones, will be with the St. Louis Federals next season if he is successful in landing Johnson. "I know," he said, "that both the star catcher and the star outfielder of the Washington Club have told Johnson they will sign for 1915 with whatever club he joins.

Jones leaves for Coffeyville the latter part of the week. He refused to say how much he would have to offer Johnson.

"I know his price," he said, "and I'll tell you frankly it is going to take a check that will stagger even the gamest owners in the league. But they've told me to get him, and I will."

Jersey City Club for Syracuse?

Talk of putting an International League team in Syracuse was revived again yesterday, when it became known that William Devery, New York's ex-Chief of Police, who controls the Jersey City Club's stock, spent the day at Syracuse negotiating with men in that city who are dickering for the Jersey City franchise. Devery has been anxious to sell out his Jersey City Club for some time. The club lost money last season along with the other International League clubs. Jersey City's franchise has been talked of in the peace proposals with the Feds as being transferred over to Brooklyn, but Devery seems to be going ahead trying to dispose of his property regardless of the situation as respects the Feds. Any action relative to the sale of the Jersey City franchise cannot be confirmed, however, until the December meeting of the league, whose members will pass upon the proposed transfer to Syracuse.

Griffith Fears Gayeties for Senators.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Fearing the gayeties of Havana, Cuba, in the early Spring might divert the minds of his players from their work, Clark Griffith, manager of the Washington American League Baseball Club, had virtually decided today not to take his team there to train for the 1915 pennant struggle. Up until today Havana had been regarded as the place the Nationals would train in next season. Griffith, however, wants to take his players to a quiet place to get in condition, and indicated today that he was looking for such a place in the South.

Bresnahan Still Thinking It Over.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 27.—Roger Bresnahan, the Cub backstop, has decided upon a watchful waiting policy in his dealings with the Federals. After a series of conferences with President Thomas of the Cubs and George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Federals, Roger announced that he would take three days in which to think over the various propositions. After dickering with the backstop Mr. Ward left for New York, where he expects to receive Bresnahan's final answer Thursday night.

Steinkamp Takes Two Tennis Titles.

The annual club championship of the Bedford Park Tennis Club brought the season to a close. The tournament, which was played on the club courts, Mosholu Parkway Bronx, included men's singles and doubles and women's singles. Harry Steinkamp won the singles title, and, with Ingo Hartmann, annexed the doubles championship. In the singles final round Steinkamp defeated Hartmann, three sets to one, at 3—8, 6—4, 8—2, 8—6. Steinkamp won his way into the final bracket through a victory over A. Ostendorf, while Hartmann qualified by defeating Harry Fitzpatrick. Both the semi-final rounds were decided in straight sets. In the doubles Steinkamp and Hartmann won from James Fox and Fred Hoffman.

Miss Margaret Grove captured the women's championship by a victory in the final round over Mrs. Ingo Hartmann at 8—6, 6—4, 6—1. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Semi-final Round—Ingo Hartmann defeated Harry Fitzpatrick, 6—1, 6—3; Harry Steinkamp defeated Al Ostendorf, 6—1, 6—0.

Final Round—H. Steinkamp defeated Ingo Hartmann, 8—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Men's Doubles.—Final Round—Harry Steinkamp and Ingo Hartmann defeated James Fox and Fred Hoffman, 8—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Margaret Grove defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartmann, 6—3, 6—2.

Winners at Billiards.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 27.—August Kleckhefer of Milwaukee won the first Milwaukee game of the season in the Inter-State Three-Cushion Billiard League tonight by defeating Harry Cooler of Indianapolis, 50 to 37, in eighty-six innings.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Pierre Maupome, Philadelphia, defeated Hugh Heal, Toledo, 50 to 47, in an Inter-State Three-Cushion Billiard League match here tonight in ninety-three innings.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 27.—George Sutton defeated Jacob Schaefer, 400 to 255, in a Billiard Players' League match here tonight. Average and high runs: Sutton—Average, 13 1-3; high run, 55. Schaefer—Average, 8½; high run, 71.

Schoolboys May Learn to Swim.

The Board of Education has been granted the exclusive use of the interior swimming pool at Fourth Avenue and President Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock and on Saturday mornings from 9:30 to 12 o'clock for the teaching of all boys how to swim. Dr. C. Ward Crampton, director of physical training, appointed an expert swimming instructor to this pool. He has also notified all the schools in Brooklyn to send the boys wishing to learn how to swim to this place on the days assigned to them. Special instructions will be given to beginners, and the deep part of the pool will be open only to those who know how to swim.

Heavyweights at the Fairmont.

The Fairmont A. C. has arranged its best heavyweight bout for next Saturday night, having matched Battling Levinsky and Terry Keller. Keller comes from the Coast, and has boxed here only once, but in this bout against Jim Coffey he proved himself one of the hardest hitters ever seen in this city. The semi-final of ten rounds will be between Young O'Leary and Kid Taylor.

Fogler in Six-Day Race.

Joe Fogler, who has figured in more six-day bicycle races at Madison Square Garden than any other rider, has been signed by Manager McFarland for the big grind starting on Nov. 15, teaming with Freddie Hill of Boston.

CHAMPIONS SPURN FEDERAL OFFERS

Boston Braves Will Stick to Organized Baseball, Says Gowdy.

The Federal League, on its recent visit to this city, left no stone unturned to embarrass organized baseball. One of the four big surprises which were predicted by President James A. Gilmore was discovered yesterday when it became known that the Federal League is after some of the players of the Boston Braves.

It would mean much to the "Feds" to spirit away some of the players of the world's champions. Last week, when "Hank" Gowdy and Dick Rudolph were playing here in vaudeville, President Gilmore had a conference with Gowdy, relative to a Federal League contract. It must be said to Gowdy's credit that he simply smiled at Mr. Gilmore's proposal. "Hank" is with the Braves now and forever, he says.

Mr. Gilmore, in the course of the conference, inquired about Dick Rudolph, and Gowdy informed the Federal Leaguer that Rudolph was with the Boston Club and could not be approached. This information was a severe blow to the Federals, because they believed that they could spirit away these players with promises of large financial offers.

It was stated at the offices of the National League yesterday that Roger Bresnahan, with whom the Federal League is dickering, has a contract with the Chicago Club for 1915. If Bresnahan should decide to sign with the Federal League he will confront legal difficulties with organized baseball.

There is still talk in the air about the Giants trying to sign Heinie Zimmerman of Chicago for next season. Zimmerman has an iron-clad contract with the

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28, 1914.

PASSING OF THE COTTON CRISIS.

The cotton crisis has not passed, but it is relaxing normally in an abnormal situation. It was apparent from the first that there was no hope of relief from the politicians. They thought the trouble was a falling market, and that the remedy was to maintain an artificial price by expanding credit to those who already had been accommodated too generously for their own good, or for the peace of mind of the bankers. The effort was to shift the burden to somebody else, to help the planters in order to relieve the bankers, unloading the troubles of both upon the taxpayers, or the philanthropists who undertook a task of charity from mingled motives. Even the South now sees the futility of the proposals at Washington, which would have injured all and benefited none, except those appealing to a misguided electorate with arguments inadmissible in honest politics.

It is a blessing that these plans failed. The maintenance of the price of cotton is the surest way to encourage another big crop, and to pile it upon the unconsumed surplus of the crop now coming to market. The normal way to discourage the repetition of the calamity of an excess supply is to let down the inducement to the production of superabundance. The way some part of the South already is taking is to start the night riders to prohibit the planting of cotton beyond the quantum allowed by an unreasonable conspiracy in restraint of trade. The proposal to forestall the market in a conspiracy to engross the crop and hold it for a price fixed by agreement is worse than anything alleged against the Harvester Trust, which has been convicted, or the Steel Trust, which is under prosecution.

The relaxation of the situation is due to an attack on the other flank. The excess of supply was irremediable for this year. True relief could come only from stimulating consumption. The check for foreign demand was due to inability to ship the staple, to inability to insure it on passage, and to inability to collect payment. The best remedy for these troubles is being applied, the sure proof being the actual shipments upon notice that cotton will not be regarded as contraband. Its passage across the seas is, therefore, possible, and the insurance market becomes nearly normal. A way also has been found to make payments, and the ordinary commercial process is beginning. The bankers can deal with a situation of this sort. The cotton can be sold on a long credit, and meanwhile be a security for the loan. The planters who have overborrowed can charge a moderate loss this year against an amazing series of good years, which had led them to believe that fortune would never change. Those who have borrowed least and planted best will make a profit. Those who suffer will feel less enthusiasm for cotton, and will plant something else, with the encouragement of the bankers who have their share of responsibility for the production of 5,000,000 bales too many.

Here and there are reports of mills running extra time to spin the goods which other mills are declining to produce, in this country and abroad, in hope of buying distress cotton cheaper than they have any right to. Spinning the cotton is the best solution of all. The manufacture of cotton is a better disposition of the trouble than the export of the raw material. The demonstration of the beneficent working of supply and demand is worth while. Indigestible cotton is as bad as indigestible securities, with the difference that cotton meets a want of the poorest, who cannot be benefited by an overproduction of paper capital. Cotton is real capital. It never can be admitted from the standpoint of the country at large that a crop of 10,000,000 bales at 5 cents is the same thing as 5,000,000 bales at 10 cents. To maintain that is to place the planters above the consumers. If cotton can be produced and sold more cheaply it should be done. The only way to promote that is to allow the free play of supply and demand, moderating as far as may be any real hardship to the planters.

REASONS FOR THE BIGGEST BUDGET.

An official communication supplies four reasons for the eleven-million-dollar increase in the city budget, all of which are said to be beyond control. That may be admitted without admitting that the total is beyond control. The present administration could not have been elected upon a proposal to allow the increase of the budget to the maximum on any pretense whatever. It was elected upon a promise to realise the city's growing needs by the exercise of a wise economy. The campaign was made with a plentiful showing of where the pruning knife could be applied. We hope those pledges have not been forgotten. Or, if the campaign was won fairly, is the administration not the one for the task? If the maximum budget in the city's history is not cause for these inquiries, when would it be proper to ask for a reduction?

The good intention of the administration is not questioned, and there is no disposition to criticise unduly. But the taxpayers think that the time has come to call a halt on increased expenditures for any cause whatever. If there are mandatory increases, they must be met in the manner the electorate was led to expect. Neither the tax rate nor the tax valuation can be increased in this city without hardship in many cases and confiscation in others. The issue rises above any of the items specified in the official statement, from which there are omissions of no less weight. The present administration has done many things it ought, but it has not done the one thing needful. Plain speaking now is better than plainer hereafter. The city's debt and the city's budget must be controlled, preferably by the gentlemen elected upon that platform, but if necessary by their successors.

THE BELGIAN GUARANTEE.

It gives us pleasure to remove from the mind of Prof. BURGESS certain historic doubts which he entertains concerning the binding force of the guarantees given in the Belgian neutrality treaty. In the article from his pen which appears upon this page today Prof. BURGESS outlines the history of the Quintuple Treaty. It was signed on April 19, 1839, by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, and a little later by the German Confederation, which included Austria and Prussia. In 1866 the German Confederation was dissolved, and the next year the North German Union was formed, with Prussia as its leading State and Austria left out altogether. Prof. BURGESS says:

> Did these changes render the guarantees of the treaty of 1839 obsolete and thereby abrogate them, or at least weaken them and make them an uncertain reliance? The test of this came in the year 1870, at the beginning of hostilities between France and the North German Union.

Let us see how the treaty bore the test of 1870. France and Prussia being at war, England made an identical treaty with the two Powers, agreeing to join either in enforcing by arms the neutrality guarantee should Belgium be invaded by the other. The treaty between Great Britain and Prussia was signed on Aug. 9, 1870, by Earl GRANVILLE and Count BERNSDORFF. It declared in the preamble the fixed determination of the two Powers to maintain the independence and neutrality of Belgium, as provided in the treaty of 1839. In Article Third of the Granville-Bernsdorff treaty it was provided that the signatory Powers should be bound by it for twelve months after the signing of a treaty of peace, and thereafter

> the independence and neutrality of Belgium, so far as the high contracting parties are respectively concerned, will continue to rest as heretofore on the first article of the Quintuple Treaty of the 19th of April, 1839.

So Prussia here acknowledged that she had been bound in the past, ever since 1839, by the Quintuple Treaty, and she gave her covenant for the future. The neutrality of Belgium, she agreed, should "continue to rest as heretofore on the first article of the Quintuple Treaty of April 19, 1839." This ought to satisfy Prof. BURGESS that the guarantees of the treaty of 1839 had not become obsolete, or even weakened.

The Gladstone Government of 1870 did not make the identical treaties with Prussia and France because it feared that the old treaty had become obsolete or of uncertain reliance. It made the treaties in order that if England had to fight for the protection of Belgium she would not fight single-handed, but would have as an ally a Power with half a million soldiers—either France or Prussia. All this is plainly set forth in the speeches of Earl GRANVILLE in the House of Lords and of Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons, HANSARD'S Reports of Parliamentary Debates are not for all tastes, but they are mighty illuminating when questions of this kind come up.

If Sir EDWARD GREY could have foreseen what a peck of trouble he was preparing for the champions of Germany he surely would have quoted more or not at all from Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech of Aug. 10, 1870. What Mr. GLADSTONE said about not subscribing to the doctrine that an existing guarantee is binding upon every party to it irrespective of changed conditions is simply a statement of principle that may be found in any text writer on international law. The passage quoted by Sir EDWARD GREY has been universally misunderstood by the defenders of Germany as an expression of Mr. GLADSTONE'S doubts about the binding force of that particular guarantee given by Prussia in 1839. Not at all, for in explaining the new treaties he said it was stipulated that twelve months after the ratification of peace "the respective parties "being parties to the treaty of 1839 "shall fall back on the obligations "they took upon themselves under "that treaty." He assumed the continuance of the obligation, and the only reason for making the new treaties with France and Prussia was the fear that one of them might prove faithless, as Germany has now done. He declared, moreover, that the day that witnessed the absorption of Belgium "to satisfy the greedy appetite for aggrandizement" would hear "the "death knell of public law and public "right in England." The question was whether England "would stand quietly "by and witness the perpetration of "the direst crime that ever shamed "the pages of history, and thus be-"come participator in the sin."

Although Prof. BURGESS says that "the present German Empire never "signed any treaty guaranteeing the "neutrality of Belgium," he does not now press the point that by becoming a part of the German Empire Prussia was absolved from the obligation of the Treaty of 1839. We have already disposed of that argument. Political changes of this nature do not free a State from treaty obligations. An illustration is our Treaty of 1846 with New Granada, which is still a valid instrument, although New Granada has become a part of the United States of Colombia. The professor's contention that the Belgium of 1914, with 10,000,000 population, an army of 200,000, and powerful fortifications, has outgrown her guaranteed neutrality is one to which we must demur until it becomes an accepted principle of law that a contract to pay money in fixed annual sums ceases to be an obligation whenever the payee is detected in the act of making out an income tax return in the $5,000 class. But the Treaty of 1839 was for reciprocal advantage. The Powers sought not only to protect Belgium, but also to protect themselves against the menace and the disturbance of the balance of power that would be involved in the absorption of Belgium, to quote from Mr. GLADSTONE'S words, by Prussia or England or France.

"NOT THE MOST ELIGIBLE."

At the meeting of the Board of Education today Miss GRACE C. STRACHAN'S candidacy for Associate City Superintendent will be passed upon. Some days ago Mayor MITCHEL, in discussing this candidacy, said:

> My personal opinion, I do not mind saying, is that Miss STRACHAN is not the most eligible person for the appointment. Since you ask me my reason for that opinion, I may add that activity in politics is my reason, with the feeling that her appointment might be construed as the injection of politics into the Board of Education, which is just what I want kept out of it.

This is the sober and moderate but candid expression of an opinion that is shared by the great body of well-informed persons who have at heart the best interests of the schools. The record of Miss STRACHAN'S labors is before the public, and at the time they were most strenuous the impression they produced was extremely disagreeable. Perhaps the spirit of the energetic lady and of her supporters is best indicated in an appeal for her election sent out by the Interborough Association of Women Teachers, of which she is President. The appeal says:

> It is said that the Mayor is opposed to Miss STRACHAN on account of her "political activity." This should make us all the more earnest and enthusiastic in her support, as her "political activity" has all been exercised for our benefit.

The Mayor could hardly ask for clearer justification of the opinion he has expressed.

HYDE PARK IN TIMES SQUARE.

A little blizzard, very busy making things uncomfortable in the Great Lake region, found time to dispatch a cold blast to the southeast yesterday and adjourn the Times Square Debating Society for the day. For the first time in nearly three months the peripatetic philosophers of the Forty-third Street corner deserted the colors; the assault of the wind shivered them, scattered them, broke the thin black line that tried to resist. Nothing else was ever able to do it. In a driving rain they have stood by their guns; midnight and sunrise were the same to them; the early workers coming to their task have found them there greeting the daylight with their argumentation, and the night workers going home with the milk carts have elbowed their way through them. All seasons, all weathers, and all hours were theirs, all languages, all points of view, and nearly all tempers.

As they adjourned Times Square assumed a look unwonted since the 1st of August; one can see the corner now. Many a person crossing it yesterday turned to look with a feeling that something was wrong, that he was not in the right place. And it came to him that a new institution had grown up in New York, or rather had sprung up in a night, something that had been lacking in its life. Not exactly Hyde Park Gothamised, but something like it; in Hyde Park each orator has the floor for the space around him, in Times Square it is not oratory but joint debate. That, however, was long the distinction between American and English disputation, and the give-and-take still holds its own in the most typically American communities. In Congress, too, the dialogue fills the galleries and the set speech empties them.

Not all the argument has been spontaneous. The opportunity was too good to be overlooked by those who are seeking to mold opinion, and the crowd was always dotted here and there with men from this or that headquarters. An argument, seemingly spontaneous, drew an audience instantly, and one of the debaters was worsted with surprising ease. Then they moved over to another part of the square and began it over again, and went back at the end of the day to report progress. The Socialists, too, the most alert of New Yorkers to detect and seize a chance, did not miss a trick. Only the unwary and unsophisticated could have failed to notice how often the argument over the war, that had drawn the audience, glided imperceptibly into the question of how Socialism would prevent such things, and then flowed easily into a discussion of Socialism itself, in which the anti-Socialist was always routed; or could have failed to see in his mind's eye the Socialist and anti-Socialist going home together at the end of the day's work and arranging to meet and do it all over again tomorrow.

But most of it was spontaneous, for all that. And all of it was interesting; a new centre of life in the city, a centre for a kind of expression that had had no such outlet before. Something was in New York that had not been there before. And will be again; the wind did not adjourn the Times Square Debating Society sine die.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Expectation Strangely Contradicted.

A single feature links the Carman case in this State and the Frank case in Georgia, and it is a feature, curiously enough, which creates at once a close likeness and a wide difference.

The two cases are similar because it can be said of each, with almost no exaggeration, that except for a single negro witness there would be no case at all, and because in each the credibility of the all-important witness had been weakened by the telling under oath of conflicting stories—in short by perjury. The strange—the truly surprising—difference lies in the fact that in the Southern State the jury believed the evidence of the black man against the white man, or at least brought in a verdict of conviction that could have had no other basis, while here in the North the black woman's testimony against the white woman was rejected by ten of the jurors, and another, according to report, was ready to ignore it if the twelfth one would have consented to do so.

The strangeness of the credulity in the one instance and of the incredulity in the other is emphasized by more than the long-established disinclination—the almost settled rule—of the South against convicting of crime any member of the white race on negro testimony. It was made the more astonishing by the fact that CONLEY is a negro very distinctly of the "worthless" type, while the Coleman woman, so far as has been revealed or hinted, has a good record, and can fairly claim to be both industrious and respectable.

Of course the two cases are not as simple as this outline would make them, but the complexities introduced by religious prejudice on the one side and on the other by the familiar reluctance of jurymen to bring in against a woman, and particularly a woman like Mrs. CARMAN, a verdict that would mean death, are not enough to explain why the negro testimony was accepted in the South and rejected in the North. To make the mystery the deeper, there was much of positive evidence to show that FRANK didn't commit, and couldn't have committed, the murder with which he was charged, and evidence of this sort was almost wholly lacking in the other case—a fact of only academic importance, of course, since the defense is never under obligation to prove innocence, and should not be, since to do so is often almost impossible for innocence as for guilt.

Professional Nurses Are Wanted.

There is a certain ungraciousness in criticising or discouraging any form of well-intentioned effort to reduce the present appalling amount of suffering and want in desolated Europe, but nobody who remembers the lessons taught by other wars can help regretting—well, to put it very gently, the absence of a wider realization of the fact that nursing, whether considered as a trade or a profession, is best done by trained experts.

The plain and simple truth is that in this work, as in every other, the amateur is not made at all more efficient by the eagerness or the nobility of her desire to give personal service to the wounded, or her willingness to risk the perils incidental to rendering those services on or near the firing lines. All that is fine in itself, but the woman without other qualifications is apt to be but an added burden for the overweighted military authorities to carry, and often more than they have cared publicly to announce they have wished that she had stayed quietly at home instead of increasing uselessly their anxieties and their responsibilities.

This was notably the case during the Boer war, when a considerable number of rich and titled Englishwomen hurried as near to the front as they could get, only to be hurried away from it as far and as quickly as was possible without giving too much offense to their admiring—and influential—relatives.

They and their like, however, are by no means condemned to inactivity. It is only that their energy, their devotion, and their money can be better employed in sending to the hospitals where the broken victims of war are collected their well-instructed and highly competent sisters, the trained nurses. The latter, of course, will have to be paid, but large numbers of them are ready and willing to go for a bare living wage, considerably less than they could earn at home, and they are welcomed by the army medical staffs with a sincerity that is entirely lacking in the case of women whose abilities and intentions have not been co-ordinated.

Neutrality Has Two Meanings.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, in one of the addresses delivered since her arrival in this country, made a rather neat point by calling attention to the fact that while neutrality, as declared and maintained in the United States, is a firm suspension of official judgment as to responsibility for the European war, another as yet neutral nation, and one by no means unimportant, has by the very affirmation of its neutrality judged the litigants in this great case and convicted one of them.

Her reference was to Italy, and that country, it is true, did and does explain her refusal to add her strength to that of Germany and Austria by a formal denial of their fundamental contention—that they, instead of attacking the Allies, were attacked by them. That was Italy's only avowable reason, and upon its truth depends Italy's right to claim, as, of course, she must, fidelity to her treaty obligations as a member of the Triple Alliance.

Miss PANKHURST'S point is weakened, however, by the perfectly well-known fact that Italy had other reasons for keeping out of the war as an antagonist of the Allies, chief among them the bitter memory in the minds of the Italian people of Austrian rule in Lombardy. More than suspicion is unavoidable that those memories had something, even much, possibly everything, to do with Italy's prompt decision of the question as to which group was waging offensive and which defensive warfare.

The neutrality of the United States has no such meaning, nor is it, like Italy's, in effect adhesion to the one side as against the other. Ours is an honest neutrality of action. Opinion is a different matter, and it properly can be, as it properly has been, expressed with a significantly close approach to unanimity.

Russia Stops Drinking!

Precisely to what extent Russia, since the war began, has become a "total abstinence" country the information at hand does not show. Presumably the change is far from complete, but the trustworthy reports are numerous enough to make it more than probable that the country's turning away from excessive indulgence in alcohol is sufficiently pronounced to rank high among the phenomena of sociologic history.

The Russian Government has gone entirely out of the business of dealing in liquor, and apparently it no longer authorises or countenances that traffic by others. The Czar, too, is said to have declared that the condition thus produced is to be permanent. Moreover, we are asked to believe, and apparently must believe, that the Russian Army, and at least the mass of the Russian people, have stopped drinking, either in obedience to the imperial command or because drink can no longer be obtained.

Those who knew the Russia of not long ago as the country where drunkenness was more prevalent than anywhere else in Europe, if not in the world, can best appreciate the transformation that must be visible there. Perhaps it is enough to make the war worth while—for Russia.

"SNIPING."

Does It Justify the German Army in Executing Non-Combatants?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an excuse for the official orders under which towns have been burned and Burgomasters and other unoffending citizens have been put to death, the Germans allege that their soldiers have been shot at from attics and from hedges by persons not wearing uniforms. They contend that the only way to protect their troops against this disorderly "sniping" by citizens is to terrorize by wholesale devastation and murder the communities controlled by them.

Soldiers have ground for objecting to irregular combatants. Those of us who half a century ago were sniped at in Virginia and Louisiana found it a very unsatisfactory experience. The soldier has a right to be able to identify his enemy by the customary uniform; while it is also the case that a soldier acting under civilized orders is made to understand that only those bearing the uniform are to be treated as enemies, while the non-combatant citizens, especially women and children, are entitled even within an enemy's country to protection, or, at least, to freedom from assault.

Under the accepted rules of modern warfare, it is permissible to execute a person who, being without a uniform, takes the responsibility of joining in the fight. As a matter of practice, such a discipline has been rarely enforced. Even an invading soldier may feel sympathy for a peasant who maddened by the destruction of his home and by the risk of death for wife and children, seizes a rifle to defend that which he holds most dear. The defense of the home is, in fact, the first duty of a man, and a peasant is not to be held responsible for ignorance of military regulations.

I cannot find in the history of modern warfare, even in the fierce campaigns of the first Napoleon, examples of such ruthless murders as have characterized the German occupation of Belgium. The shooting, under the orders of Napoleon in 1812, of the publisher Palm has always been referred to as an indefensible crime. While it is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare for civilians to "snipe" at soldiers, it is still more inconsistent, not only with military discipline, but with any decent standard of conduct, for soldiers to "snipe" at unarmed and helpless civilians. The killing in Paris and (before the siege) in Antwerp of men, women, and children by bombs thrown under orders from military aeroplanes must be characterized simply as an act of murder.

In the war of 1870-71 but one town, Bazeilles, was burned by order, and I recall no instance of the execution of town officials for acts committed by peasants.

GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM.
New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Steven B. Ayres.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES'S interesting summary of the Congressional nominees the name of Steven B. Ayres, in the Twenty-third, was no doubt inadvertently omitted. The Twenty-third District is partly in the Bronx and partly in Manhattan—upper Manhattan, the Washington Heights and Dyckman section, north of 153d Street. Mr. Ayres has already represented the Bronx section with credit as a Democrat in the Sixty-second Congress.

This year Mr. Ayres was nominated in the Democratic primaries, in which he polled a large vote against Mr. Goulden. He was nominated in the Progressive primaries, which he carried. He is also the candidate of the Business Men's Party, made up of Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, and nominating by petition.

Mr. Ayres will draw votes from Democrats and Republicans as well as Progressives, and will have all the advantages which the new system of balloting assures to worthy and well-known candidates.

ERNEST HARVIER.
New York, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Times's War News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES for thirty years, and I believe, like many others, that THE TIMES is greater today than at any time in its history. Your collection of the war news is certainly a splendid work in daily paper journalism.

PALMER H. LANGDON,
Associate Editor, The Army and Navy Journal.
New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

BELGIAN NEUTRALITY.

Prof. Burgess Contends That Germany Had Not Guaranteed It, and Doubts Whether It Existed.

By DR. JOHN W. BURGESS,
Roosevelt Professor of American History and Institutions, Friedrich Wilhelm University, Berlin, 1906.
Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

So much has been said about Belgian neutrality, so much assumed, and it has been such a stumbling block in the way of any real and comprehensive understanding of the causes and purposes of the great European catastrophe, that it may be well to examine the basis of it and endeavor to get an exact idea of its scope and obligation.

Of course, we are considering here the question of guaranteed neutrality, not the ordinary neutrality enjoyed by all States not at war, when some States are at war; the difference between ordinary neutrality and guaranteed neutrality being that no State is under any obligation to defend the ordinary neutrality of any other State against infringement by a belligerent, and no belligerent is under any special obligation to observe it. Guaranteed neutrality is, therefore, purely a question of specific agreement between States.

On the 19th day of April, 1839, Belgium and Holland, which, from 1815 to 1830, had formed the United Kingdom of The Netherlands, signed a treaty of separation from, and independence of, each other. It is in this treaty that the original pledge of Belgian neutrality is to be found. The clause of the treaty reads: "Belgium in the limits above described shall form an independent neutral State and shall be bound to observe the same neutrality toward all other States." On the same day and at the same place, London, a treaty, known in the history of diplomacy as the Quintuple Treaty, was signed by Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, approving and adopting the treaty between Belgium and Holland. A little later, May 11, the German Confederation, of which both Austria and Prussia were members, also ratified this treaty.

In the year 1866 the German Confederation was dissolved by the war between Austria and Prussia, occasioned by the Schleswig-Holstein question. In 1867 the North German Union was formed, of which Prussia was the leading State, while Austria and the German States south of the river Main were left out of it altogether. Did these changes render the guarantees of the treaty of 1839 obsolete and thereby abrogate them, or at least weaken them and make them an uncertain reliance? The test of this came in the year 1870, at the beginning of hostilities between France and the North German Union. Great Britain, the power most interested in the maintenance of Belgian neutrality, seems to have had considerable apprehension about it. Mr. Gladstone, then Prime Minister, said in the House of Commons: "I am not able to subscribe to the doctrine of those who have held in this House what plainly amounts to an assertion that the simple fact of the existence of a guarantee is binding on every party to it, irrespective altogether of the particular position in which it may find itself when the occasion for acting on the guarantee arises."

Proceeding upon this view, the British Government then sought and procured from the French Government and from the Government of the North German Union separate but identical treaties guaranteeing with the British Government the neutrality of Belgium during the period of the war between France and the North German Union, the so-called Franco-Prussian war, which had just broken out, and for one year from the date of its termination. In these treaties it is also to be remarked that Great Britain limited the possible operation of her military forces in maintaining the neutrality of Belgium to the territory of the State of Belgium.

These treaties expired in the year 1872, and the present German Empire has never signed any treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium. Moreover, between 1872 and 1914 Belgium became what is now termed a world power; that is, it reached a population of nearly 9,000,000 people, it had a well-organized, well-equipped army of over 200,000 men and powerful fortifications for its own defense; it had acquired and was holding colonies covering 1,000,000 square miles of territory, inhabited by 15,000,000 men, and it had active commerce, mediated by its own marine, with many, if not all, parts of the world. Now, these things are her right, compatible in principle with a specially guaranteed neutrality of the State which possesses them. The State which possesses them has grown out of its swaddling clothes, has arrived at the age and condition of maturity and self-protection, and has passed the period of specially guaranteed neutrality is natural.

From all these considerations, I think it extremely doubtful whether, on the first day of August, 1914, Belgium should have been considered as possessing any other kind of neutrality than the ordinary neutrality enjoyed by all States not at war, when some States are at war. In fact, it remains to be seen whether Belgium itself had not forfeited the privilege of this ordinary neutrality before a single German soldier had placed foot on Belgian soil. A few days ago I received a letter from one of the most prominent professors in the University of Berlin, who is also in close contact with the Prussian Ministry of Education, a man in whose veracity I place perfect confidence, having known him well for ten years. He writes: "Our violation of the neutrality of Belgium was prompted in part by the fact that we had convincing proof that there were French soldiers already in Belgium, and that Belgium had agreed to allow the French Army to pass over its soil in case of a war between France and us." Moreover, in the British "White Paper" itself, No. 123, is to be found a dispatch from the British Ambassador in Berlin, Sir E. Goschen, to Sir Edward Grey, containing these words: "It appears from what he [the German Secretary of Foreign Affairs] said that the German Government consider that certain hostile acts have already been committed by Belgium. As an instance of this, he alleged that a consignment of corn for Germany had been placed under an embargo already." The date of this dispatch is July 31, days before the Germans entered Belgium.

But placing these two things entirely aside, as well as the new evidence, said to have just been found in the archives at Brussels, that Belgium had by her agreements with Great Britain forfeited every claim to even ordinary neutrality in case of a war between Germany and Great Britain, I find in the British "White Paper" itself, No. 123, not only ample justification, but absolute necessity, from a military point of view, for a German army advancing against France, not only to pass through Belgium, but to occupy Belgium. This number of the "White Paper" is a communication dated Aug. 1 from Sir Edward Grey to Sir E. Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin. In it Sir Edward Grey informed Sir E. Goschen that the German Ambassador in London asked him "whether, if Germany gave a promise not to violate Belgian neutrality, we, Great Britain, would remain neutral," and that he [Grey] replied that he "could not say that," that he did not think Great Britain "could give a promise of neutrality on that condition alone"; further, Sir Edward Grey says: "The Ambassador pressed me as to whether I could not formulate conditions on which we would remain neutral. He even suggested that the integrity of France and her colonies might be guaranteed. I said that I felt obliged to refuse definitely any promise to remain neutral on similar terms, and I could only say that we must keep our hands free."

After this Sir Edward Grey declared in Parliament, according to newspaper reports, that Great Britain stood, as to Belgian neutrality, on the same ground as in 1870. With all due respect, I cannot so understand it. In 1870 Great Britain remained neutral in a war between the North German Union and France, and, with the North German Union, guaranteed Belgium against invasion by France, and, with France, guaranteed Belgium against invasion by the North German Union. On Aug. 1, 1914, the German Empire asked Great Britain to do virtually the same thing, and Great Britain refused. It is, therefore, Germany who stood in 1914 on the same ground, with regard to Belgian neutrality, as she did in 1870, and it is Great Britain who altered her position and virtually gave notice that she herself would become a belligerent. It was this notice served by Sir Edward Grey on the German Ambassador in London on Aug. 1, 1914, which made the occupation of Belgium an absolute military necessity for the safety of the German armies advancing against France. Otherwise they would, so far as the wit of man could divine, have left their right flank exposed to the advance of a British army through Belgium, and there certainly was no German commander so absolutely bereft of all military knowledge or instinct as to have committed so patent an error.

Belgium has Great Britain to thank for every drop of blood shed by her people, and every franc of damage inflicted within the territory during this war. With a million of German soldiers on her eastern border demanding unhindered passage through one end of her territory, under the pledge of guarding her independence and integrity and reimbursing every franc of damage, and no British force nearer than Aldershot, across the Channel, it was one of the most inconsiderate, reckless, and selfish acts ever committed by a great power when Sir Edward Grey directed, as is stated in No. 155 of the British "White Paper," the British Envoy in Brussels to inform the Belgian Government that, if pressure is applied to them by Germany to induce them to depart from neutrality, his Majesty's Government expects that they will resist by any means in their power."

It is plain enough that Great Britain was not thinking of the triumph of protecting Belgium as of Belgium protecting her, until she could prepare to attack Germany in concert with Russia and France. She was willing to let Belgium, yea almost to command Belgium, to take the fearful risk of complete destruction in order that Britain might gain a little time in perfecting the co-operation of Russia and France with herself for the crushing of Germany, and in order to hold the public opinion of neutral powers, especially of the United States of America, in leash under the chivalrous issue of protecting a weaker country, which she has done little or nothing to protect, but which she could have effectively protected by simply remaining neutral herself.

We Americans have been greatly confused in mind in regard to the issues of this war by having two confounded causes and occasions and purposes and incidents until it has become almost impossible for any considerable number of us to form a sound and correct judgment in regard to it. But we shall emerge from that nebulous condition. We are beginning to see more clearly now, and it would not surprise me greatly if the means used for producing our confusion would some day come back, if not to plague the consciences at least to foil the purposes, of their inventors.

JOHN W. BURGESS.
Athenwood, Newport, R. I., Oct. 21, 1914.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An injustice was done to Robert B. Van Cortlandt in the article on candidates for the Constitutional Convention published in THE SUNDAY TIMES on authority of the Citizens Union.

Mr. Van Cortlandt did not vote against the nomination of President Wilson because he was called away from the convention to the death-bed of his father before the balloting began. Mr. Van Cortlandt was subsequently Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee in Westchester County and rolled up a plurality of over 5,000 for President Wilson. President Taft carried Westchester County in the previous election by a large majority. Mr. Van Cortlandt works with the Democratic organization of Westchester County, and his influence is by no means confined to the financial aid he has given to it, as he is progressive and has stood for clean politics.

WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN.
New York, Oct. 27, 1914.

TROUBLE.

The earth is big and rough and round,
And floats in space just like a bubble,
Upon its surface may be found
A lot of folks and lots of trouble.

The oceans are the big earth's eyes;
The mountains make a thousand noses;
The vales are ears, and I surmise
Its mouths are when the earthquake closes.

Sometimes I wonder if the stars
Are bothered by a host of creatures,
And ships and teams and trolley cars
All crawling 'round among their features.

I'd like to live upon the sun—
A move than fireproof salamander—
Where nothing wicked could be done
And nothing human could meander.

I'd even like to try the moon.
She's so serene and calm and quiet—
But then she may be peopled soon—
Some billionaire is sure to buy it.

The planets all are big and round
And float in space just like a bubble;
But each old orb where man is found
Is just alive with trouble, trouble!

LURANA [illegible].

BOOM IN AMERICAN EXPORTS OF FOOD

In All Other Commodities September Trade Shows a Heavy Decline.

$27,000,000 GAIN OVER 1913

Biggest Slump in Crude Materials—England Increases Her Exports to This Country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The effect of the European war on the foreign commerce of the United States is strikingly told in a bulletin issued today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, dealing with exports and imports for September, the second month of the great conflict. The bulletin shows an important improvement from the complete paralysis pervading commerce during the uncertainty of the first month of the war. But it shows, too, that even under the comparatively stable conditions of September there was a heavy decline in both buying and selling in the foreign trade as compared with the same month a year ago.

Only in one direction does the war seem actually to have improved trade, and that is in regard to foodstuffs. Undoubtedly the production of food in the countries at war has been largely curtailed, or at least their ability to produce foodstuffs in the future has been made perilously uncertain. The result has been a great increase in the American export trade in these products, accompanied, curiously enough, by a very heavy increase in the imports of a particular class of foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured. The lower duties of the Underwood act probably explained the increased imports of foods.

Exports during September showed an increase of $45,968,000 over the exports for the first month of the war, for which the European demand for food was largely responsible. But the decline as compared with last year in exports of everything except foodstuffs, both manufactured goods and crude materials—as, for instance, the practically complete elimination of the foreign market for American cotton, showed a loss in all exports for September of this year, as compared with the same period last year, of $61,902,000.

Greater Decrease in Crude Exports.

Perhaps one of the most discouraging signs indicated in the bulletin is the greater decrease in exports of crude materials for use in manufacturing than in exports of finished products. Exported crude materials declined from $53,000,000 in September a year ago to $18,000,000 last month, a falling off of almost 60 per cent., while exported manufactured products declined only from $81,000,000 to $44,000,000, less than 30 per cent. This seems to bear out conservative predictions made at the opening of the war, that the United States would lose more than she would gain from the conflict for while foreign competitors may be ruined, the foreign market is ruined with them.

The destruction of the foreign market may be offset, however, according to today's bulletin, by a regained monopoly of the domestic field, once financial stability is restored and buying and selling begin again. Thus, in spite of the generally lower rates of the Underwood act, imports of crude materials for use in manufacture fell from the $24,000,000 of September a year ago to $45,000,000 of last month, a loss of almost 17 per cent. By the same comparison imports of foodstuffs of crude conditions and food animals declined over $2,000,000, or about 11 per cent.; those of manufactures for use in further manufacturing fell $14,500,000, or about 40 per cent., and those of manufactures ready for consumption fell $14,000,000, or more than 30 per cent.

The decline in exports of crude materials for use in manufacture and manufactured articles ready for use, as compared with September, 1913, has been mentioned. In the same general falling off must be included a decline in the two compared months of exports of manufactures for further use in manufacturing from $31,000,000 to $21,000,000, or about 33 per cent. At the same time, however, owing to the continuing need of food in Europe, coupled with a great reduction in the local supply, American exports of crude foodstuffs and food animals for the month showed an increase from $14,000,000 to $41,000,000, or something like 250 per cent., while exports of partly or wholly manufactured foodstuffs increased from $24,000,000 to $27,000,000, or about 12 per cent.

Canned Beef Exports Greater.

Orders from foreign war offices seem to account for the jump in exports of canned beef from 264,000 pounds in September a year ago to 2,885,000 pounds in September of this year. At the same time the increase in shipments of fresh meats was even greater, from 694,000 in the month a year ago to 7,087,000 pounds last month. Most of this meat went to France, presumably to feed the great army of the Allies. The increase in exports of foodstuffs has been marked in the case of barley, 1,000 per cent.; of oats, 5,000 per cent.; of wheat, 240 per cent., and of rice, about 700 per cent.

While the decline in trade has affected American dealings with nearly every country, whether at war or not, there are significant variations. While imports from Europe for the month showed a decline of $30,000,000, or far more than 30 per cent., as compared with the same month a year ago, imports from North American countries increased $5,000,000, or about 14 per cent. From both South America and Asia imports declined, with Africa as a negligible item.

The only one of the warring powers that has increased its exports to the United States for last month as compared with the same month in 1913 is Great Britain, and that increase amounted to $7,000,000, or about 28 per cent. British control of the seas and the need to dispose of all goods on hand for gold probably explains this increase. Argentina and Australia both heavily increased their shipments to the United States, probably of the foodstuffs already mentioned, and Canada and Cuba made slight increases, probably along the same lines. The Netherlands was the only other country that sent more to the United States last month than in September, 1

WILLIAM ELLIOTT IN NEW MORALITY

"Experience," by George V. Hobart, Tells the Story of the Bitter Lessons of Youth.

IT IS HANDSOMELY STAGED

Play of Real Interest Presents Traditional Truths in a Way Sometimes Needlessly Obvious.

EXPERIENCE. A play in ten episodes, by George V. Hobart. At the Booth Theatre.

Love.....Miriam Collins
Youth.....William Elliott
Pleasure.....Roxane Barton
Beauty.....Madeline Howard
Wealth.....Charles A. Stevenson
Work.....Willard Blackmore
Greed.....Billy Betts
Frailty.....Margot Williams
Makeshift.....George T. Meech
Law.....Francis Brandon
Deliberation.....Harry Buchanan
Habit.....Alba de Anchoris
Degradation.....Marion Holcombe
Crime.....Frank McCormack

To add its portion to the already unusually varied fare of the present theatrical season, a morality play made its appearance last evening at the Booth Theatre. It is "Experience," by George V. Hobart, an elaboration and expansion into ten episodes of the one-act morality by the same author that was a part of the programme of the last Lambs' Gambol. The play thus formed provides an interesting and, in many respects, a satisfying evening's entertainment, and it affords an opportunity for the return to the stage of William Elliott in a rôle which he plays appropriately and invests with considerable charm.

This rôle is the rôle of Youth, for "Experience" tells of the traditionally bitter lessons that Youth must learn. The unfolding of the play pictures Youth's progress from the sunlit, flowering garden "where dreams begin," along the highway of temptation and disillusionment until, from the very colony of Lost Souls, he is recalled by an ancient miracle in the Street of Forgotten Days.

Accompanied by a rather faint-hearted and easily fatigued Ambition, Youth sets forth on his pilgrimage with Experience ever at his elbow, offering a friendship not half appreciated until the very end. The way lies through the Street of Vacillation and the Primrose Path to the Corridors of Chance.

Shabby and out of favor, the still gayly confident Youth is met and cut by his fair-weather friends in the Street of Disillusion. He hurries from them scarred but ready now to look for Work, an uninviting companion enough, but cordial in a gruff fashion. Then Youth comes to the portals of the House of Last Resort, and haunted now by the dreadful figure of Poverty he seeks the treacherous refuge of the House of Lost Souls, where drugs are to be had and where Degradation lives with Crime.

He is venturing forth with Crime when the voices of home and the garden far behind speak in a hymn that reaches his ears in the Street of Forgotten Days. It works the miracle. Somehow he stumbles back to the garden, and when he finds that it is not only with an Experience grown stronger but with Love as his Companion that he will set forth on his next pilgrimage in quest of Fame and Fortune.

"Yes write it, Truth," says Fancy in the bit of verse which some one—Mr. Hobart probably—has written for the programme as a prologue for his play. And it is because it is true and to the extent that it is true that "Experience" like all moralities is interesting. The truths it tells are the traditional and long accepted truths of courage, for it is only as they come in familiar guise that the characters of a morality play can make themselves heard at all. It is only as they take the shape which traditional thought has given to them that the qualities and factors which enter into the hard teaching of Youth can be recognized in a presentation of such form as "Experience" takes.

The morality, then, can have no new story to tell. The element of the unexpected is not wanted among its theatrical properties. The older the story the better the play, and that is why, for all is by no means negligible imperfections, "Experience" is genuinely interesting. That is also why it is altogether appropriate that one of the oldest and most familiar of the story-teller's devices for redemption and rescue should be used as, to the strains of "Lead, Kindly Light," it is used in "Experience."

But to applaud and accept the traditional viewpoint here and to welcome the appearance of the expected at every turn in the story of Youth's progress along the oft-described highway of temptation is by no means to approve the emphasis of the obvious in which Mr. Hobart indulges not once, but several times.

The meaning of each episode in "Experience" is so entirely clear that it can be read as soon as the procession of characters make their appearance and before they speak their lines. So that there is small excuse for the explanatory chorus intoned from time to time by the character of Experience. A nice ending for at least three of the scenes is thus forfeited, apparently on the chance that somewhere in the audience there may be some one suffering from excessive mental fatigue.

The rôle of Youth offers an agreeable opportunity for the talents of Mr. Elliott, who of recent seasons has been managerially inclined, and who at the Booth presents himself in "Experience." The fine boyishness which lent so much charm to the part of the young counselor in "Madame X." is not gone from him in the intervening years, and it is the groundwork on which when directness and sympathy and wholesomeness are his they built up the impersonation he gives as Youth.

As Frailty, in one scene, Margot Williams does one of the most pleasing pictures of the evening. Sincerity and simplicity make rich amends for the lack of final discipline visible in her abilities as an actress. George T. Meech gives two good and ably differentiated portraits as Chance and Makeshift. Not all of the acting is as good as this, but the staging is handsome, and is done with that decent forethought which made the ten scenes move one after another last evening with the desired smoothness and speed.

BARONESS DANCER ARRIVES.

Mabel May Yong Tells of Hard Times in Berlin Theatricals.

Baroness Alice Mabel von Schenck zu Schweinsberg, who danced in Germany under the name of Mabel May Yong, has arrived at the Astor to fulfill an engagement here. She said that theatrical conditions in Berlin just now were very hard, in spite of so many playhouses being open.

"The theatrical artists in Berlin are in a critical condition. When the war began no manager would open his theatre, because it was concluded that nobody would come. Lots of contracts were canceled, and many of the poorer artists were thrown upon the streets.

"Finally Max Reinhardt," continued Miss Yong, "determined to do something. He made an arrangement with all his actors and all his stage workmen, whereby everybody employed was to receive a salary of 100 marks ($25) a month. All agreed to this. Of course, many of the star actors and actresses had a great deal of money of their own, and they were willing to work for what to them was almost nothing, not only to keep occupied, but to make it possible for the poorer people to keep going. Reinhardt opened with a patriotic production, donating the money received to the Red Cross, and after two or three performances of the same kind, returned to the standard, serious plays, and other theatres followed suit. Half prices for seats obtain, and the theatres are well patronized.

"But the vaudeville houses and the Winter Garden and all the places where there used to be light plays are closed."

MAUD POWELL'S RECITAL.

The Well-Known Violinist Appears in Aeolian Hall.

No violinist is better known to New York music lovers than Mme. Maud Powell. She gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, which suggested that ripe musicianship, long study, and rich experience in themselves may offer something that even the most extraordinary youthful talent, or genius, now much to the fore, may not always compass. Mme. Powell played Vieuxtemps's concerto in D minor, Strauss's sonata for piano and violin, Op. 18, pieces by the elder masters Tartini, Nardini, and Fugnani, and by the later ones, Brahms, Sibelius, Florent Schmitt, and Fernandez-Arbos.

Mme. Powell played the concerto, and especially the first movement of it, with a somewhat overwrought energy and apparent nervousness, which, at times, had their effect upon the quality of her tone. Or perhaps it was the fervor of admiration, the assimilation of spirit, with which the true violinist approaches the compositions of the great players of the virtuoso type. These are no doubt alluring to the true violinist in their perfect adaptation to the mechanics of the instrument, in their "grateful" quality, but it takes a violinist to appreciate them. Vieuxtemps's concerto seems more purely mechanical and perfectly inept as music with every passing year, and not all Mme. Powell's fervor nor her insistence upon all its "points" could make it seem other than a poor imitation of music.

It was nevertheless a dashing and sweeping performance. On a far different plane stands Strauss's beautiful sonata. It is from a bygone period in the compoher's career, when he cared more for beauty than he does at present, and when his specifically musical imagination was far more fertile and vital than it is now. It is one of his finest works, influenced by Brahms, perhaps; but none the less showing high original traits unmistakably the composer's own.

Mme. Powell entered fully into the spirit of the sonata, its pervading romantic feeling, the entrancing poetry of the slow movement; and she mastered the difficult problem of presenting the elaborate "working out" sections of the first and last movements in a wholly coherent and lucid manner. The performance had many features of the highest beauty; it suffered from a too great subordination in many passages of the pianoforte part, which is not an accompaniment, as Mr. Francis Moore too often made it seem, but stands right fully on a level with that of the violin. He played it, however, with great facility and command of its musical difficulties.

Mme. Powell presented nothng finer than her vigorous and beautifully poised performances of the three old Italian masters' pieces, in which there was something of the grand manner that befits them.

"LA BOHEME" AT CENTURY.

Puccini's Opera Excellently Presented—Helen Stanley, Mimi.

The Century Opera Company gave Puccini's "La Bohème" last night as the new opera of the week, to alternate with "The Jewels of the Madonna." Helen Stanley was Mimi, Morgan Kingston was Rudolph, Thomas Chalmers, Marcel; Henry Weldon, Colline, and Louis D'Angelo, Schaunard, with Frank Phillips and Joseph Stein in the smaller parts, and Eileen Castles making her début with the company as Musetta.

It was an excellent presentation, one deserving of large audiences at future performances. The principal rôles were very well handled, and the general ensemble was such that the work exercised its due emotional appeal, a result appreciably contributed to by the fact that the story was told in English. Helen Stanley and Thomas Chalmers may be singled out for special praise. Miss Stanley sang always unaffectedly, and her voice displayed a fine quality of tone, while on the histrionic side she made the character real and sympathetic. Mr. Chalmers's performance as the painter was easy and convincing, and his vocal effectiveness unfailing.

Morgan Kingston was generally excellent, but there were defects that detracted from complete success. No less than three breaks from the correct rhythym were made by him, two in the third act, and it is just by this lack of sureness and authority that he fails as yet to attain the standing his vocal gifts might entitle him to. Hector Weldon and Louis D'Angelo made good use of their few opportunities. The scenes where the four brother Bohemians figured were capitally done. Miss Castles, the newcomer, was not impressive in the rôle of Musetta, a decidedly exacting one.

Agide Jacchia conducted. In his hands the orchestral accompaniment was fluent and graceful. He kept the performance moving constantly, indeed, at times his demands of the singers in rapidity of tempo were somewhat exacting. It is a question whether he did not overdo it for the orchestra, too, in the atmospheric opening of the third act.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Before an invited audience a moving-picture drama, made from Paul Armstrong's play, "Salomy Jane," was shown at the Broadway Theatre yesterday morning.

The Fire Brigade Committee of the Nemo Corset Company, numbering sixty young men, attended the performance of "Dancing Around" at the Winter Garden last night.

The Christmas party given each year by the Montgomery and Stone company will not be held this season, but instead money will be collected and used for the Red Cross Fund.

Lew Fields is to appear before the camera in a moving picture version of the play, "Old Dutch."

A private exhibition of the photo play, "The Seats of the Mighty," made from Sir Gilbert Parker's story of the same name, will be given at the Astor Hotel Nov. 7.

Arrangements have been completed whereby Walker Whiteside will return to London next May, where he will again appear in Zangwill's "Melting Pot."

Rehearsals are progressing of the musical comedy production, called in German, "Polenblut," the new vehicle for Emma Trentini. Clifton Crawford has been engaged for the leading male role, and the production is being staged by Harry Benrimo and Jack Mason. New musical numbers will be supplied by Rudolph Friml.

Granville Barker's English company, which will present "Fanny's First Play" through the country this season, under the direction of the Shuberts, will arrive on the steamer St. Louis on next Saturday. The organization includes George Carr, William Lewis Sealy, George Fitzgerald, Miss Isabel Jeans, A. W. Tyrer, Claude Rains, Milton Ross, Gerald Hamer, Sidney Paxton, Miss Kate Cariyon, Cecil Humphreys, Miss Eva Leonard Boyne, Miss Mary Barton, Arnold Lucy, Miss Gladys Mason, Herbert Dansey, and Basil Sydney.

A new final act was supplied for the melodrama "Life" at the Manhattan Opera House last night. This not alone shortens the performance by more than a half hour, but does away with the use of firearms, which were a predominant factor in the original act.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Three Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

ROTTERDAM (Rotterdam)—F. S. Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Homer M. Preston, Mrs. A. Spoerer, R. J. Taylor, Edward McKenna, Mrs. S. Haifman, H. Fritsch, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ast, Miss F. Schoring, E. Lissner, and Miss Olympia Maspes.

ADRIATIC (Liverpool)—Oliver Adams, Miss Helen Adams, Mrs. W. Bannick, Col. and Mrs. W. Bells, A. H. Cobb, Miss S. Chalomer, Mrs. Clifford Darling, A. Data, Mrs. F. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Lowry, S. S. Morgan, E. H. Sharp, Capt. A. C. G. Smith, Miss M. Thorn, Owen C. Williams, and R. G. Tinn.

EUROPA (Naples)—F. Martinelli, Miss Rosa di Mare, E. Bertoli, Mrs. G. Martone, P. P. Rosso, and Alexander Engel.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday on the Chicago from Havre were:

Mrs. L. Allix, Miss A. Alpert, A. Ross Benson, Miss S. Bernard, Miss B. Carstairs, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dunwoody, Mrs. F. Hibbert, Miss Louise Fays, Mrs. G. Roy, M. Reiss, Mrs. G. M. Mitchell, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gibbons.

"Hallowe'en"

An Attractive, Suitable Assortment of the Latest Hallowe'en Novelties.

Brentanos 5th Ave. & 27th St. New York.

MISS M'CALL WEDS NICHOLAS CONWAY

Niece of Public Service Commissioner Marries Nephew of ex-Mayor of Troy.

MGR. LEWIS OFFICIATES

Ceremony in St. Francis de Sales Church Followed by Reception for 300 at the St. Regis.

Nicholas Conway, nephew of ex-Mayor Conway of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Sally McCall, daughter of Mrs. Ambrose McCall, and a niece of Public Service Commissioner Edward E. McCall and of Justice Thomas Donnelly, were married last evening at 7 o'clock in St. Francis de Sales Church in Ninety-sixth Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues. Mgr. Lewis performed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white brocaded satin draped with tulle embroidered with crystals, fashioned high in the neck, with long sleeves, and a bodice of crystals. Her veil of old Killarney lace, worn by her grandmother and mother at their weddings, fell halfway down the court train, and was fastened to the coiffure with orange blossoms. Her slippers of brocaded satin were finished with tiny silver buckles. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Cassie McCall was maid of honor. She was in pale blue taffeta with an overdress of yellow chiffon, with a hat to match, and carried yellow roses.

The flower girls were the little Misses Dorothy Donnelly McCall and Virginia Linder. They were in frocks of white chiffon embellished with hand-painted wreaths of roses, and blue hats, each carrying a shepherdess crook topped with pink roses.

Henry A. Conway, Jr., acted as best man for his brother. Justice Donnelly gave his niece in marriage.

After the church ceremony a large reception was held at the St. Regis, about 300 guests attending. The couple received the congratulations of their relatives and friends under a canopy of ascension lilies and white chrysanthemums in the Louis XVI. Room. Mrs. McCall, the bride's mother, who received, was in lavender velvet, with an overdress of chiffon, embroidered with cut crystal, with a corsage bouquet of white orchids and a silver rose and leaves coiffure ornament.

The second floor of the hotel was used for the reception and buffet collation, the ensemble ballroom, where the dancing took place, being festooned with large bunches of white chrysanthemums and oak leaves and white satin ribbons.

After an extended trip through the South, Mr. Conway and his bride will reside in Troy.

TWO SISTERS ARE BRIDES.

Hazel Burdick Weds J. P. Seaman; Lorraine C., William E. King.

A double wedding was celebrated last night when Miss Hazel Burdick became the bride of James P. Seaman and her younger sister, Miss Lorraine Crawford Burdick, was married to William E. King. The brides are the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Loron Madison Burdick of 1,061 St. Nicholas Avenue, and the weddings took place in the North Presbyterian Church, in West 155th Street, the pastor of the church, the Rev. John R. Mackay, officiating.

The church was decorated with palms, white chrysanthemums, and lilies of the valley. Miss Hazel Burdick, the first to wed, entered the church with her father, who gave her in marriage. She was attended by Miss May Alice Smith as maid of honor, who was in deep yellow satin, veiled with silver net. She carried yellow chrysanthemums tied with silver cord. The bridesmaids, the Misses Clare Swinnerton and Etta Hodge, were also in yellow satin and silver net, and carried similar bouquets. Little Miss Melissa Seaman, a niece of the bridegroom, was the flower girl, in a white lingerie frock, tied with blue ribbons, and carried a basket of pink rosebuds.

Mr. Seaman's best man was James Thompson, and the ushers were Robert Bruce Gillie and Samuel Greenleaf, Jr.

Miss Lorraine Burdick entered the church with her uncle, George R. Crawford. Her gown was like that of her sister, a robe of white satin, having a long, square train. Old rose point draped the bodice, and both wore long tulle veils, caught with orange blossoms, and carried bouquets of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The maid of honor for Miss Lorraine Burdick was Miss Helen L. Dunn of Mount Kisco, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Helen Kellar and Dorothy Swinnerton. Their gowns were a lighter yellow than those of the first bridesmaids. The maid of honor was gowned in yellow satin and chiffon, with a velvet train trimmed with silver lace. The bridesmaids were gowned in accordion-pleated chiffon frocks over satin, trimmed in silver. All carried yellow chrysanthemums. Mr. King's best man was Theodore Senner, and the ushers were Charles Calhoun and S. Bogert Ford.

After the ceremony there was a reception at the Plaza for about 200 guests. Mrs. Burdick, the mother of the brides, who also received, wore a fuchsia-colored velvet brocade, with point d'Alençon lace. Both Mr. King and his bride and Mr. Seaman and his bride will live in New York on their return from their honeymoon trips South.

MISS HALL'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to James P. Silo, Jr., on Nov. 24.

The wedding of Miss Estelle Hall, the daughter of Mrs. Charles E. McManus, by her first husband, and James P. Silo, Jr., will take place on Nov. 24 in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street, at 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and will be followed by a reception at 5 o'clock at Sherry's. The Rev. Father Chambers will perform the ceremony.

Miss Hall's matron of honor is to be Mrs. Eugene Wagner, a sister of the bridegroom. The flower girl will be her little half-sister, Evelyn McManus, and the page selected is Thomas McCahill, Jr. The four bridesmaids chosen are the Misses Margaret Homan, Beatrice Woerts, Marjorie Elais, and Eloise Sheron.

Mr. Silo will have Justin O'Brien for his best man, and the ushers are to be Adrian Farrell, William Reiston, Karl Rathbun, Eugene Wagner, Peter Duffy, and Edward Barrett.

Miss Hall is one of last year's débutantes, having made her début at a dance on Dec. 12 at Sherry's. The engagement was announced last Summer.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Park Mason Woolley will introduce her daughter, Miss Cornelia Leggett Woolley, at a reception at her home, the Apthorp, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, on Dec. 12. She will give a dance for the débutante at Sherry's on Dec. 18.

Society girls who are to act as ushers at the presentation of "The Romany Maid" on Nov. 6 at the Biltmore, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the International Red Cross, will meet tomorrow at Mrs. Oliver Harriman's apartments in the Ritz-Carlton. Forty society girls have volunteered their services for the occasion.

The wedding of Miss Mary Steele Mathews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Mathews of Larchmont, N. Y., to Richard Cobden, Jr., is to take place today at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Cobden and his bride are to reside in New York.

Mrs. Edward E. Gwynne and Miss Alice Gwynne, who recently returned from Europe, are at the Vanderbilt for a short time after a trip to Washington, D. C., before leaving for Raquette Lake, in the Adirondacks, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Sagamore Lodge.

Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Dewees W. Dilworth, and the Misses Elinor W. Kendall, Margaret Trevor, Josephine Nicoll, Martha Gay, and Margery Shannon were among those who attended the meeting yesterday at 38 West Thirty-ninth Street in connection with the production of the Greek idyl, "Pandora's Box," which is to be given under the auspices of the Vacation Committee in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Dec. 4 and 5.

On Thursday evening and Friday afternoon and evening the Misses Callie Hoke Smith, Nona McAdoo, Lucy Burleson and Genevieve Clark are to assist Mrs. Charles Ayres at the Cotton Corner of the Red Cross Market. They will while here be the guests of Mrs. Henry F. Dimock at her New York house, 25 East Sixtieth Street.

Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson is to give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton on Dec. 5 to introduce her daughter, Miss Irene L. Gibson, to society. Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown is to give a dance on the afternoon of Nov. 7 for her débutante daughter, Miss Phyllis W. Brown, at her country home at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Mrs. John L. Cutler is giving a tea dance at Sherry's on Dec. 19 for her daughter, Miss Elinor Cutler.

MISS WEEDEN A BRIDE.

Married to Francis De Hart Houston in Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth S. Weeden, daughter of Mrs. George Frederick Weeden of Brooklyn and great-granddaughter of Gov. Hastings Arnold of Rhode Island, and Francis De Hart Houston, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Houston of Concord, Mass., was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn.

The bride wore a gown of white satin charmeuse with a square-cut train, trimmed with old point lace worn by her mother at her wedding and veiled with tulle. Her veil of tulle was caught with a wreath of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Franklin W. Allen was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Charlotte Leech and Marie Appleton. They wore rose charmeuse gowns veiled with rose maline. The matron of honor wore a small hat of brown velvet and the two bridesmaids had large hats of dark brown velvet. They carried bouquets of varicolored chrysanthemums.

Philip Kingsland Houston was best man for his brother. The ushers were William S. Langford, Robert Andrews, and Jewet Newton of Boston; William Fraser-Campbell of New York, Percy Hendre of London, and Edgar H. Arnold of Brooklyn. George O. Robinson, the bride's uncle, gave her in marriage.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride, 114 Pierrepont Street.

HINE-YOUNG WEDDING.

Plans for the Ceremony in St. Thomas's Church on Nov. 10.

Miss Sybil E. Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Young, whose marriage to Lyman Northrup Hine will take place on Nov. 10, at 4 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, will have Miss Natalie Smith as her maid of honor, and her other attendants will be Mrs. F. Worthington Hine, a sister-in-law of the bridegroom, and the Misses Mildred Orthwein and Isabel Mersman of St. Louis, and Elizabeth Stillman Kendall and Marie Cozzens of New York.

Mr. Hine's ushers are to be Albert De Silver, John T. Terry, Jr., Ethelbert L. Low, Carlton Jewett, H. Lloyd Folsom, and Harry Bingham. William K. Dick is to be the best man. Mr. Hine will entertain the attendants at dinner on Nov. 7 at Delmonico's, and on Nov. 4 Miss Young will give her bridesmaids a luncheon at her home, 2,211 Broadway. The wedding reception will be held at the St. Regis.

WOODLEY—LEE.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar I. Woodley of Fairmont, West Va., and Millington, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marion Evelyn Woodley, to Clarence Burton Lee of this city. Miss Woodley's father was formerly Superintendent of Schools in Passaic, N. J., and is now President of the State Normal School at Fairmont. The wedding is to take place on Dec. 10 at the Woodleys' country place at Millington, N. J.

KIRKPATRICK—HARDENBERGH.

Mrs. Albert Hunt Marckwald of Short Hills, N. J., announces the engagement of her sister, Miss Elizabeth W. H. Kirkpatrick, to William P. Hardenbergh, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Hardenbergh of 10 East Sixty-fourth Street, this city. Miss Kirkpatrick is the daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Andrew Kirkpatrick of Newark, N. J. No date has been set for the wedding.

Moore-Wiggins Wedding on Nov. 11

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Lorraine Wiggins, daughter of Mrs. James Wiggins of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Lewis Bassett Moore, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Moore of 155 Bowne Avenue, Fushing, L. I., which is to take place on Wednesday, Nov. 11, at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. Moore is a member of the Great Neck Golf Club and is engaged in the practice of law with his father, who was formerly County Judge of Queens.

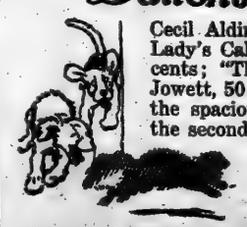
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Entertained.

Miss Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement entertained Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of London, the English suffragist, at a large dinner last evening. Afterward Miss Alice Lewisohn of 43 Fifth Avenue and Miss Wald gave a reception for the guest. Mrs. Stanton Blatch is to give a luncheon today for Mrs. Lawrence at the Woman's University Club.

Judge Eugene D. Saunders.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 27.—News was received here today of the death at Evington, Va., of Judge Eugene D. Saunders, for many years Dean of the Law Department of Tulane University and formerly a law partner of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Saunders served as United States District Judge here for three years. He was the author of several legal works.

Dutton's Christmas Cards



Cecil Aldin's "A Dog Tale," 75 cents; "My Lady's Calendar," quaint and decorative, 50 cents; "The Spirit of Christmas," by Dr. Jowett, 50 cents. These and many others in the spacious new Christmas Card room on the second floor. Now open.

681 Fifth Avenue
Opposite St. Thomas' Church.

OLD ACROBAT DEAD.

Robert C. Gilfort Owned a Rare Collection of Indian Relics.

Robert Charles Gilfort, owner of the Deer Head Inn in Orange, N. J., a former circus acrobat of international reputation as one of the three Gilbert brothers and the owner of a rare collection of Indian relics and game trophies, died yesterday at his home, 208 Main Street, Orange, in his seventieth year. He was born in St. Louis, and his father, Herman Gilfort, was a foundryman and built the first engine of the Iron Mountain Railroad.

When a boy Mr. Gilfort ran away and joined a circus, and when the circus stranded he enlisted in the United States cavalry and took part in several Indian campaigns with his brothers Frank and Otto, during which they commenced collecting Indian relics. In 1870 they went to Europe and made their reputation as acrobats in Berlin. In 1882 they returned to this country and toured with Barnum & Bailey, Sells Brothers' and Worth Brothers' circuses, and traveled all over the world.

Many years ago Mr. Gilfort retired and established the Deer Head Inn, which was frequently visited by big-game hunters, including Theodore Roosevelt.

CAPT. WM. G. FITCH DEAD.

Father of the Late Clyde Fitch Was a Civil War Veteran.

Capt. William Goodwin Fitch, father of the late Clyde Fitch, the playwright, and brother of John L. Fitch, the artist, who died in 1895, died yesterday at his home, 118 East Fortieth Street. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 23, 1832, and was one of the organizers of the Hartford City Guard, of which he was made a Lieutenant. He enlisted in the Union Army in 1861, and served throughout the war, retiring as Captain. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gaines Mills, and also in the Wilderness campaign. While a soldier Capt. Fitch became acquainted in Hagerstown, Md., with Miss Alice Clarke, whom he married under circumstances which are pictured, with some little romantic exaggeration, in his son's play called "Barbara Frietchie."

Capt. Fitch was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and the Army and Navy Club, and was Honorary Major of the Governor's Foot Guard of Hartford, Conn..

Obituary Notes.

Major JOHN HAMILTON, U. S. A., retired, said to have seen the longest service of any man who ever entered the United States Army, died on Monday at his home in Salem, Mass., in his eighty-third year. He was born in Ireland, and enlisted as a private in the Regular Army Oct. 14, 1846. He fought in the civil war and received two medals by Congressional award. He received the commission of Major in 1904 and retired.

Mrs. CLARA B. LIPPER, widow of M. W. Lipper, the founder of M. W. Lipper & Co., now Lipper & Co., dress trimmings, of Philadelphia, died yesterday at the residence of her son, Arthur Lipper, senior partner of Arthur Lipper & Co., brokers, of 20 New Street, in her seventy-fourth year. Mrs. Lipper was a native of Philadelphia, and had lived in this city since the death of her husband several years ago. She belonged to a number of charitable organizations and was active in social betterment work. Mrs. Lipper is survived by three sons and two daughters.

DANIEL O'SULLIVAN, 73 years old, a former member of the County Board of Freeholders and a civil war veteran, died at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers. He was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined in Libby Prison for seventeen months. After his release he enlisted in the Navy.

FRED E. HAFELY, 68 years old, of 1,143 Forest Avenue, Bronx, Vice President of W. N. Sharoe & Co. of 116 East Sixteenth Street, publishers of theatrical guides and directories, died yesterday from heart disease in a restaurant at 224 Fourth Avenue.

JOB VAN INWEGEN, a descendant of Baron Van Inwegen, founder of the family of that name in America, died at the old homestead of the family, Deer Park, N. Y., on Sunday, in his seventy-sixth year.

M. L. MATTHEWS, father of the Rev. Dr. Mark A. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Seattle, where the father was for more than half a century an elder, died on Sunday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Whitworth, in Seattle, in his eighty-eighth year.

WILLIAM HOWELL REED, father of Prof. William Howell Reed, Jr., of Tufts College, and one of the leaders of the Universalist denomination, died of a complication of diseases on Monday at his home in Boston. He was in his seventy-seventh year.

WILLIAM J. HART, for thirty years sexton of St. Patrick's Cathedral, died suddenly of heart disease on Sunday at his home, 106 West Ninety-second Street. He was 58 years old and is survived by his wife, two sons and five daughters.

THOMAS G. FLAGG, formerly Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, died at his home in St. Louis on Monday at the age of 93. He was born in Cartersville, S. C., and was one of the few living men who were personally acquainted with Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Flagg's plantation adjoined that of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN MICHAEL THOMAS, formerly active in church musical circles, died on Monday night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. C. Gibson, 3 Tennis Court, Flatbush, Brooklyn. Mr. Thomas was of Welsh ancestry who migrated to this country in Colonial days. He would have been 88 years old today.

ALMON G. HENDRICKSON, inventor of a spring which is widely used in vehicles, died in West Schuyler, N. J., on Monday of pneumonia. Mr. Hendrickson was 69 years old and formerly lived in Brooklyn. He was an ardent student of botany and a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of the Order of Maccabees. His widow and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. SARAH MOORE, widow of John A. Moore and a resident of Brooklyn for more than seventy-five years, died on Monday at her residence, 598 Rugby Road, aged 82 years. She was born in England.

CLARK JEFFERSON NEWSON, a retired restaurateur, well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, died of heart disease on Monday at his home, 26 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 70 years old and a member of the Williamsburg Volunteer Firemen's Association and the old Hose Company 8 of Williamsburg. He is survived by a son and five daughters.

JOHN A. FONDA, for many years with the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which he was a Vice President under the old management, died on Monday at his residence, 118 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Fonda was one of the fifteen original members of the Lincoln Bowling Club, which was formed thirty-five years ago. He also belonged to the Brooklyn Club and was formerly a member of the Atlantic Yacht and Crescent Athletic Clubs. His wife and daughter survive him.

HERMAN J. SCHWARTJE, a Brooklyn hotel man, will be buried this afternoon from his late residence, 340 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Schwartje died in Berlin on Aug. 9 of pneumonia. He was 58 years old, and belonged to the Loyal Order of Moose, the Heptasophs, Ceres Lodge, No. 225, I. O. O. F.; Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, and Sterling Lodge, No. 517, F. and A. M.

MICHAEL J. LYNAM, a retired police Lieutenant, died on Monday at his home, 206 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, leaving his wife, two daughters, and a son.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TOMPKINS, for many years employed in the United States Customs Service, is dead at his home, 1,469 Woodhaven Avenue, Brooklyn Manor, aged 85 years. He was appointed a Deputy Appraiser under President Lincoln.

Mrs. MARGARET SELDEN, widow of John Selden, who was an engineer in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is dead at her home, 77 Clarkson Street, Flatbush. She was 74 years of age, and had lived in Brooklyn for sixty years.

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GETS B. ALTMAN PORTRAIT.

Museum of Art Accepts Gift from Late Merchant's Executors.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, through its President, Robert W. de Forest, yesterday accepted the portrait of Benjamin Altman ordered to be painted by the Altman estate, and the picture will be placed on exhibition with the $15,000,000 art collection left to the Museum by the great merchant. The presentation was made yesterday by Michael Friedsam, one of the executors of the Altman estate, in the following letter:

Robert W. de Forest, Esq., President Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City:

My Dear Sir: It is with a sincere pleasure that I, on behalf of the executors of the estate of the late Benjamin Altman, herewith present to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a portrait of Mr. Altman, which we believe to be worthy of a place among the works of art which he collected and cherished with so much care and affection. Very truly yours,

M. FRIEDSAM.

Robert W. de Forest, on behalf of the Metropolitan, accepted the portrait and wrote as follows:

The Metropolitan Museum of Art,
New York, Oct. 27, 1914.

Dear Mr. Friedsam: I take great pleasure, in behalf of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in accepting the portrait of Mr. Altman, which you present to the Museum in behalf of the executors of his estate. It will be given prominent place in the great collection which he has given to the Museum, and will appropriately link his personality and his memory to the works of art which gave him so much pleasure, and which through his generosity will be enjoyed by the great multitude who visit our Museum. Sincerely yours,

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, President.

Mr. Altman's portrait will be placed in the same room or rooms as his famous collection, which was accepted by the Metropolitan Museum of Art on the condition that the entire Altman collection be placed on exhibition in adjoining rooms and that these rooms contain nothing but this collection.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GOWEN—WALLACE.—Caroline G. Wallace to John F. Gowen.

TOWNS—JOHNSON.—Edna C. Johnson to Mirabeau C. Towns.

Married.

HOUSTON—WEEDEN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 27, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Howard Melish, Elisabeth Spence Weeden to Francis De Hart Houston.

MOOSE—LARKIN.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, 1914, at Careswell, Ossining, N. Y., by the Rev. Gibson W. Harris, Marjorie Coutant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Larkin, to Lieut. William Lewis Moose, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, U. S. A.

BABBIDGE—PLANTER.—Oct. 26, Florence M. Planter to Harold J. Babbidge.

EBERT—DE FOREST.—Oct. 24, Marion H. De Forest to Robert H. Ebert.

Brooklyn.

BLOOM—HEISCHMANN.—Oct. 26, Marie W. Heischmann to Dr. Herbert Bloom.

STRICKLAND—SCALES.—Oct. 26, Marguerite C. Scales to James S. Strickland.

Newark.

EARLE—SCHARRINGHAUSEN. — Oct. 23, Antoinette F. Scharringhausen to Benjamin E. Earle.

Westchester County.

MARKEY—PRYOR.—Oct. 25, Yonkers, Anna F. Pryor to John Markey.

MOOSE—LARKIN.—Oct. 24, Ossining, Marjorie Larkin to William L. Moose, Jr.

TERRY—HARVEY.—Oct. 24, New Rochelle, Hazel Harvey to James G. Terry.

Died.

ALTHAUS.—After a lingering illness, Anna K. Althaus, beloved wife of Nicolas Althaus, in her 70th year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 1,350 Franklin Av., near 169th Street. Relatives and friends k

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Steel Dividend Reduction —Freeing Trading of Restrictions.

The most interesting specific news in the financial community yesterday was the reduction by the United States Steel Corporation of its common stock dividend from a 5 per cent. to a 2 per cent. basis. The earnings of the third quarter of the year, made public yesterday, show substantial improvement over those of both the first and second quarters, but during the first half of the year the corporation had drawn on its surplus to maintain the established 5 per cent. rate on its common stock, and the Directors decided to reduce the rate to a figure which came within the earnings for the last quarter.

To consider this dividend reduction fairly it is, of course, necessary to give full weight to the extraordinary conditions imposed by the war which put fresh obstacles in the way of the Steel Corporation's recovery from the decline in earnings which it had previously suffered. From another point of view it is important, too, to bear in mind the excellent record of the Steeel Corporation in the matter of re-establishing its dividend position after temporary setbacks due to trade depression. Considered by themselves the earnings for the last three months can hardly be regarded as disappointing inasmuch as instead of a further reduction they showed a good gain compared with the previous quarter as well as with the first quarter of the year. This is really a very good result when it is borne in mind that two of the three months of the past quarter labored under the very great handicap imposed by the war in Europe.

Further evidence was afforded yesterday of steady, albeit quiet, progress toward more normal conditions both in the money and the security markets. More disposition is displayed to make time loans, although at the moment the natural tendency in this direction growing out of the inflow of cash is not manifesting itself fully, owing to the fact that the banks are engaging in their final preparations to pay in their capital subscription to the Federal Reserve Bank and to establish reserve deposits with those institutions. The one class of securities which is now being traded in without restrictions are short term notes, but discussions which were under way yesterday will probably lead to restrictions being lifted in the near future from the trading in at least one more department of the securities market.

Much discussion was naturally aroused by the announcement that the Controller of the Currency will recognize the closing prices of July 30 in determining the value of securities held as collateral for loans by the national banks. Some bankers approved the Controller's attitude in this matter in its entirety, while others emphasized their belief that it would be unwise to attempt to prevent any bank seeking additional collateral for a loan in cases where such a course seemed desirable. That, of course, would depend upon the position of the loan itself and the status of the individual securities which might be pledged. Very little complaint, indeed, has been heard of the manner in which the banks have handled their loans since the closing of the Stock Exchange, and it is a fact that in many instances borrowers have voluntarily increased the collateral behind their loans. The belief is current in the financial district that loans are more amply protected by collateral now than at any time in the past. In this direction the situation has been improved both for the banks and for borrowers, whose position has been rendered just so much more secure.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

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Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90⅜	$4.90
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Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.90	$4.90½
Paris	5.15	5.14
Berlin	.88⅝	.88⅞
Switzerland	5.16	5.15
Holland	.40⅝	.41

New York Clearing House exchanges, $200,816,859; balances, $13,311,354; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $344,027.

The local banks have lost $1,843,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 70c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $7.50 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22½d, unchanged; in New York, 48¾c, off ⅛c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

H. C. Hamilton, assistant general freight agent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Buffalo, has been made a general freight agent, with an office here. S. A. Story succeeds him as assistant general freight agent at Buffalo.

The Philadelphia Company reports having struck a gas well in Doddridge County, West Virginia, which it estimates will produce 17,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day. This is the largest well drilled in that State this year.

It was said yesterday on behalf of N. L. Amster that a large block of Rock Island collateral bonds, which had been deposited with the Wallace committee, had been withdrawn. The opposition offers as its chief reason for advocating the withholding of bonds the fact that if sold at foreclosure, as now proposed, they will not realize a fair price under the prevailing conditions.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, via London, Oct. 27.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Marks.

	Marks.
Metal and notes increased	57,679,000
Gold increased	26,366,000
Mortgages decreased	4,858,000
Drafts increased	8,354,000
Notes in circulation decreased	96,219,000
Deposits decreased	16,474,000

DIVIDENDS NOT TAXABLE.

Connecticut Insurance Companies Win Fight Over Assessments.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 27.—A decision of much interest to life insurance companies was handed down today by Judge Edwin S. Thomas of the United States District Court, to the general effect that dividends credited to policy holders to reduce premiums, or to be applied to renewal insurance, are not taxable as income under the corporation income tax law.

The suits were brought to recover taxes paid under protest, on the claim that they were illegally assessed. Under the decision the Connecticut General Life recovers approximately $2,200, with interest, and the Connecticut Mutual Life more than $24,000.

NEW HAVEN ANNUAL MEETING

Stockholders Expected to Reorganize Board of Directors Today.

The Directors of the New Haven Railroad met yesterday and made preparations for the stockholders' annual meeting today in Harmony Hall, New Haven. They spent several hours with counsel on the reports to be presented to the stockholders and continued the meeting on a special car going to New Haven.

The interest in today's meeting centres in the reorganization of the board. Several Directors have resigned lately, and it is expected that more will go.

The compromise of the Government's Sherman law suit will also be laid before the stockholders, for their assent to a number of steps the Directors have undertaken.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$350,177 +	$42,604
Fifteen roads	8,750,768 —	2,340,939
Total (17 roads)	9,100,945 —	2,298,335

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	867,942	1,049,744	920,167
Net aft. taxes	218,850	328,150	277,000
Other inc.	62,086	59,435	56,252
Total income	280,985	387,585	333,262
Sur. aft. chgs.	101,882	221,422	171,251
Gross, 3 mos.	2,790,078	3,211,372	2,966,821
Net aft. taxes	732,244	980,547	871,566
Other income	182,296	184,140	177,480
Total income	914,539	1,164,687	1,049,046
Sur. aft. chgs.	380,062	609,797	567,450

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for September—Combined summary of operations—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Operating revs.	1,207,852	1,334,853	127,001
Operating exp.	825,238	950,162	127,923
Net op. rev.	385,615	384,691	*924
Taxes	49,832	52,775	2,942
Op. inc., (taxes deducted)	335,783	331,916	*3,867
Three months ended Sept. 30:			
Operating revs.	3,511,924	3,393,643	398,918
Operating exp.	2,525,283	2,775,536	250,252
Net op. rev.	986,641	1,135,307	148,666
Taxes	155,271	162,525	*2,746
Op. inc., (taxes deducted)	831,369	982,782	151,413

*Increase.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Mileage	395	395	
Operat. rev.	197,216	216,446	19,231
Operat. exp.	164,014	169,917	5,902
Net rev. from Ry. operations.	33,200	46,529	13,329
Taxes	10,942	10,857	284
Total	22,257	35,671	13,013
Uncol. Ry. rev.	291		291
Operat. inc.	21,965	35,671	13,906

Per cent. operating expenses (including taxes) to operating revenues: 1914, 88.56; 1913, 83.43.

Three months ended Sept. 30, 1914, and 1913:

Mileage	395	395	
Operat. rev.	602,649	602,047	*601
Operat. exp.	502,134	509,508	7,373
Net rev. from Ry operation.	100,514	92,539	*7,974
Taxes	32,828	31,973	*854
Total	67,686	60,565	*7,120
Uncol. ry. rev.	960		960
Operat. inc.	67,326	60,565	*6,760

Per cent. operating expenses (including taxes) to operating revenues: 1914, 88.83; 1913, 89.94.

*Increase.

ILLINOIS TRACTION for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	702,412	654,338	48,074
Net after taxes	293,990	261,987	32,003
9 mos. gross	6,053,923	5,725,952	327,971
Net after taxes	2,333,628	2,294,886	38,737

NEW YORK TRACTION LINES for the month of June—

	Operating Revenue.	Operating Income.	Other Income.
Hud. & Man.	305,870	156,397	70,420
Interbor. Sub.	1,407,326	873,988	37,296
Interbor. Ele.	1,307,940	681,456	4,338
B. R. T.	2,461,564	935,307	14,920
N. Y. Con.	789,416	329,114	30,405
B'klyn Hts.	752,882	281,357	19,250
Bridge O. Co.	21,051	6,783	
B., Q. C. & S.	141,974	48,252	10,101
C. Isl. & B.	171,321	70,188	1,845
Nassau Elec.	461,480	144,771	17,796
South B'klyn	115,076	51,242	*5,242
N. Y. Rwys.	1,175,971	85,207	79,875
Second Av.	87,586	29,807	606
Third Av.	344,063	184,880	70,200
†Dry Dock, &c.	44,458	13,632	768
42 St. M. & St. N.	162,957	79,911	1,061
N. Y. C. L.	68,026	31,353	1,063
Union	255,701	57,172	3,143
Westchester E.	56,780	2,751	125
Yonkers	64,584	21,549	634
R. L. & R. R.	38,231	3,004	3,616

*Deficit. †Operated by receiver.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	5,509,781	6,010,529	5,548,088
Net after tax.	1,087,679	1,582,496	1,647,029
9 mos. gross	16,902,895	17,280,924	16,644,291
Net after taxes	3,812,304	4,155,725	4,076,184

SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE RAILWAY CO. for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	4,901,740	5,341,466	439,726
Net after taxes	1,446,454	2,005,816	559,362
Other income	1,499,089	1,329,945	169,216
Total income	2,945,135	3,395,661	450,546
Charges	874,887	879,524	4,637
Surplus	2,070,227	2,516,137	445,910

*Increase.

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	1,939,104	1,806,627	1,757,924
Gross. & taxes.	1,448,277	1,327,529	1,292,917
Net	490,827	479,098	554,953
Other income	202,120	250,646	122,431
Total income	692,947	729,744	677,384
Charges, &c.	423,548	415,205	410,432
Balance	269,399	314,539	266,951
Addl. & bett.	564	1,111	3,259
Surplus	268,835	313,428	263,692

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total income	$2,239,032	$2,106,000	$2,975,549
General exp., losses, & mis. interest	781,916	789,429	862,834
Int. on bonds and debt	459,551	459,551	499,781
Net income	997,565	909,569	1,612,952
Pf. div. pay. Oct. 1	582,732	582,732	582,732
Surplus	414,833	326,837	1,030,220
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:			
Total income	7,424,740	6,781,659	7,781,001
General exp., losses, & mis. interest	2,625,274	2,227,080	2,447,919
Int. on bonds and debt	1,378,656	1,423,182	1,490,255
Net income	3,520,811	3,132,045	3,833,826
Pf. dividends	1,748,196	1,748,196	1,748,196
Surplus	1,772,615	1,383,849	2,085,630

LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	3,388,500	3,299,900	88,900
Net	1,662,691	1,653,162	9,529
Surplus after charges and pf. dividend	563,905	604,384	*40,479

*Decrease.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 17 to 24, 1914.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Rev. Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bds.
Outstanding Oct. 17	$83,883,012.08	$36,036,334.15	$5,359,436.00
Net decrease	840,797.33	3,842,275.73	*$15,000.00
Outstanding Oct. 24	$83,042,214.15	$33,556,108.42	$5,157,436.00
Cash balance Oct. 24	51,831,823.47		
Net obligation	$31,210,890.68		

*Increase.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Interest Payable.	Due.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	M.-S.	Mar. 15, 1915	99¼	99⅝	6.22
American Tel. & Tel. Sub. Cos., 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1916	98½	99	5.65
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 4½%	J.-D.	June 1, 1915	98 11-16	98 13-16	6.60
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	J.-D.	June 11, 1915	98	98½	7.90
Chicago & West Ind. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	97	98	7.46
Erie R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	97	97½	7.50
General Rubber Co., 4½%	J.-J.	July 1, 1915	97¾	98⅜	6.87
Hocking Valley Ry. Co., 5%	M.-N.	Nov. 1, 1915	99	99¼	6.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 15, 1915	98⅝	98¾	5.75
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 4½%	M.-S.	Mar. 1, 1915	98		
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1915	90	90¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 4½%	M.-N.	May 1, 1915	98½	99	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¼	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98½	6.83
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	100¾	100¾	4.90
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1916	101 9-16	101 11-16	5.02
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1917	103	103¼	4.81
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	J.-D.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98⅛	5.00
Southern Ry. Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 1, 1916	97	98 3-16	6.50

BANKERS DIFFER ON WILLIAMS'S ACTION

Lewis L. Clarke Holds It Will Tend to Stabilize Stock Prices.

IN LINE WITH THIS STATE

New York Banking Department Adopted the June 30 Prices in Appraising Collateral.

The action of Controller of the Currency Williams in instructing national bank Examiners to pass all collateral loans based on the closing prices for stocks on July 30 is in line with the policy that has been pursued by the State Banking Department since the Stock Exchange closed. Instructions then given to bank Examiners and still standing were that sales made outside of the Stock Exchange should be ignored and all loans considered on the basis of July 30 quotations.

In some instances the State Banking Department has been still more liberal in its views. When the last call was made for the condition of State institutions on Sept. 12 some of them inquired as to the value to be put on securities, and were told to set "reasonable" prices upon them. In some cases the reporting institutions used June 30 prices, and these were accepted by the department. The Insurance Department some time ago adopted June 30 prices on the ground that even those of July 30 were abnormal and were affected by the situation caused by the European war.

One effect of the statement of Controller Williams's policy was almost to stop dealing in stocks in the street yesterday morning. One of the banks was informed by a street operator that all offers to sell had been withdrawn and that prices were up from 1 to 3 points. The banker said that some borrowers had been compelled to sell stocks, but considered it no longer necessary in view of the Williams statement and withdrew pending offers.

Some of the bankers were outspoken in their criticism of the Controller's orders that the names of banks calling loans as a result of lowered quotations made in street trading should be reported to him.

"I have read the banking laws through a number of times and I have never found warrant for the implied suggestion that we cannot call for more collateral where we think a loan is not amply secured," said the loaning officer of one of the Wall Street institutions which does perhaps the largest Stock Exchange business. "If an examiner thinks a loan is not safe he can order it taken up, but I don't think he can tell us that a loan is all right and must not be called. We have not demanded that any loans be paid off or 'sweetened,' but we have taken notice of the changed conditions by asking some of our borrowers to substitute other collateral, or reduce the amount owed. In most cases the suggestion has been sufficient; in one or two cases the borrower declined to add to his collateral and we have let his loan stand."

The head of a Stock Exchange firm who is a member of the Board of Governors said that he had heard nothing but kind words for the attitude taken by banks.

"Of course," he said, "with more than half a hundred institutions loaning in the district it would be too much to expect all of them to let loans stand where they were properly margined on July 30. I have heard of a couple of banks which pressed customers, and the Controller's stand should strengthen their spines."

A private banker who at times figured as a big lender of call money did not like Mr. Williams's ruling, which he thought would delay the clearing up of accounts necessary to a reopening of the securities markets. He believed that some borrowers would take advantage of the opportunity to point out to the banks that they had been told to adhere to the old quotations in appraising collateral.

"Borrowers should be encouraged to reduce outstanding loans as fast as they are able," said this man. "That they can generally accomplish this we have proved to our satisfaction by offering to lower the interest rate on accounts that were reduced in size or strengthened by the deposit of more securities. Ninety per cent. of our clients at once accepted this offer."

Lewis L. Clarke, President of the American Exchange National Bank, was warm in his approval of the course taken by Mr. Williams.

"It is an excellent move," he said, "and I fail to see how any broad-minded banker can take a different view of it. It will do much to stabilize prices until such time as a rate increase is granted to the railroads, if one is to be granted. I earnestly hope it will be, and its effect would be still further to stabilize prices of stocks and bonds. I think Mr. Williams is entitled to great credit for his action."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 27.—Incorporated today:

Safety Signal Co., autos, machinery, mechanical devices, general contractors, engineering, $200,000; R. Hilliker, S. C. Fowler, A. W. Dennen, 10 Cedar St.

Granite City Soap Co., Newburgh, toilet articles, $150,000: E. H. Hibbard, J. A. Pramsdell, H. W. Burgin.

Seaboard Mills, textiles, $100,000; H. L. Stowell, T. A. O'Callaghan, H. Audley, White Plains.

Flatiron Bar Corp., liquors, $25,000; J. D. Blauvelt, R. J. Koebler, A. Huchinson, 605 W. 184 St.

Argus Printing & Publishing Co., Queens, $10,000; J. C. Young, G. G. Valentine, G. F. Vrealand, 28 N. Hammel Av., Rockaway Beach.

Salmow Realty Co., $10,000; L. Salmow, F. and A. Salmowitz, 23 Broome St., Bklyn.

Ahr Realty Co., $5,000; J. T. Booth, H. and A. Ahr, 444 E. 148 St.

Tire-Seal Co., tire fillers and puncture sealers, capital, no par value; G. A. Orr, J. Stiebel, Morton Wollman, 1 W. 70 St.

Greenberg & Gordon Amusement Co., $5,000; M. Gordon, L. and M. Greenberg, 302 E. 82 St.

Garfield Ice Co., Bay Shore, $20,000; G. H. Wade, C. F. and A. W. Rutherford, 1,376 St. Mark's Av., Bklyn.

Capital increases: Perfumes Riviera, New York, $100,000 to $150,000; Sanitary Method Co., N. Y., $5,000 to $50,000.

Authorizations: The Felters Co., Jersey City, felts, woolens, piano, organ supplies, $2,000,000; Rep., Robert H. Buchanan, 632 Bway. A. M. Byers Co., Pittsburgh, iron and steel, $100,000; Rep., W. W. Weller, 410 Woolworth Bldg. White Rock Mineral Springs Co., Waukesha, Wis., $50,000; Rep., Thomas F. Wood, Jr., 100 Bway.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 27.—Charters filed today: Darling Realty Corp., Jersey City; $10,000. Henry I. Darling, Martha J. Darling, Benjamin J. Darling, Jersey City.

General Match Co., East Bound Brook; $100,000. H. C. Wade, John L. Tobin, William S. Allen, New York.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Atlanta Gold	10c	10c	10c	10c
1,825	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
1,000	Calaveras	93c	93c	93c	93c
800	Chief Con.	90c	91c	90c	91c
100	Crown Res.	94c	94c	94c	94c
100	Davis-Daly	57c	57c	57c	57c
250	First Nat.	71c	75c	71c	75c
50	Goldfield Con.	95c	95c	95c	95c
500	Goldfield Mer.	18c	18c	18c	18c
150	La Rose	70c	73c	70c	70c
100	Majestic	9c	9c	9c	9c
775	Mex. Metals	14c	15c	14c	15c
150	McK.-Darragh.	40c	40c	40c	40c
150	Old Dom. t. r.	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
100	Riker-Hege.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
200	Stewart	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
100	Un. V. Ext.	1	1	1	1

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1.00	Jumbo Ex.	.36	.40
Atl. G'f'd.	.18	.20	La Rose	.70	.72
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Majestic	.07	.09
Bohemia	1	1⅛	McK.-D.	.40	.43
Bost. Ely	.20		Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Butte & L.	.10	.20	New Balt.	.50	.75
Calaveras	.93	.98	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Chief C.	.92	.96	So. Lake	1¾	3
Cons. Cop.	1	1¼	Stewart	1	1 1-16
Davis-D.	.56	.60	Ton. Bel.	4	4¼
Eagle and Blue Bell	.76	.85	Ton. Ext.	2⅜	2⅝
First Nat.	.70	.74	Ton. Merg.	.24	.26
G'field C.	.93	1.00	Ton. Min.	5⅞	6¼
G'field M.	.17	.18	T. W End.	.55	.57
Houghton		.02	Un. Pr. S.	8	8¼
Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1⅛	U. V. Ex.	.99	1.00
J. Butler	.66	.68	Yukon G.	1⅛	1 11-16

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.37
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.35
Belcher	.75	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher	.04	Overman	.16
Caledonia	.50	Seg. Belcher	.03
Challenge Con.	.06	Sierra Nevada	.65
Con. Cal. & Va.	.05	Union Con.	.10
Crown Point	.36	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.03	Yellow Jacket	.41
Justice	.03		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	Comb. Fraction	.04
Jim Butler	.04	D'field Daisy	.02
Midway	.08	D'field Black B.	.02
North Star	.16	Florence	.27
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Con. M.	.97
Tonopah Exten.	2.25	G'field Merger	.16
West End	.55	Jumbo Exten.	.38
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.03
Atlanta	.18	Vernal	.03
Booth	.03	Nevada Hills	.27
C. O. D.	.03	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con.	.02

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	6½	Jackpot	5	5½
Elkton	42	42½	McKinney	30	37
El Paso	108	120	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	2		Portland	102	103
Gold Dol.	2	4	Vindicator	101	103
Isabella	10	10½	R. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 24:

	Oct. 24.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$466,718	$12,939,756	$72,585,471
Ordinary	1,095,177	17,781,341	101,535,148
Corp. and in. tax	17,246	879,086	8,892,021
Miscellaneous	141,488	3,271,194	28,227,204
Total rcts.	$1,719,630	$34,471,378	$210,739,845
Expenditures	2,598,241	51,207,664	250,561,211
Deficit	878,610	16,736,285	39,821,366

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under pressure of liquidation, and prices declined 1@1½c. At the low point of the day the market was about 3½c below the high point of last week, and seemed to lack buying power. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter was quoted at $1.15½; No. 2 hard, $1.15½; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.15½, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.20, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December			123	124	94 13-16
May			128¼	129	97 7-16

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	116⅝	114⅝	115⅛	85¼	
May	120⅝	119¼	119¾	120⅝	90

CORN.

The weather over the corn belt was clear and cold, and as these conditions were considered ideal for curing the new crop, and pointed to an early movement, the market was under considerable selling pressure, and at the close values were ⅜@⅝c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81c, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅝	67¾	67¾	68⅛	70
May	71	70¼	70¾	71¼	71⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were easier owing to liquidation prompted by a less active cash and export demand and in sympathy with the decline in wheat and corn. The local cash market was steady; standard, 53½c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4, 52½c; fancy clipped white, 53½@56c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	50¼	49	49¼	50⅛	39⅛
May	53⅛	52⅜	52⅝	53¼	43

PROVISIONS.

The provision market opened firm owing to a steadier tone to the hog market, but during the day developed an easier tone in sympathy with grain. Total receipts of hogs at Western points were 84,000, of which Chicago received 20,000; Kansas City 16,000, and Omaha 4,000. Receipts of hogs at Chicago for Wednesday were estimated at 30,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.77
January	9.92	9.85	9.85	9.92	10.95
Ribs—					
October			10.47	10.70	10.72
January	9.82	9.75	9.75	9.82	10.90
Pork—					
January	19.00	18.77	18.77	18.97	20.22
May	19.37	19.05	19.05	19.27	20.32

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was under renewed pressure during the early operations, especially for the near positions. During the afternoon prices rallied sharply as offerings became much smaller and closing prices were 5 to 16 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			4.65@4.75	4.60
October			4.65@4.75	4.60
November	4.70	4.60	4.72@4.73	4.63
December	4.71	4.58	4.70@4.87	4.63
January	4.88	4.70	4.82@4.84	4.81
February	5.00	4.88	5.00@5.05	4.90
March	5.24	5.07	5.22@5.22	5.13
April			5.20@5.22	5.15
May	5.47	5.36	5.42@5.45	5.38

COTTON.

The more optimistic view of the cotton situation was in evidence again yesterday, and some traders are even inclined to think that the most depressing factors in the situation have been fully reflected in the very low prices now prevailing in the Southern spot markets. Exports of over 41,000 bales emphasized the possibilities of a better foreign outlet, although they probably reflected nothing more than the usual end of the month spurt proportional to the recent movement, and Western houses reported inquiries from the section of the country suggesting that a considerable investment demand for contracts would show itself here with the reopening of the Exchange. As officially reported the spot markets were generally unchanged, with the exception of Savannah, which was ⅛c higher. The price of January-February was reduced to 4.55c in Liverpool, as indicated by Monday's cables.

COFFEE.

The recommendation by the Voluntary Committee on Liquidation to open the local Coffee Exchange on Nov. 4, and the request that those with open contracts margin their accounts down to present price levels as established through the committee, seemed to cause more pressure on the market yesterday. At any rate, offerings of December through the committee were on a more liberal scale, and in consequence the market declined about 30 points, December closing at 5.60@5.65, March at 5.96@6, May at 6.15@6.20, and July at 6.35 bid. There was considerable switching from December to July at from 120 to 123 points. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUT

HALF BILLION MORE FOR NATION'S TRADE

Enormous Reserves Released Under Reserve System Shown by Controller's Figures.

MINIMUM IS $464,919,076

To That Must Be Added Excess Reserves Now Held, Making Total $580,000,000—Official Tables.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Controller of the Currency tonight gave out detailed statements showing the total amount of reserves that will be released by the national banks in each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts when the new reserve requirements take effect, based upon the deposits of the banks as shown by the latest report to the Controller, dated Sept. 12, 1914.

The Controller's figures show that when the new Federal Reserve banks open their doors on Nov. 16 there will be released in cash and other reserves under the minimum requirement the enormous sum of $464,919,076 to be added to the resources available for transacting the business of the country. The more liberal provisions of the new banking and currency law permit the national banks to reduce their reserves and generally enable them to utilize resources that heretofore have been held in vaults as security.

As a matter of fact, there will be a larger amount available for business than is indicated in the Controller's figures for the national banks of the country now hold $116,000,000 in reserves in excess of the requirements of the present National Banking act. This sum, added to the other amount, gives the grand total of more than $580,000,000 additional available for the transaction of business.

Under the present law the national banks of the country are required to hold reserves amounting to $1,460,711,345. Under the new law, which will go into full force and effect when the Federal Reserve banks are opened on Nov. 16, the reserve required will be only $995,792,269.

CALL FOR RESERVE CAPITAL.

First Installment, About $3,350,000, Payable in Gold, Due Next Monday.

The call for the first installment of the subscriptions to the capital of the Federal Reserve Bank was received yesterday by the national banks in this city. The payments to be made in gold or gold certificates are due next Monday and will amount to 1 per cent. of the capital and surplus of all the national banks in the State, aggregating about $3,350,000.

Up to date the Federal Reserve Bank has no vaults. Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, sent word yesterday to Chairman Jay offering the Sub-Treasury for storage purposes. The vaults of the Clearing House are also available. No decision has been reached as to which, if either, will be utilized. It is not impossible that the Reserve Bank will have quarters of its own before Monday, as the Directors had under consideration yesterday a building on Cedar Street, east of Nassau, which is equipped with vaults and could be ready for almost immediate occupancy.

Within another two weeks the reserve bank will receive about $100,000,000 more, according to the calculations of the Directors, though not necessarily in gold. This will be composed of the portions of their reserves that the member banks are required to keep on deposit with the reserve bank at the outset. Payments may be made in any form of money except banknotes. The reserve bank will thus start off with resources of about $103,000,000, which will be available for rediscounts. This may be increased by deposits of Government money, Secretary McAdoo having announced his intention to make such deposits promptly and to as large an extent as possible.

The capital of the reserve bank will be increased later by further payments on stock subscriptions. The second payment of 2 per cent. will be due within three months and the third of the same amount within six months. This will bring the capital up to approximately $10,000,000. The other 3 per cent. is subject to call by the Federal Reserve Board at any time, and if the call is made the capital will be increased to $20,000,000.

The resources of the reserve bank will also be increased within the next three years by a further shifting of reserves. This increase will be relatively small, however.

The Directors of the reserve bank will meet this morning to take up some of the problems they are called upon to solve by Nov. 16. The location of the bank is likely to be settled, as may be the election of New York's member of the Federal Advisory Council and of a Vice Governor and cashier.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES RELEASED UNDER NEW FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Statement issued by the Controller of the Currency showing reserves held by national banks in the twelve Federal Reserve districts, as of Sept. 12, 1914; also showing the reserves required under the present law, the reserves required under the Federal Reserve act, the reserves held in excess of the amount required under the old law, and the reserves in excess of the amount required under the Federal Reserve act:

Dist.	Total Reserve Held by Banks Sept. 12, 1914. (Millions.)	Total Reserve Required Under Present Law. (Millions.)	Total Reserve Required Under Federal Reserve Act. (Millions.)	Total Reserve Held Sept. 12, 1914, in Excess of Amount Required Under Old Law. (Millions.)	Total Reserve Held Sept. 12, 1914, in Excess of Amount Required Under New Law. (Millions.)
No. 1—Boston	$129	$110	$76	$19	$53
No. 2—New York	364	288	191	24	173
No. 3—Philadelphia	175	105	22	70	153
No. 4—Cleveland	154	144	95	10	59
No. 5—Richmond	64	64	43	..	21
No. 6—Atlanta	38	34	24	4	14
No. 7—Chicago	226	203	140	23	86
No. 8—St. Louis	55	37	..	..	18
No. 9—Minneapolis	91	78	48	13	43
No. 10—Kansas City	109	85	52	24	57
No. 11—Dallas	52	42	28	10	24
No. 12—San Francisco	117	104	67	13	50
Total	$1,576	$1,460	$906	$116	$580

Table showing amount of reserve required on Sept 12, 1914, under the present law, amount of reserve required under the new law, and amount of reserve released:

NEW YORK CITY.

Present reserve required:		
Twenty-five per cent. on $1,253,593,455, total net deposits		$313,398,859
Reserve required under Federal Reserve act:		
Eighteen per cent. on $1,249,255,152, demand deposits	$224,865,927	
Five per cent. on $4,840,282, time deposits	217,014	
		225,082,941
Reserve released under new law:		
Seven per cent. on $1,249,255,152, demand deposits	$87,447,861	
Twenty per cent. on $4,840,282, time deposits	968,057	
		88,815,918

CHICAGO.

Present reserve required:		
Twenty-five per cent. on $348,302,123, total net deposits		$87,075,531
Reserve required under Federal Reserve act:		
Eighteen per cent. on $345,572,329, demand deposits	$62,203,019	
Five per cent. on $2,729,796, time deposits	136,490	
		62,339,509
Reserve released under new law:		
Seven per cent. on $345,572,329, demand deposits	$24,190,063	
Twenty per cent. on $2,729,796, time deposits	545,959	
		24,736,022

ST. LOUIS.

Present reserve required:		
Twenty-five per cent. on $100,471,638, total net deposits		$25,117,909
Reserve required under Federal Reserve act:		
Eighteen per cent. on $94,248,718, demand deposits	$16,964,769	
Five per cent. on $6,222,920, time deposits	311,146	
		17,275,915
Reserve released under new law:		
Seven per cent. on $94,248,718, demand deposits	$6,597,410	
Twenty per cent. on $6,222,920, time deposits	1,244,584	
		7,841,994

OTHER RESERVE CITIES.

Present reserve required:		
Twenty-five per cent. on $1,965,381,093, total net deposits		$491,345,275
Reserve required under Federal Reserve act:		
Fifteen per cent. on $1,901,966,856, demand deposits	$285,294,998	
Five per cent. on $63,414,442, time deposits	3,170,722	
		288,465,720
Reserve released under new law:		
Ten per cent. on $1,901,966,856, demand deposits	$190,196,686	
Twenty per cent. on $63,414,442, time deposits	12,682,889	
		202,879,555

COUNTRY BANKS.

Present reserve required:		
Fifteen per cent. on $3,625,158,476, total net deposits		$543,773,771
Reserve required under Federal Reserve act:		
Twelve per cent. on $3,162,432,291, demand deposits	$379,491,875	
Five per cent. on $462,726,185, time deposits	23,136,309	
		402,628,184
Reserve released under new law:		
Three per cent. on $3,162,432,291, demand deposits	$94,872,968	
Ten per cent. on $462,726,185, time deposits	46,272,619	
		141,145,587

TOTAL FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Reserve required under present law		$1,460,711,345
Reserve required under new law	$995,792,269	
Reserve released	464,919,076	
		1,460,711,845

Statement of the Controller of the Currency as to cash required to be held:

Dist.	Total cash held Sept. 12, 1914.	In vault	With F. R. Bank.	Either in vault or with F. R. Bank.	Total cash required	Total issued cash re-
	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
No. 1—Boston	$57	$31	$14	..	$45	$12
No. 2—New York	307	98	97	49	244	63
No. 3—Philadelphia	74	43	19	..	62	12
No. 4—Cleveland	73	39	17	..	56	17
No. 5—Richmond	30	18	8	..	26	4
No. 6—Atlanta	18	10	4	..	14	4
No. 7—Chicago	144	82	25	36	129	15
No. 8—St. Louis	35	14	10	5	29	6
No. 9—Minneapolis	37	19	9	..	28	9
No. 10—Kansas City	42	21	10	..	31	11
No. 11—Dallas	26	12	5	..	17	9
No. 12—San Francisco	59	27	12	..	39	20
Total	902	384	248	90	717	185

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..627 per cent. for the best names.
Monday....627 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

***

Coal Demand Behind Last Year.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that recent developments in the anthracite trade have been rather unusual for this time of the year, for, instead of growing heavier with the approach of Winter, the demand has fallen materially during October. "This reversal of form," it continues, "is accounted for by heavy early buying, as well as by weather conditions this month. A considerable percentage of the tonnage sold in August and September went into the plants of the dealers, who usually wait till October before stocking up to capacity. The bituminous market remains unchanged."

***

Buying Leather Goods Here.

One of the best-known export firms in the city received inquiries yesterday from Australia and New Zealand for several kinds of leather articles that have hitherto been purchased from Germany. These articles include handbags, purses, and various other kinds of fancy leather goods. The value of the goods called for in the inquiries was not given out, but it was said that it was large enough to warrant one of the highest executives in the house spending a solid hour in getting the necessary data together. The same house is now doing a nice export business with Australasia in hosiery that formerly was bought in Chemnitz.

***

To Discuss Trade Questions.

A general meeting of the United Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers will be held tomorrow evening at the Hotel Martinique. Prof. Baldwin of the Workmen's Compensation Commission will address the manufacturers on the advantages to be gained by taking out insurance in the State fund as a group. A report will be made of the results of the conferences which have been held recently with the union on the sub-manufacturing and other controversies. Suggestions will also be sought as to the best way in which members may be protected against failures of customers in the retail business. The number of these failures lately has been very large, and it is believed that by concerted action the members may be saved many losses of the sort that otherwise would occur.

***

War Cottons Demand Limited.

While export orders for cotton goods for commercial purposes are more numerous now than they have been, there has been a dearth of demand of late for goods designed for war purposes. One of the leading cotton duck firms of the city said yesterday that only a few sales had been consummated in the last ten days or two weeks, but that an inquiry for more than a million yards of wide and army duck had been received from representatives of the French War Office on Monday. Negotiations for this prospective order are still on. Other cotton goods are now being shipped to the Levant and, from the West Indies and Central South American countries, there are orders coming with enough money back of them to make them welcome to the export houses in the Worth Street district.

***

A Warning to Cotton Buyers.

Not every one in this market is willing to accept the statement of cotton goods manufacturers that they cannot stock up on cheap cotton because the banks will not lend them enough money to do it with. Yesterday a man with years of experience in the dry goods field had this to say on the subject: "It might have been true a month ago, or even two weeks ago, that the manufacturers could not get money enough from their bankers to load up with cheap cotton, but it is not entirely true today. It is doubtless true that some manufacturers cannot get the money they need, but it is just as true that some others can get it, but are not doing so. These men will wake up some fine day to find that Liverpool has snapped up all the cheap cotton in sight, as is often the case. Then where will they be?"

***

French After Raincoats.

A clothing manufacturer yesterday received an inquiry from a representative of the French Government involving a large quantity of raincoats. This house makes a line of raincoats on the cravenette order. What was wanted was a garment made of rubberized fabric, and it was stipulated that something on the style of an oilskin would be suitable. The inquiry was referred to a firm making goods of this kind. The impression exists in the clothing trade that no orders have been given out for foreign Governments so far, and, if there have been any orders placed for cloths, the negotiations have been of a very secret nature since information concerning actual sales is lacking. There was a rumor yesterday to the effect that a large order for fabric had been placed.

***

Weather Stirs Up Clothing Trade.

The change in the weather has stimulated business in the clothing trade. There were numerous orders received yesterday for overcoats needed for the purpose of filling in stocks. The impression still prevails among the manufacturers that the retailers will see a shortage of merchandise in the near future. Purchases have been of the hand to mouth variety and any considerable increase in the demand will find the retailers unprepared. Reports from the road, where the salesmen are showing the lines for next Spring, are not altogether encouraging in certain sections, but, on the whole, the falling off in orders is not as great as might be expected under the circumstances. In certain quarters, Spring business booked so far shows a fair improvement compared with last year. One large house is able to show purchases aggregating from 5 to 10 per cent. higher than those of the last lightweight season.

***

Gray Goods Still Active.

Buying of printcloths continued active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and prices continued to get firmer. About all the 38½-inch 64-60s that were available for any delivery at 3¾ cents were taken up, and the same held true of four-yard 80 squares at 5½ cents. Large sales were made of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents for delivery during the remainder of the year, and toward the close the mills were asking 4½ cents. For 38½-inch 60-48s 1-16 cents was bid for nearby deliveries, with few, if any, takers; while for later delivery there was a good movement of these goods at 3½ cents. There was an active demand for sateens for nearby shipment, but many of the mills turned down late delivery offers because of the uncertainty regarding their ability to cover on cotton. The closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	39-inch, 64-60s	3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	2½c

***

Large Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Oct. 24, as reported by the New York Custom House, were the heaviest in any single week of the present year, and far in excess of the corresponding week one year ago under normal trade conditions. The exports last week are set down as having a value of $21,397,327, compared $15,371,358 the week before and $17,512,914 the week before that. Last week's unusual exports are accounted for by the heavy shipments of foodstuffs and military supplies now being sent out of this port. Exports in the corresponding week last year were $17,994,512. Exports to date for this year are valued at $707,606,179, compared with $736,755,651 for the same period of 1913. Exports of domestics and cotton duck from New York last week were valued at $470,630, compared with $178,279 the week before and $628,690 the week before that. Of last week's total cotton exports duck shipments had a value of $131,642. The greatest amount shipped to a single country, $77,913 worth of cotton goods went to Cuba and $57,674 worth to China. Last week was the first time in nearly two months that goods were reported as having been shipped to China. Cuba led the week before with $56,673.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JULES BOUY & CO., INC., importers of furniture and tapestries, 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $82,886 and nominal assets of $130,321. Most of the liabilities are to creditors in Brussels, Paris, and London. Edo C. Marcello, attorney for the petitioner, said the bankruptcy was caused by the war.

MORRIS A. FORGOTSTON, jewelry and diamonds, 1,432 Broadway, at Fortieth Street, has assigned to Benjamin Lesser. A petition in bankruptcy was filed by Antonio De Dominicis, $1,583; Benjamin Bower, $154, and New York Auto Packard Renting Company, $25. Liabilities are put at $80,000 and assets $50,000.

NEW YORK GRANITE COMPANY.—Kerr F. Albertson, as the New York Granite Company, 1,133 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $57,101 and nominal assets of $79,555.

WEXLER-ROSS COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Wexler-Ross Company, jewelry, 1,447 Broadway, and 2 West Fourteenth Street, by W. M. Hawkins, $1,600; Robert Roy, Jr., $1,000, and Harry H. Robinson, $500. Liabilities are $20,000 and assets $10,000.

MATTE STERNHEIM & CO. A petition has been filed against Louis and Joseph Matte and Jacob Sternheim, cloaks, 52 East Broadway, by Benjamin Ullman, $775; Henry Klavans, $30, and Korner Brothers, $80.

MARY FRANCES SMITH, 140 West 57th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $5,583 and assets of $8,000 in household furniture covered by a chattel mortgage of $4,378.

CLEVER WAIST COMPANY.—Judge Hough has appointed Henry B. Singer receiver for Gang & Krameisen, doing business as the Clever Waist Company, 109 West Twenty-sixth Street; bond, $500. Liabilities are said to be $15,000 and assets $4,500.

MOSS & GRAHAM.—Judge Hough has appointed Samuel A. Yorkes receiver for Moss & Graham, manufacturers of saws, 224 Centre Street; bond, $500. Assets are $1,100.

FERRARI BROTHERS.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Ferrari Brothers, grocers, 1,559 Second Avenue; bond, $500.

ADELE SPAULDING.—Judge Hough has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Adele Spaulding, dressmaker, 10 West Forty-sixth Street.

NATHAN NATHANS, dresses, 15 West Eighteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $26,803 and assets of $8,497.

MICHAEL J. CONROY, printer, as the American Book Printing House, 265 Cherry Street, has assigned to Louis Satenstein.

CHARLES WATENBERG, leather, 2,679 Eighth Avenue, has assigned to Joseph M. Delaney.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has authorized receivers of the International Steam Pump Company to advance $128,000 to meet payrolls overdue, merchandise claims, and other current obligations.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abergo, Orlando B.—A. Silz, $176
Alexander, Gabriel W.—Monarch Tailoring Co., $186.
Alexander, Allan K.—W. J. Coleman, $415.
Attix Electrical Engineering Co., Inc., and Albert Attix.—E. B. Purcell, $706.
Alland, Leon—M. Silberman et al., $4,862.
Bimberg, Charles—Bastian Bros. Co., $592.
Blake, Edward, and Meyer Solomon—People, &c., $500.
Berry, Frank D.—J. H. Walkley, $257.
Badik, Sam; Abraham Badik, and William Alterman—S. Natanson et al., $117.
Balkon, Frank—I. Knoperbaum, $304.
Brookmire Realty Co.—Thomas Stokes & Sons, Inc., $219.
Brown Bros., Inc., and Floyd D. Brown—J. V. Bouvier, Jr., $942.
Bonagur, Antonio; Minnie Fine, and Vincent Robino—G. Luckes, $146.
Courtenay, William—M. Klein, $444.
Cohen, Minnie A.—W. Goodman, $840.
Coombs, Milton C., and John B. Jones—W. A. Rick et al., $163.
City Realty Co.—M. Lewis, $1,156.
Campbell, Arthur F.—Cauldwell Wingate Co., $139.
Conroy, James J., and John H. Price—H. F. Juventy et al., $268.
Courthey, Charles H.—B. F. Curtis, $277.
Coon, Lewis—Rogers Peet Co., $133.
Same—S. Kaufmann, $806.
Cohen, Louis—F. W. Roeber, costs, $109.
Crandall, Joel E.—O'Neill Adams Co., $194.
Calogeras, George P.—S. Kachikogianis, $2,244.
Cox, Arthur S.—F. A. Hauser, $220.
Cohen, Gisella—F. W. Roeber, costs, $109.
Drudy, Mortimer F.—J. Drudy, $134.
Dannon, Israel, or Isidor Denson—S. Benowitz et al, $152.
D'Esterre, Louis—P. W. Rouss, $3,067.
De Kay, Charles—E. Gimpel et al, $423.
Domoeh, Max, Jacob Felner, and Yetta Bernstein, adm.—L. Rosenthal, $148.
Dodd, Whittemore—E. P. Seaver, $373.
Elsner, Moritz—L. Sims, $824.
Eckley, Earnest R.—Wall St. Exchange Bldg. Ass'n, $162.
Fields, Lew M., and Edward Margolies—Farmers Loan and Trust Co., $1,117.
Farlazzo, Joseph—T. Ravazala et al, $168.
Grand, James, and Rose M. Kaufman—People, &c., $1,500.
Ganio, Ferdinand—C. H. Appell, $139.
Greenblatt, Henry, and William T. Hookey, Sons, Inc.—M. Kobre, $198.
Gifodl., Nathan C. & I. Bulhardt, $396.
Grant, Margaret C.—James McCreery & Co., $122.
High Grade Oil Refining Co.—Valentine Bldg. Co., $387.
Harlem River Garage and Repair Co. and William T. Hookey Sons Co., Inc.—M. Kobre, $208.
Hellier, Anna, and Kate Terker—People, &c., $500.
Harkness, Harry B.—Martial Armand & Co., Ltd., $776.
Herbert Chair Co., Inc.—Little Falls Fibre Co., $149.
Hilton, Marie—G. W. Godward, $244.
Homer, Edwin A.—G. W. Godward, $246.
International Education League, Inc.—Ashbaugh Corp., $323.
Isaacs, Moe A.—Robert Thedford Garage Co., $164.
Kunstler, Isidor—W. V. Astor, $527.
Karsch, Louis, and Max Fuchs—O. I. Judelsohn, $154.
Kenny, Michael—J. Farrell, $244.
Kavenaugh, Gertrude M.—M. T. Airy Realty Co., $102.
Ledever, Hugo L.—Rogers Peet & Co., $127.
Lord—Nathan H.—Delmonico's, $249.
London Theatre Co.—Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., $164.
Leavitt, Daniel A.—Gramatan National Bank of Bronxville, $123.
Massais, Gennaro—D. Baxter, costs, $100.
Mack, Nathaniel W.—D. R. Mack et al., costs, $119.
Murray, Edward A. W.—Williams & Morford Co., $101.
Moscowitz, Max—L. Wood, $386.
Mitchell, Anna H.—Colgate & Co., $166.
Norman L. Munro Publishing Co.—Perkins Goodwin Co., $364.
183d and Garden Street Co., Inc., Charles Schaefer Vaclav Batka, and Jacob Kadiac—H. Baum, $313.
Orr, John S., A. Reinhardt, $262.
Orentlich, Harry, and Morris Dansig—H. Levine et al., $1,820.
Old Persia Chemical Corp.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $178.
Poland, Samuel C.—P. Phelps, $241.
Olson, Samuel A.—H. W. Johns Manville Co., $100.
Prichard, Herbert T., and Irving M. Hirsch—L. F. Ryter, $304.
Probstein, David—Mutual Alliance Trust Co., $518.
Fawling, Catherine E.—J. W. Heaslip, $1,458.
Queen, Emmit—E. F. Thompson, $250.
Rolph Green, Inc.—Hammermill Paper Co., $735.
Rooney, Pat—S. J. Silverman, $132.
Rasgotis, Rudolph R.—Simmons Automobile Co., $114.
Root, William G.—W. L. Galland, $182.
Shapiro, Calle, and Henry Hoffman—R. J. Jones, $112.
Saltzman, Isidore—M. H. Mann & Co., $448.
Silverman, Mark—L. Simon & Co., $314.
Schapiro, Barney—J. Ross, $356.
Sterchi, Godfrey F.—Stewart Distilling Co., $120.
Soslow, Harry—I. M. Levey, $138.
Simmons, Alfred J.—L. S. Meyer et al., $158.
Schweitzer, Joseph—S. Kandel, $189.
Shea, Timothy J.—W. D. Andrews Co., Inc., $162.
Sofransky, Henry—P. Paulvin, $211.
Scully, Edw. J.—W. J. Broderick et al., $128.
Strulowitz, William—J. H. Semel, $183.
Tielen, George—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $123.
Thompson, Elmer—F. M. McKay, $188.
Tremont Iron Works and John F. Ernst—Hoffman Co., $113.
Turetsky, Julius—Kaplan, $250.
Union Oxy Carbide Co., Inc.—International Magazine Co., $145.
Unger, Pincus—Peoples Theatre Co., $108.
Waldman, Nathan—S. Dorfman, $157.
Weilhart, Joseph P.—A. O'Conway, $077.
Yungel, Richard—W. F. Hiep, $384.
Zak, Frank—W. Simpson, $128.

In Bronx County.

Bell, James E.—R. H. Hickson, $178.
Bils, Reinhold—H. Heppenheimer, $425.
Denton, Millicent S.—C. A. Moran, $6,845.
Gamache, Joseph—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $258.
Hersberg, Aaron—City of N. Y., $720.
Henderson, James—Detbold Safe and Lock Co., $45.
Reinhert Construction Co. and Francis X. Kiel—P. Sinnott, $172.
Magnus, Katherine A.—Lord & Taylor, $243.
Markst & Harlem Auto Trucking Co.—S. Rothberg, $194.
Pfeiffer, Minnie—J. H. W. Strong, $2,120.
Rosenberger, Samuel—J. Lindan, $151.
Saks, Daniel—National Nassau Bank of New York, $369.
Schatov, Sevel—Dinerman & Sokoloff, Inc., $909.
West Farms Lumber Co.—H. W. Alling, $173.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Bennetts, Josephine—M. J. Kraus & Co., Aug. 19, 1914, $131.
International College of Languages—E. F. Rosenthal, Dec. 31, 1912, $6,746.
Sacs—same, April 24, 1914, $104.
Johnson, Elizabeth—N. Morris et al., April 15, 1913, $278.
McSwegan, Frank and Harvey—Falls Rivet and Machinery Co., Dec. 19, 1912, $164.
Miller, Hannah J.—C. Fulcastro, Sept. 24, 1913, $278.
Negrin, Nathan—Manhattan Fur Dressing and Dyeing Co., Inc., May 4, 1914, $158.
Pittsburgh Contracting Co.—N. Calpan, June 29, 1914, $900.
Wang, Jacob and Leon—J. Shapiro, July 9, 1914, $1,660.
Liebowitz, Isidor—National Nassau Bank of N. Y., Oct. 24, 1914, (vacated.) $2,328.

CARPET SALE CONTINUES.

Bidding Is Active and the Prices Holding Well.

Bidding at the second day's auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's offerings of carpetings and rugs yesterday seemed to lose very little of the vim which marked the opening on Monday. Buying was well sustained throughout the day. Nearly 300 lots were disposed of at prices ranging from 5 to 10 per cent. on an average below the catalogued prices for the same goods at the opening last Spring. Additional buyers arrived on the scene yesterday from distant and adjacent points and reinforced the large number of carpet and rug representatives already in the city for this auction and the several openings of Spring goods.

Yesterday's offerings for the most part included various qualities and sizes of Axminster rugs, and were bid in varying prices, some deemed rather high and others fairly low, considering the quality of the goods. At the close of the day Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell, the auctioneers, had disposed of 699 lots in the two days, out of the 2,718 lots scheduled in the sale, and will start off this morning with lot 700. A representative of the manufacturers expressed satisfaction with the way things are going at the auction and declared prices were holding remarkably well.

Apart from the usual conditions confronting the trade acting as a stimulus to lay in stocks at this time, observers believe that the very liberal conditions governing the sale have not been without their effect in encouraging buyers to purchase freely. Payments for goods bought are not due until March 1 next, while anticipation is permitted at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, as against 6 per cent. in former sales of this kind.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ATHENS, O.—D. Zenner & Co.; R. O. Williams, dress goods, silks; 60 W. 33d.
AKRON, Ohio—A. Bein, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—D. Levy Sons; L. Levy, waistings; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; N. Schenthal, shoes; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—A. Kreiger; L. Goldberg, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. Rosenfeld, pajamas; 1,138 Broadway; Netherland.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, neckwear, embroideries, laces; 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—James S. Carey Co.; R. S. Carey, clothing, overalls; 396 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Ogus, Rabinowich & Ogus; Mr. Sternberg, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; C. W. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; L. A. Lauriot, bdkts.; 417 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. J. Fox, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Spalding Co.; T. E. O'Connor, trimmings; Broztell.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, cotton ducks; Broztell.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; Miss E. S. Adelson, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. Shepard, neckwear, hosiery; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits; 417 5th Av.
BOSTON—Moore-Smith Co.; J. Reding, hats, caps, gloves; Murray-Hill.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. Brett, boys' clothing; 243 Church; Hermitage.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; Miss M. Spencer, girls' clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Conrad Co.; B. B. Conrad, ladies', misses', children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, general mdse.; 55 White.
BOSTON—Magnee-Houston Co.; Miss Conway, costumes, furs; Great Northern.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; M. A. McBride, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Hearn, misses', children's ready to wear; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co.; Mr. King, machine made dresses; Mrs. Barret, ladies' muslin underskirts; Miss Mahoney, ladies' skirts; 110 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Mr. Barry, wash goods; W. Fitzgerald, linings; E. Lahty, laces; embroideries; Mr. Creeron, millinery, (basement); R. J. Sutliffe, carpets, rugs; Mr. Morrison, men's hats; W. T. McLain, jewelry; Mr. Hitchcock, men's clothing; Mr. Glynn, representing; Miss M. G. Cronin, infants' wear, children's underwear; Mrs. Henry, waists; Miss D. Feeley, misses' waists; Mrs. Gray, infants' wear; (basement;) Miss Walsh, ladies' coats, skirts; Miss Woodman, umbrellas, parasols; Miss Snelling, laces, (basement;) Miss Knight, representing; 21 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Y. Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; O. R. Rick, notions; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; Miss M. Hagen, millinery; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Rosenberg Brothers; H. Rosenberg, furs; Breslin.
CHICAGO—The Hub; J. Plunkett, clothing; Brostell.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. Russakom, ladies' neckwear, veilings; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Herzberg, Goldstein & Lesser; A. Goldstein, woolens; 1,133 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Mrs. J. Coughlin, millinery; 13 E. 22d; Sherman Square.
CINCINNATI—Perfection Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Lautenbach, woolens; J. Roth, trimmings; 1,133 Broadway.
CINCINNATI, Ohio — Fischer-Woeste Mfg. Co.; M. Fischer, house dresses; B'way Central.
CINCINNATI—J. Shillito Co.; R. S. Marshall, carpets; 432 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. Sprowl, jobs cloaks, suits, waists; 37 W. 20th.
CLEVELAND—Pritz-Biederman Co.; A. Printz, piece goods, 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Brown Bros.; E. Brown, carpets, rugs; 212 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Bee Hive; A. G. Lowenhert, cloaks, suits; 40 E. 22d.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; A. L. Neiman, cloaks, suits; 13 E. 22d; Aberdeen.
DENVER—Golden Eagle D. G. Co.; T. Norris, clothing, furn. goods; 315 4th Av.; Grand Chair Co., Inc.
DES MOINES—Wilkin Bros. Co.; F. B. Dallas, cloaks, suits, waists; 333 4th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; F. T. Buchanan, carpets, rugs; 200 5th Av.; Netherland.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; H. Rich, furnishing goods; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; H. D. Mitchell, notions, laces, trimmings; 200 5th Av.; Hermitage.
DETROIT—Owen & Co.; W. E. Schaffer, carpets; 1,184 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; Miss I. W. Hengstler, leather goods, jewelry, toilet goods; 214 Church.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann's; J. E. Robinson, coats, suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Wise, Smith & Co.; D. Ellison, clothing; 105 Grand; B'way Central.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; M. F. Marks, general mdse.; 60 W. 33d.
HARTFORD—Brown, Thomson & Co.; H. H. Richards, dress goods; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker.
HOUSTON—McAuslan & Wakelin Co.; Miss H. Laborre, ladies' wear; Navarre.
INDIANAPOLIS—L. S. Ayres & Co.; Mr. Guthrie, carpets, rugs; 60 W. 33d.
KITTANNING, Penn.—L. Stevens & Co.; L. H. Nevins, carpets; H. A. Hileman, carpets; Wallick's.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.—A. G. Sutherland, carpets, rugs; 55 White.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Guinan Co.; R. Guinan, carpets; Grand.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; Miss C. Cavanaugh, laces; Mrs. E. M. Collins, waists, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; B'way and 22d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss J. Ryan, millinery; 214 Church.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; J. V. Cavanna, rugs; 1,170 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. L. Frankenstein, domestics, blankets; W. J. McGuirk, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; W. H. Flack, laces, jewelry, toilet goods; 75 Spring.
NEWPORT, R. I.—Karanjian, J. H. & Co.; J. H. Karanjian, rugs; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA — Largman Brothers; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—B. Moskovitz, jobs plush mixture, college coats, velvet, satin dresses; Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; Miss A. M. Day, laces, handkerchiefs, ladies' neckwear; S. Walter, dry goods; 1,261 Broadway.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss E. Evans, waists; Miss A. L. Wilkinson, skirts; B'way and 32d
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; D. D. Southworth, carpets; 1,261 Broadway.
PH

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Nonhousekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished.

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Club Breakfast, 50 cents and up.

Special Sunday Evening Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50.

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Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25

Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30. Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners. Dan Caslar's Orchestra.

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3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)....$1,200

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An exclusive but homelike Apartment Hotel in New York's Most Beautiful Suburb, Luxuriously Furnished and Perfectly Appointed, with service equal to the best New York hotels; table excellent. Parlor, Bedroom, and Private Bath, with board, for two people, $25 per week and up. Take the Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet to W. T. READE, Prop.

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SUBWAY (B'WAY) 200 FT. AWAY.

FIX RULES FOR FUND TO AID COTTON MEN

Growers May Store Their Product and Borrow at 6-Cent Valuation.

BANKS IN TWO CLASSES

Fund Must Reach $100,000,000 and Feb. 1, 1915, is Fixed as Limit for Borrowers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The Cotton Loan Fund is so far assured of success that tonight the Federal Reserve Board, under whose auspices the fund is to be administered, made public the entire details of the plan. The Reserve Board enters upon its task as a voluntary committee and has appointed a loan committee made up of W. P. G. Harding and Paul M. Warburg, members of the board; Col. E. M. House of Texas, a close friend of President Wilson; Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the New York Clearing House; J. S. Alexander, the New York banker; James B. Forgan of Chicago, Festus J. Wade of St. Louis, Levi L. Rue of Philadelphia, and William A. Gaston of Boston, to whom will be delegated all necessary powers.

In brief the plan affords the opportunity to the cotton planter who desires to obtain a loan to deposit his warehouse certificate showing the quantity of his cotton and its grade with his local banker as security. The bank will forward a New York draft for 25 per cent. of the face of the loan to the loan committee to be appointed in each cotton State. When the application is approved the Central Committee will add to the loan 75 per cent. of its face. The interest will be 6 per cent., and the loan will run for a year with the privilege of renewal for six months.

The banks making the 25 per cent. of the loan are designated as Class B subscribers to the loan. Those that make the 75 per cent. are designated as Class A subscribers. Each, on making its subscriptions, receives a certificate showing its participation in the loan. These certificates, called Class A and Class B certificates, are to draw interest quarterly.

All expenses of the loan, such as warehouse charges and insurance, are borne by the borrower, and 3 per cent. of his loan is to be set aside to cover such risks. After deducting losses and expenses the balance remaining of this amount will be pro rated back to borrowers. All applications for loans must be made by Feb. 1, 1915.

It is made a condition that at least $100,000,000 must be subscribed before the plan becomes operative.

How Fund Is to be Raised.

The plan as described by the Federal Reserve Board is as follows:

"It is proposed to create in the manner hereinafter provided a fund of approximately $135,000,000 to be known as the 'Cotton Loan Fund,' and to be used for the purposes herein stated. Subscribers to this fund shall be divided into two classes to be designated respectively as Class A and Class B subscribers. Class A subscribers shall consist of banks or other corporations, firms or individuals located or residing in other than the cotton-producing States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee.

"All Class 'A' subscriptions shall be contingent upon the receipt of subscriptions of that class aggregating $100,000,000.

"Class 'B' subscriptions shall be made by banks or bankers located or residing in the cotton-producing States above mentioned, and as hereinafter more particularly explained. No Class 'B' subscriptions shall be required except as a condition of a loan or loans to be made out of the fund to be created, and in such event subscriptions shall not be required to exceed 25 per cent. of the amount of the loan applied for.

"Each subscriber shall, upon the payment in whole or in part of the amount subscribed for, receive a participation certificate transferrable on the books of the committee showing on its face the class of subscriptions represented thereby and specifying the terms under which the owner will be entitled to share in the distribution of the moneys realized from the loans made from the fund created.

"All Class 'A' and Class 'B' certificates shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly.

"The Cotton Loan Fund will be administered under the direction of a committee to be known as the Central Committee, and to be composed of the individual members of the Federal Reserve Board. The Central Committee shall appoint a committee for the general administration of the fund to be known as the Cotton Loan Committee, and shall delegate to such committee such powers as may be necessary to properly carry out the purposes of this plan. The Cotton Loan Committee to be named by the Central Committee shall consist of the following:

"W. P. G. Harding, Chairman, Washington, D. C.; Paul M. Warburg, Washington, D. C.; Col. E. M. House, Austin, Texas; Albert H. Wiggin, New York; James S. Alexander, New York; James B. Forgan, Chicago, Ill.; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis, Mo.; Levi L. Rue, Philadelphia, Penn., and William A. Gaston, Boston, Mass.

"The Cotton Loan Committee shall in turn appoint committees in each of the cotton-producing States hereinbefore named, the title of such committee to include the name of the State in which such committee shall be required to act for the Cotton Loan Commitee, and each State Committee so appointed shall in turn appoint local committees in sufficient number to safeguard the practical workings of the plan. All committees appointed to be subject to the approval of the Central Committee and all committees to serve without compensation of any kind.

"The banks of the City of New York have pledged themselves to subscribe $50,000,000 of the $100,000,000 of Class A certificates, provided the remaining $50,000,000 shall be raised within a reasonable time under the supervision of the Central Committee by banks in non-cotton-producing States.

Loans from the Fund.

"All loans made from the fund created shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and all applications for loans must be made through banks or bankers who shall in each instance accompany the application for such loans with a subscription to Class B certificates in an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of the loan applied for. The subscriber to Class B certificates applying for a loan for a customer will not be required to indorse the note of such customer and shall not be entitled or permitted to receive from such customer the payment of any commission on account of obtaining such loan.

"All loans made shall be first approved by the proper local committee, by the appropriate State committee and by two members of the Cotton Loan Committee. When applications for such loans have been approved as above provided the notes evidencing the same, together with the collateral required under the terms of this plan, must be forwarded to the office of the Cotton Loan Committee with instructions as to the disposition of the proceeds, and must, as stated, be accompanied with the subscription of the bank or banker forwarding the application of an amount of Class B certificates equal to 25 per cent. of the amount applied for.

"In order to make the subscription to Class B certificates immediately available each subscription accompanied by an application for a loan must be accompanied by New York draft of the bank or bankers through which the application is made, drawn to the order of the Cotton Loan Fund or in such manner as the Cotton Loan Committee shall designate, said draft to be for an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the loan applied for, and upon the granting of such loan a Class B certificate for this amount shall be issued. In this manner 75 per cent. of each loan will be provided by the fund obtained from Class A subscribers and 25 per cent. from the Class B subscribers.

Security for Loans.

"All loans shall be evidenced by notes in form approved by the Cotton Loan Committee and shall be secured by cotton on the basis of 6 cents per pound for middling in addition to the guarantee fund hereinafter described.

"As evidence of the security offered, each note tendered with an application for a loan must be accompanied by receipts of approved warehouses and by evidence of proper insurance. All cotton accepted as security must be located in warehouses or other buildings under the ownership and control of some person, firm, or corporation other than the borrower, and in approving such loans the local and State committees shall respectively pass upon the sufficiency of such warehouse receipts and insurance and shall be satisfied that such cotton is free from all liens except that created by the loan or loans from the fund to the borrower for which such cotton is pledged as part security for such loans, and the committees approving such loans shall likewise be satisfied that the cotton offered as security is of the grade or quality specified in the application.

"All expenses, such as warehouse charges and insurance premiums, shall be borne by the borrower.

"In addition to the security hereinbefore specified, every application granted a loan from the fund shall pay to the Cotton Loan Committee a sum equal to 3 per cent. of the face amount of the loan granted, and the applicant shall authorize the Cotton Loan Committee to deduct or withhold this amount from the proceeds of such loan. All sums so paid, together with all interest earned from the investment thereof, shall constitute a Mutual Borrowers' Guarantee Fund, to be used (1) for the payment of expenses of administration, which it is estimated will in no event exceed one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the loan fund created; (2) to make up any deficiency in the amounts available for payment of the Class A and Class B certificates, with interest, resulting from losses sustained by reason of any loans made from the said loan fund or otherwise; the balance, including all interest earned thereon, shall be returned pro rata to the borrowers.

Control of the Fund.

"The Cotton Loan Committee shall control the guarantee fund so created, and may, in its discretion, invest all or any portion thereof in Class A certificates herein provided for.

"All applications for loans shall be made not later than Feb. 1, 1915, and all loans made shall mature on or before Feb. 1, 1916; provided, however, that the Central Committee in its discretion may authorize the Cotton Loan Committee to extend any or all loans for a period not to exceed six months after Feb. 1, 1916, if in the judgment of said Central Committee conditions at that time justify such extension.

"Calls for payment of subscriptions to Class A certificates shall be made as nearly pro rata as possible. In the event on Feb. 1, 1915, applications for loans shall not have been received to the extent of the full amount subscribed, the fund shall nevertheless be closed at the amount then applied for and loaned, and Class A subscribers shall thereupon be released from the payment of the balance of their subscriptions which have not up to that time been called for. Provided always that the fund shall not be construed to have been established for any purpose until Class A subscriptions shall have been received to the extent of $100,000,000.

"As moneys become available for repayment to the subscriber, they will be applied against both Class A and Class B certificates, but the percentage of reduction in the case of Class B certificates shall be one-half of that in the case of Class A certificates until the amount of the latter outstanding shall be reduced to the amount of Class B certificates then outstanding, after which the percentage of reduction shall be the same. For example, if a payment is made on the Class A certificates to the extent of 10 per cent. of the face amount of such certificates then outstanding, a payment shall at the same time be made upon the Class B certificates to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount then outstanding.

"Again, if a payment of the Class A certificates is made of an amount equivalent to 3½ per cent. of the amount then outstanding, at the same time a payment on account of Class B certificates will made of an amount representing 1¾ per cent. of the aggregate of Class B certificates then outstanding, which method of payment shall be continued until the amount of the two classes of certificates outstanding shall be the same, after which all sums distributed shall be divided pro rata among all certificate holders, regardless of the two classes."

COTTON LEAVES SAVANNAH.

Two Ships Start with 9,700 Bales—Another to Load.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 27.—The steamships Knud H. and Uller sailed from this port today carrying in all 9,700 bales of cotton valued at about $386,000. Clearance papers were obtained for the two vessels yesterday by the H. Nanninga Company, to which they were consigned. The Knud H. will go to Copenhagen and the Uller to Gothenburg, Sweden.

The cotton is no doubt that referred to in a dispatch from New York, which said that shipments worth several hundred thousand dollars would leave a Southern port today.

The H. Nanninga Company also has a steamship at Quarantine, the Mauldgaard, which will take on a cargo of cotton for Liverpool.

England's action in holding that cotton is not contraband of war it is believed here means the resumption of cotton exports to almost every port of Europe. The curtailment of cotton shipments to England in large measure has been due to lack of demand for raw cotton and the uncertainty of foreign exchange.

Sir Edward Grey's assurances are taken to mean that from now on cotton may be shipped, not only to neutral countries, but to Germany. This is important because of the fair demand for American cotton that now exists in Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 27.—Local representatives of transatlantic steamship lines are prepared to find transportation for the cotton to be delivered to European ports, even those of Austria and Germany if there is a demand, although it is unlikely that any effort will be made at the present time to move cotton to either Austria or Germany. While there is no difficulty about sending cotton to English ports so far as vessels and insurance are concerned, the movement up to the present time has been spasmodic, although there is a hint of greater activity a little later.

ARKANSAS BANKS TO HELP.

Pledge Two Per Cent. of Capital Stock to Cotton Pool Fund.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—A pledge of 2 per cent. of the capital stock of all banks in Arkansas to the cotton pool fund was made today by the members of the Arkansas Bankers' Association in special session here.

The pledge will mean the raising of $2,000,000 of the $3,000,000 fund expected of the State for the $135,000,000 pool. The association also indorsed the move for a standard and uniform warehouse receipt.

One million dollars already has been pledged by jobbers and wholesalers of the State.

VATERLAND NOT SEIZED.

London Firm's Claim for $15,200 Taking the Usual Course in Court.

At the offices of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for Waring & Gillow of London, it was denied yesterday that the Vaterland, lying in Hoboken, had been seized and was to be sold to pay a claim for $20,000 made by Waring & Gillow against the Hamburg-American Line. It was said that there was no ground for a sensational cablegram to that effect published in New York yesterday. The claim, it was said, was taking the usual course in court.

Julius P. Meyer of the Hamburg-American Line said that on Sept. 26 an action was started in New Jersey by Waring & Gillow against the line through the service of an attachment on the Vaterland for a claim of $1,845.73. The Sheriff did not seize the ship, but accepted assurances that she would not leave the harbor.

Waring & Gillow's claim, he said, was based on decorating and furnishing done by that firm on the Vaterland, and the $1,845.73 represented extra work. The claim was later increased by the addition of a balance on an alleged contract, making a total claim of $15,200. Later a bond for $18,000 to cover the claim, with interest and costs, was given and the attachment was formally vacated on Oct. 4. The litigation over the account, he said, would take the usual course.

Must Install Emergency Lights.

The Long Island Railroad Company was ordered yesterday by the Public Service Commission to install in its Atlantic Avenue tunnel a system of emergency lights, which could be brought into instant use if the regular lights fail. Details of the emergency system the company prefers must be filed with the commission by Nov. 15.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Capt. A. W. Maish, O. D., to this city, Chief of Ord., for duty.

Orders Oct. 15 as to Capt. J. E. Stedge, 13 Cav., revoked.

1st Lt. J. A. Mack, C. A. C., to Fort Adams, R. I., to relieve Capt. F. S. Dallam, Q. M. C., Nov. 1.

Changes in Corp. of Engs.: Capt. E. Graves, Vicksburg, will transfer about Oct. 31 to a designated officer the duties in his dist., and will go to Dallas, relieving Major T. H. Jackson. Major Jackson will proceed to Wheeling, W. Va., and relieve Capt. F. B. Wilby.

Major H. P. Howard assigned to 14 Cav. 1st Lt. J. A. Shannon, assigned to 11 Cav. 1st Lt. J. S. Upham, assigned to 3 Inf., vice 1st Lt. R. B. Lincoln, relieved.

Changes in Med. Corps: 1st Lt. D. W. McEnery, Ft. Logan, Col., to Balboa Heights, Canal Zone; Capt. G. F. Juenemann, Ft. Logan, to Ft. Mouita, C.; Capts. A. S. Bowen and L. S. Hughes, on arrival in U. S. to Ft Logan; Capt. C. F. Peed, Galveston, Evacuation Hosp., to port of embarkation, Galveston; Col. R. G. Ebert, Western Dept., to sail about Dec. 5 to Honolulu; Col. W. H. Arthur, Ft. Mason, San Fran., report to Comdg. Gen., Western Dept., relieving Col. R. G. Ebert; Major W. P. Truby, assume temp. charge medical supply depot, Ft. Mason, San Fran., on the relief of Col. W. H. Arthur from that depot; 1t. Col. W. P. Kendall, 3d Div., to sail about Dec. 5 to Honolulu; Col. G. L. Eddie, on arrival in U. S., to Letterman Hosp., San Fran., relieving Lt. Col. E. B. Frick, who goes to Western Dept. for duty with 3d Div.

Cavalry arm promotions: H. P. Benson, Lt. Col. to Col., unassigned; F. S. Foltz, Lt. Col., unassigned, to Col., attached to 3 Cav.; R. A. Brown, Major, 14 Cav., to Lt. Col., assigned to 15 Cav.; E. Lindsley, Capt., to Major, assigned to 7 Cav.; A. E. Phillips, 1st Lt., 10 Cav., to Capt., attached to 10 Cav. until Dec. 1, then assigned to that regt.; J. A. Degen, 1st Lt., 12 Cav., to Capt., assigned to 12 Cav.; R. E. Cummins, 2d Lt., 10 Cav., to 1st Lt., assigned to 10 Cav.; A. L. James, Jr., 2d Lt., 5 Cav., to 1st Lt., attached to 5 Cav. until Dec. 27, then assigned to it, and R. C. Rodgers, 2d Lt., 6 Cav., to 1st Lt., attached to 4 Cav.

Leaves: 2d Lt. J. P. Cole, 4 Inf., 2 days' extn.; 1st Lt. J. F. Hammond, M. C., 3 days' extn.; Capt. J. B. Douglas, S. C., 20 days; 1st Lt. F. W. Brabson, 23 Inf.; Capt. A. E. Williams, 19 Inf., 1 month's extn.; Maj. A. J. Bowley, F. A., 1 month's extn., and 2d Lt. H. A. Kroner, 6 Inf., 2 month's extn.

Navy Orders.

Ens. M. D. Demott to the Parker.

Ch. Boms. A. Seeckts, the Vermont, home, wait orders; B. H. Shipley, Washington, D. C., Yard, to the Vermont.

Ch. Mach. O. Boldt, recvg. ship at N. Y., to the Salem.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capts. W. C. Harllee, the Florida, to duty office Director of Target Practice, Navy Dept.; J. A. Hughes to 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz, and E. B. Cole to 1st Brigade, Vera Cruz.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Bainbridge, at Jolo, P. I.; Nereus, at Tampico; Arethusa, at Newport; Monaghan, at Whitestone; Roe, at Tompkinsville; Nebraska, at Southern Drill Grounds; Walke, at Long Island Sound; Albany, at Guaymas; Culgoa, at Hampton Roads; North Dakota, at North River, N. Y., and the Decatur, at Manila.

Sailed: Virginia, Newport for Boston, and the West Virginia, La Paz for Mazatlan.

The Texas ordered from Mexican waters to Galveston, Tex., to arrive by Nov. 6.

The Wheeling ordered Nov. 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, stopping at Boston en route.

The Solace ordered to proceed from Mexican waters to Washington, D. C., via Guantanamo, Cuba, and ports in Haiti and Santo Domingo. Upon completion of this duty the Solace will proceed to N. Y. Yard for repairs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:28|Sun sets..5:05|Moon sets..1:08

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:32	3:42	9:39	10:02
Governors Island	4:06	4:16	10:21	10:40
Hell Gate	5:38	6:08	12:01	12:20

Arrived—Tuesday, Oct. 27.

SS Chicago, Havre, Oct. 17.
SS Saratoga, Havana, Oct. 24.
SS Ancona, Palermo, Oct. 15.
SS Chippewa, Brunswick.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo, Oct. 20.
SS Mujek, Philadelphia, Oct. 26.
SS Mampasas, Key West, Oct. 24.
SS Sixaola, Port Limon, Oct. 18.
SS Caserta, Naples, Oct. 17.
SS Trym, Belize, Oct. 13.
SS Texas, Boston, Oct. 26.
SS Taurus, Boston, Oct. 26.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, Oct. 22.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Oct. 24.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Oct. 26.
SS Maud, Aberdeen, Oct. 20.
SS Epsilon, Rotterdam, Oct. 8.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Oct. 14.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

J. L. Luckenbach	San Pedro	Oct. 4
Carpathia	Gibraltar	Oct. 13
Peter H. Crowell	Baiboa	Oct. 20
San Giorgio	Naples	Oct. 18
Haugerland	Lisbon	Oct. 18
Santiago	Galveston	Oct. 21
Docenus	New Orleans	Oct. 20
Vesta	Port Arthur	Oct. 20
El Alba	Galveston	Oct. 22

DUE TOMORROW.

Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Soestdyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 17
Santa Marta	Kingston	Oct. 24
Caracas	San Juan	Oct. 24
Denis	Para	Oct. 17
Orion	Lisbon	Oct. 17
Antilles	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Perfection	Port Arthur	Oct. 21

DUE FRIDAY.

Lusitania	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Patria	Palermo	Oct. 18
Franconia	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Re d'Italia	Naples	Oct. 15
Titania	Valencia	Oct. 15
Seminole	Puerto Plata	Oct. 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 27
El Rio	Galveston	Oct. 24
Advance	Cristobal	Oct. 23
San Jacinto	Galveston	Oct. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 22
Ioannina	Piraeus	Oct. 14
Ancon	Cristobal	Oct. 24
Parima	St. Thomas	Oct. 26
Kansas City	Swansea	Oct. 10
America	Naples	Oct. 16
Morro Castle	Vera Cruz	Oct. 24
Apache	Jacksonville	Oct. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Nora, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Olinda, Gibara	——	12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tapajos, Santos	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Vigilancia, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Duca degli Abruzzi, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Frederik VIII., Christiansand	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Chicago, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fruteria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Sixaola, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Asiatic Prince, Bahia	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caserta, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Minnehaha, London	——	8:30 A.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., OCT. 27.

SS Carpathia, Naples to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 28th, morning. Cunard Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 252 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 700 miles S. at 8 P. M. 26th.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 195 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Antilla, Manzanillo to New York, was 82 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Edgar H. Vance, San Francisco to New York, was 2,256 miles S. of San Francisco at 7 P. M. 26th.
SS Morro Castle, Vera Cruz to New York, was 258 miles W. of Morro Castle at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 99 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, passed Galveston Bar at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Oscar II., at Copenhagen, Oct. 21.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Naples, Oct. 21.
SS Rochambeau, at Havre, Oct. 26.
SS Delphie, at Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS Mauretania, at Liverpool, Oct. 27.
SS San Giovanni, at Gibraltar, Oct. 25.
SS Kronland, at Gibraltar, Oct. 26.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Gibraltar, Oct. 25.
SS Tomaso di Savoia, at Naples, Oct. 25.

Sailed.

SS Zacape, from Santa Marta, Oct. 27.
SS Tagus, from Colon, Oct. 27.
SS Zamora, from Shields, Oct. 26.
SS Sagoland, from Emden, Oct. 15.
SS Sicilia, from Genoa, Oct. 18.
SS Kentucky, from Christiania, Oct. 21.
SS Hilo, from Shields, Oct. 26.
SS Virginia, from Bordeaux, Oct. 25.
SS Lackawanna, from Manchester, Oct. 26.
SS Crathorne, from Gothenburg, Oct. 21.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Oct.—30, SS Philadelphia.
Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—No sailing at present.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Nov. 2, SS Cris.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 9:30 A. M. Oct. 31, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Oct. 30, SS Duca degli Abruzzi, and at 5 P. M. Nov. 2, SS Ancona.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....Oct. 30
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Oct. 31
Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia.....Nov. 2
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Tacoma)—Chicago Maru.....Nov. 5
Tahiti, Marquesas, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama.....Nov. 4

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 22; Manila, Sept. 23; Shanghai, Sept. 27, and Yokohama, Oct. 7—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 23, and mails dated Hongkong, Sept. 26; Yokohama, Oct. 7, and Honolulu, Oct. 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 24.

These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, Oct. 28, and Thursday, Oct. 29, respectively.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Sept. 22; Manila, Sept. 23; Shanghai, Sept. 27, and Yokohama, Oct. 7—which arrived per steamer Awa, were dispatched east from Seattle on Oct. 23, and mails dated Hongkong, Sept. 26; Yokohama, Oct. 7, and Honolulu, Oct. 18, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on Oct. 24.

These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Wednesday, Oct. 28, and Thursday, Oct. 29, respectively.

Good strong binder for The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra. Sent by mail for $1, $1.35, or $1.50, according to make. Full cloth, full imitation leather, half leather, gold rimmed. Subscription for the WAR EXTRA, $5 a year. The most sumptuous graphic picture history of the war. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York. —Advt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Cloudy weather that has prevailed in the East and South for the last week was swept away early Tuesday by cold northerly winds, freezing temperatures, and killing frosts. These frosts occurred Tuesday morning quite generally in the Ohio and the middle and upper Mississippi Valleys, while lighter ones were reported as far south as Tennessee and Northwestern Texas.

Light snow fell Tuesday along Lake Ontario and in Northern Maine, but elsewhere the weather has been fair.

A disturbance now passing eastward north of Lake Superior will cause high winds and scattered rains in the lake region and Northern New England Wednesday and probably Thursday.

It will be warmer in the Ohio and the middle and upper Mississippi Valleys Wednesday, and the temperature will rise slowly in the northeastern and southern districts Thursday.

Storm warnings are displayed along Lake Superior and the northern coasts of Lakes Michigan and Huron.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest to west Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh north, becoming west; South Atlantic Coast, fresh north, becoming variable.

FORECAST TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday. Thursday increasing cloudiness; warmer in north portion.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday.

Western New York—Cloudy and warmer Wednesday. Thursday unsettled; probably snow along the lakes.

Northern New England—Fair Wednesday. Thursday unsettled and warmer.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1913. | 1914. | | 1913. | 1914.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfer, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 28: Sergt. L. R. Furey, 79, to 151, bicycle duty discontinued.

Temporary Assignments: Lts. Wm. Butler, 17, and Chas. Wixson, 68, to Com'rs office for 2 days, from 9 A. M., Oct. 28; J. L. Langan, 17, to 7, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; C. E. Lee, 285, to command 279, from 4 P. M., Oct. 26, during absence of Capt. on sick report; Sergt. H. E. Bruckman, 12, to Det. Bu. for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 26. Patrol. to Det. Bu.: W. P. McAvoy, 16, from 4 P. M., Oct. 26 to 10:30 A. M., Oct. 27; J. J. Coy, 40, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 26; Thos. Brawley, 86, for 5 days, from noon Oct. 26; H. J. McQuade, 146, for 30 days, from 2 P. M., Oct. 29; A. T. Wing, 156, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29.

Leaves (with pay): Capt. F. A. Tierney, 149, for 8 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 30 to 7 A. M., Nov. 8, adjusted from vacation. Without pay: Patrol. J. A. McKay, 21, for 1 day, from 10 P. M. Oct. 31; F. J. Digney, 22, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27; Frederick Guse, 38, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; John Hennessy, Traf. Div. B, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

Sick Leave Granted: Patrol. William O'Neill, 28, 60 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 25.

Advancements to $1,400 Grade, Nov. 8: S. H. Johnson, 1; S. S. Fuchs, 13; J. C. Vance, 16; J. E. Britt, 21; A. J. Swenson, 31; D. F. Hogan, 31; J. J. McKenna, 35; B. Wilson, 36; Edgar McQuade, 42; Adolph Drescher, 43; D. A. Buckley, 65; J. J. Leahy, 66; L. L. Pendleton, 143; T. J. Gillen, 146; David Zimms, 160; G. W. Brown, 167; W. F. Denise, 174; R. D. Waterbury, 231; R. J. Oliver, 2; B. J. Walsh, 15; H. T. F. Mulhall, 12; Gustav Schley, 14; Peter Killian, 18; Charles Frayley, 22; J. M. Gordon, 31; E. F. King, 33; Charles Seifert, 38; C. A. Rayfield, 38; Max Widmer, 42; F. J. Beh, 47; J. J. Walsh, 65; Frank Nichols, 68; R. W. Morano, 144; Thomas Mills, 150; A. J. Jenkins, 160; E. A. A. Murphy, 166; L. A. Bahrenburg, 174; A. R. Ludwig, 235; T. G. Cloonan, D. B.; J. A. Lyons, 7th Dist.

To $1,400 Grade: Louis McMahon, school, Nov. 4; G. W. Price, 4, Nov. 13.

To $1,250 Grade: W. J. Kennedy, 4, Nov. 3; Louis Fitzgerald, 28, Nov. 5; J. E. Hughes, 12, Nov. 7.

Fined: Patrol. R. J. Boles, 7, improper patrol, 3 days; John O'Gorman, 13, same, 10 days; J. McKeever, 14, (2 charges,) improper patrol, 5 days, failed to report, 1 day; R. H. Murphy, 16, (2 charges,) absent without leave, 2 days, same 5 days; John Devlin, 18, same, 1 day; J. J. O'Connell, 28, absent from assign'mt, 3 days; C. J. O'Connor, 28, absent from post, 5 days; F. W. Roth, 31, improper patrol, 2 days; John Nekola, 39, absent from reserve, 1 day; A. W. McKean, failed to signal, ½ day; Edward Braun, 61, improper patrol, 4 days; P. F. Gilligan, 61, same, 1 day; Frank Mulvihill, 62, failed to return to station house after delivering message, 5 days; Thomas Carrick, 65, (2 charges,) absent from fixed post, 1 day, intoxicated, 20 days; Charles Humbeutel, 65, failed to promptly make report and insubordinate, 3 days; J. F. Kingston, 66, absent from outgoing rollcall, 1 day; A. E. Johnson, 89, absent without leave, ½ day; E. D. Day, 146, absent from post, 8 days; Jas. Donegan, 149, same, 5 days; Wm. McCree, 149, same, 2 days; Christian Twillman, Traf. Div. A, same, 3 days; J. A. Gates, 275, absent from rollcall, 1 day; W. G. Price, 163, absent without leave, 1 day; G. T. House, 158, absent from reserve.

Reprimanded: Patrol. John Devlin, 18, failed to signal; Gustave Papp, 164, conversation; Act. Det. Sergt. J. F. Reisa, Det. Bu., permitted prisoner to escape.

Charges Dismissed: Patrol. J. P. Calcaterra, 2, improper conduct; S. R. Quinn, 275, same; J. J. Brest, 23, same; C. H. Kemp, 14, improper action; F. J. Barmonde, 4 Insp. Dist., same; J. W. Sutter, 4 Insp. Dist., same.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. J. Cuneo, 148, to take effect 12 P. M. Oct. 26.

Fire Department.

Advancements to grade, to take effect at 8 A. M., as specified: 4 to 3 grade, Nov. 1, W. J. Aiello, Eng. 2; Charles Hale, Eng. 4; Aug. Ackerman, Jr., Eng. 12; H. M. Lindenfeld, Eng. 20; J. F. Crowley, Eng. 37; Adolph Becker, Eng. 44; W. J. Wolff, Eng. 54; J. T. Brady, Eng. 73; Timothy McLoughlin, Eng. 76; Jas

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

$500,000 Purchase by Columbia University on Morningside Heights—$300,000 Apartment for Upper Riverside Drive—Harlem Flats in Trade—Business and Dwelling Leases.

With the exception of the block front purchase by Columbia University of the south side of 117th Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, for about $500,000 from the Drexel estate yesterday, the realty market produced nothing of importance. The auction market brought out a varied lot of Manhattan properties, but they invariably went to the plaintiffs. An encouraging feature of upper Manhattan apartment house stability was shown in the filing of plans for a $300,000 building on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 161st Street.

East Harlem Flats Traded.

The six-story new-law tenement at 185 to 187 Stanton Street, on a plot 56.3 by 62.6, has been sold by Isaac Buss, in part payment the buyer, Max Aronson, gave 212 and 214 East 106th Street, two five-story flats on a lot 27 by 100.11, located between Second and Third Avenues.

$300,000 Apartment House.

Plans were filed yesterday for a six-story apartment house to be erected on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 161st Street. It will have a frontage of 101.9 by 152.2 feet. The Melvin Construction Company, Henry Friedman, President, is the owner. Harold L. Young, the architect, has placed the cost at $300,000.

Bronx Sales.

The vacant plot, 25 by 50 feet, on the north side of 142d Street, 624 feet from the easterly side of Willis Avenue, has been sold by Minnie Pfeiffer to Piccarelli Brothers. S. H. Frankenheim was the broker.

Clement H. Smith has sold to a client for occupancy the private brick dwelling at 2,770 Marion Avenue, in the Bedford Park section.

Brooklyn.

The G. X. Matthews Company have sold another of their six-family model flats, on plot 27.6 by 100 feet, in the Ridgewood section, to Mrs. Kathrine Bertsch. The consideration was $11,500. This makes the fifty-third house sold by the company since the first of the year.

Commercial Leases.

Bastine & Co. have rented the six-story and loft building at 202 East Twelfth Street, for the Trow Directory Company to the Lewy Chemical Company.

The Nehring Company has leased for the Schuylkill Realty Company to a client the store in 177 Wadsworth Avenue for a term of years.

Dwellings Leased.

Porter & Co. have leased for the estate of Charles Weisbecker to Ernest Krusl the three-story brownstone dwelling located at 179 West 126th Street.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have leased for Mrs. L. B. Dow the dwelling 41 Wastena Terrace, Ridgewood, N. J., to Alfred Ackerman of Allendale.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased 158 East Seventieth Street, a four-story modern house, on a lot 19 by 100, for Woodward Babcock of Harris Winthrop & Co. to George Barton French.

Barnett & Co. have leased to Louis Schwartz the four-story residence 2,034 Fifth Avenue.

Realty Notes.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell today in the Vesey Street salesroom two Long Island City factory or apartment house sites of three lots each, on the northwest corner of Fitting Street and Nott Avenue and on the west side of Fitting Street, adjoining the corner plot; also three two-lot plots on the west side of Fitting Street, adjoining Queens Boulevard.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry of 101 Park Avenue have taken over the management of the Yale & Towne Building, at 9 and 11 East Fortieth Street.

Chester J. Byrns has been appointed receiver in foreclosure action against 151 and 153 East Twenty-third Street, a five-story building, on plot 52 by 98.9.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Cedar St, 127, n e corner of Greenwich St, (141-3,) 34.4x49.8x40.11x58.11, five-story tenement and stores; M. E. Cottrell, executrix and trustee, against E. F. Robinson and others; Patterson & Ely, attorneys; J. H. Rogan, referee; due, $56,044.97; taxes, &c., $7,700; to the plaintiff for $61,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

76th St, 203 West, n s, 83 ft w of West End Av, 23x76.1x irregular, four-story dwelling; H. B. Platt against M. E. O'Sullivan and others; J. T. Crane, attorney; J. J. Halpin, referee; due, $25,702.75; taxes, &c., $337.50; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

135d St, 50 West, s s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 25x90.11, four-story warehouse; M. E. Miller against Henry Fehn and others; Low, M. & L., attorneys; T. J. Mooney, referee; due, $16,051.25; taxes, &c., $306.02; to the plaintiff for 58,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Cherry St, 229, s s, 270 ft w of Rutgers Slip, 50.6x70.4 to Water St, (480-488;) x37.11x20.10x23.11x90.0x13.0, five-story tenement & seven-story loft building; Farmers Loan & Trust Co., trustee, against Stonington Realty Co. and others; M. A. Raymond, attorney; H. A. Forster, referee; due, $22,-266.12; taxes, &c., $1,029.82; to the plaintiff for $21,000.

By Samuel Marx.

108th St, 229 East, n s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 17.7x100.10, four-story tenement; F. H. Page, trustee, against A. M. Cefola and others; J. M. Rider, attorney; I. J. Joseph, referee; due, $8,888.37; taxes, &c., $234.10; to the plaintiff for $8,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Bailey Place, 3,422 & 3,424, s s, 178.3 ft s of Fort Independence, 50x87.1x49.1x77.4, five-story flat; George Singer against Sellitto Construction Co. and others; A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; H. B. Davis, referee; due, $8,-396.23; taxes, &c., $676.60; to the plaintiff for $25,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

Crescent Av, 616-8, s s, 36.8 ft w of Hughes Av, 42.5x85.5, four-story tenement and stores; W. H. Caldwell, Jr., against Tesoro Construction Co. and others; Arthur Knox, attorney; E. R. Eckley, referee; due, $1,691.19; taxes, &c., $100; subject to a prior mortgage of $12,000; to the plaintiff for $12,879.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Wheeler Av, 1,227, w s, 270 ft n of Westchester Av, 40x100; M. J. Mullin against Bernard Badanes and others; R. T. Wood, attorney; J. A. Rooney, referee; due, $5,-627.61; subject to two mortgages aggregating $24,000; to the plaintiff for $26,429.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, n s, 100.3 ft w of Beekman Av, 75.2x107.10x75x113.2, vacant; William Crawford against G. H. Jacob Construction Co.; Bowers & S. Constructing Co.; Brady, referee; due, $11,679.21; taxes, &c., $482.27; to the plaintiff for $11,500.

By John S. Mapes.

Green Av, s s, 150 ft e of Mapes Av, 25x100; E. M. Rogan against J. H. Carpenter and others; G. A. Moses, attorney; John Mulholland, referee; due, $151.08; taxes, &c., $83.85; to James H. Moran for $400.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

71st St, 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft w of West End Av, 17.6x100.5, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale.

Long Island City—Nelson Av, n w corner of Fitting St, 100x210, vacant; also three plots, 40x100 each, w s Fitting St, between Queens Boulevard and Nelson Av; voluntary sale.

Oakdale, L. I.—18 plots on Connequot, Russell, Cross, and Pepperidge Roads; also two plots on Montauk and Oakdale Boulevards; voluntary sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 84 to 90, n w corner of 14th St, 100x

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163.3, eleven-story loft and store building; leasehold; F. T. Van Beuren and others against Henry Corn and others; Mitchell & M., attorneys; E. J. Ludvigh, referee; due, $381,980.46; taxes, &c., $126.90.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

St. Lawrence Av, 1,501, n w corner of Maneton St, 25x95; F. H. Youngs against J. W. Krauer and others; Holt, W. & G., attorneys; Alex Karlin, referee; due, $5,-820.07; taxes, &c., $707.72.

By Henry Brady.

Main St, w s, 645 ft n of Poplar St, 40x150; M. A. Arnow against G. P. Baisley and others; L. G. Mapes, attorney; Raymond Malone, referee; due, $4,430.33; taxes, &c., $583.35.

By J. H. Mayers.

Van Buren St, 1,614, e s, 308.4 ft s of Van Nest Av, 41.8x100; F. A. Southworth, as com., against Bendetto Cairo and others; W. R. Brinckerhoff, attorney; E. B. Cohen, referee; due, $2,806.82; taxes, &c., $68.08.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Hermany Av, s s, 220 ft e of Castle Hill Av, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 35x18; Herman Schellenberger, 2,226 Hermany Av, owner; Chris F. Lohse, 428 East 83d St, architect; cost, $325.

Riverside Drive, s e corner of 161st St, for a six-story apartment house, 101.9x152.2; Melvin Construction Co., (Henry Friedman, President,) owner; Harold L. Young, architect; cost, $300,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

162d St, n s, 341.74 ft e of Melrose Av, to a two-story frame storage house, 125.5x104.4; Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., on premises, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Bowery, 103 and 105, to a five-story lodging house; estate of Charles A. Chesebrough, 33 Howard St, owner; W. H. Volckening, 186 Remsen St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $20,000.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 151 and 153, w s, 50x100; Emma C. Alexander to John G. Butterfield, Jersey City, N. J., Oct. 27, prior mtg $1,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; address, 68 William St. $500

BROADWAY, 2,824 and 2,826, leasehold; Louis Kaplan to Herman Evers, 85 Weirfield St, Brooklyn, Oct. 26, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Sol H. Elsler, 261 Broadway $3,500

HAMILTON PLACE, e s, 81.4 ft n of 136th St, 135.8x—; Milo Realty Co. to Esthold Realty Co, 119 West 40th St, Oct. 26, prior mtg $106,250, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,450

107TH ST, 9 East, n s, 198 ft e of 5th Av, 24.5x irregular x73.7x94.9; Christian F. Tietjen to William Rosenbaum, at Woodmere, L. I., Oct. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $30,000

107TH AV, s e corner of 43d St, 20x80; Mary E. Carroll to Forbes J. Hennessy, 38 West 76th St, and others, executors, &c, of Ellen M. Hennessy, Oct. 24, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, J. J. Kirby, 32 Nassau St. $6,000

53D ST, n s, 125 ft e of Madison Av, 20x 100.5; Anna S. Amy to Caroline E. Deshon, 2,211 Broadway, Oct. 26, prior mtg $37,000, due as per bond; attorney, Mortimer W. Byers, 41 Park Row $12,000

55TH ST, 157 East, n s, 95 ft w of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Jacob Hofman to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 26, due, &c, as per bond $9,000

Bronx.

CONCORD AV, w s, 70.9 ft s of 152d St, 70.9x46; also part of Lot 276, map of Wilton, Port Morris, and East Morrisania; Olman & Rothstein, Inc., to Nathan Hirschhorn, 1,045 Morris Av, prior mtg $10,000, Oct. 13, due as per notes; attorney, Joseph J. Baker 34 Nassau St $8,847

COURTLANDT AV, 808, e s, 25x91.8; Reinhold Schultz to Grace A. Motley, Essex Falls, N. J., Oct. 26, 3 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

CROTONA PARKWAY, n e s, at s e s of 178th St, 4.6x irregular, to Mohegan Av; Sutera & Villone, Inc., to Malvine Friedman, 572 East 166th St, Aug. 20, due April 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. S. Friedman, 132 Nassau St $3,000

HASKIN ST, n w s, 272.6 ft w of Edison Av, 119.9x irregular, except Haskin St, n w s, 272.6 ft s w of Edison Av, 12.8x irregular; Margaret A. Sonnett to Bertha Meltzel, 1,269 Theriot Av, Oct. 21, 4 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. A. Henderson, 507 5th Av. $1,200

HOE AV, 950, e s, 50x100; John A. Adams to William Plat, Farmingdale, L. I., Oct. 19, 3 years; attorneys, Amend & Au, 119 Nassau St $11,000

MACOMB AV, n w s, Lots 353 and 360, map of Mt. Hamen, 100x227 to Walton Av; Gertrude K. Graham to Louis Finkelstein, 132 West 21st St, Oct. 26, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. S. Kogan, 302 Broadway. $700

142D ST, n s, 624.8 ft n of Willis Av, 61.1x —x33.10x88.7; Getulia Piccirilli to Minnie Pfeiffer, 290 Lockwood St, Long Island City, Oct. 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $5,000, Oct. 26, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same $1,000

173D ST, 491 East, n s, 19x100; Northern News Co., Inc., to James J. Sweeney, 380 Franklin Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $3,500, Oct. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maurice Delches, 271 Broadway $1,500

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LENOX AV, 347; Isaac S. Heller against Anna Habicht et al, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, Kelley & Connelly.

MADISON AV, n e corner of 131st St, 25x 98; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Abraham Solomon, executor, et al, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

53D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Aaron Langstadter against Minnie Wolfkind et al, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, J. Levy.

11TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 80x —; Emma G. Townsend et al against Gustave A. Wuerfel et al, (foreclosure of two mtgs;) attorneys, Joline, Larkin & Rathbone.

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 5.7 ft n of 175th St, 25x 106.2; Samuel B. Dewsnap against George G. Dewsnap as incompetent, (action to appoint committee;) attorneys, Davis Doyle & Davis.

3D AV, s w corner of Brook Av, 13.9x36.6; The Universal Savings Bank against William H. Harder et al, (foreclosure of mtg;) attorney, R. Mazet.

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One block from Subway station. Modern Elevator Apartments.

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

RENTS Parlors 18x23

$1,500 to $1,800 Dining Rooms 14x19

Bedrooms.....14x16

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.

Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

2-3-4 Rooms & Bath

Kitchens and Kitchenettes,

$28 to $48 Per Month.

Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space

'Phone 3927 Morningside.

THE ROCKFALL

Broadway and 111th Street

7, 8, 9 Rooms.

Ready for immediate occupancy.

CHAS. E. HAMES, Resident Manager.

MANHATTAN—East side.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS

58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.

Light on three sides.

Overlooking Central Park Plaza.

Eight Rooms and Bath.

Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.

Cruikshank Company

141 BROADWAY

To Sublet at a Big Reduction

32 East 64th St.

Apartment of 15 rooms and 6 baths, 9th Floor Corner, all outside rooms. In the "Verona," one of New York's finest apartment buildings. To sublet at an unusually attractive figure. Might also be leased partly furnished.

Apply Douglas L. Elliman & Co.

421 Madison Av. Telephone 850 Murray Hill.

GRAMERCY COURT,

152 EAST 22D ST.

3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

$2,500 for $1,600.

To sublet, eight-room modern housekeeping apartment, near Plaza Hotel; newly decorated by Dremner; ready for immediate occupancy.

WM. B. MAY & CO., 749 Fifth Av., nr. 57th St. Tel. Plaza 270.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine

Efficient Help

OFFICE MAN.—Energetic young man, not under 30, experienced in general office work, to take care of stationery and printing in Plainfield (N. J.) factory; preferably multigraph operator; give full particulars, experience, nationality, and salary expected. Address X 327 Times Annex.

Sixty energetic young men promptly answered this advertisement, which appeared in The Times Sunday, Oct. 18.

All Help Wanted advertisements in The New York Times must clearly state the character of employment and basis of compensation.

More high-grade, efficient workers read them than can be reached through any other newspaper.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Wanted, first-class mortgage money on improved Far Rockaway property; fine location. Address S. Gardner, 196 Franklin Av., Far Rockaway. Tel. 23-5 Far Rockaway.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R, M 368 Times Townstown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basemant, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelln, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Fine factory building, 13th St., near 8th Av.; steam, electricity, elevator; handsome office fixtures; reasonable price; will lease. W. B. READ, 100 4th Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$14 a month buys Jamaica house; 7 rooms, bath, heat, electric lights, cement cellar; large garden plot; little fixing will make this home over; 20 min. trolley; $50 cash will close the deal; a chance of a lifetime. Address Park, Box 153 Times Downtown.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—406 W. 20th St.—Attractive private house, opposite open Seminary square; all improvements; $1,500; ca etaker. J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 374 Fulton St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive; thoroughly renovated; freshly furnished; electrically refined service.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

67TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

107TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; heated; running water; excellent table; moderate.

115TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

119TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

63D ST., 22 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,063, (125th St.)—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, small front, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table

15TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone. billiard room.

19TH, 20-22 WEST. — Large room; private bath, 6th; unexcelled board; telephone.

WEST 88TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4389 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 331 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity; references. Tel. Col. 5884.

57TH, 411 WEST. (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8. Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

71ST ST., 42 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

72D ST., (between Broadway and West End.)—Very high-class private residence will accommodate refined couple. Tel. 8350 Col.

72D, 258 WEST.—Sunny room with bath; superior cuisine; refined clientelle.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and subway express; references; table board

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; references.

74TH ST., 260 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

79TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

86TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

86

AUTO VAN CRASHES INTO A FAST TRAIN

Three Men Killed in a Collision at Railroad Crossing in New Jersey.

GATES WERE NOT LOWERED

Their Heavy Motor Truck Driven Head-On Into Passing Atlantic City Express.

Special to The New York Times.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Oct. 27.—Three men were killed tonight when a big automobile van, belonging to the Pyle Storage Company of Philadelphia, crashed into a Philadelphia & Reading express train at the Shore Road crossing near this town. The dead are:

KANE, WILLIAM, 30, Philadelphia.
PYLE, HORACE, 17, 3,125 Market Street, Philadelphia.
WALKER, WILLIAM, 28, Philadelphia.

Young Pyle, who was at the wheel, was taking his first long trip in the machine. The van was on its way to Atlantic City.

Persons who saw the accident said there was no watchman at the level crossing, and that the gates had not been lowered. The express, due in Atlantic City at 11 o'clock, was slowing up for the run into the resort, when the passengers of the last two cars were showered with broken glass. The auto van was thrown twenty yards back from the tracks, and the bodies of the three men were thrown out.

No one in the train was injured, and after a stop of fifteen minutes the express proceeded to Atlantic City.

P. B. WORRALL MARRIES.

New Yorker Weds Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The marriage of Petera Brown Worrall of New York and Mrs. Wentworth Hope Johnstone took place very quietly at St. George's, Hanover Square, yesterday morning.

Petera Brown Worrall is a New Yorker and lives at 55 West Seventieth Street. He is President of Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., of 725 Broadway, and a Director of the Importers and Traders aNtional Bank of New York and the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

SEE FINANCE SKY CLEARING.

May Make Foreign Exchange Agreement Unnecessary, Washington Believes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Although the negotiations of Sir George Paish, American bankers, and the Federal Reserve Board to clear up problems of international finance will be resumed here Friday, officials are inclined now to hope that developments in the natural course of trade will lighten their burden and possibly present a solution of the whole problem.

Officials here pointed today to the fact that the rate for foreign exchange in New York had dropped to within a few cents of normal, and that individual debtors in this country evidently were seeking to take care of their own obligations in the usual channels of exchange. The fact that Great Britain has agreed that cotton shall not be regarded as contraband and shall be on the free list is expected to help toward finding a bottom for cotton and opening a market for the crop.

The twelve reserve banks will be open within three weeks, and with the vast reserves to be released with their entrance into the field, conditions are expected to show decided improvement. It was said that it might even be possible to arrive at some conclusion which would obviate the necessity for any sort of agreement between the British Government and bankers and the American bankers.

Secretary McAdoo was confident tonight that normal conditions were about to come to the surface again after weeks of unusual burdens. He deplored the fact, however, that Congress had failed to pass the bill to allow the Government to buy commercial ships. An effort probably will be made by the Administration to put this bill through next Winter. Mr. McAdoo said that if such ships were available now a great opportunity could be seized to transport cotton to many nations which want it.

GIVES TABLET TO ELIZABETH

Society of Colonial Wars Honors Jersey Town on 250th Birthday.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 27.—The second day of Elizabeth's two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration was featured today by patriotic addresses by Gov. James F. Fielder, Francis J. Swayze, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Prof. William F. Magie, and William Libbey of Princeton University.

The Society of Colonial Wars unveiled a commemorative tablet in honor of the town's two hundred and fiftieth birthday. The dedicatory exercises took place at St. John's Church, the address of welcome being given by the rector, Rev. L. E. Hubbard, and the response by Prof. Libbey. Children from all schools in the city, escorted by details of Boy Scouts and headed by bands of music and fife and drum corps, formed a spectacular parade that visited eight of Elizabeth's historical monuments and placed upon each a large wreath of greens and flowers.

"You ought to be proud of your city," said Gov. Fielder in an address. "You may well boast of the historic spots which lie within your borders, of the sites of the Revolutionary scenes, of the visits of Washington and other great men. Have we men today of the same sturdy courage and patriotic spirit of the by-gone days? Surely we have, for underneath the quiet surface of peaceful, busy, everyday life there lives the same spirit, there burns the same spark which ignited will imbue our people with the same spirit which actuated the early settlers—the spirit of '76."

1 PHOTO $1.50
HALF LIFE SIZE of yourself, size 11-14. Finished in Buff with Stratamore Covers. Regular price $10 each. Also made from new or old photos. With this Coupon
"The Photographer In Town"
New York Paris Boston Phila.
E. Mindel
516 5th AVE., at 43d St.
1482 BROADWAY, at 43d St.
1 WEST 34TH ST., opp. Waldorf.
245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
115 WEST 42D ST., near B'way.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
172 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
CUT THIS COUPON NOW
and save $8.50.
Good Until Nov. 25 Only

Hotel, Restaurant, and Dancing Advertisements on Page 16.

HUTCHINS LEFT $500,000.

Standard Oil Man's Will Names J. D. Archbold as Executor.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 27.—The will of Horace A. Hutchins of Madison, who died a few weeks ago, was offered for probate this morning. It disposes of an estate of approximately $500,000. John D. Archbold, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, of which Mr. Hutchins was an officer, and Harley B. Hutchins, a son, are named as executors.

The son receives $250,000 outright, and is to receive half of the residue of the estate with Horace Hutchins Work, a grandson of the testator. The interest from a trust fund of $100,000 is to be paid to Charles A. Work, a son-in-law, of Madison. To the following is bequeathed $25,000 each; John C. Hutchins, a brother, of Cleveland; Alfred E. Hitchins, a brother, of New York, and Mrs. Mary H. Cozzens of Cleveland, a sister. To Antin Marforio, a valet of the testator, is left $1,000. The home in Madison is to be maintained as the residence of Harley B. Hutchins.

F. W. SEARS IN CONTEMPT.

Arrest of New Thought Leader's ex-Husband Ordered.

When Dr. Julia Seton Sears, founder of the New Thought Church, got a divorce from Frank W. Sears, he was directed to pay Mrs. Sears's counsel $500. In court a few days ago he explained that he couldn't pay because he hadn't any money. He was told that if he desired it a referee would be appointed to investigate his financial resources.

Mr. Sears paid no attention to this, but he did pay $100 on account. Yesterday Supreme Court Justice Blanchard adjudged him to be in contempt of court and ordered his arrest if he did not pay the additional $400 at once.

When he was before the court on the last proceeding Mr. Sears said he had no money at all, that his income was only $15 a week, and that he lived in a small furnished room, breakfasted on a pint of milk and a loaf of bread, and ate a thirty-cent dinner.

"A NATIONAL B&K INSTITUTION"
Browning King & Co
CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS
At Your Service


Standish

The clothes are here just when you want them; and, assuming that every well-informed man knows the Browning-King standard, a reminder of our stores is all you need if you want the best.

We have models in Sack Suits for all manner of men and top coats to supplement them.

And such a variety of fabrics to choose from that no one can fail to find just what he wants.

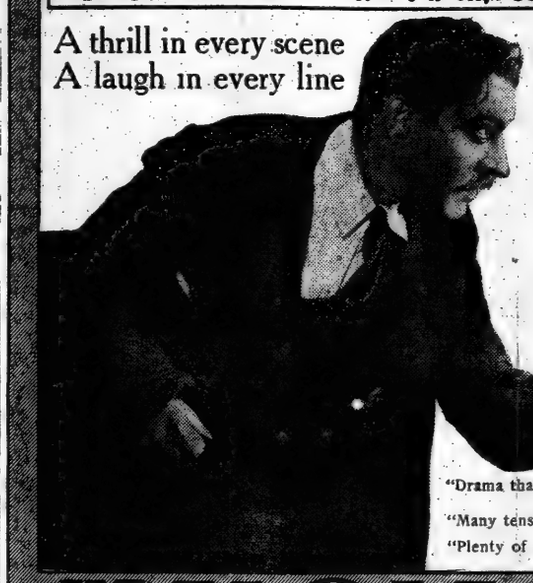
Suits, $15 to $40 Overcoats, $15 to $50

Broadway, near 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th St. Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Tyson & Co.
ANNOUNCE
Removal of Opera Subscription Department
FROM
1122 BROADWAY
TO
UPTOWN OFFICE,
LONGACRE BLDG.
1472 BROADWAY, at 42d St.
PHONE 4080 BRYANT.
Opera Seats in all parts of the House by Subscription or Single Performance at
BOX OFFICE RATES.

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:20 P. M. Submarine Motion Picture Sensation. THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea Sat. Mat. 10:30 A. M.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 53d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M. DANCING, DINING, CABARET DE LUXE. Admission Free till 9 P. M.
B. F. KEITH'S PALACE, B'way, 47th St. Daily Mat. 25c. GEO. T. STALLINGS, Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Brown, Emma Carus, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. ADELINE GENEE, Brice & King, Whiting & Burt, Franklyn Ardell & Co., others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. Fall Festival ALL STAR BILL
ATOP NEW YORK THEATRE, 3:30 to 2 A.M. JARDIN DE DANSE EVELYN NESBIT MRS. THAW Jack Clifford, Bonnie Glass & Clifton Webb, others.
Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. Mary Pickford in "Behind the Scenes." Strand Orch. & Gyrettes. Next Week, "The Man from Mexico."
IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight and following evenings, "Lieb Vaterland"; Sat. Mat., "Stein Unter Steinen"
HAMMERSTEIN'S—The Most Beautiful Man in the World, (Paul Swan.) Fox & Dolly, Jack Lorimer, Lambert & Ball, 14 others.
MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. Today. BURLESQUE CRACKER-JACKS

H.H. FRAZEE'S
LONGACRE THEATRE 48TH ST., JUST WEST of BROADWAY NOW
POPULAR 50¢ TO $1.50 MAT. TODAY EVENINGS AT 8:30. MATINEES Wed. & Sat. & Election Day, 2:30.



A thrill in every scene
A laugh in every line
All Critics Unanimous About the Season's "Knockout" Success
"Something to make one's heart thump." —WORLD.
"Engrossing interest from beginning to end." —TIMES.
"Drama that registers with a tremendous jolt." —MAIL.
"Many tense moments." —TRIBUNE.
"Plenty of action and excitement." —HERALD.
"KICK IN"
BY WILLARD MACK. PRODUCED BY A. H. WOODS.
With JOHN BARRYMORE, JANE GREY, JOSEPHINE VICTOR and ALL STAR CAST

Celebration Week



Copyright, 1911, Hart, Schaffner & Marx.

TODAY sees the first big parade of the Tercentenary Celebration and the Harlem Carnival. These two celebrations have been going on all week. As it happens, they coincide with our birthdays, which we always mark by special offerings.

At this time, when most of us are thinking of how business has developed in 300 years here in New York, we want to point out how it has developed with us in the year past.

We have always bent our efforts to giving the greatest possible value for the money. Today we are offering at all Wallach Stores more than ever before; for instance:

Carr's Melton Overcoats, $40

They were $50 last year—this year they are $40. The same wonderful fabric, the same rich silk lining, the same superb tailoring of Hart Schaffner & Marx; yet we have added full $10 value. The same coat, lined with serge instead of silk, is $35.

Oxford Braid Bound Suits, $25

Hart Schaffner & Marx made them, which means tailoring of the best. Last year we sold suits like these at $30, and, frankly, the quality of cloth was not as fine as we are offering this year for $25.

Birthday Specials

To celebrate our birthday, and to make it worth while for you to join in the celebration, we are offering

Some Hart Schaffner & Marx Balmacaan Overcoats, $19.50

Most of these are silk lined; all of them are just as smart as they can be. They are made of homespuns and cheviots—many imported—rainproofed by a special Hart Schaffner & Marx process. Wonderful coats for motoring, because they are warm and light. Just as good for street wear, because of the smartness of their cut. But the biggest inducement is

Some $25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall & Winter Suits, $19.50

Some of the most attractive models you have ever seen, some of the finest values. Only during birthday week will their price be $19.50. We have made it so low because we want to have you come to our stores this week. We want to make our birthday a real event, that is why we offer such remarkable values so early in the season.

If your business is downtown, go to our new store, 265-267 Broadway, just below Chambers Street. You will find it one of the most convenient, best arranged men's shops you have ever been in.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Corner 29th St.
Broadway, Below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3. "ON TRIAL" BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Today, Sat. and Election Day. AT 8 SHARP "THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE" L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD. MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
PARK Phone Columbus Circle. Evs. 8:10 Col. Mat. Today, Sat. Elec. Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion" POPULAR $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.
ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today (Pop.), Sat. & Nov. 3. "THE GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE. Miracle Man"
BRONX OPERA HOUSE 149 St., nr. 3rd Ave. Evs. 25c to $1.00. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
"TRAVEL IN SAFETY" WITH ELMENDORF CARNEGIE HALL—57TH ST. 5 SUNDAY EVENINGS, 8:30. 5 MONDAY MATINEES, 2:15. TWO COURSES EXACTLY ALIKE. 5 DIVERSIFIED TOPICAL SUBJECTS
Nov. 8 & 9.....Around the World
Nov. 15 & 16.....Around the Mediterranean
Nov. 22 & 23.....Around Northern Europe
Nov. 29 & 30.....Around Southern Europe
Dec. 6 & 7.....Around the United States
COURSE TICKETS, $5, $4, $3, $2.50.
SALE OPENS TOMORROW. —CLOSES NOV. 4—
SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Sunday Aft., November 1, at 3. Soloist MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD BACH-HANDEL-WAGNER PROGRAM. Seats at Box Office. AEOLIAN HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR. Tom'w (Thurs.) Ev., 8:15, & Next Fri. Aft., 2:30, AT CARNEGIE HALL. DVORAK, STRAWINSKY, STRAUSS, BERLIOZ. Subscription and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. FELIX F. LEIFELS, Manager.
CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 31st, at 2:30, ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON Alma Gluck (KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
SPALDING ACCOMPANIED BY ANDRE BENOIST. Violin Recital—CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Afternoon at 3. (Steinway Piano.) This Box Off. or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.
Carnegie Hall, Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 5th, at 3 PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Office. LEONARD BORWICK Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Eve., Oct. 31, at 8:15. SONG RECITAL—JOHN McCORMACK Tickets 75 cts. to $2, now at Box Office.
AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3. Marion Wright Powers SOPRANO. Seats Box Office, or Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'y.
CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2. Tonight, Thurs. Night, & Sat. Mat., "Jewels of the Madonna." In English, with Ewell, Santley, Bergman, Kreidler, Knoch. Thurs. Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights, "La Boheme."
Aeolian Hall, Wed. Eve., Oct. 28, at 8:30. VIOLIN RECITAL ALEXANDER BLOCH Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Foster & David.
AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. Piano Recital by the brilliant Russian TINA LERNER 50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
AEOLIAN HALL Thurs. Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:15. Song Recital Mme. CAROLINE Hudson-Alexander 50c. to $2. Management LOUDON CHARLTON.
OPERA TICKETS Telephone 4180 Greeley. Subscriptions Metropolitan Opera House bought and exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, Broadway and 38th St.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. 2d American Tour JEROME K. JEROME "Confessions of a Playwright," OCT. FRI. 30 EVE. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAJESTIC Matinee Today $1. 650 Seats Evening $1.00. GUY BATES POST in THE TENTMAKER Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS." Seats Tom'w.
DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES., 25, 50, 75 & $1.00. "WITHIN THE LAW" Next W'k—MME. PETROVA, "THE PEASANT."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Election Day. WILLIAM GILLETTE BLANCHE BATES MARIE DORO in Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr B'way. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:10. LAST 4 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES. THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE With ANN MURDOCK. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TOMORROW. ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Election Day at 2:10. JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. & Nov. 2. RUTH CHATTERTON IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way & 43d St. Matinees TODAY, Sat. and Nov. 3. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway. Matinees TODAY (Pop.) Saturday & Election Day. TWIN BEDS
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Nov. 2. INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day. LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mat. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mat. 25, 50, 75 PEG O' MY HEART

New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way. BEGINNING MONDAY NOV. 2d SEAT SALE TOMORROW. KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.
ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3058 Bryant. Next Sat. Night (Hallowe'en.) Reserve Seats Now. MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE AMERICA'S GREATEST SOCIETY DANCERS.
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. TONIGHT at 8:15. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. ROSE STAHL in a New Comedy, A PERFECT LADY.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. Broadway. Tomorrow Night SEATS NOW ON SALE. Adele Blood IN A NEW PLAY J. C. DRUM "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day. DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Elec. Day. Leo Ditrichstein—Phantom Rival
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Elec. Day. THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.
WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. & Mats. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE NEW CAST. 25c
NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Matinee Today 25-50c. JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Nov. 3 at 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN.

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. WARS OF THE WORLD Evgs. at 8. 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c. and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville. Extra Matinee Election Day.
BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:10 Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day 2:10 EXPERIENCE First Pop. Mat. Today at 2:10. Best Seats $1.50.
Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Sat., Elec. Day 2:20. Cyril Hercourt's Comedy. A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Mat. Saturday. Last Week Hit of New York & London Season! CONSEQUENCES
Mon. Eve., Nov. 2 Seats Tomorrow. Extra Mat. Elec. Day. NAZIMOVA in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' TEMPEST Comedy. "MARY GOES FIRST."
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 Last Week $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., Nov. 3. (Seats Tom'w) SUZI LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents With Jose Collins CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN and Tom MacNaughton
SHUBERT Thea., Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today 1.50 Extra Mat. Elec. Day. MR. FAVERSHAM IN THE HAWK with MLLE. DORZIAT. In BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
TWO QUIROGA CONCERTS Next Friday & Sunday Afternoons at 3.
Standard B'way & 39th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25 & 50c. "TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Mat. Tomorrow. Best Seats $1 and $1.50. DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville. Extra Matinee Election Day.
44TH ST. THEATRE, TONIGHT at nr. B'way 8:15 The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s THE LILAC DOMINO Extra Matinee Election Day.
LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. TOMORROW NIGHT, 8:15. Rally to the Music of THE BATTLE CRY Story of the Kentucky Highlanders. with WILLIAM FARNUM and GRACE ELLISTON PRICES FOR GALLERY 25 ALL Cents.
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:30 Mats Today & Sat. 2:30 Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 3. My Lady's Dress By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH. THE PLAY WITH A PURPOSE.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat., Elec. Day 2:30 WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last $1.50 Matinee Today 2:15. Week The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat., Elec. Day 2:15 Popular Price Matinee Today 2:15. FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including "Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. Extra Mat. Election Day. Under Cover

34th St. and 8th Av. MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Phone 677 Greeley. Evenings at 8.
POPULAR MATINEE TODAY—HIGHEST PRICE, $1.00.
The Biggest Show on Earth
LIFE
By Thompson Buchanan.
"Life is real, life is earnest."—Longfellow.
THE CRITICS OUR BEST AUDIENCE.
"Drury Lane outdone by Thirty-fourth Street."—Alexander Woollcott, Times.
"Drury Lane, the Hippodrome and the "movies" all rolled into one."—Samuel Hoffenstein, Evening Sun.
"Best melodrama of this type ever seen in America."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.
Prices, 25 Cents to $1.50—500 Orchestra Seats at $1.00.
**Seats now for Election Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Eve.
Thousands Turned Away Last Night

VITAGRAPH 46TH ST. & B'WAY 8:20 and 8:20. SYLVIA GREY THE FATES & FLORA FOUNTLUSH
COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. Today & 47th The College Girls Ladies 10, 25c with Abe Reynolds and Florence Mills.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy today; fair tomorrow; moderate southwest to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,732. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS

GLYNN ATTACKS WHITMAN'S OFFICE

Says the District Attorney, as an Executive, Has Made a Poor Record.

CONTRAST WITH JEROME

Has More Assistants for Business of One County Than Predecessor for Two.

YET HANDLED FEWER CASES

Five East Side Gatherings Cheer Governor, Then He Hears Praise from Henry Watterson.

Gov. Martin H. Glynn, in five speeches in Manhattan last night, attacked District Attorney Whitman on the question of business economy—the issue which Mr. Whitman himself has made prominent in his speeches against the Governor. Gov. Glynn charged Mr. Whitman with running up expenses in the District Attorney's office in an alarming manner, and produced figures to show that his predecessor, William Travers Jerome, had been able to run the District Attorney's office for Manhattan and the Bronx cheaper than Mr. Whitman was able to run it for Manhattan alone. Exempt political places, the Governor charged, had been handed out by Mr. Whitman to help his chances of election.

The first of the speeches against Mr. Whitman was made at Cooper Union, where labor leaders and workingmen, at the instance of the Glynn Trade Unionist Committee of One Hundred, had gathered in great force. Gov. Glynn said that throughout all the State he had not been received with such enthusiasm as greeted him in Cooper Union. The labor men showered him with compliments and even presented him with a huge bunch of flowers. The audience cheered him for three minutes without stopping.

The Governor discussed the Workmen's Compensation law at length, and then began his attack on Mr. Whitman by saying that he had saved the State $10,000,000 in the year he has been in office. This, he said, represented a saving in operating expenses of 16 per cent. All this had been done, he said, without impairing the efficiency of a single public office.

The Business Efficiency Issue.

"Let us suppose that there were no other issue involved in the present campaign but the question of business efficiency as applied to the State departments," said the Governor. "Let us suppose that the voters of New York were to cast their ballots, not along partisan lines, but solely as an indication of their confidence in the business ability of the respective candidates. If they would look at my record of business efficiency in the administration of my office, and at the business efficiency of Mr. Whitman in the administration of his office, this is what they would find: They would discover that I had reduced the State expenditures $10,000,000. They would discover that I had vetoed more than $7,000,000 of unnecessary appropriations; that I had vetoed measures which made money available for the coming year, and that I had adjusted the surplus in the Sinking Fund so that the present taxpayers would be spared an unfair burden during the coming year of over $3,000,000.

"Altogether they would discover that my official acts had saved the taxpayers of this State from a direct tax of $11,000,000.

"Now look at Mr. Whitman's record of business efficiency and you will discover that in the four years he has been in office he has increased the cost of the District Attorney's office from $371,000 during the last year of District Attorney Jerome to $502,000, which is his departmental estimate for the year 1915. Mr. Whitman may say that crime is increasing. It is noticeable, however, that it increases only for the exempt positions.

Whitman Increased Staff.

"In 1907 Mr. Jerome, with only ten Assistant District Attorneys, twenty-five Deputy Assistant District Attorneys, twenty clerks, and forty-six process servers, furnished work for twenty-one stenographers. In 1913 Mr. Whitman, with fourteen Assistant District Attorneys, thirty-six Deputy District Attorneys, twenty-four clerks, and fifty-seven process servers, an increase in the staff of from 30 to 45 per cent., was still employing the twenty-one stenographers.

"The position of stenographer in the District Attorney's office is not an exempt position. Furthermore, the figures in the District Attorney's office do not show that crime has been on the increase. In 1908, under Jerome, 7,877 cases were handled in the District Attorney's office. In 1913 Mr. Whitman's office handled 6,825 cases. It cost the city for Mr. Jerome's office that year $345,446. It cost the city under Mr. Whitman in 1913 $456,410. Mr. Jerome handled his greater volume of business for $110,000 less than Mr. Whitman did in 1913.

"In 1908 Mr. Jerome did not ask for a single cent in excess of his budget appropriation, whereas every year that Mr. Whitman has been in office he has received from $43,000 in his first year up to $87,000 extra appropriations which he asks for this year.

Spent More Than Jerome.

"The significance of these figures becomes plain when it is remembered that Mr. Jerome's office conducted the prosecutions not only for New York County but for Bronx County. Mr. Whitman now has jurisdiction over New York County alone. To sum up, Mr. Whitman has spent more for one county than Mr. Jerome spent for two.

"Let me say that this is not to be taken as a criticism of Mr. Whitman's ability. The District Attorney's office is a legal and not an executive office, and

Continued on Page 4.

EDISON AT THE KEY UPSETS TELEGRAPHER

Quick Complaint Comes That a "Boy On the Wire Is Gumming Things Up."

DETROIT, Oct. 28.—Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, who has been visiting scenes of his boyhood in this section of the State for the last week, took a trip to Port Huron yesterday, and once more tried his hand at the operator's key. He even went so far as to take the wares from a newsboy, and sell them among his friends.

As a boy Mr. Edison sold papers and worked as an operator for the same railroad over which he traveled to Port Huron yesterday. His last trip, however, was in a special train engaged for him by his host, Henry Ford, the automobile manufacturer.

As the inventor passed through Mount Clemens he stepped into the telegraph operator's office, and tapped off a message to his children in New Jersey. The message was interrupted, however. The Mount Clemens operator turned to Mr. Edison with a smile and said:

"An operator on the line is complaining. He says there is a boy on the wire, whose practicing is gumming things up."

It is not known what the complaining operator said when he was told that Thomas A. Edison had caused the trouble.

At Port Huron Mr. Ford insisted on equipping his guest with all the necessary equipment of a news butcher.

Mr. Edison appeared to take keen delight in the situation, and was soon selling fruit and candies to his friends. Gum brought as high as 50 cents a package, and when the inventor stepped off the train he poured the proceeds of his day's business into the hat of a grinning porter.

SAYS OUR COAST GUNS COULD ROUT ANY FOE

All Except Two Ports Amply Fortified, Swager Sherley Asserts.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—"The United States is so well fortified, with the exception of two points, where work now is in progress, that an attack from the sea probably will never be made on any of these fortifications," said Representative Swager Sherley in an authorized statement here today. Mr. Sherley is Chairman of the House Committee on Fortifications and is campaigning in the Fifth Kentucky District seeking re-election to the House.

"The theory upon which the fortifications have been constructed," said Mr. Sherley, who led up to the subject with a discussion of the 17-inch guns used by the Germans in Belgium, the existence of which he said he doubted, "is to protect important harbors from a direct attack by a hostile fleet. This has been done, except at San Pedro, Cal., where emplacements for guns are being built, and at the mouth of the Chesapeake, where land has been acquired, and estimates shortly will be submitted for placing 16-inch guns, along with other armament, that should protect that entrance.

"Our guns are of the most modern pattern," he continued, "and are capable of destroying the most modern superdreadnought. Whether it may be thought advisable in the future to prepare certain minor defenses in the rear of our coast fortifications is a matter about which there is some difference of opinion and will likely continue to receive consideration at the hands of the War College and the General Staff."

PHOTOGRAPHS IN COLORS.

New Process Shows Pictures as Plate Transparencies.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 28.—George Eastman, President and founder of the Eastman Kodak Company, announced today that after years of experiment and the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars the company had perfected a process of color portrait photography. The process is said to be the first color photography method that has been simple enough to be used by the ordinary photographer.

Photographs taken by the process by photographers, without previous training, have been shown privately at the Eastman Company's offices for a week, and on Saturday they will be placed on exhibition in the Memorial Art Gallery at the University of Rochester. The photographs, which cannot be printed, but remain on the plate and are exhibited as transparencies, are said to excel other color processes in their quality of luminosity and in reproducing the contour of features. The perfection of the process is credited to John G. Capstaff, an assistant in the research laboratories of the Eastman Company.

OCTOBER COLD RECORD TIED

Yesterday's 31 Degrees Only Equaled Once, on Oct. 15, 1876.

Forecaster Scarr of the Weather Bureau, said last night that yesterday was the coldest October day on record except Oct. 15, 1876, when the temperature was down to 31 degrees at 4 A. M., which was the same as was registered at 4 A. M. yesterday.

The cold did not last long, as the mercury rose steadily until it reached 50 at 3 P. M. The northwest wind died away and veered to the southwest. It is promised that today will be cloudy and slightly warmer.

Smokers of the best Turkish cigarettes may now obtain FALL MALL Famous Cigarettes with Cork Tips in the distinctive single-row package.—Advt.

SING SING WARDEN OUT, FACES INQUIRY

Admitted Visiting New York with Ex-Banker Sullivan, Says Cropsey's Aid.

CAR'S OWNERSHIP IN DOUBT

Deposed Warden, Whom G. S. Weed Succeeds, Subpoenaed with Michael J. Walsh.

GLYNN DEFIED BY MALLOY

Prison Auditor Again Refuses to Testify—Depositors Oppose Choice of Baldwin.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—J. T. McCormick, who was suspended this afternoon from his place as Warden of Sing Sing by Superintendent of Prisons John D. Riley, tonight came to Albany with his secretary, W. J. Watson, and told Judge Riley and Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein of Kings his version of the activities of David A. Sullivan as prison chauffeur. He declared positively that Sullivan, since he entered the prison, never had been in Brooklyn or, indeed, outside of Westchester County.

Later Mr. Goldstein said he had learned from McCormick that within the last month Sullivan had gone to New York with the Warden, and that the two visited the place where the automobile in which it was said Sullivan rode was purchased.

The question of who owned the auto arose today. Mr. Goldstein said tonight he had learned that the car did not belong to the State, but to a private individual whose identity would be disclosed in a Grand Jury investigation. Supt. Riley said some days ago that he had authorized McCormick to buy a car in September. Up to the present time no voucher for its purchase has been received in the State Controller's Office.

Mr. Goldstein, while in Albany, examined some of the records of the State Controller's Office and the Bank Department, and subpoenaed Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh, Democratic leader of Westchester County, to appear before the Grand Jury in Kings County. Mr. Walsh's candidate for Warden, Louis P. Wendil, was defeated by Mr. McCormick.

According to Mr. Goldstein, Mr. Walsh did not deny that on primary election day Sullivan had ridden around to the various polling places in the car with him and Mr. McCormick. Warden McCormick also was subpoenaed, but Supt. Riley was not.

After the interview Mr. McCormick returned to Ossining, where he tomorrow morning will deliver the keys of the prison and the property to George S. Weed of Plattsburg, who has been designated as temporary Warden by Judge Riley.

George S. Weed, the new Warden, is 52 years old and a son of Smith M. Weed, for many years a Democratic leader in Northern New York. He has served as a member of the Assembly from Clinton County, as County Judge, as City Judge of Plattsburg, and for seven years as Collector at Plattsburg, to which post he was appointed by President Cleveland.

When Gov. Glynn was told in New York tonight of Mr. Weed's appointment as Warden he said:

"I thoroughly approve of the appointment. Mr. Weed is a man of the finest type. I am sure, however, that he is taking the position only temporarily, to help out his friend, Supt. Riley. Mr. Weed is a very prominent lawyer, and I do not suppose his practice would permit him to accept the office permanently."

MALLOY STILL OBDURATE.

Sing Sing Auditor Again Refuses to Testify.

John J. Malloy, auditor of Sing Sing Prison, who was committed to jail for contempt of court on Monday for refusing to answer questions before the Kings County Grand Jury in the investigation of the alleged favoritism to David A. Sullivan, but who was reported to have yielded on hearing that the Governor had ordered his dismissal if he should continue to refuse to talk, again balked yesterday when he was taken to the Court House to testify. It was understood that he again refused to talk on the advice of his attorney, Otho Bowling of the office of Robert H. Elder, former Assistant District Attorney.

When Gov. Glynn was informed last night that Malloy had again refused to testify, he said:

"If this report is true, I don't know what more I can do. It is up to Supt. of Prisons Riley. I have told him to suspend Malloy if he should continue to refuse to answer legitimate questions, and it is now for Mr. Riley to take action."

The Governor himself has no power to suspend Malloy, but Mr. Riley has. Mr. Riley, of course, could be suspended from his own office by the Governor.

Malloy was taken back to jail. It is understood that his counsel will apply for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release.

Depositors Oppose Baldwin.

Gov. Glynn probably will be waited on by a committee of the Union Bank Depositors' Association with a protest against his appointment of Stephen C. Baldwin, the Brooklyn lawyer, as a Commissioner to investigate the alleged privileges enjoyed by Sullivan. The depositors have no objection to Mr. Baldwin's appointment on personal grounds, but think that, inasmuch as he is counsel for Edward M. Grout, a former President of the Union Bank and now

Continued on Page 4.

Smith's Island oysters are now in the market, to be had at leading hotels and restaurants.—Advt.

A BATTENBERG PRINCE IS KILLED IN FRANCE

Maurice, Grandson of Queen Victoria, and Brother of Spanish Queen, Slain in France.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Prince Maurice of Battenberg, a cousin of King George and a son of Princess Henry of Battenberg, has been killed while serving with the British Army in France.

The Prince was an officer of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Prince Maurice was the only member of the British royal family who has been killed in the war. According to one report, he was not actually killed on the field of battle, but died afterward from wounds received in an engagement.

King George and Queen Mary visited Kensington Palace this afternoon to condole with Princess Henry, the Prince's mother.

Two brothers of Prince Maurice also went to the front—Lieut. Prince Alexander of the Grenadier Guards and Lieut. Prince Leopold of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. Prince Leopold was invalided home recently, suffering from an injury to his knee, the result of a fall.

Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg was the youngest of the three sons of the late Prince Henry of Battenberg, who in 1885 married Princess Beatrice, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter. Prince Henry died in 1896 as a result of illness contracted in the British Ashanti campaign, for which he had volunteered.

Queen Victoria of Spain, formerly Princess Victoria Ena of Battenberg, is the only sister of Prince Maurice, and Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg is his uncle.

ALMOST DECIDED TO SPARE THE CRESSY

Commander of Submarine Hesitated to Destroy Third Cruiser, Saving Men From Others.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A letter from an American official in Germany tells of an interesting conversation with Lieut. Weddigen, the commander of the submarine which sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir, and Cressy, and, according to reports in German papers, also the cruiser Hawke.

Lieut. Weddigen almost spared the Cressy, feeling strongly against sending this last ship to the bottom because it was the only thing to save the men from the other cruisers, who were struggling in the water.

Lieut. Weddigen said that through the periscope of the submarine he observed both other ships sink, with the Cressy alongside for rescue. The havoc appalled him, and he almost determined to let the Cressy stay afloat. He was about to leave the periscope and retire when his second in command, who was also shocked, reminded Weddigen, "You know we have four navies fighting us."

Thereupon Weddigen went back to the periscope, made his observation, and sent the torpedoes which finished the Cressy.

MARKSMAN'S VICTIMS BARRICADE A BRIDGE

Frenchman Said to Have Killed 30 Germans, Coming Up in Small Groups.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Near Lille a dragoon marksman was stationed at a swinging bridge with two comrades to load for him. It was important that the enemy should be held back without the bridge being blown up. The marksman hid behind a fence 60 yards from the bridge. Two lancers appeared, and he shot them; then three, and he shot them also. Five Uhlans came up together; he brought down every one. Altogether he killed thirty Germans in less than five minutes, and retired with his comrades.

The great pile of dead men and horses in the narrow roadway on the opposite side of the bridge protected it from the approach of the Germans during the day almost as well as a mitrailleuse would have done. In the evening the Colonel embraced this wonderful marksman before all his comrades, kissing him on both cheeks.

REVENTLOW DESPAIRS OF INFLUENCING US

Suggests That Count Von Bernstorff and Dr. Dernburg Should Cease to Try.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—Count Reventlow, writing in The Deutsche Tages-Zeitung on American dispatches published in London papers, describes most statements contained therein as lies. He offers the following advice to German agents in America:

"It seems to be beneath our dignity to go on appealing before the United States in the attitude of one who thinks that he must justify himself. We are far from misunderstanding or underestimating the good will of Count von Bernstorff and Herr Dernberg. We ask ourselves, however, what is the sense of it all, and whether there is not a point to which we, in our position, attacked on all sides, should regard it as a duty of self-esteem to adopt an attitude that if a people do not believe our words and deeds we will refrain from perpetual repetition of our words.

"When a man like Mr. Roosevelt, whose importance as a statesman we never rated too high, but who has been in Germany and knows many prominent Germans, can talk of Bernhardism in Germany, success of the German efforts to shed light seems to be of a very problematical nature."

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.—Advt.

AUSTRIA FEELING WAR'S DISASTERS

Every Available Vienna Building Taken for Wounded—Soldiers Beg in Streets.

CAPITAL FULL OF MISERY

But Populace Has Become Apathetic and Restaurants Are Still Scenes of Gayety.

MUCH SEDITION IN ARMY

Russians and Servians Kept Well Informed of Plans, Which Aided in Their Defeat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Information from Austria reveals unimagined seriousness.

The military losses not only have been great, but disease is spreading while the populace is apathetic. Enormous, almost inconceivable, is the loss of life suffered by the Austrian Army.

An evil spirit seems to have rendered the Austrian Army impotent from the very commencement of hostilities. The first Austrian advance, into Russian Poland, resulted in a horrible catastrophe for the invaders. In one battalion 12 officers and 562 men were lost in one day.

Only six weeks after the declaration of war Vienna alone took under its auspices no fewer than 60,000 wounded, and it was calculated that in those six weeks the Austrian Army had lost 200,000 men in killed and wounded. From then onward not a single day has elapsed without bringing news of a sanguinary skirmish.

In one encounter of minor importance at the end of September the Austrian Army emerged with the colossal total of 20,000 fallen. This was due to a tragic error. The Austrians, left without ammunition and stationed in an open position, hoisted white flags. The Russians did not see them and continued to decimate the Austrians with their mitrailleuses for several hours.

Austria was entirely unprepared for such gigantic losses. Thus today not one of the towns situated on the military road is able to give refuge to wounded soldiers, and Vienna has consequently had to be converted into a gigantic hospital. All the public and private hospitals, barracks, and schools became overfilled, but this did not suffice, and theatres and offices were occupied for this purpose. It was still inadequate. Then were invaded the Museum, the great Rotunde of the world-renowned Prater Park, where elegant spectacular ballets were performed, the gay palaces of the great Viennese exhibitions, and all other available accommodations.

The life of the city is nearly altogether crushed by this painful mass of mutilated humanity. There is no free breathing space. There are no more beds in the Rotunde. The wounded lie on the floor on simple sacks and straw.

The hospitals are beginning to go short of choloroform, and as a result many operations are performed without anaesthetics.

Soldiers Beg in the Streets.

But there is something still more afflicting. Convalescent soldiers wander like vagabonds through the streets, clothed in uniforms and still bandaged, begging alms. They are hungry, they ask for food, warm apparel, underclothing, and walking sticks.

All the stocks have been exhausted. There is no more leather for boots. There is a shortage of shirts and jackets. One sees reservists on sentry duty with ropes around their waists instead of leather belts.

Together with the wounded arrive long processions of cholera and dysentery invalids, all from the Galician frontier. The cholera is of the benign form, but the dysentery is fatal. The medical figures for Vienna indicate 100 dead daily from this malicious epidemic.

This evil is spreading with disastrous rapidity. The wounded who returned home are infecting the south of Austria. Several cases have been discovered in villages midway between Vienna and Trieste.

In view of this dangerous contagion the authorities have decided to build wooden barracks around the city, with 10,000 beds, to serve as military isolation hospitals.

The arrival in Vienna of thousands of refugees from Galicia, mostly Jews, still further complicates the life of the city. Multitudes of long-bearded, short, red-haired men, wearing boots and black clerical cloaks—the typical Galician figures—accompanied by their wives, children, and goods and chattels, are densely massed together in the yards of public institutions. The authorities of Vienna have decided not to admit any more Galician fugitives.

There was ferment among the masses, who resorted to demonstrations—quickly suppressed—on one occasion when the War Office had not published bulletins announcing victories for five days in succession. A large crowd of old men and women assembled on the Stuben-Ring, in front of the War Minister's palace, and clamored for news. The police adopted severe measures.

The Citizens Indifferent.

Complete indifference on the part of the citizens is now developing. There is no display of patriotic passion, sympathy, or enthusiasm. Bureaucratic Austria is now revealing itself in all its ominous emptiness.

Some features of the Austrian defeat are already known in Vienna. The daily processions of thousands of wounded in dismal array, accompanied by the lugubrious sound of horns, the strong odor of carbolic acid emitted from bandages, the mourning, the waving of white flags, with red crosses on them, which indicate every day new houses peopled with wounded—all these things have brought home to Vienna the immediate tragedy of the war.

But the cafés and theatres are still open, and are daily thronged with the

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIES REPULSE GERMAN ASSAULTS AND MAKE ADVANCES IN BELGIUM; GERMANS ADMIT REVERSE IN POLAND

Summary of War News.

The French War Office announces that the German attacks on the front between Dixmude and Nieuport, Belgium, appear to be moderating after the repulse of two severe night attacks. The Allies are making progress north of Ypres and between La Bassée and Lens.

Berlin reports that the Belgians have been reinforced, but the German attacks are being pushed. British warships, it is said, are attacking the German right wing.

The German official report admits that the German and Austrian forces have been compelled to retire from Russian Poland before fresh Russian troops, advancing from Ivangorod, Warsaw, and Novo Georgievsk.

The Russians announce that all the German attacks in the region of Bakalargewo, designed to relieve the wing which is in retreat in Russian Poland, have been repulsed. The main German-Austrian army is said to have suffered a defeat of the greatest importance. In Galicia desperate fighting is in progress along the River San.

The Boer rebellion in South Africa received a setback when Premier Botha defeated a large force under Gen. Christian Beyers, capturing eighty of his men.

The German cruiser Emden has sunk a small Japanese steamer en route for Singapore.

The Japanese announce that the bombardment of the Tsing-tau forts is proceeding from land and sea, causing much damage.

BERLIN CONFIRMS RUSSIAN SUCCESS

Victory for Czar's Troops on Main Battle Front—Petrograd Gives Details.

WHOLE LINE ADVANCING

Peasant Guerrillas Harassing the Invaders and Cutting Their Communications.

EAST PRUSSIA MOVE FAILS

Hungarian Cavalry Division Surrounded in Galicia and Annihilated, 20 Guns Being Taken.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The German and Austrian troops in Poland, according to an official announcement issued here today, have been forced to withdraw before fresh Russian forces advancing from Ivangorod, Warsaw, and Novo Georgievsk after having repulsed all former Russian attacks.

The official statement continues:

At first the Russians did not follow, and the withdrawal of our troops took place without difficulty. The reserve troops will change their formation according to the situation.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The following official communication was issued today from General Headquarters:

In the battle which has been in progress for four days south of the Pilica River in the forests on the line extending from the Bialogura (Bialobrzegi) to Glovachev, Policzna, and Janowiec, our troops have inflicted upon the Austro-German forces a severe defeat. Between the Piliza and Glovachev the heroic efforts of our troops definitely broke down on Oct. 26 the resistance of the Twentieth Corps and the reserve guard corps of the Germans.

On the centre, after fighting of an extremely desperate character, we succeeded in establishing a firm foothold on the border of a forest in the region of the villages of Adamoff, Severinoff, and Marianoff.

On the left wing we captured by assault a defensive position established at Policzna and enveloped a portion of the Austrian troops near Berdzeje.

On the night of Oct. 27 the enemy's corps fell back in disorder toward the line between Edlinsk, Radom, and Iizha. We captured both cannons and prisoners.

On the right bank of the Piliza, on the front between Iejoff and Nowe Miasto, the fighting continues with the same desperation.

In Galicia the battle is raging along the whole front of the River San. We have taken an additional ten officers and 500 men.

South of Przemysl our troops are advancing at certain points.

In East Prussia the enemy has violently bombarded our positions in the operations in the region of Bakalargewo. Repeated attacks have all been repulsed.

The success which we have won to the south of the Pilica, and the result of which was the retreat of the enemy on the main front, is of the very greatest importance.

RUSSIANS PRESSING ON.

Following Up Rapidly Main German Army's Retreat in Poland.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have just heard from a source upon which I can entirely rely that the battle is going quite satisfactorily for the Russians in

Continued on Page 4.

HOLLAND TREMBLES, FEARING INVASION

Lines Up 300,000 Men on Border —Hears Germans Are Massing There—Spies Plentiful.

ROOSENDAAL, Holland, Oct. 28, (via London.)—Holland is feeling the pressure of the war almost as much as if she were engaged in it. The report that the Germans are massing large numbers of troops on the eastern border is causing great uneasiness throughout Holland.

The alleged discovery of a tennis court with cement nine feet thick on the property of a German in the vicinity of Arnhem and statements that German spies have been active near Arnhem and at other points close to the German border seem to intensify the anxiety of the Hollanders.

A Dutch army of more than 300,000 trained men is scattered at strategic points along the Belgian and German borders. Roosendaal is the principal troop centre, as it is the only railway gate to Belgium that is now open. Hundreds of military automobiles leave here daily with messages and supplies for the border troops.

The mouth of the River Scheldt and all the canals are heavily guarded. A large garrison at Flushing is guarding the docks and railway station to prevent any attempt to violate the neutrality of the Scheldt. The river is heavily mined, and Dutch cruisers and torpedo boat destroyers are lying at its mouth to give any necessary co-operation to the land forces. The Dutch army is in fine condition.

The horrors of war have been forced on virtually all the cities, towns, and country districts by the Belgian refugees, who are estimated at 800,000. The strain of properly attending to the refugees presses hard upon Roosendaal with its 15,000 population, Flushing with 7,000, and other towns with lesser numbers. In these places there are more refugees than inhabitants.

Holland depends on the United States and Canada for her wheat. At present the supply is very short. It is said that Great Britain is delaying food cargoes to Holland, and there is much adverse criticism of this alleged action. Holland is willingly feeding the refugees within her borders, but fears are expressed that famine conditions will prevail unless the embargo is slackened.

FALLIERES PREDICTS MONTHS OF WAR YET

Ex-President of France Says He Has Absolute Confidence in Final Victory of the Allies.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The war is only beginning, in the opinion of Armand Fallières, ex-President of France, expressed in an interview in the newspaper France de Bordeaux, says a dispatch to the Havas News Agency from the French temporary seat of Government.

"Months and months," M. Fallières says, "will be required to overcome the military power of the enemy, but this does not produce discouragement in France. Our country has acquired the new virtue of constancy in effort.

"We shall certainly be victorious, for, without reckoning our ardent patriotism and our inexhaustible moral and material resources, we have on our side Russia and Great Britain, with her strength, her tenacity, and Belgium, as well as Servia, and, finally, we possess the moral support of entire humanity which loves the ideal of liberty.

"We are fighting for our land, our homes, our wives, and our children, but the admirable Belgians are struggling for their honor and for the respect of their plighted word. What an example for the world in front of a savage Germany and an Emperor intoxicated with pride!

"The right will not fail, and France will not perish. Should we sacrifice our last man, and should we be compelled to call out our last reserves, I am ready to go. There is only one motto—absolute confidence."

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—"The German semi-official press has now changed its mind and admits that the war is likely to last longer than it originally thought," says Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent.

"The North German Gazette," the correspondent continues, "in a long article regarding the maximum prices of provisions, urges the necessity of husbanding the wheat resources. The newspaper estimates that Germany has sufficient corn for bread for the army and the population until the next harvest, but it adds that the war may last longer and that the Germans must be able to hold out until a lasting peace is secured."

Allies Beat Back Night Attacks Near Dixmude.

GAINS IN YPRES REGION

Progress Also Claimed Near La Bassee and Arras, and in Woevre Region.

BRITISH SHIPS ENGAGED

Sixteen Bombard Belgian Coast, but Berlin Reports Their Fire Ineffective.

PARIS, Oct. 28, 11:18 P. M.—The official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

In Belgium two night attacks attempted by the enemy in the region of Dixmude have been repulsed. The German effort on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude appears to be moderating.

Our offensive continues to the north of Ypres.

Between La Bassée and Lens there has been slight progress on our part.

On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report.

The text of the afternoon official communication follows:

During the day of yesterday the German attacks in all the region between Nieuport and Arras were less violent. Our positions were everywhere maintained, and we continued to advance to the north and to the east of Ypres. We also made some progress between Cambrin, to the southwest of La Bassée, and Arras.

Further information continues to confirm previous reports that the German losses in dead, wounded, and prisoners have been considerable in the northern region.

On the right bank of the Aisne the Germans attempted at night a very violent offensive movement in the region of Craonne. On the heights of the Chemin des Dames they have been repulsed.

In the Woevre district our troops have continued their advance in the forests between Apremont and St. Mihiel, as well as in the forest of Le Prêtre.

Reports Heavy German Losses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An official dispatch, made public tonight by the French Embassy, reports successes for the Allies all along the line. The text of the dispatch follows:

Of the army of the Duke of Württemberg and the Crown Prince of Bavaria, on a front opposed by one English brigade, 1,600 corpses were found.

On the heights of the Chemin des Dames it is estimated that the number of dead and wounded Germans is about 2,000, although ours only reached about 100 men killed or wounded.

Other attacks on different parts of our front, particularly at the north and south of the Somme and toward Berry-au-Bac, were less important.

Reports state that everywhere the enemy has received a serious check. In the course of the day, yesterday as previously, the allied troops took a number of prisoners. In the region of the north an unknown number of mitrailleuses and cannon were taken by our troops.

GERMANS PLAN TO HURL 350,000 MEN AT ALLIES

Reported to Be Massing for a New Attempt on Channel Ports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BETWEEN THE LYS AND THE YSER, Tuesday, Oct. 27, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—Heavy reinforcements are reported to be on the way to strengthen the forces of the Duke of Württemberg, who is in command on the Belgian front. These reinforcements are said to be coming up in a southwesterly direction from Bruges.

The intention of the Germans appears now to be not to attempt to advance along the coast to Dunkirk and Calais, but to throw all their weight on the Dixmude and Ypres part of the front. The Duke's order that the army under his command must hack its way through to the Straits of Dover at all costs still stands, but the objective has been somewhat changed. The Germans have discovered that they have in front of them on the coast routes a stretch of country every inch of which they would have to carry by assault. About ten days ago I saw the greater part of the coast country over which the north-

ern part of the battle has been raging. It did not require a skilled eye to see that it was impregnable, apart from the help of the guns of the fleet. The Germans now know that, and their plans to force their way across it to two very strongly fortified cities have apparently been abandoned.

The proposed line of advance is now further to the south and southwest, between the River Yser and the Ypres-Hazebroucke-St. Omer Road, and the first objective is Boulogne, an open, undefended town. It is said that the Germans are preparing to throw 350,000 men on the Dixmude-Ypres front, and it is certain that when the attack starts a concerted movement in support of it will be made from the Lille district. It was at Boulogne that Napoleon waited for an opportunity, which never came, to invade England, and the taking of that town is a feat which naturally appeals to the imagination of the Kaiser.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to The Times dated "Northern France, Tuesday," estimates that Germany has 250,000 men fighting for the road to Calais, and probably another 100,000 on the way to reinforce them.

The dispatch says that there was good reason two days ago to believe that the Germans were ready to withdraw from East Belgium, but that it would be a mistake to assume that the Allies had been entirely successful in this river battle.

The great bulk of the fighting, it adds, is now proceeding on the left bank of the Yser, and the river is, broadly speaking, no longer between the Allies and the enemy.

FATIGUE HALTS FIGHTING.

Both Armies Slacken Their Efforts on Flanders Battlefront.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The limit of human endurance has been reached in the battle in East Flanders, and the fighting, which slackened yesterday, came to an almost complete stop today. There may have been some infantry attacks, and these may continue, but dispatches from points along the Dutch frontier say that the artillery firing has ceased. Passengers crossing the Channel tonight bring the same news.

It was this, doubtless, that led to the report, coming from Northern France, that the Germans had retired, having given up their attempt to reach the Channel ports.

The fact is that the two armies have fought themselves out temporarily, and that the Germans' first effort to break through the Allies' lines has failed. Neither side could continue any longer, the men having been without sleep or rest for the ten days that the battle has been in progress, over ground which at best is a morass.

There is every evidence that the Germans intend to renew their attempt to force their way through to Dunkirk. They are bringing up fresh men and more ammunition and guns, but at the same time are taking the precaution to prepare a second line of defense should their forward movement again meet defeat.

SLAUGHTER AT DIXMUDE.

German Losses Estimated at 16,000 Killed, 30,000 Wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Flushing, Holland, says:

"Several mines have been washed ashore along the coast below Ostend. All were in excellent working order, for they exploded promptly, doing, however, no serious damage.

"The Germans have fallen back slightly from Westende. They are putting the coast from Ostend to Knocke in a state of defense. At Ostend preparations are being made to place mines at the harbor entrance.

"The German losses on the Nieuport-Dixmude line are estimated at 16,000 killed and 30,000 wounded. During Sunday 400 vehicles loaded with wounded soldiers passed through Ostend.

"The Germans have commandeered a large quantity of lumber at Bruges for use in building a giant airship shed at Geldonck. Artillery is being placed in the dunes between Heyst and Duinberg. Five train loads of artillery have been taken to Zeebrugge.

"The Duke of Württemberg's army has lost heavily in the North of France, according to a dispatch received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris. The Germans, the message adds, lost 2,000 in killed and wounded in an ill-fated night attack on Craonne and the regions mentioned in today's French official communication. The French casualties numbered 100.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"The Handelsblad learns from Sluis, Netherlands, that there is no change on the battle front between Nieuport and Dixmude. Heavy fighting continues. Tramway communication with Ostend is still stopped.

"A dispatch from Vienna denies rumors that Emperor Francis Joseph is ill. On the contrary, it says he is in the best of health and dispatching all state affairs."

The Times correspondent in Belgium wires the following:

"Observation from a captive British balloon has revealed how effective has been the fire of the British warships on Ostend, Middelkerke, Lombaertzyde, and other coast villages. Not a single wall remains standing in the villages of Westkerke, Slype, and Novie. Several other villages are also in ruins. All this damage was caused by the artillery of the British ships."

A dispatch to The Times from Berne asserts that the Germans are receiving large reinforcements in Alsace and that the French are making great preparations for an attack on Belfort, which is powerfully intrenched.

GENEVA, via Paris, Oct. 28.—Telegrams received in Basle on Tuesday night from Cologne and Coblenz say that the war on the German right flank from Lille to the North Sea has become a massacre. In the course of the last six days, it is said, many thousands of Germans have been killed or wounded.

Long trains containing wounded continue to pour into Cologne, Düsseldorf, and Coblenz, and the Red Cross doctors and the hospitals in those places are said to be overwhelmed.

BRITISH SHIPS AIDING.

But Berlin Reports Bombardment at Nieuport Ineffective.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 28.—General headquarters at Berlin issued the following official communication this morning:

The fighting near Nieuport and Dixmude is continuing. The Belgians have received considerable reinforcements, but our attacks are being pushed. Sixteen British warships joined in the attack on our right wing, but their bombardment was without success.

Near Ypres the situation as announced yesterday remains unchanged. West of Lille our attacks are being continued with success.

Some of the French trenches in the Argonne woods have been carried and the defenders captured.

To sum up, there has been no material change on our western front.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The correspondent at Dover of the Central News says:

"The British fleet is still operating against the Germans off Belgium without as yet one vessel being struck. A battleship has now joined in the bombardment, using her 12-inch guns."

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—English newspapers, according to official information given out here, estimate that the Belgian losses in the fighting along the Yser Canal number 10,000 men.

Swiss newspapers report that since the capture by the Germans of Camp des Romains the French losses in the battle line between Toul and Verdun have been more than 40,000 men. The French officers, according to statements in these newspapers, complain of the inferior quality of the new French troops.

Other press matter given out officially in Berlin today follows:

"Emperor William has bestowed upon the King of Bavaria and the King of Württemberg the decoration of the Iron Cross in recognition of the bravery of their troops.

"A manifesto issued by the Italian colony in Paris, inviting donations for relief of the distress in France, says that the number of wounded left for days without medical treatment is appalling."

EAST INDIAN TROOPS SURPRISE SENTRIES

Steal Upon Them in the Dark and Destroy Artillery Ammunition Stores.

PARIS, Oct. 28—11:56 P. M.—The vigor of the German attacks on the north was diminished greatly today after they had carried out two surprise assaults during the night, which cost both sides dear.

Real success has been attained by the Allies, who have not only prevented a breach in their lines, but have made considerable progress and now firmly hold the line from Nieuport to Dixmude and on to the neighborhood of Lille.

Officers who have returned from the front describe a difficult and dangerous task performed by the Indian troops during the night along the Belgian coast. They surprised and destroyed a German ammunition park, thus putting out of action several German batteries which had caused great annoyance to the Allies, who could not reach them with their artillery.

In absolute darkness several Indians crept up stealthily and killed the German sentries. They then set fire to a thicket where the ammunition wagons were sheltered, causing all the shells to explode.

The German lines have been visibly thinned to the south of Lille and St. Quentin and along the lines of trenches leading to the eastern frontier, but in the neighborhood of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, on the Aisne, where Gen. von Kluck is commanding, the German forces are in great strength.

It is believed that the German troops who captured Antwerp are now massed near the Belgian Coast, and that additional divisions to assist them have been brought from other parts of the long battle front.

A recurrence of the German offensive was expected near Craonne, where Gen. von Kluck started a sharp diversion to test the strength of the Allies' lines, and was thrown back. Further east, in the Argonne region, and on the frontier severe fighting continues incessantly, as the result of which the French troops are reported to have made constant progress.

The cavalry of the Allies are performing marvels of endurance. One regiment took part in ten encounters in a single day, at the same time covering more than forty miles of ground. The other detachments are doing equally well. Their orders are to hold the Germans back and worry them night and day, but they have also developed an offensive movement of their own, and have succeeded in driving the Germans on to the reserves.

The Allies' artillerymen have successfully adopted a ruse to prevent the German aviators from discovering the positions of their batteries. They keep piles of brushwood near their guns, and when a German aeroplane is signaled the brushwood is placed over the guns and the men lie down beneath it or take shelter in the trees, where they remain immovable until the airman has passed out of sight.

Eight French cannon put eighteen German three-inch guns out of action in half an hour between the Aisne and the Oise, and prevented the Germans from effecting a plan to cut communications.

Prior to this French and German cavalry fought a minor action in which the Germans were repulsed.

PREDICTS GERMAN RETREAT.

Paris Press Looks for the Evacuation of France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—French newspapers express confidence in the Allies' resistance between Nieuport and Arras, and comment with satisfaction on the continually increasing distance from Paris of the most important battle centre.

L'Intransigéant thus begins an editorial entitled "The Barbarians Not Advancing":

"After three months of war, the Germans are making a life or death effort 200 miles from Paris. We ask whether this is the result William anticipated when planning his treacherous attack?"

The Temps, in similar vein, says:

"The development of affairs between Nieuport and Lens entails more and more concentration of troops toward the north. That is a progressive evacuation of French territory. The struggle is long, but the enemy is gradually weakening, and is bound soon to retire because he has played all his trumps, and will henceforth be unable to adopt new tactics or change his general battle scheme."

La Liberté's expert, Lieut. Col. Rousset, after remarking that modern war has by its extreme prolongation of flank movements been forced to return to old-fashioned frontal attacks through the ultimate extension of the line to the sea coast, continues:

"Even the taking of Antwerp has profited the Germans little. After months of costly struggle, William has indeed ravaged and slaughtered widely, but the critical point of the war is again Belgium, as at the outset. Where are his boasted triumphs?"

FRANCE'S YOUNGEST SOLDIER.

12-Year-Old Paul Waterlin Has Fought in Four Battles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A writer in The Petit Parisien says that he was challenged by two sentinels at the entrance to a village, one of whom he was surprised to see was a mere child, though on horseback with a rifle and wearing the regulation uniform of a cuirassier. When questioned, the boy told the following story, which seems to justify his claim to be called the youngest soldier in France:

"I am 12 years old. My name is Paul Waterlin. I used to live at Creil, where I was a Boy Scout. Not wishing to live alone after my father, who is a non-commissioned officer in the Thirty-second Artillery, went to the front—my mother has been dead a long time—I hid in a troop train, which took me to Namur. There I picked up a wounded man's rifle and fought in the trenches. Afterward Col. de B— of the cuirassiers sent for me. He said I had done well and might stay with his regiment. He let me keep my rifle, and ordered that a uniform and a horse be given me. Since then I have been through the battles of Denain, Meaux, and the Marne, and I am going north again soon."

When asked how he liked a soldier's life the boy said it was much better than living in houses, which many people who wished to adopt him tried to persuade him to do.

"At the end of our conversation," says the writer, "he lit the cigarette I proffered, blew a big cloud of smoke into the air, and cantered off, sitting his horse with true soldierly smartness."

GERMANS USING BAYONETS.

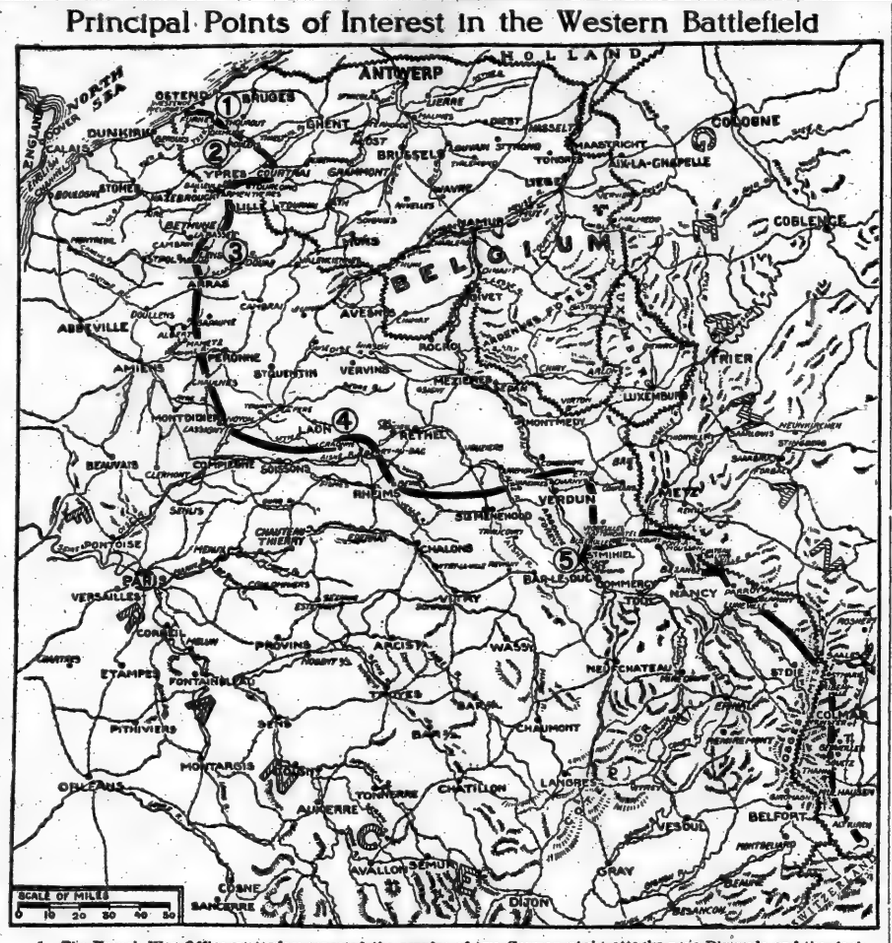
Show No Fear of Allies' Charges Now, Belgians Say.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOWN IN NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—Belgian soldiers tell me that the German infantry no longer appear to fear bayonet charges and make far greater use of the bayonet themselves than formerly. Their rifle shooting has also improved.

At Ostend the Germans are said to have forced and looted freely all the large houses that remained unoccupied. They have compelled most shops to keep open as usual.

Principal Points of Interest in the Western Battlefield



1. The French War Office yesterday reported the repulse of two German night attacks near Dixmude and the slackening of the German attacks between Dixmude and Nieuport. Berlin reported that the German attack on this front was being pushed, and that sixteen British warships were bombarding the coast near Nieuport.
2. The continuation of the Allies' offensive to the north of Ypres was reported from Paris.
3. Slight progress was made by the Allies between La Bassée and Lens, according to the statement of the French War Office.
4. The repulse of a German attack in the region of Craonne was reported on the same authority.
5. The continued advance of the French in the forests of the Woevre, between Apremont and St. Mihiel, was announced in Paris.

1,500 000 SOLDIERS IN BRITISH ARMY NOW

This Exclusive of Canadians—New Recruits Drilling Eagerly to Fit Themselves for War.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British Army on the rolls and drilling in the United Kingdom now amounts approximately to 1,500,000 men. Of this total about 800,000 men belong to what is termed "Kitchener's army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war. About 600,000 belong to the territorials, while the remainder are enrolled with the special services, so called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

The territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper middle classes and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits. Both physically and mentally they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms.

They are drilling with feverish enthusiasm and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable proportion of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's army, of course, is not yet fully equipped, but the men are working hard. They are being armed and clothed with great rapidity. The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

PORTUGAL'S ARMY 130,000.

With 50,000 in the Territorial Reserve—Artillery Has 300 Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The Daily News's military expert writes:

"Now that Portugal has thrown in her lot with the allied powers a few notes about her army will be useful:

"As in other Continental countries, military service is obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45. Color service is for three years, after which the recruit passes into the first reserve for five years, and then into the second reserve for seven years. He is called out for two trainings of thirty days each during the first reserve service, and two trainings of twenty days each during his seven years' service in the second reserve. After completing these fifteen years of color and reserve service he passes for ten years into the territorial army, which corresponds to the German Landsturm.

"About 18,000 young men reach the age of 20 every year, some 10,000 of whom are taken to color service, the remaining 8,000 receiving no military training, but being available for any duties required of them on mobilization.

"When mobilization is ordered, after allowing for wastage, the number of fully trained men in the active army and its two reserves amounts to about 130,000, with perhaps 50,000 men of the Territorial Army as a final reserve. These 180,000 are organized in six divisions, with ten regiments of cavalry and six of artillery. There are about 6,000 cavalry and 300 guns.

"Besides this European force there are some 10,000 to 12,000 Colonial troops, used to garrison the Portuguese Colonies.

"The infantry are armed with Mauser rifles, the cavalry with Männlicher carbines, and the artillery with the French Schneider-Canet quick-firing gun of 75 millimeters.

"From the above figures we may say that Portugal can put an army of 100,000 men into the field, complete with all arms, and maintain it up to this strength for as long as the war lasts.

"Of the quality of the troops it is not possible to speak with any certainty, as we have no experience to guide opinion."

TALE OF PARIS CHOLERA.

Alleged Proclamation in Brussels, Explaining German Withdrawal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—A proclamation is said to have been placarded by the Germans in three languages in Brussels, reading:

"Paris being infected by cholera, the Kaiser has withdrawn his troops and has permitted them to winter in Berlin, where they will enjoy the repose they have so nobly earned."

ARCHDUKE'S SLAYERS SENTENCED BY COURT

Only 20 Years in Prison for Actual Assassin—Death for Four Accomplices.

SERAJEVO, Bosnia, (via Amsterdam to London,) Oct. 28.—Judgment was passed today on the assassins of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, the Duchess of Hohenberg.

Gavrio Prinsip, the actual assassin, escaped with a sentence of imprisonment for twenty years. Four of the conspirators were sentenced to death by hanging, one to life imprisonment, two, including Medeljo Gabrinovic, who threw a bomb at the Archduke but which did not explode, to twenty years; one to sixteen years, one to thirteen years, two to ten years, one to seven years, and two to three years.

The other defendants were acquitted.

Gavrio Prinsip, who is a Bosnian student, assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir-apparent to the throne of Austria, and his morganatic wife on June 28, when they were at Serajevo on a State visit. Prinsip fired two explosive bullets from a revolver, the first striking the Duchess in the abdomen and the second taking effect in the neck of the Archduke, both bullets causing death within a short time. Earlier in the day Medeljo Gabrinovic, a typist of Servian nationality, had thrown a bomb, which the Archduke warded off with his arm, so that it exploded some distance from his auto, injuring six other persons.

Prinsip's crime was the direct cause of Austria's ultimatum to Servia which precipitated the European war.

CALLS ON BAVARIANS TO WHIP THE BRITISH

Crown Prince Rupprecht Tells His Troops to Take Revenge on Them for Causing War.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, brother of the Belgian Queen, who is commanding the Sixth German Army Corps, has issued the following army order:

"'Soldiers of the Sixth Army Corps: We are fortunate to have opposed to us English troops—the troops of that people whose envy has been at work for years to surround us with enemies in order to strangle us. We owe to them the present bloody war. Therefore take reprisals for the cunning of the enemy and for all our sacrifices when we now meet them.

"'Show them that it is not so easy to wipe out the Germans of history now that we are face to face with an enemy who is the greatest obstacle to peace.'

"It may be recalled that Emperor William recently, in congratulating the commander of the Bavarian Army Corps for the bravery of his troops, said, according to The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin, 'I should like the English to meet the Bavarians just once more.'"

GIVE OF THEIR BLOOD TO SAVE THE WOUNDED

Ready Volunteers Used by Dr. Carrel to Restore Exhausted Men for Whom Hope Failed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 27. (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—The military medical authorities at Lyons have issued this appeal to the population:

"There are wounded who are so exhausted from the loss of blood that the only chance of saving their lives is by prompt transfusion from the veins of healthy and strong living men or women. Those who wish to offer their blood for such transfusions are invited to give names to the Hotel Dieu."

No sooner had this notice appeared in the local press than volunteers presented themselves and Dr. Alexis Carrel, the famous surgeon of the Rockefeller Institute and now at the head of one of the Lyons hospitals, was able immediately to save several patients. Three days ago there were 120 names at the Hotel Dieu representing rich and poor and all classes of society, and it is needless to add that many women were conspicuous in the list.

If the fight in Flanders turns to the advantage of the Allies one of the consequences will be the transfer of several large Red Cross hospitals to the frontier or thereabouts. The Duchess of Westminster's ambulance left Paris yesterday for Boulogne, and it is believed that the British base hospital at Versailles will be shifted.

French Yellow Book Due This Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The French Yellow Book, which is expected to appear at the end of the week, will be a volume of 250 pages, comprising all the documents bearing on the outbreak of the war, with conversations between French and foreign diplomats. The delay in publication is due to the fact that the book is being translated into various languages for the benefit of the Allies, and the translations are to appear simultaneously with the original, which, it is asserted, clearly shows that the responsibility for the war rests with Germany.

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ROUTS BOER REBELS IN FIRST ENCOUNTER

Gen. Botha Drives Beyers's Commando in Headlong Flight for Safety.

80 PRISONERS ARE TAKEN

Pursuit Still in Progress When News of the Victory Was Sent from Cape Town.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is officially announced here that Premier Botha, Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa forces, has routed the commando of the rebel Gen. Christian Beyers and captured eighty prisoners.

The following official statement was issued tonight:

"Gen. Botha reports that he left Rustenburg (a district in the west part of the Transvaal) on Tuesday morning and proceeded in the direction in which Gen. Christian Beyers with his commando was supposed to be. He came in touch with Gen. Beyers's men in the forenoon, drove them in headlong rout the whole of the day, and captured eighty of them, fully armed.

"In the fighting which took place toward the end of the pursuit one of Gen. Botha's men and several of Beyers's commando were wounded.

"When the report was made the pursuit was still in progress."

DEEM BOER REVOLT FUTILE.

May Be Serious, but Cannot Succeed, London Newspapers Declare.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Times in an editorial on the South African situation says:

"The rebels have chosen their moment well. The South African expeditionary force is engaged in operations against German Southwest Africa. Imperial troops which were quartered in the Dominion before the war were released by the South African Government for service in Europe and have in all probability already left the country.

"For all that we are clearly of the opinion, formed on a good deal of recent first-hand intelligence, that the rebellion is by no means such a serious affair as it may seem at first glance. Gen. Botha has enormous influence with his people. He led them in the war; he has been their chosen leader ever since. His personality, set against that of the rebel leaders, will tell heavily.

"The traitors reckon, no doubt, on concentrating in their favor all the vague discontent and lingering regrets for republican government that still survive among the Dutch of the country districts, but the weight of Dutch opinion will go solidly against them. The rebels may start with some successes; they may even succeed in scoring some sensational coup during the first few weeks, but they cannot have many resources or much staying power."

The Times's military correspondent says:

"Were South Africa lost to us tomorrow the fact would not materially affect the sources of our power, and we should not be such fools as to waste our military resources by trying to do several things at a time. When this war is over we shall have several million men under arms, and then we shall look around, and if we find any rebels, interesting or otherwise, upon high perches, we shall ask them to be good enough to step down.

"The rule we must follow must be that of Rome—never to fight more than one enemy at a time if we can avoid it and never to make peace while one enemy or one rebel remains in arms upon British soil or upon the soil of our Allies."

The Chronicle says: "There are still Boers in the Backveldt who dislike a United South Africa and have never abandoned the ideal of an inland Boer state living by itself, according to old Boer traditions. They are a minority, probably a small minority, but they have high fighting value, and some of the ablest Boer generals are among their leaders. Their secession has but recently broken up the South African party. There is now peril that it may break up the South African Union. The struggle if it came would be not so much a struggle against Great Britain, but a civil war, like that in the United States half a century ago between the Union and secession. Gen. Hertzog and ex-President Steyn may perhaps be regarded as now holding the key to the situation."

The Morning Post says: "We should most deeply regret if the Dutch South African community should plunge into fratricidal strife owing to the self-seeking intrigues of Germany, but we have good hopes that most of the rebels will return to their homes when they realize that the Union government is in earnest and that it intends to carry this matter through without counting the cost."

The Standard says: "It is the idlest of dreams that the days of Kruger can be restored. If Great Britain emerges, as she will surely emerge, victorious in this great conflict the territory comprised in the Union of South Africa must be subject to the British Crown. If, on the other hand, Germany should by any chance realise her vision of world power, it is equally certain that South Africa will be subject to the Kaiser. The power that has trodden on Belgium, whose representatives express daily whole-souled contempt for scraps of paper, will assuredly disregard any promises that may have been made in bidding for the help of the disaffected Dutch. The latter, in the event of German success, would have cause to regret, under the most illiberal rule the world knows, their ingratitude for the generous and confident magnanimity with which they have been treated by British statesmen."

The Daily News says: "Gen. De Wet was a chivalrous as well as brave enemy, and if he can forswear the signature which he attached to the Peace Treaty many lesser men who may have hesitated will swing over to treason. It would be ridiculous to depreciate a movement which much fanaticism has gone to make, but seldom have men with fine qualities provoked so needless and futile a tragedy as that for which De Wet and Beyers have made themselves responsible."

BELGIANS WIN IN AFRICA.

Victory Gained Over Germans on Lake Tanganyika.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A Havre dispatch to The Matin reports that M. Tombeur, Vice Governor General of Katanga, in the Belgian Congo, announces that Belgian troops, commanded by the Resident Commissioner, M. Henry, have completely defeated the Germans at Kissenie, on Lake Tanganyika, which lies between the Belgian Congo and German East Africa.

FOURTH OF BELGIANS DISABLED

Ten Thousand of Their Little Army Killed or Wounded.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—A correspondent of The Daily Mail in Northern France, dealing with the sacrifices and courage of the Belgians, says:

"Over 10,000 have been killed or wounded, which is a quarter of their whole force operating in the coast battle. They have been defending a strip of territory from Dixmude to Nieuport, a region hardly bigger than a big German farm.

"Nearly all of their injured have been wounded in the back, but never were wounds more honorable, as the bullets and shrapnel hit them as they lay prone under the hail of the steel volcano."

SOUNDS OF FIRING AT SEA.

Reports of a Possible Naval Battle Off Belgian Coast.

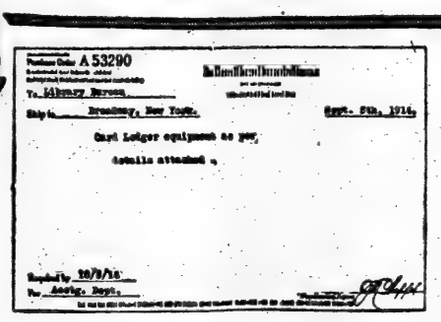
AMSTERDAM, Holland, Oct. 29, via London.—The Telegraaf says:

"Gun firing lasting forty-five minutes was heard early Wednesday morning in a northerly direction from Knocke, Belgium, and was repeated twelve hours later. Apparently there has been a sea battle.

"It is rumored that there was an armistice along the Yser Wednesday, as no firing was heard. Only a few wounded arrived at Bruges Wednesday. The Germans are sending new guns and wagons of barbed wire and also wood with which to build bridges to the Yser."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag says that fugitives arriving at Sluis from Bruges and Ostend reported fierce fighting last night between Nieuport and Ostend. The Allies are said to have made bayonet attacks and the Germans to have finally retreated northward to Middelkerke, leaving many dead. The newspaper adds that the Germans are taking heavy guns to Ostend from Knocke and Bruges.

B


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Per Assoc. Dept.

The order went to Library Bureau

A wholesale house, whose rating is AA, made a change recently in the method of marketing its product.

Very soon thereafter it became evident that its system of accounting was hopelessly out of date. A new system had to be devised—speedy, accurate and yet "mechanical." Every system you can think of was investigated—book ledger, loose-leaf ledger and card ledger.

The "net of it" was that the order went to Library Bureau—not because its price was lowest, but because the L. B. card ledger was proven, BY TEST, to be the best—speediest, absolutely accurate and yet entirely "mechanical."

Moral? There isn't any.

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Manufacturing distributors of
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GERMANY LIFTS BAN ON POTASH CARGO

Shipment of 1,000 Tons Arranged by Our Ambassador Will Relieve Famine Here.

MARKS CHANGE OF POLICY

Other Goods from Switzerland Stopped in Transit in Germany Also Are Freed.

BERLIN, Oct. 28, (Via The Hague and London.)—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has induced the German Government to lift the embargo placed upon 1,000 tons of potash destined for America.

The exportation of potash was forbidden after the war began, and the shipment this week of the potash through Holland was the result of Mr. Gerard's intervention. Goods forwarded from Switzerland to New York, which were stopped in Germany because of the war, have also been freed for shipment.

The news of the lifting of the embargo on this shipment of potash will be received here with relief by agricultural and industrial interests, which have been facing a famine in this much-needed product. Practically all of the potash used in this country for fertilizing and other purposes has been drawn from the extensive beds of potassium at Strassfurt, Germany, owned by the German Kali Company.

The United States has been Germany's best customer for potash. The importations in the Government's fiscal year, which ended on June 30 last, were 227,885 tons of muriate of potash valued at $7,815,528 and 45,745 tons of sulphate of potash worth $1,897,740, the total being $9,813,263. Since the war began there have been no importations, as the German Government forbade shipments.

The situation became so serious here that the Department of State was asked to have Ambassador Gerard take up the matter with the imperial authorities at Berlin. The fact that the Ambassador was successful in obtaining the release of one shipment will lead importers and users of the product in this country to hope that regular shipments may be resumed without delay.

For three years past Congress has made a small appropriation for the Department of Agriculture and the Geological Survey to search for potash, and this year $20,000 is being expended in drilling for such deposits.

PREDICT SPLIT IN GERMANY.

Travelers in Holland Say People Are Tired of the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There are sundry means of learning something of the mood of the German people. There is a regular coming and going of business men between Berlin and other German cities and Amsterdam, The Hague, and Rotterdam. I have come into contact with many of these business men, and they have willingly given me their impressions.

All with whom I spoke have carried away with them very curious and interesting impressions as to the present relations between the German Army and the German people.

"It would never surprise me," said one traveler, returned from Berlin, "if this war brings the German Army and the German people into very violent opposition. The nation may split into two camps—the army and the people."

They ask for the truth, and they receive only a formal tale of daily victories from the bureau, say my informants, and there is a growing spirit of doubt, and in their heart of hearts they are sick of the war.

German commercial circles are suffering intense anxiety, and I am told that the Government in Berlin is besieged day and night by men whose all is at stake, and crave for some word either to dispel or confirm their fears.

BOMB ANGERS THE SWISS.

German Aeroplane's Reported Action the Cause of Ill-Feeling.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—A Havas News Agency dispatch from Belfort says that a German aeroplane which flew over the fortress of Belfort on Friday and into Swiss territory dropped a bomb which fell in Switzerland. Much irritation, it is added, was caused against Germany by the incident.

Buy Clothes, Not Rainbows And Will-O'-The-Wisps!

You be Mr. Wiseman! Many a clothing advertisement reads like a mining-stock prospectus. Only tombstones, taximeters and "Gulliver's Travels" can compete with it.

Stein-Bloch Clothes have no patent on fabrics. The big difference is the style and tailoring difference, due to 60 years of keep-at-it and keep-ahead.

Better clothes than Stein-Bloch cannot be tailored. As good clothes-service as ours is not rendered. We hang our bid for your business on these two pegs.

Stein-Bloch Suits . . . . $20 *to* $45
Stein-Bloch Overcoats . . . $20 *to* $60

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

CALLS NEUTRALS FOES OF GERMANY

Berlin Philosopher Proclaims His Nation's Incomparable Superiority.

"WE HAVE NO FRIENDS"

Dr. Lasson Praises God That the "Miserable Bourgeois" Dutch Hold Aloof.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Daily Chronicle publishes a translation of a letter written by Privy Councillor Dr. Adolf Lasson, Professor of Philosophy at the University of Berlin, to a friend in Holland. He says:

"For months I have not written to a single foreigner; foreigner means enemy—dum probatur contrarium, (till the contrary is proved.) No one can remain neutral to the German State and people. Either you consider it the most perfect creation that history has produced up to now, or you acquiesce in its destruction; nay, in its extermination.

"A man who is not a German knows nothing of Germany. We are morally and intellectually superior beyond all comparison as to our organizations and our institutions.

"Wilhelm II., celiciae generis humani, (delight of the human race,) had in his possession a power with which he was in position to smash everything; yet he has always protected peace, justice, and honor. The greater his successes, the more devout and humble he has become. Our army is the epitome of German excellence. We must sacrifice our dearest, our best, our most noble to fight with Russian beasts, English mercenaries, and Belgian fanatics. The French are the only opponents at all comparable with us.

"There shall be no peace until the three mischief-plotters who would not let Europe rest are completely subjugated. We want peace and safety for ourselves in order to be able to guarantee them for others. We wish to carry on untiringly our work of culture and peace.

"We have nothing to apologize for. We are no bully State. We threaten no one so long as we are not attacked. We do good deeds to all people. Louvain was not destroyed—only the houses of murderers. The cathedral of Rheims is not destroyed; the French caused the damage.

"England acts in politics as if we lived in the eighteenth century. Germany has taught the world how to carry on war and politics in a conscientious and proper manner. England will come to nought; France can still be saved, let us hope, but Russia must no longer be on our frontier. This time we will have a clean slate.

"Our real enemy is England. Woe unto thee, England! Go is with us and the just cause!"

The professor, dealing with Holland in another letter, says:

"The Kingdom of Holland lives an easy life at our expense. It lives on its old reputation and its old money bags, in complete historical nullity. Holland is a mere appendage to Germany, living a comfortable existence in dressing gown and slippers, taking little trouble and little thought. Holland is perfectly free as to its sentiments, but any action that might be hostile to the German Empire would have most dire consequences.

"We Germans have little esteem and less respect and sympathy for the Holland of the present day. Holland in its isolation sinks more and more into the dull narrow-mindedness that is the mark of small sects. Without its hold on Germany it would have long ago disappeared.

"God be praised that the Dutch are not our friends! We live in the free breath of history and have nothing in common with this miserable bourgeois sentiment of theirs. We Germans have no friends anywhere because we are effortly and morally superior to all. Those who cannot attain our moral strength are afraid of us and think us dangerous. We are the freest people of the earth, for we obey, and our law is reason."

RECKONS WAR'S HUGE COST.

Waste in Three Months $1,750,000,000, Says German Economist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The German political economist, Prof. Julius Wolf, in a recent lectre in Berlin said that Germany's economic and financial losses had already run up to thousands of millions of marks.

The damage done by Russians in East Prussia and by the French invasion of Alsace-Lorraine, he said, was not much less than $250,000,000 but the losses inflicted upon Russia, Belgium, and France were incomparably greater.

Prof. Wolff reckoned that the armies in the field together cost $7,500,000 a day.

In three months they must reckon upon a total waste of $1,750,000,000, including losses other than war expenditures.

GIVES ASSURANCE ON JAPAN

Paris Temps Suggests Japan Is Less Menace to Us Than Germany. a

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—In an editorial headed Japan's rôle The Temps discusses the Japanese occupation of the Marshall Islands in relation to its bearing on the United States. The Temps is generally considered to be the organ of the Foreign Office; so it may be taken that the article expresses official opinion, especially in view of the fact that the rigid censorship here, which is not confined to war news, is not likely to allow any unauthorized pronouncement to appear.

The writer asks whether the Japanese in the Marshall or Caroline Islands are likely to be a graver menace to American interests, particularly the Panama Canal, than victorious imperialist Germans.

"Clearly it is Germany's game," he says, "to try to arouse hostility on this score in America against Japan; but how does her Ambassador at Washington reconcile his solicitude for American rights or the Monroe Dostrine with the statement that Germany would consider herself justified in an armed attack on Canada? But Americans need not think that the Japanese seized the islands with the purpose of permanent occupation; they did so only to prevent their utilization by German commerce destroyers in the Pacific. Though the German Emperor at the time of the occupation of Kiao-Chau warned Europe against the 'Yellow Peril,' it was really the Germans who acted piratically against China. In expelling them Japan in the East, as the Allies in the West, is playing a rôle of righteous judge."

EMDEN SINKS JAPANESE SHIP.

Brings Her Total and That of the Karlsruhe Up to 33.

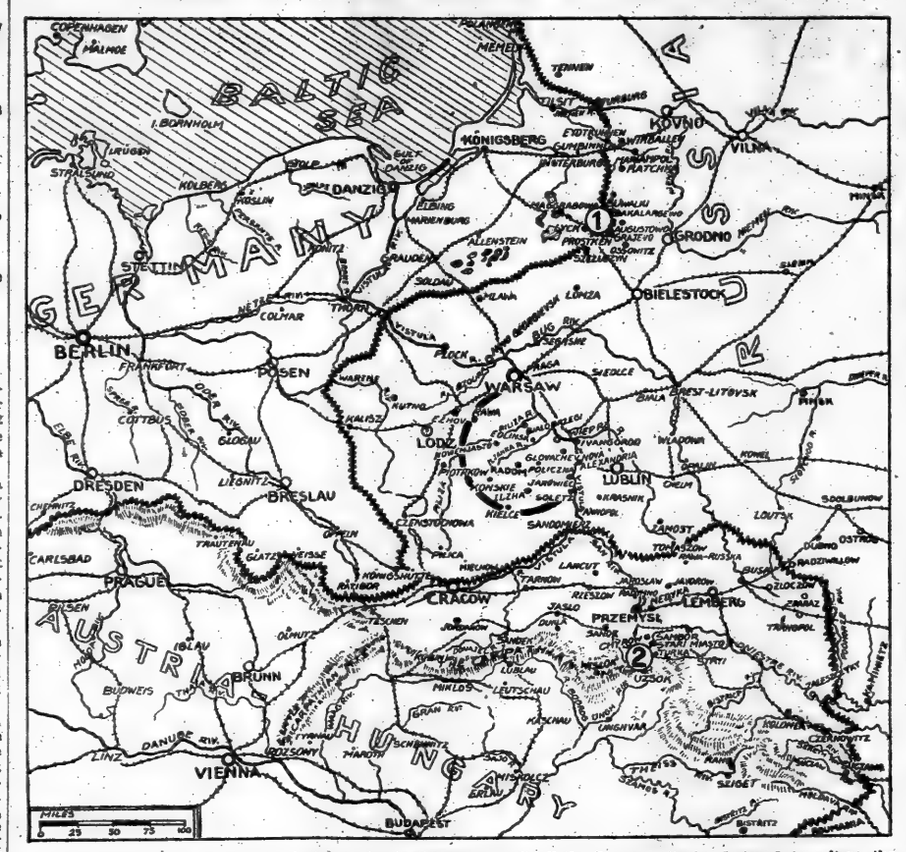
LONDON, Oct. 28.—The German cruiser Emden sank the small Japanese steamer Kamegasaki-Maru while the latter was proceeding to Singapore, according to a Central News dispatch from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

JAPANESE REPEL FLEET.

German Warships Make Two Sorties and Are Driven Back.

TOKIO, Oct. 28.—The Japanese cruiser Chitose repulsed two attacks by German warships on the nights of Oct. 18 and 19, following the destruction of the Japanese cruiser Takachiho by a German torpedo boat destroyer on Oct. 17. The German ships fled into Kiao-Chau Harbor.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Front.



On the East Prussian frontier in the region of Bakalargewo (1) all the German attacks designed to relieve the west wing of the army in retreat in Poland have been repulsed, according to the Russian official announcements.

In the region comprised in the dotted semi-circle in Poland the main Austro-German army has suffered a defeat which the Russian General Staff characterizes as of "the very greatest importance." Lodz and Radom are reported to have been captured and the invading forces to be falling back to intrenched positions on the River Warthe.

In Galicia desperate fighting is in progress along the River San. South of Sambor (3) an entire division of Austrian cavalry has been trapped and wiped out, twenty guns being captured.

BERLIN CONFIRMS RUSSIAN SUCCESS

Continued from Page 1.

the neighborhood of Radom and Ilzha. This may be set off against reports of lack of success in pushing advantages already won in this region. Also the Russian cavalry, with usual dash, have attacked and carried Lodz, which has been the stronghold of Germanism for many years and since the invasion of Poland has been the headquarters of one of their armies.

Semi-officially it is denied that anything adverse has happened in Galicia, and it is added that these reports are to be attributed to the usual sources of false intelligence.

Official information shows that the Germans have been steadily driven back, fighting over a front extending 130 miles. Since the last official news was received the retreat has carried the Germans back about eighteen miles over the greater part of this wide front.

They are moving backwards with the greatest rapidity on the left and still maintain a more forward position about the centre, where at one point, Glovachev, they are still only six miles west of the Vistula. This, however, is a single isolated point where the Germans have managed to keep their position so far forward.

From Glovachev southward for thirty odd miles to the River Iljanka the German front remains almost the same as before the great battle began, but the Russians here also have crossed the Vistula and are beginning to drive their enemy's forces back before them. The Germans in this region are in retreat along the road leading from Novo Alexandria toward Radom, and at Zwolen the Russians have taken prisoners 60 officers and 3,000 men and have captured eight guns and a number of Maxims.

It is evident, therefore, that this part of the German line which is still in the neighborhood of the Vistula is now on the move westward retreating from that river. From Glovachev the front still maintained by the retreating Germans runs northwest through Bialobrzegi on the River Piliza, 20 miles away from the Vistula, through Rawa, forty-six miles away, to Eshov, fifty-four miles west of the Vistula. Thence for another forty miles the German line runs northwest by north to Kutno on the River Bzura, seventy-two miles due west of Warsaw.

From these topographical indications it will be seen that in the last twenty-four hours the Russians have again forced the Germans back one full day's march. Having regard to the condition of the country and the state of the weather, this is a remarkably good day's work and certainly indicates that the Germans are retreating as fast as they possibly can.

The severest fighting in the last twenty-four hours took place between Eshov and Rawa, the Russians succeeding in taking here part of the defensive line of the Germans held by their guard corps.

Further south the line runs the worse is the quality of the troops on the enemy's side. Thus between Piliza and Glovachev there are many entirely new German regiments engaged, and they are to be sacrificed in rearguard actions to enable the better quality troops to get away to intrenchments along the Wartha River. These now are not more than one cavalry march in the rear of the westernmost point now reached by the retreating Germans.

Similar success attends the Russian arms in the southernmost theatre of this titanic contest. Near Solets, a few miles south of confluence of the Iljanka and Vistula, another crossing of the latter river has been effected by the Russians. This appears to be in execution of a flanking movement against the right of Germany's present line. Eight officers and 800 men, with a number of Maxims, were captured here by the Russians.

On the extreme south below Przemysl the Russian forces have reached the railway joining Stari Miasto and Turka there.

The Germans have again attempted to advance from East Prussia, and some hard fighting has resulted, but the German attacks in this region have been repulsed with loss, and it is evident that the German forces in East Prussia have failed to create a diversion, or otherwise come to the aid of the defeated left wing of the German front in the great battlefield.

The Emperor and Empress jointly have given 200,000 roubles to the fund for the relief of the distress caused over half of Poland by the devastating methods of warfare of the Germans.

Long before the vanguard arrived before Warsaw the Germans had sent away many trainloads of property looted from country estates in the districts of Poland invaded by them. They have been acting on the principle of carrying off everything worth having, and destroying everything not worth carrying away. In the regions bordering on East Prussia the Germans hoped to spend the Winter comfortably, and therefore spared the houses while stealing the valuable portions of the furniture and fittings. In Poland they apparently had no hopes of Winter residence, and devastated the land.

This cruel and most unwise act has raised a cloud of guerrillas behind the retreating Germans. Bodies of guerrillas under more or less expert guidance are harassing the retreat in every way. One body consisting of youngsters in their teens succeeded in discovering the spot where the Germans had buried huge charges and shells needed for their heavy calibre guns. Others cut lines of communication and blew up bridges, while all alike ambush isolated parties of the enemy and destroy every man.

LAID TRAP FOR GERMANS.

Russians Enticed Them Across the Vistula, Then Annihilated Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In the Commander in Chief's latest dispatch one section of the 300-mile battle front, extending for sixty or seventy miles along the San River, is unaccounted for. I have excellent reason to believe that this section was covered with only a cavalry screen or was very slightly defended. This is the same device played upon the Germanic forces at Kraanik and again at Grodno, both times catching the German Generals in a trap.

They crossed the Vistula in the neighborhood of Solets. The Vistula here divides into two streams, inclosing an island about two miles wide and three long. Fantastic bends of the river above and below this island give opportunities for crossing by providing artillery positions to cover the attempt. Moreover, where the river divides to run round the island each arm is very much narrower than the main stream.

The Germans crossed here, probably without opposition beyond that of a cavalry screen. They then marched north upon the fortress of Ivangorod, while an energetic attack was made from Radom upon the fortress from the front. This is the movement which I mistakenly took to be an attempt to break the Russian centre. In fact it was a flanking attack upon the left flank of Russia's main armies, which rested upon the fortress of Ivangorod. South of the neighborhood of Novo Alexandria the Germans, therefore, were astride the Vistula.

They were met on the right or east bank of the river by the Russians at Kazimirjeff, an inconsiderable village six miles south of Novo Alexandria, which is ten miles south of the fortress of Ivangorod. After a long stretch of level country, with bad village roads and occasional marsh land, the terrain about Kazimirjeff becomes hilly, and among these low hills the Germans, after a tiring march, found themselves face to face with the Russians, who had rested, and were fresh for the fray.

They swept down upon the advancing Germans with the bayonet, and presumably annihilated that force, for no prisoners are heard of, though the Russians took their maxims by this charge.

WARSAW IGNORED BATTLE.

Went Calmly About Its Business, Though Shells Fell Near City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The Daily Chronicle's Petrograd correspondent describing conditions in Warsaw during the recent five-days' conflict, says the German shells burst within four miles of the city, yet within the gates the shops continued to ply their trade, the cafés were thronged, and occasionally officers would come in after two or three days' hard fighting to sup and rest in the brilliantly lighted hotels.

Even the aeroplanes that threw bombs on the city every fine day did not cause panic. Crowds would follow the swift flight of the weird machines until a bomb fell and did its infernal work. Then there would be a rush, but five minutes after the crowd would hurry back to the spot to inspect the damage.

Fierce indignation was aroused by these aeroplanes. In Warsaw fifty people were killed on the spot by bombs, or died of wounds, and ninety-nine others were injured. Not a single Government building suffered.

OUTNUMBERED BY RUSSIANS.

Fresh German Advance Hoped For by Berlin Military Critics.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—(By Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—Austro-German official reports from the eastern theatre of the war indicate that severe battles are raging along the Vistula and San Rivers. The Germans apparently are engaging numerically superior Russian forces, and the battle is attracting equal attention with the struggle in France and Belgium.

The bulletin issued last night by the Austrian War Department stated that the Austrians southwest of Ivangorod were combating numerically superior forces of Russians.

Further Russian corps, whose crossing of the Vistula River north of Ivangorod has been mentioned in the earlier German reports, seem, according to Major Moraht, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, to be directed against the German army.

"It is to be hoped," Major Moraht says, "that the leaders of the allied Austrian and German armies will be able to co-operate fully against this Russian movement. The bravery of the allied troops gives ground for the expectation that the advance against the Russian positions on the Vistula will be renewed."

The military expert of the Lokal Anzeiger points out that the Russians with the Vistula in their rear would be in a bad position if they received a check. The situation in Galicia, the writer says, is unchanged.

Other press matter given out in Berlin today follows:

"Three hundred prominent Russians have published in the Moscow papers a manifesto setting forth that the Russian troops should not commit atrocities, thereby admitting that at cities have been committed by the Russians in East Prussia.

"Signor Bugatto, an Italian Deputy in the Austrian Parliament, writing in the Italian newspaper, Popolo Romano, says that the war is bringing together all nationalities in Austria and is strengthening the monarchy. Italians, he says, should not mix in Austria's fight against the ultra-Slav, who is the enemy of the Italian race.

"Reports received here from Vienna declare that the English press news to the effect that the health of the Austrian Emperor is unfavorable is without foundation. The Emperor grants audiences daily."

CAVALRY DIVISION WIPED OUT.

Russians Trap Hungarians in Narrow Valley—Capture 20 Guns.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The Austrian attempt to envelope the left flank of Gen. Brousiloff, the Russian commander in Galicia, according to a semi-official announcement issued here today, finished badly for the Austrians.

South of Sambor, in the narrow valley of the Podbuj, on Oct. 24 the Russians surrounded the entire Thirty-eighth Division, (cavalry,) of the Hungarian forces, together with some landsturm troops, and with a few exceptions annihilated them, capturing twenty guns and a train of ammunition.

Russians Shoot German Girl Spy.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post wires that a German girl spy was caught a few miles outside of Petrograd. She has been court-martialed and shot. Her clothes were lined with admirably executed plans of Kronstadt and other military stations

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THE WAR SITUATION

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The energy with which the Germans are pressing their attacks along the Yser River in the westernmost corner of Belgium shows that it is not a demonstration, but a determination to obtain some military object. The operations in this district confirm to some extent the rumor reported from Danish sources that the Kaiser has issued orders for the capture of Dunkirk and Calais at any cost.

The country in which this fighting is taking place is especially disadvantageous for the assailant. The low-lying ground is converted into bogs by the rains, and the creeks have soft, muddy bottoms, making them dangerous to ford. The flat stretches enable the defenders to make use of their rifle and artillery fire at full effective range, while the assailants have difficulty in finding natural features to conceal their movements. The accounts indicate that the Germans pushed forward their night attacks without delaying to gain superiority in artillery fire. The costs in killed and wounded of these assaults against intrenched positions must have been terrible. This great effort of the Germans to break through the Belgian defensive line seems to have been stopped for the time being, due to the arrival of French reinforcements.

Both sides claim the advantage in the fighting east of Ypres and between Lille and Arras. No definite progress, however, is given in the dispatches of either side. In this fighting the forces of the Allies seem to have become intermingled to a large extent. British and Belgians retreated along the coast. French and Belgians are fighting at Dixmude. French and Hindus are fighting east of Ypres. The British have been mentioned at Armentières, the French at Lille, the French at Lens, and the British again at Arras. From this point south to the Aisne the line is held by the French alone. For forty miles, opposite Soissons, and Craonne, the first British army holds the line. The original troops have been augmented and to a large extent replaced by the stream of reinforcements that has been forwarded to this part of the line. From Craonne to Switzerland the French again hold back the German armies.

The plea of the British commander in the Belgian field of operations for a supply of interpreters calls attention to the serious difficulty that any allied force must have in co-ordinating its operations. Not only are the languages different, causing misunderstanding among subordinates, but the whole system of control of operations differs among the three nations. Both field guns and rifles are of different calibres, complicating the ammunition supplies. Each detached unit can use only its own cartridges. If its supply gives out in the fighting, as frequently occurs, it cannot have recourse to borrowing from its neighbors. For these reasons an allied force can never be handled as promptly as an army of common language and military methods. A very appreciably advantage in numbers and artillery can thus be easily offset by the natural failures in cooperation.

Our news comes so largely from Paris and London, where it is largely colored by the efforts to encourage the local population, that we are likely to overlook the remarkable accomplishments of the German military system. In 1912 Germany spent, in round numbers, $170,000,000 on her armies; France the same years spent $180,000,000; Great Britain, $150,000,000, and Russia, $226,000,000. With an annual expenditure less than one-third that of her three opponents, Germany has been able to make a showing nearly as good as all of them put together. The addition of the Austrian strength has enabled the Germans to gain the advantage in the east as well as in the west, and everywhere to force the fighting into the opponents' territories.

The superior efficiency of the German system is still more clearly shown by comparing the populations and resources of the contending countries. In Europe alone the Germanic empires have a total population of 116,500,000, while that of the five allied nations is 232,000,000, practically twice as large. The true relative resources are more nearly shown by the total world population of the various States. On this basis the 132,000,000 Germans are contending against 722,000,000 Allies. After ninety days of war the Germans are still spared the ravages and the burdens consequent upon a hostile invasion. They are free to devote all of their resources to the maintenance of their offensive campaign. The overrunning of the north of France and of all Belgium has gained for them the supplies and other resources of these districts and has inflicted a corresponding loss upon the Allies. In the eastern campaign the occupation of Western Poland has gained for the Germans a like advantage and has offset the reverses of their Austrian confederates in Galicia.

There is every evidence that the fighting will be kept up through the Winter with unabated fury. The German troops that started for the front in the last week of September were already going out completely equipped with fur gloves and sheepskin coats. They evidently intended no let-up in their campaign, and the Allies must needs follow suit in order to avoid further reverses. When to the hardships of battle and disease are added the sufferings due to the rigors of Winter, the seriousness of the business of fighting will be still more impressive. It is a queer psychological situation that the starving of a few noncombatants or the hardships of suffering cold can do more than the killing of thousands of men to make us stop to think of the terrible costs of war.

In spite of the checks of the last week, the end of twelve weeks of war finds the Germans well ahead in the fighting in every field. There is little doubt that every German feels that the national system has vindicated itself. The German effort is now believed to have reached its maximum; the events of the next few days will determine whether the Allies have yet developed sufficient strength to turn the tide of battle in their favor.

ALARM FELT IN PARIS OVER GREECE'S ACTION

Fear That Italy May Also Occupy Part of Albania—No Apprehension in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—It is thought in official circles here that the action of Italy in Albania and that of Greece in Epirus will not cause complications, as the intentions of both Governments have been made perfectly clear and fully explained.

Under other circumstances Austria might object to the Italian action, but now such objection is not expected, as Austria, it is believed, will not risk forcing Italy into war.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The action of Greece in occupying the southern end of Albania (Epirus) is regarded by competent observers here as of great moment. They think it may cause Italy to occupy a part of Albania as well as the port of Avlona.

The Greek Premier, M. Venizelos, questioned in the Chamber of Deputies concerning the situation in Albania, is quoted by the correspondent at Athens of the Havas Agency, who telegraphs under date of Oct. 27, as having replied that the Greek Government had ordered the reoccupation by Greek troops of the Argyro, Castro, and Premoti districts in Albania. The Government, he said, did not aim at conquest, but its action was dictated rather by reasons of humanity. It was simply taking police precautions to assure the security of the frontiers of the Kingdom of Greece.

The Premier added that Greece continued to recognize the decision of the Conference of London on this subject, and remained faithful to her engagements.

NO ROYAL SPONSOR FOR CHARITY BALL

British Ambassador Denies Prince of Wales's Favor for Relief. Fund Festivity.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, issued tonight a formal denial of the report that the Prince of Wales had consented to act as honorary sponsor of a ball to be held in New York City on Monday night for the Prince of Wales Relief Fund. At the same time the British Ambassador made it plain that he could not be associated with any effort to raise relief funds through entertainments or festivities. The announcement of the Ambassador said:

"A statement has recently appeared in the New York press to the effect that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, had consented to be honorary sponsor of a ball to be held in the Biltmore Hotel in New York on Nov. 2 in aid of the Prince of Wales Fund, and had signified his intention of sending a personal envoy to be present.

"The British Ambassador at Washington has received his Royal Highness's command to let it be known that the above statement is absolutely without foundation.

"Sir Cecil Spring-Rice wishes to add that while the many generous offers of help to the wounded soldiers and bereaved families in England are very highly appreciated, he feels obliged to dissociate himself from any effort to raise money for these purposes by means of an entertainment or festivity of any kind. He is confident that any British subjects who have generously offered to collect funds in this way will readily understand his feeling that it would be unsuitable for him to be connected with any such festivity at this time of widespread sorrow and mourning."

Saks Silk-Lined Suits for Men at $22

Limited to this week only

¶ This is not a sale in the generally accepted sense of the word. But it is a very special offering, in the respect that after this week we cannot repeat it. A very favorable circumstance in the ins and outs of merchandising enables us to sell at $22 a silk-lined garment that we could not otherwise afford to sell at that figure. That is the sum and substance of the situation.

Tailored in our most distinctive models, either conservative in cut, or of that soft roll collar persuasion, with close cut shapely lines, and always the style which is the very bone and marrow of our reputation in clothes.

Silk lined—in these fabrics:

Blue unfinished worsteds, tartan overplaids, blue and black pencil stripes and soft finished grays.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

AMERICAN CARGOES SECRET THIRTY DAYS

McAdoo Orders Collectors to Withhold Information—Protection Against Seizures.

BRITISH HALT KROONLAND

Detained at Gibraltar, Consul Cables—American Ship Carries Copper—May Have Reservists Aboard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Secretary McAdoo today sent instructions to all Collectors of Customs to refrain from giving publicity to the movements of vessels clearing from any port in the United States. This step was taken to protect the vessels carrying cotton or other staples from this country to Europe from being held up or seized by the warships of any of the belligerents. The Secretary's dispatch follows:

"Until further directed you will refrain from making public or giving out to any other than duly authorized officers of the Government information regarding any and all outward cargoes and the destination thereof until thirty days after the date of the clearance of the vessel or vessels carrying such cargoes."

Nothing was known at the New York Custom House yesterday regarding the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep outward-bound cargoes and their destination secret for thirty days. It has been the custom to give out such information daily for publication in the shipping trade papers, but not names of consignors or consignees.

A shipping expert pointed out that the new regulation would not only restrict the available information as to what products were being exported, but would nullify the activities of Consuls here in conveying information of cargoes to cruisers on guard outside the three-mile limit.

GUARANTEE BY DENMARK.

Export of Foodstuffs to Germany to be Made a Penal Offense.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The repeated detention of Danish vessels trading between Denmark and America has resulted in action being taken by the Danish Government.

In Parliament yesterday it pointed out that Denmark only obtained supplies of corn and other foodstuffs at present from America and that Danish importers were getting anxious about British cruisers seizing Danish steamers.

The Prime Minister said all rumors as to illegal export or re-export of foodstuffs to Germany were untrue. The aim of the Government was to secure a guarantee of no illegal export being carried on, and they proposed to submit a bill including a penal clause against illegal statements as to cargoes and destination.

The bill will pass in two days, the Danish Foreign Office thus being able to guarantee to the British Government that there shall be no illegal export from Denmark.

BRITISH DETAIN KROONLAND.

American Steamer Halted at Gibraltar Carries Cargo of Copper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Kroonland, a steamer flying the American flag and belonging to the Red Star Line, has been detained at Gibraltar for examination of her papers, according to a dispatch received by the State Department today from Richard L. Sprague, the American Consul at Gibraltar. The Kroonland was bound from New York for Naples and Greece with a cargo of copper.

Consul Sprague did not report the cause of the detention, but stated that the vessel carried a cargo of copper and a number of passengers. Acting Secretary of State Lansing cabled to Mr. Sprague for a detailed report. No action will be taken by the State Department until all the facts have been received. If assurances can be given to Great Britain that the cargo, understood to be about 1,500 tons of copper, is not destined for the use of an enemy, it is expected that there will be little difficulty in obtaining an adjustment of the matter. Copper has been classified by Great Britain as conditional contraband.

The Kroonland's passengers may include German and Austrian reservists, and the British Government merely may wish to make them prisoners of war. At the German Embassy it was stated that the right of Great Britain to remove reservists was challenged. Great Britain insists upon the right.

The State Department was advised by Ambassador Page at London on Oct. 1 that the British Foreign Office had added unwrought copper to conditional contraband. In his note of Oct. 26 to Acting Secretary Lansing, Ambassador Spring-Rice explained that, "although the British Government have detained cargoes of contraband in order to make sure that they are really intended for neutral countries and have retained some cargoes, such as copper, destined for Krupp's ammunition works, they have not yet taken a single cargo without paying for it, and have allowed every cargo really destined for neutral countries to proceed to its destination."

BRITANNIA WAS HELD UP.

Captain Reports That Liner Was Stopped Outside New York Harbor.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 28.—The French steamship Britannia, from New York for Marseilles, carrying supplies for the Allies, and also reservists on their way to join the French and the Portuguese Armies, was held up by a cruiser outside New York Harbor last night, according to a report made by the Britannia's Captain when the vessel arrived here today.

The officers of the cruiser refused to give the name or the nationality of their ship. After questioning the Captain they allowed the Britannia to proceed.

ZEPPELIN HANGAR AT OSTEND.

Germans Said to Have Erected a Huge Fireproof Tent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—No firing from the great battle on the Belgian coast was heard at Sluis today up to noon.

The enormous number of German wounded is causing great embarrassment. The Germans have bought $7,000 worth of wood in Ghent for the purpose of building a huge temporary hospital.

Near Ostend the Germans are said to have erected a gigantic tent of fireproof canvas as a hangar for airships. In connection with this report should be read the news from Hasselt that between Sunday noon and Monday evening seven Zeppelins passed westward. Hasselt lies on a straight line drawn from Düsseldorf or Cologne to the Belgian coast.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—As the fighting between Nieuport and Dixmude increased in violence Ostend become more and more crowded with German wounded, according to the Amsterdam correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company.

Nearly all the inhabitants of Ostend are fleeing the city, the correspondent continues, and the streets are choked with German troops moving to the front and exhausted soldiers returning. In the vicinity of Ostend the German forces are almost exclusively marines.

Five hundred British prisoners were brought into Ostend, but subsequently they were transferred to Ghent. There are also many wounded of the Allies in Ostend, and the roads to Ghent are crowded with marching soldiers.

TIPPERARY FOR BERNSTORFF

Unwitting Effect of the English Marching Song on German Envoy.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador at Washington, probably did not realize it, but for a few minutes on Tuesday at lunch hour he was beating time to the strains of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary."

It happened in the lobby of the Ritz-Carlton. The Ambassador was talking energetically to a man, and, as usual, when strongly moved, he accompanied his words with a succession of short, rapid gestures. Just as he was in the midst of his exposition of his subject the band in the Palm Court, which is on the other side of a screen, began to play the British marching song.

The Ambassador's hand noticeably moved up and down with the music. However, this did not continue for long, and was obviously unintentional; so that it is not likely the incident will be made the subject of diplomatic conversations.

PRINTS THE "CHANT OF HATE."

London Times Reproduces Verses Translated for New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The Times this morning reproduces from THE NEW YORK TIMES of Oct. 15 Barbara Henderson's translation of Ernst Lissauer's "Chant of Hatred Against England," which appeared originally in the Munich paper Jugend. The Times, in an editorial article, says:

"We do not remember such hatred as this expressed by any poet. There is something frightful about it, something deadly, concentrated, malignant.

"It is no hysterical outburst of weakness, but a revelation of collected, conscious, and purposeful rage. It only sums up in concentrated form many previous expressions of the same feeling, but it does so with an intensity which makes it a portent.

"Such verses spring only from the heart of a people, and we shall do well to note them."

Conserving the Bank Balance



AN automobile may be a necessity to many people who economize all along the line.

★ ★

There are a few machines which closely resemble the highest priced cars—which are as smart and wear as long—which conserve fashion on one side and the pocketbook on the other — available for such folk.

★ ★

Some very rich men, also, buy such cars.

★ ★

Weber and Heilbroner clothes, at $2 to $50, occupy an exactly similar relationship to the made-to-order clothes of the metropolis which cost $80 and $90 and $100 a suit.

They represent all the intrinsic value that their price can call for — and the fashion which is a necessity to the New York man.

★ ★

If there ever were clothes which conserved the bank balances of men of affairs, these clothes do.

★ ★

In haberdashery, the same end has been kept in view — and the largest haberdashery business on the continent is the result.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

241 Broadway 349 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 44th and Broadway 1183 Broadway 18 Nassau 150 Nassau 26 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave. Clothes at 27 New, 241 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

WE CAN HELP YOU

THERE is some branch of our Company that you ought to be able to use.

Our departments are equipped with picked men and much experience has made them skilled in what you need.

When you buy real estate or borrow or lend upon it there is no institution in Greater New York that can be of so great value to you as our Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co

Capital . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

MRS. CARMAN OFF FOR FARM

Will Make Trip in Auto, Stopping for Visit in Brooklyn.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEPORT, L. I., Oct. 28.—Mrs. Florence C. Carman left Freeport at 11:30 o'clock this morning for a week's rest at Dr. Carman's farm at Ravan Rock, N. J. She was accompanied by Dr. Carman, Elizabeth, her ten-year-old daughter, and George Morton Levy, her junior counsel. Mrs. Carman expects to make the whole trip in Dr. Carman's automobile, stopping off in Brooklyn to visit her niece, Mrs. Helen Corby.

When Mrs. Carman left the group of friends who had come to her home to see her off this morning the porch and interior of the house were like a flower show. Many flowers have been sent to Mrs. Carman since her release under $25,000 bail Monday, after the jury had failed to agree as to whether she was guilty of murdering Mrs. Lulu Bailey of Hempstead.

Evans Ale and Stout

IN BOTTLES AND SPLITS
Order Supply from Nearest Dealer.

POLITICAL



YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

Suppose you were to hire a manager for your own business whom you expected to entrust with your own money. Would you employ a man with no other recommendation than that he was enrolled with the same political party as yourself? Would you consider him for an instant, whatever his party, if you ascertained that in his last position he had grossly neglected his work?

Your election of a Congressman is in no way different from your selection of a trusted employee in your own business. You are about to hire somebody to take charge of your public business and of the public funds which your taxes have created; somebody to whom you will pay $7,500.00 a year and whom you can't get rid of until March, 1917.

What is your judgment, putting politics to one side for the moment, of a Congressman who in two years has not introduced a single bill? And who at the last session, until Sept. 1st, was present and voting on only 63 roll calls out of 215, yet voted on 0?

This is the record of the present Congressman from the 17th New York District as shown by the official tally. He is now seeking re-election. We respectfully submit that public servants with this sort of record should not be permitted to slip into office under cover of a party Emblem. We urge you to make your X in front of the name of LINDON BATES, JR. upon whose record in the Assembly the Citizens Union thus commented:

"Very conscientious and industrious legislator."

Fusion Committee 17th Congressional District.

Convenience

This establishment is located in the heart of New York's most exclusive shopping district, within walking distance of the finest residential sections. It is handily accessible to all prominent motor thoroughfares. We offer a special department for ladies, with all conveniences and equipment, including a consulting corps of expert shoe men, consisting of principals of the firm and experienced shoe artisans.

Special Models for Travelling.

MARTIN & MARTIN
BOOTMAKERS FOR MEN AND WOMEN
1 East 35th St., New York

POLITICAL.

We, the undersigned, certify that we have knowledge of the character and professional attainments of

ISIDOR WASSERVOGEL,

and we believe him in point of experience, ability and integrity, to be splendidly qualified to discharge the duties of the high office for which he has been nominated, and we strongly recommend all voters regardless of party affiliations who desire an able and impartial judiciary to vote for him for Justice of the Supreme Court.

(Signed.) Charles S. Whitman, Henry L. Stimson, Ogden L. Mills, Robert C. Morris, Beverly R. Robinson, Wm. N. Cohen, W. M. K. Olcott, Harford T. Marshall, Dean Nelson, William S. Bennet, Edward R. Finch, Frank Moss, Carlisle Norwood, Nathan Ottinger, Edward J. McGuire, Edwin R. Root, Harold S. Deming, Chas. H. Murray, Emory R. Buckner, Oswald N. Jacoby, Geo. H. Franseur, Ezra P. Prentice.

2nd EDITION AIR

Its Nature, Growth, and Common Affections, with Rules for Its Prevention. Profusely Illustrated.
By RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Wm. R. Jenkins Co. Cloth. $1.00.
This book contains much sound information, and will be welcomed by those who would think healthier."—N. Y. Times.

RED CROSS FUND NOW HAS $291,073

Lawyer Sending Check for Belgians Says Family Won't Eat Dessert During War.

DONATIONS FROM GUESTS

Business Man Makes Friends Pay for Cocktails at His Home—Belgian Fund Totals $223,757.

Contributions to the Red Cross Fund received yesterday amounted to $4,868, (cents omitted,) which brought the total of the fund to $291,073. The Red Cross has requested that all societies, committees, and other agencies doing any sort of relief work called forth by the European war will send their names and office addresses to the New York branch of the Red Cross, 130 East Twenty-second Street. The information is desired for purposes of co-operation.

Subscriptions to the Red Cross should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's donors were:

Symphony Society	$2,245
Through Dr. S. Dernberg	1,307
Ritchie & Cornell	184
Moravians, Bethlehem	154
F. H. Kinnicutt	50
Reform Church, Bayonne	38
Presbyterian Church, Seneca Falls	63
Mount Nebo Lodge	50
Through Staats-Zeitung	30
St. Andrew's Ch., Newark	29
First Ch. of Evan, Derby, N. Y.	29
Employes D. Baron & Co.	16
A. S. W. Mfg. Co., Inc.	15
W. H. C.	15
Uptown, Red Cross	22
L. C.	12
Henry & Earl Potter	12
St. Paul's Chapel	12
C. E. Society, Bethlehem	6
M. S. W.	5
M. E. B.	5
Anonymous	5
Dorothy Cone	5
Pres. Church, Oakdale	9
Mrs. A. Heymann	4
M. E. Church, Mystic	2
M. E. Church, Sunapee	4
Reformed Dutch Church, Flatbush	22
Dance of St. Margaret's Guild	3
The Children's Home of Vermilye Chapel	1
Grace Emmanuel Church	2
Mrs. S. B. Adams	2
G. A. Jones	.1
Old First Pres. Church	50c.

A few days ago a New York lawyer in remitting a check to the Belgian Relief Fund sent a letter to the Rev. Father Stillemans, President of the Committee, in which he said that the check represented money that would otherwise have been spent for dessert for his family. He added that so long as the war lasted his family would continue to do without dessert and will send the money to the Belgian Committee.

Makes His Guests Contribute.

Yesterday there came to the Committee a letter from a business man of this city asking that one of the little Belgian barrels be mailed to him. His letter tells what he wants with the barrel:

> I am going to adopt a scheme with this barrel that I mention to you in the off chance that it might prove a suggestion to others who are taking the Belgian barrel, and that is, every one that comes to my house who has a cocktail or some other form of liquid refreshment will be asked to put a dime in the barrel. If they have a cigar they must put 5 cents in. In this way they will be at liberty to have as many drinks and cigars or miss as they wish—always provided that the barrel receives a contribution every trip. From this I am afraid you will have a little check on the hospitality dispensed at my house, but as long as it is in a good cause we will "let it go at that."

The Belgian Fund now totals $223,757, and of this $6,805, (cents omitted,) was received yesterday. All subscriptions to the fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8-10 Bridge Street

The new subscribers are:

Proceeds of "The Spur"	$700
Anonymous	200
First Pres. Ch., Seneca Falls	150
Mrs. J. N. Keenan	10
W. B. Goodwin	10
W. S. Totten	10
J. C. Gray	100
George Hill	10
Miss L. McD. Mosset	10
Rev. J. F. Delaney	25
Rev. F. A. O'Marra	10
Mrs. J. Moses	10
C. C. Hardwick	10
Dr. D. Bovaird, Jr.	10
L. J. Oettinger	5
Mrs. G. M. Mackenzie	10
W. H. Powell	25
H. B. Snyder	5
F. L. Happel	5
A. N. Stone	1
C.	1
Employes Library Bureau	12
Forest Service boy	10
W. Thistlethwaite	5
C. S. P.	3
Mrs. W. H. A. Walker	5
Anna L. Mumford	10
Francis Ammen	5
A friend	10
Cash	5
E. T. Horwill	5
P. H. Langdon	5
St. Michael's Ch.	2
Sympathizers, East Hampton, Conn.	25
Elisabeth Campbell	15
Mrs. E. C. Van Norden	2
Frances Rapp	10
W. McPheters	10
M. F. Woodbury	10
H. D. Robbins	25
Dudley Olcott	100
Mrs. F. L. Stetson	200
J. C. Tappin	100
H. T. W.	100
Camp Okok	200
Mrs. E. C. Bodman	100
Anonymous	200
D. Ellilman	50
Liska Stillman	50
G. J. Adolff	50
J. W. Johnson	50
A. G. Johnson	50
Grace Ch., Newark	56
Maria Babcock	50
Jean Bialse	50
Mr. and Mrs. R. Jaffray	100
Cash	3
Mrs. E. K. Reed	10
Ethel Wilson	10
May Wilson	2
W. E. Kimball	25
F. H. Hamilton	10
C. H. Meyer	20
G. W. Runnels	1
E. L. Thomes	25
W. H. Ward	10
Grinnell College Faculty	26
Mrs. E. L. Jellinck	5
H. S. Balcom	5
M. F. S.	1
A. F. Bogert	1
Friend	1
Friend	1
W. H. Nearing	5
W. H. Conklin	10
W. H. West	10
Mrs. G. R. King	25
Jesse F. Gram	5
Anonymous	25
Mrs. J. E. Carpenter	5
S. Satterlee	25
Annie E. Wilson	5
C. W. Foulk	10
J. Havender family	25
Jerome Leng	15
F. P. Page	50
Miss G. Smith	10
Outlook	5
F. P. Denison	1
M. Schleringer	5
F. D. Cowdern	5
Mrs. M. S. Newman	10
Oliver Rodgers	5
L. Le Brinn, M. D.	2
E. O. Madson	5
Mrs. L. B. Preston	25
E. G. Dearstyne	25
T. B. Cooke	5
G. M.	25
Hugh Rankin	10
W. S. Bartlett	15
W. L. Glovien	150
Mrs. J. A. Ryan	5
Am. Steel Wool M. Co.	10
Mrs. D. Wolf	5
C. G. Stockton	10
J. W. Cansday	15
Ruth Quimby	2
Mrs. H. C. M. Ingraham	10
H. S. Miller	3
F. R. Keeshan	1
F. L. Ham	5
Mrs. J. K. Howe	5
Ellen Cahalan	5
John P. Bowman	10
J. E. Sherwood	5
Rev. J. H. Brandow	1
A. J. Nellis	5
Miss C. B. Knox	25
Miss M. Rhodes	10
M. V. B. Wagonen	10
M. Potter	5
J. W. Wiltse, M. D.	5
Edward, Doris, and Elaine	7
Miss E. Sachs	39
Celia Sachs	25
Marjorie Sachs	25
W. H. Keller	25
C. M. Culver	10
King's Daughters, Greene Av. Pres. Church	5
Ideal Illust. Co.	5
K. A. G.	5
W. J. Harf	5
C. P. Roderick	10
Dorothy Ridgway	5
J. Megroz	30
D. S. Beasley, Jr.	5
N. Norton	25
Annie Whelan	1
W. J. Murphy, Jr.	10
Snowden & Fahnestock	50
Mrs. A. Whitney	100
W. H. C.	25
G. W. Pennings	10
E. E. Whitney	5
Mrs. J. N. Larned	5
Risley Tucker	5
J. H. Gregory	10
A. Langdon	10
W. T. Crocker	10
W. D. B.	10
Anonymous	25
Anonymous	5
T. Wolfson	10
Carl W. Hershman	2
M. T. Reynolds	15
Mrs. M. Armstrong	20
Helen J. Harrison	10
Fred. R. Marvin	10
Rowenskeith Keyes	2
J. J. Siegrist	10
W. D. Smith	15
W. M. Heath	10
M. S. Wheeler	5
Reginald Wheeler	5
C. E. Sager	10
C. R. Millhaan	10
W. M. Wilkins	3
Louis F. Wing	5
A. Vander Veer	25
Mrs. C. M. Bissell	10
Frank Noble	5
L. G. Payne	5
Margaret Bronk	10
J. H. McCormick	5
Horace Andrews	2
R. N. Wilcox	2
A. B. Jennings	1
B. B. Boggs	10
H. D. Schoonmaker	10
Cash	1
Mme. Thuyinsckey	1
L. W.	10
A Helper	5
G. W.	1
D. M. Crane	5
Dixie	2
John Merriweather	1
Mary A. Ried	1
Fred. W. Rourke	1
A. Chasselut	1
Abraham Carlsen	10
D. B. Favrille	26
Th. F. M.	3
In Memory of C. H. R., Jr.	2
Mr. Bucettas	1
Lucile Kennard	6
Cash	2
Collected by F. G.	40
A. R. Hathaway	5
Miss C. A. Armstrong	1
B. E. Schmitt	2
Employes of Mouquin	10
Sam Singer	2
J. A. Klemann	2
John Luff	2
J. Kleman	1
W. Scott	5
Miss M. Caroll	1
Miss A. Doane	1
J. C. Morgenthau	2
J. M. Bartels	1
G. R. Tuttle	1
Edward Stern	1
P. C. Hartell	2
W. B. Brown	1
P. G. Doane	1
W. S. Scott	1
H. W. Legg	1
Percy McMann	1
Henry Klinger	1
A. F. Kuehne	1
X. Droquist	1
A. T. Wagner	1
J. F. T. and family	50
S. D.	50
M. A. W.	1
Mrs. W. Layton	3
Mary Johnson	5
An Irish Girl	1
Sympathiser	5
Sunrider	10

Committee of Mercy Fund.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Committee of Mercy, announced yesterday the fund of that committee was now $9,769, of which $1,469 (cents omitted) was received yesterday from the following sources:

GENERAL FUND.

F. B. Walker	$5
Mrs. L. W. Ormiston	5
M. D. Fink	25
G. H. McDowell	20
Mrs. C. T. Church	100
C. A. Coffin	50
H. J. Moody	10
J. C. Pirie	25
Mrs. S. M. Milliken	50
W. H. Nichols	100
Mrs. A. F. Fara Farni	10
J. E. Parsons	100
Mrs. Florence Parsons	100
D. K. Bayne	10
Church of Christ, Grand Rapids	4
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Spalding	25
Mrs. E. W. Lancaster	1
R. Fabien & Co.	25
Wilkinson Bros. & Co.	100
Mrs. B. W. Jennings	5
H. R. Wright	25
F. J. Warburton	100
C. E. Snyder	10
Mrs. C. S. Smith	25
Elizabeth Spadone	20
F. L. Stetson	100
Dr. Arthur W. Hurd	25

BELGIAN FUND.

C. C. Wickwire	$50
Annie H. Byrd	25
J. W. Rushmore	10
Mrs. C. D. Dickey	50
Mrs. H. D. Anchiclose	100
Chase Mellen	50
Mrs. C. H. Morse	10
Mrs. G. W. Mandrill	5
Mrs. A. G. Chamberlin	10
W. C. Merrill	5
E. P. Stoughton	10
H. T. Carey	25
E. E. Roberts	10
Parker Syms	5
C. O. Hasselbarths	13

FRENCH FUND.

C. O. Hasselbarths	$12

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren of 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,821.73. These donations were received yesterday:

T. T. Wells	$23
E. L. Bey	5
H. D. Robbins	50
Jane B. Glover	25
W. A. Taylor	25

Capt. Stuparich of the Austro-American steamship Martha Washington at Bush Piers, Brooklyn, has tendered his ship to the Austrian Women's Auxiliary for a whist party to be given on Saturday, at which $1 a person will be charged. The fund will be used to aid the war sufferers.

TWO NEW RED CROSS UNITS.

Six Surgeons and Twelve Nurses Going to Aid the Servians.

Two more Red Cross hospital units will be sent from New York to the war zone on Nov. 17, according to an announcement made at the new branch of the society at 661 Fifth Avenue yesterday. Mrs. Leonard Wood, who is in charge of this branch, received a message from the headquarters in Washington yesterday saying that the American Minister in Servia had cabled the society that there was great need of two Red Cross units in Servia, each consisting of three surgeons and six trained nurses, and arrangements for sending the units on the steamer Finland were made immediately. A large quantity of medical supplies and equipment will also be sent on the Finland. The party going to the war zone in Servia will proceed directly to Salonika.

A number of persons stood before the windows at the new branch yesterday and watched women inside making "stretcher nightingales," or loose-fitting garments, for wounded soldiers out of ordinary blankets. These were made by hand, and, with other samples of the kinds of goods the society is sending to Europe for the relief of the injured, were hung on the walls and in the windows of the establishment. The new branch is receiving support from a number of business houses in the vicinity, and yesterday a large furniture store sent in a quantity of furniture for use as long as needed. Among other donations received was a typewriter. Sixty new members were enrolled during the day.

MELTING POT A BIG SUCCESS.

Many Valuable Donations Made at the Red Cross Bazaar.

The melting pot is a great success at the Red Cross Bazaar in the Grand Central Palace. Every day some interesting souvenir is brought in. One old lady presented silver spoons yesterday that had been in her family for 100 years. A beautiful gold locket of fine old-time workmanship has a little light gold lock of hair—"Brother Thomas's hair," an inscription on the inside says. There is a filigree necklace, a honeymoon purchase of the grandmother of the donor. There are many rings, including wedding rings, ornaments, and trinkets of all kinds. Many of those that are in good condition are sold for something more than the metal would bring, and the cabinet of curios to be sold in this way brings in on an average $50 a day.

Mrs. Herbert Satterlee was one of the visitors to the bazaar yesterday, and Miss Eleanor Satterlee purchased the ring doves, the gift of Mrs. Butler Duncan. Arranging the tea dance for tomorrow, from 4 to 6 P. M., are Mrs. Ansel Stokes, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Oliver D. Bridgman, Mrs. Nelson H. Burr, Mrs. George R. Dyer, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, and Mrs. George Cordon Battle.

MEXICAN GARRISON REVOLTS FOR VILLA

Uprising at Jalapa, Near Vera Cruz, Put Down with 180 Killed and Wounded.

RAILROAD LINE IN DANGER

Zapatistas Attack Suburb of the Capital and Are Driven Off by Carranza Artillery.

VERA CRUZ, Oct. 28.—A rising of a portion of the garrison at Jalapa last night was checked, but only after the loss of 180 killed and wounded, according to estimates received by the American authorities here.

The troops at Jalapa, numbering about 1,500, were quartered in two barracks. Those in one entered the streets and began looting and shouting for Villa. Gen. Manuel Perez, brother of Señora Madero, widow of the ex-President, in command of the garrison, met the mutinous soldiers with a loyal force. There was street fighting for two hours before the mutineers withdrew to the neighboring country. It is reported that their loss was much larger than that of the loyalists.

It is feared that those in rebellion will cut the Interoceanic Railway between here and the capital.

Candido Aguilar, Governor of the State and commander of the forces just beyond the American lines, will send support to Gen. Perez should the rebels gain in strength.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 28.—Zapata forces under Gen. Pacheco attacked the suburb of San Angel this evening but were driven off after two hours of heavy fighting. The Government sent out artillery, which resulted in the retreat of the attacking forces.

CARRANZA ASSAILS CAROTHERS

Tells Washington President's Agent and Interests Are Aiding Villa.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Oct. 28.—Through Roberto Pesqueira, his accredited diplomatic representative in the United States, Gen. Carranza tonight sent a personal appeal to President Wilson and the State Department, protesting against the activities of George C. Carothers and the alleged friendliness of the United States toward Gen. Villa.

The statement was issued here tonight at the same time that it was forwarded to Washington by Señor Pesqueira for transmission to the White House by Rafael Zubaran Capmany. It was Carranza's first direct appeal. The official statement reads:

We have every reason to believe the accredited report that the American agent, George C. Carothers, has sold out to Francisco Villa, alias Doroteo Arango. This is his true name. He has assumed the name of Francisco Villa only for reasons known to himself, and history alone will tell what crimes his true name of Doroteo Arango may hide.

This fact we should like the State Department and the American public to know: At the very moment that he was openly declaring friendship for the United States he was threatening to invade this nation at El Paso, and declared to his closest advisers that he would conquer the nation in a few months' campaign; that when a few months ago Arango was declaring that the conduct of the United States was justified in the Vera Cruz matter he was at the same time swearing vengeance upon this nation.

I think that the Washington Administration, and specially Mr. Wilson himself, should know, in view of his Mobile speech and the sentiments that he expressed then, that the special interests that have played such an important part in American politics and sustained the corrupt Administrations of the past are in league with this same Doroteo Arango to put him in power in Mexico and enjoy rare concessions in that country and exploit the nation as has heretofore been done. I would call attention to the significant fact that the Hearst chain of papers which are in this country—Mr. Wilson's mortal enemies—are lending their columns to the aid of Arango in every move that he makes; that Harrison Gray Otis of The Los Angeles Times is taking the same attitude; that the Guggenheim interests, with all their powers of corruption, wish to make of Mexico a field of exploitation like Alaska and Colorado, and to that end are, we sincerely believe, lending not only moral support, but also financial aid to the Arango revolt, hoping to seat Arango in a dictator's chair and thus gain the field of exploitation sought.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The American Government was officially informed today by the Minister of Foreign Relations at Mexico City that Gen. Carranza had submitted his resignation to the national convention at Aguascalientes on the condition that Gens. Villa and Zapata resign their posts in the army and retire to private life.

Gen. Carranza's action, it was stated, was taken purely in the interest of domestic peace. No word was received of what action was taken by the convention.

Opinions varied in official circles as to whether either Villa or Zapata would give such assurances, although the northern chief had repeatedly stated to American Consular agents that he had no ambition to be President of Mexico or hold any of the numerous offices for which his name has been mentioned. It was believed that there would be less difficulty in adjusting the situation with respect to Villa than Zapata. The latter has insisted, since Huerta abdicated, in the demand that he be permitted to share the executive power with Carranza. His representatives at the convention say they have a complete understanding with Villa.

Word from official reports that Villa's followers were in control of the convention and now could rely on the support of the Zapata delegates, so that the answer of the convention will be tantamount to a reply from the Villa-Zapata coalition.

TO SEIZE ALL RESERVISTS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 29.—The London Times's naval correspondent announces that the instructions given to examining officers in the British patrol service not to arrest small parties of enemy reservists in neutral vessels on the high seas have now been rescinded.

Such aliens liable to military service are, it is understood, to be removed from neutral ships on high seas as well as in territorial waters.

England Frees New York Broker.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—George W. Stenech, a New York broker, recently held in London with $12,500 cash in his possession, which he was carrying to Germany, has been released, according to word to the State Department today. Relatives of Stenech presented to the department proof that the money was to pay off two notes held in German banks.

GLYNN ATTACKS WHITMAN'S OFFICE

Continued from Page 1.

everything that I have said is said without reflection upon Mr. Whitman's conduct of the legal questions which have come before him.

"The voters of New York, however, are interested more in the executive ability of the candidates for Governor than in their legal training, and I am confident that the citizens of New York who cast their votes for efficiency in Government and the conservation of all public money will vindicate to me the years of hard work and the days and nights of ceaseless labor through which I learned the way to conduct a business government on business principles."

Other speakers at the Cooper Union meeting were Lieut. Gov. Wagner, Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch, James J. Freel, President of the International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union; James P. Holland, President of the Central Federated Union; Maurice De Young, President of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn, and Thomas J. Carroll, Chairman of the Trade Unionist Committee. Alfred J. Boulton was chairman of the meeting.

GLYNN'S BUSY DAY IN TOWN.

Calls Whitman's "the Campaign of a Monomaniac."

Gov. Glynn arrived in this city yesterday morning after his long tour of the State and at once plunged into what will be the wind-up of his campaign in and around New York. Almost as soon as he reached the Vanderbilt Hotel, where he will stay, conferences with his political advisers and visits from friends began. One of those who called upon him in the afternoon was Col. E. M. House, the personal friend of President Wilson, who, after a chat with the Governor, accompanied him to Earl Hall on the Columbia University campus, where Gov. Glynn addressed an audience of 350 Columbia law students and others at 4 o'clock.

Shortly after his arrival at the Vanderbilt, Gov. Glynn answered questions put to him by the newspaper men. First, he was asked what he thought of the campaign of District Attorney Whitman.

"It is that of a monomaniac," he said. "Mr. Whitman appears to think that the administration of the office of Governor should follow only one line. He wants to be State prosecutor instead of county prosecutor."

Next, the Governor defended his appointments, saying that for twenty years he had watched the administrations of Governors and that he defied anyone to pick out a list of appointments by any Governor in that time that contained men of so high an average as his list.

"Of the forty-two big appointments I have made, there cannot possibly be more than nine that were affected a member of Tammany Hall, and of those nine only two have been criticised in any way. Again, when Mr. Whitman speaks of my so-called Tammany appointments he should not forget that when he ran for office he was to all intents and purposes on the same ticket with me and was under as much obligation to Tammany Hall as I was. In other words, he stood for the very nominations which he is now criticising, because he was as much a member of Tammany Hall as I was."

Deprecates Religious Issue.

"What do you think of the religious issue that has been injected into the campaign?" the Governor was asked.

"I think very little of it," he replied. "But I have no doubt of its origin. Mr. Whitman, in expressing himself in a Syracuse speech, said he would appoint none but patriotic Americans to office. That was significant. Furthermore, the distribution of sample ballots on which were marked names of people whose affiliations were not in doubt was significant to the people of Buffalo. However, I have maintained as much as possible a determination not to be drawn into personalities, and I shall refrain from a personal campaign as long as I consistently can."

The Governor then discussed the issues he has been putting before the people all over the State.

In his afternoon speech in Earl Hall, the Governor was introduced by Prof. Francis M. Burdick of the Columbia Law School as "a leader who leads." He was received with enthusiasm by the students, who ended their cheering with a college yell. The Governor was happy in his address, and, after its delivery, he gave this statement upon request to a representative of the college weekly:

"I believe that every college man ought to take an interest in politics. The men who for petty reasons refuse to take an interest in politics remind me of the lord in Shakespeare who used a bottle of smelling salts to protect his nose from the smell of carnage and who would have been a soldier if it had not been for the guns. I believe that a man may be in politics and still be a gentleman. If any thinking person ever doubted this, his doubt must have been dispelled by the career of Woodrow Wilson in the White House. Gentility that keeps some men out of politics is the gentility of a hothouse variety and not of nature's brand.

"The history of politics in the United States shows that under the sunshine of freedom and the rainfall of opportunity real character expands and grows as the lily and the rose, and politics teaches every man, whether he be a Governor, a college shouter, or a private in the ranks, that Bobbie Burns was right when he said, 'A man's a man for a' that.'"

John M. Bowers addressed the Columbia students in the interests of Ambassador James W. Gerard, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. Joseph L. Buttenweiser, Congressional candidate, also spoke.

Last evening the Governor attended a reception at the National Democratic Club, where the Vice President, Herman A. Metz, introduced the members to the Governor. Most of the Democratic organization leaders of the city were at the reception; but Richard Croker, although he was in town, was not there, nor was Charles F. Murphy. After the reception the Governor saw the automobile parade, and then went to the mass meeting at Cooper Union. After speaking here he made an automobile tour of the east side, addressing a crowd of 5,000 people in Hamilton Fish Park, and large audiences in the National Theatre, at Second Avenue and Houston Street; at the Peddler's Association Hall, Houston and Allen Streets, and at Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

Jacob H. Schiff with Glynn.

Gov. Glynn was accompanied on this trip by Jacob H. Schiff, and the two were received with great enthusiasm by the audiences, which were composed principally of Jews. Mr. Schiff, in his speech at the National Theatre, took occasion to express his opinion of the attempt made to discredit Gov. Glynn on religious grounds.

"I ask you to vote for Gov. Glynn," he said, "because he is a tolerant American. I am here among Jews, so I can talk plainly, and I tell you that we should put our condemnation on the outrageous theory that the Americanism of a man is dependent on his religion. A man's faith has nothing to do with his citizenship. The truer he is to his own God, the truer citizen he will be."

Mr. Schiff referred to the appointment of Judge Cardozo to the Court of Appeals as a proof that Gov. Glynn was not influenced by religious considerations in making his appointments.

From the east side meetings the Governor went to a reception at the Manhattan Club, and thence to another reception at the Automobile Club of America.

High Praise from Col. Watterson.

At the Manhattan Club Philip Britt, the President, made a speech in which he praised the Governor's record and extended to him the formal indorsement of the club. This is the second time such a step has ever been taken by the Manhattan Club, the other occasion being in 1904.

Col. Henry Watterson, who was staying in the club, had been asked to preside at the reception. He declined in a letter to Mr. Britt, which was read before the gathering. Col. Watterson said in part:

"Gov. Glynn recalls to my mind the late Gov. Tilden. He has Mr. Tilden's practical—almost mathematical—grasp on things tangible; his detestation of things fantastic and fatuous; his simple, homely love of liberty and justice as the only sure basis of reform. The familiar aphorism about the swapping of horses in the middle of a stream applies to the present situation. The voters of New York may not know it, but their fitness for self government is on trial."

Col. Watterson expressed surprise that anybody should accuse Gov. Glynn of owing allegiance to another leader, or that in this age any one should raise "the old Know-Nothing scarecrow about the Church of Rome and the public schools."

"I am old enough to remember," he said, "when it was argued that the Pope might some dark night swim the Atlantic and lead an Irish insurrection against the native Americans.

"The Government of the State of New York is a business. Why should an honest, efficient, Democratic Governor be turned out of a place he adequately fills to make a Republican holiday for even the most acceptable of Fusion District Attorneys?

"But above these local matters tower the interests of the nation. The Republican Party, after a splendid and useful career, has at last fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf, and is no longer able to give enlightened or even coherent direction to our affairs either at home or abroad. In this crisis of the world's history the people owe to the Administration of Woodrow Wilson the support which in the darkest hours of their own history they gave to the Administration of Abraham Lincoln. When presently the nations seek us as a peacemaker they must find here no less a united than a generous land. The election of Glynn and Gerard will contribute largely to that end."

ANDREW ALEXANDER
548 FIFTH AVENUE
ABOVE FORTY-FIFTH STREET



For women who prefer a lace boot this model in gunmetal calf with fawn and gray cloth tops will be interesting. Last, design and general effect are different and attractive. Handwork helps the appearance. Seven-fifty a pair, others at five-fifty.

SING SING WARDEN OUT, FACES INQUIRY

Continued from Page 1.

under indictment in connection with the affairs of that institution, some other man should be selected for the investigation.

Dr. J. Ellis Rohrer, head of the depositors' association, said that while the Governor had granted a request of a committee of that organization for an interview, he had not set any time for the meeting.

The depositors desire not only to express objection to Mr. Baldwin, but to lay before the Governor information concerning the business activities of Sullivan while a prisoner in Sing Sing. These operations have to do with the alleged collection of money by Sullivan from properties in Brooklyn, which, the depositors assert, should have been turned in as assets of the defunct bank.

District Attorney Cropsey would not comment on the appointment of Mr. Baldwin other than to say that Mr. Baldwin's inquiry would not interfere in any way with the inquiry by the Grand Jury. The Brooklyn investigation has to do particularly with Sullivan's alleged business transactions since he has been in Sing Sing.

Glynn Praises Baldwin.

When Gov. Glynn was asked why he had chosen Mr. Baldwin, he replied:

"I was told, and I think wisely, that it would be well for me to appoint a Republican, and Mr. Baldwin is a Republican. Again, I believe it would be right to appoint a man in whom Brooklyn people had confidence, and I am told that Mr. Baldwin is such a man. He is an excellent lawyer, a man in whom Mayor Gaynor had confidence and faith, and one who is supposed to be adamant when he has mapped out a course that he believes to be right. I do not care whether he has defended this or that man. I believe him to be the man for the task."

When communicated with yesterday afternoon by telephone at his Summer home on Shelter Island, Mr. Baldwin said he would accept the Governor's appointment. He would go to Brooklyn today, he said, and immediately start on the prison investigation.

Mr. Baldwin sent the following letter to District Attorney Cropsey:

> Having been appointed by the Governor as a Commissioner, with powers conferred by Section 8 of the executive law, and being requested by him to report by Friday night, I shall be at the prison tomorrow (Thursday) morning prepared to take testimony. I am given to understand that certain material witnesses are to be taken by you before the Kings County Grand Jury tomorrow, and I do not wish to interfere with your investigation by and with the aid of that body, but I very much desire your co-operation in the performance of the task set for me, and I shall remain in Ossining tomorrow and Friday, and will be glad to interrogate any witnesses you may produce there on either day.
>
> If you can be present in person I shall be exceedingly gratified.
>
> As my appointment has taken me by surprise, my time is limited and I have no time to retain counsel to assist me. I shall endeavor to secure a suitable place to hold the hearings in Ossining; where, it may be ascertained at the prison.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> STEPHEN C. BALDWIN.

As counsel for Mr. Grout, Mr. Baldwin served an order upon District Attorney Cropsey requiring the prosecutor to show cause on Monday before the Supreme Court why the indictment against Mr. Grout should not be quashed for lack of prosecution. The object of the motion is to compel an immediate trial. Mr. Grout became President of the Union Bank after it was reorganized. He was indicted in December last for making an alleged false statement to the State Banking Department as to the condition of the bank. Mr. Cropsey has tried, it is said, to have designated a Supreme Court Justice to preside at the Grout trial who is not acquainted with Mr. Grout, but his request has not been granted.

The examination in the Sullivan case before the Kings County Grand Jury was confined to the testimony of two witnesses from Yonkers. They were George Ford, a policeman, and Robert Johnson. The two were subpoenaed to tell about an alleged visit made to Yonkers by Sullivan in an automobile with Warden McCormick of Sing Sing, now under suspension. On this occasion Sullivan is said to have

M'ANENY CERTIFIES TO GLYNN'S FIGURES

"Absolutely Correct" That Governor Saved to the State $11,000,000.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT DOWN

Lower Than in 1910 Under Gov. Hughes and $12,553,586 Below Figures for the Sulzer Year.

Gov. Glynn's own figures as to State finances and the economics of his administration are certified to as correct by George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, who issued a long statement yesterday in which he said:

"Opponents of Gov. Glynn's re-election have charged that the claim that he has cut upward of $11,000,000 from this year's cost of the State Government is without good foundation. As I have repeated these figures in a statement of my own, I am concerned in their accuracy, and I have, therefore, had them verified, from both executive and legislative records at Albany. I am now able to repeat that they are absolutely correct.

"Gov. Glynn, during his brief term, has handled the State finances in a thoroughly businesslike way, and it seems a pity that, for mere reasons of politics, the credit that is his due should not be freely given him.

"Analysis of the savings or the reduction effected on account of the current year shows the following:

Through vetoes:	
Special appropriation bills	$3,407,426
Reappropriations	1,705,534
Items in General Appropriation bill	475,580
Items in Supply bill	286,471
Items in Construction bill	546,300
New hospital	200,000
Highway repairs	700,000
Total	$7,321,313
Through Sinking Fund: Adjustments	3,279,249
Canal Fund balances: Transferred to general fund	261,555
Total	$10,862,117

Fifty-five Bills Vetoed.

"In all fifty-five special bills were vetoed and not one of these was subsequently signed in other form, as has been charged. The only items covered in any manner through other funds were $40,000 for roads on Indian Reservations, and $34,000 for forest-fire patrolling, both of which, it was found, were required by law to be paid from bond issues.

"Equally without foundation is the statement that some of the vetoes covered important work that should go forward at once and that will suffer through postponement. There was an excellent business reason for each cut made; and if there were any errors of judgment, they certainly were in cases of slight consequence. I found none. We are quite as frequently charged with injuring public undertakings through the cuts made in the city budget, and, as a rule, with quite as little justice.

"The sums represented by the so-called 'reappropriation' bills vetoed had already been collected, through tax levies of previous years, and are now restored to the general fund.

"The sinking-fund adjustment puts an end to the annual collection of amounts far beyond the requirements of both the canal and highway sinking funds, and releases for the reduction of taxation part of the excessive reserve already accumulated. The saving of interest here effected will be felt through a number of years, though principally in the present year.

Below Sulzer and Hughes.

"The practical effect of the careful work that has been done, through these cuts and otherwise, is shown in the total of appropriations actually allowed compared with those of previous years. These figures, too, I have had checked up, and in some degree revised. For the last year of Gov. Hughes, the single year of Sulzer, and the single year of Glynn, the total appropriations for all State purposes—exclusive of interest and sinking funds—were:

1910—Hughes.	1913—Sulzer.	1914—Glynn.
$40,320,507	$40,797,091	$39,234,965

"The present year runs, therefore, $10,562,126 below the record of Sulzer, and—notwithstanding the addition of $2,500,000 to support the ten new departments since created and the increased cost of caring for a far greater mileage of State highways—$1,085,000 below the last year of Gov. Hughes.

"Including the decrease in the appropriation for interest and sinking-fund charges, the difference between Sulzer and Glynn is $12,553,586.

"To deny Gov. Glynn his share of the credit for these results is not only unfair, but futile.

Surplus Is Increased.

"A third matter of great pertinence is the state of the surplus. Partisan critics of the Governor say that he accomplished his reduction in part 'by exhausting the $5,000,000 in the Treasury carried there as a business precaution'—in other words, the surplus. This, no doubt, is based on the fact that, in January last, the estimate of the surplus to be in the Treasury, as announced at Albany, was $5,085,000. They were unaware of the further fact that under the increasing pressure for economy this reserve had grown until, on Oct. 1, the surplus actually on hand was $12,808,902. Part of this, no doubt, will go toward the elimination of the direct tax, as the State Constitution provides, but there will remain at the end of the present fiscal year not far from double the amount previously carried as 'a business precaution.'

"When the Legislature passed an act providing for a direct tax for this year, Gov. Glynn vetoed it, declaring that, through the economies he proposed to enforce, the need for such a tax would disappear. That declaration he has made good. The interest of the people of the City of New York in all of this is patent enough. Our share in the direct tax for 1913—which, under the law, was added to the city budget for the year—was $7,947,081. For 1914 it was $4,576,303, and, fortunately for us—in the stress of our present budget making—for 1915 it will be nothing.

Glynn's Business Sense.

"I am, of course, no apologist for any heaping up of expense that went on before Gov. Glynn came in, or for anything else that still requires correction. But to treat the two years of Sulzer and Glynn as one 'Democratic administration,' figures and all, as some have done, for purposes of comparison with preceding administrations, is grotesquely unfair. What I do contend is that, within his own year, Gov. Glynn has made a notable start in the right direction; that, in dealing with the appropriations, and reorganizing the State finances generally, he has shown excellent business sense, and that his good work should have the recognition it deserves."

SULZERITES ATTACK KOZMA.

Candidate and Tokaji Deny Story of a Sell-Out.

William Sulzer denied yesterday that he knew anything about a deal to thruw the votes of his American Party to District Attorney Whitman for $10,000, as suggested by Dr. Arthur Kozma, who resigned as New York County Chairman of the American Party. Bela Tokaji, one of Sulzer's campaign managers, whom Dr. Kozma quoted, also denied that he knew anything about it. Both accused Dr. Kozma of falsehood.

"Kozma is disgruntled because we refused him money, and he has sold out to Tammany," said Mr. Sulzer. "The American Party is an independent party and cannot be bought or sold. I am going to the end of the road in the struggle. There will be no sell-out, no step backward, and no compromise. I am opposed to Whitman. I am opposed to Murphy's yellow dog ticket. I am the only candidate for Governor against the iniquitous bi-partisan system of graft called fifty-fifty.

"I expect to have Dr. Kozma arrested as soon as I have laid the facts before the District Attorney's office."

Republican Chairman Tanner said:

"I have not seen Mr. Sulzer for over a year. I have not seen Dr. Kozma and I do not know Mr. Tokaji. I have not had any sort of communication with any of them, nor will I."

WHITE HOUSE CARS CHEAP.

Manufacturer Supplies Service at $500 a Year by Special Arrangement

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Charges that President Wilson and his Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, were guilty of extravagance in using costly motor cars at the expense of the Government brought an explanation today that the cars were supplied to the White House under an arrangement made in the closing days of the Roosevelt Administration whereby the cars were bought at the listed price, $7,500, the manufacturer to keep them in condition at a charge of $500 a year.

The manufacturer supplies new cars to the White House every year or new bodies every Spring and Autumn if new cars are not furnished, all for $500 a year.

The manufacturer is supposed to get the benefit of advertising that comes from having his car chosen by the President, but as a matter of fact he is not permitted to advertise that his make of car is so used. The arrangement lasted throughout the Taft Administration and was continued by the Wilson Administration.

BENSEL TO BE CHALLENGED.

Ballot Association Says He Lives in Bernardsville, N. J.

George W. Kessler of the Honest Ballot Association yesterday said that his association had investigated the right of John A. Bensel, candidate on the Democratic ticket for State Engineer and Surveyor, to vote in this city, and declared that the association believed Bensel did not have the right, and that his name had been placed on the challenge list of the association.

For the last eight or ten years Mr. Bensel has voted from the Hotel Marie Antoinette, but the Honest Ballot Association says he is a resident of New Jersey, and has a statement from the Town Clerk of Bernardsville, N. J., that Bensel and his family have lived there for the last ten years, and that Mr. Bensel's name is on the voters' list in that town.

Judge La Fetra Was Approved.

In the list of judiciary candidates approved by the New York County Lawyers' Association that was published yesterday the name of City Court Judge La Fetra was omitted. He was one of those indorsed by the association. Their committee's report said that the fitness of Judge La Fetra had been "demonstrated by his service on the bench."

OLNEY ADVISES UPHOLD WILSON

Ex-Secretary of State Reviews Work of Present Administration in Letter to Col. Harvey.

BIG LEGISLATION CREATED

Message Read at Springfield, Mass., Rally at Which Secretary Garrison Speaks.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 28.—Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, speaking with Gov. Walsh and others at Springfield tonight, said that the campaign in Massachusetts had to be considered in its national aspect. A defeat of the Democratic candidates, he said, would be heralded as a defeat of the President and the principles for which he and the Democratic Party stand.

He referred to the Republicans and the Progressives as "unorganized snipers taking pot shots from ambush and cover."

Secretary Garrison indorsed the local candidates, and then read a letter from Richard Olney to Col. George Harvey regarding President Wilson's administration, which read as follows:

Boston, Oct. 17, 1914.

Sir: I have read with much interest your judicious and judicial review of the accomplishments of the present Democratic Administration, and welcome your conclusion that the country can fairly be urged to make the coming elections an emphatic testimonial of its approbation and confidence.

Personally, I have been immensely impressed with what has been done in so short a space. In the ordinary career and history of a nation eighteen months is an almost negligible fraction of time. If the Wilson Administration had occupied itself since March, 1913, in settling itself in the saddle and in planning for great things to be done in the future, it would have pursued the customary course and could not easily have been censured. But the fact is that during that period the National Government has devoted itself to its duties with an assiduity quite unparalleled, has undertaken and brought to conclusion much important work—work largely constructive in its nature and bound to permanently influence for good the fortunes of the country.

A high protective antiquated tariff, for example, full of absurdities and abuses, has been subjected to a reasonable downward revision, and been supplemented by an income tax which puts upon wealth a larger and fairer share of the burdens of taxation, and signalizes the passing, never to return, of such legislative crudities and extravagances as the Dingley bill and the Payne-Aldrich bill.

The Federal Reserve bill inaugurates a new era in the financial history of the country, and in the judgment of bankers, business men and experts generally, will gradually but surely do away with the confusion and chaos which have heretofore disgraced American finance.

The trust legislation and the Alaska Railroad bill also embody legislation which may fitly be described as essentially constructive. It is not claimed, it is not to be claimed, that these measures, or any of them, are the last words on the subjects they relate to. At this very writing the Federal Reserve act, studied by statesmen and experts of all parties with the utmost diligence and enacted with an much deliberation and care as any statute ever had, is before Congress for amendments believed to be necessary and proper.

It is to be remembered that these measures represent a new order of things. They have been brought about in the face of fierce opposition by the lovers of the old order and no doubt embody more or less unavoidable, even if undesirable, compromises and concessions. Yet, when all is said, they at least make good beginnings, are steps in the right direction, and are faulty, if at all, rather in matter of detail than in point of sound principle.

If the Democratic Party showed great sagacity in placing Woodrow Wilson for the presidency, it has shown no less in trusting itself to his leadership. It was that trust which brought about the repeal of the "Panama Canal tolls exemption" through the votes of many Congressmen who honestly doubted the justice and wisdom of the repeal. They now unquestionably plume themselves upon their action. They now unquestionably realize that, because of that repeal and of the President's Mexican policy, and because of the good faith, sincerity, disinterestedness and law-abidingness which mark the President's course in both these cases, the United States today occupies a position of supreme importance in the world. It is the one great power not party to the awful carnage which is now desolating Europe and making modern civilization seem a sham and a reproach. It acts in foreign relations through its President and is the one agency through which ending the war can be urged upon the belligerents with the best chance of a hearing.

To weaken the President's prestige at this crisis, to make it appear that he and his Administration are not trusted and supported by the American people, would be a calamity. At this juncture, and until discredited by some overt act of the American people, the President of the United States is not a Democratic asset merely, nor even an American asset, but an asset of the civilized world. It is due to ourselves, to the unhappy warring nations, and to humanity generally, that we do nothing to impair its value.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,
RICHARD OLNEY.

"If by your votes," continued Secretary Garrison, "you discredit President Wilson and the Democratic party, you thereby publicly advertise that you do not want honest minded, hard working representatives who strive to ascertain the public will and to enforce it."

COL. HARVEY AT WHITE HOUSE

Enthusiastic Over Democratic Outlook After Political Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A political conference was held at the White House today between President Wilson, Col. George Harvey of New York, Fred B. Lynch of St. Paul, the Minnesota members of the Democratic National Committee, Thomas J. Pence of Washington, assistant to the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President. Col. Harvey was so pleased over what he heard in regard to the chances of Democratic success next Tuesday that after he left the White House he made this statement:

"For the first time in our political history the opposition is on the defensive. Therefore, my guess is that the Democrats will have a majority of between fifty and one hundred in the next House of Representatives and that Republicans will be replaced by Neely in Kansas, Hogan in Ohio, Sullivan in Illinois, and Gerard in New York. Husting also has an even chance in Wisconsin. Glynn will be, and ought to be, elected."

Neely, Hogan, Sullivan, Gerard, and Husting are the Democratic candidates for the United States Senate in the States named.

Col. Harvey came to Washington to help celebrate the birthday of his daughter, the wife of an army officer stationed at Fort Washington, Md.

WHITMAN MONEY IN SIGHT.

$15,000 Appears to be Placed at Odds of 8 to 10.

Betting odds continued yesterday at 10 to 8 on Glynn against Whitman, with more Whitman money in sight than before. D. Harry Ralston, Republican leader in the First Assembly District of Brooklyn, left $5,000 with Fred Schumm to be placed on the District Attorney at the best odds obtainable, and during the day Schumm laid $2,000 in scattered wagers on Whitman at 8 to 10.

Most of the Wall Street men of sporting proclivities have felt too poor with the stock market out of commission to do much betting, but there was more talk of politics in the Street yesterday than at any time since the campaign opened. A banker from out of town appeared with $10,000 to wager on Whitman, and reported in the late afternoon that he had not been able to place it at prevailing odds. Glynn supporters promised to oblige him before he left the city.

NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

John G. Saxe, legal adviser to Gov. Glynn, will address the United Colored Democracy at Crescent Hall, Lenox Avenue and 136th Street, next Saturday evening.

District Attorney Whitman has written to Edward R. Finch of 32 Nassau Street indorsing the candidacy of Isidor Wasservogel for Supreme Court Justice.

William Sulzer will address the members of the Brooklyn Philosophical Society at 298 Hewes Street next Sunday on "The Casting of the Political Die."

Frederick H. Allen, who was a member of the New York State delegation which visited Europe last Summer to make an investigation of agricultural credit and co-operative societies abroad, issued a statement last night giving Gov. Glynn credit for promoting legislation to safeguard the beginnings of the co-operative movement among the farmers of the State.

Charles Edward Russell, the Socialist candidate for United States Senator, sent an open letter last night to John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, submitting a number of questions which he asked Mr. Bowers to answer in view of the fact that Ambassador Gerard is not in this country. "Can you mention one reason," asked Mr. Russell, "aside from Judge Gerard's wealth and social and Tammany Hall connections, why he should be a Senator of the State of New York?"

Ex-Gov. Sulzer sent a letter yesterday to Democratic Chairman Osborn protesting against the contents of a pamphlet containing the record of the Sulzer impeachment trial, which the State Committee is circulating as a campaign document. Mr. Sulzer called the statement anonymous, scurrilous, and libelous, and said if Mr. Osborn was the author of it he intended to take legal proceedings.

Bishop McDonnell Returns.

Bishop C. E. McDonnell, of the Catholic diocese of Long Island and Brooklyn, who returned from Rome yesterday on the Carpathia of the Cunard Line, said he was the first American Bishop to meet Pope Benedict. The new Pontiff, he said, was a man of rare diplomatic training and destined to make one of the greatest of Popes.

ADIRONDACK VOTERS COOL TO WHITMAN

Small Crowds Greet Candidate —Lethargy Ascribed to Animosities of Hughes Investigation.

BIG SCHENECTADY MEETING

Republican Candidate for Governor Continues His Attack on Glynn as Controlled by Tammany.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Smaller audiences than any he had encountered before in the two weeks of his up-State tour greeted District Attorney Whitman today as his special train passed through eight cities along the eastern slopes of the Adirondacks. The crowds for the most part were composed of less than 300 persons each and they were unresponsive. At Saratoga, where the first of two night meetings was held, the convention hall was less than half full. The crowd here in Schenectady made up in part for the disappointing north country crowds, as it packed the Mohawk Theatre which has a seating capacity of 2,500.

One explanation advanced for the falling off in the size of the Whitman audiences was that Mr. Whitman was sent into the North country by ex-Gov. Hughes to prosecute political leaders accused of election frauds. Republicans friendly to Mr. Whitman explained that while he was working for Gov. Hughes, "Republican crooks looked just the same to him as Democratic crooks," and so animosities were engendered which have not yet been forgotten.

The territory through which the Republican candidate passed had gone Republican almost solidly since the civil war and the people, it appeared from comments made along the route, were rather proud of their position as party "regulars." In greeting Mr. Whitman they assured him that, although they voted for Mr. Hinman at the primaries, they were not "bolters" and would vote "for the party candidate."

In his speeches Mr. Whitman continued to pound away on the alleged Tammany control of the Glynn Administration. A brass band which interrupted Mr. Whitman's speech at Malone, the third stop of the day, caused him to confess that he loved the music of a brass band above every other form of music.

"I always hate to talk against a brass band," he said. "I loved the music of brass bands when I was a small boy, and I have never gotten over it. I would go a long ways to hear one every day."

Edwin Duffy of Cortland County, a Democratic leader in previous years, introduced Mr. Whitman to a crowd of 400 at Plattsburg.

"I have been a Democrat all my life," he said, "but I am not voting for Glynn this year. I am for the ticket headed by Judge Whitman, because I want to lift my voice toward saving New York State. I shall never be a Democrat again until there is a radical change and the hordes that have moved from down the river toward Albany are driven back home. As a Democrat of many years' standing, I charge the Glynn Administration with dereliction of duty, with dishonesty, and with creating a scandal in our State which is nation-wide."

From 2 o'clock until 6 o'clock the Whitman train carried a more or less uninvited guest, who insisted on having a personal interview with Mr. Whitman. He proposed to ask the Republican candidate how he stood on the "issue of the people against the Water Power Trust in regard to the St. Lawrence River water power sites." The visitor, who was not permitted to interview Mr. Whitman, introduced himself as Howard D. Hadley, Bull Moose candidate for Congress against E. A. Merritt, ex-Speaker of the Assembly at Albany. He left the train at Montcalm Landing. He said he would telegraph Mr. Whitman tomorrow, and if he did not receive an answer within forty-eight hours he would warn all his friends in the north country against Mr. Whitman.

As the Whitman train rounded the north end of the Adirondacks, between Brushton and Malone, the engine became disabled, and a freight train was run into a nearby siding so that its locomotive could be put into service on the Whitman special. The freighter drew the special to Crown Point on Lake Champlain, but arrived so far behind the schedule that a planned-for automobile trip to Ticonderoga had to be abandoned. The train reached here at 10:15 o'clock P. M., an hour behind the time it was expected.

The candidate will continue his tour tomorrow with meetings in Albany, Troy, Hoosick Falls, Ballston, Ganseevoort, Fort Edward, Hudson Falls, and Glens Falls.

Auto Hits Street Car; Two Dead.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 28.—W. O. Stevenson of Leechburg, Penn., and David J. Nicholas of Hites, Penn., were killed here early today, when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a street car.

COST OF WADSWORTH'S RACE

Campaign Expenditures $7,687.35, Colby's $1,194.75.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Returns of campaign expenditures received so far by the Secretary of the Senate show that James W. Wadsworth, the Republican nominee in New York, has both received and expended far more than Bainbridge Colby, his Progressive opponent. No returns as yet have been received from Ambassador Gerard, the Democratic nominee, although it is supposed that the proper statements are on the way from Berlin. The Democratic Congressional Committee has already reported receiving $2,000 from him.

Mr. Wadsworth's statement, relating solely to funds for the general election, shows that he had received up to a few days ago $5,385 and expended $2,945.35. In addition Mr. Wadsworth had previously accounted for $3,000 receipts and expenditures of $4,742 in connection with his nomination. Mr. Colby's statement showed that he received no contributions for his primary campaign, spent only $224.18 on the general election, and a total, including primary expenses, of $1,194.75.

Candidates for the House—at least those who have so far made their pre-election returns—have for the most part kept their expenditures well under $1,000, many of them reporting that they have incurred no expense whatever. The heaviest expenditure reported for the general election was that of F. C. Hicke, Republican candidate in the First District, who returned an account of $2,714.08. Close behind him came Rollin B. Sanford, Republican candidate in the Twenty-eighth District, with returns of $2,065; T. P. Dunn, Republican in the Thirty-eighth District, with $2,030, and William P. Charles, Republican in the Thirtieth District, with $2,020.90. No Democrat has yet reported expenditures equalling $2,000.

Other candidates who have reported expenditures of $1,000 or more are J. P. Maher, Democrat in the Fifth District, $1,300; D. J. Griffin, Democrat in the Eighth, $1,032.50; R. L. Haskell, Republican in the Tenth, $1,330.25; J. M. March, Republican in the Thirteenth, $1,140; Albert Ottenger, Republican in the Nineteenth, $1,098.86; William Forster, Republican in the Twenty-fourth, $1,449.94; Edmund Platt, Republican in the Twenty-sixth, $1,256; H. P. Snyder, Republican in the Thirty-third, $1,100.75; W. W. Magee, Republican in the Thirty-fifth, $1,024.80; Sereno E. Payne, Republican in the Thirty-sixth, $1,200; S. W. Dempsey, Republican in the Fortieth, $1,500.

Candidates for the House from New York who have reported that they have made so far no disbursements for the general election are H. H. Dale, Democrat, and John Kissel, Republican, of the Fourth District; F. W. Rowe, Republican in the Sixth; J. J. Fitzgerald, Democrat, Seventh; J. J. O'Brien, Democrat, Ninth; D. J. Riordan, Democrat, Eleventh; G. S. Seofield, Republican, Eleventh; O. W. Ehrhorn, Republican, Fifteenth; P. J. Dooling, Democrat, Sixteenth; J. A. Carew, Democrat, Seventeenth; T. E. Fatten, Democrat, Eighteenth; J. A. Cantor, Democrat, Twentieth; F. J. Kuerzi, in the Twentieth; W. R. Oglesby, Democrat, Twenty-fourth; W. C. Wilson, Democrat, Thirtieth; E. A. Murritt, Jr., Republican, Thirty-first; L. W. Mott, Republican, Thirty-second; J. J. West, Democrat, Thirty-fourth; H. M. Tilroe, Progressive, Thirty-fifth; G. P. Decker, Democrat, Thirty-eighth; H. G. Danforth, Republican, Thirty-ninth; M. M. Wivell, Democrat, Forty-third (private secretary to Secretary of State Bryan), and C. M. Hamilton, Republican, Forty-third.

No report has been received from the Progressive Congressional Committee.

'DIRTY TACTICS'—MITCHEL.

Mayor Says He Never Knew Nor Heard of Mrs. Mullan.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday characterized as "dirty tactics on the part of counsel for the State Commission" the charge that Isabella Mullan, a cousin of Tax Commissioner George V. Mullan, had been dismissed from the Charities Department and had been reinstated after the Mayor became interested in the case. Counsel for the commission is Frank Moss.

"I know nothing about the woman, and I did not know that such a person existed," said the Mayor. "If anybody says I did, it is not true. Commissioner Doherty says he never mentioned the matter to any one. However, if any one had asked me to speak for her I probably should have done so."

"Some time last Fall," said Tax Commissioner Mullan yesterday, "Mrs. Mullan, who is a widow of a cousin of mine, came to me and said that she had held for some years a small place in the Charities Department. Her pay was barely enough to keep herself and her several children alive—$40 a month, I think. She said she had in some way incurred the enmity of a superior. At any rate, she was discharged, and said it was without cause. After Mr. Kingsbury was appointed Charities Commissioner I asked him to investigate and to put Mrs. Mullan back if he found she had been doing good work and that her discharge had not been justified. Deputy Commissioner Doherty made an investigation, as a result of which she was reinstated. The Mayor's name was not used, and he never knew of the woman's existence. What I did I would do tomorrow in a like case. I have no apology or excuse to make."

ROOSEVELT'S CROWDS BIG.

Colonel Continues Attack on Penrose in Eight Pennsylvania Counties

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn., Oct. 28.—In the agricultural and coal mining fields of Central and Eastern Pennsylvania Theodore Roosevelt today continued his sledgehammer attack on Senator Penrose. He expounded the doctrine that there could be no permanent prosperity based on political dishonesty and economic unfairness.

The Roosevelt special train crossed York, Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Schuylkill, Luzerne, and Lackawanna Counties. Here in Wilkes-Barre the Colonel's admirers tendered him a big reception. At Reading earlier in the day, a city he carried two years ago, one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the tour was held. At Hazleton, in Luzerne County, which gave Roosevelt the largest vote of any county in the United States, there was another big meeting.

Col. Roosevelt set forth that the greatest service any man could render his State and the nation this Fall was to use his ballot against Penrose. He dwelt again upon the need of a workingmen's compensation act. "Hurl out Penrose," he cried, and the crowd cheered.

Lancaster, the home of Mayor Frank McClain, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, gave Col. Roosevelt a cordial reception. He appealed to the "Pennsylvania Dutch," and attempted to stem sentiment for Dr. Brumbaugh for Governor by defining Brumbaugh as the instrument of the Republican State bosses.

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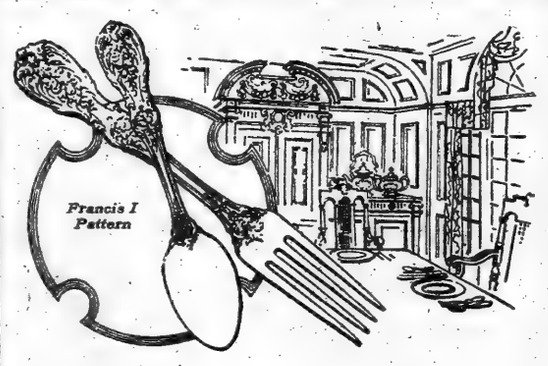
When the European War stopped the importation of carbolic acid, Thomas A. Edison was told: "It can't be made in U. S. A." "Just so", said Edison, "we'll see." In eighteen days, Edison was *producing carbolic acid in his own plant.*

When the War put an embargo on English Bend Sole Leather, James S. Coward was told: "It can't be made in U. S. A." "It can," said Coward. In three weeks Coward was *having made a non-acid bend sole leather, in an American tannery, equal, if not superior, to English Bend Sole Leather.*

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For the man or young man who wants to be well dressed at a moderate price, this assortment is **matchless in Style and Quality.** Every Suit is hand tailored of the most desirable fabrics shown this season.
Tartan checks, pencil stripes in Fancy Mixed Worsted and Cassimere. Dark and medium shades.
Scores of models with soft rolling lapels, patch or regular pockets, or conservative style, with stationary fronts.
Blue serge suits are included in this sale.
LONDON-MADE OVERCOATS, $22.50
Direct from the most fashionable tailor in England. Raglan or regular shoulders. Soft fleece, winter fabrics, warmth without weight. Outside patch pockets. Silk yoke and sleeves. Material is rich Dark Oxford, Blue Mixture, and Light Heather. Well tailored, stylish and comfortable.
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A new process has been discovered by FREDERICS for making scientific pearls, which are truly indestructible, as these pearls are not in any way affected by heat, moisture, perspiration, cosmetics, etc., and are in every way beautiful and durable as the genuine, of which they are wonderful reproductions.
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NEW ILLUSTRATED PEARL BOOKLET SENT ON REQUEST.
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NON-PARTISANSHIP IN THE CONSTITUTION

Elihu Root Would Keep Municipal Officers out of Politics.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION

Senator Says People Are Not Willing That Governor Shall Appoint All the Judges.

In a letter made public yesterday by the Citizens' Union, Senator Elihu Root, candidate for Delegate at Large to the Constitutional Convention, gave in some detail his views on matters which will come before the convention. The letter was written in response to a request by the union.

One paragraph, in which Senator Root held that municipal officers elected on a non-partisan ticket should not be permitted to use their offices to aid any political party, was read with special interest in political circles. In his letter Senator Root wrote:

"Of course, there should be no gerrymander or redistricting of the State for partisan purposes.

"For many years I have actively advocated a short ballot for State and county officers.

"I think the granting of franchises in perpetuity should be prohibited.

"I am in favor of granting broader powers of local action to cities and villages with the right to adopt and amend their own charters and laws regulating their own municipal affairs, and a prohibition of special legislation by the Legislature concerning local municipal affairs.

"I am strongly in favor of the non-partisan election of municipal officers, and I took an active part twenty years ago in bringing about the separation of municipal elections from national and State elections in order that the municipal elections might not be dependent upon national and State politics. There is, however, one essential condition of success for this policy which it is very difficult to maintain and to which special attention ought to be directed. That condition is, that the municipal officers who are elected upon a non-partisan basis shall remain non-partisan and shall not use the power and prestige of their offices to aid any political party.

"When a man has been elected to an important municipal office it is impossible for him to separate himself from the office in the public mind, and a participation in political conflict which would have been entirely permissible to him as an individual may be most unfair and injurious. The whole non-partisan principle breaks down if the man who is elected upon it is to be a partisan after he is elected."

Senator Root said he did not think there should be a total prohibition of the passing of private claim bills by the Legislature. The power, he said, was often abused, but was often necessary to the ends of justice, and the total prohibition would be a confession of the incapacity of our system of popular government, to which he was not willing to agree. As a check to the abuses he recommended that the power be exercised in a more regular, public, and responsible way. He continued:

"I should be glad to see the experiment of selecting election officers upon a civil service examination tried, but some method will have to be worked out to ascertain the real non-partisanship of the persons selected. The opportunities for fraud would be very great. It would be very difficult to secure judicial impartiality among the men available for the performance of the duties of election inspector, poll clerk, &c."

Senator Root said he did not think any question as to the appointment of Judges was a practical one at the present time because he was quite clear that the people of the State would not consent to a change in that respect. He added:

"One trouble about the question is, that we have two entirely different kinds of experience in the State. The elective system works very well outside of New York City. It works very badly in New York City. If the people of the State, for the sake of getting better Judges in New York City, were willing to let the Governor appoint all the Judges I should be glad. But, undoubtedly, they are not willing to have that done."

Senator Root then discussed the question raised by the Citizens' Union, of the non-partisan election of Judges and municipal officers. He said:

"I am in favor of the non-partisan election of municipal officers and of the non-partisan election of Judges, but I have no confidence whatever in the power of any law or constitution to bring this about by mandatory provision. No law can compel men to be non-partisan, and no law which is consistent with the freedom of the voter, upon which our whole system of Government depends, can prevent voters from uniting with each other to bring about the election of candidates whom they agree in supporting, or from being actuated in that agreement by partisan feeling."

INDORSES 80 FOR DELEGATES.

Constitutional Convention Committee Reports on Nominees.

The New York City Constitutional Convention Committee made public yesterday a report in which it indorsed 80 candidates for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Each candidate was asked to place at the disposal of the committee such information as to his qualifications as he saw fit and to express his views, without in any way binding himself as to his future action, in regard to certain principles which the committee considered fundamental. Three-fourths of the candidates answered the inquiries made.

The purpose of the committee, the report says, was to do what it could to insure the election of delegates qualified by character, ability, and training, irrespective of party affiliation. The report says that many problems were faced by the committee in making its indorsements. As between candidates of nearly equal fitness the committee sought by its indorsements to add to the strength of those who appeared to have a reasonable chance of election. The report also says:

Finally, it is necessary again to point out that the early impression of the committee as to the low standard of nominees in general has been strengthened by a more careful consideration, and that the belief that the nomination was often accorded as a reward to wholly unqualified and unfit party workers, because of the $1,500 salary attached, has been amply justified.

Here is the list of indorsements.

Second District—George J. Ryan, Dem.; John W. Weed, Dem.; William H. Wade, Rep.; Emile E. Rathgeber, Rep.; Melvin Ellis, Prog.; R. Platt Stratton, Prog.

Third District—Andrew McLean, Dem.; John Hill Morgan, Rep.; Arthur L. Hurley, Rep.

Fourth District—Charles A. MacHenry, Dem.; Isidor Buxbaum, Rep.; Thomas W. Constable, Prog.

Fifth District—Edward J. Byrne, Dem.; Ernest P. Seelman, Rep.; John P. Hurley, Rep.

Sixth District—T. Ellett Hodgskin, Dem.; James P. Judge, Dem.; Harry E. Lewis, Rep.; William P. Bannister, Rep.; Maier Steinbrink, Rep.; Robert W. McLaughlin, Prog.; Milton A. Willment, Prog.; Charles J. Ryan, Prog.

Seventh District—William N. Dykman, Dem.; Stephen J. Burrows, Rep.

Eighth District—Charles H. Fuller, Dem.; Almet B. Latson, Rep.; Edgar M. Doughty, Rep.; Franklin S. Tomlin, Prog.; Thurston H. Dexter, Prog.

Ninth District—Louis J. Altkrug, Rep. and Prog.; Harrison C. Glore, Rep.; Joseph H. Kohan, Prog.

Tenth District—Charles H. Haubert, Dem.; Isaac Sargent, Rep.; William F. Mathewson, Rep.

Eleventh District—Alfred E. Smith, Dem.; Louis J. Frank, Rep. and Prog.; Morris Hillquit, Soc.; Abraham Cahan, Soc.; Meyer London, Soc.

Twelfth District—Harry W. Newburger, Dem.

Thirteenth District—Arthur J. Baldwin, Dem.; Charles W. Atwater, Rep.; Samuel McCune Lindsay, Prog.

Fourteenth District—James A. Foley, Dem.; Henry Wynans Jessup, Rep.

Fifteenth District—Thomas M. Mulry, Dem.

Sixteenth District—Robert F. Wagner, Dem.; John Godfrey Saxe, Dem.; Algernon Lee, Soc.

Seventeenth District—Cambridge Livingston, Dem.; Walter H. Liebman, Dem.; Robert E. Dero, Dem.; Frederick C. Tanner, Rep.; Courtlandt Nicoll, Rep.; Gordon Knox Bell, Rep.; William M. Chadbourne, Prog.; Amos R. E. Pinchot, Prog.; Miss Frances A. Keller, Prog.

Eighteenth District—Joseph F. Daly, Dem.; Mark Eisner, Dem. and Prog.; Charles D. Hilles, Rep.; William M. K. Olcott, Rep.; Martin Saxe, Rep.; Paul M. Herzog, Prog.

Nineteenth District—Andrew J. Shipman, Dem.; Samuel S. Koenig, Rep.; Josiah T. Newcomb, Rep.; John J. Hopper, Prog.

Twentieth District—Nathan Burkan, Dem.; Mark W. Potter, Dem.; Jacob R. Schiff, Rep. and Prog.

Twenty-first District—Joseph M. Levine, Rep. and Prog.

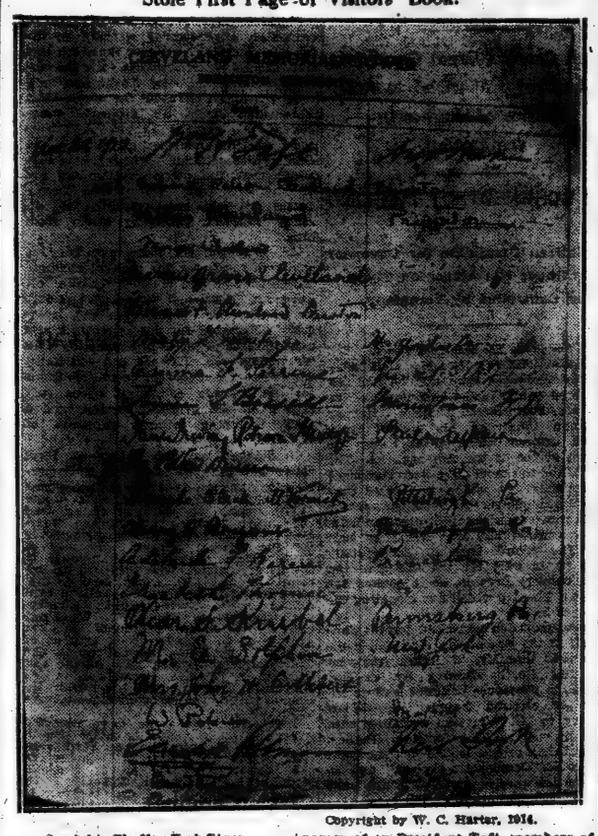
Twenty-second District—Francis Martin, Dem.; John Boyle, Jr., Rep. and Prog.; George W. Perkins, Rep. and Prog.

Twenty-third District—George A. Blauvelt, Dem.; Charles J. Fay, Rep.; Gordon H. Peck, Rep.

The committee has 100 members, selected from all parties and from all boroughs. William J. Schieffelin, President of the Citizens' Union, is Chairman; Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Walter T. Arndy, Secretary.

VANDAL AT CLEVELAND MEMORIAL TOWER.

Princeton Head Offers $100 Reward for Conviction of Thief Who Stole First Page of Visitors' Book.



Copyright by W. C. Harter, 1914.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—The first page of autograph signatures in the visitors' book at the Cleveland memorial tower, which is part of the graduate college buildings of Princeton University, was torn out and stolen either on Saturday or Sunday morning.

This page contains the first autograph signatures which were entered on the day of the dedication of the Graduate College, Oct. 22, 1913, and contains the names of ex-President Taft, members of President Cleveland's family, and others. Taken in collective form this page is a unique souvenir of the dedication of the Graduate College, and a warning has been sent to leading autograph dealers.

In behalf of Princeton University President Hibben is offering a reward of $100 for information leading to the conviction of the offender. Fortunately this now missing page was photographed last Winter by a member of the present senior class of Princeton University.

HOME WITH INDIAN MOVIES.

Dr. Goddard Also Brings Hunting Songs for Museum Phonograph.

After several months in the Gila River region of the Southwest, Dr. Pliny E. Goddard, curator of ethnology at the Museum of Natural History, has returned with moving pictures of Indian life made for scientific purposes. These pictures illustrate the industrial life of the Apaches. One shows Apaches cooking a century plant stump in the ground.

Dr. Goddard also got twenty Apache hunting songs sung into a phonograph by an old Apache chief, Antonio.

A masked dance pictured by Dr. Goddard was given in celebration of an Indian girl attaining womanhood. The dancers included four gods and a clown, who wore highly decorative headdress. They danced in a circle about a fire, and other Indians assembled in groups on near-by hills. The dance began at dusk and some of the dancers continued until sunrise.

$20,000 IN PACKAGE AMONG SHIP'S CARGO

Express Co.'s Cash Shipment Mixed with Nuts and Raisins on the Carpathia.

REVEALED BY A ROBBERY

Wireless from Port Tells Captain of Boy Who Got $15,000 Before Ship Started.

How a package containing $20,000 in United States currency was thrown into the forward hold of the Cunarder Carpathia at Naples, mixed with sacks of nuts and boxes of raisins, and how $15,000 was taken from the package before the ship left port, was told yesterday by Capt. William Prothero and his officers after the Carpathia was made fast at her pier at the foot of West Thirteenth Street.

Five hours after the Carpathia left Naples for New York on Oct. 7 a wireless message from the Chief of Police told the Captain that just after the vessel sailed an Italian boy had been caught leaving the pier with $15,000 in United States notes in a tin box under his arm. The Chief of Police asked Capt. Prothero to inquire if any of his passengers had been robbed.

Inquiries were made, and Purser P. D. Loch overhauled his specie room to see if anything had been tampered with, but found no trace of a robbery.

In the meantime, Chief Officer W. Stafford, who was down in No. 1 hold with a part of the crew getting the miscellaneous packages stowed for the voyage, caught a glimpse of some yellow-backed bills protruding from a package that had evidently been torn open. Upon examination it proved to contain $5,000 with a paper which showed that the amount was $20,000 when it was sent away from the office of the American Express Company in Naples. The package was consigned to the American Express Company in New York, and was entered on a bill of lading as ordinary merchandise. Although the risk of loss is greater there is a big saving in charges, it was said. The cost of sending a package containing $20,000 in the forehold with nuts and raisins would be about one dollar or less while the insured and special freight rates if the package had been put in the specie room would have been a considerable sum.

Capt. Prothero said he had been informed that the Italian boy had learned of the contents of the package and had hidden in the hold until the small parcels were passed down to be stowed on top of the heavy freight. Apparently he was afraid to steal the entire contents and left the $5,000 behind.

At the office of the American Express Company, 65 Broadway, the officials appeared to be ignorant that the company had narrowly escaped losing $15,000 and said they knew nothing of the package consigned to their office by the agent in Naples.

W. K. Vanderbilt Escapes Tax.

Henry B. Anderson, attorney for William K. Vanderbilt caused Tax Commissioner Purdy yesterday to cancel a $5,000,000 tax assessment against Mr. Vanderbilt, as executor of the will of George Vanderbilt, removed. Mrs. Edith Vanderbilt, widow of George Vanderbilt, makes her home in Washington, D. C. Mr. Anderson testified that Mr. Vanderbilt made his home at Oakdale, L. I., and was not taxable in New York City.

MORTGAGE LED HIM ASTRAY.

Planned Counterfeit Notes to Save Home and Get Brother Wed.

Carlos Padilla, a Colombian, who came here to interest the Government in a device to drop bombs from aeroplanes, was held under $2,500 bail yesterday in the Federal District Court on the charge of conspiring to counterfeit $250,000 worth of 100-peso Colombian notes. He was arrested after he had received from an engraver proofs of the spurious notes.

The young man told Capt. Henry he had fallen in with a Spanish engraver, who made with a camera a plate of 100-peso notes.

Just then, Padilla said, he got word that a mortgage for $9,000 was about to be foreclosed on his home in Bogota, which was worth $25,000. This put into his head the idea of making notes to pay the mortgage. Then he heard that his brother was going to Spain to be married, so he thought he would increase his output to $250,000 to meet that contingency.

Then he met an engraver called Sussman, who professed to join the conspiracy, but told Consul Escobar of Colombia, who took measures that led to Padilla's arrest.

DIES AFTER STREET FIGHT.

Wm. Winckelback Struck Down by City Surveyor in Dispute.

William Winckelback, 61 years old, a salesman living at 4 Chatham Square, died a short time after being taken to the Hudson Street Hospital with a fractured skull yesterday afternoon, and as a result of his death a charge of homicide was placed against Irving Loder, 25 years old, a city surveyor, whose home is in Port Chester.

Loder and two assistants were making a survey at Church and Barclay Streets yesterday for the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company when Winckelback, who wanted to cross the street, objected to the obstruction caused by the surveyor's rods. An argument ensued and, according to Loder, Winckelback kicked him. Loder said he struck back in self-defense, knocking Winckelback down. He received a fracture of the skull when he fell. Loder was released on $2,500 bail.

WANT 2 BELGIAN ORPHANS.

Chicago Couple Plan to Bring Babies Here for Adoption.

A Chicago manufacturer who did not want his name used is at the Vanderbilt charged with an unusual mission. Before he left home he was asked by a married couple to see if they could have two Belgian orphans brought over so that they could adopt them.

"My friends are prosperous but childless, and they sincerely desire to adopt two children," said the Chicagoan yesterday. "They live in Chicago, and if they can find the right children are prepared to do everything for them. They have a preference for Belgian children, and they have read that thousands have lost their parents through the war; and they feel that if they adopt children, they will not only fill a want in their own home and lives, but they will set an example which may be followed by many Americans.

"Their desire appealed to me so that I shall get into communication with the Belgian Relief Committee here, and see what can be done. Of course the children, preferably a boy and girl, must be very strong and healthy. They are willing to stand all expenses in getting the youngsters here."

Sues Stokes for Son's Auto Hurts.

William G. McClane, a real estate dealer of 503 West Forty-fourth Street, began suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against W. E. D. Stokes for $10,000 for injuries caused to the plaintiff's son by being struck by an automobile owned by Mr. Stokes. The accident occurred on Aug. 29 last at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.

BROKER TAKEN AS FORGER.

G. H. Lowden Accused of Giving Spurious Stock Certificate.

George H. Lowden, a broker, of Hempstead, L. I., was arrested at 39 Franklin Street last evening and locked up in Police Headquarters, charged with forging a certificate of 100 shares of the Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis, and "uttering" the same to Ehrich & Co., brokers, of 67 Exchange Place. The transaction, according to the police, occurred about July 30 and the value of the certificate was $7,500.

According to the Police Headquarters blotter, William J. Ehrich of 57 West Seventy-fifth Street was the complainant, but at his home Mr. Ehrich said he had not signed the complaint. He said the certificate had been given to his firm by Mr. Lowden as margin on an account. Mr. Lowden, he said, had done business with the firm for about two years, and his reputation had been good.

The Guaranty Trust Company had returned the certificate with the information that the signature of an official upon it was not genuine. Mr. Lowden, Mr. Ehrich said, insisted that he himself had received the certificate in good faith from another man whom he was unable to produce, and Lowden's arrest followed.

"It seems to me to be but a technical charge of forgery," said Mr. Ehrich, "and I do not know that guilty knowledge can be proved. For that reason I myself will not press the charge. The matter is in the hands of the District Attorney."

This Is Our Show Window.

It costs us $33.00 a day to attract your attention by means of our advertisement. Aside from this, our expense of conducting a retail business in connection with our wholesale business is nothing. Compare this with the cost of doing business of the Fifth Avenue shops,—selling the same character of street, afternoon and evening gowns. Then you'll understand how we can guarantee to undersell these shops by 33 1-3 per cent.



Gowns for street, afternoon and evening wear — from $18.50 to $55.00. Made to individual measure.

Lucille Gown Co.
DIRECT MANUFACTURERS TO THE WELL-DRESSED WOMAN
TWELFTH FLOOR
48 West 38th Street



The Headline Attraction

In Hosiery at The Brill Stores is

Holeproof Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children

They act so wonderfully well you'll never forget them—the biggest "hit" in hosiery that has ever been produced. Think of the comfort and convenience of wearing HOLEPROOFS—perfect sox and stockings always. No more holes and no darning. Soft, silky, snug-hugging, perfect fitting hosiery. Buy a box today at one of the 5 Brill Stores.

6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months or we will replace them with new hose FREE

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for 3 months, $3

We are New York Agents. Mail and Phone Orders Promptly Filled.

Brill Brothers

BROADWAY, at 49th St. — 279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. — 125TH STREET, at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, Just West of Broadway.



J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 AND 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH AND 47TH STS.

offer the following unusual values in

Luxurious Furs

Coats

OF HUDSON SEAL in fashionable ripple effect with raglan sleeve and handsomely lined with brocaded satin $135

OF HUDSON SEAL with deep set-in sleeve, trimmed with Skunk, Ermine or Chinchilla-squirrel $150

OF CARACUL in 45-inch lengths, full flare model, with new "minstrel" collar, or soft roll collar of chinchilla-squirrel $95

OF CARACUL in smart styles, with elephant sleeve and ermine collar $110

High Class Novelty Fur Coats, $200, $295, $450, $650 up.

Sets

OF BLACK FOX, AMERICAN OPOSSUM, NATURAL RACCOON AND IN NOVELTY EFFECT $50

OF SKUNK, BLACK FOX, RED FOX, HUDSON SEAL OR LEOPARD $75

OF BLACK LYNX, POINTED FOX OR SKUNK $95

Beautiful Sets of Dyed Blue Fox at $175. Natural Blue Fox $375

Sets of Silver Fox, Broadtail, Ermine, Fisher, White Fox, and other Fashionable Furs at *$125, $150, $175, $195, $250 to $1200*

This Sale in New York's Popular "Big Store"

WE GIVE GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

TWO GREEN STAMPS with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon, and ONE Stamp with EVERY 10c Purchase in the Afternoon.



GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Meet me at the Fountain

Charge Customers

All charge purchases made during the remainder of the month will be entered on bills rendered December 1.

Here's a Sale Without a Parallel!

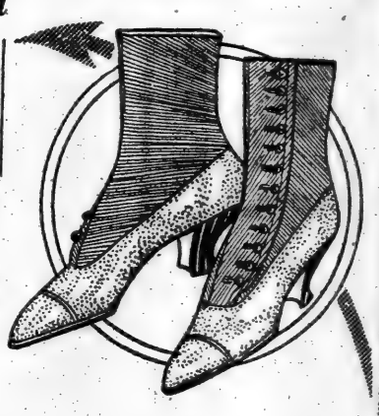
For Men and Women---7,069 Pairs of Slightly Imperfect "WALK-OVER" Shoes

The Factory Rejects---Samples and Accumulations---in the Most Sensational Under-Price Distribution Ever Held



$2.45 for Men's $3.50 to $6 Shoes

$2.25 for Women's $3.50 to $6 Shoes



Of one thing you may be sure: THIS MERE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ANOTHER EXCEPTIONAL SALE OF (SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT) "WALK-OVER" SHOES WILL PACK OUR SHOE STORE TODAY.

It is equally certain that this is the finest lot of slightly imperfect "Walk-Over" Shoes we have ever had the good fortune to offer our patrons, who are accustomed to extra fine bargains.

Judging From Past Sales This Ought to Be the Banner Event of Them All

Immense assortment—finest leathers—most popular styles, and everybody will be fitted quickly and well.

There's no need for us to dwell upon the quality of these shoes, the make is known from one end of the country to the other. These are produced by the George E. Keith Company, with whom we have an arrangement to take over all their slightly imperfect sample and factory accumulations.

The factory checked shoes have slight imperfections—so slight that they in no way impair wear or stylish appearance. As a matter of fact, it would take an expert to find the flaws.

What makes this sale doubly attractive is that we have SEVERAL THOUSAND PAIRS OF SAMPLES AND FACTORY ACCUMULATIONS OF "WALK-OVER" SHOES WHICH ARE ABSOLUTELY PERFECT.

For Men Season's best styles, newest lasts; tan Russia calf, patent leather, gunmetal calf and kidskin; button or lace; also any number of styles in the new English last; sizes 5 to 11, and AA to E widths. Usual $3.50 to $6 Shoes, at **$2.45**

For Women Daintiest, smartest and most fashionable styles; button or lace; patent leather, gunmetal calf, tan Russia calf, suedes and kidskin; sizes from 2½ to 7, all widths, AA to E. Usual $3.50 to $6 Shoes, at **$2.25**

Remember, please, GREENHUT'S is the only store in New York where you can buy this world-famous make of shoes under price.

Only 7,069 pairs of shoes in this sale. The attendance is sure to be record-breaking. SO COME EARLY.

Extra Salespeople for this occasion. No Mail or 'Phone Orders Filled in this Sale. Sale begins This Morning at 9. MAIN BUILDING.

J. B. GREENHUT CO.—FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY—WE GIVE GREEN TRADING STAMPS

Wild's

EST. JWC 1852

Orientals

The Largest Specialty Rug House in America.

Rugs of Multiplied Value

The house of Joseph Wild & Co. finds itself in a position of peculiar advantage at the present moment.

The work of years in carefully selecting a stock of Oriental rugs—always maintaining a standard—always keeping the stock at its highest point of versatility as well as excellence—is yielding unexpected rewards.

Those rewards ARE GOING TO OUR CUSTOMERS, whose appreciation of the efforts of this house, unusual in the rug business, has been consistent and continuous.

The Joseph Wild & Co. collection of Oriental rugs was easily FIRST IN IMPORTANCE IN AMERICA—among those on sale—before the outbreak of the present war.

AT THE PRESENT MOMENT THAT IMPORTANCE HAS BEEN VASTLY MULTIPLIED—AND AT THE SAME TIME NOT ONE PRICE HAS BEEN INCREASED IN THE WHOLE WILD ESTABLISHMENT.

* * * * *

To appreciate this, you must know that the entire rug market is in a state of confusion.

Usual sources of supply have been completely cut off.

While vagrant "lots" of rugs, of most indifferent character, are floating here and there—the wreckage of the unfortunate war—the importation of desirable rugs has ALMOST CEASED.

* * * * *

The house that has collected its rugs slowly—carefully—each individual rug because of individual merit—finds itself in a position of unapproachable advantage.

Because it ALWAYS PROVIDED AGAINST THE FUTURE, knowing that in the best of times desirable Oriental rugs cannot be picked up at a moment's notice, it now HAS ITS OWN SUPPLY ON HAND.

That supply was not intended to move off the floor in a hurry—because at no time could we hurriedly get another such supply to replace it.

THE WAR'S INTERRUPTION MEANS LITTLE TO JOSEPH WILD & CO.

You may be just as sure of the irreproachable character and value of the Oriental rug purchased here NOW, as at any time in the history of the house.

The prices are as reasonable as can possibly be quoted for rugs of character.

The rug leadership, held for many years by this house, is being thoroughly justified at a time when it is of greatest value.

JOSEPH WILD & CO.
Fifth Avenue & 35th Street
NEW YORK

MAKE PLAN TO OPEN TRADE TO GERMANY

Sweeping Agreement Includes Raising of Embargo on Drugs and Chemicals.

NOW SEEKING THE SHIPS

Cotton Will Be Sent in American Vessels and Dyestuffs and Cyanide Brought Back.

As a result of the negotiations of the State Department in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, the interchange between this country and Germany and Austria of cotton for dyestuffs, potash, cyanide, drugs, chemicals, and sugar beet seed can be reestablished if only enough vessels flying the American flag can be found to look after it.

Robert F. Rose, foreign trade adviser of the Department of State, is now in this city trying to induce American ship owners to enter their vessels in this trade and to look for ships under other flags which can be transferred to the American registry for the same purpose. He is a guest at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, and he said last night that he would be delighted to hear from any ship owners who could assist him.

At the outbreak of the war the export of cotton from this country to Germany and Austria ceased entirely, largely through misapprehension of the legal rights of American merchants and through the novelty of the circumstances. As a matter of fact, raw cotton and raw wool never have been upon the list of contraband, and are the very first articles mentioned specifically by the Declaration of London as exempt from seizure. However, it was not until the statement a few days ago of Sir Edward Grey had made it plain that Great Britain had no intention of interfering with cotton cargoes, that the brokers in this city were willing to enter a trade which they held to be so risky.

On the other hand, Germany at first placed an embargo on dye stuffs, chemicals, cyanide and medicines, along with a long list of other articles. It never prohibited the export of sugar beet seed, but financial difficulties occurred, which practically interrupted the trade in that commodity as effectually as if there had been an order against it. Now the German Government has announced that dye stuffs, chemicals, cyanide and medicines may be exported under certain conditions, and it is to make it possible to meet these that Mr. Rose is in this city.

In the first place, these exports from Germany are to be in American bottoms only. In the second place, the American consignees must enter into a bond that none of the dyestuffs will be exported from the United States, or the cyanide from the United States or Mexico. The reason of this is that Great Britain is almost as badly off for these commodities as the United States. She needs the cyanide for her gold and silver mines in South Africa, and, although she produces some of her own dyes, she has not a full line of them. But if the cotton, the cyanide, and the dyestuffs are carried in American bottoms, and if they are owned technically by Americans in course of transit, there is no chance whatever of their being interfered with by the Allies.

The stock of dyestuffs in this country is running dangerously low, and it is reckoned that within a month, unless imports are resumed, the textile industry, employing 600,000 hands, will begin to feel the effect, which would grow steadily more serious as time went on. The mines of the West and Mexico also would very soon be brought to a standstill if no more cyanide were forthcoming.

On the other hand, it is believed by the Department of State that the resumption of the shipments of cotton to Germany and Austria will have an appreciable effect on the revival of prosperity in the South. Germany is ready to take 50,000 bales and Austria 25,000 bales a month. The cotton crop this year will be more than 14,000,000 bales. Of this the normal consumption in this country would be 5,000,000 bales, which would leave 9,000,000 bales to be taken care of.

This, however, would be reduced by an increased consumption provided the dyes were forthcoming for their manufacture, and this is expected to reduce the amount available for export to 7,500,000 bales. So that a German and Austrian demand for 900,000 bales a year would be a factor well worth considering.

The ports which can be used for this commerce are Rotterdam, Bremen, and Hamburg, but the Government officials hope that Rotterdam will be made its chief centre. It is here that the dyestuffs and cyanide are waiting for export, and so it would be easy to arrange that a ship which had carried cotton from this side should load there with German products for the return cargo.

Some doubt was at one time expressed as to whether the Dutch authorities would permit cotton to be shipped through its territory to German points, but representations made by the Department of State have cleared away this apprehension. It has been announced authoritatively that cotton consigned to a German destination will be considered as "in transit," and will be forwarded across the frontier without any objection.

Bremen and Hamburg are, of course, under strict military surveillance and have their approaches heavily mined. Ships are, however, continually making their way in and out of them, and the German authorities will provide pilots through the mine fields for any neutral vessels.

As a matter of fact, under the encouragement of the Government export from Germany to this country of certain articles has already been resumed. The Matanzas was sent from here in ballast, and it is believed to have sailed yesterday from Rotterdam laden with dye stuffs and cyanide. The oil tank steamship Sun also is about to sail with a similar cargo from Amsterdam. It was thought by the Government that there was no reason why oil steamers should not be used to some extent for this trade.

After discharging their cargoes of petroleum in Europe they would be glad to find a return cargo. They can be thoroughly washed out, so that there would be no actual contamination of the goods put aboard them, but it is recognized that it will be impossible to send by them any commodities which might be injured by the odors of petroleum.

All cargoes of cotton, dyestuffs, cyanide and so on will be shipped subject to the guarantee of the marine risks by the Government, and Mr. Rose is confident that if he can put in this trade four or five ships a month he will have accomplished much to ease up the commercial situation.

GERMANY NEEDS COTTON.

Demand for 75,000 Bales a Month, Says Ambassador Gerard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, cabled the State Department today that there was a market for about 75,000 bales of American cotton in Germany and Austria. He informed the department that Germany would need about 50,000 bales a month and that Austria will probably be able to handle 25,000 bales a month.

This information came from Ambassador Gerard, after he had been notified that assurances had been given in writing by the English Government that cargoes of cotton in neutral ships would have the freedom of the seas so far as Great Britain was concerned and that Great Britain would not treat cotton as contraband of war, even when destined to German ports. Ambassador Gerard is now endeavoring to obtain for the State Department detailed information as to the demand for these goods in Germany.

The German Embassy is also interesting itself in the German and Austrian cotton situation, many inquiries having been sent to the Embassy yesterday immediately following the announcement that Great Britain would not treat cotton as contraband. These inquiries came from concerns in this country which ship cotton to Germany in normal times and on the basis of the many inquiries Baron von Schoen visited the State Department and received assurances from Acting Secretary of State Lansing that it was the understanding of the United States Government that there would be no interference with shipments of cotton to Germany in neutral ships.

If Ambassador Gerard's preliminary estimate, which of course is subject to modification, of a demand for 75,000 bales of American cotton monthly in Germany and Austria holds good, it would greatly relieve the American cotton situation. Since the outbreak of the war the shipments of American cotton to these two countries have been practically nothing. The corrected figures for September export of cotton, unmanufactured, to Germany and Austria are not available. During August, 1914, no raw cotton went from the United States to Austria, though in July, 1914, the last month preceding the war, American exports of raw cotton to Austria aggregated 4,450 bales, weighing 827,373 pounds and worth $30,214, while the exports of cotton from this country to Austria during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1914, were 101,786 bales, weighing 53,255,407 pounds and worth $6,739,687.

During August, 1914, the first month of the war, only 52 bales of cotton were exported from the United States to Germany. They weighed 24,012 pounds and were worth $2,350. This was a terrific slump from the July shipment of 41,231 bales, weighing 20,932,369 pounds, worth $2,625,127. July was below the average monthly shipment to Germany.

During the fiscal year which ended July 1, 1914, the amount of American cotton taken by Germany was 2,785,220 bales, weighing 1,442,161,777 pounds, and it was valued at $181,891,920. This is what the German demand for American cotton was worth to the American people during the twelve months immediately preceding the outbreak of war.

Germany in normal times was America's second-best customer for raw cotton. The total value of the cotton exports last year was $610,476,301, of which Great Britain took the most, valued at $231,817,863, while Germany took $181,891,920 worth, and France ranked third with an importation of $73,918,742.

PUTS HOME TRADE FIRST.

Metz Urges Its Development Before Foreign Commerce.

Representative Herman A. Metz, speaking at the dinner of the Carpet Club, an organization of carpetn manufacturers, at the Hotel Astor last night, said present conditions in the cotton trade were brought about because Americans were afraid to take a business chance.

"I have listened to the arguments of the cotton men in Congress," he said. "If the Government is to buy cotton why should it not buy our carpets and everything else we have on our hands when we have made a mistake? We haven't a ship that they dare send straight to Hamburg, although there is no reason why our cotton should not be sent there. In the first place we have got to get ships. There are not five American ships which can take a cotton cargo."

"Every country has its specialty, but the Germans have been carrying on business systematically and methodically in many lines. I am much more interested in American manufacturers' controlling our own market than I am in their getting the foreign trade."

MAYOR BELITTLES GRAND JURY REPORT

Defends Charities Department and Denies Some of the Charges.

MOTIVE IN PRESENTMENT

Says, "This Grand Jury Junketing Ought to Stop," and Indorses Commissioner Kingsbury.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday showed that he was displeased with the August Grand Jury, which handed down a presentment criticising the Charities Department for its conduct of city institutions. He prepared a statement, which said:

"The Charities Department has been twice investigated by the city government and well-considered, constructive plans worked out. So far as the Grand Jury has put its fingers on facts, we already know them, have called public attention to them, and are working night and day to correct them. We cannot do all that we should like to do in a day or six months, because we must not only recognize the time-long practices of the department, but spend money to remedy evils.

"It is no part of the function of a Grand Jury to spend its time in study of administrative problems unless to disclose crime committed. Grand Juries have been in the habit of making frequent excursions to the institutions of the Department of Charities, usually at dinner time, where they have permitted themselves to be entertained by the superintendents. This Grand Jury junketing ought to stop. The funds of the city and county would be better devoted to the discharge of the legitimate functions of the Grand Jury, namely, inquiry into and indictment for crime."

The underlying motive in the presentment, the Mayor said, might safely be inferred from its closing recommendation, that the Charities Department be placed under a board to be nominated equally by the Jewish, Protestant, and Catholic charitable institutional organizations, notwithstanding the fact that the bills of these very institutions—which receive some $5,000,000 a year from the city—must all pass through the hands of the Charities Department, and the amounts received by such institutions were conditional upon the number of inmates accepted by the Charities Department.

Commissioner Kingsbury, the Mayor said, had been called before the Grand Jury to explain two matters—low-paid hospital helpers and the stealing of jewelry from bodies in the morgue—and had explained them to his—the Mayor's—satisfaction.

The department, the Mayor said, emphatically denied that children did not have shoes, and he said it was absolutely untrue that children are placed near other patients suffering from contagious diseases.

STRAUS CHIDES INDORSERS.

Deplores Sectarian Issue Raised by Guardians of Liberty.

Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Delegate-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention, although indorsed in a circular sent out by the Guardians of Liberty, has protested because they have injected a sectarian issue into the present campaign by opposing Gov. Glynn on the ground that he is a Catholic. Mr. Straus has written to Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo, Progressive nominee for Lieutenant Governor, as follows:

I see by the papers yesterday that a secret organization calling itself the Guardians of Liberty, in Erie County, has sent out a circular indorsing a list of candidates on the State and local ticket, and that among the candidates it has so indorsed is yourself as Lieutenant Governor, and they also indorse me as one of the delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention.

As the purpose of this secret organization, as stated in the press reports, is evidently directed to discriminate against Gov. Glynn because he is a Roman Catholic, and in this secret way to inject into this campaign a sectarian issue, I desire to protest against and resent such an un-American effort. I would far rather be defeated a hundred times over than be elected by any votes obtained by such methods.

In 1912, when I was the candidate of the Progressive Party for Governor, an effort was made on religious grounds to secure votes for Sulzer because he had introduced a resolution in Congress for the abrogation of the Russian treaty, it being claimed because of this service for the Jews that he was entitled to Jewish support.

I resented then the introduction of the religious question into the campaign, not only because it was contrary to the spirit of our laws, but also because the abrogation of our treaty with Russia was in no sense a sectarian question, but was for the single purpose of maintaining the solidarity of our citizenship. In accordance with the letter of our Constitution and the spirit of our institutions.

I would have addressed this letter to the so-called Guardians of Liberty, but who are in fact the Enemies of Liberty, but as they apparently are a secret organization, I am unable to find their address, and so I address my letter to you, with the request that you give it publicity, for I am sure, besides expressing my own opinion, I voice the true sentiments and principles of the Progressive Party.

Mr. Straus also wrote that he hoped no one "would so violate the basic principles upon which our American institutions are founded as to vote against Gov. Glynn because he is a Catholic."

MRS. SCHIESS GETS ALIMONY

Files Husband's Alleged Confession of "Lies" to Her.

The first victory in the legal battle between Samuel Schiess and his wife, Lilla Gertrude Schiess, was won yesterday by Mrs. Schiess, to whom Justice Donnelly in the Supreme Court awarded $25 a week alimony pending the trial of the suits. Mrs. Schiess is suing for divorce and her husband is suing for a separation and the return of about $80,000 which he says his wife obtained from him by threats. She is a writer of moving-picture plays, and lives at 117 West 132d Street.

By the will of his father Mr. Schiess has an interest in the embroidery manufacturing concern of Zahner & Schiess. His income is about $10,000 a year. Mrs. Schiess accused him of misconduct with a Mrs. Berkhard, who was also known as Florence Wagner and as "Toots" Le Vey.

Mr. Schiess wrote out a confession. Mrs. Schiess, according to him, threatened to tell his family in Switzerland all about his affairs unless he gave her all his money, and he was afraid his aged mother would sink under the blow.

51 BODIES TAKEN FROM MINE

Dead in Illinois Disaster Sacrificed to Save 300 Others.

ROYALTON, Ill., Oct. 28.—The disaster at the mine of the Franklin Coal and Coke Company near here yesterday, from which fifty-one bodies have been recovered, was caused by the explosion, by a miner's lamp, of a pocket of gas located the night before by a mine inspector, and marked dangerous.

A large portion of the dead were sacrificed, it was said today, in order to save the lives of nearly 300 others in more distant parts of the mine. Reversal of the air pumps saved 285 miners scattered among the galleries, at the expense of dooming to death those in the zone of the explosion who had escaped being disabled and were trying to reach the air shaft.

These facts were brought out today when the near completion of the rescue work made investigation possible. The facts regarding the cause of the gas explosion were brought out by members of the State Mining Board. The immediate cause of the death of those who perished was learned from the statements of Leo Bellamy, a miner who escaped through the air-shaft, and James D. Brown, mine manager. The Coroner's inquest began this afternoon.

The widows of two Italian miners killed in the explosion were found dead in their shacks here today. With scores of others the two women stood at the mouth of the mine all yesterday and late into the night. Physicians declared they had died of grief and shock.

TWO EXPLOSION VICTIMS DIE

Two Arrested for Homicide; Police Seeking Another.

Leslie Rosenfeld, 19 years old, of 132 West Forty-first Street, son of Ignatz H. Rosenfeld, proprietor of the Café Boulevard, and James Dunphy, 35 years old, a stationary fireman of 223 West 126th Street, died yesterday from injuries they received on Tuesday night when a boiler exploded in the basement of the Hotel Continental.

Coroner Healy and Lieut. Van Keuren of the Police Headquarters Boiler Squad inspected the basement of the hotel yesterday and Coroner Healy ordered the arrest of three men employed in the building who, he thought, were criminally responsible for the explosion.

Later Frederick Teitman, 63 years old, of 144 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, chief engineer of the building, and Henry Lansau, the night engineer, who is in a serious condition in the Polyclinic Hospital, were arrested, charged with homicide. Teitman was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. The third man mentioned by the Coroner was not found.

The Coroner said the safety valve of the boiler was examined last week and that a member of the Boiler Squad then left orders that it was not to be tampered with. On the night of the explosion, he said, a piece of wood was propped against it to allow greater steam pressure. This, he believed, was responsible for the explosion. If the body of the boiler had burst, the Coroner said, the building probably would have been wrecked and many persons dancing in the Café Boulevard on the first floor would have been killed.

B. Altman & Co.

The Latest Fashions in Women's Gowns and Suits

are displayed in the Ready-to-wear Department, on the Third Floor.

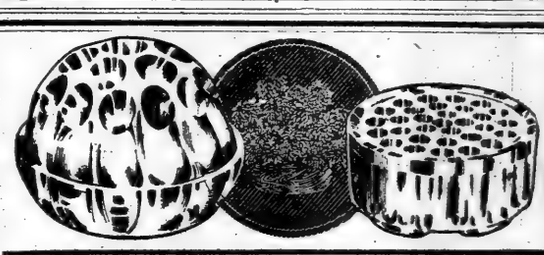
The prices are moderate, and courteous service is assured. Inspection is cordially invited.

The Trimming Department

has ready for selection a large and varied assortment of New Trimmings and Garnitures, including all the latest novelties from foreign and home fashion centres. Especially interesting are the spangle trimmings in opalescent and clair-de-lune effects, as well as in black; pearl and crystal trimmings and motifs; and a very comprehensive stock of braids, frogs, buttons, etc.

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ON FREE VIEW 9 A. M. UNTIL 6 P. M.
The sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
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Glass Flower Blocks

FLOWERS tastefully arranged in a *shallow glass bowl* form a most attractive decoration for the dining table or taborette. And so arranged, are far more attractive than if placed in a tall vase.

But the difficulty is to arrange them *artistically* in the shallow bowl. Without one of the flower blocks shown above it is almost impossible.

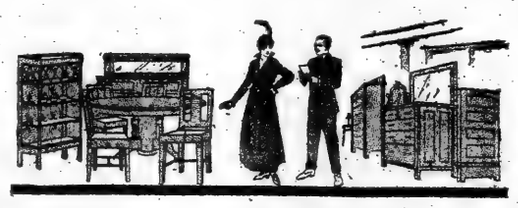
The Flower Block is of solid glass, perforated from top to bottom as shown. It is raised off the bottom of the bowl by little feet, and the holes are cut clear through to allow stems to remain in the water.

By placing the block in a shallow bowl and cutting flower stems to different lengths, very attractive arrangements can be easily made.

Blocks come either flat or round in two sizes. Round, 4½ in. wide, 50c.; 5½ in. wide, $1.00. Flat, 3½ in. wide, 38c.; 4½ in. wide, 50c.

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13

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EDUCATION BOARD ELECTS M'ANDREW

Washington Irving High School Head Made Associate City Superintendent.

MISS STRACHAN QUITS RACE

Contest Decided on Tenth Ballot—$10,000 Salaries Voted for Dean Schneider and William Wirt.

William McAndrew, Principal of the Washington Irving High School, was elected to the office of Associate City Superintendent, made vacant by the death of Edward L. Stevens, on the tenth ballot at the Board of Education's meeting last night.

District Supt. Grace C. Strachan, in a long letter received by President Thomas W. Churchill during the day, had announced her withdrawal from the contest.

Miss Strachan, who was present at the board meeting throughout the balloting, said in her letter that appreciating fully the effect of Mayor Mitchel's expression of opposition to her election, she was averse to embarrassing the board members who favored her candidacy by hindering in any way the progress of the policies which those members "are working so faithfully, so earnestly, and so successfully to establish."

She said she did not consider that the Mayor's criticism of her was fair, nor did she withdraw her contention that the women teachers, the girl pupils, and the other women and girls in this city were entitled to a woman representative on the Board of Superintendents, and that her own record as a teacher, Principal, and District Superintendent entitled her to special consideration as a candidate. She added that she disliked to withdraw in view of the unjust attacks, but she was a teacher first, and it was as a teacher that she refused to permit herself becoming in any way a brake on the wheel of progress of the boys and girls of this city.

Report on Nominations.

The election was preceded by a report from the Committee on Nominations, which said that the claims of various candidates from outside the city had been carefully considered, but that none of them had been found to possess any greater qualifications for the office than the New York candidates. The plan had been to select an Associate City Superintendent of general rather than special efficiency. The following names were given as those who led the list: District Superintendents Darwin L. Bardwell, John Dwyer, Grace C. Strachan, Cornelius E. Franklin, Charles W. Lyon, Edgar Dubs Shuler, Edward W. Stitt, Henry E. Jenkins, James J. McCabe and Joseph S. Taylor; William McAndrew, John F. Reigart, Principal of Public School 166, Manhattan, and Jerome A. O'Connell, a member of the Board of Examiners.

William C. Wilcox announced that so much had been said as to the attitude of the Mayor in this election that the latter had requested him to disabuse the minds of the members of the board of the idea that he had undertaken in any way to influence any of them. The Mayor, Mr. Wilcox said, did not have any candidate for the office, although he would be glad to have John Dwyer elected. Mr. Dwyer is said to be a relative of the Mayor. Forty-five members were present. The full board consists of forty-six members, but there is one vacancy caused by the death of James E. Sullivan. The first ballot eliminated from the contest the names of Messrs. Jenkins, McCabe, Taylor, and Reigart, none of whom received a vote. One vote was cast for Miss Strachan, but she received no vote afterward. The balloting for the others resulted as follows: Bardwell 10, Lyon 7, McAndrews 8, Shimer 6, Dwyer 7, Stitt 4, Franklin 3, O'Connell 1.

Favored by Administration.

McAndrew was the choice of President Churchill and the board administration. The opposition favored Bardwell. Twenty-four votes, a majority of the full board, were necessary to elect.

The tenth ballot stood 24 for McAndrew and 18 for Lyon. The latter's vote was a surprise, but it so happened that when the Bardwell forces saw that they could not elect him they went to Lyon as the man they could best hope to win with.

The salary of the Associate City Superintendent is $6,500 a year.

The board adopted a resolution by Mr. Willcox that $10,000 salary each be paid to Dean Herman Schneider of the College of Engineering, University of Cincinnati, and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., for terms ending respectively on Sept. 30, 1915, and Dec. 31, 1915. Dean Schneider is to be in charge of co-operative and continuation courses in high schools and Supt. Wirt of vocational and pre-vocational work in elementary schools.

DROWNED ON WEDDING EVE.

Bridal Party Waits While Groom's Body Floats in Bay.

Alexander Bruce, manager of the Monument House at Broadway and Linden Avenue, Flushing, L. I., was to have been married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in a church in East Fifty-seventh Street to Miss Florence McGann, a dressmaker of 238 East Fifty-fifth Street. Bruce had completed all his arrangements for the wedding, and left the hotel on Monday night. His friends in Flushing who had been invited had already started for Manhattan when the relatives of the bride-elect telephoned to the Monument House about 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and asked what had become of Bruce.

Thereupon a search was instituted over the entire neighborhood, and shortly after noon Patrolman Smith found Bruce's body floating in Flushing Bay near the Flushing Boat Club at Point Ruth. The identification, which was at first only conjectural, was confirmed by John Theofel, owner of the Monument House, who, with Magistrate Harry Miller, motored over to Johann's morgue at College Point.

The body was fully dressed, and plenty of money and jewelry were found in the pockets. A few bruises on the face might easily have been received, the police thought, while the body was floating in the water, and there was no evidence to substantiate any theory of foul play or of suicide. On the other hand, no one is able to explain how or why Bruce should have gone to the bay. His watch had stopped at 10:44, and from the appearance of the body it is believed that the time indicated must have been Tuesday night rather than yesterday morning.

Mr. Theofel, owner of the hotel, notified Miss McGann of the drowning. She and her family said they were unable to throw any light on the case.

Bruce was born in Scotland in 1879 and had lived in Flushing for five years.

CITY BREVITIES.

Several hundred persons went to 63 Devoe Street yesterday to congratulate Joseph De Long, the oldest inhabitant of Williamsburg, who celebrated his 101st birthday.

The annual report of the New York Bible Society, made yesterday by Dr. George William Carter, General Secretary, recorded the distribution of 326,146 copies of the Bible in forty-seven languages during the year.

Benjamin Krameiser of the bankrupt firm of Gang & Krameiser, 109 West Twenty-sixth Street, in business as the Clever Waist Company, was committed to the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner Houghton on the charge of conspiring to conceal assets.

The Public Service Commission has ordered a hearing on Nov. 9 on the adequacy of the service of the B. R. T. elevated lines in Brooklyn.

S. M. Heohtman of 16 East 106th Street was held in $5,000 bail by Magistrate Deuel yesterday on the charge of setting fire to his grocery at 79 East 103d Street to collect insurance.

Lillian Warren, an actress, of Woodside, L. I., was taken to Flower Hospital yesterday suffering from contusions sustained when she was knocked down at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street by a hansom cab driven by Robert Smithey of 127 West 135th Street.

M. W. Bayliss of Washington, D. C., was elected Sovereign Grand Commander at the 107th annual communication of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite Masons yesterday.

2,000 AUTOS PARADE IN FLOOD OF LIGHT

Motor Pageant of Tercentenary Shows Pleasure and Commercial Cars in Gala Dress.

MANY GROTESQUE FLOATS

Governor and Mayor, with 10,000 Others, Watch Vast Procession from Reviewing Stand.

More than two thousand automobiles and a thousand motorcycles, including the earliest and quaintest as well as the latest and handsomest models of pleasure cars and commercial vehicles, appeared in the automobile parade down Fifth Avenue last night, this being only one of the many events of the New York Commercial Tercentenary Celebration. The procession was headed by Mayor Mitchel and Gov. Glynn. Thousands of persons lined the streets along the route and cheered the elaborate floats. The spectators were furnished with much amusement by all kinds of grotesque floats, and all were seen to the greatest advantage because most of the streets along which the parade wound its way were lighted by festoons of tens of thousands of electric lights.

The parade started from Madison Avenue and 125th Street at 7 o'clock, going west on 125th Street to St. Nicholas Avenue, south on St. Nicholas and Manhattan Avenues to 110th Street. It then turned west on 110th Street to Broadway, south on Broadway to Columbus Circle, and thence east on Fifty-ninth Street. Between Seventh and Fifth Avenues it passed the first grand stand, where nearly 10,000 guests were waiting. From Fifty-ninth Street the line of automobiles turned into Fifth Avenue and went south as far as Thirty-fourth Street, turning north again on Broadway and going back to Columbus Circle, which was the point of dispersal.

The reviewing stand, between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets, in front of the Public Library, was filled with more than 10,000 persons. As the procession turned into Fifth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street two motor cycle policemen dashed down the avenue in front of the grand stand, blowing their whistles, and immediately the traffic police cleared the brilliantly lighted thoroughfare of all traffic.

The first two automobiles brought Mayor Mitchel and Gov. Glynn. On account of campaign engagements they were compelled to travel a little ahead of the rest of the procession, and only the Harlem, Concourse, and Indian Motor Cycle Clubs tried to keep up with their speeding touring cars.

Show Old and New Machines.

The first division of the parade, showing the evolution of the automobile industry prior to 1065, was headed by a float, "Indian, 1614-1914," showing the old and the new Indian machines. The evolution of the bicycle and the motor cycle was shown also by a float of the Pope Manufacturing Company.

One of the interesting entries was the first Oldsmobile, a small runabout, and the manufacturers of this machine had several other floats, one representing the first steam locomotive.

The "Michelin Twins," exhibited at Coney Island, were again seen last night. One of Broadway's recent theatrical productions was the theme of another float, a huge bathtub with a man floundering in it otherwise than sober.

Another exhibit that won applause from the reviewing stand was the "Hudson Log Cabin." A private float, entered by Francis Wright Clinton, produced exclamations of surprise, this automobile being decorated with roses and vines among which were perched white doves.

The Chandler float, showing a mountain side with a Chandler car climbing up one side of it, and the title, "It's a Bear!" was adjudged very unique by the crowd. Following not far behind it was a beautiful floral design, entitled "Peace."

One of the latest Chalmers sedans, mounted on a truck in a large bed of roses, produced on the spectators undoubtedly just the idea that its builders intended it to make. Close behind it was a handsome latest model of the Mitchell limousine, made all the more attractive by a crowd of pretty girls inside. After these came a floral design of the United States flag entitled "Peace."

Harlem "Bugs" Blinked at Crowd.

The Ford trade mark, in illuminated colors, was applauded heartily. This was followed by a fleet of Ford machines. A short distance behind this exhibit was a float of the "Harlem Bug Club," showing a big bug with illuminated eyes blinking as it drew a large vehicle filled with Harlemites. In the line of automobiles there was also a "Buy a Bale of Cotton" float.

The Fire Department was represented by a dozen pieces of the latest motor drawn apparatus. This part of the parade was led by George H. Robertson, the first American driver to win the Vanderbilt Cup. The Pathfinder float represented an Italian garden. The procession also included the noiseless electric vehicles, among them the Detroit Electric, the Waverly, Rauch and Lang and the Baker machines.

It was nearly midnight before the end of the procession passed the reviewing stand. Following the parade Gov. Glynn and Mayor Mitchel were guests at a reception at the Automobile Club of America. Here also went the judges charged with the award of more than $6,000 worth of prizes to the best entries.

A suffrage contingent appeared in the parade with three cars brilliantly decorated with suffrage colors and banners.

ELIZABETH GIVES PAGEANT.

Night Display Closes Town's 250th Birthday Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 28.—The final day of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Elizabeth was featured today with a pageant in the State Armory in the afternoon and pyrotechnic pieces in the evening portraying events in the early history of the town.

In the pageants Ernest Mulford acted the part of the Rev. James Caldwell, the fighting parson of the revolutionary war; Robert Huses was George Washington; Joseph Kirk was Gov. Livingston, and Miss Estelle Donnelly the Governor's daughter; J. P. Mallett played Gov. Carteret, and Councilman Woodruff was an early-day tutor of Princeton.

SUES MRS. J. D. ARCHBOLD.

Policeman, Asking $5,000, Says Her Auto Ran Him Down.

Mrs. Anna M. Archbold, wife of John D. Archbold of the Standard Oil Company, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday for $5,000 by Henry Schoffer, a policeman. The complaint said that on Sept. 28, as Schoffer was getting off a car at Broadway and 172d Street, Mrs. Archbold's automobile, driven by a chauffeur, struck him and inflicted severe injuries.

The chauffeur, according to Schoffer's complaint, was arrested and fined $50 for violating two city ordinances—being on the wrong side of the street and driving within eight feet of a public conveyance.

WOMAN IN CROWD STABBED TO DEATH

Assailant of Mrs. Barbara Wright, in East Fifty-third Street, Escapes.

HER SON TELLS OF THREATS

Says a Boarder She Had Barred from Her Home Was Arrested on Her Complaint.

Policeman Curry, of the West Fifty-first Street Station, ran to the sidewalk at 104 East Fifty-third Street between Park and Lexington Avenues yesterday and found a crowd composed chiefly of school children had collected around a woman who had fallen dying of two deep knife wounds in the neck.

The woman was unconscious and no one in the crowd would admit having seen the stabbing, although there were many in the street at the time. Women who came out of an apartment house at 118 West Fifty-third Street saw the dying woman and told the policeman that she was Mrs. Barbara Wright, who lived on the fifth floor at that address. A woman living in the building went to the apartment, where she found George Wright, 17 years old, a student at the College of the City of New York. He had returned a few minutes before, had built a fire, and put a pot of tea on the stove. He was waiting for his mother's return.

Before the boy arrived in the street the woman had died, and the police had taken charge of the body.

Wright was found later at the home of an aunt, where he told the police that his own life and his mother's had been threatened by a boarder, who was employed as a waiter in a restaurant in Forty-second Street. His mother, who had been employed at housework, had taken the man as a boarder for several weeks, but had refused to permit him in her apartment since about Sept. 1.

Because he waylaid her repeatedly thereafter and had threatened her, the boy said, his mother had caused the man's arrest, and he had been fined in Yorkville Court early in September. Detectives from the Second Branch Bureau found that the waiter had been in the Yorkville Court on that charge on Sept. 6.

Capt. Carey of the Homicide Bureau discovered witnesses who described a man who ran away from the spot immediately after the stabbing, and several detectives were sent out to find him.

PISTOL IN COAT HE STOLE.

Prisoner Frankly Tells Judge How He Came to Possess Revolver.

After William Poisker of 125 East Fiftieth Street had pleaded guilty to the charge of possessing a revolver before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday, he was asked where he got the revolver.

"Must I tell that?" Poisker asked.

"Yes," said Judge Rosalsky.

"I stole an overcoat from a First Avenue restaurant and the pistol was in the coat pocket. I had it only a day when the police arrested me."

Poisker was remanded for sentence pending an investigation of his story.

WIFE SENTENCED AS SLAYER

Mrs. Doyle, Who Killed Husband, Collapses in Court.

Mrs. Anna Doyle, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter for the killing of her husband, Frank Doyle, a letter carrier, in a Post Office branch at Grand and Attorney Streets, was sentenced to the Women's Prison at Auburn for three to six years by Judge Crain in General Sessions yesterday.

The woman said her husband and she quarreled at the time over money due her from him under a court order following a separation. Mrs. Doyle is only 23 years old and has two children. Judge Crain said that an investigation showed she had not been well treated by her husband and that he would call the attention of the Governor to her case.

Mrs. Doyle collapsed when the sentence was pronounced and was carried out of the court room in a chair.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Mass Meeting

of the Independent Democratic Gerard Committee

to be held in support of candidacy of

Hon. JAMES W. GERARD

FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

at COOPER UNION Third Avenue and 8th Street

Friday, October 30th, at 8 p. m.

SPEAKERS WILL INCLUDE:

Hon. WILLIAM G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury
Hon. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Assistant Secretary of Navy
Mr. JAMES BYRNE, Mr. HENRY deFOREST BALDWIN
Mr. FRED. W. HINRICHS, and others

COL. ROBERT GRIER MONROE will preside.

MUSIC

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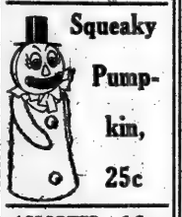
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The New York Times
MID-WEEK
PICTORIAL WAR EXTRA

TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK

FOOTBALL --- NEW THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD RECORD --- ATHLETICS --- BASEBALL

DICKERMAN GETS IN TIGER SCRIMMAGE

Drop Kicker and Line Plunger Comes Out and Brightens Princeton's Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 28.—Charley Dickerman, a drop-kicking and line-plunging star, got into scrimmage this afternoon for the first time since September. His return to playing condition makes available practically all the 'Varsity material in college, for the first string men who are out now have only minor injuries and will be back before the end of the week.

Darkness found the 'Varsity and scrub teams still battling on University Field, and Eddie Hart gave his linemen their drill by moonlight. The freshmen team came over early in the afternoon and gave the 'Varsity a strenuous half hour. The first-year men held their more experienced opponents to a single touchdown, and the 'Varsity had to fight hard for that. Glick, Dickerman, and Driggs were plunging strongly and broke through the freshman forwards for consistent gains. Glick got the score when he cracked the left side of the line for seven yards and shot over the goal line. After that, however, the freshmen defense tightened up, and, as though the 'Varsity got within scoring distance several times, they were never able to get the ball across.

Against the scrubs the 'Varsity had more success. They got two touchdowns and prevented any scoring against themselves. Fred Trenkmann did some solid line bucking and was responsible for both of the tallies. In addition, he played his usual accurate defensive game, stopping all the plays that the primary defense failed to handle.

Shenk, E. Trenkmann, and Bigler were still out of the 'Varsity line, and Gennert played for only a short time. Nourse played a better part of the scrimmage at tackle, and from the way he looked today both Love and McLean will have a hard time beating him for the place of first substitute. Nourse, whose transition from tackle came this week, has taken hold of his new place aptly, and is already showing excellent form in opening up holes in the line. He will have a tendency to let himself get boxed on the defense, however.

Dickerman's recovery from a broken wrist gives the 'Varsity the services of the best line-breaker on the freshman team last year, as well as the most accurate drop-kicker in college. His showing today indicates that Moore will be displaced as one of the halves for Saturday's game against Williams.

Bigler, it was announced today, has developed a slight case of blood-poisoning as a result of an injury received Saturday, and the wound will require lancing. It is expected, however, that he will be in shape to play by the end of the week, although he may not be used in the Williams contest in order to give him the opportunity for complete recovery.

CORNELL'S QUARTER BACK.

Collins Makes Splendid Impression in His Few Trials.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The development of another quarter back of rare promise is forecast by the practice of the Cornell football team this week. Collins, a substitute quarter who got a chance on the 'Varsity yesterday, made a splendid impression, and his work today on the second team continued to elicit highly favorable comment. Though weighing only 150 pounds, he is very well built and is one of the fastest men on the team. His speed in running back of kicks is excellent and he handles the punts like a veteran. In addition he seems to show good judgment in the selection of plays. Should Coach Sharpe determine to make a shift of Barrett to half back, Collins would make an ideal quarter back, the judgment of all who have watched his work.

Half of the 'Varsity team, which laid off yesterday, got back into the scrimmage today. End Coach Van Orman tried out Eckley and his little speed king Zander at the wings, while Pierce was at right tackle and Snyder at left guard. Philippi went in at left half back in place of Shuler.

The 'Varsity defeated the scrubs, scoring two touchdowns, but the second team scored on the regulars, a feat they had not accomplished in some time. A fumble by Collyer and a series of straight line plays took the ball over for the second team. It was noticeable today that both teams used straight football. Coach Sharpe apparently is sticking to his policy of using the old style game up to the big games at least. Practice in the forward pass, however, continues daily.

Varied Drill of N. Y. U. Eleven.

Practice for the New York University football squad yesterday afternoon took the form of a rigorous drill in various kinds of work. The early part of the period was occupied with some kicking practice, in which "Tom" Cusack, the Violet drop-kicker, showed excellent accuracy with this line in dropping the leather over the bar from the thirty-five-yard line. Following this preliminary work, the coaches took the squad over to the backfield dummy and put the men through a defense and breaking-up interference. The signal practice and scrimmage, which concluded the afternoon's work, was of a varied sort, much stress being laid upon the forward pass and other open plays from both a defensive and offensive standpoint. The scrub team was used to break up these workouts and to indicate the most vulnerable points of attack. The Violet team included nearly all of the regular line, but the back field was not intact. The position of tail back, which appears still uncertain, was filled in yesterday's practice by Schuck, who has been substituting regularly in the Violet's back field.

Two Backfields for Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 28.—The Navy coaches appear to be developing two back fields—one suitable for the smashing, line-breaking game, and the other more adapted to the fast running game. To make up the former, Big Failing was brought back from the scrub team, where he has been for the past week, and with Blodgett, H. Harrison, and Miller made up a back field which averaged about 180 pounds. Later Collins and Alexander, two of the fastest men in the squad, were at the halves for some time. No regular scrimmage was held, but the teams lined up against each other, and a number of plays were tried against the opposing line. On account of bruises received in practice and in Saturday's game, Capt. Overesch laid off this afternoon, Kenworthy taking his place at left end.

Lafayette Drill Not Encouraging.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—Coach Crowell ran the Lafayette 'Varsity and scrub elevens through a vigorous scrimmage on March Field this afternoon. The result was not encouraging to the coach, in view of the game with Penn State College on Saturday. The team seemed utterly without the life and spirit which it should have at so critical a period. The first team scored a couple of times on the scrub team, but the latter played such poor ball that this proved nothing. The interference was weak, and the runners did not hit the line hard. Kelly practiced a long time with his punts, and it is now quite certain that he will be able to take care of the department of the game on Saturday. Dick Diamond worked in the signal drill which followed the scrimmage, and he, too, is expected to be able to play.

Maxwell Trophy Soccer.

Keeping up their winning streak in the high school championship series for the Maxwell Trophy, the soccer players of Manual Training High School of Brooklyn yesterday defeated the Commercial High School eleven by the score of 2 goals to 0 at the Prospect Park Parade Grounds.

Morris High and Curtis High had a rattling game in the Maxwell Trophy series at Mandmb's Dam Park yesterday afternoon, and, after a no-scoring first period, honors were divided in the second half, when each side tallied once, and the game ended in a tie with a 1 to 1 score.

TWO YALE CRIPPLES RETURN

Ainsworth and Legore Take Their Places in Back Field.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 28.—"Foggy" Ainsworth and Harry Legore, who have been out of the Yale line-up since last Saturday's game, returned this afternoon full of dash. They got their old places in the backfield and will form strong links in the chain of Yale's attack against Colgate next Saturday. Legore proved that he has lost none of his drop-kicking skill by lifting a field goal from the 30-yard line. Ainsworth shone in the end runs.

Except that Conroy and Walden have exchanged places, no changes have been made in the new line-up that Coach Hinkey inaugurated on Monday, and the eleven will almost certainly tackle Colgate as it played today. There is no hope of using either Capt. Talbot or Alex Wilson Saturday. Wilson has not visited the field since last Saturday's game, but could play against Colgate if necessary. Three weeks ago he developed water on the knee. He quickly recovered from this, but was sent into last Saturday's game without scrimmage practice and played well. Mal Scovil has succeeded him at quarter back, and will start his first game for Yale next Saturday. Heretofore he has been used as only a substitute.

Capt. Talbot was on the side lines this afternoon, but after having a boil lanced last Sunday the team's surgeons advised that he abandon football until the cut is healed. He will get into the signal work next week.

The defensive work of the 'Varsity today showed marked improvement, although Braden, scrub quarter back, raced back with 'Varsity kick-off once for 40 yards. Twice the 'Varsity attack took the ball the entire length of the field from their 10-yard line, Legore's drop-kick closing the first series of runs, and Knowles, who took the ball across for the only touchdown, ending the second series. The scrubs got near enough to the 'Varsity goal to miss a drop-kick trial. New coaches included Charley Rafferty, Captain in 1903, and Jack Owsley and Johnny Field, former head coaches. Knowles will probably be chosen temporary Captain during the absence of Talbot.

MICHIGAN STARTS EAST.

Three of Yost's Stars May Not Play Against Harvard Saturday.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 28.—The University of Michigan football team left Ann Arbor this afternoon for Auburndale, Mass., where it will finish its practice work for the Harvard game on Saturday. The team will move into Cambridge Friday noon. Twenty-four players were in the squad which left today.

Just before departing, Coach Yost said: "We are going to show Harvard the best we have. It is unfortunate for Michigan that Hughitt and Splawn are not in the best of condition and it seems too bad that we cannot have Galt in the line-up. But, in spite of these drawbacks, we are going to give those Easterners a fight."

Cool Wave Braces Up Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Army team showed more snap to its work today with the advent of cool weather. Two touchdowns were rung up against the scrubs, and a third one was lost after Coffin of the 'Varsity back field fumbled when tackled under the scrub goal posts. This fumbling made its reappearance today at rather too frequent intervals. Coffin and O'Hare offending in particular. The scrimmage was a hard one. All the regulars were back in their places except McEwan, who has not yet reported for duty. Oliphant only lasted five minutes, when his weak knee got another jolt, and he was obliged to give way to Coffin. Meacham was hurt and his place at guard went first to O'Hare and later to Timberlake. Bradley got a try-out at centre on the 'Varsity in the defensive drill. He has been playing tackle in the scrub line. Tully, who is developing rapidly, was back at end. He seems to have displaced both Britton and Kelly. The latter was on the second eleven, while Britton was idle. Place, the former University of Wisconsin lad, is back on the squad again, his recent academic deficiencies having been wiped out. He played a good defensive game today. Hoge, brother of Capt. "Benny" Hoge of last year's Army eleven, won praise for his good work in the scrub back field. He has been shifted from end to behind the line and got away for several good gains today.

Dartmouth Resumes Drills.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 28.—The first hard practice since the Princeton game was held today, when two Dartmouth elevens, composed largely of second string men, scrimmaged for an hour, each side scoring two touchdowns. Capt. Whitney, Curtis, Ghee, Milmore, and McAuliffe were all on the bench, but Murdock, who starred at Princeton, supplanted Thielscher at full back. Cannon and Gerrish had the places of Curtis and Whitney. Winship was substituted for Pudrith at right end on the basis of their showing at Princeton, and Coach Cavanaugh remarked that his play had improved. His trouble is a peculiar one. He seems to play too close to his man instead of charging into the opposing backfield when on the defense, and as a result he slows up the right side of the line. Today he did better, smashed several plays, and got down under Gerrish's kicks in fine style. Two of the first team's scores were made on passes, of which Winship and Pelfer each carried one across. The other tally was gained by straight rushing, in the course of which Baxter at centre and Colby at guard received minor injuries, and had to be relieved by Gile and Merrill. For the second team Thielscher intercepted three forward passes and scored twice. Cumisky and Switzer were the quarter backs.

Fordham Building a Defense.

In an effort to prepare as strong a defense as possible for the Gettysburg eleven next Tuesday, "Skip" Wyneard kept the scrub and 'Varsity linemen at Fordham busy for two hours yesterday in practice against each other. Owing to the sterling defense put up by Gettysburg, when they held both Penn State and Georgetown to two touchdowns apiece in their tussles this season, the Maroon coach realizes that the Fordham backfield will be opposed by the strongest defense met this year.

The Maroon followers were agreeably surprised when Tule and Regan were released from the hospital list, and showed up in uniform, but as Fordham is taking no chances of sending a crippled backfield into next Tuesday's game, neither player engaged in any hard work. Practice for the backs consisted of a long signal practice, while the fast two sets of ends were kept busy chasing the long punts of Dunn, several of which went over sixty yards. "Reggy" Mendes was sent in to pilot the backfield yesterday, and shows great promise of making a fitting substitute for Moreaidi. Fordham up to date has had to depend on one quarter-back.

Penn's Ends Will Get Real Test.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Pennsylvania's ends will get a real tryout on Saturday, when Pennsylvania plays Swarthmore. In Cline, Herry, and Cornog, Swathmore has three backs who will make things interesting for any pair of ends. They are all good at open field work and in forward passing. It looks as if this would be the only chance for Swarthmore on Saturday, as it can hardly expect to defeat Pennsylvania by straight football. Urquhart and Hopkins have developed into the best pair of ends that Pennsylvania has had for years, and Coach Brooke looks to them to hold back the Quakers on end plays and any attempt at forward passing. Much attention has been paid to Penn's line this week, and Swarthmore will find it the stiffest proposition it has struck this season. Big Mike Dorizas will rest the remainder of the week, as he has been working very hard and is somewhat overtrained. He should tear things loose, as he is now getting confidence in himself.

Four Stevens Men Injured.

Stevens "Tech" eleven has had such a strenuous practice this week that four are out of the game on account of injuries. Herrnloff has been unable to play for the last two weeks, and Grayden is out of the line-up on account of injuries sustained in the game at Haverford on Saturday. Middleton, the star guard, will be unable to get in the game again this season on account of water on the knee, and Judson, the best substitute at end, had an ankle broken in the practice against Erasmus High School on Tuesday afternoon. Yesterday the team held scrimmage against De Witt Clinton High School on Castle Point Field, and the new men showed up in pretty good shape. Monroe at left half back astonished the coaches by his lightning end runs, and Poole, playing in place of Herrnloff, plowed through the schoolboys' line at will. The coaches concentrated their efforts in perfecting open plays and in breaking up forward passes, and were greatly encouraged by the results.

HARVARD GETS INTO HARD FOOTBALL

Old-Fashioned Game Played Behind Closed Gates—Mahan Punts Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. Oct. 28.—The Harvard football team, which has been coddled along for weeks, got back into the game today, and there was a long session of good old-fashioned football behind the secret practice gates on Soldier's Field. With the exception of Wallace, the centre rush, and Trumbull, the right tackle, all the men got into the thick of the work, and all came out without any injuries.

Wallace, who is nursing an ankle, was displaced by Bigelow, now first substitute centre as well as guard and tackle, and Elkin, one of the second string men, going in at tackle in Trumbull's place. Hardwick remained at end and Francke continued in the back field. The 'Varsity worked for a long time on its own offensive, gathering up speed and playing well together.

There also was a long drill on defense work, in which the regulars as a team have been deficient for some time. The 'Varsity made no effort to score by rushing, but when anywhere near striking distance, Eddie Mahan was sent back to try for field goals. Mahan, who was rated a great drop kicker when he came to college, and who would have been a star in this department had Harvard not possessed Brickley, now will be worked hard as a scoring asset. Today he kicked three goals, one being from the forty-yard line, and his punting also was very good both as to direction and distance. Pennock got about as if his leg was all right, while opposite him at left guard, Weston, who has been plugging along for three years, again showed signs of really progressing.

The practice altogether was the most satisfactory Harvard has had in weeks. There will be more work for the regulars, but probably not so hard as today. The Crimson is very sure to play its strongest team against Michigan Saturday, although it is not certain that men who have returned so recently will be kept going for more than a quarter of the game, but with a chance of returning for the last period. The match, which was scheduled for 2 o'clock, will not begin until nearly 3 o'clock because of a faculty rulling, and very likely will be finished in darkness.

Off Day for Lehigh Regulars.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Oct. 28.—'Varsity football men were conspicuous by their absence today at Lehigh. It was the usual Wednesday half holiday in school—the one day in the week the coaches count on for accomplishing great things. The weather was crisp, too, but when noses were counted it was found that the first-string men were absent for one reason or other. Some are sick, others injured, and the rest cure has been prescribed for them. In this list are Cahall, Halstead, Hoban, Good, and Fred Green. A rest is expected to put the quintet in good shape for Penn State. President Coach Keady devoted his efforts today to developing enough second-string men to fill in the vacant positions for the Johns Hopkins game Saturday. Lambert, Early, Kirkpatrick, Hallowell, Knose, and Boling are all showing up well on the scrubs and will probably get into Saturday's contest. Just five minutes of scrimmage was had today, to acquaint the scrub material with new formations and a lengthy signal practice followed.

Indians Maintain Stiff Pace.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 28.—The Carlisle Indians' football squad was kept up to its stiff pace of work at fundamentals in today's practice, which began earlier than usual. As in the last few days, the Indian coaches specialized in exercises at handling the ball and kicking at the subsequent signal practice. Yesterday's drill included a wide variety of open plays. Forward passing improved considerably, and Carlisle will probably be strong in this department against Syracuse at Syracuse on Saturday. Shortly after 5 o'clock the Dickinson College football squad, in charge of Coach Harrington, appeared on Indian Field, and the 'Varsity elevens representing the two schools went through a scrimmage in the nature of a formal game, with eight-minute periods. The only Indian laid off during the line-up was Wallette, who slightly injured his hip.

Union Has a Brush with Scrubs.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The Union College football squad had a hard afternoon's workout today, which consisted of a strenuous forty-minute scrimmage followed by a long, fast signal practice. During the scrimmage the 'Varsity fought its way through the scrubs, which was partly composed of first string men, for two touchdowns. Capt. Stanbuck, who has been out of scrimmage for a few days on account of injuries, was back in his position today and Byron, who has been on the sick list, was also in the line-up. Girling and Rosecrans were the only regulars out of the scrimmage, and they will be in shape for the R. P. I. game Saturday.

Victory for Carlton Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 28.—Excellent offensive play and good teamwork gave the Carlton Academy football team of Summit, N. J., a victory over the Randolph Military Academy eleven in a fast game here this afternoon by the score of 22 to 0. The Randolph aggregation played aggressively throughout, but they were outclassed from the start.

Morristown School, 7; Carteret, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Oct. 28.—Morristown School defeated Carteret Academy of Orange, N. J., today 7 to 0. Wendell, the brother of the famous old Harvard half back, starred again for Morristown. This makes the fifth straight victory for Morristown.

St. Stephens, 46; Peekskill M. A., 0.

ANNANDALE, N. Y., Oct. 28.—St. Stephen's College today defeated Peekskill Military Academy at football, 46 to 0.

Big Price Paid for Weanlings.

Word came from Memphis yesterday that John W. Schorr of that city, who owns a good sized string of race horses, has bought from John S. Barbee, the Lexington, Ky., breeder of the colts, the two full brothers to Ed Crump and John Gund; a couple of sterling winners during the present season. While the price paid has not been known "officially," there is good reason for believing that it was $5,250. At the recent Sheepshead Bay yearling sale Robert Davies of Toronto paid $3,000 for the yearling brother to John Gund, and Mr. Barbee is known to have refused to dispose of the weanling for a smaller sum than that.

Filtaway to Race in Cuba.

August Belmont has sold his fleet racer Flitaway, to be delivered at the close of the Laurel meeting this week, to Southern parties who are getting together a stable to be raced at Havana, where arrangements are being made for an all-Winter racing season.

Match Pacing Race Called Off.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Oct. 28.—The match race scheduled here this afternoon between the pacing stallions Directum I. and William was called off because of cold weather. The race was to have been for a purse of $5,000.

Champion Pacing Team Sold.

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 28.—Hedgewood Boy and Lady Maud C., world's champion pacing team, were sold at public auction at Taylorville today to Thomas Kiser of Stonington for $7,000. The horses formerly belonged to the J. C. Crabtree estate.

Smart Shooting in Short Time.

With a military revolver at a distance of twenty yards, five shots under rapid fire conditions, Alfred P. Lane recently made a score of forty-nine out of a possible fifty on the range of the Manhattan Rifle and Revolver Club. This means that the young American who won the world's championship at the Olympic Games in 1912 has not deteriorated in his skill with the revolver. The remarkable performance is best brought to the visuality of the inexpert at shooting by explaining that standing sixty feet from a target with a bull's eye of only 2¾ inches and shooting against time, Mr. Lane planted four shots within the black spot and barely missed it with the fifth, all in fourteen seconds.

AD WOLGAST IN TOWN.

Goes to Dal Hawkins's to Polish Off for Welsh Bout.

Accompanied by a staff of trainers Ad Wolgast arrived in New York yesterday morning from Chicago to complete his training for the match with Freddie Welsh, the English lightweight champion, which takes place in Madison Square Garden next Monday night. The former title holder did not waste a moment, but jumped into a motor car and went out to Dal Hawkins's place on the Westchester Road, where he will put on the finishing touches for his coming bout.

Welsh was not one whit less enthusiastic; he hopped off the train which brought him from Boston, bundled up in heavy sweaters, and took the shortest route to Central Park, and in less than an hour from the time he landed he had made several circuits of the reservoir. Both men have had two fights in the last few days, which have keyed them up for the coming important battle.

Wolgast has already laid out his plan of campaign. From the moment the gong sounds he is going after Welsh, and, as he put it yesterday: "I am going to make him fight. I fully realize he is a wonderful boxer, but he will have to do more than box with me, as I propose to keep him busy all the time."

Welsh is equally as confident, and, as he has declared, he is prepared to show the New York boxing fans that he has the necessary punch to send his opponent to slumberland.

There will be no difficulty about the weight, as both boxers are near the stipulated poundage, 135 pounds at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the bout.

ATLANTIC CITY GOLF.

Twenty-two Metropolitan Players Start in Tournament Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 28.—With a total entry of 140 golfers, of whom twenty-two are from the Metropolitan district, the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City will begin tomorrow, the first pair teeing up at 8:40 and the last at 2:35. The Metropolitan players entered are A. F. Mack, Montclair; Samuel Allison, Midland; A. R. Allen, Montclair; P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood; Charles Hathaway, Essex County; Lawrence Waterbury, Piping Rock; Maxwell R. Marston, Baltusrol; Henry J. Topping, Greenwich; Gardiner W. White, Flushing; T. C. Vogel, Aquawamis, Charles A. Spofford, Garden City; Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills; Presley S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood; Theodore B. Wootten, Fox Hills; C. A. McInnes, Princeton; N. E. Sprague, Inwood; Emery Randolph, Lakewood; J. Gordon Douglas, Piping Rock; E. E. Fowler, Jr., St. Andrews; E. K. Haley, Essex County; R. I. Townley, Westfield, and A. W. Brand, St. Andrews.

News for the Golfers.

James Braid, several times open golf champion of Great Britain, may visit America next season. In a letter recently received from a golfer who has had a number of rounds with the tall Scot during the last few weeks it was made quite clear that Braid is at last anxious to come to this country, not only for the championship but to take part in a few exhibition matches as well.

Quite a number of professional golfers are preparing to open indoor schools again this Winter. A. G. Alphick and Irving Stringer, who acted as his assistant at the National Golf Links during the last season, will hang out their sign in this city, as will Bayard Beebe, the Fishkill "pro," and another professional by the name of T. L. Lindsay. The Mackie brothers, Isaac, Jack, and Dan, who were together last Winter, have not definitely decided as yet, and there is also a chance that Herbert Strong of Inwood will be seen here again during the Winter.

Before long a good percentage of the salaried brigade will be working their way southward. Willie Norton is at present at Lakewood, he will find time for a few weeks' play at the Southern Pines course. Jimmie Norton goes back to Camden, J. Carlisle goes from Evanoak to Sea Breeze, Fla. Tom Mulgrew, after a good season at Cooperstown, intends to return to Summerville, N. C., and John Ingliss has been engaged to go to the Hampton course at North Augusta.

Featherweights at Manhattan A. C.

McMahon Brothers have arranged an international featherweight tournament for the Manhattan Sporting Club, 153th Street and Eighth Avenue, for Thursday, Nov. 5, in which the leading featherweights of the United States, Canada, and England will participate. It is the intention of the McMahons to match the winner with Johnny Kilbane for the championship. Eddie Campi, the best featherweight that California has turned out in years, and one of the cleverest in the ring today, will meet Frankie Fleming, the Canadian champion. Eddie Morgan, England's champion, who is looked upon as a second Jim Driscoll, will tackle Patsy Kline, the hard-hitting boy of Newark, and the two lightweights, Frankie Burns, bring together Young Kansas of Buffalo, whom Frank Erne has been coaching for the last year, and Bobby Reynolds.

Saturday Night Bouts at Broadway.

The Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn will stage three star ten-round bouts Saturday night. Young Ahearn, the clever Brooklynite, who invaded England and made a hit with Johnny Bull's sportively inclined subjects, will have a tough customer to deal with in Freddie Hicks of Detroit, who has fought Mike Gibbons, Jack Dillon, Bob Moha, and other noted middleweights. Frankie Conifrey of Harlem, the mascot of the New York Fire Department, and Young Stacey of Yorkville, two of the cleverest featherweights in this vicinity, will meet in the ten-round curtain raiser. In the semi-final, Young Wolgast, a local welterweight, will clash with Larry Desmond, the Fighting Harp of Bay Ridge.

Heavyweights at Olympic A. C.

An all-star show between heavyweights is the card that Manager Donnelly has arranged for tonight at the Olympic A. C. Soldier Delaney of Brooklyn and Al Benedict of Hoboken will open the show in the first ten-round event. In the secon ten-round session Billy Marrow of Orange, N. J., and Joe Woods of Brooklyn will clash. In the stellar event Sailor White of Newark, N. J., will box George Wiegner of Washington Market, known as the Fighting Butcher.

WORLD'S BILLIARD RECORD FOR DE ORO

Cuban Runs Thirteen Points in Championship Three-Cushion Match.

Alfredo De Oro won the first leg of his match with George Moore for the world's three-cushion billiard championship by the score of 50 to 28 at Doyle's Billiard Academy on Forty-second Street last night, and made a new world's record high run for championship play. In the twenty-first inning De Oro ran 13, which is two better than the previous highest run in a championship game, which was made by himself against Hueston in a match in St. Louis in 1911. De Oro's run was a succession of brilliant shots.

The sensational run came unexpectedly, after twenty innings of mediocre play by both contestants. They had been shooting carefully, devoting much of their efforts to attempts to leave each other badly. In these first twenty innings De Oro had scored only 8 and Moore 4. Starting this inning, De Oro began to shoot easily and freely and he reeled off the high run with hardly any effort, it seemed. On the eighth shot he luckily escaped a kiss, which would have spoiled the carrom. On the ninth shot his cue ball froze to the red ball and he had to make the tenth shot off the spots. On the twelfth shot, which put him ahead of the record, he took five cushions.

It was the most brilliant flash of play ever seen in a three-cushion championship match, according to veteran billiard players, aside from the fact that it established a new high run record.

De Oro came within two in this run of equalling the record of 15 held by his opponent Moore, which is the highest run ever made in a match, although it was no championship contest. A high run of 18 is alleged to have been made recently by a St. Louis player, but the run was made in an exhibition game, and it is not generally accepted as a record.

Moore did not really get started at all and, except for one 5, he did not make another run better than 2. He did make some brilliant shots, however, but seemed to be followed by bad luck and could not keep up a consistent pace. He missed a number of shots by the smallest fraction of an inch.

Aside from his sensational run in the twenty-first inning De Oro was far from his best form. Now and then he showed flashes of brilliance, but he, too, played an erratic game. He made two 3s, which were his only other high runs besides the run of 13.

After winning the bank De Oro made two on his first shot, but in the next eight innings he failed to make a point. Moore also made only two in his first nine innings.

De Oro reached 49 in the fifty-sixth inning, but it required five shots, with Moore playing safe each time, before he got the one point which finished the play for the night.

The match will be continued tonight and tomorrow, the play tonight starting from where it left off last night. Fifty points will be played each night, for a total of 150 points. The scores:

Alfredo De Oro—2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 3 0 1 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0. Total—50. High runs—13, 3, 3. Average, 49-60.

George Moore—0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 2. Total—28. High runs—5, 2, 2. Average, 28-60.

INMAN WINS WITH CUE.

English Billiard Champion Beats Hoppe in Two Matches.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 28.—Melbourne Inman, English billiard champion, and Willie Hoppe, the United States balk-line title holder, commenced their series of mixed-style matches here today. While the play was new to the English game, at which Inman demonstrated his superiority by defeating Hoppe 625 to 172 in the afternoon and 625 to 198 in the evening. Inman's best run in the afternoon was 160 and at night was 175. Hoppe's highest score in the afternoon was 30, while in the evening his best run was 49. The balk-line game will be played tomorrow, at which Hoppe usually wins.

14.1 Record for Sutton.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 28.—George Sutton broke the world's record in the new style 14.1 balk-line billiards in the first of a series of matches played here tonight. Jake Brewster was Sutton's opponent. Sutton made a run of 52 and won easily, scoring 400 to his opponent's 153. Sutton showed his superiority at all stages of the game.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Charles Morin of Chicago tonight defeated Harry Cooler of Indianapolis, 50 to 24, in 74 innings in an Inter-State Three-Cushion League match.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—Koji Yamada defeated Harry Cline, 400 to 162, in a Billiard Players' League match tonight. Average and high runs: Yamada—Average, 22 4-18; high run, 66. Cline—Average, 9; high run, 54.

Athletic Meet at Polo Grounds.

The Athletic Committee of the meet in aid of the Urania Tuberculosis Preventorium Society to be held at the Polo Grounds next Saturday afternoon have decided to hold open the entries for the 150-yard run handicap, 600-yard handicap dash, and the one-mile novice race until tomorrow. Entries will close with Dieges & Clust, 20 John Street, New York City, and R. W. Kennedy, 33 Ely Avenue, Long Island City. A number of well-known athletes, among them American and Olympic champions, will take part in the 150-yard and 600-yard runs. Entries for the one-mile novice look very promising. Justice Bartow S. Weeks, who has temporarily succeeded the late James E. Sullivan as Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U., and Fred W. Rubien, President of the Metropolitan Association, will officiate as honorary referees. Capt. Charles J. Dieges is Chairman of the Athletic Committee, and others well known in the athletic world are also interested in the meet.

Among the events to be run will be a 360-yard relay race, open to boys from the elementary schools, 85-pound class, under the P. S. A. L. rules. About 200 little fellows will participate, and this race is expected to be very interesting. There will also be a soccer football game between the Bronx United and the Columbia Ovals, both champion teams. The boys' band from the Catholic Protectory, consisting of seventy pieces, will furnish the music.

JOHNNY HAYES SUSPENDED.

Olympic Marathon Victor Accused of Giving Inferior Prize for a Race.

Awarding of prizes of quality inferior to that which they advertised has come to be a chronic failing of some promoters of amateur track and field sports hereabouts. So much so, in fact, that the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Amateur Athletic Union has had called to its attention a number of instances of this kind recently. At a business meeting of the committee in the St. Bartholomew Club last night, two more cases of this nature were taken up with the result that Johnny Hayes of Olympic Marathon fame and any organization to which he is attached will be refused further sanctions until he makes amends for a poor prize he awarded to Charley Pores, unattached, who won the West New York Derby last July.

Chairman Stumpf of the committee tried to settle the matter outside of the regular channels, but Hayes, according to Stumpf, always dodged the issue. Pores, for winning the Derby, received a watch that bore marks of having seen used long before he received it and lodged complaint with the committee.

For refusing to answer official communications requesting information regarding prizes given in some games on Labor Day, St. Michael's Lyceum of West Hoboken will also be denied sanctions in the future.

The registration card of "William Chessler," who it was found was none other than Willie Schumacher, a former amateur boxing champion, now a professional, was revoked. Schumacher recently tried to box in an amateur tournament at the Crescent A. C., but his identity was learned before he entered the ring.

The committee decided to leave the finish of the road run held in connection with the Knights of Columbus games at Englewood, N. J., on Oct. 12 remain as it was, but decided that the team prize should revert to the Knights because no club finished as a team. Tom Harris of the Smart Set A. C., receives first prize.

M. Branchard, the best long distance runner up State, was declared a professional on the recommendation of Commissioner Eaton of Schenectady, who reported that Branchard had competed in professional games three weeks ago.

DOYLE'S NEW AILMENT.

Water on Shoulder Attributed as Cause of Poor Work Last Season.

Larry Doyle, the Giants' second baseman, has a brand-new ailment. Baseball players aplenty have had water on the knee, but Larry is the first player known to have water on the shoulder. That's the alibi for Larry's poor work during the past season.

Remember, last year, Larry, driving his new motor car, flirted with a full-grown tree on Boston Post Road? The result was that Larry's right shoulder got a bad bump. It might also be mentioned that after this affair with the tree, Mr. McGraw, who is boss of the Giants, ordered all the Giants to sell their automobiles.

Doyle went to a specialist the other day and learned that he had water on the shoulder. He submitted himself to an operation, and he thinks by next season he will be able to go in and hit that old ball at a .300 clip again.

President Harry N. Hempstead and John B. Foster are hoping with the physician. Both of these officials have just returned from a trip to New Haven, where they looked over the Yale Bowl. Mr. Hempstead admitted that he was jealous, because they can seat 61,000 people in the bowl.

Coast League Salary Limit $5,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 28.—Pacific Coast League baseball clubs will have to get along with a salary limit of $5,000 per month next year, according to a decision announced here today by the Directors. The present season was admitted to have been disastrous financially. The 1915 season will open March 23 and close Oct. 17.

American Leaguers Beat Nationals.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Oct. 28.—The American League All-Stars defeated the National Stars, 1 to 0, here today. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Nationals	0	6	2
Americans	1	3	2

Batteries—Tesreau and Clark; Bush and Henry.

Bresnahan Likes Federal Terms.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—Roger Bresnahan, Chicago National's catcher, said today that he was satisfield with the terms offered him by the Brooklyn Federal League club, but that he had not made up his mind to jump to the Federals. Bresnahan said that it would be several days before he signed their contract, if he signed it at all.

Lincoln Parades for Leslie Mann.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 28.—A parade led by a band was the welcome given Leslie Mann, outfielder of the champion Boston National League team, upon his return to his home here today. A public reception followed, a banquet in honor of the player will be held tomorrow evening.

Attendance at Athletic Centres.

A new record of attendance was made at the 170 After-school Athletic centers in New York City last week, the reports to the Public Schools Athletic League showing that 131,600 boys participated in the sports and the incidental instruction in athletics that always accompanies their exercises. The attendance is entirely voluntary on the part of the pupils of the schools, and the vast figures of youngsters under 16 years of age is proof of the popularity of these sporting centers where baseball, basket ball, football, running, jumping and other sports of the field and track are indulged in under competent supervision, so that none of the lads shall injure themselves by too strenuous exercise.

Californians in Six-Day Race.

Lloyd Thomas and Willie Hanley will represent San Francisco in the six-day race at the Garden, starting Nov. 15. Thomas is a veteran six-day man, having competed in the big race for the last four years, while Hanley has been a big prize winner in the amateur ranks and the runner-up to Harry Kaiser in the American championship this year. George Cameron and Harry Kaiser will be the favorite team of the Bronx rooters, both riders coming from that section. Jimmy Moran, who has been riding in the annual classic for the last eleven years, is teamed with Reggie McNamara, and Freddie Hill will work with Joe Fogler.

PROPOSED NEW RULE STIRS ATHLETES

Would Permit College Men to Compete for Any Club During Vacation.

The athletic world has been stirred by two of the proposed amendments to the Amateur Athletic Union's constitution, which, if adopted, will have a most important bearing on amateur sports. Considerable unfavorable comment was heard yesterday regarding the new clause, which would enable a student at any institution of learning to claim his alma mater as his place of residence and compete either for it or any club he may select in open competition, during the period between June 1 and Oct. 1, in the district in which the institution is located.

Concerted action will be taken by the small clubs of the Metropolitan district against this rule, for it is against them it will work the hardest. Athletes of Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Cornell, Syracuse, and other colleges would be eligible through this amendment to take part in the Metropolitan championships annually, and because of the thorough preparation they receive in college would have a great advantage over the small club men. A college athlete coming to New York would affiliate with either the New York A. C. or the Irish-American A. C., a majority going to the former organization. With these men, many of whom would be eligible, taking part in the junior championships, the small club authorities contend their best men would stand no chance against them, and, therefore, believe the proposed rule unfair.

If the national delegates adopt this new clause at the annual meeting next month there will be a number of college athletes seen in action around New York under local club colors who live not only hundreds but thousands of miles outside this district.

This proposed rule will meet with strong opposition from the Metropolitan district delegates, who can be expected to line up the representatives of other territories against the amendment.

As for permitting entire teams of amateurs to take part in baseball, football, and basketball games against teams of professionals, the pure amateurs of this city view the proposition with apprehension. This they figure is the opening wedge for allowing amateurs to compete against professionals in track and field events a situation which, if developed, would come

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 29, 1914.

THE HEART OF THE RAILWAY RATE QUESTION.

The reduction of the dividend upon the common shares of the biggest corporation in the world is important even as an isolated event. It gains importance by the events with which it is related. No doubt there is some degree of relation between the war and the steel trade. The steel trade is not without its stimulus as well as its depression in connection with the war. The foreign trade of the United States in steel is considerable in itself, but small in relation to the total. The important depressing factor in the domestic steel trade is the absence of railway buying. The cause of that is the regulation of railway rates in the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission. By that is intended not the regulation of rates in the sense that phrase usually carries, but the regulation of everything under the guise of the regulation of rates. It was remarked here the other day that the regulation of railway rates had come to mean the regulation of railway profits, of railway capitalization, of efficiency of railway management, and of sundry matters of morals rather than of finance. But that is an incomplete catalogue. The regulation of railway rates is seen today to be a regulation of the rate of dividends in the steel trade, for the billion-dollar corporation does not stand by itself. There are other steel makers affected by the inability of railways to buy their goods, and the condition of the equipment companies is even worse than that of the steel makers.

This idea of the unsuspected bearings of the regulation of rates is not fanciful, and does not rest upon assertion. It is established by an examination of the fashion in investments as set by the country's best judges. Analysis of the investments of the national banks as reported to the Controller of the Treasury discloses that railway investments alone are in disfavor. Between 1911 and 1913 the investments of national banks in public utilities grew from $550,200,000 to $721,300,000. The investments in municipal securities increased by $40,000,000 to $1,240,000,000. But the investment in railway securities decreased from $1,602,100,000 to $1,530,200,000. Investments in public utilities increased 31 per cent., in municipals increased 3 per cent.; investments in railroads decreased 4 per cent. The railway bond market has been taken away by the offerings of those able to overbid the railways. No other idea entered the heads of those making the investments of these 7,000 investment experts. That this is the result of the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission can hardly be doubted.

This may come as a surprise to some who have contended that the Commission was controlling the railways for their good. Yet it should surprise nobody. It was one of the first predictions that regulation might be carried too far. It was formally put on record by an official commission of authority inferior to none, the Hadley commission. It is useful now to contrast its predictions with those of the Interstate Commerce Commission in its justifications of its procedure. The one set of prophecies is accurately true, the other is hopelessly discredited. If is demonstrated that the Commission has overturned the relations of investments, and it is a question how much further it can be allowed to go in that direction. Where will the line of the prostration of industry be drawn? An answer with a date can hardly be given, but in principle an answer may be attempted. The regulation of rates in the recent manner will be stopped when the country comes to feel the need of more railways, and finds it cannot get them in that manner. That the country will come to need more railways cannot be questioned. That it cannot get them while the inducements of other investments are superior is equally sure.

When the railways again are in the market there will be no question about the dividend upon Steel shares. The reduction of its dividend heretofore has been an early sign of the turning of the tide. Those who have based their judgment of business affairs upon the steel trade always have done well by expanding when the iron trade is low. It is lower now than it has been over any extended period of time since the formation of the Steel Corporation. It is not a prophecy of worse to come, but is a sign that the worst has been passed. In that restricted sense the Interstate Commerce Commission is a more depressing factor than the war. It also is a factor more easily controlled. The light of reason will dawn upon the Commission a little before it is dazzling the eyes of everybody—if the Commission is prudent.

VOTING FOR SULZER.

Slow as self-respecting and State-respecting New Yorkers have been to admit it, it is disgracefully evident that a great many votes will be cast on election day for WILLIAM SULZER. And the fact presents an interesting and important question in democracy. Voters vary from the saint to the sinner, the wise man to the born fool; but when we speak of "the voter" we mean the voter in considerable numbers, and we strike what we think is an average; "the voter" is a composite picture. But we have not really the elements to make up the picture; it is a composite of imagined voters, not of real ones. At best we can only take as a basis our acquaintances and strike an average among them.

Now we shall get an idea, in figures, of the number of voters who are not affected by questions of morality in public men, or swayed by reason, when we come to count up the thousands who have voted for SULZER next Tuesday. It will not be anything like a complete idea, of course, for many such men will vote for other candidates; but we shall then know that there are at least so many men who are not affected in their political judgment by the considerations that are commonly used in campaign appeals because of their supposed influence on well-meaning and patriotic men. It will be data for the political student; it will supply some real materials for the composite picture.

For each man who will vote for SULZER knows that he took campaign funds for private use, and such men do not care if he did. Each SULZER voter knows that SULZER told falsehoods about it, and that fact does not sway the voter in casting his ballot. The vote for SULZER will be large, as such votes go. The larger it is the more interesting it will be to the moralist.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE BIGOTS.

Who compiles the campaign literature of the Guardians of Liberty and the A. P. A.? The massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day was due to a disagreement about the way of salvation. That is understandable, for to get off the road to heaven into the other thoroughfare through errors in faith and teaching is an irretrievable disaster. The matter was of real importance. We can well imagine that it was easy for CATHERINE DE' MEDICI and the GUISES to persuade such a fool King as CHARLES IX. that the Huguenots ought to be put away. We could understand and extenuate the fault of a Mohawk Valley Methodist or a Baptist from Erie County who should fall upon Gov. GLYNN with blows because of differences of view and practice in respect to the real presence, the eastward position, or the adornments of the altar. In matters of faith exclusively the cracking of heads is the only convincing argument. But in their pamphlets and their leaflets the No-Popery opponents of Gov. GLYNN sound the warning that his election would be a peril, not to our immortal souls, but to our political institutions. They point a trembling finger to that future day when the school fund will be drawn upon for the emolument of Gray Nuns teaching in the public schools, when prelates of the Church will cluster about a Vice President in red robe and biretta at the opening of the Senate on the first Monday in December, and when our legislative enactments and Executive appointments will be validated only by the countersignature of Rome. Even now, with the aid of the Columbian Order of Tammany, the chains are forging which will fasten upon us a State religion, and sites have been purchased and architects are already drawing the plans for the buildings of the Inquisition.

To this owlish output of superstition and bigotry there is but one fitting answer. Don't be fools, or if you must be fools yourself, do not assume that all the people are fools. Guard our liberties, protect America all you will, but do not ask us to believe that after nearly a century and a half of existence as a nation our liberties and our institutions still rest upon foundations so frail and insecure that they are in actual danger from a band of ecclesiastical conspirators who are plotting their overthrow. There are the constitutional guarantees. We may admit that they might fail us. But do the Guardians and the Protectors suppose that they alone among one hundred millions would turn out at the sound of the alarm bell that proclaimed the beginning of the foray? Are they the only Americans standing on guard with unclosing eyes? Can't they understand that if serious mischief were afoot there would be legions of defenders? The little dogs bark at the commonest noises of the Summer night, but when the unmistakable footstep of the trespasser is heard the mastiff shakes off slumber and rises to rend him.

We have received through the mails a diverting anti-Catholic anthology, called The Sentinel of Liberty, subscription price fifty cents a year. It is full of wonderful matter, and we are informed that it is being widely circulated by the Guardians and the Protectors in their campaign against Gov. GLYNN. Here is one of its inflammatory citations:

> The public schools have produced nothing but a godless generation of thieves and blackguards.—Priest SCHANEB.

Suppose there is a priest SCHANEB and suppose he said this thing. The high authorities of the Church will not pretend that all the laborers in the field are wise and sober in thought and speech. A priest might say that the conviction and sentence of the Rev. BOUCK WHITE showed that Protestant clergymen have an incurable propensity for getting into common jails. Would anybody take serious note of it? There have been ministers of the gospel according to the Protestant faith who were not to be accounted models of propriety in talk or behavior. Does that impeach all? Here is another menace that has caught the sleepless eye of The Sentinel:

> Ere long there will be a State religion in the United States, and that State religion is to be the Roman Catholic Church.—Priest HECKER.

Is it impossible for these Guardians to use their minds? Does history teach them that the union of State and Church is a policy that has gained ground in the last hundred years? Are Spain and Austria examples for our following? The Founders established the principle of religious liberty and no Establishment as the policy of our Republic. That is better for the State, enlightened American Catholics know and say that it is better for the Church. There is just as much danger of our reverting to the sacrifice of garlanded and beribboned fat beeves to propitiate the angry gods, there is just as much likelihood of our erecting joss houses or dancing ceremonial rigadoons around painted images as there is of our having a State religion forced upon us. But an Order of Consecrated Knight Defenders against heathen idolatry would not be a whit more absurd than the Guardians and the Protectors.

In this twentieth century these bigotries are most commonly noted in the life of small communities. As tolerance grows they perish. Forty years ago native-born New Yorkers were resentful of the Irish privilege of a St. Patrick's Day parade in Broadway. Along the curb there were frequent hot words and sometimes fisticuffs. Nowadays we give them Fifth Avenue, and in many an American home of unimpeachable Protestantism there are green paper shamrocks among the dinner table decorations on the 17th of March and plausible green paper St. Patricks starting from near the salt shaker pursue with uplifted crozier improbable green paper snakes that have sought concealment behind the centrepiece. In big cities the social communion and attrition wear away the old prejudices. Men see the Cathedral of Rome, the meeting house of the Quakers, many Protestant churches, the synagogue, and it may be the mosque, and they have tolerance and respect for the beliefs of those who worship in all these temples. Why should it be otherwise in rural communities? How is it possible for these agents of superstition to get anybody up the State to attend to their preposterous tirades or to listen to their warnings against Gov. GLYNN as a Catholic? Their principles of bigotry and intolerance have come down to them from the middle of the last century, from the days of Know-Nothingism. How is it that doctrines of darkness have so long survived in this land of light? Intelligent men of open minds are made ashamed by such exhibitions of narrowness, and they are indignant at such secret attacks upon a worthy and fit candidate for office based upon grounds wholly irrelevant to the duties he will have to perform. We hope Gov. GLYNN will be elected if only as a rebuke to these malevolents.

MR. OLNEY'S LETTER.

In the letter by ex-Secretary of State OLNEY, read last night at Springfield by Secretary GARRISON, two things are said that may have been said before, but not so strikingly. In describing the accomplishments of the WILSON Administration and the Democratic Congress in eighteen months, he says:

> If the WILSON Administration had occupied itself since March, 1913, in settling itself in the saddle and in planning for great things to be done in the future, it would have pursued the customary course and could not easily have been censured.
>
> It is precisely because this has been "the customary course" that previous Administrations have had to leave part of their work unfulfilled, that no Presidential programme has been carried out in full. The Administration has looked forward to four years in which to complete its programme, but the second half came after the interruption of a Congressional election which reduced its working majority or gave opportunity for combinations against it. Hence, no matter how strong the President, whether CLEVELAND or ROOSEVELT, he had to see some of his aspirations checked and brought to naught.

But Mr. WILSON saw this, and he adopted the unprecedented course of forcing the completion of his entire constructive programme before a Congressional election could be held, while his party was still responsive to him, and before factional antagonisms had risen to dissipate the glamour of the victory of 1912. He kept Congress at work; and he insistently and unswervingly pressed measure after measure upon it, until he had the satisfaction of seeing an unprecedented work of construction completed and placed where no accident of politics could change it.

The other thing to which we call attention is Mr. OLNEY'S forceful way of restating a fact which plays no small part in this campaign:

> * * * [The United States] acts in foreign relations through its President, and is the one agency through which ending the war can be urged upon the belligerents with the best chance of a hearing. To weaken the President's prestige at this crisis, to make it appear that he and his Administration are not trusted and supported by the American people, would be a calamity.

For this reason, if there were no others, a Democratic House and Democratic Senators should be elected next Tuesday.

MOTHER JONES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

A President ought to be broad-minded, and there is no question of the contamination of the principles of Mr. WILSON by any sort of company. But without entering into irrelevant matters it may be said that Mother JONES's part in the Colorado strike, as described in the official report to the Governor of Colorado, printed in The Congressional Record of June 13, 1914, ought to have raised doubts in the President's mind as to the utility of her advice. She is an embarrassment even to strike leaders. In the words of MCLENNAN, a leader in the Colorado strike, she was thought by unionists "invaluable as an organizer in the early "stages of the strike, because she "excited the men, but had always "proved very embarrassing to the "union chiefs in the latter stages, "particularly when there was a possibility of a compromise or adjustment."

That is the present stage, and she is doing her best to spoil the settlement which the President wishes reached by agreement. Mother JONES's proposal is that the mines shall be closed unless operated in accordance with the President's plan. The mere statement must startle those who think that property in this country can be enjoyed under the law. Naturally the President replied that he was doubtful of his authority to close the mines. Other times, other Presidents. Once there was a President who said that he was prepared to settle a coal strike by taking the mines and operating them by a Major General. The army is not now commanded by that sort of President, and regret that Mother JONES was received is softened by the answer she got. It is to be remembered that there is no trouble in Colorado now, because the law is being obeyed. There would be no more trouble there if the State law were enforced.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Dreamer from the Trenches.

Nobody at all familiar with the newer works on psychology, especially those written by the followers, more or less thoroughgoing, of the great FREUD, could have read the story, printed yesterday, of a young Belgian's experiences in the trenches along the Yser without noting the peculiarly dreamlike quality that characterized the narrative.

Now, dreams, in ancient times the object of attentive study and ingenious interpretation as of prophetic significance, have for several hundred years and until the other day been almost excluded from scientific notice. This was because only the densely ignorant or wildly superstitious could longer credit them with telling anything about the future. The possibility that they might be full of meaning as to the dreamer's past and present had not been realized. Recent investigation has disclosed, not the possibility, but the certainty, that from dreams much can be learned in regard to experiences and conditions, and the modern psychologist is an oneiromancist, just as were those long-bearded sages who in days remote stood on the steps of thrones and talked solemn nonsense for the encouragement or warning of equally solemn Kings.

But the new readers of dreams do not talk nonsense. Instead they draw sound deductions from the unveiling of the subconscious which dreams effect, and are able practically to demonstrate that no human being ever forgets anything, and least of all the things that he wants to forget.

The young Belgian, when he told his story, had been reduced by weariness and hardship, by the prolonged threat of death, instant and violent, by the necessity for continued exertion after all ordinary physical and mental resources had been exhausted, to a state in which his response to impressions and stimuli was strangely like that of dreaming, and what he said, or rather the manner of his saying it, was replete with evidences of his condition. There was in it all the incoherence of dreams, the queer instantaneous shifting of scenes that marks them, and the usual absence of the sense of relative values. He accepted whatever came without horror, protest, or even surprise, and he has not a word of pity to utter either for himself or for the companions who fell around him.

A Blunder Truly Pathetic.

It is deeply to be regretted that there should have been at this particular time even the semblance of a miserable little scandal in the management of Sing Sing Prison. That there is such a semblance—that there was need, at the first serious and credible accusation of improper favoritism on the Warden's part, of a thorough investigation—is perfectly evident. As evident is it that the Superintendent of Prisons did not promptly realize that nothing less than such an investigation would end the scandal, one way or another, and that the sort of investigation he did make, and the report he based on it, instead of closing the controversy, would only fan it into a hotter flame.

That was a lamentable mistake, for it will excite doubts in the public mind, the consequence of which may easily be an exaggeration of the gravity of whatever wrongdoing or indiscretion there has been. A consequence still worse may be the stopping or delaying of changes in the management of convicts in the New York State prisons that have been considered as at least full of promise by all who are eager to see in them the substitution of the new and scientific penology for the old and utterly unscientific penology which the conduct of Sing Sing has until recently illustrated in some of its very worst features.

Supt. RILEY, and under him Warden MCCORMICK, have really manifested both willingness and competency to try the better ways—to see in imprisonment not only a harsh though deserved form of punishment, but also an opportunity and a means for turning bad citizens into good or at least better ones. And now this wretched Sullivan business has come up to make people forget the recent vastly more important happenings and developments that have been changing and improving the moral atmosphere of Sing Sing and the other prisons of the State! It is more than unfortunate—it is pathetic.

Sounds Like an Unwise Suggestion.

There is no difficulty in believing many of the statements of fact made by the August Grand Jury with respect to conditions in the several institutions controlled by the Department of Charities. Indeed, there is not much difficulty in believing all of them, for though Commissioner KINGSBURY insists that the picture is in some respects too black, he not only admits its general accuracy, but declares with truth that he has said as much or more about the evils and inadequacies so indignantly described by the jurors.

With truth, too, he declares that he is eager to change these disgraceful conditions and will do it as soon as he can get the requisite appropriations for new buildings and the employment of competent attendants for the city's wards. Without money he is helpless, and it is impossible to see how the big board which the jurors want to put in his place could do any better than he does if it had no more to spend on improvements and reforms.

As a matter of fact, there is excuse for more than doubt if it would do as well, for the present tendency, based on long and sorrowful experience with the division of authority and responsibility, is to concentrate both as much as possible and in a single person when that is practicable. The institutions mentioned in the presentment as justifying the change are not analogous to those in the Department of Charities and the arguments drawn from them are not relevant.

Whether or not Commissioner KINGSBURY is the right man in the right place is one question, and whether or not a single Commissioner is better than a numerous board is quite another. The Grand Jury did not take up the former; its answer to the latter is not convincing.

Resorting Again to Armor.

Metallic covering for soldiers' wear went out of use—and forever, it had been assumed—soon after gunpowder gave to missile weapons greater penetrative power than bows provided. It is strange, therefore, that now, when cannon are larger than ever before and rifles shoot harder and faster, at least two of the countries at war, France and Russia, are reported to be experimenting with the abandoned device as a means of protecting their troops.

Expectations along this line are presumably based on the proved efficiency of the thin armor plates with which motor cars and machine guns have been equipped, but even these safeguards are of such weight that an analogous defense would hardly be practicable for men from whom much or rapid motion was expected. The knight of old was a helpless creature except when he had a horse to carry him.

But much of the fighting in battles of the new sort is done in trenches occupied for considerable periods of time, and it is easily believable that breastplates made from one of the improved steels would deflect some bullets, even though stopping none of them.

BLEEDING BELGIUM.

Wasted and Famine Stricken, Her Plight Manifest to All.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the Belgian guarantee this morning, in reply to Prof. Burgess, is good and on a line with all your valuable efforts to put the truth before the people and to express American feeling about this outrageous performance going on in Belgium. You there show that both legally and historically Germany was a party to the guarantee of the integrity of Belgium at the very moment when she so ruthlessly invaded that hapless little country. But I, speaking as an American lawyer and one of the body of American public opinion now judging Germany, regard that guarantee as of minor importance. No amount of professional or Teutonic quibbling can avoid the hideous fact that, for nearly three months past, Germany has actually been and is now in Belgium, plundering, slaughtering, burning, and destroying a little nation with whom she had no just quarrel.

We behold bleeding Belgium, her old men, women, and children driven from their homes, which are destroyed before their eyes; many of themselves killed by shot and shell; others deprived of all they had in the world, dying of famine and exposure; her fields laid waste; her beautiful churches and towns in ruins, and her men slaughtered by thousands because they dare to attempt to defend their homes and their dear ones from the brutal attacks of a conscripted host of invaders. Oh, the pity of it! Oh, the cruelty and devilry of it all! What has poor Belgium done but to defend herself?

And then, because a few of the people thus outraged, rendered desperate by these horrors and atrocities, are said to have attempted a feeble resistance, the invaders wantonly destroy whole cities, including world treasures of art. Nothing in this militarism is more revolting than its cowardice; afraid to move except in millions; afraid to face the front; going to the neighbor's side door; burning Louvain in a panic of fear because a few civilian boys fired on them warriors; throwing bombs at night on sleeping citizens. Germany stands today in red-handed possession of the little country she has despoiled and ruined, and tries to brazen it out by abusing England because she is vainly trying to protect the victim. Can college professors tell the American people that they don't understand the question? We understand it but too well, and the warning to ourselves that it contains.

AMERICAN LAWYER.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

From Prof. Brewster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to congratulate you on your Magazine Section of last Sunday's TIMES. The articles that you there published were among the most interesting that you have published on the war. I hope that they may be republished in a more permanent form.

W. T. BREWSTER.

Columbia University,
New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

President Proclaims Nov. 26 Thanksgiving Day; Our Opportunity for Service Amid War His Theme

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Wilson today issued a proclamation designating Thursday, Nov. 26, as Thanksgiving Day. The proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a nation. The year that is now drawing to a close since we last observed our day of national thanksgiving has been, while a year of discipline because of the mighty forces of war and of change which have disturbed the world, also a year of special blessing for us.

It has been vouchsafed to us to remain at peace, with honor, and in some part to succor the suffering and supply the needs of those who are in want. We have been privileged by our own peace and self-control in some degree to steady the counsels and shape the hopes and purposes of a day of fear and distress. Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities, as well as of their blessings, and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

The hurtful effects of foreign war in their own industrial and commercial affairs have made them feel the more fully and see the more clearly their mutual interdependence upon one another and has stirred them to a helpful cooperation such as they have seldom practiced before. They have been quickened by a great moral stimulation. Their unmistakable ardor for peace, their earnest pity and disinterested sympathy for those who are suffering, their readiness to help and to think of the needs of others has revealed them to themselves as well as to the world.

Our crops will feed all who need food; the self-possession of our people amid the most serious anxieties and difficulties, and the steadiness and resourcefulness of our business men will serve other nations, as well as our own.

The business of the country has been supplied with new instrumentalities and the commerce of the world with new channels of trade and intercourse. The Panama Canal has been opened to the commerce of the nations. The two continents of America have been bound in closer ties of friendship. New instrumentalities of international trade have been created which will be also new instrumentalities of acquaintance, intercourse, and mutual service. Never before have the people of the United States been so situated for their own advantage or the advantage of their neighbors or so equipped to serve themselves and mankind.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-sixth of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease from their wonted occupations and in their several homes and places of worship render thanks to Almighty God.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING,
Acting Secretary of State.

RECORD TORPEDO SHOOTING

Atlantic Destroyers at Practice Make 75 Per Cent. of Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Oct. 28.—Remarkable results have been obtained at the torpedo target practice recently held in Gardiner's Bay, reported never to have been equaled in the United States Army.

Torpedoes were fired at a target going in the opposite direction to that of the firing destroyers with the range two land miles. Seventy-five per cent. is the average number of hits made. The majority of the misses were very near hits that would have struck a vessel of average length. The actual number of hits was 100 per cent. greater than made by the flotilla one year ago on the same torpedo grounds.

Six of the fifteen destroyers taking part in the practice made 100 per cent. of hits, in that all their torpedoes passed directly through the target. These ships were the Burrows, commaned by Lieut. Commander John V. Jackson; Patterson, Lieut. H. R. Stark; Ammen, Lieut. Charles Belknap, Jr.; Drayton, Lieut. Commander Charles Freeman; McCall, Lieut. George P. Brown, and Jarvis, Lieut. William F. Halsey.

An officer of the flotilla says the practice demonstrates that the torpedo is a very reliable weapon when properly handled by the skilled crews of destroyers, submarines, and other war vessels, but it is said that the navy has but one torpedo for each torpedo tube carried by these vessels.

Next month the flotilla will have manoeuvres with the battleship fleet.

A Dog Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been amused for some time reading the comments pro and con regarding the new muzzling law for dogs in this city. Much is being said about stray dogs and methods of dealing with them, biting and barking dogs, also rabies, &c., but in all that I have read I have failed to see one remark which I consider most important of all, and that is the nuisances committed on the sidewalks, and I wish to raise my protest in no uncertain tone.

As is well known, usually early in the morning and evenings after dark, they are taken out for exercise and relief, there being no less than twenty-five in my block. One party has four, another three, several two. The sidewalks are, as everybody knows, a sight continually, and in Summer, many houses being closed, with no one to clean up the filth it is tracked about by pedestrians and carried away by flies and back into our homes. The persons responsible should not only be compelled to clean it up but be arrested and fined.

JOHN JAY REYNOLDS.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

The Maids of Crefeld.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article under the caption, "The Kaiser and the Maids of Crefeld," in your recent issue, while substantially correct, contains some statements which, with your permission, I should like to amend.

Your correspondent speaks of "the not very important town of Crefeld." This Government thought it important enough to send Bret Harte there as Consul. Crefeld is not near the Belgian, but near the Dutch frontier, a five hours' walk.

The town has always been famed for handsome girls, maybe an effect of race mixture. Some 200 years ago, Crefeld hospitably received silk and velvet manufacturers and weavers driven from other towns and countries by religious intolerance.

Carl Wilhelm, the composer of the famous battle song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," lived at Crefeld and composed this song there.

I left the town some thirty years ago, but like to recall that both Bret Harte and Carl Wilhelm were friends of my father's.

CARL GELLER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Admitted International Crime.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thank you for the editorial answer to Dean Burgess regarding the neutrality of Belgium.

In addition to the one great point you considered, may it not also be pointed out that his own witness, the Berlin professor, admits the violation, as did the Chancellor, and attributes it "in part" to an alleged previous violation of the neutral territory by the soldiers of France—a "report" denied expressly and officially by both France and Belgium, and one regarding which a Berlin professor's knowledge is not more fully based than our own.

The recent "discoveries" at Antwerp referred to by Prof. Burgess have up to the present time been unproved and are denied absolutely by Belgium. They look like further efforts of Germany to excuse an acknowledged international crime.

As to our "nebulous conditions" (all but a few of us!) THE TIMES has not seemed to be in the clouds, and it represents millions of us.

J. M. T.

New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

Promiscuous Spitting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With commendable ardor the Board of Health is protecting the citizens of New York from the bites of rabid dogs. I do not know the statistics of hydrophobia cases, but doubt if they exceed five to the million. Now what percentage of lives might be saved if the Board of Health would as vigorously enforce rules regarding spitting and filth germs? Let them mount the elevated stairs any morning during rush hours and wade through the horrible expectorations, notwithstanding signs in plenty threatening fines for this misdemeanor. Are they not straining at gnats and not giving protection where most needed? Muzzle the dogs if necessary, but muzzle the spitters as well is the cry of one who must climb the elevated each day.

A SUFFERER.

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

WAR HASTENED HER DEATH.

Mme. Bartholdi, Widow of Sculptor, Grieved Over Colmar's Losses.

Reports from Paris indicate that the death of Mme. F. Auguste Bartholdi, widow of the sculptor of the Statue of Liberty, who died at her home, 82 Rue d'Assas, Paris, on Oct. 14, was hastened by the heavy losses which Colmar, the Alsatian town which was her husband's birthplace and for which he always had great affection, had suffered in the present war. In the will of Bartholdi, who died in 1904, there was a provision for the erection in Colmar of a memorial museum after Mme. Bartholdi's death. The museum was to be modeled on Bartholdi's home in Paris, and was to cost 200,000 francs.

Though he left Alsace after the German conquest, Bartholdi never lost his love for his native province. At a dinner given in 1886 to celebrate the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty, Frederic R. Coudert, the elder, at the close of a speech, turned to the sculptor, and, referring to the law which allowed Alsatians to elect either French or German nationality, spoke of the newly erected statue as "our beloved Alsatian goddess who has cast in her lot with France."

The Statue of Liberty, which was paid for by subscriptions in France collected by the French-American Union, is better known in this country than any of Bartholdi's other works. Perhaps more famous in France, however, is the Lion of Belfort, hewn in the natural rock in that city to commemorate its defense against the Germans in 1870-71. A replica stands in the Place Denfert-Rochereau, Paris. Bartholdi's last work, which was left unfinished at his death and finished by Louis Noel, a pupil, was unveiled in August, 1913. It commemorated the three sieges of the town in 1814, 1815, and 1870-71. There is now perhaps room for another statue in honor of the defense of the fortified lines near Belfort against Gen. von Heeringen's army this year.

Air Pressure in Tunnels.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES recently there appeared a statement about the effect of air pressure noticed by commuters in the various tunnels around New York. The average depth of these tunnels is 85 feet below mean high tide. This would mean an actual increase of pressure less than .05 pounds per square inch. Having worked two years in "air" work, I can safely say that it is impossible to detect this difference.

I would suggest that the effect noticed is due to sound vibrations. These vibrations are very much intensified in a long cylindrical tube similar to the river tunnels.

E. G. EDWARDS.

New York, Oct. 26, 1914.

Times War Pictures in Argentina.

The fame of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra has extended to South America. The stirring features of the great conflict reproduced by the beautiful rotogravure process, collected in magazine form, find appreciation there to such an extent that W. G. Mackern, a newsdealer of Buenos Aires, has ordered through the American News Company of New York 100 copies of each issue of the Mid-Week Pictorial from the commencement. The sale throughout the United States has exceeded all anticipations.

OCTOBER.

High walls inclose me, and, across the way,
High walls shut out my vision of the sky;
A white electric glare succeeds the day
And yet, I know a warm, round moon swings high,
Filtering through the fragrant, smoky haze
That shrouds the distant aisles of woodland ways:
I see its very pattern on the floor
Of forest places that I trod of yore.
And, in my heart, I hear the far-off beat
Of seas that drown the clangor of the street.
Ah! why must I, who wooed the world's wide space,
Be pinioned here to work in narrow place?
Be prisoned from the Autumn 'neath the roof
Of man-reared dwellings that are heaven-proof?
My hands are glad of toiling, but my soul
Is vagabond and will not understand—
Having so long been comrade with the wilds
It shrinks from following the trail I've planned!
Well, 'tis no matter—in a little while
I shall have wholly won myself to smile
When brown leaves flutter through the noisy dark
In at my window from the city's park,
And shall perceive the message that they bring—
That I had never loved the free wind's sting
Or thrilled an answer to th' inquiring spell
Had I not shared the turmoiled haste of these,
My sisters and my brothers in their strife.
Perhaps, indeed, I had not looked on life
Or nature with such longing in my breast,
Did I not learn in cities with "These Rest"
From some slow fountain's drip against stone walls
The pagan glory of the waterfalls.

EDNA MEAD.

MGR. HAYES MADE AUXILIARY BISHOP

Cardinal Farley, Assisted by High Church Dignitaries, Officiates at Consecration.

5,000 OF THE LAITY PRESENT

Many Gifts Are Presented by Lay and Clerical Friends — Many Bishops Attend Ceremony.

The Right Rev. Mgr. Patrick Joseph Hayes, Chancellor of the Catholic Diocese of New York, and since 1903 President of the Cathedral College, was consecrated as Titular Bishop of Tagaste and Bishop Auxiliary of New York yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The impressive ceremonies were witnessed by twenty Bishops and more than 5,000 of the laity. The new Bishop Auxiliary was consecrated by Cardinal Farley, assisted by the Right Rev. Henry Gabriels, Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and the Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, Bishop Auxiliary of the Diocese of New York. The Notary of the Consecration was the Very Rev. Mgr. Gherardo Ferranti.

For the first time now there are two Bishops Auxiliary of this diocese. No other diocese has more than one. The need of another Bishop Auxiliary was anticipated some time ago, when the duties of the Cardinal became so pressing that the Cardinal and the first Bishop Auxiliary were put under a great strain.

Two details of police under Capt. Alfred W. Thor of the East Fifty-first Street Station were sent to the cathedral. Inside the edifice were Captain of Detectives Patrick Gildea and twenty-five of his men to keep watch there to prevent any possible repetition of such an outrage as was committed recently when a bomb was placed in the building.

Forming at the residence of the Cardinal, behind the cathedral, at Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, the procession was led into the cathedral by 300 altar boys. The Cardinal was attended by a guard of honor of the Knights of St. Gregory, composed of Eugene A. Philbin, Sir Thomas J. McMahon, Sir James J. Walsh, and Sir James Butler.

The consecration ceremonies occupied an hour. The new Bishop Auxiliary had as his chaplains the Rev. Joseph F. Smith of St. Bernard's Church and the Rev. Cornelius F. Crowley of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament of New Rochelle, both close friends. At the conclusion of the mass the sermon was delivered by the Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General, who bestowed high praise on the new Bishop. The Rev. Thomas A. Thornton, on behalf of the clergy of the city, then presented resolutions offering Bishop Hayes their best wishes and congratulations. Bishop Hayes thanked the clergy, and in thanking Cardinal Farley the new Bishop referred to him as "a second father," who had guided his own career. Then he blessed the congregation, and received through Cardinal Farley the Papal blessing. The arrangements for the consecration were in charge of the Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle.

When the order of the consecration was concluded the new Bishop Auxiliary and the other prelates had dinner at the residence of the Cardinal, while a buffet luncheon was served for the other clergy at Cathedral College. So many presents were sent to Mgr. Hayes before his consecration by his friends that a safe repository was procured for them as a matter of precaution. A pectoral cross was the gift to him by the McFarlan family. A Bishop's ring was presented by Mgr. Dunn, and two mitres were sent by the Alumni of Troy Theological Seminary, of which the new Bishop is a graduate. An expensive pectoral cross was presented by St. Gabriel's Church, East Thirty-seventh Street, where Bishop Hayes for fourteen years was an assistant. Another pectoral cross was the gift of Mgr. John Edwards. Bishop's rings were given to him by Bishop Charles H. McDonnell of Brooklyn and Dr. Thomas G. Carroll, secretary to Cardinal Farley.

Here are the Bishops who were present at the consecration: The Right Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, Titular Bishop-elect of Germanicopolis; the Right Rev. Joseph W. Forbes, Bishop of Joliette; the Right Rev. John Biermans, Titular Bishop of Gargara; the Right Rev. Joseph H. Conroy, Titular Bishop of Arindela; the Right Rev. Michael G. Vuylsteke, Titular Bishop of Charadrus; the Right Rev. John J. Nilan, Bishop of Hartford; the Right Rev. George W. Mundelein, Titular Bishop of Loryma; the Right Rev. John P. Farrelly, Bishop of Cleveland; the Right Rev. Denis J. O'Connell, Bishop of Richmond; the Right Rev. Louis S. Walsh, Bishop of Portland; the Right Rev. Thomas F. Hickey, Bishop of Rochester; the Right Rev. Charles H. Colton, Bishop of Buffalo; the Right Rev. Eugene A. Garvey, Bishop

GEOFFREY BUTLER TO WED MISS JONES

Brother of Acting Viceroy of India Engaged to Philadelphia Girl.

OF CAMBRIDGE FACULTY

Bride-to-Be Is Daughter of J. Levering Jones, Corporation Attorney.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A marriage has been arranged between Miss Elizabeth Levering Jones, daughter of J. Levering Jones of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and Geoffrey G. Butler, Fellow and Librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Levering Jones of Philadelphia announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Levering Jones, to Geoffrey G. Butler of Bodmin, Cornwall, England, son of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Perceval Butler and a brother of Sir Harcourt Butler, acting Viceroy of India.

Miss Jones was educated at the Catonsville School for Girls in Maryland and at Bryn Mawr College and finished her education at Lausanne, Switzerland. Her parents have had a house in England for several years, where she spent much of her time, but it was at her father's estate, The Meadows, at Halifax, Plymouth County, Mass., that she first met Mr. Butler, when he paid his first visit to this country four years ago with the young son of Lord Avebury.

Mr. Butler, who is twenty-six years old, is a member of the faculty of Cambridge University, England, and has published several books on English history. The University of Pennsylvania conferred a degree on him last year.

His parents celebrated their golden wedding a year ago last September, and he is one of nine brothers. Two of his brothers have been knighted. Several of them are now with the British Army in France, and owing to this fact no date has been set for the wedding.

Mr. Butler's uncle is Master of Trinity, at Cambridge. His father is the second son of the Very Rev. George Butler, who was Head Master of Harrow from 1805 to 1829, and he was born in 1828, having been educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. One of his daughters married Earl Richards and another married the scientist, Sir Francis Galton.

Miss Jones's sister, Miss Margaret W. Jones, married Francklyn Paris, an architect of this city, last April, and they reside at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street. At their wedding young Jack Beresford, the grandson of the Dowager Lady Decies, was the page. Her father is Corporation Attorney of Philadelphia and is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, and is descended from Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to this country with William Penn.

PAPAL WEDDING BLESSING.

William J. Graham Marries Miss May V. Cone in Allenhurst.

The wedding of William J. Graham, actuary of the Equitable Assurance Society, and Miss May V. Cone, eldest daughter of John J. Cone, was held at noon yesterday at the Summer residence of the bride in Allenhurst, N. J. The Rev. Father Sheally, assisted by the Rev. Norris, officiated. Pope Benedict had sent the Papal marriage blessing through the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the first of the kind sent to America by the new Pope.

Mr. Graham is a member of the Royal Societies Club of London, the American Mathematical Society, and the Catholic Club of New York, and many other clubs and societies.

ROSE PETALS IN BRIDAL PATH.

Miss Mary S. Mathews Married to Richard Cobden, Jr.

The wedding of Miss Mary Steele Mathews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John V. Mathews of Larchmont, N. Y., and Richard Cobden, Jr., took place yesterday at the home of the bride's parents in Larchmont. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Richard Cobden, father of the bridegroom.

The bride entered the drawing room with her father, who gave her in marriage, the bridal party passing through an aisle formed of white roses and ferns to a prie dieu of flowers. She wore a gown of white tulle with a court train of satin and a tulle veil surmounted with a chaplet of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Brevoort Towle was the maid of honor. She was in blue and carried La France roses. Philip E. Cobden was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony, Mrs. Mathews, the bride's mother, receiving in a gown of taupe chiffon embroidered with sequins. Shortly before the couple left on their bridal journey little Miss Cornelia Dean strewed rose petals in their way from a silver basket, the guests afterward pelting the couple with rose petals instead of rice. Mr. Cobden and his bride will reside in New York.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Turner Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Morrison, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Rahn Weiler, Mrs. E. R. Davis, Mrs. Sanford C. Kellogg, Mrs. Julia K. Bradley, the Misses Dorothy Seaton, Bessie Oler, Mildred Hunting, Katharine Dean, Lynette Craven, and Alice Towle.

Miss Rowland Weds J. H. Gay, Jr.

Miss Margaret Eickemeyer Rowland, daughter of Charles H. Rowland, was married here tonight to John Howard Gay, Jr., of Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William P. Stevenson in the home of the bride's uncle, Rudolf Eickemeyer at 102 Linden Street. Fifty relatives and intimate friends comprised the guests. Mrs. Cornwall Lyons of this city was her sister's matron of honor. The best man was J. Maxfield Ritter of Philadelphia. Cornwall Lyons and Ormond Rambo, Jr., acted as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Gay will live in Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia.

GORDON—LINDHORN.

Miss Susie A. Lindhorn, daughter of Mary V. Lindhorn of 372 Johnson Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I., was married last night to G. Edward Gordon of Richmond Hill by the Rev. Allen L. Benner, pastor of St. John's Lutheran Church. The wedding was held at the bride's home. Miss Lindhorn wore a gown of ivory satin with a draped tunic of chiffon and old lace and carried a shower bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Anna M. Mallon was Miss Lindhorn's only attendant. Hy R. Wenlers of Brooklyn was best man.

STEVENS—GREGORY.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—An engagement just announced is that of Miss Helen Stevens, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Stevens of Washington and Attica, N. Y., to Charles Gregory of this city. The wedding will take place in January at the Washington home of the bride's parents, 1,628 Sixteenth Street, with only a family party present. Miss Stevens made her debut several years ago. Mr. Gregory is associated with the Carnegie Institute.

"Battle Cry" Off Until Saturday.

"The Battle Cry," which was announced for production by the Shuberts tonight at the Lyric Theatre, has been postponed until Saturday night. The play, which tells a story of the Kentucky mountain feuds, is in eighteen scenes, and the scenery could not be finished in time for an opening this evening.

MISS M. S. CLASS WEDS.

Bride of H. A. Hegeman, Brother of Baroness Tibor Podmaniczky,

The wedding of Harold Arrowsmith Hegeman and Miss Margaret Scott Class, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hepburn Class, took place last night at the Apthorp, Broadway and Seventy-eighth Street, and was followed by a reception and dance. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles L. Goodell of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

The bride wore an ivory satin gown with a court train and a tulle veil over point lace and carried orchids and valley lilies. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

The two bridesmaids were the Misses Pauline Wilber Class and Emma S. Class, sisters of the bride, who wore pink gowns trimmed in crystal and carried pink chrysanthemums.

Edwin M. Daniel, 2d, was the best man, and the ushers were Reginald Roome, William Barlow, Jr., Charles Potter Pitsworth, Robert E. M. Hamilton, John C. Hasbrouck, and John C. Patterson.

Mr. Hegeman's gifts to his ushers were diamond stickpins, and to his best man he gave jeweled shirt studs and cuff buttons. Mr. Hegeman is a brother of the Baroness Tibor Podmaniczky of Austria-Hungary.

After an extended trip through the South, Mr. and Mrs. Hegeman will live at Graham Court, this city.

BENEFIT EXHIBITION OF ART.

Sale of Sculpture for War Sufferers Begins.

A large number of well-known people attended the reception and tea which opened the exposition and sale of paintings and sculpture for the benefit of the war sufferers at the studio of C. S. Pietro, 630 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Among them were Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Miss Helen Gould), Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. T. Henry Sloane, Mrs. Otto Kahn, Miss Crimmins, Mrs. and Miss Gallatin, Mrs. Roderick Terry, and Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Herbert Satterlee, and Mrs. William P. Hamilton, daughters of the late Pierpont Morgan.

One of the first things to be seen in entering the studio was a large marble bust of Mr. Morgan, the work of Mr. Pietro. This is to go to the Morgan Library at the home of the late financier, and a replica in bronze is to be placed in the new Morgan Building downtown as soon as that is finished.

Among the exhibits was "A Veteran of 1870," a sculptured bust, by Christine Dossert, the forceful head of an old man with a short, pointed beard; "On the Canal, Bruges," by C. W. Eaton, and a painting of "Bruges," by Ossip L. Linde. Louis Kronberg has a characteristic picture, "In the Dressing Room"; there is a full length sculpture of a "Carytid," by Gertrude V. Whitney, (Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney;) Daniel C. French, "Narcissa," a sculpture; Cecelia Beaux and E. H. Blashfield were a few of the 300 artists who have given their work.

Many sales were made yesterday. Mrs. Archibald White made several purchases, a bronze, "Teddy," by Christine Dossert, for $100; "Mother of the Dead," sculpture by Pietro, for $125, and a pastel "Study of a Girl," by Carroll Beckwith; Miss Elizabeth Eames bought the "Bruges" by Linde for $150, and "Fox Meadows," by Seaman Thomas, sold for $40.

Many smaller pieces were sold, and bids were made on more important works on which the artists had put no prices. The returns for the first afternoon for the war sufferers were satisfactory. The exhibition and sale will continue through Tuesday, Nov. 10, daily from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M. Those who do not wish to buy can aid the cause by attending; admission is 25 cents.

Tea was served by the Honorary Committee, on which were Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Mrs. Vincent Astor, Eva Booth, the Rev. J. Wesley Hill, Henry Clews, August Belmont, John J. Phelps, Stephen H. Fell, John Wanamaker, John Burroughs, and Jules S. Bache.

Commander Eva Booth contributed a number of Salvation Army lasses, who took coat checks, and assisted in various ways.

DEBUTANTES IN BENEFIT.

Plan Entertainment in Aid of Deserving Unemployed.

Several of the débutantes of the coming season and several of last Winter are arranging an entertainment under the auspices of the Zeta Chapter of the Phi Mu Gamma, to take place in the large ballroom of the Plaza on Monday, Nov. 23, for the benefit of the deserving unemployed of New York City. The principal attraction will be a photo play, but there are also to be a number of novel features that have not yet been worked out.

Among the girls who are engaged in arranging the entertainment and some of whom will take part are the Misses Marie Louise Victor, Marjorie Vreeland, Charlotte Foxwell Werner, Dorothy Bigelow, Elizabeth Andrews, Marjorie Cochran, Grace Fetirech, and Marion Feustman.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Arthur J. Singer of 11 East Seventy-fifth Street will give a reception at her home on Friday afternoon, Nov. 27, to introduce her daughter, Miss Ruth Singer.

Mrs. Riley Miles Gilbert of 503 Park Avenue will introduce her second daughter, Miss Mary Frances Gilbert, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at a tea dance at Sherry's. The débutante is a sister of Miles Annis Gilbert, who made her début last season.

Mrs. Robert Sturgis of 152 East Thirty-eighth Street will not give the tea she had planned for today at her country place at Chelten Hills, Penn., to introduce her daughter, Miss Rita Sturgis, owing to mourning. She has also abandoned the dance she had arranged for the débutante at the Colony Club on Dec. 4.

Edward P. Larned, who is to marry Miss Caroline L. Fuller, daughter of Mrs. Richard B. Fuller of Milton, Mass., is to give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Delmonico's.

The bazaar and ball in aid of the Prince of Wales Relief Fund, which was to have taken place at the Biltmore in November, has been abandoned.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on the Carpathia and Ancona.

Transatlantic lines arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARPATHIA (Naples)—Mrs. W. V. Bixby, Miss Virginia Butler, L. B. Baldwin, S. R. Barse, Mrs. W. Baldwin, Miss C. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Chapin, S. Chase, Mrs. M. Carpenter, Miss M. Dalgren, Miss K. Dalgren, F. M. Dearing, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Eddy, Mrs. J. E. Davidson, Mrs. H. J. Grant, Miss Edith Harvey, Miss Helen Harvey, T. B. Hutchinson, Miss A. C. Heynes, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Healy, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. King, Miss Edith Ladd, Rev. C. B. McDonald, D. S. Miller, Miss N. Newell, Miss Constance Ogden, Clifford Putnam, Mrs. A. A. Pritchard, Miss May L. Rice, E. Winslow.

ANCONA (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. Markus, S. D'Auria, Thomas Henry, F. F. Goodsell, F. Bonifaco, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brush, J. Scherer.

MUSIC NOTES.

The members of the Flonzaley Quartet have arrived from Europe for their eighth American tour. The first concert will take place in Aeolian Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 7.

Frederick Preston Search, an American 'cellist who has been heard principally in the West, will make his first New York appearance at Aeolian Hall on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, and will follow this with a second recital at the same place on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24.

Maximilian Pilzer, violinist, will be heard in recital in Aeolian Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 6.

Wassily Besekirsky, violinist, will make his first New York appearance in recital at Aeolian Hall on Monday afternoon, Dec. 7.

The Philharmonic Society, Josef Stransky conductor, opens its season with a concert at Carnegie Hall tonight. The programme will be repeated tomorrow afternoon.

ROSE STAHL HERE IN A NEW PLAY

"A Perfect Lady" at the Hudson Is Only Feebly Entertaining.

BY WOLF AND POLLOCK

Liberal Use of Slang Not Enough to Relieve the Tedium of Its Machine-Made Story.

A PERFECT LADY, a comedy, in four acts, by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf. With Rose Stahl. At the Hudson Theatre.

Bertie Snyder	Ned A. Sparks
Flossie Day	Beatrice Noyes
Maude	Agnes Marc
Hiram Gee	Charles E. Sturges
Sadie Randall	Adele Adams
Sam Lipman	Harry G. Bates
Lucille Higgins	Rose Stahl
Robert Griswold	Raymond Van Sickle
David Grayling	Harry C. Browne
Mrs. Beckwith	Elene Foster
Delia Cooke	Marion Stephenson
John Griswold	Charles Dow Clark
Martin Craig	Chic Burnham
Lem Short	Sidney Blaire
Claire Higgins	Cherrie Carlisle

"A Perfect Lady" was presented at the Hudson Theatre last evening in the candid guise of a candidate to succeed "The Chorus Lady" as a play appropriate to the gifts and mannerisms of Rose Stahl. As a would-be successor to the laurels won by that entertainment which first launched Miss Stahl as a favorite in these parts, the new work fashioned by Channing Pollock and Rennold Wolf is an arrant pretender.

Theirs is a custom-made play, far too obviously cut and trimmed to fit the actress, and while this sort of dramatic tailoring seldom produces admirable results, the product in this case is peculiarly unhappy, for the material used is thin, shoddy, and not especially becoming. The quest of a golden opportunity for Miss Stahl has been tireless, and doubtless it has enlisted the services of many men in recent years. The authors of "A Perfect Lady" were not the first to overlook the fact that what she needs is something more than a part. What she needs is a play.

Of course there is abundant slang in the new Stahl play at the Hudson. It is of the Broadway variety, and through the device of a strolling and retiring company of burlesquers the emphasis of incongruity is sought for it by giving it utterance in the atmosphere of a small Kansan town. But this is such painfully imitation atmosphere that the result is not deliriously amusing. The part of the dialogue that catches the attention and lingers in the memory smacks decidedly of the vaudeville stage. Indeed, all that is entertaining in the four acts of "A Perfect Lady" would be used to better advantage if it were "played in one."

Much of this depends on the cheerfully unconscious slips made by the marooned burlesquers, and most of it would have to depend for genuine appreciation on an audience drawn from those who move and have their being within the edge of the theatrical world. The wit is of the sort overheard in the wings.

The perfect lady in question, whose sister did not want her to play in "As You Like It" because Ophelia had to wear tights, is a burlesque queen and the critical sister is a little sister to the sister of Patricia O'Brien. For the sake of this little Clare, shortly to be graduated from a seminary, Lucille le Jambon (name chosen from a menu) decides to become plain Miss Higgins again and live down the memory of the tights by running a tango parlor in the fortuitously selected town of Sycamore.

In the process of teaching the new steps to the leading citizens and generally outraging the town's most prosperous and incredible Puritan, Lucille ensnares the heart of the minister and the final curtain sees her preparing to settle in the parsonage. To the part of Lucille, Miss Stahl brings her old charm, which is part humor and part pathos, and she brings that familiar facility in delivery which makes point the quietest syllable she utters. The performances by the others are not distinguished.

GERMAN WAR SCENES SEEN.

"Lieb' Vaterland" Produced at the Irving Place Theatre.

The new production put forward last night at the Irving Place Theatre, "Lieb' Vaterland," (Beloved Fatherland,) was not exactly a war play, as advertised, but rather a series of four vivid pictures of the German nation in arms. Max Simon of the editorial staff of The New Yorker Herold, who conceived the idea of this interesting spectacle, was called before the curtain, after the third scene and warmly applauded.

The first picture, called "The King Calls," shows a quiet little peasant's home in the Bavarian highlands. Quaint Bavarian dialect and humor suddenly give way to militarism, when a Prussian soldier enters upon the scene and announces that the mobilization order has gone into effect. Here the author cleverly illustrates how sectional feeling is forgotten and every German thinks only of the common Fatherland.

The interior of a field hospital is seen in the next picture, "A Hero," with sufficient use of dramatic material to give this part of the programme the character of a one-act play. A General and Sergeant appear in the new field uniforms of the German Army.

The most realistic of the four scenes is the one entitled "We Barbarians." Three German privates enter a Belgian peasant home and avail themselves of unoffered hospitality. They order wine from the servant of the house, who fears they will live up to their reputation as "cannibals." When she sees that instead of eating her baby, they prefer to play with it, she warns them in time to prevent them from drinking the wine, which had been poisoned by Francois, the indispensable Belgian villain.

In the last picture there are four widely different types of soldiers, members of a Bavarian party that has been cut off from communication with the main army and is threatened with annihilation. This affords an excellent opportunity for an aristocratic Lieutenant to get acquainted with his three comrades, a mathematician, a socialist factory hand, and a university-trained volunteer, all on a basis of absolute equality and bound together by the one thought of devotion to their country. Their wireless signal apparatus eventually saves them from death.

The principal parts are in the hands of Heinrich Marlow, who staged the performance; Ernst Holznagel, Ernst Robert, and Grete Meyer. An audience that filled the theatre received "Lieb' Vaterland" with the greatest enthusiasm.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Manuel Quiroga will give another recital at the Shubert Theatre tomorrow afternoon.

The moving picture films, "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea," which are in their last week at the Broadway Rose Gardens, will be shown at the Casino Theatre next Sunday afternoon and evening.

When Joe Brooks sends "The New Henrietta" on tour in December the leading members of the cast will be William H. Crane, Thomas Ross, Maclyn Arbuckle, Amelia Bingham, and Mabel Taliaferro.

Praskin, a Russian violinist, has been engaged to appear as soloist at the Strand Theatre commencing Nov. 15.

Cyril Maude and his English company, which is to tour the country in "Grumpy," opening in Boston on Nov. 9, will sail from England today on the Lapland.

On Nov. 9 Douglas Fairbanks in "He Comes Up Smiling" will take to the road, and Mrs. Pat Campbell will move with "Pygmalion" from the Park to the Liberty Theatre.

CHARITIES.

International Institute for Young Women
Y. W. C. A.
113 East 24th Street
To Befriend, Protect, Advise and Teach Immigrant Girls in New York City.

HUGO REISINGER'S FUNERAL

Prof. Hugo Muensterberg Eulogizes Merchant at Services.

The funeral of Hugo Reisinger, the art collector and merchant, took place yesterday afternoon from St. James's Lutheran Church, at Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. Mr. Reisinger died in the last week of September at Langenschwalbach, near Wiesbaden, in Germany, the place where he was born and where he had been spending a vacation. The funeral services were held by the Rev. Junius B. Remensnyder, pastor of St. James's, and eulogies were delivered by Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University and Prof. Kuno Francke.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Dr. Charles W. Eliot, and President Lowell of Harvard University were among the honorary pall-bearers. A cablegram expressing the sympathy of the German Government was received by Mrs. Reisinger from Vice Chancellor Delbruck.

Mrs. H. S. Lake, Oldest D. A. R., Dies.

Mrs. Harriet S. Lake, widow of Simon Lake, the founder of Ocean City, N. J., died at her home in that place yesterday, in her ninetieth year. Her husband was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, an Internal Revenue Collector, and during the civil war organized a company of New Jersey State troops. One of his sons, John Christopher Lake, was the inventor and manufacturer of shade rollers. A grandson, Simon Lake, is a well-known inventor of submarines. Mrs. Lake was the oldest member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her father being one of the guards at Somers Point during the Revolution and afterward fighting in the War of 1812.

Julius Roth.

Julius Roth, a charter member of the Hungarian Republican Club and the Hungarian Relief Society, died yesterday at his home in the old Café Boulevard, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, in his fifty-first year. He was born in Nyireghasa, Hungary, and came to this country more than twenty-five years ago. He was a tea and coffee broker with the firm of Wymann & Co., in Hudson Street, with whom he had been employed ever since coming to this city. Mr. Roth belonged to all the Hungarian societies and was active in their charitable work. He was unmarried, and is survived by his mother, who is in Hungary.

Mrs. Augustine C. H. Seaman.

Mrs. Augustine Christine Huppert Seaman, widow of Frederick A. Seaman, died yesterday at her home, 109 West Seventy-third Street, in her seventy-sixth year. Mrs. Seaman was the daughter of Major Nicholas and Augustine Christine Huppert of Paris, France. Her father was a Major in the French Army and came to this country when Mrs. Seaman was 10 years old. Her husband, Frederick A. Seaman, was a well-known merchant in this city and died twenty-five years ago

Prof. George F. Mills.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 28.—Prof. George F. Mills, Dean Emeritus of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, died last night. Prof. Mills was born in Williamstown seventy-five years ago and was graduated from Williams College in 1862. He served as Professor of Languages and Literature in the Agricultural College for many years, becoming Dean in 1907. He retired from active work last year.

George Morrison Roberts.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 28.—George Morrison Roberts, for many years until his retirement the New England passenger agent in Boston for the Pennsylvania Railroad system, died last night at his home in Malden. He had recently been afflicted with blindness.

Admiral Winslow's Body Here.

The body of Rear Admiral Herbert Winslow, U. S. N., retired, who died in Florence, Italy, on Sept. 24, arrived here yesterday on the Cunarder Carpathia, accompanied by his son, Elmer, and will be taken to Boston for interment.

Ex-Police Captain G. A. Buckholz.

George A. Buckholz, a retired Police Captain and civil war veteran, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Amityville, L. I., at the age of 77 years.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. ADELINE E. H. SLICER, wife of the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, died yesterday at her home, 156 East Thirty-eighth Street. She was the daughter of Lieut. Theodore C. Herbert, U. S. N. Her husband became pastor of All Souls' in 1897, coming to this city from Buffalo, where he had been pastor of one of the largest Unitarian churches in that city.

JAMES SOUTHGATE, widely known as a member of the Masonic order, died in Durham, N. C., yesterday, aged 85. He was Past Grand High Priest of the Grand Lodge of Royal Arch Masons. His son, James H. Southgate, once ran for President on the Prohibition ticket.

GROVE P. MITCHELL, for many years with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, died on Tuesday at his home in Peekskill, N. Y., aged 78 years. When he lived in this city he was a deacon in the Madison Avenue Reformed Church.

Mrs. MARGARET SWEIZER, widow of John J. Sweizer, who was one of the organizers of the Flatbush Volunteer Fire Department and was the old Firemen's Hall, died on Tuesday at her residence, 90 Erasmus Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Sweizer was born in Flatbush seventy-three years ago, and had lived there all her life. She is survived by three sons.

EDWARD S. ROONEY, employed by the Prudential Insurance Company, and a member of the Ravenswood Boat Club and Colon Council, No. 306, K. of C., died on Tuesday night at his home, 643 Humboldt Street, Greenpoint, aged 28 years. He formerly lived in Long Island City, and left a wife.

EDWIN FORREST LEAMY, a civil war veteran, and one of the oldest members of Ivanhoe Lodge, I. O. O. F., which he was a Past Noble Grand, is dead at his home, 14 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was 70 years old, and for several terms had acted as District Deputy of the First District of Brooklyn. Mr. Leamy was a member of C. D. Mackenzie Post, G. A. R.

JOHN CRAWFORD, a veteran of the civil war and member of W. W. Stephenson Post, No. 600, G. A. R., and Eagle Lodge, No. 395, I. O. O. F., died at the home of his son, 865 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 71 years of age.

Mrs. SOPHIE WESTERN WASHBURN, widow of George H. Washburn, is dead at her home, 464 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, aged 89 years. She was a member of Hope Council, Daughters of Liberty.

HENRY WAHL, an expert scale maker and member of an old Eastern District family, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 904 Belmont Avenue, East New York. He was 49 years old.

SAMUEL BLOCH, a member of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 770, F. and A. M.; Noah Benevolent Association, and Suburban Council, No. 1,254, R. A., died on Tuesday at his residence, 790 President Street, Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

Mrs. SAADI MONTROSE JOHNSTONE, widow of Lieut. Commander John A. Johnstone, U. S. N., retired, and for many years Postmistress at Winfield, L. I., died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter in Elmhurst, L. I., of apoplexy. Mrs. Johnstone, who was in her seventy-second year, was a member of the Montrose family of Virginia, from whom she became separated because she favored the cause of the Union. She was still in her teens when the war began, and offered her services in the Union Army as a nurse. She served throughout the war. Mrs. Johnstone will be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. A daughter and five sons survive her.

GEORGE W. FIELDS, father of the largest family in Oklahoma, died at his home near Grove yesterday. He was 76 years old, the father of twenty-nine children, and a civil war veteran.

"Hallowe'en"
An Attractive, Suitable Assortment at the Latest Publisher's Novelties.
Brentano's 5th Av. & 27th St. New York.

TUNEFUL OPERA IS 'THE LILAC DOMINO'

But Poor Book Mars Andreas Dippel's Production at 44th Street Theatre.

THE SMITHS OFFENDERS

Delight and Sweetness of Music Is Not Entirely Smothered—Two Singers Score Big Hits.

THE LILAC DOMINO, by Charles Cuvillier; book and lyrics by Emerich von Gatti and Bela Jenbach. English adaptation by Harry B. Smith. English lyrics by Robert B. Smith. Anselm Goetzl, conductor. At the Forty-fourth Street Theatre.

Vicomte de Brissac	George Curzon
Georgine	Eleanor Painter
Bledon	James Harrod
Leonie D'Andrecy	Rene Delling
Count Andre de St. Amand	Wilfrid Douthitt
Prosper	John E. Hazzard
Casimir	Robert O'Connor
Baroness de Villiers	Jeannie Maubourg
Istvan	Harry Herbert
Fifi	Anita Andrews
Mimi	Jane E. Miller
Marietta	Marie Hamilton
Suzanne	Chrisie D'Aliott
Celeste	Gertrude Groeberg
Florette	Julie Cahill
Jean	Leicester Parker
Frederic	Maxwell Otley
Max	R. Tyrell
Henry	Louis Burke
Maurice	H. B. Boell
Antoine	John Fielderhof

Andreas Dippel kept his promise to give New York light opera when he introduced the Dippel Opera Comique Company at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre last night in "The Lilac Domino," which was composed by Charles Cuvillier, a Frenchman, and which had been sung with great success in Berlin and other cities in Germany. Mr. Dippel did even more, for he introduced to New York two of the best voices heard here in many a day, some of the prettiest music sung in quite as long a time, and several truly magnificent stage settings.

While it is quite true that a man can't be expected to think of everything, it is unfortunate that Mr. Dippel's judgment did not extend just a trifle further. With everything in his favor Mr. Dippel in some manner got the impression—perhaps he listened to some outside advice—that even a real comic opera needed a bit of Broadway injected into it to attract New Yorkers, and so he called in the Smith Brothers. From the work these gentlemen turned out for "The Lilac Domino" one might be inclined to think that the makers of a well-known cough drops are referred to here, it was instead those ready bookspinners, Robert B. and Harry B., who is really meant.

The Messrs. Smith, who have turned out some pretty bad books, as well as some very good ones, have done their worst by "The Lilac Domino." If there was any real, refreshing comedy in the piece when it was produced abroad the two American writers have succeeded in blotting it out of the opera as it now stands. Jokes about sausages, hot dogs, and other comedy of the burlesque stage are plentiful, if not pleasing, and while no book could possibly be good enough to entirely smother the delight and sweetness of the music, Harry B. and Robert B. Smith have approached the danger point very closely.

The two singers who scored tremendous hits last night were Wilfrid Douthitt, an Englishman with a splendid baritone voice of great range, and Eleanor Painter, the soprano. Miss Painter comes from Colorado Springs, but for the last five years has been singing in Berlin. None of the poor comedy falls to them in "The Lilac Domino," and so there was nothing to mar their triumphs last night.

The chief offenders against the otherwise good taste of the opera were John E. Hazzard and Robert O'Connor, a pair of comedians who very probably felt sad badly over their offenses as did the audience.

But, as has been said, everything else except the book is so remarkably good and Mr. Dippel has staged the piece so magnificently that it is quite likely that many music lovers will go to the Forty-fourth Street Theatre for some time to come, and when the producer offers his next opera he will very likely not make the one mistake he has made this time.

The story of "The Lilac Domino" is not of great importance. It involves the loss at cards of the fortunes of three young men who decide that the only way out is for one of the number, who is chosen at a game of dice, to marry an heiress. Count Andre de St. Armand (sung by Mr. Douthitt) is the one who throws the high number, and who must seek a fortune. He has fallen in love with a girl in a pink domino at a bal masque, who turns out to be Georgine (sung by Miss Painter), daughter of the wealthy Vicomte de Brissac, who is the heiress Andre is to marry in order to carry out his agreement with his two friends.

By chance Georgine learns of the dice game, believes that she is being married only for her money and throws over Andre despite the fact that she is head over heels in love with him as he is with her. In the last act of course true love is triumphant and Andre, who is giving a farewell supper to his friends preparatory to departing from a cold and cruel world, is saved for matrimony.

The action of the piece takes place in Nice during carnival time, and between the second and third acts the story of what is going on is partly told in some very entertaining moving pictures.

ZORN PORTRAIT BRINGS $330

Prints from Sellew Estate Sell for $1,880 at Anderson's.

Ernest Renan's portrait by Anders Zorn, the Swedish etcher, sold to H. B. Dick, brought the highest price, $330, at the sale of prints from the estate of Dr. F. F. Sellew at the Anderson Galleries last evening. This is a masterpiece of portraiture. The plate has been destroyed.

A signed proof of Axel H. Haig's masterpiece, "Interior Burgos Cathedral," large folio, 1889, the nose window to the right showing a slight damage, brought the second highest price, going to Henry S. Kendall for $200. The same buyer paid $90 for Haig's "Choir, Durham Cathedral"; $70 for "Interior Cathedral at Chartres," trial proof, signed by Fitton; $52.50 for "Lady Hsden," by Whistler, and $52 for another of Haig's etchings, "Burgos Cathedral, South Aisle, Looking West."

"Cavaliers Playing Cards in Guard House," etching by Bracquemond, after Meissonier, went to F. Bendan for $32. Max Williams paid $47.50 for Fitton's "The Pantheon"; C. E. Milton, $45 for Fitton's "Tour del'Horlage, Tours," and Mr. Williams $41 for his "Burgos Cathedral, South Aisle, Looking East." An etching after Jules Breton, "The Pires of St. John," by Charles Waltner, parchment remarque proof, signed by Breton and Waltner, went to F. Bendan for $53. The total for the sale was $1,880.

Bessie Abott Back from Italy.

Bessie Abott the opera singer, who is Mrs. Walter Story in private life, arrived yesterday from Italy on the Carpathia with her husband after spending the Summer at Florence with her brother-in-law, Julian Story. She gave her home in Paris to the Red Cross.

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NEW SOPRANO HEARD.

Marian Wright-Powers Makes Her Debut Here.

Marian Wright-Powers, a soprano singer, new to New York, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon, the programme of which showed a praiseworthy ambition to reach the higher regions of vocal art. She has a voice of considerable power, whose best tones are in the middle range, and in some of her songs she showed an excellent enunciation, as in the air "Porgi Amor," from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and in the songs in English which came later in her list. Her voice, however, while it has good metal and the possibilities of usefulness, is not yet completely under her control, nor are her technical methods always to be commended. The voice as a whole is not equalized. Her lower tones are undeveloped, and she shows a fondness for rather thin high tones that are often flat in pitch.

Under these circumstances it was a venturesome undertaking to sing the air by Mozart, or the "Waltz Song" from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" or the "Mad Scene" from Thomas's "Hamlet," all of which require a sure command of the higher technical difficulties. She was much more at home, and gave more satisfaction, in the songs in English by American composers which occupied a considerable place on her programme: "Like the Rosebud," by La Forge. "The Lovely Month of May" by Hammand. "The Robin Sings in the Apple Tree" by MacDowell. "The Laughing Steamlet" by Spross, and "The Moon Drops Low" by Cadman. In this last, which is called an Indian song, and utilizes the spirit if not the actual material of Indian music, the singer was successful in reproducing much of the gloomy and foreboding spirit of the music. She sang also two German Lieder, Schubert's "Hark, Hark the Lark" and Brahms's "Meine Liebe ist Grün," in which she made a sincere effort not wholly rewarded by success. Her singing of Dell' Aqua's "Chanson Provençale" aroused much applause from the audience, which showed throughout a friendly interest, and was generous in manifesting it.

ALEX. BLOCH'S RECITAL.

An Artistic Violin Performance in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Alexander Bloch, who unobtrusively gave a violin recital in New York a year ago, as unobtrusively gave another last evening in Aeolian Hall. He showed himself to be imbued with a fine artistic spirit, a delicate and sensitive feeling for musical beauty, and a technical equipment, which, while it is not of the kind that makes a brilliant virtuoso, and cannot meet some of the most exacting demands upon it, is in many respects soundly and healthily developed.

What Mr. Bloch distinctly can and cannot do was illustrated by the first two numbers of his programme: Beethoven's exquisitely dreamy and introspective sonata for piano and violin, Op. 96, he played delightfully, preserving its fragile outlines and filling them with quite the right mood and spirit, being extremely well seconded therein on the piano by Miss Blanche Bloch. Paganini's D major concerto he played, on the whole, competently, though with some evidences of labor in certain of the more elaborate passages; but with very little of the dash, brilliancy, and fire that alone make the thing worth while—if they do make it worth while—and that are about the sole reasons for its being. Mr. Bloch's tone is full and sympathetic, his bowing sufficiently vigorous and elastic, and his left hand ready to meet all but transcendent demands upon it. He plays with poise and with an innate refinement of style, and it is evident that his disposition is toward the really artistic things in music.

Besides these two major pieces his programme contained ar

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Evidence of Easier Call Money —Trading Restrictions Modified.

One result of the decision by Controller Williams that national banks are to be allowed to carry stocks in loans at the last prices made on the Exchange was seen yesterday in a demand by many borrowers for a lower interest rate. While more fortunate customers have been getting funds the past two weeks at 6 per cent. other loans are still paying the rate of 8 per cent. which was fixed upon the closing of the Exchange. One bank put out $1,000,000 yesterday at 5½ per cent. on high-grade collateral. This was taken by brokers as another sign that conditions are clearing to the point where it will be possible to consider soon the reopening of the Exchange, but the fact remains that the ruling rate on call money is nearer 7 per cent.

A better inquiry developed for exchange on London, resulting in a slight strengthening in quotations, but the advance was not enough to discount the deductions drawn from the break to $4.89½ reported on Tuesday. Exchange is being made at a satisfactory rate by the increasing stream of exports, coupled with the lessened volume of imports, but it must be remembered that this country's needs in connection with the payment of New York City notes and other obligations are still of an extraordinary size. Yesterday's demand was explained in part by the accumulation of exchange by members of the syndicate that is handling the New York City maturities. There has been a considerable improvement in exports both of copper and cotton. For the first twenty-seven days of October slightly more than 50,000,000 pounds of the metal were sent to Europe, and it is hoped that for the full month the total will reach 60,000,000 pounds.

A further moderation of the restrictions upon trading was agreed upon yesterday when it was decided by the Committee of Seven that transactions in unlisted notes and bonds maturing prior to the end of 1917, and in unlisted railroad equipment bonds of all maturities, need not be submitted to the committee in future for their approval. Nevertheless, members of the Exchange are still unwilling to attempt a forecast of the date for reopening, and it is admitted that the loan position must be relieved to a much greater extent before this problem can be solved.

NO SEABOARD BANK CHANGE

Wall Street Heard That Col. Green Had Bought Control.

Wall Street heard a rumor yesterday that control of the Seaboard National Bank had passed from the hands of President Samuel G. Bayne through the sale of a large block of stock to Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of Mrs. Hetty Green, who is a Director of the bank.

President Bayne could not be reached last night, but Vice President Stuart S. Nelson said there had been no change of control.

"I would certainly know if such a development had occurred," said he. "The report has no basis in fact."

A majority of the Seaboard stock has been held since the bank was founded by Mr. Bayne and three or four business associates, some of whom were prominent a few years ago in affairs of the Standard Oil Company.

Canadian Northern Gets $15,000,000

OTTAWA, Oct. 28.—It was reported here today that the Canadian Northern Railway had succeeded in raising in London $15,000,000 of the amount guaranteed by the Government for its line, notwithstanding the European war.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.
Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90½	$4.88¾	$4.89⅞
Cable sterling	4.91	4.90¼	4.90⅝

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or Checks.)	Cable.
London	$4.89⅞	$4.90⅜
Paris	5.14⅝	5.14
Berlin	.88⅝	.88⅞
Switzerland	5.17	5.16
Holland	40⅝	.41 1-16

New York Clearing House exchanges, $190,480,494; balances, $13,207,060; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $132,248.

The local banks have lost $4,889,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 70c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $4.37⅛ discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, off ⅛d; in New York, 48½c, off ¼c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Midway	.07
Andes	.03	North Star	.16
Belcher	.73	Rescue Eula	.07
Best & Belcher	.04	Tonopah Ext	2.30
Caledonia	.04	West End	.56
Challenge Con	.05	GOLDFIELD.	
Crown Point	.35	Atlanta	.18
Hale & Norcross	.03	Booth	.01
Julia	.01	C. O. D.	.03
Justice	.01	Comb. Fraction	.04
Mexican	.35	Dia'd'd Daisy	.02
Occidental Con	.85	Dia'd'd B. B.	.02
Ophir	.06	Florence	.28
Overman	.16	Gold'd Con. M.	.59
Sav. Belcher	.03	Gold'd Merger	.16
Sierra Nevada	.07	Jumbo Ext.	.37
Union Con	.10	Silver Pick	.03
Utah Con	.02	Nevada Hills	.26
Yellow Jacket	.40	MANHATTAN.	
TONOPAH.		Manhattan Con	.02
Jim Butler	.63		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	6	6¾	Jackpot	5	5¼
Elkton	41½	42½	McKinney	.90	.97
El Paso	.108	120	Old Gold	.2	.2
Findley	.2	2	Portland	.102	103
Gold Dollar	2	4	Vindicator	.102	106
Isabella	.10	10¾	R. B. H.	2	4

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 26:

	Oct. 26.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$675,802	$18,513,859	$78,189,074
Ordinary	1,409,655	19,190,906	102,944,808
Cp & in. tax	12,599	391,685	8,404,620
Miscellaneous	64,002	3,435,197	28,291,207
Total receipts	2,060,889	36,531,238	212,799,704
Expenditures	1,896,081	53,068,756	252,447,308
Surplus	178,768		
Deficit		16,562,517	39,647,598

GOVERNORS PICK TURNBULL.

Stock Exchange Board Elects Successor to Keppler.

The Board of Governors of the Stock Exchange yesterday elected Arthur Trunbull a Governor to succeed Rudolph Keppler, who recently resigned. Mr. Keppler's place on the Law Committee was taken by Ernest Groesbeck. The Governors adopted the following resolution:

In the retirement of Mr. Rudolph Keppler from the Governing Committee we desire to express our profound regret. Mr. Keppler for thirty-two years has given intelligent counsel and faithful and devoted service as a member of this Governing Committee. For five years he was the honored and efficient President of the Exchange, and during his term of office plans were made and carried out for the construction of our present building. For years, as a member of the Law Committee and other standing and special committees, his invaluable services have been freely given. We cannot overestimate the benefits of all these years of unremitting attention to the welfare of the Exchange.

A Committee on Quotations was added to the other committees of the board, consisting of E. W. Cox, Frederick C. De Veau, R. T. H. Halsey, Leroy Frost, and William C. Van Antwerp. The committee's chief duty will be to supervise the renting of wire service on stock quotations to brokerage houses by the Western Union Telegraph Company, the purpose being to prevent bucket shops from getting direct wire reports of prices established on the Stock Exchange.

OHIO RAILROAD SUIT.

Central Trust Co. Files Foreclosure Against C. H. & D. Receiver.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 28.—The Central Trust Company of New York and Augustus L. Mason of New York filed a foreclosure suit in the United States Court today in which Rufus B. Smith and Judson Harmon, receivers for the Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton Railroad, are made a party.

The suit charges that interest to the amount of $79,050, due July 1 on bonds issued by the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company, is unpaid. The road, it is alleged, is a subsidiary of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Decreasing Mill Operations—Lower Prices for Steel Products.

Decreasing mill operations and lower prices for steel products are reported in the trade as the principal developments of the week. The Iron Age says:

The Winter prospect for the steel trade is not encouraging. Other years have usually seen back logs in the shape of contracts for steel rails, structural steel and other staple products affording some basis for steadiness in steel works operations. Mill books are almost bare of such business at this time. Current orders now represent but a fraction of the capacity, and it will be necessary to go back a number of years to find a time when steel companies had a smaller tonnage of railroad business than at present.

Under these circumstances it is noteworthy that the Pennsylvania Steel Company has received an order from the Southern Railway for 4,400 tons of rails, the purchase being made with money that had been appropriated for other purposes. The general rate of steel mill operations at Pittsburgh is only 40 to 45 per cent. of capacity, while in the Chicago mills are likely to drop to 30 per cent. this week. For part of the week no Chicago plate mills will be in operation.

Prices are giving way. Billets, sheet bars and wire rods are off 50 cents per ton, steel plates and sheets $1 per ton, and tin plates $2 per ton. Lower than 1 cent per pound, Chicago, has been done on bar iron.

The Iron Trade Review says:

Foreign inquiries continue to be placed before steel makers in this country and some of these call for round tonnages of material. Up to this time the yield in actual orders realized from inquiries from abroad has been very small in proportion to the tonnage asked because the quotations have not been in line with the views of foreign buyers. However, the continuance of an active inquiry and the fact that both buyers and sellers are more inclined to meet on common price ground make the outlook better for larger bookings from this source.

The movement of domestic trade in most materials remains very sluggish and the increasing softness of prices reflects the more urgent needs for orders of the mills. The balance between incoming and outgoing tonnage appears not yet to have been struck and further curtailment of output is general in the industry.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$350,177	+ $42,604
Seventeen roads	9,806,468	−2,662,950
Total (19 roads)	10,246,645	−2,620,355

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	4,769	4,769	4,763
Gross	5,529,432	5,855,044	5,536,689
Net aft. taxes	1,259,721	1,128,146	1,042,785
3 mos. gross	16,770,905	16,910,074	16,240,213
Net aft. taxes	3,226,903	2,888,401	2,582,188

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Mileage	1,372	1,372	1,372
Gross	878,547	1,007,828	848,514
Net aft. taxes	170,756	207,877	124,043
3 mos. gross	2,656,850	2,706,038	2,333,510
Net aft. taxes	423,561	580,439	179,061

Miscellaneous Earnings.

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER CO. for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	18,104,006	19,462,997	1,348,991
Net	3,545,509	3,990,099	444,590
Sur. after chgs. & pf. div.	2,365,037	2,814,014	449,007

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	2,935,998	2,973,945	2,821,007
Net	1,180,037	1,186,178	1,291,816
Sur. aft. chgs.	650,078	668,207	796,054

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

Quoted on a Percentage Basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Coast Line	1914-'21	4	@4½	5.75
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	5.62	5.50
Buf., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	5.75	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.75	5.25
Chi. & Northw'n.	1914-'23	4½	5.60	5.00
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	6.25	5.25
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	6.25	5.25
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	5.65	5.00
Int. Great North'n.	1914-'23	5	...	...
Louisville & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.00
Miss., Kan. & T.	1914-'23	5	6.50	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Penn. Gen. Freight	1914-'23	4	@4½	5.25
St. L. Iron Mt.	1914-'24	5	6.75	5.50
Seaboard Air Line	1914-'23	5	6.25	5.50
Southern Railway	1914-'23	4½@5	6.25	5.50
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.90	5.10
Virginian Railway	1914-'19	5	6.75	5.50
Wabash	1914-'21	5	...	...

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston curb market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
300	Calu. Gas	100	106	100	100
500	Chief Con	90	90	90	90
200	First National	74	74	74	74
100	Jumbo Exten	40	40	40	40
400	La Rose	72	72	72	72
100	Mex. Dev. Exch.	42	42	42	42
500	Mexican Metals	14	14	14	14
400	Nevada Douglas	54	55	54	55
200	Peterson Lake	24	24	24	24
1,100	United Verde Ex	90	90	90	90

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.00	.90	Jumbo Ex.	.38	.40
Atl. G'f'd	.17	.19	La Rose	.70	.72
B. S. G.	.86	.90	Majestic	.07	.08
Bohemia	1	1¼	McK.-D.	.41	.42
Bost. Ely	.50		M. of Am.	2¾	2¾
Butte & L.	.10	.20	Mex. Met.	.13	.15
Calaveras	.33	.38	Nev. D.	.53	.55
Chief Con.	.92	.95	New Balt.	.75	.75
Con. Cop.	1	1¼	Ohio	.08	.10
Cr. Res.	.93	.96	So. Lake	1⅝	3
Davis-D.	.56	.60	Stewart	1	1¼
Eagle and Blue Bell	.78	.85	Tonop.	2¾	2¾
First Nat.	.75	.75	Tonop. M.	.5⅞	6
G'f'd Con.	.95	1.00	Ton. Mar.	.24	.25
G'f'd Mer.	.16	.18	Ton. Bel.	3¾	4
Houghton	1	1⅛	Ton. W. E.	.55	.60
Iron Blos.	1-16	1 8-16	Tu. P. Ph.	9	@94
Jim Butler	.66	.69	U. V. Ext.	.99	1.00
			Yukon	1⅛	1 15-16

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Interest Payable.	Due.	Bid.	Offer.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	J.-D.	Mar. 15, 1915	99½	99 11-16	5.87
American Tel. & Tel. Sub. Coll., 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1916	98 3-16	98⅝	5.55
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co., 4½%	J.-D.	June 1, 1915	98⅜	98⅝	5.50
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	J.-D.	June 11, 1915	97¾	98¾	7.60
Chicago & West Ind. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	97	98	7.40
Erie R. R. Co., 4%	A.-O.	Oct. 1, 1915	97½	97¾	4.70
General Rubber Co., 4½%	J.-J.	July 1, 1915	97⅝	98⅜	6.87
Hocking Valley Ry. Co., 6%	M.-N.	Nov. 1, 1913	99	99½	5.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	5.75
Michigan Central, 5%	M.-S.	Mar. 1, 1931	99	99½	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	A.-O.	April 1, 1915	99	99½	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 4½%	M.-N.	May 1, 1915	99	99½	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 3½%	M.-S.	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98½	6.98
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 5%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	99	99½	5.50
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1915	100 13-16	100⅝	4.93
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.81
New York City, 6%	M.-S.	Sept. 1, 1917	103	103⅜	4.80
Pennsylvania R. R. conv.	J.-D.	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98⅜	5.60
Southern Ry. Co., 5%	F.-A.	Feb. 1, 1916	97	98 3-16	6.90

PREDICTS TRADE WAR FOR WORLD CONTROL

Steel Counsel Argues Disintegration of Corporation Would Hurt America.

ONLY PIGMIES LEFT TO FIGHT

He Sees a Great Commercial Conflict Coming After War, with Germany an Aggressor.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—The defense today closed its side of the case in the Federal suit to dismember the United States Steel Corporation on the ground that it is an illegal trust and the Government began its final attack against the organization. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia summed up for the defense in a two-hour speech, and Jacob M. Dickinson, chief counsel for the Government in the case, began his argument in rebuttal. He hopes to conclude by tomorrow evening.

Mr. Johnson in opening his speech said that no one had been harmed by the organization of the Steel Corporation, so far as the record showed, nor had any one, be he consumer or competitor, been dealt with unfairly by the parent company or by any of its subsidiaries.

In his peroration Mr. Johnson said the court was asked to cut the great organization into "miserable fragments." He predicted another war after the present European conflict was over—a war in which Germany would battle for the commerce of the world, in which conflict the steel companies in the United States would be as pigmies if the United States Steel Corporation was disintegrated by the courts.

At the outset Mr. Johnson asserted that the record in the case showed that the weight of evidence was all against the Government. The prosecution, he said, had picked here and there something that it thought was suspicious, ignoring the great mass of human evidence, given under the solemnity of an oath, which showed the true state of affairs in the steel industry. Mr. Johnson said that the Government sought to attack E. H. Gary but the testimony in the case was a lasting monument to him.

The original petition in the suit, Mr. Johnson said, rested upon imperfect statements of facts, and the Government should have abandoned its charges that the Steel Corporation was a violator of the law when it saw that the testimony did not substantiate its allegations.

As to interlocking Directors, the speaker reminded the court that in 1911, when the suit was instituted, there was no legislation on the subject, and that, therefore, interlocking Directorates were entirely within the law. He ridiculed the Government charges that such Directors misused their trust, and said the allegations in this respect were disproved by the facts in the present case.

Mr. Johnson took up the charge that the Steel Corporation sold products cheaper abroad than at home. He reviewed the testimony of the defense, that only surplus products were disposed of in this way.

"Who was harmed," he exclaimed, "when the corporation found an outlet for its surplus products, taking a reduction in price in order to keep the mills running and the hands employed?"

He assailed the allegation of the Government that surplus steel products were dumped into the foreign markets in order that prices might be maintained at home, and ridiculed the suggestion of the Government that the surplus products should be sold in the United States at reduced prices.

"With the country overstocked, who is going to buy this surplus stock?" he asked. "The Department of Justice," he said, "might furnish an inventor who could reduce steel to a jelly and cover it with a delicious cream sauce, and then we might eat it, and the country thus absorb the surplus steel products."

As to the acquisition of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company by the Steel Corporation in the panic of 1907, Mr. Johnson said that the Government's allegation in this transaction was one of the irrelevant things that had beclouded the issues in the suit. It reminded him, he said, of the time when lawyers who had no case started the cry of abuse their adversaries. The defense, he said, had shown that the acquisition of the Tennessee company was a patriotic act and the purpose was not to gain a monopoly in the steel industry.

Counsel defended the supposed uniform prices of the steel corporation. It was good business, he said, to make a good article and charge a fair price. He cited the demands of the railroads for better rails to give greater safety to the traveling public. Pools among independent manufacturers and the Gary dinners, where all the iron and steel manufacturers of the country could exchange views on business conditions, furnished proof, Mr. Johnson said, that the corporation did not control prices.

Opening the final argument for the Government, Mr. Dickinson said that no one admired more than he the men who had the genius to build up great industries. He would be the last one to stand in the way of business expansion, but, he added, when the Government was confronted with the fact that in that expansion the law was being violated it was the duty of the Government to take notice of that fact.

Reply to Mr. Johnson's assertion that interlocking Directors who happened to be on the Steel board did not abuse their position, Mr. Dickinson said that these interlocking Directors were serving on numerous boards for some purpose and that such Directors sitting around a table could and did influence their fellow Directors.

In answer to questions by Judges McPherson and Hunt as to the Government's contention regarding the formation of the Steel Corporation, Mr. Dickinson said it was the Government's claim that if all acts subsequent to the organization of the concern were disregarded the combination still would be illegal because it was created in violation of law in that it was formed to restrain trade unduly.

Mr. Dickinson did not agree with the assertion of the defense that, if two manufacturers did not sell in the same market, they were not competitors. He asserted that, no matter where the goods were sold, the manufacturers were competitors, inasmuch as the goods they produce were factors in the general line of business in which the manufacturers were engaged. This was in connection with the defense's allegation that the Carnegie Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company were not competitors, because one sold its products in the East and the other in the West.

Taking up the charge that the Steel Corporation sold products cheaper in foreign markets than in the domestic trade, Mr. Dickinson said the American consumer should have received the advantage of the lower prices. Failure of the corporation to do so, he continued, was evidence that it conspired to maintain excessive prices.

Mr. Dickinson reviewed conditions prior to the organization of the Steel Corporation to sustain the Government's contention that the combination of iron, steel, and wire companies unduly interfered with trade. He said that the Government would show later that the Steel Corporation had much more than 50.1 per cent. of the iron and steel business of the country and that the remaining 49.9 was not as formidable as counsel for the defense would want the court to believe.

There was some discussion between opposing counsel regarding the report of Herbert Knox Smith, a former Commissioner of the Bureau of Corporations, and what purported to be a report by James R. Garfield, at one time the head of the same bureau, on the results of investigations into the operation of the Steel Corporation. These reports were not sworn statements, and Judge McPherson interrupted the discussion to say that the case would not be decided upon the opinion either of Mr. Smith or Mr. Garfield.

REJECTED BY GERMAN BANK.

Unpaid Draft Shows Statement Made Here Is False.

The statement given out for publication by German bankers that the banks of Germany were conducting their business as usual and that their customers were not meeting with the delays and annoyances common in France and England was denied yesterday by a large exporting house here, which had just received a notice that a draft sent to Hamburg for collection would not be paid by the bank on which it was drawn until Jan. 15.

The draft, which was for 1,100 marks, about $275, was sent to Hamburg before the war, although it did not mature until after the war began. The New York firm of exporters, which sold the draft to a German firm received word yesterday that the draft was not collectable owing to a decree of the Federal Council of Germany dated Aug. 10 postponing payments until Oct. 9 and that the latter date extended until Jan. 9."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. B. Leach & Co. have been notified by the Treasury Department of Cuba that $50,000 par value of 5 per cent. Cuban interior debt bonds, numbered irregularly from 16,851 to 97,630, have been called for payment on Nov. 28.

The twelfth edition of "Trust Companies of the United States" has been prepared by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company and will be ready for distribution within a few days. It shows an increase of nearly $450,000,000 in a year in trust company resources.

Through an error it was stated in this column yesterday that an increased dividend would be paid on United Cigar Stores common stock next month. The regular payment of 1½ per cent. will be made.

It was announced yesterday that President E. N. Brown of the National Railways of Mexico had severed his official connections with the company in that country.

The Bankers' Club, an organization of employes of the Bankers Trust Company, presented former President Benjamin Strong, Jr., with a handsome desk set at a meeting on Wednesday night. Mr. Strong left the Presidency to become Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Martin Carey has been elected a Director of the Standard Oil Company of New York to succeed the late Henry A. McGee.

The Committee of Seven in charge of dealings in unlisted bonds ruled yesterday that transactions in unlisted notes and bonds maturing prior to Nov. 1, 1917, and in unlisted railroad equipment bonds of all maturities need not be submitted to them for their approval.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The fact that the wheat market declined about 3c a bushel from the high point of last Friday, and that selling has been under way for three days created the impression that it was about time for a substantial rally, and during the early operations prices were firmer. Toward the close those who had bought early on the export business became discouraged over the action of the market and sold heavily. This pressure caused a very sharp break, prices declining 1⅝@1¾c from the top, and closing at ⅝@¾c net decline. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.14⅝; No. 2 hard, $1.14⅝; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.15⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.20, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	128	123	95	11-16	
May	128¼	123¾	98	5-16	

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	115⅝	113⅛	113½	114¾	86
May	120⅜	119	119	119⅝	90⅞

CORN.

The corn market advanced ⅝c during the morning on buying by commission houses, prompted by lighter receipts at Western points, but eased off late, and closed net unchanged to ⅛c higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c asked, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	68⅛	67⅜	67⅝	67⅞	56⅝
May	71	70⅜	70⅝	70⅞	71⅛

OATS.

The oats market showed an easier undertone owing to a less active cash demand and continued liberal receipts, and after showing an early advance in sympathy with wheat and corn prices, eased off and closed ⅜@⅝c net lower. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 53½c; No. 2 white, 54c; No. 3 white, 53c; No. 4 white, 52½c; fancy clipped white, 53½@55c; ordinary clipped white, 53@54c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	49⅛	39¼
May	52	52	52	52⅜	42

PROVISIONS.

The provision market followed the same course which has been its habit recently, advancing early and easing off toward the close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago for the day were 22,000, estimated for Thursday 17,000; Kansas City received 9,000 and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
October	10.75	10.62	10.67	10.60	10.05
January	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.85	10.80
Ribs—					
October	10.30	10.12	10.12	10.47	10.60
January	9.85	9.80	9.80	9.75	10.75
Pork—					
January	19.00	18.92	18.93	18.77	20.02
May	19.22	19.10	19.10	19.05	20.10

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was active, total sales for the day amounting to 31,700 barrels. There was heavy selling on the advance, with evidences of renewed pressure against crude, and prices eased off sharply, closing near the bottom with net gains of 1 to 11 points.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			4.70@4.90	4.65
October			4.70@4.90	4.65
November	4.90	4.81	4.73@4.77	4.72
December	4.89	4.83	4.80@4.85	4.79
January	5.06	4.96	4.97@4.98	4.92
February	5.13	5.05	5.07@5.12	5.03
March	5.40	5.32	5.33@5.35	5.22
April	5.50	5.41	5.41@5.44	5.29
May	5.61	5.53	5.53@5.54	5.43

COTTON.

Yesterday's advices from the South indicated a considerable improvement in the spot situation. Local brokers said that these offers were anywhere from ¼ to ⅛c higher than toward the end of last week at some interior points in Texas, with middling cotton quoted around 6¼ to 6⅜c, compared with a recent low level of about 5½c in relatively cheap localities. Southern spot markets, officially reported, confirmed this view of the situation to some extent, as prices at several points were ⅛@¼c higher, ranging from about 6⅛ to 6⅜c at most of the larger points.

COFFEE.

There was less pressure of offerings of coffee through the Liquidating Committee yesterday, and, consequently, prices were steadier, closing about 20 points above Tuesday's quotations, December being quoted at 5.80 bid, March at 6.15, May at 6.30, and July at 7.05. In the spot position prices were about ⅛c lower, although on the whole the market showed a steady undertone. The local spot market declined ⅛c, with Rio 7s quoted at 6⅞c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,160 packages. Market firm for creamery and fancy grades of fresh creamery at Tuesday's advance. Other qualities are steady, but have only a moderate inquiry. Storage creamery moving somewhat better, and the higher grades have advanced 1c. Creamery, extra (92 score,) 33½c; higher scoring lots, 34c; firsts, 28½@32½c; seconds, 28@28c; thirds, 27@27½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31@31½c; higher scoring lots, 32c; firsts, 27½@30½c; seconds, 24½@27c. State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 24@26c; process, extras, 25@25½c; firsts, 24½@24½c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, held fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,127 cases. Better grades are firm, candled and graded are at 31@33c, and the current receipts of ungraded stock range from 25@30c generally; some low qualities as low as 24c. Refrigerators slightly firmer and buying more demand. Nearby checkery eggs scarce and very high. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@36c; extra, firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and dirties, 20@22c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and cooler, 16@20c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17@20c; undergrades, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charged, paid, 24½@25c; firsts, charged paid, 23c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fancy, 30@32c; gathered, selected, 28@30c; gathered, fine, 26@28c; defective, 20@25c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 30@50c; Western gathered whites, 28@30c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery brown, fancy, 30@32c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@28

RESERVE DEPOSITS IN GOLD ADVISED

Board Notifies Member Banks to Arrange for Transfer of Amounts Required.

WANT LARGE CERTIFICATES

Effort to Facilitate Counting of Immense Sums Involved in Establishing New System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Federal Reserve Board today notified all member banks that arrangements should be made at once for the transfer of required reserves to the various regional banks on Nov. 16, the day set for the new banking system to begin business. Every member bank not in a reserve city is required to maintain in the district bank for the first twelve months after the district bank is established one-sixth of its deposits, and each succeeding six months to add an additional one-twelfth until five-twelfths have been deposited. This will be the permanent reserve in the district bank.

Banks in reserve cities are required to keep in the district bank for twelve months after the establishment of the system at least three-fifteenths, and each succeeding six months to add an additional one-fifteenth of its deposits until six-fifteenths are so deposited. A bank in a central reserve city—New York, Chicago, or St. Louis—is required to keep seven-eighteenths of its deposits in the district bank. Other reserves may be kept in the member bank vaults or in those of the district banks.

Deposits of reserves must be made in gold or lawful money, which is either greenbacks, silver certificates, or silver. The Federal Reserve Board urges that member banks deposit as their reserve in the district banks gold or gold certificates.

Arrangements have been made to expedite the bonding of officers of the reserve banks. The Federal Reserve Board will require that the vault of the district bank shall be under a double set of keys or combinations, one to be in the hands of the Federal reserve agent, the other in the hands of the auditor, the deputy Federal reserve agent acting, or, in case of absence, some other member designated to act as a substitute. The vault of the Federal reserve agent will be in the vault of the district bank, and the men in charge of the district bank will be required to keep a record book registering the times when the agent's vault has been opened.

A record is to be kept with carbon copies concerning securities placed in the vault or removed from it. This record is to be kept in the Federal reserve agent's vault as a basis for audit of the special Examiner and one copy is to be kept in the hands of the vault keeper of the district reserve bank to be countersigned by him and placed in the general audit.

Circular No. 10, directing the manner in which member banks shall transfer reserves to the twelve Federal Reserve banks, follows:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28, 1914.

To all Member Banks:

The Secretary of the Treasury having advised the Federal Reserve Board that formal notice of the establishment of the several Federal Reserve banks will be given to all member banks on Nov. 16, it is necessary that arrangements be now made for the transfer of required reserves by the member banks to their respective Federal Reserve banks. It is the desire of the board to arrange for the actual physical transfer of the first installment in such a manner as to create the least possible disturbance to business conditions in any city or section.

It is, of course, clear that if the banks in non-reserve cities undertake to make the necessary deposit of reserves with the Federal Reserve Bank by remitting checks or drafts on banks in reserve cities (which checks or drafts can be received by the Federal Reserve Bank for collection only) there may result an unnecessarily heavy withdrawal of funds from the banks in reserve cities. In the same manner, if banks in reserve cities make remittances of checks or drafts on banks in central reserve cities, an unnecessary burden may be placed upon the latter.

The deposits of reserves with Federal Reserve banks must be made in gold or lawful money, and in order that the withdrawal of funds from the member banks may be as nearly uniform as possible and so distributed as to relieve any particular section of unusual burdens the Federal Reserve Board urges all banks to ship from their own vaults gold or lawful money. The Federal reserve banks have been authorized to assume and pay the express charges involved in making such shipments.

The foregoing suggestions also apply to payments on account of the first installment of capital stock, due Nov. 2.

In view of the advantage to be derived from the deposits of gold which may be used as reserve for Federal Reserve notes, it is strongly urged by the board that deposits of reserves in the Federal Reserve banks be made, so far as practicable, in gold or gold certificates.

Due notice of the establishment of the Federal Reserve banks on Nov. 16 will be sent each member bank by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no transfer of reserve can be made until this is done.

Member banks of large resources will greatly facilitate the physical work of counting reserve money if they will send gold certificates in as large denominations as possible or Clearing House orders calling for gold certificates or gold already counted by the Clearing Houses. The Federal Reserve Board appeals to the patriotic spirit of all member banks, large and small, to do their utmost in facilitating the difficult work now thrown upon the officers of the newly created reserve banks, and to do all in their power to secure for the system the greatest possible success from the beginning.

H. PARKER WILLIS, Secretary.
CHARLES S. HAMLIN, Governor.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, November 10, 1914, for Contract 160—for the construction of the Moodna Siphon Supplementary Shaft and Tunnel of the Catskill Aqueduct. The shaft will be about 400 feet deep, and will be sunk from an existing tunnel 870 feet from the surface of the ground. The tunnel will be about 900 feet long. Both will be in solid rock, and will be lined with concrete, and will have a finished diameter of about 14 feet. The work is near the west shore of the Hudson River, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, New York.

In the performance of this contract time will be deemed of the essence thereof, and the provision for liquidated damages will be enforced.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. O'BRIEN, 1915,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FLOUR: Office of Commissary Purchasing Agent, Panama Rail Road Company, 24 State Street, New York, October 28th, 1914. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3:00 P. M., November 9th, 1914, for furnishing to the Panama Rail Road Company, 6,000 Barrels Kansas Hard Winter Wheat Flour, Straight in accordance with terms and conditions set forth in Circular Requisition No. 4018. Blanks and full information may be obtained at this office. R. E. Rutherford, Commissary Purchasing Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, Newport, R. I., October 27, 1914. Sealed proposals for dredging and rock removal in Newport Harbor, R. I., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, November 2, 1914, and then publicly opened. Information on application. JOHN MILLIS, Col., Engrs.

FOR 'MADE IN U. S. A.' GOODS

100 Persons Attend Meeting of Newly Formed Association.

More than 100 persons attended a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday morning in response to a call issued by the Executive Committee of the newly formed "Manufactured in America" Products Association, and heard Arthur Brisbane, Richard H. Waldo, Arthur Tipper, Chairman of the committee, and others talk about the necessity for such an association, and kindred subjects. After the speeches it was the sense of the meeting that, owing to South American prejudices as to the word "America," the term "Made in U. S. A." would be a better slogan for a campaign.

Mr. Tipper said that the American people had been educated to believe that goods manufactured in Europe were superior to home-made articles. He said that important corporations were behind the new movement, that this would cost a great deal, and it would be necessary to raise at least $100,000. It would not be worth while starting unless $50,000 was got together, and a fee of $500 had been suggested for membership.

Mr. Waldo said a canvass of importers had shown they were not downcast over the situation, because, by employing women, foreign manufacturers of certain commodities were able to supply the American demand. Mr. Waldo warned the association against employing press agents for a propaganda, and advised straight advertising in the newspapers.

President Fitzgerald of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce said that for many years the finest fabrics of the silk looms of that city had been sold in America as foreign goods. He said the campaign planned might cost $500,000, perhaps $1,000,000.

Mrs. Julian Heath, President of the Housewives' League, pledged the support of her association, and Mr. Brisbane, who, it was announced, had been detained by an attack of ptomaine poisoning, arrived and spoke of "trade stupidity" and "keeping the money in the family," and charged the new tariff law with shifting work from here to Europe.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Incorporated today:

Huggins Estates; $120,000; A. W. Eaton, E. N. and N. Huggins, Kensington, Great Neck.

Speedograph Sales Corpn.; $150,000; J. W. Boudy, A. B. White, V. V. Lebedjeff, 11 B'way.

Olean Dairy, Olean; $20,000; W. F. Maud, A. and W. J. Wiedman, 12th St.

Jefferson Concrete Co., fireproofing, metal, concrete; $10,000; H. and J. J. Halpin, D. J. Havens, Hotel Endicott.

Finley Robertson Porter Co., Port Jefferson, autos, motors, engines, bicycles; $100,000; F. D. Veitler, F. Robertson Porter, East Clinton Av., Trenton, N. J.

Hancock Photo Play Corpn.; $150,000; E. C. Hill, C. S. Skinner, H. E. Feldman, 30 E. 42 St.

Mutual Circuit & Amusement Co.; $75,000; R. A. White, J. P. Clark, J. Pascocello, 218 Lafayette St.

Mandel-Marcus Co., wearing apparel; $8,000; B. and S. Marcus, O. Mandel, 2,146 3 Av.

N. & K. Art Co., publisher, commercial illustrating, designing; $5,000; W. S. Overend, H. D. King, S. Nemtzoff, 112 E. 19 St.

Chesterfield Sales Co., chewing gum, candies, vending machines, toys; $10,000; M. Warpick, M. Telmach, E. Ginsburg, 230 Grand St.

J. Lisu & Co., novelties, millinery, hats; $10,000; M. Michaelson, F. and J. Lisu, 847 Kelly St.

Salad Oil Distributing Co.; $5,000; L. O. Lay, Clifford N. Searle, Mansfield B. Snevely, 81 Macon St., B'klyn.

Geneva Germicide Co., Geneva; $5,000; G. G. and E. G. Goodelle, A. F. Nesbitt.

Quarrie Soil Vitiry, Co., agricultural apparatus, machinery, chemicals; $10,000; C. Sidney Taylor, J. C. Teneyck, G. Quarrie, 230 W. 116 St.

Howard Specialties Co., metal specialties, razor strops; $10,000; W. W. B. and M. L. Brandt, 1,063 Eastern Parkway, B'klyn.

Mutual Mercantile & Sales Co., Hudson Falls, dry goods, clothing, furniture, commission; $10,000; T. and J. Sherman, C. A. Huntoon, Ginsburg, Lake George.

Cranberry Lake Club, Syracuse; $10,000; N. H. Woof, E. J. Richardson, B. C. Wight.

Capital increases: Union Trust Co., Jamestown, $100,000 to $200,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Buffalo Fruit & Produce Co., Buffalo; Livingston Co-operative Creamery Ass'n., Livingston.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 28.—Charters filed today: Thos. F. Cummings Co., Newark, to deal in leather; $100,000; Thos. F. and Mary C. Cummings, Edward Karcher, Newark.

Globe Silk Mills, Paterson; $100,000; Max Stein, Samuel Ploom, Paterson; Anna Rand, Newark.

Irvington & Hilton Coal Co., Irvington; $50,000; Edw. R. Folsom, Albert S. Foyle, Irvington; Leslie Foyle, Elizabeth.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

INTERNATIONAL PRAESPOSIT COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the International Praesposit Company, manufacturer of blasting powder, 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Matuchen, N. J., by Alanson P. White, a creditor, for $1,250 on a note. Judge Hough appointed Jesse Watson receiver. Liabilities are $200,000, nominal assets $100,000, and actual assets $20,000. The company manufactures blasting powder, and had a contract with a German company to furnish one of the ingredients. This supply has been cut off by the war. This, together with an explosion at the factory, put the company into trouble.

GOLDSTEIN & LANDIN.—Louis Goldstein and Louis Landin, manufacturing jewelers, 99 Canal Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with $67,849 liabilities and $15,797 assets.

NATHAN REISLER of 1,855 Seventh Avenue, iron works, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $37,844 and assets $20,549.

JANOS BROTHERS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris and Jacob Janos, women's wear, 31 Washington Place, by Milgraum & Woefeld, $1,151; Klein & Greenberg, $200, and S. Naitove & Co., Inc., $486. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

NEW YORK CONFECTIONERS' UTENSIL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the New York Confectioners' Utensil Company, ice cream cans, 71 Varick Street, by the Monongah Glass Company, $1,166; E. B. Latham & Co., $50, and Follansbee Brothers Company, $30.

LOUIS KLINGER, an insurance agent, 1,573 Prse Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,204 and assets of $5 in books.

JOHN V. D. CORNELL, a book salesman, of 611 West 141st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,859 and no assets. Among the Hotel York $500, Hotel Montague, Brooklyn, $300; Hotel Gonoga, $125, and the Normandie Hotel $62.

LOUIS SHULBERG, salesman, 501 East Seventy-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,620 and no assets.

N. MOSHKOW & SON.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Oct. 12 against N. Moshkow & Son, flowers and feathers, 24 Bond Street, on a settlement at 20 per cent.

ABRAHAM SIGELSTEIN.—Judge Hough has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Sept. 18 against Abraham Sigelstein, dresses, 509 Broadway, on a settlement with creditors at 30 per cent.

MORRIS A. SHAPIRO.—Judge Hough has appointed Thomas Furey receiver for Morris A. Shapiro, tailors' trimmings, 1,743 Madison Avenue, bond $300. Liabilities are $4,151 and assets $1,000.

ABRAHAM JACOBS, jewelry, 37 Maiden Lane, has assigned to Samuel Goldberg.

ABRAHAM LINDENBAUM, dry goods, 849 Third Avenue, has assigned to Edwin Kaufman.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has instructed the receivers of the International Steam Pump Company to advance no money to the Jeanesville Iron Works to pay its taxes and interest on mortgage bonds, amounting to $5,000. The company has a plant at Hasbrouck, Penn. That has been operated at a loss for two years.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—George K. Wentworth, a lumber dealer: involuntary petition; liabilities $1,000,000; assets not given. Creditors of Wentworth assert that he personally guaranteed $900,000 worth of bonds of the Great Eastern Lumber Company, of which he is President. Mr. Wentworth's wealth has been estimated at $4,000,000. He was President of the Lumberman's National Bank of Portland, Ore., and of various Oregon and Michigan timber enterprises.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Alfred Frenette & Son, (Alfred Frenette, Jr.), contractors and builders; voluntary petition; liabilities $7,902; assets none.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 28.—The following middling cotton sales were reported today:

	Price.	Sales.
New Orleans	6¾c	1,652
Augusta	6¾c	1,078
Dallas	6 7-16c	9,773
Galveston	6¾c	559
Houston	6¾c	2,762
Memphis	6¾c	3,000
Norfolk	6¾c	1,000
Savannah	6¾c	1,852

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Tuesday....6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

To Extend Use of Cotton Bags.

A luncheon meeting of prominent merchants will be held today at the Whitehall Club, 17 Battery Place, at 12:30. At the meeting the Southern Cotton Committee, of which R. D. Bowen is Chairman, will discuss a movement to have cotton bags used by sugar, grain, and other dealers in place of jute and burlap sacks. The meeting was called by Edwin J. Gillies, President of the local branch of the National Coffee Roasters' Association.

Weather Stimulates Cloakings.

The cooler weather of the last day or two has stimulated greatly the demand for heavy cloakings on the part of retail buyers. Especially good business was done along this line yesterday by one of the largest dress goods jobbers in the city. Bouclés, zibelines, Roman stripes, and mackinaw cloths were taken freely in 54 and 56 inch widths, and at prices ranging from $1.25 a yard to $2.15. The same house is showing a line of imitation English mackinaw cloths which is being favored by buyers. These goods run from 75 cents to $1.25 a yard.

To Avoid Litigation.

The recently organized legal department of the Silk Association is now in working order, and, according to Secretary Peugnet, a large number of the members are availing themselves of the service. It is planned to have this department aid the Bureau of Adjustment and Complaints of the association in addition to its other duties. The latter department is operated to minimise and avoid litigation, so far as possible, by settlements of disputes and complaints through friendly negotiation and arbitration. This method of settlement is becoming more and more popular with the various trade organizations.

Brassieres Move Well.

Business in brassieres continues to improve in this market, and one of the largest houses here reported yesterday that it is doing a record business in spite of the generally upset condition of things. Boned brassieres are gaining in the feminine estimation from day to day and are being taken freely as a result. Front-fastening brassieres are also selling well. A vogue for highly elaborate models has apparently arrived, and in some of the offerings especially decorative materials are being used by the manufacturers. Prospects of a continuance of good business in brassieres right to the end of the season are said to be bright. Collections are very fair on the whole.

Why a Second Trip Is Needed.

There is a growing feeling in the clothing trade that, in order to offset the poor results obtained by the salesmen who left early this month on their Spring trips, a second visit to the retailers will be necessary. A mistake was made, it is now generally believed, in sending out the road men so early. The retailers were not given a chance, because of the continued warm weather, to sell stocks that only a cold spell can move. If these trips had been delayed and the start made at a time when the salesmen would be assured of a better reception, there is little doubt expressed but that buyers would have been more liberal in their initial purchases.

War Hurts Machinery Importers.

While, save in the silk industry, the war is having little effect on the orders being placed with importers of textile machinery, it is hurting this business for the reason that deliveries are being delayed and that ocean freight rates have been moved up so sharply that they are looming up as serious factors to manufacturers who have orders in for heavy machines. One of this sort. One importer said yesterday that he is getting deliveries on about 20 per cent. of his orders, and most of these on smaller machines and textile instruments of various kinds. Another importer is said to have had such grave difficulty with delivery of his machines that he had to abandon space he had rented for their exhibition at the recent industrial show in Paterson.

New Process for Retiring.

Houses that did business with a certain retailer have added another experience to their long list of unique ways which a merchant may select to effect an adjustment of his debts before retiring. This retailer sent out notices to his creditors saying that, in settlement of his accounts with them, he would return such merchandise he had in stock bought from them and would pay the difference in cash. One creditor got back everything he had shipped to this merchant, but, complaining about the condition of one article, received 11 cents as damages. No objection was raised to this plan by the creditor men since it was thought better to get the equivalent of a 100 cents on the dollar settlement than to take action that might result in less.

Secrecy in Army Contracts.

The care that has been exercised in keeping the source and nature of foreign army contracts secret is well illustrated in the experience of one agent who has placed a number of orders for the English Government. Half of one contract had been let out and the other half was about to be closed with a domestic mill. The information leaked out that such a contract was being placed and the mill immediately tried to get higher prices for its product. This is only one of many similar instances. The increased price being asked even after samples and prices have been submitted. As the payments are in cash and the maker has every chance to make the prices what he wants when he puts in his original bid, the representatives of the purchasing countries believe that it is only fair to keep the market at its true and not at its speculative level.

Underwear Demand Spotted.

While primary handlers of underwear report a fair amount of duplicate business from wholesalers in the Middle and Far West as a result of the colder weather in these parts, they say that thew have not yet seen much of this business from the local and "spot" jobbers. With the wholesalers themselves reports disagree as to just what effect more seasonable weather has had on their sales of these goods so far this week. While the statement is fairly general that business has shown substantial improvement over that taken in the last three or four weeks, it is said in some instances that trading on the part of retailers of these lines in and around New York is by no means as active as it might be. Some surprise is shown at this inactivity, as it had been understood that retail stocks of knit underwear were low and that lower temperatures would bring a rush of business.

A Big Day for Gray Goods.

Yesterday was a big day for printcloths in the local gray goods market. On several constructions the mills turned down large bids at current figures for 1915 delivery, and, following this, the buyers turned their attention to goods available for this month of delivery and pretty well cleaned up everything in sight. Wide goods were a great deal more active than narrow, it being estimated that not more than 5 per cent. of the day's total sales were made up of goods under 38½ inches wide. Big sales of 39-inch 80-80s were made for 1914 shipment at 5¼ cents, and many of the mills now want 5⅝ cents for these goods. On 38½-inch 64-60s there was large business done for November-December delivery, and the day closed with this construction held at 5¾ cents. Large sales were put through on sateens and twills for this year's delivery, but the mills steadily refuse to commit themselves on deliveries of these goods past Jan. 1. Combed lawns sold in fairly large way for next year's delivery at prices somewhat under recent quotations. The day's closing printcloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s....5¼c; 38½-inch, 64-56s....5⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 80-82s....5⅛c
39-inch, 68-72s....4¾c; 38½-inch, 60-48s....5⅛c
39-inch, 64-60s....4⅝c; 37-inch, 64-60s....5⅛c
38½-inch, 64-60s....5¼c; 37-inch, 64-64s....5⅛c

THE BIG CARPET SALE.

Keen Interest Shown Though Some Prices Were Not High.

Interest in the auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's rugs and carpetings was keen yesterday, notwithstanding that it was the third day of the auction. The room was well filled with buyers and spectators the entire day. Taken as a whole, prices realized fairly well up to the regular Spring catalogued ones, although there were some exceptions. In the course of the day 377 lots were disposed of.

Carlton seamless Axminster rugs, 6 by 9 feet, averaged $7, as against $10.05, while this rug in size 4 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 6 inches brought $4, compared with $5.85, the stated price in the Spring. Alpine rugs, 9 by 12 feet, came in for a big drop from the regular price, as they went for $9.50, whereas the regular price is $18.95. It was said that rugs of this kind never sold before at this price, which is practically that for tapestry goods. Alpine Axminsters, 27 by 52 inches, averaged 90 to 98 cents apiece, against the price-list rate of $1.17½.

Similar ones, in size 36 by 63 inches, were sold at from $1.57½ to $1.70 each, the regular price being $2.02½. Alpine seamless rugs, 9 by 12 feet, averaged 67 to 69 cents, while the regular selling price is 70 cents. Velvet carpets, of which there were very few in the sale, brought 77½ cents per yard, the Spring price being 88 cents. Palisade velvet carpets averaged 60 cents, compared with the regular price of 69 cents. Tapestry carpets, known as B-Palisade, ranged between 55 and 58 cents a yard, compared with the scheduled price of 60½ cents.

Other sales were F-Palisade carpets, at prices ranging from 42½ cents to 49 cents, which is the regular price; seamless Katonah velvet rugs, 9 by 12 inches, at an average price of $8.25, the regular price being $11.15; Katonah velvet, 27 by 52 inches, 65 to 70 cents, against the regular rate of 85 cents; seamless Palisade rugs, 9 by 12 feet, at $11.25, compared with $13.65; Palisade velvet rugs, 10 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, at considerably under price, bringing only $11, about the same price as the 9 by 12 feet size; seamless Hudson tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, which it was expected would fall off from the regular price of $8.85, ranged from $6.50 to $8.85, and seamless Wilton rugs, 9 by 12 feet, of which there were only a few sold, at prices ranging from $17 to $19 each, against $21.75, the regular price. The sale will start this morning with Lot 1,033, covering Wilton velvet rugs.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Gas and Electric Co.—F. H. Pinckney, $274.
Arnstam & Co.—C. Lewin, $439.
American Rug and Radical Carpet Cleaning Co.—Doremus & Co., $1,000.
Anderson, Clarence E.—F. E. Campbell, $264.
Atlantic Express Co.—W. V. Astor, $1,649.
Amdur, Ellis L.—Westchester Avenue Bank, $1,439.
Better, Maurice C.—A. J. Lemkau, $138.
Bachman, Alfred C.—Union Trust Co. of New York, $2,140.
Brown, Wm. H.—O. S. Cottrell, $165.
Braun, Edward, by guardian—William Bal, Inc., costs, $107.
Corwin, Ira J.—Jamaica Estates, $387.
Caldwell, Thomas J.—Piel Bros., $106.
Curley, John or Jack—B. Steinberg, $265.
Coyle, Belle—M. A. White, $119.
Coogan, Chas. E.—Standard Distilling Co., $376.
Cefola, Anna M. and Donato—F. H. Page, $245.
Durand, Louis—Butler Bros., $128.
De Wolf, Frank—"Edouards," $114.
De Brun, John W. S.—M. O. Sage, $172.
Day, Emily, by committee—J. Well, costs, $50.
Feinstein, Morris—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $1,220.
Fox, Isidor, and Harry Wasserman—M. Sturm et al., $196.
Feldman, Pishel, adm.—M. Herman et al., costs, $149.
Grimes, George—City of N. Y., costs, $134.
Geritz, Minnie A.—Thomas Sullivan & Co., Inc., $124.
Gair, Harry S.—Martial Armand & Co., Ltd., $1,775.
Gault Realty Co.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y., $2,736.
Gordon, Adolph—E. Rosenberg et al., $210.
Holmes, Van Cleve—H. L. Street, $320.
Horowitz, Eva—A. Rice et al., costs, $108.
Interstate Milk & Cream Co., Inc.—A. P. Merriani, $1,047.
Hirsch, Jacob S.—M. Ticotsky, $133.
Hart, Bettie; Tillie Lewis, Hannah Rosenberg, Louis M. Vogel, Berdie Jacobs, Isaac Arnold, and Henry Arnold—B. Millhauser, costs, $165.
Haight, Allen T.—C. F. Janson Co., $120.
Jones, Hugh—A. J. Ewald, $140.
Jameson, Mary C.—H. Angelo, $463.
Jesse W. Palmer Co.—Paulson Linkroum & Co., $2,570.
Kilpatrick, Josephine—F. T. Browning et al., $133.
Kahn, Emil—State Bank, $378.
Kardash, William—F. Schwarz, $295.
Kaufman, Abraham—B. Rothfeld et al., $4,280.
Kampfner, August—W. Reinhart, $711.
Lindenfeld, James—State Bank, $114.
Lamb, Arthur J.—A. Ortner, $529.
Lansman, Joseph—Pellich Bros., $354.
Low, J. Barney—Debenture Corp. of N. Y., $175.
Martin, Clinton S.—Frederick Keim & Co., $108.
McDowell, William—Hudson Trust Co., $140.
Marks, Samuel—L. Pulvermacher et al., $112.
Mills, Henry P.—F. R. Bergman, $9,968.
Malcolm, David D.—M. P. Norton et al., $128.
Manville, Clara C.—Lavender, Ltd., $269.
Monaco Construction Co., Inc., Joseph Monaco, and Michele Atlanession—Harlem River Lumber and Wood Working Co., $869.
Mount Kemble Foundry Co.—McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc., $1,492.
N. Y. Railways Co.—M. A. Mullin, $200.
Palinquist, Anton W.—Hildreth Varnish Co., $241.
Plaisted, Otis E., and Archie B. Plaisted—C. H. Nolte $342.
Playgoers' Film Co.—J. E. Kellerd, $772.
Roth, Oswald, Otto Roth, and Oswald Roth and Alvah L. Reynolds—D. Geiser, $2,138.
Richter, Fred W.—M. G. Ebert, $206.
Ralph Green, Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co., $147.
Stärm, Isidor—F. Gens, $127.
Schreiber, Mooney and Flora—W. Friend, $897.
Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., Flora Schreiber, or Mrs. Mooney Schreiber and Mooney Schreiber—United Dressed Beef Co., $1,382.
Silverman, Arthur E.—E. Moss et al., $111.
Swanstrom, Arthur M.—W. Haradon, $111.
Straus, Joseph—A. G. Kaufman, $139.
Shannon, Wm. N., Jr.—Barret Mfg. Co., $495.
Sargold Realty Co.—E. Sherwood, $395.
Tucker, Louise E.—J. A. Brewster, $239.
Utility Service Co.—Bergman et al., $225.
Tafel, Samuel—Harry Angelo Co., $713.
Turner, Maude M.—I. Well, $121.
U. S. Grand Lodge of Independent Order Brith Abraham—I. Sigelove, $653.
Ventimiglia, Pasquale—William M. Egan Co., Inc., $117.
Westin, Abraham, or Abe—M. Weisman, $306.
Weaver, Thomas N.—Munson Whitaker Co., $171.
Walters, Wm. G.—Piel Bros., $125.
Woolworth, Mariah G.—V. M. Turner, $1,049.
Woolworth, Herbert G.—Same, $4,317.
Wholesale Food Co.—City of N. Y., $1,189.
Woodbury & McGrath Co.—Same, $242.
Withers, Robert A.—Same, $130.
Whitman, James A.—Same, $466.

In Bronx County.

Brooke, John, and Harry C. Benline—A. Marcus, $270.
Jones, George W.—J. O. Sebring, $388.
Orr, John—A. W. Reinhardt, $236.
Schmidt, Alexander—A. Krumenacker, $117.
Vitale, Maria—J. Gamache, $712.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Barnard, Leonard D.—G. Chatfield, Feb. 8, 1911, $264.
Crotian Printing and Pub. Co. and Frank Zotti—W. G. Brown, April 20, 1915, $162.
Frederick, Henry C.—S. L. Wood, June 30, 1915, $254.
Feriazzo, Joseph—Ravenna Bros., Oct. 27, 1914, $181.
Glynn, Ella—M. Lehman et al., Aug. 20, 1906, $2,000.
Leaf, Leonore—J. W. Aitken et al., Oct. 17, 1908, $1,044.
Manufacturers' Piano Exchange, Inc.—O. L. Kindler et al., April 10, 1914, $146.
Same—Same, April 10, 1914, $424.
Skelly, Hugh F.—M. Feinblatt, April 11, 1914, $108.
West Side Transfer Co.—I. M. Lyon, Oct. 19, 1911, $1,449.
Wilmer, Harry M.—Crown City National Bank of Pasadena, Cal., Sept. 18, 1911, $794.
Weber Furnish Building Co., Inc.—Robert Gerard & Sons, Inc., Aug. 13, 1914, $112.
Woods, Al H.—H. Bartsch, July 3, 1914, $1,296.
Wright, Chas. O. and Florence—H. Milberzwaig, April 7, 1913, (cancelled), $1,125.
Wright, Chas. O.—Northern Assurance Co. of London, Jan. 11, 1913, (canceled), $214.
Dudgeon, Frank—North River Coal and Wharf Co., Aug. 20, 1914, (vacated,) $975.
Steiner, Minnie Mayer & Lange, Sept. 16, 1914, (vacated,) $697.

In Bronx County.

Curtis, Harry J. and Josephine—H. W. Rathbun, June 11, 1914, $112.

WOOL MARKET VERY STRONG

Active Demand Here and Abroad Strengthens Market Considerably.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The wool market is exceedingly strong on all grades, with decided advances on medium and low crosabreds, due to the active demand here and abroad. The entire trade is very much interested in the embargo placed on shipment of Australian wools, which has a strengthening influence on the price of merinos in the domestic market. Fine wools have been sold within the last ten days at the highest prices of the season, while crossbreds are selling two or three cents a pound higher than at any time during the present wool season. The aggregate sales for the week in the market have been 4,250,000 pounds.

The most interesting event in the wool trade recently has been the abnormal shipments abroad amounting approximately to 5,000,000 pounds, and the cleaning up of the entire quantity of common and braid wools estimated at 2,000,000 pounds.

The women's wear market is not as active as it should be at this period of the year, and but little advance business is being placed for Spring. It is very probable that buyers will suffer later as a result of their over-conservatism at the present time. Fine serges are still strong and broadcloths are in particularly active demand.

The cotton goods market is practically unchanged, though a limited amount of buying is taking place from day to day. There is a moderate amount of business going on in fine and fancy goods with a slightly more favorable outlook.

A slightly lighter demand for worsted yarns of the higher grades with increased interest in medium and low yarns is the most noticeable feature in the worsted yarn markets. The lull in buying is attributed partially to Southern conditions, and partially to the feeling that the majority of weaving mills have contracted for sufficient quantities to carry them until the turn of the year.

War Cause of Failure.

With the war preventing them from getting from Germany certain ingredients necessary for the manufacture of their patented blasting powder, the International Praesposit Company, of 45 West Thirty-fourth Street, had a petition in bankruptcy filed against it yesterday in the Federal District Court. Judge Hough appointed Jesse Watson as receiver

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; Mr. Marshall, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
BALTIMORE—J. Peppler dry goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Plaza.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; G. Rubel, furn. goods; Latham.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. & Co.; F. B. Manna, carpets; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—The Hub; Mrs. H. Sloman, misses' infants' wear; Gregorian.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; M. Schneerberger, notions; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Liberty Mfg. Co.; E. A. Davis, clothing; Hoffman House.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 470 4th Av.; Marseilles.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Bernheimer, furnishing goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—M. J. Collins, cotton, ducks; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Langtry, ladies' knit underwear; Miss Griffin, ladies' cotton waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; V. P. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses, costumes, (basement); 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—F. H. White Co.; L. F. Hill, house dresses; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Houghton & Dutton Co.; W. H. Deppler, millinery; 116 West 33d.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; M. L. Miller, millinery; G. L. Lee, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Miss Finn, ladies' coats; Miss Levy, silverware; Miss Golding, muslin underwear, waists, jobs house dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—A. Gainsborg & Co.; A. Gainsborg, clothing, furnishing goods; Albert.
BUFFALO—Artistic Tailoring Co.; S. Titrickjian, carpets, rugs; Hoffman House.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; C. B. Stanbro, rugs, carpets; 48 Leonard.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—Essex Mfg. Co.; G. L. Pease, clothing; Empire.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; H. L. Birnbaum, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Mrs. M. C. Dunlap, waists; 115 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; Miss M. Langhauser, fancy goods, art needlework; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Farrson, ladies' waists, petticoats, underwear. Infants' wear; Miss E. Carney, children's, junior's coats, dresses; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Philipsborn Outer Garment House; M. Philipsborn, Mrs. Rosenthal, H. Philipsborn, ladies', misses', junior skirts, dresses, Spring; 132 W. 21st.
CINCINNATI—Bischof, Sterne & Stein; H. Stein, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; E. J. Hirsch, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND—Morehouse Co.; J. W. Morehouse, general mdse.; McAlpin.
DENVER—May Co.; A. G. Morse, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; M. Green, dress goods, silks; 60 West 33d.
DETROIT—Heyns Bazaar Co.; M. May, millinery; 116 West 32d.
DETROIT, Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; S. T. Ingrum, dress goods, silks, prints, wash goods, ginghams; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; Miss E. Watko, cloaks, suits, waists; Marie Antoinette.
GENEVA, N. Y.—W. J. Brennan & Co.; W. J. Brennan, furn. goods; Algonquin.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Cohen Brothers; W. K. Women's, boys' clothing, furnishings; 225 5th Av.; Greenhall's, Inc.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; S. Goldberg, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 225 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Hager & Bro.; J. F.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

18—Louis De Jonge & Co. v. Breuker & Kessler Co., and 25, Mo., Kansas & Texas Ry. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Day call for Oct. 29: 26, 23, 19, 28, 33, 34, 40, 41, 42, and 44.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Cohen<Barge Josephine.
Ralli<Soc Anonyme, &c.
Patagonia SS<Gans SS
McAllister<Tug Norwalk.
Pareis<The Mercer.
Lucas<Dredge 7.
Dents<same.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hazel.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Freijomis<Stapies & F
Forsyth<S Driver 211.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Prefered causes:

Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Werner<Nesbitt.
Werner<Nesbitt.
N Y Assets Real Co<McKinnon.
General calendar:
Skeals<CNY.
Vieser<Penn. R R.
Cohen<Oceanic Nav.
Harned<Int Magaz.
Guanica Central<N Y & P R SS.
De la Feunte<Hammerstein.
McKinnon<Ala. Secur.
Klutchink<L Val RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Kiefer<Unionwerks.
Case on—Same<Heyman.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—P. O. Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:

New Fiction Pub<Star.
Bump<French Lime.
Re SS Titanic (2).
Nat Gum. &c<Dennison.
Motion PF<Mittenthal
Denton<Fulda.
Motion PF<Comet.
Eames<Claflin.
Dalpark<Henderson.
Penn Steel<NYC Ry.
United Copper<Amalgamated.
Re Kobre.
Finch<Richardson.
Same<Moore.
Strause<Crane.
Brown & Sharpe<US Motor.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Common Law Calendar—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Macsarack<Penn RR, (on trial.)
Springer<Thompson.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions.

Matter of Brown, (Benson.)
Schoenman<Lansner.
Hearst<Asstd Press.
Kutz<S & Bauman.
Callan<Dowling.
Meltzner<Nach.
Re Kalus Rubber, (Press.)
Cromwell<Thompson-Starrett.
Kelly<McMullen Co.
McClelland<Schanck.
Godkin<Godkin.
Desert<Deserti.
Kantrovitz<Kantrovitz
Kirkpatrick<Blau.
Watson<Junghans.
Knick Bag<Knick.
Turnbull<Taggart & W.
Taggart & West<Turnbull.
Cohen<Koehler.
Fell Co<La. Favre.
Met T<New & Beaver Arcade.
Wood<Haake.
Alexander Co<Johnston-Elliott.
Cavanaugh<Revenue Realty.
Groper<Gropper.
Cohen<Sirawitz.
Cohen<Given.
Sheehan<Hugh Getty.
Re Poliacella.
De Momberceilli<Van Riper.
Schwarz<Schwarz.
De Baldon<Deckler.
Oberdorf<Farmers' T CNY<Clark.
Re Stabile.
Rudd<Powells.
Culver<Harling.
Messer<Burstein, (2 acts.)
Symers<Gillespie Co.
Bernstein<Un Corgtd Case.
Moretta<Foster & Scott.
Hogan<Kalpan.
Penk<Stuckgurber.
Barko<N. Y. & N E Cement.
Kremer<Berliner.
Fajans<SS W 46 St.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re Review Pt 8 & W 240 St.
Wormser<Arbeaman.
St John Co<Br-Am C S Co.
De Silva<De Silva. Preferred cause:
Hartigan<Linke.
General calendar:
Tilton<Gans.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Watson<Grohs.
Ferguson<Fowler.
Franklin Un 23<Berry.
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Harald.
Duffy Co<Gramis.
N Y & N Paper<Jackson Co.
Mannarino<Mannarino.
Perasch<Perasch.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Butera<Gen Exp.
Bintinger<Bintinger.
Mitchell<Mitchell.
Giannattasio Con<W. 148th Con.
Stern<Rembert & S.
Standard Sand<CNY.
Rose<Rose.
Moses<Salomon.
Weiss<Weiss.
Am Diamond Blast<Morrell.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J., case on; V. Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Bernstein<Hall.
Ing—Lewis Hist Pub Co<Clover.
Flitt<Illinois Surety.
McKnight<McKnight.
Altoria Rity<Delacy.
Rapp<Rapp.
Lavinson<Keenan Cloak.
Man Comm'l<Massey.
Barton<Mulligan.
Frey<Horton.
Freund<Harris.
Saranac Rity<Memullo
Frank<Rector G L.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term Part XV, Room.

Case on—Title Guar, &c, Co<Pam.
No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest<Trochtenberg
<Henig.
Burkhart<Cochran.
Karles<Ehret.
Marinaro<Multi Speed

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scholer<Abrahams.
Van Slochem<British Columbia Rs.
Donnelly<H G & A I Piercy.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bailinger<Albright.
Fluemacher<Levy.
Healy<Central RR.
Paltrowitz<Steeplec'se.
Stewart<Martin.
Feoule<Townsend.
Lipkin<P R R.
Delaney<Adair.
W Cotter<Daniels.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dopstadt<NYC RR.
Roggerio<Nas Bl RR.
Meyer<Barrett.
Filkins<same.
Kennedy<Marcus.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

G Hocks Bldg<CNY.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Moore<C RR of N J.
Andrews<Times.
Kuhn<I R T.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rimculsson<Linch, (2 acts.)
Hogberg<Hartford & NY Trans.
Valentine<Scalzo.
Parris<Cent Pk, &c, RR.
Gardner<same.
Rubenstein<C Av RR.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Hall<NY C RR.
Cogetil<Krilke.
Schwartz<Nas El RR.
Case on.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Walker<Summerville, Kinzman<Beck.
Baranouchan<Wirth.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Conner<Lachner.
Hammer<Claremont Milling.
Case on.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Nat Surety Co<Mass B. &c. Co.
Brinley<Nevins.
Tormey<Deane Plaster
Ulanov<Brower.
Mills<Nat Surety.
Adler<Indelli & C.
Rosenbaum<Rothenberg & Co.
Harding<Postal Life I

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Scanlon<Carrollan.
Neuwirth<Lantry.
Levenson Wrecking<Turner Const.
Drummond<Fraser.
Eccleston<Un H'dware
Frankel<Parson.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Estates of:

Christian E. Detmold,
John H. Bonnell.

Wills for probate:

Lillian N Young,
Mary E Stebbins,
Moses D Spektorsky,

TRIAL TERM.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Amelia Cutter.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Cohn<Durbin & Laas,
Rottenberg<Greenberg,
Grover<Schiffman.
Koppelman<7 St Gar.
Welsh<Smith.
Stearn Co<Dalberg.
Morris & Co<C I, &c, Ry, (2.)
Faust<Weil.
Fierstein<Weingarten.
Ostrowsky<Jacobs & Sons.
Rosen<Rosenberg.
Schnipper<Fembiock Ritty Co.
Schulhofer<Rosenberg.
Ornstein<Uterman.
Limal<Ratstein.
Salab<Phoenix Con.
Gleit<Held.
Limoli<Ratstein.
Mitzner<Zubrinsky.
Turco<Brady.
Hooper<Bradley Con.
Costello<same.
Perdicaro<same.
Ehrlich<same, (2.)
Yarmovsky<same, (2.)
Giandomaso<same.

Bryan<same.
Norless<same.
Stefan<White Co.
Sullivan<Bradley Con.
Marcon<Bevan Trust.
Greenfield<Citizens Sav Bank.
Brown<Waters.
Fischer<Hernstadt.
Robin<Fischer.
Emser<Oestreicher.
Bittner<Lang.
Pearl<Winham.
Sanville, &c<Stern.
Cohiman<Wollersen.
Alexander<Hepner.
Fass<Greenspan.
Lang<Snow.
Pitts<Ehrens.
Machowicz<Roebling.
Tallanoff<Hyman & S.
Kahn<Bergman.
Goldstein<Larin.
Heyman & Schmidt<Cronin.
Rosenberg<Tobac Prod
Fersch<Lind.
Same<same.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Ransom, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Polansky<Heinze.
Schlesinger<Olvany.
White<I R T.
Garguiollo<same.
Shaw<McQueeney.
Weinacroff<Bush Co.
Bloom<Rosen.
Tower<Con Gas.
Jacobs<Williams.
Greenspan<I R T.
Riordan<Co Crane Co.
Miller<Robinson.
Gerhold<Consum Br.
Kurth<Stearns Co.
Roman<Walsh.
Hobart Est<Metcalfe.
Weinberg<Steel.
Granovich<Pitts Con.
Cohen<Blanchette.
U S Sponging Co<Nat Surety.
Condon<Cary.
Schofeld<Oliver.
Cholmers<Connelly, (2 acts.)
Tirone<W & J Sloane.
Luytis<De Nevilles.
Spiegel<Fora.
Stuzel<Am Drug Synd
Mack<Leonard.
Paradise<Kerbs.
Same<Schreinberg.
Oaklander<Bloch.
Corin<West W Pr Co.
Ullman<Littauer.
Joyce<CNY.
Franstein<De Rosa.

PART II.—Finelite, J. At 10 A. M.

Schneider<Elias.
Tamm<Guttman.
Wood<Cohen.
Rex Mfg Co<Smigrod.
Lavanburg<Posner.
Gleghill W P Co<Griffin Co.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; Part IV.—Schmuck, J., case on; Part V.—La Fetra, J., case on; Part VI.—Green, J., case on; Part VII.—Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII.—McCall, J., case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. N Y Trust Co<133 W 19th St Co—Wm P. Schoen. Re CNY (East 227th St)—Chas M Russell.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Heinsheimer<Meyer—Roger Sherman. Re CNY (Simon)—Chas O'Sullivan. Re CNY (Vandernoot)—Chas O'Sullivan. Raffe<Ehrlich—Matthew P Doyle. Peyser<Clarence Realty Co—Myron Sulzberger. Tucker<Pooser—James C Connell, Whitmyer<Lee—Middleton S Borland. Hess<Landecker—W S Kieley. Met Life Ins Co<Horwitz—Philip A Carroll.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Pearl<Sloopack—Henry W Friedman.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

PART III.—Maddox, J.—Trials, at 10 A. M.

Tarakajian<Gargulle.
Lester<CNY.
Kings Co Mtg<Corrado
RESERVED CALENDAR.
Osterhondt<Kelly.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Morowitz<Garelnik.
Stevens<Weygandt.
McGarry Co<Ch of St S Kostka.
Duss<Duss.
Macaulay<Oberg.
Blum<Blum.

Highest number reached, 1,274.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Aspinall, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.; Part VI., Kelby, J.

Trial Terms.

Zeldin<Amer Ice Co.
Ryan<N Y Rys.
Siller<Bliss Co.
Goldberg<1st N Bk, Brklyn.
Laubenberger<Shet'rly
McWhorter<B H RR.
Craig<Kings Co Dem Club, (2 acts.)
Earl<Taunton.
Klusick<So Pac Co.
Geyer<Morris & Co.
Friedlander Co<Parshelsky Bros.
Gleason<Hughes, (2 acts.)
Nouse<Warshaw & an
McCabe<Bliss Co.
Schwab<B H RR.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Rothwell<B H R R et al. (2 acts.)
Connolly<Am Art S.
Hawkins<Fed L'age & an.
Pastena<Mindlin et al.
Roche<C I & B R R. (2 acts.)
Stock<B H R R.
Steinigen<same.
Gagliano<N Y Rys.
Mitinski<Feinbloom.
Boscalno<Fullers' Ex.
Diamond<Farley.
King<CNY.
Driner<Eclipse Trans.
Tromello<Canavan Bros' Co.
Cafasso<Ludwig.

Highest number reached, 4,122.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J. At 10 A. M.

Inquest:
Liebman<Cohen.
Dougherty<Ross.
Schulsky<Menkin.
Wenokur<Birnstein.
Melowsky<Cohen.
Cooperman<Nas R R.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:

Faden<Nas R R.
Bilsley<same.
West<Curran.
St. Ament<Curran.
Casasse<B H R R.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
William Murphy,
Hugh Ennis,
Harry Thompson,
Laura Van Pragg Cleaf,
Rooney,
Rosanna Doyle,
Louis A. Schneider,
W. Hendrickson,
Horatio Biles.

Administration of:
Peter Curran.

Accts. in ests. of:
Emma A. Marshall,
J. Le Roy Gibson,
Frances Gibson,
John Murphy,
Anna M. Rosa,
Thomas Cody,
F. Stelzbrucker,
Josiah M. Favill,
Georgianna Preator,
Maria Irenman,
Bernard Spring,
Ellen Bulger,
Mary L. Sampson,
Louis Sieger,
Wallace Molloy,
Katherine Simmons,
George Hudson,
Martin Lynde,
Samuel Tippman,
Edward Wilson,
Achille Montesanto,
Agnes Flynn,
Mary Canfield,
E. Fitzgerald,
C. H. Sanford,
Ellen O'Neill.

Estates of:
Joseph Bauer,
Thomas Taylor,
Jonathan Saul,
Mary Hill,
Edward Moore,
Ada V. Linde,
W. Guinman,
Carl O. Green,
Francis Grives.
C. Conkestell.
Margaret Dawin.

Stone<Uhlfelder.
Becker<B H RR.
Suwalsky<Nassau RR.
Esposito<NY Ry.
Kennedy<C I & B RR. (2 acts.)
Ambrosio<Atl S'dor'g.
Meyer<Williams & Co. (2 acts.)
Carlson<Lafreniere.
Munch Brew<Simon.
Gribbon<Johnson<L I R R. (8 acts.)
Bruckman<Wels & Z.
Henry-Nolan-Hudson<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Schless<B, A & Co & S R R.

2d Lt. L. F. Carroll, 9 Inf., from assignment to that regt.

Maj. S. A. Cloman, from assignment to 30 Inf.

Promotions in Inf.: W. H. Allaire, Lt. Col. 8 Inf., to Col.; H. C. Hodges, Jr., Lt. Col., to Col., assigned to 17; J. F. Morrison, Lt. Col., to Col., assigned to 6, Nov. 1; J. H. McRae, Major, unassigned, to Lt. Col.; W. H. Gordon, Maj., 2, to Lt. Col., assigned to 3; A. I. Aissigne, Maj., 5, to Lt. Col., assigned to 11; H. L. Threlkeld, Capt., 30, to Maj., assigned to 30; P. W. Davison, Capt., 13, to Maj., assigned to 26; J. Randolph, 1st Lt., 23, to Capt., assigned to 8; H. Graham, 1st Lt., 22, to Capt., assigned to 26; E. S. Hayes, 2d Lt., 28, to 1st Lt., assigned to 28; S. B. Buckner, Jr., 2d Lt., 9, to 1st Lt., assigned to 9; C. H. Bonesteel, 2d Lt., 12, to 1st Lt., assigned to 10; T. J. Betts, 2d Lt., 9, assigned to 30; and R. H. Fletcher, Jr., 2d Lt., 5, to 1st Lt., assigned to 8.

2d Lt. F. B. Jordan, 27 Inf., to Reed Hosp., sick.

1st Lt. R. J. Palmer, 30 Inf., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

A board to meet at Fort Niagara, N. Y., to examine persons for appointment as Chaplain: Major A. W. Shockley and Capt. R. Reynolds, M. C.; Capt. Samuel Anderson, 1st Lts. C. A. Dravo and J. G. McIlroy, and Chaplain S. R. Wood, all of 29 Inf.

Chaplain H. A. Winter is assigned to 18 Inf. at Texas City.

Major A. M. Davis, Q. M., to Leavenworth, Kan.

1st Lt. E. B. Gray, 18 Inf., as insp.-inst. of Mass. militia at Boston.

Leaves—Lt. Col. R. I. Hirst, Inf., 3 days.

Navy Orders.

Capts. De W. Coffman, Boston Yard, to Naval War College, and W. R. Rush, the Florida, to command, Boston Yard.

Lieut. W. F. Newton, the Cheyenne, to command the H-3.

Lt. W. R. Munroe, command of H-3, to Union Iron Works, San Fran., and Craig Shipbuilding Co., Long Beach, Cal.

Ensigns R. A. Hall, the South Dakota, to the Paul Jones; G. W. Wolf, the Connecticut, to Great Lakes, Ill., and P. M. Bates, the Charleston, to the Allen.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Bassin to recvg. ship at Norfolk.

Pay Insp. H. A. Dent, Pay Office and Naval Home, Phila., to settle accounts and wait orders.

Paymaster W. C. Fite, Bureau of Supplies, Pay Officer's School, Washington, D. C.

Chaplain S. K. Evans, the South Dakota to the Utah.

Ch. Boxns. J. McCloy, recvg. ship at N. Y. to the Maine, and P. E. Radcliffe, recvg. ship to training station, San Francisco.

Boxn. E. B. Pelrcey, to Washington, D. C. Yard.

Ch. Gun. E. T. Austin, to New York Yard.

Ch. Machs. C. H. Hosung, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Connecticut, and A. A. Gathemann, the Connecticut, to orders.

Machs. J. W. O'Leary, resignation accepted, Nov. 23.

P. M. Clerks: W. E. Morton, B. W. Jennings, and W. A. Settle, appointed, and R. R. Barton and A. C. Bridges, appointment revoked.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Cleveland at San Diego; West Virginia at Mazatlan; Yorktown at Masanillo; Annapolis and Buffalo at Mare Island; Utah at Rockland; Virginia at Boston; Delaware, Jouett, Fanning, Cummings, and Burrows at Norfolk; Michigan at Tangier Sound, and Ammen at Lynnhaven Roads.

Sailed: Wheeling, Portsmouth, N. H., for Rockland, Maine, and the New Hampshire, Hampton Roads, for trial run.

The Sacramento upon completion of target practice to the Portsmouth, N. H., Yard.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Lapidus<I R T.
Nussenbaum<same.
Same<same.
Francis<Zagury.
Schuyler<Bruck.
Wells Holding<Keirns
Municipal Liens<Di Guglielmo.

Gebelein<Dumproff.
Romano<Romano.
Zivirin<Zivirin.
Skinner<Pierce.
Rode<Rode.
Hobbs<Wellwood.
Landauer<Landauer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J. Inq—Friend<Nichols.

DAY CALENDAR.

Graham<Graham.
Donovan<Donovan.
Beir<Magenheim.
Demarest<Carr.
Bernstein<Kenny.
Aurora Con<Picciano.
Gardner<Grill.
Putman Rty<Arnold.
Simmons<Simmons.
Martens<Martens.
Goldman<Cohen.
Eisler<Kellar Con.

Waller<Waller.
Lichstrahl<Lichstrahl.
Steinberger<Steinb'r.
O'Brien<O'Brien.
Juroff<Juroff.
Calliva<Thompson.
Municipal Lien<Di Guglielmo.
George<Beckmann Rty
Gontarsky<Gontarsky.
Spengler<Cioffi.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Fleming Sand<Mallet.
Krebs<Werk.
Chenoni<Zimmer.

Benjamin<Met Tob.
Burke<I R T.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Hyman<Corgil Realty Co—Harry N. French.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. College Point Saving Bank<Bierhoff, (4 cases)—Alexander Karlin.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Sarah C. Doty<Flora Schreiber—George A. Steinmuller. Jacob Schmitt<Caroline V. Fey—James J. Donovan.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Usbeck<Usbeck.
Huljus<Huljus.
Dramis<Dramis.
Van Dervin<Van Dervin.
Drugon<Drugon.
Dick<Dick.
Watts<Watts.
Farra<Farra.
Werner<Werner.

Highest number reached, 447a.

McManus<McManus.
Zoufally<Zoufally.
Bardes<Bardes.
Duryea<Duryea.
Knuppel<Knuppel, (2 acts.)
Bruckner<Bruckner.
Williamson<Williamson.
Ellenwein<Ellenwein.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Walsh<B H R R.
Lewis<same.
McCarren<B, Q C & S R R.
People ex rel McMahon<Gresser.
Barnett<Am Stopper.

Highest number reached, 545.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ANNIE M. BREEN, (June 26, 1913;) net estate $10,329; premises at Washingtonville, Bronx County, $2,300; Deposits, $9,767.

LAWRENCE V. CONOVER, (July 15, 1913;) net estate, $46,422; equity $39,796 in 10 houses and lots north side E. 161 St., near Melrose Av.; equity $16,942 in premises s. side E. 162 St., near Melrose Av. (assessments of $11,740 are chargeable against the realty;) deposits, $991; personalty, $510, and stocks, $1,028.

PAUL EHRHAT, (April 20;) net estate $4,100; equity $6,000 in 351 W. 29 St.; deposits, $175; personalty, $158.

JOSEPH M. FERNANDEZ, (June 28, 1912;) estate insolvent.

WALTER H. HENDERSON, (June 29;) net estate $15,000; bank, $532; personalty, $211; stocks, $245, and the Official Guide of the Seaboard Air Line Ry., appraised at $23,420.

ISAAC E. HOLEBROOK, (Jan. 7, 1895;) value of the remainder of interest in trust funds upon which taxes had been suspended have become subject to taxation by reason of death of Cornelia Frances Baker, $33,862; there is also trust fund of $100,000, which is not yet taxable.

SCHEDULE B1 (KINDERGARTNER) — Clara G. Fay, 57 to 5; Margaret J. Clinton, 93 to 35; Frances Evelyn Foley, 64 to 37.

BROOKLYN—SCHEDULE B3,—Isabel M. McElhinney, 13 to 4.

SCHEDULE VII.—Abraham E. Neugroschl, 28 to 84B; Arthur Stang, 34 to 109B.

SCHEDULE B2.—Agnes M. Walker, 114 to 70; Jane S. Selkirk, 156B to 144.

SCHEDULE VI.—Joseph C. Ginsburg, 40 to 84B; John R. Cain, 74 to 85; Thomas J. Ryan, 19 to 122.

SCHEDULE B1.—Ellen A. Constable, 144 to 3; Loretto L. Trottner, 157 to 4; Mary T. Dorney, 13 to 4; Marie A. Shea, 114 to 4; Mary J. Regan, 110 to 7; Ethel M. Gurnee, 14 to 9; Mary Gerrite Millette, 4 to 9; Elsie A. Pulch, 2 to 9; Edna Rosa Rodeyn, 88 to 9; Florence M. Bailey, 4 to 9; Lottie B. Burnett, 4 to 9; Margaret L. Burke, 2 to 12; Margaret R. Clark, 88 to 12; Elizabeth C. Baldwin, 67 to 17; Mary E. Steen, 164 to 19; Rose F. Kemmer, 17 to 20; Nathalie Abramowitz, 110 to 20; Elizabeth F. Koehler, 88 to 24; Elizabeth Burr, 37 to 25; Cornelia L. Bothner, 100 to 25; Agnes V. Barth, 82 to 25; Helen M. Teare, 72 to 26; Lola L. Duane, 52 to 26; Marie A. McNelis, 37 to 31; Martha W. Stork, 17 to 36; Helen E. Wernicke, 4 to 43; Edna M. Reed, 4 to 46; Grace A. Carnell, 64 to 50; Amelia Weber, 31 to 51; Helen Louise Squires, 66 to 52; Marguerite M. Quasdorf, 123 to 54; Ida Sanditen, 88 to 55; Florence M. French, 49 to 55; Josephine A. Strickland, 43 to 57; Mary E. McGuire, 173 to 65; Elizabeth A. Mahony, 147 to 71; Mary J. Martell, 13 to 78; M. Helen Milne, 118 to 92; Cecile M. Colahan, 16 to 93; Helen L. Stratton, 128 to 99; Kate Puglisi, 157 to 100; Dorothy Stanton, 155 to 113; Marguerite M. Knudson, 12 to 111; Beatrice Bunsman, 30 to 118; Ethel C. Fraughiadi, 46 to 113; Agda Erickson, 80 to 119; Elizabeth M. Moran, 31 to 122; Elizabeth M. Smith, 147 to 132; Anna B. Guthrie, 67 to 132; Lillian E. Warner, 154 to 136; Lillie Z. Warsawer, 109 to 136; Ethel E. Wirsching, 34 to 139; Mabel R. Marsh, 140 to 139; Bertha Katherine Feitner, 82 to 140; Ruth E. Warner, 68 to 141; Agnes L. Allen, 8 to 144; Mary A. Kennedy, 24 to 145; Laura Brower, 43 to 147B; Alice T. Crow, 23 to 147G; Flora A. Bedford, 30 to 154; Margaret M. Jackson, 128 to 163; Elizabeth J. Goodren, 83 to 167; Gertrude McKenna, 56 to 167; Agnes M. Fitzgerald, 136 to 172; Florence Rockefeller, 64 to 173; Gertrude May Lowry, 2B to 174; Lillian E. Plate, 2P to 174; Katharine Scholl, 53 to 175; Anita L. D'Archangelis, 82 to 176; Marie W. Reller, 119 to 177.

SCHEDULE B1 — KINDERGARTNERS.—Beatrice L. Gaffney, 42 to 4; Rita Outerbridge, 147G to 6; Helen P. Travis, 28 to 9; Fannie C. Bond, 150 to 14; Ruth Bittner, 150 to 14; Florence Lillian Holmes, 28 to 83; Maud B. Tanner, 77 to 150; Irene H. Bates, 14 to 157.

QUEENS—SCHEDULE VII.—Russell E. O'Hara, 186 to 37.

SCHEDULE B2.—Helena J. Grady, 86 to 92.

SCHEDULE VI.—Christopher Limbach, 86 to 32.

SCHEDULE B1.—Lillian V. Fried, 83 to7; Jeanette Mitzie, 78 to 7; Ida Hahn, 19 to 16; Frances T. Mulligan, 72 to 17; Grace E. Clark, 84 to 22; Mary P. Scully, 18 to 22; Sadie M. Flanagan 37 to 40; Augusta P. Feltner, 15 to 50; Marjorie Quortrup, 45 to 54; Anna L. C. Biecher, 22 to 58; Harriet L. Gebrsbach, 34 to 66; Mary E. Ryder, 13 to 66; Julia E. Wikoff, 39 to 68; Harriet L. Young, 67 to 77; Marie F. Donnelly, 8 to 77; Sarah E. Bracken, 5 to 78; Mabel Davis Wright, 45 to 82; Grace L. Rowland, 123 to 88; Maria L. Winston, 86 to 86; Blanche Oliphant Steffens, 19 to 89; Fanny May Hopewell, 19 to 92.

SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTEN—Dorothea N. McNulty, 17 to 19.

RICHMOND — SCHEDULE B1 — Lena Q. Haven, 6 to 8; Louise B. Borghardt, 162 to 30.

Appointments.

ASSISTANTS TO PRINCIPALS—SCH. B3.

	School.		School.
Mabel A. Jarvis	P10	Ethel Pearse	13
Marie E. Donovan	74	Alice M. Chambers	26
Anna L. McGoldrick	160	Dorothea Schrader	174
Ada M.	30	Catherine V. Byers	175
Mary E. Clare	30	Grace Crimmins	5
Catherine J. English	32	Winifred L. Davenport	92
Rose Murray	45	Sara H. Boyle	13
Hannah B. Walsh	46	Bernard Colten	179

MANHATTAN—SCHOOL B1.

Daniel Tanrosen	B2	Dinah Levinson	13
Louis Cohen	18	Amy Saxe	14
Israel Andron	19	Louise Hule	14
Nath'l Rosenweig	21	Anna M. C. Smith	14
Leonard Grossman	23	Sarah H. Robson	15
Harry Schaffer	23	Lillian Day	15
Sidney Abrams	32	Theresa Loeffler	15
J. H. Lappen	35	Florence Wadsworth	15
Jacob Deutsch	B39	Marie E. Rallly	15
Max Stern	B39	Gertrude Appelbee	19
Herman Goldstein	B39	Anna M. Goebel	19
Louis Bernstein	B39	Edna De W. Kelly	19
I. I. Goodstein	61	Regina Holzman	19
Abraham Weil	89	Alicia Zimmerman	21
M. Takashnick	B89	Eva N. Jackson	21
J. A. Schwartz	74	Edith M. West	21
Jacob B. Platt	80	Nettie E. Gilmore	21
F. D. Wechsler	80	Helen C. Cohen	21
M. Weitzen	114	Doretta Krumwiede	23
David Krauss	114	Flora N. Peters	23
Harry D. Cole	132	Rose Bentel	25
S. C. Miller	160	Bertha Berenson	25
R. L. Broadwin	186	Mary E. Kilcoyne	30
Thomas Spector	B186	Eliz. I. Baierlein	30
A. A. Goldman	B186	Helen R. Langner	30
Lillie C. Hoerig	1	Estella Ward	31
Lillian Stebbins	1	Rosalind S. Mest	31
Sarah Horowitz	P2	Bertha Goeler	31
Anna Katz	P2	Helena V. Bradley	31
Frances Israel	P2	Lavinia R. Wagner	34
Lillie Neustadt	P2	Anna E. Fitzgibbon	34
Marie Gallagher	P2	Ida M. Lyon	34
Selma Cohen	P2	Laura Goldblatt	34
Helen A. Foland	3	Martha A. Patterson	34
Gertrude Isaacson	6	Loretto M. Shannon	38
Lucy McLaughlin	8	Mary L. Devey	47
Florence Follmer	8	Hattie Solomon	57
Mildred Castigan	P10	Elsie S. Shannon	P33
Eva F. Slawson	P10	Reeva Abrams	B39
Mary M. Heagen	19	Bertha K. Hartman	40
Claire Kantrowitz	12	Flora Fields	41

Mary C. O'Rourke	43	Sylvia Mervanklin	109
Helen Wicks	43	Margaret Evans	109
Rose Forschleiser	43	M. M. Klaus	109
Louise Brinck	43	Viola Heuman	109
Dorothy M. Russell	43	Anna Kelly	109
Sara Lehmaier	43	Sara Lehmaier	109
Adele Haas	44	Adele Haas	109
Letitia E. Murphy	44	Kath'ne Pangborne	109
Jane Enright	50	Therese V. Bach	109
Estelle Rubin	50	Sarah E. Platt	110
Mary J. Kelly	51	Genevieve Finan	110
Grace A. Jadwin	52	Ray Cohen	112
Shelby Paxton	52	Hannah L. Conway	114
Cath'ne T. Guilfoyle	56	Helen J. Allin	114
Rae Nagel	57	Mary F. Hegarty	114
Irene V. Maher	58	Ruby E. McIntire	114
Sarah B. Fanning	58	Ethel H. Crowe	114
M. Susan Skelton	61	Mildred M. Moses	114
Tessie Moskowitz	61	Eliz. G. Breuer	114
Estelle Cohn	P62	Bertice Z. Streeter	114
Louise Halbert	63	Rita L. Bausch	114
Minnie Ungerleider	63	Mae L. Schaettle	119
Frida Tank	66	Josephine McCormack	121
Hannah E. Lotz	66	Florentine Israel	121
Eva C. Dolphin	67	Jean F. Younger	122
Matilda A. Strunter	72	Ruth A. Frawley	122
Cath'ne E. Collins	72	Mary Kass	122
Selma Wrenker	73	Cath'ne E. Collins	122
Mary E. Corcoran	73	Fannie Goldberg	126
Florence L. Hahn	74	Yetta Rosenzweig	126
Alice M. Crampton	74	Elsie Steckler	131
J. S. Ballentine	B77	Janet Gribben	131
Miriam Marcus	78	Yetta Stern	131
Sabina E. Koch	78	Albertine A. Rosenfeld	144
Ruth Brand	78	Emma M. Cain	141
Isabel Gorman	78	Marion Finkelstein	147
Edna Rosenthal	78	Evelyn Fisher	147
Mamie H. Jagels	78	Ida M. Brunsel	150
Ida Malcolm	82	Anna Sahr	150
Beatrice Berger	82	Isabel Yohalem	150
Laura Weil	82	Agnes Fennelly	150
Bertha Weinlander	83	Mary O'Connor	151
Marie J. Jonas	85	Eliz. H. Inness	157
Ella M. Schoenchen	85	Rose Breitling	157
Emma F. Schreiber	86	Emma R. Honor	158
Marg. M. Frawley	88	Ethel Morrison	158
Blanche Gompprecht	87	Irene L. Stern	159
Hulda M. Elfler	90	Esther H. Maloney	160
Madel'ne Schubert	91	Eliz. Leuteritz	160
Hannah Wasslefsky	92	Rebecca Hechter	161
Tillie Hofstadter	92	Anna C. Blom	169
Fannie Pfeff

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS H. LEVY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of men's collars, tables, showcases, counter, &c.

WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Receiver, ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS FERONY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 1,180 Havemeyer, Borough of Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver, LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 261 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM HOROWITZ and MORRIS LAIDHOLD, individually and as copartners trading as MORAVIAN WOOLEN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 11 E. 24th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen piece goods, typewriter, safe, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 7th and 9th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MORRIS B. ARNOLD, Trustee, ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD A. SHIPMAN & THOMAS EVANS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 51 Warren St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of stationery, dies, electro type, ink, safe, desks, filing cabinets, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 3d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Receiver. WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Receiver, 64 William St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS A. SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,743 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tailor's trimmings, piece goods, buttons, silks, linings, cash register, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 3d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THOMAS FUREY, Receiver. MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 145 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EFFICIENCY SALES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 497 Gates Av., Borough of B'klyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 7th and 9th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GASPARE CALECA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 73 Thompson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, soap, glasses, ice box, cash register, scale, coffee grinder, counter.

IGNAZIO OTTAZIANO, Receiver. JOSEPH NICCHIA, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20540. —In Bankruptcy.—SALVATORE FERRARI, also known at CHARLES FERRARI, and NICHOLAS FERRARI, individually and as co-partners doing business as FERRARI BROS., Bankrupts.

Salvatore Ferrari, also known as Charles Ferrari, and Nicholas Ferrari, individually and as co-partners doing business as Ferrari Bros., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 26, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 12, 1914, at 11:00 A. M., when creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 18903. —MICHAEL H. EGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael H. Egan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 27th, 1914.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS A. SHAPIRO, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, Nov. 5th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1,743 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tailor's trimmings, piece goods, buttons, silks, linings, cash register, safe, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 3d and 4th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

THOMAS FUREY, Receiver. MAX MILLER, Attorney for Receiver, 145 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EFFICIENCY SALES CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 497 Gates Av., Borough of B'klyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, desks, chairs, fixtures, &c.

Inspection Nov. 7th and 9th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GASPARE CALECA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 73 Thompson St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, soap, glasses, ice box, cash register, scale, coffee grinder, counter.

IGNAZIO OTTAZIANO, Receiver. JOSEPH NICCHIA, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20540. —In Bankruptcy.—SALVATORE FERRARI, also known at CHARLES FERRARI, and NICHOLAS FERRARI, individually and as co-partners doing business as FERRARI BROS., Bankrupts.

Salvatore Ferrari, also known as Charles Ferrari, and Nicholas Ferrari, individually and as co-partners doing business as Ferrari Bros., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 26, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 12, 1914, at 11:00 A. M., when creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 18903. —MICHAEL H. EGAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Michael H. Egan, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated August 5th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 27th, 1914.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—No. 19471—ISRAEL FEIT, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that Israel Feit (sic) bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 10 1914 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, October 27th, 1914

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19988.—PORSTH ELECTRIC CO., Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on October 21, 1914, the above proceeding was referred to me to pass upon the proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, N. Y. City, November 10, 1914, at 11:30 A. M., at which time the said creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

New York, October 28, 1914.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20 840 —In Bankruptcy.—ALPHA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Alpha Construction Company, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on September 29 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 10, 1914 at 10:30 A. M., when creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—No 20 829. —In Bankruptcy.—PFLUEGER PIANO CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Pflueger Piano Co., Inc. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 29 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 12, 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20 849. —In Bankruptcy.—KERR F. ALBERTSON, doing business as New York Granite Company, Bankrupt.

Kerr F. Albertson, doing business as New York Granite Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 27 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 30 1914, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No 20834. —In Bankruptcy.—FRIEDRICH (FRED) EMIL MULLER and individually and as member of MULLER & DOLLINGER, Bankrupt.

Friedrich (Fred) Emil Muller was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 23rd, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on November 10th, 1914, at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated October 26th, 1914.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,517. —In Bankruptcy.—RACHEL BESSE LEWINSOHN, Bankrupt.

Rachel Besse Lewinsohn, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 22, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on November 12, 1914 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The rapid succession of extensive pressure changes continues. The cool high area of Tuesday over the eastern portion of the country has almost disappeared and pressure is again low from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward. In the central plains States and the Northwest there is another moderate high area, while in the Far West pressure is falling.

There was no precipitation over any portion of the country, except some light local rains from the north upper lake region eastward.

There were heavy killing frosts or freezing temperatures Wednesday morning in the Atlantic Gulf States as far south as the interior of Northern Florida, but during the day there was a general and decided rise in temperature throughout the lake region, the Ohio Vally, and the Atlantic and Gulf States. Over the West temperatures did not change materially and they are above the seasonal average as a rule. Except for local rains Thursday from the upper lake region eastward, and on Friday in the Pacific Northwest, fair weather will prevail during Thursday and Friday without decided temperature changes.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate, mostly south except northeast off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy Thursday, probably local rains in the interior; Friday, fair.

Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday; Friday, fair.

Western New York and Northern New England—Unsettled Thursday, probably rains; Friday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	60	52	4 P. M.	69	49
6 A. M.	61	52	6 P. M.	67	47
9 A. M.	63	39	9 P. M.	62	45
12 M.	69	48	11 P. M.	57	44

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46°, for the corresponding date last year it was 63; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 51. The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 50 degrees at 3 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 73 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 42 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:25—3,783 8 Av.; Chas. Schwonsees	$50
4:50—232 E. 149 St.; Nicols Nasso	Slight
5.10—962 E. 162 St.; C. Schnedler	Slight
9:25—173 E. 114 St.; Sarah Bernstein,	Not given
9:57—72 W. 99 St.; T. L. Bostwick	Slight
10:10—223 E. 76 St.; Antonio Laberra	Slight
11 18—211 E. 11 St.; Max Starn	Slight
P.M.	
12.50—1,450 5 Av.; Max Berlin	$50
2:00—180 E. 98 St.; Becky Laff	$200
2:30—54 Sheriff St.; Sarah Wyckoff	$200
3:15—45 Little W. 12 St.; David Weisenberger	Slight
3:40—1,944 1 Av.; Ludwig & Traube	Slight
3:55—247 E. 54 St.; Louis Magrats	Slight
4:20—62 Stanton St.; Wolf Vogel	Slight
4:50—233 W. 167 St.; Thos. Brennan	Slight
5.15—200 Cherry St.; Morris Gotlieb	Slight
5.20—B'klyn end Williamsburg Bridge; coal given	Slight
5:30—15-17 E. 3 St.; Levy & Heirzock	$1,500
5:55—B'way and 176 St.; not given	Slight
7:00—41 E. 18 St.; Childs Restaurant Co.	$100
7:05—219 W. 40 St.; Mary Brodis	Slight
7 25—1,442 Ave. A.; Philip Kupis	Slight
7:30—220 W. 62 St.; not given	Slight
8:10—67 Forsythe St.; P. Kirschstein	Slight
9:05—613 E. 100 St.; Annie Hilfbrand	Slight
9:10—833-405 Cherry St.; Gregory Co.	Not given
10:15—456 E. 169 St.; Louis Weisner	Slight
10:15—963 Summit Av.; D. Hammerman	$200
10:33—257 Stanton St.; S. Beer	Slight
10:53—143 W. 51 St.; Clark & Hendrick	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications for licensed pilot will be received until Nov. 10. The date of the examination will be announced later.

The examination ordered for supervising nurse has been canceled.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 10 a competitive examination for assistant in co-operative grain elevator accounting, for men only, to fill vacancies under the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,800 to $2,000 a year. The duties will be to devise accounting systems for co-operative grain elevators, aid in the establishment of these systems in the co-operative grain elevators throughout the country, and prepare material suitable for publication relating to problems in accounting and auditing of co-operative grain elevators. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, practical experience and fitness, submittal of forms for an accounting of a proposed grain elevator, and thesis. At least three years' experience in accounting is required. Experience solely as a bookkeeper will not be accepted as accounting experience.

Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair, warmer Thur. Friday fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Friday; gentle to moderate s. s. winds, except variable over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair, warmer Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle shifting winds.

Ohio—Unsettled Thurs.; probably rain in n. Fri. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Thurs.; probably rain in n. Fri. fair; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate w. to n. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably rain. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. fair; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Minn.—Fair Thurs and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. w. and w. winds, becoming variable Fri.

Okla., Mo., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Ark., Tenn., Ky., Ptah, and Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 19698 —MAX GREENWALD and ISAAC M. FAIGELMAN, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Greenwald and Isaac M. Faigelman, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated September 16, 1914, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, Oct. 27th, 1914.

NO. 18838.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—SMITH & DORSETT COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Smith & Dorsett Company bankrupt, has filed its petition, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 30 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Renting Rooms

115TH ST., 401 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Outside rooms, overlooking Drive; modern conveniences.

Five persons answered this advertisement in The Times. All rooms were rented.

An advertisement in The Times on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday receives a special rate. Inquire—

Want Department

The New York Times

Telephone 1000 Bryant.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Four Harlem Apartment Houses Sold to an Investor—Old Cosmopolitan Hotel on Chambers Street Leased—$37,000 Deal in Flatbush—$368,300 Suit Against the Queens Land & Title Company.

A fair degree of activity characterized the realty market yesterday, of which the chief features were the sale of four Harlem apartment houses and a residence on Fifty-seventh Street, while in the downtown section the lease for a long term for business purposes of the old Cosmopolitan Hotel was recorded.

The Harlem deal, which was a cash transaction, involved the sale for the Louis Greenblatt estate of the four six-story apartment structures at 249 to 255 West 111th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, the last house in the row adjoining the northeast corner of Eighth Avenue. Each house covers a plot 86 by 100, giving a total frontage of 144 feet. The buyer will hold the property as an investment. The brokers in the sale were Goodale, Perry & Dwight.

Cosmopolitan Hotel Leased.

An important lease in the downtown section was announced yesterday in the rental for a period of twenty-one years of the old Cosmopolitan Hotel on the northeast corner of West Broadway and Chambers Street. It is a seven-story structure on a plot 76.1 by 100.1 and was closed as a hotel several years ago. The lease was made by Samuel J. Huggins, as trustee, and the rental for the first five years is said to be $15,000 a year.

West Fifty-seventh Street Deal.

As an investment, Louis H. Chalif has purchased from the estate of Louis De Bebian, 165 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 21 by 100.5.

The property is located 104 feet east of Seventh Avenue and will probably be altered for business in the near future. N. A. Barwin & Co. were the brokers in the transaction.

Investor Buys Harlem Flat.

The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank has sold to M. Murphy for investment, 106 East 123d Street, a five-story flat on a plot 20 by 100, located between Lexington and Park Avenues. George W. Brettell was the broker in the transaction.

$200,000 For Fourteenth Street Corner.

At the stand of Joseph P. Day in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday the eleven-story store and loft building on the northwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue was sold in foreclosure proceedings for $200,000 to Henry Malraison, acting for a party in interest.

The structure, which occupies a plot 100 by 103.8 leasehold, was sold to satisfy a judgment of about $385,000 secured by the Van Buren Estate against Henry Corn and others.

Foreclosure on Continental.

A foreclosure action has been instituted against the Hotel Continental, formerly the Albany, on the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, and the property will be sold on Nov. 19 by Joseph P. Day. The action has been brought by Florence L. Mabee against the Forty-first Street Realty Company, headed by Irving Griswold, which bought the property in 1912 and leased it last year to the Louvre Hotel Company, while the restaurant was leased to I. H. Rosenfeld, formerly of the Second Avenue Cafe Boulevard.

Bronx Sales.

Patrick Crowley has purchased for occupancy 406 East 140th Street, a three-story brick dwelling on a lot 17 by 100. S. H. Frankenheim negotiated the sale for Minnie Pfeiffer, the owner.

$37,000 Sale in Flatbush.

Arthur H. Strong has sold to a client for occupancy the large Colonial dwelling recently erected on the corner of Dorchester Road and Ocean Avenue, Flatbush. The structure occupies a plot 107 feet on Ocean Avenue and has a depth of 131 feet. It was held at $37,000.

Long Island City.

A builder paid $8,600 for five lots on the southwest corner of Nelson Avenue and Fitting Street, Long Island City, at public auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom yesterday. Eleven lots on Fitting Street, between Queens Boulevard and Nelson Avenue, brought from $1,500 to $1,675. Bryan L. Kennelly conducted the sale.

Tax Sale in Queens.

The first tax sale held in Queens Borough since 1898 was conducted by Daniel Monyhan, Receiver of Assessments and Arrears, Tuesday, when he offered for sale at his office, Court Square, Long Island City, liens on parcels in Flushing from 5,001 to 5,843. The liens covered back taxes and assessments, with interest, from 1898.

Over 100 people attended the sale, and all parcels sold at the flat amount of the lien, with the exception of one parcel, 5,242, on which the assessment was $827. The rate of interest granted was ¼ of 1 per cent. in that case.

In all $7,700 was realized from the sale. The sale was adjourned until Dec. 8, at which time other liens in College Point and old Flushing, including some 400 parcels, will be sold.

$368,300 Suit Against Massapequa.

A lis pendans was filed in the Nassau County, L. I., Clerk's Office yesterday in a mortgage foreclosure suit for $368,300.

The plaintiff in the action is the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Manhattan, and the defendants named include 675 persons and the Queens Land and Title Company.

In 1906 Allen P. Haight, President of the Queens concern, gave the plaintiff a mortgage on a large tract of land at Massapequa, for $500,000.

It is claimed that when titles were given to the present holders many of them did not have their titles searched, and that their property has not been cleared of the mortgage hanging over it. They are the 675 persons named as co-defendants.

The action for foreclosure is brought in default of interest on the mortgage, which was to run until 1916.

New Jersey.

Hughes & Whitby have sold for Charles S. Barker of Passaic, to C. M. Lindsay of 41 Reid Avenue, Passaic, the stucco residence at 132 Montclair Avenue, Montclair, consisting of ten rooms and three baths, on a plot 95 by 150 feet.

Realty Notes.

Louis H. Lowenstein and J. P. Finneran have been placed in charge of the uptown office of Goodale, Parry & Dwight, at 2,705 Broadway, near 103d Street, the former office of Gibbs & Kirby.

A meeting of the Morris Park Taxpayers Association has been called for this evening at the Hunt's Point Palace, 163d Street and the Southern Boulevard.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

71st St, 325 West, s s, 275.6 ft w of West End Av, 17.6x100.5, three-story dwelling; withdrawn.

Long Island City—Nelson Av, n w corner of Fitting St, 10 lots, and 6 lots on Fitting St; voluntary sale; sold for a total of $35,850.

Oakdale, L. I.—18 plots on Pepperidge Road.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Money to Loan

Bond and Mortgage

up to $25,000

New York City

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty Street

Lauda to Antonio Catri, Roosevelt, N. J., (mtg $10,000,) May 15; attorneys, Meighan & N., 38 Park Row $1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n e corner of 170th St, 100x 120; F. M. & S. Corporation to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Oct. 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St... $110,000

WEST END AV, w s, 105 ft n of 75th St, 22.8x100; Elizabeth J. Chapin to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Oct. 28, due as per bond $20,000

8TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 66.4x100; Wilson Marshall to Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway, Oct. 28, 3 years ..$65,000

81ST, 406-26 West, s s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 250x103.4x—285.2; 406 West Thirty-first Street Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Oct. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St. $700,000

41ST St, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 11ix98.9; Tennis Building Association to United States Trust Co., Oct. 23, due Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St...$40,000

81ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Abby R. Howland to United States Trust Co. of New York, Oct. 28, due Nov. 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St. $12,500

126TH ST, s s, 166.8 ft w of 8th Av, 19x49.10; Cora C. Rushby to Rebecca Beckert, 216 West 127th St, Oct. 28, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $2,000

Bronx.

ARTHUR AV, e s, 87.11 ft s of 176th St, 39.7x96.8; William C. Bergen to Bernard Schmitt, 1810 Arthur Av, Oct. 27, due as per bond; attorneys, O'Grady Brothers, 277 Broadway $5,000

COTTAGE PLACE, s e s, plot begins at w s of Lot 78, map of Morrisania, 57x127, being part of Lot 78 on said map; Elizabeth Brinkworth to Jacob Sobel, 984 Simpson St, Oct. 13, due as per bond; attorney, H. E. Herman, 170 Broadway $6,000

HERMANY AV, n s, 139.6 ft e of Olmstead Av, 87.6x103; Emma N. Moberg to Ede J. Moberg, 2,235 Powell Av, Oct. 24, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,216 Westchester Av $650

JACKSON AV, 1,144, s e, 22.6x87.6; Jacobina Lindner to Theresa Riffel, 410 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Oct. 17, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St. $3,000

ROSELLE ST, w s, 81.8 ft s of Poplar St, 55.10x107.1; Ella F. Brennan to Raymond B. Stringham, 2,429 Valentine Av, Oct. 28, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raymond B. Stringham, 63 Wall St. $250

PLOT begins 67 ft s e from Fordham Road, (prior to Nov. 1, 1913,) s w corner of Tiebout Av, 67.1x36.8x37.8, being rear part of 302 Fordham Road;

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

APARTMENT HOTEL
33 West 51st St.

Suites range from One or More Rooms, each with Bath, to Five Rooms and Four Baths. Each Room has Exceptional Light, Distinctive Finish and Modern Equipment.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE.

The location is the most exclusive in town.

Superior service is maintained night and day. Rentals are moderate, and include electric light.

Write, call or 'phone 8264 Plaza for booklet and further information.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

The Curlew
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.

Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.

2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60

With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

400 Riverside Drive
Corner 112th St.

A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.

5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

250 West 104th St.
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.

Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.

5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450

Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
'Phone 8280 River. B'way. cor. 105th St

MODERN APARTMENTS

Richmond Hill
27 Washington Square North
FACING THE PARK
Corner Apartments, Fireproof Building.
6 & 7 Rooms, $960 to $1,500

PORTSMOUTH
38-44 WEST 9TH ST.
7 ROOM APARTMENTS
Rents Only $960
ALL-NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE
Electric Light.

INVERNESS
200-210 WEST 57TH ST.
Southwest Corner 7th Ave.
8 Rooms, $2,200 to $2,250
Exceptionally Large Light Apartments: House Being Renovated.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 Broadway.

The Clifden
264 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 99th St.
Absolutely fireproof.
7, 8 & 9 Rooms and 3 Baths.
$1,400 TO $2,500.
Largest Rooms on the Drive.

Janus Court
S. W. Cor. 121st St. & Morningside Drive.
9-Story Fireproof Building.
5, 6 & 7 Rooms, $600-$1,200.
Every convenience; excellent view. Appointments and arrangement of rooms unsurpassed.

Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
'Phone, 8380—Riverside.
Broadway, Corner 105th Street.

2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchens and Kitchenettes.

Unfurnished	LARGE LIGHT ROOMS.	Furnished
$50 to $75.		$60 to $90.

THE DEARBORN
350 West 55th St.,
One Block West of Broadway.
Superintendent on Premises, or
BING & BING,
119 West 40th St. Tel. 6410 Bryant.

232-238 West 106th St.
adjoining Broadway.
Very choice high-class elevator apartments; extra wide streets; all outside rooms; one very choice apartment of

RAYMORE COURT
6 Rooms
every new improvement; safes, mail chutes, etc. Most reasonable rent in the city.
Berlin Renting Agency, B'way, cor. 162d.

TO SUBLET
2 ROOMS AND BATH
36 Central Park South,
Between 5th and 6th Aves.
Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $50

133-135 West 104th St.
Modern elevator Apartment, seven outside rooms, near Subway and "L" station; maids' toilet; all-night service; rent $600; concession.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. MANHATTAN—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
Or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Chas. F. de Casanova, Art. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 8390.
SPENCER ARMS

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, against CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, Defendant.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, made and entered October 10, 1914, in the above entitled suit, the undersigned, Special Master will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, at the north entrance of the County Court House, County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, on the 24th day of November, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, 715,535 shares of stock of the par value of $100 each of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Said shares of stock will be offered for sale in one block or parcel. The undersigned will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with the undersigned as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $350,000 cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned as Special Master, or in lieu thereof, $5,000,000 face value of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company issued under the Trust Agreement dated August 1, 1902, between said Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1st, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The undersigned will accept the highest and best bid received when offered as aforesaid, and will knock down the property sold to such bidder, subject to confirmation of the sale by the Court. On the acceptance of any bid by the undersigned, the bidder whose bid shall have been accepted must forthwith deposit with the undersigned, in addition to the cash or bonds deposited in order to qualify him to bid, the additional sum of $1,000,000 in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of the undersigned, as Special Master, or in lieu thereof, $10,000,000 face amount of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, secured by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, if in coupon form accompanied by the coupon maturing May 1, 1914, and all subsequent coupons, and if registered accompanied by sufficient transfers; such additional deposit, however, may be made partly in cash and partly in bonds and in the above relative proportions. The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the property shall be struck off. The deposits received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price. In lieu of any deposit of Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds as aforesaid with the undersigned, he may accept the certificate of any national bank or trust company having its principal office in the Southern District of New York that it holds, subject to his order and direction, the amount specified in said certificate of said bonds with coupons or transfers thereof as aforesaid. Any owner or holder of any of the Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds issued under said trust agreement may bid and purchase at said sale. The right is reserved to the Court to reject any or all bids received and to confirm and direct the consummation of any sale in accordance with the provisions of said decree. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any order of the Court relating to the payment thereof on the completion of the purchase, then the sums deposited by such accepted bidder as hereinbefore provided, whether in cash or by check or by Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied towards the payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale the deposits made by the accepted bidder will forthwith be returned to such bidder. The purchaser must on confirmation of the sale by the Court make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash, or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid, in whole or in part, by turning over to be cancelled or credited, as hereinafter provided, Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, acquired by the trust agreement dated August 1, 1902, and matured and unpaid coupons. The said purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash. The right is reserved to the Court to retake and resell the property upon such notice as it may direct, at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price within ten days after the entry of the order requiring such payment. The purchaser or his successors and assigns will not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his or their appearance in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York and to become a party to this cause.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions under which said sale will be made, reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree, the original of which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, and copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, 32 Liberty Street, New York City.

Dated New York, October 22, 1914.
BRONSON WINTHROP, Special Master.

SURROGATE CITATION.

BANGS—LEMUEL B.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to MARY E. BANGS, Nesbit H. Bangs, an infant over the age of fourteen years; Marwin Bolton Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years; Edward Dewey Bangs, an infant under the age of fourteen years, and John Nevin Sayre, designated as an alternative and successor executor; and Timothy Davenport, designated in the will as contingent executor; the heirs and next of kin of LEMUEL B. BANGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Isabel Hoyt Bangs, who resides at No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have certain instrument in writing, with codicil thereto relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of LEMUEL B. BANGS, who was at the time of his death a resident of No. 32 East 51st Street, in the City and County of New York, deceased.

Therefore, You and each of you are cited to show cause before the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, at the Hall of Records, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of November, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said will and testament should not be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal property.

In testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. ROBERT LUDLOW FOWLER, Surrogate of our said County [Seal.] of New York, at said County, the 9th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

SLAWSON & HOBBS
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway
Renting Dept.—West Side Apartments for Rent—Tel., 7240 Col.

LOCATION		ROOMS	Baths	RENTALS
Oregon, 162 West 54th St., corner 7th Ave.	A	3, 4, 5, 6	1	$900 to $1,700
Georgean Court, 58 Central Park West, corner 66th St.	A	8 & 12	2 & 3	2,000 & 3,600
Catherine, 1 West 69th St., corner Central Park West	A	6 & 7	1	1,000 to 1,200
Vernon, 350 West 71st St., near Riverside	B	2 & 8	1	540 & 1,100
La Rochelle, 57 West 75th St.	A	7	1	1,200 to 1,800
11 to 15 West 88th St., near Central Park West	C	8 & 9	1 & 2	900 to 1,300
57 West 84th St., northeast corner Columbus Ave.	C	6	1	45
349 West 85th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	1,400
4 and 14 West 92d St., near Central Park West	B	7	1	900 to 1,000
Augusta, 255 West 92d St., near Broadway	B	7	1	720 & 900
Stuart, 250 West 94th St., corner Broadway	B	9	1	1,400
Mathilda Court, 310 West 95th St., near West End Ave.	B	8	1	900 to 1,020
375 Central Park West, near 97th St.	B	8	2	1,000 to 1,200
Rosary, 306 West 99th St., near West End Ave.	B	9	2	1,500
Wendolyn, 322 West 100th St., corner Riverside Drive	A	9, 10, 11	3	2,500 to 3,600
Putnam Court, 150 West 104th St., near Amsterdam Ave.	B	4 & 5	1	540 to 660
Salome, 149 West 105th, near Amsterdam Ave.	B	6	1	648
3 West 108th St., near Central Park West	B	6	1	660
Cortlandt, 210 West 110th St., near Broadway	A	7 & 8	3	1,600 to 1,900
Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner Broadway	A	7, 8, 10	2 & 3	1,100, 1,500, 2,100
Cliff Haven, 417 Riverside Drive, corner 114th St.	A	9	3	2,400
Barieford, 49 Claremont Ave., corner 119th St.	B	7	1	1,200
Fair View Court, 175 Claremont Ave., 125th St.	B	4	1	480
Stockbridge, 603 West 138th St., near Broadway	B	6	1	600 & 660
Woodmere, 561 West 141st St., corner Broadway	A	4, 5, 6	1	630 to 1,000
St. Charles, 565 West 148th St., corner Broadway	C	6	1	540 & 600
Haven Court, 4,241 Broadway, corner 180th St.	B	4 & 5	1	456 to 630

N. B.—A—Fireproof Elevator Apartments. B—Elevator Apartments. C—Non-Elevator Apartments.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

A Few Choice Housekeeping Corner Apartments of 4-5 & 6 Rooms, & bath; also extra maids' rooms.
Most convenient residential location in the city, close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
Very Reasonable Rents.

THE OREGON
162 W. 54th St., Cor. 7th Av.
New 12-story fireproof building. Renting agent on premises, or
Slawson & Hobbs,
162 West 72d St.

"309 West 86th St."
Bet. West End Av. & Riverside Drive
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
1 Room and Bath, $35.00 to $42.50 Per Month.
2 Rooms and Bath, $55.00 to $75.00 Per Month.
3 Rooms and Bath, $85.00 to $120.00 Per Month.
Representative on premises or
SHARP & CO.,
Broadway and 99th St. Tel. Riverside 4546.

3 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS. NEW BUILDING.

135 West 79th St.
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
Rent $840 to $1,100.
Furnished $1,100 to $1,370
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

3 & 4 ROOMS
Furnished and Unfurnished.
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
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Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square. Exceptional closet space.
Completely Equipped Kitchens.
THE STANWOOD,
321 West 55th.
One block West of B'way.
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7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
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The OAKDALE
non-Housekeeping Apartments
36-38 W. 35th St.
NEAR FIFTH AVE.
Suites of 2 and 3 Rooms with bath, furnished or unfurnished. Special suites for Doctors. Hotel service, day and night.
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RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NO. 627, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive fireproof, modern elevator apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY B. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 542 Murray Hill, or Supt.

2 WEST 83D STREET,
CORNER OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Six and seven large rooms and bath. Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

3 Rooms, $50 to $75.
Suitable for Doctor.
New Building; Every Modern Equipment
329 WEST 57th ST.
JOHN J. CLANCY & CO., Agents,
900 7th Ave., cor. 57th St.

315-321 W. 94TH ST.,
NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
High-class elevator Apartment; all impr'm'ts.
FRONT APT., 4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $50 TO $65.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

151 and 161 WEST 86TH ST.



New fireproof apartments. Only a step from all west and east side surface lines. Southerly exposure. Smoke-proof fire towers. Private laundries.

3-Room Physician's Office.....$1,000
10 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,900
9 Rooms, 3 Baths.....$2,600-$3,000

119 West 71st St.
One 4-Room Apartment, 1 Bath

The HUDSON FULTON
Only One Apartment Left
S. E. Corner 136th St. & Broadway
All Outside Rooms. Corner Apartment, 7 Rooms.

40 West 65th St.
Ground floor business apartment, $50 per month.

The HAMPTONS
117th St., St. Nicholas & 7th Aves.
Every room an outside room, in Harlem's finest apartment house. One block from L, Subway, and Street Cars.
1 & 3 room suites. Very low rentals.

THE ASPINWALL
399, 403, 407, 411 AUDUBON AVENUE.
Block front, 185th to 186th St.
4 room suites, $28 to $34 per month
5 room suites, $36 to $41 per month

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42D ST.

THE RIVIERA
Riverside Drive & 156th to 157th St.
12 Story Modern Fireproof Apartment.
Close to Subway, and 155th St. "L" only a few blocks away
5 Rooms, $660 to $750 Per Annum.
7 Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum.
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A. J. Odell, Resident Manager.
Telephone Audubon—5400.
Service and management under direct supervision of owner.
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120 West 86th Street
New Fireproof Apartment Building.
ONE APARTMENT LEFT
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; at attractive rental.
GEO. A. BOWMAN 121 West 42d St.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2, 3 & 4 Rooms
Kitchens & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $72.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $87.50.
Overlooking Columbia Campus. Large, Light Rooms.
The Poinciana
434 West 120th St.,
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BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms. Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

NEWCASTLE
601 W. 169th St., cor. B'way.
6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $60 to $72.50
High class, elevator, new building, large outside rooms, unusually attractive apartments.
Berlin Renting Agency
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GRAMPION
MODERN FAMILY HOTEL,
182 ST. NICHOLAS AV.
One, two and three rooms, private baths, furnished or unfurnished; full service; rents moderate. Superintendent on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON,
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

ONONDAGA
Riverside Drive & 152d St.
HIGHEST ALTITUDE—LOWEST RENTS.
6 & 7 Rooms & Bath, $40 to $100.
Unusually large, sunlight and airy, attractive rooms. Vacuum cleaning system and all modern conveniences. Comparison invited. An elegant (7 Room) corner apartment.

Sunderland and Norman
532-550 W. 136th St. adjoining B'way.
One block to Subway and Riverside Drive.
New Buildings; parklike surroundings. Elevator service.
5 & 6 cheerful outside rooms.
ATTRACTIVE RENTALS, $45-$60.

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Ideally situated; large, outside, attractive rooms; river view from all. Excellent service. Absolutely unique. True economy.
2 Rooms with Kitchenette, $35 upward.
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CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

High-Class Elevator Apts.
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4-5-6-7-8
rooms, 1 and 2 baths
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601 West 177th St.,
4—5—6
rooms and bath
Rentals, $40 to $65

ST. REGIS COURT,
northwest corner 152d St., Broadway.
7 rooms, Techni Broadway..... $45.06
3 large, light rooms..... 40.00
These prices for 2-year lease.
No Reasonable Offer Refused.
JAMES CONWAY, Resident Agent.

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505 — FIFTH AVE.
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755 Park Avenue
Corner 72d Street.
New Fireproof Apartment House, situated in most exclusive neighborhood.
9 & 11 Rooms, 3 Baths.
Rental $3,500 to $5,500.
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Southeast Corner Lexington Av.
New Fireproof Apartment House. All Outside Rooms.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rental $1,800 to $2,650.
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One DUPLEX and One SIMPLEX APARTMENT of
9 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,600 per annum.
Bedrooms Have Unobstructed Southern Exposure.

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9 Rooms & 2 Baths, Rent $1,500 to $1,800

410 PARK AVENUE
Corner 55th Street
New 12-Story Apartment House
12 ROOMS & 3 BATHS
14 ROOMS & 4 BATHS
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RENTS $4,000 to $11,000
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Living Room, 21x32.6 | Dining Room, 21x32.6

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Telephone 3460 Chelsea.
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37 MADISON AVENUE
To those seeking a quiet and comfortable home, amid dignified and refined surroundings, at moderate cost, the Madison Square, corner of Madison Avenue and 26th Street, offers many unusual inducements.
Pleasant outlook over the Park; homelike surroundings; sunny rooms.
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Furnished and unfurnished; lease and transient.
Well-trained, cheerful service. No tips allowed or expected.
OPEN FOR INSPECTION DAY AND EVENING.
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West Side, Above 110th Street.

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LEASING CO.
149 CHURCH ST.
TEL., 6390—BARCLAY.
HIGH CLASS
Elevator Apartments
Under the Direct Management AND SUPERVISION OF THE OWNER
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES AT ALL TIMES.

Buckingham Court
310-320 West 99th St.
Adjoining *Riverside Drive*
A 5-Room Apartment, very large rooms, $65 per month.

Haven Hall
454 W. 180th St., Cor. Northern Av.
7, 8 rooms and 3 baths and extra shower
Rents $60 to $80.

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APARTMENTS
6 High-Class Houses.
One whole square block.
Convent Av. to St. Nicholas Terrace.
129th to 130th St.
4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths
RENTS $36 TO $80.
Highest situation on Washington Heights

Birch Hall
520-522 West 183d St.,
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Two blocks from 181st St. Subway station.
4, 5, 7 and 8 rooms.
RENTS $32.50 to $75.

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S. E. Cor. 140th St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6 and 7 rooms and bath.
RENT $720 to $1,100.
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N. E. Cor. 151st St. and Broadway.
Suites of 6, 7 rooms and bath.
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Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms, 2 baths.
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Northwest Corner
190th St. & Ft. Washington Av.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT
Just completed; overlooking Hudson River and Riverside Drive; attractive rooms with very modern improvement.
4-5-6 Rooms.
Moderate Rents.
Agent on Premises.

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High-class elevator apartments of 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, all up-to-date improvements; parquet floors throughout; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

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253 WEST 117TH ST.
6 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor

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705 St. Nicholas Ave., Corner 150th.
Elegant eight room corner apartment; modern improvements; all parquet floors; all night elevator service. Rent $720 year Supt.

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Only One High-Class 7-Room Apartment Left.
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

The Hillcrest
430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds.
One block from Subway station
Modern Elevator Apartments.
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

RENTS	
$1,500 to $1,800	Parlors.....18x23
	Dining Rooms 14x19
	Bedrooms.....14x16

552, North of 127th St.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
THE MADRID
4 & 6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $4 -$55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House.
Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

116 E. 63d St
New Fireproof Building.
8 and 9 Rooms and 3 Baths
Additional maids' rooms.
Exceptional light.
Rents Very Moderate.

THE KING
56 to 60 East 87th St.
Finest type elevator apartment. Liberal Concessions.
7 large, light, beautiful rooms, $1000
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All improvements, elevator, all-night service.
ON ACCOUNT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS
HAVE REDUCED RENTS
FROM $4,000 TO $3,250
of the REMAINING 2 APARTMENTS.
NEW DUPLEX
128 East 60th St.
11 Rooms and 3 Baths
E. de FOREST SIMMONS, 2 East 58th St.

25 East 30th St.
Corner Madison Av.
DUPLEX APARTMENT,
8 LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS
Fireproof Building.
All Modern Conveniences.
RENT REASONABLE.
Apply Manager.

29 EAST 48TH STREET
Corner of Madison Av.
ONLY ONE UNRENTED APARTMENT
8 OUTSIDE ROOMS AND BATH.
All-night elevator. Maid service.
VERY REASONABLE RENT.
N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
542 5th Ave. Or on premises

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Six large, light rooms and bath; elevator apartment house; fine location. Rent $70 per month.
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ROYAL ARMS
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKS, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—A.— THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 1 room, bath, $30; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up; 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $55 up. Exceptionally clean apartments. No objectionable tenants. 'Phone and elevator service; maid service if desired. Near Subway, "L," and surface cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. On premises. 'Phone 9620—Columbus.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $35, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

115th St., West, near Drive.—Eight rooms, fourth floor elevator apartment; light; well furnished; comforts, conveniences; cleanliness; one block Subway express; six months or longer. 'Phone Barclay 6890 for appointment.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Nos. 130-132, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartments; 8 and 11 rooms, three baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Supt.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. For full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

Bachelor, having nice apartment, would share it with gentleman; all the comforts possible; reasonable price; references exchanged. Apply Janitress, 141 East 25th St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager on premises. Tel. Col. 7547.

121st, 500 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Tetman.

119TH, 435 WEST.—To sublet, furnished, three rooms, kitchenette and bath, $75 per month. Apartment 10L. Phone, Morningside 8200.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Specify requirements; will send list. EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO., Tel. 4320 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

57th, 47 East, 348 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

Three-room housekeeping apt., off Riverside, half block Subway; high class; southern exposure, (front;) $65. 611 W. 127th.

Very attractive three-room apartment to sublet, furnished; near Columbia University. Y 231 Times Annex.

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Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping; 27 West 11th St. Telephone Chelsea 5413.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Rooms, similar London chambers; private dinner club; breakfast in rooms. M 199 Times.

Luxuriously furnished all light apartment, worth $175, for $125. 207 West 85th St.

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East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain rates. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rooms & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

MUST SUBLET four room apartment, exceptionally high-class non-elevator house. Very light, well planned. Exceptionally low price if rented at once. 542 West 179th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

5th Av., corner 12th St., overlooking Old Presbyterian Churchyard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th St. or Carstein & Linniken, 221 4th Av.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 45TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS. CAN BE DIVIDED.

THE "BOLTON," Amsterdam Av., 176-177 Sts., (overlooking park;) high-class 3, 4, 5 room elevator apartments, $20-$35; new owners; personal management.

Furnished apartment Mayfield, 15 East 126th St., 8 rooms, bath; high-class modern building; $200 month. Stuyvesant Geodis, Perry & Dwight, 1,133 Broadway.

100-111 East 56th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Wellsmore, s. e. cor. 77th St. and Broadway; 3, 7, 9 rooms. $1,000, $1,750, $3,000.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment, 4 to 6 rooms, West of park, between 72d and 96th Sts., by the month; references exchanged. B. D., 216 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

All light, sunny 5, 6, and 7 rooms and two baths; elevator and hall service; also electric light and telephone; northwest corner of Broadway and 163th St. Superintendent on premises.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments. New Manhasset, 370 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 3T.

157TH, 614 WEST. (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

1,911 Anthony Av., (cor. Tremont.)—Six rooms and bath; all improvements; very large, light, attractive rooms; $37.

"Haddon Hall," 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Apartment; all improvements; 7 rooms, 2 baths; sublet. 600 W. 161st. 5C.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; $28.

East Side.

59th St., 51 East.—Two rooms and bath, elevator; $35.

Fred T. Barry Co., agents, 646 Madison Av.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $960.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Madison Av., 1,761-1,765, (cor. of 116th St.)—Six large, light rooms and bath; steam heat and hot water; $20-$25.

Large, sunny floor, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th, off 5th Av. Reasonable rent.

Madison Av., 1,787, (near 118th St.)—Seven rooms, bath; steam heat and hot water; $33.

Madison Square apartments to lease. 40 East 26th St.

124th St., 104 East.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; $20-$23.

Storage
Thirty cents a line.

ANSONIA STORAGE CO.
Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 137-139 West 99th St., or Telephone 3052 or 3053 Riverside.

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Thirty-five cents a line.

WANTED: FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, 6%.
$2,500 on 2-story dwelling.....value $4,000
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$5,500 on 2½-story dwelling.....value 6,300
$14,000 on 3-story buildings.....value 22,000
$20,000 on cor. brick tenement.....value 26,000
For further particulars apply to A. Sieber's Real Estate Office, Hudson Heights, N. J., open Sundays, or New York City Office, 123 William St. Phone 5755 John.

Applications for real estate loans desired; quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 368 Times Towntown.

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Thirty cents a line.

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EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance. 101 Park Ave.

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American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five-story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

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Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $7,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,800. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line

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Larchmont.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Burg, 40 West 32d St.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

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Bungalow with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reiss Box 146 Times Downtown.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 79 acres; magnificent water frontage, beach, wooded bluff; extensive views; mostly cultivated, fertile; good 14-room house, numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; $250 acre. Bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

North Shore—Waterfront properties; $5,000-$50,000. L'Ecluse Washburn Co., 18 East 34th St.

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Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Commuter's farm for squabs, mushrooms, poultry, fruit; 38 acres, 170 peach, 40 apple trees; 8-room house, barn, new pigeon plant 100 feet long; cost over $6,000; price $4,250; reasonable terms. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Westfield and Fanwood, N. J.—Semi-bungalows and vacant plots; low prices, easy terms; photographs free. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building, New York.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear, expensively built new private house, finest location, for equity above first mortgage in first-class Manhattan elevator apartment. Address owner's agent, Box 58, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—100 acres or more; good pasture or hay fields; one piece; must be less than 75 miles from New York; state full particulars and price in first letter for spot cash. Address "Boyce," 3,525 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

$35 per month rents beautifully furnished 8-room house, with tiled bath, 3 min. from West Englewood, N. J., station, 35 min. to 42d St. and 50 min. to Cortlandt St.; hot water heat, open fireplace, player piano, books, &c.; adults only. M 255 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will subdivide one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

Lofts, 521-523 West 26th St., 40x90; all light; fireproof building; power; steam heat; elevator; low rent. Apply Owner, premises.

For Rent.—Small or large light office; lawyer's suite or disconnected; facilities if desired. Room 1, ninth floor, 63 Wall St.

Half stationery store to rent on lower Broadway. Address "Stationery," 3,525 Broadway.

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Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Stores in the midtown section, Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Desirable desk room and part of Office Suite 1,602. 110 West 40th St.

A private office to sublet, $25 per month. Bockelman, 30 Church St.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

87TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

36TH, 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

63D ST., 23 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished, ideal location; board optional.

(1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large, small front, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; excellent table.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone, billiard room.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c., unexcelled board; telephone.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST. (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8. Southerners.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 108 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST, 305 WEST.—I know what it is to seek and despair of finding a really homelike place to live in New York. Having found such, I am leaving the city with regret and insert this advertisement out of appreciation for many kindnesses. My suite consists of two large, sunny, well-furnished rooms with private bath, suitable for a single man or a couple. Excellent meals are served in the house, and none of the objectionable boarding house features exist. My rooms should not remain vacant an hour.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

71ST ST., 135 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 50C.
Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

72D, 263 and 265 WEST.—New furnishings, decorations; sunny double room; private bath; superior table; attractive surroundings; dancing; single rooms.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable suite of rooms; private bath; sunny exposure; breakfast.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and Subway express; references; table board.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

73D, 181 WEST.—Two minutes Subway, "L" express; double, single rooms; American family.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; references.

73D ST., 240 WEST.—First-class table board; rooms newly furnished throughout.

74TH, 141 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

78TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH, 801 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two three rooms; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea-room, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; one small room; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

84TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; one light; home cooking; reasonable. Unverzagt.

84TH, 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable; large room; private bath; excellent home cooking; Jewish.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; also one other room; private house; homelike; good table; references.

86TH, 15 WEST.—One large and one medium-sized room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Charming home, cosy rooms, healthful food; gentlemen.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Very attractive, newly decorated, large rooms for refined people; every convenience; excellent home cooking; table guests entertained; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

93D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH ST., 147 WEST.—Desirable room; parlor dining room; exceptional table; telephone, electricity.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

94TH 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table board; Park; references.

96TH ST., 231 WEST, (cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

97TH, 208 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; reference essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 245 WEST.—Sunny rooms; good table; refined, homelike surroundings. Janzen.

104TH, 257 WEST. (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

113TH, 360 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 508 WEST. (Apt. 42.)—Two gentlemen or couple can have large room, adjoining bath, with board, in private family.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Double and single rooms; very large; southern exposure; private bath; telephone; excellent table; moderate rates.

121ST ST., 129 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

139TH, 601 WEST, (cor. Broadway.)—Outside room in modern apartment; gentleman. Apt. 61.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 683 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; southern exposure; good meals; telephone.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 0957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most attractive cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

YOUNG MAN seeks room and board in respectable French family, so that he may be able to learn French. Address 509, Hotel Wallick.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made. large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Convalescents, rest cases. Ideal conditions; near New York; moderate rates; booklet sent on request. Dr. T. Ellis, Metuchen, N. J.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Nice room, second floor; running water, dressing room; $4.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; reference.

24TH ST., 120 EAST.—Front room; running water, bath; suitable two; heated; $8.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Select room with bath; private house; gentlemen only.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Choice of two large, well furnished rooms; private house.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1804.

53D, 58 EAST.—Very desirable rooms; bath; electricity; telephone; private house; gentlemen.

55TH, 33 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Handsome studio apartment; steam heat, electricity, telephone; other rooms.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,572, near 90th.—Light, airy tastefully furnished room; running water; Christian physician's residence; breakfast optional; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 627.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

23D, 258 WEST, (Cavansgh's.)—Large room; private bath; steam heat; $7; small room $3.50.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single front room, steam heated house; all conveniences; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 365 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; running water; closets; moderate.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

61ST ST., 34 WEST.—Attractive, sunny back parlor; running water; other rooms; private bath; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

69TH ST AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 685 Columbus, Apartment 1E.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Attractive room; electricity, steam heat; parlor floor; doctor, dentist.

69TH, 108 WEST.—Large room, private bath, telephone; meals optional; ladies preferred.

30 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH ST., 134 WEST.—Large, beautiful, comfortable, sunny rooms; bath adjoining; phone; reference.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; new apartment; home comforts. Col. 5475.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Light room, elevator apartment; one or two; reasonable. Sly.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms, well furnished; all conveniences.

78D, 160 WEST.—Large front room, washroom; large closet; gentlemen only.

73D 137 WEST.—Large, sunny; one or two gentlemen; private house; references.

78D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

75TH ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large front room; light housekeeping privilege; single room; reference.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptional, large rooms, with dressing room; single; $3 up.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms, conveniences; gentleman; physician's office.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, large room with private bath; electric light; reference.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Nicely furnished, large front room; electricity telephone; convent of Subway.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Beautiful, large room; private bath; electric light; Subway; reference.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Ideal home for bachelors; electricity; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

80TH, 114 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom; suitable musical studio; $50 monthly; private house.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms, back parlor; private bath.

82D, 138 WEST.—Well-furnished suite, or single; private house; telephone; elevator.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortable, furnished rooms; private baths; quite homelike surroundings.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished house, steam heated rooms; reasonable.

84TH, 201 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity, furnished delightful, large, outside, sunny rooms, single or en suite, for business people; modern apartment; piano; breakfast optional. Phone Schuyler 6573.

85TH, 211 WEST.—Large room, heated, suitable two; medium-sized room. Whelan.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH, 236 WEST.—Large, airy room, bath, conveniences; refined neighborhood; private entrance.

87TH, ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome, large room, gentlemen; private family; references.

88TH ST., 107 WEST.—With a private family, parlor suite, suitable for two; independent entrance; phone; breakfast optional. Hammond.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 8858 River.

98D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room in select house; private bath.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; $6 week. 6E.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, apartments; telephone, electricity; housekeeping, $4. McNamara.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptional suite; singly; elevator apartment. Phillips.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two front rooms, in suite, with board; excellent location; private family. Schendel. Apt. 9.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Outside, newly decorated room; high-class elevator apartment; kitchen privilege. Apartment 6.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

111TH ST., 605 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6289 Morningside.

112TH, 509 WEST.—Outside rooms, well furnished, redecorated; electricity; elevator. Apt. 6 East.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator. $60.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Bright, well-furnished single; electricity; steam heat. 8583 Morningside. Clark.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water, steam heat, electricity; reasonable

116TH, 620 WEST. Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive, outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two outside rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 37.

119TH, 121 WEST.—Front, double room; running water; southern exposure; refined house.

121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Large, sunny room; business woman or couple; permanent. Apt. 56.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—One large furnished room, with lavatory; one small room for gentleman. Apartment 54.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D ST., (126 Claremont Av., Riverside.)—Nice rooms in elegant apartment. Volmer.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

123D ST., (540 Manhattan Av.)—Front room; electricity; adjoining shower bath; private family; $5. Apartment 42L.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3. Apartment 21.

129TH, 1 WEST.—House newly furnished; best order; two large rooms; one kitchenette; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 525 WEST.—Large room; elevator apartment; every convenience; cor. Broadway. Richardson.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

138TH, 312 WEST.—Furnished rooms, front, private house; running water; express "L."

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7983 Audubon.

152D, 592 WEST.—Comfortably furnished single room, southern exposure, adjoining bath; all conveniences; 'phone; breakfast; select, private house.

179TH, 600 WEST.—Room for gentleman; conveniences; no other roomers. Apartment 21. Phone 3830 Audubon.

187TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful front room, newly furnished; adjoining bath; reasonable. Schrage.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences; new fireproof building; elevator, hot and cold water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $4 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $7 to $9.50 weekly each.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM,
740 Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; well located; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6S, 4570 Audubon.

BRIGHT sunny room with running water on West End Av., near 79th Subway. S 46 Times.

BROADWAY, (112th St.)—Fine large room in ten-room apartment; adjoins bath with shower; every other convenience. Vosburgh, 2,889 Broadway. Tel. 3903 Morningside.

BROADWAY, (corner 98th.)—Wollaston; very large front room, beautifully furnished; Apartment 5D.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

CONGENIAL COUPLE will share modern apartment with gentleman of means; exceptional accommodations, location, and references. Box S 51 Times.

CONVENT AV., 425, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11,—141st, Convent Av.—comfortable double room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Attractive, large front room; small room with bath; breakfast optional. Phone 7028 Mor.; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136th.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 129th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

STERLING PLACE, 207, (near Flatbush Av.)—Three large, sunny rooms and hall room in a newly furnished, decorated private house; references exchanged; gentleman only connected with some church.

Out of the City.

GREENWAY TERRACES, 28, Forest Hills.—Large, sunny room; private family; breakfasts optional.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

43D, (333 Madison Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; also suite; furnished, unfurnished.

Attractive floor in private house or en suite; decorations to suit. 59 West 56th St.

Large front room, first floor, for studio or private business. 350 Madison Av.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished room, bath; give full particulars; west side; bachelor. M 164 Times.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

ADDRESSER.—A1 penman. Apply Room 324, 30 East 42d St.

CLERKS.—In a magazine office three young women wanted for clerical work. Address in own handwriting M 167 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, perfect Spanish correspondent; typist, give spare hours to collecting small European accounts by mail; commission. State nationality, present occupation and business experience. M 136 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; white girl; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT JEWELRY SALESWOMEN, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED FOR THEIR FRENCH JEWELRY AND STERLING SILVER NOVELTIES SECTION.
Apply at Employment Office,
5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

LADY'S COMPANION WANTED; REFINED, INTELLECTUAL, ACCOMPLISHED LADY AS COMPANION AND SECRETARY TO MIDDLE-AGED LADY; HOME AND SURROUNDINGS THE BEST. ADDRESS, STATING AGE, EXPERIENCE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND RELIGION, SALARY NO OBJECT, M 170 TIMES.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

NOT A SERVANT'S POSITION, but a good opportunity for some one who will help about the house and assist in care of 14-months baby in family where only other help is by the day. For particulars write to Mrs. C. King, 198 Walnut St., Nutley, N. J.

WANTED.
LADY—EXPERIENCED FANCY SPOTTER AND FINISHER on ladies' garments; steady position and a grand opportunity for the right party. Write THE NuWAY CO., Charleston, Kanawha Co., West Va.

WOMAN OF EDUCATION and refinement for special work; experience not necessary if well connected; moderate salary to begin; good prospects. Call 9-12. J. C. Stevens, Mercantile Building, 44 East 23d St.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance over 25; salary and commission. Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, not over 22; high-class position; $18. Gahagan's Agency, 256 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

OFFICE MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced office man residing in Brooklyn. Answer, giving fully experience references, salary earned, and age. Y 223 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, capable of handling the greatest advertising novelty; the right men can make from $40 to $50 per week; commission basis. American Blank Book Co., 150 Lafayette St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Competent English and French; no others need apply. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN to look after theater mornings and night for free rent.
M 147 Times.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

EARN while learning mechanical dentistry; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-paying occupation; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; most approved method; individual instruction; easy payments; numerous positions waiting; graduation certificates recognized UNIVERSALLY; indisputably the greatest and most reputable school of mechanical dentistry.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 W. 45th St.

SALESMEN wanted; experience unnecessary; easy work; big pay. Write (or call) for particulars and large list of openings offering opportunities to earn $100 to $500 a month while you learn. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 1,001C, Candler Building, Times Square, New York.

WHO CAN translate German literary essay, 15,000 words, into French? Translator must be Parisian, university education. O. L., Box 209, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents a line.

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera, retailing $50; takes motion pictures and with projecting attachment shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th. New York.

USE YOUR SPARE TIME to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits; 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exch., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted
Fifteen cents a line.

Female.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,749 Amsterdam Av.

EXPERIENCED Englishwoman would take any position of trust; out of New York preferred; highest references. M 138 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, knowledge of typewriting, stenography; competent and reliable; three years' experience. Miss Steiner, 2 Beekman Av., Bronx.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; trial balances, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F. 61 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced restaurant cashier, references, wishes position; any kind. Cromwell, 368 West 58th St.

COOK.—Plain; laundress; settled woman; small adult family; short distance country; wages $25. Address C., 90 8th Av.

COOKS AND WAITRESSES—Two girls, together or separate; best references. Call 927 Lexington Av.

COOK.—Good cook; light housework; reference; $25-$30; Address Competent, 613 Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION &c.—A woman speaking English, French, German desires position companion, managing housekeeper, mother's assistant; piano; select references. L 169 Times.

DRESSMAKER, French, wishes day's work. Louise, 166 West 64th. Phone 5215 Col.

GOVERNESS, nursery, kindergarten training, good sewer, willing, generally useful; best references. Competent, Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS, experienced teacher, languages, music, physical care; Froebel's, Montessori's methods. M 120 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Refined Swiss woman as managing housekeeper; experienced and capable; best of references. Address V. H., 1,205 Avenue G, Brooklyn.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Experienced colored girl; housework, chambermaid; home nights. Call 25 West 136th St. Edney.

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INTERPRETER.—Spanish lady, speaking English, with commercial experience, desires position as interpreter with department store, other concerns, or lady's companion. R 307 Times Downtown.

MAID desires position; capable seamstress; graduate masseuse. P. Nelson, 460 W. 54th.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate of Stockholm, with hospital experience, wishes permanent position as masseuse and nurse for invalid lady; highest references. Dierf, 242 East 50th St.

NURSE.—Experienced; speaks German and English; wants position; good references. Koubek, 311 East 91st St., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS, first class, accustomed to remodeling, wishes a position. M 158 Times.

SEAMSTRESS.—Out by day; plain sewing, darning; $1. M. H., 139 East 46th St.

STENOGRAPHER; number years' experience; engineering, commercial; good English education; highest indorsement faithfulness; efficiency. Cameron, L 857 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, confidential assistant; highly educated; thoroughly experienced; age 24; unquestionable references; $12; trial appreciated. M 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' practical experience; commercial, brokerage; high school education; familiar office details

CHINESE MURDERERS MUST DIE IN CHAIR

Judge Crain Refuses New Trial to Men Who Killed Lee Kay in a Tong Battle.

WOMAN ADMITS PERJURY

Gov. Glynn Had Granted Reprieve on Her Story of False Testimony at Trial.

Eng Hing and Lee Dock, Chinese, whose conviction for murder in the first degree has been sustained by the Court of Appeals, lost their last chance to escape the electric chair yesterday when Judge T. C. T. Crain in General Sessions denied their motion for a new trial, asked for on the ground that part of the evidence against them was perjured. They have been sentenced to die on Monday.

Lee Kay, the murdered man, was shot in a tong fight in Chinatown in June, 1912. Several witnesses were found, including Grace Mack and Florence Wong, white women, who identified Eng Hing and Lee Dock as the men who did the shooting. A trial in January, 1913, resulted in a disagreement, but the following month the men were retried and convicted.

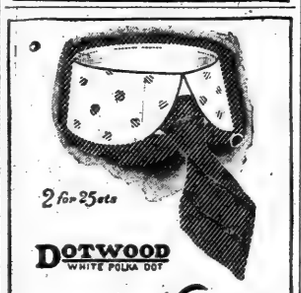
Counsel for the two Chinamen took the case to the Court of Appeals, submitting alleged dictograph records of conversations between witnesses in Chinatown, in an attempt to show that they were induced to give false testimony. The appeal was denied and the men were sentenced to die last month. A few days before the date set for execution Grace Mack went before Gov. Glynn and asserted that she gave false testimony at the trial, that she did not see the shooting, but was at a theatre at the time. She asserted that Jim Gum, a merchant prominent in Chinatown, had induced her to swear falsely. Gov. Glynn granted a reprieve until Nov. 2.

Judge Crain granted the motion for a hearing on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Former Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss appeared for the Chinamen, and Assistant District Attorney Isidor Wasservogel, who prosecuted the men at the trials, represented the District Attorney. Grace Mack told a story, in substance the same as that told before the Governor. Mr. Wasservogel, however, produced an entirely new witness, Lillie Wilson, who swore that Eng Hing and Lee Dock were the murderers. Florence Wong repeated her testimony and swore that Grace Mack was present.

In his decision Judge Crain held that the so-called new evidence was not of sufficient weight for a new trial. He held that Grace Mack, who had confessed perjury, had as much motive to testify falsely at the hearing for a new trial as she had at the trial at which the two men were convicted.



WHITBY, 1⅞ in. high
ATLANTA, 2½ in. high
ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25¢
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Makers



2 for 25 cts
DOTWOOD
WHITE POLKA DOT
THE NEW E&W RED-MAN COLLAR
EARL & WILSON,
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

Events of the Week

THIS week saw the tercentenary celebration of New York begin. Harlem holding its great carnival, and the anniversary of two of our stores.

We have felt that to mark the two great city events and this more personal one of our own, that we should do something to make a record in our business. So

Some $25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart Schaffner & Marx Fall Suits are $19.50

All sorts of models and patterns to choose from, for this is your party, and we want to have a present for you to repay you for your visit.

As a further inducement, we are making a special offer of

Some Hart Schaffner & Marx Balmacaan Overcoats, $19.50

Many of these are silk lined and made of foreign materials that have been thoroughly rainproofed by a special process, the secret of which lies with Hart Schaffner & Marx.

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, corner 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

"TAKE ELEVATOR"



SAVE $10

$25 Fall Suits
$25 Balmacaans
$25 Overcoats
$25 Full Dress Suits
$25 Tuxedos

$15 Instead of $25



TO EVERY MAN WHO WANTS $25 CLOTHES FOR **$15** THIS AD. IS A DIRECT MESSAGE.

DON'T LOSE $10 EVERY TIME YOU BUY A COAT OR SUIT.

$25 CLOTHES ARE THE ONLY KIND WE HAVE.
$15 IS OUR ONLY PRICE.

Come to our 2nd Floor Shops and for *$15* get precisely the same style, quality and tailoring in Fall Suits, Overcoats and Balmacaans for which the *high rent* stores are asking $25 right now.

Hundreds of men are doing it—and every one is saving that $10. Why don't you do it? Isn't $10 worth saving? What's the use of your paying out $10 for a lot of extra expenses which add nothing to the *STYLE, FIT* or *VALUE* of your clothes?

The other stores have to get the money somewhere to pay for their ENORMOUS RENTS, OFFICE FORCE, FLOOR WALKERS, *and clothes sold on credit and never paid for.* But that's no reason why you should lose $10, is it?

Remember, if you can duplicate these garments elsewhere for less than $25—come back and get your money.

All Alterations FREE.

Monroe Clothes Shop

2nd Floor N. E. Cor. 42d St. and Broadway.
206 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St.
Open Evenings.

$20 Week-End Sale

We secured this week for this special offering fifteen patterns. There are Scotch Plaids and Mixtures, blue and black Serges of exceptional value and English Mixtures in bright and dull tones, Kerseys, Meltons, and Cheviots, plain and fancy weaves. Ordinarily these suitings and overcoatings would cost $10 to $15 more.

$20 To Measure Only $20

Broadway & 9th St. **Arnheim**

Announcement
The sale of COURSE TICKETS for the
ELMENDORF LECTURES
OPENS AT 9 A.M. TODAY
CARNEGIE HALL TICKET OFFICE.
COURSE TICKETS FOR FIVE LECTURES, $5, $4, $3 & $2.50.

THOMAS **HEALY** 'Phone, 9900 Columbus
BROADWAY AT 66th STREET
In the Main Dining Room commencing next Saturday evening
ROYAL BELGIAN ORCHESTRA
Under the Direction of MONSIEUR DE MENGE.
Hors-Concours Paris Conservatory
THE BALCONADES (Third Floor). The most magnificent ballroom in New York.

CAFÉ DES BEAUX-ARTS
Famous for Service
Atmosphere of Indefinable Charm
Tea, Dinner and Supper Dances
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"Really Different"
SIXTH AVENUE AND 40TH ST. Opposite Bryant Park

Carlton Terrace *Broadway and 100th Street*

HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44 Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. 8:15 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.
BOOTH Thurs., 45th, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20.
EXPERIENCE
Mats. Sat.,Elec. Day & Wed.2:10 Seats in First Balcony 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Manhattan OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. 2.
Thousands Turned Away Last Night!
LIFE
Biggest Hit World Ever Saw.
"Infinitely better than 'The Whip.'"—Louis Sherwin, Globe.
Seats now for Election Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas & New Year's Eve.
Prices 25c to $1.50—500 Orchestra Seats at $1.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats.Sat.,Elec. Day & Wed.2:15
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.
Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Last Matinee Saturday. | Week
Hit of New York CONSEQUENCES
& London Season!
Mon. Eve., Nov. 2 Seats Today.
MARIE TEMPEST in HENRY ARTHUR JONES' Comedy. Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
"MARY GOES FIRST."
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 | Last Last Mat. Saturday 2:15 | Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., NOV. 3 (Seats Today) SUZI
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents
JOSE COLLINS | CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN & TOM MacNAUGHTON
CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. | Extra Mat. Election Day.
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8.
Mat. Today. Best Seats $1 and $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson
and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville.
Extra Matinee Election Day.
Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.
44TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed. 2:20.
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
Extra Matinee Election Day.
LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. | Because of the Elaborate Scenic and Mechanical Features Demanding Additional Rehearsals, THE OPENING OF
THE BATTLE CRY
with WILLIAM FARNUM & GRACE ELLISTON,
Has been POSTPONED till
THIS SATURDAY NIGHT
Tonight's Tickets Good Sat., Friday's Good Mon. Prices 25c in Gallery to $2.00.
Special $1.50 Matinee Election Day.
William A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20
Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
THE PLAY WITH A PURPOSE.
Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.2:30
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"
39TH ST. Thes., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Last Matinee Saturday 2:15. | Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
Next MONDAY—Seats Now Selling.
JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee (Tuesday.)
48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.
SHUBERT Thes. Ev.8:15. Mt.Wed.& Sat. | Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
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BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.
TWO QUIROGA CONCERTS
Tomorrow and Sunday Afternoons at 3.
Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c & 50c.
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THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Sat., Elec. Day & Wed.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Last Mats. Today & Sat. 2:10.
LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST 2 MATINEES.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY—SEATS TODAY.
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Sat., Election Day & Wed. 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Matinees Sat., Tues. & Wed.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.
FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Matinees Sat., Election Day and Wed. 2:30.
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REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING
HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
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Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 5th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. & Sat. Sts. $1.50, 75, 50, 25c.
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Next Week "BRINGING UP FATHER."
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

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KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
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Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.
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ROSE STAHL in a New Comedy,
A PERFECT LADY.
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TONIGHT at 8:15
ADELE BLOOD IN "MILADY'S BOUDOIR"
By J. C. DRUM.
LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING
BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Sat. & Elec. Day.
Leo Ditrichstein—Phantom Rival
ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat., Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
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DVORAK, Symphony No. 5, "From the New World"; STRAWINSKY, "Fireworks" (first time at these concerts); STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan"; BERLIOZ, excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust."
Subscription and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Tuesday Evening, November 3.
PAVLOWA and Her DISTINGUISHED COMPANY
Orchestra of 50.
New Ballets, Divertissements, and MODERN BALL ROOM DANCES
Tickets $5, $3, $2, $1.50, $1. Boxes $50, $100.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., November 1, at 3.
Soloist
MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD
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Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

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Today Mat., Fri. & Sat. Nights: "LA BOHEME," with STANLEY, STILES, KINGSTON, CHALMERS, WELDON, D'ANGELO, JACCHIA. Tonight & Sat. Mat., "JEWELS OF THE MADONNA," with EWELL, SANTLEY, BERGMAN, KREIDLER, KNOCH. Next Week, "La Boheme" "Tales of Hoffman." WAGNER CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT.
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Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.
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PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Offices. LEONARD BORWICK
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The very latest all fire-proof hotel. 400 light rooms, each with private bath. The most attractive hotel in New York today. Right next to Central Park, Carnegie Hall, Art Institute, etc.
Election results will be published in dining room. The weekly dance will be held Election Night instead of Thursday, Nov. 5.
Beautiful Rooms with Bath, $2.00.
Luxurious Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, one or two persons, $4.00 and up.
Superior cuisine and service at exceptionally moderate prices.
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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, not much change in temperature; moderate west winds.
☞For full weather report see Page 11.

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California Exports Huge Shipments of Grain, Fruit and Fish—Gary Predicts Better Times.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29.—New England manufacturers of shoes have already booksd orders for 2,200,000 pairs for export to the European belligerents. Negotiations are under way for further orders, but some manufacturers hesitate because the profit is hard to calculate.

France, which has already placed large orders, desires hob-nailed boots for her soldiers. These must be made by hand, and it is a question as to how expensive the hob-nailing process will be. One manufacturer has installed special machinery for this purpose.

The W. H. McElwain Company, which received an order for 290,000 pairs for France last week, has had the order increased to 500,000 pairs. It is debating whether to increase its facilities and accept an order for 1,000,000 pairs of boots. The Endicott-Johnson Company is making 500,000 pairs of boots for Greece.

There is a corresponding boom in leather. One company, with an annual turnover of $12,000,000, is running its factories day and night at 125 per cent. capacity. Before the war it was running at 40 per cent. capacity. Most of the leather is for England, and is to be made into boots there for the army. So far England has bought no boots in the United States, but is expected to place orders soon. Its demand for leather has put up the price 4 to 6 cents a foot.

BUY 20,000 MORE HORSES.

Missouri and Illinois to Furnish Mounts for the Allies.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Twenty thousand additional head of horses are to be purchased in Missouri and southern Illinois by agents of the British, French, and Russian Governments, according to reports in livestock circles here today. It is said that the agents of the various Governments have been instructed to make the purchases.

A uniform price of $270 is being paid for each horse.

The French agents, also, have bought 100,000 barrels of flour and great quantities of other provisions here; and orders have been placed with local shoe factories for thousands of pairs of shoes.

The German Government is said to be offering $800 to $800 a head for horses delivered in Germany.

MILLIONS FOR CHICAGO.

Packers Have Enough War Orders to Run for a Year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—War orders for clothing, trucks, harness, tinned meats, and the like in the Chicago and neighboring markets amount to between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000, and purchasing agents of the British and French Governments are still buying. England has $3,000,000 gold in a local bank to be used for purchases. The meat packers have enough European orders on hand to keep them running full time for a year.

The opposing Governments have agents watching the purchases of each other in this market. They begin by apparently sincere correspondence about prices and quantities, but their queries invariably lead to details of transport. With this information their warships are kept on the lookout for shipments to hostile Governments.

$1,500,000 ORDER FOR LATHES.

Arms Companies Also Busy Making Army Supplies.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—Within the last two weeks 1,700 machine lathes of moderate capacity, such as 12 to 14 inches, have been shipped to Europe. One thousand more of these lathes are required, the whole to cost $1,500,000. The order will exhaust the present stock of such lathes in the United States. The Colt, the Smith & Wesson, the Remington & Union metallic cartridge plants are working overtime on machine guns, pistols, and ammunition, and these eventually find their way to Europe, though the manufacturers deal only with their regular American agents.

CALIFORNIA DOING WELL.

Record Exports of Barley, Canned Fruits, and Salmon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 29.—The effect of the war upon Pacific Coast staples is shown in a tabulation prepared here today by the Chamber of Commerce.

Barley this year was a bumper crop. The exports from this port for the last three months reached the unprecedented total of 3,785,432 quintals, as against 882,891 for the corresponding period in 1913.

For canned fruits the figures are 789,-698 cases this year, against 523,089 in

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MADISON AVE. CAR KILLS W. B. SHEARDOWN

Woman Companion Succors Standard Milling Official Until Ambulance Arrives.

Ward B. Sheardown of 644 Madison Avenue, Second Vice President of the Standard Milling Company, 49 Wall Street, started across Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon in front of the car barns at Thirty-second Street. He was escorting a woman, and in assisting her stepped so close to the tracks that a northbound car struck him. The woman escaped injury.

Mr. Sheardown was knocked senseless. He was carried into the car barns, where his companion ministered to him until Dr. Taylor arrived from Bellevue Hospital. He found that Mr. Sheardown had a fractured skull and internal injuries, and hurried him to the hospital, where he died early in the evening.

The woman tried to ride in the ambulance, and when she was not permitted to do so followed to the hospital, where she left two telephone numbers, asking that she be notified of any change in Mr. Sheardown's condition. The hospital authorities refused to make these public.

Three men, one of whom said he was a physician, called also at the hospital, but were told that Mr. Sheardown had succumbed. They left without giving their names. Mr. Sheardown was 55 years old and was single.

DOUBTS OUR PATRIOTISM.

Real Thing Only in Middle West, Admiral Stockton Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Rear Admiral Charles Herbert Stockton, President of George Washington University, in presenting diplomas to twelve students at the Fall convocation today, said that the efforts now being put forward by the contending powers of Europe afforded a lesson in patriotism that Americans might well take to heart. The Admiral pointedly asked the question whether Americans would be willing to make such sacrifices, and his answer was less than a weak affirmative.

"Have we its equal in this country?" asked Admiral Stockton. "I doubt it. If it is to be found any place, it is in the Middle West. And that is because it is built on a love of community. I believe that the maximum of patriotism in the United States is to be found in the States of the Middle West, and the minimum in the City of Washington. When something arises that requires action, the Middle West says: 'What shall we do?' In Washington we say, 'What shall Congress do?' But I can see signs of a better civic spirit arising.

"Let me impress upon you a few of the great virtues of several of the countries engaged in the war. Take the marvelous efficiency, military and civil, that is shown by Germany. It is a thoroughness that goes to the bottom. Consider the charm that is presented by France, both in literature and general culture. Its clarity, its beauty, bring you within the realm of imagination. And what is life without imagination? Why, without imagination, even the daily war news you read in the papers means very little—a touch of brilliancy, perhaps; but with imagination present then all war's sorrow and horror is brought home.

"Do not be simply a professional man. Be an active member of society in its broader phases. What you do, do with the thoroughness of the Germans, accompany it with the charm of the French, and the patriotism of the middle-class Russians."

100,000 STEEL MEN IDLE.

Figures for Pittsburgh District — Conditions Worse in Nearby West.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—After investigation The Gazette-Times declares that in the Pittsburgh industrial district there are 100,000 mill workers idle, a ratio larger than for many years. The average activity of the steel plants is placed at less than 40 per cent. while in the immediate adjoining districts of the Middle West the depression has reduced operations to between 25 and 30 per cent.

The Carnegie Steel Company has just blown out the last of its Isabella blast furnaces, and the stacks of the same company at Sharpsburg are idle. The company now has twenty-six furnaces operating out of a total of fifty-nine, the lowest number on the active list for many years. Other big plants, such as the Independent Jones & Laughlin Company, are operating at even less capacity.

In the Connellsville coke region actual operations are only at 40 per cent. of capacity. The Frick Coke Company this week blew out 1,200 ovens.

The same authority reports the outlook in the steel trade as dismal in the extreme. The export business developing as a result of the European war promises the only considerable business in sight for iron and steel manufacturers. Up to the present export orders have materially assisted many plants.

NO WORD FROM CUNARDERS

But Lusitania and Franconia Are Expected to Dock Today.

The agents of the Cunard Line stated last night that no message had been received from the Captains of the Lusitania and Franconia before the office closed at 6 o'clock. The company was notified that the Nantucket Lightship wireless apparatus was out of commission, which may account for the lack of news regarding the movements of the ships.

The Lusitania is expected to be at her pier about 8:30 A. M. today and the Franconia about noon. Both vessels are from Liverpool. The Cedric of the White Star Line from Liverpool is expected to arrive about 11 A. M.

CROWN PRINCE WOUNDED?

Kaiser's Heir Reported Injured While Leading Attack on Verdun.

ROME, Friday, Oct. 30.—It is reported here that the German Crown Prince has been wounded while leading an attack on Verdun.

This is the second or third time that reports have come that the Kaiser's eldest son had been wounded.

CHAS. F. MATTHEWS, THE HUB MAN, New 81 E. 59th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Advt.

FRANCE BORROWS $10,000,000 HERE

National City Bank Will Provide Warring Republic with Cash on Treasury Notes.

ALL TO BE SPENT HERE

No Public Offering of Notes Will Be Made, Thus Avoiding Neutrality Issues.

FIRST LOAN TO BELLIGERENT

Germany Likely to Reopen Negotiations for American Funds—$3,000,000 to Norway.

The French Government has arranged for a loan of $10,000,000 in the United States to help carry on the war. The money is to be provided by the National City Bank of New York, which will accept 6 per cent. Treasury notes running for nine months. No public offering of the notes will be made.

Emphasis was laid on the fact that these notes are not to be sold to investors when bankers were asked last night for an expression of opinion on the question of neutrality involved. In frowning upon an earlier proposal for a French loan, the State Department disclaimed reliance upon any legal prohibition, but stated that a public offering of securities of a belligerent country might easily lead to rivalry that would cause bad feeling.

Another objection interposed by the State Department to the earlier proposal was that it would lead to large gold exports, to the embarrassment of this country's financial position. It is not expected that any money will go to France out of the proceeds of the notes just sold. The money is being advanced on the understanding that it is to be spent in the United States, presumably for munitions of war and foodstuffs, which are going out in increasing volume.

As a national bank cannot loan more than 10 per cent. of its capital and surplus to a single borrower, $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of the $10,000,000 will be taken by other banks. J. P. Morgan & Co., who carried the question of neutrality to Washington, in the early part of the war, were consulted in regard to this loan, but are to have no part in it.

First Loan to Belligerent.

This is the first loan made to any of the belligerents by bankers in this country. In the early part of August, immediately following the outbreak of hostilities, J. P. Morgan & Co. arranged for an interchange of credits with the Bank of France, under the terms of which $12,000,000 was placed at the disposal of the French Ambassador here in return for a like amount transferred to Morgan, Harjes & Co. in Paris. It was promised that the French Government would not call for gold under this agreement, but would use its credit to pay for supplies purchased here. The credit obtained in Paris by the Morgan house there was used to relieve the scarcity of funds to satisfy American letters of credit and other needs.

The original arrangement was subsequently enlarged to $16,000,000 and a few weeks later the French Government approached J. P. Morgan & Co. in an effort to float a loan of $50,000,000. The bankers took the matter up with Secretary Bryan, who made it plain that this Government would not countenance advances to any of the belligerents, whereupon negotiations were dropped.

Government Modifies Stand.

Two weeks ago the State Department modified its stand by saying that American bankers, collectively or individually, were free to make loans to the European nations. It was made clear, however, that where such transactions were submitted to the President for his opinion he would not favor them. It was said that the President would not take cognizance of loans that were made without consulting him.

"This loan is not a violation of the sentiments expressed by the Washington authorities," said a banker, who took part in the negotiations leading to the loan just placed. "It amounts to the establishment here of a credit to the French Government. It is a banking, rather than an investment matter. Any belligerent nation has the undoubted right to get funds here to pay for obligations incurred in this country. The same thing is done in times of peace: we have often arranged for a credit abroad under a similar arrangement."

The National City Bank has also loaned $3,000,000 to Norway. As that country is neutral, no question could be raised as to the bankers' right to furnish the money. Switzerland attempted to borrow money here a few weeks ago, but did not succeed in obtaining funds.

In the light of the French loan, interest was reawakened last night in efforts made some days ago by the German Government to float a loan here. Inquiries made on behalf of Berlin were discontinued at the suggestion that it was deemed unwise to loan to any of the belligerents, but it now appears likely that negotiations will be reopened.

GERMAN SUBMARINE SUNK.

Craft That Attacked British Battleship Sent to the Bottom.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail correspondent "on the Allies' left wing" reports that a German submarine boat, which attacked the British battleship Venerable off the Belgian coast, has been sunk.

GREEN STRIPE SOCKS In Novelty Effects & Colors. ANDREW USHER & CO., Kings...

$500,000,000 MORE ON BRITISH WAR BILL

$435,000,000 Spent Already—New List of Casualties Out Contains 88 Officers.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—It is announced that when Parliament reassembles on Nov. 11 Premier Asquith will move a vote for another $500,000,000 on account of the war.

A similar amount was voted in August, of which $435,000,000 is already gone.

A new British casualty list, dated Oct. 24 and Oct. 27, issued last night, gives the names of twenty-three officers killed, forty-eight wounded, and seventeen missing.

Among the killed are Capt. the Hon. Charles Henry Stanley Monck of the Coldstream Guards, heir of Viscount Monck, and Lieut. Col. W. L. Loring of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

In the list of wounded appear the names of Major Lord Esme Charles Gordon-Lennox of the Scots Guards, second son of the Duke of Richmond; Lieut. Col. G. P. T. Fielding of the Coldstream Guards, Brevet Lieut. Col. C. G. Stewart of the Royal Field Artillery, and Lieut. Col. Hugh Davie White-Thomson of the Royal Horse Artillery.

19 WOMEN KILLED BY AEROPLANE BOMB

Dropped from a German Machine —Fell in a Group in French Market Place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—A Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs from the "North of France," under date of Thursday:

"Two German aeroplanes flew over yesterday and dropped two bombs at Bethune. The first did not explode, but the second fell among a group of women in the market place, nineteen being killed and forty injured."

Another Daily Mail correspondent telegraphs that he was walking near the Dunkirk Town Hall on Wednesday when two bombs were dropped by a Taube and fell within fifty yards. One woman and a child of 10 years were killed. Seven or eight French aeroplanes chased the Taube with an unknown result.

GIANT SUBMARINES TESTED BY GERMANS

Said to be Four Times the Size of Existing Craft—Can Cruise For Forty Days.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent says it is reported from Hamburg that two giant submarines are making trial trips at the mouth of the Elbe.

They are said to be four times the size of any existing submarines and to be able to keep at sea for forty days without having to replenish or even join mother ships.

At the outbreak of the war Germany was credited with having thirty submarines, of which twenty-four were kept in commission during 1913.

The latest known series, beginning with U 21, are 213 feet long, with a beam of 20 feet, and have three torpedo tubes and two guns mounted forward. Details of these vessels are not obtainable owing to the secrecy that shrouded their construction, but it is known that they have a surface speed of 17 knots and an under-water speed of about 12. Their average cruising speed will not exceed 10 knots, and this gives them a cruising range of about 1,000 miles under their own fuel. They can remain submerged about ten hours.

KING URGES BELGIANS TO DRIVE OUT INVADERS

Greater Disasters Will Follow if Country Is Not Freed, He Tells the People.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following proclamation issued by King Albert to the Belgian troops:

"Our towns have been burned and our houses destroyed, and there is mourning over the whole country. But more terrible disasters will follow if we do not free the country of the invaders.

"That is your imperative duty, and it is a duty you can fulfill with the assistance of our allies."

CANADIAN BORDER TALKING OF INVASION

Fear That Germans and Austrians Living in the United States May Attempt It.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 29.—Reports have reached here of a feeling of nervousness at certain places along the international border over the supposed danger of an invasion by Germans and Austrians living across the line.

Such fears are declared to be unnecessary because the Government is fully cognizant of conditions along the border, and in addition there will be from now until the end of the war a force of approximately 40,000 men mobilized and under arms in different parts of the country. These include about 10,000 on guard duty and home defense, and 30,000 in training for overseas service. This whole body would be an effective protection against any possible raid.

The Militia Department has also been informed of a factory at St. John, on the Isle of Orleans, controlled by Germans, who are said to have a branch factory at Port Arthur. They make cement blocks, and it is suggested that these places have been secretly established for purposes of attack like those found near Paris and London. The factory sits on the Isle of Orleans commands the river leading to Quebec.

CRIMEAN TOWN ATTACKED

The Breslau Bombards Theodosia—Goeben Sinks Two Ships.

NOVOROSSYSK SHELLED, TOO

Another Report Says the Hamidieh Only Demanded Caucasian Town's Surrender.

TENTH NATION IN CONFLICT

Tokio Announces Turkey's War on Russia—Allies Threaten, if Egypt Is Invaded.

TOKIO, Friday, Oct. 30, 11:15 A. M.—The Russian Embassy here announces that Turkey has opened war on Russia.

Turkey is the tenth nation to enter the war. The other nine in the order of their beginning hostilities are: Austria, Servia, Germany, Russia, France, Montenegro, Belgium, Great Britain, and Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—Turkey has begun hostilities by bombarding peaceful seacoast towns. Messages just received at Petrograd announce the simultaneous appearance this morning of the cruiser Breslau off Theodosia, Caucasia, and the cruiser Hamidieh off Novorossysk.

The German-Turkish warships shelled these unfortified places.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—From 9:30 to 10:30 o'clock this morning a Turkish cruiser with three funnels bombarded the railway station and city, damaging the Cathedral, the Greek Church, a pier, and some sheds.

One soldier was wounded.

A branch of the Russian Bank of Foreign Commerce was set on fire.

At the conclusion of the bombardment the cruiser departed in a southerly direction.

NOVOROSSYSK, Caucasia, via Petrograd, Oct. 29.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which arrived here today, demanded the surrender of the city and the Government properties, threatening in case of refusal to bombard the town.

The Turkish Consul and other officials were arrested.

The cruiser withdrew.

INVASION OF EGYPT MEANS WAR BY ALLIES

Grand Vizier Warned, If Turks Cross the Frontier, the Triple Entente Will Fight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Friday, Oct. 30.—In anticipation of the possible invasion of Egyptian territory, British Ambassador Mallett, acting under instructions from his Government, has plainly informed the Grand Vizier that if the Turks cross the frontier it would mean war with the powers of the Triple Entente.

It is understood that the embassies of the allied powers, fearing a rupture, have already made the necessary arrangements for the departure of the diplomatic representatives.

GOEBEN SINKS TWO VESSELS.

Torpedoes the Yalta and Kazbek—Many Lost with Latter.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 30.—A Petrograd dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says:

"A dispatch from Kertch, a seaport in the Crimea, reports that near Takol Lighthouse the Russian steamer Yalta, from the Caucasus, was sunk by a torpedo launched by the Turkish cruiser Goeben. The crew and passengers were saved.

"The steamer Kazbek, which went to the rescue, was struck by two torpedoes and sank. Many persons aboard were drowned."

ALLIES READY FOR TURKEY.

Greece, Too, Is Fully Prepared, The London Times Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—The Times's war editorial says:

"The Allies are quite ready for Turkey and have been ready for her for a long time. All preparations for a

Continued on Page 4.

Summary of War News.

The Russian Embassy in Tokio announced this morning that Turkey had begun war on Russia. A Turkish cruiser yesterday bombarded Theodosia, in the Crimea, inflicting considerable damage. The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh appeared off Novorossysk, in the Caucasus, and demanded the surrender of the city, but departed without firing.

The French War Office announced the capture of German trenches in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne, and the repulse of all German attacks. A Bordeaux dispatch received in Washington told of the dislodging of some German outposts along the frontier between Moselle and the Vosges.

The German General Headquarters gave out a statement to the effect that the Germans were slowly gaining ground south of Nieuport and making good progress west of Lille. It also reported the repulse of French attacks southwest of Verdun and the occupation of the main French position.

Petrograd advices say that the main German armies in Poland have been widely separated and are in full retreat. On the East Prussian frontier both sides claim success.

The German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag, entered the Harbor of Penang in the Straits Settlements and sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug; and a French destroyer.

The agent of the American Committee for Belgian Relief sends word to London that he fears the hungry Belgians, in desperation, may attack the authorities in some of the towns, which would be followed, he says, by great loss of life.

PEACE OVERTURES MADE TO FRANCE

German Suggestion That if She Quit Now She Might Get Metz and More—Quick Refusal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—G. H. Perris, Paris correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, describes in a dispatch to his paper an alleged German attempt to make peace with France at the expense of the other Allies. His dispatch says:

"For combined audacity and trickiness, nothing within my knowledge equals the attempt which the Kaiser's advisers and agents have made during the last few days to separate France from her allies and enable the German Government, while posing before the outer world and its own people as earnestly desirous for peace, to pursue the war with hopes of success.

"Information has been conveyed to certain influential Frenchmen, who were expected to act as intermediaries, that the German Imperial Government recognizes the splendid showing made by the French armies; that it has never regarded France as its principal enemy in this struggle, and that it is ready to make peace on terms not merely honorable but generous to the republic. These terms would include the transfer to France of Metz and the neighboring portion of Lorraine, and perhaps a part of Alsace.

"I need say nothing of the spellbound astonishment with which this proposition—conveyed, it is true, not through official, but through commercial and financial channels, yet with apparent authority—was listened to. No Frenchman can now for a moment ignore the horrible injuries the war is working—it is even easier for false than for true prophets of peace to play upon this note—but neither can any responsible Frenchman ignore for a moment the fact of the multiple alliance and all it stands for in the present and future. What about Servia? What about Russia? What about England? Above all, what about the martyrland, Belgium?

"I am informed that before these questions the would-be negotiators fell to vague shrugging of dubious shoulders, but opined that Germany would have to require at least an enclave on the Scheldt—in other words, Antwerp and Northern Belgium.

"As to the other three powers, they could look after themselves; but here was an opportunity for France, an arrangement which she could not hope to better, even if, with her friends, at a frightful cost, she was able to carry the war to a victorious issue.

"I believe that, with all the bitter suffering that lies heavy on this land, no public man dare openly favor, and probably not one would privately entertain, a bargain which would be universally regarded as treachery to France, as well as betrayal of her friends. It is not even a question of loyalty to a written promise, to the 'scrap of paper' in which the Allies undertook at the outset of the war not to conclude peace separately. Despite the suspicions which the old-fashioned diplomacy, of a time now dead and gone, has brought upon itself, the peoples of England and France believe deeply in honoring the promises made for them; but they are bound together now by the tie of the blood of a common sacrifice, necessarily stronger than any such scruple or the instrument in which it is expressed.

"There never was, or could be, a moment's hesitation as to the answer France would make to such a proposition, and if that were the whole question it would not be worth while for me to invite the inevitable dementi from Berlin. But, to say nothing now of a future, possibly distant, in which genuine peace negotiations will have to take place, there is an immediate reason why this piece of Prussian diplomacy should be made public.

"The Allies cannot afford to leave Count von Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, and Prof. Münsterberg any new text from which they can attempt to mislead American opinion. Intelligence, interest, and even lack of interest combine in the United States to produce a vague feeling that the war should be brought to an end somehow, anyhow. It is a sentiment altogether creditable to a great humane and neutral power

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PRINCE LOUIS RESIGNS AS FIRST SEA LORD

Gives Way to Clamor Over German Spies and Leaves High Naval Office in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—Prince Louis of Battenberg, who for many weeks has been the target of all sorts of innuendo, has resigned as First Sea Lord.

The King has appointed Prince Louis a member of the Privy Council.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—Announcement of Prince Louis' resignation was made last night in the Court Circular, which recorded that the Prince had been received in audience by the King on relinquishing his appointment.

The Admiralty has issued the following correspondence between Prince Louis and Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Prince Louis in a letter to Mr. Churchill, dated Oct. 28, said:

Dear Mr. Churchill—I have lately been driven to the painful conclusion that at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing in some respects my usefulness on the Board of the Admiralty. In these circumstances I feel it to be my duty as a loyal subject of His Majesty to resign my office of First Sea Lord, hoping thereby to facilitate the task of the Administration of the great service to which I have devoted my life and to ease the burden laid on his Majesty's ministers. I am yours very truly,

LOUIS OF BATTENBERG, Admiral.

Mr. Churchill under date of Oct. 29 replied to Prince Louis as follows:

My Dear Prince Louis: This is no ordinary war, but a struggle between nations for life or death. It raises passions between the races of a most terrible kind. It effaces the old landmarks and frontiers of our civilization.

I cannot further oppose the wish you have during the last few weeks expressed to me to be released from the burden of responsibility which you have borne thus far with so much honor and success.

The anxieties and toils which rest upon the naval administration of our country are, in themselves, enough to try a man's spirit, and when to them are added the ineradicable difficulties of which you speak I could not at this juncture, in fairness, ask you to support them.

The navy of today, and still more the navy of tomorrow bears the imprint of your work. The enormous impending influx of capital ships, the score of 30-knot cruisers, the destroyers and submarines, unequaled in modern construction, which are coming now to hand, are the results of labors which we have had in common and in which the Board of Admiralty owes so much to your aid.

The first step which secured the timely concentration of the fleet was taken by you. I must express publicly my deep indebtedness to you and the main feel at the severance of our three years of official association.

In all circumstances you are right in your decision. The spirit in which you have acted is the same in which Prince Maurice of Battenberg has given his life to our cause, and in which your gallant son is now serving in the fleet.

I beg you to accept my profound respect and that of our colleagues on the board. I remain yours very sincerely, WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

The Times says it understands that Baron Fisher, Admiral of the fleet, will succeed Prince Louis as First Lord of the Admiralty.

LONDON PRESS REGRETFUL.

Pay Tribute to the Prince as a Naval Officer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Commenting on the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg, The London Daily News says this morning:

"He is an officer whose talents are recognized throughout the navy, and there is as little reason to imagine that any failures on his part caused his retirement as there is to imagine that his distinguished connections were responsible for his appointment. His withdrawal is a very real loss to the navy, and we are afraid that the circumstances which are probably responsible for it are not creditable to our press or to our public life.

"Certain journals have been disputing Prince Louis's fitness for the post of First Sea Lord on the ground that he was born in Austria. Prince Louis, as a sensitive man as well as a brave and skillful officer, has thought fit to offer himself as a sacrifice to this silly and cowardly campaign.

"It must be presumed that he persisted in doing so, for on no other hypothesis could acceptance by the Government of his resignation be defended. The yellow press in its exploitation of the vilest of fears and passions, has

Continued on Page 2.

BATTLE AT A STANDSTILL

Both Sides Claim Advantages in Northern Operations.

ALLIES GAIN NEAR OSTEND

Carry Two Villages by Bayonet Charges — Bavarians Surrender Without Fighting.

GERMANS TAKE TRENCHES

Announce Successes to the West of Lille and to the Southwest of Verdun.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The capture by the Allies of German positions between the Aisne and the Argonne and the repulse of German attacks were announced in this afternoon's bulletin of the French War Office.

An official communication, issued tonight, said:

There is no important news to report, according to the latest information received.

The text of the afternoon communication follows:

During the day of yesterday we made progress at several points along the line of battle, but particularly around Ypres and to the south of Arras.

There is nothing new on the front between Nieuport and Dixmude.

Between the Aisne and the Argonne we took possession of some trenches occupied by the enemy, and not one of the partial attacks undertaken by the Germans resulted successfully.

We advanced also in the forest of Apremont.

Berlin Reports Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 29, (via Amsterdam and London.)—The German General Headquarters this morning gave out this report concerning the situation in France and Belgium:

Our attacks to the south of Nieuport are slowly gaining ground. At Ypres the battle is unchanged.

To the west of Lille our troops are making good progress. Several fortified positions of the enemy have been taken. Sixteen British officers and 300 men, as well as four cannon, have been captured.

French counter attacks everywhere have been repulsed. A French battery, stationed before the Cathedral of Rheims, and artillery observers, posted on the steeple of the Cathedral, have been bombarded.

In the Argonne region the enemy was chased from several trenches and some machine guns captured.

To the southwest of Verdun severe French attacks have been repulsed. In counter attacks our troops succeeded in breaking through the French lines to the main position of the enemy, which was occupied. The French suffered terrible losses.

To the east of the Moselle all the attempts of the enemy have been repulsed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—This dispatch from Berlin has been received by the Marconi Wireless Company:

"It is reported that the Germans are bringing heavy batteries to the Belgian coast to enable them to control the entrance to the Scheldt and to the North Sea between the Sandbanks and the coast. The British ships will be obliged, therefore, to pass on the high sea."

BRITISH FLEET LOSES 10 KILLED OFF BELGIUM

Vessels Received Only Slight Damage, Admiralty Reports—Shore Guns Silenced.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement:

"The British naval flotilla continues to support the Allies' left, and, since the morning of Oct. 27, the fire of 12-inch guns has been brought to bear upon the German positions and batteries.

"Reports received from shore testify to the effect and accuracy of the fire and to its galling character. The flank is thus thoroughly maintained.

"Yesterday and the day before the enemy brought up heavy guns and replied vigorously to the fire of Admiral Hood's ships. The vessels received only

trifling structural damage. The[illegible] opposition [illegible] had ceased.

ceased and the preponderance of the naval gunners seems to be established.

"The casualties have been very slight throughout, but one shell, exploding on the destroyer Falcon, killed one officer and eight men and wounded one officer and fifteen men. One killed and several wounded are also reported from the light cruiser Brilliant, and eight were wounded on the Rinaldo.

"The enemy's submarines have also been reported as seeking an opportunity to attack the bombarding ships which are covered by British destroyers."

DOVER, England, Friday, Oct. 30, (via London.)—The British torpedo boat destroyer Falcon was hit by the last shell fired Wednesday afternoon by the Germans off the coast of Belgium. The shell struck the bridge, killing Lieut. Hubert O. Wauton, commander of the vessel, and the members of the gun crew forward.

ALLIES GAIN NEAR OSTEND.

British Take Two Villages — Bavarians Refuse to Fight.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In a dispatch from Flushing the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"There has been a slight advance by the Allies toward Ostend. The British are occupying two villages, which they carried by bayonet charges. A Bavarian battalion refused to fight and surrendered."

Telegraphing from Northeastern France, a correspondent of the Central News says:

"The situation around La Bassée is being carefully watched. The Germans have adopted the tactics which proved so successful at Antwerp. They are apparently endeavoring to drive a wedge into the Allies by sheer weight of gunfire.

"North of Lille all continues well, though the Germans have brought up powerful reserves.

"The Belgians once more are in the thick of the fray."

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 29.—The Sluis correspondent of The Telegraaf says:

"Fighting on both banks of the Yser continues, but it is less severe than previously. Both sides are taking a rest. The Belgians have fought above expectations, and amid the din of the battle their cry of 'Louvain!' and 'Termonde!' could be heard.

"A smaller number of wounded is arriving at Bruges. Fresh troops are continually marching to the front. A German officer said to the correspondent:

"'We cannot do much here, but we must try. The bayonet charges are terrible. Some of our men are pierced through and through. We were standing breast-deep in water, and with the terrible fire of the warships, we were attacked from three sides. Many were killed at Middelkerke and the canal water was red with blood.'

"The Germans are digging intrenchments in the direction of Thielt, behind the line of Nieuport-Dixmude."

LILLE NEW BATTLE CENTRE.

Germans Concentrating There to Break the Allied Line.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The battle of the Yser and the series of fights which have taken place along the whole front in Belgium and France appear, with the troops now exhausted, to have degenerated into numerous isolated attacks and counter attacks in which the gains and losses are about equally divided between the combatants.

On that part of the battlefront nearest the sea, where the Germans have delivered repeated attacks with daily increasing forces, in their effort to make their way to Dunkirk and eventually to Calais, and where the Allies have offered such stubborn resistance, there has been another day of comparative calm, and although the Germans in their morning bulletin claim to have made some progress to the south of Nieuport the French in their communication this afternoon say there is no change.

In fact, as was expected, the Germans seem to have transferred their more serious operations further inland and to be trying to break through the allied lines from Lille—an attempt which, if successful, would compel the Allies, who are holding the front through Ypres to the coast to fall back toward Dunkirk. However, nothing of great moment is likely to be accomplished until the troops who have been fighting steadily for a fortnight, have had some rest and reinforcements arrive to fill up the great gaps which have been made in the ranks of both armies as a result of the continuous artillery and infantry attacks.

In the meantime there has been some sharp fighting, while each side is endeavoring to hold the positions it now occupies, or to obtain better positions, which would give an advantage in the next big battle. Both claim to have been successful in this, and the official reports are full of sentences such as "The enemy's attacks have been repulsed," or "We have made progress."

The same thing is going on to the eastward, where the Germans are pushing their long-promised attack toward Verdun, while the French are doing all in their power to keep them away from that fortress.

WIPE OUT GERMAN REGIMENT.

French Said to Have Caught 1,000 Men in a Pass and Killed All.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—An East Württemberg regiment, numbering 1,000, is reported to have been destroyed north of the Chalade Wood, in the Argonne region. The Germans were retreating after an unsuccessful attack when they decided to return and try to surprise the pursuing French.

The Germans marched two by two through a rocky mountain pass and had reached within a few hundred yards of the French camp when a French forester gave the alarm. His comrades rushed forward and heaped rocks at the end of the path and poured a murderous fire into the Württembergers, who endeavored to make their escape from the defile, but found the passage blocked with rocks and machine guns.

The Germans then hoisted a white flag, and when a French officer with a small party advanced to receive the surrender the Germans reopened fire, killing ten of the French. The infuriated French troops then opened a terrific fire with their machine guns and killed the entire German column.

GERMANS START TRENCHES.

Great Activity Toward Thielt Suggests Plan to Retreat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—After the fierce slaughter of the last few days there is a lull in the battle of the Yser. Both the Allies and the Germans appear to be exhausted temporarily by the tremendous character of the conflict.

The Germans are preparing intrenchments behind the line of Nieuport and Dixmude in the direction of Thielt westward, and have seized all the spades in that town and district, so that every available man may assist in digging. From this fact it is thought by the inhabitants that the Germans are preparing for a retreat.

The ferocious nature of the fighting during the week and the discomfiture of the Germans are vividly disclosed in a statement of a German soldier who straggled away from the battle area, [illegible] the midst of the desperate struggle on the River Yser, he said.

"Twelve officers told us we could not do anything," he said, "and yet we had to advance in hundreds. The bayonet attacks of the Allies were terrible, and many of our fellows were completely transfixed. In the coast fighting we were standing in trenches up to our breasts in water, and then the British brought the awful naval guns to attack us.

"We could not see warships, but we could not avoid their fire, as their shells came from three sides. At several periods our dead soldiers lay three or four deep in trenches, killed by the fire of those naval guns.

"When you have a wife and children, as I have," this soldier exclaimed with tears in his eyes, "it robs a man of much of his military ardor, and I want to go home to see my loved ones. There are thousands of men in the German Army in a similar position, longing for the end of the war.

"Our volunteers have proved very inefficient. They had only inadequate, hasty training and were rushed to the western battle front, and in the heat of fighting many so far have lost their nerve as to shout in terror for their mothers and fathers. Nothing could be done with them.

"There is plenty of food, but the enormous mental and physical strain caused by the enemy's fire and attacks and the presence of death on every side was what broke these recruits as well as older and more seasoned soldiers." King Albert, in a proclamation urging the Belgian Army to continue its valiant offensive, states that the Belgian forces have remained intact, and that the field army can be brought up to complete strength again by recruits and volunteers.

DEAD LEFT UNBURIED.

Fighting in Flanders Too Fierce for Wounded to be Picked Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN BELGIUM, Wednesday, Oct. 28.—This afternon there has been a lull in the fighting, a truce to the terrible work of slaughter. On the ground between the two armies the dead lie unburied, and the wounded are left where they have fallen.

Everything indicates that the German legions have had enough of the struggle for the present. A part of the army has made its way back to Ostend.

The expulsion of the English residents of Bruges from the city was carried out yesterday. One of the refugees today told me that up to within a few days ago there had been 5,000 wounded in the city.

The principal line of the Germans' possible retreat from Bruges to Ghent is being intrenched.

SEES BELFORT'S DEFENSES.

Swiss Newspaper Man Says Main Forts Can't Be Bombarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In view of false news spread by German agents at Basle as to Belfort a correspondent of The Democrat who has been permitted to visit the fortress gives an interesting description of the defenses which he crystallizes in a sentence:

"The war will finish before the Germans become masters of Belfort."

He says the various forts are armed with numerous and most powerful guns capable of responding efficiently to the big German howitzers. All the villages around the main fortress have been transformed into forts. There are deep trenches well sheltered by barbed wire entanglements, and every kind of defensive works capable of sustaining prolonged bombardment.

The multiplication of the fortifications around Belfort, the correspondent adds, makes it impossible to utilize the 17-inch howitzers in reduction of the main fortress.

"JUST NIBBLING" AT PRESENT.

Gen. Joffre's Answer to Politician's Inquiry as to His Plans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Gen. Joffre, according to The Journal, knows how to keep his own counsel besides win battles.

He entertained at luncheon at headquarters certain important politicians, one of whom asked what his plans were. After a pause Joffre replied cheerfully in military slang:

"I'll just keep nibbling at them for the time being."

CONFIRMS GERMAN LOSS.

French Correspondent Wires of Disaster to Force Which Crossed Canal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Liberté's special correspondent, Paul Chautard, telegraphing yesterday from North France, confirms the news in the English papers that 5,000 Germans who forced the passage of the Yser Canal at the beginning of the week were thrown back on Monday night, after losing 3,000 killed, the majority of the rest being taken prisoners.

SAY ATTACKS LACK METHOD.

French Military Critics Now Look for Advance by the Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Lieut. Col. Rousset, the Liberté's military expert, commenting on the situation in the Northwest, says:

"The Germans are beginning to realize that it is not sufficient to make indefinite sacrifice of lives or to attempt to substitute furious attacks for tactical skill. I have never hesitated to express the firm opinion that the enemy's mad assaults in the North without cohesion, co-ordination or method, with the sole idea of breaking our line somewhere, would end by being more dangerous for him than for us, if only our resistance was maintained. It was, and now the Germans have stopped exhausted. The next stage of the battle will be our victorious advance."

The Temps expresses unqualified approval of the situation, considering that the Allies' stubbornness has taken the steam out of the German attacks, of which the Temps critic also remarks the disorganization and lack of cohesion. He concludes:

"Who is directing today the general mass of the German operations in the western theatre of war? Von Moltke is sick, while the Emperor meanders restlessly from east to west."

1,000 SHELLS PER GUN.

That Is the Average of Belgians in the Battle of the Yser.

HAVRE, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—To give an idea of the terrible character of the artillery engagement that has been going on in Belgium it need only be said that two Belgian batteries on the Yser have already fired 8,000 rounds. It is estimated that each gun fired 1,000 shells.

Since the beginning of the war the average for every gun has been 4,000 rounds; yet the pieces are still in good working order. The Germans have fired in a single day as many as 10,000 shells in this part of the line; but their effect has been comparatively small.

GREAT GERMAN GUN BURSTS.

Gunners and 250 Men Blown to Pieces, Madrid Newspaper Hears.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Journal publishes a dispatch, credited to the Imparcial, which alleges that one of the German 42-centimeter cannon on their right wing in France exploded as the result of an excessive powder charge.

The gunners and 250 men were blown to pieces.

IRISH COAST MINES DOUBLE SHIP RISKS

Premiums at Lloyd's Jump from 10 Shillings to 20 on Report of New Disaster.

OLYMPIC LANDS IN DONEGAL

London Hears Another Vessel Was Blown Up Off Malin Head—May Close North Sea.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A notice posted this afternoon at Lloyd's, which caused considerable excitement, was to the effect that coast guards at Malin Head, on the north coast of Ireland, saw an unidentified vessel torn asunder and sunk by what was supposed to be a contact with a mine. No further information was obtainable.

There was apprehension at Lloyd's yesterday when the news came of the sinking of the Manchester Commerce, which vessel was on her way to Montreal when she struck a mine off Tory Island, not far from Malin Head. The premium on North Atlantic voyages had been not above 10 shillings, but immediately that this report was forthcoming it jumped to 20 shillings, and it hung at that point today. The underwriters were also disturbed by the report that the Emden had sunk the Japanese passenger ship Kamasaka-Maru.

The opinion was expressed in shipping circles today that the presence of the mine field in the direct route of the Atlantic liners from Liverpool and the Clyde to Canada and New York suggested that the Germans were seeking to play havoc with Canadian transports.

FLEETWOOD, England, (via London,) Oct. 29.—Word has been received through a trawler which arrived here on Wednesday night that another steamer has been sunk off Malin Head, off the north coast of Ireland. There are no details of this new shipping disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Times, in an editorial suggesting that the mines off the coast of northern Ireland have been dropped by North Sea trawlers flying a neutral flag, says:

"The Germans have so flagrantly violated the precepts of international law that the only safe precaution seems to be to close the North Sea to all neutral maritime traffic in order to prevent any further dangerous abuse of neutral flags.

"We do not at present advocate this extreme measure, but it is for the authorities, and above all for the Admiralty, to say whether such a development is practicable and desirable."

OLYMPIC AVOIDS MINES.

Lands Passengers in Donegal to Escape Perils Farther North.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The steamer Olympic, which left New York on Oct. 21 for Glasgow, having been warned by wireless that there were German mines off Tory Island, on the north coast of Ireland, put into Lough Swilly today.

The passengers were landed and sent by special train to Londonderry. Lough Swilly is in County Donegal, Ireland.

MINES SINK THREE SHIPS.

Swedish Steamer and Two British Fishing Boats Lost in North Sea.

STOCKHOLM, (via London,) Oct. 29.—The Swedish steamer Ornen, from Portugal for Gothenburg, Sweden, hit a mine on Monday in the North Sea and sank off Cuxhaven.

Five members of her crew were drowned.

GRIMSBY, (via London,) Friday, Oct. 30.—The trawler Rosella struck a mine on the east coast on Thursday afternoon and was sunk. Her Captain and chief mate are missing. Eight survivors from her crew have been landed at Shields.

The Ramsgate fishing boat Ourtom struck a mine on Wednesday and went down immediately. A sister boat near by cruised about in the vicinity for several hours in a vain search for the fishing boat's crew of three men.

BRITISH SINK GERMAN SHIP.

Converted Cruiser Reported Destroyed in the Adriatic Sea.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A squadron of British destroyers has sunk in the Adriatic a German steamer which had been converted into a cruiser, according to a dispatch from Barcelona to the Havas News Agency.

The Barcelona correspondent explains that this news appears in Publicidades, a Spanish newspaper published at Gibraltar. The British destroyers rescued eighty-six members of the crew of the German vessel.

FIRING OFF BELGIAN COAST.

Germans Flash Messages to a Strange Warship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Mysterious operations are in progress on the coast at Knocke and out at sea. Early this morning at Knocke a series of flashlight signals were seen as if some messages were being sent to a vessel over the water. Soon afterward heavy firing was heard at sea, and it continued off and on all day.

During the afternoon a big warship appeared on the horizon off Knocke and immediately there was unusual activity at all the lookout points in possession of the Germans. The vessel did not come near enough to be identified, and soon disappeared. The sound of firing was renewed afterward.

SEND SUBMARINES BY RAIL.

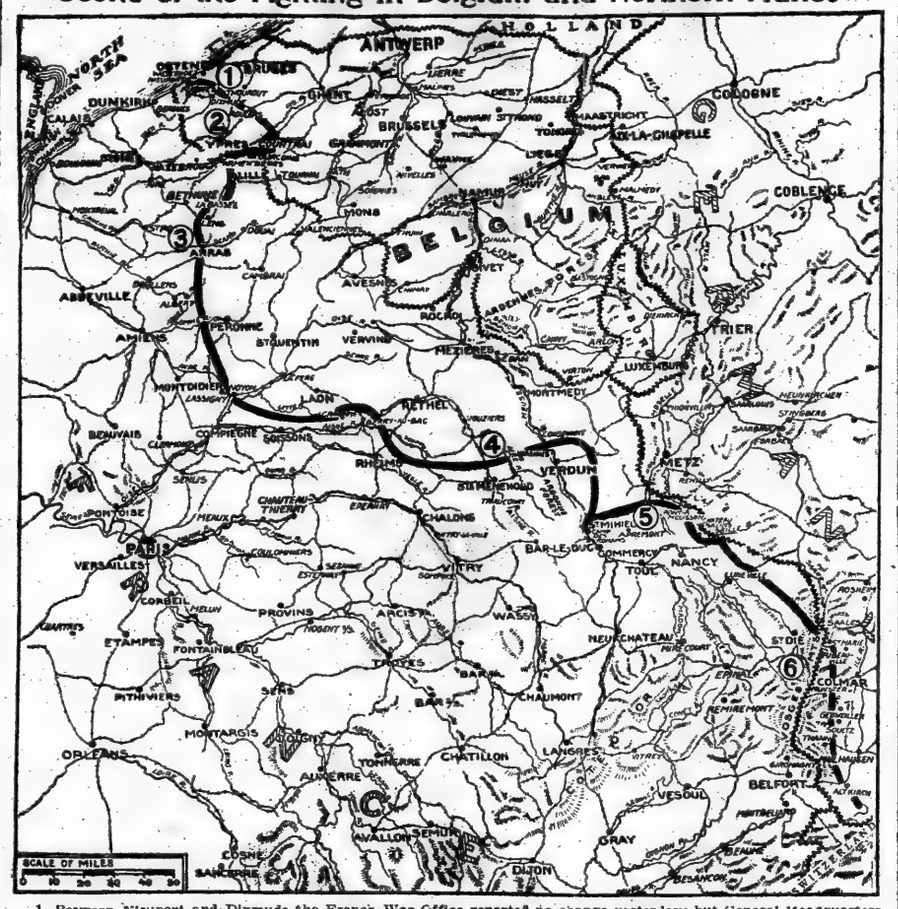
Germans Expect to Use Them Against British Ships Off Ostend.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Sluis, Holland, to The Handelsblad asserts that parts of several submarines have been sent from Germany by railway to Zeebrugge, on the Belgian coast, where they will be put together and then sent against the British fleet off Ostend. Strict secrecy, according to the Sluis correspondent, surrounds the German movements in Belgium, and all railway communication to Zeebrugge, Knocke, and Bruges is interrupted. Bicycle and motor traffic is also forbidden. A map in the office of the German commander at Bruges shows a straight line from Mariakerke, running south, beyond which no civilians are allowed to go.

The Cologne Gazette says it has learned from Berlin that soldiers of various German units who have become exhausted and weakened owing to the long stay in the trenches are being sent home on a furlough lasting from five to seven days.

According to an Antwerp telegram to the Rhenania Transport Company of Mannheim, some of the ships sunk in the port of Antwerp by the troops of the Allies have been raised, and the river is again navigable. An inventory of the goods in the raised vessels is being made. The Antwerp Government has invited bids for the raising of the remainder of the sunken ships.

Scene of the Fighting in Belgium and Northern France



1. Between Nieuport and Dixmude the French War Office reported no change yesterday; but General Headquarters in Berlin announced that German attacks to the south of Nieuport were gaining ground.
2-3. The French official bulletin announced progress on Wednesday around Ypres and to the south of Arras.
4. The capture of German trenches in the region between the Aisne and the Argonne was announced from Paris, while Berlin General Headquarters made similar claims on benalf of the Germans.
5. The French bulletin told of an advance in the forest of Apremont.
6. Contradictory reports are made as to the fighting between the Moselle and the Vosges. The French say that they have dislodged German outposts; the Germans that all French attacks there have been repulsed.

SHELLS HIS OWN HOME, DELIGHTS IN ITS RUIN

Count de Chambrun, Artillery Officer, Turns Guns of His Battery on Germans Occupying It.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Countess de Chambrun, formerly Miss Clara Longworth of Cincinnati, and a sister of ex-Congressman Nicholas Longworth, has received a letter from her husband, who was at one time the French Military Attaché at Washington, and is now an officer of an artillery company at the front. In his letter Count de Chambrun says:

"I am now having the great pleasure of directing the artillery fire against our own château, and I take great enjoyment in seeing piece after piece come down."

The de Chambrun château is near St. Mihiel, where a stubborn struggle has been going on for six weeks since that point has been occupied by the Germans.

FRENCH ACADEMY'S PROTEST.

"Abominable Acts" by the German Armies Are Deplored.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The French Academy today issued a note protesting against the action of Germany in imputing to France or her allies responsibility for the war, and also against the "abominable acts" committed by the German armies.

The note says that, in the name of civilization, the Academy denounces the violation of Belgian neutrality and the destruction of noble monuments of the past. It expresses admiration of the armies that are fighting against the German-Austrian coalition, and sends "greetings to the soldiers who, animated by the virtues of our ancestors, thus demonstrate France's immortality."

SOLDIERS' OWN DAILY.

It Is Handwritten and Is Passed Along from Trench to Trench.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Intransigeant gives details of the only newspaper in France which is untroubled by the censorship, though nearer the battle line than any other. It is called the Journal des Tranchées. It appears daily somewhere between Nieuport and Verdun. It is handwritten and passed along from trench to trench. There is only one copy per day. It is composed mostly of personalities with humorous references to the Germans. Under "Society Notes" it reported:

"A considerable party of our Teutonic visitors have just left the neighborhood of Rheims for a trip to the south. In order that nothing shall be lacking, the French Government is supplying special conductors for the tour, which is expected to be a long one."

The Intransigeant says that many of the best-known French journalists contribute to the new publication.

TOLD PARIS WAS BOMBARDED.

French Boy in Berlin Was Afraid to Leave the German Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A French boy, aged 13, who was at school in Berlin when the war broke out, has just arrived in Paris by way of Switzerland. His parents who had been trying vainly to obtain his return during the last month have now learned the reason of the delay, which was due to the boy's own disinclination to leave Germany.

The boy explained that he had been informed that Paris was invested constantly and bombarded by forty Zeppelins besides Krupp mortars, that the Germans were pursuing the remnant of the French Army toward Bordeaux, that half a million Russians had been captured and as many French and British wiped out.

SOLDIER HAS 68 WOUNDS.

American Surgeons Operate on Him and Say He Will Recover.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The American ambulance at Neuilly operated yesterday on a soldier with a record number of wounds, sixty-eight different injuries needing attention, mostly caused by bullets and shell splinters.

The surgeons expect he will recover.

ALLIES WIN IN AFRICA.

Take Important Town in Invasion of German Colony.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Bordeaux says:

"A report received here from Gen. Dobell, commanding the French forces operating against the German colony, Kamerun, Equatorial West Africa, says that two Franco-English columns occupied Edoa on Oct. 26 after serious fighting, in which the French troops showed great bravery.

"Edoa is an important railroad station on the Salanga, ninety miles from the coast."

NINE GERMAN ARMIES NOW.

Letter from Berlin Says Great Resources Are Still Untouched.

The following statement relative to the strength of the German and Austrian Armies was given out last night by the German Information Service in the Hotel Astor:

A letter just received from a member of the American Institute in Berlin gives the following information regarding the number and disposition of the German and Austrian forces:

"While the exact number of troops in the German and Austrian Armies is known only to the military authorities, it is a matter of public information that at the beginning of the struggle eight German armies were formed. Seven of them were sent to the west, only one to East Prussia. The term 'army' as used here comprehends a mass of troops consisting of from three to six army corps, each of which may number on the average 35,000 men. The armies in the west had to employ a large part of their forces for the occupation of Belgium, especially for the fortifications of Liége, Namur, and Antwerp. The army in the field is continually receiving reinforcements from home. For this purpose there exist in every garrison the reinforcement battalions which are formed from members of the Landwehr and Landsturm, and especially from volunteers. At times entire regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps are formed from reserves and reinforcement troops. But these reserve forces are not made up of the unemployed or of men pressed into service. They are all men who have served in the army and who are thoroughly drilled by experienced officers before being sent to the front.

"How great are the resources of Germany for putting additional capable fighters into the field is indicated by the fact that after a bloody war of two months not only are nine large German armies in the field on so many battle fronts, but that the entire empire still resembles a huge camp, in which millions of splendid men in the prime of their strength are still awaiting their turn in the field. Germany's defensive force is not nearly exhausted, even with these reserves. There are besides further millions of men, volunteers and members of the Landsturm, of middle age, who are ready at any moment to fill up the gaps which hostile bullets have torn in the lines. As has been previously mentioned, 1,500,000 volunteers offered their services in Austria-Hungary, comparatively as many as in the German Empire, where, as you already know, 2,000,000 offered their services immediately. But if in time a lack of men should really come to pass, then uncounted forces of older men could serve in the garrisons, in the guarding of the rear and of the prisoners, in order to permit a corresponding number of younger men to move into the field. But the war will never be protracted for such a long time."

PRINCE LOUIS QUITS AS FIRST SEA LORD

Continued from Page 1.

scored its second victory—both at the expense of the nation. The one victory has damaged our repute among nations, besides exposing our countrymen abroad to the danger of reprisals; the other has lost us the valuable services of an officer whom it will be difficult to replace."

The London Times commenting on the resignation of the Prince says: "We regret it because his action is unquestionably the result of a campaign of suggestion—part of it honest if ill-timed, part of it monstrously unjust—against his remaining as head of the navy in the present circumstances. This campaign has taken two main directions.

"He has been openly accused of weakness in allowing the sailor's point of view to be swept into the background by the masterful personality of Mr. Churchill. He also has been attacked by hardly less open gossip and innuendo for his German birth."

"Of the second charge it is difficult to write with patience in the case of a man who has spent his lifelong and most distinguished career in the service of his adopted country, whose brother and son have both died in her wars, whose own two sons and other two nephews are in her fighting forces at this moment. The fact that Prince Louis's resignation follows on the morrow of the news of Prince Maurice's death should be sufficient to kill once for all the suggestions involved in that malignant scandal.

"Gossip of this kind is, we suppose, the inevitable concomitant of democratic government. It exhibits none the less its most contemptible side, and honest men will not care to remember its results in this case.

"Lord Fisher we understand, is to fill the vacant place, and the choice will undoubtedly meet with national approval. It puts in the important position of First Sea Lord a man who more than any other is the creator of the British battle fleet of today and who stands to the navy in something of the same relation as Lord Kitchener to the army. Public sense of that relation will go with him, we hope, to the Admiralty, just as it went with Lord Kitchener to the War Office."

The Morning Post says:

"The retirement of Prince Louis of Battenberg will be received in so far as the personal aspect of the case is concerned with much regret. Upon the national aspect of the matter there must necessarily be the other views. It is fitting that the highest position in the Royal Navy should be held by an English officer.

"In time of peace the point was perhaps a matter of opinion, but when war broke out between this country and the country with which Prince Louis is naturally very closely associated, it might have been expected that he would have offered his resignation. It is possible, of course, that Prince Louis followed this course and that his resignation was not accepted, but it may well have been that the Prince delayed his action in order to prevent any confusion arising at the Admiralty during the critical and arduous time. In any event the country recognizes the good feeling which inspired his retirement and cordially appreciates the services of the sailor of high ability, who was master of his profession."

The resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg from the post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty is the result of the growing dread in England of the German spy system. Although the Prince is a personal aide-de-camp to King George V., and although he had been for forty-six years a British subject and an officer of the Royal Navy, the head that in spite of all he might sympathize with Austria, the land of his birth, has roused a popular clamor against him.

As First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, Prince Louis held an office in the British Navy analogous to that of the Commander in Chief toward the army. It was in this office that Lord Fisher revolutionized the entire British service and introduced the far-reaching reforms which made his reputation. The First Sea Lord is directly responsible for the organization of the battle squadrons and the appointment of the officers to command them, and as a member of the Imperial Defense Committee is fully cognizant of every step taken or contemplated in connection with the war.

The London Times opened the attack upon Prince Louis, asking whether it was really safe to permit a man connected with the German Imperial family, even of his irreproachable antecedents, to remain in a position where he could, if he wished, do irremediable harm to the British Navy.

No direct allegations have been against him, although there have been wild rumors that he was actually imprisoned in the Tower of London in the good, old-fashioned way for high treason.

The Prince, through the intricate intermarriage of European royalty, is a connection by marriage of the Kaiser himself. Born in 1854 in Gratz, Austria, the eldest son of Prince Alexander of Hesse-on-the-Rhein, he became the brother-in-law of Princess Beatrice, daughter of Queen Victoria, when his brother, Prince Henry of Battenberg, married her. Then he himself married the Princess Victoria Elisabeth of Hesse, the daughter of Princess Alice, another of Queen Victoria's daughters, and the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse. She is a sister of the Russian Empress and a cousin of the German Emperor. So far as family connections are concerned, therefore, it would seem that Prince Louis's sympathies would naturally be on the British side.

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING, entrance on 24th St
THE DOLLAR DINNER
Wine Included
Also Service a la Carte.
LARGE ORCHESTRA

EMDEN IN BOLD RAID SINKS 2 WARSHIPS

Disguised, Enters Penang and Torpedoes Russian Cruiser and French Destroyer.

FLIES THE JAPANESE FLAG

Deception Made Complete by Addition of a Fourth Smokestack — Dashes by Forts and Escapes.

TOKIO, Oct. 29.—The British Embassy hears that the German cruiser Emden, flying the Japanese flag and disguised by the addition of a fourth smokestack, entered Penang, a British possession in the Straits Settlements, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer.

Two officers and eighty-four seamen on board the Jemtchug were killed.

The Emden's entrance into the waters of Penang was audacious. She came in under the guns of the fort, and after sinking the cruiser and the destroyer escaped through the Strait of Malacca.

Merchant vessels belonging to the belligerent nations are taking refuge at Colombo, Ceylon.

The Russian cruiser Jemtchug was a vessel of about 3,100 tons, and was laid down in 1902. Her main battery consisted of six 4.7-inch guns, and she had a speed of 24 knots. She carried a crew of 334 men. After the battle of the Sea of Japan, during the Russian-Japanese war in 1905, the Jemtchug was interned at Manila.

The German cruiser Emden, after her exploits in the Indian Ocean around India, where she sank a score or more of British steamers, was reported as having sunk a Japanese passenger steamer bound for Singapore.

Naval View of Emden's Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The German cruiser Emden broke no international rule of naval warfare when she entered Penang flying the Japanese flag, and fired torpedoes which sank the Russian cruiser Jemtchug and a French destroyer, according to American navy officers.

The rule recognized by the American and British Navies is that a belligerent warship may carry a "form" flag up to the time she fires the first shot, but the vessel must fly her own national ensign before she does fire the first shot, and when engaged must fight under her own colors. On land the rules of civilized warfare are different. They forbid the use of the enemy's flag for purposes of deceit. On the sea the national flag of an armed vessel must be displayed before an engagement begins or a capture is made, but there is nothing forbidding the flying of the enemy's or other pennant for purposes of surprise up to the time the first shot is fired.

EMDEN SEIZED COAL.

Got 7,000 Tons from Captured Ship Before Sinking Her.

CARDIFF, Wales, (via London,) Oct. 29.—One explanation of how the German cruiser Emden is able to keep at sea without putting into ports for coal is contained in a telegram received from Colombo, Ceylon, today by the owners of the steamer Exford, one of the vessels captured by the Emden.

The cable reported the safe arrival at Colombo of the captain and crew of the Exford, and added that the commander of the Emden announced before he sank the Exford that he intended to take on board the cruiser the 7,000 tons of steam coal which the Exford carried.

RIVALS THE ALABAMA.

Emden's Exploits Compared to Confederate Cruiser's Career.

The German cruiser Emden, by the addition of a cruiser and a destroyer to the long list of ships she has sent to the bottom, is in a fair way to rival the amazing record of destruction made during the civil war by the Alabama, one of the warships built in England for the Confederate States. It was the Alabama's havoc that afterward gave rise to the so-called "Alabama claims," a settlement of claims for indemnity made upon Great Britain by the United States for allowing this and other Confederate ships to be built in England.

During the twenty-three months of her existence the Alabama sank more than seventy ships, many of them merchantmen. Some writers place the number at more than 150. The Emden, it is reported, already has sunk twenty merchantmen in addition to the two warships.

The Alabama slipped out of Birkenhead, England, on July 29, 1862, without clearance papers. She sailed the seas, destroying Union merchantmen, incidentally sinking the United States cruiser Hattaras, until off Cherbourg in June, 1864, she was herself sunk by the Kearsarge.

NOT AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

Officials Abroad Were Deceived by Certificates of Residence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—In connection with the British Government's representations to the State Department at Washington concerning improperly issued American passports, it is learned at the embassy here that the trouble was probably caused by confusion over Consular certificates given out in Germany rather than by regular passports.

When the rush to escape from the war zone was at its height, some Consular representatives, desirous of aiding as much as possible persons who, while not American citizens, had their homes and all their other interests in the United States, issued certificates in which the words "American citizen" were stricken out and "American resident" substituted. Certificates of this kind were also obtained by many persons who claimed citizenship, but, for one reason or another, were unable to prove that they had been naturalized.

It is quite possible that among the thousands of certificates and passports issued in Germany and Austria in August and September, a few fell into the hands of individuals who were not entitled to them and who used them for illegitimate purposes.

The embassy also points out that many holders of American resident certificates used these credentials, which, of course, are quite unofficial so far as the State Department is concerned, as if they were regulation passports wherever it was possible to deceive the officials.

So far as the embassy is aware, no passports have been granted in England except to applicants who have definitely proved their American citizenship.

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In order to reduce its large stock of Electric Chandeliers, Brackets, Table Lamps, &c. Will offer great inducements to buyers, in many cases at less than half the regular price.
Original models imported from England, France and Italy. Masterpieces of artistic design in all periods together with some quaint examples of American handicraft. An unusual opportunity to secure individual fixtures for your home.
Suitable for Wedding Presents and Holiday Gifts

BRITISH AIRMAN CHASES BOMB-DROPPING TAUBE

Apparently Wings His Quarry, but Darkness Obscures the Observer's View.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

HAZEBROUCK, France, Oct. 28, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Yesterday and today German aeroplanes paid a visit to Hazebrouck and dropped bombs, which did not kill or injure any one and caused no great material damage. The airmen's efforts were evidently directed against the railway line. A little more than an hour ago a German aeroplane passed over the town, flying at a considerable height. It had run the gantlet of hundreds of shots, but was too high for the fire to be effective. Some time before it had been observed by British airmen, and another aeroplane had started in pursuit. As they passed over the town, both going at full speed in the gathering twilight, it was possible to note that the British craft was gaining.

As I watched through my glasses I heard a faint rattle. The pursuer had got within range of the Taube and was firing upon it. The German aeroplane seemed to shudder for a moment, slacken speed, and, like a wounded bird, skim downward. Then twilight and distance swallowed up pursuer and pursued, though I think there could be no doubt as to the result of the encounter.

No sooner had the two aircraft disappeared than a bomb fell about a hundred yards from where I was standing. The Taube from which it had been thrown was traveling above the clouds and could not be seen.

Officers tell me that in the course of last week's heavy fighting the German infantry came on in many cases in a half-hearted way. They seemed to be driven on, and the British soldiers comment a great deal on the very obvious lack of dash and the slowness of movement displayed in the German charges.

ZEPPELINS FOR ANTWERP.

Eight Pass Over the German-Belgian Frontier, Bound West.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Eight airships passed over Hasselt, on the German-Belgian frontier, going westward, and evidently making for Brussels and Antwerp, where, it had previously been announced, Zeppelin sheds are being constructed, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Mail.

PEACE OVERTURES TO WIN FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

whose aid all the warring States may some day be glad to invoke, but for the moment it is not very helpful, because the issue is one of life and death, and the "how" is everything. Count von Bernstorff, however, plays astutely on this sentiment, and nothing would better suit his singular part in this tragedy than to be able to say at some time hereafter that generous terms of peace had been suggested and scornfully rejected.

"The process of education for which the Allies are indebted to men like President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University and Dr. Eliot of Harvard has gone far; many misunderstandings have been removed, and the original aggression upon and devastation of Belgium, the destruction of historic edifices, and aeroplane outrages have made an ever-deepening impression."

SOCIALISTS AS PEACE AGENTS.

Dutch Said to Have Conveyed the German Message to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—German peace proposals have been conveyed to France by members of the German Socialist Party. The German Government invited the German Socialists to act as intermediaries, and the latter accepted the task. They conveyed the message of their Government to certain Socialists in Holland, who in their turn transmitted the offer to members of the French Socialist Party.

The German Socialists tried to convince their French comrades that Germany had no quarrel with France. They portrayed England as the real enemy of France and argued that England had incited France and Russia and Belgium to go to war against Germany in order that those three countries should fight England's battles against her mortal enemy, Germany.

The negotiators were commissioned to influence French public opinion, through the French Socialists, to believe that France would profit by leaving England in the lurch at this stage of the war and concluding a separate peace with Germany.

The French Socialists emphatically refused to support this peace movement. In no circles is the feeling against Germany more bitter than among the leaders of extreme French Socialism. French Socialists are fully convinced that the Allies are fighting in the cause of freedom and are whole-hearted supporters of the war. But even now Berlin cannot realize that France is not open to the bargain offered, and there are good reasons to believe that more efforts will be made to conclude peace with France alone.

In a letter published here this evening Baron d'Estournelles de Constant says that "everything possible was done in Berlin to obtain Mr. Herrick's removal from Paris"; but the American ambassador did not leave, although an aeroplane bomb narrowly missed him. He is still here, and here he will remain, a courageous, able, resolute, and disinterested observer. From one quarter and another President Wilson has been truly and fully advised. Undoubtedly he understands that even so powerful an influence as that of the United States must be carefully conserved; that, in his own words, peacemaking in such a case is no child's play, and that the conditions of success do not yet exist.

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But why be so exact?
The quantity is not remarkable considering the fact that careful selection, and daily shipment by fast express, when fresh from the water, assures

RUSSIANS SPLIT OPPOSING ARMIES

Forces North and South of the River Piliza Reported Beaten and Separated.

NORTHERN ARMY IN PERIL

Fighting Desperately, and Petrograd Surmises It Is Unable to Reach Wartha Lines.

SOUTHERN FORCE RETIRING

Austro-Germans Said to be Headed Southwest with the Russians in Pursuit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Russians have won another great victory which marks in all probability the penultimate stage of the struggle between Slav and Teuton. The German and German-Austrian armies operating from the northernmost position in about the same latitude as Warsaw, down to well south of the River Ilanka, have been broken in two.

The northern part, which was defeated a week or more ago in an attempt to march into Warsaw, is still fighting desperately north of the River Piliza. South of that river the Grand Duke Nicholas has inflicted a heavy defeat upon the invaders, who are in full retreat, leaving a gap between the two main groups of armies equal to one day's march.

This victory portends the defeat of the group of armies north of the Piliza, since these will now have the Russians on their right flank, and indeed, Russian cavalry and horse gunners are probably already in the right rear of the northern forces. The victory has been won by four days of the severest fighting on a front extending from Bialobrsegi on the River Piliza, twelve miles west of the Vistula, southeastward through Glovachev and Policzna to Janowiec, which is on the left bank of the Vistula, opposite the village of Kazimerieff. The total length of this front is forty-two miles.

The two theatres of the main struggle are divided by the River Piliza, which flows into the Vistula from the west, twenty-eight miles south of Warsaw. It is a considerable river of over 100 miles in length and with a width of from 100 yards to twice that, with a marshy tract about its confluence with the Vistula. It is most formidable at the present season of the year, after the long continued rains. The Germans have not bridged it, therefore the main battlefield resolves itself into two separate theatres of war.

The Battle North of the Piliza.

In both severe fighting has been in progress for a week. North of the Piliza the Germans were by Sunday driven from fifty to seventy miles back from the line of the Vistula. South of the Piliza they were one march further forward in the immediate vicinity of the river and thence southeasterly their line was increasingly nearer to the Vistula until it reached it at Janowiec, sixteen miles south of the fortress of Ivangorod.

It is over this front, which extends more than forty miles, that the Russians have gained their latest victory. The armies opposed to them had their base at Miechow, north of Cracow, and the staff was at Radom. From Radom to the Vistula runs the only railway in this theatre, its track being parallel to and twenty miles south of the River Piliza from Radom to Kozenitz. Forming a very narrow V with the railway runs the only good road to the Vistula.

The greater part of the area of this theatre is covered with thick forest traversed in all directions by tracks which at this time of the year are clay sloughs. Only three considerable open spaces of nearly level country are available for army operations amid the forests.

One about Kozenitz running fourteen miles along the Vistula, is only six miles in its widest part. This Grand Duke Nicholas selected as a place d'armes for the deployment of his forces when the time came to cross the Vistula, and the Kozenitz intrenchments were held with a valor never exceeded in this war by a small force against most desperate assaults for more than a week. The other two open spaces are each about fifteen miles by ten and Glovachev is the most considerable township near the centre of one—the northernmost—as Policzna is of the other.

Savage Fighting in Forests.

The Germans had moved forward under cover of the forests another eight miles along the right bank of the Piliza, while their armies north of that river were being driven back. The fighting in the forest was of the most savage character, the bayonet being most effective in the hands of the Russian troops. Artillery and Maxim surprises also accounted for a good deal of the slaughter, which was perhaps the heaviest yet experienced. The German losses cannot be under 100,000, and probably exceed that figure.

The invaders appear to have had somewhat the best of it at the outset, the Russians being the attacking force and unable to use their guns with the freedom enjoyed by the Germans, who, from their batteries in the open spaces described, were able to keep up a heavy shell fire. The Russians, as they advanced through the woods, drove the Germans back with the bayonet. This work lasted over night, the Germans shelling the forests incessantly behind the fighting lines, who were engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the bayonet, alternating with hurried intrenching work and rifle fire.

I have not yet been able to ascertain whether it was in the course of this fight that the woods were fired by the Russians in such spots as to cause fearful losses to the Germans, but it seems probable that it took place in the course of the terrible struggle. The Russians, however, lost one whole regiment, which, making its way through the woods, emerged to find itself between overwhelming forces, and was quickly surrounded, with what ultimate results is not known; but I hear that very little quarter was given by either side, and that the prisoners were comparatively few.

After twenty-four hours of hard fighting, the Russians at length emerged from the woods, which they had cleared of the Germans. The battle now assumed a more regular appearance, but it seems that the bayonet fighting and persistence of the Russians had shaken the German nerve, although some of Germany's best corps were engaged. The result was the same as elsewhere.

In the southern open space Policzna was taken by assault, and considerable forces of the Germans were caught and surrounded at the village of Berdzeje. The latter stands at the edge of a small isolated wood, covering about four square miles, in which the Germans had ensconced themselves. This wood, however, had a wide clearing right through the centre, and being surrounded, offered insufficient protection to the outwitted Germans.

In the northern open space the Russians, emerging from the fringe of forests, established themselves in strong intrenchments, dug during the night and under a ceaseless fire. These, by degrees, gave them a fighting front of five miles, between the villages of Adamoff, Severinoff, and Marianoff, which command three of the best tracks through the forests behind them, and served to secure direct communications with the rear.

Glovachev and the whole line northward from that township to the Piliza were taken by direct attack after extremely severe fighting against some of Germany's best corps, including the Twentieth Army Corps and Guards' Reserve Corps.

In the night between Monday and Tuesday the Germans began to retreat. The Russians pressed them hard during the whole of Tuesday, and by nightfall the whole of the German-Austrian armies south of the Piliza were in full retreat on the line of Edlinsk-Radom-Ilzha. Guns and prisoners are falling into the hands of the Russians at every step.

Chief Significance of Victory.

The chief significance of the Russian victory lies in the fact that these armies have been cut off from the Piliza and are retreating southwestward on their base. There is no longer before the advancing Russians on the Vistula a front of one German grand army, but two entirely isolated and beaten forces. The victory is once more, be it noted, strategic, and the Russian commanders may be fully counted on to stimulate the retreat into a dissolution of the armies as a fighting force.

North of the Piliza the Germans, as already mentioned, are fighting desperately, which looks as if all hopes of reaching their fortified positions on the Wartha River have been abandoned and the Russians have succeeded in bringing them to a stand and forcing them to fight where it best suits them.

If the next day or two brings news of a similar victory north of the Piliza the German power will be broken once for all on this front.

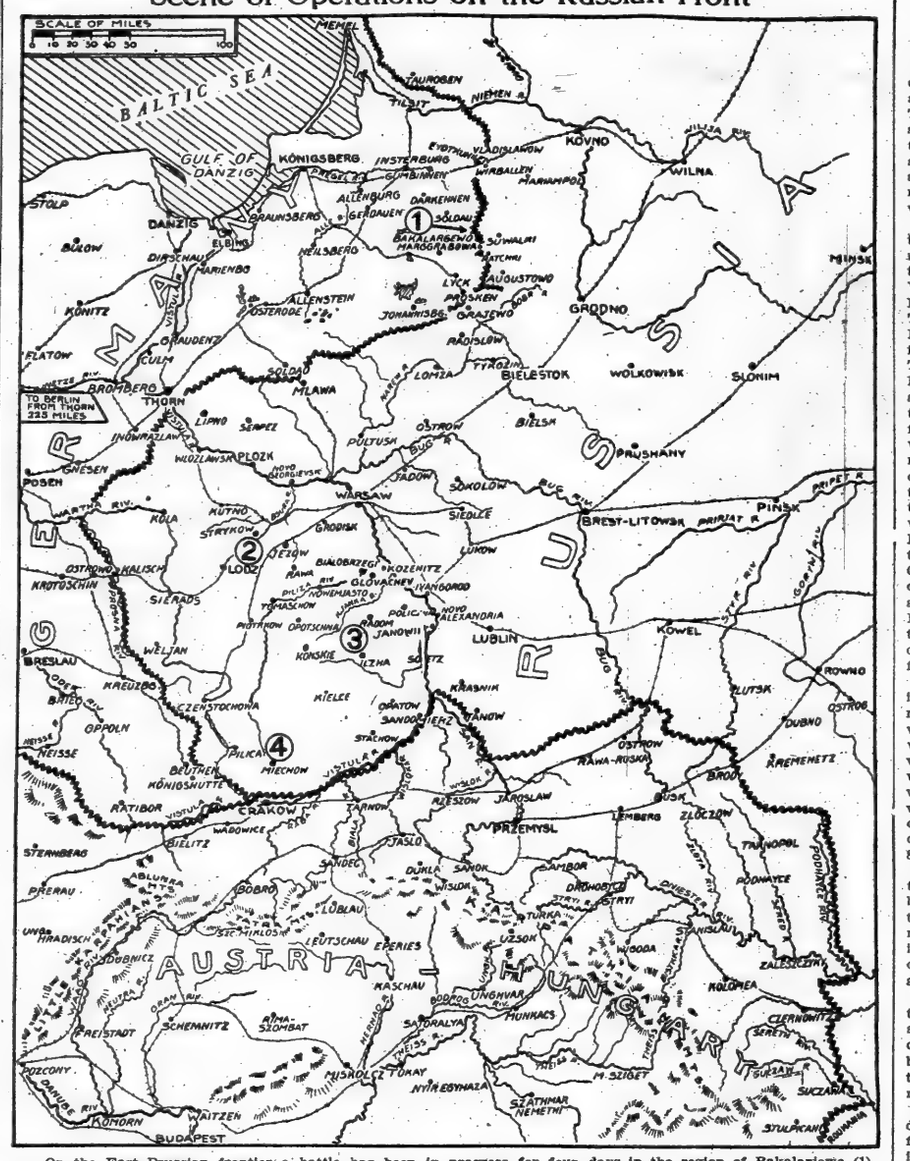
Their East Prussian armies are having no success even in creating a diversion, and there is no question of their getting in to rescue the defeated armies that invaded Poland.

On the whole, it seems probable that the Grand Duke's latest victory may well result in the Germans abandoning all thought of their Wartha lines and hastening back into their own country, where all the frontier provinces have long been prepared for war, where every farm building is a miniature fortress, every range measured, every bridge mined, and every device which ingenuity and mechanical science can suggest has been already applied for use against an invading foe.

The question may already be asked, however, whether the Germans can extricate themselves and get back home.

In Galicia the fighting continues along the whole front, the Russians continuing to gain ground and take prisoners and guns. South of Przemysl success also is attending the Russian arms.

Scene of Operations on the Russian Front



On the East Prussian frontier a battle has been in progress for four days in the region of Bakalarjewo (1), where the First German Army Corps and other troops are making a desperate effort to go to the assistance of the northern army in Poland.

In Poland the Russians, according to Petrograd advices, have widely separated the main German armies operating north and south of the Piliza River. Both are reported in full retreat. The northern army is making for intrenched positions on the River Warthe, near the Silesian frontier, and the pursuing Russians, it is announced officially, have arrived as far west as Jezow and Strykow (2), which have been occupied, together with Novo-niiasto.

The army beaten south of the Piliza is said to be in full retreat southwest toward its base at Miechow (4). Pursuing Russian cavalry has occupied Radom (3).

GERMANS REPORT PROGRESS.

Attacks on East Prussian Frontier Are Going On, Says Berlin.

BERLIN, (via Amsterdam and London,) Oct. 29.—An official report issued by the German General Army Headquarters today says:

In the northeastern theatre of the war our attacks are progressing. During the last three weeks 13,500 Russians, 30 cannon, and 39 machine guns have been taken.

In the southeastern war area the situation is unchanged.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Oct. 29.—The following official dispatch, which was received by wireless, was given out tonight by the Ambassador from Austria-Hungary:

According to official communications dated Oct. 25, the battle on the San-Vistula line, which had continued for ten days, had assumed the charcter of a siege operation because of the strong field fortifications of the Russians. Nevertheless, our offensive movement, the right wing of which goes over Stryl, was advancing slowly but surely.

After having cleared the enemy from Hungary our forces have again occupied Czernowitz.

The situation in Servia is unchanged. The Servian forces that invaded Bosnia were beaten on Oct. 22, near Rogatica. In South Bosnia small battles with Montenegrin divisions continue. Cattaro was bombarded by the French Navy and land artillery unsuccessfully. The French Navy does not venture to proceed in the Adriatic beyond Ragusa.

FIRING LINE ALWAYS FRESH.

Russia's Immense Reserves Employed to Good Purpose.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Petrograd correspondent of The Daily Mail sends the following regarding the fighting in Russia:

"The Germans are astonished and disheartened to always find themselves pitted against fresh troops, full of energy. The secret of this lies in the Russian plan of keeping an immense reserve for every army, changing regiments frequently and never leaving the same men on the firing line long enough to become stale.

"In this way the vastness of the Russian Emperor's army of 8,000,000 men is beginning to show a marked influence on the campaign."

TO EXCHANGE FIGHTING MEN.

British and Russian Governments Agree on New Plan.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A Petrograd dispatch to The Times states that the British and Russian Governments have agreed to a mutually advantageous exchange of combatant and technical forces.

The details will be announced later.

WOUNDED CROWD LEMBERG.

Polish Catholic Regiments Officered by Poles Being Raised.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 29.—The correspondent of the Retch at Lemberg says that as a result of the burning of the villages on the lower regions of the San River frightful conditions prevail. All the available buildings, including the Slavic monasteries, are crowded with Austrian wounded and dying.

"The Russian advance was delayed," continues the correspondent, "owing to the necessity of attending to the burning of the wounded deserted by the Austrians. These materially augmented the list of prisoners taken. Among the prisoners are many Turkish inhabitants of Bosnia.

"Polish volunteer regiments are being formed in all parts of Poland and western Russia exclusively of Catholics. They are officered by Poles and have Polish chaplains."

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GERMANS FLOCK TO ANTWERP.

Many Tourists Visit There and a Few Belgians Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—A prominent American business man, who remained in Antwerp all through the bombardment and until Monday of this week, reached London yesterday. He said:

"The Germanization of Antwerp is shown by the scores of German tourists and others who followed the army into the city and now walk around the interesting streets and explore the Cathedral with Baedekers in their hands. Some of these are relatives of officers of the army of occupation, but others are ear-marked tourists.

"Everything in Antwerp is quiet, and the city government is being run with all customary German thoroughness. Exiled Belgians are returning from Holland to a certain extent. On the whole, the city is more cheerful than in the weeks immediately preceding the German bombardment and occupation, because the streets are lighted in the evening and people sit in the cafés until later.

"The Hotel Saint Antoine, for so long the headquarters of important Belgian officials and representatives of foreign Governments who fled when Brussels fell, is now the headquarters of the German military authorities of the army operating in that vicinity. The Cathedral does not appear to have been damaged at all, although one of the northern towers was struck by a shell. The block of which the Hotel Europe was a part was practically destroyed by fire, and no attempt has been made as yet to rebuild it.

"The few Americans who remained in Brussels during the bombardment and occupation have been treated well by the Germans, although during the actual bombardment no one was exactly comfortable, and most Americans like myself spent the time in rapid motion from one cellar to another."

WOUNDED FILL CALAIS.

Warehouses, Schools, and Churches Turned Into Hospitals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Daily News from its correspondent at Calais has received the following:

"Calais has had to face the problem of caring for Belgian wounded, of whom since Saturday fully 6,000 have been sent here, apart from the number, approaching 1,000 a day, who have been taken direct to the hospital ship which has sailed each day this week from Calais to England.

"The first hundreds of these men took Calais by surprise. All that was ready was mere shelter and straw mattresses hastily contrived, arranged in rows upon the floors of empty factories, dock warehouses, schools, and even churches. The efficient nursing staff that had been organized was only strong enough to equip one hospital, that of the French Red Cross at the commodious College des Filles. They could only tackle a fraction of the problem, but as the days have passed and every hour has brought more wounded into Calais, there has come into being a voluntary Red Cross service which has tried hard to make up in devotion what it lacks in skill and experience."

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting in Belgium is now becoming a deadlock similar to that along the rest of the intrenched lines. The Germans seem unable to muster sufficient strength to break through the line of the Allies, while the latter seem not yet to be ready to adopt the aggressive tactics which are the only means by which they can hope to win a decisive success.

In Poland the Russian success continues. They have driven the Germans back fifty miles from Warsaw to a line running from Plock, on the Vistula, through Kutno, Rawa, and Radom, to Sandomierz, on the Vistula. The German plan was to crush the Russians, and then turn westward in full force against the Allies in France. The failure to carry out this plan in Poland makes uncertain the next steps that she will take. It is certain that she cannot remain on the defensive in both theatres of operation without risking disaster in both. It is more probable that she will sacrifice one campaign to some extent in order to increase the chances of success in the other. Since her enemies in the west can do her more harm than the Russians can, it is not improbable that the rumor of the transfer of German troops to the west is based on facts. If Germany wishes to deliver a telling blow against the Allies in France she must count on moving to the west a force of 600,000 men, or one-third of the German armies now fighting in Russia.

The strength of the opposing armies in the western operations is much more difficult to approximate than it was in the first days of the war. It was then definite that the fighting was being done by the first line troops whose strength was well known. The vigorous German raid against France was made by about twenty-two army corps, reinforced by two Austrian corps, a total fighting force of about 840,000 men.

This onrushing wave was stopped on the Marne and on the eastern French border by twenty-one French and three British corps. The 50,000 French reservists from Paris and the remaining Belgian troops swelled the total of the active armies of the Allies to about 980,000 men.

Since then both sides have rushed to the front wave after wave of reservists and recruits as fast as they could be mobilized. The total numbers at the front would easily be trebled if it were not for the constant returning stream of sick and wounded.

The war has now lasted for ninety days, and full time has been given for all of the nations to have in service all of their trained men that can be equipped. In France and Germany the numbers at the front are now limited only by the numbers that can be supplied and controlled. Russia seems to have nearly reached this limit; Great Britain, however, will probably double her fighting armies before Spring.

Since the first great effort in August France has augmented her active army by three classes of reinforcements. In the first call were included the army reserves, the trained men of 24 to 31 years of age. Next were called the reserve army, composed of the ex-soldiers of 31 to 38 years; and the third class is composed of the young men of 19 and 20, called to the colors ahead of the normal peace-time date. This last body of 800,000 young men is now being called on to replace losses at the front. Being sent in small numbers to each company, their services are valuable in spite of their short training.

The above classes of military forces amount to 3,400,000 men, but from this total must be subtracted the losses to date and the numbers that are needed for the many non-combatant duties. The rigid censorship prevents definite figures from being stated, but an approximate estimate can be formed, the principal difficulty lying in setting a figure for losses.

The German losses have been estimated at 1,000,000; the French losses must be very much less, but certainly not less than 500,000, nor more than 800,000. If the average has been one-half of 1 per cent. a day for the seventy days' fighting, the loss would be about 700,000. The detachments in the fortified cities and the coast forts take at least 100,000 men in addition to the garrisons from the reserve army. Of the remaining 2,600,000 in the armies at the front, approximately one-fourth are employed in auxiliary services, leaving 1,950,000 as the fighting strength.

Of the 480,000 men in her regular army, Great Britain must, by now, have landed 400,000 on the Continent. To these must be added the Hindu troops, estimated at one corps, or 30,000 men. If the British have had the same average of losses as the French their strength on the Continent is about 350,000.

The Belgian strength can be estimated only from the news dispatches, checked by the length of front occupied by them. The ten-mile front from Dixmude to the coast calls for a force of about 70,000 men, but part of the troops holding this line are British, while French reinforcements are at Dixmude. The Belgian strength is not over 60,000, and is more probably the 50,000 given in the dispatches.

The total fighting strength of the Allies is at present about 2,350,000. The enrolled strength, or the ration strength, includes drivers, clerks, hospital service men, &c., and amounts to about 3,130,000 men at the front.

The German strength is less definite because she has made some shifts of strength from West to East and back again as needed for carrying out her strategic plans. If the Germans had strength in the centre equal to that of the Allies, they would certainly force the fighting there, as early successes would be doubly valuable for them. This relative inferiority is especially noticeable along the Lorraine border, where the Germans are fighting a defensive campaign, apparently with the intention of falling back on their Metz fortifications if the French attack develops in strength. It is only on the northern flank that the military operations indicate that the Germans are equal or superior to the Allies in numbers. Estimates based on military operations tend to confirm the statement from Switzerland of fifty-four German army corps west of the Rhine. This means a total force of 2,322,000, of which the fighting strength is about 1,800,000 men.

While this figure seems small, it will be found to call for very nearly the entire military strength of Germany when account is taken of the forces in Russia and of the losses in previous fighting. The armies sent against Russia are estimated at 1,800,000, the losses in the west at 1,000,000, and the losses in Russia at 250,000, as given in European dispatches. This means that Germany has sent to the front a total of 5,372,000 men, as against 3,400,000 by France. It is more likely that the figures for France are too small.

In the fighting in France, Germany is now holding back the Allies, in spite of being largely outnumbered by them. It seems probable that Germany will soon weaken her strength in the east in order to strengthen the armies in the west sufficiently to strike a telling blow. This strategic move must soon be attempted, however, or the chance therefor will pass.

FAMISHED BELGIANS THREATEN UPRISINGS

American Agent Fears Great Loss of Life May Be Caused by Food Riots.

MANY ARE NOW DESPERATE

Chief Demand is for Flour—Second Shipload of Supplies to Leave London Tomorrow.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Capt. T. F. Lucey, representative of the American Commission for relief in Belgium, in a telegram sent today to Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the commission from Rotterdam, said:

"It is feared that in their desperation the hungry people will attack the authorities. This would cause serious loss of life."

Capt. Lucey added that he had been told by representatives of the National Relief Committee that in Brussels, Charleroi, Liége, Namur, Mons, and Dinant 3,000,000 persons were being fed by charity, and that only four days' supply of flour was on hand.

In the vicinity of Liége conditions were more desperate than elsewhere, if possible. There the necessaries of life were urgently needed.

"Beans, peas, and rice are acceptable," Capt. Lucey's telegram said, "but the great necessity and the urgent appeal from all concerned is for wheat flour.

"You may be convinced that any statement you have received or heard has underestimated conditions in Belgium. Great danger is threatened. To avoid it you must get flour to the people and get it at once."

The steamer Iris, the second ship which will take supplies to Belgium for the American Relief Committee, is expected to sail from London Saturday. The vessel will carry 1,400 tons of wheat, rice, and peas.

"The Dutch Minister of the Interior," says Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, "has issued telegraphic instructions to the Dutch officials engaged in handling the Belgian fugitives in Holland that the invitation extended to these fugitives to return to their own country must not degenerate into open compulsion, and that the refugees shall be allowed freedom of choice either to remain or to depart. Those of the Belgians who are destitute will continue to receive assistance.

"The statement published in several of the Dutch papers that the distribution of food among the Belgians was to be restricted and later stopped entirely is officially denied."

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) Oct. 29.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns upon good authority that the British Government offered Holland pecuniary assistance for the relief of Belgian refugees in the Netherlands. Holland declined, saying she would bear the burden herself of a duty spontaneously undertaken.

A dispatch received here from Rosendal says that 14,500 Belgian refugees returned on Tuesday and 12,850 on Wednesday to Antwerp, but that 5,500 of them have left the city again for Holland.

BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET

Expected to Assemble at Havre in November.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The newspaper France says today that the Belgian Parliament will be called into session at Havre some time during the month of November.

%

Seven years ago, one of our clients sold 90% of his entire manufacture under dealers' private brands.

The panic of 1907 came and the private-branders ran to cover and cancelled most of the orders.

Today 80% of his goods bear his own name—he owns his own trade—consumers want goods on which his name appears.

Do you own your trade?

It's comforting.

GEORGE BATTEN COMPANY
Advertising
381 4th Ave., at 27th St.
Telephone 7500 Madison Square
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"
16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Character-marked clothing built to match a personality.

Suits, 18.50 to 40.00
Overcoats, 18.50 to 38.50

FOR (Today) FRIDAY

Hand-Tailored Suits
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST
Silk or Mohair Lined

For Fall and Winter, one, three or four button sack models of checked, pencil or chalk striped cassimere or worsted "Glen Urquhart" plaids, tartan plaids, Scotch tweeds, navy serge and unfinished worsteds; also blue or Oxford vicuna braid bound suits, soft roll front, natural shoulders, tailoring equal to highest grade custom workmanship.

22.00 Regular Price $30.00

Men's Cutaway Coats
34 TO 44 CHEST.
Coat and Vest, Braid Bound, Silk Lined

New English model of dark Oxford vicuna, silk lined, hand tailored.

26.50 Regular Price $35.00

Men's Winter Overcoats
33 TO 44 CHEST
Fitted, Chesterfield and Slip-on Models

Fitted two-button double breasted model, of Oxford or black vicuna, velvet collar; slip-on model of gray, brown or olive Scotch coatings, yoke and sleeves silk lined: knitted overcoats of Oxford, tan or olive heather mixtures, Chesterfield model, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

24.50 Regular Price $32.50

London Made Overcoats
The "Carmoor" Coat
FOR MEN AND YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 44 CHEST

CARMOOR LONDON MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR Franklin Simon & Co. NEW YORK

London Made *"Carmoor"* Overcoats, exclusive models, made by makers of the highest grade English overcoats, single or double breasted slip-on models, Raglans or London Great Coats in the newest exclusive fabrics.

35.00
Regular Value $45.00

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Beginning this Friday morning
and for one week only

12,000 Men's Silk Scarfs

which in respect of character, choice and cost are the finest scarfs ever sold

at 45c

¶ There has never been anything quite like this sale before. We intended to create a precedent rather than follow one, and this tremendous offering is the result. We set out with the idea that if we could put more scarf into 45c than a man is accustomed to expect at higher prices, we could focus attention on the effort and sell a lot of scarfs at the same time. And with this object in view, we have, with the aid of ten prominent makers, assembled for this sale the greatest, most kaleidoscopic variety at any price, much less at 45c.

¶ Nothing newer in scarfs than these.
¶ Literally the last minute news in neckwear.
¶ An orgy of color, and a feast of design.
¶ Perfect in every stitch of the making.

¶ Big open four-in-hands, voluminous of fold, with the new stitched sliding neckband which adds to the life of the scarf.

Printed Warps, Silk Twills, Ombre Silks, Basket Weaves, Scotch Plaids
Panama Repps, Peau de Soies, Persian Silks, Fancy Silks, Pastel Silks
Moire Silks, Silk Satins, Staple Silks, Brocades, Pin Dots
Morgador Stripes, Regimental Stripes, Black and White Stripes, Polka Dots, Checks

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

No payment accepted unless successful
Cooking Odors Carried Out of the House
Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
FREDERIC R. WHITLEY, Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eight O'Clock
Want advertisements for The Sunday Times will be received not later than 8 o'clock Saturday night. "Do your Sunday advertising early."
Telephone advertisements to The New York Times.
Bryant 1000.

RYAN GIVES $10,000 FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Fund Now Stands at $246,997, of Which $23,239 Was Received Yesterday.

$5,000 TO AID PRISONERS

Salvation Army Children Make Sacrifices to Save Money for Belgians.

The Belgian Relief Fund was increased by $23,239.94 yesterday, the largest single day's receipts received by any of the relief agencies in this city since the war began. One donation to the Belgian Fund was a check for $10,000 from Thomas F. Ryan. This is the second $10,000 gift, the first having come from Henry Clay Frick several weeks ago. There were also two $2,000 checks and one for $1,000.

The Belgian Fund is now $246,997.63. Checks should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street.

These are yesterday's donors to the Belgian Fund and their donations, cents in all cases being omitted:

T. F. Ryan	$10,000	Mrs. H. W. Winfield	2,000
Anonymous	2,000	F. M. Prindle & Co.	1,000
F. E. W. & W. A. C.	2,000	Mrs. A. K. Stoddard	500
Prof. H. W. Farnum, Yale	500	F. W. Fiske	200
Robinson Sweet	100	Richard E. Day	50
Elizabeth Chafee	80	M. Klein	50
H. B. Robinson	50	V. B. M.	50
O. H. A. Sulphen	50	L. A. Whitman	50
Anna K. G. Roberts	15	Kate Foote Coe	25
James W. Green	25	Rt. Rev. John N. McCormick	5
Saranac Lake	20	F. R. B.	50
Margaret B. Mann	5	I. R. Dalrymple	10
I. Rosenfield	25	Charles Hazard	25
A Friend	5	Blanche E. Rome	5
Sara S. Alexander	5	Clifford Seasongood	25
Miss Taber	5	A. S. Stillman	5
Jessie O. Simons's collection	11	F. de Villa Ball	2
E. Flick	5	Henry M. Stern	5
Little Miss Haine's collection	10	W. E. Caldwell	10
L. J. Ling	1	F. W. Kelley	10
L. C. M. E.	15	James Ackroyd	50
W. Davies	5	Mrs. D. Rosenau	5
Anonymous	1	Francis Blossom	25
Mrs. Ella M. Judge (Charles H. Hart	10	A. L. Wolbarst	10
Meta Canter, Eleanor Swayer, Catherine Humphrey, and Elizabeth Duyckinck	2	P. B. More	15
Bird J. A. Ferguson	1	Dr. E. Danforth	10
Henriette J. Hilton's collection	5	Mrs. W. W. Hoppin	10
L. G. Bernheimer	25	C. A. Vander Bilk	5
Sidney Bernheimer's collection	20	J. C. Allen	25
Miss E. A. Hatch	10	Gertrude Allen	10
Prof. T. F. Crane	25	Dr. T. Allen	10
E. L. Ives, Jr.	1	C. H. Wainwright	25
McDonnel, & Mr. Hathaway	11	Dr. G. R. Satterlee	5
Mrs. W. Stallwater	2	Mrs. E. F. Hohrer	5
Helen Cox	5	Rev. A. W. Jenks	10
V. M.	50	Jas. J. Murray	25
Mrs. McF. Davis	25	Mrs. O. S. Pulman	5
Frank Ferrante	1	Anonymous	10
A. H. Weston	5	Edna D. Scudder	10
E. T. Arms	5	Dr. A. M. Judge	10
Mrs. C. B. Hoyt	25	Edward Taremba	50
C. E. Rushmore	25	A. Weller	10
E. Hingers	10	A Friend	5
V. A. Rosenbaum	20	Hessel, Reins & Co.	10
Mrs. John B. Clark	20	A. A. Mard	1
Jules J. Surmont	2	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	10	F. L. M. Masury	25
Bureau de Secours Belge, Woonsocket,	50	George H. Ball	5
Louis Runkel	25	Mrs. C. R. Scarborough	20
H. C. Carpenter	5	Mrs. H. F. Jones	10
J. E. Andrews	3	William Killeen	10
Anonymous	5	A. H. Ross	5
Miss Estelle	2	H. C. Brown	50
Mr. & Mrs. Chauvot	2	Mrs. E. S. Kaufman	5
J. E. S.	1	M. D. W. John	5
George Roisfosse	2	George P. Wilson	50
Anonymous	25	Mrs. W. C. Hull	5
Anonymous	25	Rev. C. E. Taylor	5
Susannah Cunningham	25	Andrew R. Lee	50
Mrs. Mary E. Beecher	1	Pine Ledge	15
Miss C. H. Swartout	10	Isabel Harding	10
Samuel T. Dutton	7	Elise F. Laribotte	5
Barrett P. Tyler	20	Mrs. C. S. Haas	2
Irene H. Underhill	2	E. V. C. Little	10
L. H. Connett	25	Mrs. J. V. Auchincloss	25
E. B. Kliham	25	Anonymous	10
Anonymous	10	Ch't'n Advocate	11
H. C. McCord	30	Christiana M. Peck	5
Robert H. Jackson	1	Mrs. W. F. Peck	5
George W. Peterkin	15	Robert Gosman	5
G. L. Duval	50	Williams Students	6
Caroline Mathes	5	William Levy	25
Anonymous	10	George M. Booth	5
George H. Stetson	10	S. Cook	5
H. F. Burton	5	H. T. Vads	5
W. J. Crary	50	A. F. Schlesinger	15
J. Sullivan	25	Caroline P. Cutchlow	10
J. & H. B. Burton Co.	20	Mrs. John Olmsted	25
Mrs. G. Stanley	1	Willis Westbrook	20
Mary H. Byrd	5	E. S. Bennett	5
S. V. Kemp	5	Stanley L. Wolff	25
H. E. B.	25	Charles Cary	25
H. B. Schaad	5	J. H. Findle	10
Joseph Atkinson	10	H. Hamen	10
M. C. and L. C.	17	Nellie R. Watson	10
Augusta H. Kissam	2	Lionel H. Graham	25
Anonymous	2	A. Rickerth	6
Providence Braid Co.	25	Eva D. Joy	5
George Flynn	5	F. E. Kohl	5
Alice W. Emerson	20	G. H. Tremeear	5
Miss E. L. Marshall	10	N. B. Outinger	10
E. G. Matson	10	Dr. G. A. Wyeth	10
G. W. C.	5	Kellogg	10
E. E. M. G.	5	H. A. Bavlis	25
Dr. J. J. Kindres	25	Harriet G. Humphrey	10
Jack C. Kindred	1	Marie P. Wilson	25
Goodwill Circle of King's Daughters	5	F. Zabriskie	100
Factory employes, The Hind & Harrison Plush Co.	20	P. E. Tiemann	5
William Y. Warren	10	Laura Sarrent	25
L. B.	5	M. B. Brainard	10
J. A. Greene	100	S. McP.	1
James Cooper	250	M. S. W.	2
Lowenstein Bros.	200	O. H. R.	3
Goodwin-Gallagher-Sand & Gravel Corporation	100	G. H. Boreham	47
J. S. Waterman	100	W. R. Britton	5
Harrington Putnam	100	Rev. R. S. Caldwell	10
Grosset & Dunlap	100	Henry Thafee	10
Sarah M. Briner	200	Cash	1
Jacob Wertheim	100	James Christie	2
Edwin S. Bulkley	200	I. R. & M.	1
R. K. Bulkley	25	C. F. D.	1
K. F. Bulkley	25	Cash	5
Lucy K. Bulkley	25	Morris Plains, N. J.	5
F. M. Bulkley, Jr.	25	Miss A. Halsted	5
C. L.	100	Martha E. Murphy	1
A. P. W. Paper Co.	100	A Sympathiser	1
S. G. Rosenbaum	100	S. G. J.	1
Allison Dodd	300	Cash	1
Robert Mallory	250	Maror and J. Guillemet	4
Olaf Hoff	100	W. Hamilton	15
Friend	100	A Friend	1
Anonymous	5	W. C. Kaufman	5
The Churchman	5	W. Hollesdowerof	2
Miriam S. Price	5	K. J. Bamtoft	5
Gertrude Spence	1	Italian-American	5
M.	10	M. S. Phillipoe	5
R. W. Dyer & Co.	10	V. Dantreville & Co.	2
M. E. S.	5	Welt	2
W. H. Von Empling	10	French Woman	5
J. F. Durvee	25	L. Lassen	48
James H. Hay	10	Seventy Years	25
M. C. A. P. Jr.	10	Dr. T. H Halstead	10
R. Frodv, Jr.	5	C. W. Littlehales	2
O. E. Rosenheim	15	Mrs. Albert C. Fulton	5
Emile Wormby	5	Island	25
S. K. Revis	5	Christiana M. Peck	500
Sympathizers	2	J. T. Van Buren	50
N. Olcott	50	F. G. Schmidlapp	50
R. H. Whitfield	5	K. H. Jones	10
Allen C. Narrow	10	W. G. Payne	50
David Welch	10	Margaret William-son	5
J. F. Stephenson	10	Katie Hawden	5
		Mary McClure	5

$5,000 to Prisoners' Bureau.

The New York branch of the Red Cross announced yesterday that $5,000 had been cabled to the Prisoners' Bureau at Geneva, in response to an appeal from Gustav Adore, Chairman of the International Relief Committee. This bureau is an International Intelligence Office, through which information of sick and wounded prisoners of all countries is transmitted to their families, and acts as an International Post Office between prisoners and their families. Three thousand letters daily are transmitted between prisoners and their families.

Additional contributions of $3,000 each have been received at the National Headquarters of the Red Cross from Mrs. Bedfield Proctor and Miss Emily Dutton Proctor.

Contributions to the Red Cross acknowledged yesterday amounted to $2,554.08, which brought the total to $236,627.93. Contributions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 52 William Street, or 130 East Twenty-second Street. Yesterday's subscribers and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

Collected at tercentenary religious services Oct. 25	$706
Herald collections	710
Cathedral St. John the Divine	576
St. Barnard's Church, Barnardsville, N. J.	176
First Reformed Church at Bayonne	25
Christian Advocate collections	39
Reformed Church, New Baltimore, N. Y.	23
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Blossom	25
Congregational Church, Upper Montclair	20
St. John's Chapel, Bernardsville, N. J.	17
Bible Class, Madison Square Church House	15
St. Paul's P. E. Church, Morrisania	15
Westminster Pres. Church Elizabeth	13
St. John's P. E. Church, Marysville, Cal.	13
Zion P. E. Church, Fairfax, Va.	10
M. B. Gager	10
W. H. A.	10
Good Shepherd Church, Greenwood Lake. Girls' class, S. S. Fordham Manor Reformed Church	7
St. Mark's Chapel, Basking Ridge, N. J.	5
Elizabeth E. Nye	5
Elizabeth A. Foster	5
Parents' Club, Public School 89	5
Presbyterian Church, Embden, N. Y.	3
Mrs. J. E. Terhune	3
Mrs. J. P. Terhune	2
Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Terhune	2
J. S. L.	2
Hotel Gramatan children's sale	2
Mrs. Mary E. Royle	2
Somerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J.	1
St. Paul's School, Bernardsville, N. J.	1
E. E. Terhune	1
Ruth, Eleanor and Ethel Terhune	1
Gilbert Terhune	1
Maude Terhune	1
Clara Terhune	1
Mrs. MacLamey	1
Mrs. Baxter	1

The Bronx County Red Cross, recently organized, reported a fund of $1,000 yesterday. The chapter has sent a large consignment of hospital clothing to Europe, and is soon to send a second shipment. It meets on Thursday afternoons in the Franklin Athletic Club, Blondell Avenue, Westchester. The subscriptions to the fund acknowledged yesterday were (cents omitted):

St. Peter's Church	$22	Miss Atkinson's embroidery class, Bronx Ch. H.	$1
Mrs. H. M. Boulton	5		
Caroline Thorn	1	Mite Box, Co. Club	1
Mrs. H. Belmont	4	S. W. Cokeley	3
Mrs. J. Donnelly	5	"Birthday Party"	1
Mrs. T. C. Arnow	9		

Vacation Fund Grows.

The Vacation Committee War Relief Fund, used to pay unemployed persons to make garments for war hospitals, of which Miss Robinson Smith is Chairman and Miss Anne Morgan Treasurer, now amounts to $5,596, of which $1,720 was acknowledged yesterday, from the following persons:

Miss C. C. Rumsey	$25	Marie Russell	10
Mrs. John Teny	25	Mrs. W. P. Hamilton	200
Miss Anna Van Santvoord	25	Mrs. Bertran	50
Mrs. R. C. Rieger	5	Miss Morgan	50
Mrs. J. P. Morgan	125	Mrs. C. Dixon	5
Edith Wetmore	125	Mrs. E. Irwin	5
Mrs. Satterlee	400	Mrs. Henry Olleshelmer	5
Mrs. Wm. Watts Sherman	250	Mrs. M. Deelcst	10
Mrs. W. A. White	250	Mrs. J. O. Pitney	5
Mrs. G. P. Wetmore	50	Mrs. M. M. Marks	5
Mrs. R. J. Cross	50	Mrs. F. H. Harriman	5
Mrs. C. W. Cooper	50	Mrs. B. Cutting	25

Contributions to the Vacation Committee should be sent to Miss Anne Morgan, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street.

R. M Stuart Wortley, Treasurer of the American branch of the Prince of Wales Fund, acknowledged subscriptions of $1,083 yesterday. The fund now totals $84,576.55. Yesterday's subscriptions were:

Round Up, Mont.	$80.00
Evening Times, Pawtucket, collection, (third remittance)	182.00
Lancaster, Pa., Britishers, (fifth remittance)	28.75
A. W. In Stuyvesant	50.00
Employes of Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, (second remittance)	50.50
A. K. de Guiscard	10.00
L. M.	1.00
Office employes Barber & Co., (fifth weekly subs.)	10.00
Dock employes, Barber & Co., (fifth weekly subs.)	5.00
Atlantic Stevedoring Co. employes, (fifth weekly subs.)	3.15
Lewis Broughton, Boston, (third weekly subs.)	5.00
Henry Stegelman, (second weekly)	2.00
Anonymous, Convent, N. J.	20.00
Anonymous, through Dr. J. J. MacPhee	2.00
Anonymous, Pittsburgh	500.00
F. Talcott	10.00
Alex. Morten	100.00

August Belmont, Treasurer of the Mercy Fund, in the Fifth Avenue Building, received the following additional subscriptions, cents omitted, yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

E. H. Brewer	$10
Charles Frost	10
Owen Wadsaw Drug Co., Ogden, Ut.	5
Mrs. Mary L. Bush	100
Mrs. L. J. Belhoni	50
Francis Blossom	25
H. G. Munger	10
J. J. Appleby	100
T. D. Jones, Chicago	500
St. Paul's P. E. Church, Bronx	12
M. H. Singles	2
Christian Church, Burlington, N. C.	4
Mrs. E. T. Carter	10
Julia N. Van Buren	5
W. Marshall	1
Mrs. A.	50
S. J. Spance, Chattanooga	5
Mrs. James A. Mars, Des Moines	3

BELGIAN FUND.

H. B. Graves, Geneva, N. Y.	5
W. R. Fulford, Bayne, Penn.	10
Evelyn M. Spence	20
W. G. Low	100
R. V. Lewis	10
H. M. Cook, Boston	1
Dr. M. B. Du Bois	25
Mrs. G. E. Tesse, Fulton	1
Michael Murphy	25
D. S. Ramsay	25
Brown-Durrel Co.	50
Alvah Miller	100
R. V. Lewis	10
H. M. Cook, Boston	1
Dr. M. B. Du Bois	25
Mrs. G. E. Tesse, Fulton	1
Michael Murphy	25
D. S. Ramsay	25
Brown-Durrel Co.	50
Alvah Miller	100

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, is now $108,136.64, of which $395 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Mrs. A. T. Cabot	$100	Mrs. H. White	$10
William H. Tard	50	G. H. May	5
Mrs. M. Morgan	50	Mrs. H. L. Stoddard	5
Maria Babcock	50	Marion M. Greenough	5
H. D. Babcock	25	W. Higgins	5
R. M. Winthrop, Jr.	25	Estely Beck	2
Mrs. C. de R. Moore	25	E. J. Ludrigh	2
Rev. F. J. Grimaud	20	Anonymous	1
R. B. Van Cortlandt	12	Miss Dalrymple	1

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,004.28, of which $82.55 was received yesterday from the following persons:

Lord & Taylor	$32	D. De P. Field	25
W. O. Purvis	5	Eliz. H. Griswold	10
Miss M. C. Loring	10		

Self-Denial to Aid the Suffering.

The cadets at the Salvation Army Training College, 124 West Fourteenth Street, have agreed to dispense with some part of their diet for five weeks and give the money to the relief fund. Next week they will go without butter, the following week meat will be eliminated, then they will get along without sugar, coffee, and tea in turn for a time.

Adjutant Braun, Superintendent of the Cherry Tree Farm for children at Spring Valley, has written to Commander Eva Booth that the 150 children, who get a weekly allowance for candy, have requested permission to forego the luxury for five weeks and give the money to the Belgian Relief Fund.

MRS. GLYNN AT BAZAAR.

Red Cross Workers Find One Man Who Wants to Knit.

Mrs. Glynn, wife of the Governor, assisted Mrs. Nelson H. Henry in receiving Admiral Usher and his staff at the Red Cross Bazaar last evening. With them was Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Lucy Burleson, daughter of the Postmaster General, who is the guest of Mrs. Dimock; Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Nelson Burr, Miss Luisita Leland, who was knitting; Mrs. Monson Morris, and Mrs. Charles B. Ayres. Members of the Naval Militia and National Guard also were present.

There are two more days of the bazaar and of the knitting class, which is one of its important features. The class has been well patronized, and women should take advantage of it for lessons are free, and they cannot be had in a shop for less than 50 cents. There has only been one man who wanted a lesson. He was middle-aged, with gray hair and mustache. But he was bashful and so was the nice German knitting teacher.

"I can do all kinds of crocheting," said the man, "but I don't know how to knit."

The knitting teacher didn't quite dare ask him to sit down and learn, the man didn't quite dare to ask, and after wandering up and down in the vicinity of the knitting booth for two hours he disappeared, the only man who has wanted to knit.

Tells Barnard Girls of Red Cross.

Mrs. W. K. Draper, Secretary of the American Red Cross, addressed Barnard students yesterday on the work of the Red Cross. Since the war in Europe began, she said, 6,000 American trained nurses had offered their services. She urged the students to help collect clothes and other needed articles to be sent to Europe.

KAISER DENIED NAVAL MENACE

Famous Letter to Lord Tweedmouth, Long a Secret, Is Now Made Public.

HIS FLEET FOR COMMERCE

Ludicrous, He Wrote, the Way English Continually Talked of the "German Danger."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—The Morning Post makes the following announcement:

"The subjoined letter written to the late Lord Tweedmouth by the German Emperor is made public for the first time. It is a literal transcript of the original document in which occur a few slight errors in spelling. The existence of the document was first made known to the public by the military correspondent of the Times, who published a letter on the subject on March 6, 1908, but its contents were not divulged.

"The significance of the letter can be understood only in the light of the naval and political situation six years ago. During the preceding year, 1907, The Hague Conference, ostensibly convened in the interests of international peace, had resolved itself into a committee to determine how to diminish the severities of war. There was a section of opinion in this country which was persuaded that the only method of seeking peace was to reduce the navy and army. At the same time the Imperial German Navy was making swift and steady progress, and its menace to British supremacy aroused considerable alarm in this country. Although the British Navy held superiority over the German Navy in ships not of the dreadnought type, the balance in dreadnoughts was virtually even.

Dreadnought Supremacy.

It was stated in Parliament that in the year 1916 Germany, according to her naval law, would have thirty-six dreadnoughts, a number which would involve the building by this country of forty-four such vessels in the same period, toward which the Government was only providing two in the current year. It was also stated that in the year 1911 Germany would possess thirteen dreadnoughts and Great Britain only twelve, which statement was founded upon reasonable assumptions. Could Germany reckon upon the continuance of such a relative position, the advantage to her would be very great.

"It was at this critical moment that the German Emperor indited his letter to the First Lord of the Admiralty, which is printed below. When the fact became known there was a good deal of public feeling voiced both in this country and abroad. Lord Tweedmouth stated that the letter was a private letter and purely personal. Prince von Bülow informed the Reichstag that the letter was of both a private and political character, adding some remarks concerning the purely defensive character of our naval programme which,' said the Chancellor, 'cannot be emphasized too frequently.'

"The German Foreign Office officially announced that 'in his letter the Emperor merely corrected certain erroneous views concerning the purely defensive character of our naval programme which,' said the Chancellor, 'cannot be emphasized too frequently.'

"The German Foreign Office officially announced that 'in his letter the Emperor merely corrected certain erroneous views concerning the purely defensive character of our naval programme which,' said the Chancellor, 'cannot be emphasized too frequently.'

Readers are now in a position to judge for themselves the accuracy of these statements. It should be remembered that the reduced navy estimates of 1908-9 were followed by national alarm and the publication of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford's shipbuilding programme and large increase in estimates of the following year. Here is the letter:

The Kaiser's Letter.

Berlin, 14th-2, 1908.

My Dear Lord Tweedmouth—May I intrude on your precious time and ask for a few moments' attention to these lines I venture to submit to you? I see by the daily papers and reviews that a battle royal is being fought about the needs of the navy. I therefore venture to furnish you with some information anent the German naval programme, which it seems is being quoted by all parties to further their ends by trying to frighten peaceable British taxpayers with it as a bogey.

During my last pleasant visit to your hospitable shores I tried to make your authorities understand what the drift of German naval policy is, but I am afraid that my explanations have been either misunderstood or not believed, because I see "German danger" and "German challenge to British naval supremacy" constantly quoted in different articles. This phrase, if not repudiated or corrected, sown broadcast over the country and daily dinned into British ears, might in the end create the most deplorable results.

I therefore deem it advisable, as Admiral of the Fleet, to lay some facts before you to enable you to see clearly that it is absolutely nonsensical and untrue that the German Naval bill is to provide a navy meant as a challenge to British naval supremacy. The German fleet is built against nobody at all; it is solely built for Germany's needs in relation with that country's rapidly growing trade. The German Naval bill was sanctioned by the Imperial Parliament and published ten years ago, and may be had at any large bookseller's. There is nothing surprising, secret, or underhand in it, and every one can study the whole course mapped out for the development of the German Navy with the greatest ease.

30 to 40 Battleships in 1920.

The law is being adhered to, and provides for about thirty to forty ships of the line in 1920. The number of ships fixed by the bill included the fleet then actually in commission, notwithstanding its material being already old and far surpassed by contemporary types. In other foreign navies the extraordinary rapidity with which improvements were introduced in types of battleships, armaments, and armor made the fleet in commission obsolete before the building programme providing additions to it was half finished.

The obsolete fleet had to be struck off the list, thus leaving a gap, lowering the number of ships below the standard prescribed by the bill. This gap was stopped by using the finished ships to replace the obsolete ones instead of adding to them as originally intended. Therefore, instead of steadily increasing the standing fleet by regular additions it came to a wholesale rebuilding of the entire German Navy. Our actual programme in course of execution is practically only the exchange of old material for new, but not an addition to the number of units originally laid down by the bill of ten years ago, which is being adhered to.

It seems to me that the main fault in the discussions going on in the papers is the permanent ventilating of so-called 2 to 3 or more power standard and then only exemplifying on one power, which is invariably Germany. It is fair to suppose that each nation builds and commissions its navy according to its needs and not only with regard to the programme of other countries. Therefore, it would be simply a thing for England to say: "I have a world wide empire and the greatest trade of the world, and to protect them I must have so and so many battleships, cruisers, &c., as are necessary to guarantee the supremacy of the sea to me, and they shall, accordingly be built and manned."

That is the absolute right of your country, and nobody anywhere would lose a word about it, and whether it be sixty or ninety or 100 battleships, that would make no difference and certainly no change in the German naval bill. May the numbers be as you think fit, everybody here would understand it, but the people would be very thankful over here if at last Germany was left out of the discussion, for it is very galling to the Germans to see their country continually held up as the sole danger and menace to Great Britain by the whole press of the different contending parties, considering that other countries are building, too, and there are even larger fleets than the German.

Fears German Retaliation.

Doubtless, when party faction runs high there is often a lamentable lack of discrimination in the choice of weapons, but I really must protest that the German naval programme should be only one for her exclusive use, or that such a poisoned view should be forged as a German challenge to British supremacy of the sea. If permanently used mischief may be created at home, and the injured reeling engendering the wish for retaliation in the circles of the German Naval League as a representative of the nation which would influence public opinion and place the Government in a very disagreeable position by trying to force it to change its programme through undue pressure, difficult to ignore.

In a letter which Lord Esher caused to be published a short time ago he wrote that every German from the Emperor down to the last man wished for the downfall of Sir John Fisher. Now I am at a loss to tell whether the supervision of the foundations and drains of royal palaces is apt to qualify somebody for the judgment of naval affairs in general. As far as regards German affairs, the phrase is a piece of unmitigated balderdash, and has created immense merriment in the circles of those here who know. But I venture to think that such things ought not to be written by people who are high placed, as they are liable to hurt public feelings over here.

Of course I need not assure you that nobody here dreams of wishing to influence Great Britain in the choice of those to whom she means to give the direction of her navy or to disturb them in the fulfillment of their noble task. It is expected that the choice will always fall on the best and ablest and their deeds will be followed with interest and admiration by their brother officers in the German navy.

It is, therefore, preposterous to infer that the German authorities work for or against persons in official positions in foreign countries. It is as ridiculous as it is untrue, and I hereby repudiate such calumny. Besides, to my humble notion, this perpetual quoting of the German danger is utterly unworthy of the great British nation, with its worldwide empire and mighty navy. There is something nearly ludicrous about it. The foreigners in other countries might easily conclude that Germans must be an exceptionally strong lot as they seem to be able to strike terror into the hearts of the British, who are five times their superiors.

I hope your Lordship will read these lines with kind consideration. They are written by one who is an ardent admirer of your splendid navy, who wishes it all success, and who hopes that its ensign may ever wave on the same side as the German Navy's, and by one who is proud to wear a British naval uniform of Admiral of the Fleet, which was conferred on him half a century ago by the late great Queen of blessed memory.

Once more the German naval bill is not aimed at England and is not a challenge to British supremacy of the sea which will remain unchallenged for generations to come. Let us but remember the warning Admiral Sir John Fisher gave to his hearers in November, when so cleverly he cautioned them not to get scared by using the admirable phrase "if Eve had not always kept her eye on the apple she would not have eaten it, and we should not now be bothered with clothes."

"I remain yours truly,

William I. R., Admiral of the Fleet."

Attacks Kaiser's Veracity.

The Morning Post, commenting on the letter of the Kaiser, says:

"It is not usual for an Emperor to address a Minister of a foreign country with reference to the affairs of his department. It is a fact that it is not done. Lord Tweedmouth said the letter was a private letter. The German Chancellor, Prince von Bülow, said the letter partook of both a private and a political character. The fact remains that it involved an extraordinary breach of etiquette. There is no reflection cast upon the late Lord Tweedmouth. No one can help receiving a letter from an Emperor if that monarch condescends to dispatch it. Few persons, perhaps, could help being influenced, albeit unconsciously influenced, by the perusal of such an epistle.

"Perhaps the German Emperor reflected upon that psychological contingency; for to what conclusion is the whole tenor of the letter directed? That the German Navy was created solely for purposes of defense in case of aggression and for the protection of German commerce, and that it was no part of German policy, and never had been, to menace the sea power of Britain.

"Now turn to the notorious preamble of the German Navy Act of 1906, which in his letter the Emperor cites as a guarantee of good faith. It is there stated that the German Navy must be made so powerful that it would be dangerous for any nation, even the strongest maritime nation, to attack it.

"If that is not a challenge, what is? Had it not been in terms a challenge the preamble would surely have run that it was not the intention to make the German Navy so strong that the strongest naval power could not attack it without danger to that power."

N. Y. U. Abolishes Spanking.

Paddling the freshmen as part of the annual Halloween festivities was abolished at New York University yesterday, and consequently the freshmen who march to the fountain below the Hall of Fame tonight for the annual dipping will not wear pillows or other soft material to ward off the sophomores' blows.

WARSHIPS HURRIED TO HAITI'S CAPITAL

Outbreak at Port-au-Prince Causes Rush Orders to the Kansas and Hancock.

MINISTERS AT CONSULATES

Serious Fighting in the City Follows Landing of Charles Zamor, Brother of the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Orders to proceed with all possible speed from Santo Domingan waters to Port-au-Prince were sent by the Navy Department today to the transport Hancock, which has on board a full regiment of marines. At the same time the battleship Kansas was ordered to Port-au-Prince from Vera Cruz.

The Hancock should arrive tomorrow and the Kansas probably on Saturday. The cruiser Tacoma is already at Cape Haitien, and a detachment of her marines was landed last week to protect the American Consulate after an understanding had been reached with both factions.

What further steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of Americans and other foreigners will probably be left for the present to the naval officers on the scene.

No official report had reached Washington today of the latest disturbances in Port-au-Prince, but early dispatches announcing that Davilmar Théodore, having proclaimed himself President, was marching against the capital, caused the State Department to ask the Navy Department to prepare to deal with a serious situation.

The marines on board the Hancock have just finished serving as watchers at the polls for the Presidential election in the Dominican Republic. The voting there closed last night, but the result has not been announced.

Outbreak in Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Oct. 29.—There was a revolutionary outbreak in Port-au-Prince last night as a result of the landing here of Charles Zamor, a brother of the President of the republic.

There was a shooting in the streets of the city throughout the night, and that encountering continued today.

The members of the Ministry have taken refuge in the foreign consulates.

The Dutch steamer Prins Willem came into Port-au-Prince last night at 10 o'clock. On board were President Zamor and his brother Charles. Charles came ashore, and his landing was the signal for the outbreak. The Government forces opposed the rebels, but were driven back and compelled to evacuate their positions.

A force of rebels under Davilmar Théodore, leader of the present rebellion, who has been proclaimed President by his followers, has occupied Mirebalais, thirty miles northeast of Port-au-Prince, and is now marching on this city.

NO BALL FOR WALES FUND.

Managers Repudiate Mrs. Prentis's Much-Heralded Biltmore Function.

It was hard to find anybody yesterday who knew anything about the fashionable ball that was to have taken place at the Hotel Biltmore on Nov. 9 for the Prince of Wales Relief Fund. At the Biltmore nothing was known of the whereabouts of Mrs. Berthe Prentis, the promoter of the function. R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer of the American branch of the Fund, said he had not seen or heard from Mrs. Prentis since the day, several weeks ago, when she unsuccessfully pleaded for permission to use the name of the fund in the promotion of her ball.

A few weeks ago it was given out that the Prince of Wales was so pleased with the proposition of a ball for the fund that he wrote saying he would send an envoy to represent him. Mr Wortley said yesterday that no such letter had been written, and that the whole story was an invention.

Manager Bowman of the Biltmore and Mr. Stoddam of the Wolcott said yesterday that Mrs. Prentis had not appeared at those hotels for ten days.

HAPPINESS is somethin' we carry inside of us an' bring out once in a while. A ca'm sperit an' a peaceful pipe o' VELVET 'll bring as much happiness t' th' surface as if it cost a hundred dollars.





Velvet Joe

10c buys a tin of VELVET—5c a metal-lined bag of this Kentucky's *Burley de Luxe* with that aged-in-the-wood mellowness.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

VILLA AND ZAPATA RULE CONVENTION

Delegates Favor Plan to Divide Up the Great Landed Estates at Once.

THREATEN TO USE GUNS

Riot Yields to Long Speeches and Vote on Carranza's Resignation Is Put Off.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Dispatches to the State Department late today from the Mexican convention at Aguascalientes, dated last night, said many of the delegates were making long speeches and that the question of Gen. Carranza's resignation would probably not be disposed of until Saturday or Sunday.

Reports from Mexico City that the delegates favor the Plan of Ayala as a basis of agrarian reform rather than the Plan of Guadalupe were in line with previous indications that the Zapata-Villa coalition was in complete control of the convention, as the first of the two plans was adopted by the Zapata chieftains more than a year ago.

AGUASCALIENTES, Oct. 27, (Delayed.)—A coalition of the delegates representing Gen. Villa and Gen. Zapata practically ruled today's session of the Mexican National Convention after the stormiest and most exciting meeting the assembly had witnessed. For a time it threatened to break into a riot.

The convention for several minutes was in confusion. The delegates reached for their revolvers, but finally yielded to the becalming speeches of their colleagues.

The outburst occurred shortly after the arrival of twenty-six representatives of Gen. Zapata. It developed that they came not as authorized delegates, but to learn the views of the convention before telegraphing for credentials. They received seats on the platform amid cheers, and their leaders were invited to speak.

Paulino Martines described the ideals of the Plan of Ayala, the platform of the Zapata movement, informing the convention in forcible tones that if it were not accepted by the convention Zapata's army would continue to fight. He won an ovation, which was the first indication that the convention believed in the Plan of Ayala, which declares for an immediate division of the big landed estates in Mexico.

Antonio Soto y Gama, who spoke next for the Zapatistas, precipitated a climax which threatened to disrupt the convention. The last part of his speech, full of flowery phrases, was unanimously applauded, but one of his metaphors miscarried. He had compared the Mexican flag to a rag and was not permitted to finish his figure of speech. Indignant and angry delegates rose to their feet with menacing gestures. The Mexican flag on the platform was borne away by angry delegates from the place where the orator stood and the convention was in an uproar at once.

LEFT SULLIVAN ALONE FOR HOURS

Warden Admits at Glynn Inquiry Bank Wrecker Had Full Liberty in This City.

BORROWED CASH FOR AUTO

McCormick Says Riley Told Him the State Would Reimburse Him Later.

HEARING ANGERS CROPSEY

District Attorney Says Baldwin Is Not Bringing Out All the Facts.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Admissions made by Thomas J. McCormick, the suspended Warden, at Gov. Glynn's inquiry, held in Sing Sing Prison today, revealed that David A. Sullivan, wrecker of the Union Bank of Brooklyn and a prisoner in Sing Sing, had spent four hours in New York City without being under guard. What Sullivan had done in these four hours was not ascertained, but it was admitted that the convict could have roamed about at will and that he might easily have visited his old haunts in Brooklyn.

Sullivan made his trip to Manhattan as Warden McCormick's chauffeur. He wore the regular prison suit, according to McCormick, with a big overcoat over it. He did not wear the prison cap, and in this guise, it was admitted, it would have been hard to identify him as a convict. This was only one of the many liberties allowed the bank wrecker. The "hard labor" imposed on the banker when he was sentenced by the Brooklyn court consisted solely of bookkeeping and driving the automobile.

This information was obtained by Stephen C. Baldwin, the Brooklyn lawyer, appointed by Gov. Glynn under the Moreland act to make a report on the Sullivan case. There were two sessions of the inquiry today, held in the basement of Sing Sing Prison. The investigation is to continue tomorrow and for many days to come.

At the morning session Commissioner Baldwin acted alone in the investigation. At the afternoon session District Attorney Cropsey and Assistant District Attorney Goldstein of Brooklyn sat near the Commissioner. There were also a number of Pinkerton detectives in the room.

Cropsey and Baldwin Clash.

It was obvious that District Attorney Cropsey was not satisfied with the afternoon proceedings, in which William J. Watson, confidential clerk and secretary to Warden McCormick, was the only witness. An open clash between the Glynn Commissioner and the District Attorney came at the very end of Watson's testimony. Mr. Cropsey had whispered a question to Mr. Baldwin and the latter had made no attempt to ask the question. Then Mr. Cropsey spoke aloud.

"There are many more questions which you could ask this witness," he said. "This is the man who escaped by the back door when my assistant, Mr. Goldstein, came to this prison last Saturday to see Sullivan. Mr. Goldstein was prevented from seeing Sullivan. Mr. Goldstein didn't get an opportunity to ask Watson any questions."

"I don't blame Watson for escaping by the back door," retorted Commissioner Baldwin in the face of Mr. Cropsey's objections. "I don't blame him for not wanting to be questioned by the District Attorney. That will do, Mr. Watson. You may go."

The hearing ended with this incident, though only a half of the afternoon had elapsed. After this there was a conference in which Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Cropsey and Mr. Goldstein participated, and after it was over it was announced that Watson would be recalled tomorrow.

District Attorney Cropsey must find out in his own Grand Jury investigation what connection Sullivan has had with the Union Bank since he went to Sing Sing. Subpoenas for the Kings County investigation were handed out here today, and one of them calls for Warden McCormick's appearance in Brooklyn on Monday.

Warden Says He Paid for Auto.

Warden McCormick asserted today that he bought the new automobile in which he and Sullivan rode with his own money, and through his secretary it was ascertained that this money had been borrowed from M. J. Lally of Yonkers. With the aid of Mr. Cropsey an attempt will be made today to show that it was Sullivan, who furnished the money. Supt. Riley, according to McCormick's friends, will straighten out the tangle to McCormick's advantage. He will tell, it is understood, that he gave McCormick to understand that he could buy an auto this year and that it would be charged to the State when funds were provided next year for that special purpose.

McCormick, at the opening of the inquiry, said that he had no objection whatever to testifying. He had met Sullivan, he said, when the prisoner was acting as stenographer under Warden Clancy, McCormick's predecessor. He continued to use Sullivan as a stenographer, but used him also as a chauffeur.

The suspended Warden shifted in his chair when asked whether the automobile belonged to the State.

"It will take a statement to answer that," he said. "I told Judge Riley that we needed an automobile. Judge Riley explained that we could not get a machine during the fiscal year, but said there was no objection to getting one after Oct. 1. I bought the automobile with my own funds. Sullivan became chauffeur about Sept. 1."

McCormick denied that he had consulted Sullivan as to the kind of car to buy, but added that he had inquired what kind of a car Sullivan could operate. The company from which he bought the auto sent a man to the prison, who gave the ex-banker a day's lesson in operating it.

Sullivan took his instruction on roads near Ossining, but Watson, the secretary, accompanied him. Several days later McCormick took his first spin with Sullivan at the wheel.

At first McCormick said that Sullivan had taken him only as far as Yonkers. Then he recalled that Sullivan had run the car all the way to New York on one occasion when repairs to the auto were needed.

"He drove me to the Cadillac shop in Broadway," said the witness. "We got there at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. That was in September. We left at 6 o'clock and got home at 8 o'clock."

Sullivan Drove Warden's Family.

In answer to further questions the Warden said that he supposed there were many chauffeurs among the 1,600 convicts in the prison, but that he wanted a "gentleman." Then it was ascertained that Sullivan had driven the Warden's wife and his two daughters about the country a number of times, also without guard.

Commissioner Baldwin also touched on the Primary Day rides through Westchester County. This was the testimony on that point:

"Did you attend to any electioneering business in the car when Sullivan was driving it?"

"Not particularly electioneering."

"Well, these rides with Sullivan acting as chauffeur occurred this very month, didn't they?"

"They were mostly in September."

"At that time were you doing work in anticipation of the coming election?"

"No, Sir. On Primary Day I had the right to vote. I took the car to Yonkers with Sullivan sitting beside me on the seat. I met Commissioner Walsh, (Michael J. Walsh, Democratic boss of Westchester County,) and we visited four or five polling places. This is the extent to which the machine was used for political purposes."

Sullivan Did No Business.

Sullivan, the Warden asserted, had never transacted personal business while on automobile rides. Nor had Sullivan transacted business in the prison or in the Warden's office. The Warden denied that Sullivan had used the private telephones in the Warden's office.

Throughout the examination Warden McCormick retained his composure. He made a good impression and his manner indicated that he had sat in witness chairs before.

William J. Watson at the afternoon session was on the stand less than an hour. Watson worked for McCormick in his plumbing establishment in Yonkers and was appointed secrtary to the Warden on July 8, shortly after McCormick took the place made vacant by Mr. Clancy's resignation. Watson is about 35 years old. He is very positive in his statements.

"Who bought the automobile which Sullivan drove?" asked Commissioner Baldwin.

"I performed the transaction myself," said Watson. "I bought the car for $1,800. It was a $2,100 car, but I was able to save $300 by buying it when I did. That is why the Warden got it when he did."

Watson said that he just happened to be wandering along Automobile Row when he spied the car. He inquired as to the price and then communicated with the Warden. He said that he had dealt with a Mr. Johnson at the Cadillac shop.

"How did you pay?"

"In cash."

"Where did you get the cash?"

"From the Warden in Yonkers."

"Where did he get the money?"

"From Michael J. Lally, a friend of his who has a hotel in Yonkers. I was present when Lally handed the money to the Warden, and in Lally's presence the Warden handed me the money and directed me to go to New York and buy the car. The money was borrowed from Lally, I understood beforehand that the Warden was going to borrow the money."

"Has Mr. McCormick a bank account in Yonkers?"

"Yes, in the First National Bank."

Watson said that Sullivan had often driven him in the car, both with and without the Warden. He denied that Sullivan had ever been sent to Yonkers to get him, but headmitted that Sullivan had picked him up on trips to Yonkers with the Warden.

"Was Sullivan in Lally's Hotel when you got the money?" asked Commissioner Baldwin after District Attorney Cropsey had whispered a suggestion to him.

"No, Sir," replied Watson. "I never saw Sullivan in Lally's Hotel or in any bar room or in any road house."

"When Lally gave the money to McCormick what did he say?"

"He said: 'Here's the money for the car. That's all he said.'"

"How was the money paid?"

"In cash. There were three five-hundred-dollar bills and five one-hundred-dollar bills."

This would make $2,000, whereas the car, according to Watson's own testimony, cost $1,800. The discrepancy was not explained. It is understood that the additional $200 was spent on accessories.

Watson said that the Cadillac Company gave him a receipt, made out to McCormick as Warden of Sing Sing. He would produce the receipt tomorrow, he said.

Told Malloy Not to Testify.

"Do you know John J. Malloy?" Watson was asked. This is the man who is now in the Raymond Street Jail because he refused to answer questions in the Sullivan case before the Kings County Grand Jury.

"I do," replied Watson. "He is Assistant Superintendent of Industrials."

"Who advised him not to testify in Brooklyn?"

"I did," said Watson.

"A lawyer?" asked the Commissioner.

"No, and in advising him not to testify I made a mistake."

"You might have made that mistake even if you had been a lawyer," said Mr. Baldwin. "But what did Malloy know about this Sullivan case that you did not want him to tell about?"

"Nothing. I simply advised him not to testify, believing that Kings County had no jurisdiction in the matter. I did this of my own volition and on my own initiative. It was wrong judgment."

Throughout the hearing Sullivan was not in evidence. Acting Warden Weed said that he did not know where Sullivan was, and Commissioner Baldwin said that he did not know either.

"You can rest assured that he is in prison," said the Commissioner.

It was explained yesterday at the prison that there was no reason for punishing Sullivan, and that he would not be confined to a cell. It is probable that he will continue to live in the dormitory, which is dry and airy, and far removed from the cell block.

The investigation will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Cropsey said before leaving today that he would attend.

SAYS MURPHY RULES PRISONS.

Ex-Warden Clancy Says Glynn Wouldn't Better Sing Sing.

The charge that the State prisons were dominated by Charles F. Murphy and that Gov. Glynn would not interfere to obtain a proper administration of them was made last night by ex-Warden James M. Clancy, who resigned last Fall, in a statement given out at Republican State headquarters. Mr. Clancy said he thought District Attorney Whitman was the man "to clean this situation up."

"While I was Warden of Sing Sing Prison," said Clancy, "I never saw a thing, so far as the control of the prison was concerned, which would separate Gov. Glynn, Mike Walsh, and Charles F. Murphy. The three worked in harmony in everything relating to the prison situation. That is why I am not Warden of Sing Sing any longer."

GLYNN DEFENDS BALDWIN.

Governor Expects a Report Today on the Sing Sing Scandal.

Gov. Glynn yesterday again defended his appointment of Stephen C. Baldwin to investigate the Sing Sing scandal and added that he expected a report today from him. The Governor said:

"Mr. Cropsey is criticising the appointment of Mr. Baldwin, and yet on Jan. 28, 1913, he retained Mr. Baldwin to file objection to the probating of the will of Charles W. Church, Mr. Cropsey's own uncle. That was long after the indictment of Grout and Sullivan, and Mr. Cropsey evidently thought well of Mr. Baldwin then."

Gov. Glynn was told that District Attorney Cropsey had said that he had reason to believe that the Governor had ridden in an automobile in Ossining operated by Sullivan. The Governor smiled and replied:

"I don't know what car I rode in in Ossining or who drove it. I have ridden in at least 100 cars since the beginning of the campaign and I haven't the slightest idea who owned any of them."

Gov. Glynn was asked if a committee of depositors of the Union Bank had called upon him. He replied:

"They telegraphed me that they would meet me here, but none of them has appeared. I suppose that my appointment of Mr. Baldwin and my message to Supt. Riley was enough to reassure them. If they will just hold their horses things will be all right soon. I will have a report tomorrow and the whole thing will then be out of the way. Mr. Baldwin is a lawyer and won't hang any man without evidence. He will report to me tonight, if he can, certainly by tomorrow night. Until he reports I have nothing more to say about the matter."

The Depositors' Association of the Union Bank sent a letter to Gov. Glynn yesterday objecting to Mr. Baldwin as Commissioner in the Sing Sing investigation because of his personal and professional affiliations with some of the indicted officials in the Union Bank case.

MALONE TO BOLT BENSEL.

Collector Will Vote for Two Progressives on State Ticket.

Collector Malone sent a reply yesterday to Republican Chairman Tanner, who asked Mr. Malone if he intended to vote for Sohmer and Bensel or recommend Louis Haffen and John F. Ahearn for Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. Mr. Malone said he was going to vote for John B. Burnham and Lloyd Collis, the Progressive candidates for Controller and State Engineer, respectively. Regarding Haffen and Ahearn he wrote:

"I do not recommend these candidates any more than I recommand the nomination by your Barnes-controlled Republican organization of Jimmy March as a candidate for Congress. If you think that you can catch the Italian vote by the nomination of a ward leader like Jimmy March, you are very much mistaken, for the Italians of New York City are a thoughtful people."

Mr. Malone said the only objection he made to Gov. Glynn's administration was on his appointments, and; this, he thought, involved party questions which could be settled within the ranks of the Democratic Party. The Collector then eulogized Gov. Glynn for Mr. Tanner's benefit.

ON OUR MERITS

We ask nothing of any Owner but that he shall accept or reject us on our merits.

We do not seek business by influence but rather endeavor to influence business by giving the best results.

If we cannot convince an Owner that he ought to hire us, we shall be at least grateful for an opportunity of presenting our case.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

RATE FAIR, SAYS MARCONI CO.

Advance Needed to Earn Returns on Stock, Manager Swears.

The Marconi Company replied yesterday in the Federal Court to charges by the De Forest Company that it had increased unduly the rent for its apparatus on vessels with affidavits that it was necessary if a fair return was to be earned.

The charges arose through an application by the Marconi Company for an injunction to restrain the De Forest Company from installing on Standard Oil ships apparatus which, it alleged, infringed Marconi patents.

The principal affidavit was signed by Edward J. Nally, General Manager of the Marconi Company. He said he knew that the failure of the United Wireless and other companies was due to charging too little. With the aid of accountants he found that the Marconi Company had paid $260,000 for fifty-four land stations, the upkeep of which cost $125,000 a year, and which, after tolls had been deducted, demanded an annual expenditure of more than $85,000.

To these stations the steamship companies did not contribute, so Mr. Nally advised the Directors to raise the rent for the ship apparatus to $80 a month. Then it was decided by the Marconi Company to use the Fessenden wireless patents, which had been maintained against the Marconi patents, and to pay one-half of any royalty it might receive over $60 a month, but not less than $20 a month. Hence, Mr. Nally said, the new monthly rent of $100 was decided upon.

Capt. Darby, for the defendants, handed to the court a protest against the new Marconi rates, signed by twenty-eight steamship lines. This, he said, had been forwarded to Secretary of Commerce Redfield. The combination of the Marconi Company and the National Electric Signalling Company, he said, had also been laid before the Attorney General and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Judge Hough reserved decision.

Blow Kills Boy Football Player.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 29.—Lester Kohler, 17 years old, quarterback of a local high school football eleven, is dead as the result of injuries sustained in a game a week ago. He received a blow on the head which caused paralysis.

Arnold Constable & Co.

Announce for Today and Saturday

A HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR OCCASION

Exceeding in importance all previous offerings and furnishing the best values of the season.

10,000 Pairs Fine Hose
15,000 Pieces Knit Underwear

¼ to ⅓ Off Regular Prices

All of the most desirable Fall and Winter weights for Men, Women and Children, and consisting of the following surplus from our celebrated high grade Wholesale Stock of the finest Imported and Domestic makes.

For Women	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Fancy silk tops	1.35	85c	2.40	4.50
PURE THREAD BLACK SILK HOSE—Cotton soles and tops	1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
BLACK CASHMERE HOSE—Medium; regular and out sizes	65c	45c	1.30	2.55
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE—Lustrous and durable	50c	33c	95c	1.85
LISLE THREAD HOSE—Highly mercerized. Black	50c	33c	95c	1.85
LISLE THREAD HOSE—Plain or mercerized. Black, white, tan.	50c	33c	95c	1.85
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE—Medium or heavy weight	50c	33c	95c	1.85
FINE COTTON HOSE—Medium weight. Black only	35c	23c	65c	1.25

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves	1.75	1.35	3.90	7.75
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.25	95c	2.80	5.50
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, mercerized Sea Island cotton; extra fine. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.00	68c	1.95	3.85
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed; silk trimmed. Regular and extra sizes	75c	55c	1.60	3.20
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight; extra full and elastic	50c	33c	95c	1.85
UNDER VESTS—Glove silk; white or pink; reinforced; plain or embroidered fronts	2.25	1.75	5.00	9.75
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed merino; winter weight; long or short sleeves; high neck. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	1.00	75c	2.20	4.30
UNDER VESTS—Fine ribbed cotton; winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Tights to match. Sizes 4, 5, 6	65c	45c	1.30	2.55
UNDER VESTS—Swiss ribbed; medium weight. Sizes 4, 5, 6	35c	23c	65c	1.25

For Men	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
SILK SOCKS, two tone accordion weaves, also black, white and plain colors	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
CASHMERE SOCKS, silk lined, handsome mottled mixtures and plain colors	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
SILK AND WOOL SOCKS, accordion two tone colorings, medium weight	50c	40c	1.10	2.10
IMPORTED MERCERIZED SOCKS, very fine quality, black silk hand clocked	50c	30c	85c	1.60
ART SILK SOCKS, very lustrous and durable, black, white and plain colors	35c	25c	70c	1.30

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
EXTRA HEAVY ENGLISH UNDERWEAR—Discontinued lines and incomplete sizes of Morley's and other makes, in natural and silver gray	4.75	3.00	8.50	16.00
MORLEY'S SUPER WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR—Complete line of stouts and regular sizes in this popular all wool, non-shrinkable brand	3.75	3.00	8.50	16.00
MORLEY'S LIGHT WEIGHT WOOL UNDERWEAR, non-shrinkable, complete sizes, including stouts and regular	3.00	2.35	6.00	11.50
BRETTLE'S ENGLISH SILK UNDERWEAR, Gauze, medium and super weights, small and extra sizes only	10.00	5.00	13.50	25.00
ODD HEAVY WEIGHT DRAWERS—Fine wool and merino, in the better grades; incomplete sizes	2.50	1.50	4.00	7.50

For Children	Formerly per pair	NOW per pair	NOW 3 pairs	NOW 6 pairs
IMPORTED COTTON HOSE, medium weight; black, white or tan.	50c	33c	95c	1.85
FIBRE SILK PLAITED HOSE, lustrous and excellent wearing quality, desirable weight; black, white or tan	35c	29c	85c	1.65
WINTER WEIGHT COTTON HOSE, linen heels and toes, made to resist hard service	35c	23c	65c	1.25
SILK LISLE HOSE, fine ribbed, medium weight, black or white.	30c	20c	50c	95c

	Formerly each	NOW each	NOW 3 pieces	NOW 6 pieces
UNION SUITS, winter weight, fine merino or soft cotton. Sizes 3 to 6 years	1.25	95c	2.75	5.40
Sizes 7 to 14 years	1.50	1.25	3.60	7.10
UNDERVESTS AND PANTALETTES, winter weight, fine ribbed soft cotton	65c	45c	1.30	2.55

Broadway & 19th Street

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street — Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. — Closes at 6 P. M.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

Special for Today and Saturday At $15

A GIMBEL Economy Occasion
Bringing a Saving of $10 On Suit or Overcoat
New Models in Fashionable Materials and Patterns
Ready for Two of the Biggest Clothes-Buying Days of the Year
What the Fine Offering Contains:



Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats, $15

Raglan, loose-fitting, and Chesterfield models.

Oxford gray, gray plaids, blue cheviots, black-and-white homespuns, and many fancy mixtures.

Some of the Chesterfields fully silk-lined, with plain lapels. Sizes 33 to 50 in all proportions.

100 Men's Special Raincoats at $15

Tan, light gray, dark gray, and the newest olive shade.

Smart in cut, roomy, and thoroughly rainproof. If they leak, bring them back, and get new coats under the GIMBEL guarantee.

Sizes 34 to 42.

Men's Fall and Winter Suits at $15

Several new models for younger and older men.

Plain black, plain blue serge, plaids, Tartan checks, stripes, and fancy mixtures.

Sizes 33 to 50 in all proportions.

Fourth Floor

At Last! The New Victor Records for Fox Trot and Castle Polka

Thousands of people who have been eagerly waiting to put them on their Victrolas will be glad to know that the records are here in plentiful supply in the GIMBEL Talking Machine Section.

"Ballin' the Jack" Fox Trot "Meadowbrook" Fox Trot	12-in.,	$1.25
"Do the Funny" Fox Trot "Bubi" Fox Trot	12-in.,	$1.25
"Free and Easy" Castle Polka "Tanzweise" Castle Polka	10-in.,	75c

The Full List of November Records Is On Sale—Come and Hear Them.

Eighth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Imported Velvets

commencing this day (Friday)

will comprise 10,000 yards of Dress Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Corduroys, and Millinery and Trimming Velvets, arranged in Lengths and offered at

extraordinary price reductions.

These Velvets will be on sale at special tables in the Madison Avenue Section of the First Floor.

A Silk Offering of special interest, which will be commenced this day (Friday), will consist of

10,000 Yards of
All-silk Crepe Meteor

40 inches wide, in an assortment of over fifty colors, at the extraordinarily low price (for this quality) of

$1.45 per yard.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets — New York

W. L. DOUGLAS

YOU CAN SAVE MONEY BY WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES.

$3.50 $3.75 $4.00
$4.50 & $5 SHOES

For 31 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed the value of his shoes by having his name and the retail price stamped on the sole before the shoes leave the factory. This protects the wearer against high prices for inferior shoes of other makes.

Call at any one of W. L. Douglas 80 stores located in the large cities and see for yourself the many styles and kinds of shoes for men and boys in all leathers, sizes and widths.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cannot be equalled for the price; for style, comfort and service they are just as good as other makes costing $4.00 to $5.00. Your attention is called especially to W. L. Douglas $4.00 and $4.50 shoes; a careful examination will convince you that they compare favorably with other makes costing $6.00 to $8.00, the only perceptible difference is the price.

If you could visit W. L. Douglas factory at Brockton, Mass., and see for yourself the high grade leathers used and how carefully W. L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then understand why they look better, fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes for the price.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES. NO CHANGE IN QUALITY.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE ALWAYS WORTH THE PRICE YOU PAY FOR THEM



BOYS' SHOES $3.00 $2.50 $2.00
Just like W. L. Douglas Men's Shoes, the same high grade leathers and expert workmanship.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity order direct from the factory. Shoes for every member of the family, all sizes, by Parcel Post, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog. It will show you how to order by mail and why you can save money on your footwear. W. L. DOUGLAS, 160 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS STORES IN GREATER NEW YORK:

98 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, cor. 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, cor. 36th Street.
1495 Broadway (Times Square).
984 Third Avenue.
1458 Third Avenue.
2302 Third Av., cor. 120th Street.
2779 Third Av., bet. 149th & 149th Sts.
245 Eighth Avenue.
363 Eighth Avenue.
250 West 125th Street.
NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
JERSEY CITY—14 Newark Ave.

BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
1387 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
857-859 Manhattan Avenue.
1709 Pitkin Avenue.



King of all Oysters

Off Cape Charles, Virginia, miles from the mainland, are grown the finest of all half-shell oysters.

Seatag Oysters

Grown under ideal conditions. Each oyster selected with scrupulous care. You will find these oyster aristocrats a revelation in flavor—a delicious combination of the "tang o' the sea" and the sweetness of nuts. *Look for the tag at the end of every shell.*

Now served at the better hotels and restaurants.

Armstrong Seatag Corporation
145 West 36th Street, New York



The Tag—Full Size



Dobbs & Co Hatters
242 Fifth Ave. between 27th & 28th Sts.

The variety of hats which every man should have

Knapp-Felt Hats $4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Av. Hats $5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats $6

CHRISTMAN PIANOS
ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE

Baby Grands, Upright & Player Pianos.
Any piano converted into a Player Piano.

USED PIANOS

STEINWAY GRANDS FROM	$100 Up
BEHNING GRAND	125
SOHMER GRAND	150
PLAYER PIANO	200
AEOLIAN PIANO PLAYER	50
VOSE UPRIGHT	150
STEINWAY UPRIGHT	250

35 W. 14th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves


Small Grand Style M in dark mahogany $750.

STEINWAY

IN the effort to satisfy the popular demand for a Steinway Grand Piano suitable for the modern drawing or living room, Style M has been produced.

This has the unexcelled tone and the perfect workmanship of every Steinway, and differs from the others only in size, design and price. It is the smallest Steinway Grand made, with 7⅓ octaves and all the tested Steinway improvements and patents.

To the music lover it means the world's ideal Grand piano at an exceedingly moderate price, $750.

We invite you to see this Steinway, and test its exquisite qualities.

STEINWAY & SONS
Steinway Hall
107-109 East 14th St., New York
Subway Express Station at the Door

ROOSEVELT TELLS OF WHITMAN DEAL

Says He Appointed Tom Foley's Man in Return for Votes in Senate.

CHARGES BROKEN PLEDGES

Heckled in Cooper Union, the Colonel Outpoints His Interrupters Amid Cheers.

"I DID SMASH TAMMANY"

When He Was Police Commissioner and Governor, Wigwam "Never Had a Look-In."

An audience that packed Cooper Union and overflowed into the corridors refused to become enthusiastic over the issues of the campaign presented by Col. Theodore Roosevelt last night, but it became as noisy and tumultuous as a crowd at a world's series game when toward the close of his speech the Progressive leader put down his manuscript and had some exciting encounters with hecklers. District Attorney Whitman had been the chief topic of Col. Roosevelt's speech, when a voice roared out:

"When you were Governor, why didn't you smash Tammany?"

The meeting was in an uproar instantly, but Col. Roosevelt waved his arms for silence.

"I did do it," snapped the Colonel.

The big audience broke into cheering which lasted for several seconds.

"I was Police Commissioner for two years," said Col. Roosevelt, "and no Tammany man had a look in. I was Governor of the State for two years, and no Tammany man had a look in."

There was a terrific din for half a minute. As it subsided one of the hecklers, who had risen to his feet, began to shout, but his words were drowned by the noise. The yell of "Put him out!" started, and the heckler found himself the vortex of a popular movement for his ejection.

Col. Roosevelt used his arms with great persuasive effect, inducing the crowd to let the man alone and to be quiet.

Quick Retorts to Hecklers.

"Ain't Tammany still doing business at the same old stand?" demanded the heckler.

"My friend," replied Col Roosevelt, "I stopped being Governor fourteen years ago."

This was cheered, and from this point on the audience cheered wildly for every point that the speaker made.

"When I was Governor," he said, "Platt and Croker, the bosses of the time—far bigger bosses than Barnes and Murphy—tried to defeat the Franchise Tax bill, but I drove it through."

With Col. Roosevelt's help another speaker got an opening and launched a question which sounded like:

"Isn't it true that Thomas Fortune Ryan owns the subways?"

"Thomas Fortune Ryan was one of the principal men who tried to defeat the Franchise Tax bill," said Col. Roosevelt, "and I shoved it through. My friend, if you don't know that, you don't known anything."

There was more cheering, and the heckler seemed to have another arrow to shoot, but Col. Roosevelt said:

"My friend, I am glad to answer your question, but I cannot enter a joint debate with you."

Before the heckling Col. Roosevelt's attacks on Whitman did not seem to arouse the audience, but after it every shot seemed to go home with telling effect. There was applause when Col. Roosevelt said that District Attorney Whitman, after convicting certain "underworld malefactors," had failed to "get the higher-ups," as he had promised through the newspapers, because of political influence. There were roars of laughter when the Colonel, attacking Mr. Whitman on the charge of untruthfulness and of showing the Tammany brand on his forehead when he accepted the Tammany nomination last year, put his sarcastic sentences in verbal italics by his trick of lifting his voice into the upper registers.

Frederick M. Davenport, the Progressive candidate for Governor, who faced his first Cooper Union audience, had a running conversation with them. If he had a set speech, he found it necessary to put it aside almost entirely, except where he was able to dovetail it into his answers to questions. Other speakers were Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; Bainbridge Colby, candidate for U. S. Senator, and Assemblyman Michael Schaap. Josiah T. Newcomb presided at the meeting.

Says Whitman Broke Pledges.

Col. Roosevelt had much to say about "the Barnes-Murphy bi-partisan combination at Albany," and he said that a vote for either Whitman or Glynn would do nothing toward breaking up the system. He intimated that Gov. Glynn would even be acceptable to William Barnes. He said:

"No doubt Barnes would rather have Whitman elected Governor than Glynn, but he would infinitely rather have Glynn than Davenport. No doubt Murphy would rather have Glynn than Whitman, but he would infinitely rather have Whitman than Davenport. For Barnes and Murphy know that their candidates are both faithful representatives of the system and that Davenport is its determined and unflinching enemy.

"Make no mistake about it, Barnes knows Glynn and Murphy knows Whitman. Barnes is nobody's fool. He has not lived in Albany with Glynn all these years and neglected his opportunities for seeing what went on. And Murphy has ample and entirely satisfactory experience with Whitman."

The Colonel devoted more than half of his speech to Mr. Whitman, whom he attacked mercilessly for accepting the Tammany Hall nomination for District Attorney last year, when, as the Colonel said, the Fusion managers relied upon his participation in the municipal campaign as one of the most effective means of securing the election of the entire anti-Tammany ticket. Said Col. Roosevelt:

"He knew he was expected to go on the stump and denounce Tammany from one end of the county to the other. He was expected to tell the story of the political intrigue and pull that he met every day in the discharge of his official duties, constantly hampering and seeking to thwart him in the effort to punish Tammany henchmen or their friends for crime. He was expected to tell the story, as only he could tell it, of Tammany's political interference with the course of justice in this county."

In his attack upon Mr. Whitman, the Colonel went back to his first campaign for District Attorney on the Fusion ticket in 1909 and quoted his campaign pledge as follows:

I will say that if elected I will not appoint to office any man who is affiliated or in sympathy with Tammany Hall, because I believe that no man who has lived under the moral blight of that organization is fit to prosecute crime.

Patronage Deal with Tammany.

"Well, the proof of sincerity is the keeping of promises," continued the Colonel, sarcastically. "How did Whitman keep his?"

"In 1911, when one-third of the term for which he was elected had been served, a bill was put through the Legislature giving Mr. Whitman power to appoint some additional assistants in his office. That bill was the work of the bi-partisan alliance between the Murphy and Barnes machines, and Mr. Whitman knew it.

"Mr. Whitman must have known more about the measure than some of the Tammany men in the Senate at Albany who had to vote for it, for when the measure came to a vote one of the Tammany Senators, who thought it was merely a proposition to give Whitman some more patronage, started to object. Instantly he was suppressed by another man, evidently inside the deal, who said to him in a voice so loud that it was easily overheard: 'Sit down; we get two of them.' If Mr. Whitman denies this I will publicly give him my authority for it.

"Six days after that law went into effect, in September, 1911, Mr. Whitman began the performance of his part of the bargain by appointing Thomas J. Nolan, a well-known Tammany man, a leader in Tom Foley's Tammany Club, to be Assistant District Attorney in the District Attorney's office, at a salary of $4,000 a year. And more than that, Nolan was promptly assigned to court duty in Foley's district, the one court in the city where his presence might be of most advantage to Foley, his Tammany leader.

"That's how Mr. Whitman kept his pledge to the people then, and now he has the effrontery to travel around the State in a stage attack upon Tammany, an utterly unreal attack, meant only to deceive the people into voting for him as a means of beating Tammany."

An Extravagant Promise.

A crowd of 5,000 persons heard Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Davenport, and other Progressive speakers later in the evening at the Star Casino, in 107th Street. Col. Roosevelt entered the hall at 10 o'clock and the applause continued for fifteen minutes. He repeated his Cooper Union attack on District Attorney Whitman. In his remarks on Barnes [illegible] Roosevelt caused laughter by saying:

"Barnes poses as an Abraham Lincoln and Murphy goes him one better by masquerading as Thomas Jefferson. Criticising voters who receive their politics as heirlooms, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Let me tell you that if ever the Progressive Party falls into the hands of [illegible] Barnes and Murphy after I am dead and gone, and my grandchildren vote the Progressive Party ticket because I voted it, I will turn in my grave."

COL. ROOSEVELT ON BIGOTRY.

Wrote That Creeds Have No Place in Campaign.

Quotations from letters written by Col. Theodore Roosevelt giving his views on religion as an issue in politics were made public yesterday at National Progressive Headquarters. The Colonel said in one letter:

"To discriminate against a thoroughly upright citizen because he belongs to some particular church, or because, like Abraham Lincoln, he has not avowed his allegiance to any church, is an outrage against that liberty of conscience which is one of the foundations of American life.

"I do not for one moment believe that any considerable number of our fellow-citizens can be influenced by such narrow bigotry as to refuse to vote for any thoroughly upright and fit man because he happens to have a particular religious creed. Such a consideration should never be treated as a reason for either supporting or opposing a candidate for political office."

BUILDING TAX AN ISSUE.

Rent Payers and Realty Owners Issue Campaign Appeal.

The Associated Rent Payers and Realty Owners of New York City, of which Allan Robinson, President of the Allied Real Estate Interests, is Chairman of the Executive Committee, has sent out an appeal to voters to support the legislative candidates who refused to pledge themselves, at the request of the Society to Lower Rents, on the proposition to halve the tax on buildings. The Society to Lower Rents is conducting an active campaign against the candidates who refused to commit themselves on the plan.

"The courageous action of certain candidates in refusing to yield to the sandbagging demands of this society," says the appeal, "deserves the hearty support of fair-minded voters, and we urge such voters to lay aside all partisan prejudice and to vote next Tuesday for those candidates who have refused to pledge themselves on either side of this question."

WHITMAN AT ALBANY HITS HARD AT GLYNN

Tells 4,500 of the Governor's Townsmen That He Is Merely a Tammany Figurehead.

BARNES A SPEAKER ALSO

But Doesn't Mention Whitman, Nor Whitman Him—Capitol Tammanyized, Candidate Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—In winding up his tour of the State above Albany County, District Attorney Whitman spoke here tonight to an audience of 4,500 from the same platform with ex-Republican State Chairman William Barnes. Mr. Whitman introduced himself to the audience, which packed Harmanus Bleecker Hall, as a future neighbor—after Jan. 1.

There had been curiosity in Mr. Whitman's party as to what he might say about Gov. Glynn in the capital and Gov. Glynn's home city. The Republican candidate hammered at his opponent with the heaviest charges yet, terming Gov. Glynn the agent of Tammany Hall at the Capitol.

"I charge that he has been a faithless Governor," said Mr. Whitman. "I charge that he has been a mere figurehead. Sometimes what I have said has been misquoted. Today I received telegrams asking me if it was really true that I had said that Tammany was in control of all the State Departments. I have not charged it just that way, but so that there may no longer be any doubt I do charge that now—and my business for years has been to make good on all the charges I made.

"I am responsible fully for this charge. I charge that, while Tammany from time to time has had to change the head of the machine through which it worked at Albany, the machine, with Bensel and Sohmer and the others at work, has ground—and it will continue to grind if Gov. Glynn is re-elected—the same old Tammany grist."

Mr. Whitman read the roster he had been compiling through his two weeks' tour of Northern New York by adding "one new crook every day" to the list he said Tammany had appointed to place in Albany to the demoralization of the public service. He urged that this roster in itself proved beyond doubt that the "Capitol of the State under Glynn, the figurehead, is in Fourteenth Street, and not in Albany."

Glynn's record as Governor, he said, was the best answer that could possible be furnished "to Candidate Glynn's pretentions as to plans he pretends to desire to carry out in the future, but which he has never carried out in the past, although given every possible opportunity to do so."

Mr. Whitman declared that the election was not even slightly in doubt, because he had learned up State, he said, that the people were thinking and were fully aware that "something was radically wrong at Albany that was in need of attention and cure."

Had to Wait for Barnes to Finish.

The fact that he was speaking from the same platform with Mr. Barnes, who had been referred to by Col. Roosevelt and others as "the Whitman boss," apparently did not concern Mr. Whitman. He arrived at the hall at 9:30 o'clock with the understanding that Mr. Barnes had then been talking an hour and was about ready to close. After policemen had tunneled a way for him through a large crowd that had failed to gain admission to the hall, he took a place in the wings of the stage, where he was jostled by a crowd occupying all the available space.

Mr. Barnes said he would oppose a clause favoring woman's suffrage, as he wanted the people to vote on that matter by itself. He read an interview with Gov. Glynn printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, in which the Governor took up the questions to come before the convention. Mr. Barnes said that there was constitution enough already to handle most of the questions it was proposed to submit, and that Gov. Glynn, in referring such questions to the Constitutional Convention, was merely trying to escape personal and party responsibility for bad government.

He referred briefly to the religious issue that has been interjected into the campaign and pledged himself to vote for a Constitutional provision prohibiting the Legislature from voting State money to "any private person or private institution." He said this in reply to the question put to Constitutional Convention candidates as to their attitude toward parochial schools and religious institutions for the care of orphans.

Fails to Mention Barnes.

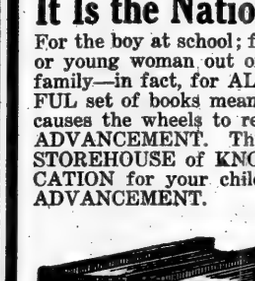
Mr. Whitman was presented to the audience by Assemblyman Harold J. Hinman, known as "Barnes's man in the Assembly." In his speech Mr. Whitman made no mention of Mr. Barnes. He did, however, proclaim his party regularity to the extent of announcing that he believed in rewarding and promoting party workers with clean records. He made the heart of his final assault upon the Glynn candidacy the alleged practice under Gov. Glynn of putting "crooks" on the State payrolls.

"I do not believe," he said, "that forgers, ex-convicts, and thieves are fit to be appointed to important and confidential offices in the Controller's office. I don't believe that a Governor who consents to the appointment of such persons, with their records before him, is fit to hold the appointing power in this State."

Before reaching Albany Mr. Whitman addressed large crowds at Troy, Glens Falls, Hudson Falls, Fort Edward, Gansevoort, Ballston, Round Lake, Mechanicville, and Hoosick Falls. At Troy he spoke to 2,000 persons in Harmony Hall. He attacked State Engineer Bensel for his failure to testify before the Grand Jury. A hearer shouted: "And that's the kind of a fellow President Wilson has indorsed."

There were boos for President Wilson, the only ones heard on the Whitman tour.

The candidate tomorrow will visit Cobleskill, Oneonta, Sydney Bainbridge, Afton, and Binghamton. Saturday he will work down the Hudson Valley and will speak at Kingston, Rhinecliff, Harmon, New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers.


Hart, Schaffner & Marx. Copyright, 1914.

Special style in trousers
made by
Hart Schaffner & Marx

TROUSERS are designed now to carry out the general idea of the whole suit; to give the slender appearance sought for in the draping of the coat.

They hang straight from the hips, with no "break" at the instep; the bottom rather narrow; mostly with turnup.

In short, style in trousers is now as important a matter as style in coats. Our label in clothes is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

We alone in New York sell these Clothes.
Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, Cor. 20th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores, (open evenings:)
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
245-248 West 125th St.

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Today our attention will be devoted to showing the woman who has $40.00 to spend for a street, afternoon or evening gown, that she need spend only $25.00 for the same exclusive style, material and workmanship for which her specialty shop or dressmaker would charge $40.00.

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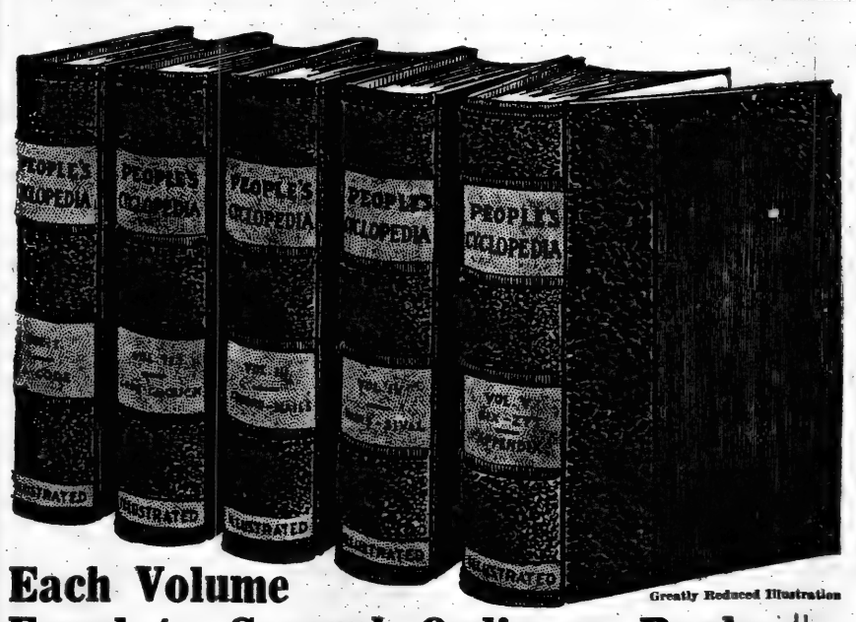
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In Greater New York and Vicinity.

GLYNN TALKS OF UNION BANK

Governor Is Cheered by Depositors in Two Big Brooklyn Audiences.

A REBUKE FOR CROPSEY

Asks Big Yorkville Casino Audience to Send "Bob" Wagner Back to Senate.

INDORSED BY LYMAN ABBOTT

Gets Tumultuous Greeting at Eleven Enthusiastic Meetings in Two Boroughs.

Gov. Glynn spoke to 15,000 people last night at two meetings in Manhattan in Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner's district, and at nine meetings in Brooklyn. There were from 1,000 to 2,000 persons in every audience he addressed, and more enthusiasm was shown, probably, than on any preceding night of the campaign. Every hall was packed to its fullest capacity, and it seemed as if every man yelled his loudest. There was more brass-band music, more shouting and tumult, and more red fire than the Governor has heard and seen in one night since he announced his candidacy.

Speaking to a large audience in Congress Hall, in Pennsylvania Avenue, East New York, Gov. Glynn, knowing that many in the hall were depositors of the Union Bank, of which David A. Sullivan was an officer, made reference to his appointment of Stephen C. Baldwin to investigate the alleged favoritism shown Sullivan in Sing Sing. He rebuked District Attorney Cropsey of Kings County for his objection to the Baldwin appointment.

Hits Out at Cropsey.

"I will not be rushed off my feet," said the Governor, "by any District Attorney seeking self-advancement. I am for justice and against demagoguery. I will not protect any public officer, no matter who he is, if he is proved guilty of misconduct. I will remove him if I find him guilty. But I am not going to crucify any man when the evidence does not warrant his punishment. I am having an examination made in the Sullivan matter by a competent man, Mr. Baldwin, and I expect a report tomorrow night. Mr. Cropsey employed Mr. Baldwin as his lawyer when he wanted to break his uncle's will, and if Mr. Baldwin is good enough for Mr. Cropsey he should be good enough for you."

In Independence Hall in Osborn Street there were also many Union Bank depositors, and when the Governor reached there a few began to cry "Boo" at him because of his action in the investigation of the Sullivan case.

The Governor talked boldly, however, repeating what he had said at Congress Hall, and when he finished not a murmur against him was heard. He also told the audience that he had tried to have the bank depositors' money returned to them and would continue his efforts.

When the Governor said, "I believe in justice for every man," some one called out, "How about Sulzer?"

"I believe in justice for him, too," replied Gov. Glynn, but went no further.

The Governor spoke first at Sokol Hall, First Avenue and Seventy-first Street, and then went to the Yorkville Casino, Eighty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, where Senator Wagner had his followers out, 2,000 strong. They all could not get into the building, and those forced to remain outside almost carried the Governor away in a friendly rush as he struggled from his automobile into the Casino. He was cheered for several minutes after he appeared on the platform. When he did begin to speak he appealed first for the local ticket.

"If you want me to carry out the policies I have begun," he said, "send Bob Wagner back to the State Senate. I need men such as he to help me put through the laws the people ought to have. I tell you I need Bob Wagner."

At the mention of their leader's name the crowd broke out afresh, and it was an appreciable time before the Governor could continue.

From the Casino the Governor went by automobile to Brooklyn. In Military Hall he was received by 1,500 wildly shouting, almost hysterical enthusiasts. He made the points he has been making since the campaign began, and each told—told with noisy response. Speaking upon his workmen's compensation law, the Governor treated it from a new angle, that of the employer.

"Public-spirited employers," he said, "in every section of the State wrote me when the law was passed, expressing their belief that the law would not only enable every employer to deal justly with his employes without conceding an advantage to less humane competitors, but declaring that in the long run the compensation law would save the employers money.

Employers Approve New Law.

"They agree with me that by making the cost of industrial accidents a fixed charge upon industry the cost of accidents could be distributed among the consuming public and would no longer be borne by individual employers. The saving of the cost of insurance to employers during the coming year will approximate, if it does not exceed, $4,000,000.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn preceded the Governor at all of the Brooklyn meetings. He spoke on the achievements of the National and State Democratic administrations and urged the people to continue Democrats in office everywhere. He appealed particularly for the election of Ambassador James W. Gerard, Gov. Glynn, and the Democratic Congressmen.

Lyman Abbott's Indorsement.

A recommendation of Gov. Glynn by Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of The Outlook, was read at all of the meetings. An editorial by Dr. Abbot was read. It said:

"By far the most important utterance that has been made in the present political campaign in the State of New York was made on Tuesday evening of last week at Watertown by Gov. Glynn."

Mr. Abbott then went on to quote the six questions propounded by the Guardians of Liberty on the public school question and Gov. Glynn's replies to them as printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Mr. Abbott continued:

"This is The Outlook's platform, and we are delighted to find that it is one on which we can stand with so good a product of the Roman Catholic Church and of the American public school as Gov. Glynn.

An indorsement of Gov. Glynn by the Rev. Victor H. Harding, pastor of the Suburban Methodist Episcopal Church at Medina, N. Y., was also read. In his recommendation Mr. Harding said:

"Gov. Glynn's clean-cut defense of the public school system, his able slaying of the bugaboo raised by the religious bigot, and his personal freedom from sectarian bias shown by his Watertown speech should forever still the cry of religious hatred in our American politics."

After he left Brooklyn, Gov. Glynn went to the Hotel Claridge, Seventh Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, where he addressed the Edward E. McCall Club.

This afternoon and evening the Governor will campaign in Westchester and the Bronx.

GLYNN FOR CITY HOME RULE.

Begins Speechmaking at Noon and Campaigns Till Midnight.

Gov. Glynn began his day yesterday by giving an interview in which he expressed his views regarding State and city issues. First he took up the question of home rule for cities, and said:

"A law giving home rule to second and third class cities has been passed by the Legislature. I think the first-class cities, such as New York, should have the same privilege as the smaller cities. It is nonsense for the cities to have to come to Albany for laws concerning details of their own local governments. They should have the power to decide their own problems. The large cities should not be penalized for their greatness any more than the small cities should be glorified for their smallness. The question of a new charter is coming before the New York people soon. I am in perfect accord with what Mayor Mitchel and President McAneny think on that subject."

The Governor began his speechmaking at noon when he addressed the Young Men's Glynn Club in their rooms at 1,241 Broadway, near Thirty-first Street. He went next to a luncheon of the Rotary Club at the Hofbrau Haus, Thirtieth Street and Broadway, where, in a short talk, he emphasized the need of the State Bureau for Unemployed. At 2 P. M. the Governor spoke to the Travelers' League of America, at Broadway and Astor Place, and told the commercial travelers that he believed in their right to vote without interruption to their work. He did not specify that he favored voting by mail, but stated unqualifiedly that he believed some method by which traveling men could vote and earn their daily bread at the same time should be provided by law.

MAYOR PAYS TRIBUTE TO CATHOLIC CHURCH

It Co-operates to Aid the City Government, He Says at Reception to Bishop Hayes.

IS ENTITLED TO A RETURN

Noted Men, Including Many City Officials, Gather to Honor New Prelate at Catholic Club.

Mayor Mitchel, speaking last night at a reception at the Catholic Club to the Right Rev. Patrick J. Hayes, the newly consecrated auxiliary Bishop of the archdiocese, praised highly the work of the Catholic Church and her institutions in building the citizenship of New York, and urged closer co-operation between the civil authorities and the religious leaders.

"New York City," he said, "appreciates the work of the Church, and particularly of her institutions. We have had their co-operation in the task of administering the government, and they are entitled to ours. We want to work with the representatives of the Church, and we want them to work with us; and through this benefits will flow to all the people of the city. Our progress, whether material or spiritual, must rest on an ethical foundation, which is laid and maintained by the men who build up the character of the people by inculcating the precepts of right."

The Mayor, Controller Prendergast, and the five Borough Presidents were the leading representatives of the City Government who were present, but many officials and former officials were in the crowd of 900 of all races and creeds who gathered to congratulate the new Bishop.

Cardinal Farley, who, it was expected, would preside at the ceremony, was so wearied by his exertions in the consecration ceremonies of Wednesday and the meeting of the Bishops of the State on that night that he was unable to be present, and Michael J. Mulqueen, President of the club, was in charge. In the ballroom of the club a throne had been erected for Cardinal Farley, but it was left vacant in the midst of the guests of honor, who were seated on the dais. Bishop Hayes sat on the right of the throne with Mayor Mitchel on his right. Bishop Thomas F. Cusack was on the left. Others in the group were Bishop Henry F. Gabriels of Ogdensburg, Mgrs. Mooney, Edwards, Wall, Kean, Evers, Brann, McCreedy, and McMackin; Judge Victor J. Dowling, Controller Prendergast, Mr. McAneny, and Mr. Mulqueen.

Bishop Hayes said that he recognized that the tribute was not simply to him personally, but to the priesthood and the episcopate. "I am a citizen of no mean city," he said, "and I am proud of it. I thank the Mayor and the representatives of the City Government for their presence here this evening, which is equally a tribute to me as a citizen and as a representative of that great Church of God which stands for law and order and the spirit of loyalty to country even at the sacrifice of life. We have confidence that the wise and prudent men who guide the destines of the nation and of this city will recognize that the Church is the conservator of law, order, and patriotism. If the nation is founded only on material comfort there will surely come a time of ruin and decay."

Mr. McAneny and Mr. Prendergast also referred to Bishop Hayes's services as a citizen, as well as to his qualities as a churchman.

"PINHEADS," SAYS PARKER.

Thus He Characterizes Glynn Opponents Who Raise Religious Issue.

Alton B. Parker, commenting yesterday on the opposition to Gov. Glynn because of his religious beliefs, said that "none but pinheads will listen to such a contemptible suggestion."

"The Governor's life," said Judge Parker, "has been an open book for many years. His friends have never had occasion to blush for any acts of his. Moreover, he is able, and his public record is one of great accomplishment for the people who trusted him. In these circumstances can you believe that any considerable number of men in this State will vote against him because he does not belong to their particular church?"

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman said yesterday that the prospects of Democratic success in the State were very bright and that Gov. Glynn and Ambassador Gerard deserved election on their records of public service.

"The opposition," said the Senator, "is based largely on personal abuse, unfounded criticism, and appeals to religious and race prejudice, and those who resort to such weapons in American politics invite the condemnation of every intelligent citizen. Bigotry and prejudice can only thrive on ignorance, and the employment of such methods implies a very poor opinion of the citizenship of the State."

Police on Election Day.

There will be no shake-up of policemen for Election Day, according to the announcement made yesterday by Commissioner Woods. The Commissioner said he had watched the men at the recent primary election and was satisfied with their work. There may be one or two transfers, but no general change. The Commissioner disbanded the pawnbroker squad of twelve men yesterday.

FOUR MEN CAST 85 VOTES.

Repeating Extraordinary in Charles F. Murphy's District.

Four men cast 74 votes at the last general election and 85 votes at the Constitutional Convention election of April 7 in the Twelfth Assembly District, according to the testimony of Loren Horton, a handwriting expert employed by District Attorney Whitman's election bureau, before Magistrate Freschi in a John Doe inquiry yesterday. One of the men, according to Mr. Horton, is registered this year in the Twelfth District, of which Charles F. Murphy is leader, and detectives have been sent out for him.

Mr. Weller is also looking for Charles Hart, described as "a man who plays the races," who, according to Mr. Horton, probably voted 21 times at the general election and 22 times at the Constitutional Convention election. The records show that Hart voted twice from the same house address, according to Mr. Horton.

David J. Flynn of 244 East Twenty-first Street testified that he did not vote last year, although his signature appeared on the poll book. Cornelius Fitzgibbon, a saloonkeeper of First Avenue and Fourteenth Street, who was registered from 245 East Nineteenth Street, his home, testified that when he went to vote some one had voted in his name. The signature on the poll book in no way resembled Fitzgibbon's signature.

Mr. Horton's investigation has been so far confined to the one district, but Mr. Weller said yesterday that an examination will be made into the books of all the districts.

Magistrate Krotel is sitting in the election cases to assist in issuing warrants.

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

The Men's Clothing Department

Has repriced for today and Saturday its entire stock of

Men's Fall Overcoats,

in two groups, for immediate clearance:

Coats that were $22.50 to 30.00, **at $15.00**

Coats that were $32.00 to 40.00, **at $22.50**

THE assortment includes medium and light weight models, one-quarter or full silk lined; dressy three-quarter length Chesterfields and a splendid variety of loose-fitting styles, including raglans, in this season's most approved fabrics and colorings; sizes 33 to 48 chest measure.

Men's and Young Men's Suits, at $23.50

Regularly $27.50 to 35.00

HAND-TAILORED suits in one, two, three and four button styles; also double-breasted models, made of high-grade materials, in sizes 33 to 48.

Youths' and Young Men's Suits, at $15.00

Regular Values $20.00 and 22.50

Hand tailored, in plain blue and new mixtures; sizes 31 to 40 chest measure.

Very Special for today and Saturday

Men's Fine Shoes at $4.85

Values $6.00 to 8.00

MADE of black patent calfskin and black or tan Russian calfskin, on the most approved lasts of the season, in extreme and conservative models.

Boys' Suits and Overcoats

FOR Fall and Winter wear, are shown in excellent assortments, offering a splendid range of styles, materials and colorings from which to make selections, at the following very attractive prices:

Boys' Winter Overcoats, Sizes 9 to 18 years, at $6.75 to 20.00

Small Boys' Winter Overcoats, Sizes 2½ to 10 years, at $5.00 to 15.00

Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, with extra trousers; sizes 7 to 18 yrs., at $5.00 to 18.50

Mackinaw Sport Coats, Sizes 6 to 18 years; in attractive designs, at $5.00 to 9.75

When all Europe is aflame with patriotism, let US unite and patronize meritorious home products.

CLYSMIC

King of Table Waters Has no equal

Mr. National Advertiser:—

Probably you have seen a copy of the November number of Harper's Magazine. It may interest you to learn that it carries the largest amount of cash advertising that has been carried in any November issue during the past seven years.

It may also impress you as significant that throughout the past year Harper's Magazine has made larger gains in advertising patronage than has any other magazine of standard size.

Moreover, during this period it has carried considerably more advertising than has any of the high-grade literary periodicals.

At this time Harper's Magazine is also showing the largest number of subscribers in its history.

These facts in themselves may be of no direct concern, but the reasons back of them cannot fail to be of interest if you contemplate the use of any high class standard magazine during the coming season.

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Certainly a magazine that rests on such a solid bedrock of confidence and support should play an important part in almost any advertising campaign. The arguments that you have been making and will no doubt continue to make are the kind certain to have most weight with the type of men and women having the mental calibre, the taste and the income to spend considerably more than $400,000.00 annually for the privilege of reading a magazine such as Harper's.

We guarantee that the NET CASH paid circulation of Harper's Magazine is more than 100,000, and we believe that every edition is read by more than 700,000 men and women of intelligence, refinement and wealth. The page rate is $225.00, less 5 per cent. if six pages are used within one year.

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Victrola VI, $25
Oak

It's easy to learn the new steps with the music of the Victrola.

The Hesitation, Maxixe, One Step, Tango, and other dances—all played loud and clear and in perfect time.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $200—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.





Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing the Tango

McCreery's Victor Section on the Seventh Floor affords Victrola and Record Purchasers particularly excellent facilities.

Every Victor Victrola $15 to $250

NOVEMBER RECORDS NOW ON SALE

Victrola XIV ($150) $10.00 a Month

Style IX ($50) $5 a Month

Mahogany or oak finish; albums for 102 records; triple spring motor. 12-inch turntable. Victrola XIV is only slightly smaller than style XVI ($200).

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street Seventh Floor. *5th Avenue*

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ALMA GLUCK."

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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1914.

MONOMANIA.

The violence with which Mr. WHITMAN has conducted his campaign has been in contrast with the temperate and reasonable discussion of State affairs in which Gov. GLYNN has engaged. Mr. GLYNN has addressed no truculent challenges to his opponent, "I call on you to answer this," or "What have you to say to that?" But when at last he was goaded into expressing an opinion of his opponent's campaign there was a power of statement in it more stinging because more truthful than all the bullying denunciation he has avoided:

> It is that of a monomaniac. Mr. WHITMAN appears to think that the administration of the office of Governor should follow only one line. He wants to be State prosecutor instead of county prosecutor.

The curt contempt of this does not detract from it as a just and true analysis. If Mr. WHITMAN has any conception of the office of Governor of New York other than as an enlarged District Attorneyship he has not revealed the palest glimmer of it. He has appealed for votes on the ground that he will turn the rascals out. His whole line of argument, whatever topic he touched, has been pitched in the same key. He indicates not only no comprehension of the great problems that meet the Governor of the greatest State in the Union, but no comprehension that there are any such problems. He has been unable to show that there are any crimes being committed in the State Government, but he still appeals for votes on the ground that he will find some, and he makes it daily manifest that he makes this unconvincing appeal because it is the only one he knows how to make. He may not be a monomaniac, but he is "the singer of one song." It is plain that to his mind the ideal Governor of New York would be Old Sleuth.

Mr. WHITMAN, in delineating his conception of the Governor's duties and powers as akin to those of Sherlock Holmes, and doing it in the hectoring manner of a cross-examiner, is unaware of the sense of disappointment he creates. His discoveries as he burrows into the record of Gov. GLYNN are suggestive of finding a clue in the ruined mill near the blasted oak at midnight. When he learns that Gov. GLYNN, a Governor holding office by the support and votes of both wings of the Democratic Party, has appointed members of both wings to office, he has forged, to his mind, the last link in the chain proving that the Governor is a tool of Tammany Hall; though President CLEVELAND and Mayor GAYNOR did the same thing for the same reasons without incurring any such suspicion. Mr. WHITMAN himself, nominated and elected by Tammany men and anti-Tammany men, did the same thing that Gov. GLYNN has done; he recognized both Tammany and anti-Tammany in his appointments. But this does not prove that he is a Tammany tool either to his own mind or to any one else's; why, then, does it prove that GLYNN is a Tammany tool? Why, because WHITMAN has a police mind, because he is running the villains to earth. He somehow brings to mind the explosions into which Mayor GAYNOR used to fly over the obsession of the monomaniacs "whose heads are filled with vice and crime."

THE TOM-TOM.

At the beginning of the campaign it seemed a foregone conclusion that Senator PENROSE would be re-elected, because of the big vote by which he carried the Republican primaries in Pennsylvania. It now seems possible that the reason he got it was that the anti-Penrose Republicans, who left the party in 1912, have not yet come back and did not vote. At any rate, his opponents are showing an obstreperous belligerence and confidence that they did not have a while ago.

To an outsider, however, the chief sign that Pennsylvania may not be determined on perpetuating PENROSE lies in the kind of campaign his advocates are making. We do not here refer to the slush fund collected for him, or to the conjuring of the liquor interests to his side, or to the other evidences of panic of that kind, but to the character of the arguments. They have degenerated into a frenzied beating of the tom-tom. Summarized, they are that his Democratic opponent, PALMER, is determined to close all the mills in Pennsylvania and that starvation stares her in the face if PALMER is elected; that his Progressive opponent, PINCHOT, never lived in Pennsylvania till two years ago; that VANCE MCCORMICK, the Fusion candidate for Governor, is a rich man, and that Col. ROOSEVELT once congratulated PENROSE on the fact that there were a large number of Republicans in Pennsylvania.

The Republican campaign began as an argument and has degenerated into a shriek. It started in a bass voice and has become falsetto. The shriek is less one of rage than of fear. The procession has become a ghost dance. Perhaps these panic-stricken cries of men who are catching at straws will influence voters in Pennsylvania; but if they have not all lost their calmness simultaneously, we should think all the uproar would not drown out the one great question which is before them. It is whether Pennsylvania, the last of all the States to be represented in the Senate by the boss of a corrupt political machine, by a graduate of ward politics, intends to retain that bad eminence. If New York had ever committed the aberration of making CHARLES F. MURPHY the successor of SEWARD, and if now the question was presented to her of continuing him in that profaned chair, no tom-tom that ever was beaten could drown it or make doubtful the result. Once many States shared Pennsylvania's discreditable fame; but an increase in public morality in the last few years has taken boss after boss out of the Senate, till now only one relic of those political dark ages is there. He is the man whom Pennsylvania delighteth to honor.

THANKSGIVING.

A year of discipline and a year of special blessing President WILSON calls that which will end with the recurrence of the day of national thanksgiving, Nov. 26. It is to be hoped that the enforced discipline has so strengthened the moral sinews of the nation as to make it worthy of its special blessing. There is no doubt that the old New England feast, now observed throughout the land, falls this year in a period when our gratitude for our own blessings should be more generally recognized and expressed than ever before. We have ourselves escaped the perils of war, and, with Europe in the throes of the bloodiest conflict in history, we have crops to feed the world and have assumed closer relations with our neighbors on the western continent. Our commerce, as the President says, has been "supplied with new instrumentalities" through the opening of the Panama Canal, an incident of the world's progress which, if it has not been overlooked, has excited less comment than would have been possible in a year less crowded with happenings of mighty import. The President, of course, expresses a hope rather than an assured fact when he says:

> Our people have looked upon their own life as a nation with a deeper comprehension, a fuller realization of their responsibilities, as well as of their blessings, and a keener sense of the moral and practical significance of what their part among the nations of the world may come to be.

But that the hope, in which we all must share, may be realized fully may well be the burden of prayer and discourse in the nation's Thanksgiving. We are certainly in a position to comprehend more clearly the mutual interdependence of nations, to realize the wicked futility of war for aggrandizement. We must be thankful for this purging of the national vision, for our opportunity to lend needed aid to the millions of sufferers abroad, for the extent of our resources, and the prospect that the temporary check to our industries which the great shock of the war has caused will soon be removed.

FEDERAL BANK RESERVE PAYMENTS.

There are occasional expressions of uneasiness lest the sudden discovery of $580,000,000 of bank reserves, due to the reduction of reserve requirements under the Federal system, should result in an orgy of credit inflation. On old experience some two or three billions of credits could be erected upon that amount of reserves. There is ahead no such prospect of easy money for all borrowers. One reason lies in the sort of men who will control the new credits. Another reason is that no such sum of reserve money will be available.

The statement issued by Controller of the Currency WILLIAMS does not come from the Federal Reserve Board. The Controller's statement is probably correct as a matter of addition of the old reserves and subtraction of the new reserves, although it would be more prudent to go over the sum before admitting its accuracy. The error lies in assuming that both the old and the new reserves will be in cash. Both the old and the new law allow a proportion to be in credits, and to that extent the statement is misleading. No doubt the credits of redeposited reserves are as good as cash, and no doubt the purposes of till money can be filled under the new system by notes as well as by lawful money. Nevertheless the distinction is not merely technical. It has importance immediately in connection with the official statement that payments of reserves should be in cash, and that, for the purposes of relieving the strain upon the centres where reserves are deposited, payments should be made out of the banks' own vaults. But how can that be done if the reserves are deposited elsewhere?

In that case would not the situation be relieved by allowing the payments to be made by drafts upon the deposits of reserves? It would appear as though this must be true at least regarding that proportion of reserves allowed to be deposited elsewhere than in the banks' own vaults under the new system. To require that the payments shall be in cash is both to require the conversion of credits into cash for the purposes of the transfer and also to suggest that the new system of redeposit of reserves is liable to something of the criticism passed upon the old system. Why such emphasis upon the requirement of cash if there is to be no such a distinction between cash and credit reserves as soon as the system is started?

THE KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

In Erie County, and presumably elsewhere, the organization called the Guardians of Liberty, which is trying to inject religious issues into the campaign, has made up a ticket of candidates chosen from the Republican and Progressive tickets. This ticket is headed with the name of CHARLES S. WHITMAN for Governor. One of the candidates so indorsed by the Guardians of Liberty was OSCAR S. STRAUS, a Progressive nominee for delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. In a letter which we published yesterday Mr. STRAUS indignantly refuses this indorsement, given him, as he says, by "the so-called Guardians "of Liberty, who are, in fact, the Enemies of Liberty," and declares: "I "would far rather be defeated a hundred times over than be elected by "any votes obtained by such methods."

This is the utterance of a patriot. "Religious liberty," Mr. STRAUS quotes Secretary BAYARD as saying, "is the "chief cornerstone of the American "system of government." Mr. STRAUS has done his part toward beating back this particularly dirty attack on that cornerstone.

Now let us see what Mr. WHITMAN will do. He is the head of the ticket made up by the "Enemies of Liberty." Probably he was placed on it without his knowledge, but so was Mr. STRAUS, and we have seen how Mr. STRAUS treated the insult to his sense and patriotism. Much more is it Mr. WHITMAN's duty to do the same. In saying this we assume that of course Mr. WHITMAN has no sympathy with the attempt to get votes for him on the ground that his opponent is a Catholic, and is as indignant over it as is Mr. STRAUS. He should not conceal that indignation; and when he expresses it he should express it in terms about the meaning of which there can be no doubt, for Mr. STRAUS found no difficulty in choosing such words.

THE REGULATION OF PROFITS.

Senator-elect BROUSSARD of Louisiana has studied to some effect the decisions embodying the policy of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He makes an appeal to the Commission on behalf of his client, the sugar industry of Louisiana, against the Sugar Trust, and he uses arguments which he feels will move the Commission's heart. The Senator's contention is that the trust is making unreasonable profits, and that, therefore, it should be required to pay higher freight rates. So far as we know this is the first appearance of the argument that railway rates should be regulated in relation to the profits of the shippers. The Commission itself has declared for its own purposes that rates should be regulated in relation to the profits of the railways. The whole boundless field of business lies at the mercy of the Commission if it takes a favorable view of the Senator's argument and the courts allow it to be established. It would take some years to get a decision from the Supreme Court upon the point. Meanwhile an appeal may be taken to the people's court, that opinion which the President said convincingly the other day is "mistress of the world," the only sort of law known between nations. Do the people wish the forthcoming decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be based upon the theory that rates should be fixed with reference to profits, either of the railways or of the trusts?

Of course the regulation of rates with reference to profits cannot be limited to the profits of unpopular corporations. It must be extended to all corporations, and all business, in fact. How would the average business man like to have his profits decreased by an addition to his railway "tax"? If the Commission has the power to levy this "tax" in this way, it has a right to levy it according to its view of the reason of the case, and the power to tax is the power to destroy. Looking at the matter from this point of view, has not the attack upon the profits gone about as far as the public can stand, to say nothing of the railways? The reduction and ultimate removal of the tax on sugar is too recent to be forgotten. This argument cannot appeal very strongly to the superior of the Commission, Congress, which removed the tax the Senator argues in effect should be restored. We do not affect to conceal our own first impression that the argument is unfit to be made, and more than unfit to be allowed. We are even bold enough to think that it should be rejected as regards the railways rather than extended to the Sugar Trust.

Senator BROUSSARD's written argument plainly declares that it is made with reference to the Sugar Trust and not with reference to the railways. He admits that the rates are lawful, and that the courts have approved the particular rate to which he objects. In his own words:

> I wish to make it plain that I have no concern with the efforts of the Eastern railroads to better their financial condition. But the people of Louisiana are opposed to having their leading industry sacrificed to the greed of the sugar refining trust because these same Eastern railroads do not see fit to make that great corporation pay its equitable share of the freight charges that are necessary to maintain them.

It may be hoped that the Commission will see that, unlike the Senator, it is more concerned with the railway rate than with the trust's profits, and that the Senator's argument reveals the dangerous ground upon which the Commission treads when it ventures upon the regulation of profits, even railway profits. The Senator's argument tends toward a reduction to absurdity of the Commission's position.

DOROTEO ARANGA.

DOROTEO ARANGA is a new name in Mexican politics, but, according to VENUSTIANO CARRANZA's agent, it is the true and only legal name of that eminent actor in the revolutionary drama who has hitherto been known as FRANCISCO VILLA. So VILLA is a stage name! But what is the difference? It is no new thing in Mexican history for a leader to assume a new name to be associated with new deeds. Was not GUADALUPE VICTORIA known to his family and intimate friends as FELIX FERNANDEZ? By the same token, VILLA will always be VILLA in Mexican history, and the cumulative evidence of the feebleness of CARRANZA indicates that the man of the north will fill a more conspicuous place in that history than might otherwise have been the case.

As little to the immediate point as the assertion that VILLA wears an alias is the charge of CARRANZA's agent in Washington against Mr. CROTHERS and the silly attack on Gen. HARRISON GRAY OTIS and the GUGGENHEIMS. The only important question is, how does he intend to restore order out of the Mexican chaos? VILLA has understandable plans which he does not proclaim with the "whene'er I ope my lips let no dog bark" air. He wants a civil Government, with the military kept in its place. He wants reprisals and confiscations to cease. At least that is what he says, and experienced American sojourners in Mexico are inclined to believe him. He has been a dangerous man, but not a shifty one. If good advisers will help him, he may speedily make life in Mexico worth living again.

That CARRANZA is well-meaning nobody doubts. But he is weak, vain, and opinionated. Everything has been in his hands. By education and training he seemed the right man to form a new Government and carry out the Constitutionalist programme. But he has accomplished nothing of importance, and the dominating spirit in the convention of Generals and Governors is against him. The best hope of Mexico therefore lies in the power of VILLA to attract to his support men with the administrative gift who can prepare the way for a civil Government and the enactment of a few laws which will enable the people to live in a state of industrial freedom.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Amazing Letter Considered.

In a letter, printed yesterday, Dr. ADOLF LASSON, Privy Councilor and Professor of Philosophy in the University of Berlin, proclaimed the immeasurable superiority of Germany and the Germans in morals and intelligence to all the other nations and peoples of the world. One's first thought, on reading the letter, was that, not this distinguished scholar, but an adroit and unscrupulous enemy, produced it.

So nearly did the letter go, indeed, to the furthest conceivable limits of vanity, arrogance, and bad manners—so plausible was the assumption that to whatever extent these laudations were deserved, by just so much was it unlikely that a representative German would so grossly and crassly violate the fundamental rules as to consideration for others on which the continuance of civilized life depends—that the theory of forgery at once suggested itself. That theory, however, is lamentably weakened by the fact that such opinions as this letter revealed are, as a matter of fact, to be found in not a few German books and speeches of unquestioned and unquestionable authenticity. They are not, therefore, incredible, nor are they the outcome of one man's idiosyncrasies.

It were easy to say that no sane man would write that way, but involved in the assertion is the charge that too many others—all who hold and utter the same conviction—are also mad, and an indictment so broad will not lie. Insanity is not absolute, but relative—it is not indulgence in this or that error of belief, but indulgence in it against the judgment of the vicinage—a departure, that is, from the normality of one's own place and time. Thus the acceptance of geocentric astronomy was once a mark of sanity, while now it sets a man aside as maniac or imbecile.

Charity is also driven from another position which it would like to take—the position that Dr. LASSON wrote as he did because he is very old—he was born in 1832—and is no longer in possession of the mental powers that raised him to eminence in the world of scholarship. The same insuperable obstacle appears—the sharing of his views by so many for whom the pathetic plea of senility cannot be made. He wrote the letter and he is sane.

Meeting Their Obligations.

Somewhat too often, it seems to us, do commentators on the European war seek to emphasize its enormity by declaring that those responsible for it, the class whose policies and ambitions brought it about, do not share its perils and hardships, but, themselves in safe seclusion in the palaces and chancelleries of capital cities, send forth to suffer and die the common people who wanted only to live in amity with their neighbors.

The accusation is not wholly without force, of course, as regards some members of the orders it implicates, but it is weakened by the fact that those very orders are about as well represented on the various battlefields, considering their relative numbers, as is any other social stratum.

The dispatches almost daily bring news of some English, German, Austrian, or Russian Prince, of some high French official, who has been wounded or killed while defending a trench or taking part in a charge, and the names of minor aristocrats of one or another grade appear frequently in the casualty lists. For once, at least, these men of privilege are acknowledging the debt they owe for benefits and favors received, and are paying them in the field much as did the ancestors who earned the titles they bear.

Whether or not they are showing the same mental and physical superiority that made those ancestors efficient is an open question which only the outcome of the war can answer, but meanwhile they are doing their duty as they see it, and doing it as courageously as the massed plebeians.

There are two kinds of snobbery—that which worships without reason the wearers of great names and titles, and that which without reason treats them with sneering contempt. It is well to avoid both sorts.

A Dubious Form of Saving.

A considerable number of people, it is rumored, have reached or are nearing the determination to buy no Christmas presents this year, and to give the money thus saved to one or another of the several funds now raising for the relief of Europe's war victims. The intention is, of course, admirable, but there are both economic and psychologic excuses for questioning the wisdom of this plan.

In the first place, its adoption on any large scale would mean a serious disturbance of an established business custom on the maintenance of which to an easily measurable extent depends the prosperity of all those directly and indirectly dependent on what is called "the Christmas trade." Were this trade destroyed or largely diminished disaster for some shops and trouble for many more would follow, and the effects would be felt not only by the proprietors, but also by their employés, the families of their employés, and the dealers in necessities to whom the great part of all wages goes.

On the other hand, is it certain—is it even very probable—that the relief funds would get anything like all of the money not spent on Christmas presents? Most giving is from superfluity. When people practice economy it is usually for themselves, not for others, particularly when the others are far away, and the chances are that the majority of those who feel it impossible or unwise both to buy Christmas presents and to contribute to the relief funds will, when it comes to the point, decide that they cannot do either.

It is too often forgotten that the amount of money available for charitable purposes at any given time is not a fixed one, limited as are other definite sums. In reality the impulse to give is strengthened, not weakened, by exercise and practice, and nothing so interferes with it as the creation of a widespread impression that the times are "hard." And a systematic abstention from the buying of Christmas presents would have a strong tendency in that direction.

Hesitation Was Not Soldierly.

Was or was it not creditable to the commander of the German submarine that he hesitated to torpedo the British cruiser Cressy while it was engaged in saving the survivors of the Hogue and the Aboukir? It is reported, plausibly enough, that he did feel compunction about completing his terrible work, and only did it when his second officer said to him: "You know that we are fighting four navies."

Only war could raise a question as to the proper thing to do in the circumstances described, and war has but one answer. As usual, the answer contradicts the established principles of humanity and bids the ignoring of all considerations not military.

Had the commander of the submarine refrained from sinking the Cressy when he had the chance, he would have subjected himself to court-martial on charges that might well have involved his life. What he did does seem atrocious, from the standpoints of peace, but it was what every soldier would call his "duty," and mercy would have been treason or close to it.

LONGFELLOW.

[Memorials to the poet Longfellow were dedicated Thursday, Oct. 29, at Portland, Me., and at Cambridge, Mass.]

Like breath of Spring when first the lilacs blow,
Or purple haze of Summer mornings sweet,
Or evening gladness on the village street,
When children watch the blacksmith's forge aglow—
So comes the music of thy song, whose flow,
Like that of brooks, began but hastened fleet
And broadened like the silver Charles, to meet
Sea-currents deep that ever come and go!

A gracious presence fills our hearts today,
That, like a touch of Spring in Winter air,
Turns all our thoughts toward Summer warmth and sun!
For thou art with us still, serene and fair!
Of all our singers still the best-loved one!

At Portland's famous house beside the sea,
Where first, more than a century ago,
Thy life began, and where the Charles does flow,
Memorials now we dedicate to thee.
One, backward turns the loving memory
To thy fair youth and manhood that we know
So full of charm of studious years, the glow
And promise of the greater things to be!

The other, at fair Cambridge stands, where now
Are round thee grouped thy own creations fair—
Sandalphon angel of glory and of prayer,
Fairest Evangeline of maiden brow,
Fleet Hiawatha, smith of mighty mold,
And, guarding all, Miles Standish, stern and bold!

H. T. SUDDUTH.

WHY ENGLAND IS AT WAR.

G. K. Chesterton Analyzes the Principles Behind the Present European Conflict.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

Unless we are all mad, there is at the back of the most bewildering business a story; and if we are all mad, there is no such thing as madness. If I set a house on fire, it is quite true that I may illuminate many other people's weaknesses as well as my own. It may be that the master of the house was burned because he was drunk; it may be that the mistress of the house was burned because she was stingy, and perished arguing about the expense of the fire-escape. It is, nevertheless, broadly true that they both were burned because I set fire to their house. That is the story of the thing. The mere facts of the story about the present European conflagration are quite as easy to tell.

Before we go on to the deeper things which make this war the most sincere war of human history, it is easy to answer the question of why England came to be in it at all; as one asks how a man fell down a coal hole, or failed to keep an appointment. Facts are not the whole truth. But facts are facts, and in this case the facts are few and simple.

Prussia, France, and England had all promised not to invade Belgium, because it was the safest way of invading France. But Prussia promised that if she might break in through her own broken promise and ours she would break in and not steal. In other words, we were offered at the same instant a promise of faith in the future and a proposal of perjury in the present.

Those interested in human origins may refer to an old Victorian writer of English, who in the last and most restrained of his historical essays wrote of Frederick the Great, the founder of this unchanging Prussian policy. After describing how Frederick broke the guarantee he had signed on behalf of Maria Theresa, he then describes how Frederick sought to put things straight by a promise that was an insult. "If she would but let him have Silesia, he would, he said, stand by her against any power which should try to deprive her of her other dominions; as if he was not already bound to stand by her, or as if his new promise could be of more value than the old one." That passage was written by Macaulay; but so far as the mere contemporary facts are concerned, it might have been written by me.

Diplomacy That Might Have Been.

Upon the immediate logical and legal origin of the English interest there can be no rational debate. There are some things so simple that one can almost prove them with plans and diagrams, as in Euclid. One could make a kind of comic calendar of what would have happened to the English diplomatist if he had been silenced every time by Prussian diplomacy. Suppose we arrange it in the form of a kind of diary:

July 24—Germany invades Belgium
July 25—England declares war.
July 26—Germany promises not to annex Belgium.
July 27—England withdraws from the war.
July 28—Germany annexes Belgium. England declares war.
July 29—Germany promises not to annex France. England withdraws from the war.
July 30—Germany annexes France. England declares war.
July 31—Germany promises not to annex England.
Aug. 1—England withdraws from the war. Germany invades England.

How long is anybody expected to go on with that sort of game, or keep peace at that illimitable price? How long must we pursue a road in which promises are all fetiches in front of us and all fragments behind us? No; upon the cold facts of the final negotiations, as told by any of the diplomatists in any of the documents, there is no doubt about the story. And no doubt about the villain of the story.

These are the last facts, the facts which involved England. It is equally easy to state the first facts—the facts which involved Europe. The prince who practically ruled Austria was shot by certain persons whom the Austrian Government believed to be conspirators from Servia. The Austrian Government piled up arms and armies, but said not a word either to Servia, their suspect, or Italy, their ally. From the documents it would seem that Austria kept everybody in the dark, except Prussia. It is probably nearer the truth to say that Prussia kept everybody in the dark, including Austria.

The Demands on Servia.

But all that is what is called opinion, belief, conviction or common sense, and we are not dealing with it here. The objective fact is that Austria told Servia to permit Servian officers to be suspended by the authority of Austrian officers, and told Servia to submit to this within forty-eight hours. In other words, the sovereign of Servia was practically told to take off not only the laurels of two great campaigns, but his own lawful and national crown, and to do it in a time in which no respectable citizen is expected to discharge a hotel bill. Servia asked for time for arbitration—in short, for peace. But Russia had already begun to mobilize, and Prussia, presuming that Servia might thus be rescued, declared war.

Between these two ends of fact, the ultimatum to Servia, the ultimatum to Belgium, any one so inclined can, of course, talk as if everything were relative. If any one asks why the Czar should rush to the support of Servia, it is as easy to ask why the Kaiser should rush to the support of Austria. If any one say that the French would attack the Germans, it is sufficient to answer that the Germans did attack the French.

There remain, however, two attitudes to consider, even perhaps two arguments to counter, which can best be considered and countered under this general head of facts. First of all, there is a curious, cloudy sort of argument, much affected by the professional rhetoricians of Prussia, who are sent out to instruct and correct the minds of Americans or Scandinavians. It consists of going into convulsions of incredulity and scorn at the mention of Russia's responsibility for Servia or England's responsibility for Belgium; and suggesting that, treaty or no treaty, frontier or no frontier, Russia would be out to slay Teutons or England to steal colonies.

England Kept Her Contracts.

Here, as elsewhere, I think the professors dotted all over the Baltic plain fail in lucidity and in the power of distinguishing ideas. Of course, it is quite true that England has material interests to defend, and will probably use the opportunity to defend them; or, in other words, of course England, like everybody else, would be more comfortable if Prussia were less predominant. The fact remains that we did not do what the Germans did. We did not invade Holland to seize a naval and commercial advantage; and whether they say that we wished to do it in our greed or feared to do it in our cowardice, the fact remains that we did not do it. Unless this common sense principle be kept in view, I cannot conceive how any quarrel can possibly be judged. A contract may be made between two persons solely for material advantages on each side; but the moral advantage is still generally supposed to lie with the person who keeps the contract. Surely, it cannot be dishonest to be honest—even if honesty is the best policy. Imagine the most complex maze of indirect motives, and still the man who keeps faith for money cannot possibly be worse than the man who breaks faith for money.

It will be noted that this ultimate test applies in the same way to Servia as to Belgium and Britain. The Servians may not be a very peaceful people; but on the occasion under discussion it was certainly they who wanted peace. You may choose to think the Serb a sort of a born robber; but on this occasion it was certainly the Austrian who was trying to rob. Similarly, you may call England perfidious as a sort of historical summary, and declare your private belief that Mr. Asquith was vowed from infancy to the ruin of the German Empire. Hannibal and hater of the eagles. But when all is said, it is nonsense to call a man perfidious because he keeps his promise. It is absurd to complain of the sudden treachery of a business man in turning up punctually to his appointment, or the unfair shock given to a creditor by the debtor paying his debts.

Lastly, there is an attitude not unknown in the crisis against which I should particularly like to protest. I should address my protest especially to those lovers and pursuers of peace who, very shortsightedly, have occasionally adopted it. I mean the attitude which is impatient of these preliminary details about who did this or that and whether it was right or wrong. They are satisfied with saying that an enormous calamity called war has been begun by some or all of us, and should be ended by some or all of us. To these people this preliminary chapter about the precise happenings must appear not only dry (and it must of necessity be the driest part of the task), but essentially needless and barren. I wish to tell these people that they are wrong; that they are wrong upon all principles of human justice and historic continuity; that they are especially and supremely wrong upon their own principles of arbitration and international peace.

As to Certain Peace-lovers.

These sincere and high-minded peace-lovers are always telling us that citizens no longer settle their quarrels by private violence, and that nations should no longer settle theirs by public violence. They are always telling us that we no longer fight duels, and need no longer wage wars. In short, they perpetually base their peace proposals on the fact that an ordinary citizen no longer avenges himself with an axe.

But how is he prevented from avenging himself with an axe? If he hits his neighbor on the head with the kitchen chopper what do we do? Do we all join hands, like children playing mulberry bush, and say: "We are all responsible for this, but let us hope it will not spread. Let us hope for the happy, happy day when he shall leave off chopping at the man's head, and when nobody shall ever chop anything forever and ever." Do we say: "Let bygones be bygones. Why go back to all the dull details with which the business began? Who can tell with what sinister motives the man was standing there within reach of the hatchet."

We do not. We keep the peace in private life by asking for the facts of provocation and the proper object of punishment. We do not go into the dull details; we do inquire into the origins; we do emphatically inquire who it was that hit first. In short, we do what I have done very briefly in this place.

Given this, it is indeed true that behind these facts, there are truths—truths of a terrible, of a spiritual sort, in mere fact the Germanic power has been wrong about Servia, wrong about Russia, wrong about Belgium, wrong about England, wrong about Italy. But there was a reason for its being wrong everywhere, and of that root reason, which has moved half the world against it, I shall speak later in this series. For that is something too omnipresent to be proved, too indisputable to be helped by detail. It is nothing less than the locating, after more than a hundred years of recriminations and wrong explanations, of the modern European evil—the finding of the fountain from which poison has flowed upon all the nations of the earth.

FRANCE NEEDS OUR GIFTS.

Clothing and Cash for the Army Will Be Gratefully Received.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advancing season is bringing to us all some presentiment of the terrible suffering in store for the soldiers and non-combatant victims of the war during the coming Winter months. As a consequence, in addition to existing sources of financial aid, feminine activities is producing a growing supply of relief material in more or less finished form, such as blankets, socks, mufflers, &c., the destination of which is in many instances still uncertain. Here are some suggestions for potential donors, assuming that their sympathies are with the cause of the Allies.

The British Empire has so far placed in the field an army greatly inferior in numbers to that of France, and as compared with France has a relatively small proportion of the male population of working age under arms. In other words, England is engaged in a war which is still subordinate to her commercial pursuits, while France is a nation in arms which has dropped everything else for the grim occupation of war and defense against the invader. Speaking generally, English factories are working, French are not. England supplies the French Army with shoes and other material and her citizens with countless necessities of life. In France the production of materials as essential as woolen yarns and cloths is heavily curtailed, if not wholly interrupted. In London the retailer continues to supply his trade, while his Paris brother long ago posted on the shutters the laconic sign "Closed on Account of Mobilization." The effect of these different conditions on the earning capacity of the two nations is too obvious to point out, and the ability of each to cope with the needs of its soldiers at the front, its wounded, sick and helpless, must be measured largely by the continued earning and producing capacity of the non-combatant population.

There is no wish to divert from their present channels existing streams of giving nor to deny the needs of English troops or Belgian refugees in England, but the writer, who has had some occasion recently to observe conditions in the capitals and provinces of both England and France, can confidently advise that in France, rather than in England, gifts can be more effectively used and their benefit more deeply felt. The British press has been a ready means of voicing the needs of King George's subjects and, from being in the same language, these calls have been quickly transmitted to this country. This accounts for the greater familiarity among Americans with the instrumentalities of distribution in England. The press of France, moreover, is inadequately informed as to our willingness to come to her help, and, possibly for reasons of chauvinism, has been disinclined to appeal to our sympathies to the same extent as the English.

Many Americans, therefore, have been deterred from sending their contributions to France owing to the relative lack of information on the subject and the non-existence of a ready agency to transmit their gifts. Undoubtedly such agencies exist and should receive wider publicity. But even in the absence of other means we have in Paris our Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, a man of such admirable resources that should a stream of supplies be poured upon his already overworked staff there is no doubt that he would so order things that they would be rapidly distributed where they will do the most good. And if the need were made known there would undoubtedly be found many willing volunteers to form a separate organization to carry on the work. Meanwhile, gifts in money or in kind can safely be sent to the American Embassy, 5 Rue de Chaillot, Paris, with the full confidence that the gifts will be distributed to the best purpose. J. GRANT FORBES.
25 Broad Street, New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

Women and War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the oft-repeated statement of the suffragettes that when women have the vote there will be no more war I should like to remind these suffragettes of the fact that the Krupp establishment is owned by a woman. I have been led to believe that the Colt gun-making factory in Hartford is also owned by a woman.

Perhaps the suffragettes can tell us how many American women own stock in the gun-making establishments in this country.

L. A. R.
New York, Oct. 29, 1914.

Rubber-Tired Delivery Wagons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I gladly second the motion made by "A. C. L." in your recent issue that milk wagons be required to use rubber tires. I would add bakers' delivery wagons also and any other vehicles that make a noise in the early morning hours. It appears to me that it is well within the rights, and perhaps it is the duty, of the Board of Health to put a stop to this unmitigated nuisance. C. E. C.
New York, Oct. 28, 1914.

ALTMAN FOUNDATION WILL NOT BE TAXED

Surrogate Fowler Rules That Great Charity Is Exempt as a "Benevolent Corporation."

ORDERS STOCK REAPPRAISAL

Clear Market Value of Securities Bequeathed to Employes to be Ascertained.

No transfer tax is to be levied on the Altman Foundation, the creation of Benjamin Altman, according to the decision yesterday of Surrogate Fowler, to whom State Controller Sohmer brought his appeal from the tax appraisal of the estate. Surrogate Fowler found that the foundation was in truth a "benevolent corporation," and as such exempt from the usual transfer tax.

He remitted the appraisal, however, for reappraisement as to the value of stock in B. Altman & Co. bequeathed by the dead merchant to employes of his company. This had been set at $125 a share, and Controller Sohmer contended that not only had the appraisal erred in omitting from taxation the bequests to the foundation, but also that the price of $125 a share was below value.

This value was arrived at through the terms of Mr. Altman's will, which provided that the stock might be bought back by the corporation upon the death or removal from business of the holders, at $125 a share; and Surrogate Fowler found that

> The employes to whom the shares of stock were bequeathed cannot sell them for more than $125 a share unless B. Altman & Co. refuses to exercise its option to take them at $125 a share. But B. Altman & Co. cannot be compelled to take the stock at $125 a share; it merely has an option to take them at that figure before they can be sold to any other person or corporation. If the company should refuse to exercise its option and the market value of the stock is less than $125 a share the employes should not be compelled to pay a tax upon that valuation. If, on the other hand, the stock has a market value very much in excess of $125 a share, the State of New York is entitled to a tax upon the full market value of the property transferred.

Should Ascertain Market Value.

The appraiser, therefore, should ascertain the clear market value of this stock, and if it exceeds $125 a share, the value of the legatee's life estate in such excess should be added to $125 in order to ascertain the value of the bequest to him. The remainder after such life estate in the excess should be taxed against B. Altman & Co., as that corporation has the right to take the stock and pay only $125 a share for it. If the market value of the shares is less than $125, then the consequently within employes should be taxed only at the actual value of the stock.

The Surrogate devoted many words to a discussion of the official status of the Altman Foundation, saying in part:

> The real question resolves itself into this: Is the Altman Foundation a benevolent corporation and consequently within the exception stated in the transfer tax law? Benevolent and charitable organizations in the transfer tax law are exempt from transfer tax. I think from authority it is such.
>
> The Altman Foundation was certainly created for the purpose of helping others. No pecuniary benefit can accrue to it from the exercise of its powers. It was certainly formed to afford the late Mr. Altman an opportunity of exhibiting in some practical way his love of humanity and his desire to promote human happiness.

Its Purposes Are Benevolent.

> The improvement of the social, physical, and economic condition of the employes of B. Altman & Co. might reasonably be expected to result in increasing the happiness of the individual employes, and as a voluntary, unselfish act which affords happiness to an individual is properly described as benevolent. The functions of the Altman Foundation as enumerated in its charter are decidedly benevolent in their nature. I am therefore inclined until advised to the contrary to think that the Altman Foundation is a benevolent corporation and that the bequest to it is exempt from taxation.

The Altman Foundation was created by the will of the late Benjamin Altman, who died on Oct. 7, 1913, and was chief owner of B. Altman & Co. His bequest to the foundation consisted of all the shares of stock in the company owned by him at the time of his death, amounting to 19,986 shares.

GUARDS CABINET REPORTS.

President to Revise Them Before They Are Made Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In an effort to harmonize the policies of all the Government departments President Wilson will direct the discontinuance of the practice under which reports of members of the Cabinet were made public before the convening of Congress.

MILADY'S BOUDOIR' IS EXHIBITED HERE

New Play by J. C. Drum Brings Adele Blood to the Garrick.

SOME PRETTY BAD ACTING

An Unhappy Performance Destroys the Advantage of the Playwright's Promising Idea.

MILADY'S BOUDOIR, a play in three acts, by J. C. Drum. At the Garrick Theatre.
Geoffrey Lewis.....William Riley Hatch
Joan Blackmore.....Adele Blood
William Blackmore.....Mrs. C. G. Craig
Hilliers Drew.....Edward Lynch
Dallas.....Dallas Tyler
Frank Wilding.....Everett Butterfield
Peters.....Jack Keane
Clarence Edwards.....Henry Bergman
Oscar Bridwell.....Mark Smith

With everything carefully adjusted to exhibit in a bright light the gifts and graces of Adele Blood, "Milady's Boudoir," a new play by J. C. Drum, was introduced to New York last evening at the once again re-opened Garrick Theatre. Miss Blood is an actress of statuesque beauty, somewhat improbable hair, and as preposterously artificial a stage manner as one would come upon in many months of faithful theatregoing in this city. Such insistent grandiloquence of utterance, accompanied by such immoderate stateliness of posture, would imperil the chances of a modern masterpiece. Mr. Drum's play is not a masterpiece by any means, but he contributed to his part of the entertainment a promising, melodramatic idea, a sense of the theatre and here and there some fairly able characterization as evidence of his having looked about him into certain corners of the theatrical world. There is nothing in "Milady's Boudoir" to indicate that he cannot write a much better play, and certainly he deserved to have his piece at the Garrick better spoken.

The boudoir in question is that of Joan Blackmore. It is in a house opening into the Joan Blackmore Theatre, where, on the night the play begins, Joan Blackmore is to be introduced to New York as a star. All this munificence is due to the crafty expansiveness of a certain rich man who, through the agency of a complacent theatrical "magnate and a more than complacent "stage mother," (a fat American cousin to Mrs. Parradel,) has thus prepared the launching of Joan so that at the very moment when the first curtain is to rise he may name his price.

His scheme is so far-reaching that the house is furnished with a telephone, prepared to applaud or hiss on signal, according to the nature of her answer to his proposals. She spurns him. The play begins. The audience hisses. But, exhorted by her loving manager, Joan plays defiantly to the final curtain, the first editions proclaim her a great actress, and, with her routed foes scattering in discomfiture, Joan starts for Jersey City to sign a contract there with her manager.

"For life, Bill," says Joan Blackmore as the curtain falls.

The inherent improbability in all this might be so largely covered up in a competent performance that its full theatrical value would be felt and enjoyed by a very exacting audience, but the competent performance has been denied it. No really fine work and some very bad work is being done at the Garrick.

Miss Blood herself leads and overshadows all offenders. There are not more than three minutes during the three acts when her work suggests sincerity. She plays the rôle of the hard-working and harassed modern actress in a manner far more befitting a mediæval Queen. She is continuously stately, scrupulously elegant, incorrigibly regal. She persists in gestures and postures that are reminiscent of long-forgotten declamation contests. And her voice has a regularity of cadence that rivets the attention and completely distracts it from the matter of her speech. She sings to the call boy, addresses her maid rhythmically, and runs the scales in talking to her friends.

Of the others in the cast, acceptable work is done by William Riley Hatch as the very bad "angel," Everett Butterfield as the press agent, and Jack Keane as the call boy. The staging is handsome. The entertainment is not.

INDICT LOWDEN FOR FORGERY

Signatures on Fraudulent Stock Offered by Broker Badly Done.

George H. Lowden, a broker, with a home at Hempstead, L. I., who was arrested on Wednesday night on a charge of forging a 100-share certificate of the Laclede Gaslight Company of St. Louis and "uttering" the same to Ehrich & Co., brokers, of 67 Exchange Place, was quickly indicted yesterday for forgery soon after he had been arraigned in the Tombs Court, and held in $5,500 bail by Magistrate Campbell. He will be arraigned today on the indictment.

It became known yesterday that the certificate and nine others of a total value of $75,000, which the forgeries, according to Detective Claire, may increase, were old certificates, which were superseded by a new issue seven years ago when the Laclede Gas Company increased its capital stock. The old certificates were not destroyed and in some way they found their way into the hands of some person who forged the signatures of officers of the Guaranty Trust Company and the Central Trust Company, which is registrar.

DIXEY GETS $6,250 VERDICT.

Jury Awards Actor Full Amount He Demanded from A. H. Woods.

Henry E. Dixey, the actor, won a verdict for $6,250 before Supreme Court Justice Gavegan and a jury yesterday against A. H. Woods, the theatrical producer, who was accused of discharging Mr. Dixey from the Gypsy Love Company after he had made a contract with him to employ him at $900 a week. He denied that he had objected because his name was not displayed on the bill as prominently as the name of Marguerite Sylva.

Mr. Woods testified that Mr. Dixey complained that the critics would cruelly hit him if he appeared in the rôle prepared for him and that he had even refused to appear on the opening night. Mr. Dixey sued for $5,000. Interest and costs raised the amount to the verdict awarded.

White Lace Shawl Sold for $150.

At the sale of porcelains, bronzes, laces, &c., property of Mrs. C. Wilson of New York and others, at the Anderson Galleries, yesterday afternoon, the returns were $1,083. A handsome white lace shawl went to M. C. Migel for $150. A. B. Davis paid $25 for a set of Persian ivory chessmen; G. B. Wheeler gave $40 for three yards of Italian lace, punta taglia di Follanni, and $41 for a black lace shawl; a bed cover of white linen with an elaborate design in embroidery and punch work went to F. Danaky for $47, and J. Kempner paid $18 for five yards of black lace thirty inches wide. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

Caldwell Collection Sale, $1,754.

Returns for the first afternoon's sale of the James E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia, collection of clocks, art, and fancy goods, sold under the direction of the Underwriters' Salvage Company of New York, at the American Art Galleries yesterday, brought $1,754. John Wells paid $70 for a sterling silver Monarch bowl and $37.50 for a silver hot-water kettle on stand; twelve silver ice coasters went to S. Wyler for $65, and T. Diamond paid $40 for a large Tiffany Favrille glass jar. French and English table silver will be sold this afternoon.

NAN CAMPBELL MARRIES.

Actress Weds William W. Miller, Railroad Lawyer—Quits Stage.

The marriage of William W. Miller, the well-known railroad lawyer, to Miss Nan Campbell, the actress, daughter of Mrs. William Arthur Campbell, took place yesterday at the home of the bride's mother, 200 West Fifty-eighth Street. The Rev. Sydney Usher of St. Bartholomew's Church performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives.

The bride was unattended. She wore a traveling gown of wine-colored velvet, with a hat to match, and blue fox furs. Norris Miller was his brother's best man. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Miller left for Washington, Mr. Miller's former home, where his mother gave a dinner in their honor last night.

Mr. Miller is a member of the law firm of Hornblower, Miller & Potter, and is counsel for the New Haven Railroad. They are to spend a few weeks at White Sulphur Springs, and upon their return will live at 182 West Sixty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Miller, who has given up the stage, came to New York four years ago from Virginia to become an actress. She was leading woman with John Mason early this season. She is 21. Her engagement was announced several weeks ago.

Mr. Miller is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the Racquet and Tennis, Metropolitan, Riding, Rockaway Hunt, Piping Rock, Brook, and the New York Yacht Clubs.

JOHNSTON SISTERS MARRY.

Lillian Weds L. Hartung, and Marian is Bride of E. Powers.

A double wedding took place yesterday afternoon at All Saints' P. E. Church, Bayside, L. I., when Miss Lillian Johnston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Johnston of Bayside, became the bride of Lawrence Hartung of Flushing, L. I., and her sister, Miss Marian Johnston, wedded Edward Powers of Philadelphia. The double ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles A. Brown, rector of the church.

Miss Lillian Johnston and Mr. Hartung were first to the altar. They were attended by Miss Alice Johnston, sister of the bride, as bridesmaids, and Milton Valentine of Bayside as best man. Miss Alice Johnston and Mr. Valentine acted in the same capacities in the second wedding.

The brides are daughters of Benjamin Johnston, who has lived in Bayside for more than fifty years and is retired from business. Mr. Hartung is a member of a number of organizations and is one of the best oarsmen of the Wahnetah Boat Club.

WEDDED AT SHERRY'S.

Miss Laura Bausher Bride of John F. Reynolds—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Laura Bausher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bausher, of 32 East Sixty-fourth Street, to John Foster Reynolds of South Bend, Ind., took place at Sherry's last night at 9 o'clock. The Rev. John W. Gammack of Glen Cove, Long Island, officiated.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a gown of white satin trimmed with point lace and embroidered with pearls. Her tulle veil was caught up with sprays of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and orchids. She was unattended.

Janet C. Reynolds was his brother's best man. The ushers were the three brothers of the bride, Harry, J. Gerish and Charles L. Bausher, Jr., all of this city, and Noel Dunbar, Franklin S. Reilly, and Mac Bates of South Bend.

After the ceremony there was a large reception. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds will live in South Bend after their honeymoon.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Martin Gay will give a reception on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 10, to introduce to society her daughter, Miss Martha S. Gay, at her home, 160 East Eighteenth Street. On Tuesday evening, Dec. 29, she is to give a small dance for the débutantes at the Cosmopolitan Club.

Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo and Mrs. McAdoo have arrived here from Washington, D. C., for a few days and are staying at the Vanderbilt.

Mrs. William Astor Chanler, who has been abroad for several months and who has been engaged in relief work in Paris, will arrive today on the Cedric.

Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, who sailed about three weeks ago for England, are returning on the Lusitania today and are bringing Mr. Astor's young sister, Miss Alice Astor, who is to spend the Winter with them. Mrs. John Astor, his mother, will remain in London indefinitely, as she is actively engaged in the Red Cross work.

Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter at the home of Mrs. Milburn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, at Westbury, L. I. Mr. Milburn is the well-known polo player, and his marriage to Miss Nancy Steele took place on Nov. 1, 1913.

Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton is to give a dance for her débutante daughter, Miss Helen Morgan Hamilton, tonight at her country place in Sterlington, N. Y., near Tuxedo Park. Miss Hamilton is a granddaughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan. This will be the first débutante party of the Autumn.

FLEE IN AUTO AFTER HOLDUP

Bandits Get $4,000 After Attacking Cashiers in the Street.

Using a stolen automobile from which the license number had been removed, four highwaymen escaped with a satchel containing $4,000 yesterday morning after holding up Earl Benton, cashier, and Cyril J. Stapleton, assistant cashier of the John T. Stanley Soap Company at Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue. Two hours after the robbery detectives under Acting Capt. Gildea, in charge of the Second Branch Detective Bureau, found an abandoned automobile in Forty-first Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues. The front lamps and license tag were gone, but the auto—a dark-colored touring car—was otherwise in good condition, and, according to Gildea, it was this car that the bandits used.

Benton and Stapleton have worked for many years for the Stanley concern and are trusted employes. Every Thursday it has been their custom to go to the New York County National Bank at Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street and return to the soap factory with the money for the week's payroll. Yesterday morning they left the factory, which is at 642 West Thirtieth Street, at 10 o'clock. At the bank they obtained $4,000 in bills, which were put in a small black leather satchel. Then they took an uptown Ninth Avenue elevated train to the Thirtieth Street station, and from there started to walk the short distance to the factory, carrying the satchel between them.

As they neared the corner of Eleventh Avenue, where the street is torn up, Benton and Stapleton felt a jerk at the satchel from behind. Turning, they faced two men, one of whom held a blackjack. The man with the blackjack struck Stapleton on the head, and the assistant cashier sank with a groan to the sidewalk.

Benton started to run, but the second highwayman seized him and threw him. All this time Benton had managed to retain his grip on the satchel, but now the odds were too much for him. While his captor held him the man with the blackjack tore the satchel from his grasp, and then the two thieves ran.

In the side street, a short distance from the avenue, an auto stood waiting at the curb. One man was at the wheel, another stood on the running board. Toward this the two highwaymen dashed. Benton reached the corner as they threw the satchel into the tonneau and then jumped in themselves. The auto shot away at high speed and disappeared in the direction of Tenth Avenue.

Gets $8,000 for Husband's Death.

Mrs. Kate Walsh, widow of Maurice Walsh, a track inspector for the Brooklyn Heights Railroad, who was killed in an accident on Brooklyn Bridge last February, appeared before Justice Jaycox in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday with her 1-year-old baby in her arms. She was called on to testify in her suit to recover $25,000 damages from the railroad for her husband's death. At the conclusion of her testimony it was announced to the court that the case had been settled by the railroad for $8,000.

SCORES THOSE WHO GIVE FOR NOTORIETY

Jacob H. Schiff Says Many Persons Are Dodging Their Duty Toward the Poor Here.

HEBREW CHARITIES IN NEED

A Deficit of $30,000 Last Year Was Made Up by Sale of Bonds from Its Capital.

Addressing the members of the United Hebrew Charities at their annual meeting in Temple Emanu-El last night, Jacob H. Schiff asserted that thousands and thousands of Jews in New York were "dodging their duty" toward the poor and suffering in this city, while contributing liberally to funds for the relief of war sufferers in Europe.

"It is true, we must help those who suffer in Europe because of this terrible war," he said, "but we must help those who are suffering at home first. Thousands and thousands of Jews in New York are dodging their duty—yes, dodging their duty—in this respect. I am amazed to hear of men who cut down their contributions to Hebrew charities, but who do not mind giving $50,000 to some public purpose which advertises well. May those whom the hat fits wear it. These are no times to mince words. Everybody should be brought to a sharp turn by prompt criticism."

Mr. Schiff's remarks were greeted with applause, for they followed the report of the President, Leopold Plaut, which showed that the United Hebrew Charities had maintained its varied activities during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 last at a loss of $30,300. The organization spent a total of $347,000 during the year, and was obliged to sell bonds which had been given it as capital, in order to make up the deficiency.

In the course of his report, President Plaut praised the action of the forty-seven employes of the organization who, at a meeting a few days ago, agreed voluntarily to reductions in their salaries of from 5 to 20 per cent. Mr. Plaut said that such a step reflected the highest credit upon the working force, and would be of the greatest help to the organization in its efforts to keep down expenses. The reduction in salaries, he said, would mean a difference of $5,000 in the yearly expenses.

Taking up the work of the United Hebrew Charities for the past year, President Plaut told of the increase in the demands for relief, particularly in the cases of families never before known to the organization.

"The financial and commercial depression which has prevailed for the last few years began to show its effect," he said. "Unemployment and irregular employment had begun to exhaust the resources of the working people, and community aid had to be sought. The statistical tables show that whereas during the year 1910-1911, 2,462 new families were reported in distress, this year the number was 3,294, an increase of 33 per cent. A careful analysis of the causes which brought these families to their doors shows that unemployment was responsible in 1,015 cases during the last year, as compared with 384 during the previous year, an increase of nearly 100 per cent. Moreover, the hard times necessarily affected the families already under their care. In many cases the wage-earning members of these families suffered loss of employment. It was the first time since 1908, after the panic year, that there was an increase in the number of applications."

MRS. HARRIMAN TO TEACHERS

Offers to Help Them Prepare for Special Work in Country Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Mrs. E. H. Harriman came up from her home at Arden this afternoon and gave a talk to 425 public school teachers at the Teachers' Conference held at the High School Building here. Mrs. Harriman said that her interest in education came from the fact that she was the mother of six children and could understand the problems that a teacher had. She said that her husband once said that he never knew the meaning of discipline, in the sense of being under discipline himself, until he learned it from his children.

Mrs. Harriman told the teachers about a school for miners' children at Sterling Forest that she was managing. She said her best lessons come from the Sterling Forest school, where the children are from the homes of foreigners or the mountaineers in that vicinity. The four girls there, some of whom could not do the work as outlined by the Educational Department at Albany. She went to the department and received permission to change the course to fit the children rather than trying to make the children fit the course.

This permission was readily granted, and then she employed trained teachers to do the work that the children in that school most needed. The results were highly satisfactory, she said, and the pupils were making very marked progress. She wished it were possible for all teachers in the country schools of Orange County to have the special training necessary to meet the problems in their schools. She wanted the teachers to know that she was ready and willing, but anxious to help them if she could do so, and hoped that they would feel free to come to her. She did not mean to criticise the course of study outlined by the State, but she felt that a uniform course could not fit all children in all communities, and she felt that the work of the individual teacher was largely along the line of studying the needs of her own school and meeting those needs. She would have the country children taught that work in the country was worth while and should be dignified to rank with any calling or occupation that might be found in the city. She hoped that the country children would be taught to see that their free life in the country was better than being herded in the cities.

If a child showed aptitude along any special line, be it mechanical or musical, or any other, she would offer opportunities in those lines for the fullest development of the child's ability.

First Ship to Leave German Port.

Capt. N. Neilson of the Swedish steamship Sagoland, which arrived yesterday in ballast to load grain for Malmo, Sweden, said that his was the first vessel to leave a port in Germany since the war began. He sailed from Emden on Oct. 13, and was guided out of the North Sea by German Government pilots, who knew where the mines had been laid. After leaving Emden five Russian Finns were found stowed away below decks on the Sagoland, and the Captain put them to work because they were good sailormen.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Donald Brian made his debut as a song writer last night when he introduced into the first act of "The Girl from Utah" at the Knickerbocker Theatre a song which he wrote himself, called "Most Wonderful Eyes in the World."

George M. Cohan has sent his check for $100 to William Faversham for the European Actors' War Relief Fund.

John Philip Sousa and his band will give a concert at the Hippodrome Sunday night.

Elinor Glyn's novel, "Three Weeks," has been made into a moving-picture play and will be shown at the Broadway Rose Gardens, commencing next week.

Next week will be the last of "The Salamander" at the Harris Theatre.

Winthrop Ames last night extended his offer to play new music by American composers at the Little Theatre to take in compositions submitted before Dec. 15.

Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, author of "The Spur," which was produced last Monday for the Red Cross fund, has turned over to Daniel Frohman $75 of the receipts for the Actors' Relief Fund.

A dress rehearsal of "The Battle Cry" will be given at the Lyric Theatre this evening at 8:15 o'clock.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

A Piece by Stravinsky at the First Concert of Its 73d Season.

The Philharmonic Society has in recent years had few larger audiences at any of its evening concerts than that present last night at the opening of its seventy-third season. Mr. Stransky was warmly greeted, and the audience applauded the playing of the orchestra, so that the occasion may be regarded as auspicious and an augury of greater public interest in the evening concerts. There seem to have been few changes in the personnel of the orchestra; one was conspicuous, and was explained by a printed slip contained in the programmes; on account of the "irregularities in European affairs"—further particulars not given—Mr. Leopold Kramer, concertmaster of the orchestra, has been unable to join it, and may be detained for several weeks in Europe. In the meantime Mr. Maximilian Pilzer has been secured to serve as concertmaster. Mr. Pilzer is a young artist who was graduated with commendation into the public musical life of New York a few years ago, since which time he has had orchestral experience. He had a few obbligato passages last evening which he played acceptably, though they gave him not much opportunity for distinction; but a concertmaster's work does not consist chiefly in obbligato passages, and its effect is to be studied in the performance of the orchestra. Mr. Stransky has made some changes in the management of his men, putting the players of brass instruments to the left, opposite the position they formerly occupied. Whatever changes in the tonal effect of the orchestra were produced thereby seemed to be in the direction of greater mellowness and homogeneity.

The programme contained a composition that introduced into the Philharmonic's programmes for the first time the name of Stravinsky, one of the young Russian composers who is attracting most attention in Europe—or was, till the outbreak of certain "irregularities" now prevailing there—by his operas and ballets, supposed to have put the "national" school of Russian composers, for a time at least, into the shade. It is a descriptive piece entitled "Fireworks," and was played in New York for the first time four years ago by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, when it prompted the observation that fireworks, like children, should be seen and not heard. Its title explains its whole purpose, which lies no deeper than the surface, and has been cleverly and amusingly carried out, though it seems hardly worth while to employ the apparatus of a great orchestra to that end. "Fireworks," however, is "early Stravinsky," in his "first manner," and by no means represents the sort of thing he has done later in "Le Rossignol" and "Petronschka," which is still to be revealed to this public.

The concert began with Dvorak's "New World" symphony, which in a way belongs to the Philharmonic's history by virtue of its first production, and which has so often figured on its programmes; Strauss's symphonic poem, "Don Juan," and the three familiar orchestral excerpts from Berlioz's "Damnation of Faust" followed. The symphony was well played, as it should be by the Philharmonic. There was some lack of incisiveness and precision in a few passages of "Don Juan," but perhaps no more than was to be expected in the first performance of a season.

ALBERT SPALDING'S RECITAL

First Appearance This Season of the American Violinist.

It is just six years since Mr. Albert Spalding, violinist, made his first appearance before a New York audience at one of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concerts. He appeared again yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall in a recital of his own, as he has often done in recent years. It has been a pleasure to note the young American artist's gain in some of the essentials of his art; especially in the matters of finish and refinement, in certainty and accuracy of technique. Mr. Spalding is much in earnest; he has made that evident in his public performances from the beginning, and his attitude toward the public has always been one of unostentatious dignity and seriousness, with no thought of personal display and with no yielding to the temptations that beset the virtuoso. That he is yet a profoundly moving player, one who penetrates deeply into the emotional qualities of the greatest music, rises to the heights of its eloquence, would be too much to say; but such an artist as he is one to be reckoned with seriously, and is a credit to American art.

He played yesterday a sonata by Porpora, fine specimen of the eighteenth century school, with the simplicity and directness that it calls for, with finished style and with breadth in his conception of it. Mr. Spalding's tone in this was not always of the smoothest, and metrical it sounded better in the Adagio and Fugue from Bach's unaccompanied sonata in G minor, his playing of which was an admirable piece of work in many ways, and still better in Mozart's D major concerto, which followed, and in which he attained much of the charm, the urbane geniality and grace that are of the essence of the music.

These works were followed on the programme by a number of the more or less significant short pieces that are to be an indispensable part of the violinists' recitals in these days. Two were by Mr. Spalding himself, a prelude and a piece called "Nostalgie," Mr. Edwin Grasse's "Waves at Play," which the composer was present to hear; Dvorak's "Mazurek," and a rearrangement by Mr. Spalding of the "Campanella" of Paganini, one of that composer's twenty-four unaccompanied caprices.

Harold Henry's Recital.

Mr. Harold Henry, a pianist who played for the first time in New York a year ago, gave a recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall that indicated how well founded was the favorable impression left by his first appearance. He has talent and a considerable degree of development, artistic and technical; so it seemed at that first appearance, and so it seemed in even greater measure yesterday. His programme demanded an intelligence and an appreciation of certain things that are outside the conventional pianistic repertory; and it speaks well for Mr. Henry's artistic views that he went a little afield and made up his programme of Schumann's sonata, Opus 22, Cesar Franck's noble and profoundly felt "Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue," and some little known shorter pieces by Debussy, (one of his "Twelve Preludes," "Les Sons et les Parfums";) "To Mount Monadnock" by Lewis M. Isaacs; "La Terre a Musique" by Ignaz Friedmann, Grieg's "Kobold" and "Nocturne," Dohnanyi's Rhapsody, Opus 11, No. 2, and Liszt's "Vallée d'Obermann," from "Les Années de Pèlerinage," also an intermezzo by Brahms, one of Schubert's Impromptus and Chopin's Fantaisie. There should be special praise for his sympathetic playing of Franck's piece, which caught and transmitted much of its beauty.

Mme. Hudson-Alexander Sings.

Mme. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, a soprano who is not new to New York audiences, although she has not appeared on the concert platform recently, gave a song recital last night in Aeolian Hall. Her programme comprised a group of old songs, one of Schubert and Schumann lieder, some modern French songs, and a concluding group of songs in English by contemporaneous composers. Her singing after the first two numbers was always agreeable, and the quality of her voice excellent, though perhaps of the kind to which brilliance and power come more readily than warmth and sweetness. It is a well-schooled voice, and the singer uses it with matured intelligence and judgment. Arthur S. Hyde was a skillful and tasteful accompanist.

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REISINGER ESTATE TO CHARITY AND ART

Importer Left Nearly All His $1,000,000 Fortune to Various Institutions.

FUND TO FOUND HOSPITAL

Columbia Gets $100,000 and Metropolitan Museum $50,000 — Robertson Will Filed.

The will of Hugo Reisinger, son-in-law of the late Adolphus Busch, the St. Louis brewer, disposing of nearly all his estate, estimated at more than $1,000,000, to charitable and educational institutions, was filed for probate yesterday. Columbia University gets $100,000 to establish a professorship of the history of art, and Harvard University gets $55,000, of which $5,000 is for the purchase of German books and $50,000 for a Germanic museum, while the Metropolitan Museum of Art gets $50,000 for the purchase of German paintings and sculpture. The Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft of Berlin gets $60,000, and $50,000 each goes to the Royal National Museum, Berlin, and the Neue Pinakothek, Munich, for the purchase of modern paintings. There are a number of other gifts to charities, friends, and relatives, and the residue is to be used for building and maintaining a children's hospital at Wiesbaden, Germany, the birthplace of the testator, who died there on Sept. 28.

An explanatory clause at the beginning of the will reads:

"As my wife has lately inherited from her father a large fortune and will probably, after the death of her mother, inherit another large fortune, both of which, according to natural expectations, will be ultimately enjoyed by my two sons, I have, after due consideration, decided to dispose of my personal fortune as follows."

He then leaves his widow, Edmee Reisinger, all his household furniture, autos, the garage at 245 East Sixty-eighth Street, bronzes, Chinese vases, silverware, a portrait of himself by Arthur Kampf, one of his father-in-law by Anders Zorn, and portraits of his sons, Curt and Walter, by Louis Picard. To Curt all the library books are bequeathed, and Walter gets all the jewelry. A trust fund of $40,000 is established for the benefit for life of the son Edgar, who is confined in a sanatorium in Germany, upon whose death the principal goes to the Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft of Berlin. A portrait of the testator by Zorn goes to the National Museum of Art at Berlin.

The Metropolitan Museum gets a portrait of the testator by Garl Melchers; also, a portrait of the artist. The will then reads:

"The decorations and insignia which I have from time to time received from royal personages shall be returned to the Ambassadors of the respective royalties who shall be accredited to the United States at the time of my death."

Bequests of $10,000 each are made to the following relatives: Anna Delcour and Louise Wilk, half-sisters; Ludowika von Hoffmann, niece; Dr. Rudolph Radnai, Charlotte Radnai, Joseph and Dr. Oskar Radnai. Each employe gets from $2,500 to $500, and there is a clause directing the executors not to collect any debts less than $1,000 that may be due the testator from those not engaged in a business way with the importing firm at 11 Broadway, of which the testator was the head.

Other gifts include $25,000 for the erection of a fountain at Wiesbaden, $10,000 to the German Museum at Munich, and $5,000 each to the following: St. James Lutheran Church, New York City; German Hospital; German House, Columbia University; German Club, 112 West Fifty-ninth Street, and the Germanistic Society of this city.

Frederick Dessin and Charles Dubosch, associated with Mr. Reisinger in the importing business, get $10,000 each, and the business is to be turned over to them by the executors, in return for which Mr. Dessin and Mr. Dubosch are to pay into the residuary estate yearly two-thirds of the net income until the principal of the business shall have been paid up; also 4½ per cent. on the principal is to go to the residuary estate.

The executors are William J. Jenner, legal adviser to testator for years; Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard, his "dear old friend," and Mr. Dessin.

ROBERTSON LEFT $1,000,000.

Bulk of Leather Manufacturer's Estate Goes to Two Sons.

The will of Julius Robertson, leather manufacturer of 41 Spruce Street, disposing of an estate of $1,000,000, of which nearly $40,000 is distributed among charitable institutions, was filed for probate yesterday. The two sons, Louis J. Robertson of 350 West Eighty-eighth Street and Edward F. Robertson of 200 West Fifty-eighth Street get specific bequests of $150,000 each, all of the books, paintings, and jewelry of their father, and are to enjoy equally the residuary estate, placed at $500,000 in the petition accompanying the will. There is a request that the sons will grant requests of friends who may wish some trinkets as souvenirs, but they are restricted from disposing of any jewelry that came to the estate from their mother, deceased; this is to be kept as heirlooms.

Miss Claire Robertson, an adopted daughter, receives $100,000 on condition that she surrenders for cancellation an agreement entered into between testator and beneficiary. Frances Elinor and Elizabeth Claire Robertson, grandchildren, get $50,000 each. David Falk of 202 Riverside Drive gets $5,000 in recognition of his services in managing the testator's private affairs. Carl Robertson, a nephew, gets $5,000.

The Montefiore Home, of which Mr. Robertson had been a Trustee, gets $25,000, and Mt. Sinai Hospital receives $5,000. Bequests of $1,000 each go to the following: United Relief Work of the Society for Ethical Culture, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Children's Aid Society, and Educational Alliance. Gifts of $500 each are bequeathed to the German Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, Crippled Children of the East Side Free School, New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children, New York Association for the Blind, New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Free Industrial School for Crippled Children, and New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.

Ruth A. Watrous's Estate.

The will of Ruth A. Watrous, who died Oct. 19, disposing of about $280,000, was filed for probate yesterday. The son, Henry W., of Hague, Warren County, N. Y., gets all jewelry, paintings, books, horses, carriages, and household effects, and the residuary estate amounting to $175,000. Livingston Watrous, grandson, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, gets $50,000 in trust for life. Smaller bequests are made to other relatives and $1,000 is left to a niece, Alice W. Groesbeck, wife of Gen. Stephen Groesbeck.

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Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
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Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.
BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.
BROOKLYN
Gratham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.
½ PER CENT. CHARGED UPON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

WILL SLIGHTS GEN. BINGHAM

Father Leaves Bulk of Estate to ex-Police Commissioner's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Oct. 29.—Gen. Theodore Alfred Bingham, former Police Commissioner of New York City, receives only $300 by the will of his father, Dr. Joel P. Bingham, who died Oct. 18 at his home, 484 Farmington Avenue, this city. Dr. Bingham was an author and bibliophile. His will directs that within one year of his decease $500 out of his estate be paid to Gen. Bingham, or his lawful heirs, in lieu of other inheritance or legacy, and in settlement in full of all other claims against the estate. He adds this note:

In making the above direction I have had regard for the expenses, both secondary at home and at Yale College, of his education, in which he has evinced much stint my love and labor and money to the utmost limit of my means (so part by him was ever repaid,) and to my unstinted efforts and successful influence for his appointment to the army, the fruit of which has been the ample pension which he now receives from the national Government. Considering the above written a tardy act of justice to my younger son, who repaid in money over $2,000 of the cost of his own college education, remained for many years unmarried at home, devoted to the assistance and comfort of his mother and making no account therefor, while his own brother since his eighteenth year, when he left college and home for West Point, has been a stranger to our family life, and the legacy left him by his mother to be paid him at my decease will more than refund with interest the full amount of the occasional gifts ever made by him to her or me. With this decision of mine their brother also while living was in full accord.'

The will was drawn March 4, 1911, and there is a codicil under date of July 20. The will gives the bulk of the estate to Gen. Bingham's brother, Prof. Howard H. C. Bingham of Amsterdam, N. Y.

MEMORIALS TO LONGFELLOW

Portland House in Which Poet Was Born Is Dedicated.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 29.—The house in which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born, was dedicated under the auspices of the International Longfellow Society as a memorial for the poet today. The programme included addresses by Arthur C. Jackson of Chicago, President of the society; Gov. Haines, Augustus H. Moulton, representing the Maine Historical Society, and others.

The building, which for years was used as a tenement house, has been restored as nearly as possible to its original condition, since its purchase by the society.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Longfellow Memorial Association today presented a bronze bust of the poet to the city. The chief address was by the President of the association, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard College. The bust stands on a pedestal in Memorial Park in front of the poet's home on Brattle Street.

JOHN M. L. ALLEN DEAD.

Noted for His Campaign for an "American Language."

John M. L. Allen, a certified public accountant in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts since Mayor Strong's administration, and noted for having started a campaign for the creation of an "American Language," a few years ago, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital in his sixty-fifth year. He was a son of John Allen, one of the founders of the publishing firm of Houghton Mifflin Company.

During the course of his campaign for the "American Language" Mr. Allen sent circulars all over the country advocating his plan and trying to make converts. His idea was to create a language that should properly agree both in official documents and legal usage with that in use in conversation.

Mr. Allen was also active in movements tending to decrease the tariff and to increase the fleet of American merchant marine. He lived at 400 West 150th Street, and is survived by his widow.

Former Cycling Champion Dead.

Harry Condit Wheeler, former cycling champion, died at his home in Orange, N. J., last night of a complication of diseases. He was 42 years old and was born in New Orleans. He had done no riding for the last fourteen years. Wheeler and Arthur Zimmermann, who succeeded him as champion, first won distinction in Paris, when they won a two-mile match and the following year Wheeler captured the American championship. Wheeler began riding when the "safety" bicycle first came into vogue, and he won his first championship medal in 1894. After quitting the track he entered the bicycle business. He left a widow and son.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. HENRIETTA MESEROLE MANNEY, wife of Charles P. Manney, and a Director of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, died yesterday at the home of her sister, Mrs. C. M. Meserole, at 216 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in her sixty-ninth year. She was born at Newtown, L. I., and educated at the Temple Grove Seminary at Saratoga. Mrs. Manney had been a resident of Brooklyn and a member of the Old First Reformed Church at Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street for nearly sixty years.

Mrs. MARGARET L. KERWIN, widow of Andrew J. Kerwin, formerly a well-known builder, died yesterday at her home, 204 West Seventieth Street, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Providence, R. I., and was graduated from a seminary in that city. Mrs. Kerwin is survived by four daughters and four sons, one of whom is Andrew J. Kerwin Jr., a builder, of 1,133 Broadway.

MAURICE DOYLE, for many years a gateman on the Harlem River Branch of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad at New Rochelle and a familiar figure to old commuters, dropped dead of apoplexy in his garden at 37 Drake Avenue, New Rochelle, Wednesday night.

Mrs. SARAH H. KEHOE, mother of City Commissioner John H. Kehoe of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Kavanaugh, in Rutherford, where she had lived since the death of her husband last March. Mrs. Kehoe was in her seventy-sixth year.

DWIGHT C. KILBOURN, 77 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died on Wednesday at his home in Hartford, Conn. He was Clerk of the Litchfield County Superior Court.

ISAAC BLAUVELT, manager of the collection department of the New York Edison Company, died at his desk yesterday from heart disease. Mr. Blauvelt was 55 years of age and had been with the Edison Company for eighteen years. He lived at 1,032 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

The Rev. SAMUEL J. DOUGLASS, who died in Clifton, N. Y., on Monday, was the organizer of the Borough Park Baptist Church in Brooklyn in 1896. He was 81 years old, and since 1902 had been pastor of the Clinton (N. Y.) Baptist Church. He was a graduate of Colgate University and Hamilton Theological Seminary. Two sons, Charles H. and George W., both in the publishing business, survive him.

GEORGE B. MYER, one of the oldest picture frame makers in Brooklyn and for more than twenty-five years in business at 1,341 Bedford Avenue, died yesterday in the

MID-WEEK PRACTICE OF FOOTBALL TEAMS --- GOLF --- BASEBALL --- BILLIARDS --- ATHLETICS

HARVARD WORKS OUT MICHIGAN PLAYS

Capt. Brickley Again on Soldiers Field, but Will Not Play Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—There was some real football playing in the Harvard Stadium this afternoon, the team working hard for the first time in preparation for the Michigan game on Saturday. With the exception of Pennock, the right guard, all hands, who now make up the best team Harvard can put in the game, worked vigorously on a defense against Michigan plays, which were put on by the scrubs, who have been working on them for a week or more. Later the regulars spent a long time running their own plays against the substitutes, so that, all in all, the day's work was a strenuous one.

There was no attempt made to do any scoring by rushing, but the good kicking continued, Mahan scoring twice on field goals, and a third being registered by Whitney, one of the substitute backs. Withington, whose kick tied the Penn State game last week, was at right guard in Pennock's place, and he will probably play all through the game Saturday. The team surgeon says that Pennock is ready for a game, but as he has not scrimmaged this week and as Coach Haughton never has been known to take chances in games before working out his men there is great doubt as to whether Pennock will play until next week.

The 'Varsity defense was fairly satisfactory today, while the attack went better than yesterday. Hardwick, who was at end all through the defensive work, had a session in the backfield with Francke and Bradlee against the "subs." Mahan played for a time.

Capt. Charles Brickley today made his first appearance on Soldiers Field since his operation for appendicitis. He looked fairly well, and jokingly said he guessed he would be ready to play against Princeton. There is no chance for this, but Brickley will be a hard man to handle if he is refused permission to step into the Yale game a couple of times to try for field goals. Brickley walked about the field and did a little coaching. He will direct the backfield work every afternoon. Former Capt. Storer was also out coaching today.

MICHIGAN TEAM IN EAST.

Goes Through Signal Drill at Auburndale in Citizens' Clothes.

Special to The New York Times.

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Oct. 29.—The Michigan football warriors who will play Harvard at Cambridge on Saturday arrived early today. They looked rugged, and all are said to be in trim to play a hard game except Splawn, the best kicker, who is still lame, and Hughitt's shoulder is not likely to hold out long in a tough game. Coach Yost says that this year's team is not up to the Michigan standard, and he is making no rash predictions regarding the outcome of the match with the Crimsons.

The players ran through signals this afternoon in their street clothes, as their trunks were delayed on the railroad. Tomorrow there will be a morning drill and in the afternoon the entire squad will go over to Cambridge to try out the stadium. Yost's hopes are just as big as Harvard's, and the rush line will overtop that which Percy Haughton will put on the field. The backs, however, do not look like fellows who can do very much effective straight rushing football.

Fordham to Number Players.

Fordham, following the lead of several other elevens, has decided to number its football warriors for the remainder of the season. The opposition to unge the Maroon eleven was advanced after Rochester appeared at Fordham two weeks ago with numerals covering the backs of all the players. Since then the student body has been urging the management to number the players, and success was gained yesterday when a decision to adopt the new system at Fordham was passed unanimously by the Undergraduate Council.

The Maroon 'Varsity's practice yesterday was the first real test seen at Fordham in over a week. For two hours the scrubs and regulars scrimmaged around the gridiron. Owing to the shattered 'Varsity back field, Dunn and Morcrief were called upon to do all the advance work, and the little quarter back displayed a speed that even surprised the Maroon coaches. Dunn displayed the best batting game work of the season, carrying the whole second string before him. On the defense the 'Varsity displayed satisfactory strength, and hopes for a suitable opposition to the heavy steam-roller tactics of Gettysburg are rapidly rising among the Bronx collegians. Kearns showed the best work he has demonstrated, proving a hitch to several 'Varsity attacks.

Stevens Preparing for Delaware.

Stevens "Tech" eleven devoted yesterday afternoon to a long and snappy practice against the scrub team in preparation for their game with Delaware College on Saturday at Castle Point Field. The coaches have been concentrating their efforts on the secondary defense, and, after untiring drills, have built up a very strong wall that is impregnable as far as forward passing is concerned. Although several substitutes will have to be used in the game, the coaches are confident of success, as the patched-up team is rapidly going along in fairly good shape, and in addition Al Webb, the husky half back from Erasmus High School whose long punts will be of material assistance to the men, Hoerner is expected to resume his old position at full back in practice today in order to be in condition for the game on Saturday.

Williams Regulars Rest.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 29.—With only two days left before Williams College eleven plays Princeton, Coach Daly gave the regulars another rest today. A drill in the fundamentals, followed by a rigorous signal practice, comprised the work of the 'Varsity. Overton displaced Capt. Payson at right half back, and it looks as if he might take his place during part of the game on Saturday. Jones may play at quarter back for De Windt part of the game. While the veterans took it easy the scrubs mixed it up against the freshman eleven. After H. Wright had shot a pretty forward pass to MacNamee for 40 yards it did not take long for Cochran to score on an end run. Toward the end of the scrimmage MacNamee crashed through the line for a second tally.

NEW RUSHLINE FAILS.

Yale Scrubs Smear 'Varsity Eleven for Three Touchdowns.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—Yale's new rushline, selected by the coaches on Monday, after Washington and Jefferson had used the recall on the old line, was thrown into chaos this afternoon by the scrubs, who scored three touchdowns, while the 'Varsity backs were unable to propel the ball the length of the field for a single score.

As Yale's closing scrimmage before the Colgate game the roughshod riding of the second team over the first team established the fact that some of the rushline who were deposed Saturday are likely to find their way back to the 'Varsity line-up immediately.

The 'Varsity were pommeled today because they seemed unable to grasp the principles of defensive football on straight attacks. MacLeish, Easton, Tommy Cornell, and Henry Le Gore were used as the scrub stormers, and they were not checked for four downs during the afternoon. The 'Varsity were twice held until the fourth down at the scrubs' thirty-yard line, where Guernsey essayed field goals by drop kicks, missing both trials. Mal Scovil and Knowles pierced the scrub line repeatedly, but Ainsworth apparently had an off day. Carl White, at centre, allowed the scrub attack to sift through and his old rival, Jack Wiley, as scrub centre outplayed him.

Closing the third series of rushes through the shattered 'Varsity, Capt. Talbot was again on the sidelines, but made it clear that he will not attempt to play for another week. Higginbotham, who sprained his ankle last Saturday, was also in citizens' clothes, although very lame. Alecck Wilson did not report, and hope of playing him against Colgate has been abandoned. Although "Chub" Sheldon has not reported this week because of a cold, he will probably play part of Saturday's game. Herman Von Holt, who broke a small bone in his wrist five weeks ago, reported in uniform and took light practice. He will not resume scrimmaging for another week. Roberts, the former end and half back, also joined the squad after three weeks' absence.

Ex-Capt. Robert Corwin, '87, and Bob Demiug, the former half back, were on the side lines.

The 'Varsity line-up:

Left end, Gould; left tackle, Bunker; left guard, Conroy; centre, White; right guard, Walden; right tackle, Whittlesey; right end, Stillman; quarter back, Scovil; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Guernsey.

CORNELL DRILLS IN RAIN.

New Formations Do Not Work Well on Muddy Field.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Rain did not prevent the Cornell football coaches from driving their men out of the shelter of the baseball cage on a muddy field this afternoon. Today's was the last hard practice before the game with Holy Cross, and every 'Varsity man except Bailey got into the scrimmage. The latter is suffering from a slight bruise, and Line Coach Reed thought it best not to start him.

The 'Varsity did not score on the scrubs this afternoon, but this was not desired, as the coaches did not care about distance, but wanted perfect execution of plays. The eleven got a number of new formations this week and several of them were rehearsed with great care today. Barrett called for a number of forward passes, but on account of the condition of the field and the wet ball not much progress was made with these plays. The entire team appeared to be in good condition.

The development of a second line, which Coach Reed expects will almost equal the 'Varsity line in strength, is one of the features of the practice this week. Dan Reed is considering a plan whereby it will be possible for him to substitute an entire line instead of a man or two, should the occasion demand it, without sacrificing any material strength. The most likely members of this second line are Brown, centre; Blog, Snyder, Tillry, and Butts, guards; Jewett, Jameson, and Fisher, tackles, and Eckley and Lauts, ends.

Morris Beats Curtis at Football.

The Curtis High School football team proved a little obstacle in the way of the Morris High School team's march to the city championship yesterday, at Crotona Park, when the Bronx boys triumphed by a score of 39 to 0. The Staten Islanders' defense wilted before the severe attacks of the sturdy Morris defense, and after making one vain attempt to tally in the first quarter the visitors subsided and played on the defense for the remainder of the contest. After the kickoff in the first period, Lambertsop, Curtis's left half back, carried the ball for 35 yards through a broken field, but was halted on the home team's 15-yard line. On the next play Curtis was penalized ten yards for holding, and thereafter never had a chance to score. Morris's victory gives the uptown boys a good standing in the championship series, and makes them an even choice with Commerce for the big game of the season at the Polo Grounds next Tuesday afternoon. Line-up and summary:

Morris	Position.	Curtis.
Rosenberger	Left end	Birmingham
Sweidle	Left tackle	Constantine
Ellis	Left guard	Wellingkamp
Traenor	Centre	Dreyfus
Jansen	Right guard	Weisiasman
Scherwin	Right tackle	Donnelly
Weinheimer	Right end	Fountain
Manly	Quarter back	Campbell
Erwig	Left half back	Lamberison
Brownsman	Right half back	Keppler
Colettl	Full back	Brown

Touchdowns—Erwig, (2,) Manly, Weinheimer, Colettl, Brownsman. Goals from touchdowns—Erwig, 3. Substitutes: For Morris—Balestier for Rosenberger; Scofield for Weinheimer, Hicks for Scherwin, Rosenblum for Colettl; for Curtis—Scarborough for Constantine, Fountain for Donnelly, Gorisse for Fountain. Referee—Mr. Hastings, Cornell. Umpire—Mr. Macaroy, Cornell. Head linesman—Mr. O'Day, Fordham. Time of quarters—Eight minutes.

Harder Work for N. Y. U. Eleven.

Over two hours of the hardest kind of work in formations, signal work, and drill with the forward pass, ending with a stiff scrimmage against the scrubs, was the New York University eleven's practice yesterday in preparation for the game with Trinity on Election Day. Coach Reilly has been gradually increasing all work and is now driving the team at its fastest pace. The Violet eleven is slowly but surely showing increasing expertness in the manipulation of the forward pass, and a full repertoire of open plays probably will be one of the chief weapons of offense next Tuesday. In the scrimmage the 'Varsity tore through the scrub line repeatedly, scoring three touchdowns. The 'Varsity back field got around end for lengthy gains, which were augmented by some pretty forward passes, which succeeded almost every time. The feature of the practice was the sixty-yard run of McNally, who made the 'Varsity's third touchdown after a rush around left end, and escaped through a broken field. Practice was marked by the return of Somers to his old position at tackle and the reinstatement of McKenzie at end. McKenzie was declared eligible yesterday, and his return marked a distinct advance in the Violet's strength. Sokolower was again shifted to full back.

Coaches Drive Navy Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—The backs and ends got particularly vigorous football instruction at the Naval Academy this afternoon from Head Coach Howard, Ensign Dalton, and Vaughan, the new Yale coach, while the line candidates were taken in hand by Olcutt of Yale and Ensign Brown. Dalton gave his attention to Blodgett and Collins, who are likely to do most of the punting for the Navy. Vaughan coached the ends, and Lieut. Howard and others gave their attention to a big squad of back field candidates. Capt. Overesch, left end, who has been kept out of the game a day or two by injuries, was at his old place, with Jackson at right end. Kentworthy and Graf also were used at the ends during the afternoon. Hicks, the big guard, rested this afternoon on account of a bruised leg.

Hamilton to Play St. Lawrence.

CLINTON, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Hamilton is getting ready to fight the hardest home game of the season against St. Lawrence University on Saturday. This is the final contest before Hamilton goes to Schenectady for the big game with Union College, and the Buff and Blue is expected to show its best form. Since the great improvement shown in the Hobart game, which Hamilton won 14 to 3, Coach Pete Reynolds has been putting the team through hard, steady practice, working up an effective style of open play. St. Lawrence makes the Hamilton game her objective and will come to fight hard. Hamilton will present the regular line-up against the northerners. St. Lawrence was able to score only one touchdown against Hobart, while Hamilton outplayed the Genevans throughout the game.

PRINCETON TRIES NEW QUARTER BACK

Glick Supplants Ames to Make Room for Dickerman in Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—There was the biggest surprise of the season at University Field today when the 'Varsity football team lined up with Frank Glick at quarterback. Ames's remarkable generalship in the Dartmouth game had earned him the place at quarterback, it was believed, and there was a general impression that he would continue permanently in that position. The excellent showing of Dickerman in the scrimmage of the last three days, however, has presented a new problem to the coaches. Dickerman has shown such remarkable form in running with the ball that he has forced himself into consideration as a backfield regular.

The chief advantage in playing Glick at quarterback is the fact that the team would have one of the strongest running backs as a field director, and, in addition, a place would be made for Dickerman at halfback. The arrangement would make the Tigers' offensive game at least 50 per cent. stronger in the opinion of the coaches. It is not definitely settled, however, that the present plan will be continued, and the Williams game Saturday may see Ames back at his old position.

The 'Varsity scored twice on the scrubs in half an hour this afternoon, the first string men retaining possession of the ball throughout. There was another half hour of regular play after that, the regulars again making two tallies. Freddy Trenkmann, whose sterling work at breaking the lines continues, made the first touchdown when he plunged through centre for fifteen yards and a touchdown. Ed. Shea scored the second touchdown, taking a long forward pass from Boland behind the goal line.

There were other shifts besides the change which sent Glick from halfback to quarterback. Eddie Trenkmann was put in at tackle for a time, and there is a possibility of him being used in Bigler's place. Larsen, a scrub lineman, got a chance at centre on the 'Varsity and passed accurately. There is so much material for guard that the coaching staff is anxious to have some of it available for use at the tackles. Schenck and Capt. Ballin scrimmaged for only a short time today. Schenck has been used sparingly all week, but he is certain to be in shape to start against Williams on Saturday. McLean, who sustained a fractured collar blade several weeks ago, has recovered quickly and should be ready to play by Saturday. Law is still suffering from the effects of his illness of last week and is not playing up to form.

NO MORE FOOTBALL TICKETS

West Point Can Now Only Take Care of Old Subscribers for Navy Game.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Requests for tickets for this year's Army-Navy football game are pouring into the Army athletic headquarters so fast that the officials in charge announced today no new subscriptions would be received. Lieut. Meyer, Secretary and Treasurer of the Athletic Council, announced that all requests from old subscribers must be in his office before next Thursday, when distribution of the Army's allotment will be begun.

West Point will have 11,700 seats for the game at Franklin Field this year, whereas last year, when the game was played at the Polo Grounds, New York, the Army alone controlled 17,000 seats.

Army Worrying About McEwan.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The Army squad was out twice this afternoon. Most of the squad reported early, but a military drill was sandwiched in, and then, when the big team made its second appearance, only a short time was available for football. The coaches sent the men to work quickly, however, and managed to get away with a twenty-minute scrimmage, during which there was no scoring. More stars rested on the side lines today, Oliphant in addition, and McEwan, whose continued absence is beginning to cause worry, was in togs, but did nothing. Trainer Tuthill hopes to have the big fellow in shape to start against Villanova on Saturday, as he has been in the game since the Colgate battle, nearly two weeks ago. Hoge's good work in the scrub backfield is bringing him to the attention of the coaches. Woodruff, Merrell, and Timberlake all practiced goal kicking, Woodruff doing exceptionally well.

Union Tuning Up for R. P. I.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—In preparation for the game with R. P. I., Coach Dawson has been putting the Union College team through a severe week of practice, drilling them in old-fashioned football, line bucking, and end runs. Mudge and Anderson are showing up well in carrying the ball, and Girling is punting forty-five to fifty yards.

Sophs Win Columbia Run.

Sophomores won the Columbia interclass cross-country run yesterday by a margin of seven points. The 1917 men scored 29 points as against 36 for the seniors and 46 for the juniors. The freshmen did not have a man in the race. H. G. Smith, '15, the Captain of the 'varsity, led the field home, his time being 25:07. The course, a cross-breaking affair, four miles long and for the greater part was on Riverside Drive. Smith led from the start and finished 300 yards in front of H. F. Shepherd, '17. The 'Varsity team which will race the Princeton harriers next week will be selected on the basis of the performances yesterday. The summaries: H. G. Smith, '15, 25:07; R. F. Shepherd, '17, 26:15; J. P. Knox, '17, 26:16; W. Gimm, Jr., '15, 26:18; W. V. Myers, '17, 26:22; W. A. Mudd, P. G., 26:28; H. F. Loesch, '17, 26:33; W. H. Dickmann, '16, 26:38; H. W. Cook, '17, 26:41; R. L. Hunt, '17, 26:51; E. T. Appleby, '16, 26:53; M. Schiffmann, '16, 26:55; R. F. Kane, '17, 27:02; J. S. Langthorne, '17, 27:15; H. Miller, '17, 27:31; A. B. Conlin, '16, 27:54; R. A. Thompson, '17, 27:56; W. Bleecker, '15, 27:41; L. Weed, '15, 27:45; J. Crook, '17, 27:51.

May Disband Freshman Crew.

A further ultimatum has been issued to the freshmen at Columbia University by the rowing authorities. N. Otis Rockwood, graduate manager of the crew, announced yesterday that unless by Saturday a sufficient number of candidates weighing over 130 pounds come out for the eights, the fall regatta will be abandoned and the freshman crew disbanded. Coach Rice has had difficulty in getting more than two first-year crews together at the Fall practice and the showing after the success of the Varsity crew last year is past the explanation of the upper-class men at the university. The class officers of the freshman class will be called together and the seriousness of the situation impressed upon them. The season opened auspiciously for a fine freshman crew, but since that time the candidates have dropped off until the squad now numbers seventeen.

NEW POWER BOAT RULES.

National Organization Strengthens Its Stand on Amateurism.

Another step in the direction of amateur sport was taken at the annual meeting of the American Power Boat Association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night, when a new method was adopted for computing the horse power of an engine formula. By the newly adopted method of computation boat owners will be unable to adjust the horse power of their engines to obtain big handicaps in racing. Every racing owner will be required to sign a certificate as to the number of revolutions. Should any attempt be made to certify to false computation the offender will be punished by a suspension of six months for the offense. The new method of computation calls for a complicated multiplicity of the piston, bore, &c.

Many of the rules were changed in order to clarify them. The clause relating to naval officers was eliminated, as by its strict construction it made a naval officer a professional. An effort was made to amend the amateur rule, so as to make it impossible for a professional to take his turn at the wheel in a race of 600 miles or over. Special reference was made to the $10,000 race from New York to San Francisco in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, but the dangers of deep sea cruising and racing led to the rule remaining unchanged.

A report of the Racing Commission showed that twenty-five sanctioned races were decided, against fifteen during 1913. It was pointed out that this was a strong argument in favor of standardized racing.

Herman T. Koerner of Grand Island, N. Y., was re-elected President for the sixth consecutive year. A. J. Judson of Lake George, N. Y., was elected Secretary, in place of Morris M. Whittaker, who resigned the position about six months ago. George C. Krusen of Philadelphia was relieved of the temporary secretarial duties and retained as Treasurer. Henry Gielow declined renomination as measurer after serving in that position for ten years. He was succeeded by Frederick K. Lord of Bayonne, N. J.

The following clubs were represented at the meeting:

Motor Boat Club of America, Cape May Y. C., Camden M. B. C., Philadelphia M. B. C., Anchor M. B. C., Belmont M. B. C., Bridesburg M. B. C., Delaware River M. B. C., Flat Rock M. B. C., Norristown M. B. C., West End M. B. C., Wissinoming B. C., Columbia M. B. C., Trenton M. B. C., Farragut M. B. C., Riverside M. B. C., Ocean City M. B. C., Atlantic City M. B. C., Chelsea Y. C., Ocean City Y. C., Mohawk P. B. C., Sea Isle City Y. C., Keystone Y. C., Bay Head Y. C., Fulton Chain C. R. A., Ocean Gate Y. C., Island Heights Y. C., Lavalette Y. C., Huntington Park Y. C., New York Y. C., Huntingdon C., Westville M. B. C., Tappan Zee M. B. C., Shattemuch M. B. C., Hyport Y. C., Port Washington M. B. C., Colonial Y. C., Columbia Y. C., Pavonia Motor Boat Club, Huguenot Y. C., South Shore Y. C., United B. C., Atlantic Y. C., Philadelphia Y. C., Fairmount Y. C., Salem M. B. C., Yachtsmen's Club, Lake George B. C., Buffalo Launch Club, Buffalo Y. C., Thousand Islands Y. C., Albany Y. C., Harlem Y. C., and New Rochelle M. B. C.

Long Island Sound Yachtsmen Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

Ten yacht clubs were represented at a special meeting of the Yacht Racing Association of Long Island Sound held last night at the Hotel Astor. Some minor changes were made in the rules, the most important of which was one that makes the bonding of the Treasurer in future compulsory in such amount as the Executive Committee demands. President Stuyvesant Wainwright presided, with James Walker as Secretary. The yacht clubs represented by delegates were Larchmont, Seawanhaka-Corinthian, American, Knickerbocker, New Rochelle, New York A. C., Indian Harbor, and Manhasset Bay.

COLUMBIA SPORTS PAY.

Balance of $8.65 from Last Year's Receipts and Expenditures.

Columbia's Athletic Association came through the season last year with a balance to its credit. After expending $9,699.28, the cost of running all of the athletic teams, with the exception of the crew, there was a balance of $8.65 left in the treasury.

The football fund which was set aside in 1905, when the sport was abolished at Columbia, is still doing good work. The interest from this fund last year amounted to $476.08, which in counted in the assets of the association. The dues from the students, Faculty, and Alumni netted the association $7,380, of which the undergraduates contributed $204.

The basket ball team, as usual, proved the best paying of all the athletics on the undergraduate list. The sport cost $4,465.45 and the gate receipts and guarantees amounted to $5,491.92, showing a net profit of $1,030.43.

The baseball team brought $468.15 for the association after expending $3,870.31. The freshman athletics brought in an exceptional showing. The cost of the freshmen's athletics were the only ones to clear expenses.

The expense of salary and administration of the association amounted to $3,384.40. The crew got $3,996.27 to help pay the expense of running this sport. The track team was the second beneficiary, receiving $1,388.03. The track team took in $750 as guarantees and gate receipts. The cost of maintaining the track team amounted to $2,306.43. All of the minor sports finished this season with a deficit.

Blackburn Breaks Record.

William Blackburn of New York won the two-mile roller skating race at Madison Square Garden last night in the time of 6:12, which is a world's record for that distance on an unbanked track. Blackburn opposed a field comprised mostly of the crack skaters in the East. His record-breaking performance came on the top of his victory at the Garden last week, when he defeated Roland Clone, the former champion, and won the two-mile championship. Blackburn took the lead from the start and had a commanding lead at the finish. Arthur Launey, the Southern champion, was the only skater who gave him a real battle, and he was outdistanced near the finish. Jack Woodward took third place and Jack Clark crossed the finish line fourth.

Crew B Wins Harvard Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 29.—Harvard's Fall rowing season closed today with a close race between the two 'Varsity crews, which twice within two weeks have rowed dead heats. Crew B, led by Capt. Murray, nosed out Crew A by ten feet at the finish of the mile-and-seven-eighths course. No time was taken. During the Fall practice twenty crews, all but two of which were eight-oared, were on the river.

Carl Morris Defeats Jim Flynn.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Carl Morris, Oklahoma heavyweight, gained the decision over Jim Flynn of Pueblo, Col., at the end of their ten-round bout here tonight. Flynn took severe punishment. Morris was almost unmarked.

WIND TOYS WITH GOLF BALLS ON COAST

Atlantic City Tournament Scores All High—Tie for Medal in Test Round.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Returning an ordinary score of 79, because of the high wind, Harry G. Legg of Minnikahda, former trans-Mississippi champion, and Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, runner-up to Francis Ouimet in the last French championship, tied for the medal in the testing round of the annual Fall golf tournament at the Country Club of Atlantic City today. The committee left the play-off to be settled at eighteen holes of medal play at the convenience of the contestants.

Gardiner W. White of Flushing and Maurice E. Risley, runner-up in the New Jersey championship, were others who found the wind troublesome. They were both unsteady up to the greens, and had to take 82 and 83 strokes, respectively.

The tournament also marked the reappearance of W. E. Shackelford, a home player of prominence, as well as the advent of his son, John Y. Shackelford, as a first division golfer. The father had a score of 84 and the son 86. Dr. Theodore Senseman, winner of the Spring tournament, could not get going, and had to be content with 85.

Chisholm Beach of Fox Hills, the New York Athletic Club champion, was another who could not overcome the wind, and found a place in the second division because of his high score of 89. It was expected that Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, Lawrence Waterbury of Piping Rock, and J. Gordon Douglas of the same club would be here, but they did not appear. The leading scores follow:

First Sixteen.—Henry K. Topping, Greenwich, 79; Harry G. Legg, Minnikahda, 79; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 80; Mcleod Thomson, Atlantic City, 83; Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, 83; W. E. Shackelford, Atlantic City, 84; A. W. Brand, St. Andrews, 84; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 85; Spencer D. Wright, Jr., Aronimink, 85; John Y. Shackelford, Atlantic City, 86; Frank Rehm, Glen View, 86; J. N. Reiber, Atlantic City, 86; M. F. Jones, Frankford, 86; E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, 86; Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, 87; Thomas P. Endicott, Atlantic City, 87.

Second Sixteen.—H. Wellington Wood, Old York Road, 87; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 88; Chisholm Beach, Fox Hills, 89; J. B. Slack, Atlantic City, 89; A. F. Smith, Berkshire, 89; Paul Wingert, Frankford, 89; Dr. Alfred W. Westney, Atlantic City, 90; Harold McSweeney, Atlantic City, 90; H. W. Hemphill, Atlantic City, 90; C. S. Keen, Atlantic City, 90; Herman Wendell, Shawnee, 90; Davids, 90; Frank S. Bicking, Aronimink, 90; L. Pfeiffer, Ridgeway, 91; Thomas Halton, Whitemarsh, 92; A. M. Ehret, Bala, 92; W. B. Tompkins, Merion, 92.

Third Sixteen.—F. M. McAdams, Atlantic City, 93; John Newlin, Seaview, 93; Charles A. Spofford, Garden City, 93; Daniel Decrt, Seaview, 93; Charles Hower, Moorestown F. C., 93; T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, 93; Wade E. Wilson, Frankford, 93; E. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 94; R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, 94; H. B. Newton, Frankford, 94; P. A. Burrows, Philadelphia Country, 95; P. S. P. Randolph, Lakewood, 95; J. Haines Lippincott, Atlantic City, 95; George F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, 96; G. B. Black, Belfield, 96; F. W. Taylor, Philadelphia Country, 96.

WILL NOT OFFEND GERMANS.

Jersey Clubs to Play for Red Cross Fund, but Not Solely for Belgians.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Following the suggestion of the Metropolitan Golf Association, the five golf clubs in Bergen County will on Election Day have special benefit tournaments, but these will not all be for the exclusive benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund, as suggested in the letter of the association's special Belgian Relief Fund Committee.

The North Jersey County Club, at Warren Point, will have distinct Belgian tournaments, for which it is expected to charge an admission of $1.

The Tournament Committee of the Hackensack Golf Club today sent out a postal card notice to the members, stating that on Election Day there will be a Red Cross tournament, the proceeds to be donated to the Red Cross Fund.

"We were a bit fearful that the German members of our club might take exception to this exclusive Belgian benefit tourney, and not caring to offend any we concluded to turn the proceeds over to the Association for Red Cross purposes," said Mr. Hartshorne, of the Tournament Committee.

J. H. Cunningham, President of the Ridgewood Country Club, said there would be a benefit tourney on their course on Election Day, but so far as he understood the proceeds would be for the Red Cross fund.

The Englewood Country Club expected to follow out the suggestion of the Metropolitan Association.

Belgian Relief Fund Tournament.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association has requested all clubs of the association to hold a competition of some kind, Election Day, Tuesday, Nov. 3, for which an entrance fee of $1 will be charged, the money raised to be turned over to the General Committee of the Belgian Relief Fund. The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Golf Association will present a suitable medal as a prize for each club. In addition to the usual Red Card Prize, the member having the lowest net score will receive the Metropolitan Golf Association Medal.

Old Speedway Champion Dead.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Kingwood, once celebrated trotting champion of New York Speedway, died here today at the age of 28 years. He had a record of 2:17¾, made at Philadelphia, but frequently surpassed that mark in contests with such Speedway cracks as Cobweb, Glenmere Boy, Swift, Little Helen, David E., Queen Wilkes, Comet, Edna D., Ed Locke, and Chance. His owner, George A. Coleman, built a palatial stable for him near Poughkeepsie.

Cornell's Cross-Country Team.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Thirteen Cornell cross-country runners were selected today by Coach Moakley to run against Harvard on Saturday. Although only seven men will score, both coaches plan to enter a large field to give their men experience. Capt. Cadiz, who was hurt a few weeks ago, will not be able to run for Cornell. Hoffmire, Potter, and Speiden, the Cornell distance stars, will compete. The team selected follows: Corwith, Grimes, Inglehart, Jaquay, Shubert, Speiden, Sullivan, Eldred, Hoffmire, Main, Potter, Tinkham, and Windnagle.

DE ORO AGAIN BEATS MOORE

Now Almost Certain of Retaining Three-Cushion Championship.

Alfredo De Oro, the Cuban billiard player, practically assured himself of the three-cushion championship once more by defeating George Moore, the challenger for the title, 50 to 29 in the second leg of their match at Doyle's Academy last night. De Oro now has 100 points, while Moore has made only 57. In order to catch up with the champion, Moore must make 50, while De Oro is making only 7 in tonight's play.

Neither player was in as good form last night as on the previous night. Moore's highest run was 5 and De Oro's was 4. Moore seemed to be followed again by hard luck, for a number of his shots were thrown out by unexpected kisses.

The play ran on to seventy-three innings, much longer than in the first block of play. De Oro made a number of extremely brilliant shots, but he could not seem to keep up the work for a long run. One of his shots, probably the most sensational made in the match, was a kiss shot, in which he drove the red ball down from one end of the table to the other on a kiss off his opponent's ball and then met it with his cue ball for the final carrom.

De Oro had few easy shots, for Moore continued his attempt to play safe. It locked at first as if Moore would give the champion a hard fight, and at the end of the first twenty-seven innings was leading him 16 to 14. In the thirtieth inning, De Oro evened up the score and from that point on began to forge slowly ahead. In the first twenty-seven innings, De Oro made twenty misses, which shows how closely Moore was playing.

If De Oro wins tonight, it will end the match, giving him 150 points and permanent possession of the Lambert Trophy.

De Oro seemed to improve as the play progressed and in his last six tries got at least one carrom each time. Moore got only one more point last night than he obtained in the previous block, despite De Oro's failure to play as well. The scores:

Alfredo De Oro—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 2 2 1 0 1 0 2 1 1 0 1 1 0 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 2 1 2 1 1 2. Total—50. High runs—4 3 2. Average—49-72.

George Moore—0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

WILSON CONSIDERS CLOSING THE MINES

Consults Attorney General as to His Arbitrary Powers in Colorado Strike.

PROTEST BY GOV. AMMONS

Says State Can Control Situation Without Federal Troops—Operator Finds Only 1,000 Strikers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Wilson is seriously considering whether he has authority to close the Colorado coal mines involved in the strike if the operators continue to refuse the plan of settlement already accepted by the miners.

Attorney General Gregory conferred with the President today, and it was understood that Mr. Wilson had asked him for a legal opinion as to his right to close the mines, if public necessity, in his opinion, required that step. After seeing the President, Mr. Gregory refused to discuss the question.

The President has received suggestions that he close the mines. Some of his advisers have even suggested that the Government operate them. Mr. Wilson is unwilling to keep Federal troops in Colorado indefinitely, but has been told by representatives of the miners that if they were withdrawn before a settlement was reached fighting and rioting would break out.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—"I see no occasion for closing the Colorado coal mines and imposing an industrial burden on the State just at a time when the greatest demand for fuel is beginning," said Gov. E. M. Ammons today. "I have understood the President would withdraw the Federal troops about Nov. 15. In my judgment he can safely do so. The State will be prepared at that time to keep order."

J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, said: "The coal mines of Colorado are employing close to 11,000 men, who are producing more coal than can now be readily disposed of. There is no controversy between the coal operators and their employes. There are less than 1,000 of the former employes on strike. It is beyond belief that the Government at Washington should seriously consider closing down the coal mining industry of the State as a means of inducing this lawless element to keep the peace."

John McLennan, President of District 15, United Mine Workers of America, said:

"We can prove that there are now 8,000 miners drawing relief who were employed in the Colorado mines before the strike. The State with the aid of the coal companies is recruiting its militia from strikebreakers and mine guards. If the President were to withdraw the Federal troops at this time renewed and even more bloody war by the operators on the strikers seems certain."

The militia is being drilled every night. New companies are being organized. Last night the commanders of the Denver companies received orders to assemble their men and have them ready to take the field at an instant's notice. In addition, 100 rounds of ball cartridges have been issued to the members of the several Denver companies.

CALLS TRADE BILL WEAK.

Samuel Untermyer Urges Federal License for All Corporations.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 29.—Before the Bonneville Club tonight Samuel Untermyer of New York discussed various business and financial problems. As to the protection of minorities in stock corporations Mr. Untermyer urged that power be given to the new Trade Commission so that no corporation shall be allowed to engage in interstate commerce that does not by its charter provide for cumulative voting or minority representation. Mr. Untermyer also urged that voting by proxy be abolished.

Mr. Untermyer also said that power to control corporations should be taken out of the hands of bankers and brokers who have no real interest in the property by requiring that votes shall be cast by the actual owners of the stock, even though it is pledged for collateral. Further on Mr. Untermyer said:

"We shall never have a workable supervision or control of corporations or adequate protection for the public until after the corporations engaged in interstate commerce are required either to incorporate under a Federal charter or to take out a Federal license.

"The Trade Commission bill just passed is doubtless the best that can be done within the limited time permitted for the study of the subject, and is good enough as a beginning. It is a step forward in the direction of bringing interstate corporations under some sort of supervision, but in its present form it is painfully weak and ineffective."

BECKY EDELSON ACQUITTED

I. W. W. Agitator Announces She Will Resume Attacks on Rockefeller

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Reba Edelsohn, better known as Becky Edelson, the agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World and a companion of Alexander Berkman and the other Anarchists of the Mother Earth group, was acquitted here today of disorderly conduct for her public harangue against John D. Rockefeller in Fountain Square on May 30. It took the jury only twenty-five minutes to find the girl innocent, and this despite the fact that she closed her utterances to the jury with the declaration:

"The Constitution gives me the right of free speech, and whether you acquit or convict me, I shall come back here and harass John D. Rockefeller."

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COSTELLO, Mary E., (Oct. 15:) personalty, less than $2,000; all to brother, John F.

HENDERSON, ROBERT; no petition; all to widow, Katharine A.

ROTHMAN, SARAH, (Oct. 13:) realty, over $10,000; personalty, over $4,000: all jewelry to daughter, Rachel; N. Y. Hebrew Soc. for Indigent Jews of Palestine, $100; income of $360 to daughter, Pauline while she remains in institution, and $3,000 if she quits it.

STUART, WILLIAM HENRY, (Aug. 13:) personalty, less than $5,000; all to widow, Ada Isabel.

UHRI, LENA, (Sept. 13:) personalty, over $2,000; all to sons.

VAN RADEN, THEODORE, (May 15:) personalty, $995 and watch and chain; watch and chain to Wm. Scrivaner Rurode; residue to widow, Mary M.

WRIGHT, WILMER, (Oct. 11:) personalty, less than $5,000; all to widow, Viola Imogene.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

A $5,000 position as Director of the Bureau of Food Inspection is now open in the service. The bureau is a department of the Board of Health, and a large force of inspectors is maintained to scrutinize the immense quantities of foods brought into the city by rail and water. Administrative experience and technical knowledge of food inspections and trade conditions will be required. After Nov. 24 applications will not be received. In order to attract the best men in the country the commission has removed the residence restriction. Any citizen of the U. S. is eligible.

United States.

The Local Board, U. S. Civil Service Examiners, Fort Hancock, N. J., announces an examination for machinist, with experience on outside erection work of heavy machinery; work to be undertaken about Dec. 1, 1914. For further information apply to the Local Board, Fort Hancock, N. J.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

10—(Original)—Arkansas v. Mississippi.—Leave granted to file answer.

2—Juan M. Ceballos and John M. Fiske v. Anderson C. Wilson—Stricken from the docket.

42—Nat'l Discount Co. v. John S. Sheppard, Jr.—Dismissed per stipulation.

44—Juan A. Monags v. Juliana Marie Albertucci y Alvarez, widow, &c.—Submitted.

25—M., K. & T. Ry. v. U. S.—Argument concluded.

22—People of State of Illinois v. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry.—Argument commenced.

10—Minidoka & Southwestern R. R. v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 30—19, 28, 33, 34, 36, 41, 45, 47, 48, and 49.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

Patagonia SS<Gans SS, McAllister<Tug Norwalk.
Scott<Fulton Transp. Fulton Transp<Scott & Co.
Pareis<The Mercer.
Eclipse Ltge<Cornell Steamboat.
Lucas<Dredge 7.
Gildersleeve<Tug E B Conine.
Dentz<same.
St'd Undergr'd C Co<SS Safety.

Note.—Cases from this calendar will be sent to Judge Hazel.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Preferred causes:

Werner<Nesbitt.
U S<17 Bales Havana, &c.
N Y Assets Real Co<McKinnon.
Murray<McKenna. Curtis<Bates.
General calendar:
Skeels<CNY.
Wagner<Bates.
Same<Stallo.
Cohen<Oceanic Nav. Harned<Int. Magaz.
Kelley<Mason & Hanger.
Guanica Centrale<N Y & P R SS.
Brashears<Smith.
De la Feunte<Hammeratein.
Hughes<NYC & W RR
McKinnon<Ala Secur.
Equit Life<Anderson, (2 acts.)
Klutchkin<L Val RR.
Weston Dev<McKinnon.
Valeri<Pullman Co.
Robinson<Johnson.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar.

Case on—Kiefer<Unionwerke.
Case on—Same<Heyman.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Common law calendar, at 10 A. M.

Springer<Thompson.

Note—No other cases will be called this term.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 10:30 A. M.

Max Kobre et al.
Max Kobre and Moses Ginsberg.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Bankruptcy calendar, at 2 P. M. Discharges:

Edward B. Krueger, Annie Nadel, Ernest C Duerr, Samuel Greenwald, W A Smith, Albert E Levy, Gussie Rachlin.

Composition:
Max Chesler.

Motions:
Calleson Motor, William Finck, Max & Sarah Kobre, Venus Silk Glove Mfg. William R Bradt, Benj Elwin—Elwin & Son, (2,) Albert Rich, David Noshovitz, Lindenhurst Lumber & S, Adolph Wiesberger, George T Shaver, Venus Silk Glove Mfg.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION.—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J. Litigated motions.

Ellis<Jenn, N Y & L I RR.
Re Urban & Cont Co, (Quackenbush).
Re Reinmuller.
Re Star Firepf & D.
Re Berditcheber, &c.
People ex rel Tow<Adv W Cross Lab.
Union & N H Tr<Ketchum.
People ex rel Hirschfeld<Bd of Ed.
Rabino<HHaggin.
Re McKeown, (E 227 St).
Hegeman<Cahn.
Budenbender<Griffiths.
Osolin<Gillespie.
Union Tr<Pascal.
O'Neill<Goodman Con.
Feldman<Feldman, (2 acts).
Serrell<Stuart.
Paulitt< I M Marine.
Tritschler<Tritschler.
Re Dobin & Zimetbaum.
Gross<Gross.
Re Cent'l Mtg.
Alvino<Piccirilli.
Felt<Felt.
Re name.
Smith<I R T.
Kosow<Kosow.
Cole<Cole&Rich.
Cunningham<Blake.
Slevig<Carpenter.
Jones<Bernheimer.
Lange<105 W 72 St.
A H Sawyer<Mossbacher.
Fox<Fox.
Grodsky<Grodsky.
Mahon<Mahon.
Hayes<Am Bridge
Re Lockhart.
Gluck<N Bk N Hud.
La Sala<Friedman.
Glndes<Periman Wks.
Cadaz<Woods.
Smith<Merrick.
Pearson<Pearson.
Flesler Co.<Flesler Co.
Lippman<Bevans.
McGrane<McGrane.
Ebling<Nekarda.
Calhoun<Tuck.
McGuty<Bronx Bk.
Borzupgato<Kommel, (2 acts).
Furst<Stevenson.
Re P. Pasten & Co.
Re Red Cross Chem.
Factors F Ins<Whilden.
Abrams<Abrams.
Getty<McFarlane.
Callaz<Dowling.
Fisher<Fisher.
De Mombercelli<Van Riper.
Re McGilvray.
Schwarz<Schwarz.
Re Reinberg.
Feigl, Moravek& Co<Feigl.
Re Cutler.
Re Furman, (Purdy).
Re Karteoska.
Pring<Thorp.
Re Glynn.
Kobre<Kreme Con.
Re Kennedy.
Stevens<Rosa.
Re Benedict, (Pugsley Av).
Lake<Pioneer P But.
Aitken, Son & Co<Leaf.
Walsh<Cowan Co.
Slade<Dominick.
March<Marsco.
Lichtenstein<Regal Car.
Mousheklan<Knight.
Glass<Glass.
Langfelder<Langf'r.
Fox<Fox.
Thomashefsky<Sheingold.
Re Ferriss.
Kraetsch<Moser, (2 acts).
E & J Marrin<Stuart Co.
Re Chapman.
Conde<Conde.
Amsterdam<Amsterdam.
Greenwich S Bk<Ruyon.
Fleischbach<Cornall.
Re Societa Abruzzese, &c.
Bohland & Aikler<Phillips.
Western Glass<Cornell.
Keeney< S C C Kn'ts of Am.
Albert<Freund.
Goreinstein<Gorenst'n.
Stanford<Stanford.
Levy<Wolfe.
Re Helbers, (Quackenbush).
McCaul<Lenetska.
Re Pierez, (same).

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Davis, Barnett F Co<Loewers G. Brew.
Petrykowsky.
Eastman<Budge.
Pascarelli.
Stadelberger<Stadelberger.
Williams.
Weinstein.
Cordin<Cordin.
Feinstein.
Kauffman<Kauffman.
Fischer.
Nelson<Wilson.
Spitzer.
Slater<Slater.
Robert.
Farley<Hollingsworth.
Root.
Zolotar<Zolotar.
Curran.
Bloom<Fife.
Stahl.
Preferred causes:
Holland.
Kloset.
Emmet<Northern B'k.
Holmes.
Siegel<Siegel.
Schiller.
Walter<Walter.
Geller.
Leavitt<The Waldemar.
Hurlbert.
Hollingsworth.
Beck<Beck.
Tarandola.
General calendar:
Candela.
Tilton<Gans.
Branstaeder.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Christian.
Rose Theatre<Korn.
Elliott.
Watson<Gross.
Smith.
Franklin Un 23<Berry.
Pearson.
Shaw's Jewelry Shop<Herald.
De Mels.
Carson.
Duffy Co<Gramis.
Tuck.
N A Wpaper<Jackson Con.
Kohlicek.
Manmarino<Mannarino.
Rosenthal.
Abrahams<Abrahams.
Gula.
Butera<Gen Exp.
Nigro.
Blutinger<Blutinger.
Bennett.
Olanattasio Con<W. 148th Con.
Welsberg.
Stern<Rombert & S.
Patzke.
Standard Sand<CNY.
Ramill.
Am Diamond Blast<Morrell.
Rubin.
De Forrest) Sheet<Walsh.
Conroy.
Regan<Regan.
Deans.
Rose<Walsh.
Kline.
Emanuel<Glirod.
Skolnick.
Sterne<Berg.
Stam.
Baltas<Ill Surety.
Perry.
Ferris<Ferris.
Weathers.
Freiman<Green.
Bowen.
Stein<Stein.
Marotti.
Singer<Mark.
Herman.
Fullerton<Sumner.
Mass.
Flach<Flach.
Black.
Haas<Maurer.
Wolf<Whitman.
Miller<NY Oph Inst.
Stringer.
Lancon<Lancon.
D'Amico.
Josephson<Josephson.
Lorenzo.
Anderson<Stumpfel.
Agostion.
Werda<Werda.
Berry.
Sanford<Hart.
Greene.
Keller<Keller.
Johnson.
Undefended divorces:
Joseph.
Kosow.
Joseph.
Blanchard.
Clauter.
O'Brien.
Brauninger.
Kory.
Call.
Henley.
Hall.
Bull.
Macheca.
Seraphine.
Mott.
Jacobs.
Castagnetta.
Harte.
Wagner.
Weiss.
Almeleh.
Young.
Newman.
Scheer.
Curtis.
Buschecher.
Kern.
Vesely.
D'Amato.
Zupruk.

PART IV., Erlanger, J., case on; V., Delany, J., case on; VI., no day calendar; VII., Ford, J., case on; VIII., Blanchard, J., case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Guy, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Inq., Peters<Kinch.
Saranac Rty<Mennillo
Inq., Same<Fraumene
Frey<Horton.
Case on.

PART II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Trial Term Part XV, Room, &c., Co<Pam.

Case on—Title Guar, No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:

Davis<Steeves.
Burkhart<Cochran.
Schirmer<Newmastic.
Marinaro<Multi Speed
Trial calendar:
Case on.
Inquest—Trochtenberg <Henig.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Van Slochem<British Columbia Ry.
Ehlasberg<same.
Boyar<Bottsford Dinkinson Co.
Donnelly<H G & A I Pierce.
Clee.
R Elsasberg<Bainbridge.

PART V.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Gunther<Ridgway Pub Co.

No day calendar.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dopstadt<NYC RR. Rogerio<Nas El RR. Meyers<Barrett. Filkins<same. Kennedy<Marcus.

Slavis<Pitts Con. Wrenn<Larson. Carddonna<White Con Amey<Int R T. Case on.

PART VII.—Crouch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq. V Crane<Dittrich. Inq. L Crane<Same. Brooks<Thompson Starrett Co.

Hadenczuk<Am Cement Eng. Clear.

PART VIII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kuhn<I R T. Cellandano<Warro. Rubenstein<3 Av RR.

Impl Film Exch< Kalem Co. Clear.

PART IX.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ringuleson<Linch, (2 acts.) Valentine<Scalzo. Parris<Cent Pk, &c. RR. Gardner<same.

Rubenstein<3 Av RR. Selich<McAvoy. Rinando<Weeks & Son Bears<Flachl (2 acts.) Braun<CNY. Case on.

PART X.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Canevani< Thomas & Buckley.

Case on—Bourdon< Plaza Operating. No day calendar.

PART XI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Schultz< Vaccarelli.

No day calendar.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Hermitage< St John's Pk.

No day calendar.

PARTS XV. and XVI.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ulanon< Brower.

No day calendar.

PART XVIII.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Tuomy<Walsh. Sheridan<McLaughlin. Melton<Havemeyer.

Adams<Manlon S S. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar.

Daniel R. Ambrose, Rocco M. Marasco, Simon Simon, Patrick J. Downey, John Martin, Hannah M. Hynes, Daily Infants, Abraham Distelman, Mary Hogge, &c., Charles M. Campbell, James D. Leary, Harriet E. Crary, John Cahill, Marie Hill, Albert Frost, Kate E. Hennings, John Watson, Sarah Beck, Andrew Suydam, Mary McConley, Nasie A. Bolko, Anne Warner, &c., Keida Maku, Edward Schaffner, Raimund Rybicka, Jeremia Puil, &c., Louis Lewengood, Elbe H. Arps,

William M. Egan, Mabel C. Forsyth, Leoluca Zangara, Margaret Tyrell, Frances A. Lane, John P. Seiffert, Bernard Shlanowsky, John D. Abraham, Mary A. Faughnan, F. G. Brewster, Lydia A. Brown, Florence Thomas, Albert Weber, John Hoernel, Mary A. Newall, William Hanley, Mary Szaltzer, Edward B. McKeever, Angeline Shanley, Harris Steinhauer, William S. MacLeod, Theodore Schumacher, Edward C. Moore, Dudley Jardine, Simon Rubens, William H. Penfold, Elizabeth S. Clark, William H. Penfold, H. Virginia Morgan, John H. Bonsell, Moses Bruhl, Patriek Donnelly, James D. Alexander, Robert T. Pierce, Lizzie H. Holme, Henry Borden, Mary Jones, James A. Mason, Isidor Vollman, Howard Ackerman, B. A. Blaco de Ceryo, E. V. Hitch, Catherine Bell, Catherine M. Dinon, Bertha A. Nonnenbacher, Margaret Dowling, Ruth A. Watrous, Isabella T. Howey.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills: Amelia Cutter. Mary V McCusker,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions.

Conford<Star Co. Rodd<Blake & Sons. Fletcher<Elliott-Fischer. Levy<Hagedorn Bros. Engelaher<Ornstein. Adams<Foote-Pierson Martin<Lublang & Beck. (2.) Garner<Godward. Arezzo Wine & Co< Passarelli Bros. Berta<Armato. Slater<Bellows. Werner<Mokasky. Kerr & Johanson< Beals. Hill's Studios<Rogers. Druck Lawrence. McDonald<Buckley. Engel<Cooper. Hecla Gown<Ayres. Bernhard<Siegel. Greenwald<Kreilberg. Lowenthal<McMahon. Stevens<Foster. Bernard<Siegel. Laby<Wallach. Goldstruck<I R T. Nat Surety<Kunstlich. Daleo<de Hart. Weinstein<Knick Ice. Friedman<same. Lapere<Friedman. Wernick<McMullen, Snare & Triest. Gillman<Fraser.

Lipschitz<Levy. McCrunk<Kalfish. Komarow<Cohn. Tompkins, Kiel, &c< Cerussi. Brown<Brown. Falys & Co<Birdseye. Rappaport<Strauss. Mayer Brew<Cryan. Koehler<Mass, &c, Co. Heilman<Stern. Pringle<Allen. Stone<Randall. Bonetto<Biotte. Wood<Conelli. Brookheim<Blow. Spitzer<NY Rys. Young<Friedman. Steinberg<Schreiber. Laemmle<Rothschild. Martin<Lublang. Joseph<Dalberg. Trow, &c.<Stoddard. Colwell Worsted Mills <Friedlander. Fechteler<Caraprezi. Hirsch<Winter Garden Cicero<Feldman. Gen Acoustic, &c< Drouet & Page Co. Adelstein<Venus U'g't Nassau Iron Works< Kalsowitzky. Mapes<D'Angelo. Machowicz<Reebling. Cutter<Drukker.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Ransom, J. At 9:45 A. M.

Ader<Lessner. Saltzman<Bordens M. Glover Automatic. Herrman & Grace Co< Harden, &c, Co. Edwards<Kirchhof. Am Sheet Metal Lath Co<Krefetz. Glickman<Guttman. Reiss<Pac Coast. Aronsky<Meyer. Moran<Thompson. Costello<Bradley. Herman<J Pierce Co. Wood<Bishop. Hausner<Breckman. Northrop<Harral. Reilly<F Falk Co. Goldberg<Summers. Lebewitz<Ehrlich. English, &c, Co< Schwarzler. Neiman<NY Rys. Aronsky<Davis. Lumbard<Wash Sq Taxi Co. Tuckman<NY Rys. Orenstein<20 W 17 St. Goldsmith<Wells Fargo & Co. Charlton<Bishop. Conte<De Marco. Bucci<I R T Co.

Cezerwinski<U D Beef Mezerosky<Martmak. Diener<Reliable Amus Machawicz<Roebling Const Co. Goldner<Morewood R H Co. Maraghino<Comes. Weinstock<Ullman. Bratton<Ruppert. De Geman<Holbrook C & R Corp. Wechler<Kendall. Prince Lantern Co< Rosenfeld. Corless<Bradley Con. Bondhus<Linch. Gerden<Same. Kramer<Lipton. Auerbach<Rainer. Burns<Fischel. Lalay<I R T Co. Suffern<Clyde Line. NY Edison Co<Knick Garage. Cullen<Irving N Bk. Tucker<NY Rys. Sterenton<Rupper. Bloch<Elder. Pritzer<Samuelson. Bryan<Bradley. Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J. At 10 A. M. Schweikert<So Nut, &c. Co.
At 10 A. M. Candee S & H Co< Duffy. Nichols<Palmer. Birkhahn<Weissberger Case on.

Lazarowitz<Club Laundry. Fischer<Herrnstadt. Bostwick<Emp State W Co.

PART III.—Smith, J., case on; Part IV.—Schmuck, J., case on; Part V.—La Fetra, J., case on; Part VI.—Green, J., case on; Part VII.—Delehanty, J., case on; Part VIII.—McCray, J., case on.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Kaplan< Hearne Realty Co.—Wm. T. Quinn; Macy< Ladd—Hon. Walter C. Noyes. Re Maittard —Outerbridge Horsey.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—St. John's Guild<John H. Bodine—Chas. J. Briody; N. Y. Title Ins. Co.<John H. Bodine—Chas. J. Briody; Henry Wacker<Emilie Hofman—Wm. P. Rooney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Crane, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Hovell<Reid. Same<same. Re Terrace Place. Auto Heating Sons Adle Same<same. Re Ringen. Corlat<Childes. Friedman<Lamb. Moore<Law. Reheuser<Miller. Rickert<Geis. Freedman<Bosch. Hogan<McCarty. Clement<Clement. Same<same. Bulone<Donald SS. Robertson<Robertson. Knox<Knox. McCaffray<CNY. Laughton<same. Rich & C Co<Morse. P Weyman Co<Ryerson. Boylan<CNY. Re E 36 St. Same. Duparquet H & M Co <Baron. Thompson<Periman. Ellison<Aronson. Mittenthal<Kasdan. Spurdle<Spurdle. Weaver<McCormack. Re Taylor. Mahland<Mahland. Sane<same. Davidson<Cameron Weiserbe<Weiserbe. Nolan<Prendergast. Guyon<Guyon. Greveling<Britt. Roth<same. Rohdebeck<same. Re Weisberger. Clekin<Kronheimer. Goldinger<Goldinger. Lights<Tagg. Re Lacey.

Lincoln Square Garage <Ward. Re Norton. Hairston<Hairston. Austin Nichols<Patterson. Beck<Schwartzchild. Hart<Shuman. Same<same. Feldman<Candee, S & H. McVey<Atl B I Wks. Black<Hogan & Sons. Re Zeh. Re Orth. Re Hallock. Westbury Park< Hirschel. Lange<McNamee. Badenhoop<Herwag. Curran<Hickey. Tverely<Goldberg. Hagedorn<Thompson. Schlimbach<A Druggists' Syndicate. Kruse<same. Re Sackman B & I Co. Re Coverly. Stover<Stover. Re Union League C. Christian<Christian. Unger<Singer. De Hunt<Swirson. Leak<Leak. Ashton<Am Cel Co. Markevich<Royal Ins Co. Wiener<Board of Carwasers. Herrman<Herrman. Connolly<Connolly. Weil<Kovacs et al. Same<same. Augrist<Simonsoy. Nolan<Prendergast. Benevy<Benevy. McCaffray<CNY.

PART II.—Manning, J.—Ex parte matters.

PART III.—Mayer, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part IV., Benedict, J.; Part V., Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.

Zeldin<Amer Ice Co. Klusick<So Pac Co. Levy<Morris & Co. Hoehn<Motor Rent & ano, (2 acts.) Gleason<Hughes, (2 acts.) Becker<B H RR. Willmott<Hice Rity. Kennedy<C I & B RR, (2 acts.)

Meyer<Williams & Co, (2 acts.) Brickman<Weitz & Z. Henry-Nolan-Hudson< N Y Rys, (2 acts.) Connaughton<Crawford Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Nov. 2.

Highest number reached, 4122.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J. At 10 A. M. Actions triable by court without a jury.

D'Alescio<Ruggiero. Halperin<Elliott, Jr. Burkard<Feldman. McBride<Partridge Co.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Scott<Univ Hts. Same<same. Chalkovitz<Chalkovitz Matter of Toppen. Demarest<Carr. Greenstein<N Y Con Ry. Taylor<Herbst. Morrison<N Y Con Ry. Soull<Smith Con. Venitian<Kinderman & Son. O'Neill<Butler. Farrell<same. Sussman<Thies Plumb Con.

Ahlert<Ahlert. Kleman<Fleischman Realty. Liberman<Pollak. Cowan<Webber. Collins<Jacobs. Glauber<Jordan. Wolder<Wolder. Scotto<Hogan & Son. Berman<Wiegan. Kleman<Fleischman & Realty. Worenan<McMullin Co. Donovan<Donovan.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS.—Brady, J. Gardner<Grill. Donovan<Donovan. Waller<Waller. Beir<Magenheim. Demarest<Carr. Bernstein<Kenny. Aurora Con<Picciano. Putman Rty<Arnold. Simmons<Simmons. Goldman<Cohen. Eisler<Kellar Con.

Calliva<Thompson. Giorgi<Beckman R'lty Gontarsky<Gontarsky. Sachs<Sachs. Komissar<Byrnes. Saks<Eagle Pipe. Astor<Thwaites. Oppenheimer<Jacobs. Goldstein<F & P Con. Same<Pierce Con. Neuberger<Michelesun.

TRIAL TERM.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Fleming Sand<Mallet. Kerbs<Weil. Chenoni<Zimmer.

Benjamin<Met Tob. Burke<I R T.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Abraham Rice<American Land Credit Co.—John W. Stocker. Realty Operating Co.<The Associate Con. and Bids.—Jacob Leitner.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M., Oct. 30: Lts. Patrick Sugrue, 81, to 28; John Walsh, 28, to 81; C. J. Schiunsen, 165, to 16 Insp. Dist.; Sergt. D. J. Barry, 166, to 16 Insp. Dist.; Patrol. C. H. J. Connors, 13, to 14. To take effect 8 A. M., Oct. 31, to prects indicated from Training School, for duty in uniform: H. J. Connolly, 7; S. W. Watson, 10; L. C. McMahon, 21; Harry Griffin, 14; F. A. Murray, 26; H. H. Welton, 1; Prob. Patrol. J. W. Torson, 4; J. J. Roach, 12.

Temporary assignments: Lt. Thos. Conloy, 85, to 17 Insp. Dist., for 30 days, from 4 P. M., Nov. 3; Sergts. F. B. Pitts, 12, to Com'r's office, for 5 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 29; Owen Keegan, 65, as Act. Lt., for 14 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Patrol. W. J. Enright and D. J. Foley, to Com'r's office, for 15 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 29; L. A. Nielsen, 2, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 31; G. F. Cliquette, 63, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Oct. 28; C. P. Lander, 162, to Det. Bu., for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31; William Sever, 164, to B. B. H. Squad, duty in Bureau of Information, for 3 days, from 8 A. M., Nov. 2. To 12 Insp. Dist, from 278, for 2 days, from 8 A. M., Oct. 31: G. M. Nicholson, J. J. Finnegan, P. J. Curran, J. H. Whalen.

Assignment discontinued: Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu., from 8 A. M., Oct. 29.

Leave, (without pay): Patrolman J. P. Dowling, 16, for 1 day, from 8 A. M., Nov. 4.

Fined: Patrol. C. J. Sullivan, 6 (2 charges), absent from post, 3 days, same, 3 days; Robert Boles, 26, same, 1 day; W. F. Byrnes, 30, sitting, 2 days; G. W. Meyer, 35, absent without leave, 1 day; W. J. Coyle, 36, absent from post, 3 days; Wm. Adams, 38, sitting, 2 days; V. R. Raynor, 148, absent from post, 4 days; Timothy Daly, 145, improper patrol, 3 days; A. J. Nichols, 167, absent from post, 4 days; G. W. Brown, 167, same, 4 days; Edward Riechhoff, 275, same, 3 days; E. T. Sisk, 278, same, 3 days; E. G. Wolcott, 283, absent from post, 6 days; J. F. Murphy, 4th Insp. Dist., sitting, 2 days.

Reprimanded: Patrol. John Martin, 159, allowed prisoner to escape.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. E. A. Raschke, 14, struck citizen; W. F. Jenkins, 171, off post; J. J. St. John, 171, same; J. E. Brown, 231, same.

Death reported: Patrol. Ambrose Dunlevy, 164, at 8:15 P. M., Oct. 27.

Fire Department.

The following-named members of the department will report at the repair shops, 58th Street and Twelfth Avenue, at 9 A. M. Mon., Nov. 2, for practical instruction in operating department motor apparatus: J. J. Connell, Eng. 5; J. F. Meila, 1; J. H. Schmidt, 11; T. F. O'Leary, Jr., 15; Julius Lasky, 17; J. H. Cosgrove, 21; Fred Wiedman, 25; S. K. Chapman, 26; E. F. Schneider, 31; Lieut. Burke, 47; C. E. McCormick, No. 1, 132; J. J. Kelly, 205; T. J. Regin, 206; Albert Temme, Jr., 208; James Creighton, H. & L. 7; J. F. Kelly, 9; Leonard Seyfried, 11; J. T. Sullivan, 11; M. J. Lawler, 21; F. J. Gill, 110; J. J. Norton, 106; Jacob Anschutz, 118; James Long, Eng. 5; William Luthin, 159; L. F. Shanley, 207; A. C. McLaughlin, 228; W. J. McEmry, H. & L. 8; Charles Roggenkamp, 101; L. T. White, Eng. 202.

The following-named members of the department will report at repair shops, 58th Street and 12th Avenue, at 9 A. M. Mon., Nov. 2, for a period of 12 days to complete their course of instruction in the Automobile School: C. M. Nixon, Eng. 8; J. J. Smith, 11; D. J. Morrisey, 14; Abraham Levy, 15; M. J. Murphy, H. & L. 23; W. J. Kennedy, Eng. 24.

The class in attendance at the Fire College (both sections) will report at 10 A. M. Wed., Nov. 4.

Leaves without pay: A. J. Kelly, H. & L. 147, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 1; Capt. H. T. Geiger, Eng. 229, for 12 hours, from 8 A. M., Oct. 30; T. A. Kelley, Eng. 67, for 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Nov. 3.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Capt. P. G. Clark, Inf., assigned to the 6 Inf.

1st Lt. C. L. Sturdevant, C. E., on arrival in U. S. and after leave, to Pittsburgh, Penn., for duty.

1st Lt. R. T. Coiner, C. E., after arrival in U. S. and after leave, to New York City for duty.

Capt. J. Kemper, 11 Inf., to Ft. D. A. R. Russell, Wyo, temp. duty, then to his station.

1st Lt. L. A. Meraux, Jackson Barracks, La., to his home and relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Orders Oct. 15, directing 1st Lt. R. R. Welshimer, C. A. C., to report to comdg. officer, coast defenses of the Dela., for assignment to a company, is amended to direct him to report after leave to comdg. officer, coast defense of the Dela. for duty on his staff.

Leaves: Capt. B. N. Rittenhouse, 6 Cav., 1 month's ext., and 1st Lt. R. H. Fletcher, Jr., 8 Inf., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

Comdr. J. H. Holden, commissioned

Lt. Comdrs. L. J. Wallace, commissioned, and H. M. Cage, to Naval Station, Olongapo.

Jr. Lts. C. McCauley, command of Bainbridge, to orders; M. B. Demott, E. C. Kaguet, F. Shlgluff, and C. A. Lucas, commissioned.

Consigns W. B. Jupp, to the Bainbridge; F. R. Molendy, the Glacier, and the San Diego, and C. E. Hoard, recvg. ship at San Fran. to the Glacier.

Med. Director M. F. Gates, commissioned.

Surg. W. H. Rennie, commissioned.

P. A. Paymaster R. W. Clark, the Tallahassee, to the Olympia.

Carpenters G. A. Arey, appointed to the San Fran.; F. A. Saar, appointed to temp. duty the St. Louis; D. Nyburg and L. E. Frey, appointed to Asiatic Station; W. A. Nightingale, appointed, to temp. duty recvg. ship at Norfolk; W. Collins, appointed to temp. duty recvg. ship at Boston; S. C. Girardet, G. H. Wheeler, and D. Campbell, appointed to temp. duty recvg. ship at Phila.; G. D. Barringer, appointed to recvg. ship at Boston; and M. C. Feber, appointed to the St. Louis.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Dixie, at Hampton Roads; Galveston, at Manila; Wheeling, at Rockland; Beale, Jarvis, and the Jenkins, at Norfolk; Fanning, Cummings, Burrows, Cassin, MacDougal, Drayton, McCall, Patterson, and the Tripp, at Lynn Haven Roads.

Sailed: Macdonough and the G-

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Founded 1868. Under Banking Laws. War cannot affect its securities. Savings share accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Nov. 1st. Begin now or write for Booklet "A." 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of A. KRAMER & CO. for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and inspectors of election to serve at the next annual meeting and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held on the 16th day of November, 1914, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, at No. 229 West Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City and State of New York. The transfer books will remain closed from the 31st day of October, 1914, until the 16th day of November, 1914.

Dated, October 28, 1914.

ABRAHAM BERLINER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PACIFIC BANK
49 Broadway, New York, Oct. 14, 1914.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. payable on November 2 next to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 20, 1914. The transfer books will be closed to Nov. 2, 1914.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

The United States National Bank located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and depositors are hereby notified to present their claims for payment.

E. E. JOHNS, Cashier.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement in Bond Prices—Working on Stock Exchange Problem.

Noteworthy improvement was reported yesterday in the bond market, which to a large extent has been freed of the restrictions under which the stock market is still held. When trading in bonds at concessions from closing prices was first permitted there were many declines, which represented a readjustment of bond quotations in the light of the events which had occurred since the closing of the Stock Exchange, but the immediate effect of these declines was to call out a very substantial volume of buying orders, and the demand has now broadened sufficiently to have caused recoveries in a number of instances from the lowest figures at which bonds have sold since trading in them was resumed. The investment demand is particularly urgent in the case of short-term securities, but the improvement, although most noticeable there, has not been confined by any means to those issues. Naturally, investors are discriminating, but the course of the bond market has made it plain that investors responded very readily to the lifting of restrictions upon prices. We have approached a normal condition in the bond market, and the realization of what has been accomplished in this field is serving to bring more people in the financial district around to the belief that, without much further delay, some similar plan, modified to suit the circumstances, should be adopted in respect to the stock market. Banking affairs at the moment are being much discussed in the light of the impending establishment of the new Federal reserve banks. It seemed highly probable from comments heard in banking circles yesterday that there will be general assent to the suggestion of the Federal Reserve Board that each of the member banks establish the required reserve with the Federal Reserve Bank out of the cash in their own vaults, and, so so far as possible, in gold. The Federal Reserve Board is urging that this be done, with the two-fold object of avoiding large drafts by the country banks on the reserve and central reserve city banks for the purpose of setting up new reserves and to enable the Federal reserve banks to start with the strongest possible reserve position. They will be stronger, of course, if their entire cash holdings consist of gold instead of being made up largely of other forms of money. The fact seems to be that the balances which the banks throughout the country have with the banks here in New York are below normal, owing to drafts which have already been made on these accounts, and this is an additional reason why the country banks, as the Federal Reserve Board suggests, should use their own cash rather than their balances with other banks to set up the new reserve.

The member banks of this city will be called upon to deposit 7 per cent. in cash with the Federal Reserve Bank and to keep 6 per cent. in their own vaults, and will be free to keep the remaining 5 per cent. in their own vaults or to deposit it with the Reserve Bank. It is known that some large institutions are disposed to deposit with the Federal Reserve Bank all their reserve which they are not required to keep in their own vaults. The point was made in more than one quarter yesterday that the interests of the member banks are identical with those of the Federal Reserve Bank, and that it behooves each member to do everything to make the Federal Reserve Bank as successful as possible. One measure of their success will be found in their ability to deal helpfully with money market problems as a whole, and the stronger their own position and the larger the proportion of reserves which the Federal reserve banks are intrusted with the greater will be their opportunity to exercise wholesome oversight over the money market and over the Exchanges.

The visit of Sir George Paish to the Stock Exchange, and his conference yesterday with the Stock Exchange Committee and others, led to no definite result so far as any announcement went, but it is plain that the problem of the opening of the stock market is now more actively under discussion than it was for a long time after the closing of the Exchange. It will be well if this problem will receive from now on the closest possible attention until means have been found to resume trading in stocks, not necessarily at the beginning without any restrictions, but with as few restrictions as possible.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90¼	$4.89⅝	$4.90
Cable sterling	4.90⅝	4.90¼	4.90⅛

CLOSING RATES.

London	$4.90	$4.90⅛
Paris	5.15	5.14⅞
Berlin	.85⅝	.85⅞
Switzerland	5.18	5.17
Holland	.41	.41 3-16

New York Clearing House exchanges, $220,699,583; balances, $11,100,434. Sub-Treasury debit balance, $24,488.

The local banks have lost $5,029,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c. premium; St. Louis, 35c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $2.50 discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 48½c, unchanged.

CONSERVE NEW YORK'S GOLD

Members Asked to Take Certificates for Reserve Stock from Vaults.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has followed the lead of the Federal Reserve Board in urging the member banks in this district, which is coextensive of the State of New York, to pay the first installment of their subscriptions to the capital stock of the Reserve Bank in gold certificates from their own vaults. This is to prevent an undue draft on banks in this city with which the interior banks have balances against which they might draw in making the payment.

The money is to be paid at the Clearing House, as the Reserve Bank has as yet no permanent quarters with vault facilities.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being given separately:

Two roads	$350,177	+ $42,604
Twenty-three roads	11,131,630	—2,911,596
Total (25 roads)	11,481,807	—2,868,992

CANADIAN PACIFIC for September—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Gross	10,754,740	12,157,083	1,402,343
Net	4,307,048	4,415,579	108,531
Gross, 3 mos.	31,153,876	35,584,604	4,430,729
Net	11,508,652	12,493,511	984,839

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for September—

Operating rev.	775,157	623,277	148,119
Operating exp.	640,814	621,876	18,027
Net rev. from operations	134,343	301,400	167,056
Taxes	31,000	31,000	.....
Operating inc.	103,343	270,400	167,056
P. C. op. exp. (incl. taxes) to op. rev.	87.67	70.71	*16.96

3 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1914 and 1913:

Operating rev.	2,435,444	2,602,792	167,348
Operating exp.	1,871,489	1,792,616	78,923
Net rev. from operations	564,004	810,276	246,272
Taxes	93,000	89,000	4,000
Operating inc.	471,004	721,276	250,272
P. C. op. exp. (incl. taxes) to op. rev.	80.66	72.29	*8.37

*Increase.

FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY for the year ended June 30—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	5,334,653	5,021,795	4,426,935
Expenses	3,653,221	3,554,603	3,117,081
Net	1,681,432	1,467,192	1,309,854
Charges	1,565,218	1,426,760	1,258,634
Surplus	116,214	40,431	51,220

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	2,559,684	2,596,719	2,442,320
Net aft. taxes	1,385,771	1,409,056	1,239,490
Other income	47,254	44,148	33,361
Total income	1,433,025	1,453,204	1,272,851
Sur. aft. chgs	525,192	519,305	352,259
Gross, 3 mos.	7,500,211	7,287,334	7,042,881
Net aft. taxes	3,929,766	3,707,196	3,392,885
Other income	134,117	127,752	89,770
Total income	4,063,884	3,834,948	3,833,048
Sur. aft. chgs	1,341,929	1,037,620	723,990

Passengers carried ... 144,770,962 141,943,588 136,940,132

MOBILE & OHIO for September—

	1914.	1913.	Dec.
Oper. rev.	923,908	1,054,339	130,435
Oper. exp.	799,747	818,820	19,073
Net rev. from fy. oper.	124,156	235,518	111,362
Taxes	33,245	33,881	635
Net aft. taxes	90,910	201,637	110,726
Oper. income	90,904	201,637	110,732
P. C. op. exp. (inc. taxes) to op. rev.	90.16	80.88	*9.28

3 mos. ended Sept. 30, 1914 and 1913—

Oper. rev.	3,056,951	3,183,290	126,339
Oper. exp.	2,454,784	2,411,430	43,353
Net rev. from railway oper.	602,167	771,860	169,692
Taxes	99,738	98,434	1,301
Net aft. taxes	502,432	673,426	170,993
Oper. income	502,406	673,426	171,019
P. C. op. exp. (inc. taxes) to op. rev.	83.51	76.84	*6.73

*Increase.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for September—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	821,968	859,820	822,887
Net aft. tax.	188,422	212,567	221,621
Sur. aft. chgs.	58,458	91,397	100,458
3 mos. gross	2,815,260	2,855,294	2,824,551
Net aft. taxes	911,968	926,697	1,065,449
Sur. aft. chgs.	529,195	558,421	704,279

Miscellaneous Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY—Oil and Gas Department:

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Sept. gross	$466,773	$462,051	$53,276
Net after taxes	119,964	213,651	93,687
6 mos. gross	2,982,176	3,127,137	144,961
Net earnings	1,265,687	1,585,105	319,418

Consolidated Gas:

Sept. gross	7,761	9,666	1,905
Deficit after oper. exp.	5,144	2,702	*2,442
6 mos. gross	61,515	73,641	12,125
Deficit after oper. exp.	11,557	2,551	*9,306

Duquesne Light Company:

Sept. gross	382,507	360,742	*22,065
Net earnings	15,921	123,253	*27,668
6 mos. gross	2,289,094	2,184,603	*94,491
Net earnings	896,868	768,163	*128,706

Pennsylvania Light and Power:

Sept. gross	15,023	16,181	1,158
Net earnings	5,580	3,508	*2,072
6 mos. gross	94,348	100,452	6,204
Net earnings	31,984	31,768	*216

Pittsburgh Railways:

Sept. gross	984,911	1,005,410	20,499
Net earnings	254,258	306,970	52,712
6 mos. gross	6,120,883	6,086,930	*33,459
Net earnings	1,799,459	1,862,639	63,184

Beaver Valley Traction:

Sept. gross	30,354	28,680	*1,654
Net earnings	10,597	14,769	4,172
6 mos. gross	181,424	177,320	*4,104
Net earnings	54,149	61,677	7,528

*Increase.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for September—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross earnings	245,870	250,961	*5,090
Net earnings	97,099	98,613	*1,513
Net income	89,307	88,176	1,130
Undiv. surp.	13,350	12,219	1,130
12 mos. ended Sept. 30:			
Gross earnings	3,078,289	2,937,713	140,575
Net earnings	1,220,547	1,118,431	102,115
Net income	526,232	447,233	78,998
Undiv. surp.	214,528	135,514	79,208

*Decrease.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO. for June—

	1914.	1913.	Decrease.
Tot. rcts. op.	1,510,861	1,691,322	171,460
Exp. priv.	829,271	854,622	5,350
Tot. op.	690,589	856,672	166,080
Tot. op. exp.	891,057	876,139	*14,917
Net op. def.	200,467	19,460	*180,997
Taxes	13,873	8,468	*5,405
Op. deficit	214,340	27,938	*186,402

Twelve months:

Tot. rcts. op.	19,621,790	21,620,709	1,998,919
Exp. priv.	8,660,178	10,446,575	777,187
Tot. op. rev.	9,962,602	11,174,388	1,221,731
Tot. op. exp.	10,391,183	11,145,177	753,984
Net. op. def.	428,581	29,158	*467,747
Taxes	184,814	138,867	*4,853
Op. deficit	672,906	109,511	*463,394
Mile. stm. rds.	28,288	29,131	842
Mile. oth. lines	2,640	4,007	1,357

*Increase. †Surplus.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The managers of the Coffee Exchange decided yesterday not to fix a date for reopening the Exchange. It had been expected that Nov. 1 would be selected. A statement issued after the meeting said that, while there had been great improvement in conditions, it was deemed inexpedient to renew business.

Twenty-five public utility companies, reporting to William Bonbright & Co., show gains in gross earnings for August of 7.2 per cent. and net increases of 15.6 per cent. Practically every part of the country was represented in the returns.

Hay Walker, Jr., of W. & H. Walker of Pittsburgh, has been elected a Director of the Pressed Steel Car Company to fill a vacancy.

The Guaranty Trust Company has issued a pamphlet containing a synopsis of the new War Tax law.

The Protective Committee for 4 per cent. collateral trust bonds of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western sets a deposit of these bonds with the Union Trust Company.

The National Surety Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 gross premiums of $3,768,000, against $3,555,000 for that period of 1913. The surplus was $1,682,000, compared with $1,500,000 a year ago.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	5.75
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July 1, 1915	99½	100	5.00
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr. 1, 1916	98½	99	5.75
American Tobacco Scrip, 4%	Sept. 1, 1915	98½	99	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	May 1, 1915	99	99½	4.50
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June 11, 1915	98	99¼	7.00
Boston & Maine R. R. Disc.	Mar. 2, 1915	..	..	..
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 6%	Sep. 1, 1915	97	99½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 6%	July 1, 1915	98	99½	6.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr. 1, 1915	98	98⅜	10.00
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct. 1, 1915	98¼	97½	7.50
Erie R. R., 6%	Apr. 1, 1917	92	96	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct. 1, 1915	98	100	6.00
General Rubber Co., 6%	July 1, 1915	98	99½	6.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May 1, 1915	98	99	15.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 6%	Nov. 1, 1915	98½	99½	6.73
International Harvester Co., 6%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	6.55
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Apr. 1, 1915	98¼	98¾	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 1, 1915	98	98	..
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Apr. 1, 1915	..	99¾	5.40
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May 1, 1917	88	91	8.60
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Apr. 1, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.15
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	May 1, 1915	98½	99½	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Sep. 15, 1915	98	99¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 6%	Oct. 1, 1915	97½	99¼	6.40
New York City, 6%	Sep. 1, 1915	100¾	101	4.75
New York City, 6%	Oct. 1, 1915	100¾	101	4.75
New York City 6%	Jan. 1, 1917	103	104	4.75
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 6%	May 1, 1915	98	98	12.00
Pacific Gas Electric Co., 6%	Apr. 15, 1915	98	100	6.00
Pennsylvania R. R., 6%	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98¼	6.40
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar. 1, 1915	..	99	6.55
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 6%	Mar. 1, 1916	98¼	98¾	6.10
Southern Railway, 6%	Feb. 1, 1915	98¾	99	6.10
Southern Railway, 6%	Oct. 1, 1915	98	98¼	6.40
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	Mar. 1, 1915	98¼	98¾	6.35
Union Typewriter Co., 6%	Jan. 15, 1915	98	98	6.25
United Fruit Co., 6%	Mar. 1, 1915	98	98	6.25
Ohio Company, 6%	Apr. 1, 1915	98	98	5.50

PAISH SEES HOPE OF EARLY OPENING

Believes Stock Exchange Trading Should Be Resumed as Speedily as Possible.

CONFERS WITH COTTON MEN

England Not In a Position to Tie Up $100,000,000 for Relief of Our Growers.

A conference which Sir George Paish, advisor to the Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and B. B. Blackitt, an official of the British Treasury, had with the Conference Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday afternoon is expected to result in an important announcement next week. Sir George would not say whether this would have to do with the question of reopening the Cotton Exchange simultaneously with the Exchange in Liverpool or with an adjustment of the straddle position. The British representatives have given the impression that they see no reason why cotton trading should not be resumed at an early date.

It was learned that the visitors did not feel that there was any merit in the proposal that England should take a large amount of cotton now, to be paid for through the cancellation of American obligations. This was one of the plans discussed at Washington. When asked if this suggestion would be adopted, Sir George said that England had no need of the cotton at this time, and was certainly not in a position to tie up $100,000,000, more or less, for the relief of growers in this country.

The visit of Sir George and Mr. Blackitt was informal. Having, as Mr. Blackitt said, a day off in Washington, they decided to run over to New York to pay a number of social visits. They returned to the capital last night after a day crowded with engagements. Soon after their arrival in the financial district they were closeted with the Committee of Five, which is handling Stock Exchange affairs. Sir George explained to the committee his views on the economic aspects of the war as affecting England and America, with particular reference to the reopening of the Stock Exchanges. He said that trading should be resumed as speedily as possible. He thought that many of the difficulties had already been removed, and that restoration of confidence necessary to the reopening of the Exchanges was rapidly coming about both in this country and England. From his attitude some of the Governors got the idea that he expected the London Exchange to open soon after the turn of the year.

The visitors repeated their assertion that England was not awaiting the resumption of an open market here in order to dump a large volume of American securities. Sir George said that these issues were likely to stay where they were, partly because they were highly regarded as bank collateral and partly because the owners could not sell without assuming a big loss.

After leaving the Exchange a visit was made to the temporary quarters of the Federal Reserve Bank, following which Samuel F. Streit entertained the party, with Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the bank; Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Agent, and others at a luncheon in the Stock Exchange Club. After a conference with H. P. Davison at the J. P. Morgan & Co. office, Sir George and Mr. Blackitt were taken to the Cotton Exchange, where they remained for some time going over the cotton situation.

They are to meet the Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank in Washington today, and Sir George said that after going over the statement prepared by Governor Strong he expected to be able to form a better estimate of the extent of this country's foreign debt problem.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 27:

	Oct. 27.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$652,604	$14,105,964	$73,811,678
Internal revenue	914,279	20,108,466	69,059,673
Cor. & inc. tax	9,216	400,901	8,413,536
Miscellaneous	46,338	3,481,535	28,337,545
Total receipts	1,623,031	38,154,270	214,422,736
Expenditures	1,633,706	54,727,463	254,061,099
Deficit	10,675	16,573,193	39,658,273

BACHE & CO. EXPLAIN.

Reply to Commerce Commission Criticism of Aug. 17 Letter.

J. S. Bache & Co. have addressed a letter to the Interstate Commerce Commission in which they explain their motives in sending out to bankers on Aug. 17 a letter calling upon them to make known to their Representatives in Congress their attitude on the rate question. This letter was criticised by some of the Commissioners at the rate hearing now in progress.

"The emergency would naturally press to sale many American securities held abroad, but owing to the condition of our railroads, their securities by reason of insufficient earnings were already before the war in great disfavor among our own and foreign investors," say J. S. Bache & Co. "We felt that if the railroads were not put in position to show a safe margin of earnings to guarantee their fixed charges and to assure stability then the rush of European securities for sale would be doubly and trebly augmented."

Receiver for Texas Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

FREDERICKSBURG, Texas, Oct. 29.—The San Antonio, Fredericks & Northern Railroad was today placed in the hands of a receiver upon application of R. A. Love of Kansas City, Mo. M. L. Trice was appointed receiver by Judge Maxey in the Federal Court. The road's indebtedness is $170,000 and its assets $500,000.

Liverpool Cuts January Delivery Price

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29.—The Directors of the Cotton Exchange today reduced the price of January-February delivery 5 points, to 4.50d. the change to take effect at the opening tomorrow.

In view of the reduced prices of cotton the Directors of the Cotton Exchange here have decided they no longer consider it necessary that holders of unhedged spot cotton should be required to buy futures against their sales. In case of consignments partly hedged this privilege shall not begin until all outstanding hedges have been taken in.

$130,000 Tax on Frash Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The estate of Herman Frash, who died in New York City six months ago, paid $130,000 transfer tax to the State Controller today. The value of the estate was not revealed.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb Market yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
600	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
25	Boston Ely	10c	10c	10c	10c
10	Butte & Lon	10c	10c	10c	10c
100	Calaveras	98c	98c	98c	98c
10	Chief	80c	80c	80c	80c
800	Crown Reserve	95c	95c	90c	90c
220	Davis Daly	59c	59c	55c	55c
60	First National	75c	75c	74c	75c
200	Jumbo Ext	39c	40c	39c	40c
100	La Rose	72c	72c	72c	72c
800	Mexican Metals	15c	15c	14c	14c
125	Nev. Douglas	55c	55c	50c	50c
10	Ohio Copper	5c	5c	5c	5c
1,300	Unit'd V. Ext.	1 1-16	1 1-16	99c	99c

Following are closing bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.72	.82	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1¼
B. S. G.	.08	.09	La Rose	.71	.72
Bohemia	1	1¼	Majestic	.07	.09
Bost. Ely	.20	..	McK-Dar.	.41	.43
Butte & L.	.10	.20	M. of Am.	2¼	2⅝
Calaveras	.93	1.00	Mex. Met.	.14	.15
Chief C.	.80	.91	Nev. Doug.	.52	.58
Con. Cop.	.90	1 1-16	New Bal.	.50	.55
Cr. Res.	.90	.95	Ohio Cop.	.05	.10
Davis-D.	.56	.58	So. Lake	1⅛	3
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.85	Stewart	1	1 1-16
First Nat.	.72	.74	U. Fr. Sh.	7⅞	8¼
G'f'd Con.	.95	1.00	U. V. Ex.	.99	1.00
Houghton	1	1½	Yukon	1⅝	2

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Mexican	.36
Andes	.03	Occidental Con.	.33
Best & Belcher	.04	Ophir	.06
Challenge Con.	.08	Overman	.15
Con. Cal. & Va.	.07	Seg. Belcher	.03
Crown Point	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gold & Norcross	.03	Union Con.	.02
Julia	.05	Utah Con.	.02
Justice	.02	Yellow Jacket	.40
Kentucky Con.	.04		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.25	D'field Daisy	.02
Jim Butler	.85	D'field Bl. B.	.02
Midway	.07	Florence	.28
North Star	.16	G'field Con. M.	.07
Rescue Eula	.07	G'field Merger	.17
Tonopah Exten.	2.27½	Jumbo Exten.	.43
West End	.55	Silver Pick	.03
		Vernal	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.25
Atlanta	.18	Round Mountain	.28
Booth	.03	MANHATTAN.	
C. O. D.	.03	Manhattan Con.	.02
Comb. Fraction	.04		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot	6	6½	Jackpot	5	5½
El Paso	100	120	McKinney	33	36
Elkton	41½	42¼	Old Gold	2	3
Findlay	2	..	Portland	103	104
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	104	106
Isabella	10¼	10⅝	R. B. H.	2	4

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

It seems to be the consensus of opinion among grain shippers that Germany has been making attempts to buy foodstuffs in the American markets, and, while there is apparently little probability of shipments being made direct to German ports, the presence of this demand has a stimulating influence on the market, and after an early decline of over 1c a bushel prices rallied and at the close were ⅛c to ¼c net higher. Export sales for the day were estimated at about 1,250,000 bushels of wheat and about 250,000 barrels of flour. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.14¾; No. 2 hard, $1.12¾; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.15¾; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.19¼, all nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	....	....	122	123		95 7-16
May	....	....	127⅝	128¼		98

CHICAGO PRICES.

December	114	112¾	113⅝	113¼	85⅞	
May	119⅛	117⅞	119⅛	119	90⅝	

CORN.

The corn market was under pressure early, prices declining ⅝ to ¾c as a result of continued favorable weather for curing the new crop and increased offerings of new corn, especially from Ohio. Interior cash markets were generally lower. Late in the day there was a quick rally on reports of export sales of about 100,000 bushels, and prices at the close were ¼ to ½c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 81½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	68⅛	67	68⅛	67⅝		70⅝
May	70⅝	69⅝	70⅝	70⅝		71⅝

OATS.

The oats market again felt the pressure of country offerings and prices declined ⅛ to ⅝c, but toward the close a firmer feeling developed, in sympathy with the other markets, and closing quotations were ⅜c higher. Export sales for the day were about 300,000 bushels. In the local cash market prices were firmer; standard quoted at 53 to 53½c; No. 2 white, 53½ to 54c; No. 3 white, 52¼ to 53c; No. 4 white, 52 to 52½c; fancy clipped white, 54 to 56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½ to 55c; all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
December	49	48	49	48¾		39
May	52⅝	51½	52⅝	52		44⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under pressure early as a result of a further decline in the price of live hogs, but rallied late with grain and on reports of a better export demand for lard. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 22,000, estimated for Friday 20,000; Kansas City received 8,000, and Omaha 4,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
October	....	....	10.62	10.67		10.05
January	9.90	9.85	9.87	9.90		10.80
Ribs—						
October	....	....	10.20	10.12		10.60
January	9.85	9.75	9.82	9.80		10.75
Pork—						
January	18.85	18.75	18.85	18.80		20.02
May	19.07	18.97	19.07	19.10		20.15

COTTON.

Southern spot market advices showed continued firmness. Most of the markets officially reported were higher, with quotations ranging from about 6¾c up to 7c, and local spot brokers complained that it was difficult to get firm offers for forward shipments of desirable cotton at anything like recent figures. Liverpool reported a further decline in the price of January-February contracts there to 4.50d, to take effect this morning. At the difference agreed upon last September between the two markets this would be equal to 7.48c. December contracts in New York, but as indicated by the results of Wednesday's meeting of members, the trade here has agreed not to ballot in liquidation of straddles below 8c. The 7½c level was recognized as a basis from the committee yesterday afternoon, however, in the following terms: "The committee has no objection to curb trading at 7.50c or above for December, but still requests members to make no trades below that price."

The local market for spot cotton was nominal. No quotations; sales 100 bales.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil rallied sharply and closed at 16 to 24 points net advance. The buying movement was the direct result of an advance of about 1½c in the crude market, which was quoted at 28½c, although it was also said that the recent decline had attracted a more active consuming demand.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last
Spot	....	....

M'ADOO CARGO ORDER UPHELD BY ENGLAND

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice Says Secrecy of Manifests Is Within Our Rights.

ONLY PROTECTS SHIPPER

Treasury Regulation Not Likely to Result in Detention of Vessels, Washington Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Attempts to create an international incident out of Secretary McAdoo's order placing a ban on the publication of manifests of cargoes until thirty days after the clearance of the vessels carrying such cargoes were promptly and emphatically discredited in Washington today both by American officials and at the British Embassy.

The intimation that Great Britain might not like the McAdoo order, the idea that it might cause British warships to stop all vessels leaving American ports, and the suggestion that the British Embassy regarded it as helpful to Germany brought quick denials at the embassy. In an authoritative quarter it was asserted that the McAdoo order would not cause any more general search of vessels leaving American ports than was already being exercised by the commanders of British and French warships.

At the British Embassy and at the State Department officials regretted that any such construction should have been placed upon the action of Secretary McAdoo, which was taken after full conference with Mr. Lansing, the Acting Secretary of State. It was fully within the rights of the United States to issue such an order, they said. The action was not a matter involving diplomatic relations or international law, but was only in the nature of a municipal regulation, it was said. Furthermore, the order was no surprise to the British Embassy, which had known that the practice had been in operation at the Port of New York before the order was issued.

British Envoy Explains.

That the British Embassy was neither offended nor displeased with the McAdoo order was made clear after Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, called at the State Department today to give assurances to Acting Secretary Lansing that the embassy had neither criticised nor commented upon the order, and was not responsible for the published intimations that Great Britain did not relish the action of Secretary McAdoo. After leaving the State Department the British Ambassador issued this statement:

The United States Government has, of course, a perfect right to issue what regulations it thinks fit, and foreign Powers have no reason to complain. In New York this regulation has been in force for some time. The publication of manifests is not a usual practice and depends solely on local custom in different countries.

Nothing in the regulation prevents the Consuls of neutral countries from communicating to Consuls of the belligerents as is now done, details as to the destination of contraband or the intention of the neutral Government in regard to the embargoes.

As a matter of fact the McAdoo order is understood to have been issued mainly because several exporters regard it as a disclosure of trade secrets for the information in the manifests to be made public for the benefit of trade competitors, and some exporters objected to the granting of free access to foreign Consuls to examine these manifests. It was learned also that the practice in most countries is not to permit foreign Consuls and others to examine the manifests for outward cargoes. Every country, it was explained, had the right to make its own regulations relative to the examination of such manifests; the British Government was not objecting to or complaining about the McAdoo order. It was said today that the British Government in such a situation would probably consider it necessary to act just as the American authorities have acted if British exporters objected to foreign Consuls being permitted to enter the offices of Collectors of Customs and examine the manifests of outgoing cargoes.

No Check on Exporters.

The McAdoo order is broad enough to prohibit the disclosure, for thirty days, of the contents of any manifest, not only for publication, but to foreign Consuls in New York City and other ports. But there is nothing in the order that forbids the exporter to grant free access to any particular manifest to any foreign Consul in any necessary case. The order, however, does make it impossible for foreign Consuls to obtain information contained in manifests without the consent of the shipper, until a month after the vessel conveying the cargo has left port.

The examination of manifests by foreign Consuls enabled them to keep track of the persons to whom shipments were being made by American exporters, with the chance of such information reaching foreign competitors who might seek to take business from American firms. This is understood to be one of the governing reasons why most foreign nations are discouraging the immediate disclosure of information and trade secrets contained in these manifests.

Under the McAdoo order nobody will know what cargo a ship carries, unless the exporters voluntarily disclose the fact, and one result of this is that every vessel leaving port will be a suspect. However, as between steamers, neutral or belligerent, to examine cargoes is a belligerent right in international law, and it is impossible for British or French warship commanders to tell merely by looking at a vessel from afar what cargo she carries, most steamers falling in with British, French, or other belligerent vessels are always halted and their papers examined. If the papers are correct, if the ship carries non-contraband, or carries contraband or conditional contraband with assurances that it will not reach opposing belligerents, the vessels will generally be allowed to proceed. The detention of vessels occurs in cases of doubt as to the destination or character of the cargo, of irregularity of the manifests or ship papers.

COPPER SHIPS TO BE FREED.

England Likely to Release Kroonland and Others at Gibraltar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The steamship Kroonland of the Red Star Line, which has been detained at Gibraltar by the British port authorities—with several thousand tons of copper bound from New York to Naples—will be released, according to authoritative, though unofficial, information obtained tonight. It is understood that the Italian Government will not permit this cargo to be shipped into Germany or Austria for use by any ammunition firms, and this will be satisfactory to the British Government.

British officers at Gibraltar are said not to have received notification of Italy's embargo on copper, and in the absence of specific instructions to the contrary from the Admiralty the orders to the Gibraltar port authorities required them to detain vessels arriving there with unwrought copper because this article had been declared to be conditional contraband by the British Government.

The detention at Gibraltar of two Italian vessels, the San Giovanni and the Regina Ita.a, bound from New York to Italian ports with copper, was reported to the State Department today. The report of the seizures came from companies in New York, which were shippers of the copper. They asked the State Department to protest against the confiscation of their cargoes. It was also reported that two other steamers, the Ascot and the Prosper III., the latter flying the Swedish flag, had been detained at Gibraltar with copper cargoes. American Consul Sprague was asked to cable details as to all these detentions.

PLEASED ABOUT MANIFESTS.

Merchants Here Glad That They Are Not to be Made Public.

While Collector Malone failed yesterday to receive an official notification from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo relative to the prohibition issued Wednesday by the Treasury Department against the giving out of information regarding the clearances of vessels or their cargoes until thirty days after departure from port, the Collector gave the order effect upon his arrival at the office. It is assumed the formal order of the Secretary will be received this morning from Washington.

Mr. McAdoo's action is generally regarded in exporting circles in this city with satisfaction, as putting an end to a certain sort of espionage which latterly had become almost intolerable to American shippers.

"It had gotten to a point," said an export merchant yesterday, "where the clearance division of the Custom House swarmed with employes of the consulates of the countries now at war with each other, and every scrap of information obtainable from the papers filed relative to the quantities and character of cargoes became instantly available. The result was that vessels were hardly under way out of the harbor before warships cruising off Sandy Hook were advised in minute detail respecting cargo and destination, &c. The new order will undoubtedly prove of material assistance to exporters in getting goods out of port without the former publicity."

It was said yesterday that the agents of foreign Governments, who have been scanning the Custom House clearance papers, will now transfer their field of activities to the docks, where they will watch the character of merchandise loaded on vessels and make their reports to the consulates in this way.

WON'T TRUST U. S. FOR $2.

Anniston, Ala., Threatens to Cut Off Water Unless Paid in Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In a curious little controversy with the Anniston Water Supply Company of Anniston, Ala., the Government of the United States has laid down the principle that it cannot pay for anything in advance and will not give bond or surety for the payment of any obligation. As a result, officials are mildly interested to know whether the water company will carry out its threat and cut off water connections from the Weather Bureau at Anniston because of its failure to deposit $2 to guarantee payments for water.

"In matters such as the one here presented," said George E. Downey, Comptroller of the Treasury, in a ruling on the case, "citizens can well afford, it seems to me, to rely upon the good faith of the Government and its promise to pay."

COULD KEEP $100,000,000.

Cotton Man Says Country Would Do It by Giving Up Jute Goods.

R. D. Bowen of Paris, Texas, Chairman of the Southern Cotton Committee, asserted yesterday before a gathering of local coffee roasters and bag manufacturers at the Whitehall Club that $100,000,000 could be kept in circulation annually in this country by the general substitution of cotton products for those of jute and hemp. Mr. Bowen made an earnest plea for such substitution as soon as possible, not only to relieve the financial situation in the South so far as the growers are concerned, but to help wholesalers and manufacturers in the North by thus providing funds with which the Southern retailers and jobbers would be able to settle with their Northern creditors.

Mr. Bowen took up specifically the question of substituting cotton bags for burlap containers in the transmission of coffee, sugar, flour, and other products, and showed samples of cotton bags which are now being used by a large coffee roaster in St. Louis. He also read a letter from one of the principal sugar refiners, in which the promise was made that cotton bags would be used gladly if the customers of the company would specify their use in their orders. He followed this by saying that if all the foodstuffs shipped to the South were sent in cotton containers 1,280,000 bales of cotton would be used annually in this way alone, and then asked the roasters to demand shipment of their coffees from Brazil in cotton bags in order to help the South.

CARPET BIDDING BRISK.

Bargains for Some at the Auction Sale Yesterday.

Buyers who held off from making purchases the first part of the auction sale of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company, apparently reached the conclusion that yesterday was an opportune time for picking out such goods as they were in need of. A fair-sized crowd was in attendance all day at the sale, and a good many bargains were found by those who have been playing a waiting game. Altogether during the day 508 lots were sold.

Kirman seamless rugs, 9 by 12 feet, sold quickly, with prices decidedly below the stated prices at the beginning of the season. These rugs ranged at yesterday's sale fom $15 to $17.50, the company's price at the opening being $20.65. There were also slumps in the same rug in the 6 by 9 feet size.

There was a falling off in the prices obtained for Saxony Axminster carpets, the range being from 55 cents to 75 cents a yard, compared with 88 cents, the regular rate. Something of a slaughter occurred when the auctioneer ran through the offerings of clothalins. These carpets brought from 75 to 95 cents a yard, against $1.26½ at the opening of the season.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Imports Varied by Special Circumstances.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that orange oil in packages under two and one-half pounds in weight is properly provided for in the present tariff act, at 10 per cent. ad valorem as "orange oil" under Paragraph 46. The Collector took duty on the importation, which was made by A. Giese & Co., at the rate of 20 per cent. under Paragraph 17, as a "chemical or medicinal preparation."

The Collector is reversed.

The Rev. F. L. Funke Company was sustained in claims affecting the classification under the present law of sprocket chains. They were taxed at 30 per cent. ad valorem as parts of automobiles, and were claimed to be properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the specific provision in Paragraph 126 for such articles.

M. Gardner & Co. won in contentions for lower duty on linen table covers containing figures or designs. The customs officers assessed 60 goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the present tariff for drawnwork, whereas the board holds that the merchandise is entitled to enter at 35 per cent. as manufactures of flax.

Higher Cost of Army Rations.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The army ration, with its simple components, has shared in the general increased cost of living. The annual report of Quartermaster General Aleshire shows that the average cost of the ration for American troops this year was 24.40 cents as compared with 23.41 cents for 1913.

President Receives Jerome K. Jerome.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—President Wilson today received Jerome K. Jerome, the English author, and they talked for several minutes on literary subjects.

CALLS GARY DINNERS A BLIND FOR TRUST

Steel Prices Were Made There, Asserts Government Counsel, Ridiculing the Defense.

JUDGES TAKE THE CASE

May Reach a Decision by Spring and Appeal to the Supreme Court May Follow.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—Argument in the Federal suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation on the ground that its organization and operation constitute a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law was concluded today, and the court took the case under advisement just three years and three days after the original petition of the Government was filed against the concern and its subsidiaries. So fast are the ramifications of the case and so voluminous is the record that a decision is not expected by lawyers until next Spring, or early Summer. Then, it is predicted, that one side or the other will carry the suit to the Supreme Court of the United States, and another year or more may pass before a final decree is reached.

Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, in charge of the Government's side of the case took all day in concluding his argument in support of the charges that the corporation was formed with monopolistic intent, and that it actually exercised the power of a monopoly in that it suppressed competition and controlled prices. His argument was largely in rebuttal of the speeches made by the six corporation attorneys who had preceded him.

Eight lawyers in all participated in the argument before the court, which took up a period of eight days. The speeches contain more than 350,000 words. Judges Buffington, McPherson, Hunt, formerly of the Commerce Court, and Woolley, recently appointed to succeed Judge George Gray, now have before them fifty-six volumes containing 15,900 printed pages of testimony and exhibits; briefs with more than 1,750 pages of printed arguments; 1,800 typewritten pages of oral arguments; besides numerous documents such as answers of defendants and many citations of opinions handed down by the Supreme and other Federal Courts in corporation cases.

The suit was filed at Trenton, and was heard by the four Circuit Judges sitting as the United States Court for the District of New Jersey, as the Steel Corporation obtained its charter in that jurisdiction. The special examiner in the case sat 100 days in nine cities hearing the testimony of 490 witnesses. Of the Judges who took part in the preliminaries in the suit, one, William R. Lanning, is dead, and another, George Gray, has retired. One individual defendant in the case has died, J. P. Morgan, but the suit by Government citation, fell to the executors as a legacy.

Mr. Dickinson at the outset of his argument today said that the Steel Corporation had the power to crush out all competitors if it so desired, but it realized that if it pursued that policy it would be crushed swiftly by the Government. It adopted a different scheme, he said, and entered into pools, agreements, and combinations with its competitors by means of which prices were kept up and larger returns were received on its enormous watered capital. It was, he said, the most astute and most comprehensive policy that had ever characterized any business movement in the history of the world.

After rumors of possible prosecution got abroad, after Congressional and Governmental investigations were begun, Mr. Dickinson asserted, the Steel Corporation changed its methods to reach the same end. It dropped pools and agreements and larger and broader schemes were devised.

These were the famous Gary dinners and meetings, which were attended by 90 per cent. of the iron and steel manufacturers of the country, the dinners and meetings E. H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, always was the most active figure, and Mr. Dickinson alleged that understandings were reached by which prices were kept up. He ridiculed the explanations in the defense that the Gary dinners were held only to discuss business conditions and not to fix prices, divide territory, and limit output.

Once again the much-discussed acquisition of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company by the Steel Corporation came up for review. Mr. Dickinson said that when President Roosevelt declined to interfere with the Tennessee transaction, he was dealing with a panic in New York, and that the Department of Justice, in attacking the transaction, was dealing with an unlawful acquisition of property. The whole thing, Mr. Dickinson said, resolved itself into the question: Can a man stop a panic in New York if he has to violate the anti-trust law to do it?

In concluding his argument Mr. Dickinson discussed the question of intent to monopolize, and to give color to this allegation of the Government, he took up the alleged actions of certain steel men in past years as related by counsel for the defense. He first asked what the court would think of two men who were brought before it, who, it had been found, had taken money under false pretense and, moreover, one had made misstatements.

"I am not going to say anything about the honor of the Steel Corporation men," he said, "and I have not impeached their honor, but I am going to read to you what counsel for the defense has said about them."

Mr. Dickinson then read from the argument of the opposing side how two men, who afterward became interested in the Steel Corporation, took money from manufacturers in the nineties to refrain from producing a certain article which in reality they had no intention of making. This, Mr. Dickinson said, showed that they were engaged in deceit and false representation to obtain a sum of money.

Mr. Dickinson then quoted further from the defense's argument a speech which counsel for the Corporation said had been delivered by one of the most active figures in the Gary dinners during the panic of 1907. The speech was delivered to iron and steel manufacturers and one paragraph was:

"Now, what I ask of you is that we attempt to avoid the fraud, the lying, the deceit, and the resulting cut-throat practices of the panics of the past by being honest with each other by telling the truth to each other."

Mr. Dickinson asked the court to decide for itself whether this had been honorable dealing. Would one or a number of such men stop at intentional monopolization, he asked; had human nature changed; could the leopard change his spots?

With the close of the argument the court took the case under advisement.

ANSWERS AMSTER CHARGES.

Rock Island Committee Issues a Circular Letter.

The Wallace-Central Trust Company committee for Rock Island collateral trust bondholders issued a circular letter yesterday answering charges made by N. L. Amster of Boston, who is attempting to form an opposition committee for the purpose of preventing a foreclosure sale of the stock deposited under the bonds. The letter says in part:

"Nothing can be more baseless and inconsistent than the charge that your committee is acting in the interest of the old management, when the sale under the foreclosure will render valueless all the stocks of the holding companies and turn over to the present bondholders complying with the plan stock of the operating company.

"Upon the consummation of the plan the depositing bondholders, as the owners of stock of the operating company, will be entitled to vote such stock, and may exercise and enforce every right that necessarily accompanies the ownership of the stock."

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday...6@7 " " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Not Shipping More Oil.

In order to correct misstatements the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey yesterday declared its exports of illuminating oil and gasoline to neutral Dutch and Scandinavian ports to have been materially less from Aug. 1 to Oct. 24 this year than for the corresponding period in 1913.

Buying Lathes for War Purposes.

According to The Iron Age, the placing of orders for at least 1,700 engine lathes, mostly for foreign shipment, is the popular subject for discussion in machinery circles, while not overlooked is the fact that automatic and turret lathes have enjoyed a heavy sale also, the purchasers being largely American firms which have taken orders for shrapnel and other war appliances.

Japanese Raw Silks Firmer.

The Yokohama raw silk market is becoming steadier, and holders are resisting the decline strongly. Sales for the week there reached 3,400 bales, according to cables received by H. L. Gwalter & Co., with stocks amounting to 22,000 bales. The Canton market shows no real change, though holders appear a little firmer, if anything. Reelers are not anxious to market their fifth crop at present figures.

To Confer with Furniture Men.

L. L. Bucklew, who has recently been appointed special agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to investigate markets in South America for wood products, particularly furniture, is in New York for a number of days for the purpose of conferring with manufacturers and exporters interested in South American trade in the line which he has been appointed to report upon. Engagements may be made with Mr. Bucklew through the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 400, Custom House.

Silk Business Still Quiet.

Duplication of orders on Fall silks by retail buyers is considerably below normal for this time of the year, which fact is directly attributed to the unseasonable weather. With little consuming demand the retailers have had no reason to repeat in quantity, so duplicate orders have been small and confined largely to Roman stripe effects, satin-faced goods, and other silks that are now favored by fashion. Though prices are being cut on silks which are in need of ready money, houses that are better fixed are holding firm. Taffetas are well thought of by leading producers for Spring. There is not much of these goods being made up just now, however, for the reason that the present position of raw silks and the financial situation will not permit of stock gambling, and because the buyers are not placing advance orders any too freely. Other silks now in fashion's favor are also expected to be good for Spring.

Gray Goods Advances Legitimate.

It is said by men who know that buyers of gray goods who are holding off, in spite of the rising condition of the market, in the hope that the advances are artificial and will not be sustained, are in for a disappointment. The present advance is due to two circumstances. The first is that prices are moving upward as a result of a very good demand from the converting trade, most members of which seem to realize that the corner has been turned so far as low prices are concerned. The second reason, which is even better than the first, is that the mills are finding it out of the question to purchase good, spinnable cotton at the prices currently quoted on middling uplands, which prices are moving upward slowly, but apparently steadily. Prices on goods in the gray, however, have got to go a good way still to reach the levels touched a year ago at this time, when 39-inch 72-76s were quoted at 7c cents, as compared with 6 cents yesterday, and 38½-inch 64-60s were held around 5½ cents, against 3⅝ cents yesterday.

Hides and Leather Firmer.

Prices continue to grow firmer on practically all grades of hides in spite of the slow demand for leather on the part of most of the domestic consumers, for the export demand for this commodity for war purposes has now reached such proportions that it is more than overcoming the depressing effect of dilatory methods on the part of the American trade. Not only are the tanners more active in the purchase of the packer varieties, but they are bidding the country and Latin-American sorts more freely. Calfskins are moving upward slowly, but business is not so active on this variety. The export demand is also held responsible for the present firm tone of the leather market, for it is said that prices would have to weaken if only the present domestic demand could be relied on. Sole leather is especially active for foreign account, and strong, with upper stock not far behind. The movement of the holstery and other fancy leathers is hindered somewhat by the firm price position of the tanners.

Another Big Printcloth Day.

Yesterday was another big day for printcloths, and prices moved upward some more. One four-yard 80 squares sizeable bids of 5½ cents for spot and near-by delivery were declined, but some good business was done on them at 5⅝ cents. In addition to this, large contract offers of 5⅝ cents for these goods, for delivery during the first half of 1915, were also turned down by the mills, but good-sized lots for 1915 delivery of 39-inch 68-72s were refused at 4½ cents, but a good near-by business was done at that figure. All of the 38½-inch 60-48s that were available for December delivery at 3⅝ cents were cleaned up, and only a few spot goods are left at this price. A big offer for January-July delivery of these goods at 3 3-16 cents was refused. Only near-by deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s can now be had at 3⅝ cents. Narrow goods were neglected. Closing prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5⅜c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅝c
39-inch, 68-72s	4½c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅛c	37-inch, 64-60s	5½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	5⅜c	37-inch, 56-52s	5½c

*Asked.

EXTRA PAY APPROVED.

This Is for Customs Men Who Work Nights, Sundays, and Holidays.

The United States Court of Customs Appeals yesterday affirmed the right of Collectors of Customs to charge for the services of Government inspectors supervising the lading of vessels at night, Sundays, or holidays, when the merchandise to be exported is of such a character that the exporter makes claims for drawback paid on imported articles entering into the manufacture of the finished goods.

In the case before the court the Atlantic Transport Company claimed that the Collector at Baltimore had no right to make a charge of this kind and exceeded the Customs regulations in doing so. No charge is made by the Government for the services of the inspectors during ordinary working hours, but the transport company desired to load the steamships Manchester Commerce and Bethania in a hurry, and called for inspectors to watch the lading of the ships.

COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—The following middling cotton sales were reported yesterday:

	Bales.	Prices.
New Orleans	1,481	6¾c
Augusta	1,031	6¾c
Dallas	6,963	6¾c
Galveston	4,900	6¾c
Houston	3,787	6¾c
Norfolk	978	6¾c
Savannah	2,000	6¾c

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MORRIS JAFFE, a cutter, of 2,141 Honeywell Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,442 and no assets. The debts were contracted as a partner in the Standard Hat Company.

WOLCHONOK & PETTER, manufacturers of furs at 38 West Thirty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,528 and assets of $1,900.

FLORIN & MITTENTHAL BROTHERS, manufacturers of cloaks at 48 West Twenty-first Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $17,307 and assets of $10,089.

ELFIN ENOCH & CO., INC., manufacturers of cabinet work at 412 Second Avenue, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,107 and assets of $3,945.

RAILWAY TRACTION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the Railway Traction Construction Company, formerly at Forty-second Street and Broadway, of which Joseph G. Robin was Treasurer, was held yesterday at the office of Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 2 Rector Street, and F. Stearns Edick was elected Trustee. The schedules showed liabilities of $267,084 and nominal assets of $184,046. The actual assets are small.

NEW YORK CLOTH SPONGING COMPANY.—Judge Hough has ordered the receiver of this concern, with an office at 214 West Twentieth Street, not to take possession of the assets until further notice. The bankruptcy petition is being contested.

PREMIUM JOURNAL, INC., publisher of The Premium Journal at 114 East Sixteenth Street, has made an assignment to Albert A. Raphael.

HORNICK & WEISS.—William Hornick and Joseph Weiss, manufacturers of waists and dresses at 15 West Seventeenth Street, have made an assignment to Moses H. Rosenstein.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—Home Insurance Company, $396.
Agnew, John P.—New York Telephone Company, $150.
Adler, Samuel B.—F. E. Varriale, $139.
Allard, Leon and Maurice—M. Silberman et al., $2,0,6.
Alvord, Frank C.—Eclipse Folding Machine Company, $217.
American Addressing and Mailing Company, $230.
Andes, George S.—C. H. Fowler, $386.
A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—American Iron Supply Company, $252.
Same—H. D. Bahr, $215.
Buelliesbach Construction Company, Inc.—Murray & Hill Co., $2,575.
Brennan, William G.—M. I. Eisfeldt, $316.
Berti, Enrico P.—M. Schneider, $118.
Boondas, Photios—J. Caldes, $1,804.
Bowne, Mary P.—R. J. Hickson, $160.
Bell, James E.—R. J. Hickson, $178.
Bagonio Construction Company—City of New York, $264.
Same—Same, $264.
Bidwell, George R., and George Le Brun—Frentiss Tool and Supply Company, $123.
Brotsch, Frederick A., Jr.—M. W. Platzek, $417.
Congalton, James—J. Munro, $358.
Costello, Owen—City of New York, $264.
Cosman, William F.—Union Trust Company of New York, $189.
Canal Realty Company—Realty Supervision Company, $164.
Cohen, Morris, and Meyer Greenberg—Travelers' Shoe Company, $234.
Cornerstone, Inc., and Abraham Schneider—P. Stock, $263.
Cavanaugh, Alice J.—J. Birn et al., $300.
Dubilier Electric Co., Inc.—Eugene Munsell & Co., $109.
Eastbrook, Samuel G.—J. Bennett, $116.
Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank—J. Meehan, $3,272.
Electric Attraction Co.—M. T. Loebel, $198.
Ewell, James L.—T. P. Hoffman, $269.
Freedman, John—City of New York, $264.
Fehn, Henry, and Alice E. Fehn—M. E. Miller, $8,601.
Glucksman, David—M. H. Hochdorf, $102.
Herman, Annie and Israel—Century Bank of City of New York, $1,027.
Heina, William—D. McLaughlin, $174.
Hangley, Patrick J.—S. Strasburger, $2,470.
Hynds, Therese—Press Publishing Co., costs, $129.
Hendryx, Wilbur A.—W. Ohland, $16,231.
Herman, Louis—J. Frankel, $200.
Jongers, Alphonse—Beale & Inman, Ltd., $397.
Herbermann, Henry—City of New York, costs, $125.
Jordan, Jacob H.—E. Talkoff, $199.
Jones, Sylvester T.—Whitehall Cement and Manufacturing Co., $240.
Katsarilles, Konstar—People, &c., $200.
Kuser, Fred—P. H. McNulty, $777.
Kealy, Elizabeth—United Wine and Trading Co., $168.
Keenan Cloak and Suit Co.—Simon Costume and Dress Co., $108.
Krillke, Heinrich—J. Vaegtil, $2,131.
Levy, Goodman, Charles, and Morris—J. Wiseman, $541.
Levy, Ullmann—Kaufman Costume Co., $244.
Lindsley, Van Sinderen—D. C. Mackey, $215.
Laner, Abraham—Eastman Machine Co., $235.
McCormick, Sarah M., administratrix—E. C. Thurston, $4,182.
Merron, Louis—Frederick H. Nadler, Inc., $102.
Midville Realty Co.—City of N. Y., $264.
McKeon-Realty Co.—Same, $264.
Same—Same, $264.
Manchester Garage Co. and Julie Biermat—Texas Co., $133.
Moody, Julia H.—B. Daxe et al., $156.
McNulty, Jane Co., Inc.—Griscom Russell Co., $264.
Meyer, C. Frederick—P. Baum, $300.
Manee, Elias S., and Adolf Fink—L. Perclipse, $825.
McGlynn, Peter—M. J. Hoch, $1,297.
Nichols, Julius L., ex'r—City of N. Y., $264.
Nathan Harrison Realty Co.—Same, $264.
N. Y. Cloth Sponging Co.—I. T. Rosenbaum et al., $149.
Outerbridge, Elizabeth N.—W. Lang, $160.
Potts, Lena—S. I. Anes et al., $184.
Part, Jacob W., Levison et al., $123.
People, &c.—S. S. Carvalho et al., costs, $112.
Preston, Marvin—G. J. Helmer, $126.
Pitrello, Michael—C. Karsh, $357.
Peskin, Rosie—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $215.
Perlman, Harry N.—S. Meyeroitz, $247.
Quaw, William H.—Lord & Taylor, $223.
Peyser, Nathan, Benjamin Serion, and Harry Friedlander—J. Myer, $765.
Robinson, John—City of N. Y., $264.
Reliable Arc Light Co.—Aurora Mantle and Lamp Co., $226.
Rieders, Joseph—P. Selwitz, $2,091.
Sweeney, James J.—M. Guterding, $150.
Schuler, Sigmund—C. S. Schuler, $184.
Scharlid, Jerry—C. Small, $419.
Steiner, Henry; Isidor Steiner and Joseph Kopper—E. H. Swift, costs, $152.
Shulberg, Louis—J. Shulman et al., $1,168.
Shalita, Morris and Pincus—S. Goldreyer, $1,400.
Simonson, Leo B. and Felix A.—L. Heole, $500.
Tafel, Samuel—L. Schwartz, $165.
Tarnafker, Harry—A. Haber, $128.
Unger, Gerson—C. Jaffe, $432.
Williams, Samuel E.—M. J. Averbeck, $178.
Wohl, Barney—M. Katz, $113.
Waterbury, Lawrence—W. H. Forster et al., $245.
Wearforever Stocking Co.—H. Kramer, $1,144.
W. C. Geters Co., Inc., and William C. Geters—National Nassau Bank of New York, $18,248.
Yelenis, Balbino—C. Vogt, Jr., et al., $127.

In Bronx County.

Gibraltar Realty Co., Inc.; Poseidon Realty Co., Inc., and Nicholas Hodes; William T. Hockey Sons, Inc., $528.
Herschfeld, Bernie—Public Bank of New York City, $530.
Heddendorf, William H., and Mary A. Loeffler—Joseph W. Rowan, Inc., $186.
Loewenstein, Alice and Moses—Public Bank of New York, $543.
Meyers Mirror Manufacturing Co., Inc.—E. M. Colon, $7,607.
Nadler, Daniel S.—S. Nadler et al., $173.
Patterson, Robert S.—Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., $182.
Rod, Barnett W.—Scher, $239.
Schreiber, Mooney and Flora—W. Friend, $397.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Amend, Otto P.—A. T. Hart, Sept. 4, 1914, $1,258.
Candy, William J.—O. Swendsen, Sept. 22, 1914, $306.
Fuchs, Alice—Hannis Distilling Co., Feb. 7, 1912, $115.
Hinyakens, Gerard J.—L. M. Jones et al., Oct. 5, 1914, $349.
Kramer, Hyman—R. H. M. Dawborn, Nov. 22, 1905, $519.
New England Casualty Co.—McLoughlin & Donovan, Inc., Oct. 23, 1914, $1,402.
Novotny, Adolph—A. T. Gibbons, May 9, 1914, $100.
Nassau Electric Railroad Co.—B. McSweeney, May 29, 1914, $2,654.
Sotherm, Edw. H.—R. Cohn, Oct. 7, 1914, $873.
Selkeloria, George, or George Sackeles—T. Condayanis, Jan. 15, 1914, $301.
Silverman, Moses, and Jacob Shiakman—J. C. Barth, Sept. 28, 1913, $409.
Tucker, Louise E.—J. A. Brewster, Oct. 28, 1914, $239.
Tremont Iron Works and John F. Ernst—Sargent & Co., Oct. 7, 1914, $113.
Dormosh, Max; Jacob Winer, and Yetta Bernstein, adm.—L. Rosenthal, Oct. 26, 1914, (canceled) $148.
Queens Land and Title Co.—I. Zimetbaum, Oct. 21, 1914, (canceled.) $2,889.
Pasternack, Max—City of New York, June 29, 1911, (vacated.) $216.
Grathwohl, Frederick J.—J. Pratt Carroll, Inc., Sept. 15, 1914, (vacated.) $119.

Report Campaign Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Returns of campaign expenses of several New York Congressional candidates were received at the office of the Clerk of the House today. Charles D. Ward, Republican, in the Twenty-seventh District, reported expenditures of $2,000. The only other account received that exceeded $1,000 was from J. A. Goulden, Democrat, in the Twenty-third, who spent $1,256. Reports that they had expended nothing were received today from Benjamin Barowski, Republican, in the Twelfth District; Peter J. Dooling, Democrat, in the Sixteenth; W. M. Chandler, Progressive, in the Nineteenth, and Henry Bruckner, Democrat, in the Twenty-second.

MAY DETECT STEEL FLAWS.

Government Experiments Likely to Drive Out Faulty Shafts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Remarkable success has attended experiments at the Naval Academy to detect concealed flaws in masses of steel and other metals used in ship construction and engines. By photomicrographic observations it is believed that it will be possible with certainty to detect any dangerous flaws and internal cracks in the great steel shafts and other parts of the engines upon which the safety and mobility of the ship depend.

If these experiments work out as expected they will revolutionize the specifications for contracts for naval structural steel, and they may present a certain means of preventing acceptance of the defective steel rails which have caused disastrous railroad wrecks.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—Incorporated today:

Mica Products Co., prospecting, mining, $150,000; T. R. Arden, H. A. Stoneham, B. L. Johnson, 1,034 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

Modern Fasteners Corpn., Great Neck, appliances, inventions, $50,000; W. R. Baird, S. S. Newton, C. G. Campbell, 174 W. 87 St.

Gottschalk, Dreyfuss & Davis, lithographic and other processes, $25,000. F. Bourne, R. H. Raphael, M. Dreyfuss, 45 E. 20 St.

Dean Farms, Aurelius, $25,000. F. B. Strong, B. B. and W. H. Dean, Auburn.

Beaver Film Corpn., $20,000; L. E. Wise, W. Lindsey Gordon, C. W. Leach, 501 W. 175 St.

Monte Carlo Hotel & Restaurant Co., $20,000; L. F. Kaufman, W. Kaffenberg, J. Keller, 110 W. 38 St.

River Plate Commercial Co., $20,000; F. B. Colver, J. H. Tormey, T. Dodd, 461 Himrod St., B'klyn.

The Auel Realty Co., $10,000; M. F. McCormick, S. Cassel, C. Schwartz, 193 B'way.

Foley Supply Co., Syracuse, plumbers, steam fitters, $5,000; W. P. Hewitt, M. A. and J. B. Foley.

Carolin Realty Co., $5,000; C. J. W. Meisel, Philip Gotesky, S. Horowitz, 993 Union Av.

Fire Proof Garage Co., $5,000; S. Riger, T. McD. Caffrey, J. R. Pierson, 29 B'way.

Krisp Nut Co., Rochester, confectionery, &c., $5,000; F. W. Oakley, M. E. Powers, G. C. Waters.

Manhattan Terminal Market Co., $10,000; G. Kirk, P. Henderson, J. Gallagher, Pier 39, North River.

Star Knee Pants & Clothing Co., $10,000; D. Valentine, M. Desomma, J. H. Siskin, 331 W. 27 St.

C. B. Derby & Co., motor cars, accessories, $5,000; F. McCoy, Jr., H. C. Townsend, C. Bronson Derby, 214 Cathedral Parkway.

Matthew Smith & Son, contracting, $5,000; J. A., M., and M. Smith, Jr., 46 Powers St.

Fitzgerald Linen Co., $50,000; G. Calkins, J. Fitzgerald, W. Longfelder, Nutley, N. J.

I. Segall Baking Co., $30,000; I. and I. Segall, G. H. Malley, 191 Jefferson St., Bklyn.

Charles W. Macy Co., Hudson, realty, insurance, $20,000; C. W. and S. A. Macy, H. S. Rivenburgh, Hudson.

Federal Motor Truck Co. of New York, $10,000; C. F. Mellish, J. F. Bowman, C. K. Thomas, 146 W. 52 St.

Frederick Sales Corpn. Bklyn, automatic vending and sales machines, $12,000; J. Smiley, S. V. B. Swann, F. C. A. Schaeffer, 242 Driggs Av., Bklyn.

Authorization: Hassam Paving, Massachusetts, $500,000; rep., Eugene D. Flanigan, Albany.

Capital increases: Mariani Bros., N. Y., $15,000 to $25,000; Diamond Clust. N. Y., $100,000 to $150,000; Herman Lichtenstein Co., N. Y., $1,000 to $4,000.

Capital reduction: Eastern Fruit & Produce Exchange, Rochester, $20,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Kirkpatrick & Patterson, N. Y.; Mendelson-Jaffe-Katz, N. Y.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 29.—Charters filed today:

Universal Corpn., New York, general mechanical, industrial and trading business and quarrying, $250,000; H. O'Coublan, S. A. Anderson, all of New York.

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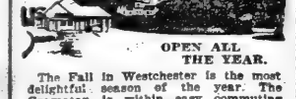
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ANNALIST

Times Square, New York.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Investors Buying Apartment Houses in Bronx Borough—Sale in West Forty-eighth Street—Tenement Buyers —Several Deals in Brooklyn—Commercial Leases.

Deals in the Bronx formed the chief features of activity in the realty market yesterday. Two good transactions were closed, one being a cash deal in which James T. Barry purchased the two five-story flats at 1,392 and 1,394 Franklin Avenue, being about 75 feet north of Jefferson Place. Each house covers a plot, 37.6 by 100.

In the East 180th Street section the five-story apartment on the southeast corner of 180th Street and Honeywell Avenue, on a plot 50 by 100, with stores on the ground floor, was sold by A. G. Bachman for the Cross Avenue Company, of which Laurence Davies is President, to a client for investment. In part payment the latter gave the vacant plot, 75 by 118, on the southwest corner of Mohegan Avenue and 180th Street. The Honeywell Avenue apartment was erected about two years ago, being one of a row of three erected by the sellers, and has been fully rented. The vacant lot taken by the company will be improved in the near future.

West 48th Street Deal.

A. A. Hageman has sold for the Hageville Realty Company to Charles Marshall the dwelling, 232 West Forty-eighth Street, on a lot 16.9 by 100.5.

Tenement Investments.

The six-story tenement, at 313 East 100th Street, on plot 40 by 100, between First and Second Avenues, has been sold by William F. Seamhohe for the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to an investor.

The Thompson-Fabre Company has sold for the United Boros Real Estate Company the five-story flat at 443 West Fifty-sixth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on plot 25 by 100.5.

Brooklyn.

Tutino & Cerny have sold for Pincus Kasner and Dora Cinel to Frank S. Aliano the three four-story double brick apartments and stores, on a plot 80 by 100, known as 5,503, 5,507, and 5,511 Fifth Avenue.

Henry P. Cain has sold 985 Greene Avenue, a two-story and basement one-family brownstone dwelling, for John Wilshusen to a client for occupancy; also 925 Gates Avenue, a two-story and basement one-family frame house for Emma H. Mott, of Rockville Centre to an investor.

The Thompson-Fabre Company has sold to a client for the United Boros Real Estate Company the four-story apartment house at 466 and 468 Fifteenth Street.

I. Salsberg has sold for Jacob Shwartz to Isador Hirshberg a two-family cottage on plot 40 by 100 at 1,324 Fifty-third Street.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 60 by 100 on Park Avenue to Robert T. Fallon, a plot 40 by 100 on Park Boulevard to Henry L. Koch, and a plot 60 by 100 on Rose Place to William J. Lohn.

New Jersey.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot 40 by 100 to J. H. Sanford on Willow Avenue and a plot 60 by 150 on Third Avenue to Gertrude Hecht.

Commercial Leases.

John J. Kavanagh leased to Rees & Rees for a term of years the corner store 980 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, as an office.

M. & L. Hess have leased the easterly store and basement in the building 7-9-11 West Forty-fifth Street to the Stryvelline Shop, Inc., for a long term of years.

Rice & Hill report that they have leased the store at 56 Church Street to David Turule to be used as a stationery store.

Union Railroad Station in Queens.

An agreement has been reached between the Long Island Railroad and the City over the plans for the Union station to be constructed in connection with the elevated railway extension to Queens, and it clears the way for the rapid completion of the dual transit line to Corona. Under the plans adopted a joint station for the use of the elevated and the Long Island Railroad will be constructed. It will be possible then to pass from either line of transportation to the other by line stairways. The new station will provide room for a traffic of about 75,000 persons a day.

Realty Notes.

In the foreclosure of the mortgage of $500,000 against the Queens Land and Title Company covering property at Massapequa, Long Island, the Title Guarantee and Trust Company is acting as trustee for the bondholders and has no interest otherwise in the result of the foreclosure.

Nelson & Lee announce that hereafter their firm title will be Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc. Although the name of Stanley K. Green has been added to the title he has been a member of the firm for the past year.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

Audubon Av, 220 to 234, w s, block front, between 176th and 177th Sts, two six-story apartment houses; adjourned sine die.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

19th St, 30 and 32 West, s s, 460 ft e of 6th Av, 50x92.3, two three-story buildings and stores; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against F. S. Tilnian et al.; Wm. Allen, attorney; E. W. Webb, referee; due, $72,697.25; taxes, &c., $2,991.04; to the plaintiff for $50,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Minetta St, 16 to 22, n w corner of Minneta Lane, 80x75, two and three-story tenements and stores; Central Trust Co. against Thomas Hodgson et al.; Johns, Co. R., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $27,704.39; taxes, &c., $355.89; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Grand Boulevard, n w corner of 181st St, 98.9x28.1x98.11x60.11, vacant; Anna Rihm against C. R. Schmitt et al.; H. C. Botty, attorney; M. S. Cohn, referee; due, $3,227.14; taxes, &c., $115.80; to J. N. Webb for $3,650.

By Henry Brady.

Union Av, 720, e s, 154.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x98.6, two-story dwelling; Adaline Cohen against B. T. McNally et al.; Lindsay, K. & P., attorneys; E. F. Moran, referee; due, $6,618.81; taxes, &c., $400; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Ryer Av, 2,084, e s, 50 ft n of 180th St, 25x104.11x25.1x105.4, three-story tenement; C. H. Lowerre and others, executors, against Max Reese and others; Cary & Cary, attorneys; B. Lincoln, referee; due $6,076.17; taxes, &c., $247.28; to the plaintiff for $5,-.00.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

At 14 VESEY ST.

By Joseph P. Day.

87th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 82.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; A. C. Dittrich and others against Isaac Josephs and others, executors and trustees; R. H. Kittel, attorney; Joseph Rowan, referee; due, $7,793.98; taxes, &c., $752.60; subject to first mortgage of $60,000.

1st Av, 1,028, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, jr., attorney; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $7,206.12.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,028, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, jr., attorney; J. A. Foley, referee; due, $7,163.90; taxes, &c., $120.15.

AT 3,208 3D AV.

By Charles A. Berrian.

187th St, 550 East, s e corner Lorillard Place, 100.1x22.8x100x24.5, five-story tenement; Kath. Claas against Joseph Falella and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; Oscar Igstaeter, referee; due, $2,924.32; taxes, &c., $230.10; subject to mortgage $25,000.

Creston Av, 2,819, w s, 124.6 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; Hudson Trust Co. against Paul J. Exner Co. and others; Action 1; Holm, W. & S., attorneys; C. C. Lester, referee; due, $4,722.57; taxes, &c., $219.94.

Creston Av, 2,817, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.96.

Creston Av, 2,821, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.96.

By Henry Brady.

165th St, 659 East, n s, 110.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; Eliz. Schaefer against Bennedetta Piccirilio and others; Gerlich & S., attorneys; G. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $31,883.43; taxes, &c., $650.54.

179th St, 820 East, s s, 78.2 ft w of Marmion Av, 18x75.3x36x75.2, four-story flat; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against C. K. Realty Co. and others; Miller & H., attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due, $17,061.20; taxes, &c., $970.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, 16 and 18, e s, 45.6x50; Ida Feinstein to Sarah Mandel. 16 and 18 Allen St. (mtg $30,000.) July 25.....$1

BEEKMAN PLACE, w s, 19 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Jeannette M. Campbell to Mary C. Foster, 13 Beekman Place. (mtg $7,500.) Oct. 29; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

CHERRY ST, s s, 205.2 ft e of Pike St, 13.6x—; Hy. A. Forster, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 16 William St. Oct. 28; attorney, M. A. Raymond, 156 Broadway.....$21,000

CORTLANDT ST, 82, n s, 24x54.6; Frank Sakser and Antonia, his wife to Frank Sakser, at Hollis, L. I., (mtg $30,000.) Oct. 23; attorney, George A. Nagle, Queens County Trust Building, Jamaica, Borough of Queens.....$1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x94.10; Rose A. Ryan to William H. Brown. 201 West 55th St, Oct. —; attorney, M. W. Ryan, 111 Broadway.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner 112th St, 100.11x41.8; Ralph Cohn to Frank E. Lonas, 350 West 88th St, (mtg $55,000.) Oct. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

MADISON AV, w s, 33.10 ft n of 104th St, 18.8x70; Sona Ratner to Leo Ratner, 1,536 Madison Av, (mtg $10,000.) Feb. 27....$100

MULBERRY ST, 84-86, e s, 125.7 ft s of Canal St, 50.1x100; Leo V. Doherty to Lorette M. and Genevieve C. Doherty, 95 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 29; attorney, Edw. B. Thompson, 215 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 94th St, 76x irregular x100.6x139.9; David B. Baum, referee, to Irving Arms Real Estate Corp. (mtg $255,000.) Oct. 27; attorneys, Stetson, J. & R., 15 Broad St.....$25,000

2D AV, 546, e s, 39 ft n of 30th St, 19x60; Nelson Smith to Marion and Annie Smith, 151 West 48th St, all title, quitclaim, Oct. 17; attorney, Benjamin Moon, 1 Liberty St. $1

3D AV, 2,356, w s, 66.7 ft s of 128th St, 16.8x100; Abigail D. Haines to Edythe R. Thompson, 44 East 124th St, ¾ part, all title, quitclaim, Sept. 19; attorney, F. D. Haines, 150 Nassau St.....$1

9TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.8; William Fanning to Lenhill Realty Corporation, 1,893 2d Av. Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

18TH ST, 6 and 8 West, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 52x92; Martel Realty Co. to Emma G. Badgeley, at East Orange, N. J., quitclaim, Oct. 28; attorney, H. T. Randall, 149 Broadway.....$100

34TH ST, 230 West, n s, 147.11 ft e of 8th Av, 22.11x98.9; Sarah M. Pustknchen to Marie Campbell, 330 West 106th St, (mtg $33,000.) Oct. 29; attorney, John J. Buckley, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Marie Campbell to Anthony E. Stilger, 260 Riverside Drive, all liens; attorney, same.....$1

37TH ST, 142 East, s s, 136 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x98.9; Earl C. Douglass to Paul S. Pearsall, 1,102 16th St, Washington, D. C. Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 210 East, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Carrie Nichols to Simon J. Harding, 60 8th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $14,500.) Oct. 28; attorney, G. Elliott, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

109TH ST, 229 East, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.10, (foreclosure Oct. 27;) Irving J. Joseph, referee, to Francis H. Page, 120 Willow St, Brooklyn, trustee for Abby J. Strickland. Oct. 28; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$8,500

133D ST, 60 West, s s, 316 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Mooney, referee, to Mary E. Miller Smithtown, L. I. (foreclosure Oct. 27.) Oct. 29; attorneys, Low, Miller & L., 30 Broad St.....$8,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, s e s, 131.7 ft s of 179th St, 30x86.10; Emily Schmitz to Anna R. Baetz, 331 East 201st St. Oct. 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

CLAY AV, w s, 24.7 ins. n of 165th St, Kleinmann to Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av, Sept. 10; attorney, Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 313 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; same to same. Oct. 26; same attorney.....$26 000

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Enos S. Booth, referee, to James B. Berry, 1,149 Boston Road. Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$26.000

KEARNEY AV, e s, 175 ft n of Baisley Av, 25x100; John A. Pleines to Lena Deaker, July 27, 1908; attorney, John Deaiken, 539 West 59th St.....$211

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 100x50; Ellen M. Quinlan to William R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

LOTS 90 and 91, map of William H. Wallace; Ferdinand Stolz to Emma Everson and another, 1,392 Boston Road. Oct. 28; Emma Everson, 1,392 Boston Road.....$1,000

LOTS 196 and 199, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Ellen M. Quinlan to William R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

PERRY AV, s s, 195.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; Henry Breitenbruck to Henrietta Witzel, 3,202 Perry Av. (mtg $5 500.) Oct. 9; attorney, Henrietta Witzel, 3,202 Perry Av.....$100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, at s s of Grenada Place, 24.6x irregular; Henry F. Lippold to Maria Guazza, 170 East 206th St., (mtg $4,000.) June 14; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 429.7 ft n of St. John's Av, 55.11x102.7; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad Street.....$1

TRINITY AV, w s, 500 ft s of 161st St, 25x150; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Frida Wattenberg, 1,100 Forest Av. (mtg $11,000.) Oct. 29; attorney, Frida Wattenberg, 1,100 Forest Av.....$100

UNION AV, 1,229, w s, 20x132.1; Louis Sender to Isaac Hall, 820 East 160th St. (mtg $8,000.) Oct. 28; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

UNION AV, 720, e s, 18.9x98.8; Edw. F. Mann, referee, to Adaline Cohen, 420 West 130th St. Oct. 29; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$6,000

WALTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Luisa Kuhlmann to Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av. Sept. 10; attorney, Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50.7x98.5; same to same, Oct. 29; same attorney.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x136.8; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

67TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 1st St. 25x100, (Laconia Park;) Salvatore Lufrano to Concetta Totero, (mtg $1.500.) on this and other land, Jan. 9, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Concetta Totero to Kath. F. Lachmicht, 39 Foxall St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, 466 East, s s, 16.8x100; Minnie Pfeiffer and another to Patrick Crowley, 302 East 150th St, (mtg $4,000.) Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

176TH ST, s s, extends from Aqueduct Av to exterior pier line of Harlem River; Preston J. Gibson to Mary L. McMillan, 1,114 Vermont Av, N. W. Washington, D. C. Oct. 26; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

9TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.8; Lenhill Realty Corporation to William Fanning, 173 Brookdale Av, Newark, N. J., Oct. 28, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$16.000

86TH ST, n s, 46 ft w of Avenue B, 16x—; John C. Henderson to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due as per bond Oct. 26.....$2,000

91ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.8; Charles F. McKenna to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St. 1 year; Oct. 28; attorney, M. J. Sheridan, 51 Chambers St.....$13.500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Frances S. MacDermott, 118 West 57th St. Oct. 28, prior mtg $13,500, due April 1, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$2.000

120TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x81.6, prior mtg $10 000; Florence M. Arnold to Edwin H. Kaufman, 267 Arlington Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 27, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$1,000

Bronx.

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 75x100; James T. Barry to Gerson Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Oct. 26, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$48,000

PERRY AV, s s, 195.5 ft e of 206th St, 25x100; Henriette Witzel to Henry Breitenbruck, 225 East 200th St, Oct. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Henry Breitenbruck, 225 East 200th St.....$2,000

ST GEORGE'S CRESCENT, s s, at s s Grenada Pl, 24.6xirreg; Maria, wife of Angelo Guozza, to Westchester Brewing Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Oct. 22, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$300

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 209.10 ft n e of 174th St, 35.10x100.6; also Bathgate Av, 1,654, e s, 50x100.11; Beatrice Scheinberg to Paul Heilinger, 67 East 90th St., Oct. 29, due May 15, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....

WILLETT AV, e s, 500 ft n of 2d St, (Olinville,) 100x130; Joseph Bushler, Inc., to Michael J. Kearney and another, executors, 21 Audubon Av, Oct. 28, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,800

WILLETT AV, w s, 550 ft w of 2d St, (Olinville,) 100x99.10; same to same, Oct. 28, 3 years, 5½ per cent.; same attorney.....$2,000

VYSE AV, e s, 216.1 ft n of Boston Rd, 72.1x71.10; H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St., Oct. 28, due Jan. 1, 1920, 6 p. c. and 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, n e corner of Elizabeth St, store, and part of basement; Nebo Realty Co. to Tommaso La Matta, 297 Elizabeth St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, G. Marcone, 31 West 126th St.....$1,560

11TH ST, 514 East, store and part of basement; David Rothschild to Alexander Figman, 514 East 11th St, 2 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Joseph Held, 174 Rivington St.....$720

34TH ST, 19 West; 35th St, 30 and 32 West, store, &c.; Levillion Frere Corp. to The Bedell Co., 14 West 14th St, 11 years from July 15, 1915; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$57,500

46TH ST, 319 West, all; Lucy H. McCarthy to Emil Guggenheim, 319 West 46th St, 5 years from May 1, 1914.....$1,400

71ST ST, n s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 125x100, ground floor; The Storm Holding Co. to George H. Storm & Co., 3½ years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.....$3,500

71ST ST, n w corner of Exterior St, 113.8x—, the land; George H. Storm to George H. Storm & Co., 3½ years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, Phillips & A., 41 Park Row.$3,500

181ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 45x119.6, garage; Elise M. Welton to Julius W. Kraft and another, 512 West 181st St, 12 years from July 22, 1913; attorney, J. G. Tholke, Jr., 103 Mercer St.....$6,200

Bronx.

EAST TREMONT AV, 730, corner store; Henry Wendt to Albert H. Line, 2,006 Clinton Av, 6 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Herman A. Reubsamen, 320 Broadway.....$1,140 to $1,500

3D AV, 4,203, double store; David Shapiro to William Wiertz, 1,876 Arthur Av, and another, 2 years 11 months from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Martin & H., 507 Tremont Av.....$1,200 and $1,500

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Harry Passloff and others against Amos F. Eno, owner; Delta Theatre Corporation, owner and contractor.....$400

BROADWAY, 2,708; Frank Scolaro against Henry Lowenthal, (or Harry,) owner and contractor.....$104

42D ST, 20 East; Semon Bache & Co. against Forty-new Street & Madison Avenue Co., owner; Agnes Daly, owner and contractor.....$277

Bronx.

167TH ST, East, whole block front, West Farms Rd and Hoe Av.; Pratt & Lambert, Inc., against Absar Realty Co., owner; B. Jacobs, contractor.....$37

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 42; Bretholz Neitzner Construction Co., Inc., against Toch Realty Co. and others, Oct. 27, 1914.....$200

PEARL ST, n w cor Elm St; M. Talsky & Co., Inc., against Charles E. Quackenbush and others, Dec. 10, 1913.....$1,288

79TH ST, 142 East, n s, 136 ft e of Lexington Av, 16x98.9; Earl C. Douglass to Paul S. Pearsall, 1,102 16th St, Washington, D. C. Oct. 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

74TH ST, 210 East, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Carrie Nichols to Simon J. Harding, 60 8th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $14,500.) Oct. 28; attorney, G. Elliott, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$1

109TH ST, 229 East, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 18.7x100.10, (foreclosure Oct. 27;) Irving J. Joseph, referee, to Francis H. Page, 120 Willow St, Brooklyn, trustee for Abby J. Strickland. Oct. 28; attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$8,500

133D ST, 60 West, s s, 316 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Mooney, referee, to Mary E. Miller Smithtown, L. I. (foreclosure Oct. 27.) Oct. 29; attorneys, Low, Miller & L., 30 Broad St.....$8,000

Bronx.

BRYANT AV, s e s, 131.7 ft s of 179th St, 30x86.10; Emily Schmitz to Anna R. Baetz, 331 East 201st St. Oct. 28; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$1

CLAY AV, w s, 24.7 ins. n of 165th St, Kleinmann to Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av, Sept. 10; attorney, Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av.....$1

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 313 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; same to same. Oct. 26; same attorney.....$26 000

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 75.6 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Enos S. Booth, referee, to James B. Berry, 1,149 Boston Road. Oct. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$26.000

KEARNEY AV, e s, 175 ft n of Baisley Av, 25x100; John A. Pleines to Lena Deaker, July 27, 1908; attorney, John Deaiken, 539 West 59th St.....$211

LEGGETT AV, n w corner of 144th St, 100x50; Ellen M. Quinlan to William R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

LOTS 90 and 91, map of William H. Wallace; Ferdinand Stolz to Emma Everson and another, 1,392 Boston Road. Oct. 28; Emma Everson, 1,392 Boston Road.....$1,000

LOTS 196 and 199, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Ellen M. Quinlan to William R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place, Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

PERRY AV, s s, 195.5 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; Henry Breitenbruck to Henrietta Witzel, 3,202 Perry Av. (mtg $5 500.) Oct. 9; attorney, Henrietta Witzel, 3,202 Perry Av.....$100

ST. GEORGE'S CRESCENT, at s s of Grenada Place, 24.6x irregular; Henry F. Lippold to Maria Guazza, 170 East 206th St., (mtg $4,000.) June 14; attorneys, Bernstein & Q., 22 West 1st St, Mount Vernon, N. Y.....$100

TIMPSON PLACE, w s, 429.7 ft n of St. John's Av, 55.11x102.7; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad Street.....$1

TRINITY AV, w s, 500 ft s of 161st St, 25x150; Taxpayers' Realty Co. to Frida Wattenberg, 1,100 Forest Av. (mtg $11,000.) Oct. 29; attorney, Frida Wattenberg, 1,100 Forest Av.....$100

UNION AV, 1,229, w s, 20x132.1; Louis Sender to Isaac Hall, 820 East 160th St. (mtg $8,000.) Oct. 28; attorneys, Hirleman & V., 391 East 149th St.....$100

UNION AV, 720, e s, 18.9x98.8; Edw. F. Mann, referee, to Adaline Cohen, 420 West 130th St. Oct. 29; attorneys, Lindsay, K. & P., 27 William St.....$6,000

WALTON AV, e s, 50 ft s of 181st St, 25x100; Luisa Kuhlmann to Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av. Sept. 10; attorney, Sadie B. Ullman, 2,114 Walton Av.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50.7x98.5; same to same, Oct. 29; same attorney.....$1

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 178.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x136.8; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

67TH AV, e s, 75 ft n of 1st St. 25x100, (Laconia Park;) Salvatore Lufrano to Concetta Totero, (mtg $1.500.) on this and other land, Jan. 9, 1910; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Concetta Totero to Kath. F. Lachmicht, 39 Foxall St. Brooklyn, N. Y. Oct. 19; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

140TH ST, 466 East, s s, 16.8x100; Minnie Pfeiffer and another to Patrick Crowley, 302 East 150th St, (mtg $4,000.) Oct. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

144TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Ellen M. Quinlan to Wm. R. Houlihan, 677 Timpson Place. Oct. 29; attorney, B. W. Burger, 25 Broad St.....$1

176TH ST, s s, extends from Aqueduct Av to exterior pier line of Harlem River; Preston J. Gibson to Mary L. McMillan, 1,114 Vermont Av, N. W. Washington, D. C. Oct. 26; attorneys, Evarts, C. & S., 60 Wall St.....$100

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Joseph P. Day

REAL ESTATE

31 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

OWNER leaving city will sublet six rooms and foyer, with three baths; corner Apartment in new building. Apply

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B'way & 80th St. Tel. Schuyler 3800.

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Wm. M. Calder Co.'s

One-Family Houses

Just Completed

WINDSOR PL., bet. 10TH & 11TH AVS.
SHERMAN ST., NEAR 11TH AV.
One Block from Prospect Park.

Built on high terraces, with plazas, and contain 8 large, light rooms, tiled bath, extra laundry, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, instantaneous hot water, vacuum cleaners, gas ranges, &c.

Prices $6300 to $7000

$1000 Cash—Balance Easy Terms

Savings Bank Books Accepted

Convenient to Smith St., 9th Av., 16th Av. and Union St. trolleys.

WM. M. CALDER CO.,

Builder, on premises.

Open daily, Sunday and evenings.

PETER J. COLLINS' NEW

RUTLAND ROAD HOUSES

Near Flatbush Av., block from Prospect Park express station, Brighton "L" and six car lines; one-family brick and stucco, 9 rooms and bath; price, $6,750; terms to suit.

HIGH ORIGINAL COST

was heretofore the barrier to

Sprinkler Equipment.

Today, due to hitherto unknown competition, greatly reduced prices prevail.

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Great Opportunity.

Young man has three water-front lots for sale in very attractive part of Long Island; small cash required; must sacrifice. Chance. Box 84 Times.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HOUSE IN THE WOODS.

Just the place for raising poultry for market and home; all year round; barn and chicken run; large corner plot; covered with shade trees; near depot, water and schools; large town; $16 monthly. C. House, 171 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NO CASH; $30 MONTHLY

BUYS NEW HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, BATH; ALL IMPROVEMENTS; NEARBY HILLS OF NEW JERSEY. RARE CHANCE. BIG BARGAIN. OWNEE, P. O. BOX 416 NEW YORK.

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Clynes Co.

HOUSE MOVERS

207 Market St., Newark, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PUR

Eight O'Clock

Want advertisements for The Sunday Times must be received not later than 8 o'clock Saturday night. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000

City Property.
Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY, Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 96 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. TEL. 1884 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

VACANT LOT IN THE SEVENTIES, east of 3d Av., 25x100, suitable for garage, etc. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SEE THE NEW HOUSES AT KEW GARDENS, 15 minutes from Penn. Terminal.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 86th St., 135.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,800. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Brooklyn.

One-family, porch, tapestry, brick; steam heat, beam ceilings, mirror door, instantaneous hot water, parquet, decorated; $5,100; Ridge Court. (Private. 72d St. and 3d Ave.)

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents a line.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room colonial dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 10 acres; magnificent water frontage, beach, wooded bluff; extensive views; mostly cultivated, fertile; good 14-room house, numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; $200 acre. Bargain! HARVEY B. NEWINS, WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling; 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Write to SMITH-SINGER CO., RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

Am forced to sell new 7 room home. Rutherford; all improvements, nicely decorated, shades, large plot; also fine 6-room house, $3,200. Wm. Vandenburgh, owner, 30 Church St., N. Y.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light, rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 7 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

We specialize in Bergen Co. Real Estate. Write for Booklet "A." N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Furnished 7-room modern home; no reasonable offer refused. Widow, S 60 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Orchard Farm of 123 acres, $3,850; part cash; buildings worth $5,000; old are forces immediate sale. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear, expensively built new private house, finest location, for equity above first mortgage in first-class Manhattan elevator apartment. Address owner's agent, Box 33, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—100 acres or more; good pasture or hay fields; one piece; must be less than 75 miles from New York; state full particulars and price in first letter for spot cash. Address "Boyce," 3,525 Broadway.

To Let—Furnished.

For Rent—Furnished house near Mountain Station D., L. & W. R. R.; ten rooms; all improvements. Address M 256 Times Downtown.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

COLUMBUS AV. STORE TO LET, 94 Columbus Av., Lincoln Square. Whole or half. See janitor or L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Col. Av. & 72d St.

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

For Rent.—Small or large light office; lawyer's suite or disconnected; facilities if desired. Room 1, ninth floor, 63 Wall St.

Desk room, highest class, all facilities, $15, $18, $20, $30. Times Building, Times Square.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES. Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

482 4th Av., corner 29th St. Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Space in the midtown section. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St., N. Y.

Desirable desk room and part of Office Suite 1,002. 110 West 40th St.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS. Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver. Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $20, $25, $30 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for 1 month or longer. Apply for particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 W. 72d.

131st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Specify requirements; will send list. EVERETT V. SEIKAS Co., Tel. 4820 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d Sts.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager; on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

44th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Rooms, similar London chambers; private dinner club; breakfast in rooms. M 159 Times.

Sunny eight-room apartment, completely furnished, on Riverside Drive, near 96th St. Telephone 2010 River. $175 a month.

61st, 73 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

96th, 205 West.—Near Broadway; elevator apartment; five outside rooms; piano; $90.

61st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

Luxuriously furnished, all light apartment; worth $175, for $125. 207 West 85th.

126th, 414 West.—Five-room apartment, all outside rooms; elevator. Apply Blake.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward. HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 37th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 94 East 82d St.

TO SUBLET FROM NOV. 1 IN THE LORRAINE, 2 EAST 48TH ST., A BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT OF PARLOR, 2 BEDROOMS, AND 2 BATHS; MAN ED DIVIDED.

Bachelor, having nice apartment, would share it with gentleman; all the comforts possible; reasonable price; references exchanged. Apply Janitress, 141 East 39th St.

97th, 47 East, 548 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, baths; redecorated; parlor floor; sunroom; private; finest neighborhood.

109-111 East 58th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

43 WEST 52D STREET. One and two rooms and bath, $42 to $100 per month, including service; use of cars of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises or at WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

A.—611 WEST 111TH ST. Liberal concession to rent last apartment; 6 rooms and bath; excellent location; extensive view of river and Drive; rent, $1,080. LEROY COVENTRY & CO., INC., 156 W. 72d.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Marleen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms, all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

244 WEST 104TH. Eight light, very attractive rooms; $85 to $100; exceptional transportation; elevator; concessions.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

257TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

12th St., 132 West.—Six nice rooms and bath; steam heat; hot water supply; rents, $45 up. Janitor.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

"Haddon Hall." 596 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

East Side.

58TH ST., 43-47-51 East, at Park Av., DOCTOR'S apart., 6 rooms, 2 baths; $1,200-$1,250. RESIDENCE aparts., 6-7 rooms, 2 baths; $1,100-$1,450. BACHELOR aparts., 3 rooms and bath; $600. All Improvements, Standard Service.

92d, 74 East.—Four light rooms, all improvements; top floor; private house; one or two adults; $30-$40, including electricity.

48 EAST 89TH ST., southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $600, $860.

109-111 East 58th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—Sublet or rent apartment 3 or 4 rooms, 6 baths, kitchenette; central preferred; references. Address Mrs. M. B., 15 East 38th.

Furnished apartment, 4 to 6 rooms, west of park, between 72d and 98th Sts., by the month; references exchanged. B. D., 314 Times Downtown.

Wanted — East side, between Washington Square and 90th St., furnished or unfurnished apartment, 6 rooms, for 6 months. M 261 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

157TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

213T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST. Large and small rooms, with board.

38TH 146 EAST.—Newly decorated house; private bath; excellent table; parlor dining room.

30TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.) — Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

63D ST., 329 EAST.—Large, sunny room; also single room; excellent table.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished; ideal location; board optional.

69TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room. Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d St.)—Attractively furnished, airy rooms; steam; phone; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

WEST 38TH ST., NO. 45. Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST. (La Granga.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8. Southerners.

59TH ST., 220 WEST, (between 7th Av. and Broadway.)—Very large, sunny room, suitable for two, in high-class, private apartment; extremely reasonable; best references; board optional. Tel. 511 Col.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; double rooms; private baths; steam, electricity; reasonable.

71ST ST., 135 WEST. TABLE D'HOTE, 50c. Served every evening, 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

72D, 233 WEST.—Sunny room with bath; superior cuisine; refined clientelle.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

73D, 142 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with board; handsome suite; board optional; references exchanged.

73D, 147 WEST.—Large and small rooms; handsome suite; board optional; references.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select home offers double, single, sunny front-room suite of two, three rooms; private bath; tastefully furnished; velvet carpets, draperies to match; superior French cuisine; electricity, phone.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 122 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT. Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

84TH, 139 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; one flight; home cooking; reasonable. Unverzagt.

84TH, 46 WEST. — Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH ST., 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Charming home, cozy rooms, healthful food; gentlemen.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

90TH, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining; table guests.

90TH, 262 WEST.—Beautiful large connecting rooms; private baths; excellent meals; refined.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

93D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 88.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated; large and small rooms; electric [illegible]; reference.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH ST., 231 WEST, (cor. Broadway.) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

101ST ST., 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with lavatory, adjoining bath; suitable for two; home cooking. Masiln.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 257 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two front rooms, in suite, with board; excellent location; private family. Schendel, Apt. 9.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

121ST ST., 139 WEST.—Single, double rooms; excellent accommodations; moderate terms.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

145TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; The Audubon. Among 90 cozy rooms, a vacancy for $10; another for $11; $5 more if two; smaller room at $6; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

FRENCH FAMILY of culture offer board and French conversation at $15 a week to person appreciating refined home; no other boarders; references exchanged. Answer Mme. Roche, 402 West 90th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 9957.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.

THE WOODBURY, 955 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

I want a furnished room, bath; Murray Hill preferred; $50; permanent; best references. Scott, 28 Times.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.
Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made, large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river views; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

15TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio room; running water, steam heat, phone; private house.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

19TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room, private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

47TH ST., 131 EAST.—Two large, well-furnished rooms; also small room; reference.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; kitchenette; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1804.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Handsome studio apartment; steam heat, electricity, telephone; other rooms.

62D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Large rooms, suitable two; private house; family two; steam heat; $5, $7. Ackermann.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,872, near 90th.—Light, airy, tastefully furnished room; running water; Christian physician's residence; breakfast optional; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

LEXINGTON AV., 628.—Large, small rooms, newly furnished; improvements; telephone; near 54th St.

MADISON AV., 527.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

23D, 238 WEST, (Cavanagh's.)—Large room; private bath; steam heat; $7; small room $5.50.

32D ST., Hotel Strat..., Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room. Hotel Aberdeen.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single front room, steam heated house; all conveniences; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH, 101 WEST.—Large bedroom; southern exposure; running water; scrupulously clean. Kimball.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

57TH, 556 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment; 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH ST AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apartment 1E.

30 WEST 70TH ST. Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 229 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST, WEST.—Delightful home, one gentleman; large room; private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; electricity, steam heat. Columbus 3685.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $2, $6. 9987 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Just opened, beautiful sanitary rooms; running water; new furniture; baths, toilets; abundant heat; telephone; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 129 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Light room, elevator apartment; one or two; reasonable. Sly.

72D, 268 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 122 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; Subway express.

73D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; dressing room; all conveniences; exceptional; quiet; refined.

73D, WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Attractive rooms, southern exposure; strictly private family; gentlemen; references exchanged. Y 237 Times Annex.

73D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

73D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

73D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences.

73D, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 146 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptional, large rooms, with dressing room; single; $3 up.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10032 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

78TH, 160 WEST.—Newly furnished, cheerful, large room; southern exposure; refined, reasonable.

79TH, 169 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 223 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; near Subway; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent two beautiful sunny rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, comfortable furnished rooms; private baths; quite homelike surroundings.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 164 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; refined; homelike; elevator apartment; second floor; cars; meals; convenient. Quinn.

337 WEST 86TH. Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7013.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large front room suitable for two; electricity; phone.

218T, 234 WEST.—Business women, couple; sunny connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; breakfast or kitchen privilege; references. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; references.

94TH ST., 815 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Bachelor's suite; private bath; kitchenette, electricity. Telephone 2511 Riverside.

95TH, 11 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large room in select house; private bath.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Apt. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 8249 Riverside.

97TH ST., 230 WEST.—Single and double rooms, facing Broadway; newly furnished; running water; board optional; elevator apartment. 6A.

101ST, 230 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references; quiet.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 230 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; modern apartment; private family. Keith.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH ST., 610 WEST.—Exceptional, large sunny room; high-grade elevator apartment; two business people; $30 monthly. Bishop.

111TH ST., 515 WEST.—Outside, newly decorated room; high-class elevator apartment; kitchen privilege. Apartment 6.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

111TH ST., 605 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6269 Morningside.

111TH, 532 WEST.—Business man; no other roomers; near Broadway. Gale.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

116TH, 618 WEST, (Apartment 54.)—Attractive light room, connecting bath; private family.

116TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; all improvements; reasonable.

119TH ST., 430 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Large room facing college green, or suite of two rooms in elevator apartment with private family; excellent dining room in building. Apartment 37.

121ST ST., 537 WEST.—One large furnished room, with lavatory; one small room for gentleman. Apartment 54.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms, furnished, unfurnished; elevator service. Apartment 61.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites.) Sherman.

123D ST., (540 Manhattan Av.)—Front room; light; adjoining shower bath; private family; $4. Apartment 41.

127TH ST., 25 WEST.—Large, sunny room; lavatory; private house; telephone.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

137TH ST., 612 WEST.—Share three rooms, elegantly furnished, linen, washing; $10. Earle.

139TH ST., 601, (Corner Broadway.)—Outside front room, modern apartment; gentleman. Apt. 61.

140TH, 463 WEST.—Handsome rooms; bath; breakfast optional; references. Phone 7985 Audubon.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive light room, modern conveniences; private family; $3. Conried.

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AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, 740 Riverside Drive, overlooking Hudson; well heated; convenient; private shower. Apt. 6B, 4570 Audubon.

BROADWAY, (corner 96th.)—Wollaston; very large front room, beautifully furnished. Apartment 3D.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apartment 37.

CONGENIAL COUPLE will share modern apartment with gentleman of means; exceptional accommodations, location, and references. Box S 51 Times.

CONVENT AV., 423, (148th St., West.)—Large, sunny room; also small room; private residence; references; telephone; breakfast optional.

HAMILTON TERRACE, 11.—141st, Convent Av.; comfortable double room, adjoining bath; $4.50.

LARGE, beautiful, steam-heated room, bath in high-class elevator apartment house with refined couple; breakfast optional. Fort Washington Av., near 163th Subway. Y 236 Times Annex.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106.—Sunny room in corner apartment; comfortably furnished. Apt. 87.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 790, (157th.)—New, handsomely furnished outside rooms, facing Hudson, Palisades; single en suite; southwestern exposure. Thornton.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 136th.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 3C.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 8, (cor. 139th.) Apt. 21.—Airy corner room; gentleman; private family; exceptional; quiet; refined.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 136th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WANTED—Congenial bachelor, 22 to 35, to share small, pleasant apartment, West eighties; steam, service, immaculate, privileges; two bedrooms, sitting room; references exchanged; $6 weekly. S 59 Times.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Business man can find unusual accommodations; parlor facing park; every convenience, private family; references. Wheelen.

WEST END AV., 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

STERLING PLACE, 207, (near Flatbush Av.)—Three large, sunny rooms and hall room in a newly furnished, decorated private house; references exchanged; gentleman only connected with some church.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

40th, 66 West.—Floor, 2 rooms, bath; high-class, private house; bachelor; references required.

43D, (338 Madison Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; also suite; furnished, unfurnished.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty cents a line.
Furnished.

Young gentleman desires permanently, large front room, with alcove, or two adjoining rooms or studio, with room in high-class, modern house, between West 50th and 80th; particulars, including rent. N 19 Times.

Young English lady, business, nicely furnished, comfortable room; conveniences; apartment, family, between 35th and 60th Sts., central; moderate. N 20 Times.

TWO YOUNG men want room, conveniences, uptown, west; state price. H 28 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

Wanted, 3 rooms, with kitchenette, or small apartment. A. B., 263 West 125th St.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents a line.

B. ALTMAN & CO., FIFTH AVENUE-MADISON AVENUE, 34TH AND 35TH STREETS, REQUIRE TAILORESSES, ACCUSTOMED TO FINISHING WORK ON LADIES' FINE CUSTOM COATS. APPLY TO 37TH STREET (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE BEFORE 10 A. M.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; white girl; good plain cook; no washing; city reference required. Apartment 15, 313 West 100th St.

NURSE.—Responsible, experienced colored nurse, age from 30 to 40, for three children, 5 to 8, at East Orange, N. J.; best reference required. Address T. H. S., 265 Times Downtown.

SALESWOMEN.—Abraham & Straus, Fulton St., Brooklyn, require experienced saleswomen in fur department; also have vacancies in our coat and suit departments. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specializing in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 303 5th Av.

WOMAN.—We have a position open for well-educated woman of good appearance over 28; salary and commission. Mr. Cloyes, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

Instruction.
Thirty cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES. Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered. AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES, at a reliable school. Registered and Inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents a line.

B. ALTMAN & CO., FIFTH AV.-MADISON AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS. REQUIRE AN EXPERIENCED CUSTOM FITTER AND CUTTER ON WOMEN'S FINE COATS. MUST BE ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS WORK. APPLY AT 37TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE BEFORE 10 A. M.

TAILORS. B. ALTMAN & CO., FIFTH AV.-MADISON AV., 34TH AND 35TH STS. REQUIRE FIRST-CLASS TAILORS ON WOMEN'S COATS. APPLY AT 37TH ST. (EMPLOYES') ENTRANCE BEFORE 10 A. M.

COOK, USEFUL MAN.—Couple wanted for country; woman for cook and laundry work; man generally useful inside and out; wages, $50 a month. P. O. Box 165, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

OFFICE MAN.—Wanted, thoroughly experienced office man residing in Brooklyn. Answer, giving fully experience, references, salary expected, and age. Y 223 Times Annex.

PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR.—Splendid opportunity for bright young operator, pleasing personality and good address. Apply Marceau, 258 5th Ave.

SALESMEN to sell automobile specialty; Greater New York and New Jersey; commission; leads furnished. N 18 Times.

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Thirty cents a line.

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EARN while learning mechanical dentistry; growing demand everywhere for mechanical dentists; pleasant, steady, high-pa

THREE HURT IN FIGHT WITH UNION PICKETS

500 Men and Women Garment Workers in Hot Battle in West Thirtieth Street.

RESERVES USE NIGHTSTICKS

K. I. Litwin Employes Attacked on Leaving Factory by Union Members—Four Arrests Made.

For twenty minutes early last night the police of the West Thirtieth Street Station battled with a crowd of 500 men and women, a majority of whom are members of the International Waist and Dressmakers' Union, in front of the factory of K. I. Litwin, who occupies the ninth floor of 145 to 149 West Thirtieth Street, diagonally across the street from the police station.

For five weeks, according to Litwin, it has been necessary for him to have a police guard in front of his place when his employes go home each evening to protect them from pickets, who demanded that they join the union.

Last night he kept his employes in later than usual, until after 6 o'clock, because, as he explained, he intended to shut down for two weeks. When the workers left the building, they were set upon by a throng of men and women, members of the union, employed in other factories on the block, and by the time Capt. Bailey and Lieut. McCarthy arrived with the reserves of the station across the street, it was estimated that 500 were engaged in a free-for-all fight.

The police were obliged to use their nightsticks in order to disperse the crowd, but they did not succeed in scattering it until three persons had been injured. Joseph Maybury, a salesman for Litwin, was hit on the head with a broken bottle and stabbed behind the left ear. Litwin and his brother Max each received several cuts about the face and head. None of the injured was obliged to go to a hospital for treatment, however.

The police gathered in several prisoners as leaders of the disturbance, charging Joseph Elgart of 17 West 112th Street with assaulting Maybury; Arthur Drogan of 26 Mulberry Street with assaulting a detective, and Aaron Paley of 463 East 174th Street and Pearl Silver of 528 Seventh Avenue with disorderly conduct.

HUDSON 44TH ST., E. OF B'WAY. PHONE 680 BRYANT. ESTATE OF HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. Matinees Tomorrow. Special Mat. Election Day



"Laughing ain't wrong
Happiness ain't wrong
Dancing ain't wrong"
—Lucille Le Jambon in "A Perfect Lady."
"IT'S ALWAYS EASY TO WIN BY MAKING PEOPLE HAPPY."

ROSE STAHL
MAKES YOU LAUGH AND MAKES YOU HAPPY in
A PERFECT LADY
THE NEW CHANNING POLLOCK AND RENNOLD WOLF COMEDY.

"It is as much of a Theatrical Sensation as New York has enjoyed in years."
—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT Presents
EXPERIENCE
By GEORGE V. HOBART
CAST OF 75
BOOTH
THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way. Ev. 8.30
MATINEE TOMORROW
ELECTION DAY AND WEDNESDAY, 2.30.
12 Scenes
PRICES 50c to $2
GOOD SEATS IN THE FIRST BALCONY, 50c., 75c. and $1.00
Popular Price Mat. Election Day and Next Wednesday

IRVING PL. THEATRE Tonight and following evenings. "Lieb Vaterland"; Sat. Mat., "Stein Unter Steinen"
WOOLWORTH BLDG. TICKET OFFICE. Choice Seats for All Theatres. 'Phone 7791-7792 Barclay.

HIPPODROME 6th Ave. & 43d Sts. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1.
WARS OF THE WORLD
Evgs. at 8 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Because of the Elaborate Scenic and Mechanical Features Demanding Additional Rehearsals, THE OPENING OF
THE BATTLE CRY
with WILLIAM FARNUM & GRACE ELLISTON, Has been POSTPONED till TOMORROW NIGHT
Tonight's Tickets Good Monday. Prices 25c in Gallery to $2.00. Special $1.50 Matinee Election Day.

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2 Special Matinee Election Day.
LIFE
The World's Greatest Pageant.
Seats Now to New Year's Eve.
Prices 25c to $1.50—500 Orchestra Seats at $1.

LOEW'S SUNDAY POPULAR CONCERT Matinee & Night. 5 Big Features 15 10c, 15c, 25c. Seats Reserved.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Hit of New York & London Season! Last Matinee Tomorrow. Week CONSEQUENCES

Monday Evening, Nov. 2 SEATS NOW ON SALE
MARIE TEMPEST
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy,
"MARY GOES FIRST."
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 | Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:15. | Last Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats Now.) SUZI
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents
JOSE COLLINS & TOM MacNAUGHTON
CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Matinees Tomorrow, Tues. & Thurs. at 2.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson
and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville.
Extra Matinee Election Day.
Sunday Night Concert—All-Star Bill.

44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Election Day & Wednesday 2:20
The Dippel Opera Comique Co.'s
THE LILAC DOMINO
"GENUINE SUCCESSOR TO 'THE MERRY WIDOW.'"—Sun.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

William Brady's PLAYHOUSE 48 St., E. of B'way Evenings 8:20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20 Election Day Mat. Tuesday, Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

39TH ST. Thes., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Week
Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
Next MONDAY—Seats Now Selling.

JOE WEBER offers THE ONLY GIRL
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee (Tuesday.)

SHUBERT Thes. Ev. 8:15. Mt. Wed. & Sat. | Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

TWO QUIROGA CONCERTS
Today and Sunday Afternoon at 3.

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30
WHITESIDE IN "MR. WU"

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Tomorrow 25c. 50c. 75c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.
NEXT WEEK—THE THIRD PARTY.

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. | Extra Mat. Election Day.
Under Cover

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. Tomorrow, Elec. Day & Wed.
WILLIAM GILLETTE BATES LANCHE DORO MARIE
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:10.
LAST 2 NIGHTS—LAST MAT. TOMORROW.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Ev. 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow, Election Day & Wed. 2:10.
JULIA DONALD JOSEPH
SANDERSON BRIAN CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed. 2:15
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Mats. Tomorrow, Election Day and Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:30.
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Mts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 25c.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—The Most Beautiful Man in the World, (Paul Swan.) Fox & Dolly, Jack Lorimer, Lambert & Ball, 14 others.

VITAGRAPH 46TH. ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:30.
SYLVIA GREY | THE FATES AND FLORA FOURFLUSH

Season 1914-1915
PIANOLA RECITAL
at AEOLIAN HALL, 29 West 42nd Street
Saturday, Oct. 31, 1914 at 3:00 P. M.
Admission Without Charge
CLASSIC DANCE PROGRAM
Character Dances in Costume
Bertha Knight, Danseuse
Dion W. Kennedy at the Organ
Harold L. O'Brian at The Pianola
Gerald Chatfield at The Pianola

1. Invitation to the Dance — Weber
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
2. Russian Dance (Dance Characteristique) — Tschaikowsky
Miss Knight
Mr. O'Brian at The Pianola
3. (a) Marche Grotesque, Op. 32, No. 1 — Sinding
(b) Mazurka, Op. 30, No. 3 — Chopin
(c) Valse, Op. 30, No. 2 — Wieniawski
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
4. Hungarian Dance (Hungarian Dance No. 5) — Brahms
Miss Knight
Mr. O'Brian at The Pianola
5. Nutcracker Suite — Tschaikowsky
(a) Russian Dance and Dance of the Automatons
(b) March
Mr. Kennedy at The Organ
6. Persian Dance (Herodiade-Ballet No. 1) — Massenet
Miss Knight
Mr. O'Brian at The Pianola
7. (a) Gnommen Reigen (Concert Etude, No. 2) — Liszt
(b) Polonaise C Minor, No. 1 — Liszt
Mr. Chatfield at The Pianola
8. Polish Dance (Kuiawiak) — Wieniawski
Miss Knight
Mr. O'Brian at The Pianola
You are Cordially Invited

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Elec. Day & Wed.
"ON TRIAL"
BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. | Mats. Sat., Election Day and Wed.
AT 8 SHARP
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD.

PARK Phone Col. 9 5 9 0 | Columbus Circle. Mt. Sat. Elec. & Wed. | Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell
in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed.
"KICK IN"
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed.
"THE Miracle Man"
GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., 3d Av. 25c to $1.
THE STORY OF THE ROSARY. Mat. Saturday.
Next Week—THE DUMMY. Original Company.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
DVORAK, Symphony No. 5. "From the New World"; STRAWINSKY, "Fireworks"; STRAUSS, Tone Poem, "Don Juan"; BERLIOZ, excerpts from "The Damnation of Faust."
Subscriptions and single tickets now on sale at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.

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Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Sunday Aft., November 1, at 3.
Soloist
MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD
BACH-HANDEL-WAGNER PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tomorrow Aft. at 2:30. ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office. MANAGEMENT WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:15
SONG RECITAL—JOHN McCORMACK
Seats now at box office.

Carnegie Hall, Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 5th, at 3
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Office.
LEONARD BORWICK
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3.
Piano Recital by the brilliant Russian TINA LERNER
50c. to $2. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE, B'way, Fifth St. Daily Mat. 25c. | GEO. T. STALLINGS, Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Brown, Emma Carus, others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | ADELINE GENEE, Brice & King, Whiting & Burt, Franklyn Ardell & Co., others.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Fall Festival ALL STAR BILL

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2
Tonight & Sat. Night: "La Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Gaudenzi, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Sat. Mat.: "Jewels of the Madonna." Next Week: "La Boheme" & "Tales of Hoffmann." Wagner Concert Sunday Night.

Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
Last Times of the Submarine Motion Pictures
THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea Sat. Mat. 10:30 A. M.
Com. Next Monday 3 WEEKS Elinor Glyn's 5-part photo play. 4 times daily, 25c-50c.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 55d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M. Saturday, Hallowe'en Pumpkin Party. Admission FREE till 9 P. M.

TONIGHT PALACE TONIGHT THEATRE
MASS MEETING OF FANS TO DECIDE LINE-UP OF ALL-AMERICA BASEBALL TEAM
George T. Stallings, Manager of "The Braves," will submit his selection. The Fan submitting list closest to it will be awarded a Silver Cup.
Ballot Box in Foyer.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. | "Mary Pickford in "Behind the Scenes." Strand Orch. & Grette. Next Week, "The Man from Mexico."

OPERA TICKETS Telephone 4180 Greeley. | Subscriptions Metropolitan Opera House bought and exchanged. Jacobs Ticket Office, Broadway and 38th St.
Metropolitan Opera House; for sale, subscription two orchestra seats for Wednesday nights and Saturday Mats. Box N 26 Times.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | Mat. Today. BURLESQUE | CRACKER-JACKS

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JEROME K. JEROME
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TONIGHT at 8:15
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

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Next Week—"TOO MANY COOKS." Seats Selling.

DE KALB MATS. Wed., Sat., 25 & 50c. EVES. 25, 50, 75 & $1.00.
"WITHIN THE LAW"
Next Week—MME. PETROVA, "MADAME."

CAPITOL Broadway & 51st St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Election Day & Wed. 2:15.
THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY
Cast of Unusual Excellence.
Seats Now for Entire Engagement.

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NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.

ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES.
NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 8:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3893 Bryant.
Next Sat. Night (Hallowe'en.) Reserve Seats Now.
MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE.

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"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

GARRICK 35th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed.
Adele Blood IN "MILADY'S BOUDOIR" A NEW PLAY BY J. C. DRUM.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Wed. 2:20
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Tomorrow, Tues. & Thurs.
Leo Ditrichstein—PHANTOM RIVAL

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

Grand Op. Ho., 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1 Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75
"PEG O' MY HEART."
Next Week, "BRINGING UP FATHER."
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN CHIN

RECTORS
Broadway at 48th Street
You will be pleased
with the entertainment at Rector's whether you are in the Main Dining Room or the new Ball Room,—it is so unusual and so elaborate.
THE NEW BALL ROOM is the largest and finest of its kind in the world. Cuisine service and prices are the same as in the main dining room.
Montillo and Lloyd
in an artistic interpretation of correct ball room dancing,—are an added attraction.
Accommodations for Banquet Parties, 4 to 200.
Ball Room direction of Mr. Gaillard Boag and Mr. George Pierce.
Phone your reservations now—Ball Room, Bryant 8686; Main Dining Room, Bryant 3200.

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The VANDERBILT Hotel
Greta Torpadie, Swedish Coloratura Soprano
Imperial Court Russian Balalaika Orchestra
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock.
Two dollars and fifty cents

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th Burlesque Mat. Today Ladies 10, 25c
The College Girls with Abe Reynolds and Florence Mills.

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FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
Beginning at 7:30 o'Clock and Lasting All Evening Until Closing.
CONTINUOUS ROUNDS OF FUN
BUSTANOBY'S 60th St., on Broadway. 'Phone, 8470—Columbus.
SELECTED FAMILY DINNER $1.
'Phone In for Table Reservations Now.
See the Saturday Night Parade from Our Windows.

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HOTEL HARGRAVE
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Running through to 71st St.
Located between Subway express and "L" stations, one-half block from each.
Family and Transient Hotel catering only to a Discriminating Clientele.
SPECIAL RATES BY THE MONTH OR SEASON.
Superior Restaurant a la Carte. Prices Moderate. Good Music.
J. WADE McGRATH, Mgr.

MORE HOME LIKE THAN HOTEL LIKE
is a fitting description of our house. You can obtain here all the advantages and comforts of hotel living at extremely reasonable rates. We are pleasing many others.
WHY NOT YOU?
Clendening
Superior American Plan Table
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SUBWAY (B'WAY) 200 FT. AWAY.

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BROADWAY, 85 to 86 St.
Largest and Most Attractive Uptown Hotel.
Large, Quiet Rooms, with bath, or suites, for transient or permanent residence.
All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

ROBIN HOOD INN

Boston Post Road, NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. 'Phone 1075.
Reserve tables now by 'phone for
HALLOWE'EN
A joyful evening! Dancing, singing. FRANK R. SIMPSON, Prop.

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th St. (Ent. on 50th). Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly, incl. Sunday, from 10:30 till closing.
MISS JOAN SAWYER Assisted by NIGEL PARRIE
Dan Kildare's Band—Cuisine International.
Thes Dansants Every Wednesday & Saturday, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 4. Wonderful Prices.
NEXT WED. NIGHT WINTER GARDEN NIGHT.

23 Years at This Address MEANS Something.
MODERN DANCES
TAUGHT IN NINE LESSONS, $5.
Entirely separate rooms for Private Lessons, which can be had any time without appointment from 10 A. M. until 11 P. M., daily. Expert lady and gentlemen teachers always in attendance. All Ball Room Dances guaranteed for $5; 4 class lessons, $1.
3½ HOURS DANCING, 25c
Instructors will dance with you without extra charge every afternoon, including Saturdays and Sundays, from 2 to 6 P. M., and every evening except Saturdays and Sundays, from 7:30 to 11 P. M.
The REMEY SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
919 8TH AV. (at 54th St.)
Phone 4557 Columbus.
Send for FREE illustrated booklet.

INTERPRETIVE DANCING
the most popular today for its beauty, rhythm, and harmony of the body, taught personally by
LOUIS H. CHALIF
Graduate Russian Imperial Ballet School
Class meeting twice weekly. Also daily and Saturday normal courses in Esthetic, Greek, National Folk, and newest Ballroom dancing. Send for catalog.
7 West 42d St. Tel. Bryant 5585.

Why Pay More?
12 Lessons, Results Guaranteed $5
Wm. L. Loew, Jr.
2,700 Broadway, cor. 103d St. Telephone 7839 Riverside.
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
BALLROOM TO LET, $10 Per Evening, with Music.

The Newman Studios.
Competent instructions in Society dances. Individual and private classes. Tatoo, Lu Lu Fado, La Furiano, Polka Brazilienne, Fox Trot, and others.
2,875 B'way at 112th St. Tel. 1984 Morning.
MANSFIELD Studios, 247 W. 42d. Bryant 4674. Select. Est. 1904.
Latest modern dances taught privately and en class. Each pupil has room with instructor during private lessons; no one to laugh at your mistakes. Circulars mailed.

GEORGE W. WALLACE'S
SCHOOL FOR DANCING,
Bretton Hall Hotel, 86th St., Broadway.
Children, Adults. Class and Private. Catalogue.
FOX TROT, MAXIXE, HESITATION, LULU FADO, ONE-STEP, TANGO.
PROFICIENCY GUARANTEED; expert instruction at reasonable rates. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P.M.
ETTLIN STUDIO, 64 E. 34th. Murray Hill 6536.
FRANCES MORGAN, 152 West 71st St. Columbus 2507.
Private Instruction in All Latest Dances.
MISS BOBBY BURNS, 6 East 41st St. Murray Hill 4365.
ALL MODERN DANCES. PERSONAL ATTENTION
G. HEPBURN WILSON, M. B.
"The World's Greatest Authority on Modern Dance."
141 Ave., N. W. cor. 46th St. Tel. Bryant 6331.

No stay in N. Y. during the Tercentenary complete without a visit to
REISENWEBER'S 58TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE
Table D'Hote Dinner (6 to 9) $1.00. Beefsteak Dinner $1.25
Mr. Sloane and Miss Morgan in Ballroom Dances Nightly beg. at 10:30.
Afternoon Tea Dances 4 to 7. Complimentary Tea and Dancing Partners.
Dan Caslar's Orchestra.
Now Booking Banquets, Dinners, Beefsteak Parties, Etc.
ELECTION DAY OPEN ALL NIGHT RESERVATIONS MADE NOW.
Special Election Day Dinner (Noon to 9 P. M.) $1.00.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY DINNER
Music—Entertainment
DANCING
To crown the success of our first anniversary we will give an entertainment of unusual merit and a dinner of unusual excellence at $2.00 per cover on Saturday Evening, October 31st.
42d St. GRILL
Wm. F. Healy, 42nd St. & Mad. Ave.

Best Food. Excellent Service. Popular Prices. Music by the Famous Werner Quartette Afternoon and Evening.
Late Murray's HOFFMAN'S B'way, Cor. 34th St.
Catering, Theatre Parties. Accommodation from 4—100. The Heart of the Shopping District Tel. 2656 Greeley.

THOMAS HEALY
BROADWAY AT 66TH STREET.
BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCHEON
AT MODERATE PRICES.
MAIN FLOOR DINING ROOM.

Luncheon, Tea, and $1.00 Table d'Hote Dinner. Open Fireplace.
CRAFTSMAN RESTAURANT
GARDEN SUPPLIES DAILY FROM CRAFTSMAN FARMS
Dining Room on Top Floor, with Rest Room below 6 E. 39th Street.

ROMA 50th St. & 6th Ave. Phone 2778 Plaza
NO CABARET.
FOR 30 YEARS THE RENDEZVOUS OF REFINED CONNOISSEURS OF ITALIAN AND FRENCH COOKING.
Lunch 50c.—DINNER, (week days) 80c. Holidays & Sundays, $1.00

IF YOU MISS YOUR SHOW VISIT MAXIM'S
MAXIM'S
LUNCHEON, 60c.
DANCING NOON TO CLOSE.
CABARET AFTER 6:30.
110 WEST 38TH ST.

CAFE BOULEVARD
BROADWAY AT FORTY-FIRST STREET
WHERE EVERY ONE THAT IS ANY ONE MEETS
LUNCHEON 60c. DINNER $1.00
DANCING DURING DINNER AND AFTER THE PLAY.

Kalil's Restaurant with the Celebrated Venetian Garden
Nos. 26-30 Park Place, (formerly at 14-18 Park Place.)
A better quality of better cooked food than any other downtown restaurant.
Luncheon begins at 11 A. M.

SHANLEY'S
BROADWAY-43-44 Sts.
Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c.
MUSIC

Luchow's
14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

The Lorraine
Fifth Ave. at 45th St.
Apartments and Rooms with Bath
PERMANENTLY or TRANSIENTLY
George C. Howe
George Orvis
ALSO
EQUINOX HOUSE, Manchester, Vermont.

NEW HOTEL THERESA
LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
7th Av., 124th to 125th St.
ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up.
Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 Per Day
All Outside Rooms.
Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00
SINGLE ROOM AND BATH (per year)..$540
2 ROOMS AND BATH (per year).....$720
3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year).....$1,200
Special Rates by Month and Season
BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.
T. M. LENEHEN, MANAGER.
'Phone, 8270—Morningside.

TEA ROOMS.
Colonia Tea Room
NOW OPEN
379 Fifth Ave.,
Between 35th and 36th Sts.

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse), B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing.
"The Dansants," Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1:30 to 6:30 P. M. Free Demonstration by Maurice.
MAURICE & Florence WALTON
THE KING'S FAVORITES.
FINE BAND—EXQUISITE CUISINE.

TEA ROOMS. TEA ROOMS.
Open Sundays from 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
Club Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Dinner. Also a la Carte. 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
The Fernery
"THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK."
Est. 5th & Mad. Aves.
Miss Tucker—Exclusively HOME COOKING.
25 East 23d Street.
SMOKING PERMITTED IN THE CONSERVATORY.

Hotel St. Andrew
A Hotel of Refinement and Charm. Service a la Carte, Table d'Hote. Dansant Every Evening.
Broadway at 31st St. In the Centre of New York.
No Wardrobe Charges—No War Prices.

WOMEN in Business
THE RUTLEDGE, COR. 30TH STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.
Large, light, outside rooms. Baths. Homelike surroundings. Unexcelled cuisine. Tariff, $11 to $15 weekly, including meals. The Only Place of Its Kind in the World.

To Visitors

THE celebration of the 300th anniversary of chartered business in New York makes one realize how vast has been the improvement in business in the last three generations. Values are greater now than ever before. Your dollar brings far bigger returns. Wallach stores are perhaps the best illustration of this policy of giving full money's worth. And we are always striving here to give a little more, because our business has succeeded on the policy of value giving. And because we are celebrating now the anniversary of two of our stores we are giving extra value

Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

Some $25, $28, $30 and $35 Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Suits are $19.50

We have made this special price because we want the people of New York to come here and get acquainted with us and our merchandise—For the same reason

Some Hart Schaffner & Marx Balmacaan Overcoats are $19.50

Most of these are silk lined; all of them are just as smart as they can be. Many are made of imported fabrics rainproofed by a special Hart Schaffner & Marx process.

Gloves
As an instance of the Extra Values you will always find in our furnishings department, here are some real $1.50 Tan Cape Gloves that we make
Special at $1.15

Neckwear
Wallach Neckwear has always been noted for its attractiveness and value. Our Birthday Party has added extra value, for we are selling Charvaix ribbed silk
Dollar Scarfs for 65c.

Hats
The Headease—an exclusive Wallach-Stetson Derby Hat, made for men hard to fit. It is very light in weight, self conforming, with a perforated leather band that makes it feather-light and wonderfully easy on the head.
Price $4.00

Our newest store at 265-267 Broadway is the finest man's store in all of lower New York

Wallach Bros.

Two Broadway Stores:
Broadway, at 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.

Two Harlem Stores (Open Evenings):
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.

The Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday, fair, warmer; moderate north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,734. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GOVERNOR OUSTS SING SING WARDEN IN AUTO SCANDAL

McCormick Deposed for Outings Taken with Sullivan, Convict-Banker.

DROVE HIS PRISONER IN CAR

"Reckless Disregard of Caution" Shown, Commissioner Baldwin Reports.

DOUBTS EVIDENCE ON LOAN

Investigator Thinks Official Conceals Where He Got the Money to Buy Motor.

SULLIVAN FREE IN YONKERS

Drank Soda with McCormick Family and Lolled in Tonneau, Reading a Magazine.

Thomas J. McCormick was removed as Warden of Sing Sing last night by John B. Riley, State Superintendent of Prisons, immediately after the Superintendent received a letter from Gov. Glynn requesting the action. The Governor based his request on the report made to him by Stephen C. Baldwin, who began an investigation Thursday morning into the charge that Warden McCormick had shown favoritism to David A. Sullivan, a prisoner committed to Sing Sing for his part in the wrecking of the Union Bank in Brooklyn, of which he was President.

Most of the specific charges against Mr. McCormick—that he made Sullivan his personal chauffeur, allowed him on occasion the freedom of Yonkers and New York, and left him alone in an automobile with members of the Warden's family—were borne out in the testimony taken by Mr. Baldwin. Also Mr. Baldwin reported that he had not been able to ascertain where Mr. McCormick obtained the money with which to buy the automobile Sullivan drove. He said that he did not believe the money was loaned to McCormick by the Yonkers hotel keeper Michael F. Lally, from whom Mr. McCormick testified he borrowed it.

Glynn's Letter to Riley.

The Governor received the last pages of Mr. Baldwin's report just before he left the Hotel Vanderbilt for a speaking tour of the Bronx. After he read the report he conferred for a few minutes with Mr. Baldwin and the Superintendent.

Gov. Glynn then sent the following letter:

Oct. 30, 1914.

Hon. John B. Riley, Superintendent of Prisons:

Dear Sir: As you are aware, a scandal relating to the management of the affairs of the State's Prison at Ossining has, within the last few days, been brought to my attention. Early yesterday morning I issued a commission to Mr. Stephen C. Baldwin to investigate the management of the prison, and he has been taking testimony yesterday and today on the subject. At my request he has submitted a report in writing to me, with his opinion, and I beg to inclose herewith a copy of the report.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that your duty is plain, and, since the authority to remove Thomas J. McCormick, the present incumbent of the office of Warden of the prison at Ossining, is vested absolutely in you, I beg to advise you that in my opinion the best interests of the people of this State demand his removal.

Yours very truly,
MARTIN H. GLYNN.

As soon as Supt. Riley had read the letter he sent Mr. McCormick this telegram:

Thomas J. McCormick, Yonkers, N. Y.:
In accordance with the findings and recommendations of Commissioner Baldwin to Gov. Glynn, I hereby remove you from the position of Agent and Warden of Sing Sing Prison.
JOHN B. RILEY, Superintendent.

Report to the Governor.

The report made by Mr. Baldwin to the Governor follows:

Hon. Martin H. Glynn, Governor:

Sir—Your commission, vesting in me the functions and powers to act as a Commissioner, in your place as provided by Section 8 of the Executive law, you handed to me in person at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Since then, by your direction, I have been conducting an inquiry into the management of the State's prison at Ossining, pursuant to your suggestion that if possible I should make a report to you tonight. I beg to state:

That testimony has been taken by me at the State's prison in Ossining, morning and afternoon, yesterday and today. This testimony shows that Thomas J. McCormick, Warden of the prison, has since the 29th day of August ultimo utilized the services of a convict in the prison named David A. Sullivan, formerly a prominent bank President in Kings County, as chauffeur; that on many occasions Sullivan has driven an automobile, purchased with money secured by McCormick on the date aforesaid, in and about Westchester County, often in Yonkers, and once in New York City.

Sometimes McCormick was alone with Sullivan in the car; on other occasions Sullivan drove McCormick, accompanied by McCormick's family; again the Warden had with him in the car his secretary, William J. Watson; and on other occasions Sullivan, by direction of the Warden, drove for Mrs. McCormick and her daughters, Sullivan being the only man in the car. The testimony further shows that Sullivan was frequently left alone in the car in Yonkers; that on one occasion in New York, when the car was being repaired in a machine shop, Sullivan was permitted to remain in the shop for a period of four hours, unattended by the Warden or any other person in authority. These facts were practically admitted by McCormick, whose testimony I took yesterday.

Sullivan in Yonkers.

Testimony has been elicited today from a number of witnesses, to the effect that Sullivan has been seen

Continued on Page 5.

LUSITANIA IS SAFE; HELD BACK BY GALES

Capt. Dow Allays Fears of Passengers' Friends by Wireless —Expected Today.

In response to wireless inquiries sent by THE NEW YORK TIMES as to the reason for the delay of the Cunard liner Lusitania, then twenty-four hours overdue, this reply came from her Captain last night:

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
S. S. LUSITANIA, Oct. 30, (via South Wellfleet, Mass.)—Lusitania O. K. Had bad weather. DOW.

The Lusitania was expected on Thursday night and the Cunard agents had arranged with Health Officer O'Connell and Collector Malone to bring her up if she got in before midnight.

Under Admiralty instructions British Captains do not send messages until they are this side of the Nantucket Lightship. Although Capt. Dow did not give any location it was understood that the Lusitania passed Nantucket about 8:30 P. M., and should be at her pier early today. She left Liverpool at 3:30 P. M. last Saturday with 400 first, 295 second, and 290 third-class passengers. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor, Miss Alice Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duveen, and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea.

AQUEDUCT NEEDS REPAIR.

But Water Board Engineer Denies Any Serious Weakness in It.

A report that cracks had appeared in the concrete lining of the Catskill Aqusduct in the vicinity of Rondout Creek, started a rumor yesterday that much of the work had been found defective, that it would take months to effect necessary repairs and that the already great cost of the work, now in excess of the estimated $163,000,000, would be increased by an additional $400,000.

Prof. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University, Consulting Engineer to the Board of Water Supply, said last night that the damage had been greatly exaggerated in the report which had reached this city, that little delay would result, and only a trifling extra cost would set things right again.

"We believe the trouble was due," he said, "to the sinking of the rock back of the affected section which showed up when the testing pressure was exerted. It is something, perhaps, which might have been anticipated, but which would have been unlikely to show until the tests had been made.

"It can be set right in two or three weeks, and all told should not add more than $100,000, if that, to the total cost of the work."

THINKS STEFANSSON SAFE.

Explorer's Secretary Believes He Is on Drifting Polar Ice.

Burt M. McConnell, secretary to Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the arctic explorer, who left Martin Point on March 22 in search of new lands, arrived in New York yesterday. He expressed his confidence that Dr. Stefansson was safe, although nothing has been heard from the explorer or his two companions, Ole Anderson and Storker Storkensen, since April 7, when McConnell and other members of a support party left them at the Continental Shelf and returned to shore. Stefansson's last words to McConnell were that he would continue for fifteen days and then turn back for shore. The party is now nearly six months overdue, but McConnell believes they are safe on the floating ice 500 miles or more north of Alaska.

Mr. McConnell was satisfied that Stefansson did not reach Banks Land. He promised to build beacons if he got there, but, although the steamship Bear cruised along the south and southwest shores, no sign of the beacons was seen. Banks Land is to the eastward of the point where the support party left Stefansson, and the movement of the ice has been continually to the westward. This, McConnell said, undoubtedly prevented Stefansson from reaching Banks Land and probably made it impossible for him to return to Martin Point. He is certain, however, that Stefansson and his companions are now safe on a mass of drifting polar ice and will be able to withstand the hardships of the arctic region. They had enough ammunition, he said, to kill game which would keep them alive for a year and a half.

DANES CHEER OUR FLAG.

Celebrate the Arrival of an American Merchant Vessel.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 29.—The American oil tank steamship John D. Rockefeller arrived here today. For the last three years no mercantile vessel carrying the American flag has visited this port, and the advent of the vessel today was made the occasion for a hearty greeting by a large crowd which gathered at her pier.

The steamship United States sailed tonight for America. She had 1,200 American passengers aboard.

MARYE SEES THE CZAR.

New American Ambassador to Russia Presents His Credentials.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—Georg: T. Marye, Jr., of San Francisco, the newly appointed Ambassador of the United States, presented his credentials today to Emperor Nicholas and formally assumed charge of the Embassy.

Accompanied by his staff Mr. Marye went by train to Selo, whence the party was conducted to the Palace by an Imperial escort.

HINDU SLAYER CONVICTED.

Man Who Shot Canadian Immigration Inspector Sentenced to Die.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Oct. 30.—Mewa Singh, a Hindu, was found guilty by a jury today of the murder of William Hopkinson, Canadian Immigration Inspector, and sentenced to be hanged Jan. 11 next. The Hindu shot Hopkinson in the Vancouver Court House nine days ago.

Hopkinson was active in preventing the landing of several hundred Hindus who arrived here some months ago on a steamship which had been chartered by a rich countryman of theirs in order to test the British Columbia Exclusion laws.

WILSON'S BAN ON SECTARIAN ISSUE

President Sends a Message to New Yorkers to Vote as American Citizens.

READ AT GERARD MEETING

Secretary McAdoo Says the Ambassador Is Needed in the U. S. Senate.

F. D. ROOSEVELT LAUDS HIM

Henry de Forest Baldwin Replies to William D. Guthrie's Attack on the Candidate.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO NEW YORK.

"I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this—an American citizen should never vote as a sectarian but always as an American citizen. Say this for me.
WOODROW WILSON.

The Independent Democratic mass meeting in Cooper Union last night in support of James W. Gerard's candidacy for the United States Senate received with great enthusiasm a significant message which President Wilson sent to the voters of New York through Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo. References to President Wilson throughout the meeting invariably brought applause. Robert Grier Monroe presided.

"I come here to ask your support for President Wilson," said Secretary McAdoo in his speech. "There is only one issue in this campaign—the President. He needs to be sustained by the people of this country in order that this country may be kept in its position as the dominant conservative force in this critical situation of the world's affairs. It is necessary that he should be generously supported at this election in order that at the proper time he may throw with the best effect the weight and prestige of this nation in the interests of peace.

"The President needs Gerard. I know him personally and I know him to be a trustworthy Democrat. We can use a few more trustworthy Democrats at Washington. The Democratic majority in the Senate is now so narrow that the great reforms urged by President Wilson, the great issues which he has vitalized might easily be imperilled by the defection of a few Democrats."

In his eulogy of Ambassador Gerard, Mr. McAdoo said that his absence from the campaign was not a handicap, because nothing inspired the confidence of the American people so much as the fact that a man remained at his post of duty, especially when his post of duty was a dangerous one.

Mr. McAdoo spoke warmly in praise of Gov. Glynn as a man of character and ability and said that New York State should re-elect him to put the Empire State in the position of supporting the Administration at Washington. Then he read the message of President Wilson, which was contained in the following telegram:

The White House, Washington, Oct. 30.
W. G. McAdoo, New York City.

The President has requested me to authorize you to use the following in your speech tonight to the Democrats of New York: "Within the last twenty-four hours I asked the President of the United States if there was any message he would like me to convey to you tonight. This is his reply: 'I have but one message to convey to New York. It is this: An American citizen should never vote as a sectarian, but always as an American citizen. Say this for me.'"
J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President.

Henry de Forest Baldwin defended the Ambassador from the charge made by William D. Guthrie. He said that Mr. Guthrie had recently written a recommendation of Justice Weeks for the Supreme Court bench, although Justice Weeks employs now as his private secretary the nephew of Charles F. Murphy, for employing whom previously in the same capacity Ambassador Gerard had been denounced by Mr. Guthrie.

"I don't mean to approve," said Mr. Baldwin, "the use by Supreme Court Judges of their patronage for political purposes, but I hold that it is unfair for Mr. Guthrie to denounce one man who did it and to indorse another who is doing absolutely the same thing. It would have been more courageous for him to attack the Judge now aspiring to the Supreme Court bench than to attack the man who has retired from that bench and is now an Ambassador."

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was defeated by Ambassador Gerard for the nomination, paid a personal tribute to Mr. Gerard's abilities, and asked the audience to support him in the name of President Wilson. He said that the Republicans were so hard pressed for campaign issues that in Maine they were telling the fishermen that the failure of the herring run was due to the Democratic tariff.

James Byrne also attacked Mr. Guthrie, and read extracts from Bar Association reports praising Justice Gerard. He said that the feature of the campaign was the popularity of President Wilson and the enthusiasm which his name produced at all political meetings.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM REVIVED.

Anti-Catholic Issue Up-State is Pushed in Secret.

Not since the "Know-Nothing" campaign of the early fifties, when Millard Fillmore ran for President with the active backing of an "American" Party of his own day and generation, has the religious issue been raised in a political campaign in this State with the vehemence it has shown in the present Gubernatorial contest.

At present the Republican leaders throughout the State, or some of them,

Continued on Page 4.

DYING SOLDIER-PRIEST GIVES ABSOLUTION

Hears His Comrade's Confession, and Penitent and Confessor Pass Together.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—In the waiting room of the great railway terminus in Paris wounded soldiers were laid out on straw, waiting to be taken to the hospital. Eight of them were badly hurt, and some were evidently not long for this world.

One of them seemed to be very uneasy. A nurse went up to him and offered to arrange his bandages; but he said: "I want a confessor very badly."

"Is there a priest here?" asked the nurse.

Just then another soldier lying mortally wounded plucked the nurse by the sleeve. "Madam," he said, "I am a priest. I can give him absolution. Carry me to him."

The nurse hesitated. The second soldier was suffering from the effects of a horrible shell wound, and the least movement gave him excrutiating pain. But again the feeble voice said: "You are of the faith, and you know the price of a soul. What is one more hour of life compared with that?" and the soldier raised himself by a supreme effort to go to the side of his comrade. But the effort was vain; he had to be carried.

The confession did not take long, and the strength of the soldier-priest was ebbing rapidly away. When the time came to give absolution he made a signal to the nurse. "Help me to give the sign," he said.

The nurse held up his arm while this was being done. Death followed quickly for the priest and his penitent. They died hand in hand, while the nurse and the ambulance men fell on their knees on either side of them.

EAST INDIANS AIDING JAPANESE AT TSING-TAU

British Official Press Bureau Announces Their Participation —Battle Now On.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Official Press Bureau announces that an Indian contingent has joined the Japanese forces operating against the Germans at Tsing-tau.

The news that the Indians were fighting in the Far East, as well as in France, was received with great interest in London; but, aside from the brief announcement that they were at Tsing-tau, the Government had no comment to make.

TOKIO, Saturday, Oct. 31, 11 A. M.—It is officially announced that a general attack was opened at dawn today on the German position at Tsing-tao. The shelling of the fortress continues at this hour. The spirits of the allied troops are said to be high.

The Emperor's birthday is being celebrated today.

'DON'T COUNT THE FOE BEAT HIM,' HIS ORDER

New Aphorism Added to Military History by Russian General Dimitrieff.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Near Przemysl two Generals reported to their commander, the Bulgarian General Radko Dimitrieff, who is leading the Russian Army investing Przemysl, that they were unable to hold out owing to the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.

Gen. Dimitrieff replied with an aphorism which will doubtless become historic. He said:

"Don't count the enemy; beat him."

GERMAN SPIES ADOPT BOY SCOUTS' UNIFORM

Thus Gain Admission to Closed Military Points—Several Arrested but One Is Still at Large.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—German spies disguised as Scout Masters and in some cases even as Boy Scouts have been giving considerable trouble to the military authorities recently, although it is understood that this latest espionage scheme so far has gleaned little information of value to the Kaiser's General Staff. The Home Office and Sir Robert Baden-Powell have been cooperating to stamp out these spies' activities and already many arrests have resulted.

A notice posted at the Boy Scouts' headquarters in Victoria Street, however, shows that at least one German secret agent is still roaming about in the uniform of a British Scout Master. Scouts are directed to watch out for this man, a full description of whom is given and who is characterized as a "dangerous international spy."

His method appears to be to visit the strategical military points ostensibly performing a Scout Master's duties, but really supplying sentries with liquor, which apparently he hopes will lead them to divulge secrets, or at least permit him to enter forbidden places. He is considered the most daring of all who have adopted this form of disguise.

At present the Boy Scouts have access to many areas, such as military camps, closed ports, &c., barred to the ordinary public, and there is grave peril in an alien enemy's donning the Baden-Powell's world-famous uniform to satisfy his illegitimate curiosity with regard to British armaments.

FLEETS IN BATTLE IN THE BLACK SEA; RUSSIA WELCOMES WAR WITH TURKEY; BELGIAN FIGHTING GOES ON FIERCELY

NAVAL FIGHT OFF ODESSA

Czar's Fleet Engages the Raiding Turkish Warships.

RUSSIAN VESSELS SUNK

Gunboat and Torpedo Craft Lost--Odessa Shelled--American Property Destroyed.

EXTENSION OF WAR LIKELY

Belief That Greece, Balkan States, and Italy Will Fight—Bulgarian Attitude Doubtful.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Rome says:

"It is reported from Constantinople that a battle between the Turkish and Russian fleets is in progress off Odessa."

The Russian gunboat Donets was sunk, a part of the crew were drowned and the others were killed or wounded by Turkish torpedo boats which, on Thursday, raided the Port of Odessa, according to a message to Lloyd's Agency.

The Russian steamers Lazareff, Witiaz, and Whampoa, and the French steamer Portugal were damaged by shell fire, and a number of sailors were killed or wounded.

Shells were also fired on suburbs of Odessa near a number of oil tanks, but the latter were undamaged. A sugar factory, however, was hit. Some civilians were killed or injured by the shells.

It is said here that in the Black Sea the Russian fleet has no single units as powerful as either the Goeben or the Breslau, the former German cruisers, but the number of Russian vessels, it is argued, will give Russia the advantage.

An invasion by land of European Turkey is impracticable, according to British observers, and the warfare will be naval. The Turkish Navy, assisted by the Goeben and Breslau, is considered to be far more formidable than the Ottoman army, which is said to be inefficiently equipped and poorly fed.

Greece will jump at the chance of again measuring swords with her ancient enemy, it is believed in London, and, with the two battleships recently purchased from the United States, she will be in a position to meet the Turkish ships on equal terms.

BERLIN, (via The Hague to London,) Oct. 30.—One version of the fighting in the Black Sea between the Turks and Russian torpedo boats which were attempting to prevent the Turkish fleet from steaming through the Bosporus to the Black Sea is that four Russian gunboats and one torpedo boat were sunk.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Oct. 30.—The Handelsblad says it has learned from Berlin that the Turkish fleet entered the Black Sea on Oct. 28 and that minor engagements followed.

Turkish scouts with wireless outfits are said to have appeared at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez.

According to the same advices, Turks living in neutral countries have been ordered to present themselves to their Consuls.

The Berlin newspaper Zeitung-am-Mittag publishes what purports to be an official communication from Constantinople. It reads:

"Russian torpedo boats attempted to prevent the Turkish fleet from leaving the Bosporus and steaming into the Black Sea.

"The Turkish ships opened fire and sank two of the Russian vessels. More than thirty Russian sailors, saved by the Turks, were made prisoners. The Turkish fleet suffered no loss."

RUSSIA WELCOMES TURKEY AS AN ENEMY

Sees in the Attack a Chance to Settle the Eastern Question.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Turkey, under German orders, has begun war upon Russia. The empire remains calm under the news. The Germano-Turkish acts of war were committed without a declaration of war, but the possibility, gradually strengthening into probability, of such action in name and on the responsibility of Turkey have long been

Continued on Page 2.

Summary of War News.

A report from Constantinople states that the Turkish and Russian fleets are now engaged in battle off Odessa.

Turkish torpedo boats bombarded the Port of Odessa on Thursday, sinking the Russian gunboat Donets, with three Russian liners, and the French steamer Portugal, all of which were lying in the harbor. Much property was damaged and several civilians were killed by stray shells.

The London Press Bureau reports that severe fighting continues with little intermission along the lines of the Allies, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn, but, it is stated, the British forces are steadily gaining ground.

The Belgian Army has flooded the lower valley of Yser River, according to the French War Office, compelling the German forces to withdraw. Renewed activity on the part of the Germans is reported in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse, and to the south of the Woevre district.

The German report states that the attack on the German Army to the south of Nieuport and east of Ypres continues successfully. Several blockhouses and other points of support have been captured in the Argonne Forest, it is stated, and a French attack near Verdun has been repulsed.

Unofficial reports say that the Allies have retaken Lille, and that the Germans have withdrawn from Ostend.

Petrograd reports that the retreating German Army is being hard pressed beyond the Vistula. On the East Prussian front heavy fighting continues.

The British Press Bureau announces that a force of Indian troops has joined the Japanese Army in the operations against the fortifications at Tsing-tau.

Admiral Lord Fisher has been appointed First Sea Lord of the British Admiralty to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg, who resigned because of the anti-alien agitation in England.

ENGLAND INCREASES CONTRABAND LIST

Includes Many Articles Not Heretofore Restricted and Requires Ship Guarantees.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Government today published its modifications of the Declaration of London with relation to contraband and its new list of contraband articles. Some phases of the pronouncement are regarded as being quite severe, but in view of the circumstances the Government believes them to be justified.

Under the new code a neutral vessel with papers indicating that she is bound for a neutral destination and which proceeds to an enemy port may be seized and condemned on her return journey.

It is most probable that America will object to some of the articles which by this new list are made absolute contraband for the first time in history. There may also be a dispute between London and Washington over England's determination to examine into the ultimate destination of conditional contraband, employing the right to seize shipments of conditional contraband if it is suspected that the ultimate destination is in the enemy's country. America apparently has not yet agreed to this. It is also regarded as certain that from time to time there will arise disputes concerning stopped shipments, but at both the Embassy and the Foreign Office it is declared that there is no reason to believe these questions ever will bring serious friction, as both countries are exceedingly anxious to maintain harmonious relations.

A responsible official of the Government today informed the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES that the Government was anxious to afford every facility to legitimate American commerce, but was compelled at the same time to guard its own interests. He said there was no intention on the part of the Government to interfere on a wholesale scale with neutral commerce, and that if shipments, when examined by British warships, appeared to be shipped to bona fide merchants in neutral countries and not destined for transshipment to England's enemies, there would be no difficulty.

While this is doubtless the attitude of the Government, there appeared this morning in The London Times an intimation of a startling character and which, if the action suggested were taken by the Government, would cause many complications. The Times, in discussing the sowing of mines north of Ireland, said:

"There is an increasing conviction that this danger will continue to grow and that the only remedy is the entire closing of the North Sea to neutral maritime traffic. The flags of neutrals have been persistently abused and with the fortunes of our Empire and our race at stake, we can take no avoidable risks."

If such action is taken, it will mean a virtual blockade of all the North Sea ports and there will certainly be an uproar from the neutrals. It will affect not only America's trade with Scandinavia and Holland, but also that of those countries.

SEEKS KROONLAND'S RELEASE.

United States to Ask Why Ship Is Held at Gibraltar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Unless information is received by noon tomorrow that the Kroonland, the Red Star Line's steamer, detained by the British naval authorities with a cargo of copper and 1,100 passengers at Gibraltar, has been released or will soon be allowed to proceed to Naples, the American State Department will make representations to Great Britain regarding the delay in freeing the vessel.

There was a rumor here today that the representations would be in the nature of a protest. At the State Department it was explained that protest was not the correct expression, but the British Government would be asked why the steamer was being detained. It was said that the representations, which would be submitted through Ambassador Page at London, would take the form of a statement that the United States Government believed the Kroonland was being unreasonably delayed.

100 PERISH IN WRECK OF A HOSPITAL SHIP

British Steamer Rohilla, Carrying Doctors and Nurses, Hits Rocks in a Gale.

LONDON, Oct. 30. — The British steamer Rohilla, which was being used as a hospital ship, ran on the rocks off Whitby, on the Yorkshire coast, early this morning, and it is believed that fully 100 of those on board the vessel have perished.

Including the hospital forces and her crew the Rohilla had about 200 persons on board. Among these were four women nurses and several doctors. All the women on board were saved. One of these is said to have been a Titanic survivor. Every one of the vessel's boats, except the last one launched, was smashed by the seas and washed ashore. The remaining boat was swamped near shore and those in it waded to safety.

Lifeboats with extreme difficulty brought ashore two loads of the vessel's passengers, after which further attempts at rescue with the boats were abandoned. During the day more than fifty persons were seen climbing to the rigging of the ship. After that she broke in two and the stern sank. Tremendous seas are lashing the wreck, and it is feared that further rescues are impossible.

Early this morning the Rohilla's signals of distress were seen on shore, and soon afterward the bodies of four seamen were hurled upon the beach in a mass of wreckage.

The Rohilla, a vessel of 7,000 tons, was bound from Queensferry to Belgium to bring back wounded from France. She ran on the rocks half a mile south of Whitby, seventeen miles northwest of Scarborough, at 4 o'clock this morning during a violent southeast gale and rainstorm.

A dispatch to The Evening News from Whitby late today said the ship was breaking up. The life savers shot a line across the floating forward part of the Rohilla, but communication between the vessel and the shore could not be established.

WHITBY, England, Oct. 30.—The loss of life on the British hospital ship Rohilla, which crashed on the rocks of the Yorkshire coast near here before dawn today is a matter of doubt to alight. The vessel, however, is a total wreck, having broken in two while lifesavers on shore were shooting lines and trying vainly to make fast to the ill-fated ship.

When the vessel broke in two, eight men could be seen from the shore holding to a piece of wreckage from the after part of the ship, and it is assumed that they were swept to their death in the boiling sea. Fourteen bodies had been washed ashore this evening.

Rain was falling in torrents, a gale was blowing, and the seas were mountainous when the vessel hit the rocks. Distress rockets immediately flared above the Rohilla, attracting the coast guards, but as the sea continued violent, it was possible to launch only two boats from the shore. These boats brought back all the people they could carry.

Most of the ship's boats were crushed in the attempt to launch them, and only one got away, bearing a handful of survivors. Even these had to be dragged up the beach, as the boat capsised in the breakers.

PRINCE OF REUSS AMONG THE SLAIN

Heir to Prince Henry XXVII. on Latest German Casualty List—Also Two Generals.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—In a casualty list made public today, another Prince of a ruling house, Prince Henry of Reuss, son and heir to Prince Henry XXVII. of Reuss, is among the dead.

Among others who have died at the front are Major Gen. Ernest von Reichenau, of the Fifth Infantry Brigade, who fell Oct. 3 at Neuville, France, and Major Gen Baron Franz von Massenbahn, commanding a landwehr brigade, who was killed in action on Oct. 26.

THE ALL TOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores, adv.

ALLIES CLAIM LARGE GAINS

Say They Have Repulsed Germans in Belgium and Advanced.

BELGIANS OPEN THE DIKES

And Invading Force That Had Crossed the Yser Is Forced to Retire Under Heavy Fire.

BERLIN REPORTS SUCCESSES

Says Attacks South of Nieuport Are Being Pushed--Have Won Ground in the Argonne.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 11:35 P. M.—The Official Press Bureau tonight issued this statement of conditions in the western theatre of the war:

Severe fighting continues with little intermission along the Allies' line, especially toward the north. The German resistance is stubborn, and fierce counter-attacks are made by them frequently.

Nevertheless, the British are steadily gaining ground. In a counter-attack one brigade delivered a brilliant bayonet charge, accounting for many of the enemy, whose losses throughout the fighting are heavy.

Gaining Ground, Says Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 30, 11 P. M.—This official communication was issued tonight:

In Belgium, according to the latest advices, there is nothing to report in the region of Nieuport or Dixmude.

On our left wing the enemy has directed violent attacks against the front of the British troops and on the two banks of the La Bassée Canal without obtaining any success.

There has been a recrudescence of activity in the region of Rheims and along the heights of the Meuse at the south of Fresnes-en-Woevre.

An afternoon bulletin said:

On the extreme left inundations brought about by the Belgian Army in the lower valley of the River Yser have compelled the forces of the enemy, which had passed the river, to withdraw. They were subjected to a violent cannonade by the Belgian and French artillery during their movement of retreat.

The Germans endeavored yesterday to deliver very violent counter-attacks on the French and British army corps which were progressing to the northeast and to the east of Ypres. At the end of the day our troops had, notwithstanding, continued their forward movement in the direction which had been assigned them, and had also taken possession of various points of support.

The British troops, assailed at several points to the north of La Bassée by superior forces, resumed the offensive with energy and reconquered to a considerable extent the terrain yielded to the enemy. At several points on their line of combat the British troops repulsed the attacks of the Germans, inflicting on them important losses.

On the remainder of the front there has been no general action, only partial offensive movements on our part, as well as on the part of the enemy. We have made progress almost everywhere, notably before certain villages between Arras and Albert, upon the heights of the right bank of the Aisne down stream from Soissons, and here and there along the Meuse to the north of Verdun.

Berlin Reports Several Successes.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (via London.)—An official statement, issued by the German Army General Headquarters this morning, says:

Our attacks to the south of Nieuport and to the east of Ypres are being successfully continued. Eight machine guns and 200 British soldiers have been captured.

In the Argonne Forest our troops have occupied several blockhouses and points of support.

To the northwest of Verdun the French attacked without success.

In the other parts of the western war theatre and in the eastern arena the situation is unchanged.

GERMANS QUIT OSTEND; ALLIES RETAKE LILLE

Reports of Two Important Events Reach London, But Are Unconfirmed.

AMSTERDAM, (Via London,) Saturday, Oct. 31.—Both the Handelsblad and the Telegraaf report that the Germans have evacuated Ostend.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—The Daily Mail correspondent in northern France telegraphs:

"The Allies have reoccupied Lille and

advanced a considerable distance to the east. They have also captured Tourcoing, ten miles to the northeast."

The Times correspondent reports the same news on what he believes to be "unimpeachable authority," and adds:

"The German Emperor has had his wish that his Bavarians should meet the English troops 'just once.' They have met in the centre of the battle line in Flanders. They have recoiled before us.

"In the small corner of France, north of Lille, they have been forced back, foot by foot, on to the Belgian frontier."

BELGIANS SAY GERMANS LOSE.

Official Report Tells of Several Repulses of Foe Near Dixmude.

HAVRE Oct 30, (via London.)—The Belgian Minister of War has received the following from the headquarters of the Belgian Army:

During the night of the 28th and 29th the enemy again attempted to seize by surprise the southern end of the bridge at Dixmude, but was repulsed.

During the day of the 29th our front was subjected to heavy bombardment. Moreover, the enemy directed two infantry attacks, one against the right of our army division and another, and very violent one, against two brigades, united with other army divisions. The enemy was repulsed with very heavy losses, some of their companies being decimated.

On the other parts of the front the firing was intermittent during the days. To the south of Dixmude the Germans lost ground near Lugkem, Merckem, and Bixschoote, where the French offensive is progressing in the south of Passchendaele. The Germans, who had assumed the offensive, were repulsed and lost ground south of Becelaere.

South of the River Lys the situation has undergone no great change, but meanwhile the French have succeeded in progressing in various points of the front.

The numerous prisoners taken give testimony to the accuracy and destructive character of our machine-gun fire, which, they say, inflicted heavy losses.

ALLIES WITHSTAND TERRIBLE BATTERING

Beat Off German Onslaughts and Gain Ground by Fierce Counter-Attacks.

PARIS, Oct. 30,—Officers returning here from the battle front say that success for the Allies grows out of the series of furious conflicts on the extreme left wing, lying near the coast, as well as in the vicinity of Ypres and Arras. Everywhere, they say, the Belgian, French, and British forces have resisted the onslaughts of the German columns and replied with counter-attacks so full of vigor that they carried the Allies always still further forward in the movement to reoccupy Belgium.

The manner in which the Germans threw masses of men at the allied positions time after time, these officers say, caused astonishment. Among the Allies the impression prevailed that it was the determination of the Germans to break through at any cost. Their heroic sacrifices were vain, however, for after they had used themselves as a human battering ram they were compelled to fall back without having accomplished their task.

The attacks of the Germans today are reported not to have been accompanied with the violence of their previous assaults. The opposing forces were constantly in contact.

The behavior of the allied troops under the terrible strain has been remarkable. Battalions of French marines, formed of supernumeraries of the fleet, covered themselves with exceptional glory in a great bayonet charge along the coast line that did much toward forcing the Germans to retire.

Fight Hand to Hand.

Around La Bassée both the Allies and the Germans have displayed indomitable bravery in the hand-to-hand fighting which has been going on day and night for two weeks. First one side and then the other has taken the offensive, and the line has swayed sometimes this way and sometimes that. The country is interspersed with thick hedges and ditches, which make operations difficult, and often these obstacles must be overcome by the troops in the face of a withering fire.

On the intrenched line of the Somme, Oise, and Aisne frequent isolated actions occurred today, especially near Rheims. Both armies were so well buried in rifle pits and trenches, however, that no important change in positions was brought about.

The fact that the battle is progressing is more easily discernible at night than in the day time, when the smokeless powder renders the artillery and rifle fire almost invisible. In the darkness, however, flashes shoot out bright'y, and the roar and rattle of the cannon and machine guns seem louder, while the scene is brightened by the flames from burning villages and farms.

A French aeroplane was compelled to descend yesterday between the French and the German trenches, but the occupants escaped. Last night Capt. Bellenger, with several mechanics and infantrymen, made a reconnoissance, and found the machine only slightly damaged. They made repairs and brought the aeroplane away in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy.

On the Meuse the Germans have been unable to bring their great howitzers into effective action owing to the hilly, wooded country, while the French troops, with their knowledge of the ground, have been able to execute very annoying manoeuvres. Today's infantry engagements in that region were very hot.

Capture Position in Alsace.

In Upper Alsace the Germans and French were intrenched opposite each other on the slopes on either side of a valley, but despite the difficulties of their task the French troops advanced in the face of a terrible fire and captured the trenches of the enemy, which they had swept previously with well-served artillery fire. The operation was costly in casualties, but the French obtained a commanding position.

ALLIED LINES ADVANCING.

Important Points Taken—Many Germans Lost in Canal Flood.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Reuter dispatch from Paris says:

"I am able to state on the best authority that the efforts of the Allies are being crowned with success.

"In consequence of the opening of the sluices of the Yser Canal thousands of Germans were caught. Those who escaped drowning were harassed by the allied artillery.

"Some points of extra strategic importance have been occupied by the left wing of the Allies, while along practically the whole of the front, as far as the French eastern frontier, the Allies' progress continues. The German losses are terrific."

An Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News reports the Ostend representative of the newspaper Tyd as saying that thousands of wounded Germans are returning from the battlefield in Flanders.

Thousands of unburied bodies cover the battleground, the correspondent continues, and no one can form an adequate idea of the number of victims falling every moment in the fighting.

Between Leike and Middelkerke the German guns have ceased firing for the reason that the shells would kill German troops as well as the soldiers of the Allies. Consequently, only hand-to-hand fighting is taking place.

A Times correspondent in Northern France telegraphs:

"A high officer of the Belgian Army is authority for the statement that there was a time early last week when the Germans, if they had sustained for a few hours longer their fierce assault on the Belgian position, would have won a general and decisive victory on the Yser.

"The Belgians were actually on the point of retreat, partly owing to trouble with their supplies of ammunition. They decided, however, to fight as gamely as possible to the last cartridge. To their amazement, the Germans, at the critical moment, hastily retreated and took up a position far behind their previous position.

"The reasons which induced the German retirement probably will never be known. They were twice as numerous as the Belgians and tremendously superior in artillery. Their move must have been made under a total misapprehension of the condition of the staying power of the enemy, or may have been simply a clumsy invitation to the Belgians to risk annihilation by taking the general offensive."

The Daily Mail correspondent in France says:

"The German naval gunners are doing better than the army gunners, but the German fire is quite insignificant in effect as compared with the British naval fire.

"On the other hand, the German spy system is amazingly efficient. It is puzzling the British officers how they get their news. Before the British battleship Venerable had been off the Belgian coast half an hour a German submarine was dodging after her. Four additional German submarines were about yesterday."

FRENCH RAIN BOMBS ON GERMAN OFFICERS

Squad of Airmen Drives Staff from Chateau, Then Bombards Woods Nearby.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTHERN FRANCE, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—French airmen from their base near Dunkirk today made reprisals on the Germans. A bomb-throwing air team, consists of six biplanes and two monoplanes, soared away to the southeast to a house near Dixmude, where the German headquarters staff had been established, after it had been driven pell-mell by the naval gunfire from a big house near the coast. The new headquarters was a château in pleasantly wooded grounds.

The aeroplane team carried 240 bombs. The machines flew one after another over the château and each dropped a number of the explosive missiles. Hardly had a half dozen of these fallen on the roof of the château before the slate roofing and masonry was hurled about, and flames broke out in the building.

The German staff ran out of doors and hid in the woods, and the aviators who had not previously flown over the château dropped bombs among the trees where the Germans had secreted themselves. The entire team of flyers returned safely to their Dunkirk base in the evening.

BATTLE IS MOVING NORTH.

Windmills a Feature of the Fighting Area Along the Coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A FARM IN BELGIUM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The battle in this corner of the world still thunders along, though our heads are no longer aching at the infernal noise of it. It has moved further afield inland amid the difficult wooded country further away from sea and nearer and nearer to Bruges.

The main German army is massed north of the railway line, which runs snakily from Dixmude to Thielt and Deynze. Behind and to the east the road is being cleared all the way to Brussels, while great deeds are being enacted much further down toward Ypres.

The little village of Zeusebreke has been bearing the brunt of the battle today. The latest news tonight from that area of earthquake and eclipse was that little progress had been made by either side.

Windmill fighting has been a peculiar feature of the last two days' struggle here. On both sides these peaceful objects of the countryside have been used as signaling towers and range-finding stations until a roving shell has made matchwood of them, set them ablaze, and sent them tumbling about the ears of their tenants like card houses in a sudden dranght. Church towers and mills have suffered alike in the tornado.

Along the coast all is quiet. Mariakerke has been completely evacuated and the order was sent along the coast northward today that the householders of every house along the front of all the seaside towns in this part of the Belgian littoral must leave. Only four hours' notice was given.

BELGIANS SAVED BY FLEET.

Now Calais Is Declared to be Out of Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH COAST, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to the London Standard.)—The fight for Calais is practically over. The great battle of the coast has taken another phase. It is now the Allies' fight for Ostend and Belgium. They are taking the aggressive, and so far all goes well.

The great shells from 12-inch guns of the British battleships have played havoc with the best artillery the Germans can put against them. Their great siege howitzers are no use against a mobile fleet. Their most powerful field guns require extraordinary luck as well as a maximum of skill to be effective against the lighter warships while traveling at full speed on a diagonal course, which presents the least possible aiming surface, and also renders it almost impossible for them to get the exact range.

The Yser of West Flanders, which has proved an impassable barrier to the Germans, is a sluggish stream at best. Now it is crimson with blood and dammed in places by corpses so that its waters overflow into fields beside its course that were till the dikes were cut to submerge them fertile meadows of green.

But although the British and French forces have fought magnificently all along the line south of Dixmude, the chief glory of victory in the battle of the road to Calais is due to the heroic Belgian Army to which, at the earnest request of King Albert, was intrusted the honor of holding the northermost part of the line, defending thus the last remnant of Belgian territory unoccupied by the Germans.

A week ago today the Belgian Army was so terribly overmatched by the German attack that the King had to appeal for instant aid from the Allies. It came in the form of a vigorous attack upon the German lines of communication eastward by the British fleet.

Now the Belgians are pressing on, spurred by the hope of vengeance and by a revived determination to drive the enemy from their native land, and striving to convert the German retirement into a rout.

Just as Napoleon's scheme, invasion of England from Boulogne, came to nought, the Kaiser's hopes have been dashed to pieces forty miles from Calais. His persistence in the policy of Calais at any cost is madness. If in three days after the occupation of Ostend his troops could have, hacked through to Calais, he might have counted it a great achievement, but when one week passed and then another and the German losses between Dixmude and Ostend mounted to probably 100,000 men hors de combat, the hurling of ever-fresh masses of old men and boys along the sodden roads of West Flanders became insanity.

NEWSPAPER MAN WOUNDED.

New Yorker, with Camera, in 26 Battles with the German Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 30. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I met today a strange, battered figure of a man, the first newspaper man so far as I am aware, to be wounded in the war. He was Donald C. Thompson one of the camera men of The New York World.

He has been in twenty-six battles with the German Army, and was in Dixmude the other day with half a dozen German officers, when the British shelled it for the twentieth time. A shell smashed into an already ruined house in which they were taking shelter and, exploding close by him, wounded him in the face, tore part of his nose away, and stripped part of his coat from his back.

"I felt as though I had been struck by a thunderbolt," he said, "and that I was being whisked into the air. Then I knew no more until I found myself in a field hospital, lying among a batch of German wounded with a bandage strapped across my face and my whole body a mass of bruises. I guess I have had enough of the show for a spell, and am getting across to England as quick as I can for a rest."

He added that the fight now going on incessantly in the Dixmude area was the fiercest and most relentless of the whole war. Dixmude has been bombarded and bombarded again, burnt out and reburnt until there is very little of the place left. It is a ghastly, smoking ruin.

"The Germans are still fighting well and with marvelous determination," he said, "but are getting an awful hammering, and their cavalry is utterly demoralized. Their losses have been terrific.

"I have seen the Indian soldiers in action. Their work has been splendid, particularly that of the Gurkhas, whose ferocity nothing on earth or in heaven seemingly can stop. Some of them, but not many"—and this was said significantly—"have been taken prisoners.

"The British cavalry work is both the admiration and dismay of the Germans who, whenever it is a matter of business at close quarters, do not attempt to withstand their dashing onslaughts but turn and run."

MANY GERMANS DESERTING.

Military Stop Ghent Trade in Civilian Clothes—Frontier Guarded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Along the front from Nieuport to Dixmude the German attacks have decidedly weakened.

Trainloads of German wounded, arriving at Bruges, give a melancholy view of the situation. All the men looked to be in the last stages of weariness and dejection.

Along the Yser stubborn fighting continues.

On the Dutch side of Ostend much activity is being displayed among the large bodies of German troops. The garrison at Zeebrugge has been heavily increased and sailors also occupy Ramscapel, near Heyst, each citizen being compelled to provide tan men with food and lodging. Large supplies of meat, sugar, vegetables, and coffee are demanded from the people.

Guns are mounted at Heyst and were tested yesterday. A strange situation prevails at Ghent. There has been an extraordinary run on the tailors' shops by German soldiers, who secretly tried tto obtaian suits in order to desert the army and cross into Holland. Many succeeded in doing so. In consequence of the numerous desertions, the military made sudden raids on all the tailoring establishments and found the workmen busy with soldiers' orders.

Heavy penalties are being inflicted on all engaged in this sort of business; all points on the Dutch frontier are being closely watched and no one is allowed to leave on whom the least suspicion of desertion rests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 30.—A Daily Telegraph correspondent on "the Belgian frontier" points to the constant desertions from the German ranks as evidence of their demoralization. So serious has this become he says, that on all the roads leading toward the Belgian frontier patrols have been sent out for the special purpose of looking out for German soldiers seeking sanctuary across the border. For the same reason the tramway service along the coast between Ostend and Knocke has been stopped each day, while the cars are still running. Patrols found among the passengers German soldiers who, having obtained civilian clothes from deserted houses along the littoral, were endeavoring to get over the border.

PARIS FEELS NEW HOPE.

Temps Says a Decisive Victory Is Being Won.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Though Petrograd and Moscow have rejoiced in Russian victories, though the bells have rung in Berlin, and the English ports have cheered their succesful sailors, Paris has never roused herself from the state of depression caused by von Kluck's one-time nearness. Even when Gen. Joffre announced that the victory on the Marne was incontestable the boulevards remained silent and unilluminated. The press was unable to avoid a note of doubt in the most triumphant eulogies, but now, though no definite victory is announced, Paris is persuaded by a spirit of hope and gladness while the newspapers adopt an increasingly confident tone.

The Temps, a representative of official opinion, ends its résumé—written before the publication of today's communiqué—with the following significant passage:

"The hour of the enemy's definite retreat approaches. We can wait, watching their incessant desperate efforts to wear them out and render them less able to resist us on other battlefields, whether along the Meuse or the Rhine. We can say that victory which the Allies are in process of winning is indeed definite, and that all subsequent conflicts will be only a triumphal rally call at the quarry's death."

M. Simyan, former Secretary of State for posts and telegraph, who acquired considerable prominence last year by his firm attitude toward the postal employes who wished to strike, has suffered a bereavement through the war, says the Cri de Paris, in especially distressing circumstances. He recently received information that his eldest son had been killed in Alsace and buried by the Germans at Rambervilliers. Wishing to recover the body the ex-Minister visited the spot and found by asking the inhabitants who were compelled to dig the graves, that his son had been buried with thirty other Frenchmen in a large trench.

After exhumation, M. Simyan identified the body. Wishing to have a souvenir, he cut a lock of hair, picking from a heap of débris a scrap of paper in which to wrap it. By an extraordinary coincidence the paper was covered with writing, which M. Simyan recognized as his son's, containing his will and a final message. The concluding words were: "I don't want mourning worn for me if France is victorious."

M. Simyan's younger son, who volunteered at the outset of the war, has been engaged near Saint Mihiel; but the father has not received news from him for the last month.

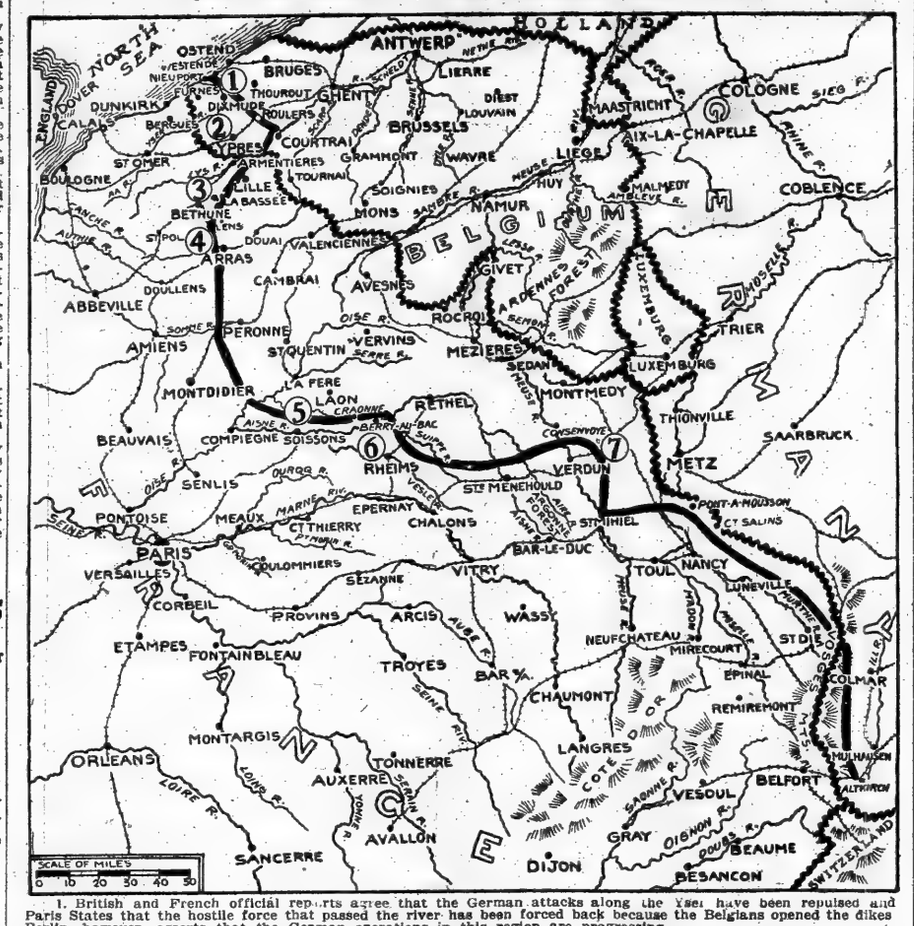
The Figaro says that the French military hospital at Besançon has just received a valuable addition to the staff in the person of a famous Swiss surgeon, Dr. Roux of Lausanne, who recently informed the French Ambassador at Berne of his desire to volunteer his services on behalf of France and accepted gratefully.

That officers of the German Army greatly underestimated the French resources is evident from a remark of an aristocratic young Lieutenant of the Prussian Guard, now a French prisoner, which the Eclair publishes.

Detained in the citadel at Montpellier, near Marseilles, he watched silently the scene of animation in the barracks square, where large bodies of young and vigorous troops were being drilled, then said sadly: "Ah, my poor brothers! They little think France still has reserves like these."

The Journal says at the last meeting of the restaurant keepers' syndicate it was unanimously decided that no member would allow a German brand of champagne to obtain mention on his menus. The suggestion is made that any one whose cellars still contained the champagne should forthwith offer it to hospitals.

Important Points in the Western War Area



1. British and French official reports agree that the German attacks along the Yser have been repulsed and Paris States that the hostile force that passed the river has been forced back because the Belgians opened the dikes Berlin, however, asserts that the German operations in this region are progressing.
2. East of Ypres also, according to the German official report, the Kaiser's troops are gaining. Paris, on the other hand, says that the Allies have repulsed severe attacks and made advances.
3. Around La Bassée the fighting has been of the severest character. Here British forces are engaged and, according to the French official report, they have reoccupied ground that had been lost along the canal. The German attacks are being continued.
4. The French are advancing between Arras and Albert, according to Paris.
5. Gains are also reported for the Allies in the neighborhood of Soissons.
6. The French official report says that military operations are being resumed near Rheims.
7. Accounts differ widely as to the real events in the vicinity of Verdun. Berlin says the Germans have made progress in the Argonne forest and have repulsed French attacks northwest of Verdun. Paris says the Allies are making gains all along the Meuse to the north of the great fortress.

MOSLEMS THREATENING WAR ON CHRISTIANS

Demonstrations at Damascus—Invasion of Egypt Is Feared.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Sir Louis Mallet, the British Ambassador, has called the attention of the Grand Vizier to reports of an intended Bedouin raid into Egyptian territory.

He warned the Vizier that such a raid would be regarded as a hostile act on the part of Turkey by the British Government.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—There have been great manifestations at Damascus, Asiatic Turkey, in favor of a war against Christians, and especially against Great Britain, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens.

The massing of Bedouins along the Egyptian frontier, the dispatch adds, is being continued.

Strong Turkish cavalry divisions are said to have arrived in the neighborhood of the Gulf of Akabah, on the Red Sea, about 200 miles south of the Suez Canal.

This news is contained in a Cairo dispatch received in Vienna, and forwarded to London by the correspondent at Amsterdam of the Central News Agency.

KAISERS DROPPED FROM ARMY LIST

Wilhelm and Franz Joseph No Longer British Officers—German Duke Goes Too.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The names of the German and Austrian Emperors have been removed from the list of British Field Marshals in the Army List just published, and also from the lists of officers of the Royal Dragoons and the King's Dragoon Guards, of which regiments they were respectively Colonels in Chief.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha ceases to appear on the list as Colonel in Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders.

PEACE STORY WON'T DOWN.

London Paper Reiterates Charges of German Proffer to France.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31.—The Morning Post confirms the statements of The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent that Germany has made peace proposals to France by which—if they are accepted—France is to get back all Lorraine and part of Alsace, while Germany retains a part of Belgium, insuring her a clear way to the Scheldt.

"Needless to say," adds The Morning Post, "the proposition has been received by the French Government with an indignant refusal."

The Morning Post says of the proposal:

"It is extraordinary in itself, and it is significant, especially as it is made on the heels of the débacle in Poland, as a confession on the part of the Germans that they have lost all hope of winning in the war. The worst aspect of the proposal, however, is the suggestion that the French, one of the noblest, one of the most loyal nations in the world, might consider terms of that kind. The Germans, and especially those of them who direct the policy of the nation, have very frequently proved themselves to be poor judges of the character of foreign peoples.

"How otherwise could they imagine that France, who has suffered herself, and who has watched Belgium suffer the extremes of human misery at their hands, would desert her friends and make a peace which would seal the degradation of one of her most faithful allies. Moreover, France respects the neutrality of Holland, and another of the amazing features of the proposal is the assumption that France would be willing to override Dutch rights. Germany should finally understand that no peace will be made until it is dictated by the Allies in Berlin.

"We notice that the Germans state that they have made no such proposal; the proposal has nevertheless been made."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—"The report that Germany has made peace proposals to France, offering special concessions, was repudiated today by the German Consul General at Amsterdam as completely unfounded," says a dispatch from the Reuter correspondent at Amsterdam.

RUSSIA WELCOMES WAR WITH TURKEY

Continued from Page 1.

foreseen, and Russia has taken her measures accordingly. So far as the Black Sea is concerned, the Russian Admiralty is quite confident of the result of the collision; and Russia generally is disposed rather to welcome an attack by Turkey, since it will enable her to settle the long-standing Eastern question once for all under circumstances entirely favorable, thanks to her alliance with France and Great Britain.

Turkish naval activity is not expected to prove more than a short-lived annoyance. On the other hand, the Turkish soldiers are known to be admirable material if well officered. They are now entirely under the command of German officers in the highest ranks, but the fighting officers are, as was shown in the Balkan wars, of lower quality than Turkey has known for centuries, inasmuch as the Young Turk politicians, after their successful coup d'état, seized upon all possible posts in the army as the booty of their political victory. Under German direction the Turks three years ago made their arrangements for invading Russia, when the time came, by way of the Persian frontier, and for that purpose seized an admirable place d'armes for the concentration of their armies west of Lake Urumiah in Persian Territory. They were ejected after their Balkan defeats, but have again been taking steps toward the occupation of this region, using the subservient Kurds, or Turks in the disguise of Kurds, to herald their advance.

Of course Germany's main hope in forcing her actual vassal Turkey into the world war is to create unrest among the Mussulman millions. If the Khalifa were attacked instead of attacking, it is possible that something of this hope might be realized, but I understand that under the actual circumstances this German calculation, like so many others, will utterly fail.

With regard to the attitude of the Balkan States in this new crisis: Rumania will undoubtedly take the field against Turkey; Bulgaria will probably follow her national policy, whatever her rulers may personally desire, and after the national upheaval will join her Slav brethren against the Germanic combination; Greece of course, will go with the Allies.

Altogether, Germany's action in Turkey's name may be welcomed as affording an opportunity for the satisfactory settlement of a question which has embroiled the leading nations of Europe for many centuries past.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30. (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—At 4 o'clock this afternoon Russia had not yet declared war on Turkey or received any declaration of war from Constantinople.

The Turkish diplomatic representative here is also without instructions of any kind from his Government. He maintains the belief that the bombardment of Theodosia and Novorossysk must have been due to a lamentable misunderstanding, and thinks it possible that a deplorable dispute over the control of the Turkish Navy may have led to some irresponsible action on the part of the commanders without orders from the Government.

The Russian Government, especially in view of the scattering of mines in the Black Sea, whereby some Russian merchantmen have already been sunk, feels that the present situation cannot last another twenty-four hours.

Constantinople Cable Cut.

The cable between Constantinople and Odessa has been interrupted since Wednesday, and the passenger service to and from Odessa has ceased.

According to statements by the latest arrivals at Odessa, there have been angry scenes between the rival factions at the Porte fighting for the control of Turkish policy. The cruiser Goeben had her guns trained on the Sultan's palace when the pacific party was holding a conference. Enver Pasha was always attended by six adjutants carrying revolvers.

Both Rumania's and Bulgaria's representatives visited M. Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, today.

Russian opinion continues to regard the new enemy with the utmost equanimity. The Retch observes that Germany has already lost most of her colonies, and will also lose her Turkish colony, for which the present war is really being waged. She was determined to seize Asia Minor and Bagdad and to materialize the whole golden dream of the militant Pan-Germans. Instead, this dream will fall to pieces with the final partition of Turkey.

By The Associated Press.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (via London, Oct. 30.)—Farahdine Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, said tonight:

"I have had no instructions from Constantinople, communication now being cut, and have heard only from the Russian newspapers about Turkey beginning war. I am now in the hands of the Russian Government, whose instructions I am awaiting.

"I am sorry that my labor to improve the relations of the two countries has had so disastrous an ending. What moved the Sultan's Government to take this step is absolutely unknown to me. I am sure I have nothing to fear personally."

While giving this interview in the Turkish Embassy a clamorous throng surrounded the building, manifesting against Turkey. The people were restrained from violence by mounted gendarmes.

Earlier the same mob paraded the streets with oared heads, singing and cheering. They called the orchestras out of the hotels and demanded that they assist by playing the national anthem.

The excitement in Petrograd is the greatest since the declaration of war against Germany.

MAY GREATLY EXTEND WAR.

Belief That Not Only Balkans, but Also Italy, Will Be Involved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—There is little doubt that when Russia takes action against Turkey, as she is certain to do, England and France will join with their ally and Turkey will be warring with three allies, all of them intent upon eliminating the Sultan from Europe forever.

The British Government is not ready to describe what course of action it will follow, and evidently awaits Russia's action. There are active exchanges of views in progress between the Entente countries.

Turkey's entry into the conflict is regretted, yet there is a feeling of relief, not only on account of the ending of the suspense as to what she might do, but also because the Allies have an opportunity once for all to rid Europe of a source of constant trouble and irritation and of recurring wars.

Whether Turkish participation will result in a general conflagration in the Balkans, and also in the entry of Italy into the field of battle, adding immeasurably to the general holocaust, remains uncertain, although these events are expected.

On the surface it seems that Turkish participation means the almost immediate entry of Greece and Rumania into the conflict against the Sultan's forces, while Bulgaria remains an unknown factor. It may be that Bulgaria has an arrangement with Turkey for giving assistance to her in case Greece and Rumania attack her.

The Attitude of Italy.

Turkish and Italian interests notoriously conflict, and Turkish participation makes Italy's entry into the war more likely than ever before. Regarding possible Italian participation, a hypothesis was set forth in THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today by a well-informed official, which, while he said it was simply legitimate speculation, is interesting and may prove significant.

It was that Italy's participation in the war, which has been expected to take place for one reason or another, may now come through Italy's interest in gaining some foothold in the northeastern corner of the Mediterranean, Italy having certain interests in Asia Minor which Turkish victory and expansion would jeopardize. Thus Italy would obtain an excuse for participation in the war, would send armies to Asia Minor to halt the Turkish advance, and become engaged in the general war with Turkey.

Italy wants certain things as a result of Europe's great war, and knows she cannot get them without lending a hand. Primarily, she wants certain Austrian ports in the Adriatic which were formerly Italian. Unless she takes part in the war there is no likelihood that the Allies will give them to her, but should she now assume the task of handling Turkey, leaving the Allies free and unhampered to continue the war with Austria and Germany, the Allies would owe her a debt which could be repaid by giving Austria's Adriatic possessions to her.

Preferable to War in Alps.

Besides, the proposition of fighting Turkey is far more attractive to Italy than fighting in the cold Alps this Winter against Austria.

It is just possible, according to this hypothesis, that Italy will take on Turkey and that skillful diplomacy may keep out Greece, Rumania, and Bulgaria, although this is rather doubtful.

England would, indeed, be indebted to Italy if she protected Egypt from Turkish attack.

There is no question in the minds of the British Government that Germany instigated Turkey, yet this view conflicts with American advices of an official character. These are that, while the German military have been urging Turkey on, the Government at Berlin has really been against Turkish participation, knowing that this would probably mean Greek, Rumanian, and probably Italian participation. If this is true there appears to have been another piece of German diplomatic bungling.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 30.—Turkey's entrance into the war was the sole topic of conversation here today. It occupied the attention of the Ministers at a council of the Cabinet. Speculation was rife as to the consequences which Turkey's action would have on the European situation.

In official circles it is stated that the attitude of the French Government for the present will be a waiting one. Complete solidarity exists among England, France, and Russia. It is said, in the face of the situation created by the action of the Turkish warships in the Black Sea, but no decision as to what move will be made is expected for a few days.

According to advices received by the French Government there are now 1,800 German military officers and engineers in Turkey.

CZAR'S ENVOY WITHDRAWN.

Italian Embassy Asked to Protect Russian Interests in Turkey.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople has been withdrawn, according to an official announcement made here today, and in consequence of the Turkish attacks on Russian ports instructions have been sent to the Russian Consuls in Turkey to leave the country.

ROME, Oct. 30.—On the request of the Russian Government the Italian Government has instructed its Ambassador at Constantinople to protect Russian subjects and interests.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London.) Oct. 31.—It is understood that the embassies of the allied powers, fearing a rupture, have already made the necessary arrangements for the departure of the diplomatic representatives.

SAYS IT IS TURKEY'S END.

London Times Declares the Ottomans Will Be Relegated to Asia.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Times says today:

"The situation in the Near East has developed logically. For some weeks past the influences controlling the Ottoman Government have been working to provoke the Allies into declaring war on Turkey. These efforts have been in vain, as the allied powers were determined not to be the aggressors.

"They met acts of provocation, like the incorporation of the German cruisers Breslau and Goeben in the Turkish navy and the abolition of the capitulations, merely by protests. Then a sort of ultimatum was addressed to England regarding the watch kept upon the mouth of the Dardanelles. This also failed, and finally the Turks began a military demonstration against the Egyptian frontier, but they found all preparations made for an attack.

"It is believed that the Sultan and some of his advisers favor a policy of neutrality, but that they have been overborne by the Committee of Union and Progress, (Young Turks,) which is bent on war.

"Great numbers of Turkish troops are supposed to be massed along the Russian frontier, where the problem of feeding them must be arduous. To the south the Ottoman forces are believed to be echeloned through Southern Syria and Palestine, with forces actually upon the Egyptian frontier, at Rafa on the Mediterranean, and at Akaba on the Red Sea.

"The Allies are quite ready for Turkey. All preparations have been made by England in Egypt, along the banks of the Suez Canal, and on the peninsula of Sinai. Greece, too, is ready, as Turkey will soon discover.

"By her foolish yielding to the instigations of Germany, Turkey has pronounced her own doom. The Ottoman Empire in Europe will soon be merely a memory. Since the Turks are resolved on self-destruction, we do not regret their appearance in the ranks of the combatants.

"The present mighty struggle will mean for Europe not only the end of Prussian militarism, but also the end of the Turks in Europe. These have been the chief menaces to the peace of the Old World for more than fifty years. Syria, Arabia, and Mesopotamia will also be freed from the blighting influence of the Turk, who will be relegated to the obscure valleys of Asia Minor."

EAGER TO FIGHT THE TURKS.

Armenians and Caucasians Enrolled in a Volunteer Force.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The Turkish Ambassador has not left Petrograd and the Russian Ambassador has not left Constantinople.

The impression prevails here that Germany has forced the conflict against the will of the majority of the members of the Turkish Government.

Russia is well prepared to deal with the new situation created by Turkey. The Black Sea fleet has long been in readiness, and, in addition to the regular troops in the Caucasus, a volunteer corps has been organized among the Armenians, Georgians, and Mohammedans. The Armenians in particular are overjoyed at the prospect of fighting their hereditary enemy, and wealthy Armenian merchants are contributing large sums for the equipment of the volunteer forces.

Caucasian mountaineers are enrolling, too, with the greatest alacrity. Most of them are Mohammedans, but their sympathies are not with Turkey, and fighting is the breath of life to them. They ask no greater boon than to be allowed to use their horses and rifles against Russia's enemies.

The settled Tartar population of the Caucasus, which has been more directly exposed to Ottoman influences, has given innumerable proofs of its loyalty to Russia.

The Petrograd newspapers express concern at the attitude of Bulgaria, but most of them refuse to admit the possibility of her aiding Turkey against the empire that liberated her from the Ottoman yoke.

AMERICAN PROPERTY SHELLED

Destroyed by Odessa Bombardment Washington Asks Details.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The State Department today received the following dispatch from George T. Marye, the new American Ambassador at Petrograd:

"American Consul at Odessa reports city under bombardment last night. American property destroyed."

The dispatch was dated 7 P. M. Oct. 29.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing at once called on the American Embassy at Petrograd to report the exact nature of the damage to American property. If the usual twenty-four hours' notice of bombardment was not given, Americans will have a claim for damage to all property which could have been removed. The destruction of houses or buildings owned by foreigners, however, is not regarded as a subject of claims, being classed as an incident of war to which aliens subject themselves in buying foreign property in a foreign country.

On the basis of the information transmitted by Ambassador Marye the State Department has cabled to Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, asking him to ascertain the extent of the damage inflicted on American property.

Ambassador Morgenthau in a brief cablegram late today made no mention of a declaration of war by Turkey on Russia, but said the British Ambassador had informed him of the bombardment of Odessa by three Turkish destroyers and the sinking of a Russian gunboat.

The Russian Embassy today received word from its Foreign Office that Turkey had taken warlike action toward Russia. The dispatch did not give any details, nor did it state whether the action was on land or sea. Officials of the Embassy refused to comment on the situation.

Hussein Bey, the Turkish Chargé here, dismissed the situation with a curt statement of "no news" and a refusal to be disturbed.

In diplomatic circles it is expected that the action of Turkey will speedily be followed either by a declaration of war or notification to the powers of the existence of a state of war.

The expectation here is that Turkey's next move will be an attack on England through Egypt by land. The Mediterranean fleets of England and France are strong enough to prevent any attack from the sea by Turkey on Egypt.

The participation of Greece and Rumania in the war as a result of Turkey's action is regarded as certain in well-informed diplomatic circles in Washington. Greece will be on the side of the Allies, and the allied powers believe that Rumania will also support their cause.

There is more interest among diplomats here in the attitude of Bulgaria than in any other feature of the situation in the Near East.

Diplomatic representatives in Washington of the allied powers have believed from the outset that as soon as Turkey had fully prepared her army and navy for the conflict she would cast the die for war. Great Britain, Russia, and France have made it plain to Turkey, it is understood, what the consequences might be. The Anglo-French fleet, which has been comparatively unoccupied in the Mediterranean, would bombard the ports of Asia Minor. Greece would probably join the Allies against Turkey, and the Balkan States would be drawn into the general imbroglio, with the prospect that Italy might be found fighting Turkey as well.

GOEBEN IS TURKEY'S HOPE.

German Cruiser Outclasses Any Ship of Russia's Black Sea Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The control of the Black Sea during the hostilities between Russia and Turkey, precipitated by the shelling of Odessa, Theodosia, and Novorossysk may pivot on the cruiser Goeben, which is superior to any other warship that

RUSSIANS CAPTURE GUNS AND AIRCRAFT

Pressing Hard on Heels of Main German Armies Retreating from the Vistula.

AGAIN OCCUPY CZERNOWITZ

Heavy Fighting on East Prussian Frontier and in Galicia—Austrians Smash Russian Guns.

LONDON, Oct 30.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"It is officially announced that on the East Prussian front hard fighting continues. Persistent German attacks have been repulsed.

"Beyond the Vistula the enemy's rear guard has been hard pressed by the Russians on a front extending from Lodz to Zwichost. The Russians captured parks of heavy guns and several aeroplanes.

"In the region of Tarnow, Galicia, on Oct. 29, the Russians inflicted heavy losses on the Austrians, taking about 1,000 prisoners."

A dispatch from Bucharest, Rumania, to The London Times says that the Russians, after beating the Austrians at Bojana, have re-occupied Czernowitz, capital of the province of Bukowina.

The following was contained in a dispatch received from Berlin tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Vienna official advices say there have been no new developments in Galicia, where both armies are well intrenched. Several Russian batteries have been destroyed by the heavy Austrian guns.

"In Servia several successes have been obtained. A strongly fortified position has been captured after gallant resistance. The enemy lost four guns, eight machine guns and five officers and 500 men, in addition to a great deal of war material."

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—Gen. Maslof, military critic of the Novoe Vremya, in summing up the war situation in the east, says:

"Although, generally speaking, the trend of the Russian military operations is becoming increasingly favorable, battles rage on all fronts with unprecedented tenacity and stubbornness. Not only the Germans but the Austrians, despite their recent defeat, are fighting with intense energy, and it would not be surprising if the Germans should reinforce their fighting lines and again attempt to assume the offensive. At present, however, the Russians largely retain the initiative."

ADMITS RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

Berlin Military Critic Asserts German Retreat Is Strategic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Major Moraht, the military expert of the Berliner Tageblatt, makes some important admissions of Russian success on the Eastern frontier.

"The strategic retreat of the German army now stationed before the Weichsel is highly probable," he says. "We can see it from the message from the Austro-Hungarian General Staff, published yesterday. The new Russian force seems to have been unexpectedly strong but still not strong enough to put difficulties in the way of the German retreat. The new arrangements of our army include the evident intention of taking up the renewed offensive. We are certain our leader there will make himself lord and master of the difficulties in his path."

Major Morhat continues: "To allay anxiety we again deny that France and England can surprise us during the time the war lasts with new artillery. The London messages to the contrary are nothing but an attempt to frighten us. Guns like our 42-centimeters cannot be made at the turning of the hand. It takes years before the machines to make them can be got ready, and then only begin the critical tests, which are just as important as the question of transporting these shooting horrors. We can therefore with practical certainty assume that guns to compete with ours cannot be produced from a hostile country during the present war."

HONORS OUR RED CROSS.

Russia Makes Senior Surgeons Generals and the Juniors Colonels.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The members of the American Red Cross unit detailed to Russia left Petrograd last night on a special train bound for Kiev, where they expect to begin work immediately. Before leaving the capital the two senior surgeons received commissions in the Russian Army with the rank of General while the rank of Colonel was conferred on the four juniors.

All the surgeons were clad in the regular Russian Army uniforms without insignia to indicate their American nationality. The result was that during their stay in Petrograd they everywhere were taken for bona fide Russian officers. Whole battalions of soldiers on meeting them halted and came to present arms, while officers twice their age, but of inferior rank, paid them due respect.

TALE OF KAISER'S DREAM.

Alleged Proclamation to Poles Credited to German Ruler.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 30.—The Gazetta, which is now published by the Germans at Czenstochowa, Russian Poland, prints the following proclamation, which it credits to Emperor William:

Poles: You, of course, remember how once at night the bell of the holy Swiatogorsky Monastery began to ring without human aid and when all the pious people understood that this great and important event had been signalized by a miracle.

That event was my decision to wage war with Russia and restore to Poland her saints and annex her most cultured land to Germany. I had a wondrous dream. To me appeared the Virgin Mary and commanded me to save her holy convent, which danger threatened.

She gazed at me with tears and I proceeded to fulfill her divine behest. Know you this, Poles, and meet my troops like brothers, saviors. Know ye, Poles, that all who are with me will be liberally rewarded; that those against me will perish. With me are God and the Holy Virgin. She lifted the sword of Germany to succor Poland.

The Army Messenger announces that the Russian Commander in Chief has sanctioned the formation of Polish legions under Polish commanders. The legions are furnishing their own uniforms, but the Russian Government will provide the arms, ammunition, and commissariat. Proclamations have been posted in all Polish towns and villages exhorting the people to join the legions and expel the enemy.

BOTH KING AND QUEEN ON THE FIRING LINE

Albert of Belgium and His Brave Consort Share Their Soldiers' Perils.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation at Brussels, has returned from a special mission to Havre, whither he went from London to confer with the Belgian Government. In the course of his trip he visited the King and Queen of the Belgians on the firing line, near Dixmude, and saw actual fighting. Once a German shell burst near him, killing eleven men.

On account of his diplomatic status Mr. Gibson is precluded from discussing much that he saw, including military operations. He first visited the Belgian Government officials at Havre and then, at the instance of the Belgians themselves, he proceeded to Belgium and was received by the King and Queen, neither of whom has left Belgium soil since the war began, and neither of whom intends to do so until it is absolutely necessary. Neither believes, however, that such necessity will ever exist.

The King and Queen are doing heroic work, according to Mr. Gibson. His Majesty, in a simple field uniform, is in the trenches constantly, directing operations and talking with his men, whose enthusiasm is always aroused by the King's presence, which stimulates their spirits and keeps them fighting. The King shows no fear whatever, and keeps at the very front. The Queen is no less brave. She, too, ventures into the perilous zone. She is in charge of the organization of the hospitals and the ambulance corps.

She takes an active part in the work, knowing much of the manner of treating the wounded, since she is the daughter of Duke Karl Théodor of Bavaria, who was an eminent surgeon, and having herself devoted much time to the study of medicine. She is at all times within the sound of the great guns, and while Mr. Gibson was talking with her the windows rattled with the explosion of the cannon of the British dreadnoughts lying offshore bombarding the German positions. She often goes to the firing line while directing the rescue of the wounded.

Both the King and Queen evince great interest in and grateful appreciation of the American efforts to afford relief to stricken Belgium.

Mr. Gibson will return to Brussels in a few days.

NORTH SEA A MAGAZINE.

Germans, British, and Dutch All Laying Mines—Urge Closing It.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Flushing, Holland, to The Daily News says:

"An examination of the map of the North Sea, with known mine areas marked, makes one wonder that any mariner dares sail. The Germans, English and Dutch all have been active in mine laying during the past few weeks, and as a result the sea is a veritable powder magazine.

"The Germans are sending out motor boats to patrol the coast which they occupy. These patrol boats are also sowing mines wherever they are likely to be useful. The motor boats were brought overland from the Baltic."

The newspapers continue to urge upon the Admiralty the desirability of the entire closing of the North Sea in order to prevent the alleged action of the Germans in sending out mine layers in the guise of peaceful, neutral trading vessels. In this connection The Times says:

"We refer again to the disquieting discovery of mines on the main route between Liverpool and America. There is an increasing conviction that this danger will continue to grow and that the only remedy is the closing of the North Sea to neutral maritime traffic.

"The flags of neutrals have been persistently abused, and we can take no risks with the fortunes of the empire and the race at stake."

ASKS $160,000,000 FOR ARMY.

Italian War Minister's Estimates Opposed by Finance Minister.

ROME, Oct. 30.—The health of Signor Salandra, the Italian Prime Minister, was much better today, his temperature being normal. He hoped to be able to go to the Foreign Office this afternoon and to preside over the meeting of the Council of Ministers on Saturday.

Premier Salandra is reported to be working hard for an understanding between Gen Zupelli, the Minister of War, and Signor Rubini, the Minister of the Treasury. Gen. Zupelli has asked for $160,000,000, which is $40,000,000 more than the sum requested by Gen. Porro when the War portfolio was recently offered to him to bring the Italian Army up to a state of complete efficiency. Signor Rubini, however, protests against such a high expense and does not wish to have it raised through new taxation.

Gen. Zupelli and his friends, it is said, think that an extraordinary moment like the present one requires extraordinary measures.

The indisposition of Premier Salandra is due to overwork, especially since the death of Marquis di San Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, as the Premier has been obliged to centre in his own hands the home and foreign policy of the nation.

DENMARK WANTS COTTON.

Government Adopts Stringent Measures to Preserve Neutrality.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Oct. 30.—Cotton is needed badly in this country and manufacturers are anxious to learn whether Americans are willing to risk shipments.

In order to avoid all possibility of breaches of neutrality in connection with shipments the Danish Government has prohibited the re-exportation of cotton. Furthermore, the King today signed an act which provides that cotton goods shipped into Denmark shall be used by Denmark alone.

OFFICERS SEIZED IN LISBON.

Branco, Foreign Minister Under Monarchy, Also Arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A Lisbon dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company reports that Azavedo Castello Branco, the last Foreign Minister under the monarchy, has been arrested. It is also reported that several officers have been imprisoned in the Cafaria fortress.

Recent dispatches from Lisbon which have reached Madrid and London by roundabout routes have contained reports of monarchistic attempts at uprisings in the Portuguese capital on Oct. 20 and 21. It is probable that the arrests referred to in the above dispatch were in connection with these attempts to start a revolt.

THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

The fighting along the 200 miles from Verdun to the North Sea has been without important gains by either side.

The Germans have maintained their position on the west bank of the Yser and have made a slight advance at La Bassée, west of Lille, while the French and British have gained a slight advantage east of Ypres.

In the fighting on the Meuse River the Germans have made a gain that materially improves the position of their troops at St. Mihiel. The French have been attempting for two weeks to envelop this advanced force both from the south and from the north. The Germans have held back the southern attacks to the line running due east from St. Mihiel to the Moselle River. On the north they have now forced the French back from their threatening position at Hatton-Chatel. The connection of the German troops on the Meuse with their main line east of the Meuse hills is thus made more secure.

The Germans seem to have reached the limit of the efforts possible with the strength that they now have on the western front. The present deadlock is likely to continue until they are able to send more troops to this field, or until the Allies consider themselves strong enought to start their aggressive campaign.

The events in the campaign in Poland are developing with a rapidity that makes this fighting even more interesting than that in France. The conduct of the Russian campaign throughout has shown admirable strategy. They withdrew before the German advance and abandoned their important conquests in Galicia and Hungary in order to take no chances at the point where the decisive fighting was to take place. This required a clear recognition of the military needs and also a determined stand against the many influences that opposed this measure. This policy of accepting reverses at less important points in order to gain the success at the decisive point is the whole secret of generalship and is the means by which the great Generals of history have obtained their successes.

By letting the Germans advance to the Vistula, the Russians gained time to concentrate their force and manoeuvre their troops into advantageous positions. On Wednesday last the Germans had been forced back to the line through Styrkow and Jesuw, to Novemiasto, on the Pilica River.

This fifty-mile retreat has carried the Germans southwest, away from contact with the troops that are being sent forward to their aid from Posen and Thorn. This is an important gain for the Russians and is a good indication of the extent of the German defeat. Their natural line of retreat would be straight to the west; the overpowering Russian attacks from the north have driven them well to the south of this line.

The retirement of the German left wing, combined with the advance of the Russian centre, has forced the German centre also to fall back twenty miles from the Vistula to a line just east of Radom, running from Bialobrzegi on the Pilica to Janowice on the Vistula.

In Galicia the situation is unchanged; the Russians are holding the Austrians to the line of the San River while concentrating their main effort against the Germans in the north.

The advent of Turkey into the European war raises questions as to the effect of this new adversary upon the campaigns of the Allies. The Turkish Army had just started on its new system, when the Balkan war broke out. Their forces were then in the process of change; the old system had been broken up, while the new one had not yet had time to work smoothly. Caught unprepared, just as were the French in 1870, the numbers of the Turkish forces and the fighting qualities of the soldiers were of little avail against the well-organized attacks of the Bulgarians.

The Turks have been making strenuous efforts since then to improve their army. They adopted a system of field training under the guidance of German instructors and have localized their corps and divisions, assigning a district from which each is recruited. The army is reported to consist of thirteen army corps, making a force of about 500,000 men. Turkey has been perfecting her organization since the European war began and should by now be able to make use of a large part of her armed strength.

On European territory Turkey can come into actual contact with Russia only of the Triple Entente nations. Russia has maintained three active corps in Trans-Caucasia, and without doubt has added to this strength in expectation of a Turkish move.

Turkey's great handicap in making war is the lack of unity in her peoples. All except the Turks and the Kurds are held as subject races and will take advantage of any opportunity for insurrection. Consequently Turkey must retain in every district detachments of her army to preserve order, and can use against an enemy only about two-thirds of her armed strength.

It is believed that Russia will have no difficulty in defeating any Turkish move against Trans-Caucasia, without decreasing the forces engaged against the Germans and Austrians. Indeed, the Russians may be strong enough to spare 500,000 men to invade Armenia.

The immediate effect upon the main fighting of the Turkish espousal of the German cause will come through its influence upon France and Great Britain. France has already had trouble with the Arabs in her African dominions. The probable call from the Sultan for a holy war will strengthen the rebels' cause and may force France to send troops from Europe in order to avoid a disaster in the colonies.

The effect is likely to be even greater in the case of Great Britain. She will be forced to maintain along the Suez Canal sufficient white troops to overawe the Egyptians and protect the canal from possible attacks by Turkish forces. This may not only stop the Indian troops from coming to Europe, but also require the sending of some of the troops, now in England, to Egypt instead of to the battle line on the Continent, where they are needed.

The advent of Turkey into the war is, then, at the outset an advantage for the Teutonic allies. This advantage may, however, be more than offset if the war spreads to the other Balkan nations.

GERMAN SUSPECT TRIED AS A SPY

Fashionable London Crowd Attends the Court-Martial of Karl Lody.

POSED AS AN AMERICAN

Charged with Sending Military Information to Berlin—Once a Resident of Omaha.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—For the first time in more than a century an alien enemy accused of espionage, the supreme penalty for which is death, was placed on trial by court-martial in London today. The prisoner is Karl Hans Lody, a German subject, and particular interest attaches to his activities owing to the fact that he masqueraded as Charles Inglis of New York, and supported his pretensions to American citizenship by displaying an American passport obtained from the American Embassy in Berlin. How Lody managed to trick the officials of that embassy into giving him this passport has never been clearly revealed, but one of Ambassador Page's subordinates, discussing the matter with the correspondent, intimated that sensational disclosures might be forthcoming soon.

The court-martial assembled in the Middlesex Guildhall under the Presidency of Lord Cheylesmere, who wore a dark blue uniform with gold epaulettes. Eight other officers who composed the court were in khaki uniforms, and khaki-clad soldiers with fixed bayonets were stationed at the entrances to the court room and in grim proximity to the suspect.

Lody bore himself with the stiffness characteristic of German militarism. He is a short man, and, although he speaks English with a strong American accent, he has given up all attempts to disguise his nationality. His denial of the charges of spying was very vehement and his demeanor assured.

Many fashionably dressed women thronged the galleries of the courtroom, but few got a glimpse of the prisoner, whose face was turned toward the presiding Judge.

The laws governing a British court-martial are Roman rather than English. There is no appeal from the decision of the nine Judges, and should they find Lody guilty of all the charges against him, he will surely be sentenced to face a firing squad with scant delay.

It is said at the embassy here that after his arrest Lody never appealed to the American representatives in England for protection, although at the time of his arrest he brandished his American passport and loudly insisted that he was an American citizen. The embassy, however, made inquiries and ascertained that he was not entitled to make such a claim. To a member of the embassy staff who interviewed him in jail Lody readily admitted that he was a German and would make no effort to solicit aid from the United States Government.

The Prosecutor, Archibald H. Bodkin, said that in the course of journeys in this country the accused had posed as an American tourist and visited Edinburgh, London, Liverpool, and Dublin. On Aug. 4 he received a passport from the American Embassy in Berlin under the false name of Charles A. Inglis. Late in August Lody arrived in this country, going to Edinburgh and from there to various other places.

The Prosecutor alleged that the accused had sent valuable reports to Berlin.

The Prosecutor especially referred to letters sent to Berlin which, it is alleged, were written by Lody while he was staying at Edinburgh, where he registered as Charles A. Inglis of New York. The letters described Queen's Ferry and other places on the Firth of Forth, giving accurate details regarding armaments and the location of British ships, and stated that important buildings in London had been protected with strong wire netting against Zeppelin airship raids.

Chief Inspector Ward testified that the prisoner had admitted that he was a German subject. Replying to a question, the Inspector said he had no knowledge of the accused being connected with the Hamburg-American Steamship Line.

After further evidence had been given, to the effect that Lody had claimed to be an American when arrested in Ireland, where he was traveling in company with John W. Lee of Minneapolis, and the production of letters, which, counsel said would be detrimental to the interests of the State to make public, the case was adjourned.

OMAHA, Oct. 30.—Carl Hans Lody is supposed here to be a former resident of Omaha. He married the daughter of Gottlieb Storz, a wealthy brewer of Omaha, but she divorced him about a year ago.

He was employed by the Union Pacific Railroad while here.

NEW BRITISH CASUALTY LIST; 24 OFFICERS DEAD

Third Son of Lord Ruthven Killed—Suffolk Regiment Loses 300 Men.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—An additional casualty list was issued by the War Office tonight. It is dated Oct. 25, and gives the names of twenty-four officers killed and fifty wounded. In the list of dead is Capt. the Hon. Christian Malise Hore-Ruthven of the Black Watch Regiment, third son of Lord Ruthven; Lieut. Col. Cecil Pickford Higginson of the Shropshire Light Infantry, and Capt. Sir Frederick Villiers Laud Robinson of the Third Northamptonshire Regiment.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers and men gives 60 killed, 120 wounded, and 505 missing, of whom 300 belong to the Suffolk Regiment.

Capt. the Hon. Christian Malise Hore-Ruthven was 34 years old and received the Distinguished Service Order in 1902. He was educated at Wellington School and became an officer in the Black Watch in 1899. He served in South Africa until 1902, and was twice mentioned in dispatches. Capt. Hore-Ruthven had served as aid de camp to the Viceroy of India and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He had received the Queen's medal and the King's medal for South African service, the latter with five clasps.

Lieut. Col. Cecil Pickford Higginson was the son of the late James Pickford Higginson of Fir Vale, Wavertree, near Liverpool, and was in his forty-eighth year. He was educated at Repton and served in South Africa during the Boer war, having fought at the battle of Paardeberg. He was twice mentioned in dispatches, and received the Distinguished Service Order, the Queen's medal with four clasps and the King's with two. Lieut. Col. Higginson married Miss Maud Goslin, the second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Goslin of Rathvilly, County Carlow, who with two sons and one daughter survives him. He was a member of the Army and Navy Club.

Capt. Sir Frederick Villier Laud Robinson was the tenth Baronet, his title dating from 1660. He was the only son of the late Baronet. His mother was the eldest daughter of Frederick Sartoris of Rushden, North Hants. Sir Frederick was 34 years old, and leaves no heir to the family estate of about 2,200 acres and to Cranford Hall at Kettering. He is survived by his widow, who was the eldest daughter of Harry Higham.

RELEASES ITALIAN SHIPS.

France Relies on Italy's Fairness to Decide Their Status.

ROME, Oct. 30.—Several incidents caused by the capture by British and French warships of Italian steamers suspected of carrying contraband, especially from the United States to Austria and Germany, have been solved satisfactorily as a result of the friendly attitude adopted by the French Foreign Minister, Theophile Delcasse.

In most cases the steamers have later been returned to Italy, it being left to Italian fairness to decide whether the vessels had violated the neutrality regulations.

WAR MAKES IDLE WOMEN.

London Has 23,500 Dress and Hat Makers on Short Time.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The economy practiced by Englishwomen at present is causing lack of work in certain branches of trade. At a meeting of relatively unemployed people here tonight it was said that one-third of the 66,000 dressmakers in London were on short time because even the well-to-do were buying cheap, ready-made clothing.

It was also said that one-fourth of the 14,000 millinery workers were on short time because women were buying hats which are cheaply trimmed. It was reported that there were 3,000 more unemployed persons in London than there were last year at this time.

HEARS LONDONERS FLEE.

Berlin Reports an Exodus of Those Who Fear an Air Raid.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The following dispatch from Berlin was received here tonight by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company:

"Dunkirk is preparing for a state of siege. In the event of a German advance the whole neighborhood will be flooded. Panic exists in the town of Dunkirk, upon which several German aviators have dropped bombs.

"The rebellion in South Africa has increased. Gen. De Wet is at the head of the insurrection in the Orange Free State and Gen. Beyers in the Western Transvaal. The Boers have imprisoned many Englishmen.

"The inhabitants of London are leaving the capital for Scotland through fear of German airships.

"The banks in Cairo, Egypt, have suspended business. The Anglo-French fleet has been recalled from the Dardanelles."

MAY BAR SALOONS TO WOMEN.

London Authorities Worried by Increase of Drunkenness.

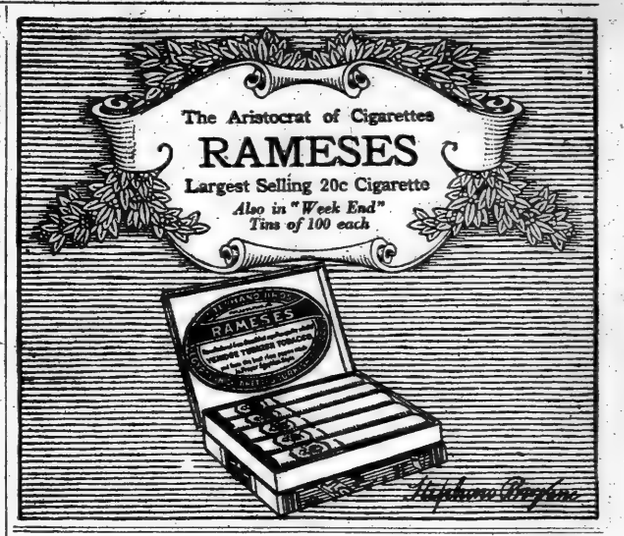
LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Army Council and the Commissioner of Police are making an investigation into allegations that there has been a large increase in drunkenness among the women of London. According to the Magistrates, many of the offenders are wives of soldiers on active service.

It is stated officially that the police are considering the issue of an order prohibiting saloons from serving any woman or allowing women to enter saloons.

PLAN TO ANNEX BELGIUM.

"Happy German Reichsland" to be Its Title Under the Kaiser.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to The London Times from Berlin, via Copenhagen, asserts that preparations are being made in the German capital for the public proclamation of the annexation of Belgium, which is mentioned officially as "the Happy German Reichsland under the illustrious sceptre of Kaiser Wilhelm von Belgium."



COL. BIDDLE SENT TO FRONT

Detailed as Military Observer with the Austrian Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Col. John Biddle of the General Staff of the United States Army was detailed today as a military observer with the army of Austria. He now heads the list of Colonels of the Engineer Corps of the Army and is next in line for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General.

Col. Biddle, who is a member of the Philadelphia family of that name, entered West Point in 1877 and was appointed as Second Lieutenant in the Army in 1881. He was detailed to the General Staff on April 14 last.

SHIP HAS 200 WAR TRUCKS.

Balgray Sails Today for a Secret Destination.

The Barbour Line steamship Balgray took on the last of her cargo yesterday and will sail today from the Fabre Line pier at the foot of Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, with 200 automobile trucks for the use of the Allies in the European war. The vessel has aboard also a lot of barbed wire and 400 hogsheads of Virginia tobacco.

The Balgray will sail under sealed orders and even her Captain professed yesterday not to know her destination. She flies the British flag, however. In her cargo were many packing cases which, it was rumored, held army rifles.

40,000 German Teachers at Front.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam says that according to the Berlin newspapers the usual course of instruction in the schools of Germany cannot be continued, as 40,000 teachers are now at the front.

"Men's Shoe Shop"

4 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Store, A Step from Fifth Avenue

OFFER (Today) SATURDAY

Men's Banister Shoes

All Styles and Leathers,

6.50 Usual $7.50 Value.

Bench-Made

Men's Thomas Cort Shoes

HAND SEWED

All Styles and Leathers,

8.50 Usual $11.00 Value.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The Applause of the Metropolis

WEBER AND HEILBRONER evening clothes again open the season to the applause of New Yorkers.



The dinner suits and the full evening dress clothes offered by this house are designed and tailored as if they were to be used every evening through the Winter in the privacy of homes of refinement or at an affair of the first magnitude.

* *

As the Fifth Avenue street lights seem to fit Fifth Avenue, so these dress clothes fit the ideals of New York men.

They are as simple as evening clothes made by Poole in London.

They are graceful. And they are rich in material.

Copied—with no attempt to inject originality—after the models and workmanship of the tailor who charges $125 for a dress suit—and so like them that they are nightly worn in the same company.

* *

Dinner suits at $33.50 up—full evening dress, $35 up.

Top hats, evening waistcoats, shirts, ties, collars, hosiery and handkerchiefs — all of the same metropolitan variety.

Eleven Stores

Weber and Heilbroner

361 Broadway 369 Broadway 757 Broadway 1185 Broadway 46th and Broadway
1363 Broadway 58 Nassau 159 Nassau 20 Cortlandt 27 New 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at 27 New, 361 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 46th & Broadway, 42d & 5th Av.

Today—Men's

$4 and $5 Derbies at $1.95

The maker thinks they are too light
we think they are just right
how about you?

Made by one of the most famous hatters in the business—lives on his reputation and makes hats on the side—his name is all you need to look for in a Derby—the rest is individuality and style—but these particular Derbies are a little lighter than he likes them—just an excess of fastidiousness—blocked in eight of the newest models—all have the character and finish which their name implies—and the lightness referred to as a fault we regard as a virtue, for the lighter a Derby is the more comfort it affords.

Sale today of 48 Wardrobe Trunks

Models for both Men and Women—the best makes—because we don't carry any others—a few Berth-high Steamer Trunks also included.

9 were $16.50 to $20.00—now $10
14 were $23.50 to $25.00—now $15
5 were $30.00 to $40.00—now $20
20 were $37.50 to $75.00—now $25

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Come to AEOLIAN HALL to hear the famous

Columbia Records

Unexcelled in reproducing quality, in smoothness, durability and *tone*.

May be played on Columbia or Victor Talking Machines

Gems from the November Bulletin

By CAROLINA WHITE, *Soprano*

A1591 A Birthday. (*Woodman*). In English, with orchestra.
I Hear a Thrush at Eve. (*Cadman*). In English, with orchestra.

By FELIX WEINGARTNER and SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

A5594 Die Walküre. (*Wagner*). Magic Fire Scene.
Symphonie Pathetique. (*Tschaikowsky*). First Movement.

By OSCAR SEAGLE, *Baritone*

A1573 The Ninety and Nine. (*Sankey*). In English, with orchestra.
Help Me to Pray. (*Tosti*). In English, with orchestra.

CHARACTERISTIC HAWAIIAN SONGS

A1588 Kamawee. (*Hula*). Toots Paka Hawaiian Company.
Ahi Ahi Poakolu. (*Wednesday Evening*). Toots Paka Hawaiian Company.

Song Hits

A1592 The High Cost of Loving. (*Meyer*). Elida Morris, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.
I Want to go Back to the Farm. (*Berlin*). Elida Morris, contralto. Orchestra accompaniment.

A1600 Aba Daba Honeymoon. (*Fields & Donovan*). Arthur Collins, baritone and Byron G. Harlan, tenor. Orchestra accompaniment.
The Aeroplane Slide. (*Reed*). Peerless Quartette. Orchestra accompaniment.

Newest Dance Records

Recorded under supervision of G. Hepburn Wilson, M. B.

A5595 Ballin' the Jack. (*Smith*). Fox-trot. Prince's Band.
Meadowbrook Fox-Trot. (*Kraus*). Prince's Band.

A5600 The Old Homestead. Fox-Trot. (*Penn*). Prince's Band.
Dream of the Rose. Hesitation Waltz. On themes on the Waldteufel Waltzes.

A5598 High Society. (*Smith*). Prince's Band.
Ta-Tao. (*Penn*). Prince's Band.

A5606 Same Sort of Girl. From Girl From Utah. One-Step.
Moon Glide. Hesitation.

A complete stock of Columbia Records, standard Red-Seal Victor Records, Columbia and Victor machines, are here at AEOLIAN HALL—in the most complete Talking Machine Store in New York City.

Courteous, intelligent sales-service to aid you in making your selections.

Grafonolas from $35 *Victrolas from $15*

Easy Payments

The AEOLIAN Co.

"The Largest Manufacturers of Musical Instruments in the World"

AEOLIAN HALL, 29-33 W. 42nd St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

LORD FISHER NAMED AS FIRST SEA LORD

Famous Sailor Called from Retirement at 73 to Succeed Prince Louis.

SEVERE POLICY EXPECTED

With Possible Restrictions on Neutral Shipping—Notable Career of England's New Official.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The appointment of Lord Fisher, Admiral of the fleet, to succeed Prince Louis of Battenberg as First Sea Lord was announced officially by the Press Bureau today.

Fred T. Jane, naval author and journalist, whose intimate acquaintance with naval matters makes his statements authoritative, writing in The Evening Standard, says that under the Fisher naval administration "we may expect a rapid curtailment of the rights of neutrals to come and go as they please in our waters.

"Ruthless, remorseless, and relentless," the writer says, "was one of Lord Fisher's war maxims in the old days. We may look for short shrift from him for any German captured who has achieved results by using any flag except his own. It will probably be a case of hang first and inquire afterward, and if public opinion or the Cabinet object, let them object."

Mr. Jane suggests that the humanitarian element in the British Cabinet has hitherto interfered in a question like that of mine laying, and he says that Lord Fisher will not permit such interference.

Lord Fisher of Kilverstone is 73 years old and is a son of the late Capt. William Fisher of the Seventy-eighth Highlanders. He entered the navy when 13 years old, serving under Sir W. Coddington, the last of Lord Nelson's Captains. In 1860 he was made a Lieutenant, and shortly afterward took part in the engagements in China, when the British fleet captured the Canton and Peiho forts. His service covers all the wars in which the navy has been engaged, including the Crimean, the Chinese, and Egyptian wars. At the bombardment of Alexandria he was in command of the Inflexible, and it was on this occasion that Lord Charles Beresford, in command of the gunboat Condor, received the famous signal from the Admiral in command, "Well done, Condor."

From 1886 until 1891 Lord Fisher was Director of Naval Ordnance, and then was appointed Admiral Superintendent of the Portsmouth dockyard. He was then appointed Controller of the Navy. In 1892 he was first made a Lord of the Admiralty; in 1902, Second Lord, and in 1904, First Lord, from which post he resigned and retired in 1910.

During his long career he has held many commands abroad, among them being Commander in Chief of the North American and West Indian Stations, and Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean Station. He has been Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, a delegate to the peace coference at The Hague, and in 1912 was made Chairman of the Royal Commission on Oil Fuel. He was created Baron of Kilverstone in 1909, having been made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1902. He received the Order of Merit in 1905, the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor in 1906, and was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order in 1906.

Lord Fisher's policy as First Lord was to "scrap" old ships as soon as they were obsolete and to increase the fleet. In 1907, when the Channel Fleet was reorganized, he had a serious difference of opin on with Lord Charles Beresford as to its make-up. This developed into a personal quarrel and in May, 1908, at the King's levee, Beresford turned his back on Lord Fisher and refused to shake his hand. Both the public and Parliament took sides in the controversy, and it was referred to as the "navy scandal," the solution of which was the elimination of Beresford at the Admiralty.

Lord Fisher visited this city in November, 1910, on the occasion of his son's wedding in Tuckahoe, and shortly after his return a few weeks later gave one of his first interviews to the newspapers, in which he made very complimentary remarks about New York and the United States generally.

MOUSQUET SUNK BY EMDEN.

Paris Hears the French Destroyer Made a Gallant Fight.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Advices received today show that it was the French torpedo boat destroyer Mousquet which, with the Russian cruiser Jemtchug, was sunk yesterday at Penang, Straits Settlements, by the German cruiser Emden.

The Matin says the Emden entered Penang disguised as a Russian warship, flying the Russian colors instead of the Japanese flag, as first reported, and skillfully concealed her identity until she got well into port. Then, according to the Matin correspondent, the Emden suddenly hoisted the German flag and opened fire on the Jemtchug, which, taken by surprise and unable to defend herself, was sunk in a few minutes.

The Emden then dashed out to sea, with the Mousquet pursuing her. The torpedo boat destroyer tried to torpedo the cruiser, but the fight was too unequal, and the Mousquet was sent to the bottom.

The correspondent adds that all the cruisers of the allied fleet in the vicinity of Penang, notably those of Japan, are now pursuing the Emden.

THINK OCEANIC HIT MINE.

Theory That Rock Caused Wreck Questioned, Say Cedric's Officers.

Officers of the White Star liner Cedric, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, said that it was the belief that the Oceanic had been destroyed by a mine and not on a rock, as was reported. This belief was strengthened by the admission recently made by the Admiralty that the Germans had laid mines around the north of Ireland and that steamships were warned not to pass within sixty miles of Tory Island.

One of the officers of the Cedric said that spy hunting had become a mania in England. In the back yard of a German pork butcher's store on top of a hill outside London a circular concrete platform was found suitable for mounting guns. It had been covered with three feet of soil, the officer said.

An abandoned factory near Edinburgh, it was found, had massive stone foundations and a concrete roof. It commanded a view of the Rosyth naval base. Stored in a large house outside Liverpool were found a quantity of German rifles, ammunition, and stores. The Seaforth Battery, near Liverpool, overlooking the Mersey, it was found had been undermined by tunnels.

A. F. du Pont, who, it was said, was an aide on the staff of Gen. Joffre and was wounded at the battle of Mons, arrived on the Cedric to purchase automobile trucks and horses for the French Government. He admitted that he was here to purchase machinery to be shipped to France, but denied that he was an officer in the French Army.

Chief Justice D. T. Tudor of Nassau in the Bahamas, also a passenger on the Cedric, said that a report had been received in London from Munich that the Bavarian forces were discontented with the war and it was probable Bavaria might withdraw her troops from France and Belgium.

FREIGHTER SEEKS AID.

Manchester Spinner, Bound for Montreal, May Have Struck a Mine.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The British steamer Manchester Spinner, outward bound from Manchester for Montreal, is now off the south coast of Ireland shaping her course for Queenstown. The only reason given is that she desires to obtain medical assistance for two injured sailors. It is not known how they were injured or whether the vessel is damaged.

A sister ship, the Manchester Commerce, was sunk by a mine off the north coast of Ireland on Oct. 27. Reports reached a British seaport yesterday that an unidentified steamer had encountered a mine off the Irish coast, and it is possible this is the reason that the Manchester Spinner is now returning to an English port.

GERMANS TO ARREST BRITISH.

Warn England of Reprisals Unless She Releases Kaiser's Subjects.

BERLIN, Oct. 30. (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Germany has notified Great Britain, through James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador in Berlin, that if German civilians in England, excepting those against whom there are grounds of suspicion, are not liberated by Nov. 5 all British subjects in Germany will be similarly arrested.

The feeling on this subject in Berlin is high.

Press information given out in official circles today says:

"It is believed here that the South African revolt may take on large proportions, as Gens. De Wet and Beyers are highly respected leaders of the Boer nation.

"Dr. Rhomberg, former counsellor of the German Embassy at Tokio, in an interview, explains that it is Japan's aim to free Asia from European and American influences and to subdue China to Japanese supremacy.

"The German War Material Company, Limited, announces that the stocks of copper in Germany are sufficient even for a war lasting a long time, and that private industries also may be supplied.

"An Irish workman, writing in an Irish newspaper, declares that Ireland's participation in the present war on the side of England would not correspond with Irish interests."

BISHOP SUPPORTS ALLIES.

Rt. Rev. T. F. Gailor Says They Are Fighting for Liberty.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee, who will sail tomorrow with Mrs. Gailor for New York, after having spent the last four months in England and France, said today:

"Whatever may be said in favor of German method and efficiency, it cannot be denied, in my opinion, that at present the Allies are fighting the battle of representative Government against militarism and absolutism. Germany, with supreme self-esteem, seems to be provoking the world."

Bishop Gailor was in Paris at the outbreak of the war, and remained there some weeks, assisting materially in the relief of the distress and panic then prevalent among Americans in the French capital.

DENIES RAID IN ANGOLA.

Lie Forged to Justify Portugal's Entry in War, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The alleged raid of German troops into Angola, West Africa, is declared officially today to be a "flat lie forged in order to justify Portugal's participation in the European war."

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Lourenzo Marques, East Africa, to Reuter's Telegram Company confirms the report of a German invasion of Portuguese West Africa, and gives the following official details regarding the affair:

"A party of German cavalry, composed of twelve Europeans and twenty natives, crossed the southern border of Angola and arrived at the military post at Naulila, saying they desired an interview with the commander.

"Shortly afterward they were about to retire without further explaining the reason for the visit, when a Portuguese officer placed his hand on the German officer's bridle. The German troopers thereupon raised their weapons, but the Portuguese soldiers were beforehand and fired on the party, killing three Germans."

WILL SEND GERMANS HOME.

Arranging for the Repatriation of 80,000 in France.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The French Government is arranging through the American Embassy here to send to Germany and Austria all subjects of those countries now detained in France who are not subject to army duty. The first party made up of such persons probably will leave for Switzerland next week.

The French citizens held in Germany and Austria will be returned to France. There are relatively few Frenchmen in these countries. Baron von Schoen, the former German Ambassador here, said before departing from Paris that there were about 80,000 Germans in France. It had been supposed that the Germans outnumbered the Austrians but the attachés of the American Embassy, who are dealing with the situation, estimate that there are twice as many Austrians in France.

$46,000 COLLECTION FOR SUFFRAGETTES

One Anonymous Donation of $35,000 Is Announced at War and Women Mass Meeting.

FOR "VICTORY IN 1915" FUND

Gov. Glynn Told Women He Must Leave to Attend Meetings Where He Could Get Votes.

Forty-six thousand dollars was the record collection that was taken last night at the War and Women Mass Meeting of the Women's Political Union at Carnegie Hall. Of this, $35,000 was given by one anonymous person. The money will be used for the union's "Victory in 1915" campaign.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence of England, militant suffragette, with a message from Olive Schriner, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman were the speakers. Mrs. Stanton Blatch presided. Gov. Glynn, before he made the round of last night's campaign meetings, called to tell the women he did not have time to make a speech.

Mrs. Lawrence, who was brilliantly arrayed in a red and green gown, had just begun her speech when applause at one side of the hall announced that the Governor had arrived. This was a signal to ten pretty drummer girls, who immediately began to beat their drums.

The Governor was introduced as the man who signed the bill allowing the women to watch at the polls.

"Gov. Glynn had promised us that if he came to New York he would speak for us tonight," said Mrs. Blatch, "and you may be sure that when we heard that he was here we reminded him of his promise."

"Yes," said the Governor, after he had begun formally with "Ladies and Gentlemen and Daughters of the Regiment," and a bow to the drummer girls, "Yes, your Chairman has the habit of reminding public officials of any promise they ever made to her, but I am not going to make a speech. I am going somewhere where I think I can get more votes."

"I hope it will not be long," said Mrs. Lawrence as she took up the thread of her speech again, "that the Governor can say that he will get more votes somewhere else than from the women."

Mrs. Lawrence said she hoped this country would lead in the movement for a great democracy which would include women and make it impossible after the conclusion of this war for any other great conflict to follow it.

The meeting passed a resolution which stated, in part:

"We appeal to women to urge on neutral Governments the calling together of official representatives, men and women, to discuss and lay the foundations of a permanent international commission, with an international police to enforce its decrees."

The message which Mrs. Lawrence brought from Olive Schreiner read:

If the women of America start an International Woman's Peace Society I shall do all that lies in my power to assist in Europe or South Africa. It should be a society in which all women of all races on earth should easily find their place. It should overstep the miserable bounds of nationality and race, which lie at the root of the world's evil and war today. Its watchword should be humanity.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

There was great enthusiasm when the announcement was made of the $46,000 contributed during the evening.

The boxes, of which there were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Norman Hapgood, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Miss Clara B. Spence, Miss Alice Lewisohn, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Michel Oustinow, the Russian Consul, and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.

FEARS FOREIGN CONSULS.

British Shipping Magazine Sees Danger in German Agents Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Despite many phases of the alien question, which has been a matter of vital consideration for Great Britain recently, The Shipping and Mercantile Gazette this evening points out one phase which it believes has received scant attention, and that is the appointment of Germans as British Consular representatives or as agents for British shipping interests in foreign ports, and contends that something should be done immediately. The Gazette says:

"No British subject will in the future be content to invoke the aid of his Government through the instrumentality of a German. Equally we believe will British shipowners and others be unwilling that in the future their interests shall be handed over to agents who are not only out of sympathy with this country, but necessarily hostile to it. Somehow we had come to place childlike faith in foreigners and to exercise it, it is to be feared, to the detriment of our own countrymen, both at home and abroad. We have now had a sharp lesson which the Foreign Office steamship owners, underwriters, and shippers will all do well to take to heart."

BUY ARMY SHIRTS HERE.

England, France, and Russia Place Large Orders in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Two large shirt factories here are working night and day filling rush orders for shirts for the British, French, and Russian Governments. The shirts ordered range from the light hospital shirt to the heavy shirt used in the field. No orders have been received on account of the German Government. The time of delivery is the chief factor in these orders.

Large orders have been placed here for tent cloth with the Mount Vernon and Woodberry Mills. Regarding the war orders officials of the cotton duck mills are reticent as, in fact, are all manufacturers who are dealing with European agents. The cotton duck mills of Massachusetts also have received orders for tent cloth and it is likely Maryland and Massachusetts will supply the cotton duck for the warring nations.

FOOD SHIPPED TO BELGIUM.

Steamer Sails from England with 1,000 Tons of Supplies.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Netherlands steamer Coblenz sailed from the Thames today with 1,000 tons of foodstuffs sent by the American Commission for the relief of the people of Belgium. The steamship Iris is almost loaded, and it is expected that she will sail tomorrow.

On the arrival of these vessels at Rotterdam their cargoes will be loaded on barges and taken throughout Belgium by canal. Many of the Belgian railroads have been destroyed, and canal traffic presents better opportunities for distribution.

Ambassador Page, Herbert Clark Hoover, and other members of the American Commission met today and arranged for the immediate shipment of foodstuffs from America to Rotterdam for distribution among the Belgians. Negotiations have been opened for the sending of food on a steamer leaving San Francisco and another steamer sailing from New York. The loading of the ship, Iris was hastened today, and she sailed from the Thames late this afternoon, carrying another thousand tons of food to Rotterdam. Reports received by Ambassador Page, however, have convinced him that the two shiploads of provisions now on their way will be wholly inadequate to allay the suffering until more comes from America, even if ships are loaded immediately in the United States.

British suffragettes sent 1,000 tins of condensed milk and other supplies to Flushing for the relief of the refugees in the Dutch province of Zealand. Holland permitted the acceptance of the gifts, saying that there was no objection to contributions by individuals, although help from the British Government is still declined.

MADRID, Oct. 29, Via Paris, Oct. 30.—The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs reported at a Cabinet meeting held today that measures had been taken jointly by the Spanish and American Ministers at Brussels, in agreement with the German authorities, to import food for the Belgian population. The necessities of the situation required that this work, begun in the capital, be extended throughout the whole country, the Foreign Minister said.

At the same meeting the Premier presented complaints that exporters of Barcelona were unable to collect debts due from citizens of belligerent countries on account of the proclamation of moratoriums.

REOPENING MARNE GRAVES.

Relatives Searching the Battlefield for Their Dead.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—While all the northward resounds with the din of war, very different scenes are enacted on the Marne. Many hastily dug graves have had to be made over again, and countless others are reopened daily by parties of relatives, authorized to search for the bodies of their lost, and to remove them to family vaults.

The ndications are always vague—often entirely wrong—so that mound after mound has to be turned over before the right spot is found. It is a weary, ghastly task. In some regions the entire countryside is one vast cemetery.

Around the farm of Champfleury the graves are so thick that it is impossible not to walk on them. This farm was the centre of the bloodiest episode of the battle. The French were at last ordered to take it at any cost. At the first assault 200 men set out and seven came back. At the second 400 made the charge and all went down but ten.

ITALIANS LAND IN AVLONA.

Greeks Occupy Santa Quaranda—Bulgarians Friendly to Both.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AVLONA, Oct. 29, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle.)—The Italian Admiral landed here today and, accompanied by a body of unarmed troops, inaugurated an Italian hospital. The hoisting of the Italian flag was received with great enthusiasm by the local authorities, who were headed by Osman Effendi, Governor of Valona.

The Admiral, in a short address, said it was the desire of Italy to assist the suffering Albanian population and maintain the independence of the Albanian State.

A few days ago 1,200 Greek soldiers, with artillery and cavalry, landed at Santa Quaranda.

The Bulgarian press expresses friendly feelings toward Italy and Greece concerning Albania and Northern Epirus.

SAYS SCHELDT IS NEUTRAL.

Clunet Holds That Belligerents Are Barred from Its Waters.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—Edouard Clunet, an authority on international law, in reviewing the history of the treaties concerning the River Scheldt in the Figaro, concludes that Holland cannot allow the vessels of war of a belligerent power to pass through that part of the river which is within her territory, and that Germany, therefore, could not use the stream for the passage of its warships without violating treaties bearing its seal.

He says that if Germany ignores treaty rights, it is the duty of Holland to resist, and the duty of other nations which signed the treaties, including Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia, and Japan, to aid Holland.

SEIZE PRINCESS'S CHATEAU.

France Sequesters Property of 100,000 Persons and 20,000 Firms.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—A château near Brest, belonging to the Princess Hohenlohe, has been ordered seized by the court.

It is estimated that the property of 20,000 firms and 100,000 private individuals of German and Austrian nationality will be sequestered in pursuance of Government decree.

COLONEL SAW PLANS TO SEIZE NEW YORK

Roosevelt Tells Students of How "Two Powers" Would Go About Invasion.

TO TAKE SAN FRANCISCO, TOO

Hopes for Day When Every American Must Drill for War and Learn to Shoot.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Col. Roosevelt made a flying trip through New Jersey today in the interests of New Jersey Progressive candidates. He spoke at Elizabeth, Princeton, and Trenton.

The Colonel's speech to the students at Princeton concerned the war, and for the first time he told of having seen plans made for two of the empires now at war, dealing with the capture of the Ports of New York and San Francisco. The Colonel did not say in what countries he had seen these plans nor did he give any details of the plan. He made the reference as an argument for greater armament and more general military education. He refused to elaborate on the subject after the meeting was over. This is what Col. Roosevelt said:

It is the country's duty to put itself into such shape that it will be able to defend its rights if they are invaded. I myself have seen the plans of at least two empires now involved in the war, to capture our great cities and hold them for ransom, because our standing army is too weak to protect them.

I have seen plans prepared deliberately to take both San Francisco and New York and hold them for ransoms that would cripple our country and give funds to the enemy for carrying on the war.

The students cheered and wanted to hear more about war. Then he continued:

I hope the time will come when this country will provide that every man will have to practice marksmanship and have some military training. It is also my earnest hope that the world will finally achieve a status by which there shall be a posse comitatus, when we can combine to coerce any recalcitrant power. We have seen the utter worthlessness of scraps of paper and other treaties, that may be swept aside like dust in a windy street. A fight never was expected by barring; you've got to hit and not hit softly. The American people owe it to themselves to make their hands safeguard their head.

Mr. Roosevelt's reception here in the Second Regiment Armory was not as large as that he expected, but 6,000 persons waited to hear him. The crowd was not very demonstrative as he reviewed the principles of the Progressive Party.

He attacked Barnes, Penrose, Murphy, and Sullivan. He also attacked the Democratic Administration, and said that the Administration, with all its legislation, had neither destroyed the trusts nor reduced the cost of living.

The tariff law, he said, had failed because it had not hurt the trusts, because that was not its essential cost, and because it had increased the difficulty of earning a living. The deficiency tax, he said, was not due to the war, but to the Administration. A most grave disaster would have visited this country if it had not been for the war in Europe.

In Elizabeth Col. Roosevelt made a four-minute stop at Broad and East Jersey Streets to speak for the candidacy of Elwood W. Phares for Mayor. He criticised Elizabeth for having a Charter 40 years old, and said that the townspeople were back in the "dark ages."

GURKHAS' EXPLOIT AT NIGHT.

Went Behind German Lines and Blew Up Ammunition Park.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Paris describes how the Gurkhas (native Indian troops) blew up a German ammunition park, thus causing some of the German coast batteries to move to the rear. He says:

"All the efforts of the Allies' artillery against these batteries had been unavailing and the Germans were causing severe osses when the air scouts located the ammunition stores seven miles behind the German lines.

"At night the Gurka detachment embarked on gunboats, which proceeded to the mouth of the Yser and after a long, silent march the Gurkhas reached the German ammunition stores, guarded by six sentries. Six silent figures moved toward them, each carrying a long knife. Then a sound, like the croaking of a frog was heard, and the six sentries disappeared.

"Shortly afterward the General Staff of the Allies saw a great flash of light on the horizon and heard a great explosion, followed by countless others, as the shells and shrapnel in their cases exploded in all directions. The Gurkhas returned safely to the gunboats."

FRENCH SHIP ASHORE.

Amiral Rigault de Genouilly in Distress Near Cherbourg.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Lloyd's signal station at St. Catharine's Point reports that another French steamer, the Amiral Rigault de Genouilly, bound from Barry for Havre, is ashore off Cape Barfleur, seventeen miles east of Cherbourg, and needs assistance.

The liner La Savoie has gone to her help.

PRINCE FELL LEADING MEN.

Charging the Foe, His Mother Hears, When Bullet Struck.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Princess Henry of Battenberg has been informed by the headquarters at the front that her son, Prince Maurice of Battenberg, whose name appeared in the list of killed made public a few days ago, met death leading his company in an attack.

The Prince was struck by a shrapnel bullet from a bursting shell, and died almost immediately afterward. A dispatch to the Central News says Prince Maurice has been buried near Ypres.

MARITZ'S REVOLT FAILS.

Cape Invasion Finally Broken, According to Cape Town Dispatch.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Col. Conrad Brits, who has been engaged in suppressing the rebellion started by Lieut. Col. Maritz in the Northwest Cape Province, reports that the invasion of the Cape has finally been broken, according to a Cape Town dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company.

TWO TRAWLERS SUNK.

Five of Crews Missing—Mine Kills a Whale.

GRIMSBY, England, (via London,) Oct. 30.—The trawler Rosella struck a mine on the East Coast Thursday afternoon and was sunk. Her Captain and chief mate are missing. Eight survivors from her crew have been landed at Shields.

The Ramsgate fishing boat Ourtom struck a mine Wednesday and went down immediately. A sister boat near by cruised about in the vicinity for several hours in a vain search for the fishing boat's crew of three men.

The Swedish lumber steamer Blanka was wrecked on a reef during an easterly gale last night near Rattray Head, in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. The crew of seventeen were rescued by the life savers.

A whale that had been killed by a mine drifted ashore at Margate today.

WILSON'S BAN ON SECTARIAN ISSUE

Continued from Page 1.

as a result of the indorsement District Attorney Charles S. Whitman received from the secret organization behind the religious propaganda, are inclined to regard the promoters as their allies in the fight to elect Mr. Whitman Governor. In some quarters, however, the fact that William Sulzer, when he entered the field as a candidate for Governor against Mr. Glynn and was confronted with the necessity of creating an agency to place his name on the ballot, called the organization of his own making the "American" Party, is regarded as more than a mere coincidence. In the early stages of the campaign it was Mr. Sulzer's political friends and backers who were most active in connection with the agitation on the religious issue.

The agitators for many months have been flooding the State with anti-Catholic literature. Conspicuous in the assortment has been The Menace, an anti-Catholic weekly, published out West. This publication has been sent by the hundreds to every county in the State, where it has been distributed through the mails by local agents, who have placed the copies where they thought they would do the most good.

Since nominations were made in the primaries candidates on the State ticket of the three leading parties have been interrogated regarding their religious beliefs by agents of the secret organization that is opposing Gov Glynn on the ground that he is a Roman Catholic and which has pledged its members to support no candidate of that faith for office.

The questions to candidates have been submitted on cards, ready for filing in a card index. Here is a copy of the text on the cards with the name of the candidate who is aspirant for an important State office, left blank at his own request.

Mr. _____

What is your religion?

What is your wife's religion?

Do you approve of the use of public or State money for parochial schools?

To what secret fraternities do you belong?

These inquiries are made for a large and representative body of men. It is important that they be answered at once. Return card to H. A. NILES, COEYMANS, N. Y.

Mr. Niles, it was learned, is the son of a Columbia County farmer who was in the Assembly years ago. He is a Methodist and works as lineman for a light and power company in his home county.

In the literature circulated among voters in this State is a pamphlet which on its title page calls upon Protestants to vote only for Protestants. In the pamphlet it is urged that though the number of Roman Catholics in the United States is only 16,000,000, as against 84,000,000 non-Catholics, 75 per cent. of the Federal patronage in the country is now controlled by Roman Catholics, as against 25 per cent. to persons affiliated with other denominations.

The Menace bristles with covert attacks on President Wilson. It agitates the election of William Sulzer for Governor.

Across the front page above its title the issue of this publication of a week ago today bears this homely legend:

"Can't The Menace Men of Ohio vote the hog out of Hogan?"

The Hogan referred to is Timothy Hogan, who is a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio and has the support of the Wilson Administration.

"Hogan is a rank Romanist and a Knight of Columbus," according to an editorial in last week's issue. * * * "Wilson and his Cabinet are supporting these men because they put party before principle and want them elected because they are Democrats. * * * Do not be deceived by this old partisan hogwash."

The advertising columns of the paper carry chiefly advertisements from matrimonial agencies and of nostrums. Last week's issue contains also an advertisement which has been widely circulated in this State and which bears the following legend:

Read The Menace,
Get the dope,
Vote for Whitman
And defeat the Pope.

It is explained that part of the proceeds from sales of the sticker goes to the support of the publication.

The editor of this publication, together with the Rev. O. R. Miller, who is a legislative agent at Albany for a reform organization, was at the meeting held in Buffalo on Oct. 15 when the secret organization opposing Gov. Glynn and other Catholic candidates for office swung its support from William Sulzer to Charles S. Whitman.

WHITMAN DEPLORES ISSUE.

Denies He Ever Appealed to Anti-Catholic Sentiment.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 30.—Mr. Whitman gave out this statement at midnight:

"I have not sought, am not seeking, and will not seek the support of any voter because of any religious issue. I believe that such an issue should have no part in our politics. The issue was not raised by me, or by any one in my behalf, and I deplore it. I have had and shall have nothing to do with it. My whole record during my public life shows conclusively that I have consistently and uniformly disregarded all questions of race or creed, having in mind only efficiency and integrity in the public service."

Managers of the Whitman campaign tour gave out tonight copies of the official stenographer's notes taken when Mr. Whitman spoke last week at Syracuse. This was to refute a quotation attributed to Gov. Glynn, in which it appeared that Gov. Glynn held that part of the speech of Mr. Whitman was an appeal to anti-Catholic sentiment.

Gov. Glynn was reported to have said: "Mr. Whitman in expressing himself in his Syracuse speech said he would appoint none but patriotic Americans to office. That was significant."

The stenographer's notes read: "I believe that there are faithful, hard-working, confident, patriotic, experienced, loyal Americans throughout this great State—and by Americans I mean a word that is broad enough to take in every citizen of the land that we love—and I am going to find these men and place them in office, because I know I can."

Mr. Whitman has received many telegrams urging him to take up the religious issue more than he has done by replying to questions submitted to him at Syracuse. He ignored the messages at all of his meetings today.

ERIE HAS 18,000 "UNITS."

Anti-Catholic Secret Society to Have Big Meeting.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 30.—W. J. Hough of Albany, a Sulzer supporter, who has come to this city, says the Units, a secret anti-Catholic society, has at least 18,000 members in Erie County, and that they have paid $2 each to join. The active organizer of the secret society was Jay W. Forrest of Albany, who has been in Buffalo for several months.

Hough says that the society held a meeting in Balzhaf's Hall in this city and that the vote of the members pledged support to Davenport. Then there came a telephone message from Forrest, who was in his room at a hotel, and later the convention pledged its support to Whitman. He declares that Forrest is being guarded by six men in his hotel room.

On Sunday night a big meeting is to be held in the Broadway Auditorium, though efforts are being made to stop it. It is said that the hall was secured under the pretext that the meeting is to be in behalf of temperance. A similar meeting held early in the Summer developed into a riot that required the calling of police reserves.

It is said that the secret organization has nearly 50,000 members in the State.

BOWERS DEPLORES ATTACKS.

Says Injection of Religious Issue Will Help Democrats.

John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, issued a statement yesterday deploring the fact that the religious issue had been injected into the campaign. He said:

"It is a matter of deep regret that a religious issue has been brought into the campaign by an insulting attack upon Catholic citizens. The sole purpose of the attack is to defeat the Democratic candidates. Its beneficiaries are intended to be the Republican candidates. I do not regret the issue because of its effect. It must bring votes to the Democratic candidates.

"Church and State have always been separated by the American people, and always will be. No inquiry should ever be made as to religious beliefs of a candidate. The Constitution of our State says, 'The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind.' It is only a party in desperate need that makes appeal to such religious principles. That the Republican Party is in such situation I concede.

"This issue could not be supposed to affect Ambassador Gerard. He is a Protestant of Huguenot descent, and he and his ancestors for three generations have been members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of New York, he now being a member of St. Thomas's Church. His enemies, however, are distributing circulars stating that Ambassador Gerard is a Catholic and that his election to the Senate will give New York two Catholic Senators. This false statement, I appreciate, does not injure Ambassador Gerard's candidacy. I feel, however, all the voters of the State should be made aware of always accompanied by falsehood.

"There are no Protestants, whether Methodist, Baptists, Unitarians, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or others, who would be parties to such an attack. Unprincipled persons outside any Church are doing this work."

ASKS WHITMAN TO REPUDIATE.

Rabbi Drachman Says He Carries Burden of Bigotry.

Commenting on the sectarian propaganda conducted against the re-election of Gov. Glynn and other Roman Catholics running for office, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachman, rabbi of the Congregation Ohab Zedek and one of the most eminent Jewish scholars in America, said last night at his home, 128 West 128th Street:

"I am very much opposed to the introduction of religion into politics. I am very much opposed to a man in my position speaking on political matters, but I must emphatically say that unless Mr. Whitman absolutely and unequivocally can repudiate the burden that has been placed upon him by the recent revelations of bigotry and intolerance, he is unfit for office.

"I take a broad view of all matters in politics and religion, and nothing seems to me so awful as an endeavor to hurt a man because of his religion. It is equally wrong to attack a man because he is a Catholic as it is to attack him because he is a Jew, or to attack him because of his Protestant faith.

"The Jew knows that the sanctity of his belief depends upon tolerance, and again I say to you that I cannot too strongly express my indignation at people who would defeat a man for office because he was not of their religious faith. The American Jew is always tolerant, and he is, therefore, the first to resent the introduction of intolerance into the Government of our State."

ITALIANS TO TEST NEW GUN.

King Will Witness Trial of 100-Ton Naval Piece.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Oct. 30, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—King Victor held a review of the Italian naval forces presented a most imposing spectacle.

Tomorrow a series of naval manoeuvres will be conducted in private, and before returning to the capital the King will witness experiments with a new 100-ton Italian naval gun with a range of sixteen miles.

Germany Calls 1914 Reserves.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 30, (via Paris.)—A dispatch from Basle says that Germany has called upon the 1914 class of reserves, ranging from 17 to 45 years of age, and numbering at least 400,000 men.

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President of Columbia University

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German University Teaching and the War. The writer of this article traces Germany's part in the war to the historical and political teachings of a generation of university professors headed by von Treitschke.

The Academic Garrison of Germany, by Professor J. H. Morgan of the University of London. A study of the part played by the German universities in shaping public opinion.

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The Great War and Its Lessons, by Nicholas Murray Butler. An interpretation of the war from the standpoint of future policy

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CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

GOVERNOR OUSTS SING SING WARDEN

Continued from Page 1.

riding in the tonneau of the automobile on occasions when the Warden was himself driving the car, that the car has been seen standing in the street in Yonkers, the sole occupant thereof being Sullivan, who would sit in the tonneau reading, awaiting the return of the Warden, who was transacting business near by; that Sullivan has been seen recently in Yonkers at night going into a restaurant on one of the main thoroughfares of Yonkers, and that he was in a drug store at a conspicuous junction of streets in Yonkers between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, drinking at the soda water counter with the son-in-law and daughter of the Warden and with a police officer, a member of the police force of Yonkers.

There is a conflict of evidence in the record of my investigation with respect to the methods which were resorted to had by McCormick in the purchase of the car. He claims that he borrowed the money from a hotelkeeper in Yonkers named Lally; he says that his secretary, Watson, attended to the details of the transaction. Watson says that the money was paid by Lally to McCormick in his presence, that McCormick in turn immediately handed the money to him in the presence of Lally; that he took the money the same day to the office of the manufacturers of the automobile in New York City, paid the money over, and with the aid of a chauffeur or demonstrator furnished by the manufacturers took the automobile the same day to Ossining. The date of the payment of the money to the manufacturers and the date of the delivery of the automobile to Watson is fixed beyond peradventure of a doubt as the 29th of August ultimo.

Lally was examined today. He declared that coincident with his payment of the money to McCormick, he took McCormick's note at four months with interest for the sum of $2,000, the amount loaned. He stated that the note was dated Aug. 15 ultimo. Watson, being recalled to the stand, reiterated that the money was paid to McCormick in his presence on the 29th day of August, and that he paid the mopey to the manufacturers on the same day; and the manager and the bookkeeper of the manufacturers, being placed under oath, testified that the money was paid to them on the 29th of August and the car delivered that day; and they produced their books and vouchers, which confirmed the statement.

Doubts Lally's Testimony.

Lally's testimony as to when and how he secured the money to loan to McCormick was evasive; and I am of the belief that he never loaned the money to McCormick, and am convinced that for some reason of his own McCormick has not been frank, to say the least, in stating where and how he obtained the money.

A transcript of the minutes of the official stenographer has been furnished to you, and you have asked me to make this hasty and preliminary report at this time with my opinion as to the effect and natural consequences of the testimony so far adduced.

Therefore I beg to say that, without resolving the contradictions in the evidence so far developed, and upon the admissions of McCormick himself, it is apparent that he has displayed a reckless disregard of that caution which should be observed by a man to whom the imprisonment and detention of a convicted prisoner has been committed; and that from the great population of this State, abounding in men of experience and wisdom the Superintendent of Prisons can surely find a person better fitted to perform the duties of Warden of the State's Prison at Ossining. And since you have no power to remove McCormick from office, he being an appointee of the Superintendent of Prisons, I suggest that you advise the latter to forthwith remove Thomas J. McCormick from the office of Warden.

I have adjourned the inquiry committed to me sine die, and await your instructions regarding the taking of any further testimony, as the powers committed to me under your commission are broad in scope and permit an examination and investigation into the management and affairs in general of the prison.

Dated, New York, Oct. 30, 1914.

Neither Gov. Glynn nor Supt. Riley would discuss their actions, both saying that what each had done explained itself. Mr. Baldwin would not add to his report, but he denied that there had been friction between himself and District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn, who assisted him in the taking of testimony at Ossining.

"Mr. Cropsey and I had no clash at all," Mr. Baldwin said. "Our only difference was that we were working for different ends. I was investigating the management and affairs of Sing Sing Prison, and Mr. Cropsey was attempting to obtain evidence that would lead to the restoration of money to the depositors of the Union Bank. Therefore, he often wanted to ask witnesses questions germane to his purpose, but not to mine, and I frequently allowed him to do so."

Whether Mr. Baldwin will carry on a further investigation of the affairs and management of Sing Sing depends upon the will of the Governor.

After the Governor had received the first part of Mr. Baldwin's report, but before any of it had been made public, a committee of depositors of the Union Bank called on him at the Vanderbilt Hotel to protest against Mr. Baldwin's acting as the investigator. The Governor received a memorandum presented by the committee, but did not accept the committee's view that Mr. Baldwin was not competent to make a fair investigation. He pointed out to the depositors that the investigation was not meant to convict or acquit Sullivan, but to determine the fitness of Mr. McCormick to occupy the position of Warden.

Mr. Grout made a statement protesting against the remarks of Dr. E. J. Rohrer, Chairman of the Depositors' Association.

"The statements made by Dr. Rohrer, so far as they concern me, and attempt to show any relation on my part to Mr. Sullivan, are untrue," said Mr. Grout. "My connection with the Mechanics and Traders' Bank during Mr. Sullivan's Presidency began on or about Jan. 16, 1908, and the bank closed and went into the hands of the Banking Department on Jan. 30, a fortnight thereafter, a period too brief to enable me to get any familiarity with its affairs. If anybody stole any mortgages or anything else during that time it was unknown to me."

Supt. Riley would not say whom he intended to appoint as Warden of Sing Sing. George S. Weed of Platisburg, whom he appointed Warden when Mr. McCormick was suspended, is looked upon by the Governor as only a temporary official. The night of his appointment, the Governor said that Mr. Weed's law practice and other interests, in his opinion, would not permit his holding the post permanently.

SULLIVAN FREE IN YONKERS.

Witness Tells How Once He Almost Lost McCormick.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The special investigation by Stephen C. Baldwin into the favors extended by Thomas J. McCormick, when Warden of Sing Sing, to David A. Sullivan, convicted President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, ended suddenly at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon in a maze of contradictions on the part of McCormick's chief supporters.

The testimony centred about the $2,000 automobile purchased in McCormick's name in August. This car is registered in the name of the State, though McCormick swore that he bought it with his own money. The attempted substantiation of McCormick's story caused District Attorney Cropsey of Brooklyn, who attended the hearing, to remark:

"This story about McCormick having bought the automobile with money which he personally borrowed is a fabrication from beginning to end. It was patched up for this hearing, but it fell down. The truth, I believe, will come out soon. I believe I can show David A. Sullivan bought that car since he was committed to Sing Sing with funds which he stole from the creditors of the Union Bank. It was Sullivan's car, and no wonder that he was the guest of honor in the tonneau while his Warden drove him about the country. This investigation is just beginning."

"Will you start perjury proceedings?" he was asked.

"You wait and see," was Mr. Cropsey's reply.

The Kings County prosecutor, although he took home voluminous testimony, made it plain that he was dissatisfied with the proceeding as conducted by Gov. Glynn's Commissioner.

"Mr. Baldwin could have gone further," he said. "I supplied him with the names of more witnesses than he called. And right over his head, during the greater part of the day, sat Judge Riley, the State Superintendent of Prisons. Why didn't he call Riley? Is he going to shove all the responsibility on Warden McCormick?"

Altogether fifteen witnesses were heard in the two days' hearing. Fourteen, counting one that was heard yesterday, were heard today. The testimony of seven of these witnesses contradicted the testimony in one respect or another of the other seven.

The three men most involved in the contradictions were Warden McCormick, Michael J. Lally of Yonkers, hotel man and political ally and financial backer of McCormick, and William J. Watson, confidential clerk for McCormick. Those involved in minor contradictions were Deputy Controller Michael J. Walsh, Democratic boss of Westchester County; Mayor James T. Lennon of Yonkers, Coroner James P. Dunn of Yonkers, and George Malling, proprietor of the Getty House in Yonkers, a lifelong friend of McCormick.

According to McCormick, Lally, and Watson, Warden McCormick wanted an automobile so badly that he was willing to borrow money to get it, hoping to be reimbursed by the State. Lally, who testified that he did an extensive I O U business among his friends, volunteered to lend the money. He handed three $500 bills and five $100 bills over the bar, according to this joint story, and accepted McCormick's promissory note for it.

Watson testified yesterday that the note was made out on Aug. 29, and he repeated the statement today. Lally professed that he didn't know the date, and the Commissioner asked him to call up his saloon on the telephone from the room and find out the right date of the note. This was done, and over the telephone from Lally's brother James came the information that it was Aug. 15.

District Attorney Cropsey thought that a bank account figured in the transaction somewhere, and he announced his intention of finding that account if he had to resort to a search of all the banks of Westchester County.

Sullivan's Happy Life.

There was much to amuse in the testimony regarding Sullivan's happy life as a convict-chauffeur. At times the bank wrecker ran the car all by himself, although he had no chauffeur's license. At other times he sprawled out in the tonneau with a magazine to read while Warden McCormick and his friends dined. He took the Warden's family riding, walked the streets of Yonkers alone in quest of a restaurant meal, and drank soda water in the principal drug store in Getty Square, Yonkers, with members of the Warden's family.

On one occasion Sullivan actually lost the Warden in Yonkers and asked a policeman please to help him find McCormick as it was time to go home. The policeman accommodated him by having a drink with him. All the time the ex-banker wore a good-looking homespun suit.

An attempt was made to establish that Sullivan had called at the home of Miss Louise Burkhardt, his former confidential stenographer, who lives in Yonkers, and whose name has figured in mortgage transactions recently. This was not established, but one witness testified that Sullivan easily could have gone to Miss Burkhardt's house.

It was said that a process server on the Commissioner's staff had served a subpoena on the young woman, but that she had stamped her feet in anger and thrown the subpoena and the $2 witness fees on the floor.

Walsh, the first witness, admitted he had ridden in McCormick's car with Sullivan on primary day and that he had seen Sullivan in sole charge of the car.

"What? You, a State official, had a convict sitting in the tonneau with you?" asked Mr. Baldwin.

"That is not true," said Walsh. "Sullivan was sitting on the front seat. He was driving the car except for a little rough stretch, when McCormick took the wheel, and then Sullivan sat next to McCormick on the front seat. We visited four polling places."

"That will do, Mr. Walsh," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Don't you want to ask him any more questions?" interrupted Mr. Cropsey for the first time.

"No, Mr. Cropsey, I don't want to ask him any more questions," snapped Mr Baldwin. "I will recall him if I want him later. You may go Mr. Walsh."

Convict-Banker Summoned.

Coroner Dunn was called. It had been stated publicly that the Coroner, whose office is opposite the Getty House in Yonkers, had seen Sullivan in Yonkers often. But today the county official professed to know nothing about Sullivan. He said he once had seen a man in the car with McCormick who might have been Sullivan.

"Bring Sullivan in here," ordered Mr. Baldwin.

It required twenty minutes before Sullivan arrived and he wasn't shaved when he popped through the door. He showed a touch of prison pallor, but he was twenty pounds heavier than he was when committed. He wore a white shirt with black stripes, neither collar nor tie, a pair of prison trousers held up by a cheap strap and no coat. His beard was of two days' growth. Sullivan looked about the room as if dazed. Many of his Yonkers friends were seated about the room, but he did not nod to any of them.

"All of you witnesses, look at this man," said Mr. Baldwin. "Now you may go, Mr. Sullivan," he added a moment later.

"Is that the man whom you saw with the Warden?" Coroner Dunn was asked.

"Yes, to the best of my knowledge, that is the man," said he, but he would commit himself no further.

Mayor Lennon admitted that he once had seen Sullivan, McCormick, Watson, and County Clerk Daniel Cashin in the automobile. He was certain, however, that Sullivan was in the front seat and not in the tonneau.

Terrence A. Brady, business manager of The Yonkers Record, was produced by Mr. Cropsey's investigators. He contradicted Deputy Controller Walsh by swearing that he personally saw Walsh ride in the tonneau of McCormick's car with the banker convict.

Maling said that he thought he never had seen Sullivan until the prisoner had appeared in the hearing room. He Sullivan had put a foot on the brass railing in the Getty House barroom, he said, he had not noticed the man. His bartender, Ehrich Schwarze, said he never had served Sullivan to the best of his knowledge.

Robert Johnson, Jr., chauffeur for Mrs. C. H. Buck of Yonkers, testified he had called Dunn's attention to Sullivan in the prison automobile several times, and that on one occasion Sullivan was in the tonneau.

"That's all," said Mr. Baldwin.

"Oh, no, it isn't," interrupted Mr. Cropsey a second time. "This man saw Sullivan in Yonkers alone late at night."

"Don't you do that, Mr. Cropsey," shouted Mr. Baldwin. "Don't testify. If you want to help me, suggest questions to me."

Johnson testified he had seen Sullivan shake hands with Policeman George A. Ford of Yonkers in Getty Square late one night.

"What did Sullivan say?" he was asked.

"He just walked around the corner with Ford."

"Did you see him again?"

"Yes; fifteen minutes later I saw him going across the street alone to a restaurant. It was 10 o'clock at night."

"How was he dressed?"

"He had a gray suit, a gray sweater and a cap."

"Was there anything about him to distinguish him from other civilians?"

"The big sweater, turned back over his coat, was distinctive. I thought at first that he was a prize fighter out for exercise."

"Where was the automobile?"

"I didn't see any."

"Was the Warden around?"

"No Sir, I didn't see him."

Policeman Ford said he was in plain clothes on the night Sullivan greeted him in front of the drug store in Getty Square.

"How did you come to speak to him?"

"I recognized him as a convict from Sing Sing," replied the witness, while a ripple of laughter went the rounds of the spectators.

"Why did you shake hands with him?"

"I wanted to get into conversation with the convict. I asked him what he was doing in Yonkers. He said he was with Warden McCormick. I wanted to make sure, so I went around the corner with him and there I found the car. Mrs. McCormick and one of her daughters were in it. Then I knew it was all right."

"Didn't Sullivan ask you where the Warden was?"

"Yes, he did. I told him I hadn't seen the Warden."

"Was he all alone?"

"Yes."

Detective Ford set the time as 11 o'clock at night instead of 10 o'clock, as Johnson had testified.

"Did you see Sullivan again that night?"

"Yes, I saw him in the drug store a little later."

"Was he alone?"

"No. He was with the Warden's son-in-law, Fred Schneider, and the Warden's daughter."

"How long were they in the drug store?"

"Long enough to have a drink, soda water or something like that."

"Now, Officer Ford, weren't you having a drink with them?"

The detective hesitated, and then replied:

"Yes, I did."

"Who treated?" continued Mr. Baldwin.

Again the witness hesitated, much longer than the first time, and before he could reply Mr. Baldwin interjected a second question.

"It was Sullivan who treated you, wasn't it?" he shouted.

"No, it wasn't Sullivan," said the detective. "It was either I or Schneider."

"Who was it?"

"I don't remember."

"Rather strange, wasn't it, to drink soda water with such distinguished people as the Warden's daughter and son-in-law and to let a convict in on the soda water party?"

"Well, you see, I knew Schneider for a long time."

Ford admitted that he had lied to Assistant District Attorney Goldstein of Kings County last Saturday night whom he had told that he knew nothing about David A. Sullivan.

"Why did you lie to Mr. Goldstein?"

"I wasn't under oath then."

John H. McPherson of Yonkers, a demonstrator of voting machines, was another witness produced by Mr. Cropsey. He further contradicted friends of the Warden who had testified. He had seen Sullivan sitting in the tonneau of the automobile in Getty Square and reading magazines, on two occasions, he said. Mayor Lennon, on another occasion, he said, was talking to the Warden in his car when Sullivan was in the tonneau with County Clerk Cashin. The Mayor had testified that the prisoner was in the front seat.

"Did you ever see Sullivan leave the car and go into the Getty House?" McPherson was asked.

"Yes, several times. He walked right into the barroom."

"Did he go with McCormick and his Secretary?"

"No; he always let them go in first and he followed about five minutes later. They followed the same custom when they came out."

"What kind of a suit did Sullivan wear?"

"A gray homespun."

"Did you ever see McCormick drive away and leave Sullivan behind on the sidewalk in Yonkers?"

"Yes, on one occasion, and Sullivan walked alone up Main Street. I know where Cliff Avenue, where Miss Burkhardt's lives, is. Yes, he could have gone there."

Through James R. Murray, a clerk in the Automobile Bureau of the Secretary of State in New York City, Mr. Baldwin established that McCormick had signed an application blank for a license with his own name. McCormick swore that the car was owned by Sing Sing Prison. Because it was a State car no fee was collected.

McCormick had sworn yesterday that he owned the car himself, and that he had paid for it with his own money. He had testified also that he had arranged with the Cadillac Company to have the license paid for.

Jay H. Johnson, the New York agent of the Cadillac Company, and James German, the office manager, produced books to show that the car had been purchased for cash on Aug. 29, and that it had been delivered the same day.

Lally proved to have a poor memory for dates. He had known McCormick a long time and had often loaned him money, he said.

"I told Warden McCormick that he ought to have an automobile to get around in," he testified. "Some time later I sailed up to the prison in my boat, and I told the Warden he ought to have a yacht, too. He said he wasn't interested in the yacht, but that he would like to have the automobile and that he would get one if the State weren't so poor. I told him I'd stake him if it wasn't too much. He asked whether $1,800 or $2,000 was too much, and I said that would be all right.

"About the middle of August he came into my barroom. I was tending bar at the time. Watson was with him. They called me to the end of the bar and asked me whether I had the money ready. I went to the safe and got it out."

Mr. Baldwin wanted to know how Lally got the money, how long he had held it in the safe, and all about his business. Lally said he always had much money in his safe, made loans on collaterals, and collected interest on mortgages and loans every week. He tried to explain that he might have got the $2,000 from his various customers.

Lally denied ever having done business with Sullivan. He said he never had seen him in the automobile. He had not even seen the automobile, he said.

District Attorney Cropsey said last night that the Grand Jury investigation into the larceny complaint against David A Sullivan, the convicted banker, would be continued this morning. John J. Malloy, the prison official who was committed to jail on Monday for refusing to answer questions before the Grand Jury, will be the first witness.

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POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

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Following are some reasons why political candidates ought not to pledge themselves to the heavier land taxation, proposed by the so-called Society to Lower Rents:

1. The cities where a similar plan is in force have not fared so well as other cities in the same locality that do not have it;

2. The best expert opinion is to the effect that the State is the best unit for taxation and not the various cities, towns, and villages therein;

3. The so-called Society to Lower Rents has construed the statements of candidates as to their position on this plan as "pledges" and "promises," which under the law candidates are prohibited from making;

4. Heavier land taxation would cause higher rents instead of lower rents, because it would make land development less desirable as a form of investment, and would cause lenders to exact a greater return on their money than at present.

The Society to Lower Rents is attempting to defeat the candidates, among them certain candidates for the Assembly, who have refused to pledge themselves to the heavier land tax. The courageous action of these candidates deserves the support of all fair-minded citizens, and we urge such citizens to lay aside partisan prejudice and to vote on Tuesday next for the candidates who have not pledged themselves to the heavier land tax.

THE ASSOCIATED RENT PAYERS AND REALTY OWNERS OF NEW YORK CITY.
Allan Robinson, Chairman.
October 30th, 1914.

POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Fair Play, Mr. Voter!

I appeal to your sense of fair play and solicit your support because I feel my record warrants it. As Comptroller, I have conscientiously striven to give the State's fiscal affairs the benefit and fruit of an active business life of more than forty years. In that time no one has ever attacked my integrity or questioned my veracity. In default of an issue, either political or personal, opponents in this campaign have attacked the character of my appointments and unfairly charged me with undue absence from my official duties. A complete nervous breakdown, as a result of the strain of official business, has taken me away from my duties a comparatively short time during four years of public service.

How much more of the taxpayers' time has been actually wasted by certain officials now politically prominent in the promotion of their political fortunes?

Since my recovery I have been at my post regularly, and what is more, I am there now. While it is true that a small number of my appointees are active politically, it is also a fact that their immediate predecessors, mostly Republican District Leaders serving under the preceding Comptroller, appointed by Governor Hughes, were and now are equally active in politics.

The increased efficiency of the Transfer Tax Bureau wherein these appointments were made since I have assumed office, is a matter of public record and a complete answer to this criticism. May I call your attention to the fact that President Wilson has just selected for high public office my principal appointee in that department? Secretary of State Bryan has appointed another as his Secretary. The Mayor of New York City an attest to the efficiency of my Transfer Tax Attorney in that city. Another has been elevated to the bench and still another welcomed in the Halls of Congress.

I have no desire to dwell on my public achievements, but the nature of the political attacks to which I am subject demands it. During my administration more actual reforms have been instituted than under any predecessor. Stock Transfer Tax frauds have been absolutely wiped out. Contracts involving the expenditure of over a thousand dollars must now be actually audited whereas formerly that audit was an official fiction. My action in calling attention to the extravagances involved in Highway contracts without competition, thus ending the favoritism shown in supplemental agreements, has saved the State more money than all the District Attorney proceedings ever instituted. The Brooklyn Eagle says editoffally that there would have been no Siegel failure had the bill suggested by me in the Comptroller's annual report been enacted into law. That suggestion is now part of the general Banking Law and those who deposit in private banks are protected. In the general conduct of the office I have always striven to give courteous and prompt attention to those who had business with my department and I have insisted that those under me do likewise. The greater number of my employees are in the competitive class of the Civil Service and members of all political parties. They can best attest to my fairness in the regulation of their compensation. I believe in paying a man a living wage commensurate with his ability, and I have done so without regard to petty politics. Let me say that I resent unwarranted personal abuse and gutter politics. My reputation is as dear to me as any man's. Years ago I enjoyed the friendship and respect of the late Grover Cleveland and I have done nothing since that time, either politically or personally, that would have forfeited his friendship had he lived. I am old-fashioned enough to believe that public office should be achieved by deeds and not by words, and that slander and calumny is not the proper medium to achieve political distinction. I ask your support solely on my record as a public official, in the hope that I may be permitted to carry out those reforms that I have inaugurated in the interest of our State.

WM. SOHMER
Democratic and Independence League Candidate for STATE COMPTROLLER

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GARRISON PLEADS FOR GLYNN TICKET

War Secretary Tells Seven Meetings How Important Is a State Victory to Wilson.

STRAUS ASSAILS BIGOTS

Religious Prejudice in Politics Stabs Democracy, He Asserts—15,000 Cheer Governor.

The importance to the National Administration of a Democratic victory in New York State and the un-American bigotry behind opposition to Gov. Glynn because of his religion were the chief points stressed last night by speakers at Glynn meetings in Manhattan and the Bronx. The Governor himself dwelt upon these two things at seven large meetings, and he was supported before different audiences by Nathan Straus, who took up the religious issue, and by Secretary of War Garrison, who urged support of the National Administration.

Everywhere he went the Governor was received with great enthusiasm. The 1,500 persons in the Murray Hill Lyceum, Third Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, where he spoke first, cheered him for ten minutes before they allowed him to speak. At Carnegie Hall, Sulzer's Harlem River Park, the Manhattan Casino, and Niblo's Garden the demonstrations lasted nearly as long. Altogether the Governor addressed more than 15,000 people last night, and 15,000 shouted for him. He was escorted from the Manhattan Casino, at Eighth Avenue and 155th Street, to the Bronx by a procession of 200 automobiles carrying burning torches.

It was at Niblo's Gardens, Third Avenue and 170th Street, the Bronx, that Nathan Straus struck to down religious prejudice against Gov. Glynn.

"I have been very busy trying to relieve the awful suffering of the war victims," he said, "and I have devoted so much time and thought to their pitiful appeals that if religious prejudice had not been introduced into this campaign I would not be with you tonight. This being the case, however, I considered it my duty to come and tell you my views of the situation. Others will speak of the constructive measures Gov. Glynn has put into law, but I will tell you what he will not do.

"First, he will not serve any master but his conscience and the highest welfare of the people. Second, he will not discriminate in his appointments against any man because of his creed or race; he has never done this in the past, and will not do so in the future. Furthermore, the Governor who is good enough for our President ought to be good enough for us. Our Government is a democracy, with equality of civil and religious rights for all. Without equality there can be no democracy. To discriminate politically against any man because he is a Protestant, Catholic, or Jew is to stab our democracy to the heart—and the best way to punish those who seek to drag sectarian hatred into politics is to punish them by electing Gov. Glynn with an overwhelming majority.

"Today this discrimination is anti-Catholic. In the next election it may be anti-Irish or anti-German, or anti-Jewish, and it is always anti-American.

Secretary Garrison spoke in the Manhattan Casino, and took as the text of his address the importance to the country of a Democratic victory in New York State.

"In the campaign in which we are now engaged," he said, "what happens locally will be submerged by what happens nationally. A defeat of the Democratic candidates will be heralded as a defeat of the President and the principles for which he and the Democratic Party have stood in the nation. A victory will hearten him and the party to go forward in the public interest."

And in concluding his speech, Secretary Garrison said:

"Yours is the Empire State. Its voice is larger and louder than any other. If Democracy fails here, great will be the rejoicing of the enemies. If it succeeds here, great will be the rejoicing of its friends. You are its friends—make it succeed."

In appealing for votes in support of the Democratic Party, Secretary Garrison besides outlining the Wilson performances and promises attacked the Republicans and Progressives as lacking definite, constructive programmes.

In his speeches, besides dealing with the National Administration and the religious issue, Gov. Glynn discussed his acts as Governor, and promised further reforms if re-elected.

The other evening meetings addressed by the Governor were at Public School 11, Ogden Avenue and 166th Street, Highbridge, and Burland's Casino, Westchester and Prospect Avenues, the Bronx.

The Governor began his speech-making in the afternoon in Westchester County. He spoke in open air meetings at Mount Vernon, White Plains, Port Chester, Tuckahoe, and Mamaroneck, and was received with great enthusiasm at each place. In all of his speeches he renewed his attack on District Attorney Whitman, and chided his opponent for not answering the questions he put to him while on his up-State tour last week.

The Times Searchlight to Tell the Results of the Election

After the closing of the polls, at 5 P. M. next Tuesday, the counting of the vote will start immediately throughout the State. As soon as enough returns have been received to make the results of the complete count reasonably certain, the verdict of the voters will be instantly communicated to everybody for miles around through the use of the great searchlight on the tall tower of The Times Building. The signals will be as follows:

GLYNN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing south.

WHITMAN ELECTED GOVERNOR.—White shaft of light pointing north.

GERARD ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing west.

WADSWORTH ELECTED SENATOR.—White shaft of light pointing east.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.—White shaft of light south, swinging east and west.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.—White shaft of light north, swinging east and west.

Detailed election returns will be thrown by a stereopticon on a large screen on The Times Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street.

ROOSEVELT STICKS TO HIS BOSS TEXT

Credits Penrose with Courage Barnes and Murphy Lack in Running for Office.

AGAIN ATTACKS WHITMAN

Says He Took Murphy's Nomination—Accuses Wadsworth of Deserting Hughes.

Col. Roosevelt, in two speeches in Manhattan and one in the Bronx last night, renewed his attacks on District Attorney Whitman, James W. Wadsworth, William Barnes, Jr., and Charles F. Murphy.

Col. Roosevelt made his first speech at the Central Opera House, Sixty-seventh Street near Third Avenue.

"Two years hence Louisiana will give her electoral votes to the Progressive Party," he predicted. "I've just come from Pennsylvania, where we are trying to knock out the Penrose gang, and we will not quit until we carry the banner in victory."

Then he talked about the war in Europe, demanding that America be always ready to defend herself, but soon returned to the bosses, saying:

Now, friends, there is one point at which our two bosses have us at a disadvantage, compared with the position of Boss Penrose of Pennsylvania. Boss Penrose does come out as a candidate where the voters can get at him, while Barnes and Murphy hide behind the screen and push their candidate forward for us to see. Both Mr. Barnes and Murphy are fond of virtue that is dead. Mr. Barnes asks you to vote for his candidate in the name of Abraham Lincoln; Mr. Murphy makes the same plea in the name of Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Whitman was Murphy's candidate for District Attorney last year. (A few hisses.) Mr. Whitman accepted the nomination on the Tammany ticket at a time when to do that was to render the greatest service to Tammany Hall. He pledged himself to appoint no Tammany man, yet he did so, breaking his pledge and resting under the blight of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Roosevelt, quoting Senator Elihu Root's statement at the Saratoga convention against bossism, continued:

Mr. Barnes and Murphy are not candidates; each has put forth his man for Governor. In addition, Mr. Barnes has put up his special and intimate servant, Mr. Wadsworth, as the Republican candidate for United States Senator.

Accusing Wadsworth of opposing Gov. Hughes's efforts to restore public confidence in the Republican Party of the State, in which he insisted there must be the most drastic house cleaning, Col. Roosevelt said:

Mr. Wadsworth ranged himself with the forces of evil. And remember, I take this statement from the official Republican organ of New York, (The New York Tribune,) made at the time Mr. Wadsworth was betraying the Governor of his own party, the man who Mr. Root says should be treated as the leader elected by the people of the State, elected by the Republican Party as a whole. Mr. Wadsworth betrayed and abandoned and opposed the leader. He served the boss and he earned the bitter words in which all good Republicans then spoke of him.

At Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d Street, the Bronx, the police worked hard to control the crowd which waited for Col. Roosevelt. When the Colonel, with Mr. Davenport, arrived at 10 o'clock the throng yelled for many minutes.

At the Harlem meeting Oscar S. Straus read the reply he had received to a letter he sent to the "Guardians of Liberty" on Thursday, in which he accused them of being the enemies of liberty because they maintained a secret organization for attacking candidates and interfering in political affairs on religious grounds. The only defense in the reply of the organization, from its office at 50 West Twenty-fourth Street, was a denial that it was a secret organization, but admitted that the names of its members and its objects were kept "confidential."

SCHIFF INDORSES DR. DAVIS.

Banker Favors Her for Member of Constitutional Convention.

Miss Lillian D. Wald, Chairman of the Women's Temporary Committee for Representation in the Constitutional Convention, a non-partisan body of 200 women in New York State, has received the following letter from Jacob H. Schiff:

Replying to your letter of yesterday, asking whether I care to give expression to my opinion as to the qualifications of Dr. Katharine B. Davis for membership in the coming Constitutional Convention, you already know my high opinion of Miss Davis, and I am very certain that as a member of the Constitutional Convention, she will prove in the last word the peer of any other delegate, and her work in the convention cannot but be of the greatest benefit to the people of this State.

Miss Davis is a candidate for Delegate at Large on the Progressive ticket.

First H. Bischoff & Co. Dividend.

The firm of Henry Bischoff & Co. was authorized yesterday by Judge Hough in the Federal District Court to pay a first dividend of 5 per cent. The assets now in the hands of the trustees amount to $28,502.22, and this dividend will take of this $16,581.

YOUR LAST CHANCE

After TODAY it's "I TOLD YOU SO." The next time you step into Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores and find that you cannot get this set is when **People's Cyclopedia at $1.98** will loom up as the greatest disappointment of your life. Think of this $12 reference work for $1.98—what it means to you who would advance! To the rich or poor, to the old or young—it is now within the reach of all—NOW—until closing time at Riker-Hegeman's TODAY. Don't do another thing until you clip that coupon printed below and take it to any of these stores in Greater New York or vicinity.

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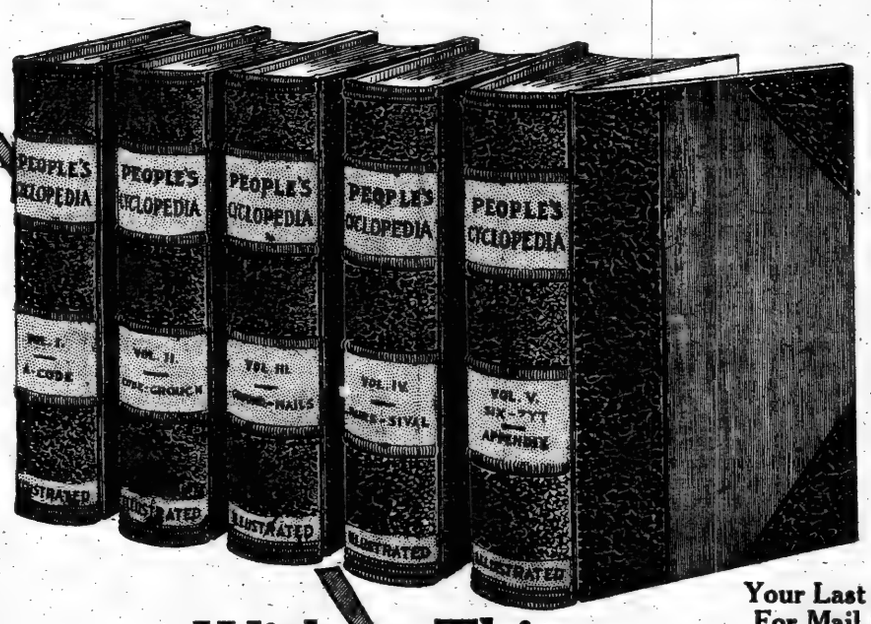
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This beautiful set makes an ideal gift for any occasion—weddings, birthdays or anniversaries. It is an **everyday reference work** for all classes. The **business man** who wants **FACTS** on the **INSTANT**; the **student** who **wants reliable information**; the **boy** and **girl** at school who **want brevity**—the **HOME**, the **SCHOOL**, the **OFFICE**—public and private institutions need this **USEFUL reference** set every day. Christmas is coming, and there is no more acceptable or appropriate gift to be had than this beautiful set. Get a few of these sets **TODAY** for Christmas giving.

THIS IS "GOODBY" DAY PRESENT THIS COUPON AT ONCE

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If not convenient for you to call, the set will be sent you by parcel post; include EXTRA 14 cents within 150 miles; 24 cents 150 to 300 miles; for greater distances ask your postmaster amount to include for 10 pounds. Address

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Special for This Day (Saturday):

An Unusual Sale of Men's Overcoats

presenting an opportunity not often encountered to purchase High-grade Overcoats at fully one-third less than the regular prices.

Men's Dress Overcoats, of fine-quality melton, in black and Oxford gray; a decidedly smart semi-box model, silk-lined throughout and finished with velvet collar . at $24.00

Men's Imported Overcoats, for street wear; made of desirable double-faced woolen fabrics, affording warmth without undue weight; yoke and sleeves silk-lined . at $28.00

Also included in this Sale will be

Men's Imported Sweaters
(Heather-mixture)
in V-neck style, having two pockets, at $6.50

Men's One-clasp Gray Mocha Gloves, PXM sewn, spear-point . per pair $1.25

A Sale of Young Men's Sack Suits

(sizes 33 to 42 chest) . . at $18.50

will be one of the important offerings.

These Suits are made on English lines as well as in more conservative designs, the materials including tartan effects, tweeds, unfinished worsteds and cheviots.

B. Altman & Co.

A Sale of Imported Velvets

Dress Velvets, Plushes, Velveteens, Corduroys, and Millinery and Trimming Velvets, arranged in Lengths, are being offered at

extraordinary price reductions

These Velvets are on sale at special tables in the Madison Avenue Section of the First Floor.

Choice Dress Silks

are now on sale

The prices quoted are much below the values of these fine fabrics.

50-inch Satin Royal at . per yard $5.75

42-inch Satin Impression Sur Chaine at . . . . . per yard $3.50

54-inch Satin Liberty at per yard 2.65

40-inch Moire Renaissance at per yard 2.00

40-inch Satin Charmeuse at per yard 1.55

36-inch Oriental Crepe at . per yard 1.50

36-inch Crepe de Chine at . per yard 95c.

19-inch Imported Plaid Silks per yard 95c.

27-inch White Washable Habutai at . . . . . per yard 78c.

36-inch White Washable Habutai at . . . . . per yard 58c.

When requested samples will be mailed promptly.

B. Altman & Co.

have arranged for this day (Saturday)

A Sale of Women's Serge Dresses

at the special prices of $15.00 & 18.00

Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

$30.00

There's a wide difference between the gown offered at $30 by the specialty shop or dressmaker and the gown offered at $45.

There's no difference between the exclusive style and quality that the specialty shop or dressmaker offers at $45.00 and we offer at $30.00.

The $15.00 difference covers their expense of doing business—an expense which we have avoided by conducting a retail establishment in connection with a wholesale.

Today we're specializing on $30.00 dresses. Won't you come in and see them? Street, afternoon and evening gowns, made to measure, at from $18.50 to $55.00.



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The Shakespeare of the U. S. of America.
Sixty Sonnets.

DELEGATES TICKET OF CITIZENS' UNION

Non-Partisan Organization Recommends Fifteen Candidates.

TAKEN FROM ALL PARTIES

Urges the Importance of Marking the Ballot for Each of the Nominees for Convention.

The Citizens' Union has picked what it calls a model ticket of Delegates-at-Large to the Constitutional Convention from the forty-five Democratic, Republican, and Progressive candidates, and in a statement issued yesterday it calls the attention of the voters throughout the State to the qualifications of the candidates it has selected and urges the importance of their election. Here are the fifteen selected by the Union, with sketches:

CARLOS C. ALDEN, Buffalo, age 48; lawyer; grad. N. Y. Univ. Law Sch., '92; Prof. Law, N. Y. Univ., '96-'04; Dean of Buffalo Law Sch. since '04; legal advisor Gov. Hughes, '09-'10; member commission on uniform State laws since '10; author of several legal works and high authority on municipal law; counsel Municipal Government Assn.

WILLIAM HAMLIN CHILDS, New York City, age 37; manufacturer; officer several industrial corporations; actively interested in many important civic movements and prominent in many organizations.

EDGAR M. CULLEN, Brooklyn, age 71; grad. Columbia, '60; rose to rank of Colonel in civil war; elected Justice Supreme Court, '90; succeeded Alton B. Parker as Chief Justice in '04; serving till the end of '18; presided at Sulzer impeachment trial.

Miss KATHARINE E. DAVIS, New York City, sociologist; formerly Supt. Bedford Reformatory, where she gained nation-wide recognition as an authority on reformatory methods; Commissioner of Corrections, N. Y. City, '14, under Mitchel administration.

SETH LOW, New York City, age 54; ed. Brooklyn Polytechnic Inst., grad. Columbia, '70; Mayor Brooklyn, '81-'83; elected on Fusion ticket; Pres't Columbia Univ., '90-'91; Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, '97; delegate Hague Peace Conference, '99; Mayor of New York, elected on Fusion ticket, '01-'03; defeated for re-election, '03; Pres't Nat'l Civic Federation and prominent in many other organizations.

LOUIS MARSHALL, New York City, lawyer; grad. Syracuse Univ., practiced law Syracuse several years; member Constitutional Conv., '94; member of one of the most prominent New York law firms; active in many Jewish organizations.

JOHN MITCHELL, New Rochelle.—Age 46; labor man; long prominent in coal miners' union; appointed Commissioner of Labor by Gov. Sulzer, but Senate refused to confirm; appointed 1914 member of State Workmen's Compensation Commission.

JOHN F. MURTAUGH, Elmira.—Graduate Allegheny College 1893; Cornell Law School 1899; corporation counsel, Elmira, 1904-08; State Senator 1911-14; Chairman Judiciary Committee and majority leader of Senate; Vice President American-Irish Historical Society; Commissioner Panama-Pacific Exposition.

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN, Buffalo.—Age 40; graduate Harvard 1896; University of Buffalo Law 1898; lawyer; Professor Medical Jurisprudence Buffalo Medical School; professor University Buffalo Law School; member of Assembly 1907-09, with good record; strong supporter of Gov. Hughes; United States District Attorney since 1909.

WILLIAM CHURCH OSBORN, Garrison.—Age 52; graduate Princeton 1883; Harvard Law School 1889; active in philanthropic institutions; President Children's Aid Society; Trustee Metropolitan Museum of Art; legal adviser to Gov. Dix 1911-12; Chairman Democratic State Committee since 1913.

HERBERT PARSONS, New York City.—Age 45; lawyer; graduate Yale 1890; Harvard Law School; admitted to bar 1894; Alderman 1899-1901; member of Congress 1904-10; Republican district leader 1903-05; President Republican County Committee 1903-10; Corporal Seventh Regiment; Judge Advocate First Brigade N. G. N. Y. 1898-99; President Greenwich House Settlement.

ADOLPH J. RODENBECK, Rochester.—Lawyer; graduate University of Rochester 1885; admitted to bar 1887; Corporation Counsel, Rochester, 1894-98; member of Assembly 1899-1901; Mayor of Rochester 1902-03; Judge Court of Claims 1903-12; Chairman Board of Statutory Consolidation since 1904; author or editor of many legal works and reports.

ELIHU ROOT, Clinton, age 69; grad. Hamilton Coll., '64; N. Y. Univ. Law '67; taught school one year; D. C. L. Oxford Univ., '13; practiced law in N. Y. City since '67; and long considered one of the leaders of the N. Y. Bar; U. S. District Attorney '83-'85; prominent member Constitutional Conv. '94; counsel U. S.-Fisheries Arbitration '10; member permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague; Secretary of War under McKinley and Roosevelt, '99-04; Secretary of State, '05-09; U. S. Senator since '09; Trustee Carnegie Institute, Metropolitan Museum, &c.; Chairman Republican Nat'l Conv., '12; Pres't State Bar Association and Union League Club.

EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, New York City, age 53; economist; grad. Columbia A. B. '79; Ph.D., '85; McVickar Prof. Political Economy, Columbia Univ. since '01; Chairman Com. on Taxation, Nat'l Civic Federation; member Committee of Seventy, '94; Secretary Committee of Fifteen on police problem, '01; member Mayor's Commission on Municipal Finance and Taxation, '05-08; editor Political Science Quarterly; author of many books on taxation and economic problems; Pres't American Economic Assn., '02-04.

HENRY L. STIMSON, New York City, age 47; grad. Yale '88; Harvard Law Sch., '89; lawyer; ad. to Bar '91; U. S. District Attorney '06-'09; defeated for Gov. Republican ticket, '10; Secretary of War President Taft's Cabinet, '11-13; V. P. Charity Organization Soc. and officer in many other organizations.

In its appeal to voters to support its model ticket the Citizens' Union says:

"The practical question is as to whether or not the voters of the State appreciate the importance attached to the choice of delegates and will give careful consideration to the fitness of candidates and take the trouble to so mark their ballot as to secure the election of the best nominees. Although the calibre of those nominated for delegates, particularly in New York City, is on the average very low, there is an opportunity, by careful discrimination, to obtain worthy representatives in the convention.

"The Citizens' Union urges voters to make no mark in the circle at the head of their party column, but to put a cross before the names of fifteen delegates-at-large and three district delegates. It calls attention to the fact that any number of candidates on the same horizontal line may be voted for so long as no more are marked than there are offices to be filled.

"There is no question but that Tammany will be able to obtain its usual large and straight vote on the ticket for delegates. It will be able to do this in spite of the fact that men like Ahearn and Haffen, two borough Presidents removed from office by Gov. Hughes, are on their ticket for district delegates."

The statement adds that too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance which attaches to the election of delegates-at-large, as they will take an especially prominent part in the deliberations and exercise an influence over the action of the convention out of all proportion to their number.

HINMAN COMES OUT TO HELP WHITMAN

"He Licked Me," He Tells Binghamton Throng, and Eulogizes His Rival.

CALLS SELECTION "IDEAL"

Then Cheers All Around—Compensation Idea Was Hughes's, Says Whitman, Attacking Glynn.

Special to The New York Times.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 30.—District Attorney Whitman began his second campaign invasion of the Southern Tier today with the difficult task before him of thawing out the home county of Harvey D. Hinman, whom he defeated at the primaries for the Republican nomination for Governor. He had entered Hinman's home county before, but he was passed in silence by the local organization and spoke to small and unresponsive audiences.

As late as noon today word reached the Whitman special train that Mr. Hinman's physician had forbidden him to leave his bed, and that he could not preside at the Whitman rally. A little later the first softening message arrived in the shape of an offer from Mr. Hinman to slip over to the meeting, even if he had to come on a stretcher, just to introduce his successful rival to the crowd. This was to be in lieu of the former plan to have him preside at the rally.

Plans then were made with the idea that Mr. Hinman would make an invalid's appearance late in the evening. As it turned out, he was one of the first men to reach the hall. He superintended all the arrangements, took charge of the meeting, and introduced all of the speakers.

When it came his turn to present the Republican candidate, he said simply: "Boys, I did my best to lick him." At that there were three cheers for Hinman from the 2,000 persons present.

"But he licked me," the defeated Whitman rival continued, and then there were three cheers for Whitman and old-time politicians who knew of the long effort to bring Hinman into the campaign danced together back of the wings of the theatre stage and hugged each other in their joy.

"I want to tell you that the ideal candidate of the Republican Party," said Mr. Hinman, "could only be a person capable of giving Albany a good old-fashioned house cleaning. Those men at Albany are not Democrats—they are just plain pirates. They have disgraced the State and tarnished its name throughout the whole country. I have nothing to say about Gov. Glynn personally, but he has drawn about him men who have made the need of a change at Albany the one predominating issue of the campaign. Now, in spite of my little difference with Mr. Whitman, I feel that he is an ideal candidate, and that people of progressive spirit in all parties will concentrate their votes for him because they know that he is the only candidate with any chance to win against Tammany."

Mr. Hinman's successful rival paid him many compliments when he took the platform.

"I could not possibly have beaten a better man," he said, "and the reason I beat him, no doubt, was that there are more Republican voters in New York City than in Binghamton."

Mr. Whitman attacked the Tammany control at Albany in the same words he has used often before. Taking up the Glynn Administration, Mr. Whitman charged that Gov. Glynn was making false claims about the workmen's compensation act.

"The credit for the act," he said, "if it belongs to any one man, belongs certainly to the founder of the idea and the man who put it into shape and fought it through the Legislature for the first time, Charles E. Hughes."

Tomorrow Mr. Whitman will work southward toward New York City, stopping at the towns of Deposit, Hancock, Callicoon, Port Jervis, Middletown, Ellenville, Kingston, Yonkers, New Rochelle, and Mount Vernon.

Ex-Teacher Pleads Guilty to Forgery

When arraigned in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday on indictments charging her with forgery and larceny Mrs. Mary Ford, a former public school teacher, pleaded guilty to attempted grand larceny in the second degree. She will be sentenced on Nov. 9. Mrs. Ford was accused of having filled in several blank checks used to pay the teachers in the public schools and cashing them.

How to Vote For Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Special effort is being made to get the voters to give proper consideration to the nominations made by the various political parties for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The work of that convention rises above party considerations, and men should be selected to sit in the convention without regard to party lines.

Each voter will be called upon to vote for fifteen Delegates-at-Large. All of the political organizations, except the American Party, have nominated fifteen candidates. Their names will all appear on one separate ballot, in columns under their party emblems. The nominees of the three principal parties are:

DEMOCRATIC.	REPUBLICAN.	PROGRESSIVE.
Edgar M. Cullen,	William Berri,	Vasco P. Abbott,
John A. Dix,	Edgar Truman Brackett,	Carlos C. Alden,
Samuel Gompers,	Jacob Brenner,	Francis W. Bird,
D-Cady Herrick,	Alphonso T. Clearwater,	Homer D. Call,
Calvin J. Huson,	Patrick W. Cullinan,	William Hamlin Childs,
Martin W. Littleton,	Seth Low,	Katharine B. Davis,
James M. Lynch,	Louis Marshall,	Charles M. Dickinson,
William F. McCombs,	John Lord O'Brien,	Frederick E. Draper,
Michael F. McGoldrick,	Herbert Parsons,	William H. Hotchkiss,
John F. Murtaugh,	Adolph J. Rodenbeck,	John Mitchell,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Elihu Root,	Edwin R. A. Seligman,
William Church Osborn,	Jacob Gould Schurman,	Oscar S. Straus,
Jacob Ruppert,	Henry L. Stimson,	Charles H. Strong.
Samuel Untermyer,	George W. Wickersham,	George S. Van Schaick,
Robert B. Van Cortlandt.	Charles H. Young.	James C. Thomas.

The voter can put a cross mark under any party emblem and vote for the fifteen nominees of that party, or he can vote for any fifteen candidates by putting a cross mark in the blank square to the left of each candidate's name, taking care not to vote for more than fifteen altogether. There is nothing to prevent the voter from voting for more than one candidate appearing on the same horizontal line of the ballot.

In addition to the Delegates-at-Large, each voter will be called upon to vote for three District Delegates, the districts being the same as those for State Senators. The names of the District Delegates will appear on the ballot under those of the Delegates-at-Large.

In the Voters' Guide, published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday, appeared brief sketches of the lives of the forty-five Delegates-at-Large printed above. There was printed on the same page information gathered by the Citizens' Union regarding the fitness of all the candidates for District Delegates in New York City.



THERE are plenty of *economical* socks and plenty of *handsome* socks but only *one* sock combines *both* qualities. That's Interwoven! They cannot wear through quickly because the new Interwoven toe, heel, sole and ankle make them wear-proof.

Lisle and Cashmere, 25c, 35c and 50c the pair. Pure Thread Silk, 50c.

INTERWOVEN SOCKS



Merchandise Here Advertised On Sale Today

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The latest Victor Talking Machines and Records at Usual Macy Savings

Men's and Young Men's High-Grade SUITS and OVERCOATS

For Price and Quality They Cannot Be Matched Elsewhere



A Suit at $19.75

A prominent manufacturer turned our buyer loose in a stock of nearly 2,000 Suits. He selected several hundred of the best. They are all new Fall and Winter styles. English models with soft rolling lapels and conservative models. Many of the coats have patch pockets, with cuffs on sleeves. The fabrics are all the new season's colorings in Fancy Silk Mixtures, Tartan Checks, Overplaids, Glen Urquhart Plaids, Pencil Stripes and Chalk Line effects that will please the most critical man.

An Overcoat at $19.75

In all the most popular models—LONDON STYLE, BALMACAAN, CHESTERFIELD, BOX OVERCOAT, RAGLAN, GREATCOAT, DOUBLE BREASTED and KIMONO. Most of them are silk yoke lined, others silk lined throughout. Some have velvet collar, others collar of same goods. Strictly all hand tailored. A large variety of different fabrics and colors to select from.



Young Men's STYLISH Suits, $14.75

Nowhere in New York can you find a greater variety or better styles in Young Men's Suits than at Macy's. The materials of these Suits are the newest and choicest of the season's fabrics. English models predominate, although there are a great many Suits made on conventional lines.

FIFTH FLOOR, BROADWAY.

Men's All-Wool Imported UNDERWEAR (each), $2.49

The price quoted is for medium weight. Heavy weight, **$2.79 each.** Every garment unshrinkable and made of the best Australian wool in natural color. Shirts have long sleeves and Drawers with double gusset and re-enforced leg.

Wool UNDERWEAR for Men (ea.), $1.19

Usual price, each $1.98

These Garments are full fashioned, white and natural color. Shirts with silk and self facing. Drawers in regular and short lengths.

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST.

Important Works of Non-Fiction at Macy Prices

The list of books selected for this week is most interesting and instructive.

	Publisher's Price	Macy's Price
A Wanderer's Trail, A. Loton Ridger	$3.00	$2 69
Reminiscences of Tolstoi, Count Ilya Tolstoi	$2.50	$2.24
In Dickens's London, F. Hopkinson Smith	$3.50	$3.14
California, an Intimate History, Gertrude Atherton	$2.00	$1 79
Sunny Side of Diplomatic Life, L. de Hegermann Lindencrone	$2.00	$1.79
Imperial America, J. M. Kennedy	$3.00	$2 69
Jewish Life in Modern Times, Israel Cohen	$3.00	$2.69
California, Described by Mary Austin, (Painted by Sutton Palmer)	$4.00	$3.59
A Tour Through South America, A. S. Forrest	$3.00	$2.69
Buccaneers of America, John Esquemeling	$2.00	$1 79
Spell of Switzerland, Nathan H. Dole	$2.50	$2.24
Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking, E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland	$4.50	$4.04
The Renaissance and Its Makers, J. D. Symon and S. L. Bensusan	$4.50	$4.04
On the Track of the Great, Aubrey Stanhope	$2.50	$2.24
Switzerland in Winter, W. and C. Cadby	$2.50	$2.24
Quebec—The Laurentian Province, Beckles Willson	$3.00	$2.69
Women of Egypt, Elizabeth Cooper	$1.50	$1 34
Unknown Guest, Maurice Maeterlinck	$1.50	$1.34

MAIN FLOOR, 35TH ST., REAR.

Lord & Taylor

Murray Hill 9000 Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street *Founded 1826*

An Extraordinary Special Sale of

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

High Grade Garments Specially Reduced for Today

Splendid Values in Hand-Tailored Suits

Beautifully finished in all the smart new models, embodying the finest linings and trimmings. A splendid selection of materials, including gray and green mixtures, plaids, stripes, plain blue cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Sizes 33 to 44 stout.

These Suits sold in regular stock up to $35.00, and are the equal in all essentials to custom-made garments.

Special Price **$24.00**

All Wool Knit Overcoats

Usual Price $35.00

Made up in three models—the loose Chesterfield, the form-fitting and the double-breasted — some with velvet collars. Light and dark Oxford grays and dark green mixtures.

The "Glamorgan" Overcoats

Usual Price $30.00

Full and roomy as the Balmacaan, but with more graceful lines and regular sleeves—a distinctive and becoming model of rough cheviots and tweeds. Sizes 32 to 44.

Special Price **$19.50**

Fourth Floor

500 Pairs Men's Gloves

At Reduced Prices

500 Pairs
Lord & Taylor Capeskin Gloves
Prix seam or pique sewn, in tans.
Formerly $1.50 per pair — **$1.20**

500 Pairs
Velvet Finish Mocha Gloves
Prix seam or pique sewn, spear back or heavy black embroidery.
Usually $2.25 and $2.50 per pair — **$1.85**

Street Floor

The Men's Section on the Street Floor (38th St. Entrance) Offers

The Largest and Most Representative Stock of

Men's High Grade Shoes

To be found in the city at

$3.95 & $4.85

Usual prices $6.00 to $7.00

—Also—

The "Cordwainer" — The best wearing shoe ever produced. Usually $8.00 — **$5.85**

The "Myrod" — (Registered in United States Patent Office.) Exclusive to Lord & Taylor—a revelation in footwear. Black, gray or tan tops — **$7.85**

CARRANZA READY TO FIGHT VILLA

Tells Convention He Will Hold His Place Unless Villa and Zapata Retire.

KNOWS THEY WON'T YIELD

Foreign Minister Says First Chief Is Well Prepared and Will Win.

TURMOIL IN CONVENTION

Carranza's Message Attacking Villa Is Read but Is Not Acted Upon.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—The resignation of Gen. Venustiano Carranza as Provisional President and First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army, based on the condition that Gens. Villa and Zapata retire to private life, was read to the peace convention at Aguascalientes today. In the document Gen. Carranza expressed a willingness to leave the country if his absence would tend toward the re-establishment of peace.

The message caused a turmoil in the convention hall, and at one time spectators tried to intervene and break up the meeting. Order was finally restored and business proceeded. What action, if any, was taken on the resignation was not known here this evening.

Ysidro Fabela, Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a statement tonight regarding conditions in Mexico declared that "President Carranza's offer to resign and retire to private life had created a deep impression throughout the Republic."

"If Villa and Zapata meet his conditions, further civil strife will be averted," said Señor Fabela. "But everybody knows that they will not do so. They are ambitious chieftains, who desire their personal aggrandizment at the expense of the country.

"Gen. Carranza will fight against them with all the probabilities of success, as he has been preparing for a struggle against Villa for a year, never having had confidence in the Northern leader, despite his repeated protestations of loyalty in the American press and elsewhere.

"Carranza has an army of 130,000 odd men besides great quantities of munitions and arms. We do not attach much importance to Gen. Zapata, the military factor here. Further, we have reliable information that many of Villa's Generals will desert him when the issue is fully understood by them.

"It may be necessary for Gen. Carranza to dissolve the Aguascalientes Convention."

In demanding that Villa and Zapata retire Gen. Carranza said:

"There is a greater ambition than that of being President of the Republic, and that is to hold such military omnipotence as to permit one man to oversway all powers of union. The insistency of Gen. Villa in keeping command of a division supposed to be all-powerful, and at the same time pretending to re-establish at once constitutional order upon the basis of the old régime, is a clear indication that the dream of this chief is to constitute himself arbiter of the destinies of Mexico with the faculties to appoint a President, elect a Congress, designate a Supreme Court, and rule the Government of all the States. I am ignorant of what the pretentions of Gen. Zapata are, but believe that they will not differ greatly from those of Gen. Villa.

"I wish that my retirement from power shall not be sterile, and that I am not merely to relinquish the field to enemies of the revolution, to chieftains with personal ambitions. I consequently state to the convention that I am disposed to deliver the command of the Constitutionalist Army and the Executive power of the nation and, if necessary, to leave the country only under the three following conditions:

"First—A pro-Constitutionalist Government shall be established with the support of the Constitutionalist Army until such time as conditions justify a full legal, constitutional régime.

"Second—Gen. Villa shall resign, not his candidature to the Presidency or Vice Presidency, which have never been offered him, but military command of the Northern Division, retiring to private life and leaving the republic if the convention should vote that it would be wise for me to do so.

"Third—Gen. Zapata shall resign his command likewise, turning the same over to a General designated by the convention."

Gen. Carranza concluded his message as follows:

"But if the only thing desired is to remove me from the leadership so that personal ambitions or reaction may find the way cleared, I then declare that I am firmly resolved to serve the cause for which I have been struggling."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Definite information as to the stand taken by Gen. Carranza was received in Washington by Rafael Zuburan Capmany, chief of the Mexico Constitutionalist Agency in the Mexican Embassy here, in a dispatch from the Carranza Government in Mexico City, which read:

"Yesterday Carranza announced that he was willing to retire as First Chief, provided Villa and Zapata also retired to private life. The Aguascalientes convention decided not to adopt the Ayala plan as a whole, but to carry into effect some of its provisions."

This information was identical with advices received by the State Department, saying that the Villa and Zapata delegates, who controlled the convention, adopted the Ayala plan section by section, but that modifications were being made in the plan through elimination of parts not now workable or which had been rendered void by changed conditions. Commenting on the attempt of the Villista delegates at Aguascalientes to force the convention to adopt the plan of Ayala in its entirety, Señor Zuburan said tonight:

"Villa and his partisans have always blatantly maintained that they were fighting to bring back to Mexico the ideals of government for which Francisco Madero stood. Of late they have been equally vociferous in proclaiming that they are opposed to Carranza because he wishes to immediately put into effect agrarian reforms and not await the general elections.

"For the purpose of obtaining a voting control in the convention the Villistas, abandoning the Plan of Gaudalupe, to which they were pledged, and unmindful of their many patriotic professions, joined with the Zapatistas in advocating the adoption of the Plan of Ayala."

ASKS EVACUATION DATE.

But Carranza's Minister Fails to Give Guarantees Demanded.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—Foreign Minister Fabela yesterday handed to the Brazilian Minister, Señor Cardoso de Oliveira, who is in charge of American interests in Mexico, the reply of the Mexican Government to the recent note from the State Department at Washington requesting guarantees for certain Mexican citizens now residing in Vera Cruz, before that port is evacuated by the American troops.

The reply did not give the guarantees asked for, but it requested Washington to fix definitely the date of departure from Vera Cruz of the American soldiers now in occupation.

The Mexican Foreign Office has issued a warning to steamship companies and merchants doing business with Mexico to the effect that the Mexican Government will not recognize any document signed by Francisco Urquidi as Consul of Mexico in New York. The legal representative of this country in that city, the statement says, is Señor Enriquez.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Acting Secretary Lansing has made no reply as yet to the note from Foreign Minister Fabela at Mexico City, inquiring in polite phrases when the evacuation of Vera Cruz by American forces would begin.

The prevailing belief is that the American Government will reiterate its request for specific guarantees that Mexicans who served during the American occupation be protected, and that taxes and customs collected by the United States officials be not reimposed.

MORE TIME FOR MEXICO.

$1,000,000 Due on Railway Bonds Sought from Miners.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 30.—The Treasury Department announces that the New York banks holding the papers have granted an extension of time on the $1,000,000 interest due on the bonded indebtedness of the National Railways. The Government purposes to raise the necessary funds by asking the foreign mining companies to deliver $1,000,000 bullion in exchange for Mexican paper money at the rate of $4.70 paper to $1 gold. The offer of the miners to supply the Government with $250,000 has not been accepted.

ZAMOR A REFUGEE ON DUTCH STEAMER

Revolutionists Force President of Haiti to Quit His Capital in Haste.

U. S. MARINES TO BE LANDED

The Hancock Probably at Port-au-Prince and the Kansas Expected There Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Oreste Zamor, President of Haiti, has been forced by the revolutionists to quit his capital, Port-au-Prince, and take refuge aboard the Dutch steamer Prins Willem, according to a dispatch received by the State Department today from Minister Bailly-Blanchard.

President Zamor and his brother Charles, who had gone north to quell the Davilmar Theodore revolution but were compelled to return to Gonaives and then to Port-au-Prince, found that the revolution had spread to the capital upon their return there yesterday, and were forced to board the Dutch steamer again.

The battleship Kansas, with several hundred marines, which left Vera Cruz under hurry orders yesterday, is expected to arrive off Port-au-Prince tomorrow. The transport Hancock, with 800 marines, which was at Monte Christi, in Dominican waters, left there today and should be at Port-au-Prince tonight. American marines in force will undoubtedly be landed at Port-au-Prince for the protection of American and other foreign interests. The course followed will probably be that observed seven months ago when American, German, French, and British sailors and marines were landed following the defeat of the Davilmar Theodore followers by the Zamor forces. The marines were under orders to prevent looting.

The State Department is expecting a detailed report from the American Minister at Port-au-Prince which will be the basis for such action as is deemed necessary when the Kansas and Hancock arrive with their marines.

SLAIN AT HIS DOOR.

Reuben Hartzberg Shot Down at 382 Pearl St., Brooklyn, by Callers.

Mrs. Josephine Hartzberg and her daughters, Josephine and Grace, the latter about 18 years old, had retired about 10:30 o'clock last night when they heard the bell ring and Reuben Hartzberg, the husband and father, a foreman for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, go to the door of their flat on the second floor of 382 Pearl Street, Brooklyn. They heard the voices of several men, quiet at first, and then raised, as there seemed to be an altercation, and presently they heard blows.

The women, frightened, rose, and were hurrying into some clothes, calling meantime to Hartzberg to learn what was the matter, when they heard three revolver shots, a yell from Hartzberg, and then renewed struggling. Grace rushed to the door and found her father just sinking to the carpet at the head of the stairs with bullet wounds in his chest, abdomen, and left arm. Down the flight rushed three men, and the girl, though only partly dressed, followed them.

The men were much quicker than the girl, however, and when she reached the sidewalk, screaming for help, the three had disappeared. She had had a good look at them, and later told the police they looked like the laborers who worked under her father.

The family told the police that Hartzberg frequently had to discharge men who worked under him, and they believe that former employes killed him.

SPLIT DELEGATES' BALLOTS.

Attorney General Straightens Out Conflict in Law.

As the result of an inquiry put to him by William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the New York City Constitutional Convention Committee, James A. Parsons, Attorney General, has instructed the State Superintendent of Elections to direct the local boards of elections in counting the votes to ignore one section of the election law which he found to be in sharp conflict with another section.

In enacting a law to provide for the election of constitutional delegates, the Legislature made the provisions of the law regarding the choice of Presidential Electors applicable to the election of Constitutional Convention Delegates, so far as practicable. As voters seldom split their votes for Presidential Electors, this conflict between the two sections of the election law had hitherto been passed over.

Section 331 of the law provided that if a voter marked his ballot for one elector in a group, he must mark it for all for whom he intended to vote, since no mark in the circle would be counted if an individual elector were also marked.

Section 358 of the same law, however, provided that a voter might make his cross mark in the circle above a party column, and also make a cross mark opposite names in another column, in which event he would be deemed to have voted for all the candidates under the circle which he had marked, except those who appeared opposite names he had marked in another column.

These two provisions were so manifestly in conflict that the matter was submitted to the Attorney General with a request for an opinion. In his opinion the Attorney General says:

> Section 358 of the election law controls in respect to the manner of marking the ballot for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and if the ballot contains a cross (x) mark in the circle above a party column and also a cross (x) mark in one or more voting squares at the left of the names of one or more delegates to the Constitutional Convention, or the voter writes in a name or names, the ballot shall be counted for all the electors in the party group except those whose names are opposite to the names so specially indicated.
>
> I am of the opinion, accordingly, that election officers must be guided by subdivision numbered 2 of Section 358, and must disregard the above-stated provisions of Section 331 of the election law.

Had this matter not been passed upon by the Attorney General the conflict in the two sections might have led to serious misunderstanding when the local boards came to count the ballots.

Today in New York's Popular "Big Store"



GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

Charge Customers

All charge purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered December 1.

WE GIVE "S. & H." GREEN TRADING STAMPS.
TWO Stamps with Every 10c Purchase in the Forenoon—
ONE Stamp with Every 10c Purchase in the Afternoon

MAIN BUILDING

Amazing Special Purchase from the Famous

SNELLENBURG CLOTHING CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Very Best $10 to $30

Balmacaans and Overcoats at $6.85, $8.85, $11.85 & $14.85

Enormous Sale Today in the Men's Store



Entire surplus stocks and samples produced for this season by this celebrated maker of highest class, ready-to-wear Balmacaans and Overcoats, for men and youths.

There are better overcoats in this underprice event than we have ever offered at anything like the prices named here, and that's saying a good deal, for GREENHUT'S has been recognized for over 18 years as giving THE VERY BEST CLOTHING VALUES IN NEW YORK. To the purchase of the surplus stocks we have also added HUNDREDS OF CHOICEST AND NEWEST "SAMPLE" OVERCOATS of this same famous make, and the entire collection embraces

Any Kind of Overcoat That Any Man in Any Walk of Life Could Want for the Fall & Winter Seasons

There's better tailoring, better trimming, better material, and better style in these overcoats than in any that you have ever been able to buy in a special sale. And it isn't very often that you can buy Snellenburg overcoats in a special sale.

The immense collection for your choice includes:

BALMACAANS AND OVERCOATS AT $6.85—VALUES TO $15.
BALMACAANS AND OVERCOATS AT $11.85—VALUES TO $20.
BALMACAANS AND OVERCOATS AT $14.85—VALUES TO $30.

ALSO HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIFUL OVERCOATS IN "FANCIES."
A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY FINE, HIGH-GRADE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS AND STAPLE BLACK AND OXFORD OVERCOATS.

Any number are silk-lined; all sizes in each kind of an overcoat, and we especially invite those who think they are hard to fit.

The entire proposition, put as briefly as possible, is this:—the finest and most stylish $15 to $30 SNELLENBURG FALL AND WINTER OVERCOATS, TODAY, at $6.85, $8.85, $11.85 and $14.85.

And This Extra Special For Men and Youths, Fall and Winter Suits, Usual Price $20 - - - - $11.85

A remarkable last-minute purchase of 982 handsome high-class suits at a "price." Spic, span, desirable goods, direct from the workrooms of one of Philadelphia's best manufacturers. Newest, handsomest styles in all sizes for men and youths; every chest measure to 54.

MAIN BUILDING

Men's $2 and $3 Soft Hats at $1.35



Imported and domestic grades. Newest, smartest styles in high crown hats, telescopes, pencil curl and flat brim effects. Some hats trimmed in contrasting colors. Good range of sizes.

Men's and Youths' $1 to $1.50 English Caps—plain and fur band caps; at 50c & 65c

MAIN BUILDING



Men's $10.50 "Waltham" Watches

(New Thin Model)—open face; plain polished; 20 year gold-filled cases; white dial with second hand; 7 jeweled adjusted movement; for today only; at $7.50

MAIN BUILDING

Book Specials!

Sale Today Only

DICKENS—15 vols; bound in Morocco; edition de luxe. $9.75

SHAKESPEARE—10 volumes; bound in cloth (complete) $2.25

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POE—10 volume edition, bound in 5 vols; cloth; very large type $2.25
The Same in ¾ Morocco $4.75

STEVENSON—Scribner's Popular Edition; 10 vols; bound in cloth $4.25
The Same in ¾ Morocco $7.25

The above are only a few of the LIMITED SETS OF STANDARD AUTHORS for sale in our Book Department AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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"Bigstoroll" Music Rolls

For 88-Note Player-Pianos, Today, at 25c

Every Roll Accurately Cut—Fine Musical Effect Guaranteed

Amapa Maxixe.
And Then.
Brazilian Dreams.
Cross the Great Divide.
California Sunshine.
Discord Rag.
Down in Shenandoah.
Don't Blame It All on Broadway.
Do You Take This Woman for Your Lawful Wife?
Everybody Loves My Girl.
Flow Along, River Tennessee.
Fool There Was.
Globe Trotters.
He'd Push It Along.
Hesitate Me Around, Bill.
He'd Have to Get Under.
He's a Devil.
Humpty-Dumpty.
In the Candle-Light.
If They'd Only Move Old Ireland Over Here.
I Miss You Most of All.
Little Church Around the Corner.
I'm on My Way to Mandalay.
La Rumbe.
Let By-Gones Be By-Gones.
Memphis Blues.
Mary, You're a Little Bit Old-Fashioned.
Off with the Old Love, On With the New.
Ragtime Dream.
Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm.
She's Dancing Her Heart Away.
They're on Their Way to Mexico.
While They Were Dancing Around.
Who Paid the Rent for Mrs. Rip Van Winkle?
Where the Red, Red Roses Grow.
What Do You Mean, You Lost Your Dog?

The Following at 38c

Aba Daba Honeymoon.
Amoureuse.
America.
Angels Serenade.
Ave Maria.
At the Ball.
Ballin' the Jack.
By the Sea.
Blue Bells of Scotland.
California and You.
Carallería Rusticana.
Do the Funny Fox Trot.
Every Road Is the Right Road.
Fatherland, Motherland.
Follow the Crowd.
Hearts and Flowers.
High Cost of Loving.
If It's Your Idea of a Wonderful Time.
In the Land of Let's Pretend.
I Want to Go Back to Michigan.
In Slam.
In the Town Where I Was Born.
It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary.
La Marseillaise.
Lu Lu Fado.
Lucia Sextette.
Love's Old, Sweet Song.
Love's Greeting.
Liebestraume.
My Crooney Melody.
Oh, My Love.
On the Shores of Italy.
Oh, Promise, Me.
Puppchen.
Please, Lame Duck.
Rosary.
Same Sort of a Girl.
Silver Threads Among the Gold.
Ta Tao.
They Start the Victrola.
When It's Night-Time Down in Burgundy.
When You Play in the Game of Love.
You Great, Big Dancing Doll.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Furniture Featured Today

$40 (3-Piece) Parlor Suite at $27.50



This beautiful suite is a BIG BARGAIN. It has veneered seats covered with loose cushions; can be used with or without the cushions. The frames are made of birch, finished in a rich mahogany color.

20 Other Parlor Suites Have Likewise Been Reduced for This Sale

Headed Self Draping Curtains, a Pr., 95c

In hanging these Curtains, NO PINS OR RINGS ARE REQUIRED. With the novel heading the curtains fall neatly and gracefully into place; reg. $1.35 a pair. Sale today.

ANNEX BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

Big Reductions in Linoleums

Inlaid Linoleums

Former Price Per Sq. Yard	Sale Price Per Sq. Yard	Former Price Per Sq. Yard	Sale Price Per Sq. Yard
$1.55	$1.30	$1.15	85c
1.45	1.20	1.00	69c
1.35	98c		

New Process Printed Linoleums

Former Price Per Sq. Yard	Sale Price Per Sq. Yard	Former Price Per Sq. Yard	Sale Price Per Sq. Yard
45c	35c	55c	39c

50c & 60c *Printed Linoleums*, sq. yd. 39c & 45c

25c Reflex Inverted Mantles, 15c

Combination Gas Sets



Combination No. 1—Solid brass inverted burner; adjustable air vent; good quality mantle; inner glass cylinder; rich embossed shade; green, pink or amber; with beaded fringe to match; regularly $1.15 89c

Combination No. 2—Solid brass inverted burner; close woven mantle; inner glass cylinder and frosted shade; mission effect; regularly 69c 55c

Combination No. 3—Solid brass inverted burner; extra quality mantle; inner globe with rich embossed shade; green, amber or red; regularly 89c 55c

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BROOKLYN—NEW YORK

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MANY HAVE ALREADY taken advantage of it because never before have we offered such values so near to Christmas.

Many of the Books have never been reduced before; others are new and are offered at special introductory prices which cannot be regularly maintained.

This is a real opportunity for every one with Books to buy. It affords wonderful variety and record low prices.

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25c. Books at 10c
THIS WEEK ONLY

The Moving Picture Boys.
Motion Picture Chums' First Venture.
The Outdoor Chums.
The Boys of Columbia High.
Tom Swift and His Motor Cycle.
The Outdoor Girls of Deepdale.
The Girls of Central High.
The Moving Picture Girls.
The Bobbsey Twins.
From Office Boy to Reporter.

50c. Books at 20c
THIS WEEK ONLY

Dick Hamilton's Fortune.
The Rover Boys at School.
The Putnam Hall Cadets.
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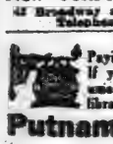
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Carnegie Commission Recognizes the Self-Forgetting Daring of Six Women.

AWARD TO VASSAR GIRL

Nearly 1,000 Persons Thus Far Honored by the Commission—Pensions Granted to Dependents.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 30.—At the Fall meeting of the Carnegie Hero Commission, held here this afternoon, sixty-nine acts of heroism were recognized. In fifteen cases silver medals were awarded, in fifty-four cases bronze medals. Thirteen of the heroes lost their lives, and to the dependents of three of these pensions aggregating $1,980 a year were granted.

To the dependents of seven of the others who lost their lives sums amounting in all to $4,700, to be used, subject to the direction of the commission, in various ways, were granted.

In one case disablement benefits of $1,100 and a pension of $50 a month were granted. In addition to these money grants, in twelve cases sums aggregating $21,000 were appropriated for educational purposes, payments to be made as needed and approved, and in forty-one cases awards aggregating $41,000 were made to be used in the purchase of homes and for other worthy purposes. Payments in these cases will not be made until the beneficiaries' plans for the use of the award have been approved by the commission.

Among the awards is a silver medal to Phoebe Briggs of Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Miss Briggs, aged 21, a student, saved Laura M. Reiner, Annie J. Oldham, and Myra M. Hulst, aged 22, 24, and 23, respectively, from drowning at Poughkeepsie on Feb. 5, 1913. Miss Reiner and four companions accidentally coasted on the ice on a lake at the campus of Vassar at night and broke through. One young woman came up under the ice and was drowned, but the others grasped the edge of the ice. Miss Briggs, having sent the only other person near the scene for help, crawled toward the hole, pushing a small sled ahead of her.

Miss Reiner and Miss Oldham in turn grasped the sled and were pulled from the water and taken to a place of safety by Miss Briggs. She went toward the hole a third time, but the ice broke and she fell into water nine feet deep. She pushed the sled down and it remained in a perpendicular position, resting on the bottom. Miss Briggs got her feet on the sled and she maintained a position with her head above the water and supported Miss Hulst several minutes until a man reached her and took the other girl to safety.

Accidents in the water called forth by far the largest number of heroic acts—fifty-one in all, and students figure most prominently in the rescue work. There are six heroines in all—Margaret Guy, aged 16, of South Boston, Mass., who saved a lad three years her senior from drowning; Mary Allen of Big Rapids, Mich., who rescued two girls from drowning in Rose Lake, Leroy, Mich.; Sophia Thomas of Newry, S. C., who rescued a girl from a rabid dog; Mrs. Lillian M. Coburn, who saved two men from burning at Susanville, Cal.; Frances Spanke, a 14-year-old girl of Hartman, Ark., who lost her own life in saving another girl from being killed by a train, and Phoebe Briggs of Vassar.

With today's awards there is a list of close to a thousand "heroes of peace" who have received Carnegie medals since the fund was established ten years ago.

4,220 Hurt on City Railways.

The number of persons injured on the railroads and street railways in this city during September was 4,220, as compared with 3,996 in September, 1913, and 3,740 in September, 1912. There were thirty persons killed, the same number as in the same period of last year, and six more than in 1912.

SAYS KENNEDY IS UNFAIR.

Mercantile Exchange Witness's Counsel Accuses State Attorney.

At the hearing yesterday before Edward R. O'Malley, the referee before whom the State Attorney General is trying to prove that there is a butter and egg monopoly in this State and that the Mercantile Exchange is operated in violation of the general business law, Franklin Kennedy, Deputy State Attorney General, who is examining the witnesses, was accused of being unfair. The complaint was made by Alfred A. Wheat, attorney for Nichols Brothers of 136 Reade Street.

H. T. Nichols was testifying regarding profits in the butter and egg business when it was charged by Mr. Kennedy that he was evading the issue. Mr. Wheat said he wished to call the referee's attention to the fact that Kennedy was highly oppressive.

Willard P. Brown of 189 Reade Street said the stringent rules of the Health Board added to the high cost of living. He said the department in 1913 condemned millions of tons of food, three-quarters of which could probably have been used in safety.

According to Walter S. Fitch of 16 Jay Street, the pickers are reaching out to control the butter and egg business.

Although a threat was made to subpoena every employe of Swift & Co. the day previous if the books of the firm were not forthcoming, A. W. Johnson, chief accountant for Swift, appeared at the hearing yesterday, but did not bring the books. An attorney for the company told Mr. Kennedy that he had communicated with the head office at Chicago to secure permission to allow an accountant of the State to inspect the records of sales in New York.

The hearings adjourned until Monday week.

BRITT CRITICALLY ILL.

Elections Board Head Suffering from Peritonitis After Operation.

J. Gabriel Britt, President of the Board of Elections, who was operated on for appendicitis on Thursday at Miss Alston's sanitarium in West Sixty-first Street, is in a critical condition. He was taken ill suddenly on Wednesday evening and the operation was performed by Drs. D. A. McAuliffe and John J. Donovan.

"Mr. Britt's appendix was ruptured and peritonitis has developed," said Dr McAuliffe last night. "He is a desperately sick man. The case was a very severe one. The appendix was removed successfully and at present he is resting comfortably."

Mr. Britt was at the offices of the Board of Elections in the Municipal Building as usual on Wednesday, although he was feeling ill at the time. The symptoms of appendicitis became pronounced that evening, and he was in such pain that the physicians were called in at midnight. He was removed to the private sanitarium early Thursday morning.

The serious nature of Mr. Britt's illness was kept from his father, who also is ill, and from his mother, with whom he lived. Mr. Britt is unmarried. He is a lawyer and has offices with his brother, Louis Britt, at 271 Broadway.

CLUBWOMEN VOTE FOR COTTON GOWNS

New York City Federation Adopts a Resolution That Pledges Every Member.

MISS DAVIS ON ELECTION

Commissioner Asks for Support at the Polls—Francis Wilson and Others Speak.

Every woman in the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs is going to buy a cotton gown, according to a resolution that was passed at the thirty-fifth convention of the federation at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Miss Florence Guernsey, the President, wore a white cotton gown with a boll of cotton in her buttonhole. Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, Corresponding Secretary, wore a pink cotton gown, with an amber-colored cotton necklace, and Mrs. Charles D. Hirst also appeared in a cotton frock.

One of the first things visitors to the convention noticed was the number of the women on the platform who wore necklaces of unusually large beads, most of them remarkably gay in color, but others in subdued tones. Mrs. A. M. Palmer wore one in black and white, but there were reds and yellows combined, as well as single colors. Mrs. Imogene King sold cotton necklaces for 25 cents a string, the money to go to the war relief fund.

At the morning session a resolution to repress talk of the war at meetings of all the clubs which belong to the federation was introduced, but was not passed. Mrs. William Grant Brown said it seemed a reflection upon the women.

Miss Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, was one of the speakers of the afternoon. She told about her campaign for election as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

"We should have some women in the convention to see what is going on, to look out for questions like child labor and sanitary conditions that we may keep up with the best thought of the time," she said. "I did not wish to run, but the women went to Mayor Mitchel when I was out of town, and he said of course I was to do it. So, as he is my boss, I am doing it. Now you must influence all your men attachments, your husbands and lovers, and brothers and sons to vote for me."

Miss Davis told the women how to instruct their "attachments" to make fifteen crosses, and in so doing they would not lose a vote in their own parties and would still be able to vote for her as a Progressive.

"I am going to tell you a secret," she said. "One reason there should be women in the convention is because they talk so much less than men. Men have to do a great deal more talking before they decide upon anything than women do."

Francis Wilson, who was one of the speakers of the afternoon, told of the need of the child actor on the stage, and read a long list of actors and actresses who had begun their stage life as children.

"Charles Macklin," he said in one of his illustrations, "went on the stage as a child, played Shylock at 90, and died at 107."

Other speakers were Marcus M. Marks, Borough President of Manhattan; Miss Mary L. Read, Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools; Miss Katherine D. Blake, and Raymond Ingersoll, Commissioner of Parks of Brooklyn.

SAM SCHEPPS IN A CELL.

Becker Informer Arrested After a Fight on Broadway.

Sam Schepps, who acquired notoriety as one of the informers in the Becker-Rosenthal case, was arrested last night when Policeman Cocks of the Traffic Squad found a crowd around an automobile at Broadway and Sixty-fifth Street and discovered Sam and his brother, Louis, arguing violently with Charles McAnally, who says he is a horse dealer and lives at the Hotel Empire. With McAnally was a young woman who disappeared in the excitement, but who, McAnally said, was his niece, Catherine McAnally.

McAnally had a cut on the nose which he said had resulted from a blow from Samuel's fist, and on his complaint the brothers were locked up. They made a counter-charge against McAnally and he was held also.

Sam Schepps told Lieut. Thompson in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station that McAnally had bought a stove from him and his brother who, he said, were in the restaurant business at 810 Sixth Avenue, and had paid only $100, though the price was $250. They went around last night to collect the balance and McAnally refused to pay. They followed him onto the car and there was a fight before Cocks came up.

FIRE UPROAR IN THE TOMBS.

Little Paper Blaze in Yard Sets 800 Prisoners Screeching.

A bunch of paper which, it is believed, was blown over the wall into the Tombs yard by the wind yesterday afternoon, caught fire in some unexplained way and was seen by a prisoner peering from a window. Instantly he set up a yell and soon the prison was echoing with the screeching of nearly 800 inmates.

A fire alarm was sent in, and while the firemen quickly put out the little blaze the prisoners made the neighborhood resound. They quieted down only after the firemen had left.

There was no danger at any time.

ASK FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM INQUIRY

$1,609,276 Appropriation for New Plant Largely Wasted, Merchants Tell Mitchel.

CHANGE OF POLICY URGED

Adamson to Have New Plan Ready Soon—Says Money Has Been Badly Spent.

The Merchants' Association, through its President, W. A. Marble, has written to Mayor Mitchel, calling attention to the fact that although $1,609,276 was appropriated several years ago for the establishment of a new fire-alarm telegraph system, nothing has as yet been done, and the association has requested the Mayor to order a thorough investigation of the whole matter by the Commissioner of Accounts. Illegal diversion and waste of a large portion of the appropriation are charged.

The association said that as long ago as 1906 it had urged the city to devise and construct a new fire-alarm plant as rapidly as possible. It was estimated that such a plant would cost $2,600,000, and although nearly half of this amount has been appropriated, no detailed plans for the new plant have been completed. The association also said that shortly after the present Fire Commissioner, Robert Adamson, assumed office an inquiry was started which showed that the outlays so far made had been in a large degree wasteful and burdened with excessive and overhead salary charges.

Mr. Marble also wrote Commissioner Adamson urging upon him the need for a change of policy and the earliest possible construction of a new fire-alarm system.

Commissioner Adamson in reply admitted that all Mr. Marble said was true and attached a copy of a report made by Putnam A. Bates, Chief Engineer of the Fire Alarm Telegraph Bureau, showing the money had been spent. The balance now available is $438,655.

"The manner in which this money has been expended," said Commissioner Adamson, "shows an entire lack of any broad, comprehensive planning for the new fire alarm system. The result is that the city is almost as far from a real beginning of the construction of a new system as it was four years ago.

"The money has been spent without coherent purpose and without any attempt to develop or follow the Carty and Miller plans for which the city paid $25,000 in 1906."

Commissioner Adamson added that he was working on a plan for the construction of a comprehensive fire alarm system and would submit it to the Mayor for approval within a short time.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 31, 1914.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The choice of delegates to a Constitutional Convention is about the highest test of an electorate and of the democratic theory of government under which elections are held. The Constitution is the people's charter of rights. It contains the guarantees of their liberty, their safeguards against oppression and wrong. It is their own charter. The people write into their Constitution what they will, and their will is supreme. In that way they define and limit the powers of those who are said to govern them, but who are really their servants. The Constitution is the law of the lawmaker, for all statutes must conform to it. It embodies the political beliefs and theories of the people, sometimes it embodies the political whims prevalent when the instrument is in the making. So it will be seen that the designation by ballot of the body of men charged with the duty of revising the organic law is an act of much higher import to the voter than the casting of a ballot for any elective officer.

It is a deplorable anomaly of popular government that the voters are apt to give much more attention to the choice of candidates for political office than to matters relating to the Constitution which are submitted to their judgment. Amendments carefully prepared and much debated are adopted or rejected by default, much less than a majority of the voters going to the polls taking the trouble to vote either one way or the other. We hope that this spirit of indifference will not be exhibited in respect to the delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be voted for next Tuesday. We are supposed to take our State Constitution up for revision about once in twenty years. Certainly there could be no matter of greater weight and moment than the laying down of the supreme law of the State for the next twenty years. We trust the voters will take that view of it.

The candidates for delegates to the convention will be voted for upon a separate ballot. The convention will be made up of fifteen delegates-at-large and of three delegates from each Senatorial district. There are fifty-one Senatorial districts in the State of New York, so that the convention will consist of 168 delegates. It will not be at all difficult for the voter of average intelligence to make his choice for delegates-at-large. The Democrats, the Republicans, and the Progressives have each nominated men all of whom are of high character and among whom there are some whose qualification for the work of making or revising a Constitution will be everywhere and at once recognized. We should assume, for instance, that any voter of intelligence would, upon the most casual inspection of the names upon the ballot, determine to cast his vote for EDGAR M. CULLEN and for ELIHU ROOT. Judge CULLEN'S name will be found in the Democratic column, Senator ROOT'S name in the Republican column. What earthly difference does that make, at least what difference can it make to a man of sound understanding? These two men are extraordinarily well qualified for this great service to the people, one by long experience upon the Court of Appeals bench, the other as a practitioner and as a United States Senator. They are deeply versed in constitutional law, they have had to do with it all their lives, they know the foundation principles, they have become aware of defects, if any exist. They would be leaders in the convention's debates, and most enlightening leaders. Both should be chosen, and the State would be fortunate to get them.

The Constitutional Convention delegates will be voted for by a separate ballot, arranged not according to the Massachusetts form, but having party columns with a symbol and a voting circle at the head, the ballot with which we are familiar. Our advice to the voters is to disregard the symbol and the circle and choose the best men from the nominees of all parties. As we have said, the choice will be easy in respect to the delegates-at-large, to choose wisely among the district candidates will call for more antecedent inquiry, and the duty to make this inquiry is what we here enjoin upon the voter. Let each voter inquire for himself into the merit and qualification of the candidates in his Senatorial district. It is unlikely that any bad men have been nominated, but in every district there will be ample room for choice. The voter should be at pains to inform himself, even if the process takes time and some going about. To what higher purpose can any voter devote his time, for what worthier purpose could he take the needed pains? Choose the best fifteen names for delegates-at-large, try diligently to find out who are the best three among the Senatorial district candidates, and vote accordingly. We think that is sound advice. The Constitution is not made for a party, it is for all the people. A list made up of the best names would draw pretty evenly from all the party columns, for none of the parties has a monopoly of wisdom and fitness.

TURKEY TAKES A HAND.

Lord SALISBURY was right. England did put her money on the wrong horse in the Crimean war. She backed the wrong nag again in 1878, for the Congress of Berlin rivaled the Congress of Vienna, held sixty years earlier, in its miserable bargainings, its stupidity, and its unstable adjustments, out of which three wars have come and now a fourth greater than all of them.

Not to be outdone in bad judgment, Turkey herself, the direful spring of so many European wars, now records her wager. The horse she picks is showing some signs of distress, but he has a good deal of "go" in him yet—so much that the Turk may mistake more than one burst of speed for a portent of victory. It was inevitable, though, if Turkey was to get into the war at all, that it should be on the German side. England's old place as the protector and friend of the Sick Man was long ago taken by Germany. German officers drilled the Turkish troops, German money was available in a pinch, and the messages of cheer and counsel that have gone from Potsdam to the Porte would be more interesting than any "Paper," white, blue, orange, or red.

Among the earlier consequences of Turkey's taking up arms against the Allies, the most nearly certain is a declaration of war against her by Greece. Rumania, also, and Bulgaria may become involved, the former as an ally of Russia, the latter perhaps joining Turkey in reinforcing Germany and Austria. The ultimate consequence will be the expulsion of the Turk from Europe for all time.

A QUESTION OF RAILWAY POLICY.

The counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission has made a plea before it, and in its behalf before the country, unlike anything which previously has come from the Commission. Hitherto the Commission has always asked, and has always received, more power to deal with the crises which its policy has raised. Now for the first time the Commission admits its inability to deal with the situation, and refers the subject back to the source of the Commission's power. The decline of credit which disables the railways from meeting the necessities of the country for facilities of traffic adequate to the country's growth is no concern of the Commission. That is something apart from the reasonableness of rates, and is a question, in the words of the Commission's counsel, of "financial "policy of the Government, with "which another Government agency "is called upon to deal." Others have suggested that the Commission was in water too deep for its comfort, and that it might be well for Congress to give it assistance, if the credit and usefulness of the Commission, and the theory of regulation, were to survive the storm which the Commission has raised, and which it now admits it cannot compose.

In order to appreciate the significance of the Commission's plea for help rather than power it is necessary to recall the theory upon which it has proceeded. Broadly speaking, that theory is that there is some sort of relation between the reasonableness of rates and reasonableness of returns in the railway business. If the returns were excessive the rates should be reduced to make the return upon capital reasonable. It would seem to follow that if the returns were too low the rates should be raised, but the Commission does not follow the argument. It prefers to follow its theory that the regulation of rates means the regulation of investment. As the returns were considerable when the theory was applied it followed that regulation meant reduction. But unfortunately it was easier to start the reduction than to control it, or reverse it. The situation is that described in the memorable declaration that it is easier to deal with a surplus than a deficit. The Commission has dealt with the surplus, and turns the deficit over to Congress to deal with as a matter of policy.

The railways had a policy of their own, which has disappeared before the policy of the Commission. The approved policy of the best railways was a dollar for dividends, a dollar for betterments, and a constant reduction of rates, made possible by a constant growth of earnings through a constant increase of business, done with constantly enlarged facilities. The record attests how this policy worked. The railways thrived with the country. Rates were reduced year after year. The rate of profit steadily shrunk, and the total of profits constantly grew. The policy of the railways worked so well that it was its own undoing. They became a mark for those who want something for nothing, by a vote, or a law. The railways nevertheless were favored investments, and there was a boom, which was overdone. There arose sundry scandals which have cured themselves in summary manner, without the assistance of the Commission. Upon its conception that it ought to regulate investment and management and market scandals, the Commission said to the railways in repeated decisions, You shall not charge rates which will enable you both to earn a return on your capital and to improve your property. Your rates shall be only such as shall enable you to earn as little as the courts will allow us to limit you to. For your improvements you must look not to rates, but to fresh capital. Reduction of rates to a minimum, and borrowing for betterments, seemed attractive when the borrowing was possible. Judged by results on the record, the reduction of rates has stopped, the railways' credit is strained, and has disappeared for over a billion of dollars of securities. This is the situation upon which the Commission throws up its hands and asks Congress for another policy.

No doubt the situation is made worse by the conditions growing out of the war, but the war is not the cause of the railways' troubles.

THE HEAD OF THE KNOW-NOTHING TICKET.

When the Guardians of Liberty made up their anti-Catholic ticket, choosing their candidates from the men already nominated by the Republicans and Progressives, they put on it for Lieutenant Governor the Progressive candidate for that office, CHAUNCEY J. HAMLIN. Mr. HAMLIN, learning of this affront to his patriotism, has followed the example of OSCAR S. STRAUS and repudiated the indorsement. "It is," he says, "a violation of the spirit of Americanism "to discriminate for or against any "man" because of his religious belief, and he adds, "I hope that no "man will vote for me or for any other "candidate on account of the indorsement or rejection of his candidacy "by any such association."

The head of this un-American ticket, secretly made up under suspicious circumstances and secretly circulated among these reincarnated Know-Nothings, is CHARLES S. WHITMAN. Why does he not speak out as Mr. STRAUS and Mr. HAMLIN have done? Why does he not denounce, as they have done, the attack on one of the foundations of American liberty, and why does he not, as they have done, refuse the support and protest against receiving the votes of the men who would proscribe a faithful official because of his religious belief? Can it be that he sees nothing dangerous to American institutions in such a seventeenth-century proscription, or that if he does he is yet willing to chance the danger for the sake of the votes?

Why is it that the only men who have refused this insulting indorsement are Progressives? Can it be that the Republicans had foreknowledge of the indorsement and are standing by a bargain, and that this is why they do not speak out as these Progressives have done? Or is it merely that their need of votes is such that they are willing to encourage religious bigotry to get them?

MR. BENSEL'S WORK.

Two reasons exist why the candidacy of Mr. JOHN A. BENSEL to succeed himself as State Engineer and Surveyor should fail. The first reason, presented formally by the New York Grand Jury last December to Justice DAVIS, after its investigation into crimes alleged to have been committed relative to campaign contributions and the letting of public contracts, reads:

> The former member of the Board of Water Supply, who is now the State Engineer and Surveyor, is unfit to hold public office, it being our opinion that any public officer who is unwilling to waive immunity from prosecution and testify freely before any legally constituted investigating body with respect to his conduct while in public office is unfit to hold office.

To reasonable men that opinion will seem valid. When added to Mr. BENSEL'S behavior before the investigating officials the voters consider the delay in a great public undertaking costing $101,000,000 for which the State Engineer is responsible, there should be little question in most minds about whether to vote for him or for his opponent, Mr. FRANK M. WILLIAMS. Mr. WILLIAMS was the predecessor of Mr. BENSEL under Gov. HUGHES. When he left office in 1910 Mr. WILLIAMS reported that at the rate of progress attained during that year the Champlain Canal from Whitehall on Lake Champlain to the Hudson River at Waterford should be in operation in the Spring of 1913; that the combined Oswego and Erie Canals from Oswego on Lake Ontario to Troy should be opened in the Spring of 1914, and the entire Erie Canal system from Buffalo to Troy should be completed in the Spring of 1915.

What has been the progress of the vast undertaking under Engineer BENSEL? In the Barge Canal Bulletin of August, 1914, Mr. BENSEL reports that the Oswego Canal will not be finished until next year, and will not be opened until 1916. "Of the 346 miles of canal "between Albany and Buffalo about "70 per cent. of the work has been "turned over to the State," he says. In 1915 the State will have completed a stretch of new canal from Rochester to Fox Ridge, and another stretch between Fox Ridge and Utica. When the great waterway will be in operation throughout its extent Mr. BENSEL does not appear to know.

Since the estimates for the Erie Canal improvement were made in 1903 the gigantic Panama Canal has been planned, built, and opened up for traffic. None of the vast engineering problems that confronted the engineers at Panama were encountered by the constructors of New York's barge canal improvement. On the Isthmus new conditions had to be created, while to it vast stores of material and machinery, together with an army of workmen and their directors, were carried bodily from the United States and foreign countries and planted in a tropical wilderness. Disastrous slides occurred periodically in the great canal prism. Every impediment was overcome. The work at Panama is completed and the traffic of the world is passing through it, while we are still waiting for the cheap transport of bulk freights from the Great Lakes and the West through the waterway improvement for which the Port and State of New York have paid dear.

THE TIMES MAGAZINE TO-MORROW.

Opinions will differ as to which of the humorists questioned in behalf of the Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY TIMES as to the best joke he ever heard answers the question most seriously. The resulting "symposium" appears in THE TIMES tomorrow, and the reader must take up the page in the proper spirit or miss its point. The proper spirit on the reader's part also is essential to a profitable reading of the first interview in any newspaper with WILLIAM GILLETTE, who frankly admits that there are no more good actors, and then explains why the actors of the present hour are so much better than their predecessors. Mr. GILLETTE discources agreeably regarding the relation of the actor's personality to his art.

For this same SUNDAY MAGAZINE THEODORE ROOSEVELT writes of "The Peace of Righteousness" in his series of papers on "What America Should Learn from the War," and THEODORE SHONTS unfolds a plan for the improvement on a large scale of the harbor and terminal facilities of the metropolis. Col. HARVEY takes up "The Case against WILSON" from the point of view of enlightened democracy, and there will be a page of pictures touching, in a humorous vein, upon certain questions of the hour, from the skillful pencil of MARCUS. Ex-Senator DEPEW will contribute a review of the achievements in commerce—the commerce of this port—in the 300 years of its history. This summary comprises not more than half the contents of one of the most interesting departments of THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Next Tuesday the voter will be confronted for the first time by the Massachusetts ballot. Except for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, he cannot vote a straight ticket under a party emblem; he must go right through the ballot and pick out each name for which he wants to vote. If he expects to vote intelligently he should lose no time in acquainting himself with the names of the candidates not only in the State, but in his district, so that he will not find himself facing a list of names that mean nothing to him. Particularly should he do this with regard to the candidates in his district for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Belated Yielding to Necessity.

From the moment when one of the London papers began to discuss the fact that the "First Sea Lord," the man who more than any other is in a position personally and directly to influence the condition and the operations of the British Navy, was a Prince of Austrian birth and parentage, it was inevitable that he would have to go. The inevitability does not lie in the fact that his origin made him necessarily or even probably antagonistic to British interests or indifferent to them, afloat or ashore. The possibility of such antagonism or indifference was enough to render his retention of the office a cause of comprehensible anxiety to so many Britons that his position was sure soon to become, if not untenable, at least unsatisfactory—and the more unsatisfactory to himself the more sincere was his devotion to the cause of his adopted fellow-countrymen.

Whatever his loyalty to England, Prince LOUIS could not see the situation exactly as the English did, and while he might plausibly claim a clearer view of it than theirs, because he could see both sides better than they, that would only increase the popular discontent with him. In time of war any such superiority is taken for coolness of sympathy, and in this case it would have been interpreted as the result of a divided allegiance.

Prince Louis might well have been apprehensive, too, of the heavy responsibility sure to be put on him in case of a serious disaster to the British Navy. Innocence would not have saved him then from the accusation of treachery, and hardly from conviction, for treachery would be the simplest and nearest explanation of it. There is reason for wonder, therefore, that the Prince did not retire at the first hint of disfavor, and it would have been wiser, perhaps, if he had not waited for the hint to come from others. There was something to be gained by promptness, nothing by delay.

Intermarriages between the royal houses of different nations have so often produced embarrassments and unpleasantnesses of just this sort that one wonders why they are still regarded as preservative of peace. Certainly they have no such influence in these days of royalty's diminished power to determine the action and the fate of nations.

A Complaint That Is Unreasonable.

Sympathisers with Germany think, and occasionally say, that they have a grievance in the fact that the American press has not devoted as much space to recounting the achievements in Eastern waters of the cruiser Emden as it would have given to like exploits of a British or French ship.

As in so many other like cases, the implied accusation is true in one way and quite false in another. Those who make it forget that the commander of the Emden is just now a most retiring and secretive person. Not only is he giving out no news to the press of any country as to what he has done, where he is, or whither he is going, but he is keeping all these things as mysterious as he possibly can. Our only source of information about him comes from the people whose ships he is sinking, and naturally their narratives are neither long nor enthusiastic.

These, however, are all that the American papers can get. If the people who are complaining about our inappreciation of German prowess could provide THE TIMES with a "good story" of the Emden's cruise—a tale at once veracious and lively—that story would be gratefully accepted and promptly printed.

And our editorial comments on the tale would not be inappreciative, either. There is nothing at all heroic in the Emden's work of destruction, for she only runs down helpless merchantmen and runs away from the warships that are hunting her, but she is doing with luck and skill an appointed task fully legitimatized by the laws of war. The service she is so efficiently rendering to the Kaiser is not the highest to which a ship of war can be assigned, but the worst to be said about it is that when nations are more civilized than now, none of them will engage in it. At present they all would, and with no more compunction than is felt by the most ardent German.

Our own JONES did the same thing that the Emden is doing—and even to this day is occasionally called a pirate by the British. They know, however, that he wasn't one, and no more is the commander of the Emden.

Purely a Question of Cost.

A representative of Texas cotton growers made this week to certain New York business men who have been making or using jute bags an impassioned appeal that for the imported fibre they substitute cotton. Thus, he declared, the neat little sum of $100,000,000 a year would be kept in the country, a retention from which both the North and the South would largely benefit.

It does look so, provided, of course, cotton bags are cheaper than jute bags, as they are or may be, just now, but whenever that is the case there will be no need whatever for impassioned appeals, and at other times they will be quite useless.

As they ought to be. For at the other times the use of the more expensive bags would be the imposition of a tax on a large majority of the country's inhabitants for the benefit of a small minority of them, and an adequate reason for doing that would be far to seek. Determination of the material to be used for bags may well, and might best, be left to the ordinary laws and usual considerations of commerce. Then no mistakes will be made and one lot of us will not be demoralized by granting unearned favors or another lot by taking them.

BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY.

Prof. Burgess's Argument Said to Follow von Bernhardi.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his recent letter to THE TIMES Prof. Burgess makes the suggestion that Belgium may have outgrown neutrality. This, of course, is simply taking a page from Bernhardi. In "Germany and the Next War," Chapter V., we read:

> A further question, suggested by the present political position, is whether all the political treaties which were concluded at the beginning of the last century under quite other conditions—in fact, under a different conception of what constitutes a State—can, or ought to be, permanently observed. When Belgium was proclaimed neutral no one contemplated that she would lay claim to a large and valuable region of Africa. It may well be asked whether the acquisition of such territory is not ipso facto a breach of neutrality, for a State from which—theoretically, at least—all danger of war has been removed has no right to enter into political competition with the other States.

Our German friends would persuade us that "Germany and the Next War" is merely the work of a jingo, and that it possesses little significance. On the contrary, it is astonishing how often the arguments of German apologists lead back to this book. It has foretold with such astonishing exactness both Germany's theory and practice in the war that it is a fair question whether in the present crisis we should not change the old saying, "Deutschland ist Hamlet" to "Deutschland ist Bernhardi." E. B. R.
New Haven, Conn., Oct. 29, 1914.

LA CATHEDRALE.

From Figaro.

Ils n'ont fait que la rendre un peu plus immortelle.
L'Œuvre ne périt pas, que mutile un gredin.
Demande à Phidias et demande à Rodin
Si, devant ses morceaux, on ne dit plus:
"C'est Elle!"

La Forteresse meurt quand on la démantèle.
Mais le Temple, brisé, vit plus noble; et soudain
Les yeux, se souvenant du toit avec dédain,
Préfèrent voir le ciel dans la pierre en dentelle.

Rendons grace—attendu qu'il nous manquait encor
D'avoir ce qu'ont les Grecs sur la colline d'or:
Le Symbole du Beau consacré par l'insulte!—

Rendons grace aux pointeurs du stupide canon,
Puisque de leur adresse allemande il résulte
Une Honte pour eux, pour nous un Parthénon!

EDMOND ROSTAND.

THE CATHEDRAL.

A Free Translation of Rostand's Sonnet
By FRANCES C. FAY.

"Deathless" is graven deeper on thy brow;
Ghouls have no power to end thy endless sway.
The Greek of old, the Frenchman of today,
Before thy riven shrine are bending now.

A wounded fortress straightway lieth prone,
Not so the Temple dies; its roof may fall,
The sky its covering vault, an azure pall,
Doth droop to crown its wealth of facework stone.

Praise to you, Vandal guns of dull intent!
We lacked till now our Beauty's monument
Twice hallowed o'er by insult's brutal hand,

As Pallas owns on Athens' golden hill,
We have it now, thanks to your far-flung brand!
Your shame—our gain, misguided German skill!

RUSSIAN OR PRUSSIAN BARBARISM?

G. K. Chesterton Charges That the Latter Wars on Civilization by Design.

By GILBERT K. CHESTERTON.

It will hardly be denied that there is one lingering doubt in many who recognise unavoidable self-defense in the instant parry of the English sword and who have no great love for the sweeping sabre of Sadowa and Sedan. That doubt is the doubt of whether Russia, as compared with Prussia, is sufficiently decent and democratic to be the ally of liberal and civilized powers. I take first, therefore, this matter of civilization.

It is vital in a discussion like this that we should make sure we are going by meanings and not by mere words. It is not necessary in any argument to settle what a word means or ought to mean. But it is necessary in every argument to settle what we propose to mean by the word. So long as our opponent understands what is the thing of which we are talking, it does not matter to the argument whether the word is or is not the one he would have chosen. A soldier does not say, "We were ordered to go to Mechlin, but I would rather go to Malines." He may discuss the etymology and archaeology of the difference on the march, but the point is that he knows where to go. So long as we know what a given word is to mean in a given discussion, it does not even matter if it means something else in some other and quite distinct discussion. We have a perfect right to say that the width of a window comes to four feet, even if we instantly and cheerfully change the subject to the larger mammals and say that an elephant has four feet. The identity of the words does not matter, because there is no doubt at all about the meanings, because nobody is likely to think of an elephant as four feet long, or of a window as having tusks and a curly trunk.

Two Meanings of "Barbarian."

It is essential to emphasize this consciousness of the thing under discussion in connection with two or three words that are, as it were, the keywords of this war. One of them is the word "barbarian." The Prussians apply it to the Russians; the Russians apply it to the Prussians. Both, I think, really mean something that really exists, name or no name. Both mean different things. And if we ask what these different things are we shall understand why England and France prefer Russia; and consider Prussia the really dangerous barbarian of the two.

To begin with, it goes so much deeper even than atrocities; of which, in the past, at least, all the three empires of Central Europe have partaken pretty equally; as they partook of Poland. An English writer, seeking to avert the war by warnings against Russian influence, said that the flogged backs of Polish women stood between us and the Alliance. But not long before the flogging of women by an Austrian General led to that officer being thrashed in the streets of London by Barclay & Perkins draymen. And as for the third power, the Prussians, it seems clear that they have treated Belgian women in a style compared with which flogging might be called an official formality.

But, as I say, something much deeper than any such recrimination lies behind the use of the word on either side. When the German Emperor complains of our allying ourselves with a barbaric and half Oriental power, he is not (I assure you) shedding tears over the grave of Kosciusko. And when I say (as I do most heartily) that the German Emperor is a barbarian, I am not merely expressing any prejudices I may have against the profanation of churches or of children. My countrymen and I mean a certain and intelligible thing when we call the Prussians barbarians. It is quite different from the thing attributed to Russians; and it could not possibly be attributed to Russians. It is very important that the neutral world should understand what this thing is.

If the German calls the Russian barbarous, he presumably means imperfectly civilized. There is a certain path along which Western nations have proceeded in recent times; and it is tenable that Russia has not proceeded so far as the others; that she has less of the special modern system in science, commerce, machinery, travel, or political constitution. The Russ plows with an old plow; he wears a wild beard; he adores relics; his life is as rude and hard as that of a subject of Alfred the Great. Therefore, he is, in the German sense, a barbarian. Poor fellows, like Gorky and Dostoleffsky, have to form their own reflections on the scenery, without the assistance of large quotations from Schiller on garden seats; or inscriptions directing them to pause and thank the Ali-Father for the finest view in Hesse-Pumpernickel. The Russians, having nothing but their faith, their fields, their great courage, and their self-governing communes, are quite cut off from what is called (in the fashionable street in Frankfort) the true, the beautiful, and the good. There is a real sense in which one can call such backwardness barbaric, by comparison with the Kaiserstrasse; and in that sense it is true of Russia.

Now we, the French and English, do not mean this when we call the Prussians barbarians. If their cities soared higher than their flying ships, if their trains traveled faster than their bullets, we should still call them barbarians. We should know exactly what we meant by it; and we should know that it is true. For we do not mean anything that is an imperfect civilization by accident. We mean something that is the enemy of civilization by design. We mean something that is willfully at war with the principles by which human society has been made possible hitherto. Of course, it must be partly civilised even to destroy civilization. Such ruin could not be wrought by the savages that are merely undeveloped or inert. You could not have even Huns without horses or horses without horsemanship. You could not have even Danish pirates without ships, or ships without seamanship.

The "Positive Barbarian."

This person, whom I may call the positive barbarian, must be rather more superficially up to date than what I may call the negative barbarian. Alaric was an officer in the Roman legions, but for all that he destroyed Rome. Nobody supposes that Eskimos could have done it at all neatly. But (in our meaning) barbarism is not a matter of methods but of aims. We say that these veneered Vandals have the perfectly serious aim of destroying certain ideas which, as they think, the world has outgrown; without which, as we think, the world will die.

It is essential that this perilous peculiarity in the Pruss, or positive barbarian, should be seized. He has what he fancies is a new idea, and he is going to apply it to everybody. As a fact, it is simply a false generalisation, but he is really trying to make it general. This does not apply to the negative barbarian; it does not apply to the Russian or the Servian, even if they are barbarians. If a Russian peasant does beat his wife, he does it because his fathers did it before him; he is likely to beat less rather than more as the past fades away. He does not think, as the Prussian would, that he has made a new discovery in physiology in finding that a woman is weaker than a man. If a Servian does knife his rival without a word, he does it because other Servians have done it. He may regard it even as piety—but certainly not as progress. He does not think, as the Prussian does, that he founds a new school of horology by starting before the word "Go." He does not think he is in advance of the world in militarism—merely because he is behind it in morals.

No; the danger of the Pruss is that he is prepared to fight for old errors as if they were new truths. He has somehow heard of certain shallow simplifications, and imagines that we have never heard of them. And, as I have said, his limited but very sincere lunacy concentrates chiefly in a desire to destroy two ideas, the twin root ideas, of national society. The first is the idea of record and promise; the second is the idea of reciprocity.

It is plain that the promise, or extension of responsibility through time, is what chiefly distinguishes us, I will not say from savages, but from brutes and reptiles. This was noted by the shrewdness of the Old Testament, when it summed up the dark, irresponsible enormity of Leviathan in the words, "Will he make a pact with thee?" The promise, like the wheel, is unknown in nature and is the first mark of man. Referring only to human civilization, it may be said with seriousness that in the beginning was the WORD. The vow is to the man what the song is to the bird or the bark to the dog; his voice, whereby he is known. Just as a man who cannot keep an appointment is not fit to fight a duel, so the man who cannot keep an appointment with himself is not sane enough even for suicide. It is not easy to mention anything on which the enormous apparatus of human life can be said to depend. But if it depends on anything it is on this frail cord, flung from the forgotten hills of yesterday to the invisible mountains of tomorrow. On that solitary string hangs everything from Armageddon to an almanac, from a successful revolution to a return ticket. On that solitary string the barbarian is hacking heavily with a sabre which is fortunately blunt.

Prussia's Great Discovery.

Any one can see this well enough merely by reading the last negotiations between London and Berlin. The Prussians had made a new discovery in international politics—that it may often be convenient to make a promise, and yet curiously inconvenient to keep it. They were charmed, in their simple way, with this scientific discovery and desired to communicate it to the world. They therefore promised England a promise on condition that she broke a promise, and on the implied condition that the new promise might be broken as easily as the old one. To the profound astonishment of Prussia, this reasonable offer was refused. I believe that the astonishment of Prussia was quite sincere. That is what I mean when I say that the barbarian is trying to cut away that cord of honesty and clear record on which hangs all that men have made.

The friends of the German cause have complained that Asiatics and Africans upon the very verge of savagery have been brought against them from India and Algiers. And in ordinary circumstances I should sympathize with such a complaint made by a European people. But the circumstances are not ordinary. Here again the quite unique barbarism of Prussia goes deeper than what we call barbarities. About mere barbarities, it is true, the Turco and the Sikh would have very good reply to the superior Teuton. The general and just reason for not using non-European tribes against Europeans is that given by Chatham against the use of the red Indian—that such allies might do very diabolical things. But the poor Turco might not unreasonably ask, after a week-end in Belgium, what more diabolical things he could do than the highly cultured Germans were doing themselves.

Nevertheless, as I say, the justification of any extra-European aid goes deeper than by any such details. It rests upon the fact that even other civilizations, even much lower civilizations, even remote and repulsive civilizations, depend as much as our own on this primary principle on which the supermorality of Potsdam declares open war. Even savages promise things, and respect those who keep their promises. Even Orientals write things down; and though they write them from right to left, they know the importance of a scrap of paper. Many merchants will tell you that the word of the sinister and almost unhuman Chinaman is often as good as his bond; and it was amid palm trees and Syrian pavilions that the great utterance opened the tabernacle to him that sweareth to his hurt and changeth not. There is doubtless a dense labyrinth of duplicity in the East; and perhaps more guile in the individual Asiatic than in the individual German. But we are not talking of the violations of human morality in various parts of the world.

A Fight Against Anarchy.

We are talking about a new inhuman morality which denies altogether the day of obligation. The Prussians have been told by their literary men that everything depends upon "mood," and by their politicians that all arrangements dissolve before "necessity." That is the importance of the German Chancellor's phrase. He did not allege some special excuse in the case of Belgium, which might make it seem an exception that proved the ruler. He distinctly argued, as on a principle applicable to other cases, that victory was a necessity and honor was a scrap of paper. And it is evident that the half-educated Prussian imagination really cannot get any further than this. It cannot see that if everybody's action were entirely incalculable from hour to hour, it would not only be the end of all promises but the end of all projects.

In not being able to see that, the Berlin philosopher is really on a lower mental level than the Arab who respects the salt, or the Brahmin who preserves the cattle. And in this quarrel we have a right to come with scimitars as well as sabres, with bows as well as rifles, with assegai and tomahawk and boomerang, because there is in all these at least a seed of civilization that these intellectual anarchists would kill. And if they should find us in our last stand girt with such strange swords and following unfamiliar ensigns and ask us for what we fight in so singular a company, we shall know what to reply: "We fight for the trust and for the tryst; for fixed memories and the possible meeting of men; for all that makes life anything but an uncontrollable nightmare. We fight for the long arm of honor and remembrance; for all that can lift a man above the quicksands of his moods and give him the mastery of time."

GRAND JURY HITS BACK AT MITCHEL

Says That Mayor Criticised Kingsbury Presentment Before He Had Received It.

WANTS REPORT GIVEN OUT

Investigation of Conditions in City Institutions Made "In Fairness and Charity."

The August Grand Jury, which on Monday handed up a presentment to Judge Nott of General Sessions severely criticising the Charities Department for its management of city institutions, particularly Blackwell's Island and the Morgue, issued the following statement yesterday in reply to Mayor Mitchel's criticism:

> An article has appeared in the different newspapers of New York City, wherein Mayor Mitchel criticises, belittles, and insults the August Grand Jury, as well as the committee which the Grand Jury appointed to investigate a matter which came before them; namely, the stealing of valuables from a dead body that was brought to the Morgue.
>
> The committee which was appointed was only charitably inclined, and simply for charity's sake undertook the investigation of the Morgue. The pitiful conditions of same having been reported to the Grand Jury, they were requested to investigate further other institutions in which the city was interested. This the committee took upon itself to do without any expense to the city, and the insinuations that we have partaken of hospitalities during luncheon hour at the city's charity is untrue. Our reason for being at the institution during lunch time, was because we desired to be fully convinced of the truth of food scarcity, and of unpalatable food, and to further acquaint ourselves with existing conditions.
>
> As to the "junketing," this is also a questions which the Mayor should have investigated before remarking upon.
>
> We think the only way to remedy evil is to investigate, and bring same to the attention of the proper authorities. The committee which was appointed has done so, and it is regretted exceedingly by the committee to have found conditions as our presentment indicates, and every fact stated in our presentment we reiterate is emphatically as we found it.
>
> We deem it far more prudent for Mayor Mitchel to investigate personally than to cause insinuations and criticisms to be placed upon the Grand Jury, whose duty, as we understand it, is to make investigations.
>
> We also understand that the presentment at that time had not yet been placed in the hands of the Mayor, and without the full knowledge of its contents, he has issued a criticism.
>
> Since Mayor Mitchel has taken it upon himself without knowing what the committee of the Grand Jury found, and what they recommended, to make this criticism, we think in justice to the committee after its receipt of same, he give the report in its entirety to the public, so that they may be able to judge if the Mayor or any officer can take it upon himself to publicly criticise and insult a body of gentlemen who in fairness and charity places before the proper authorities the needs and necessities which they think it advisable to be instituted.

The following are the members of the August Grand Jury:

Paul Fenn, 316 West Ninetieth Street; Mannasch Levy, 56 East Eighty-seventh Street; Joseph H. Tooker, 250 West 102d Street; Max Marx, 705 West 170th Street; Moses Schlesinger, 103 East Tenth Street; Philip M. Bach, 434 West 120th Street; B. Levison, Jr., 22 West Eighty-ninth Street; C. K. Coquillard, 562 West 113th Street; Justus Oesterlein, 339 West Eighty-eighth Street; Solomon Stern, 65 East Seventy-fifth Street; Benjamin Stern, foreman, 4 South Street, Far Rockaway, L. I.; Henry J. Moller, secretary, 95 West 138th Street; Joseph Yeska, 155 Riverside Drive; George Kliching, 61 East Eighty-sixth Street; Pius Mork, 447 Fort Washington Avenue; C. Friedenberg, 32 South Eighth Avenue, Rockaway Park; Richard Billings, 21 East Sixty-fifth Street; Stanley A. Cohen, 228 West Fourteenth Street; S. Mendelsohn, 314 West 107th Street; F. D. Overpeck, 536 West 112th Street; Wallace Reid, 853 Seventh Avenue; J. H. Higgins, 17 West Ninety-seventh Street, and Michael Harrison, Far Rockaway.

LINCOLN ON THE TARIFF.

Does Mr. Wadsworth Believe His Argument Is Sound?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Wadsworth in his candidacy for the United States Senate emphasizes his advocacy of a protective tariff, and throughout the City of New York, in this connection, he is displaying in the Subway, elevated cars, and other conspicuous places the following statement attributed to Abraham Lincoln:

> I do not know much about the tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and American labor is paid for producing it. If she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak; the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit.

The obvious fallacy in Mr. Lincoln's statement is found in the words "we get only the cloak." This ignores the fact that the cloak, purchased abroad, having been produced by foreign labor, has left its equivalent, or more, in American labor, free to expend itself on other articles equally, if not more, valuable. Thus, instead of having "only the cloak," as Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Wadsworth contend, we really have both the cloak and whatever commodity this released American labor actually produces in the time it would have spent in producing the cloak. For instance, if this freed American labor had, in the time it would otherwise have spent in making the cloak, produced twenty bushels of wheat, we should have not only the cloak, but the cloak plus twenty bushels of wheat, and if the cloak were only worth $10, and the wheat worth $20, American labor would have profited $10 by the employment of foreign labor in producing the cloak. From which it follows that Mr. Lincoln's and Mr. Wadsworth's argument is only correct when the American laborers, freed from the manufacture of the cloak, remain either wholly idle or unproductively employed.

Now, Mr. Lincoln's honesty forced him to admit, as his illustration demonstrates, that he did not "know much about the tariff," and if Mr. Wadsworth adop

$300,000 QUICK HELP TO HUNGRY BELGIANS

Special Steamer to Carry Cargo of Food, to be Bought Here, Going to Rotterdam.

STARVATION VERY NEAR

Mr. Schiff Suggests Diversion of Christmas Gifts—Cardinal Farley Gives $100.

Henry W. de Forest and Thomas F. Ryan were named yesterday as an Executive Committee to have charge of the immediate purchase of $300,000 worth of food to be shipped to Belgium for the relief of the destitute. Of this fund, $150,000 was put into the hands of Mr. de Forest and Mr. Ryan by the Belgian Relief Committee in New York and the other $150,000 was cabled to New York by the American Committee in London.

"Following several days of cabled communications between the Belgian Committee in New York and Ambassador Page in London and Dr. van Dyke, the American Minister to the Netherlands," said Father Stillemans, head of the Belgian Committee, yesterday, "the Belgian Relief Committee today took steps for sending by special steamer a cargo of food to Rotterdam. From that point, through an organization just completed, distribution will be made.

"Conditions in Belgium are approaching acute starvation. No further food supplies are obtainable in England, and the greater part of whatever is done toward provisioning the destitute millions in Belgium will have to be provided for in this country.

"The London American Committee is opening offices in Rotterdam, Brussels, Ghent, Liége, and other points. It has arranged close co-operation with the Comite Central de Secours et d'Alimentation Belge, whose organization extends over the whole of Belgium. This committee has been recognized by the German, Belgium, and English Governments as the accredited vehicle for help in Belgium.

"The London American Committee has already purchased, at an outlay of about half a million dollars, and is distributing in Belgium, 9,000 tons of food. Food being unobtainable in London, Ambassador Page telegraphed back to the committee in this city its latest remittance of $50,000, intended for the purchase of supplies in London. As adequate food supplies, which can only be furnished here this year, can best be shipped from this city, the Belgian Relief Committee here places itself and its facilities at the disposal of any one who wishes to use its services. The supplies most needed are wheat, rice, beans, and peas. The committee has received a number of offers of food in carload lots, and hopes soon to announce the pier in this city to which such food may be shipped, charges prepaid. No shipment, however, should be made without advance communication with the committee at 10 Bridge Street. This will insure only usable supplies being sent, and also that the shipment may arrive at a time when it can be handled most promptly.

"Although the contributions to the fund yesterday brought it up to about $155,000, the need of cash is most pressing. A further remittance of $5,000 was made yesterday to Minister van Dyke to help the Belgians in Belgium, in response to the following cable from him: 'Have just visited Belgian refugee camps on Dutch border and ruined cities in Belgium. Situation pitiable. Need here still great. Many thousands of homes blotted out. Repatriation of all refugees for present impossible. More money would be very useful here to feed poor class of refugees.'"

Yesterday's Gifts $8,328.

Contributions received yesterday by the Belgian Committee totaled $8,328.44. Subscriptions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or the Belgian Relief Committee, 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's gifts, cents omitted, were:

A. A. Notebaert	$2,000
Henry Heide	1,000
Mrs. W. L. Harkness	500
F. E. Smith	500
Mrs. G. H. Warren	300
A. B. Purdy	200
James H. Jones	200
Oscar Kahn	100
W. A. Day	100
George D. Pratt	100
Mrs. G. Schirmer	100
H. K. Gaston	100
F. S. Yates	100
Mrs. C. E. Milmine	100
Anonymous	100
M. P. Fletcher	100
Jerry Cray	50
Mrs. W. Bough	50
Virginia Christie	50
Ida M. Kaiser	50
Mrs. E. Hoffman	50
Pres. Ch., Ramapo	40
W. H. D. Barr	25
T. L. Richmond	25
Henry A. Downs	25
W. F. Bier	25
S. W. Tener	25
W. A. Catlish	25
Dr. L. M. Jones	25
Ethel C. Russell	25
John F. Rees	25
Mrs. C. L. Travis	25
Salem T. Russell	25
E. B. Wright	25
Frank Phillips	25
Mrs. G. E. Palma	25
Henry Goldmark	25
Mary C. Goldmark	25
Mrs. Irena Jr.	25
Celia A. M. Curran	25
E. Batten	50
A. A. Havemeyer	50
W. H. Sanford	25
C. W. Stevens	25
Joseph Parsons	50
Dr. J. A. McCorkle	25
Mrs. J. W. Dodsworth	25
J. M. Walker	25
J. P.	25
Boys' North Av. Presby. Church	25
A friend	50
C. F. Brown	25
F. Von Hutten	10
Anonymous	25
J. H. McIntosh	25
Mrs. S. S. Sprague	25
A. N. Williams	15
Mrs. L. Hubbell	25
Charles W.	25
G. Lueders & Co	50
J. A. McKenna	75
James H. Bunce	10
Helen S. Cochrane	10
Frank E. Selkirk	2
Irving Sq. Pres. S. S., Brklyn	25
Mrs. A. C. Brown	20
Nelly H. Walworth	10
H. K.	10
Mrs. J. M. Ames	25
A. D. Chew	25
A. S. K.	25
Ch. of the Assumption, Westport, Conn.	20
Mrs. Harburger	20
D. Armstrong	10
G. M. Bars	5
A.	10
Mrs. A. G. Walker, 2d	50
F. H. S.	1
G. H. Clark	25
Mrs. C. M. Bakewell	10
R. M. P.	50
Mrs. N. J. Hawks	10
W. H. Lynch	10
W. H. Morten	5
Mrs. W. D. Maxwell	25
Bertha Hooker	5
J. M. O'R.	50
W. W. Hammond	25
Abby H. Pierce	5
K. B. C.	25
Mary F. Linen	5
J. Z. Batten	5
Alice W. Howell	25
A. L. Pincoffs	5
Mrs. Taylor	2
Mrs. R. A. Smith	10
C. D. Carver	25
L. J. Whisger	5
Sarah M. Richard	1
W. E. Colville	5
P. P. Chapon	10
Pres. Ch., Salem, Mass.	21
W. C. Higgins	2
F. Horrocks	10
W. Watson	10
Anonymous	10
W. N. Jennings	10
H. Fisk	5
Anonymous	5
Mrs. Borie	5
Mrs. H. K. Viele	5
Adolphe E. Borie	5
Anna T. Burchard	2
Anonymous	10
Miss G. V.	5
A. Welles	2
Greenwich Pres. Ch.	62
New York	5
St. Michael's Ch.	2
J. H. McEwan	41
A Britisher	10
Anonymous	10
Esther Horney	1
Mr. & Mrs. Horney	3
Frank Irwin	10
C. G. Anderson	5
Mrs. C. Peters, Jr.	10
Bessie Sullivan	10
Cash	1
D. J. N.	2
Anonymous	1
Synnathizer	1
Cash	1
E. Schwarz	5
"Mickie"	5
Friend	5
H.	5
Poor Old Maid	1
John Murer	1
J. L. Richardson	2
Mrs. Clinton	2
W. H. Wright	25
E. J. Goddard	5
Julia A. Davenport	5
Alice A. Russell	50
Mrs. Delawe	10
W. H. Gravath	10
H. P. Ward	10
C. W. Pierson	50
J. McFarlane	5
Maria J. Lydon	5
Cornelia B. Lydon	5
Minnie E. White	2
C. C.	1
Mt. Holyoke girls	2
H. B.	1
Mrs. M. H. Kebabian	1
Anonymous	10
Alice Welles	2
Mme. Francaise	10
Anonymous	1
George Crouse	25
C. S. B.	10
J. H. Cowperthwait	5
Dudley Tenev	5
Helen Oxford	5
Garden City	1
C. B.	1
Sara F. Jones	1

Cardinal Farley Gives.

Yesterday's contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund aggregated $1,095. The total fund is $11,139. Treasurer August Belmont made public a list of donors, among which was a contribution of $500 from Cardinal Farley and another of $500 from Robert Fulton Cutting. Other contributors and their gifts, cents omitted, were:

GENERAL FUND.

Elizabeth Young, South Wilton, Conn.	$1
G. A. Schroder, Beacon, N. Y.	10
Oliver E. Dunbar, Detroit, Mich.	5
Cong. Church of Richmond, Vt.	14
George Hunt & Sons, Buffalo	100
St. John's Church, Waterbury, Conn.	28
H. H., Benedict	25
Cong. Church, Jamesport, N. Y.	27
Albert Watson	10
Mary T. Voss, Buffalo	5
Anonymous	1
E. B. Manvel, Phelps, N. Y.	1
Martin Deckhard	25
C. L. Bonfoey	50
Town of Hyde Park, Vt.	4
William Childs, Jr., Bernardsville	10
Mary C. Skelley	2
Mrs. R. Rochechild	5
St. Mary's Parish, Castleton, S. I.	5
Mrs. N. Kimbone, Scales Mound, Ill.	1

BELGIAN FUND.

William F. Bissell, Vershire, Vt.	$3
A. N. Oakley	5
Thomas A. Buekner	50
Alexander T. Kellner	10

FRENCH FUND.

Philips Phonix	$100

Additional subscriptions received by the Merchants' Association for the Red Cross Fund yesterday were:

Alexander & Baldwin	$250
Berlin & Jones Envelope Co.	$50
W. H. Marshall	100

This fund is now $5,141.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, contributions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 10 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $22,963.25, of which $89 was received yesterday from these persons:

C. W. Thiery	$25
R. W., Brooklyn	1
Miss C. B. Runkle	5
Henry R. Browne	10
Mrs. G. Frot	25
Anonymous	$10
Alice Welles	2
Mme. Francaise	10
Anonymous	1

Contributions to the fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounted yesterday to $1,684.42, which brought the total to $109,821.06. These persons subscribed these amounts, cents omitted, yesterday:

Mrs. F. F. Chamberlaine. (2d)	$500
Anonymous	500
Elisabeth E. Seyburn	200
Mrs. W. Jennings	200
Mrs. D. S. Lamont	100
Tuesday Dancing Class	81
Ernest G. Swift	50
George Crouse	$25
C. S. B.	10
J. H. Cowperthwait	5
Dudley Tenev	5
Helen Oxford	5
Garden City	1
C. B.	1
Sara F. Jones	1

The Dollar Christmas Fund for Homeless Belgians, organized a few days ago with Henry Clews as Treasurer, announced yesterday the first list of donations, amounting to $1,000. The first subscriber was Sir Johnstone Forbes-Robertson, who telegraphed $100 from Chicago. Miss Florence D. Murphy sent $50. A cable received from London announced that the English Shilling Christmas Fund, started three weeks ago, now amounts to $250,000. It is the intention of the American Committee to equal the English Fund, and to this end Mr. Clews renews his appeal to all sympathizers with homeless Belgians. The entire proceeds, American and English, will be applied at Christmas.

The Rubber Club of America has voted to abandon its sixteenth annual banquet, to have been held at the Waldorf Jan. 5, and to make a contribution for war relief.

LAST DAY OF BAZAAR.

Red Cross Enterprise Will Close with Halloween Features.

Mrs. Martin Glynn, wife of the Governor, wearing a striking gown of black and white, poured tea at the Thé Dansant in the dance hall of the Red Cross Bazaar at the Grand Central Palace yesterday afternoon. Among others present were Mrs. John Boyd Thacher, Harry St. George Tinker, Miss Lota Robinson, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Miss Lucy Burleson, Mrs. Oliver Bridgeman, Mrs. Frank Tyler, Miss Alison Gorman, J. M. Dickinson, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Montgomery Hare, Mrs. Talcott Williams, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Anson Phelps, and Mrs. Dudley F. Malone.

The sales from the melting pot yesterday amounted to $200. Today will be the last day of the bazaar. There will be a special Halloween entertainment.

MATINEE FOR RELIEF.

Prominent Actors to Appear at the Lyceum Nov. 13.

The British War Relief Association has arranged a special matinée at the Lyceum Theatre on Nov. 13, when the following programme will be offered:

"Gruesome Grange," a melodrama, by Anthony Hope, Comyns Carr, and Capt. Marshall, given for the first time, and played by John E. Kellerd, George Hassall, Cooper Cliffe, Frank Kemble Cooper, Dion Titheradge, and Beverley Sitgreaves.

"The Right Number," in which Mme. Yorska and Clifford Brooke will appear.

"What Do You Know About That?" a farce, by Clare Kummer, in which Roland Young, Elizabeth Murray, and Janet Beecher will appear.

"The Lavender Lady," with Olive Wyndham, William Norris, and Macklyn Arbuckle.

Douglas Fairbanks and Patricia Collinge, in a scene from "He Comes Up Smiling".

William Faversham will present "The Squaw Man." Rose O'Neil will for the first time appear on the stage to draw newpics, and Mrs. Gilbert White will make her first appearance since her return from Paris. Cerutti will give Louis XV. dances.

HARLEM TURNS OUT FOR BIG PAGEANT

Many Fine Displays in Industrial Parade Organized by Commerce Board.

JUDGES MAKE 110 AWARDS

Floats Show Everything, from a Candy Store to an Athletic Club —Flowers for the Crowds.

The residents of the ancient village of Harlem turned out in great numbers last night to see the industrial pageant which had been organized under the direction of the Carnival Committee of the Harlem Board of Commerce. Though the celebration came in tercentenary week, the Harlemites were quick to point out that last night's parade was a purely local affair, and that they did it all by themselves.

They did something to be proud of, for it was quite a parade. When the head of it reached Third Avenue and 129th Street, the spot that had been set for demobilization, the end of the parade was still unwinding itself from the side streets around Third Avenue and 125th Street. The procession started from this corner at 7:30 o'clock and went down to 116th Street, to Seventh Avenue, to 110th Street, to Manhattan Avenue, to 125th Street, to Third Avenue and 129th Street. At Manhattan Avenue and 125th Street was erected a reviewing stand, where the judges, Francis Wright Clinton, Chairman of the committee, and Samuel Wallach, Emmett McLaughlin, Edward von d. H. Koch, and James Pringle, assembled and tabulated the results which they had arrived at in long rides along the line of march. They gave out about thirty prizes in all, besides forty blue, twenty red, and twenty white ribbons.

The first division of the procession was a body of Mardi Gras revelers in carnival costume. The costumes were cleverly designed and appropriate, but, with the chill winds blowing down from Manhattanville, the lot of the women in sleeveless bodices and short skirts was not altogether a happy one. Behind the Mardi Gras contingent came the heavy artillery, the massed delivery wagons of leading Harlem merchants, and then the floats, in which there was represented everything, from a candy store to an athletic club.

To pick out displays of special excellence would be difficult where so many were so good. One float drawn by thirty-two horses represented a scene in ancient Germany. The Loyal Order of Moose turned out several hundred strong and won much applause. The Harlem Reformed Church showed a model of its first building, erected in 1686, and one of the building now occupied, together with the original bell, imported from Amsterdam in 1734. The Salvation Army also had a number of floats in line. Florist wagons scattered flowers over the crowd, and a float which otherwise bore no marking displayed the sign, "Do Your Christmas Shopping Early."

One feature that was remarked was the remarkable number of fine horses which the parade brought out. The absence of the automobile does not seem to have affected the quality of the Harlem stables.

Inspector Ryan, with about 500 policemen, was in charge of the situation and kept the crowds well in hand. There were no accidents, although the horse which became terrified by the searchlight on the reviewing stand, started to back a delivery wagon into the crowd of children, and might have done considerable damage if it had not been caught and dragged back into the middle of the street by Patrolman Francis Trainor of the Sixty-ninth Precinct.

THE BIG PAGEANT TONIGHT.

More Than 1,500 Floats Ready—Special Show in Fifth Avenue.

When final arrangements were completed early this morning for the tercentenary pageant tonight it was estimated that more than 1,500 floats would take part in the parade. They will represent historical, educational, industrial, and patriotic subjects.

A special feature of the entertainment in Fifth Avenue will be given at the public Library by performers from the Hippodrome. In the intervals between the divisions of the parade Marceline, the clown, and his donkey will appear here with a company of zouaves for an exhibition drill. A troop of sacred white donkeys from Ceylon, a number of acrobats, and one or two circus acts will also be shown.

Gov. Glynn, Mayor Mitchel, and other state and city officials will ride at the head of the procession. Among the invited guests are Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Senator O'Gorman, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Jacob H. Schiff, Morgan J. O'Brien, Gen. Howard Carroll, President of the Tercentenary Commission; Arthur Williams, Dr. George F. Kunz, Samuel Fairchild, John D. Crimmins, George W. Perkins, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore, and a delegation of city officials and business men from Baltimore.

In the other divisions will be the Mayors and city officials from cities in the State, civic bodies, Spanish War Veterans, and the Old Guard.

The historical division will be headed by a float called "America." Every city department will be represented in the municipal division. The horse show, equestrian section, commercial, industrial, automobile, and advertising floats will make up the remainder of the divisions. It is estimated that the parade will take four hours to pass a point. Marshal Louis A. Ames and the Seventy-first Regiment Band will lead the parade.

The parade, starting at 7 o'clock from Madison Avenue and 125th Street, will march west to St. Nicholas Avenue and south in Manhattan Avenue to 110th Street, thence to Broadway, to Columbus Circle, through Fifty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, to Thirty-fourth Street. The parade will then go through Thirty-fourth Street to Broadway and to Columbus Circle, where it will disband. The line of march will be lighted by 65,000 electric lights, donated to the celebration by the New York Edison Company.

Manuel Quiroga Plays Again.

Manuel Quiroga, the young Spanish violinist, gave a recital yesterday afternoon at the Shubert Theatre, his second appearance in that place. The violinist is heard to better advantage in a small auditorium than was the case at his début, which occurred at the Hippodrome. At yesterday's recital he exhibited considerable technical dexterity and showed the ability to produce a tone of uniformly good quality, although there was something lacking as far as breadth and sweep in his playing is concerned. Jean Vincent Cooper, contralto, the assisting artist, made a favorable impression with her singing, as she has voice and personality, and E. Romayne Simmons at the piano furnished excellent accompaniments.

MODELS FOR FASHION FETE.

Fifty Women Will Wear Costly Gowns and Gems.

Jewels worth $800,000, comprising brooches, tiaras, and necklaces, have been loaned for the Fashion Fête which is to be held in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton, in aid of the Fund of the Committee of Mercy, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and Friday. These jewels are to be worn by fifty of the most beautiful professional models to be found in New York. They will wear also the original models of frocks, hats, and furs worth $70,000.

Eight well-dressed men will mingle with the throng. These will be Burns detectives. Then there will be the hotel's regular detectives and two representatives from each firm lending jewelry will place the jewelry on the models and remove it. One ornament that is to be worn is said to be worth $100,000.

The models will appear in varying tableaux on the stage of the ballroom, and later walk down a broad aisle through the audience. After this exhibition they will appear in the gowns donated by the designers to be sold for the benefit of the Committee of Mercy's Fund. In the disposal of the costumes these actresses will assist: Misses Marie Doro, Edith Wynne Matthison, Jane Grey, Pauline Frederick, Francine Larrimore, Alexandra Carlisle, Patricia Collinge, Elsie Ferguson, and Fritzi Scheff.

MISS GUNN'S WEDDING PLANS.

Her Marriage to Frederick G. Hostetter to be Held on Nov. 5.

Miss Martha Catherine Gunn, whose marriage to Frederick G. Hostetter, a son of Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter of Pittsburgh, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 5, at St. Thomas's Church at 4 o'clock, will have her sister, Miss Elisabeth Gunn, as her maid of honor. Her young sister, Miss Elinor Gunn, will be the flower girl.

D. Herbert Hostetter, Jr., is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers are to be Edward H. Little of Morristown, N. J.; S. Bonsal White of Baltimore, Md.; Frederick Colston of St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Du Puy and Stanhope Geddard of Pittsburgh, and John G. Quinby, Jr., of New York.

The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires. There will be no reception, as the bride's mother, Mrs. James Newton Gunn, has not yet recovered from her severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Hostetter will live at Broad Run, Va., after Dec. 10.

Muir-Zanes Wedding on Nov. 3.

The wedding of Miss Marie R. Zanes, daughter of Mrs. George Francis Zanes, and Edwin Hawley Muir, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Muir of 17 West Eighty-sixth Street, will take place next Tuesday, Nov. 3, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Billingham, 542 Mansfield Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. Lewis T. Reed is to officiate. Only the immediate families and a few intimate friends are to be present. Mr. Muir is a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The date for the dance for Miss Martha S. Gay, daughter of Mrs. Martin Gay, has been changed from Dec. 29 to Dec. 23, and it will be given at the Colony Club by the débutante's aunt, Mrs. Thomas Sears Young.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer is to give a tea at Sherry's on Dec. 22 for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, instead of the dance which she had planned to give there on Dec. 23.

The wedding of Miss Harriet Coleman Glover and Gardner W. Millett will take place at noon today at The Moorlands, the country home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Henry S. Glover, at Fairfield, Conn.

Edgar Farrar Bateson, who is to marry Miss Rosina Hoyt Otis on Nov. 4, in St. Bartholomew's Church, is to give his farewell bachelor dinner tonight at Delmonico's.

A Hallowe'en fête for the benefit of the destitute Belgians is to be given tonight at the home of Mrs. William R. Grace at Great Neck, L. I. Society girls dressed as witches will sell appropriate novelties and favors, and there is to be exhibition dancing.

Miss Frances Canfield, who will marry Karl Beckwith Smith of this city today, gave a dinner and small dance last night at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Canfield, at Yonkers, for the bridal attendants.

Mrs. Clarence H. Venner is giving a tea dance on Dec. 11 at her home, 306 West Seventy-fifth Street, to introduce her daughter, Miss Mabel Venner.

Miss Louise Hellen and Thomas Wilson Bowers are to be married today in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Robert Taft, a sister of the bridegroom, who was married there two weeks ago, will be matron of honor, and Robert Taft, eldest son of the former President, is to be best man. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock of New York, who will attend the wedding. Miss Celestine Eustis and Mr. and Mrs. Julian L. Peabody.

Tea Dance In Aid of Red Cross.

A tea dance will be given this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria in connection with the Charity Ball, to be held at the hotel on Dec. 4, for the benefit of the Red Cross and the Italian Hospital Building Fund. The boxes for the ball are to be sold by auction. There are several hundred patronesses announced for the tea dance and ball, and the management is endeavoring to raise the list to 3,000 patronesses. Mrs. Charles V. Paterno is President of the ladies' auxiliary of the hospital fund.

FRANCONIA 24 HOURS LATE.

Cunarder Delayed by Bad Weather on the Atlantic.

The Cunarder Franconia arrived from Liverpool last night twenty-four hours late, owing to bad weather on the Atlantic, Capt. D. S. Miller said. She brought 190 first cabin passengers. Of these 100 went to Boston by special train three hours after the liner had made fast at her pier.

José Pardo, former President of Peru, who came on the Franconia on his way to Lima with his family, said he had not been home for five years or mingled with politics since he relinquished the Presidency six years ago. Mr. Pardo said it was a golden opportunity for this country to do a great business with the whole of South America.

The Franconia had 492 second and 661 third class passengers.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Henry Watterson will entertain a box party of Kentucky newspaper men at the Lyric Theatre tonight at the first performance of "The Battle Cry." Charles Buck, the author of the play, was formerly a reporter on The Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ralph Herz, who has not been seen at the Winter Garden in some time, will appear in the Sunday concert at that theatre tomorrow night.

F. Ziegfeld, Jr., has arranged a special Halloween entertainment on the roof of the New Amsterdam Theatre tonight. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle will be added attractions.

As a result of the benefit performance of "The Spur" last Monday afternoon, Douglas J. Wood has turned over $700 to the Belgian relief fund, in addition to the $75 sent to the Actors' Fund.

During her vaudeville engagement in Washington next week Henrietta Crosman will produce for the first time a peace play called "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

When Martin Harvey comes to New York to begin his American tour he will present the plays, "The Breed of the Treshams," "The Only Way," "The Taming of the Shrew," "Oedipus Rex," "Pelleas and Melisande," and "Hamlet."

STREET PLAYGROUND SYSTEM IS POPULAR

Police Commissioner Woods, on Inspection Tour, Receives Thanks of Mothers.

PARENTS GLAD TO HELP

Neighborhood Associations Have Subscribed to Fund to Employ Recreation Teachers.

A brief inspection yesterday of his new playground system has given Police Commissioner Woods some idea of the popularity with which his order had been received for the closing of certain streets to provide recreation places for the children in the crowded tenement districts. He went to First Avenue and Second Street, where the block between Avenue A and First Avenue contained 500 boys and girls and children at play, between 3 and 6 o'clock.

Among the first to greet him were the mothers. They have organized themselves in a mothers' association to aid in the playground work, and a committee of the mothers told the Commissioner that the public street playground was one of the best things the city administration ever did to improve conditions for the moral and physical welfare of the boys and girls of the lower east side. As an evidence of their interest and approval the committee of women informed Mr. Woods that the parents of the children of the neighborhood had subscribed to a fund to assist in paying the wages of playground teachers and play leaders.

When Commissioner Woods walked along the block the older children cheered him. Every variety of childish game and play was in progress during the three hours that the street remained closed to vehicular traffic. The older boys, who are permitted to play ball, using a soft rubber ball, had one end of the long block to themselves.

Storekeepers join with the parents in giving their approval to the street playgrounds. Though the streets are closed to regular traffic during the play hours it does not interfere with ordinary business. When goods are to be delivered a policeman stationed near by permits the driver of a wagon to go slowly through the closed street, deliver his goods and depart.

There are now twenty-one blocks set aside for the daily use of the children in Manhattan, Sunday excepted, and five blocks in Brooklyn. The Commissioner expects to increase this number, so that in time practically all the children of the congested districts will be provided with places to enjoy themselves in outdoor recreation.

Thus far the difficulty has been to find sufficient play leaders to superintend the games of the children. The People's Institute has supplied the largest number of them. The Mothers' Association of Second Street is the first organization to aid in furnishing funds for this purpose.

FLORENCE MACBETH BACK.

Will Sing in Century Opera Nov. 3 —Leonora Sparkes Returns.

Miss Florence Macbeth, the American coloratura soprano, who sang last season with the Chicago Opera Company, arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the White Star liner Cedric to open with the Century Opera Company as the mechanical doll in "The Tales of Hoffmann" on Nov. 3. She will also sing in "The Barber of Seville" and "Lucia di Lammermoor." Miss Macbeth said that she had an engagement to sing at the Kursaal in Ostend and had to leave hurriedly, as the Germans were on their way to capture Brussels.

Miss Leonora Sparkes, a soprano with the Metropolitan Opera Company, also arrived on the Cedric to be ready for the opening of the Italian opera season. She said that, with other opera singers, she sang at Somerset House, Strand, London, where 100,000 recruits from the civil service were drilling to go to the front.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Five Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA. (Liverpool.)—Mrs. K. E. Alexander, J. S. Allen, Mrs. H. A. Arrowsmith, D. A. Baird, G. Bissett, Miss B. Burman, the Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Collett, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Cooper, A. W. Duncan, Walter Gumie, Miss A. H. Cumming, Lieut. W. H. Inch, W. H. Lee, Miss A. Lloyd, A. P. Prior, C. A. Rathbone, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Reed, W. Haddin Smith, Mrs. C. Lewis Talbot, John Walker, and J. M. Wallington.

COLUMBIA, (Glasgow.)—Mrs. J. Armstrong, A. S. Baird, S. E. Bramley, Miss L. Amy Denny, Mr. and Mrs. James Gardiner, Miss Justina Gray, W. A. Brown, William French, J. C. Burrows, G. Mill, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Shaw, Miss M. E. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Millar, and Mrs. I. Innes.

MINNEHAHA. (London.)—F. S. Peer, Miss W. Robertson, Miss E. B. Dodds, Miss M. B. Wray, W. Straiky, Mr. and Mrs. O. Gillam, and Miss E. Cargill.

FREDERIK VIII., (Copenhagen.)—H. P. Anderson, Mrs. Gunther-Gardner, Miss Susie Grant, Ralph Lessing, W. H. May, W. A. Patterson, J. J. McCormack, Alfred Albers, Miss C. L. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Evers, Annie Smith, Miss D. Smith, and Mrs. H. Wilson.

DUCA D'ABRUZZI, (Genoa.)—Col. John Biddle, U. S. A.; Mrs. T. J. Duchesnay, L. C. D'Arcis, Edmund Koenig, E. S. McCartney, Mrs. C. Mitchell, H. H. Slade, Mrs. K. Flower Smith, Albert Talbot, Miss M. G. Thurston, Countess D. S. Cesi, Miss M. Mundel, and Baroness Alda Thieny.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CEDRIC, (Liverpool.)—Henry Adams, Miss E. Ogden Adams, J. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. W. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Baldwin, Miss E. Baldwin, Mrs. H. Bispham, W. F. Bonner, Mrs. M. L. Brooks, D. C. Brooks, B. A. Burns, Mrs. W. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Conway, Mr. and Mrs. A. Crawford, T. J. Davidson, Mrs. H. E. De Kay, Mrs. H. Fearing, Col. J. P. Grant, Mrs. F. R. Hamlin, A. H. Hill, A. Lansing, Miss M. Livingston, Mrs. S. D. Lodor, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Marston, J. C. Morrell, A. E. Orr, Harcourt Paine, J. M. Paton, Miss Emily Sloan, Chief Justice D. T. Tudor, Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, U. S. N., and Mrs. Van Reypen, J. Sadle, Mrs. A. M. Winters.

FRANCONIA, (Liverpool.)—Miss M. Ainsworth, T. W. Allaway, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Batchelder, Miss Dorothy Batchelder, Mrs. W. M. Bruen, H. G. Brown, Miss E. Cadwell, Mrs. W. S. Carroll, Miss G. Carroll, Miss H. A. Chase, Mrs. W. B. Cheney, Miss L. B. Cheney, Mrs. C. C. Clarke, G. F. Davis, Mrs. G. L. Dunlap, H. E. Evans, Gilbert Fraser, British Consul General at Baltimore; S. Goodman, Mrs. A. C. Hughes, Mrs. Pours Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kipp, Mrs. C. Lowell, Miss M. L. Mercer, Mrs. J. C. Packard, J. Pardo, Mrs. W. C. Potter, Miss C. Ripley, Mrs. F. L. Dutton, W. H. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Winthrop.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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—the pores need help—they do not soften the skin and make it flexible as they should. This in time causes both wrinkles and cracking.

Rub VELOGEN well into the skin—it is absorbed by the pores and the harsh, disagreeable dryness is entirely gotten rid of.

Use it liberally after washing the face and hands at night—a very few applications will remedy the trouble—even one application is a great help. In the morning after washing rub in a little more VELOGEN and defy the threatening dryness.

VELOGEN does not soil or stain—and grows no hair.

At all druggists—50c a tube.

HOLME CONTESTS WILL.

Former City Justice Alleges Wife Was of Unsound Mind.

Leicester Holme, once secretary to former Mayor Grant and later a City Court Justice, who was cut off in the will of his wife, Mrs. Lizzie Hastings Holme, who died in London on June 20, started suit in the Surrogates' Court yesterday to contest the instrument, which disposes of an estate of more than $500,000. He alleges she was of unsound mind.

After disposing of the estate, some of it to charity, the will reads:

"I have made the above disposition of my property conscious of the fact that I have a living husband and other relatives for whom I have made no provision, and it is my express determination that they shall have no share in any manner in my estate."

The bulk of the estate, the residue, goes to the cousins, Clinton M. Ostrander, Ida A. Cargill, Reba Cargill Stanley, and Mabel T. Switzer, each of whom gets a specific bequest of $25,000. Helen England, Mrs. Holme's maid, gets $20,000 and friends get an aggregate of $45,000. The charitable bequests include $10,000 each to the S. P. C. A., New York Foundling Hospital, the Five Points Mission, and the Los Angeles, Cal., City Hospital.

DR. GEO. L. PEABODY DEAD.

Former Prominent New York Physician Stricken in Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 30.—Dr. George Livingston Peabody, formerly a prominent New York physician, died suddenly at his home in Narragansett Avenue, this city, tonight from heart disease.

Dr. Peabody only recently returned here after spending the Summer in Quebec. He attended a dinner tonight and did not complain of feeling ill, but was stricken after returning home.

Dr. Peabody was the son of Judge Charles Augustus Peabody, and was in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in this city and was a graduate of Columbia University in the class of 1870, receiving the degree of A. M. He was graduated from the Columbia Medical School in 1873 and took a course in post-graduate studies at Vienna, Strassburg, Paris, and London. Dr. Peabody was a lecturer in medicine at Columbia from 1884 until 1887, and then became Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, which post he held until 1903. Dr. Peabody was a trustee of Columbia from 1884 until 1890, and was a member of the University Council from 1891 until 1895. He was formerly a physician for the New York Roosevelt, Bellevue, and St. Luke's Hospitals. Dr. Peabody was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Physicians, the New York Practitioners' Society, and the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron. He was also a member of the University, Century, and City Clubs of this city. Dr. Peabody married Jane de Peyster Huggins of this city in 1883.

John H. Lyon.

John H. Lyon, President of John H. Lyon & Co., Inc., dealers in paper and woolen manufacturers' materials at 230 Watson Street, the mills of which are in Bridgeport, Conn., died on Thursday at his home in Bridgeport at the age of 73 years. Mr. Lyon was a pioneer in the paper business, having established his business in 1856. He was born in this city, but had lived in Brooklyn nearly thirty years, where he was very active in church work. Mr. Lyon was for forty-five years a member of the De Kalb Avenue M. E. Church, and was President of its Board of Trustees at the time of his death. He was also Superintendent of the primary department of the Sunday School, for which he erected a brick building at the rear of the church at his own expense. He left a wife and a son, Willard Lyon.

Obituary Notes.

HARVARD AND MICHIGAN IN FOOTBALL BATTLE TODAY --- GOLF --- BILLIARDS

HARVARD'S BEST MEN TO PLAY MICHIGAN

Cripples Have Made Remarkable Progress and Are Now Fit for Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 30.—Harvard tonight is in far better trim for its football game against the Michigan Wolverines than any one would have thought possible a week ago. The cripples who returned to the play the first of the week all have been able to do hard work and without showing any ill effects. The result is that, with the exception of not having the veteran Pennock at right guard, Harvard now can place its very best team on the field, this, of course, not counting Capt. Brickley, who is not likely to play this season.

Percy Haughton did not work his outfit very hard this afternoon, enough work having been done yesterday to assure him that the team was ready for the game against the Westerners. However, there was a brisk signal drill and plenty of work in kicking and handling the kicks. Mahan and Bradlee both did some excellent punting, and Mahan continued to show accuracy and distance with his drop kicks.

The game tomorrow will be of more than passing importance to Harvard. All the early Fall it was figured that Harvard could do no better than build its attack about Brickley's ability to kick field goals. Now, if Mahan can come through, the same policy doubtless will be maintained, although as yet Mahan is not the star of Brickley's magnitude, or anywhere near it.

The Harvard rush line tomorrow is expected to give a good account of itself against the Westerners, who are of about the same size and weight. The Crimson expects that its fundamental knowledge of the game will help tremendously against the Wolverines' green team, and acting Capt. Trumbull's men will be able to come through with stamina and good credit to themselves and to the Harvard system.

On the line tomorrow Withington will play Pennock's place at right guard with Bigelow on the card as first substitute for guard as well as tackle and centre. Much is expected of Parson and Wallace, the new men in the line, while Trumbull appears to be in shape to play his best game at tackle, and in the back field Logan at quarter back and Mahan and Bradlee are appearing fit.

The Michigan team worked on their plays this morning at their hotel and in the afternoon drove to the Stadium, where they went out to the field dressed to play. The Harvard work was held in secret, but the Michigan coach was willing that the gates should be thrown open, and the result is that the college boys had a good chance to see the Wolverines run through their simple play. This, except to practice kicks and catching punts, was all that the Wolverines did today.

Prior to their practice Coach Yost and his players were the guests of the Harvard Athletic management at luncheon at the Harvard Union. Tonight Yost's team is in the country having a "quiz" on the plays and playing rules. For Michigan, tomorrow, Hughitt, the quarter back, and Lawton, left end, kicker, both will start the game, but the coach has small hopes that either will be able to last long.

Michigan and other western rooters, several thousand of them, poured into the city by the afternoon trains. The Wolverine alumni held a banquet tonight and Coach Yost was the guest of honor. The teams will probably line up as follows:

Harvard—J. Coolidge, 172 pounds, left end; Parson, 184, left tackle; Weston, 191, left guard; Wallace, 197, centre; Withington, 182, right guard; Trumbull, 185, right tackle; Hardwick, 168, right end; Logan, 150, quarter back; Mahan, 181, left half back; Francke, 158, right half back; Bradlee 175, full back. Harvard average, 175 9-11 pounds.

Michigan—Benton, 175, left end; Reimann, 182, left tackle; McHale, 207, left guard; Raynsford 185, centre; Watson, 172, right guard; Cochrane, 215, right tackle; Stanke, 168, right end; Hughitt, 145, quarter back; Maulbetsch, 153, left half back; Lyons, 188, right half back; Sclawn, 160, full back. Michigan average, 175 7-11 pounds.

Officials—William S. Langford, Trinity, referee; Lieut. H. H. Hackett, West Point, umpire; Nathan A. Tufts, Brown, linesman; Lieut. Prince, West Point, field judge.

TIGERS TO SAVE BALLIN.

Princeton Captain, Slightly Ill, Will Play Only Short While Today.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 30.—Princeton will play part of the game against Williams tomorrow without the services of Capt. Ballin, the giant tackle. Ballin contracted a cold this week, and it has affected his work to such an extent that the coaches expect to let him stay in tomorrow's contest for only a short time. Nourse will probably take his place.

There are two others on the Princeton sick list. They are Bigler, the big sophomore tackle, and Eddie Trenkmann, the guard. Bigler is in the infirmary, where he is receiving treatment for an infected leg. Trenkmann's ankle was hurt last Saturday, and his recovery has not been as rapid as had been expected. He was on the field today, but did not get into football clothes.

Ames will start at quarterback against Williams, but Frank Glick will get in before the end of the contest. The coaches have not yet settled the quarterback problem, and both Ames and Glick will get a thorough trial before the Harvard game. Moore will start at left halfback, with Freddy Trenkmann at right half. Moore will give way to Charley Dickerman early in the first half, it is believed. This will be Dickerman's first game this season, and he is expected to show form that will earn him a place on the team. His line-breaking this week has been remarkably good, and in addition he is an exceptionally good drop-kicker.

This afternoon's work was unusually light, the practice being confined to signal drill. Glick ran the team at quarterback. Ames had had a long practice at catching punts with Law and Driggs doing the kicking. Law is not back in shape, and his running has been below form this week, although he is kicking as consistently as ever. Tomorrow's line-up will be as follows: Lamberton, left end; Love, left tackle; Shenk, left guard; Gennert, centre; Hogg, right guard; Ballin, right tackle; Brown, right end; Ames, quarterback; Moore, right halfback; F. Trenkmann, left halfback; Driggs, fullback.

Williams Team Light and Fast.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 30.—When Williams plays Princeton in the Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon the Purple will be represented by a team thoroughly versed in the rudiments of the game, light but fast, and with an attack noteworthy for its open and varied style of play.

Practice started this Fall when the largest squad that has ever been seen on Weston Field, some sixty-odd men, reported for work. Material for a strong first team was available, but this year, as in previous seasons, the team has been hindered by a lack of good substitutes. For three periods while the first string men are in the game the eleven can be counted upon to make a strong showing, but when it is necessary to send in second string men, the result always becomes doubtful.

Since early in September the men have been constantly drilled in handling the ball, falling on it, throwing and receiving forward passes and tacklings. To build up a lightning fast back field, backed by a fairly strong and alert line has been the aim of the coaches this year. In order to accomplish this, an unexpected switch in the line-up of the team was made last week, tried out against Trinity, and found successful. Tomkins, who for the past season and a half has been the regular centre, was moved to full back; Furness switched from tackle to centre, and Brown, who has been on the hospital list for the past two weeks, returned to his regular position at tackle. Although the move lightens the line, this is offset by the added power acquired through Tomkins's plunging ability.

This year the Berkshire team has placed more emphasis than ever before on the double, triple, and forward passes. Every man on the squad is fully capable of catching the long spirals, and Tomkins, Bella, de Windt, Toolan, and Jones can all throw it with fair accuracy. In addition to this Williams has in de Windt, its diminutive quarter back, a drop kicker of the first order. On his last Saturday he had sent the ball between the uprights more often than any other kicker on Eastern gridirons.

FOOTBALL GAMES TODAY.

Yale vs. Colgate, at New Haven.
Harvard vs. Michigan, at Cambridge.
Princeton vs. Williams, at Princeton.
Pennsylvania vs. Swarthmore, at Philadelphia.
Cornell vs. Holy Cross, at Ithaca.
Carlisle vs. Syracuse, at Buffalo.
Army vs. Villanova, at West Point.
Navy vs. North Carolina A. and M., at Annapolis.
Dartmouth vs. Amherst, at Hanover.
Bowdoin vs. Bates, at Brunswick.
Brown vs. Vermont, at Providence.
Bucknell vs. Muhlenberg, at Allentown.
Georgetown vs. West Virginia Wesleyan, at Washington.
Gettysburg vs. Maryland "Aggies," at Gettysburg.
Lehigh vs. Johns Hopkins, at South Bethlehem.
Stevens Institute vs. Delaware, at Hoboken.
Penn State vs. Lafayette, at Easton.
Union vs. Rensselaer Polytechnic, at Union.
Massachusetts "Aggies" vs. Tufts, at Medford.
Middlebury vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., at Middlebury.
Illinois vs. Minnesota, at Minneapolis.
Nebraska vs. Iowa State, at Lincoln.
Virginia vs. Vanderbilt, at Nashville.
Wisconsin vs. Chicago, at Madison.
Western Reserve vs. Oberlin, at Cleveland.
Maine vs. Colby, at Waterville.
Notre Dame vs. Haskell, at Notre Dame.
Wesleyan vs. Worcester Polytechnic, at Middletown.
Washington and Jefferson vs. West Virginia, at Washington.
Norwich vs. Rhode Island State, at Kingston.
Pittsburgh vs. Dickinson, at Pittsburgh.

SCHOOL GAMES.

Curtis vs. Commerce, at New Brighton.
New York Military Academy vs. Irving School, at Cornwall.

TO BREAK UP OPEN GAME.

West Point Aims to Make Villanova's Forward Passes Futile.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Head Coach Daly evidently expects Villanova to spring some puzzlers in the forward pass line tomorrow, for he spent considerable time today drilling the 'Varsity in breaking up the various forward pass formations worked by the scrubs. There was also a long goal-from-placement drill, during which Benedict featured prominently with several well-placed shots.

Hodgson and Coffin indulged in a punting drill, the linemen being sent down under the kicks. No tackling or blocking was permitted, however. Hodgson's toe work was praiseworthy despite the gale which swept the gridiron. The 'Varsity ran through a long signal drill without either McEwan or Oliphant in the line-up. Neither of these stars was on the field. A feature of the drill was the presence of Kelly, former Exeter captain, at end on the 'Varsity. Tully, who had the call for the job all week, was pitted against him on the scrubs in the defensive drill. Place, who has been working in the scrub back field, was shifted to the other wing position, today, where he had his hands full opposite Merrillat.

Meacham returned to the squad today and will likely start tomorrow's game at guard. There was no real scrimmaging, although the 'Varsity and scrubs were sent together to put the final touches on several new plays. With McEwan and Oliphant out of it the Army's line-up for tomorrow's game will be Merrillat and Kelly, ends; Butler and Weyand, tackles; Meacham and Herrick, guards; Goodman, centre; Prichard, quarter back; Van Fleet and Hodgson, half backs, and Benedict, full back.

CORNELL IN FINE FETTLE.

Ithacans Do Not Fear That Holy Cross Will Beat Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—The Cornell football team is in fine condition for the game with Holy Cross tomorrow, it was announced this evening at the training quarters. The best for many of the squad during the past week has proved beneficial and the men seemed to be in fine condition and spirits as they concluded the practice today. There was a short signal drill in the baseball cage and then Head Coach Sharpe gave the squad a blackboard talk.

Although Bailey, right tackle, and Munsick, left guard, have not been in the best of shape during the past few days, Coach Sharpe said that both men would start tomorrow, as would also Capt. O'Hearn. The regular 'Varsity back field will also enter the game, though it is probable that in the second half Coach Sharpe will give Collins a chance to run the 'Varsity.

Tomorrow's game will be the first played with Holy Cross in years. The Cornell coaches have no line on the visitors except their showing against the Army. There is no fear here, however, as to the outcome of the game.

Fordham's Last Hard Scrimmage.

The last hard scrimmage before the Gettysburg game on Election Day was held by Fordham yesterday, and it showed a radical change in the Maroon programme. The new Canadian game was tried out for the first time, and, judging from its remarkable success against the scrub team, the Dominion style of attack will more than counterbalance the battering-ram tactics of the heavy Gettysburg eleven. Uncorking one steady round of lateral and double passes the regulars, with Dunn and Regan doing the heaving, advanced through the second team for four touchdowns. Coach Wymard was assisted in instituting the new game by "Jack" Shea, a Fordham post graduate, who hails from Ottawa.

The line also had a thorough workout during the last half hour, and the only fault visible was that some of the forwards played a little too high. A few short gains by Dougherty and Kelleher, for the scrubs, soon showed the weak spots. After the 'Varsity braced, however, the "subs" were unable to find an opening. N. Conklin was back in his old place at left guard, as Butler was absent.

Following practice the players received the numbers they will wear for the remainder of the season. Identification marks were limited to the first two teams. The Maroon players according to their numbers are: Kane, 1; Reardon, 2; N. Conklin, 3; Capt. Wymard, 4; J. Conklin, 5; May, 6; Mahaffy, 7; Moreoldi, 8; Dunn, 9; Regan, 10; Yule, 11; Rice, 12; Kearns, 13; Kelleher, 14; Mulcahy, 15; Dougherty, 16; Robbin, 17; Rowan, 18; Corriden, 19; Mendes, 20; Healy, 21; Butler, 22.

Lafayette Crippled by Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 30.—Lafayette had the last practice before the game with Penn State College on March Field this afternoon. The work was confined to signal practice. All the plays that will be used against State College were thoroughly rehearsed and the kickers all had practice in their particular kind of kicks. The Lafayette team is badly crippled with five of the most important members in bed with typhoid fever. Those who are left are going into the fight fully aware of the desperation of the situation but with a spirit that in itself will spur a fight to the finish. The trouble is that Lafayette will require a number of changes in the line-up. Hartman will start the game at right end. It will be the first time he has ever been in an original line-up. Capt. Dick Diamond will not be in the game as was expected early in the week. Kelly will resume his place in the line and Kennedy will go back to his place at half back. The team will line up as follows: Blackburn, left end; Kelly, left tackle; Thomas, left guard; Luhr, centre; Woodward, right guard; Maxfield, right tackle; Hartman, right end; Lersch, quarter back; Kennedy, left half back; Weldon, right half back; Furry, full back and acting captain.

Middleton to Rejoin Stevens Today.

Stevens Tech will line up against Delaware College this afternoon at Castle Point Field, and in anticipation of this game the coaches devoted yesterday afternoon to light practice to keep the men in good shape and to avoid the addition of injured to the long list now out of the game. Coaches Myers and Henry drilled the men thoroughly in kicking, tackling, and running back punts in addition to the snappy signal practice, which concluded the afternoon's work. One of the most pleasant features of today's game will be the unexpected return of Middleton, who has been out of the line-up on account of water on the knee. His presence will undoubtedly aid the line a great deal in their work. The probable line-up will be as follows: Howell and Heinicke, ends; Stretch and Middleton, tackles; Moeller and Olds, guards; Hill, centre; Anderson, quarter back; Reid and Welsh, half backs, and Herraloff, full back.

YALE TO PLAY GREEN RUSHLINE TODAY

Elis Expect to Dazzle Colgate with a Combination of Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.—Yale is eager to avenge last year's defeat at the hands of Colgate and will present her veteran backfield tomorrow, but a rushline without experience. Coach Hinkey did not select the Yale eleven until this afternoon. He will send against the New York State team a line of forwards not one of whom has held his position three weeks. Every one of the five changes which Hinkey ordered on Monday will be continued in the Colgate game.

Left end was the last of the rushline places to be decided and "Red" Brann, a veteran of last season, has got the call. Brann began practicing ten days ago after three weeks' enforced vacation because of a sprained ankle. He has been tried out in the 'Varsity rushline occasionally and was sent into last Saturday's game for fifteen minutes. It has been predicted that he would win his old position in time for the final games of the season, and his work tomorrow is expected to prove a decisive test.

Schram, who has played left end recently, is suffering from a slightly strained back and will not report until the middle of next week. Fred Stillman, son of the New York banker, who has already given two sons to Yale athletics, he will make his début at the end. He has played part of several games at tackle. Stillman is a 'Varsity oarsman. Whitteley, who was freshman end last year, and has been used at tackle the past week, will be found at right tackle, as "Chub" Sheldon, who has been suffering from a cold all week, is not yet ready for football. In the absence of Captain Talbot, Paul Betts will start at left tackle.

Yale expects to dazzle the New Yorkers with a brilliant combination of passes, but the green Eli rush line is not expected to prove strong enough to withstand the Colgate attacks and a shutout is hardly expected by the home team. The powerful rushes of Swartout and the goal kicking of Brooks are dreaded by Yale as the most effective features of the Colgate game.

The Yale team will take the gridiron in the best physical condition of the season. Its partially crippled forces against Washington and Jefferson last Saturday disclosed its weakness early in the game and allowed the visitors victory. Yale expects to reverse last year's 16 to 6 score.

Today's Yale practice included only signal and punting drill for the regulars.

Officials for the Yale-Colgate and the Yale-Brown games were tonight announced as follows:

Yale-Colgate—Referee, F. H. Evans, Williams College; umpire, Dr. Carl Williams, University of Pennsylvania; field judge, R. Gillinder, University of Pennsylvania; headlinesman, Frank S. Bergin, Princeton.

Yale-Brown—Referee, Michael J. Thompson, Georgetown; umpire, Carl Marshall, Harvard; linesman, Fred Crolius, Dartmouth, field judge, Frank Bergin, Princeton.

Periods of fifteen and twelve minutes will probably be played tomorrow.

Yale's lineup for tomorrow follows: Left end, Brann; left tackle, Betts; left guard, Conroy; center, White; right guard, Wallis; right tackle, Whittlesey; right end, Stillman, quarterback, Scovil; left half back, Ainsworth; right half back, Knowles; full back, Legore.

Hard Work on Ohio Field.

The New York University football squad spent an afternoon of rigorous practice yesterday on Ohio Field under the supervision of Coaches "Tom" Reilly and "Rudie" Gorsch, who are putting forth their best efforts to whip a Violet eleven into shape which will cope successfully with the Trinity contingent next Tuesday. In forward passing and other work the 'Varsity team showed marked improvement, and much attention was devoted to the ends and back-field men in these workouts. The coaches gave the men considerable practice in running back punts from kick-off formations, using the scrub back field to catch and run back the ball, while the regular line and back field assumed the defensive. Following this work, the squad separated into regular 'Varsity and scrub teams which lined up against each other and kicked off as in a regular game. The scrub eleven appeared impotent before the hard working 'Varsity backs, who quickly rushed the ball toward its goal. Capt. Huntley made several long runs for big gains, in both line bucks and end runs, and entirely baffled the scrub secondary defense. Both Cusack and Wiener proved themselves to be towers of strength in opening holes in the second team's line. The 'Varsity line on the whole practically complete in yesterday's practice and included Bernstein and Huntley in the back field while all of the regular line were in their regular positions, owing to the return of McKenzie, the Violets outlook for ends is more promising than has been the case for some time. Somers has been shifted back to guard, his regular position, as a result of McKenzie's return to the game, and the line has thereby been made more powerful. Waters, a freshman, and formerly of the High School of Commerce, has come out for practice, and is showing up in good form.

Changes in Navy Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 30.—The Navy coaches have made several changes in the team that plays North Carolina A. & M. College tomorrow afternoon. Graff, who for three seasons has been a change end, has been placed at right guard, while Schlesbach has displaced Deroode at right tackle. Failing has won back his place at right half, making the back field a very heavy one, while Keanedy, left tackle, and Perry, centre, two of the strongest men on the line, have recovered sufficiently to start the game tomorrow. Altogether, the team should be 25 per cent. stronger than the one which defeated Western Reserve last Saturday, 48 to 9. The North Carolina "Aggies" are a rather unknown quantity here, but it is reported that they are stronger than usual and are expected to give the midshipmen a hard game.

Belmont Sells More Horses.

Following the recent sale of Pittaway, August Belmont has sold his racers, Thornhill, Crossbun, and Fenrock, all of which have been racing at Laurel, Md. Thornhill has been purchased by D. J. Leary, and he ran and won in his colors on the day of his purchase, Thursday. Horsemen about town have it that Leary more than "won him out" in this first race, the value of which was only $400, but Mr. Leary backed Thornhill well all over the country, so as to win out the price paid for him, said to have been $3,500. Crossbun and Fenrock were purchased by R. B. Stalle for about $2,200. The Belmont string has been reduced by five since Mr. Hildreth, their trainer, took them to the Maryland track, and he may dispose of the rest of the lot, with the exception of Stromboli, before returning to Wishet quarters at Sheepshead Bay, where the yearlings will be taken up and trained next week.

Mr. Belmont recently visited the Nursery stud at Lexington, and decided to sell most of his brood mares in order to make room for the foreign-bred matrons now at his breeding establishment in Chantilly, France. It is his intention to bring over all the animals there that have escaped the commandeering of the French military authorities. Thus far efforts to get them out of France have not been successful, as it is hard to get cash in which to ship them to the coast, and harder still to find steamship facilities to get them out of that country at the present time, as the stables are not far removed from the zone of military activities. His agents, however, expect to be able to get them out by riding and leading them to the coast.

Individual Cross-Country Entries.

The feature of the Metropolitan Association junior cross-country championship, which will be held over the new Van Cortlandt Park course on Nov. 14, will be the competition for the individual championship, in which any registered athlete of a club holding membership in the Metropolitan Association is eligible to enter for the individual honor. He is not required to run on a team. If a club has not a full team it can enter men for the individual prizes, which will be solid gold die medal to the winner, silver medal to second, and bronze medal to third men to finish. Entry blanks can be had from A. F. Tuls, 2 Warren Street, New York City.

DE ORO AGAIN CHAMPION.

Defeats Moore In Final Contest for Three-Cushion Title.

Alfredo De Oro last night at Doyle's Academy defeated George W. Moore, challenger for the three-cushion billiard championship, 50 to 35, and thus won the match which gives him permanent possession of the Lambert Trophy, valued at $1,100. Last night's play brought the total score up to 150 for De Oro and 92 for Moore. The latter partially abandoned his policy of playing safe in last night's match, and his play was much better than in the previous blocks.

During the first seventeen innings the opening up of Moore's play was the more noticeable, and both did brilliant work. For a while Moore held the lead, but the champion soon evened the score and went ahead.

In the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth innings De Oro showed a flash of superb play. He ran three each in the first two of these innings, and clicked off six in the twentieth. This run of fine play gave him a commanding lead, which Moore was never able to reduce.

De Oro executed a wonderful shot in the fifty-sixth inning, when he took five cushions with his cue ball before he hit either of the object balls, and then completed the carrom. The balls were lined up near the middle of the table, about a foot apart. De Oro shot between them to the side cushion, and the cue ball went all the way around the table, taking one cushion twice, before making the carrom.

After securing a big lead, De Oro began to shoot carelessly, and made no attempt to secure a high average. From the thirty-ninth to the forty-ninth inning he made ten misses in succession.

De Oro's run of 6 was his best run in the match, except for his record-breaking run of 13 points on Wednesday night. Moore also made a run of 6 last night, bettering his previous best high run of 5. He also made a run of 4. His score of 33 was his best in any of the blocks of play.

It was learned after the match that John Daley, the Chicago three-cushion player, had challenged De Oro for a match for $1,000 a side. Daley is a former champion. He won the championship from De Oro two years ago. Daley has been playing lately in San Francisco. He says he is willing to wager any amount of money that he can beat the champion. This match will be played at Doyle's some time with in the next thirty days. Daley wants about twenty days of practice before the match. The score:

Alfredo De Oro—1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 3 3 6 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 2 1 0 0 3 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 1. Total, 50. High runs—6, 4, 3. Average, 50-86.

George W. Moore—1 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 2 0 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1 9 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 6 0 0 2 0. Total, 35. High runs—6, 4, 3. Average—35-64.

Inman's Turn to Win.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 30.—In the third stage of the Toronto series for the international mixed billiard championship Melbourne Inman, the English champion, again demonstrated his superiority today at the English game over Willie Hoppe. In the afternoon he scored the necessary 625 while Hoppe was collecting 229, and in the evening made 626 against Hoppe's 354. The latter of this was his best of the series at the English game. Inman, opening up the afternoon game, continued his unfinished break of 171 off the red from Wednesday's game, making a total of 60, or an aggregate score for the two days of 231. The standing in the present series is: Inman, 2,746; Hoppe, 1,950.

LEVINSKY BEATS FRITTS.

The Battler Easily Wins Decision in a Ten-Round Bout.

Battling Levinsky took no chances in his ten-round bout with Fred ("Sailor") Fritts last night at the Empire Athletic Club. Throughout the contest the Philadelphian appeared to entertain a wholesome respect for his opponent, who had the advantage of eleven pounds in weight. Levinsky carried the fight to his opponent in the majority of the rounds, but Fritts laid back, waiting for the one punch that might terminate the proceedings. Levinsky earned the decision by a good margin, and would probably have made it more impressive but for the fact that he is scheduled to box another ten-round bout tonight, and was apparently content to hold a safe lead.

The early rounds were marked by a knockdown, which came very near ending the bout. It was in the third round, when Levinsky, finding an opening, shot his right out with full force. It landed squarely on Fritts's chin, and he went down for a nine seconds' count. He arose dazed, and when clinched until the gong, he reel put him in good shape again, and although he was very tired at the end, he was in no serious danger.

Levinsky showed superiority as a boxer and landed repeatedly with both hands, a left hook being particularly effective. In the exchanges Levinsky invariably came out on top. Fritts devoted much of his attention to the body, and landed a number of hard right smashes on the Battler's stomach and ribs. His swings for the jaw either went wild or Levinsky timed them so as to get well inside of them. Levinsky was handicapped by his opponent's style of boxing.

The best contest of the night was the semi-final bout in which the referee stopped the milling after Harry Gattle, the promising Port Chester welterweight, had administered a severe drubbing to Joe Fox of Brooklyn.

Another Cross in the Ring.

Marty Cross, fourth of the fighting east side family to enter the professional boxing ring, started on his career with a four-round knockout victory over Paddy Davis at the New Polo Athletic Association last night. The brother of Leach, Phil, and Dave Cross proved himself a very capable boxer. Although lacking in experience, he possesses a terrific right-hand punch, like his brother Leach. Cross was outweighed by twelve pounds, but his opponent was not of a calibre to test fully the ability of the east side boxer. The bout was scheduled for four rounds only, one of the preliminaries, and might have gone the limit had not Davis's mentor jumped into the ring after his charge slipped to the canvas. Cross weighed in at 130 pounds, while his opponent scaled 151. Davis was willing, but he knew little about boxing and made an easy trial horse for young Cross.

Jack Dorsey of Yorkville went down for the fall count in the second round of the scheduled ten-round final contest with Young Guarinne of the east side. The latter was more than a match for his antagonist and had him at his mercy from the first bell.

Squash Tennis Tourney.

The Fall squash tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association opens today on the courts of the Heights Casino, Brooklyn. Nineteen entries have been received, and the list includes nearly all the best players in the metropolitan district. Heights Casino leads the list with six representatives, Harvard Club and Columbia University Club follow with five and four, respectively. The other contestants are from the Princeton and Squash Clubs. The only notable absentee on the list is Dr. Alfred Stillman of the Harvard Club. The draw follows:

Preliminary Round—A. J. Cordier (Casino) vs. F. Wilder Bellamy (Casino); F. S. Keeler (Columbia) vs. J. Taylor, (Princeton.)

First Round—C. M. Bull, Jr., (Casino) vs. E. S. Winston, (Harvard;) George Whitney (Harvard) vs. H. D. Bulkley, (Columbia;) J. V. Coatsis, Jr., (Harvard) vs. R. E. T. Riggs, (Casino;) E. E. Wigham (Columbia) vs. H. Goepel, (Casino;) J. O. Low (Casino) vs. H. W. Putnam, (Columbia;) W. H. Vangerpool (Squash Club) vs. Hamilton Hadden, (Harvard;) D. R. Noyes (Squash Club) vs. E. D. P. Irving, (Harvard.)

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FAVORITES LOSE IN ATLANTIC CITY GOLF

Shackleford, White, Topping, and Legg Among the Vanquished Stars.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 30.—The defeat of favorites was the feature of the first day of match play in the annual Fall golf tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City today when all of them, with the single exception of Maurice E. Risley, the local star, were eliminated. Among the beaten players in the principal division were Henry J. Topping of Greenwich, Gardiner W. White of Flushing, W. E. Shackleford of the home club, and Harry G. Legg of Minneapolis, former trans-Mississippi champion.

The most interesting incident of the day, however, occurred in the course of the early round, in which Legg was carried to the twenty-third green before Shackleford was defeated. It was one of the longest matches ever played in this section of the country. Legg was three up at the fifth hole, and it looked like an easy win for the Westerner, but his opponent braced well and was only one down at the turn. He squared the match at the tenth green. Thereafter the contest was close. Shackleford took a six on the fifth extra hole, when he got in trouble and Legg won out.

Later in the day the Westerner showed the strain of the long early match and lost to Morris P. Jones of Frankford, who never has done much in tournament golf, although he recently defeated Clement B. Webster for the Frankford Club championship.

The star was Maurice E. Risley, who has become known as a chief cup winner as well as the runner-up in the New Jersey championship. Risley first disposed of Topping by the comfortable margin of 5 and 3, then eliminated McLeod Thomson, 3 and 2. Risley was not especially good on the long game, but his approaching and putting were deadly. The summary:

First Sixteen, First Round.—Thomas H. Endicott, Atlantic City, beat A. W. Brand, St. Andrews, 1 up; E. A. Johnston, Baltimore, beat Frank Rehm, Jr., Glen View, 2 and 1; Dr. F. H. McCall, Atlantic City, beat Gardiner W. White, Flushing, 1 up; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, beat Spencer D. Wright, Aronimink, 3 and 2; Harry G. Legg, Minnikahda, beat W. Ernest Shackleford, Atlantic City, 1 up, (23 holes;) M. P. Jones, Frankford, beat W. Reiber, Atlantic City, 4 and 3; McLeod Thomson, Atlantic City, beat John Y. Shepherd, Atlantic City, 6 and 5; Maurice E. Risley, Atlantic City, beat Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, 5 and 3.

Second Round.—Endicott beat Johnston, 3 and 2; McCall beat Senseman, 4 and 3; Jones beat Legg, 2 and 1; Risley beat Thomson, 3 and 2.

Second Sixteen, First Round.—Dr. A. W. Wesiney, Atlantic City, beat A. M. Ehret, Bala, 5 and 4; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country, beat Frank S. Hickins, Aronimink, 4 and 3; Harold McSweeney, Atlantic City, beat Slack, Atlantic City, 1 up, (19 holes;) A. F. Smith, Berkshire, beat P. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) Chisholm Beach, Five Hills, beat W. B. Topping, Merion, 4 and 3; Paul Wingert, Frankford, and H. L. Pfeiffer Ridgeway, defaulted; H. Wellington Wood, Old York Road, beat H. W. Hornhill, Atlantic City, 3 and 2; Herman Wendell, St. Davids, beat C. B. Keen, Atlantic City, 2 up.

Second Round.—Scott beat Westney, 5 and 4; McSweeney beat Smith, 4 and 2; Beach, a bye; Wendell beat Wood, 5 and 3.

Third Sixteen, First Round.—R. C. Maxwell, Trenton, beat Charles M. Hower, Moorestown, 7 and 5; Dr. A. Burrows, Philadelphia Country, beat F. S. F. Randolph, Lakewood, 2 and 1; H. B. Newton, Frankford, beat F. M. McAdams, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; T. B. Wootten, Atlantic City, beat R. A. Lord, Atlantic City, 2 and 1; Wade E. Wetson, Atlantic City, beat John Newlin, Sea View, 1 up, (19 holes;) Thomas Halton, Whitemarsh, beat Daniel Tearoff, Sea View, by default; Charles A. Bustford, Garden City, beat George F. Brown, Huntingdon Valley, 1 up, (20 holes;) Dr. F. W. Taylor, Philadelphia Country Club, beat G. F. Buck, Bellfield, 6 and 5.

Second Round.—Maxwell beat Burrows, 7 and 5; Newton beat Wootten, 5 and 4.

Women Golfers Bar Girls Under 16.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Girls are barred from competing in tournaments conducted under the auspices of the Women's Western Golf Association unless they have attained the age of sixteen years, it was ruled at the annual meeting of the association yesterday. Heretofore the minimum age has been fourteen years. It was decided to extend the territory of the association, and the boundary line now includes all Northern Minnesota, all states west and south of Maryland, and all territory west of a line drawn south through Buffalo, N. Y., to the southern line of Pennsylvania. Mrs. J. P. Gardner of Rossmoor, Ill., was elected President of the association.

Garden City-Nassau Golf Match.

There will be a team golf match at Garden City today between the Garden City Golf Club and the Nassau Country Club, probably from fifty to sixty men a side. There will be an entrance fee of $1, which will be donated to the Belgian Relief Fund. The event will be at eighteen holes, Nassau matches, on the Garden City system, two points for the best ball and one point for the next best ball.

St. Nicholas Rink Opens.

Three thousand persons inaugurated the twenty-first season of indoor ice skating last night at St. Nicholas Rink. The skaters were there by invitation of the management, and from the appearance of the mass of humanity on the ice it looked as if every one who had a pair of skates in New York was at the opening.

A number of improvements have been made at the rink, and according to experts the ice gives promise of being better than ever before. It was as smooth as glass and did not cut up, as is usual. Much interest was manifested in Miss Fannie Davidson's whirlwind skating, and she will remain in attendance throughout the Winter as instructress in the new dance figures and Continental fancy skating.

Belle Davis, adorned in what are known as Russian skating furs, performed some wonderful feats upon the ice. She was accompanied by Victor Saron, instructor to the Duke of Connaught's children in Ottawa. John Davidson, who has recently returned from St. Moritz; William Burkhoder, former amateur champion; Robert Irwin, John Davidson, a skater of international fame, and several others went through fantastic and entertaining evolutions to the accompaniment of the band.

Miss Hallie Twomby, aged 9 years, danced the Maxixe and a number of tango steps in a pleasing manner, while the spectators gave her round after round of applause.

Princeton Beats Cornell at Soccer.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Princeton won the opening soccer football game in the local field this afternoon by the score of 2 to 1.

The game was played on a heavy field in a downpour of rain. Both teams scored in the first half and toward the end of the second Lawler got the winning tally for the Tigers. The Princeton offense was superior to Cornell's, but fast work was impossible on account of the muddy field. The line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Caulfield	Left full back	Jackson
Thomas	Right full back	Gates
Townsend	Left full back	Moore
Gordon	Centre half back	Faber
Lynch	Right half back	Hoskins
Kirk	Left half back	Harris
Ludlow	Right outside	Fowler
Dyer	Right inside	Boyle
Macedo	Centre	Stewart
Nicola	Left inside	Miller
Russell	Left outside	Ross

Goals—Ludlow, Fowler, and Harris.

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Dress Silk Hats $4.80, " $6.00
Newest Cloth Hats $1.90, " $3.00

TEN-MILE RECORD MAY GO.

Kolehmainen Will Try to Beat Shrubb's Figures Today.

After more than a month of careful preparation, Hannes Kolehmainen, the Finnish long-distance runner, is ready and will endeavor to establish a new world's record in the ten-mile Amateur Athletic Union championship run at South Field, Columbia University, this afternoon. Kolehmainen surprised the athletic world last year when he made twenty-seven new marks in winning the championship, but everybody looks to him to surpass Al Shrubb's world's record figures this afternoon.

In beating Harry Smith by five-eighths of a mile in ten miles last Fall, the little Finlander ran the distance in 50:51 3-5, almost 2 minutes ahead of the American record of 52:34 4-5 made by George Bonhag, and only 11 3-5 seconds behind the world's best figures. This year it is estimated that the Finn is running fully half a second faster than last year. He has had a long rest, not having been in competition here since his return from Finland nearly two months ago. He should get plenty of opposition from Willie Kyronen, unattached, and Nick Gianacopulos, the Greek distancer, who is now running in the best form of his American career. Few believe either Kyronen or Gianacopulos has a chance with Kolehmainen, but for the first five miles they should carry him along at a pace that will bring him far ahead of Shrubb's figures, so that if he does slow up in the last half of the race, he should still be ahead of the mark at the finish because of his early advantages.

Friends of Dick Remer, the Irish-American A. C. walker, believe he will spring a startling surprise in the seven-mile walking championship. Remer finished second to Harry Kaiser of the New York A. C. in the title event last November, but has shown much improvement recently over his form in that race. Kaiser is not expected to cut much figure. Experts predict the contest will be between Remer and Eddie Renz of the Mohawk A. C., the American three-mile champion. Renz rules the favorite, but Remer has many supporters. Another new record may materialize in this contest.

Ten thousand persons have been invited to attend the championship, and any one can view the races free of charge.

INJURED AUTOIST DIES.

William Morgan's Car Skids on 'Death

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SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES, Eight o'Clock Sharp. PASTOR RUSSELL. Topic: REGENERATION. "YE MUST BE BORN AGAIN." NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, W. 63d, Nr. B'way, (Subway Colum. Circle.)

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 17 Hicks St. 3 P. M. Service. Pastor Cook's Topic: "LIBERTY THROUGH SLAVERY." SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH. Union Services. 125 W. 57th Street. Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D. Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:45; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday prayer meeting, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—" Real Communion with Christ." 8—Lantern Lecture, " What I Saw in Burma."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. Pastor, J. M. HALDEMAN, D.D. Owing to the great interest aroused by Dr. Haldeman's sermons on the war in relation to prophecy, the pastor will begin Sunday EVENING a series of sermons on the " Predicted Course and End of this Age; the present condition and events in the Church and World dynamically demonstrating that the Bible is the infallible Word of God."

Dr. Haldeman will also begin on Sunday MORNING a series of sermons on the " Second Coming of Christ," as emphasized by present conditions in relation to the Church, the Jew, Jerusalem, Satan, Recreation of this earth, and the final revelation of the Mystery of Godliness."

11 A. M.—" THE SECOND COMING OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST IS THE SUPREME HOPE OF THE CHURCH. HE IS COMING TO DELIVER THE CHRISTIAN DEAD FROM THEIR GRAVES, GIVE IMMORTALITY TO THE BELIEVER, RECOGNITION OF OUR DEAD IN HEAVEN, AND EXALT THE CHURCH INTO RULERSHIP OVER THE WORLD."

8 P. M.—" HAS THE GOSPEL FAILED; OR, DID GOD INTEND IT TO CONVERT ONLY THE ELECT? IS THE NUMBER OF GOD'S ELECT ACCOMPLISHED? DO PRESENT CONDITIONS INDICATE THAT GOD IS ABOUT TO WITHDRAW THE CHURCH AND THE GOSPEL FROM THE WORLD?"

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th St.—Rev. B. S. HOLLOWAY, Pastor. 11—" The Old Chart and the New Voyage." 8—" Youth's Golden Inheritance."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—The Rev. James M. Bruce will preach. 11—" In Memoriam, Edward Judson." 8—" No Mean City."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. 11 A. M.—" A COMMUNION MEDITATION." 8 P. M.—" WHAT MEN LIVE BY." Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. S. Dunn, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., NEAR 127TH ST. Rev. J. HERALD RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—Rev. Ernest R. Eaton. 8 P. M.—MUSICAL SERVICE. Sir Myles Foster's Cantata, " Seed Time and Harvest." Soloists: Dorothy Howell, Soprano; Helen Waldo, Contralto; Chas. W. Troxell, Tenor; Wm. Simmons, Baritone; Alfred Y. Cornell, Choirmaster.

WASHINGTON H'G'TS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. Harold Pattison, Minister. 11 A. M.—" The Beatitudes." 8 P. M.—" When the Soul Speaks."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES, Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Washington Av. at 176th St. Fifth Church, Madison Av. & 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th W., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. THE REV. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Holy Communion 10:15 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor will preach, Subject: "HOW SHALL WE VANQUISH WAR?" A consideration of the new system which would supplant the Mosaic Law and the Golden Rule.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 7 P. M., " What the War Is Teaching." Wednesday, 8-P. M., Prayer Meeting.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn. Rev. William Boynton, D. D., Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, } Ministers. Public Worship 10:30, A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Dr. Boynton will preach both morning and evening. Morning subject, " Warmed Himself." Evening subject, " A Christian Monopoly." Everybody welcome.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St. Rev. H. EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11. People's Forum, 8—Speaker, Mr. George McAneny.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Public worship 11 A. M. Sermon, Rev. ALVIN L. WILLS, of Lexington, Ky. Subject: " The Nature of the Gospel." Sunday School, 9:45 A. M. Chinese School, 4 P. M.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park W. & 64th St. 11 A. M.—DR. FELIX ADLER, Speaker. Subject: "WHY RELIGION FAILED TO PREVENT WAR."

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11. ADDRESS, DR. EDWARD HOWARD GRIGGS. READING: NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY. ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Av. and 43d St. Saturday, 10:30 A. M., sermon by Dr. FISHBLOW. " The Synagogue in New York." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway and 93d St. Rev. W. M. Horn, Pastor. Services, 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES H. SMITH preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 72d St.—Dr. Remensnyder, pastor. Service, 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVE. M. E. CHURCH, Cor. 60th St. Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, M. A., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Public invited.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., west of Columbus Av.—FRED WINSLOW ADAMS, 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST, Madison Av. and 126th St. 11 A. M., Dr. E. S. Tipple. 8 P. M., Rev. M. L. Robinson.

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., Broadway. J. LEWIS HARTSOCH, Minister. 11 A. M.—Communion. 8 P. M.—" America and the Present War."

New Thought.

DIVINE SCIENCE, CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, LAURENCE HOTEL, ASTOR, SUNDAY, 11. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY. Subject: "Faith." Afternoon service, 3:30. Masonic Temple, Brooklyn.

HOME OF TRUTH, 147 West 73d St., MISS HARRIET HALE RIX. Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

NEW THOUGHT FRATERNITY, (Inc.,) and School. Lectures Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 P. M. Wednesdays 3 P. M. Marie Alice Clark, Speaker. 122 W. 90th Street. Come.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 68th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M., Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH, AEOLIAN HALL, F. W. Sears, Speaker, resumes services Nov. 22. Subject: " Tested by Fire."

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches at both services, WEST END PRESBY. CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th. 11 A. M.—" The Scarlet-Clad Woman on the Beast and the Sun-clad Woman on the Moon "; 8 P. M., " Why the Good God Permits Innocent Belgians to Suffer."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Afternoon subject: " The CALLING OF THE SOLDIERS."

FIFTH AVE. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Ave. and Fifty-fifth St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Afternoon subject: " The Fellowship of His Sufferings." Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. near Broadway. Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. EDGAR WHITAKER GORE, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11, Rev. P. E. Erickson, 8

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—Communion service. 8 P. M.—General service and sermon by Dr. Montgomery.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. { FRANK PALMER ADLER. Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven and at four o'clock. Communion at the close of the morning service. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. WILLIAM RUSSELL BENNETT of Morristown, N. J. The attendance of all not regularly worshiping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, at 11 A. M. Mr. A. E. Harte, Secretary Y. M. C. A., at 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 113th St. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 10 A. M.—Morning Prayer. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Very Rev. Dean Grosvenor. 4 P. M.—Right Rev. Dr. C. S. Burch. 8 P. M.—Organ Recital. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion 8 A. M. Holy Communion and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, PH. D., Assistant Minister. 11 A. M.—The pastor will preach. 4 P. M.—Communion service. 8 P. M.—General service and sermon by Dr. Montgomery.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL. { FRANK PALMER ADLER. Dr. Merrill will preach at eleven and at four o'clock. Communion at the close of the morning service. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek service, Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, 12:30-12:50.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Corner Park Av. and 61st St. Rev. ROBERT RODGERS, D. D., Rector. Rev. ROBERT RODGERS, JR., Assistant. Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer, 10:30 A. M. Sermon, 11 A. M. Evening Prayer, 4 P. M. Sermon, 8 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Corner 10th Street. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, at 11 A. M. Mr. A. E. Harte, Secretary Y. M. C. A., at

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THE CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
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Capital and Surplus, $3,500,000
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The Safest Bond
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We are selling selected first mortgages on Kings and Queens County improved properties with our guarantee of payment of principal and interest to net
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Small or large amounts to meet your needs. OUR RECORD: Millions sold with no loss to any investor.
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BENJAMIN FRANKLIN says:
"When 'tis fair, be sure take your great coat with you."
A HOMELY expression of a valuable piece of advice which applies in no better way than to providing for the future of yourself and those dependent on you.
Interest bearing certificates of deposit offer a safe and convenient medium of investment in times of stress and during periods of disturbance in business.
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ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal Investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
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6% Mortgages
GUARANTEED TAX-EXEMPT
ON IMPROVED NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.
KINGS COUNTY MORTGAGE CO.
115 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE TROPICAL BUILDING & INVESTMENT COMPANY
6% Twenty-Year Gold Coupon Debenture Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that, as provided in a certain Trust Agreement, dated May 25th, 1910, executed by the Tropical Building & Investment Company to the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, Trustee, bonds of the following numbers and amounts now outstanding have been drawn for redemption on December 1, 1914, out of moneys in the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
6	$500	173	$100
13	500	181	100
31	500	192	100
33	500	194	100
158	100	197	100

These bonds will be paid upon presentation on December 1, 1914, at the office of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company, 35 Wall Street, New York City, at par and accrued interest to that date, after which interest on said bonds will cease.
TROPICAL BUILDING & INVESTMENT CO.
By MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST CO., Trustee.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Bond Prices Rise Further—Looking Forward to Stock Exchange Reopening.

Distinct improvement took place in the bond market yesterday. Since bond dealers were left relatively free to buy and sell bonds at figures under those prevailing when the Stock Exchange closed, this department of the securities market has moved further and further toward that normal condition which is so much preferable to artificial restrictions. The course of bond prices had for some days been showing improvement, but this tendency became more marked yesterday and was noticeable in a larger number of issues other than short-time ones, which were the first to turn upward.

This appearance of greater strength in the bond market followed the withdrawals from the market of a number of offerings and at least a partial cessation of the liquidation by bond dealers which had been responsible for some of the early large declines. A number of instances were cited yesterday in which gains of from 1 to 2½ points had occurred in bond prices since they touched their recent low points. This movement is sufficiently pronounced to indicate a very real betterment in the investment position as gauged by the long-time bond market.

It was particularly satisfactory to have this occur on a day which brought news of the entry of another power into the European struggle. The making of war against Russia by Turkey was not altogether unexpected, but the fact that it exerted so little influence upon sentiment here, so far as it found reflection in the security market, was no doubt due to the feeling that in a struggle so great such a spread of the conflict as that inolved in Turkey's warring on Russia was a relatively small incident. Whatever may be thought of this point of view later on it served at the moment to bring to mind the magnitude of the armed conflict which has been under way the past three months.

Wall Street naturally turns its thoughts frequently to the time when the Stock Exchange will reopen and the suggestions of means by which this desired end might be accomplished are coming forward from more and more sources. The suggestion is being advanced in high banking circles that the problem of possible foreign selling in this market could be handled by having the banks adhere to the policy of not supplying gold for export against any newly contracted debts, such as contracts to pay for stocks would represent. There would be difficulties in the way of providing machinery through which Europe could build up large credits here and at the some time try to prevent Europe's obtaining payment in exportable form, but there is no doubt that a large amount of foreign liquidation could be cared for here were the proceeds of such sales left here instead of being remitted to Europe.

Opinion differs widely regarding the probable volume of European selling should the stock market here resume operation, but it is agreed on all sides that the course of the war news would in all probability play an important part in increasing or diminishing foreign sales of our securities. Some safeguard, therefore, against the possibility of adverse news leading to heavy selling here by European holders of our securities would seem to be a necessary preliminary to the lifting of restrictions upon the New York stock market. But the bond market was not fully unshackled at one stroke and the stock market need not be. An interesting sidelight, if nothing more, on the English attitude toward the securities market is found in the fact reported by a banking house yesterday that it has succeeded in selling in London a substantial amount of foreign Government securities which had been held in this country. A sale of a block of high-grade American railroad stock to an English investor was also reported. This suggests, at least, the possibility that when we do come to trade again the tide of securities between this country and Europe will not be all against us.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 8 per cent. Time money, 6 per cent. for all maturities. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@6½ per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.90⅝	$4.90	$4.90⅛
Cable sterling	4.90⅝	4.90½	4.90⅝

CLOSING RATES.

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.90⅛	$4.90⅝
Paris	5.15¾	5.13¾
Berlin	88 11-16	88⅝
Switzerland	5.18½	5.18
Italy	5.31½	5.30⅜
Holland	.41	.41⅛

New York Clearing House exchanges, $194,478,855; balances, $10,261,228; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $717,252.

The local banks lost $5,918,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c premium; St. Louis, 85c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, 31⅛c discount @ par.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 45¾c, unchanged.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Oct. 30.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Rects., cus'ms.	$649,089	$14,815,053	$74,480,768
Int. rev., ord.	986,035	21,101,904	104,855,711
Cor. & in. tax	7,655	408,577	8,421,511
Miscellaneous	55,228	3,534,788	26,390,773
Total receipts	1,706,028	39,860,298	216,128,763
Expenditures	2,770,413	57,497,876	256,851,423
Deficit	1,064,384	17,637,577	40,722,658

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security and Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yield.
Amalgamated Copper Co., 5%	Mar. 15, 1926	99¾	99⅞	5.30
American Locomotive Co., 5%	July, 1915	98½	100	5.60
American Tel. & Tel. Sub., 5%	Apr., 1916	98¾	99¾	5.57
American Tobacco Scrip, 6%	Sept., 1915	98¾	99¾	5.70
Baltimore & Ohio R. R., 4½%	June, 1925	99	99½	5.85
Bethlehem Steel Co., 5%	June, 1915	98½	98⅝	7.40
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R., 5%	Sept., 1916	97	98½	7.00
Chicago Elevated Ry., 5%	Jan., 1915		99	6.75
Consolidated Gas Co., 6%	June, 1915	100¼	100¾	5.25
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98	98¼	4.75
Erie R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	94½	97½	7.50
Erie R. R., 5%	Apr., 1917	92	95	7.15
General Motor Co., 6%	Oct., 1915	98	100	5.00
General Rubber Co., 4½%	July, 1915	98	98½	6.75
Harlem River & Port. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	80	85	15.00
Hocking Valley Ry., 5%	May, 1915	98½	99¼	6.75
International Harvester Co., 5%	Feb. 15, 1915	99½	99¾	5.15
Lackawanna Steel Co., 5%	Mar., 1915	84	96	17.00
Michigan Central R. R., 4½%	Mar. 2, 1915	98	99	5.40
Montreal Tramways & Power Co., 6%	Nov., 1915		99½	9.65
New England Navigation Co., 6%	May, 1917	88	91	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Apr., 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	May, 1915	98¾	99¼	6.00
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Sept. 15, 1915	98	98¾	6.50
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., 5%	Oct., 1915	97½	98¾	8.00
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.75
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1916	101¾	102	4.82
New York City, 6%	Sept., 1917	103	103¼	4.77
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R., 5%	May, 1915	90	95	15.00
Pacific Gas & Electric Co., 5%	Mar. 25, 1915	99	100	5.00
Pennsylvania R. R. conv., 3½%	Oct., 1915	98¼	98½	5.20
Public Service Corporation of N. J., 5%	Mar., 1916		98	6.15
Seaboard Air Line Ry., 5%	Mar., 1916	96½	96¾	6.10
Southern Railway, 5%	Feb., 1916	96½	96¾	6.15
Southern Railway, 5%	Mar., 1917	94½	96½	6.60
Sulzberger & Sons, 6%	June, 1916	97¾	98¾	6.90
Union Typewriter Co., 5%	Jan. 15, 1916	96	98¾	6.85
United Fruit Co., 6%	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
Utah Company, 6%	Apr., 1917	95	99	6.50

RECEIVER FOR COAST LINE.

Friendly Action to Reorganize Eastern Steamship Corporation.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 30.—The first legal step in a plan for the reorganization of the Eastern Steamship Corporation, which is affiliated with the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, was taken today when a creditors' bill was filed in the Federal court asking for the appointment of a receiver. A hearing will be held next Saturday.

The petitioner is the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company of Philadelphia, which has an unsecured claim of $42,491 for coal furnished. The action is said to be a friendly proceeding for the benefit of all the creditors with the larger interests of the corporation concurring.

The Eastern Steamship Corporation was organized in this State in January, 1912, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, of which $3,000,000 preferred and $1,687,500 common is outstanding, buying the Eastern Steamship Company, the Metropolitan Steamship Company, which went through receivership proceedings between Jan. 30, 1908, and March 30, 1909, and the Maine Steamship Company. The corporation at the time of the organization gave the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston a mortgage on all its vessels and wharf properties to secure an issue of 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $8,500,000.

Of this amount there is now $5,860,000 outstanding in the hands of individual holders, and the balance is retained by the trust company for the purpose of paying or refunding certain underlying mortgages of the old companies.

Of the floating indebtedness of notes and accounts payable amounting to more than $1,150,000, $300,000 is for supplies and current expenses the past four months. Of the note indebtedness $730,000, or all but $40,000, is said to be due Hayden, Stone & Co. of Boston.

The interest of the New Haven Railroad in the Eastern Steamship Corporation came about through the merger of the Eastern Steamship Company with the Maine and Metropolitan Steamship Companies, which were subsidiaries of the New Haven. The Eastern Steamship Company was an outside concern, of which Calvin Austin was the head. Through its combination with the New Haven subsidiaries, the New Haven came into possession of a large, though a minority, interest in the Eastern Steamship Corporation. Mr. Austin continued in control of operation and Charles S. Mellen has testified that the New Haven never sought to control or influence the affairs of the Eastern Steamship Corporation. According to his testimony, the New Haven's only interest is an investment in the stock.

The connection of the company with the New Haven, however, was blamed yesterday by interested parties for some of the company's difficulties. The steamships that came to it from the New Haven required large expenditures to bring them up to standard. The New Haven is required to sell its stock by July 1, 1917, and has not been disposed to give any assistance in financing the steamship company under the circumstances. Since the Titanic disaster, also, the provision of more lifeboats and restriction of the number of passengers that may be carried have cut into earnings.

PRIVATE BANKERS ORGANIZE

Those Who Have Qualified Under New Law Form Association.

Private bankers who have qualified under the new law putting them under the supervision of the State Banking Department have organized the Authorized Bankers' Association, with Richard M. Lederer, President; Raymond Guarini, Vice President; Karl Schenk, Secretary, and Henry J. Schnitzer, Treasurer.

The avowed purpose of the association is to promote the general welfare and usefulness of private banking institutions, and to obtain uniformity of action, together with the benefits derived from personal acquaintance and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the private banking interests, and especially to disseminate information leading to a proper understanding of the laws and customs governing the private banking interests.

NEVADA COPPER REPORT.

Earnings for Quarter Show Decrease of $503,986 Over Last Year.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 earnings of $422,750, a decrease of $503,986 from the same period last year. Deductions amounting to $184,481 were made for depreciation and ore extinguishment, leaving $258,244 to be carried to the surplus account, as compared with the $335,402 in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

President S. W. Eccles told shareholders in the report yesterday that it was decided early in August to reduce operations by 50 per cent. because, of the war in Europe. As a result only the higher grades of ore were handled and costs of production were cut from 10.73 cents a pound in the preceding quarter to 5.59 cents. Copper in hand and in transit at the close of the quarter amounted to 25,150,319 pounds.

BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the transactions on the Boston Curb yesterday:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bay State Gas	9c	9c	9c	9c
200	Calaveras	98c	98c	97c	97c
500	Chief Con	88c	88c	88c	88c
10	Davis-Daly	59c	59c	59c	59c
600	First National	73c	73c	72c	72c
100	La Rose	72c	72c	72c	72c
200	Mexican Metals	15c	15c	15c	15c
200	McK.-Darragh	41c	41c	41c	41c
400	Nevada Doug	57c	57c	54c	57c
200	Paterson Lake	23c	26c	23c	23c
700	United Verde	1.00	1.00	96c	1.00

Following are the bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.73	.80	Houghton	1	1½
Bay S. G.	.08	.09	Iron Blos.	1 1-16	1¼
Bohemia	.75	1¼	La Rose	.70	.72
Bost. Ely	.20	.25	Majestic	.07	.07½
Butte & L.	.10	.20	Mex. Met.	.15	.16
Calaveras	.93	.98	McK-D.	.41	.42
Chief Con.	.86	.93	M. or Am.	.02½	.02⅝
Cr. Rea.	.90	.95	New Bait.	.50	.55
Cons. Cop.	.90	1¼	Nev.-D.	.53	.58
Davis-D	.56	.58	Ohio Cop.	.06	.10
Eagle and Bluebell	.75	.80	So. Lake	1¾	2
First Nat.	.73	.75	U. Cr. Sh.	8	8¼
G'field	15-16	1.00	U. V. Ex.	.99	1.00
			Yukon	1⅝	2

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1914-'21	4, 4½	5.65	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½	5.70	5.05
Buf., R. & P.	1914-'30	4½, 5	5.65	5.00
Chesapeake & O.	1914-'17	4½	5.75	5.05
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'22	4½	5.60	4.95
Chic., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	6.20	5.30
Erie Railroad	1914-'22	4½, 5	6.00	5.25
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4½, 5	5.90	5.25
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½, 5	5.65	5.00
Louisville & Nash.	1914-'23	5	5.62	5.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'22	5	6.40	5.80
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1914-'23	4, 4½	5.25	4.80
St. L. I. Mt. So.	1914-'24	5	6.70	5.50
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	6.00	5.25
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½, 5	5.90	5.25
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	5.75	5.00
Virginian Ry	1914-'19	5	6.35	5.65

WANT STATE TO LIFT TAX ON STOCK DEALS

Stock Exchange Officials to Lay Plea Before Legislature in January.

SUBJECT TO DOUBLE LEVY

Temporary Relief While Shares Are Burdened by the War Impost to be Sought.

The New York Stock Exchange is making preparation to urge before the Legislature in January the repeal of the transfer tax on stocks. The statute provides that the seller of stocks pay 2 cents on each share sold with a par value of $100. Since the War Tax bill was enacted into law, putting an additional impost of the same amount on stocks in behalf of the Federal Treasury, the subject of double taxation has been discussed by the Governors of the Exchange as a serious burden upon the security market.

The Exchange does not intend to ask for a permanent repeal of the State law, but to seek relief only during the period in which the special war tax remains in force. It is argued that under normal conditions, with the exchanges open and business uninfluenced by extraordinary factors, the combined taxes, as proposed, would tend to check trading severely.

Two years ago, when Gov. Sulzer sought to increase the State tax from $2 to $4, such strong opposition was made by the Exchange authorities that the proposal was abandoned. The Exchange Governors hold that the ill effects of a tax of this amount would be even more serious when the Exchange reopens than it would have been in 1912, because of the unsettled conditions in general business and finance.

The double tax, it is stated, will tend to curb especially the operations of members who buy and sell for their own account, the so-called "floor traders," whose dealings in the indifferent business in stocks the last two years formed a substantial part of each day's trading. Under the State tax the broker who sells 100 shares at a profit of only one-eighth of a point clears $9.50, as from the $12.50 gross return he pays $2 tax and $1 a hundred shares for having his trade "cleared" through a brokerage house. With a $4 tax his profit would be $7.50.

In case he should lose one-eighth of a point, his total loss would be $15.50 under present conditions, with the tax and clearance charges. With a tax of $4 he would be out $17.50 on the deal, and the fact that he would run the chance of so large a loss through an error of judgment, the Exchange men say, will reduce to a minimum this class of business if both the Federal and State taxes stand.

The Governors of the board refrained from opposing the war tax when it was up for hearing at Washington. It was said in their behalf at the time that the need of supporting the measure in order to strengthen the Government's income was in the minds of the Exchange authorities, and it was deemed more expedient to seek relief at Albany. There has been much criticism of the State tax in view of the fact that it has added comparatively little to the State's income while imposing a burden on trading in stocks, but this will be the first effort to annul the measure.

The Law Committee of the Exchange, supported by the board's counsel, John G. Milburn, is considering methods to be followed at Albany. No definite steps will be taken, however, until the election is over, when the complexion of the new Legislature may be studied.

River Plate Co. to Increase Capital.

The River Plate Commercial Company, Inc., which was incorporated on Thursday under the laws of New York State with a capital of $20,000, intends to increase its capital to $10,000,000 shortly. Eight per cent. cumulative preferred stock to the amount of $5,000,000 and $5,000,000 common stock will be authorized. The company, through the River Plate Trading Company which it has purchased, plans to give facilities for trading between this country and Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay.

CLOSE RATE REHEARING.

Ambassador Gerard Finds Lower Charges Here Than in Prussia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The rehearing on the application of Eastern railroad companies for a general freight-rate increase was concluded today before the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is expected that there will be an early decision.

George F. Brownell of counsel for the railroads devoted much of his argument to the power of the commission to grant the relief sought on the general showing made at the rehearing. He said Congress had empowered the commission to reverse itself if the facts warranted.

Mr. Brownell read a dispatch from Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, which evoked comment by Commissioners Clements and Meyer. The message compared Prussian and American freight rates, showing the latter to be lower, and said the Ambassador had been informed by the Director of the Deutsche Bank that confidence of investors in American securities was shaken by rising wages and reduced freight rates.

Commissioner Meyer insisted the figures could be of no use to the commission, as no basis for comparison of rates was furnished. Commissioner Clements asked how the Ambassador had come to send such a message.

Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel for the commission, said Mr. Gerard had been asked if German freight rates had advanced, and replied that they had not. He characterized the message read as a "voluntary statement."

Clifford Thorne, representing several shippers' associations, in closing his case asserted that nothing in the way of new developments beyond the European war had been brought out to justify the rehearing. Mr. Thorne asserted that the financial reports for the current year, filed by the carriers to support claims of inadequate revenue, afforded no fair basis for comparison with preceding years because the entire policy of the roads as to rules of accounting maintenance charges had been altered. He said the 1914 charge showed great increase despite falling revenues, while previously those two items always had moved in the same direction.

DRY GOODS TRADE BETTER.

Cooler Weather Causes Improved Market in Linens and White Goods.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Retailers have been busier this week as a result of cooler weather, but wholesale business has not had time to respond to any great extent, although the effects are being noticed somewhat in the volume of daily shipments.

"The carpet and rug auction conducted during the week by a large Eastern manufacturer is reported to have started with a good attendance and active selling.

"Wholesale business is showing good volume of such lines as laces, linens, and white goods.

"The many uses to which printed drapery materials can be put in making home beautifying accessories suitable for holiday gifts is increasing the sale of this class of goods.

"Novelties in ready to wear neckwear and costume adornments are adding interest to retail selling."

OTHER POWERS SEEK LOANS

Nearly Every European Government Would Borrow from Us.

Bankers with connections abroad said yesterday that there was hardly a European Government which had not approached this country with a view to placing a loan here to meet the extraordinary strain brought on by the war. So far none of these negotiations, except those instituted by France and Norway for $10,000,000 and $3,000,000, respectively, has succeeded.

The loan to France developed a difference of opinion among bankers in the financial district, those with a leaning toward Germany criticising the transaction as making it just so much more difficult for the United States to accumulate a trade balance.

Investment Bankers to Hear Paish.

Sir George Paish is to address the convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, which will open on Nov. 12 at Philadelphia, on the English moratorium. Howard S. Graham is to speak on the railroad rate cases, and John J. Arnold of Chicago on international trade and foreign exchange. Other speakers will be William H. Cloverdale of New York, Andrew J. Frame of Waukesha, H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, and Rufus C. Dawes of Chicago.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The reports that Turkey had declared war against Russia were given a very bullish interpretation in the wheat market, and prices during the day were strong and higher, closing with net gains of 2¾c. After the early advance the market was comparatively quiet, until late in the day, when the extreme high point was recorded, as a result of evidences that a large export business had been accomplished, sales being estimated at about 1,500,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.17½; No. 2 hard, $1.16¾; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.18; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.21⅜, all nominal cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	....	....	$1.24	$1.22	98⅞
May	....	....	1.30	1.27⅝	98⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Year.
December	$1.16⅝	$1.14⅛	$1.16	$1.13⅜	86⅛
May	1.22¼	1.20⅛	1.21⅞	1.19½	90⅜

CORN.

The corn market was also firm and higher, as a result of the war news, prices closing with net gains of ⅜ to ¾c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 82½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and prime Argentine at 78c, delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	69¼	66¾	68⅞	68¼	76½
May	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝	70⅝	71¼

OATS.

Prices in the oats market were steady to firm in sympathy with wheat and corn and on evidences of improvement in the domestic cash demand, although the export inquiry was smaller. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 53½@53¾c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 54@56½c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	49	38⅜
May	53⅛	52⅝	52⅞	52⅝	42½

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were narrow and trading was rather quiet. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 20,000, estimated for Saturday, 14,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 3,300.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Oct	10.75	10.67	10.75	10.62	10.62
Jan	9.95	9.90	9.92	9.87	10.80
Ribs—					
Oct	....	....	10.20	10.20	10.65
Jan	9.92	9.87	9.87	9.82	10.77
Pork—					
Jan	18.97	18.90	18.95	18.85	20.12
May	19.20	19.10	19.15	19.07	20.17

COTTON.

A statement by the Chairman of the Cotton Exchange Committee that an announcement of the corporation-syndicate plan for taking over old contracts would be made as soon as a court order could be secured permitting the scales of the so-called "Fell" contracts at 9 cents for December, appeared to create increased confidence in an early reopening of the market. Most local traders seemed to feel that there would be no objection to the sale of the contracts at 9 cents, considering the values at present ruling in the South, and it was learned late in the afternoon that the petition to the court in the matter was being rapidly signed by the creditors. Southern spot market advices showed continued firmness, and the markets as officially reported were generally ¼ to ½c higher, making advances of something like ¼ to ½c in the last two or three days. Prices have shown even a greater recovery at some of the interior points in the South-west, and an impression has been created that the demand for end-of-October commitments has been sufficient to absorb the offerings which were pressing against the market.

COTTONSEED OIL.

A further advance in the market for crude oil, which was quoted as high as 30c, caused renewed and active covering in the local market for refined, and during the first part of the day prices were strong and higher. The sharp upturn, which represented about 4c during the last few days, caused a midday reaction, but late in the session the market was again firm and closing quotations were 7 to 16 points net higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.00@5.20	4.80
November	5.10	5.00	5.10@5.20	4.90
December	5.19	5.11	5.19@5.22	5.03
January	5.30	5.20	5.29@5.30	5.18
February	5.43	5.42	5.40@5.43	5.30
March	5.58	5.48	5.58@5.60	5.49
April	5.73	5.58	5.73@5.75	5.68
May	5.80	5.68	5.78@5.79	5.69
June	5.82	5.82	5.85@5.90	5.75

COFFEE.

The coffee market was extremely quiet and with little or no change in conditions. The usual cables from Brazil were not received, and there was also an absence of cost and freight offers. In absence of advices from the primary markets, local quotations on the spot remained unchanged, and there was a general apathy among buyers. Prices in the committee room were steady, with December quoted at 5.73 to 5.80c and March at 6.10c bid. May at 6.23c bid, and July at 7.00c bid. The last offer received from Brazil were on a basis of 8.80 to 9.00c for Santos 4s, while coffee afloat could be obtained at 9¼c. In the local spot market Rio 7s were quoted at 6¾c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,813 packages. Market very lightly supplied with choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery and receivers picked out the small shipments that came in yesterday as best they could to satisfy the most pressing needs. Values were very firm. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33½c; higher scoring lots, 34c; firsts, 2⅞@32½c; seconds, 25@28c; thirds, 23@24c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring lots, 32½c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 27@30c; common to fair, 22@26c; process, extras, 26½@27c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 22@23c; imitation creamery firsts, 23½@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 19@20½c; packing stock, 1 cent; fine, 21@21½c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,829 cases. Market holds steady to firm on the better grades of fresh gathered eggs and there is a moderate inquiry for the lower qualities, though the abundance of these tends to keep values from improving much. Refrigerator eggs are finding a better place in the home trade. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 34@36c; extra firsts, 31@33c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 24@27c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; No. 2 and poorer, 19@20c; checks, good to prime, 17@20½c; undergrades, 14@16c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 25c; firsts, charges paid, 24@24½c; seconds, charges paid, 22½@23½c; undergrades, 20@22c; State, Penn. and nearby, henmery whites, fancy large, new laid, 32@33c; defective 40@50c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 48@50c; Western gathered whites, 29@40c; State, Penn. and nearby, henmery browns, 30@40c; gathered browns and mixed colors, 29@35c.

EXPORT TO GERMANY THROUGH NEUTRALS?

Drop in Berlin Exchange Rate Attributed to Putative Shipments of Supplies.

DENMARK AS AN ENTREPOT

Norway and Greece Also Buying More Liberally from Us—British Copper Embargo Assailed.

The drop in Berlin exchange, which began about ten days ago and has carried it ten points below its usual level, has been attributed in some quarters to putative shipments of food and other supplies through neutral countries for German consumption.

This surmise has applied particularly to shipments to Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Italy, and for Austrian purposes, to Greece. The figures of exports from this port to some of these countries lend a certain amount of support to this theory, but are not conclusive. The latest figures available, however, are for September. These show a big increase of exports to most of these countries over August, when transport facilities were crippled, and the October figures may favor more strongly the idea of heavy indirect exports to Germany.

Going back to August, the value of shipments to the several countries compares as follows with the same month last year:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$404,770	$355,064
Italy	2,887,329	307,332
Holland	4,880,460	1,911,723
Norway	580,498	668,119
Sweden	510,536	104,614

For September, including Greece, the figures are as follows:

	1913.	1914.
Denmark	$533,976	$2,043,021
Italy	2,884,589	2,038,579
Holland	4,158,001	3,988,981
Norway	634,247	1,429,350
Sweden	539,870	583,645
Greece	173,038	2,851,568

Denmark as German Entrepot.

Large increases are shown as to Denmark, Norway, and Greece, while Holland unexpectedly shows a small decrease from last year. Denmark has been regarded as a very likely entrepot for goods intended for Germany. It has imported from New York large quantities of staples, of which it took none in September last year. These may be seen from the following table:

	1913.	1914.
Wheat, bushels	84,205	198,735
Rye, bushels	None	115,974
Oats, bushels	None	158,758
Copper, pounds	None	4,201,820
Cotton, bales	None	1,143
Zinc, pounds	None	236,120
Pickled pork, pounds	None	390,945
Illuminating oil, gallons	None	1,478,542
Naphtha, gallons	None	612,738
Cottonseed oil, gallons	15,489	810,186

The item of illuminating oil looks especially significant, in view of the fact that it is used as fuel by the German war motors, until the fact is taken into account that Denmark, while importing none from this port in September of last year, imported 36,000,000 gallons from the United States in the year ended June 30 last. It would seem, therefore, to be taking only half of its own normal consumption at present, unless shipments are heavy from other American ports. Denmark's imports of copper are not explainable on this ground, however, and Germany has been represented as being short of copper for war purposes beyond her need of other materials. England shut down on exports of copper from this country to Holland on the ground that they were intended for Germany, and our own State Department has made no effective protest, despite criticisms from copper men and from Senators and Congressmen from copper producing States.

Protests Without Result.

"We have an undoubted right, under the rules of international law," said a copper man yesterday, "to export to a neutral country, such as Holland. If these shipments go to Germany eventually, England should put her pressure on Holland, not on us. Our State Department would not only be justified, but would be only fulfilling its duty under international law in refusing to let Great Britain stop shipments to neutral countries. Protests have been made, but without result. Furthermore, we have an established export business to Holland, and the fact that shipments are negotiated for now is no indication that they are intended for Germany."

The action of Great Britain seems to have been effective in preventing any considerable shipments of copper to Holland be

MANY AIM TO SHARE FRANCE'S $10,000,000

Commission at the Brevoort Besieged by People with War Merchandise.

GERMANS ON THE LOOKOUT

Secrecy Maintained as to Every Detail—Even Names of Members Withheld.

The old Brevoort House seemed to have added on several stories once you got inside yesterday. It had changed overnight. It had read the morning papers and awakened to realize that it was sheltering distinguished visitors, who were about to spend more money than anybody who had been in the hotel within many, many years. It is the headquarters of the commission that is to disburse the $10,000,000 that France is borrowing here.

The moment one entered the lobby yesterday a change was noticed. Monsieur le chef de reception, as the room clerk had come to be known, wore a busy and important air. He looked mysterious when asked whether any member of the commission was about.

"You will give your card and state your business," he said gravely, "and I will see. Only a few of the commission speak English, and they are very busy."

Over near the doorway to the restaurant, four men, at least two of whom might have passed for Germans, were smoking cigarettes that guaranteed their own nationality, for the odor of the "Maryland" actually resounded in the neighborhood. Were these Commissioners? The room clerk assumed a deeper air of mystery.

One man had a beard. So had another. Men with pompadours dashed out of side doors and into other side doors, and smoked "Marylands" and called each other "Capitaine." An energetic young man, whose nationality could not be mistaken, entered and said to the clerk that he wanted to see those French Commissioners, because he had got something that they were sure to want.

"Shoes?" read the clerk, taking up the other's card. "They won't see you." A man who said he represented a tent and awning firm got a similar answer.

Men flitted about and in and out, and streams of other men poured in and out, all with something to sell. Most of them had the luck of the boorman and others. After some time one of the card reached Capt. Allard, who is Secretary to the commission.

Capt. Allard kept a figurative finger on his lips. "It is not permitted that one shall say anything," he said. "We are under strict orders to preserve silence.

"Perhaps," he added, after parrying many inquiries, "you might write a list of the questions you wish answered, and I will submit them to Capt. Larfouilloux."

"Is he at the head of the commission?"

Capt. Allard would not say no.

"And is he a naval or a military officer?"

This was a secret, it appeared, for Capt. Allard begged to be excused from answering the question. "I am so sorry," he said, with his hand on his heart, "but I must not answer questions. I will take your list to Capt. La fouilloux" and she disappeared.

Some time later in the afternoon he returned. Capt. Larfouilloux was sorry, but everybody's instructions were to maintain absolute secrecy on every point. Not even the names of the commission or its number must be told, and this rule must be impressed upon the hotel staff. Other members of the commission who were approached excused themselves.

The present commission consists of about twelve men, who are for the most part either active or reserve officers in the army or navy, and each of them an expert in some line or other. Some are business men, as well as reserve officers, and well up on the technical points of various merchandise. The French Government, it is understood, is determined to buy nothing that is not of the best, or at a price that is exorbitant. Other commissions have been coming and going, and some are in other parts of the country.

The presence at the Brevoort of several Germans, it is understood, has been of interest to the visitors, but if there is espionage the Frenchmen do not seem to mind it. A clerk in the office said he would not be surprised if more than one of the Germans had been drawn by the presence of the French officers and the nature of their mission.

At another hotel further uptown, a man who has closed several important contracts with French representatives, believes that his apartment was visited a few days ago by a German woman spy. He was in his sitting room about the middle of the afternoon, when there was a knock at the door. He opened it. A woman who spoke with a German accent said she was a friend of the man's wife and had just run in to see her. Knowing his wife's acquaintances, the man did not believe the visitor was on the list, and he invited her to sit down and wait for his wife who, he said, would be back shortly. The woman's eyes took in every detail of the room. Then she began to ask questions. Finally she asked, as if casually, if the man had made any recent contracts, with whom, and for what. She did not obtain the information, and soon made an excuse to get away.

MAY SPEND $100,000,000 HERE.

Russia and Germany Expected to Negotiate for Credit Loans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Viewing credit loans to belligerent countries as private transactions, the Washington Administration will not attempt to interpose its influence against such transactions on the part of American bankers.

This was learned on the highest authority today after it became known that German financiers were contemplating the establishment of a credit loan in this country similar to the $10,000,000 credit fund negotiated by the National City Bank of New York and other bankers for the French Government.

The decision of the Washington Administration may lead to the purchase in the United States of about $50,000,000 worth of supplies by Russia, and an equal, if not a greater, amount by Germany. Details of the expected transactions are lacking here.

High officials of the Washington Administration insist that President Wilson has not changed his view announced at the outbreak of the war, that the loaning of money to belligerents would be "inconsistent with the true spirit of American neutrality." A distinction was drawn by officials, however, between the loans referred to at that time—such as bond issues offered for public sale and credit transactions intended as a checking account against the purchase by belligerents of foodstuffs and supplies from American firms.

The President realizes that this Government has no legal right to oppose loans of any character, nor is there any obligation of international law forbidding them. During the Russo-Japanese war loans were floated for Japan in the United States through public bond issues. The President is understood, however, to be opposed to that form of loan as liable to stir up ill-feeling and prejudices.

BIDS FOR NAVY SHELLS.

E. W. Bliss Company Offers Lowest Price on 4 and 5 Inch Calibres.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Navy Department announced today the result of the opening of bids for common shells of four and five inch calibre for use on the ships of the service, and for four-teen-inch armor-piercing shells for the latest type of dreadnaughts. The E. W. Bliss Company was the lowest bidder for the four-inch shells with an offer of $9.50 a shell, while the Bethlehem Company's bid was $9.80, the Tredegar Steel Company's bid $9.95, the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company's bid $10, and the American and British Company's bid $10. The E. W. Bliss Company and the American and British Company were the lowest bidders for the five-inch shell, its offer being $12 a shell, compared with $13.75 as the bid of the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company.

The Bethlehem Steel Company was the lowest bidder for the manufacture of fourteen-inch shells. Its bid was $415 a shell, compared with $425 by the Crucible Steel Company, and $426 by the Washington Steel and Ordnance Company.

WILSON WON'T CLOSE MINES

White House Denies Such Plans Are Contemplated for Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, made the following statement this evening:

"It is not true that the President has in contemplation any plan for the closing of the mines in Colorado."

Reports that the President was considering a suggestion that the Federal Government shall close the Colorado mines, if the operators did not assent to the President's plan for the settlement of the mining troubles in that State, arose from the fact that there was a long conference yesterday between the President and Attorney General Gregory.

No date has been fixed for the withdrawal of Federal troops from the mine district, according to statements made today at the War Department. Gov. Ammons also yesterday, who had received intimations that the troops would withdrawn Nov. 15, but it was said by officials here that no plans for such a step had been arranged.

The miners have asserted that if the Federal troops are withdrawn, rioting is almost certain to follow, while the operators have told the President that they are employing as many men as possible and that they are having no trouble with their present employes.

ENORMOUS EXPORTS OF FOOD SUPPLIES

War Demands Carried September Shipments to Highest Point Recorded.

TOTAL WAS $68,490,889

Nearly Double That of a Year Ago —Wheat Exports for the Quarter 89,250,000 Bushels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—War's demand on American granaries, mills, and packing houses, as shown today in an analysis made by the Department of Commerce, resulted in record exportations of breadstuffs, meats, and other food articles during September. Many trade currents broken by the European upheaval have shifted to the United States. France demanding immense quantities of fresh beef, South America and Europe buying large quantities of flour, while nearly all the markets formerly supplied from other sources are importing millions of pounds of American sugar.

The value of foodstuffs sold abroad last month was $68,490,889—nearly double that of September a year ago, when the total was $38,756,624.

The war demand for wheat brought exports for the three months ended with September to the highest point ever reached in any corresponding period. Total exports, including flour, in terms of wheat, in the three months aggregated 89,250,000 bushels, compared with 59,000,000 bushels in that period a year ago. For September the exports of flour were about normal, but the wheat sold abroad was more than twice that exported during the corresponding period a years ago. The wheat total was 26,000,000 bushels. France bought 7,572,000 bushels, the United Kingdom 6,640,000, the Netherlands 2,201,000, while other European nations bought 5,390,000 bushels. More than 2,560,000 bushels were exported to Canada, while another effect of the war was the shipment of 580,000 bushels to Brazil. Exports of flour to Latin America nearly doubled those of September one year ago.

Exports of fresh beef in September amounted to 7,000,000 pounds, eleven times the amount sent abroad in September, 1913. The 3,000,000 pounds of canned beef exported was eight times the amount sold in September last year. The increase in refined sugar exports was tremendous. In September 52,200,773 pounds were shipped abroad, compared with 3,024,540 one year ago.

Other gains for September showed by the department figures were:

	1913.	1914.
Corn	870,494	1,152,063
Oats	3,000,178	10,760,185
Oatmeal (lbs.)	624,828	2,842,222
Rice (lbs.)	1,486,905	10,443,874
Canned salmon (lbs.)	2,849,669	4,660,811
Barley	250,000	2,750,000

Exportations of cattle and sheep decreased, compared with September last year. More than 1,600 cattle were sold abroad in September, 1913, compared with about 900 last month. The decrease in sheep shipments showed about the same percentage.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Important progress has been made in the work of adjusting the machinery of the money and exchange markets of the new world conditions created by the European conflict and the business outlook is therefore brighter. Outside of certain industries, however, in which there is a demand from abroad for war supplies, domestic trade still awaits quickening. Resumption of commercial enterprise released from the caution which now confines it. The declining business and revenues of the American railroads, even more than the menace of the European conflict, is the mainspring responsible for restriction in some important industries, hence the keen interest exhibited in the proceedings before the Commerce Commission for an advance in rates. Railroad gross earnings decreased in the three weeks of October 13.2 per cent. Notable expansion in exports, mainly of wheat, promises the establishment of a trade balance which will make the existing large debits abroad easier to handle; during the latest week the total exports from New York amounted to over $21,000,000, this being $4,000,000 greater than a year ago.

Payments through the banks, as reflected in bank clearings, continue in very moderate volume, the total this week at 14 leading cities in the United States amounting to $2,002,634,172, a decrease of 25.9 per cent, as compared with $2,777,578,013 for the same week last year and of 32.9 per cent, as compared with the $3,076,007,955 of the corresponding week in 1912. New York City reports losses of 35.0 and 42.0 per cent., respectively, in the comparison with the two previous years.

Bradstreet's says:

Cheerfulness is more in evidence this week than at any previous time since the war began, but actual performance—in other words, real buying, and especially purely domestic trade—lags behind sentiment, and industrial operations, except in special lines affected by war demands, are at a very low ebb. Delay in settlement is most perceptible in large financial lines, where the feeling is easier as the result of a variety of helpful happenings. Chief of these are the practical insuring of banking support of the cotton situation, the enlargement of export trade in that staple, the cheering announcement that it has been put on the non-contraband list, and the shipping of the foreign exchange to the lowest point reached since the outbreak of the war.

Commercial Attache Here.

A. H. Baldwin, who has recently been appointed Commercial Attaché of the Department of Commerce, to be stationed in London, is in this city for a few days for the purpose of interviewing manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Baldwin will sail for his post next Wednesday. He will be at the local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, Monday morning. Engagements may be made to meet him there.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30.—Forecasts:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and Sun., gentle n. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun., warmer Sun. in n. and w., gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. Sun., fair, warmer in n.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Sat., cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain in n.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

La.—Fair, warmer Sat., Sun., cloudy; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

East. Tex.—Cloudy Sat., rain at night or Sun. in n., fair in s.; moderate s. e. to s. winds.

West. Tex.—Rain Sat. Sun., probably fair.

Utah.—Rain and slightly cooler Sat. Sun., fair.

Okla.—Cloudy Sat.; rain at night or Sun.

Ark.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled, probably rain.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain by night; moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain in s.; moderate s. winds.

L. Mich.—Fair, slightly warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

U. Mich.—Fair Sat.; warmer in n. Sun., unsettled, probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Wis.—Fair, warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy; probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Sat. Sun., cloudy, probably rain; moderate s. and s. w. winds.

Iowa—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., unsettled, probably rain; cooler in w.

Mo.—Fair Sat.; warmer in e. Sun., unsettled, probably rain.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., rain and cooler.

Nebr.—Fair Sat. Sun., unsettled and somewhat cooler; probably rain.

Kan.—Cloudy Sat.; rain at night or Sun.; somewhat cooler Sun.

WIDE SKIRTS HELP MILLS.

Changing Styles Brighten Skies for Cotton Goods Makers.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 30.—Women show a tendency to wear wider skirts, and in consequence manufacturers here of cotton goods believe that the trade outlook is brightening. Treasurer Borden of the Parker Mills, after the annual meeting today, discussed the business situation. The war, he said, had at the outset affected trade of all kinds, and had depreciated the values of cotton and cotton goods. The prices now being offered for goods, he said, did not represent the cost of their manufacture. If the cotton that the Parker Mills had on hand had been of a sort used by printcloth mills the shrinkage in value on it since the war began would have amounted to $3,000 a day.

Then Mr. Borden referred to the change in styles, and said that as women once more were wearing underskirts, the situation of the mills should improve. If satisfactory prices could be obtained for goods now, mills, he said, would make money.

Fred W. Easton, who is a mill Director, said that the change in styles had improved the outlook for fine goods mills. The decline in business of the fine goods mills began with the adoption of the style of narrow skirts for women.

The financial statement presented at the annual meeting today of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company showed a surplus of $323,074.59, compared with $169,455.35 a year ago. The sum of $126,000, 10½ per cent. on the capital of $1,200,000, was paid out in dividends. The Sagamore Manufacturing Company manufactures sateens and plain goods.

At the meeting of the Parker Mills, which manufacture fine goods, a net debt of $224,481.08 was shown, as compared with $191,487.47 a year ago, an increase of $33,052.61.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 30.—Incorporated today:

Fifth Avenue Commercial Co., warehousemen, commission, and selling agents, $200,000. J. Wickens, H. M. Haelsloop, W. F. Kreimer, all Jurdy St., Long Island City.

Jamaica Interurban Corp., realty, brokerage; $100,000. W. L. and J. C. Farrell, A. H. Spaulding, 575 Atlantic Av., B'klyn.

Old Colony Press, $50,000; Louis Kaess, G. N. Whitney, Nelson Roberts, 1,400 B'way.

Reed-Buffalo Realty Co., $50,000; W. H. Means, Horace and W. W. Reed, Buffalo.

Agricultural Products Corpn., Cape Vincent, $40,000; J. R. Kilborn, R. J. J. Newman, E. N. Jackson.

W. P. Seaver, Inc., bridges, structural work, steel plates, $10,000. Carl Hartzellius, F. A. Gill, Harry Gillen, White Plains.

Delamater Auto Sales Co., $10,000. Anna K. Frank, John Wood, Jr., J. W. Delamater, 1,677 B'way.

Genare Blouse Co., $5,000. J. H. Greenberg, George Gill, Herman Rosenberg, 130 W. 113th.

Babcock's Express & Contracting Co., $10,000; Edward E. Agnes, Harry G. Babcock, 439 W. 54 St.

Standard Products Corpn., import products from Birmingham, England, $10,000; Lewis M. Ludlow, William Roe, W. Nichols, J. Judd Mason, 280 W. Bway.

Debevoise Holding Corp'n, realty, construction, $10,000; Meta C. Octjen, Francis Gilbert, A. L. Hillyard, 412 Throop Av., B'klyn.

Adolf Gross, Inc., leather findings; shoe manufacturing instruments, $5,000; Samuel and Adolf Gross, Jacob Klein, 168 Central Av., B'klyn.

Empire Concrete Shingle Co., Buffalo, $100,000; F. and Hugo W. H. Snyder.

A. L. Watson & Co., Richmond, dry goods, groceries, meats, hardware, $5,000; C. L. Agnes, K. and W. R. Watson, Westerleigh, S. I.

United States Purchasing corp'n, mining, manufacturing, farming, $10,000; Oli S. Iwolbarst, C. N. Posenick, A. S. Bacon, 26 Cedar St.

Algius Co., wines, liquors, $25,000; T. Kensett, Wheeler William Schaefer, George J. Foley, 259 65 St., B'klyn.

A. Bernstein's Son & Co., millinery, $6,000; Charles, Gus A. Muller, Samuel Bernstein, 76 W. 19 St.

Leibowitz Wool Stock Co., $5,000; Herman Zeenkes, H. J. Mendels, D. J. Leibowitz, 892 Fox St.

Village Record Pr'ty Co., $8,000; Susan Reichard, Jack and David Ellner, 446 E. 171 St.

Rochester Monitor Co., Rochester, machine shop, foundry, $30,000; S. A. Thomas, B. D. Straight, J. S. Avery.

Authorization: International Filter Co., Chicago, Ills., $2,500; Rep. H. O. Coughlan, 56 Nassau St.

Voluntary dissolutions: Universal Candy Co., B'klyn; Fly Ribbon Manufacturing Co., N. Y.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Oct. 30.—Charters filed today:

Embyor Corp., Newark; real estate; $25,000. D. Arthur Inglis, Ridgefield Park; Frank Shay, Newark; Frank Drake, Nutley.

Aluminum Plated Ware Co., Newark; $100,000. P. Charles Stone, Phila.; James H. Opp, Newark; Edward E. Sturges, New York.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Oct. 30.—Charters filed today:

Celia Phos. Co., New York; $500; to acquire the patent on a beverage known as Celiphos; John A. Allan, New York; George L. Todd, Westfield, N. J.; Joseph Hover, Hackensack, N. J.

Cacni Cachi Hydraulic Mines Co., New York; $250,000; R. H. Waddell, Ansel M. Mascher of New York; A. A. Kelley, Montclair, N. J.

Weekly Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 339 business failures in the United States during the week, against 336 for the previous week. The Middle States had 108, New England 34, Southern 90, Western 61, Northwestern 12, and Far Western 34. Canada had 51, against 64 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000.

CARPET SALE STILL ON.

There Remain 662 Lots Which Will Be Disposed Of Today.

Interest was well sustained yesterday at the auction sale of carpets and rugs at the salesrooms of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company. Prices obtained showed in many instances a decided falling off from the regular Spring catalogue rates, although some goods proved good sellers at only slight reductions from the regular list.

Carlton Axminster rugs, 6 by 9 feet, sold at an average price of $7.25, against $9.80, the opening price at the beginning of the season. Alpine Axminster rugs, 27 by 52 inches, originally offered at $1.17½ each, went for 90 cents. Alpines, 9 by 12 feet, averaged slightly higher than earner in the sale, and yesterday were disposed of quickly. They ranged from $9 to $9.50 to purchasers, the regular price being $13.95. Katonah seamless velvet rugs, 9 by 12 feet, brought out some lively bidding, the auction prices realized running from $8.50 to $8.75. The regular price on this size was $11.15.

Hudson tapestry rugs, 9 by 12 feet, showed some advance over sales made earlier in the week, and brought close to $7 in most instances, the regular price being $8.35. There was a falling off in Colonial velvet rugs, 27 by 54 inches, the prices realized ranging from 90 cents to $1.15. This size opened in May last at $1.40. F-Palisade carpets showed a decline of 10 cents from the regular selling price of 49½ cents a yard.

This morning's sale begins with lot 2,056, covering velvet carpets. As there are 662 lots to be disposed of today, it will probably be necessary to hold a night session. If all of the offerings cannot be disposed of by tonight, the balance will be sold Monday morning. The Spring, 1915, offerings will be displayed and prices announced by the Smith Company on Monday, provided the auction is finished.

To Buy Horses for France.

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 30.—Silas A. Morse, a livery keeper, and known all over the country as an expert on horses, has been asked by agents for the French Government to purchase 4,000 American-bred horses for the French Army. The horses are to be rounded up and shipped in 400 lots, the first shipment to be made within ten days. The average price per head is not to be more than $150.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...6@6¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...6@7
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Extension on Blanket Orders.

The concern, that secured the major share of the foreign contracts placed in this market for blankets, is now understood to be negotiating for an extension of time on the filling of the orders. The original specifications called for the delivery of up to 1,500,000 blankets on Nov. 7, it is said, but this time has been prolonged to Nov. 15, by the concern here, although the foreign Government has yet to ratify the action. The twenty-six mills which are engaged on this order are reported to have completed up to the present time about 200,000 blankets.

Scarcity of Woolen Underwear.

Underwear factors are busied for the most part at present in turning out goods for the warring nations. The domestic demand offers little feature, although the amount of belated orders which will be placed is expected to reach a large figure. As sellers now regard the situation, a scarcity of merchandise should develop a little later on when the retailers turn in their duplicates and find a number of the mills occupied on foreign contracts. This shortage, it is said, is most likely to occur on woolen goods, stocks of which are thought to be very low because of the conservative buying on the part of the retailers earlier in the season.

Women Making Over Gowns.

There is a large falling off reported in the business being placed by the dressmakers' supply houses. This is considered a rather striking example of the wave of economy that is sweeping over the country. The supply houses enjoyed prosperous times for a number of years, and, from a credit standpoint, were put down as very good risks. Where orders formerly called for large amounts, at the present time they consist of cuts and sample ends. The explanation given for this restriction in the demand is that women are making over their old clothes instead of buying new garments. All that is needed is a small piece of material for lining or decoration to freshen up the suit that did duty last Fall.

Coffee Roasters' Convention.

Because of the highly successful meeting at Cincinnati last year, more than usual interest is being shown in the coffee trade this year in the convention of the National Coffee Roasters' Association that will be held in New Orleans from Nov. 16 to 19. A large attendance of roasters and jobbers from this city and Boston is anticipated, and special parlor cars have been engaged to transport this contingent. A special train will be run from Chicago to the scene of the convention to carry the delegation from that city, Duluth, the Twin Cities, St. Louis, and other western points. Entertainment features such as can be had in no other American city are promised by the New Orleans members in charge of the convention arrangements, and a fund of $5,000 has already been subscribed to this end. The special which will carry the New York and Boston members will leave the Pennsylvania Station in this city on Nov. 14 at 4:35 P. M.

Sateens Sell Well.

Some big contract sales of sateens were put through yesterday in the gray goods market for delivery in 1915. The mills apparently covered themselves as far ahead on these fabrics as they cared to at current figures, for several bids for them were refused. While the prices got for the goods were lower than they would be under more normal conditions, it is said that on certain of the low grades advances of an eighth of a cent a yard were obtained. Sheetings were not overactive, though a fair business was done on them at prices that were more attractive to the buyers than to the mills. For instance, 36-inch, 48-square, 4-yard sheetings are now available at 4¼ cents, whereas 6 cents is considered a fair price for them when things are going smoothly. Fine-yarn goods are none too active, buyers apparently thinking them too high despite the softening tendencies which began to manifest themselves recently.

Not Much Chance for Cotton Bags.

Despite efforts made here to encourage the use of cotton bags among shippers of sugar, coffee, grain, and other products in place of jute containers, it is not thought that the change will be made generally. Some firms may emulate the examples of certain western houses and use cotton bags for advertising purposes, but sentiment among the coffee roasters in this city seems strongly in favor of a continuation of the use of burlap containers where such containers are needed. It is known that in the case of 100-pound bags the use of cotton would increase the price about two cents a bag, which amount, though small in itself, would be considerable of a drain on the roasters in the course of a year. It is denied that this difference could be passed on to the consumer, and it is asserted instead that it would be a difference large enough to lose business for patriotic roasters if the whole trade did not make the change. It was further brought out that it would take 12,500 one-pound bags, suitable for retail packing, to use up a single bale of cotton.

Cheaper Gloves Cleaned Out.

The strike in Gloversville and the interruption which imports suffered will bring about a shortage of gloves available for the holiday trade. The cheaper grades are fairly well cleaned up at the present time and the finer class of merchandise is scarce because no skins suitable for their manufacture can be brought into this country. Even if the strike were to be called off at once, not more than 20 per cent. of the goods necessary for the holiday season could be made up in time. The labor trouble, however, has not materially changed the situation, since it is reliably reported that the operatives would not have had work for more than ten weeks even if there had been peace in the industry. The reason for this is the shortage of leather. Up to the present time the retailers have had enough goods for their needs, but the demand was very small owing to the warm weather. Cold weather stocks will be pretty exhausted. Inquiries are being received in the local market from purchasing agents for foreign Governments for knitted goods made of wool or cotton. So far, it seems, no substantial orders of this nature have been placed.

Printcloths Still Active.

Buyers of printcloths continued to do things in the local market yesterday, and prices stiffened further as a result. The demand is broadening steadily, and good business is expected for some time to come. A good part of yesterday's trading was confined to goods for this year's delivery because the mills were not content to trade ahead to any extent on some constructions at prevailing prices. There was a good movement of 39-inch 80 squares for 1914 shipment at 5⅝ cents, while 68-72s in the same width moved well for similar delivery at 4¼ cents. Buyers also took good quantities of 38½-inch 64-60s at 3⅝ for November-December delivery, and some mills were asking 3¾ cents for them. There was not enough trading done on them at that figure, however, to make it the market price. Several large lots of 38½-inch 64-48s were disposed of for January-April delivery at 3¼ cents, but later this figure was refused for 1915 delivery and asked for 1914 shipment. Some good trading on 38½-inch 60-52s was also done at 3⅜ cents for near-by and future delivery. Narrow goods were neglected. The quotations:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	5c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c
38½-inch, 60-48s	3¾c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3½c
27-inch, 64-60s	2½c
27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

COTTON DEMAND BETTER.

Reopening of Exchange Contingent Upon Transfer of Pell Holdings.

E. M. Weld, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Cotton Exchange, which has been working for an early opening of the board, said yesterday that the announcement of the date of the opening would probably be made immediately if the 8,000 bales on the books of the failed firm of S. H. P. Pell & Co. could be transferred to the syndicate being formed to handle outstanding contracts. A banking syndicate has pledged $1,300,000 to brokers who need assistance in carrying old contracts after the Exchange opens, and the Pell holdings form the most important obstacle to the syndicate's plan. It is expected that a court order will be sought for the transfer of the cotton to the syndicate within a few days.

Evidence was given in the spot cotton market yesterday that the demand is widening in Europe. It was learned that the Russian Government, through an agent here, was trying to contract for the purchase and immediate shipment by way of Archangel of 40,000 bales, at a total cost of about $1,200,000. Several trust companies were asked to finance the deal, security being promised through the deposit by the Imperial Bank of Russia with a chosen agency in Russia of collateral for the loan in the form of high-grade securities. The negotiations were not completed as far as could be learned. Buying for English spinners was reported from the South to be proceeding on a substantial scale.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New-York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Arnstein, Robert, and Isaac Cohen—M. Miller, $657.

Anderson, Karl A.—White Co., $158.

Amidon, Georgiana M., executrix—N. D. Lawton, $30,067.

American Angular Drill Corporition and John M. Coleman—W. M. Helm, $582.

Abd-el-Nour, Caesar—Commercial Trades Co., $124.

Amalgamated Sales Corporation, Inc.—A. W. Shaw Co., $101.

Bekwe, Frank P.—H. M. Rowe, $463.

Berg, Harry—G. H. Mullen et al., $110.

Same—Banister Realty Co., $133.

Bougher, Charles S.—F. M. Greisheimer, $191.

Brandner, John—D. N. Nevius, $238.

Bedik, Abraham, and Philip Alterman—S. Cohen, $298.

Batten, Thomas—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $125.

Burch, George B.—J. J. Kenney, $1,121.

Benz, Louis E.—Tobacco Production Co., $143.

Beacon Photoplay Co.—Berland Construction Corporation, $429.

Ball, John W.—W. Grafton, $7,610.

Conjors, John F.—H. C. Colston, $1,256.

Claiculo, Rosina, and Giuseppe Battaro—People, &c., $200.

Cesarelli, Louis M.—City of New York, $124.

Cotton, Ruby L.—R. Clinton, $191.

Cloran, Glen L.—C. H. Brooks, $256.

Callahan, Thomas—W. Klein, $238.

Cohen, Elias A.—B. C. Miller & Son, Inc., $743.

City of New York—Northern Bank of New York, $135.

Cohen, Philip, and Fannie Bogin—People, &c., $200.

Chodes, Louis—New York Railways Co., costs, $108.

Boelger, Joseph—National Nassau Bank of Brooklyn, $272.

Deacon, Wm. H.—I. W. & C. Horn Co., $222.

Dowling, Catherine, and Ferdinand S. Ferguson, Jr.—J. C. Jentzer, $183.

Dooores Mines Co. and James Co. of America—Hemming Iscenics, $1,000.

Dittrich, Albert E.—L. Crane, $333.

Same—V. Crane, $300.

Donley, John H.—Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., $1,535.

Elias, Hannah—P. Schneider, $551.

Erie Railroad Co.—M. K. Haus, $1,583.

Albright Co. of America—A. T. Schwarz, $234.

E. R. Sheppard Mfg. Co.—P. Tushnett et al., $234.

East, Edgar P.—G. R. Strine, $2,073.

Farrell, Wm. F.—Stewart Distilling Co., $101.

Franklin's, Inc.—C. T. Howey, $438.

Fulton Albert Corp.—Cornell Lumber Co., $140.

Gerken, John M.—F. L. Lowenfels, $268.

Gegin, Mary—A. Elting et al., $170.

Goldin, Sidney M.—H. Calman, $106.

Hopwood, Everard B.—L. G. Hart, $296.

Heath, Hamilton—P. M. Fraser, $628.

Same—P. Schwalb, $175.

Same—P. M. Fraser, $208.

Jarrott, John W.—M. Kenin, $316.

Isaac, Moe A.—Spiro Co., $272.

Katz, Frederick B.—Anthese Kutz, and John Keifer—N. Gould, $1,178.

Kelley, Chas. B.—E. A. Greenwood, $578.

London Construction Co., Louis Gunset, and Louis London—Pierce, Butler & Pierce Mfg. Co., $519.

Lukofsky, Jacob, gdn.—City of N. Y., $127.

Lancaster, James H.—H. W. Lorenz, $123.

Lordley, Rupert L.—A. H. Westervelt, $112.

Lafayette Co.—E. Neuwirth, $300.

Levitan, Benjamin W.—J. H. Wilmers, $1,130.

Meyer, Frederick and Agnes—J. J. Mayer, $158.

Macleod, Archibald D.—A. M. Patterson, $278.

Mark, Mitchel H.—H. J. Halle, $4,742.

Massachusetts Bonding and Ins. Co.—C. H. Schultz, $8,162.

Miller, Donald H.—W. J. Hardy et al., $192.

Mussoff, Elagio—Woodbury G. Langdon, Inc., $148.

Moore, John—M. Rosenfield et al., $127.

Meeker, Lillian B.—O'Neill Adams Co., $148.

Nosol, Abe—J. Reser, $157.

Nolk, Helen—A. Feroile, $2,148.

Orr, Marie W., executrix—H. S. Orr et al., $188.

O'Brien, Thomas W.—Luyties Bros., $133.

Providence Loan Society—W. J. Keddie, $2,114.

Plashy, Pincese Lwoff—S. J. Bloomingdale et al., $361.

Parisi, Giovanni—W. Jay, $9,034.

Popik, Rubin—J. I. Steinberg, $417.

Pell, William S., and William Speeden—Lecouver Press Co., $141.

O'Donovan, Alfred J.—J. K. Stiefel & Co., $3,551.

Parudek, Ida, and Giuseppe Battaro—People, &c., of, $200.

Rosenthal, Moses—T. B. Sayre, $243.

Russell, Caller L.—C. Charlton, $1,291.

Rabinowitz, Samuel, and Harry Din—American Felt Co., $241.

Robbins, Frederick T., and George H. Drasser—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Inc., $106.

Robertson, Joseph A.—Monolith Realty Co., $422.

Royal Antiseptic Toothpick Co., Inc.—F. Kupferstein, $529.

Ryan, James J., and James H. Higgins—S. Greene, $1,345.

Specht, Augustus R.—I. Gellert, $1,112.

Streicher, Ida, adm.—J. M. Dumproof et al., $2,955.

Standard Transit Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $123.

Simonson, Louis—G. Greenberg et al., $506.

Schwartz, Rudolph—K. Kohen et al., $1,354.

Sacklow, William—Peter Barrett Mfg. Co., $101.

Scalco, Ottairo—J. W. Cushman & Co., $195.

Silvera, Manuel—J. A. Hayden, $197.

Standard Damp Proofing and Roofing Co., $424.

Flora Schreiber and Mooney Schreiber—Barrett Mfg. Co., $2,634.

Selner, Emilie—Realty Purchasing Mortgage Corp., $130.

Tracy, Thomas J.—W. H. Hussey et al., $615.

Teale, Eleanor—M. Cowperthwaite, $180.

Tenenbaum, Bennie—L. M. Price et al., $145.

Vitela, Marie—W. Crovello, $3,581.

Williams, John—Hudson Refrigerator Co., $137.

Wasserbach, John C.—H. D. Gladstone, $117.

Withington, Irving P.—G. J. Olsson, $125.

Willis, H. Rogers, Inc.—T. Rhode, $128.

Windsor Contracting Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $154.

In Bronx County.

A. Schwoerer & Sons, Inc.—H. D. Bahr, $215.

Same—American Iron Supply Co., $282.

Amdur, Ellis L.—Westchester Avenue Bank, $1,429.

Brown-Weiss Realties and Frederick Brown—E. E. Clapp, $761.

Bait, Joseph—B. Shapiro, $536.

Cerbone, Francisco—Frank Gass, Inc., $980.

Casman, William P.—Union Trust Co., $189.

Edmundson, George W.—T. Giordano, $114.

Hay Foundry and Iron Works—J. Jacobsen, $639.

Harodas, Martin, and Maurice Abom—S. Kandel, $123.

Lowenstein, Mike—Smith & Nessle Co., Inc., $177.

Meyer, Albert F.—George Liss & Co., $175.

Panos, Hurakely—McDermott Dairy Co., $125.

Talty, Michael P.—Larkin Lumber Co., $236.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date that when judgment was filed:

Torbert, Edward A.—E. C. Broenniman, Aug. 28, 1913, $100.

American Meter Co.—H. Dusenbury, July 3, 1913, $4,131.

Coletio, Paul V.—J. Biernian, Sept. 26, 1904, $129.

Geller, Isadore—A. S. Unger et al., Oct. 17, 1914, $102.

Levering, Richmond—S. Minturn, Oct. 26, 1914, $1,012.

Michelisky, Samuel and Mandel Finkelstein—D. C. Kassel, Oct. 15, 1914, $1,143.

Price, Everett M.—A. Buchsbaum Co., Oct. 1, 1914, $479.

Ryan Construction Co. and Patrick Ryan—Carnegie Trust Co., Aug. 5, 1911, $47,202.

Ryan, Patrick—City of N. Y., Nov. 29, 1912, $106.

Ryan Parker Construction Co.—City of N. Y., Sept. 11, 1914, $15,892.

U. S. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order Brith Abraham—J. Sigalove, Oct. 28, 1914, $583.

National Surety Co. and Morris Rothman—People, &c., June 18, 1914, (vacated.)

Composite Metal Lath Co.—J. H. Morgan, Oct. 26, 1914, (vacated.) $657.

In Bronx County.

Rosenblatt, Louis—Olin J. Stephens, Inc., July 11, 1914, $109.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ALFRED J. O'DONOVAN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company, doing a lace business at 381 Fifth Aven

CROKER FIRES HOME FOR DINNER GUESTS

Ex-Chief Burns Up Room at Housewarming to Prove Building Fireproof.

FEAST IN ADJOINING ROOM

Prevention Experts and Insurance Men Partake of Hospitality. Family Sleeps Near Flames.

Edward F. Croker, one time Chief of the Fire Department of New York, gave a housewarming at his new house at Long Beach yesterday. Incidentally he set his house on fire—did it deliberately—and then asked his 150 guests to sit down to an elaborate dinner without doing more than closing the door to the room in which the fire was raging. He did not send out a fire alarm, yet there is a good fire department in Long Beach with a membership ready to render efficient service when flames threaten anybody's residence. The members felt hurt that the ex-Fire Chief had ignored them when the news got about that a fire was still raging in Mr. Croker's residence; that he did not want any help to put it out; in fact would not allow any one to try to stop it. The sacrificed room will not be opened until this morning, when he will have a photograph of the interior taken. There is no insurance on the property.

One of Mr. Croker's hobbies is fire prevention. He has for some time insisted that fires in residences were things that could be controlled, if they could not be absolutely prevented, and built a house to prove it, and, incidentally, to live in. It is in his belief the only absolutely fireproof and unburnable building in the world. He gave his house-warming to prove it.

Mr. Croker's guests included his old Fire Commissioner, John Scannell; the architect and builders of the house, Richard Harding of the Board of Examiners of this city, members of the Board of Underwriters, Presidents of a number of fire insurance companies, professors from Columbia University, and a number of men who have made a study of fire prevention, as well as a couple or score of his immediate neighbors.

Dinner was served in a large room on the second floor. The guests were staged in the next room. Both were successes. Before his guests sat down to dinner Mr. Croker showed them the next room and pointed with pride to a pile of inflammable material stowed under an antiquated bedstead, in turn covered with a mattress heaped with filmy stuff that was to be the feast for the flames. The room was not fitted with his best set of furniture, but it did have a lot of old chairs and tables. The ex-Chief then recklessly poured over the collection a couple of gallons of gasoline.

Finally, as a sort of appetizer, he explained to his guests that during the last year there had been a loss from useless fires in residences on Long Island of more than $2,000,000. That was a sort of sauce for the dinner whose savory odors were beginning to reach the nostrils of his guests. Then he stepped back into the room, touched a match to the mass of stuff under the old bed, threw an wisp of the burning material over the gasoline-spattered furniture, saw that the blaze was a furious one, and then remarked:

"Gentlemen, dinner is served."

Mr. Croker set his house on fire at 4:35 P. M., and at 6 o'clock climbed a ladder and took a look at things. He found the fire "burning beautifully," he assured his friends, adding that it could not possibly do any damage, and that he and his family proposed to go to sleep as usual with the fire burning. If it has not burned itself out by this morning he will go to the room and extinguish it.

The guests agreed with the Chief that the blaze was a success, and that it hadn't damaged anything he did not intend it to damage. Further, they were of the unanimous opinion that he had achieved something in the way of a house-warming that was without a parallel. Then they left Mr. Croker and his family to their fire.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

48—T. B. Coppage v. Kansas.—Submitted.
19—Minidoka & S. W. R. R. v. US.—Argument continued.
28—South Covington & Cincinnati Street Ry. v. City of Covington.—Argument commenced.
33—William Rabb v. Louisiana.—Submitted.
34—Ephraim Simon v. Southern Ry.—Passed temporarily.
36—Twin Falls Canal Co. v. Idaho.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until Monday.
Call for Nov. 2, 30-34, 41, 45, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Mary E. Meagher, respt., v. George A. Hearn et al., applts.; Johanna Lesem, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.; J. Otis Magee-worth, respt., v. Andrew Mehler, applt.; John McGreaner, respt., v. Peter Gardinale, applt.; Annie O'Donnell, respt., v. Cauldwell-Wingate Co., applt.; Julius Oppenheimer, respt., v. Henry C. Freeman, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Louis Fontanella, applt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles Kave, respt., v. Emil Stern, applt.—Determination affirmed, with costs.

Elizabeth Goodenough, applt., v. Wood-Harmon Warranty Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Sophie Spreen, respt., v. Erie R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and orders affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Laughlin and Scott, JJ., dissenting.)

Louis Cohen, applt., v. Rebecca Cohen, respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Rupp, respt., v. Henry Steiner et al., applts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellants to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $1,000; in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., voting for reversal on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.) Settle order on notice.

William Rupp, respt., v. same, applts.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellants to abide event unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce verdict to $500, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed, without costs. (Scott and Hotchkiss, JJ., dissenting and voting for reversal on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence.) Settle order on notice.

Max D. Blum, respt., v. Alliance Ins. Co. of Phila., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Mutual Life Ins. Co. respt., v. Melvin Stephens, applt.; Lulu F. Adams, respt., v. Florence Clarke, applt.; Edward C. Vick, respt., v. Federal Biscuit Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alice G. Rycroft, applt., v. George B. Post, Jr., respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Grace G. Dickinson, respt., v. Cornell University Club, applt.; Benjamin Welskragen, respt., v. John Heichel, applt.; G. Douglas Greene, respt., v. Francis Waddington, applt.; Brody, Aster & Koch Co., applt., v. Bella W. Hochstadter & ano., respts.—Judgment and orders affirmed with costs.

Geo. E. Faulhaber, applt., v. Geo. C. Kline, respt.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Edwd. Byrnes, respt., v. Fifth Av. Coach Co., applt.; Walter Byrnes v. Same.—Judgments and orders reversed, new trials ordered, costs to applts. to abide event on the ground that the verdicts were against the weight of evidence. (Dowling, J., dissenting.) Settle orders on notice.

Abraham Jacobs, applt., v. Robert H. Tietenberg, respt.; Oscar Hammerstein, respt., v. Florence Constantino, applt.; Mary A. G. Jennings, respt., v. Martin Tully Const. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

Peo. ex rel. Karoly Z. Horvay, respt., v. Board of Education, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Edwd. L. Amundsen, applt., v. Wm. G. Strachler respt.; Wm. T. Marsh, respt., v. Marshall E. Ward, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Grace L. Chandler, respt., v. Byron Chandler, applt.—Order modified as stated in order and as modified affirmed without costs.

Frank H. Tuthill, respt., v. Margaret E. Forbes, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied.

Same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Helene Briastre, applt., v. Union Dime Savings Inst., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph Hall, respt., v. Morris Garfinkel, David Rosing, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted.

Re Thos. T. Eckert, decd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charlotte Lancon, respt., v. Geo. L. Lancon, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

B. Chas. Canet, applt., v. Higbie Smith, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and order for examination modified as set forth in opinion.

Re Wm. B. Lawrence.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Rebecca Farber, respt., v. Hyman Farber, applt.; Joseph L. Graf, respt., v. Bonwit Realty Co., applt.; Everett House, respt., v. Frank D. Clayton, applt.; Walter Weston v. James F. Weston, respt.; re Alexander Thain, applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Alfred W. McCann, respt., v. Culter Williams Co., applt.; Comm. Adv. Assn. v. same.—Orders modified by striking out provision excluding testimony, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Beekman Estate, respt., v. Mary C. Foster, applt.; Mary Levy, respt., v. Comm. Travelers' Accident Assn., applt.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The Lamson Co., respt., v. Butler & Maclaren, applts.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Mae A. Sullivan, respt., v. Arthur I. Hoe, applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to applt.

Moses A. Sawyer, applt., v. Edmund N. Stone, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Vito Panto, applt., v. Christian Jacobs Fireproofing Co., respt.—Order modified by granting motion on payment of $10 costs, and as so modified affirmed without costs.

Re Thos. F. Farrell, applt., v. Wm. Williams, respt.; People ex rel. Home Bureau, applt., v. Geo. H. Hall, Commr., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Chas. E. Levy, applt., v. Guardian Trust Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Frank Lanza, respt., v. Southern Pacific Co., applt.; Oceanic Investing Co., respt., v. 28 St. & 7 Av. Realty Co., applt.; People ex rel. Benjamin E. Moore, respt., v. John Dooley, as Pres., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Richard Weingart, respt., v. Mutual Life Ins. Co., applt.—Order modified by striking out the first item, requiring the bill of particulars, and as modified affirmed without costs.

Mary E. Shiebler, respt., v. Marvin Shiebler, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. Maurice Goldstein v. Jhn. J. Murphy; People ex rel. Jas. Wilkinson v. Edgar V. Frothingham, Clara Tonessen v. City of N. Y.; Simeon M. Bartlett v. Geo. Quelet—Motions granted, with $10 costs; orders filed.

Metropolitan Trust Co. v. Long Acre El. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs; order filed.

Star Finance Co. v. Patrick J. Hickey; Same v. Henry J. Entriken; Julia Keel v. Jobson & Clifford.—Motions granted unless applt. complies with terms stated in order.

Michael Nicolelli v. Alden L. Friedman.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Alice L. Ripley v. Guaranty Trust Co.—Motion granted unless applt. complies with terms stated in order.

Lillie M. Medley v. 5th Av. Coach Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

People v. Ida Von Clausen; Same v. Alfred Ottenheimer; Same v. Geo. Dabney; Same v. Wm. Ehrlich.—Motions granted.

John H. Edwards v. F. W. Carlin Co.; Frank Skidmore v. Foundry Iron Works; John A. Kingsbury v. Geo. Steiner; People v. Knickerbocker Dairy Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Browning King & Co. v. Henry Blau; Silas Felder v. Home Silk Mills; Minnie Bojinsky v. Joel Berkowitz.—Applications denied, with $10 costs.

Jacob Sackheim v. William O. Pigeeron.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Chas. Young v. Anna M. Blake.—Motion denied.

People v. Benjm. F. Thomas.—Time extended to Nov. 10.

Julia M. Lawrence v. Keith W. Morris; same v. Hilda C. E. Morris.—Applications granted.

Max Blum v. Franklin Ins. Co.; same v. Liverpool, London & Globe Co.; same v. Potomac Ins. Co.—Motions denied, with $10 costs in each case.

Oceanic Investing Co. v. 28th St. & 7th Av. Co.—Motion granted on condition that appellant serve printed papers and put the case on calendar for Nov. 6.

Sidney M. Teeter v. Anna R. Daniel.—Motion denied.

Re Patrick Lilly.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Re Voron & Chait, Inc.—Motion granted.

Re J. Quintus Cohen.—Referred to official referee.

Re Maxwell R. Slutzkin.—Referred to official referee.

Carrie A. Lichenstein v. Augusta-Aiken Ry. Co.—Motion granted so far as to stay entry of any judgment until determination of appeal.

DAY CALENDAR.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Donnelly, J. Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Schmuck, J.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Underhill Walk—Otterbridge Harsey. Brandt Kelly—A. M. Levy. Equit Tr. Co Fleischmann Realty Co—Cambridge Levingston. Milkcrafter Lese—Edw'd J. Wagstaff.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Leonard Sheet Metal Wks Langdon—John H. Rogan.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J. Jacob Starkman Margaret Jane Crawford—Jacob Katz. Walter F. Blaisdell Bernhard Fink—Frank S. Kenney. Hayer Katzenberg Abraham Storch—Max Alexander. American Sav. Bank Samuel H. Newberger—Wm. P. Rooney. Columbia Trust Co Mayfield Const Co—James C. McGuire.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Emma C. Matthewson Christian Ogle—Francis P. Kenny.

KINGS COUNTY:

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

James E. Andrews, respdt., v. George Cohen, applt.—Order modifying injunction settled and signed.

Fred L. Conroy, respdt., v. Standard Mail Order Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

James Cox, respdt., v. Nassau Elect. RR. Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

John J. Curtin, respdt., v. Clarkson & Ford Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Edith A. Dietz, respdt., v. John Dietz, applt.—Order reversed without costs, and matter remitted to the Special Term, where the plaintiff may have an opportunity to file answering affidavits, and be heard on the question of a change of venue for the convenience of witnesses.

Eliza J. Filkins, respdt., v. John Wehlberg, applt.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

William H. Hastrich, individually and as executor, applt., v. Paul M. Pilcher et al., respdts.—Order in so far as appealed from by plaintiff reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to plaintiff-appellant, and order and judgment modifying the amount of the undertaking to be given on appeal to $1,500, and by striking out of the order the words "including their respective counsel fees herein, and for the payment and satisfaction of all claims and legacies finally found to be due and payable to the creditors and legatees interested in said estate other than Peter Ungerland and John Ungerland, who have each received their alleged share." The said undertaking may be given within ten days after the entry of the order upon this decision, and shall be approved as to the form thereof by a Justice of this court.

Eliza Heinrich, as execx., respdt., v. First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Lizzie D. Affleck and James Affleck, as trustees, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

Henry P. Journeay, respdt., v. Calmon Hurwitz and Rachel Hurwitz, applts.—Order of County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs.

Elbert C. Livingston, respdt., v. C. Milton Rogers et al., applts.—Interlocutory judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mechanics' Bank, respdt.-applt., v. CNY, applt.-respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

Johanna Miller Moosman, as admx., &c., applt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

People, respdts., v. Francesco Criscuoli, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. Edward Le Compte, appit.—Judgment of City Magistrate and order of County Court of Queens affirming the same are reversed and a new trial ordered.

Lilla Radclyffe-Dugmore, applt., v. Great Neck Shores Corp., respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 cost.

William J. Rague, applt., v. New York Evening Journal Pub. Co., respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs.

Bertie Nemiller Schmidt, applt., v. John F. Brennan and Edward Valentine, respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Speath, applt., v. John G. Gasteiger and John W. Gasteiger, applts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Henry George Thomnson, an infant, respdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Tisdale Lumber Co., pl'ff, v. Read Realty Co., applt., Gustave A. Cooper, respdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless Defendant Cooper stipulate within twenty days to reduce the judgment by deducting therefrom $273, which sum represents interest laid upon interest on the claim; in which event the judgment so modified is affirmed, with costs.

Rose Trupiano, an infant, respdt., v. Michael Trupiano, applt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Minnie R. Vickers, admx., as respdt., v. Midtown Contracting Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Joseph M. Wright, respdt., v. Arthur B. Clark, &c., et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Ignacy Yaknunas, respdt., v. N. Y. Bottle Box Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions: Part III. Trials: Trial Term, no day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott University Hts Realty Co (2 cases)—Joseph R. Truesdale. Wheeler Hennessy—Emanuel B. Cohen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott University Hts Realty Co—John W. Stocker. Same Same—Same. August Eisen The Weller Const Co—John W. Stocker. Florence G. Bryant Frank Jacob Neuberger—Minor O. Ross.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

At 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 13.

1st Av, 1,028, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $7,506.12; subject to a prior mtge. of $13,500; to the plaintiff for $18,600.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,023, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. A. Foley, referee; due $7,165.90; taxes, &c., $120.15; subject to a prior mtge of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

1st Av, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; same against same; same attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $6,872.50; taxes, &c., $120.15; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Charles A. Berrian.

187th St, 550 East, s e corner Lorillard Place, 100.1x22.5x100.2x5.5, five-story tenement; Kath. Gass against Joseph Fulella and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; Oscar Igataeter, referee; due, $2,924.32; taxes, &c., $230.10; subject to mtge. of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $25,100.

Creston Av, 2,819, w s, 124.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; Hudson Trust Co. against Paul J. Exner Co. and others; Action 1; Holm, Ferry & Sturgis, attorneys; C. S. Marrin, referee; due, $2,722.57; taxes, &c., $219.94; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Creston Av, 2,817, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.96; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Creston Av, 2,821, w s, 99.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 3; same attorneys; same referee; due $5,845.76; taxes, &c., $219.96; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

By George Frey.

165th St, 630 East, n s, 110.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100, five-story flat and stores; Eliz. Schaefer against Benedetta Picolillo and others; Gerlach & S., attorneys; G. S. P. Kleeberg, referee; due, $31,393.43; taxes, &c., $650.54; to the plaintiff for $15,000.

By Henry Brady.

179th St, 820 East, n s, 78.2 ft w of Marmion Av, 76x75.3x86x75.5, four-story flat; Philip Rhinelander, executor, against C. K. Realty Co. and others; Miller & H., attorneys; Max Bendit, referee; due, $17,661.20; taxes, &c., $970; to the plaintiff for $25,000

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street Corner Leased to Studebaker Corporation—About $300,000 Involved —Sale of Old West Side Holding—Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Site.

An important lease in the Broadway automobile row section north of Times Square was closed yesterday when the Studebaker Corporation rented for a term of years the entire five-story automobile building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, covering a plot 50 by 120. The aggregate value of the lease will be about $300,000. The property was leased from the O. B. Potter Properties through the Cross & Brown Company.

The building has lately been occupied by the agency for the Lozier cars, but recently the Lozier company went into bankruptcy. At the present time it is being used for the sale of another make of motor vehicles. The new company intends to make extensive alterations to the structure.

The Studebaker concern has had its New York agency for some time in West Fifty-second Street and the leasing of the Broadway building is interesting at this time as showing the necessity of obtaining larger accommodations for the sale and display of its motor cars.

Sale of Old West Side Holding.

Hugh Getty, a builder, has acquired from the Ray estate the tenement property at 532 West Twenty-ninth Street. This is the first transfer of the property in close to a century.

The buyer holds title to the adjoining property, 526 to 530, and with the present purchase squares a plot 100 by 100 which will probably be improved with a warehouse. W. H. Archibald was the broker in the transaction.

Investors Buying Tenements.

An investor has purchased from H. W. Perleman and Jacob Moersfelder 231 East Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on a lot 25 by 100.5. The sellers acquired the property in a trade last Spring.

Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. Buys Site.

The Borough Park Young Men's Hebrew Association took title yesterday to a building located at Fifty-eighth Street and Fourteenth Avenue. This twelve-room house will be used as it is by the Y. M. H. A. of Borough Park till the Spring, when a large building will the erected on the 120 by 100 feet of land to which the association also took title.

Bronx Sales.

Samuel A. Singerman has purchased for investment from Rachel Defino 223 and 227 East 204th Street, a six-story new-law tenement, on a plot 50 by 100. The building is within a half block from the main concourse. Alfred Olenick was the broker.

Brooklyn.

The Jerome Property Corporation has sold 365 Second Street, a two-story and basement private residence, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, on lot 18 by 100, for J. K. Vanderveer of Patchogue, N. Y., to a client for occupancy.

Alfred Muller has sold for W. J. T. Lynch the property at 405 Westminster Road to a client for occupancy. This is the third sale of this same house since March, 1914, all of them being strictly cash sales negotiated by the above broker.

The Bulkley & Horton Company has sold 573 Gates Avenue, between Sumner and Throop Avenues, a two and one-half story store and flat, on a lot 20 by 100, for Mrs. L. O. Maunc to client.

Long Island.

The Windsor Land and Improvement Company sold, at Valley Stream, to John Wranets a plot, 45 by 105, at Beverley and Cottage Parkways; to Nicholas McKenna a plot, 40 by 100, on Rockaway Avenue; at Oceanside to Bernard Hollman a plot, 40 by 100, on Oceanside Parkway; at Rosedale to J. C. Robinson a plot, 75 by 100, in Yale Court, and to A. E. Levy a plot, 40 by 100, on Rosedale Avenue; at Floral Park to Matthew McNiff a plot, 40 by 100, on Beech Street.

New Jersey.

The Rowland-Johnson Company has sold a plot, 40 by 110, on Barry Place, Passaic, for George Sykes to the Passaic Building Company; for P. V. R. Post, executor of the Speer estate, to the Peru Realty Corporation, twenty acres at Allwood, and for Nellie Clearwater a one-family house at 78 Lincoln Street, Passaic, to Mrs. Rose Whitlow.

Buys Suburban Home.

John Crawford has sold for the Moffatt estate to William M. Lybrand of Manhattan a modern fifteen-room concrete house and a garage on a plot, 100 by 194, fronting directly on Long Island Sound, at Shore Haven, Norwalk, Conn.

$478,300 for Queens Buildings.

During the last week in the Borough of Queens there were 111 applications for new buildings of an estimated cost of $401,000; fifty-seven applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $46,300, and thirty-four applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $31,000, making the total estimated cost of operations for the week $478,300.

In the industrial section the largest improvements are planned by the Standard Oil Company. At the plant of Duryea Avenue and Newtown Creek there will be erected a three-story brick storage plant, at a cost of $125,000, and at the Division Street and the East River plant there will be erected an elevator plant, at a cost of $5,000.

To Foreclose Mortgage Against Church.

Lis pendens was filed yesterday against property on the south side of 108th Street, 95 feet east of Manhattan Avenue, 75 by 100.11, in a suit brought by William A. Martin against the First United Presbyterian Church of New York to foreclose four mortgages aggregating $50,000 made by the defendant on April 30, 1908. Lachman & Goldsmith of 35 Nassau Street are attorneys for the plaintiff.

Protest by Varick Heirs.

The Board of Estimate received yesterday a communication from Susan Varick Knox, in behalf of about sixty of the collateral descendants of Col. Richard Varick, protesting against changing the name Varick Street" to "South Seventh Avenue."

Commercial Leases.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have leased the ninth story of the Forty-second Street section of the Rogers-Peet Building, now in process of construction, to the Army and Navy Co-operative Company.

Nelson, Lee & Green leased for ten years the store on the arcade of the Longacre Building, Broadway and Forty-second Street, for the Longacre Land Company, William Ewen, Vice President, to the National Dollar Shirt Shops, Inc. The store leased measures 13 by 43 feet, with an area of 559 square feet, for which a rental of $21 a square foot per year is to be paid by the lessees.

Realty Notes.

Plans have been filed for making over the old Perry Street Methodist Church at 152 and 154 Perry Street into an automobile storage warehouse for Seeman Brothers, at a cost of $13,000. Robert D. Kohn is the architect.

Trinity Court Building, a six-story office structure at 70 to 76 Trinity Place, hemmed on either side by the properties of the American Bank Note Company and the twenty-story United States Express Company Building, has been ordered sold by the Supreme Court in foreclosure proceedings. Joseph P. Day will conduct the sale on Nov. 6.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, e s, 569.1 ft n of 145th St, for a one-story store and dwelling, 25x78; Sonn Brothers, 149 Church St, owner; B. W. Levitan, 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Needham Av, s s, 150 ft e of Wilson Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20.4x36.8; Carmelo Cannatella, 1,423 Needham Av, owner; Joseph Zicardi, 3,360 Cruger Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

183d St, n e corner of Prospect Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x100; Flo Realty Co., (Jacob Bloom, 1,852 Clinton Av, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $45,000.

Seabury Pl, n w corner of Charlotte St, for a five-story brick tenement, 102x122.3; Seabury Construction Co., (Isidore Robinson, 865 East 172d St, President,) owner; Goldner & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost, $75,000.

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Perry St, 152 and 154, s s, two-story church; Seeman Brothers, 121 Hudson St, owner; R. D. Kohn, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $13,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ARDEN ST, 25, e s, 242 ft n of Nagle Av, 27x110; Hensle Construction Co. to Bromberg Realty Co., 133 East 94th St, (mtg $22,500,) Oct. 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, n e corner of 177th St, 91.2x100; Carl S. Flanders to Howard O. Weaver, 32 Doremus Av, Ridgewood, N. J., (mtg $205,000,) Oct. 29.....$1

HANCOCK ST, 14-18, w s, 150.3 ft n of Houston St, 50.4x113.1x55.11x137.7; Emilie Verro to Frank S. Verro, 2,339 Benson Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, (mtg $58,000,) on which, Oct. 14; attorneys, Levy & Frankenthaler, 37 Liberty St.....$1

JAMES ST, 95, w s, 75.1 ft s of Batavia St, 25.2x81, Felicia Cassell to Michael A. Rofrano, 11 Oliver St. or 198 Broadway, 1-3 part, (mtg $8,000,) Oct. 27.....$100

LEWIS ST, 82 and 84, e s, 185 ft s of Stanton St, 40x100; Theresa Lemmon to Janow Lubelski Unterstuzungs Verein, Inc., 110 Cannon St, (mtg $12,000,) Aug. 3; attorney, Julius Hahn, 188 South 2d St, Brooklyn.

MADISON ST, 34 and 36, e s, 50.8 ft w of James St, 31.6x50.6; Rebecca Campbell to Michael A. Rofrano, 11 Oliver St. or 198 Broadway, ½ part, (mtg $18,000,) Oct. 27..$100

MADISON AV, 552, n w corner of 54th St, 25.5x70; Washington E. Connor and U. S. Trust Co., executors, &c., of Louise Connor, to 552 Madison Avenue Co., 45 Wall St, Oct. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$100,000

MADISON ST, 84 and 86, e s, 50.8 ft w of James St, 31.6x50.6; reducing the amount of the undertaking to be given on appeal to $1,500, and by striking out of the order the words "including their respective counsel fees herein, and for the payment and satisfaction of all claims and legacies finally found to be due and payable to the creditors and legatees interested in said estate other than Peter Ungerland and John Ungerland, who have each received their alleged share." The said undertaking may be given within ten days after the entry of the order upon this decision, and shall be approved as to the form thereof by a Justice of this court.

Eliza Heinrich, as execx., respdt., v. First National Bank of Middletown, N. Y., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Re judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Lizzie D. Affleck and James Affleck, as trustees, &c.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester Co. affirmed, with costs, payable out of the estate.

Henry P. Journeay, respdt., v. Calmon Hurwitz and Rachel Hurwitz, applts.—Order of County Court of Kings affirmed, with $10 costs.

Elbert C. Livingston, respdt., v. C. Milton Rogers et al., applts.—Interlocutory judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Mechanics' Bank, respdt.-applt., v. CNY, applt.-respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

Johanna Miller Moosman, as admx., &c., applt., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., respdt.—Judgment unanimously affirmed, with costs.

People, respdts., v. Francesco Criscuoli, appit.—Judgment of conviction of the County Court of Kings reversed and new trial ordered.

People, respdts., v. Edward Le Compte, appit.—Judgment of City Magistrate and order of County Court of Queens affirming the same are reversed and a new trial ordered.

Lilla Radclyffe-Dugmore, applt., v. Great Neck Shores Corp., respdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 cost.

William J. Rague, applt., v. New York Evening Journal Pub. Co., respdt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and motion for judgment granted, with $10 costs.

Bertie Nemiller Schmidt, applt., v. John F. Brennan and Edward Valentine, respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Louis Speath, applt., v. John G. Gasteiger and John W. Gasteiger, applts.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Henry George Thomnson, an infant, respdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., appit.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Tisdale Lumber Co., pl'ff, v. Read Realty Co., applt., Gustave A. Cooper, respdt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event, unless Defendant Cooper stipulate within twenty days to reduce the judgment by deducting therefrom $273, which sum represents interest laid upon interest on the claim; in which event the judgment so modified is affirmed, with costs.

Rose Trupiano, an infant, respdt., v. Michael Trupiano, applt. Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Minnie R. Vickers, admx., as respdt., v. Midtown Contracting Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

Joseph M. Wright, respdt., v. Arthur B. Clark, &c., et al., applts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the final award of costs.

Ignacy Yaknunas, respdt., v. N. Y. Bottle Box Co., applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Motions: Part III. Trials: Trial Term, no day calendar.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Manning, J. Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

Surrogates' Court.

No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott University Hts Realty Co (2 cases)—Joseph R. Truesdale. Wheeler Hennessy—Emanuel B. Cohen.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scott University Hts Realty Co—John W. Stocker. Same Same—Same. August Eisen The Weller Const Co—John W. Stocker. Florence G. Bryant Frank Jacob Neuberger—Minor O. Ross.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

At 14 VESEY ST.
By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 207 and 209 West, n s, 162.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 62.6x100.8, two 5-story flats; adjourned to Nov. 13.

1st Av, 1,028, n e corner of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; W. R. Herrick, referee; due, $7,506.12; subject to a prior mtge. of $13,500; to the plaintiff for $18,600.

By Henry Brady.

1st Av, 1,023, e s, 20 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and stores; F. C. Bamman against Rose Simon and others; Samuel Wacht, Jr., attorney; A. A. Foley, referee; due $7,165.90; taxes, &c., $120.15; subject to a prior mtge of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

1st Av, 1,030, e s, 40 ft n of 56th St, 20x94, four-story tenement and store; same against same; same attorney; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $6,872.50; taxes, &c., $120.15; subject to prior mortgage of $8,000; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

AT 3,208 3D AV.
By Charles A. Berrian.

187th St, 550 East, s e corner Lorillard Place, 100.1x22.5x100.2x5.5, five-story tenement; Kath. Gass against Joseph Fulella and others; J. F. Donnelly, attorney; Oscar Igataeter, referee; due, $2,924.32; taxes, &c., $230.10; subject to mtge. of $25,000; to the plaintiff for $25,100.

Creston Av, 2,819, w s, 124.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; Hudson Trust Co. against Paul J. Exner Co. and others; Action 1; Holm, Ferry & Sturgis, attorneys; C. S. Marrin, referee; due, $2,722.57; taxes, &c., $219.94; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

Creston Av, 2,817, w s, 149.8 ft s of 198th St, 25x100.4, two-story dwelling; same against same; Action 2; same attorneys; same referee; due, $5,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The disturbance that was over Ontario Thursday night has moved to Eastern Maine, with somewhat increased energy, and as a result there were light rains Thursday night in the Upper Ohio Valley, and on Thursday night and Friday in the east lower lake region the Middle Atlantic States, and New England. A South Pacific disturbance has also reached extreme Western Texas, attended thus far by showers in Arizona, and scattered rains continued in the Pacific States and extended into Montana. There is still a third disturbance of more marked character over the Canadian Northwest, but thus far dry.

Temperatures have risen generally in the Central Valleys and the Northwest, where they are considerably above the seasonal average, in the East and South they are still somewhat below normal.

There will be rain Saturday in the Plateau region, the extreme Southwest, and the North Pacific States, followed by generally fair weather Saturday. There will be rain Saturday night or Sunday in the Central Plains States and the Lower Missouri Valley, and on Sunday in the Northwest, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower Ohio Valleys, the north portion of the East Gulf States, and probably the upper lake region.

Elsewhere the weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday. It will be warmer Saturday in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the lake region, and cooler Sunday in the Rocky Mountain region and the Plains States.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate northwest Saturday and Sunday; South Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate north and northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, Southern New England, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

Western New York—Fair Saturday. Sunday cloudy.

Northern New England—Fair Saturday, preceded by rain in east portion. Sunday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	54	45	4 P. M.	54	52
6 A. M.	52	44	6 P. M.	50	50
9 A. M.	54	46	9 P. M.	45	46
12 M.	55	51	11 P. M.	43	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 49; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 50.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 45; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum 44 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 67 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.87 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:40—291-293 7 Av.; Getelman & Stegonsky		Slight
2:00—514 5 St.; John Vida		Slight
3:20—148 Monroe St.; Jacob Goldstein		Slight
8:10—2,479 Beaumont Av.; Angelo Stello		$700
9:30—200 W. 34 St.; not given		Slight
10:30—621 E. 12 St.; Philip Hoellerer		$300
11:10—164 E. 94 St.; Mrs. Annitto Morrell		$2,000
P.M		
1:10—448 Grand St.; Max Eckerman		$25
1:40—1,300 Park Av.; Sam Bronzick		Slight
2:00—278 W. 122 St.; Mrs. A. Connor		Slight
4:10—280 1 Av.; Louisa Grant		$25
4:45—723 W. 35 St.; Chas. M. Pine		$500
5:10—145 St. bet. B'way and River, elds Driven; Van Buren & Co.		$25
6:15—2 544 8th Av.; J. Bello		Slight
7:05—1,414 Taylor Av.; Nicholas Dilletto		Slight
7:30—500 E. 68 St.; J. Buyman		Not given
7:55—Plymton Av. and Featherbed Lane; not given		Slight
[illegible]		Slight
9:50—64 E. 12th St.; Pacific Embroidery Co.		Slight
9:50—1,465 5th Av.; Max Kessler		Slight
11:00—26 Waverly Place; Gleichenhaus Brothers		Not given
11:10—1,538 Minford Place; J. Inker		Slight

LICENSED TO TEACH.

Successful Applicants for High and Elementary School Positions.

City Supt. Maxwell announces that temporary licenses as teacher-in-training in high schools in the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

CHEMISTRY—Joseph Abelson.

ELOCUTION—Jeannette R. Hellbrunn.

FREEHAND DRAWING—Bernard Wiselter.

GERMAN—John J. Klein, Betty Joffe.

HISTORY—Franklin F. Russell.

PHYSICAL TRAINING—Alice Hawksley, Clara L. Newhouse.

Substitute licenses to teach in the elementary schools the vocational subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

DRESSMAKING—Mrs. Margaret E. Berberich, Mrs. Mary F. Carroll, Nellie Freid, Mrs. Ingeborg M. Gordon, Rose R. Greenwald, Mary Harrington, Alacia Kenney, Jessie D. Mack, Anna Masterson, Harriet M. Mills, Belle C. Pascual, Esperanzee Pascual, Ada M. Simonson, Mrs. Emilie S. Varian, Mrs. Flora Winstock.

MILLINERY—Elizabeth Day, Marion L. Douglas, Bessie McBennett, Mary R. Walters, Helen L. Wirkham.

PLUMBING—Charles D. Ferris, John J. Fitzgerald, Frank F. Ford, Eugene Howard.

PRINTING—Max Liman.

TRADE DRAWING—Bentafnin Ascher, Joseph Brady, Harold E. Taylor.

WOODWORKING—William Ingram.

Licenses as substitute teacher of common branches in the elementary schools have been granted to the following applicants who have completed the work of the theory department of the training schools respectively indicated and who have passed the examinations for License No. 1:

BROOKLYN TRAINING SCHOOL—Helen L. Jaches, Florence M. Stack.

NEW YORK TRAINING SCHOOL—Ethel L. Christian, Esther M. Johnson, Marie R. Kenney, Gussie Koplovitz, Ruth Lippmann, Margaret T. Richard.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A meeting of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held at 4 P. M. on Nov. 4 in the rooms of the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue. Delegates will be elected to attend the general meeting which will be held at the De Witt Clinton High School on Nov. 12 to fill vacancies in the Teachers' Council.

The Board of Examiners will receive until Dec. 8 application from men for license as Principal of a vocational school. The applicant must be at least 25 years of age, and may qualify until he has reached his fifty-sixth birthday.

A continuation class will be established in the building of the New York and Richmond Gas Company at Stapleton, L. I.

Permission has been granted to the pupils of the cooking classes of the Bay Ridge Evening High School "to go to the school at 7 P. M., to cook and prepare their evening meals."

Permission has been granted to Michael Prince, a teacher in Public School 71, Manhattan, to be absent without loss of pay on Nov. 24 to attend the annual meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association at Albany.

Warren H. Knapp has been temporarily appointed as a second grade clerk in the Bureau of Audit and Accounts.

The New York Evening High School will be opened on Friday evenings for the purpose of special instruction and recreation. The Principal and one teacher will be in attendance from 7:45 to 10 P. M.

A leave of absence without pay has been granted to John Sheridan, Inspector in the Bureau of School Buildings, for restoration of health.

Frances Rosenthal has been appointed as clerk to the local school boards of Districts 39 and 40 and as clerk to District Supt. Lyon.

Mortgage Loans.

Thirty-five cents a line.

Applications for real estate loans desired, quick answers; principals; reasonable. R. M 368 Times Towntown.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY,
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

M. MORGENTHAU, JR., CO., Auctioneers, 96 LIBERTY ST., N. Y. TEL. 1884 CORT.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

American basement, private, for sale or rent, furnished dwelling, five story; Otis elevator; modern in every respect; elegantly furnished. Key at 33 West 86th St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Get What You Want in An Exchange.
We have 1 and 2 family houses, 3-4-6 fam. flats, steam apartments, houses in Jersey and Freeport, L. I.; ripe lots in Brooklyn, Westchester, and Freeport; brokers note; new booklets free. Gilbert Elliott, 41 Court St., Brooklyn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $2,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

Eight O'Clock

Want advertisements for The Sunday Times must be received not later than 8 o'clock tonight. Telephone advertisements to The Times—

Bryant 1000.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

51 HAMILTON AV., NEW ROCHELLE. For sale or rent at a bargain. Beautiful 3-story house, 2 bathrooms; garage; about an acre of ground; perfect order; fine location; good neighbors; rent $1,000; price $15,000; commission to brokers.
HERBERT A. SHERMAN,
20 Nassau St. and 41 East 41st St. N. Y.

Scarsdale.

SCARSDALE.—Absolute sacrifice; 10-room stucco dwelling; 2 baths, sleeping porch, hot water heat; large plot, best part of town; owner must sell; make offer. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Yonkers.

707 North Broadway, Yonkers, in the "River View Colony," two-story, nine-room dwelling, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements; beautiful location; attractive price. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

"BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!" 70 acres; magnificent water frontage, beach, wooded bluff; extensive views; mostly cultivated; fertile; good 14-room house, numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; 250 acre Bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Jersey City.—New hollow tile, stucco finish, detached dwelling, 7 rooms, bath; all improvements; large front and rear piazzas and sleeping porch; large plot; garage space; convenient to train, trolley, stores, schools, &c.; asphalt street; 20 minutes from Liberty St., New York; price $4,500; $500 down, balance monthly. CONDICT, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Write to
SMITH-SINGER CO.,
RIDGEWOOD, N. J.,
for full information regarding attractive modern and up-to-date dwellings and bungalows of all sizes; large grounds; $4,500 to $6,000.

For Rent.—House in Montclair, ten minutes from railroad station; half block from trolley; ten rooms; steam heat and electric light; rent $40. Apply 354 Mt. Prospect Av., Newark.

Farm Bargain.—107 acres, Rocky Hill, near Princeton; good buildings; fine view; rich soil; price very low. Condict, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

Montclair.—Opportunity of lifetime; new modern house; 9 rooms, 3 baths; every appointment; will sacrifice for $7,800. Murdoch, op. Lackawanna Sta., Montclair.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Free and clear, expensively built new private house, finest location, for equity above first mortgage in first-class Manhattan elevator apartment. Address owner's agent, Box 53, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted—100 acres or more; good pasture or hay fields; one piece must be less than 75 miles from New York; state full particulars and price in first letter for spot cash. Address "Boyce," 3,525 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes

Thirty cents a line.

35 EAST 49TH ST., (adjoining cor. Madison Av.)—15 rooms, 4 baths; business or residence; suitable for doctor, decorator, fur niture dealer, milliner, furnished rooms or bachelor apartments; tenant can easily sublet basement and parlor floor; low rent; last tenant (ladies' tailor) made a fortune there; commission to brokers. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St. and 20 Nassau St.

A Bargain—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

50th, 59 West.—Floor, suitable for dentist, decorator, or private business; decorations to suit.

STORES LOFTS, OFFICES,
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Store, 23d St. section, by day's rent, to be surrendered on twenty-four hours' notice. M 281 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath; kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; rear "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

A high-class elevator apartment 6 rooms and two baths, furnished; mahogany and brass beds, piano, Oriental rugs, tapestries; furnished complete, southern exposure, overlooking Hudson, corner Broadway; reasonable; references. 225 West 80th. Sanders.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars Slawson & Hobbs, 102 W. 72d.

121st, 509 West.—Columbia grounds opposite; beautiful duplex studio apartments; four rooms, bath, kitchenette; furnished housekeeping; restaurant. Yetman.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements; will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 72d to 73d St.; 6, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

74th St., 161 West—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Sunny eight-room apartment, completely furnished, on Riverside Drive, near 96th St. Telephone 2010 River. $175 a month.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

Will rent entire floor of dwelling, two rooms and bath furnished; breakfast optional; references required. 163 W. 94th St.

Eight sunny rooms, beautifully furnished, housekeeping; 27 West 11th St. 'Telephone Chelsea 6811.

Furnished apartment, 6 rooms and bath; all conveniences; electric lights. 616 West 137th St.

94th, 265 West.—Near Broadway; elevator apartment; five outside rooms; piano; $90.

51st, 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; all improvements; business people.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished, high class hotel service, at bargain prices. A few choice apartments left. Restaurant. Two rooms & bath, furnished, $45 mo. upward. Three rms. & bath, furnished, $90 mo. upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 33 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 84 East 32d St.

87th ST. East, 348 Madison Av. (45th.)—Two rooms, bath; redecorated; parlor floor; business; private; finest neighborhood.

109-111 East 56th St.—Two large, light rooms and bath in elevator apartment; chambermaid service included in rent.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment, 4 to 6 rooms, west of park, between 72d and 98th Sts., by the month; references exchanged. B. D., 314 Times Downtown.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Liberal concessions for remaining apartments, New Markeen, 570 West 156th St., near 157th St. Subway; high-class elevator apartment, with mail chutes, &c.; 3-4 rooms all outside; $38 to $48. Owner on premises.

Wadsworth Av., 86-88, corner 177th.—3-6 rooms, all improvements; $23-$42; Broadway Subway 181st; lowest rents on Washington Heights.

Attractive up-to-date elevator apartment, seven bright, sunny rooms, two baths; sublet great concession. 536 W. 111th St. Apt. 87.

200th, 245-247 West.—4 rooms, newly decorated; steam heated halls, closets; near Broadway and Rivers.de Drive; $22.

157TH, 614 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—High-class elevator apartments; four, five, six large, light rooms; $40 to $60.

Physician, single, wishes to share his 7-room apartment with man and wife. Park West, X 370 Times Annex.

"Haddon Hall," 598 Riverside Drive, s. e. corner 137th St.; $900 to $1,400.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive; thoroughly renovated; freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

5TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

7TH AV., 2,424, (141st.)—Large, light room, private family; telephone. Apartment 41.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; heated; running water; excellent table.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room, private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

19TH, 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern expoeure, sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Sunny rooms; private bath; steam; excellent table.

34TH ST., 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

39TH ST., (342 Lexington Av.) — Cheerful, large rooms; excellent meals; private.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; furnished, unfurnished. Ideal location; board optional.

80TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large room, excellent table; private family; moderate. Gross.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room, private bath; one small room, Gramercy 1978.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room; private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

WEST 88TH ST., NO. 45.
Large and small rooms; private bath; table guests.

47TH, 57 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent table. 4589 Bryant.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 411 WEST (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unsurpassed; board two, $16; single, $8. Southerners.

59TH ST., 220 WEST (between 7th Av. and Broadway.)—Very large, sunny room, suitable for two, in high-class private apartment; extremely reasonable; best references; board optional. Tel. 511 Columbus.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house, table guests accommodated.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 131 WEST.—Private house; bachelor apartment, 2 elegantly furnished rooms, bath; all modern conveniences; board optional; exceptional opportunity.

69TH, 311 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connected, and private bath; table guests accommodated.

69TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive large room; also single room; steam; board optional.

71ST ST., 155 WEST.
TABLE D'HOTE, 75c.
Served every evening 6-8. Double rooms, private baths; single rooms; steam heat, electric lights; table board; reasonable.

73D, 175 WEST.—Large and single rooms; every convenience; references; excellent board.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure, bath adjoining; table guests; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Exclusive private house; large, sunny rooms; shower; gentlemen; rent reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath, refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

79TH, 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electricity; excellent table; Subway, "L."

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations; en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH, 129 WEST, (Kenilworth.)—Light, attractive rooms; excellent cuisine; table guests.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Desirable large, sunny room; also medium room; generous table.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Unusually large room; private bath; one small room; references.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure, bath room floor; also small; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST. GRAYCOURT.
Now open for transient and permanent residence; references required. Write for booklet.

82D, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; private baths; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—TABLE GUESTS; good, substantial home cooking.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly; private bath; modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

83D, 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms, bath; southern exposure; board optional.

84TH, 46 WEST. — Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

85TH, 26 WEST.—Suite of two rooms and bath; also one other room; private house; homelike; good table; references.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Handsome rooms, excellent cuisine; refined neighborhood; references; table guests.

88TH, 344 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Large room; private bath; excellent board; Southern family; references. Tel. 6051 Schuyler.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Unusually attractive large, small rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

93D, 29 and 31 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; also other rooms; good meals; parlor dining, table guests.

93D ST., 109 WEST. (Riverside, 89.)—Large, small rooms; private bath; new, desirable.

94TH, 142 WEST.—Satisfactory home for refined people; wholesome food; table guests.

96TH, 14 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; superior table board; Park; references.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large, outside, sunny room; lavatory; steam; electricity; attractively furnished; private family; block Subway, "L"; references essential; high-class elevator apartment. Rogers.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

104TH, 237 WEST, (West End Av.)—Sunny rooms; private house; board; references.

105TH, 78 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, exceptionally good table; refined surroundings; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 14 WEST.—Two front rooms, in suite, with board; excellent location; private family. Schendel, Apt. 9.

113TH, 500 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath; excellent cuisine.

116TH, 321 WEST.—Clean, large, sunny room; German table; "L"; reasonable. Hauweide.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

142D, 633 WEST.—Handsome rooms, overlooking Hudson; continuous heat, hot water; excellent table; telephone; select private house; references.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

145TH ST., 349 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; established 16 years; excellent cooking; reasonable.

143TH ST., 623 WEST.—Room, with board; all home comforts; corner Riverside Drive, near Subway station; moderate.

152D ST., 561 WEST.—Single outside room; southern exposure; every modern convenience; refined surroundings; table guests.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147, (corner 87th St.)—Beautifully situated and exclusive home, for refined people; modern improvements; elevator and garage; few desirable rooms left; references exchanged. Mrs. Stein, Schuyler 9357.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 445.—Attractive home, private family, for refined gentleman. Apt. 42.

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Charming Winter residence; lovely view. Beautiful rooms; most excellent cuisine; every modern convenience; unusually attractive. Single, $10; two, $17 up, with meals.
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REFINED, young, American couple, with three-year-old son, desire two rooms and table board with private family; references exchanged. Address Confidential, N 34 Times.

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Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house, large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliff Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y., 2,161 Yonkers.

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An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

Pennsylvania.

TRAINED NURSE, with beautifully equipped, large, modern home, desires few semi-invalids; careful nursing; home comforts; booklet. Z 342 Times Annex.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

157TH ST., 211 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, $10; small, $4; electricity, telephone. Benson.

171ST ST., 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

179TH ST., 134 EAST.—Sunny suite; two large rooms, bath; telephone; gentlemen; references.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large, sunny extension room; private bath; desirable large room.

40TH, 120 EAST.—Beautiful furnished rooms and parlor floor for business purpose or for doctor; table guests accommodated.

40TH ST., (94 Park Av.)—Room with bath; private house; select gentlemen.

43D, 16 EAST.—Gentleman, tired hotel life, can find homelike, comfortable room private bath; breakfast if desired; references.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room; private bath; square room; breakfast optional; reference.

57TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, airy rooms with southern exposure.

57TH, 23 EAST.—Handsome studio apartment; steam heat, electricity, telephone; other rooms.

62D, 211 EAST.—For refined gentlemen, elegantly furnished room; Jewish private residence.

IRVING PLACE 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness. Brigham.

LENOX AV., 262, (near 123d.)—Front room; steam; electric; closet; gentleman. Brigham.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,372, near 90th.—Light, airy, tastefully furnished room; running water; Christian physician's residence, breakfast optional; $3.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Two large, handsomely furnished rooms; bath; every convenience; also back parlor; refined private home, (owner.)

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.) — Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

MADISON AV., 927.—Double room; good heat; all conveniences.

West Side.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small rooms, all conveniences; telephone; references.

11TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large front room; all conveniences, homelike apartment; reasonable.

21ST, 234 WEST.—Business women, couple; sunny connecting rooms; modern elevator apartment; breakfast or kitchen privilege; references. Rand.

23D, 258 WEST, (Cavanagh's)—Large room; private bath; steam heat; $7; small room $3.50.

32D ST., Hotel Strand. Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms, with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in room, Hotel Aberdeen.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, in high-class private house; references required; bachelors.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Large, fine room, private bath; electricity, steam; telephone; excellent house.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Excellent single front room, steam heated house; all conveniences; select.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Nice, clean, well-heated room; quiet, respectable house; telephone.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all improvements; quiet, refined house; near Subway.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room with alcove; also large sunny room; modern conveniences; select location; telephone.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms; private bath; also small rooms.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Tastefully furnished large, sunny corner rooms in swell elevator apartment. Phone 685 Columbus. Apartment 1E.

30 WEST 10TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 109 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, attractive rooms; all conveniences; near transportation; investigate.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; references.

71ST ST.—Delightful home for one gentleman; large room, private bath. Columbus 10106.

71ST, 118 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; electricity, steam heat. Columbus 3685.

71ST, 308 WEST.—Desirable rooms, large, small; bath; $3, $5. 9987 Columbus.

72D, 147 WEST.—Just opened, beautiful sanitary rooms; running water; new furniture; baths; toilets; abundant heat; telephone; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms; bachelor only; southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

72D, 53 WEST.—Light room, elevator apartment; one or two; reasonable. Sly.

72D, 208 WEST.—Parlor, running water, business, living, large, medium, front rooms.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large and small, attractively furnished rooms; electricity; Subway express.

73D, 177 WEST.—Desirable rooms; dressing room; all conveniences; breakfast; Subway; reference.

78D, 272 WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Double, medium, single; showers; electricity; references.

78D, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room; steam heat; near Subway; private house.

79D, 169 WEST.—Magnificent large and small rooms; well furnished; all conveniences.

79D, 235 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with or without bath; also small room.

74TH, 165 WEST.—Comfortably furnished new room adjoining bath, single or double; private house; elegant neighborhood; near Subway.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or double; adjoining bath; private home.

76TH, 119 WEST.—Attractive, large room, adjoining bath; also medium-sized room; running water.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Large second-story room, southern exposure; running water, shower; electricity.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 168 WEST.—Exceptional, large rooms, with dressing room; single; $3 up.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; gentlemen; also physician's office.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Excellent single, double; private bath; every convenience. 10032 Schuyler.

77TH, 141 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, bath adjoining; electricity; (private family.)

78TH, 160 WEST.—Inspection invited; newly furnished, sanitary, warm large, small rooms; constant hot water; refined surroundings; reasonable.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home. 10074 Schuyler. E. K. Haight.

79TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; block Subway; adjoining bath; gentlemen.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room, southern exposure; running water; Subway; excellent location.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electric light; near Subway; references.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath; medium room; every convenience; references.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Business man or woman can find REALLY DESIRABLE and well-furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment, connecting or single; southern exposure; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; southern exposure; other rooms, board.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; running water; reasonable rates; gentlemen.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; reasonable, telephone; private house; references.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room; bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 33 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms; newly furnished; bath; references.

82D, 115 WEST.—Attractive, large, sunny rooms; also back parlor; private bath.

83D, 63 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; clean, homelike; references; private family.

83D ST., 121 WEST.—Nice room for two; electric light, bath; reasonable.

84TH, 104 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; running water; refined; homelike; elevator apartment; second floor; cars; meals; convenient. Quinn.

84TH, 51 WEST.—Cheerful, warm, clean large rooms; $5, $6; private house.

337 WEST 86TH.
Rooms, southern exposure, near Riverside; Subway.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Handsome large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 107 WEST.—With a private family, three-room suite; private lavatory; independent entrance; breakfast optional. Riverside 3564.

88TH, 103 WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentlemen preferred; references. Riverside 7012.

88TH, 172 WEST.—Beautiful large room, all conveniences; private house; suitable for two.

88TH, 259 WEST.—Attractive, large front room suitable for two; electricity; phone.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam heated room, private family; $3; references. Maslen.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, bath; single; electricity; steam. 5258 River.

91ST, 46 WEST.—Large room, suitable for two gentlemen; telephone; references.

92D, 214 WEST.—Large, small rooms; $5 up; elevator. Apartment A, fifth floor.

93D, 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

94TH, 262 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; running water; private house; gentleman.

94TH ST., 315 WEST.—American lady offers room, elevator apartment, private family. Gill.

95TH, 151 WEST.—Bachelor's suite; private bath; kitchenette, electricity. Telephone 2511 Riverside.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally well-furnished front room; breakfast optional. Linz.

97TH, 171 WEST.—Medium, front; running water; refined business lady only. Post.

97TH, 319 WEST., (near Riverside.)—Front room; all improvements; $7. Apartment 52.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well kept; reasonable. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

100ST, 16 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; telephone; electricity; housekeeping; $4; suite, $7. McNamara.

101ST, 280 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small room; private house; attractive neighborhood; near Subway; gentleman.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

103D, 270 WEST.—Pleasant room; elevator apartment; private family; convenient cars. Nahm.

103D, 128 WEST.—Elegant, large, sunny front, back rooms; bath; all cars.

105TH, 248, (Broadway.)—Sunny front; private family; elevator; superior table optional. Phillips.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished rooms; modern conveniences; $6-$4. Smith.

111TH ST., 610 WEST.—Exceptional, large sunny room; high-grade elevator apartment; two business people; $30 monthly. Bishop.

111TH, 521 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; private family; gentlemen; reasonable. Apartment 2.

111TH ST., 605 West.—Large, attractive room; exclusive apartment; permanent. Blackman, 6269 Morningside.

112TH, 601 WEST.—Sunny, well furnished; lavatory; near Riverside. Inquire Hall, operator.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large, light, cheerful, well furnished; lavatory; near bath; electricity; conveniences, and absolute cleanliness assured; between Broadway and Drive; one block Subway express; fourth floor. Rothwell.

116TH, 616 WEST, (Apartment 54.)—Attractive light room, connecting bath; private family.

116TH, 620 WEST, Apt. 3.—One or two attractive rooms; southwestern exposure.

117TH, 401 WEST, (70 Morningside Drive.)—Business woman can secure newly furnished room, near "L" and Subway. Call or phone after 6 P. M. 1100 Morningside, Apt. 22.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated large, small rooms; telephone; splendid restaurant. Sullivan.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator; telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractive outside light rooms; kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Lawrence.

118TH, 423 WEST.

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Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today, Election Day and Wednesday, 2:30

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By GEORGE V. HOBART

"A Bigger, Better Play Than 'Everywoman.'"—*Brooklyn Eagle*

DRAMA—MUSIC—LAUGHTER—PATHOS—THRILL—SURPRISE—PAGEANTRY—BEAUTY

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"In the Land Where Dreams Begin"
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"The Street of Disillusion"
"In the House of Last Resort"
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"The House of Lost Souls"
"The Street of Forgotten Days"
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"It is as much of a theatrical sensation as New York has enjoyed in years."—Lawrence Reamer, Sun.

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"'Experience' should crowd the Booth Theatre for the rest of the season"—Eve. Telegram.

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George Berliner
Harry Lane
George T. Meech
Thomas Herbert
Edwin Silton
Billy Betts
David Bryant
Willard Blackmore
Francis Brandon
Harry Buchanan
Frank McCormick

MISSES
Miriam Collins
May McManus
Roxane Barton
Adele Holt
Eleanore Christy
Frances Richards
Bess Ryan
Marion Whitney
Elizabeth West
Madeline Howard
Dorothy Parker
Margot Williams
Florence Short
Alba de Anchoriz
Marion Holcombe

PRICES: 50c. to $2. Good Seats in the First Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1

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Evgs. 1000 Choice Orch. Seats at $1.50, at 8. Gallery Seats at 25c. and 50c.

44TH ST. Theatre, near Broadway. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Today, Election Day & Wednesday 2:20
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SEATS FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE. Evs. at 8. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. at 2.
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BIGGEST PLAY ON EARTH.
SPECIAL MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
Carriages at 11 P. M.
Prices 25c to $1.50. 500 Orchestra Seats $1.
LOEW'S POPULAR SUNDAY CONCERT 2:15 and 8:15. 15 Big Features 15 10c, 15c, 25c. Seats Reserved.

Winthrop Ames' **LITTLE** Theatre W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

William A. Brady's **PLAYHOUSE** 48 St., E. of B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20.
Election Day Mat. Tuesday. Nov. 3.
My Lady's Dress
By EDWARD KNOBLAUCH.
MOST REMARKABLE PLAY IN NEW YORK.

48th St. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Thurs.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN.

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Mat. Today. Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30. | Last Week
The THIRD PARTY with Taylor Holmes & Walter Jones.
Next MONDAY—Seats Now Selling.

JOE WEBER offers **THE ONLY GIRL**
Special $1.50 Election Day Matinee (Tuesday.)

CORT 48 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Election Wed. (Pop.) 2:15. | Extra Mat. Day.
Under Cover

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th. Evenings 8. Matinees Today, Tues. & Thurs. at 2.
DANCING AROUND with Al Jolson and Co. of 125, including Bernard Granville.
Extra Matinee Election Day.
Sunday Night Concert—Extraordinary Feature
Only Appearance THIS SUNDAY of
MANUEL QUIROGA
The Greatest Living Spanish Violinist,
in addition to an all-star bill, comprising: Al Jolson, Howard & Howard, Conroy & Le Maire, Ralph Herz., Kitty Doner, Cecil Cunningham, Dorothy Toye, Artie Mehlinger, Robert E. Keene, Barbaretto & Lea, Doyle & Dixon, Freeman & Dunham, Frank Carter, others.

LYRIC 42nd, W. of B'way. TONIGHT AT 8:15 PROMPTLY.
The Battle Cry
WILLIAM FARNUM—GRACE ELLISTON
Story of the Kentucky Mountains
in Five Acts and 18 Scenes, Company of 50.
PRICES 25c. TO $2.00

SHUBERT Thea. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today & Wed. | Extra Mat. Elec. Day.
MR. FAVERSHAM in THE HAWK
with MLLE. DORZIAT
BEST ACTING—BEST PLAY.

Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:30
WHITESIDE in "MR. WU"

Comedy 41st, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. | Last Mat. Today 2:15. | Last Week
Hit of New York & London Season!
CONSEQUENCES

Monday Evening, Nov. 2 SEATS NOW ON SALE.
MARIE TEMPEST
in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy.
"MARY GOES FIRST."
Extra Matinee Election Day.

CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15 | Last Mat. Today 2:15. | Last Week
Fritzi Scheff in Pretty Mrs. Smith
TUES. EVE., NOV. 3. (Seats Now.)
JOSE COLLINS in SUZI
LEW FIELDS (Inc.) Presents
CONNIE EDISS, LEW HEARN & TOM MacNAUGHTON

Tom'w, "Thirty Leagues Under the Sea" (pictures)

PRINCESS 39th, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Elec. Day & Wed. 2:15
FOUR WONDERFUL ONE-ACT PLAYS, including
"Little Face," "a bare-legged scream."—Herald.

Standard B'way & 90th St. Evgs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c. 50c. 75c.
"TOO MANY COOKS" with FRANK CRAVEN.
NEXT WEEK—THE THIRD PARTY.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY, Elec. Day & Wed.
WILLIAM GILLETTE LANCHE BATES MARIE DORO
In Sardou's Masterpiece, "DIPLOMACY."

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:10. Last Matinee TODAY 2:10.
LAST PERFORMANCE TONIGHT.
THE BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE
With ANN MURDOCK.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
ELSIE FERGUSON in "OUTCAST" By HUBERT HENRY DAVIES.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. TODAY, Election Day & Wed. 2:10.
JULIA SANDERSON DONALD BRIAN JOSEPH CAWTHORN
THE GIRL FROM UTAH

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON
IN A NEW COMEDY BY JEAN WEBSTER
DADDY LONG-LEGS

FULTON 46th St., West of Broadway.
Matinees TODAY, Election Day and Wed. 2:20.
TWIN BEDS

HUDSON 44th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
ROSE STAHL in a new Comedy.
"A PERFECT LADY."

BELASCO 44th St., E. of Broadway. Evs. 8:20 Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs.
Leo Ditrichstein PHANTOM RIVAL

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:15.
THE SALAMANDER By OWEN JOHNSON.
Next Week. "BRINGING UP FATHER."
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

NEW YORK B'way, 45th St. Nights 25c to $1. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
JOHN MASON in "BIG JIM GARRITY."

New Amsterdam Theatre West 42d St., Near B'way.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
KLAW & ERLANGER WILL PRESENT
A New Musical Comedy PAPA'S DARLING
Music, Ivan Caryll. Book & Lyrics, Harry B. Smith.
Mat. Today, Election Day.

"ZIEGFELD DANSE DE FOLLIES," NIGHTLY (Except Sunday) 9:30. Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. Phone 3693 Bryant.
TONIGHT (Hallowe'en.) Reserve Seats Now.
MR. AND MRS. VERNON CASTLE.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
A LAUGHING RIOT.

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in HE COMES UP SMILING

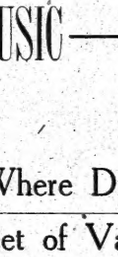
REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:30
LEW FIELDS IN THE HIGH COST OF LOVING

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. 2:20.
INNOCENT with PAULINE FREDERICK

WEBER'S B'way, 29 St. Afts. & Nights. CABIRIA ENTIRE ORCH. 25c

Grand Op. Ho. 23d St., 8th Av. Evs. 25c to $1. Mt. Wed. 25, 50. Sat. Mt. 25, 50, 75
"PEG O' MY HEART."
Next Week. "BRINGING UP FATHER."
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY.

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN



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2 SESSIONS SUNDAY 2:30 AND 8:30 P. M.
ADMISSION 50c.—MUSIC—SKATES FREE
Beginners Taught to Skate. Expert Instructors in Fancy Skating.

Rose Gardens Theatre 52d St., 2, 3:30, 8 & 9:30 P. M.
LAST FOUR TIMES TODAY.
THIRTY LEAGUES Under the Sea 10:20 A. M. Rex Beach's Sensational Photo Drama.
TOMORROW. THE SPOILERS
Sole Management Ed. E. Pidgeon.
B'way Rose Gardens, B'way, 52d St. 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.
Tonight, Halloween Pumpkin Party.
Monday Evening Grand Formal Opening.
Lew Quinn, Hortense Zaro and others.

CENTURY Central Park W., 62d St. Nights at 8. Mats. at 2.
Today Mat., "Jewels of the Madonna," with Ewell, Santley, Bergman, Kreidler, Knoch. Tonight, "La Boheme," with Stanley, Castles, Kingston, Chalmers, Weldon, D'Angelo, Jacchia. Next Week: "La Boheme" & "Tales of Hoffmann." Wagner Concert Sunday.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Aft., Nov. 3, at 3. Piano Recital by the brilliant Russian TINA LERNER Mason & Hamlin Piano.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Matinees The College Girls with Abe Reynolds and Florence Mills.

VITAGRAPH 44TH. ST. & B'WAY. 2:30 and 8:20.
SYLVIA GRAY THE FATES AND FLORA FOURFLUSH

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10c to 50c. Mary Pickford in "Behind the Scenes." Strand Orch. & Q'rtette. Next Week. "The Man from Mexico."

PALACE B. F. KEITH'S B'way, 47th St. & Mrs. Carter De Haven, Louise Dresser, Dolly & Daily Mat. 25c. GEO. T. STALLINGS. Mr. Brown, Emma Carus, others.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM
The VANDERBILT Hotel
Greta Torpadie, Swedish Coloratura Soprano
Imperial Court Russian Balalaika Orchestra
Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Today Matinee. "Stein Unter Steinen." Tonight. "Lieb Vaterland."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—The Most Beautiful Man in the World, (Paul Swan.) Fox & Dolly, Jack Lorimer, Lambert & Ball, 14 others.

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WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) Aft. at 3
Soloist
MME. OLIVE FREMSTAD
BACH-HANDEL-WAGNER PROGRAM.
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon, 2:30.
ONLY SONG RECITAL THIS SEASON
Alma Gluck
(KNABE PIANO.) Seats Now at Box Office.
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Carnegie Hall, Thursday Afternoon, Nov. 5th, at 3
PIANO RECITAL (Steinway Piano) Seats at Box Office.
LEONARD BORWICK
Management WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT at 8:15.
SONG RECITAL—JOHN McCORMACK
Good seats available Box Office.

Amy Grant's OPERA RECITALS. Sundays, 3:30, at 78 W. 55 St.
Nov. 1—"WALKUERE." Phone 714 Plaza.

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BIGGEST HIT IN 25 YEARS. SEATS ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Today, Elec. Day and Wed.
AT 8 SHARP
"THE HIGHWAY OF LIFE"
L. N. Parker's Dramatization of Chas. Dickens' DAVID COPPERFIELD.

PARK Phone Columbus Circle 9 5 9 9 Evs. 8:10
Mrs. Patrick Campbell in G. BERNARD SHAW'S "Pygmalion"

LONGACRE THEATRE, W. 48 St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today, Tues. & Wed.
"KICK IN"
A Play of New York Life by Willard Mack, with JOHN BARRYMORE & ALL-STAR CAST.

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed.
ADELE BLOOD in "MYLADY'S BOUDOIR."

ASTOR Broadway and 45th St. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY, Tues. & Wed.
"THE GEO. M. COHAN'S MASTERPIECE.
Miracle Man"

Bronx Opera House 149th St., 3d Av. 25c to $1.
THE STORY OF THE ROSARY. Mat. Today. Next Week—THE DUMMY. Original Company.

DANCE OF THE WITCHES
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
Beginning at 7:30 o'Clock and Lasting All Evening Until Closing.
CONTINUOUS ROUNDS OF FUN
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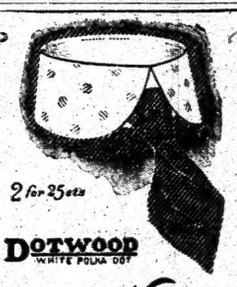
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